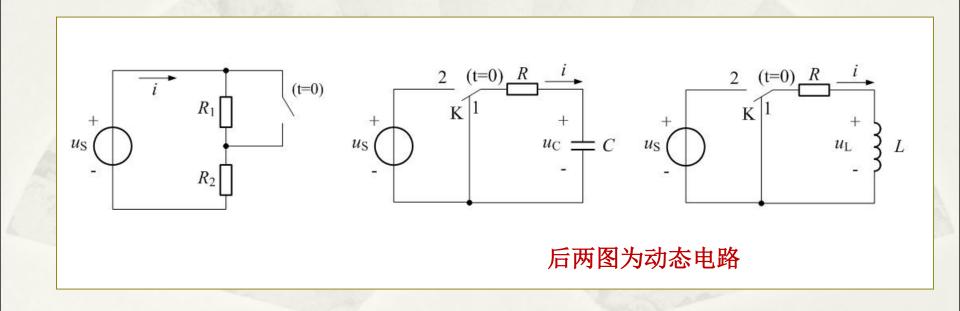
第四章 一阶电路和二阶电路的时域分析(简介)

- 4.1 动态电路的方程及其初始条件
- 4.2 一阶电路的零输入响应
- 4.3 一阶电路的零状态响应
- 4.4 一阶电路的全响应
- 4.5 二阶电路的零输入响应
- 4.6 一阶电路阶跃响应和冲激响应

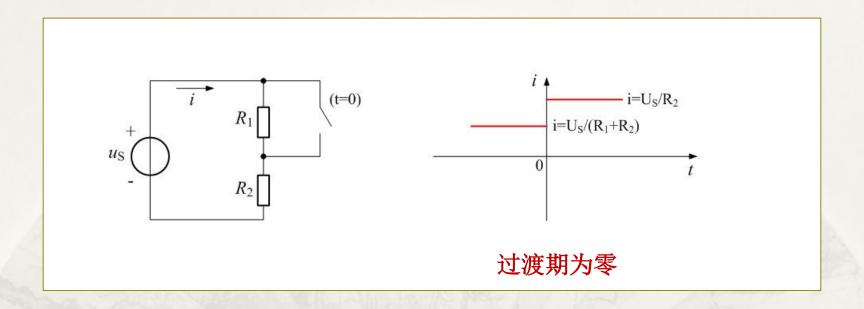
4.1 动态电路的方程及其初始条件

1. 动态电路

含有动态元件电容和电感的电路称动态电路。

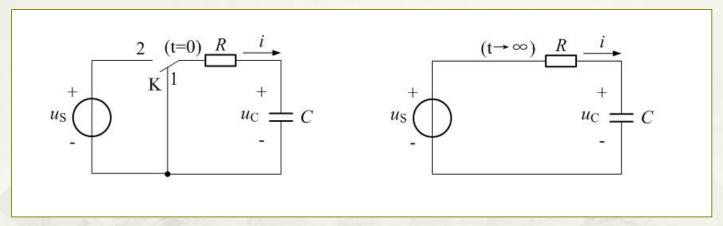


电阻电路:



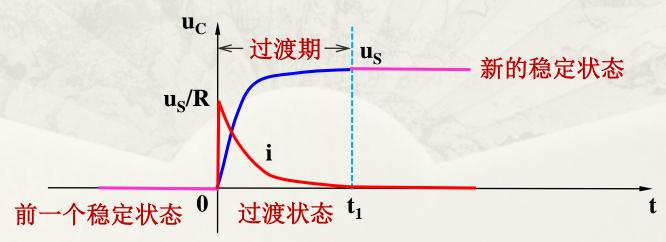
对于纯电阻电路, 当电路结构发生变化时, 电阻上的电流随电压成比例变化, 不存在过渡过程。

电容电路:

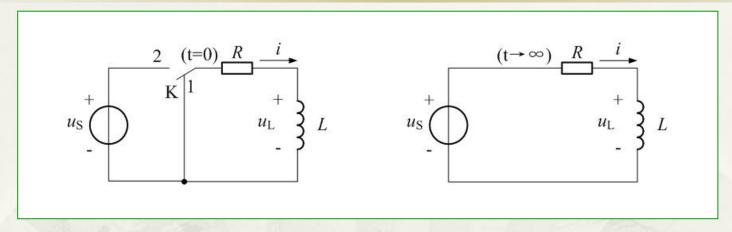


k未动作前, 电路处于稳定状态: i=0,Uc=0

k接通电源后很长时间,电容充电完毕,电路达到新的稳定状态: $i=0,U_c=U_s$

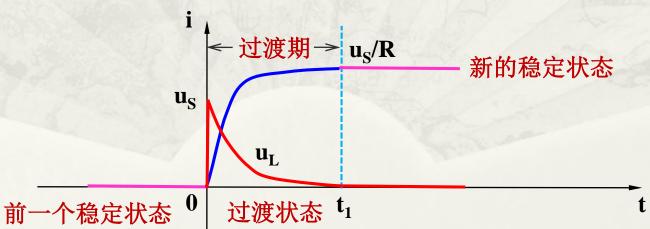


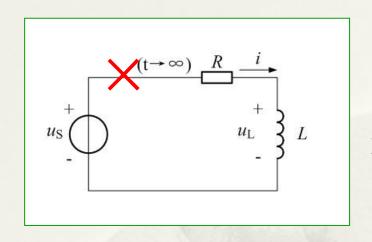
电感电路:



k未动作前, 电路处于稳定状态: i=0,u_L=0

k接通电源后很长时间,电路达到新的稳定状态,电感视为短路: $u_L=0$, $i=u_S/R$





电路到达稳态时, $u_L=0,i=u_S/R$

若将K断开,断开之后有: $i=0,u_L=\infty$

注意:工程实际中在切断电容或电感电路时会出现过电压和过电流现象。

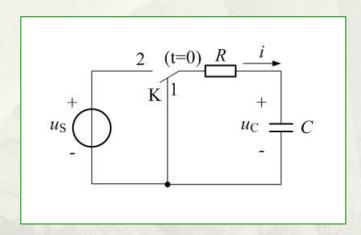
综合以上RC、RL的分析,可看出电感或电容在从电路中接入或断开时,会存在过渡过程,该过渡过程有时也称为电路的暂态过程。

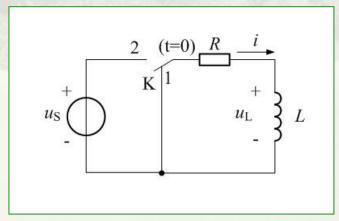
那么,为什么会有过渡过程的存在?

▲过渡过程产生的原因

换路: 电路结构或状态的改变。如: 支路接入或断开、 电路参数发生变化等。

电路内部含有储能元件 *L、C*,电路在换路时能量发生变化,而能量的储存和释放都需要一定的时间来完成。





对于电容电路,由于电容为储能元件,假 设初始储能为0,它储存的能量为电场能量,其 大小为:

$$Wc = \int_0^t uidt = \frac{1}{2} Cu^2$$

因为能量的存储和释放需要一个过程,故电 容电路存在过渡过程。

对于电感电路,由于电感为储能元件,假设初始储能为0,它储存的能量为磁场能量,其大小为:

$$W_L = \int_0^t uidt = \frac{1}{2} Li^2$$

故电感的电路也存在过渡过程。

▲研究过渡过程的意义

过渡过程是一种自然现象,对它的研究很重要。过渡过程的存在 有利有弊。有利的方面,如电子技术中常用它来产生各种特定的波形或 改善波形;不利的方面,如在暂态过程发生的瞬间,可能出现过压或过 流,致使电气设备损坏,必须采取防范措施。

如何研究电路的过渡过程?

2.动态电路的方程

相关预备知识:微分方程的解

微分方程的解:如果把某个函数代入微分方程中,能使该方程成为恒等式,则称此函数为微分方程的解。

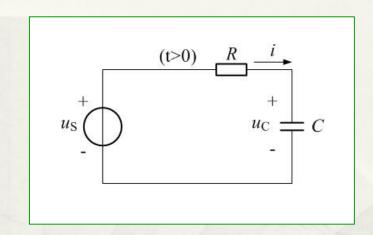
微分方程的通解:如果微分方程的解中包含有任意常数,且独立的任意常数的个数与微分方程的阶数相同,这样的解称为微分方程的通解。

微分方程的特解: 微分方程的解中不包含任意常数的解称为微分方程的特解。

RC电路的方程:

应用KVL和电容的VCR得:

$$\begin{cases} Ri + u_C = u_S(t) \\ i = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \end{cases}$$



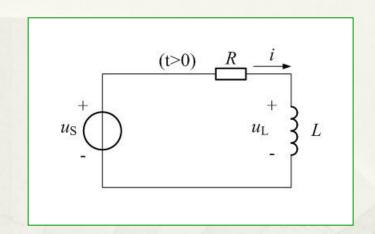
$$\longrightarrow RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{\mathrm{C}} = u_{\mathrm{S}}(t)$$

KCL、KVL对于直流电路、交流电路、动态电路, 在任何时刻均成立!

RL电路的方程:

应用KVL和电感的VCR得:

$$\begin{cases} Ri + u_L = u_S(t) \\ u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \end{cases}$$



$$Ri + L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = u_{\mathrm{S}}(t)$$

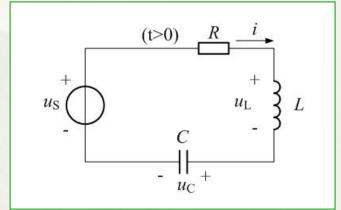
若电感电压为变量:
$$\frac{R}{L} \int u_L dt + u_L = u_S(t)$$
 $\longrightarrow \frac{R}{L} u_L + \frac{du_L}{dt} = \frac{du_S(t)}{dt}$

含有一个动态元件电容或电感的线性电路,其电路方程为一阶线性常微分方程,称一阶电路。

RLC电路的方程:

应用KVL和元件的VCR得:

$$\begin{cases} Ri + u_L + u_C = u_S(t) \\ i = C \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \longrightarrow u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = LC \frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} \end{cases}$$



$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S(t)$$

含有二个动态元件的线性电路,其电路方程为二阶线性常微分方程,称二阶电路。

所得结论:

- ① 描述动态电路的电路方程为微分方程;
- ② 动态电路方程的阶数通常等于电路中动态元件的个数。

一阶电路:一阶电路中只有一个动态元件,描述电路的方程是一阶线性微分方程。

$$a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 x = e(t) \qquad t \ge 0$$

