

# 第七章

## 二 阶 电 路

作业

7-4 7-8

练习

7-2 7-5



1 二阶网络：所列的电路方程是二阶微分方程或用两个一阶微分方程联立。一阶电路只有一个储能元件，只储存一种能量。二阶电路有两个储能元件，既储存磁场能量，又储存电场能量。

2 典型电路：L与C串联

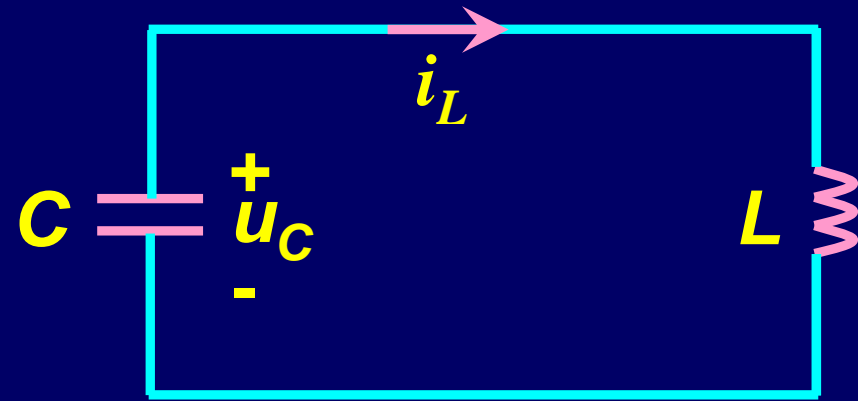
L与C关联

3 响应形式：零输入响应

零状态响应

完全响应

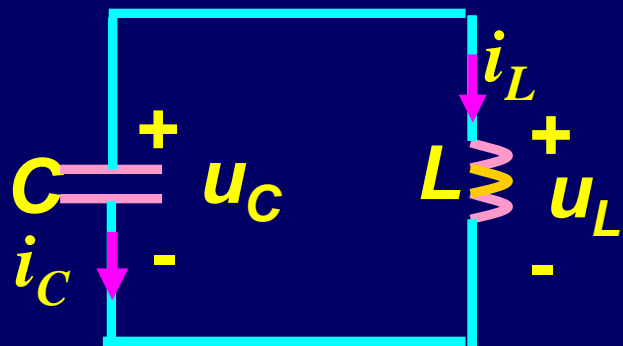
## § 7-1 LC电路的正弦振荡



已知  $u_C(0) = U_0$       $i_L(0) = 0$

# 数学分析:

已知  $u_C(0) = U_0$      $i_L(0) = 0$



$$u_L - u_C = 0$$

$$i_L = -C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = -LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2}$$

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 0$$

解的形式  $u_C(t) = Ke^{st}$     代入方程

特征方程  $LCS^2 + 1 = 0$

特征根  $S_{1,2} = \pm j \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \pm j\omega_0$

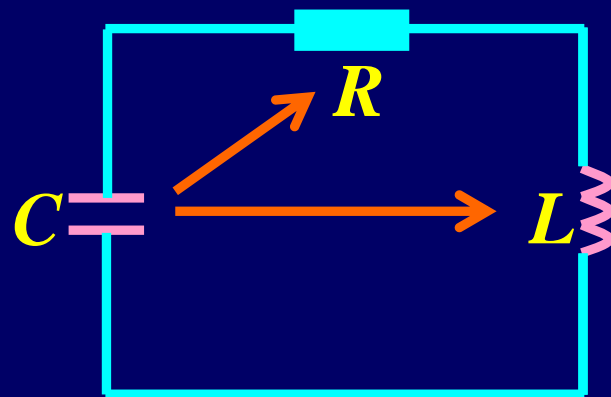
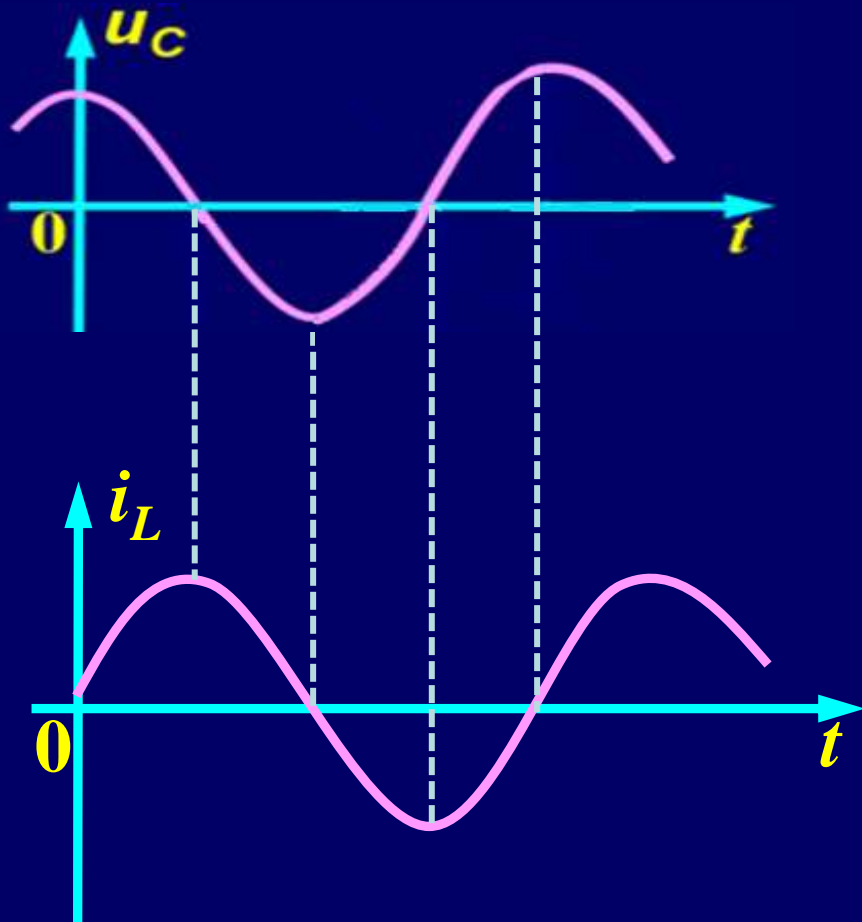
解的形式  $u_C(t) = K_1 \cos \omega_0 t + K_2 \sin \omega_0 t$

