# 第四章 一阶电路和二阶电路

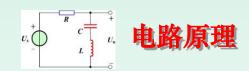
本章着重讨论一阶线性电路的

零输入响应

零状态响应

全响应

关键是掌握三要素法。



# § 4-1 一阶电路的零输入响应

## 一阶电路 (first order circuit):

描述电路方程是一阶微分方程的电路,一般情况下电路中只含有一个储能元件。

一阶电路可分为:

一阶RC电路

一阶RL电路

零输入响应(zero input response r<sub>zi</sub>)

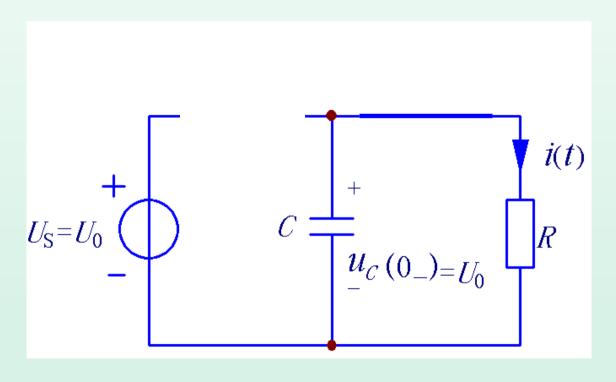
换路后无输入激励的作用,电路中的响应是由储能元件的非零原始状态而引起的。

#### >一阶RC电路的零输入响应

#### 定性分析:

$$u_{c}(0_{+})=u_{c}(0_{-})=U_{0}$$
 $i(0_{-})=0$ 
 $i(0_{+})=U_{0}/R$ 
 $0$ 

带电电容的放电过程



从能量的观点说明



#### 定量分析:

t>0时电路的微分方程

$$RC\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = 0$$

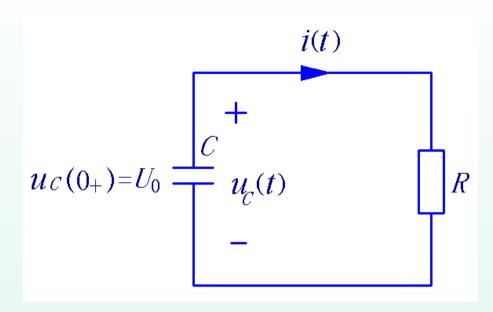
$$u_{c}(0_{+}) = u_{c}(0_{-}) = U_{0}$$

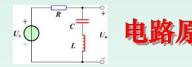
特征方程为

$$R C s + 1 = 0$$

特征根为

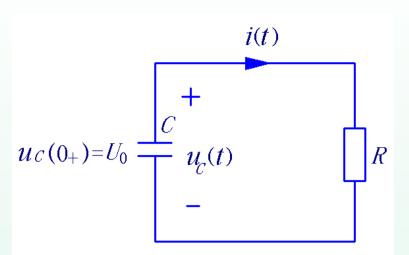
$$s = -\frac{1}{RC}$$





通解为

$$u_c(t) = Ae^{st} = Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}} u_{c(0+)=U_0} = U_0 = U_0$$



代入初始条件得

$$A = U_0$$

零输入响应

$$u_c(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$t \geq 0_+$$

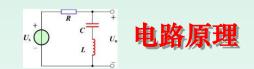
$$i(t) = \frac{u_c(t)}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

$$i(t) = -C \frac{du_c}{dt} = -C \frac{d}{dt} \left( U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right) = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

电路的时间常数(time constant)

$$\tau = RC$$
 (单位: s)

- 1、具有时间的量纲;
- 2、由电路的结构和参数决定;
- 3、同一个电路,不同的电压或电流响应的时间常数相同;

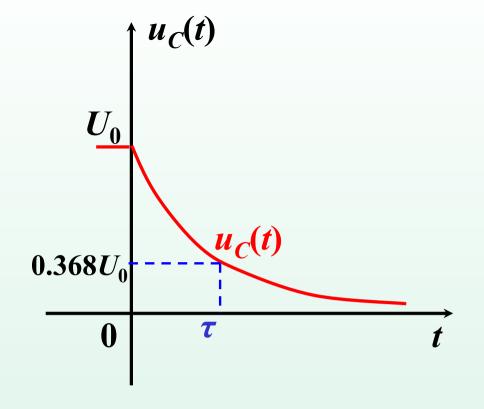


## n的物理意义:表示零输入响应衰减到原值的 0.368倍所需的时间。

t	τ	2τ	3τ
t	$U_0 e^{-1} = 0.368 U_0$	$U_0 e^{-2} = U_0 e^{-1} e^{-1}$	$U_0 e^{-3} = U_0 e^{-1} e^{-2}$
$U_{_0}e^{\overline{} au}$		$ \begin{vmatrix} =0.368 \times 0.368 U_0 \\ =0.135 U_0 \end{vmatrix} $	$= 0.368 \times 0.135 U_0$ $= 0.05 U_0$
4 au		5 au	
$U_0 e^{-4} = U_0 e^{-1} e^{-3}$		$U_0 e^{-5} = U_0 e^{-1} e^{-4}$	
$=0.368\times0.05U_{0}$		$=0.368\times0.0184U_{0}$	
$=0.0184U_{0}$		$=0.0068U_{0}$	

时间常数  $\tau$  愈小,放电过程进行得愈快,暂态过程需要的时间越短;反之,  $\tau$  愈大,放电过程进行得愈慢,暂态过程需要的时间越长。工程上认为,大约经过 $4\tau$ -

