第7章电感、电容及动态电路

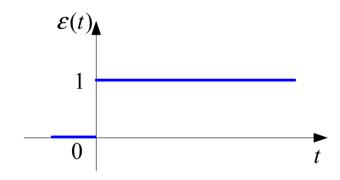
- 7.1 广义函数 Singularity Functions
- 7.2 电容 Capacitor
- 7.3 电感 Inductor
- 7.4 动态电路的暂态分析概述

7.2 单位阶跃函数和单位冲激函数

7.2.1 单位阶跃函数 Unit step function

1、定义

$$\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ 1 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

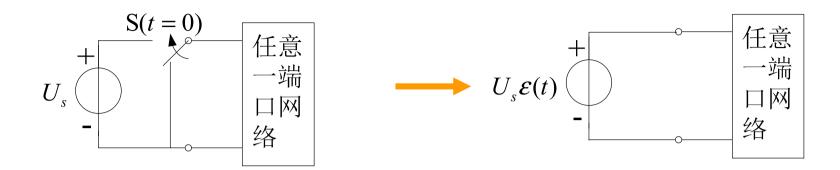


函数在t=0时刻发生跳变,在t=0时左右极限为:

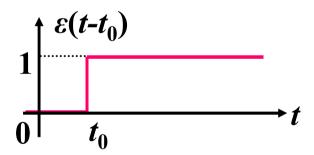
$$\varepsilon(0_{-}) = \lim_{t \to 0_{-}} \varepsilon(t) = 0$$
 $\varepsilon(0_{+}) = \lim_{t \to 0_{+}} \varepsilon(t) = 1$ $\Delta \varepsilon(0) = \varepsilon(0_{+}) - \varepsilon(0_{-}) = 1$

称 $\epsilon(t)$ 为单位阶跃函数。

2. 用单位阶跃函数表示电压源在时刻t=0作用于电网络,取代开关:



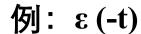
3. 单位阶跃函数的延迟

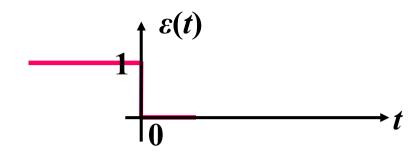


$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & \varepsilon(t+t_0) \\
\hline
 & 1 \\
\hline
 & -t_0 & 0
\end{array}$$

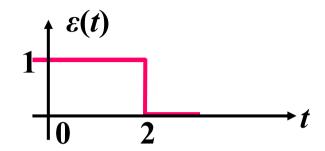
$$\mathcal{E}(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < t_0) \\ 1 & (t > t_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(t+t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < -t_0) \\ 1 & (t > -t_0) \end{cases}$$





例ε(-t+2)



4. 单位阶跃函数的主要功能

(1) 定义时间域

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ \sin \omega t & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\to f(t) = \mathcal{E}(t) \sin \omega t$$

将一个分段函数用E(t)表示其定义域写成一个函数。

(2) 截取函数

$$f(t) = Ae^{-2t}$$

$$f(t) = Ae^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$
表示 $t > 0$ 的波形

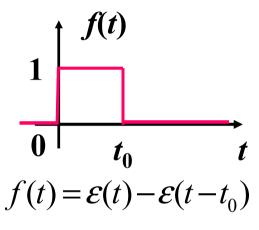
(3) 构成闸门函数

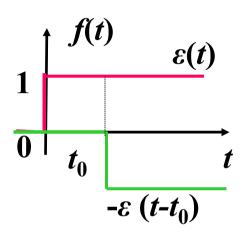
$$f(t) = \sin \omega t$$
在 $0 < t < 2\pi$ 时的波形

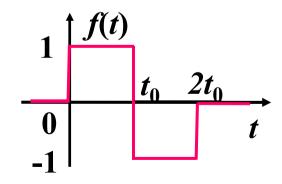
$$\rightarrow f(t) = \sin \omega t [\mathcal{E}(t) - \mathcal{E}(t - 2\pi)]$$

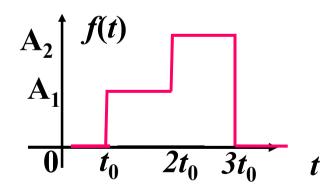
(4) 由单位阶跃函数可组成复杂的信号

例









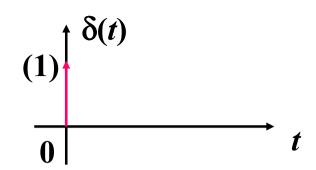
$$f(t) = \mathcal{E}(t) - 2\mathcal{E}(t - t_0) + \mathcal{E}(t - 2t_0)$$

$$f(t) = A_1 \mathcal{E}(t - t_0) + (A_2 - A_1) \mathcal{E}(t - 2t_0) - A_2 \mathcal{E}(t - 3t_0)$$

7.2.2 单位冲激函数δ(t)

1、定义

$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t \neq 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$



特征:单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 仅在t=0取值,且其强度为1。

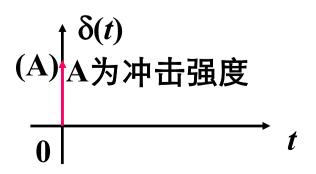
单位冲激函数的延迟 $\delta(t-t_0)$

$$\begin{cases} \delta(t - t_0) = 0 & (t \neq t_0) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$

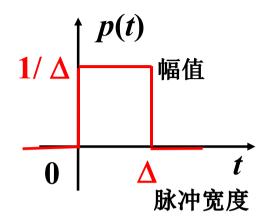
$\begin{array}{c|c} \delta(t-t_0) \\ \hline 0 & t_0 \end{array}$

A与 $\delta(t)$ 的乘积称为冲激函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A \delta(t) dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} A \delta(t) dt = A$$
2023/3/26
电路理



2、单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 与单位阶跃函数 $\epsilon(t)$ 之间的关系



$$p_{\Delta}(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \Delta)]$$

$$\delta(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} p_{\Delta}(t)$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \Delta)]$$