由 
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0) = K_1 = U_0 \\ u_C'(0+) = i_C(0+)/C = -i_L(0)/C = 0 \end{cases}$$

得  $K_1 = U_0$      $K_2 = 0$

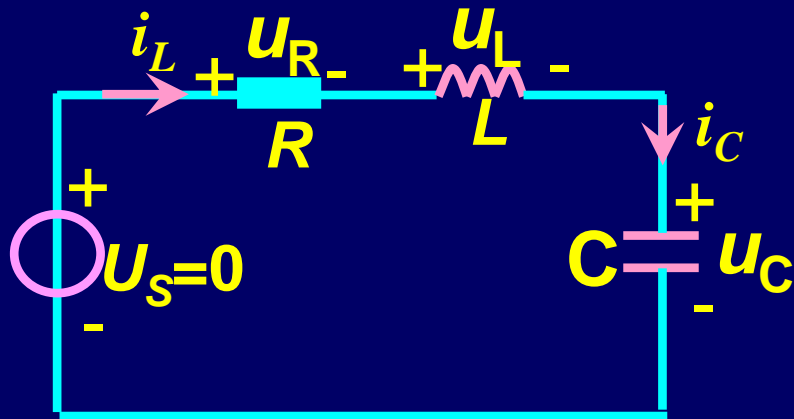
$$u_C(t) = U_0 \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$i_L(t) = C\omega_0 U_0 \sin \omega_0 t$$



**LC电路的零输入响应是按正弦方式变化的等幅振荡，叫自由振荡。**

## § 7-2 RLC串联电路的零输入响应



$$u_R + u_L + u_C = U_s = 0$$

$$Ri_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

已知两个初始条件：  
 $u_C(0)$ 、 $i_L(0)$  中有一个不为零

$$RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 0$$

$u'_C(0+)$  可求

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

解的形式  $u_C(t) = Ke^{st}$  代入方程

$$LCS^2 Ke^{st} + RCS Ke^{st} + Ke^{st} = 0$$

$$LCS^2 + RCS + 1 = 0 \quad \text{特征方程}$$

$$LCS^2 + RCS + 1 = 0 \quad \text{特征方程}$$

特征方程的根（固有频率）

$$S_{1、2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{(RC)^2 - 4LC}}{2LC} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$R$ 、 $L$ 、 $C$ 取值不同，根号里的值有四种不同情况。

1.  $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{LC}$        $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为两个不相等的负实数
2.  $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$        $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为两个相等的负实数
3.  $\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$        $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为共轭复数
4.  $R = 0$        $S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为共轭虚数

$$- \cdot \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{LC} \quad R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad R_d = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

串联电路的阻尼电阻

$$s_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\beta_1$$

$$\beta_2 > \beta_1$$

$$s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\beta_2$$

解的形式

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{s_1 t} + K_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$= K_1 e^{-\beta_1 t} + K_2 e^{-\beta_2 t}$$

初始条件

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} K_1 + K_2 = u_C(0) \\ \textcircled{2} \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0+} = -\beta_1 K_1 - \beta_2 K_2 = \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} \end{cases}$$

➡ 求出  $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ ，写出  $u_C(t)$  表达式

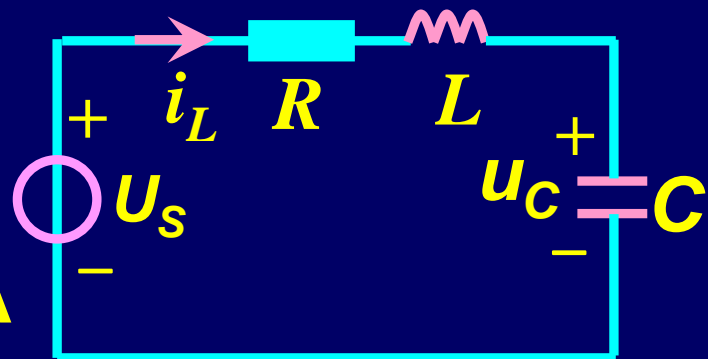
响应是非振荡性的衰减，过阻尼



补充1: 图示电路中  $t \geq 0$  时

$$U_s = 0 \quad R = 3\Omega \quad L = 0.5\text{H}$$

$$C = 0.25\text{F} \quad u_C(0) = 2\text{V} \quad i_L(0) = 1\text{A}$$



求  $u_C(t)$  及  $i_L(t) \quad t \geq 0$

解: 对于RLC串联电路, 不必列微分方程

$$\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{LC} \quad R > R_d$$

$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$= -3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}$$

$$= -3 \pm 1$$

$$s_1 = -2 \quad s_2 = -4$$

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} \quad \text{由初始条件可求出 } K_1 \text{ 和 } K_2$$