5元后暂态过程结束。



$$u_c(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$t \geq 0_{+}$$

电压曲线

$$i_{C}(0_{+}) = \frac{U_{0}}{R}$$

$$0.368 \frac{U_{0}}{R}$$

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

$$0$$

$$t$$

$$i(t) = \frac{u_c(t)}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

电流曲线



### 讨论:

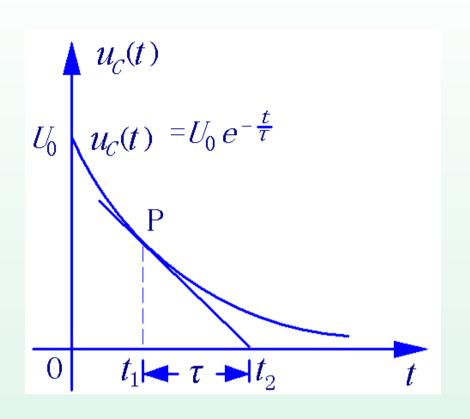
U。一定的情况下:



#### 时间常数的图解计算

$$\left. \frac{du_c}{dt} \right|_{t=t_1} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right) \bigg|_{t=t_1}$$

$$=-\frac{U_0}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t_1}{\tau}}=-\frac{u_c(t_1)}{\tau}$$



#### 整个放电过程中电阻吸收的能量为

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} i^{2}(t)Rdt = R \int_{0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{U_{0}}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)^{2}dt = \frac{1}{2}CU_{0}^{2} = W_{C}(0_{+}) = W_{C}(0_{-})$$

#### ≻一阶RL电路的零输入响应

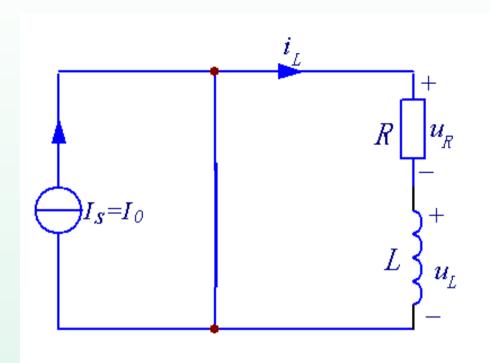
定性分析:

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_0$$

$$u_L(0_{-})=0$$

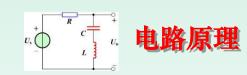
$$u_L(0_+) = -u_R(0_+) = -RI_0$$

$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0_+} = \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = -\frac{RI_0}{L} < 0$$



磁场消失的过程

从能量的观点解释



#### 定量分析:

t>0时电路的微分方程

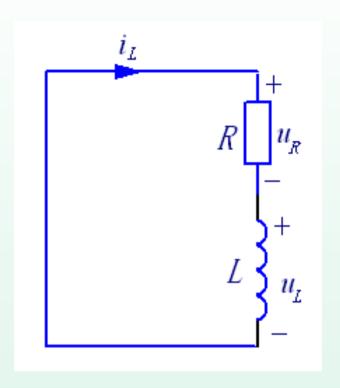
$$L\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} + Ri_L(t) = 0$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_0$$



$$RC\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = 0$$

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



$$\frac{L}{R}\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} + i_L(t) = 0$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_0$$



由置换对偶量可得

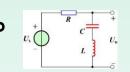
$$i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

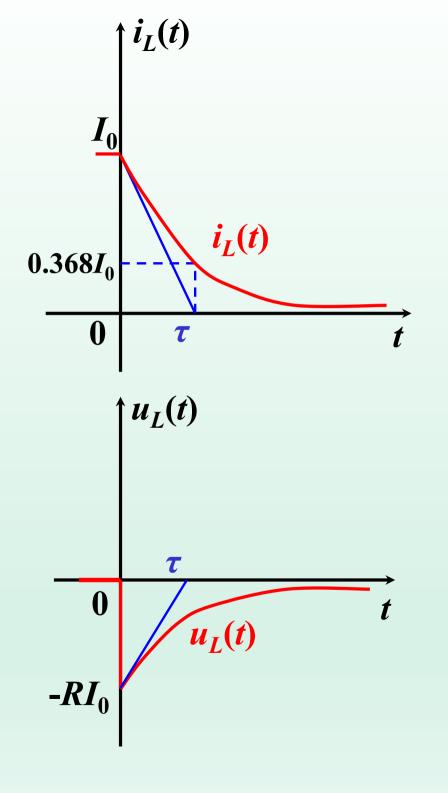
$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = -Ri_L(t)$$
  $t \ge 0_+$ 

电路的时间常数

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = GL$$

RL电路和RC电路的时间常数也是对偶的。





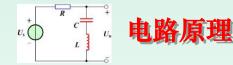
$$i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

#### 电流曲线

$$u_{L}(t) = L \frac{di_{L}(t)}{dt}$$

$$= -RI_{0}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = -Ri_{L}(t) \qquad t \ge 0_{+}$$