二阶电路: 二阶电路中有二个动态元件,描述电路的方程是二阶线性微分方程。

$$a_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 x = e(t) \qquad t \ge 0$$

高阶电路: 电路中有多个动态元件, 描述电路的方程是高阶微分方程。

$$a_n \frac{d^n x}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} x}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + a_0 x = e(t)$$
 $t \ge 0$

▲动态电路的分析方法:

- ① 根据KVL、KCL和VCR建立微分方程;
- ② 求解微分方程



工程中高阶微分方程应用计算机辅助分析求解。

▲稳态分析和动态分析的区别

稳态

恒定或周期性激励

换路发生很长时间后状态

微分方程的特解

直流时
$$a_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + a_0 x = U_S$$

$$t \implies \infty \qquad \frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \qquad a_0 x = U_S$$

动态

任意激励

换路发生后的整个过程

微分方程的通解

3.电路的初始条件

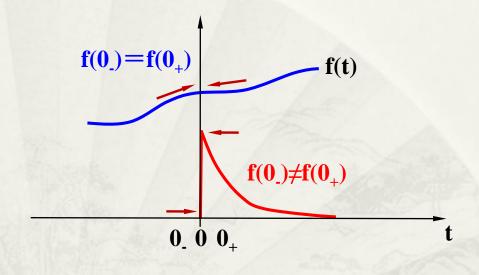
0_ 换路前一瞬间

$$f(0_{-}) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t < 0}} f(t)$$

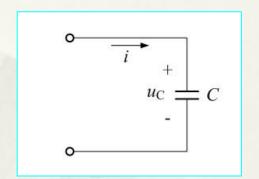
0+ 换路后一瞬间

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

认为换路在t=0时刻进行



② 电容的初始条件



当
$$i(t)$$
为有限值时
$$\frac{1}{C}\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}}i(t)\mathrm{d}t=0$$
 此时有:

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

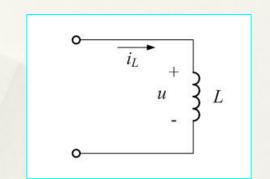
$$q(0_{+}) = q(0_{-})$$

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

结论: 换路瞬间, 若电容电流保持为有限值, 则电容电压(电荷)换路前后保持不变。

③ 电感的初始条件

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



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

当i(t)为有限值时 $\frac{1}{L} \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} u(t) dt = 0$ 此时有:

结论: 换路瞬间, 若电感电压保持为有限值, 则电感电流(磁链)换路前后保持不变。

④ 换路定律

$$\begin{cases} q_c(0_+) = q_c(0_-) \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \psi_L(0_+) = \psi_L(0_-) \\ i(0_-) = i(0_-) \end{cases}$$

换路瞬间,若电容电流保持为有限值,则电容电压(电荷)换路前后保持不变。

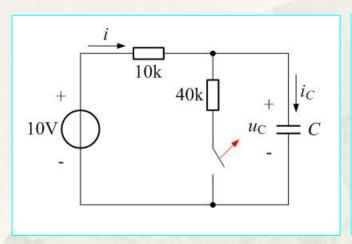
换路瞬间,若电感电压保持为有限值,则电感电流(磁链)换路前后保持不变。

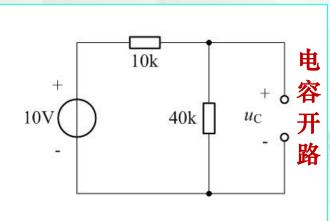
注意:

- ① 电容电流和电感电压为有限值是换路定律成立的条件。
- ② 换路定律反映了能量不能跃变。

⑤ 电路初始值的确定

【例】求 $i_{C}(0_{+})$



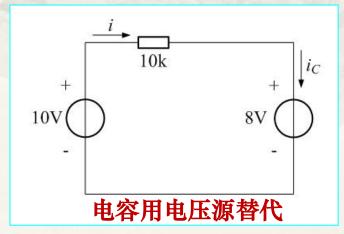


电 (1) 由0_电路求 u_C(0_) $u_{C}(0_{-})=8V$

解:

(2)由换路定律

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

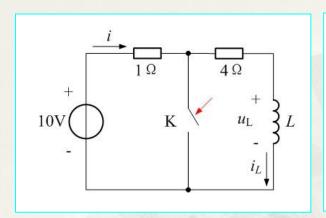


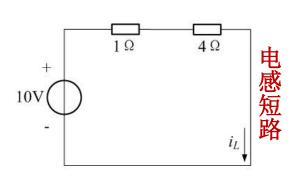
(3) 由 0_+ 等效电路求 $i_C(0_+)$

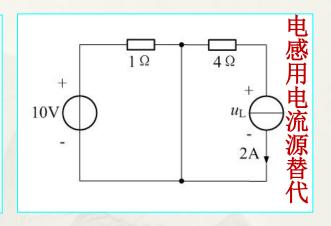
$$i_C(0_+) = \frac{10 - 8}{10} = 0.2 \text{mA}$$

注意:
$$i_C(0_-) = 0 \neq i_C(0_+)$$

【例】 t = 0时闭合开关k,求 $u_L(0)$







解: (1) 先求i_L(0_)

