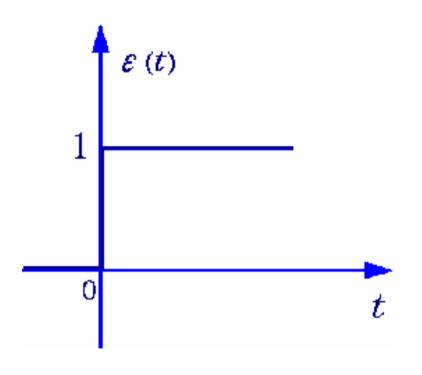
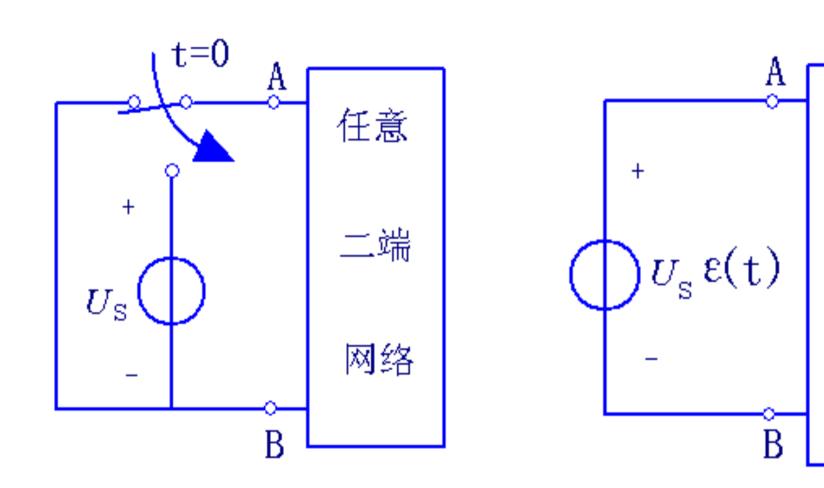
1. 定义

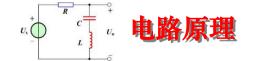
$$\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

t=0,发生跳变,函数值 不确定,比如: \mathbf{x} 0.5





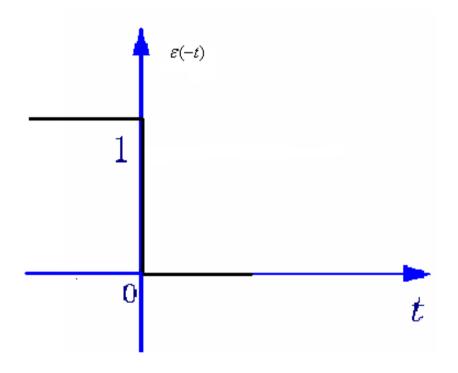
 $\varepsilon(t)$ 的物理模型

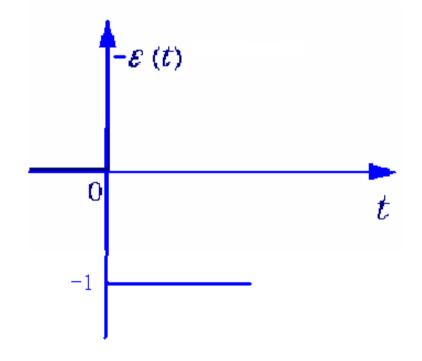


任意

网络

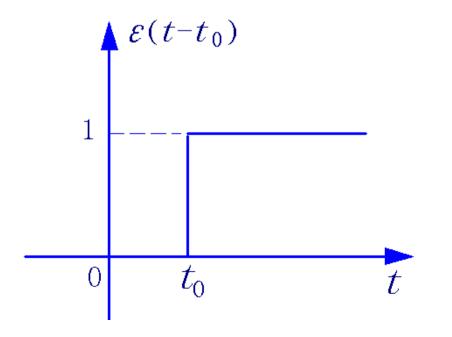
$$\varepsilon(-t)$$
, $-\varepsilon(t)$ 的波形

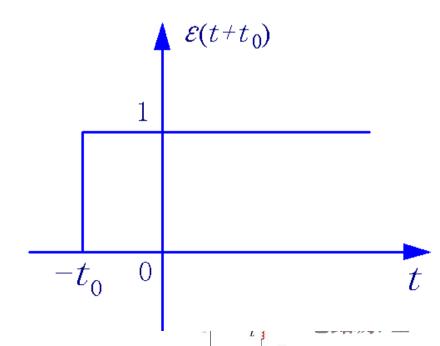




$$\varepsilon(t-t_0) = \varepsilon(t') = \begin{cases} 1 & t' > 0 \left(\mathbb{P}t > t_0 \right) \\ 0 & t' < 0 \left(\mathbb{P}t < t_0 \right) \end{cases}$$