#### 电感电压曲线



#### 小结:

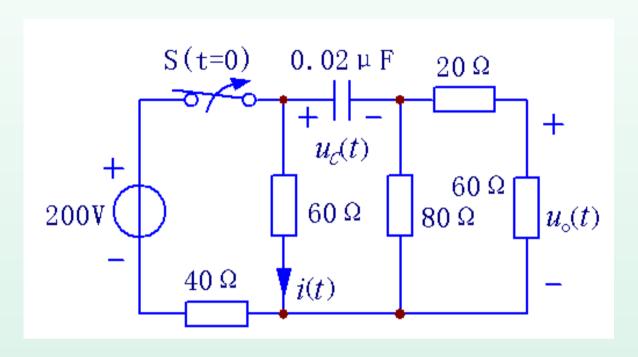
一阶电路零输入响应的一般形式

$$r(t) = r(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad t \ge 0_{+}$$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C \qquad \tau = L/R_{eq}$$

- ·只要求出了响应的初始值和电路的时间常数 $\tau$ ,就可根据此式写出电路的零输入响应。
- ·同一电路中的不同变量具有相同的时间常数
- ·如电路的初始状态扩大k倍,则零输入响应也应扩大同样的倍数

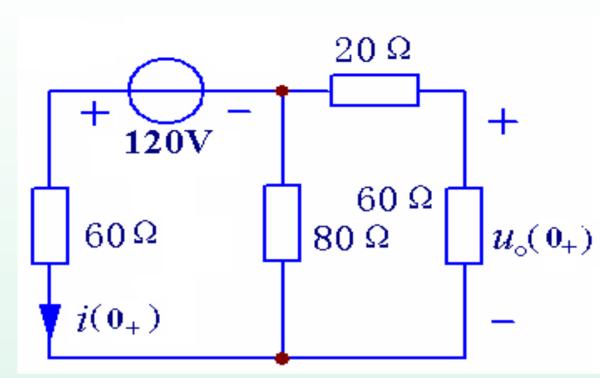
# 例1. 图示电路在换路前已工作了很长时间,求换路后的零输入响应i(t)和 $u_o(t)$



1) 
$$u_c(0_-) = (\frac{200}{60+40} \times 60) \text{ V} = 120 \text{ V}$$

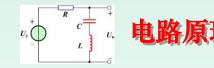
$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 120V_{c}$$

2) 
$$t = 0_+$$
的电路

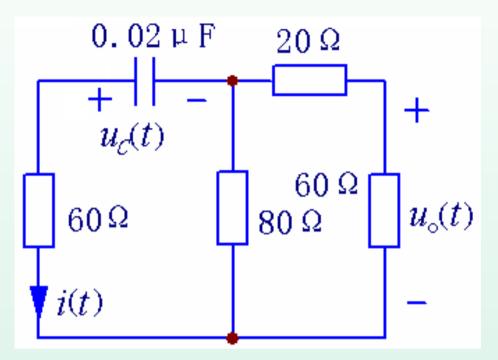


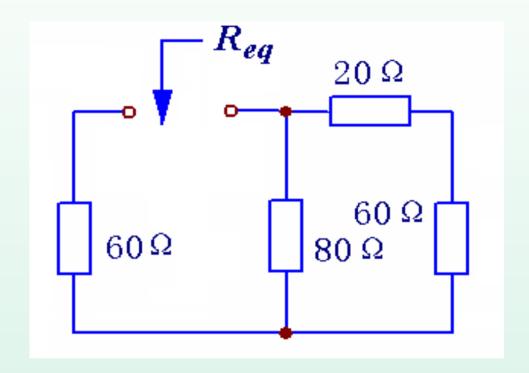
$$i(0_+) = \frac{120}{60+40} = 1.2A$$

$$u_{0}(0_{+}) = -1.2 \times 0.5 \times 60 = -36V$$



# 3) 求τ





$$R_{eq} = 60 + 40 = 100\Omega$$

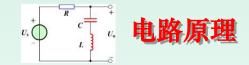
$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 100 \times 0.02 \times 10^{-6} = 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

## 4) 各零输入响应的表达式

$$i(t) = i(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1.2 \times e^{-5 \times 10^{5}t} A$$

$$u_o(t) = u_o(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -36 \times e^{-5 \times 10^{5t}}V$$

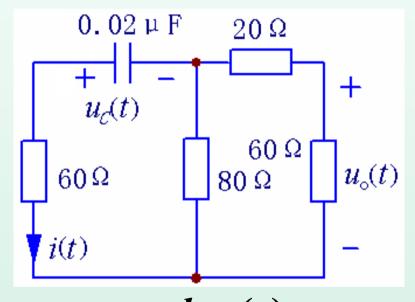
$$(t > 0_+)$$



1) 
$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 120 \text{ V}$$

2) 
$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 2 \times 10^{-6} s$$

3) 
$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 120 \times e^{-5 \times 10^{5t}}V$$



$$i(t) = -C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt}$$

$$(t \ge 0_+)$$

$$u_o(t) = -0.5 \times i(t) \times 60$$
$$= -36 \times e^{-5 \times 10^{5t}} V$$
$$(t \ge 0_+)$$

$$= -0.02 \times 10^{-6} \times 120 \times (-5 \times 10^{5})e^{-5 \times 10^{5}t}$$

$$=1.2e^{-5\times10^{5t}}A$$

例2 在图示电路中,已 知 $i(0_{+})=150$  mA, 求t>0时的响应 u(t)。

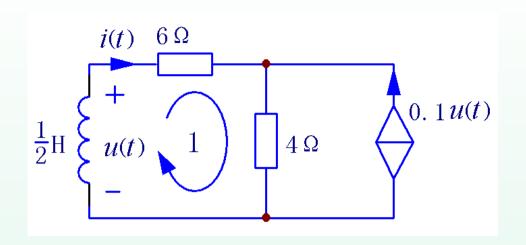
解法一见书上例4-1-2

解法二:

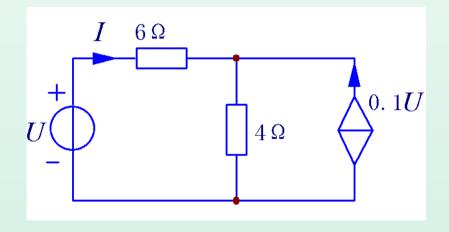
$$U = 6I + 4(I + 0.1U)$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{3}\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = 0.03 S$$



计算 $R_{eq}$  的电路



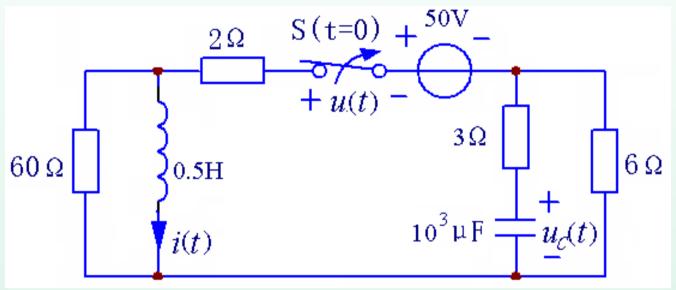
#### 电感电流为

$$i_L = i_L(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 150e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} \text{ mA}$$
  $t \ge 0_+$ 

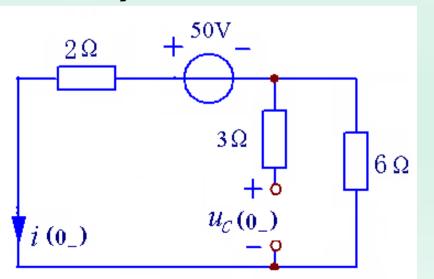
#### 电感电压为

$$u(t) = -L \frac{di}{dt} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} V$$
  $t \ge 0_{+}$ 

# 例3. 图示电路在换路前已工作了很长时间,求换路后的 $u_c(t)$ 、i(t)和u(t)。



#### 解:1) t=0-时



$$i(0_{-}) = \frac{50}{2+6} = 6.25A$$

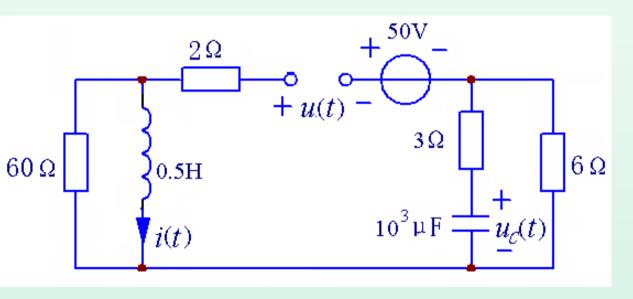
$$u_c(0_-) = -6 \times 6.25$$

#### 2) 由换路定则:

$$i(0_{+}) = i(0_{-}) = 6.25 A$$

$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = -37.5 \text{ V}$$

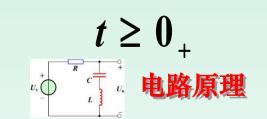
#### 3) t≥0<sub>+</sub> 时

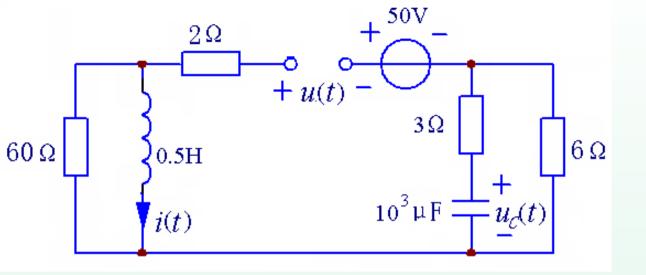


#### ◆RL电路的时间常数

$$\tau_1 = \frac{0.5}{60} = \frac{1}{120} s$$

$$i(t) = i(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{1}}} = 6.25e^{-120t}A$$





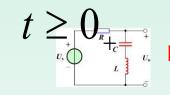
#### ◆RC电路的时间常数

$$\tau_2 = 10^3 \times 10^{-6} \times (3+6)$$
$$= 9 \times 10^{-3} s$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}} = -37.5e^{-\frac{1000}{9}t}V \qquad t \ge 0_+$$

$$u(t) = -60i(t) - \frac{6}{9}u_C(t) - 50$$

$$= -375e^{-120t} - 50 + 25e^{-\frac{1000}{9}t}V$$



课堂练习:

 $P_{143}: 4-1-1 4-1-3$ 

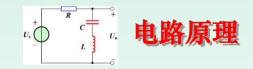
# § 4-2 一阶电路的阶跃响应

· 阶跃响应(step response):