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{1+4} = 2A$$

(2) 应用换路定律:

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

(3) 由 0_+ 等效电路求 $u_L(0_+)$

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

注意: $u_L(0_-) \neq u_L(0_+)$

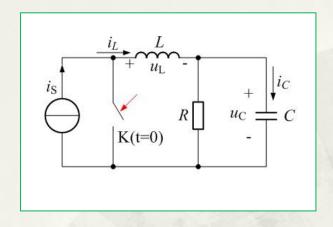
▲求初始值的步骤:

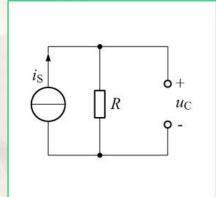
- **1.**由换路前电路(稳定状态)求 $u_C(0_-)$ 和 $i_L(0_-)$;
- **2.**由换路定律得 $u_C(0_+)$ 和 $i_L(0_+)$ 。
- 3.画0,等效电路。
 - a. 换路后的电路
 - b. 电容(电感)用电压源(电流源)替代。

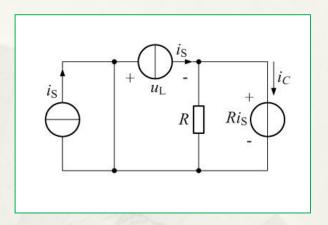
(取0,时刻值,方向与原假定的电容电压、电感电流方向相同)。

4.由0,电路求所需各变量的0,值。

【例】求 $i_C(O_+)$, $u_L(O_+)$







解:由0_电路得:

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

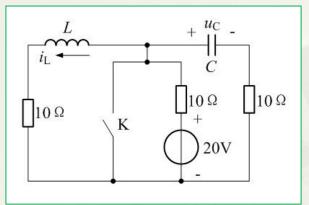
$$u_{\rm C}(0_+) = u_{\rm C}(0_-) = Ri_{\rm S}$$

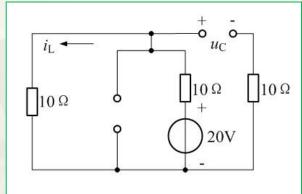
由0,电路得:

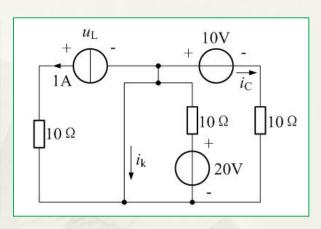
$$i_C(0_+) = i_s - \frac{Ri_S}{R} = 0$$

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

【例】求k闭合瞬间流过它的电流值







解: (1)确定0_值

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{20}{20} = 1A$$
 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10V$

(2)给出0+等效电路

$$i_k(0_+) = \frac{20}{10} + \frac{10}{10} - 1 = 2A$$

$$u_L(0_+) = i_L(0_+) \times 10 = 10V$$

$$i_C(0_+) = -u_C(0_+) / 10 = -1A$$

4.2 一阶电路的零输入响应

零输入响应 —— 换路后外加激励为零,仅由动态元件初始储能产生的电压和电流。

1.RC电路的零输入响应

日知
$$u_C(0_-)=U_0$$
 $-u_R+u_C=0$ $i=-C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$ $U_R=Ri$ $U_R=Ri$ $U_C(0_+)=U_0$ $U_R=U_0$ $U_R=Ri$

特征方程 RCp+1=0 特征根 $p=-\frac{1}{RC}$

则
$$u_C = Ae^{pt} = Ae^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$
 代入初始值 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0$ $A = U_0$

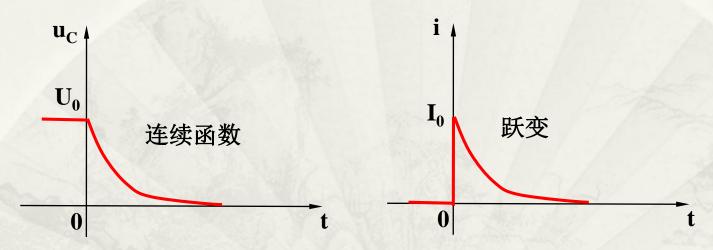
$$u_c = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$u_{c} = U_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \qquad t \geq 0$$

$$i = \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 $t \ge 0$

以上表明:

① 电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律衰减的函数;



② 响应与初始状态成线性关系, 其衰减快慢与RC有关;

令 $\tau = RC$, 称 τ 为一阶电路的时间常数

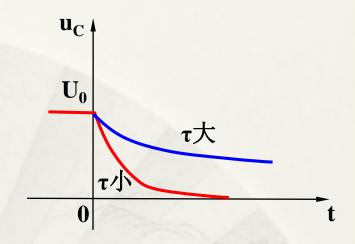
 $\tau = RC = \text{欧} \cdot \text{法} = \text{欧} \cdot \text{库} / \text{伏} = \text{欧} \cdot \text{安秒} / \text{伏} = \text{秒}$

$$\tau = RC \qquad p = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

时间常数τ的大小反映了电路过渡过程时间的长短

τ大→过渡过程时间长

τ小→过渡过程时间短



物理含义

→ 电压初值一定:

$$C$$
大 $(R$ 一定) $W=Cu^2/2$ 储能大

R大(C一定) i=u/R 放电电流小

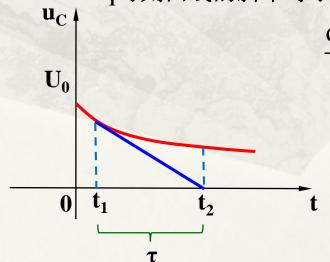
放电时间长

t	0	τ	2τ	3 au	5τ
$u_c = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	U_0	$U_0 e^{-1}$	$U_0 e^{-2}$	$U_0 e^{-3}$	$U_0 e^{-5}$
u _C 小数表示	U_0	$0.368U_{0}$	$0.135U_0$	$0.05U_{0}$	$0.007U_{0}$