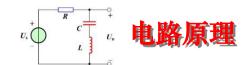
$$t_0 > 0$$



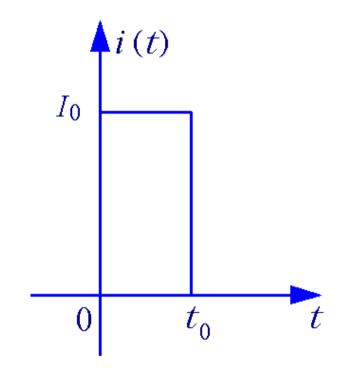


$$f(t)\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

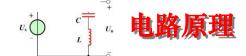
$$f(t)\varepsilon(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} f(t) & t > t_0 \\ 0 & t < t_0 \end{cases}$$



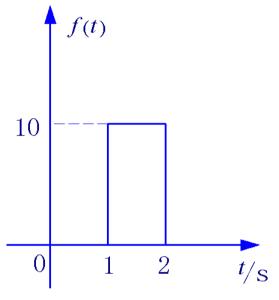
例1. 矩形脉冲(rectangular pulse)函数



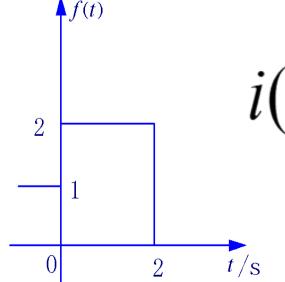
$$i(t) = I_0 \varepsilon(t) - I_0 \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$



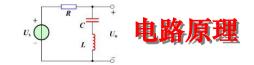
例2. 试写出下图的时间函数表达式f(t)



$$i(t) = 10\varepsilon(t-1) - 10\varepsilon(t-2)$$

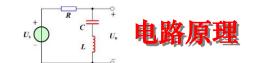


$$i(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + 2\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-2)$$



一、动态电路

含有动态元件(即储能元件)的电路。



二、输入 - 输出方程

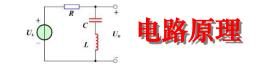
输入: 作为输入激励的电压或者电流简称输入。

----f(t) 如:电压源、电流源

输出: 作为待求响应的电压或者电流简称输出。

---- r(t) 如: 待求响应,任意电压或电流

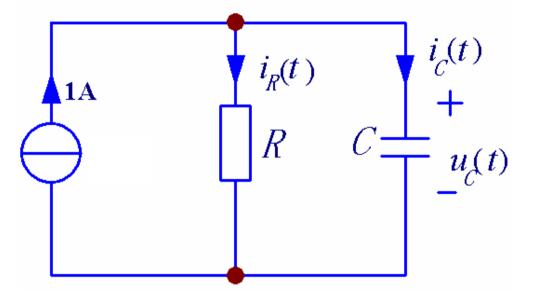
输入 - 输出方程: 联系输入变量和输出变量之间 关系的单一变量的微分方程。



动态电路时域分析步骤:

- 1) 根据KVL、KCL和元件的VCR列写电路的微积 分方程组;
- 2) 导出以某一变量表示的微分方程; 输入-输出方程
- 3) 根据换路前和换路后瞬刻的电路,确定电路的初始状态和解微分方程时所需的初始条件;
- 4) 求解微分方程;
- 5) 对求出的解进行分析,归纳出带结论性的、具有普遍意义的概念。

例1.列写图示电路的输入 - 输出方程

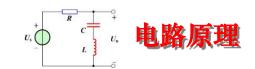


◆以u_c(t)为输出

$$C\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + \frac{u_c(t)}{R} = 1$$

$$\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC}u_c(t) = \frac{1}{C}$$

电路中含有一个独立的储能元件,所列方程为一阶微分方程



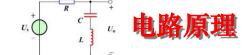
例2.列写图示电路的输入 - 输出方程

$$Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = u_s(t)$$

$$u_s(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = u_s(t)$$

$$u_c(t) + u_s(t) - u_c(t)$$

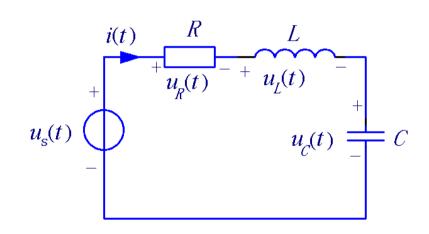
$$u_c(t) + u_s(t) - u_s(t)$$



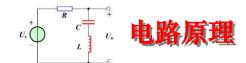
$$Ri(t) + L\frac{di(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = u_s(t)$$

◆以u_s(t)为输入、i(t)为输出

$$u_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(t') dt'$$



$$\frac{d^2i(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}i(t) = \frac{1}{L}\frac{du_s(t)}{dt}$$