电路在单位阶跃电压或单位阶跃电流激励下的<mark>零状态响应</mark>称为单位阶跃响应,简称阶跃响应

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

zero state response,简称为: r<sub>zs</sub>

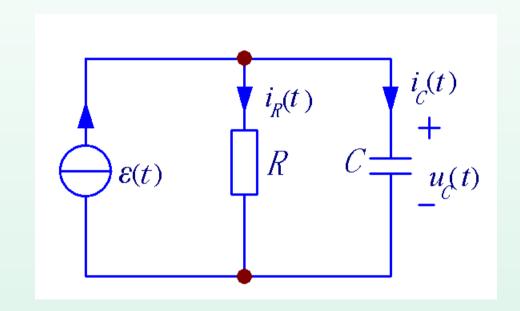


#### 一. 一阶RC电路的阶跃响应

#### 定性分析:

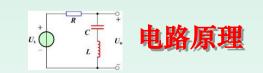
$$u_{c}(0_{+})=u_{c}(0_{-})=0$$
 / R

$$i_{c}(0_{+})=1 \longrightarrow 0$$



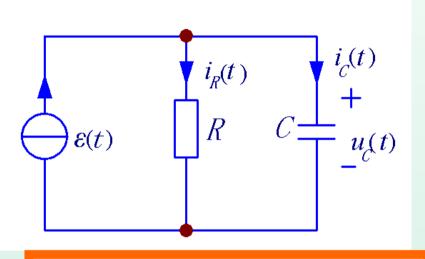
$$\frac{du_{c}}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0_{+}} = \frac{1}{c}i_{c}(0_{+}) = \frac{1}{c} > 0$$

电容的充电过程



$$u_c(0_-)=0$$

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

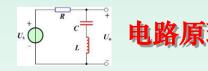


# 在t=0<sub>+</sub>时刻电容 相当于短路

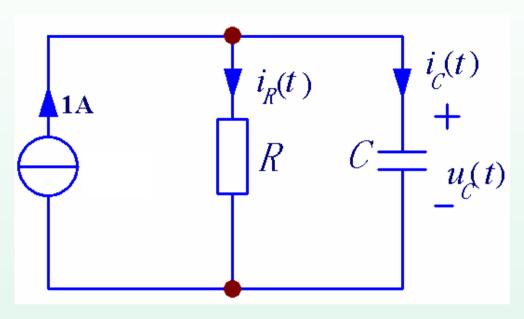
$$u_{c}(0_{+}) = u_{c}(0_{-}) = 0$$

$$i_R(0_+) = \frac{u_c(0_+)}{R} = 0$$

$$i_{c}(0_{+}) = \varepsilon(0_{+}) = 1A$$



#### 当*t* > 0时



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

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

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

#### 一阶非齐次微分方程解的一般形式:

常系数非齐次微 分方程的通解



齐次微分方 程的通解



任一 特解

$$u_{c}(t) = u_{ct}(t) + u_{cf}(t)$$

自由分量: 其函数形式与输入函数无关

强制分量: 其函数形式与输入函数有关

## u<sub>ct</sub>(t)为对应齐次微分方程的通解

$$\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{RC}u_c(t) = 0$$

$$u_{ct}(t) = Be^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

自由分量: 其函数形式与输入函数无关

# $u_{cf}(t)$ 的形式与输入激励相同,则为一常数,设:

$$u_{cf}(t) = K$$

强制分量: 其函数形 式与输入函数有关

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

# 将 $u_{cf}(t) = K$ 带入上式得:

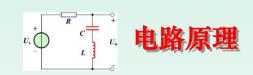
$$K=R$$

#### 其通解为:

$$u_{c}(t) = u_{ct}(t) + u_{cf}(t) = Be^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + R$$

代入初始条件  $u_c(0_+)=u_c(0_-)=0$  得:

$$B = -R$$

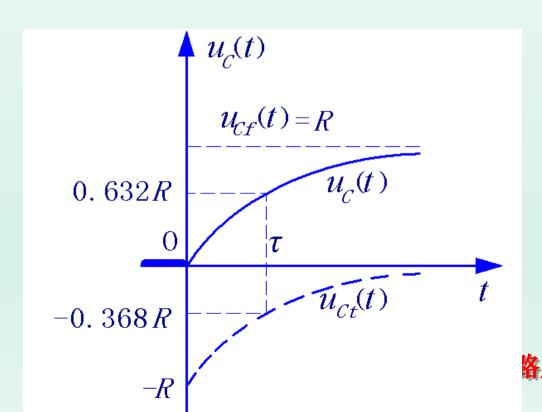


#### 电容电压的阶跃响应为

$$u_c(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$u_c(t) = u_{cf}(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\varepsilon(t)$$

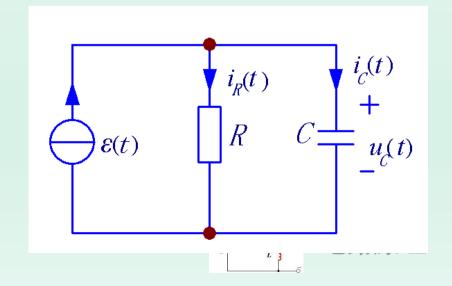
#### 电容电压曲线



$$u_c(t) = u_{ct}(t) + u_{cf}(t)$$
 强制分量 自由分量

$$u_{c}(t) = Re^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + R$$
 稳态分量 
$$(t \to \infty)$$