注意:

- a. τ :电容电压衰减到原来电压36.8%所需的时间。工程上认为, 经过 $3\tau-5\tau$, 过渡过程结束。
- b. 时间常数 τ 的几何意义: $u_c = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$

t₁时刻曲线的斜率等于



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t_{1}} = -\frac{U_{0}}{\tau} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\Big|_{t_{1}} = -\frac{1}{\tau} u_{C}(t_{1}) = \frac{u_{C}(t_{1}) - 0}{t_{1} - t_{2}}$$

$$\tau = t_2 - t_1$$
 次切距的长度

$$u_{\rm C}(t_2) = 0.368u_{\rm C}(t_1)$$

③ 能量关系

电容不断释放能量被电阻吸收, 直到全部消耗完毕



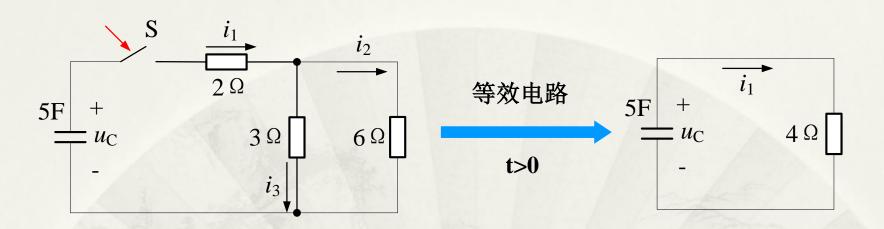
设 $u_C(0_+)=U_0$

电阻吸收(消耗)能量:

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

$$= \frac{U_{0}^{2}}{R} \left(-\frac{RC}{2} e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} C U_{0}^{2}$$

【例】图示电路中的电容原充有24V电压,求k闭合后,电容电压和各支路电流随时间变化的规律。

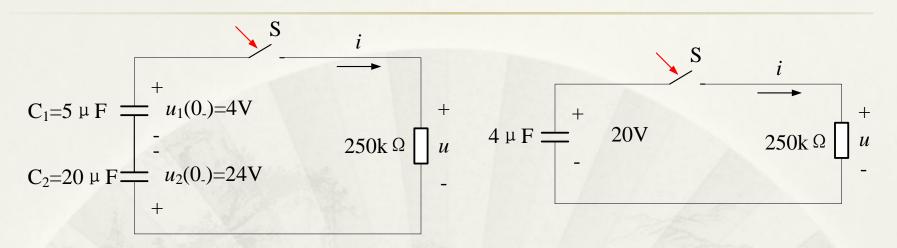


解: 这是一个求一阶RC 零输入响应问题,有:

$$u_{\rm C} = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 $t \ge 0$ $U_0 = 24 \text{ V}$ $\tau = RC = 5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ s}$
 $u_{\rm C} = 24 e^{-\frac{t}{20}}$ $t \ge 0$ $i_1 = u_C/4 = 6 e^{-\frac{t}{20}} \text{A}$

分流得:
$$i_2 = \frac{2}{3}i_1 = 4e^{-\frac{t}{20}}A$$
 $i_3 = \frac{1}{3}i_1 = 2e^{-\frac{t}{20}}A$

【例】求:(1)图示电路k闭合后各元件的电压和电流随时间变化的规律,(2) 电容的初始储能和最终时刻的储能及电阻的耗能。



解:这是一个求一阶RC零输入响应问题,有:

$$C = \frac{C_2 C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 4\mu F \quad u(0_+) = u(0_-) = 20V \quad \tau = RC = 250 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$i = \frac{u}{250 \times 10^3} = 80e^{-t}\mu A \quad u = 20e^{-t} \quad t \ge 0$$

$$u_1 = u_1(0) + \frac{1}{C_1} \int_0^t i(\xi) d\xi = -4 - \frac{1}{5} \int_0^t 80e^{-t} dt = (16e^{-t} - 20)V$$

$$u_2 = u_2(0) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int_0^t i(\xi) d\xi = 24 + \frac{1}{20} \int_0^t 80e^{-t} dt = (4e^{-t} + 20)V$$

初始储能

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{2} (5 \times 10^{-6} \times 16) = 40 \mu J$$