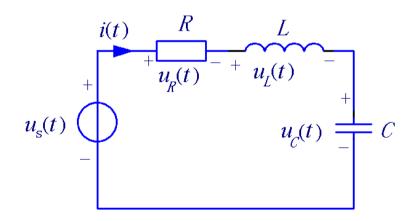


$$\frac{d^{2}u_{c}(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}u_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{LC}u_{s}(t)$$

$$\frac{d^{2}i(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{R}{L}\frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC}i(t) = \frac{1}{L}\frac{du_{s}(t)}{dt}$$

◆特征方程:

$$s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$



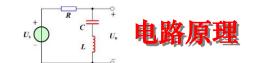
电路中含有两个独立的储能元件,所列 方程为二阶微分方程

1.输入-输出方程的一般形式

$$\frac{d^{n}r(t)}{dt^{n}} + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}r(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{1}\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + a_{0}r(t)$$

$$= b_{m}\frac{d^{m}f(t)}{dt^{m}} + b_{m-1}\frac{d^{m-1}f(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_{1}\frac{df(t)}{dt} + b_{0}f(t)$$

2.方程的阶数等于电路中独立储能元件的个数



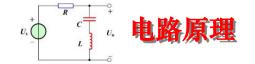
小结

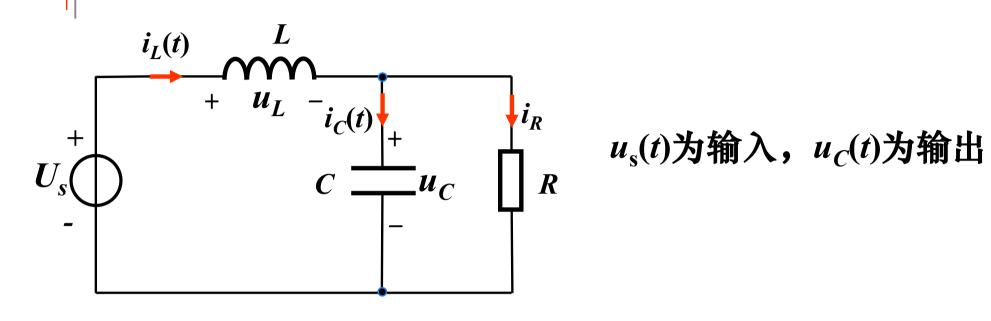
3. 针对同一个电路,采用不同的变量作为求解变量,所得到的微分方程所对应的特征方程均相同。

4. 特征方程只与电路自身的参数和结构有关。

$$s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$$

5. 输入 - 输出方程是n阶微分方程,则相应的电路 称为n阶电路。

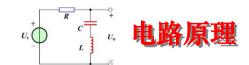




$$L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C(t) = u_s(t)$$

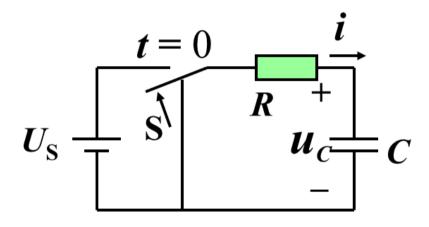
$$i_L(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{u_C(t)}{R}$$

$$LC\frac{d^2u_C(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{L}{R}\frac{du_C(t)}{dt} + u_C(t) = u_s(t)$$



1. 什么是电路的过渡过程

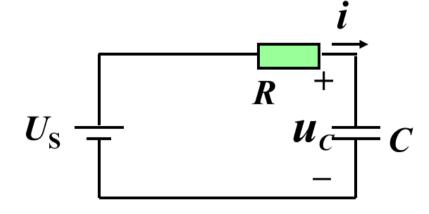
稳态分析



稳定状态

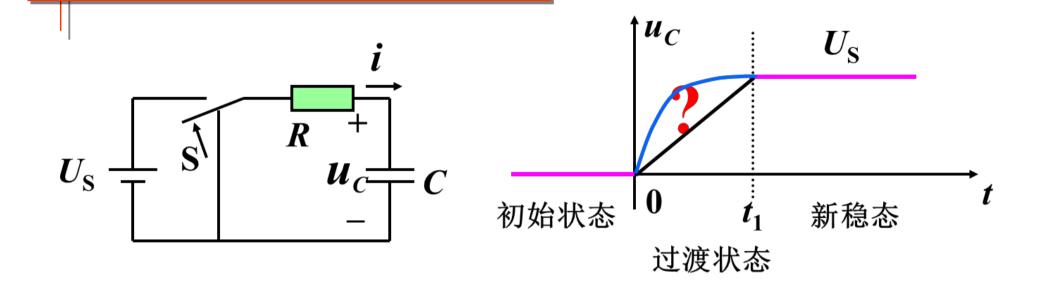
S未动作前

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



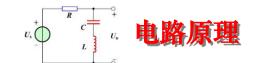
S接通电源后很长时间

$$i=0$$
 , $u_C=U_S$



过渡过程: 电路由一个稳态过渡到另一个稳态需要 经历的过程。

过渡状态 (瞬态、暂态)