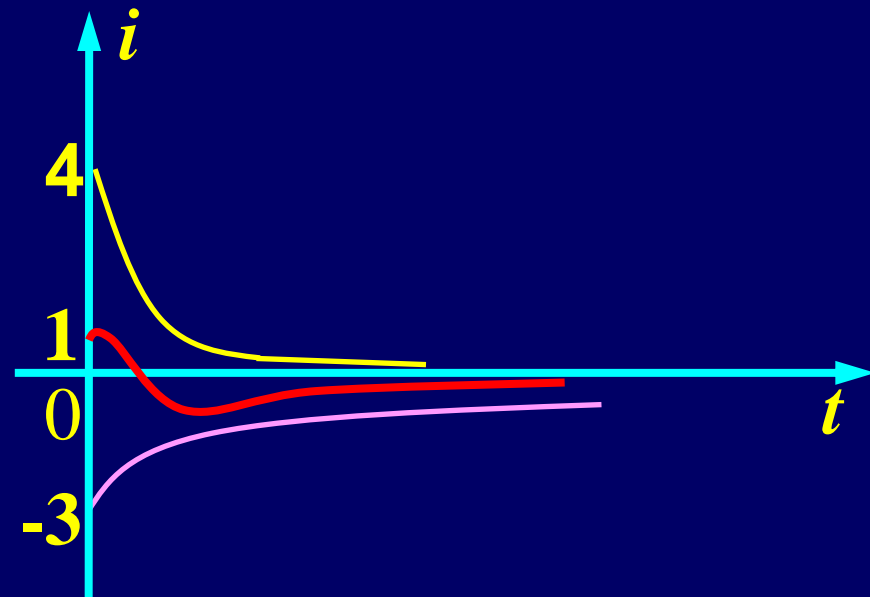
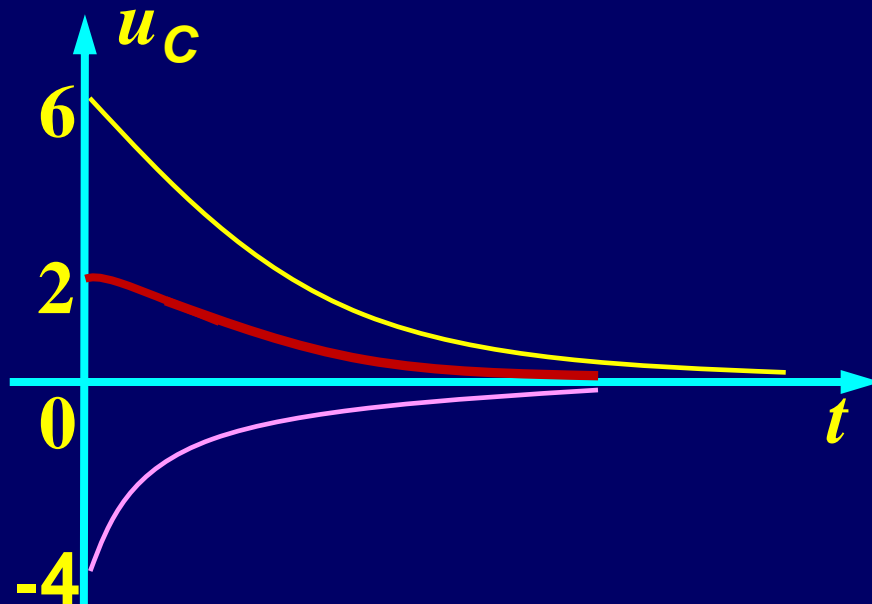
## 初始条件

$$u_C(0) = K_1 + K_2 = 2$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_C(0) &= K_1 + K_2 = 2 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0+} &= -2K_1 - 4K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} = 4 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} K_1 &= 6 \\ K_2 &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

$$u_C(t) = 6e^{-2t} - 4e^{-4t} \text{ V} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_L(t) &= i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ &= -3e^{-2t} + 4e^{-4t} \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$



## 总结:

1、RLC串联电路求零输入响应时，分别利用通式(假设)  $K_1 e^{s_1 t} + K_2 e^{s_2 t}$ ，求  $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。

无非是由于初始条件不同，所以各自的  $k_1$ 、 $k_2$  不同。

2、二阶电路所有响应的固有频率一样。

$$\text{二. } \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{LC} \quad R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad s_1 = s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\alpha$$

解的形式  $u_c(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t) e^{-\alpha t}$

利用初始条件

$$\text{① } u_c \Big|_{t=0} = K_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{② } \frac{du_c}{dt} \Big|_{t=0+} &= [K_2 e^{-\alpha t} - \alpha(K_1 + K_2 t) e^{-\alpha t}] \Big|_{t=0+} \\ &= K_2 - \alpha K_1 = \frac{i_c(0+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = u_c(0) \\ K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} + \alpha u_c(0) \end{cases}$$

代入  $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ ，写出  $u_c(t)$  表达式

**无振荡衰减，临界阻尼**

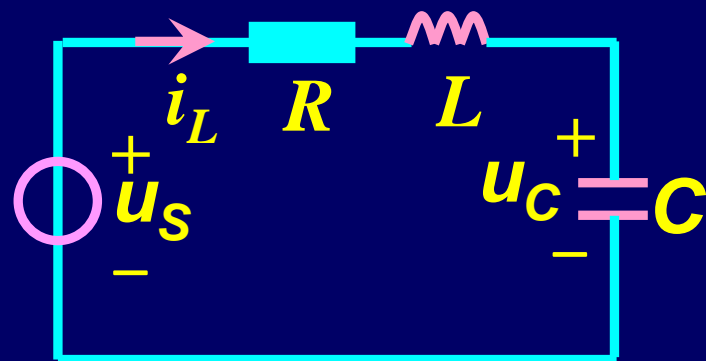
例7-2. 已知RLC串联电路中  $t \geq 0$  时

$$u_s = 0 \quad i_L(0) = 0 \quad u_C(0) = -1V$$

$$C = 1F \quad L = 0.25H \quad R = 1\Omega$$

求  $i_L(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$

解:



$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{0.5} \pm \sqrt{4-4} = -2$$