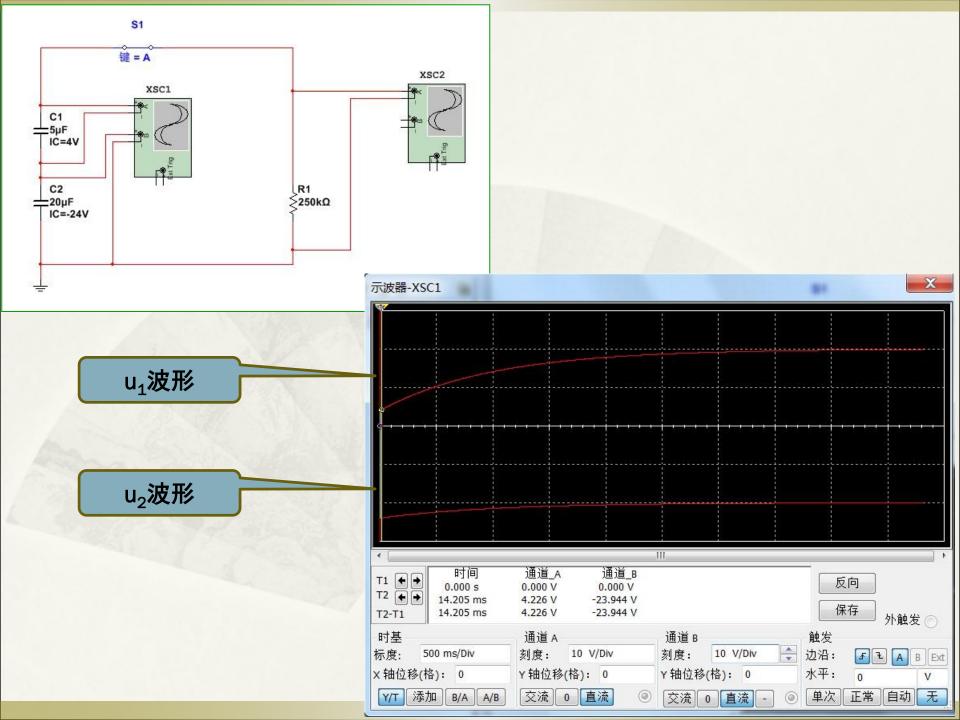
$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} (20 \times 10^{-6} \times 24^2) = 5760 \mu J$$

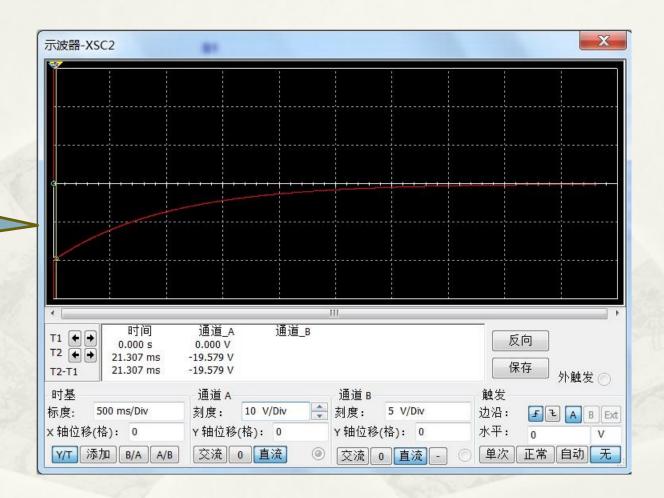
最终储能

$$w = w_1 + w_1 = \frac{1}{2} (5 + 20) \times 10^{-6} \times 20^2 = 5000 \mu J$$

电阻耗能

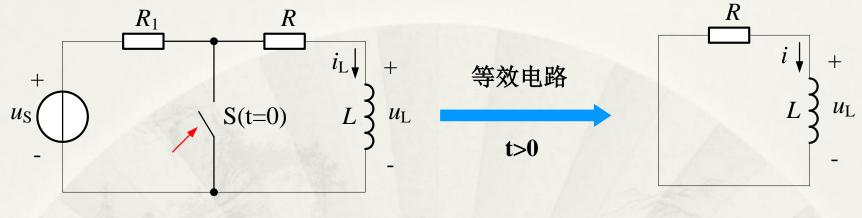
$$w_{R} = \int_{0}^{\infty} Ri^{2} dt = \int_{0}^{t} 250 \times 10^{3} \times (80e^{-t})^{2} dt$$
$$= 5800 - 5000 = 800 \mu J$$





电阻电压u 波形

2. RL电路的零输入响应



$$i_{L}(0_{+}) = i_{L}(0_{-}) = \frac{U_{S}}{R_{1} + R} = I_{0}$$
 $L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} + Ri_{L} = 0$ $t \ge 0$

特征方程 Lp+R=0 特征根 $p=-\frac{R}{I}$ $i_L(t)=Ae^{pt}$

$$p = -\frac{R}{L}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = Ae^{pt}$$

代入初始值



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

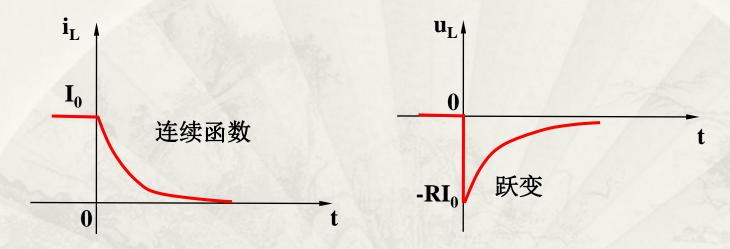
$$i_{L}(t) = I_{0}e^{pt} = I_{0}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$
 $t \ge 0$ $u_{L}(t) = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} = -RI_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}$

$$i_{L}(t) = I_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}} \qquad t \geq 0$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}$$