- 2. 过渡过程产生的原因
 - (1) 电路内部含有储能元件 L 、M、 C

能量的储存和释放都需要一定的时间来完成。

$$p = \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta t}$$

(2) 电路结构发生变化

换路: 电路与电源的接通、切断 电路参数的突然改变

> 电路联接方式的突然改变 激励源的突然改变



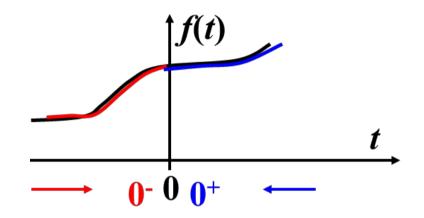
$$3$$
、 $t = 0^+$ 与 $t = 0$ -的概念

换路在 =0时刻进行

$$t=0$$
 的前一瞬间

$$0^+$$
 $t=0$ 的后一瞬间

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



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

二. 换路定则

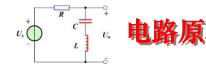
$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_-}^t i_C dt$$

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

当电容电流为有限值时

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

$$q(0_{+}) = q(0_{-})$$



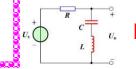
$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0_-}^t u_L dt$$

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

当电感电压为有限值时

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

$$\psi(\mathbf{0}_{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = \psi(\mathbf{0}_{\scriptscriptstyle{-}})$$

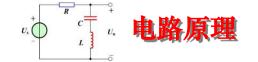


独立的 $u_c(0_-)$ 、 $i_L(0_-)$ 或 $q(0_-)$ 、 $\Psi(0_-)$ 的数值的集合称为电路的原始状态(initial state)

独立的 $u_c(0_+)$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 或 $q(0_+)$ 、 $\Psi(0_+)$ 的数值集合 称为电路的初始状态(original state)

注意:

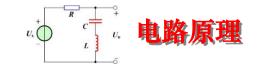
零状态(zero state)是零原始状态(zero original state)的简称.



三. 求初始值

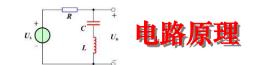
◆在电容电压与电感电流不跳变的情况下,电路 的初始状态可根据电路的原始状态求得;

◆电路中其它电压、电流的初始值可根据换路后的电路和电容电压、电感电流的初始值,以及独立源在t = 0,时的激励值,应用电路的基尔霍夫定律和元件的电压电流关系求出。

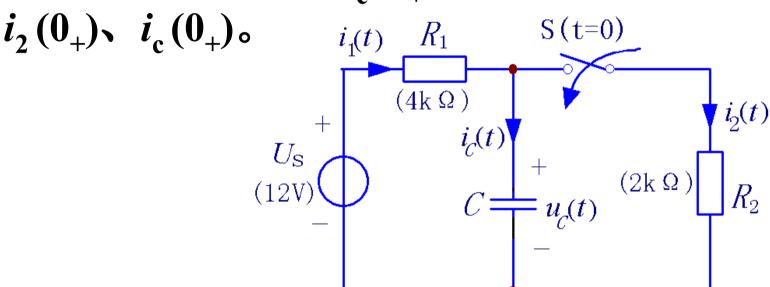


求初始值的具体步骤:

- 1) 由换路前 t=0 时刻的电路(一般为稳 定状态) 求 $u_{c}(0_{-})$ 或 $i_{1}(0_{-})$;
 - 2) 由换路定律得 $u_{C}(0_{+})$ 和 $i_{L}(0_{+})$;
- 3) 画 t=0, 时刻的等效电路: 电容用电压 源替代,电感用电流源替代(取 0, 时刻值,方 向与原假定的电容电压、电感电流方向相同);
 - 4) 由 0, 电路求所需各变量的 0, 值。

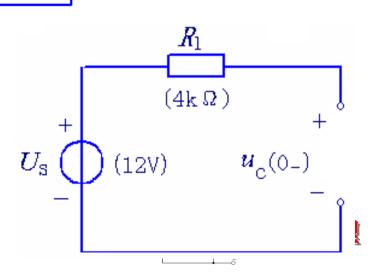


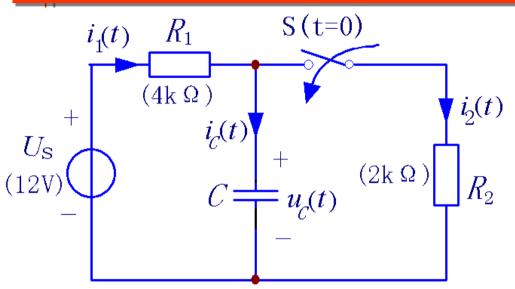
例1 开关闭合前电路已工作了很长时间,求开关闭合后电容电压的初始值 $u_c(0_+)$ 及各支路电流的初始值 $i_1(0_+)$ 、