当输入激励为常数时,自由分量就是暂态分量,强制分量就是稳态分量。否则不能这样对应。

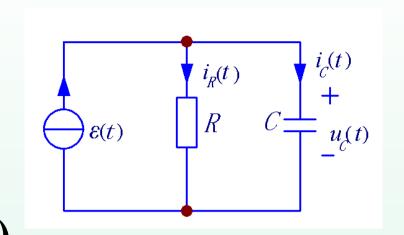


#### 电阻电流为

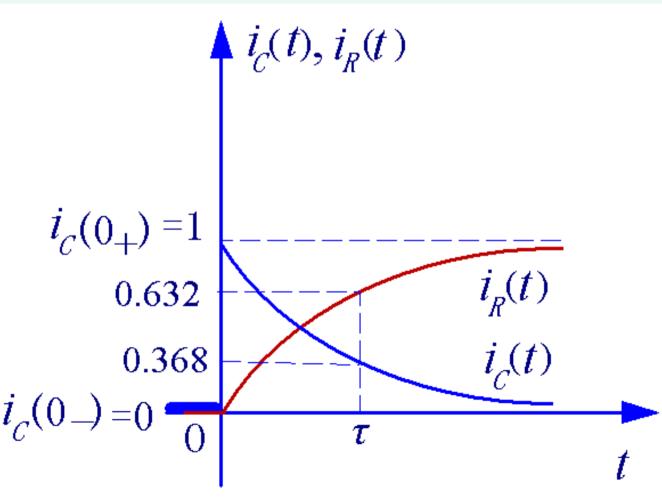
引用电流为
$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_c(t)}{R} = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t)$$

#### 电容电流为

$$i_c(t) = \varepsilon(t) - i_R(t) = e^{-RC} \varepsilon(t)$$



### 电容电流和 电阻电流曲线



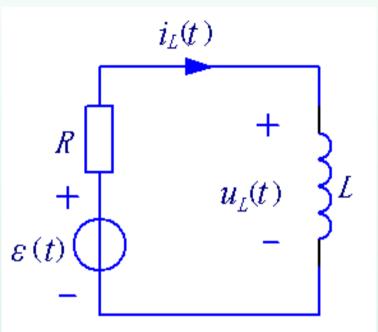
## 二.一阶RL电路的阶跃响应

定性分析:

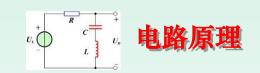
$$i_{L}(0)=0=i_{L}(0_{+})$$
  $\frac{1}{R}$ 

$$u_L(0_+)=1$$
 0

$$\frac{di_{L}}{dt} \bigg|_{t=0_{+}} = \frac{u_{L}(0_{+})}{L} = \frac{1}{L} > 0$$



磁场建立的过程



定量分析:

$$Ri_{L} + L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$t > 0$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt} + \frac{R}{L}i_L = \frac{1}{L}$$

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

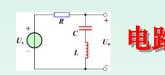
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & i_L(t) \\
 & + \\
 & + \\
 & \varepsilon(t) \\
 & - \\
\end{array}$$

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

$$U_{c}(0_{+}) = U_{c}(0_{-}) = 0$$

与RC电路的方程对比,由对偶关系可得

$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) \varepsilon(t)$$



#### 电感电流的阶跃响应为

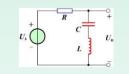
$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_L(t) = i_{Lf} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \varepsilon(t)$$

#### 电感电压的阶跃响应为

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{1}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) \varepsilon(t) \right]$$

$$=e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}\varepsilon(t)$$



## 小结:

一阶电路阶跃响应中的电容电压和电感电流 可表示为:

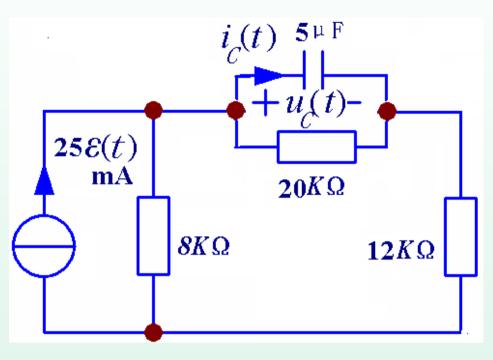
$$r_{zs}(t) = r_f (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \varepsilon(t)$$

其中r<sub>f</sub>分别对应于时间t趋于无穷大时(即电路再次处于稳定状态时)的电容电压和电感电流

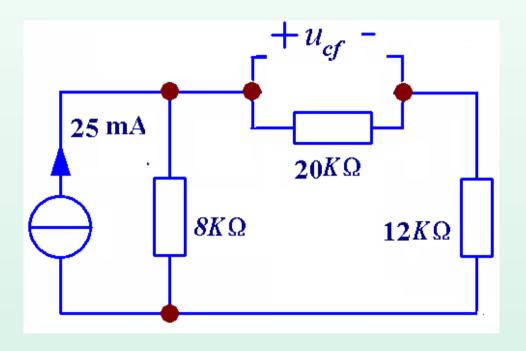
$$\tau = R_{eq}C \qquad \tau = L/R_{eq}$$

电路的其他响应根据KVL、KCL以及元件的VCR关系计算。

# 例1. 已知 $u_{C}(0)=0$ , 求 $u_{C}(t)$ 和 $i_{C}(t)$ 。



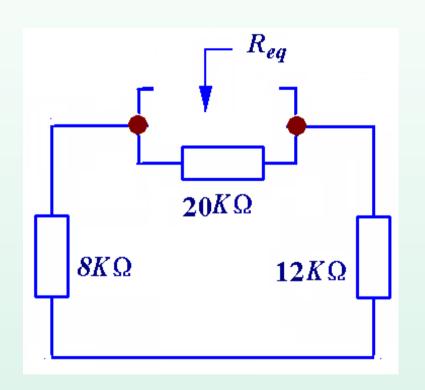
解: 1) 求 $u_{cf}$   $(t\rightarrow\infty)$ 