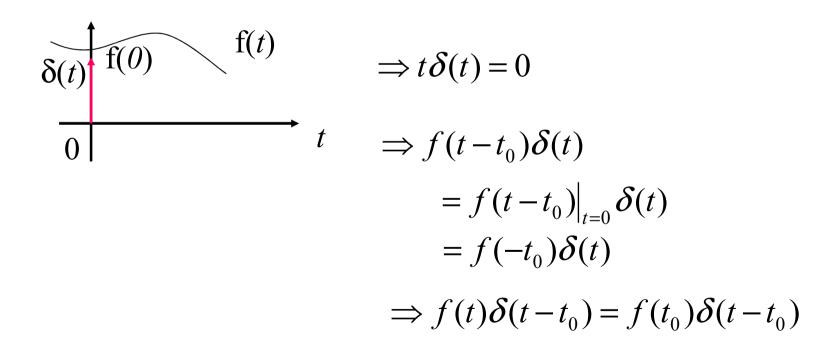
$$= \frac{d\varepsilon(t)}{dt}$$

3、单位冲激函数δ(t)的重要性质

性质 1: $\delta(t)$ 所与任意连续函数f(t)的相乘特性

设f(t)为任意连续函数,则

$$f(t) \cdot \delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$$



性质2: 筛分性

设f(t)为任意连续函数,则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(0) \delta(t) dt = f(0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

同理有:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) dt$$

$$\longrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = f(t_0)$$

例
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin t + t) \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6}) dt = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = 1.02$$

用分段函数表示波形

• 分段表示

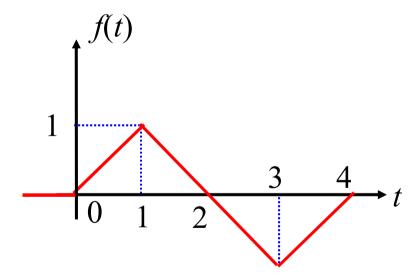
用分段表示法对所有t不能将波形用一个完整的数学式子表达出来,因而不便进行数学运算。

• 分段叠加表示

将各段波形用闸门函数去截取。然后再相加从而写出完整

的函数表达式。

例:



$$f(t) = t[\mathcal{E}(t) - \mathcal{E}(t-1)] - (t-2)[\mathcal{E}(t-1) - \mathcal{E}(t-3)]$$

$$+(t-4)[\varepsilon(t-3)-\varepsilon(t-4)]$$

7.3 电容 (capacitor)

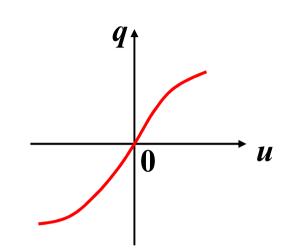


金属片 绝缘介质 电容器的主要电磁性质 引线 电路理论

11

7.3.1 电容元件的q-u特性

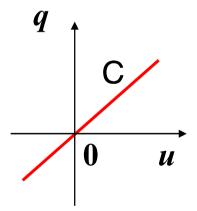
电路符号 $u(t) = \begin{pmatrix} + & \downarrow & i(t) \\ & \downarrow & +q(t) \\ & \downarrow & C \end{pmatrix}$



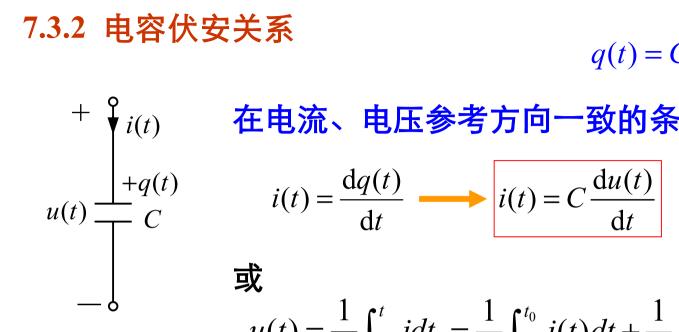
线性非时变电容元件: q-u 特性是过原点且不随时间变化的直线

特性方程为: q(t) = Cu(t)

电容 C 的单位: F(法) (Farad, 法拉) 常用μF, nF, pF等表示。



$$q(t) = Cu(t)$$



在电流、电压参考方向一致的条件下:

$$i(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}q(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 \longrightarrow $i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i dt = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} i(t) dt + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i(t) dt$$

$$u(t) = u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(t) dt$$

$$u(t) = u(0_-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_-}^t i(t) dt$$

- $ightharpoonup t_0$ 表示初始时刻, $U(t_0)$ 为电容电压的初始电压值。
- \triangleright 电容电压等于初始值 $U(t_0)$ 与在时间间隔 $[t_0, t]$ 内电容电流积 分所决定的电容电压之和。

7.3.3 电容的重要性质

1 直流稳态性能

$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

- ▶电容在直流电路中相当于开路,电流为0,电压恒定;
- \triangleright *i*的大小与 *u* 的变化率成正比,与 *u* 的大小无关;

2.记忆特性

$$u(t) = \frac{u(0_{-})}{C} + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_{-}}^{t} i(t) dt$$

在任意时刻t,电容电压不仅与该时刻电流有关,而且还与i 以前的电流历史状况有关。这一性质称为记忆特性。

3. 电容电压的连续性
$$u(t) = u(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_{0-}}^{t} i(t) dt$$

- ▶电容电流在t₀处为有限值,电容电压就在t₀处连续
- ▶电容电流在t₀处为无限大,电容电压就在t₀处不连续

讨论 t=t0.时,电容电压的连续性

$$u(t_{0+}) = u(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_{0-}}^{t_{0+}} i(t) dt$$

$$u(t_{0+}) = u(t_{0-})$$
连续

$$u(t_{0+}) = u(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_{0-}}^{t_{0+}} \delta(t-t_0) dt$$
不连续

$$u(t_{0+}) = u(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{C}$$

电路理论

7.3.4 储能特性

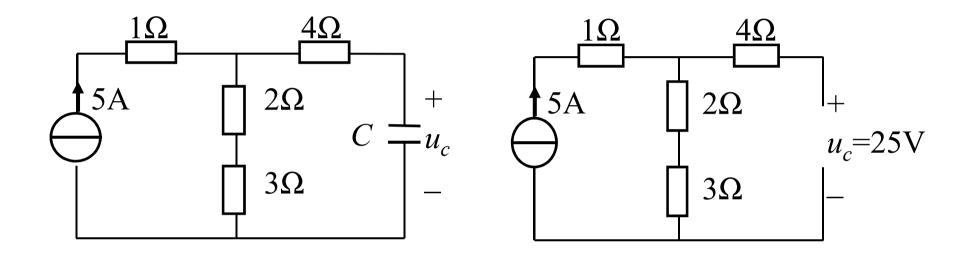
$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = Cu(t)\frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(t)\mathrm{d}t = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Cu(t)\frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2}Cu^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2}Cu^{2}(-\infty)$$