解:
$$1$$
) $t = 0$ 时

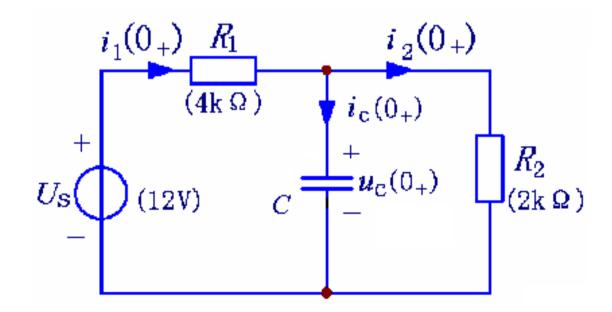
$$u_c(0_-) = 12 \text{ V}$$



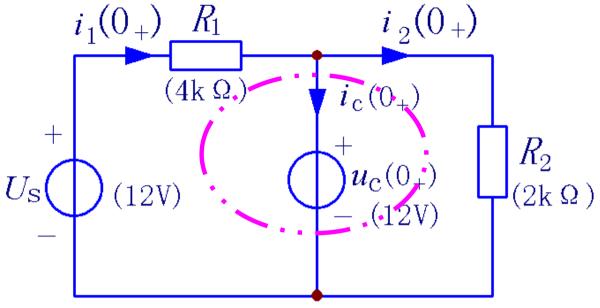


2) 根据换路定则

$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 12 \text{ V}$$



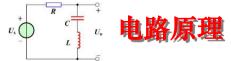
3)
$$t = 0_+$$
时



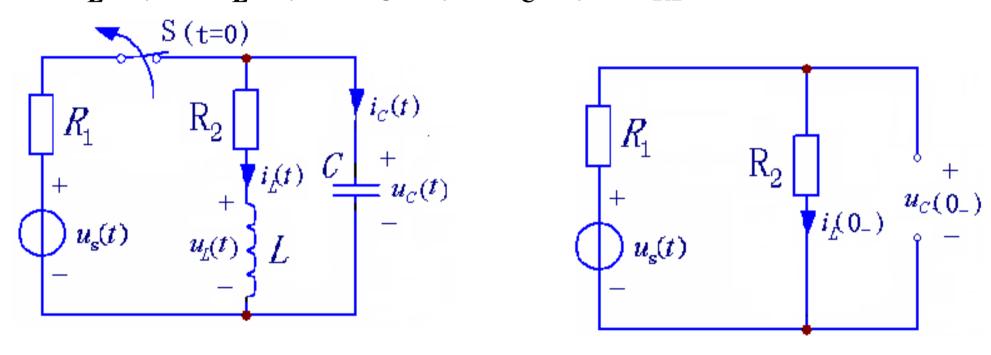
$$i_1(0_+) = \frac{U_s - u_c(0_+)}{R_1} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(0_+) = \frac{u_c(0_+)}{R_2} = 6 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_c(0_+) = i_1(0_+) - i_2(0_+) = -6 \text{ mA}$$



例2. 开关断开前电路已工作了很长时间,求开关断开后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_C(0_+)$ 和 $i_{R2}(0_+)$ 。



解: 1) t = 0 时

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{u_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$
 $u_C(0_-) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_s$

2)根据换路定则

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{u_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