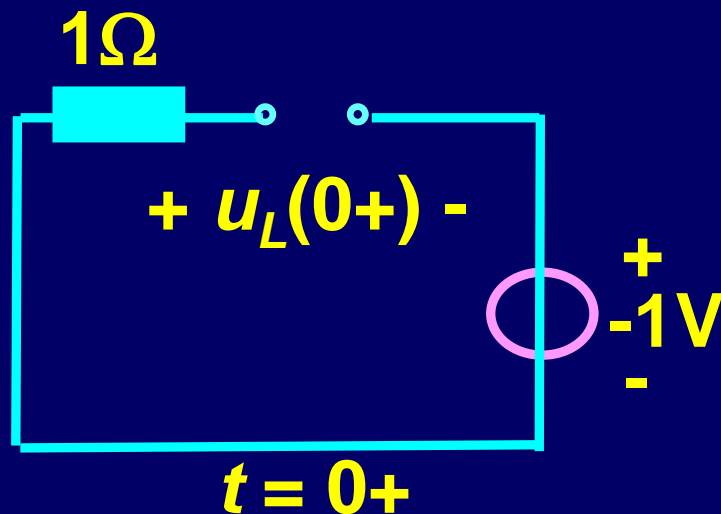
$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

初始条件  $i_L(0) = K_1 = 0$

$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{t=0+} = K_2 - 2K_1 = \frac{u_L(0+)}{L} \right\}$$

需要求  $u_L(0+)$

得出:  $u_L(0+) = 1V$



初始条件为:

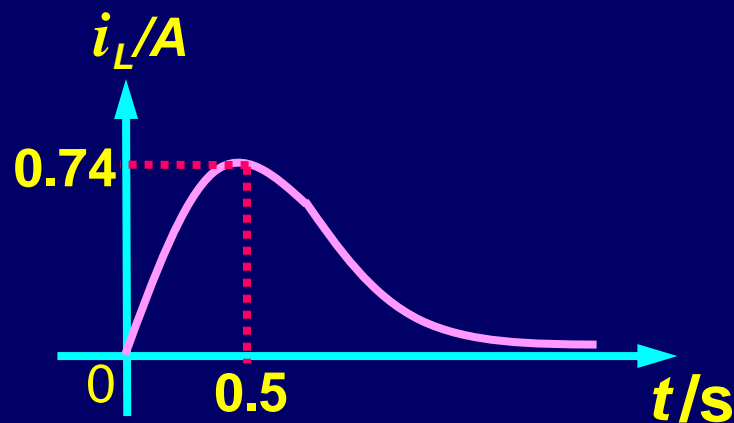
$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{di_L}{dt} \Big|_{t=0+} = K_2 - 2K_1 = \frac{u_{L(0+)}}{L} = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4 \\ i_L(0) = K_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} K_1 &= 0 \\ K_2 &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$i_L(t) = 4te^{-2t} \text{ A}, \quad t \geq 0$$

波形图:

$$\text{令 } \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{得: } t = 0.5\text{S} \quad i_L(0.5) = 0.74\text{A}$$



### 三、欠阻尼情况 $(\frac{R}{2L})^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$ $R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

$$S_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - (\frac{R}{2L})^2} = -\alpha + j\omega_d$$

$S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为共轭复数

$$S_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} - j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - (\frac{R}{2L})^2} = -\alpha - j\omega_d$$

解的形式  $u_C(t) = e^{-\alpha t} [K_1 \cos \omega_d t + K_2 \sin \omega_d t]$

初始条件

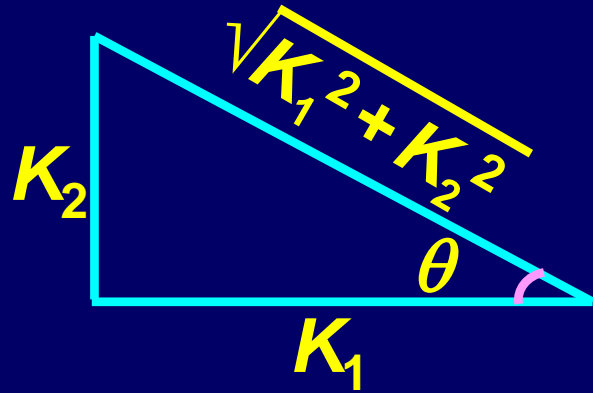
(1)  $u_C(0) = K_1$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} &= [-\alpha e^{-\alpha t} (K_1 \cos \omega_d t + K_2 \sin \omega_d t) \\ &\quad + e^{-\alpha t} (-\omega_d K_1 \sin \omega_d t + \omega_d K_2 \cos \omega_d t)] \Big|_{t=0+} \\ &= -\alpha K_1 + \omega_d K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} \end{aligned}$$

解出  $K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{\omega_d C} + \frac{\alpha u_C(0)}{\omega_d}$

$$u_c(t) = e^{-\alpha t} [K_1 \cos \omega_d t + K_2 \sin \omega_d t]$$

$$= \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2} e^{-\alpha t} \left[ \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2}} \cos \omega_d t + \frac{K_2}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2}} \sin \omega_d t \right]$$



$$\cos \theta = \frac{K_1}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2}}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{K_2}{\sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2}}$$

$$\theta = \arctg \frac{K_2}{K_1}$$

利用公式

$$\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$u_c(t) = \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2} e^{-\alpha t} [\cos \theta \cos \omega_d t + \sin \theta \sin \omega_d t]$$

$$= \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2} e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t - \theta) = K e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t - \theta)$$