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2}Cu^{2}(t)$$

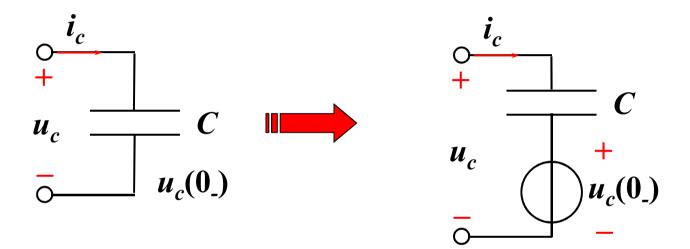
- ➤ 在任一时刻t,电容的能量决定于该时刻的电容电压值。
- ▶ 电容的储能与电容电流无关,当电容的瞬时电流为0,只要电压不为0,能量就不为0。
- $\triangleright w$ 恒大于0,电容并不产生向外的能量,它是一个无源元件。
- 电容在功率为负时,输出能量为以前吸收的能量。即它能将吸收的能量储存起来,在一定的时刻又释放出去,故电容又称储能元件。电容也是非耗能元件。

【练习】.计算电容电压



7.3.5 线性时不变电容元件的串联、并联与混联

非零初始电压电容元件的等效电路



$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_-) + \int_{0_-}^{t} \frac{1}{C} i dt$$

可用一个电压源和一个无初始值的电容串联代替。

7.3.5 线性时不变电容元件的串联、并联与混联

1、电容串联 (Capacitor in Series)

$$u_{k}(0_{+}) = u_{k}(0_{-})$$

$$u_{k} = u_{k}(0_{+}) + \frac{1}{C_{k}} \int_{0_{+}}^{t} i dt$$

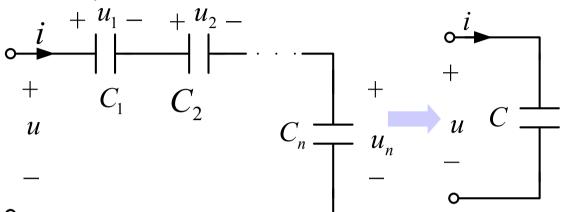
$$u = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}(0_{+}) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{C_{k}} \int_{0_{+}}^{t} i dt\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k(0_+) + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{1}{C_k} \int_{0_+}^{t} i dt\right)$$
$$= u(0_+) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_+}^{t} i dt$$

$$u(0_{+}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}(0_{+}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}(0_{-})$$

$$\frac{1}{C} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{C_k}$$



初始值为0的电容串联,各电容按电容量倒数正比分压。

若
$$u_k(0_-) = 0$$
 $(k = 1, 2, ...)$

$$u_k = \frac{1}{C_k} \int_{0_+}^t i dt \qquad u = \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_+}^t i dt$$

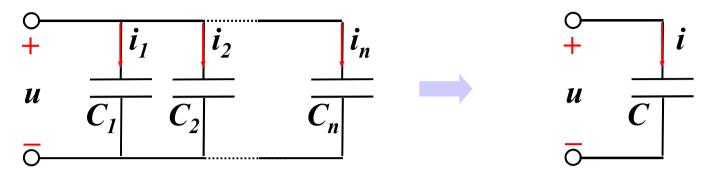
$$u_k = \frac{1/C_k}{1/C}u$$

2023/3/26

电路理论

19

2、 电容并联 (Capacitor in Parallel)



情况 1: 各电容初始电压均为零

根据KCL可以推出:

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n$$

$$= C_1 \frac{du}{dt} + C_2 \frac{du}{dt} + \dots + C_n \frac{du}{dt}$$

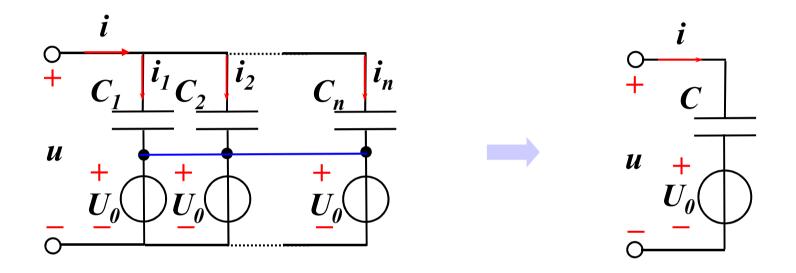
$$= C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$= C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_k$$

2、 电容并联 (Capacitor in Parallel)

情况2:
$$u_{c1}(0_{-}) = u_{c2}(0_{-}) = \cdots = U_{0} \neq 0$$

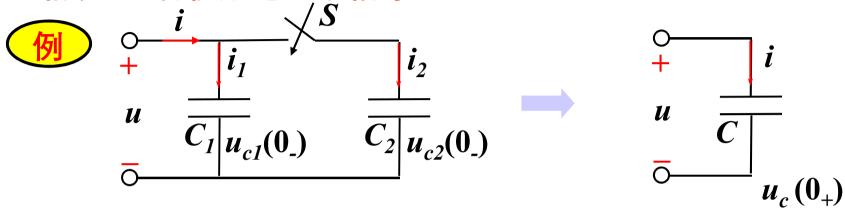


$$C = \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_k$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0$$

2、 电容并联 (Capacitor in Parallel)