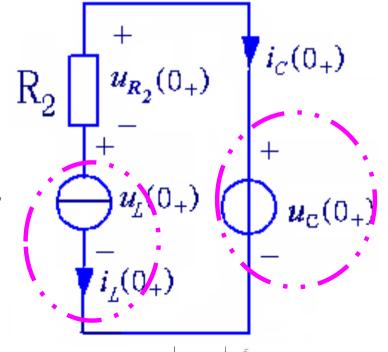
3)
$$t = 0_{+}$$
时的电路

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_s$$

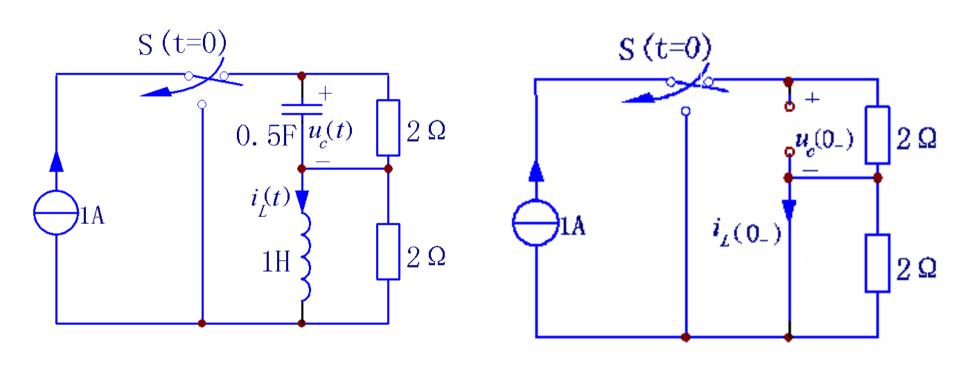
$$i_C(0_+) = -i_L(0_+) = -\frac{u_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$
 R_2

$$u_{R_2}(0_+) = R_2 i_L(0_+) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_s$$

$$u_L(0_+) = -u_{R_2}(0_+) + u_C(0_+) = 0$$



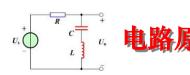
例3. 开关断开前电路已工作了很长时间,求开关断开后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L'(0_+)$ 和 $u_C'(0_+)$ 。



解: 1) t = 0 时

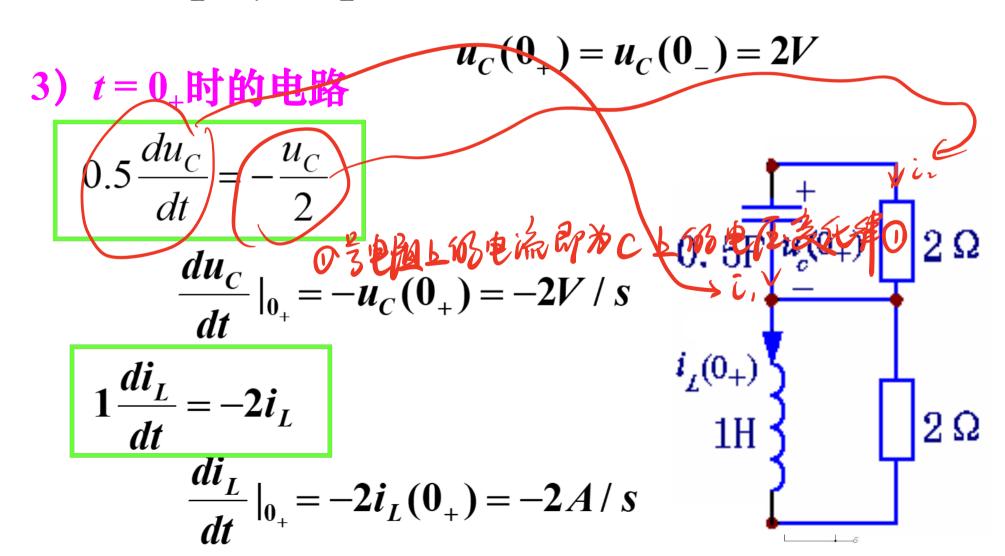
$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 2V$$

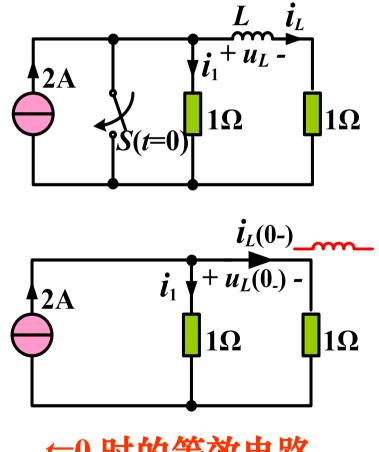


2) 根据换路定则

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



例2. t=0时,闭合开关S,试求开关切换前和转换后瞬间的电感 电流和电感电压。



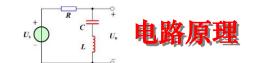
t=0_时的等效电路

解: 1)
$$t = 0$$
. 时
$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$

$$u_L(0_-) = 0V$$

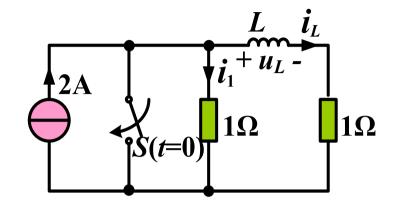
2) 根据换路定则

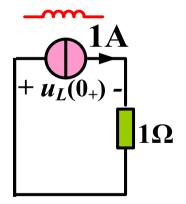
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1A$$