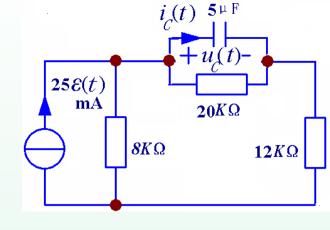


$$u_{cf} = 25 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{8}{8+32} \times 20 \times 10^{3} = 100V$$

地 电路原理

#### 2) 求 7





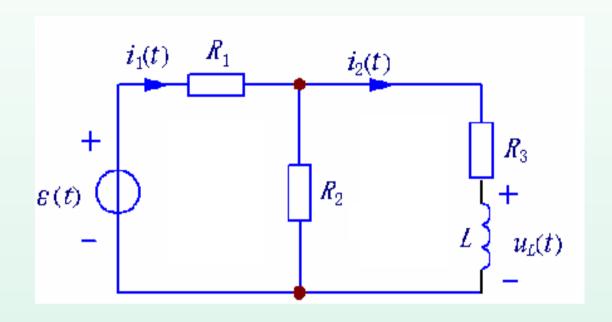
$$R_{eq} = 20 / (8 + 12) = 10 K \Omega$$

$$\tau = CR_{eq}$$
=  $5 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 \times 10^{3} = 5 \times 10^{-2} s$ 

3) 
$$u_c(t) = u_{cf}(t)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\varepsilon(t)$$
$$= 100(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t)V$$

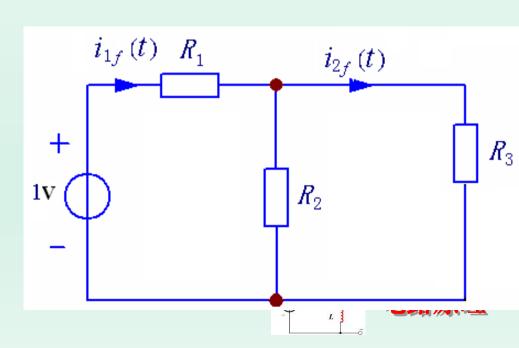
$$i_c(t) = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{d}{dt} [100(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t)] = 0.02e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t)$$

# 例2. 在图示电路中,已知 $R_1$ =8 $\Omega$ , $R_2$ =8 $\Omega$ , $R_3$ =6 $\Omega$ ,L=1 H,求在单位阶跃电压激励下的阶跃响应 $i_2(t)$ 与 $u_L(t)$ 。

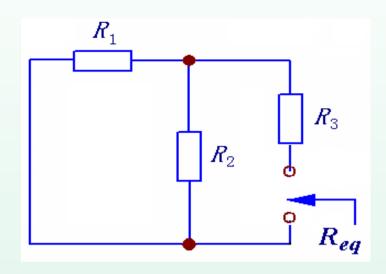


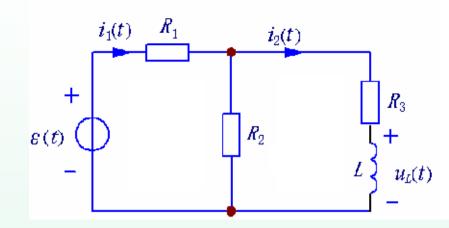
# 解: 1) 求 $i_{2f}$ $(t\rightarrow\infty)$

$$i_{2f} = \frac{1}{\frac{8 \times 6}{8 + 6} + 8} \times \frac{8}{8 + 6} = 0.05A$$



### 2) 求 7





$$R_{eq} = R_3 + R_1 // R_2$$
  
=  $6 + 4 = 10\Omega$ 

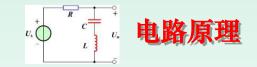
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{10} S$$

### 3) 电感电流的阶跃响应为

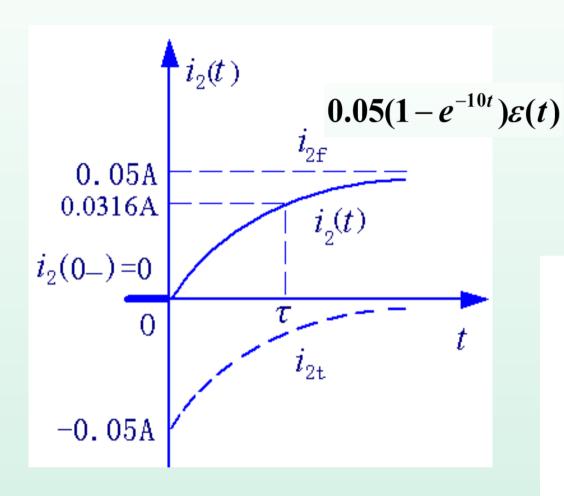
$$i_2(t) = 0.05(1 - e^{-10t})\varepsilon(t) A$$

#### 电感电压的阶跃响应为

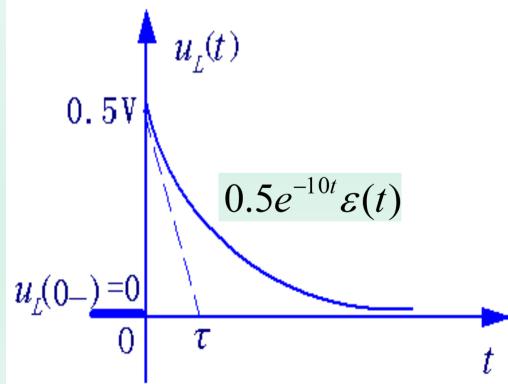
$$u_{L}(t) = L \frac{di_{2}}{dt} = 0.5e^{-10t} \varepsilon(t) + (0.05 - 0.05e^{-10t})\delta(t)$$
$$= 0.5e^{-10t} \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$