*情况3:各初始电压不相等



求: 开关K闭后的并联等效电路。

采用方法: 电荷守恒

ID:
$$q_c(0_-) = q_c(0_+)$$

$$C_1 u_{C1}(0_-) + C_2 u_{C2}(0_-) = C_1 u_{C1}(0_+) + C_2 u_{C2}(0_+)$$

$$u_{C}(0_{+}) = \frac{C_{1}u_{C1}(0_{-}) + C_{2}u_{C2}(0_{-})}{C_{1} + C_{2}}$$

2023/3/26

电感元件 (inductor) 7.4





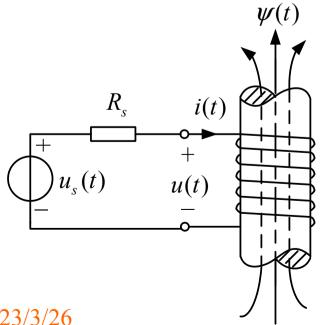
磁芯材料一截面面积S 磁导率 μ

线圈匝数 N

螺线管电感器

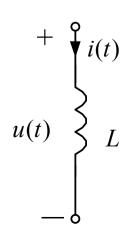
螺线环电感器

电感器结构



线性非时变电感

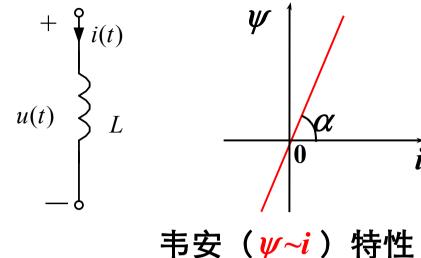
$$\psi(t) = Li(t)$$



电路理论

7.4.1 电感元件的特性 线性非时变电感元件

一. 特性方程



24

线性时不变电感元件的特性曲线性是一条过原点且不随时间变化 的直线。

$$\psi = Li$$

Ψ为电感线圈的磁链

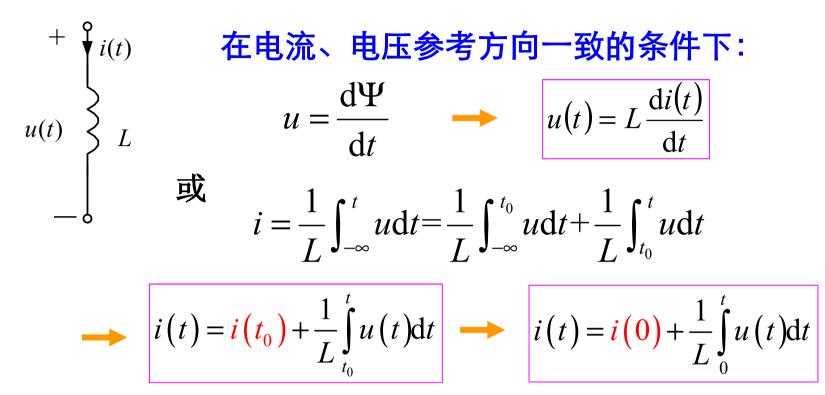
L 称为自感系数

L的单位名称: 亨(利)

符号: H (Henry)

7.4.2 电感的伏安关系:

$$\psi = Li$$



- 电感电压与电感电流的变化率成正比,表明仅当电流变动时才有电压,因此电感元件是一种动态元件。
- 在任意时刻†,电感电流不仅与该时刻电压有关,而且还与/ 以前的电流历史状况有关。因此电感元件是一种记忆元件。

7.4.3 电感的重要性质

$$u(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

1 电感的直流稳态性质

$$i_L(t) =$$
 常数 $\rightarrow u_L(t) = 0 \rightarrow$ 短路

电感在直流电路中相当于短路。

2、电感电流的连续性

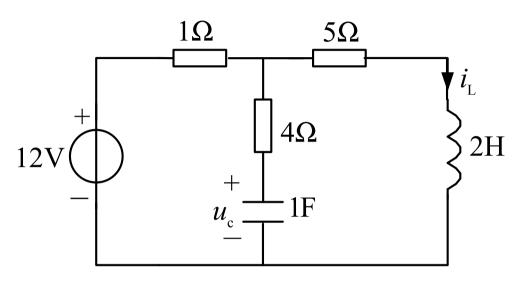
$$i(t) = i(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t u(t) dt$$
 $u(t_0) \neq \infty$ $i(t_{0-}) = i(t_{0+})$

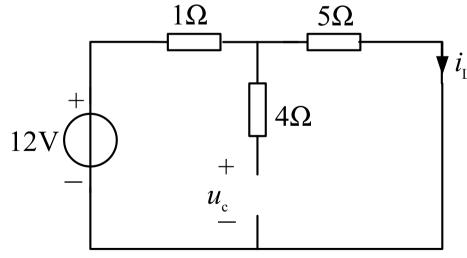
- ▶电感电压在ℓ₀处为有限值,电感电流就在ℓ₀处连续
- ▶电感电压在t₀处为<mark>无限大</mark>,电感电流就在t₀处不连续

7.4.4储能
$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = Li(t) \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$w(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} p(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Li(t) \frac{di(t)}{dt} dt = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(-\infty) \quad w(t) = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t)$$

【练习】. 计算 $u_{\rm C}$ 和 $i_{\rm L}$

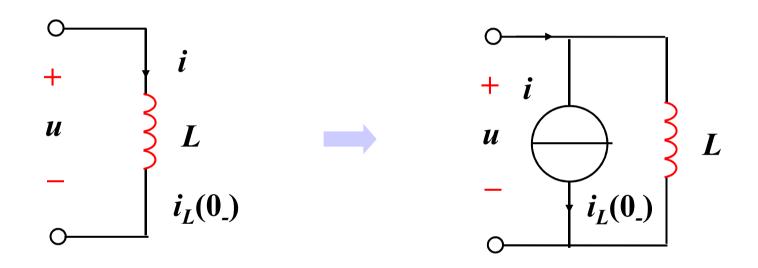




$$i_L = \frac{12}{1+5} = 2A$$

$$u_c = \frac{5}{1+5} \times 12 = 10 \text{V}$$

非零初始电流电感元件的等效电路



$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0_-}^t u dt$$

可用一个电流源和一个无初始值的电感并联代替。

2023/3/26 电路理论 28

1. 电感的联接 — 并联 Parallel connection

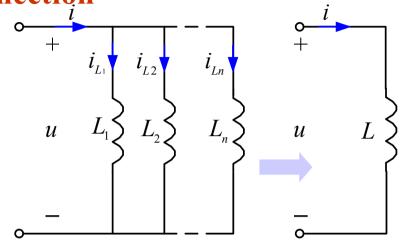
$$i_k(0_+) = i_k(0_-)$$
 $i_k = i_k(0_+) + \frac{1}{L_k} \int_{0_+}^t u dt$

$$i = \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[i_k \left(0_+ \right) + \frac{1}{L_k} \int_{0_+}^{t} u dt \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_{k} (0_{+}) + (\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{L_{k}}) \int_{0_{+}}^{t} u dt$$
$$= i(0_{+}) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0_{+}}^{t} u dt$$

$$i(0_{+}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_{k}(0_{+}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_{k}(0_{-})$$

$$\frac{1}{L} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{L_{k}}$$



初始值为0的电感并联,各电感按电感量倒数正比分流。

$$i_k(0_-) = 0 \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$i_k = \frac{1}{L_K} \int_{0_+}^t u dt \quad (k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{t} u dt \qquad \qquad i_k = \frac{1/L_k}{1/L} i$$