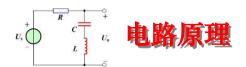
3)
$$t = 0_+$$
时 $u_L(0_+) = ?$

$$u_L(0_+) = -1 \times 1 = -1V$$

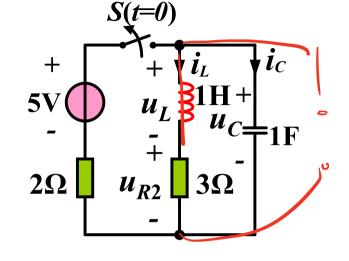




t = 0,时的等效电路



例3. 开关断开前电路已处于稳态,求开关断开后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_C(0_+)$ 和 $u_{R2}(0_+)$ 。

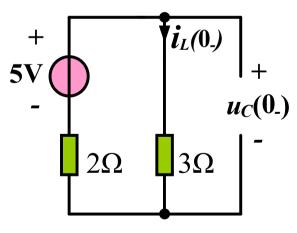


二阶电路

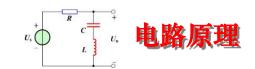
解: 1) t = 0 时

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

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



t=0_时的等效电路



2) 根据换路定则

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

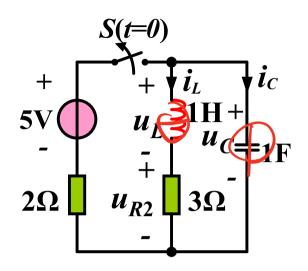
 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 3V$

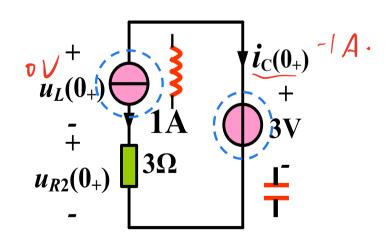
3) $t = 0_{+}$ 时的电路

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

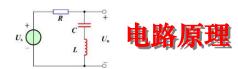
$$u_{R_2}(0_+) = R_2 i_L(0_+) = 3V$$

$$u_L(0_+) = -u_{R_2}(0_+) + u_C(0_+) = 0$$





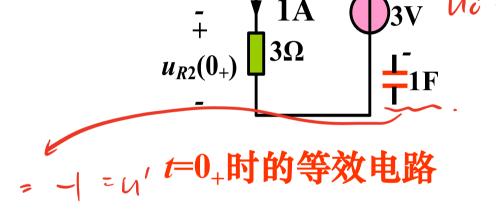
t=0,时的等效电路



3) $t = 0_{+}$ 时的电路

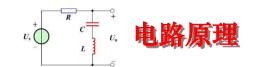
$$i_C(0_+) = -i_L(0_+) = -1A$$

$$u_{C}^{'}(0_{+}) = ?$$

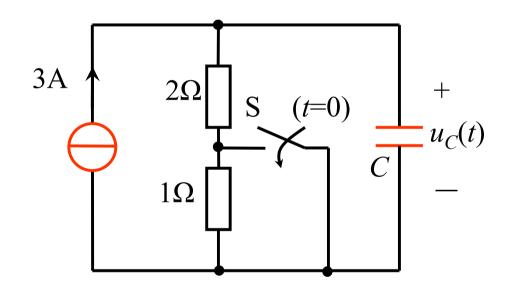


$$u'_{C}(0_{+}) = \frac{i_{C}(0_{+})}{C} = -1\text{V/s}$$

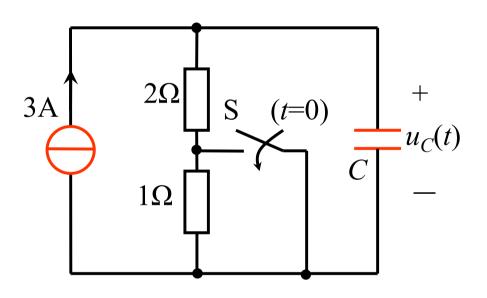
在0+时刻等效电路求解

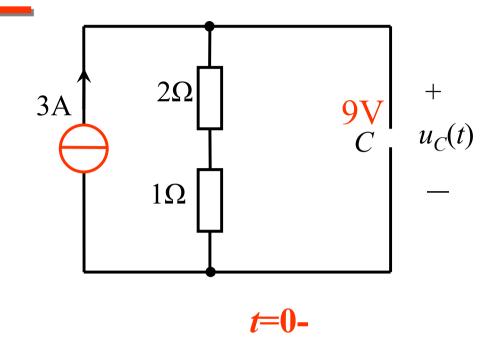


图所示电路在换路前处于稳定状态,开关S在t=0时闭合,求电容电压的初始值 $u_{C}(0_{+})$ 。



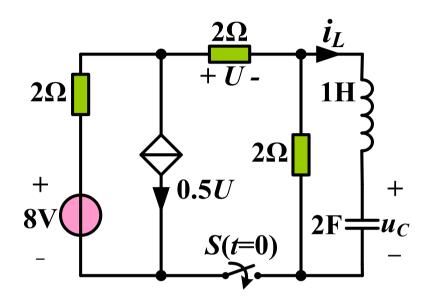
$$u_{\rm C}(0_+)$$





$$u_{\rm C}(0_+) = u_{\rm C}(0_-) = 9{\rm V}$$

练习. 开关断开前电路已工作了很长时间,求开关闭合后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L'(0_+)$ 和 $u_C'(0_+)$ 。