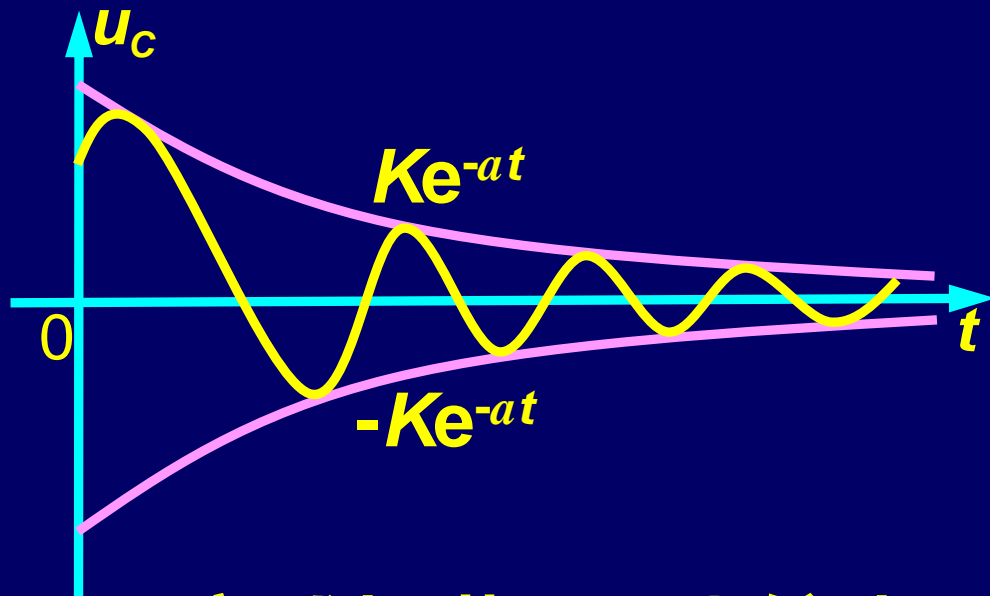
$$K = \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2}$$

$$\theta = \arctg \frac{K_2}{K_1}$$



也可直接写成

$$u_C(t) = Ke^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega_d t - \theta) \quad \text{用初始条件确定 } K \text{ 和 } \theta$$



$u_C(t)$ 是衰减振荡， $R$ 比较小，称为欠阻尼

$\omega_d$ —衰减振荡角频率

$\alpha$ — 衰减因子， $\alpha = R / (2L)$

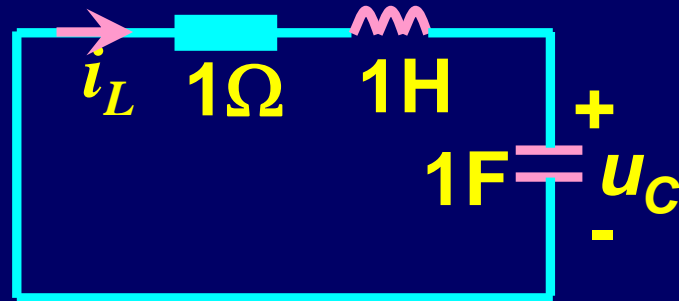
$$\tau = 1/\alpha = (2L) / R$$

衰减的快慢由 $R$ 、 $L$  决定， $4\tau$ 衰减完。

例7-3: 求零输入响应  $u_C(t)$   $t \geq 0$

已知  $u_C(0) = 1V$   $i_L(0) = 1A$

解:



$$s_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} - j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$u_C(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left[ K_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + K_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right]$$

$$u_C(0) = K_1 = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_1 = 1$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = -\frac{1}{2}K_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad K_2 = \sqrt{3}$$

$$u_C(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left[ \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right]$$

$$= 2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - 60^\circ\right) V, \quad t \geq 0$$

#### 四. $R = 0$ 无阻尼

$$S_1 = j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = j\omega_0 \quad S_2 = -j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = -j\omega_0$$

$S_1$ 、 $S_2$ 为共轭虚数

解形式  $u_C(t) = K_1 \cos \omega_0 t + K_2 \sin \omega_0 t$

初始条件 
$$\begin{cases} K_1 = u_C(0) \\ \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = \omega_0 K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = u_C(0) \\ K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C\omega_0} \end{cases}$$

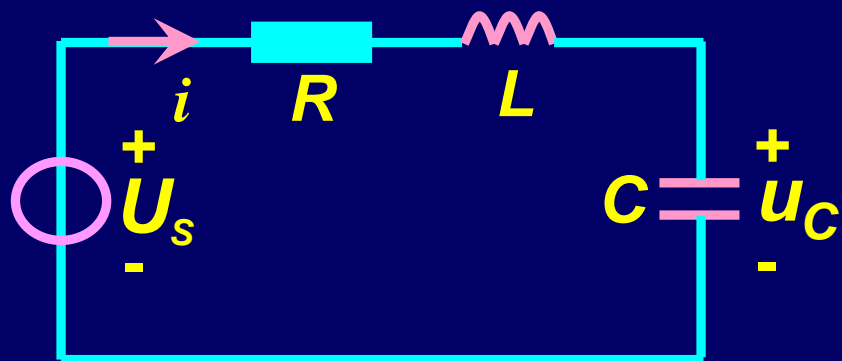
$$u_C(t) = \sqrt{K_1^2 + K_2^2} \cos(\omega_0 t - \phi)$$

其中  $\phi = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{K_2}{K_1}$

无衰减等幅振荡

## § 7-3 RLC串联电路的零状态响应和全响应（直流激励）

$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S$$



$$u_C(t) = u_{ch} + u_{cp}$$

(1) 求通解:

假设电路为过阻尼

$$S_1 = -\alpha_1$$

$$S_2 = -\alpha_2$$

$$\text{则 } u_{ch}(t) = K_1 e^{-\alpha_1 t} + K_2 e^{-\alpha_2 t}$$

(2) 求特解

设  $u_{cp}(t) = Q$ , 与激励形式一样

$$\text{则 } Q = U_S$$

(3) 完全解

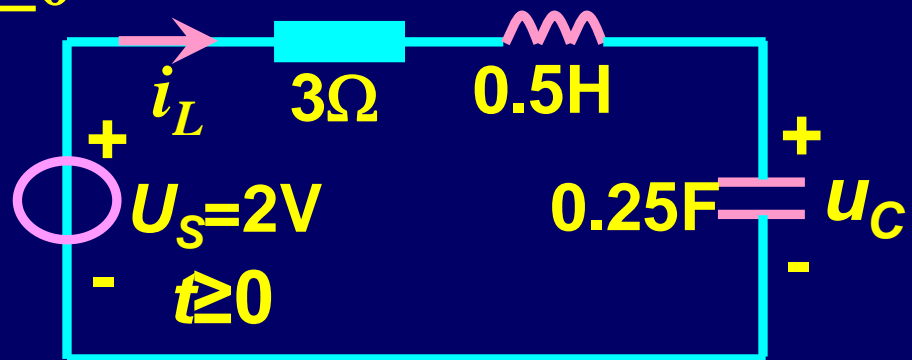
$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-\alpha_1 t} + K_2 e^{-\alpha_2 t} + U_S$$

$K_1$ 、 $K_2$  由初始条件确定

补充：求图示电路中 $u_C(t)$ ， $t \geq 0$

$$\text{已知 } u_C(0) = 0 \quad i_L(0) = 0$$

$$\text{解：} \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 > \frac{1}{LC}$$



$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$s_1 = -2 \quad s_2 = -4$$

$$\text{求通解 } u_{ch}(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t}$$

再求特解 $u_{cp}$

$$u_{cp}(t) = U_s = 2V$$

完全解  $u_c(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 2$

利用初始条件求  $K_1$ 、 $K_2$

$$u_c(0) = K_1 + K_2 + 2 = 0$$

$$\left. \frac{du_c}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = -2K_1 - 4K_2 = \frac{i_L(0)}{C} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = -4 \\ K_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$u_c(t) = (-4e^{-2t} + 2e^{-4t} + 2) \text{ V}$$

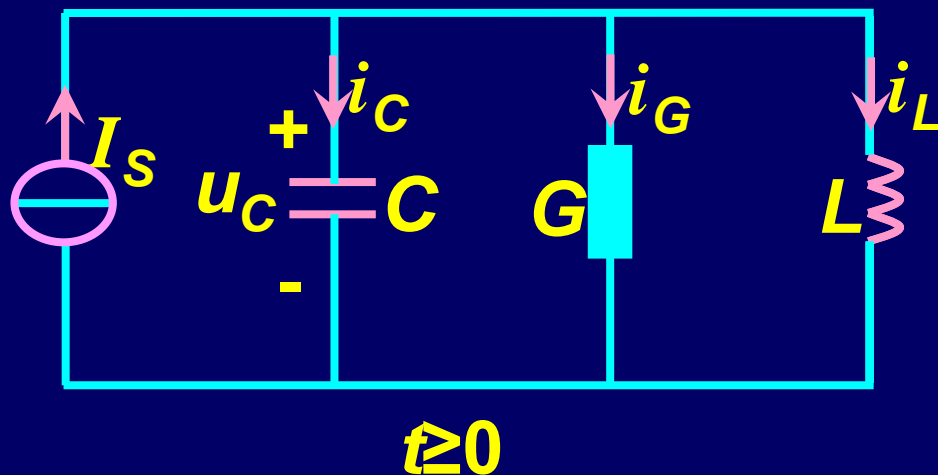
总结：二阶串联电路的完全响应按  $s$  不同决定的响应形式从初值变化到稳态值。

## § 7-4 GCL并联电路

$$i_C + i_G + i_L = I_S$$

$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} + Gu_C + i_L = I_S$$

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + GL \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = I_S$$



求通解, 令  $I_S = 0$  (即零输入响应)

$$LC \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + GL \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0$$

$$LCS^2 + GLS + 1 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-GL \pm \sqrt{(GL)^2 - 4LC}}{2LC}$$

$$= -\frac{G}{2C} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

根据固有频率写出通解的形式

求特解：根据激励的形式确定

完全解=通解+特解

利用 $i_L(t)$ 的初始条件

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0) \\ \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = \frac{u_{L(0+)}}{L} = \frac{u_{C(0)}}{L} \end{cases}$$