2. 电感的联接 —串联 Series connection

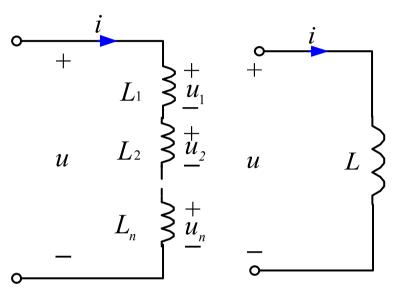
 $i_k(0_-)$ 都相等时:

$$u = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(L_k \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \right)$$

$$= (\sum_{k=1}^{n} L_k) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

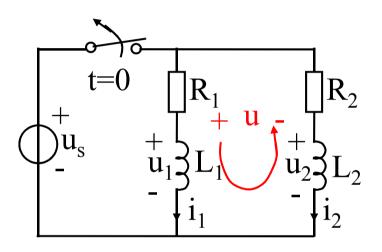
$$L = \sum_{k=1}^{n} L_k$$

$$i\left(0_{+}\right) = i_{k}\left(0_{-}\right)$$



2. 电感的联接 — 串联 Series connection

*(自学)情况2:电流不相等电感的串联



$$i_1(0-) \neq i_2(0-)$$
 $i_1(0_+) = -i_2(0_+)$

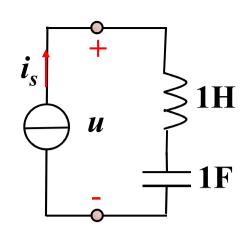
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \psi_k(0_+) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \psi_k(0_-)$$

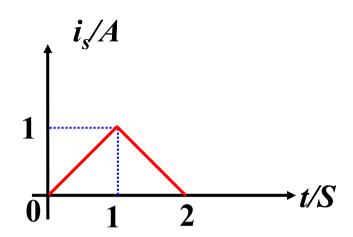
(n为回路包含电感元件的总数)

磁链守恒原理:在集中参数电路中,对包含电感元件的任一回路,若各非电感支路的电压都没有冲击电压产生,则在此回路上的电感的磁通链总量不能突变。

$$(L_1 + L_2)i_1(0_+) = L_1i_1(0_-) - L_2i_2(0_-) \qquad i_1(0_+) = \frac{L_1i_1(0_-) - L_2i_2(0_-)}{(L_1 + L_2)}$$







$$i_s = t[\mathcal{E}(t) - \mathcal{E}(t-1)] - (t-2)[\mathcal{E}(t-1) - \mathcal{E}(t-2)]$$

$$\frac{di_s}{dt} = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) + t[\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] = 0$$

$$= 0 - \delta(t-1) - (1-2)\delta(t-1) + 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$-\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2) - (t-2)[\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] = \varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{s} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{t} [t\varepsilon(t) - t\varepsilon(t-1) - (t-2)\varepsilon(t-1) + (t-2)\varepsilon(t-2)] dt$$

$$= (\int_{0}^{t} t dt)\varepsilon(t) - [\int_{1}^{t} (t-1) dt]\varepsilon(t-1) - [\int_{1}^{t} (t-2) dt]\varepsilon(t-1) + [\int_{2}^{t} (t-2) dt]\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^{2}\varepsilon(t) - (\frac{1}{2} t^{2} - t) \Big|_{1}^{t} \varepsilon(t-1) - (\frac{1}{2} t^{2} - 2t) \Big|_{1}^{t} \varepsilon(t-1) + \frac{1}{2} (t-2)^{2} \varepsilon(t-2)$$

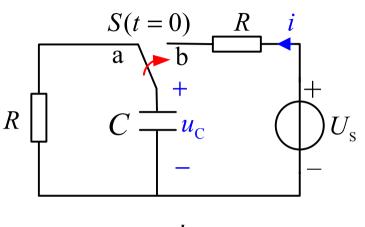
$$= \frac{1}{2} t^{2}\varepsilon(t) - (t-1)(t-2)\varepsilon(t-1) + \frac{1}{2} (t-2)^{2}\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$u = u_{L} + u_{C} = \frac{di_{s}}{dt} + \int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{s} dt$$

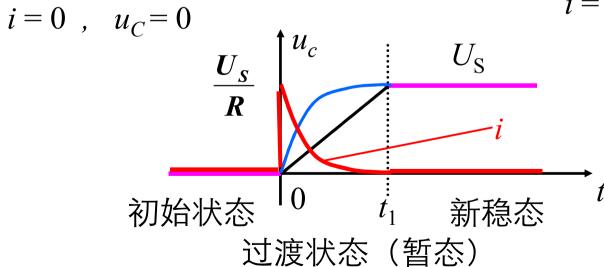
电路理论

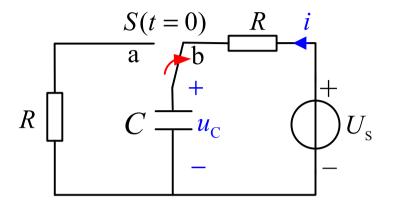
7.5 动态电路的暂态分析概述

1 暂态过程的概念:



t<0时,



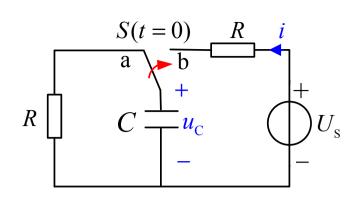


t>0 后很长时间

$$i=0$$
 , $u_C = U_s$

2 暂态过程产生的原因:

1、电路内部含有储能元件 L 、C



能量的储存和释放都需要一定的时间来完成

2、电路结构、状态发生变化



电路中的 u_{x} *i* 在过渡过程期间,从"旧稳态"进入"新稳态",此时 u_{x} *i* 都处于暂时的不稳定状态,

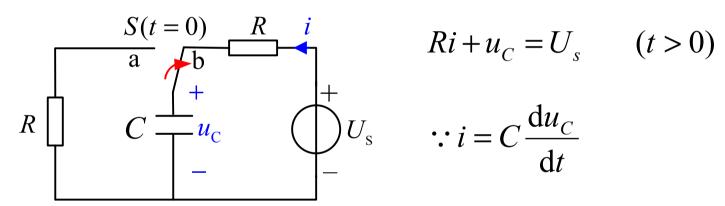
所以过渡过程又称为电路的暂态过程。

7.5.1 动态电路的微分方程 Differential equation

暂态过程分析: 根据基尔霍夫定律, 建立关于待求量(输出量)和 电路中独立电源(输入量)的关系, 称为输入输出方程;