练习. 开关断开前电路已工作了很长时间,求开关闭合后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L'(0_+)$ 和 $u_C'(0_+)$ 。

解: 1)
$$t = 0$$
 时

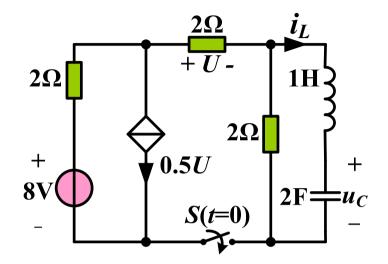
$$i_L(0_-) = 0A$$

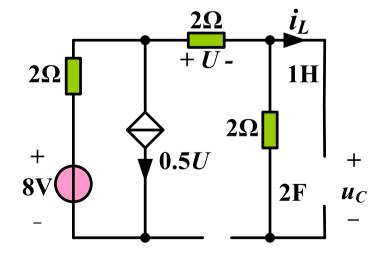
$$u_C(0_-) = 0V$$

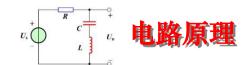
2) 根据换路定则

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

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







3) $t = 0_{+}$ 时的电路

$$2U + 2U = 8$$

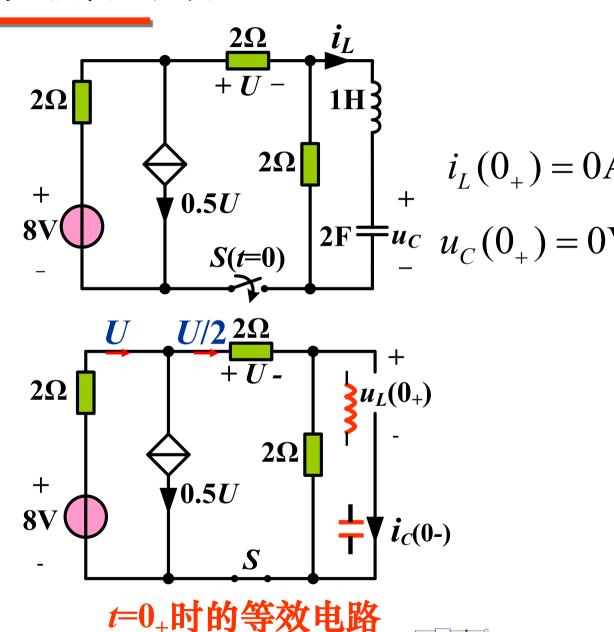
$$u_L(0_+) = U = 2V$$

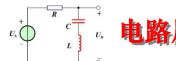
$$L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0_{+}} = u_{L}\left(0_{+}\right) = 2$$

$$i_L(0_+) = 2A/s$$

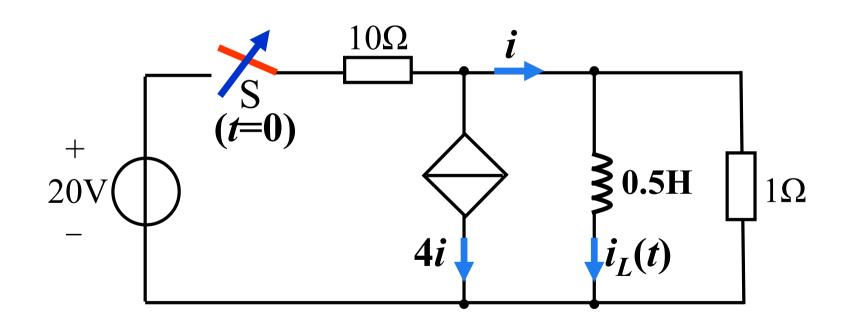
$$C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t=0_+} = i_C \left(0_+\right) = 0$$

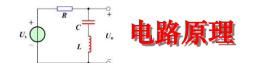
$$u_C(0_+) = 0V/s$$





图所示电路在换路前处于稳定状态,开关S在t=0时断开,求电感电流的初始值 $i_L(0_+)$ 。





图所示电路在换路前处于稳定状态,开关S在t=0时断开,求电感电流的初始值 $i_L(0_+)$ 。