以上表明:

① 电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律衰减的函数;



② 响应与初始状态成线性关系, 其衰减快慢与L/R有关;

令 $\tau=L/R$ 称为一阶RL电路时间常数

时间常数τ的大小反映了电路过渡过程时间的长短

τ大→过渡过程时间长

τ小→过渡过程时间短

物理含义



电流初值i_L(0)一定:

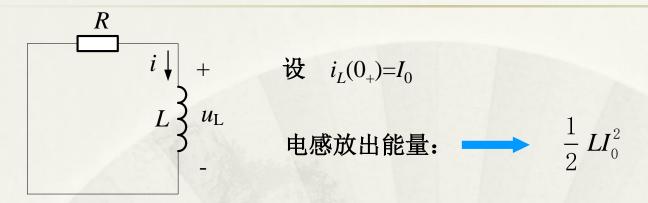
L大 $W=Li_L^2/2$ 起始能量大

R小 $P=Ri^2$ 放电过程消耗能量小



放电慢, τ大

③ 能量关系 电感不断释放能量被电阻吸收,直到全部消耗完毕。



电阻吸收(消耗)能量:

$$W_{R} = \int_{0}^{\infty} i^{2}R dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} (I_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}})^{2}R dt = I_{0}^{2}R\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{2t}{L/R}} dt$$
$$= I_{0}^{2}R(-\frac{L/R}{2}e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}}) \Big|_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2}LI_{0}^{2}$$

【例】t=0时,打开开关S,求 u_V (电压表量程: 50)

$$R=10 \Omega$$

$$S(t=0) + U_{V} V R_{V}=10k \Omega$$

$$L=4H 10V$$

$$L=4H 10V$$

解:
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1 \text{ A}$$
 $i_L = e^{-t/\tau}$ $t \ge 0$

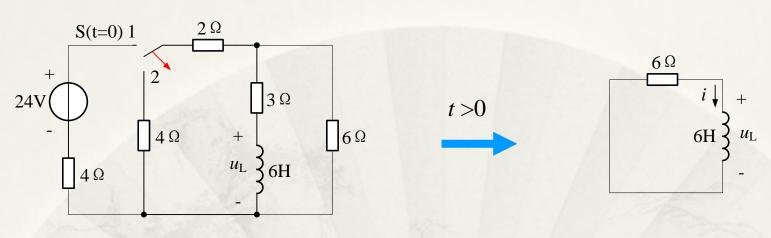
$$t \geq 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R + Rv} = \frac{4}{10000} = 4 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$u_V = -R_V i_L = -10000 e^{-2500 t} \qquad t \ge 0$$

 $u_V(0_+)=-10000V$ 造成电压表损坏

【例】t=0时,开关S由 $1\to 2$,求电感电压和电流及开关两端电压 u_{12} 。



解:
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{24}{4+2+3/6} \times \frac{6}{3+6} = 2A$$

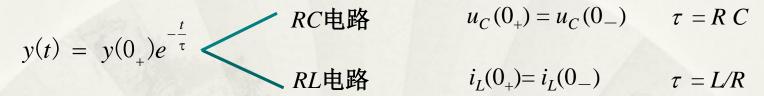
$$R = 3 + (2+4)/6 = 6\Omega \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{6}{6} = 1S$$

$$i_L = 2e^{-t}A \qquad u_L = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -12e^{-t}V \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$u_{12} = 24 + 4 \times \frac{i_L}{2} = 24 + 4e^{-t}V$$

小结:

① 一阶电路的零输入响应是由储能元件的初值引起的响应, 都是由初始值衰减为零的指数衰减函数。



其中R为与动态元件相连的一端口电路的等效电阻。

- ② 衰减快慢取决于时间常数τ
- ③ 同一电路中所有响应具有相同的时间常数。
- ④ 一阶电路的零输入响应和初始值成正比,称为零输入线性。

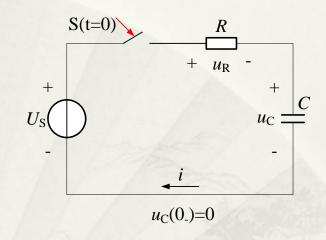
4.3 一阶电路的零状态响应

零状态响应 → 动态元件初始能量为零,由t>0电路中外加激励作用所产生的响应

1.RC电路的零状态响应

方程:
$$RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{\mathrm{C}} = U_{\mathrm{S}}$$

解答形式为:
$$u_{\mathbb{C}} = u'_{\mathbb{C}} + u''_{\mathbb{C}}$$



- u_C' 非齐次线性常微分方程 $RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}+u_C=U_S$ 的特解(强制分量) $u_C'=U_S$ 与输入激励的变化规律有关,为电路的稳态解

全解:
$$u_{C}(t) = u'_{C} + u''_{C} = U_{S} + Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

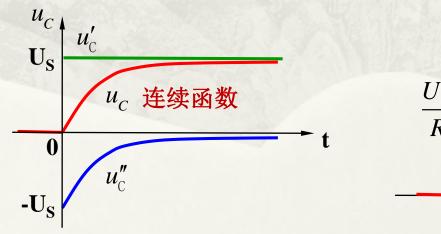
$$u_{\rm C} = U_{\rm S} - U_{\rm S} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = U_{\rm S} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