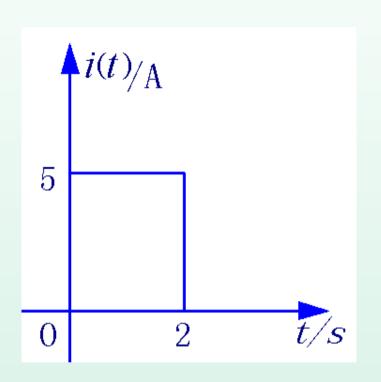
#### 电感电流波形

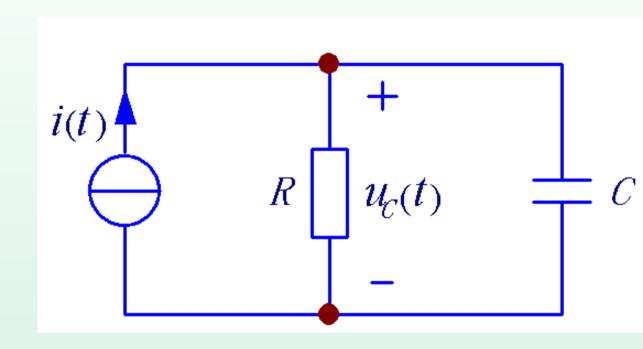


## 电感电压波形



# 例3. 图示RC并联电路的电流源的电流是一个矩形脉冲,求零状态响应 $u_c(t)$ 。

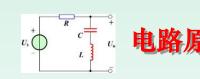




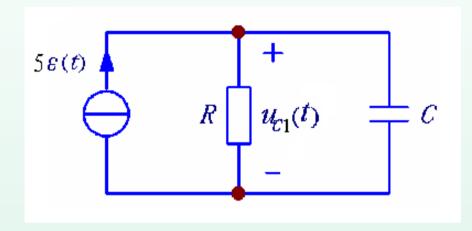
#### 解法一

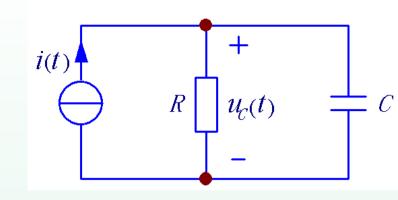
#### 1) 矩形脉冲电流的阶跃函数表达式

$$i(t) = 5\varepsilon(t) - 5\varepsilon(t-2)$$



# 2) 考虑在 $i(t) = 5\varepsilon(t)$ 作用下电容电压的阶跃响应

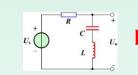




$$u_{cf} = 5R$$

$$\tau = RC$$

$$u_{c1}(t) = 5R \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right) \varepsilon(t)$$



3) 由于电路是线性电路,满足齐次性。

故在 $i(t) = -5\varepsilon(t-2)$  作用下电容电压的阶跃响应为

$$u_{C2}(t) = -5R\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t-2}{RC}}\right)\varepsilon(t-2)$$

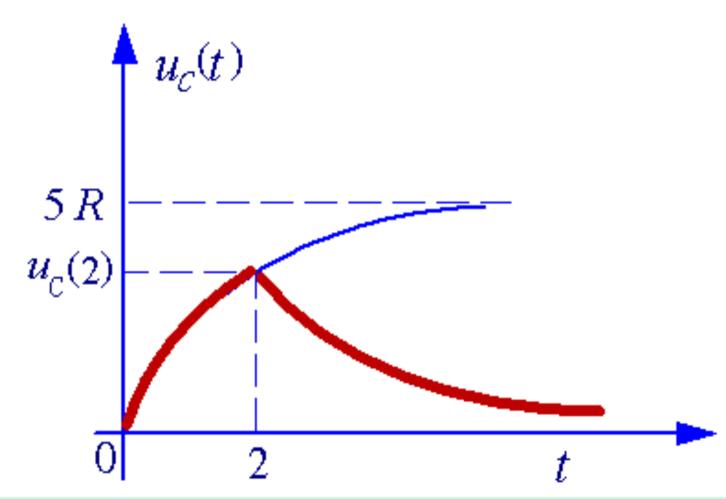
#### 4) 根据线性电路的叠加原理,待求的零状态响应为

$$u_c(t) = u_{c1}(t) + u_{c2}(t)$$

$$=5R\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)\varepsilon(t)-5R\left(1-e^{-\frac{t-2}{RC}}\right)\varepsilon(t-2)$$



### 电容电压的波形



$$u_c(t) = u_{c1}(t) + u_{c2}(t)$$

$$=5R\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)\varepsilon(t)-5R\left(1-e^{-\frac{t-2}{RC}}\right)\varepsilon(t-2)$$

# 解法二: 分段计算

1) 在0<t<2s的时间区间,为零状态响应

$$u_c(t) = 5R\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right) \qquad 0 < t < 2s$$

2)  $\Delta t > 2s$ 的时间区间,为零输入响应

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(2_{+})e^{-\frac{t-2}{RC}} = 5R(1 - e^{-\frac{2}{RC}})e^{-\frac{t-2}{RC}}$$

$$t > 2s$$