方程为积分或者微分关系,则称为微分方程;

如果该方程为n阶微分方程,则称为n阶电路。

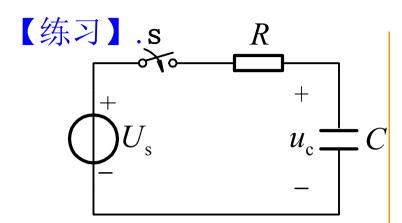


$$Ri + u_C = U_s \qquad (t > 0)$$

$$:: i = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\begin{cases} RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = U_S & (t > 0) \\ u_C(0_+) & \end{cases}$$

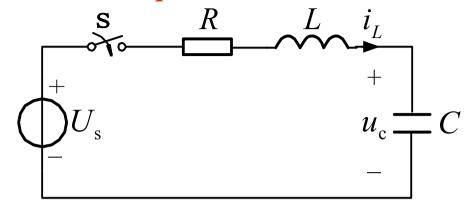
7.5.1 动态电路的微分方程 Differential equation



$$Ri_{C} + u_{C} = U_{s} \qquad t > 0$$

$$RC \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = U_{s} \qquad t > 0$$

- 不同的变量,相同的齐次微分方程!
- 微分方程的阶数 = 电 路的阶数!
- 电路的阶数 = 独立动态元件个数



$$Ri_{L} + u_{L} + u_{C} = U_{s} \qquad t > 0$$

$$Ri_{L} + L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{L} dt = U_{s} \quad t > 0$$

$$LC \frac{d^{2}i_{L}}{dt^{2}} + RC \frac{di_{L}}{dt} + i_{L} = 0$$

$$RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + L\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}) + u_C = U_\mathrm{s}$$
 $t > 0$

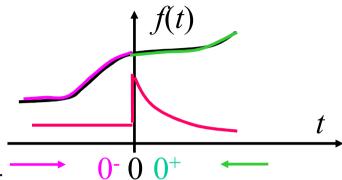
$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C} = U_{s}$$

2023/3/26

7.5.3 初始值 (Initial condition)

电量原始值和初始值的概念

换路在 t=0时刻进行



- 0 换路前一瞬间,原始值
- 0+ 换路后一瞬间,初始值

$$f(0^{-}) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t < 0}} f(t) \qquad f(0^{+}) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t > 0}} f(t)$$

初始值为 t = 0+时u, i 及其各阶导数的值

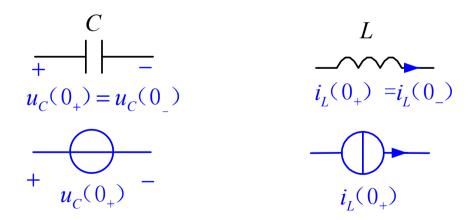
一阶:
$$f(0^+)$$
; 二阶: $f(0^+)$, $f'(0^+)$;

N
$$\beta f: f(0^+), f'(0^+) \dots f^{(n-1)}(0^+)$$

7.5.4 换路规律:初始值的计算

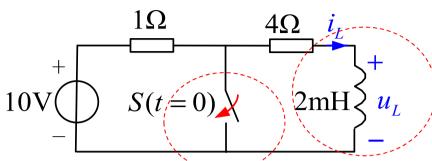
确定初始值的步骤

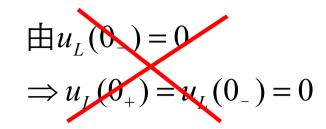
- 确定电路t=0 时刻的 $u_C(0)$ 和 $i_L(0)$;
- 电容电压连续性: $u_C(0_+)=u_C(0_-)$; 电感电流连续性: $i_L(0_+)=i_L(0_-)$.
- 画出0+时刻等值电路:应用替代定理,电容用电压源代替, 电感用电流源替代;



• 由0+电路求所需各变量的0+值。

【例1】. t = 0时闭合开关S, 求 $u_L(0_+)$?





解:

(1) 由0_电路求 $i_L(0)$

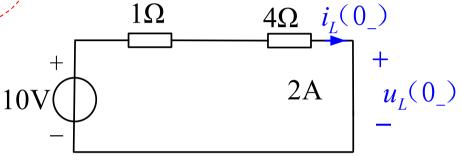
$$i_L(0) = 10/(1+4) = 2A$$

(2) 由电感电流的连续性得:

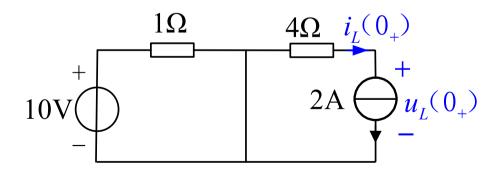
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

(3) t=0+等效电路求 $u_L(0_+)$:

$$u_L(0_+) = -2 \times 4 = -8 \text{ V}$$

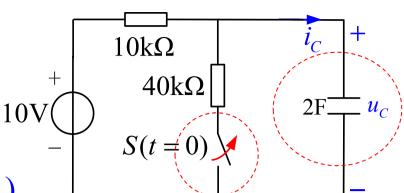


0.等效电路



0,等效电路





(1) 由0_电路求 $u_{C}(0)$

$$u_{C}(0)=8V$$

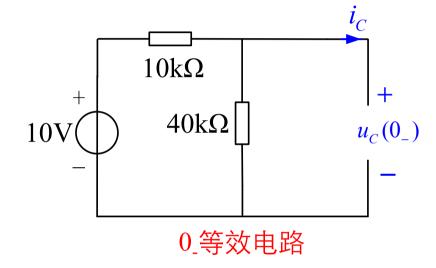
(2) 由电容电压的连续性得:

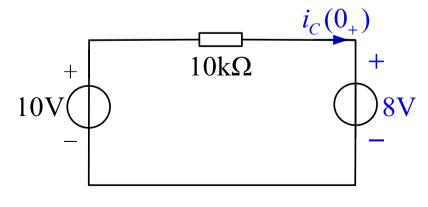
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 8V$$

(3) 由 0_+ 等效电路求 $i_C(0_+)$

$$i_C(0^+) = \frac{10-8}{10} = 0.2 \text{mA}$$

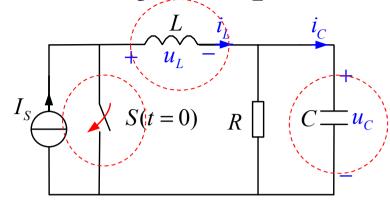
$$i_C(0_-) = 0 + i_C(0_+)$$

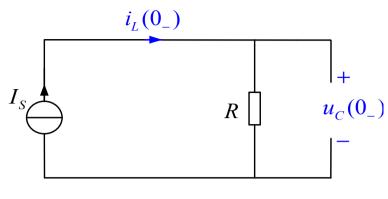




0,等效电路

【例3】.求 $i_C(0_+)$, $u_L(0_+)$?