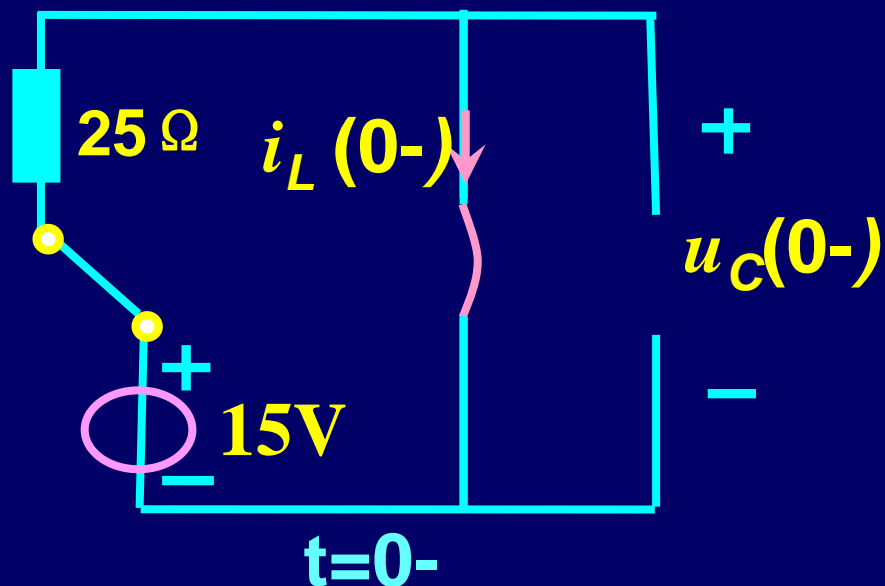
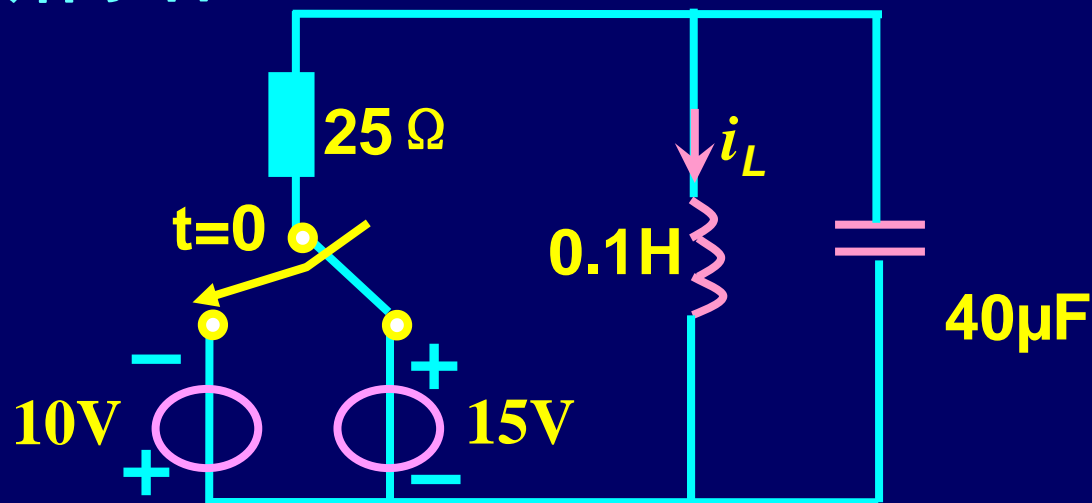
求 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 。



**例7-7.** 电路0时刻换路，换路前处于稳态。求 $i_L(t)$ ， $t \geq 0$

解：在换路前电路求初始条件

$i_L(0)$ 、 $u_C(0)$



$$i_L(0) = 15/25 = 0.6\text{A}$$

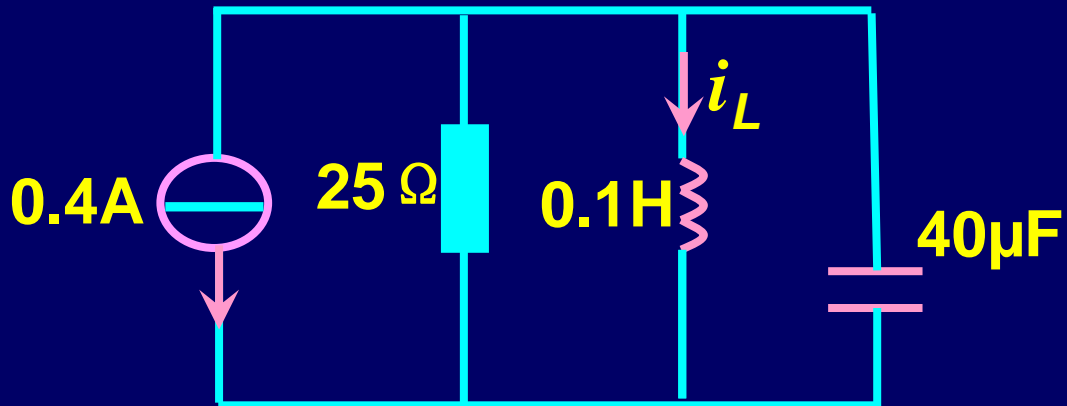
$$u_C(0) = 0$$

求通解  $i_{Lht}$

换路后的电路中：

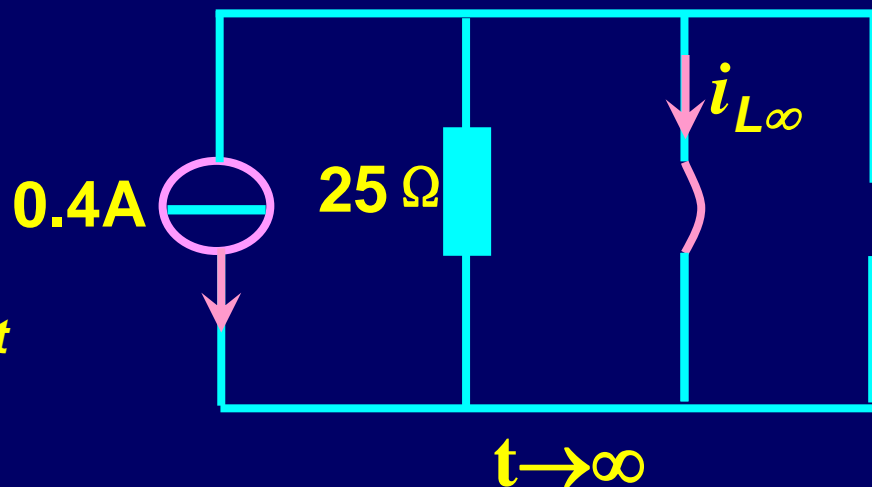
$$s_{1,2} = -\frac{G}{2C} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -500$$

$$i_{Lht} = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-500t}$$



求特解  $i_{Lpt}$

$$i_{Lpt} = -0.4A$$



$$i_{Lt} = -0.4 + (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-500t}$$

代入初始条件求 $K_1$ 和 $K_2$ .

$$\begin{cases} i_L(0) = -0.4 + K_1 = 0.6 \\ \left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = -500K_1 + K_2 = \frac{u_{L(0+)}}{L} = \frac{u_{C(0)}}{L} = 0 \end{cases}$$

得出:  $K_1=1$   $K_2=500$

$$i_{Lt} = -0.4 + (1 + 500t)e^{-500t} \text{ A}, \quad t \geq 0$$

补充1:  $RLC$ 并联电路的零输入响应为

$$u_c(t) = 100e^{-600t}\cos 400t$$

若电容初始贮能是  $\frac{1}{30}\text{J}$ , 求  $R$ 、 $L$ 、 $C$  以及电感的初始电流  $i_{L(0+)}^\circ$

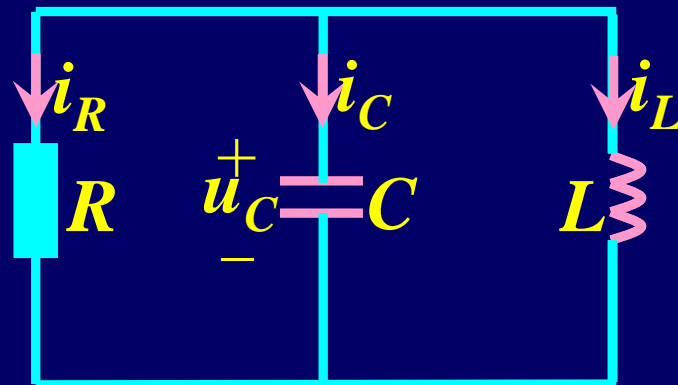
解 (1) 求  $R$ 、 $L$ 、 $C$

$$w_c(0) = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$u_c(0) = 100\text{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}Cu_c^2(0) = \frac{1}{30}$$

$$\text{则: } C = 6.67\mu\text{F}$$



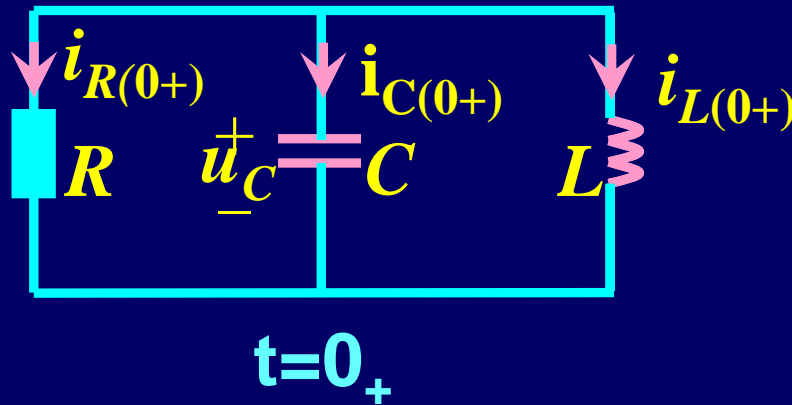
$$\text{由 } s_{1,2} = -\frac{G}{2C} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\alpha \pm j\omega_d \\ = -600 \pm j400$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{G}{2C} = 600 \longrightarrow G = 80.04 \times 10^{-4} \text{ S} \quad R = \frac{1}{G} = 124.9 \Omega$$

$$\text{由 } \omega_d = 400 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2}$$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{LC} = 400^2 + 600^2 \longrightarrow L = 0.288 \text{ H}$$

(2) 求  $i_L(0_+)$



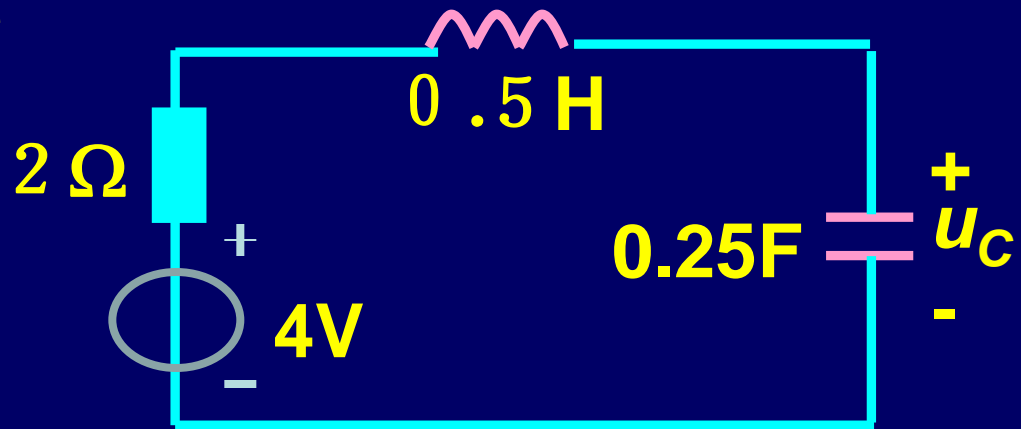
$$i_L(0_+) = -i_R(0_+) - i_C(0_+)$$

$$= -\frac{u_C(0_+)}{R} - C \left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+}$$

$$= -\frac{100}{124.9} - 6.67 \times 10^{-6} \left. \frac{d}{dt} (100e^{-600t} \cos 400t) \right|_{t=0_+}$$

$$= -0.8 + 0.4 = -0.4 \text{ A}$$

补充2：求电路的固有频率  $S$  及  $u_c(t)$  的响应形式。



解：  $(\frac{R}{2L})^2 < \frac{1}{LC}$

$$S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - (\frac{R}{2L})^2} = -2 \pm j2$$

$$u_c(t) = e^{-2t} [K_1 \cos 2t + K_2 \sin 2t] + 4 \text{ V}$$