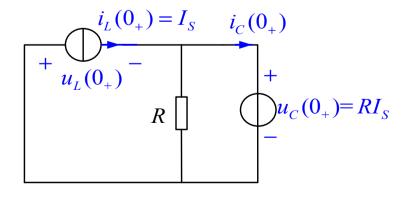
0.等效电路

(1) 由电容电压和电感电流的连续性计算 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$:

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_S$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_S$$
 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = RI_S$

(2) 0+电路



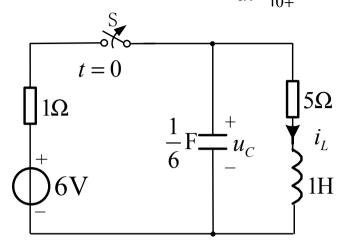
$$i_C(0_+) = I_s - \frac{RI_S}{R} = 0$$

$$u_L(0_+) = -RI_S$$

0,等效电路

电路理论

【例4】.开关S打开前电路处稳态,求 $u_C(0+)$ 、 $i_L(0+)$ 、 $\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 。



解:

由电容电压和电感电流的连续性计算 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

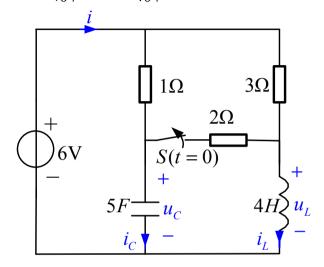
$$\frac{du_C}{dt}\Big|_{0_+} = -\frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = -\frac{i_L(0_+)}{C} = -6$$

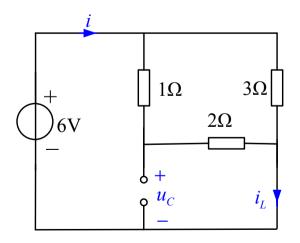
【练习】. 开关S 打开前电路处稳态,t=0时刻开关打开,求

$$u_{C}(0_{+}), i_{L}(0_{+}), i_{C}(0_{+}), u_{L}(0_{+}), i(0_{+}), \frac{du_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}, \frac{di_{L}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}, \frac{di_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}$$

解: 0-时刻等效电路
$$u_C(0_+)=u_C(0_-)=\frac{2}{1+2}\times 6=4V$$

$$i_L(0_+)=i_L(0_-)=\frac{6}{(1+2)/3}=4A$$





【练习】. 开关S 打开前电路处稳态,t=0时刻开关打开,求

$$u_{C}(0_{+}), i_{L}(0_{+}), i_{C}(0_{+}), u_{L}(0_{+}), i(0_{+}), \frac{du_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}, \frac{di_{L}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}, \frac{di_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0_{+}}$$

解: 0-时刻等效电路

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{2}{1+2} \times 6 = 4V$$
 $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{6}{(1+2)/3} = 4A$

0+时刻等效电路

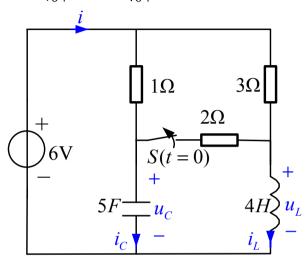
$$i_C(0_+) = \frac{6-4}{1} = 2 \text{ A}$$
 $u_L(0_+) = 6-3 \times 4 = -6 \text{ V}$

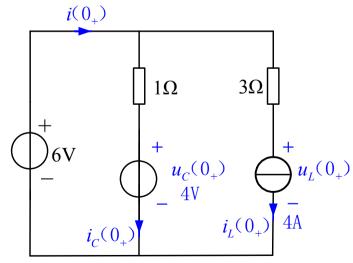
$$i(0_+) = i_C(0_+) + i_L(0_+) = 2 + 4 = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}\Big|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{C}i_C(0_+) = 0.4 \text{ V/s}$$

$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{0^+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L(0_+) = -1.5 \text{ A/s}$$

$$1 \times i_C + u_C = 6 \qquad \frac{di_C}{dt} + \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{di_C}{dt} \Big|_{0^+} = -0.4 \text{ A/s}$$



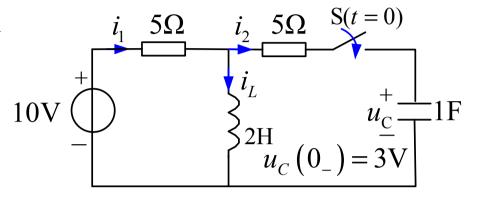


【练习】.计算
$$u_{C}(0_{+})i_{L}(0_{+})$$
 $i_{1}'(0_{+})i_{2}'(0_{+})$

【练习】.计算
$$u_{C}(0_{+})i_{L}(0_{+})$$
 $i_{1}(0_{+})i_{2}(0_{+})$ $u_{C}'(0_{+})i_{L}'(0_{+})$ $i_{1}'(0_{+})i_{2}(\infty)i_{1}(\infty)i_{2}(\infty)$

原始状态original state, 0-等效电路

$$i_L(0_-) = 2A$$
 $u_C(0_-) = 3V$



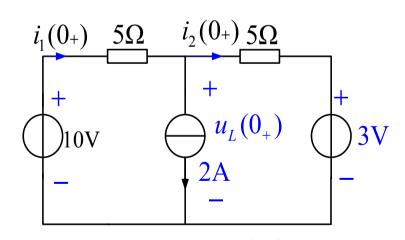
初始状态initial state (连续性)

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 3V$

初始值initial value, 0+等效电路

$$\begin{cases} i_1(0_+) = 2 + i_2(0_+) & i_1(0_+) = 1.7A \\ 10 - 3 = 5i_1(0_+) + 5i_2(0_+) & i_2(0_+) = -0.3A \end{cases}$$



0,等效电路

$$u_{C}'(0_{+}) = \frac{i_{C}(0_{+})}{C} = -0.3 \qquad i_{L}'(0_{+}) = \frac{u_{L}(0_{+})}{L} = \frac{5 \times (-0.3) + 3}{2} = 0.75$$

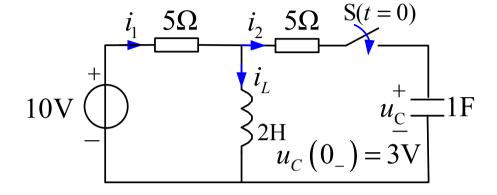
2023/3/26

45

【练习】.计算
$$u_{C}(0_{+})i_{L}(0_{+})$$
 $i_{1}'(0_{+})i_{2}'(0_{+})$

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = i_2 + i_L \\ 10 = 5i_1 + 5i_2 + u_C \end{cases}$$

$$10i_1 - 10 = 5i_L - u_C$$





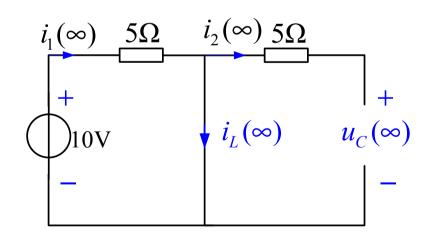
$$i_1'(0_+) = 0.5i_L'(0_+) - 0.1u_C'(0_+) = 0.405$$

稳态值 Steady-state value:

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{5} = 2A$$

$$i_1(\infty) = i_L(\infty) = 2A$$

$$i_2(\infty) = 0$$
 $u_C(\infty) = 0$



∞等效电路

7.5.5 暂态过程计算

微分方程 (Differential equation)

初始值 (Initial value)



【例5】. t=0时, 开关S换路,求 i_{L}

1建立微分方程

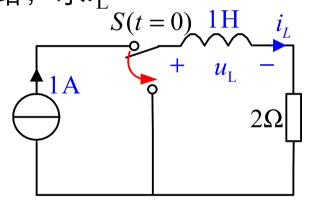
$$u_L + Ri_L = 0$$
 $t > 0$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} + 2i_L = 0 \quad t \ge 0$$

2 求解初始值

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1 A$$

3 求解微分方程



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
1H & i_L \\
+ & u_L & -
\end{array}$$

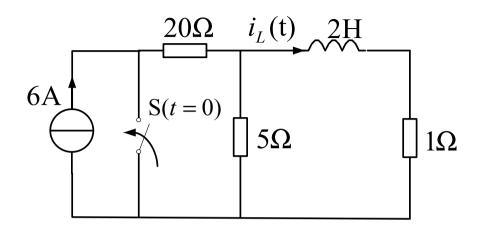
$$2\Omega \left[i_L(0_+) = I_0 \right]$$

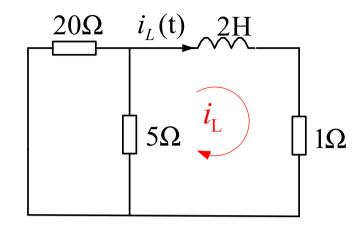
$$s + 2 = 0 \implies s = -2$$

$$i_t = Ke^{st} = Ke^{-2t}A = e^{-2t}A \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_L = -2i_L = -2e^{-2t} V$$
 $(t > 0)$

【练习】. t=0时, 开关S闭合,求 i_L





解: 1建立微分方程

$$u_L + 1 \times i_L + (5 / /20) \times i_L = 0$$

$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + 1 \times i_L + (5/20) \times i_L = 0$$

$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + 5i_L = 0 \qquad (t > 0)$$

2 求解初始值

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{5}{1+5} \times 6 = 5A$$
 $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 5A$

3 求解微分方程

$$s = -\frac{5}{2} \qquad i_L(t) = 5e^{-\frac{5}{2}t} \quad A \qquad t > 0$$

$$i_L / A$$

$$5$$

$$4$$

$$3$$

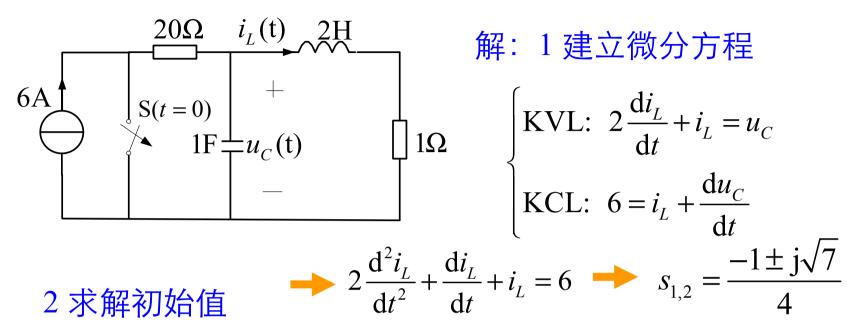
$$2$$

$$1$$

1 1.5

2 2.5 3

【例6】. t=0时, 开关S打开,求 i_{T}



解: 1 建立微分方程

$$\begin{cases} \text{KVL: } 2\frac{\text{d}i_L}{\text{d}t} + i_L = u_C \\ \text{KCL: } 6 = i_L + \frac{\text{d}u_C}{\text{d}t} \end{cases}$$

2 求解初始值

$$i_L(0_-) = 0$$
 $u_C(0_-) = 0$

$$u_{C}(0_{-})=0$$

$$i_L(0_+) = 0$$

$$u_C(0_+) = 0$$

$$u_L(0_+)=0$$

$$i_L(0_+) = 0$$
 $u_C(0_+) = 0$ $u_L(0_+) = 0$ $i'_L(0_+) = 0$

3 求解微分方程

$$i_L(t) = i_{Lp}(t) + i_{Lh}(t) = 6 + Ae^{-\frac{1}{4}t}\cos(\frac{\sqrt{7}}{4}t + \theta)$$

由初始条件确定待定常数: $\theta = -20.7^{\circ}$ A = -6.41

$$\theta = -20.7^{\circ}$$
 $A = -6.4$

计划学时:5学时;课后学习15学时

作业:

- 7-2 /奇异函数
- 7-15/ 电容的特性
- 7-26/ 电感的特性
- 7-35、7-36/微分方程,初态、终态

(7-36第6问答案错误,正确的系数为: -8.49, 0.49)