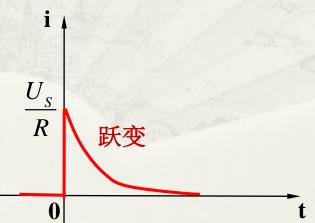
从以上式子可以得出:
$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{U_{\mathrm{S}}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

以上分析表明:

电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律变化的函数; 电容电压由两部分构成:

稳态分量 (强制分量) + 暂态分量(自由分量)





- ② 响应变化的快慢,由时间常数 $\tau = RC$ 决定; τ 大,充电慢, τ 小充电就快。
- ③ 响应与外加激励成线性关系;
- ④ 能量关系

$$U_{\rm S}$$
 C

电源提供能量:
$$\int_0^\infty U_{\rm S} i {\rm d}t = U_{\rm S} q = C U_{\rm S}^2$$

电阻消耗能量:
$$\int_0^\infty i^2 R \, dt = \int_0^\infty (\frac{U_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 R \, dt = \frac{1}{2} C U_S^2$$

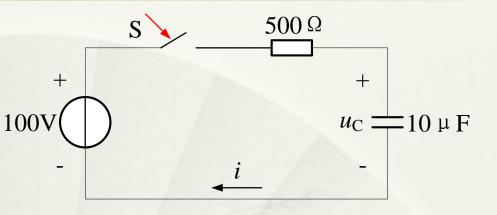
电容储存能量: $\frac{1}{2}CU_s^2$

可看出,电源提供的能量一半消耗在电阻上,一半转换成电场能量储存在电容中。

【例】t=0时,开关S闭合,已知 $u_c(0_-)=0$,求(1)电容电压和电流,(2) $u_c=80$ V时的充电时间t。

解: (1)这是一个RC电路零状态响应问题,有:

$$\tau = RC = 500 \times 10^{-5} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{s}$$



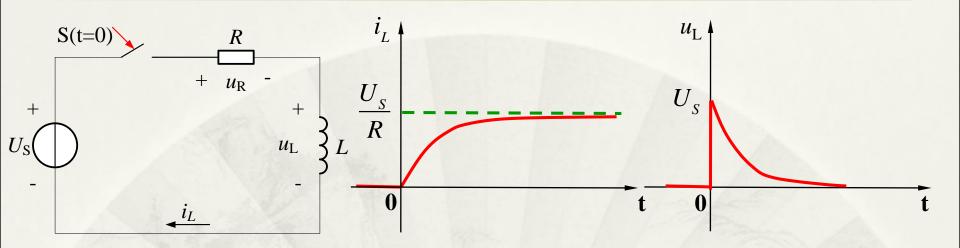
$$u_{\rm C} = U_{\rm S}(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) = 100(1 - e^{-200t}) \text{V} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$i = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{U_{S}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = 0.2e^{-200t} A$$

(2)设经过 t_1 秒, $u_C = 80V$

$$80 = 100(1 - e^{-200t_1}) \rightarrow t_1 = 8.045 \text{ms}$$

2. RL电路的零状态响应



已知 $i_L(0_-)=0$,电路方程为:

$$L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri_{L} = U_{S}$$

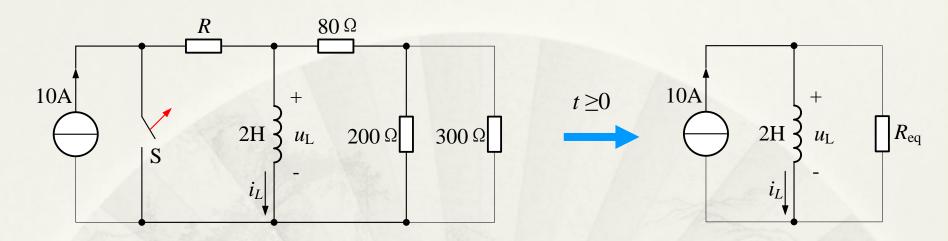
$$i_{L} = i'_{L} + i''_{L} = \frac{U_{S}}{R} + Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i_{\rm L}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = 0 \rightarrow {\rm A} = -\frac{U_{\rm S}}{R}$$

$$i_{L} = \frac{Us}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$$

$$i_{\rm L} = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}\right)$$
 $u_{\rm L} = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{\rm L}}{\mathrm{d}t} = U_{\rm S}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$

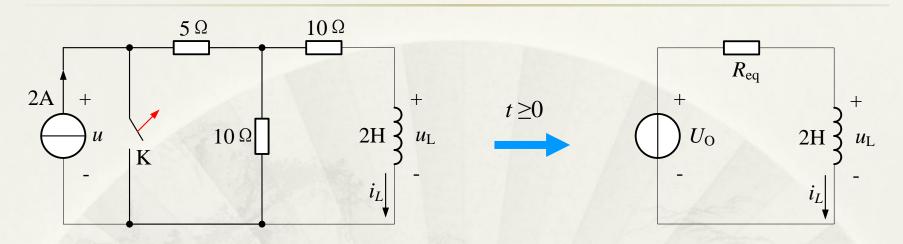
【例】t=0时,开关S打开,求t>0后 i_L 、 u_L 的变化规律。



解: 这是RL电路零状态响应问题, 先化简电路, 有:

$$R_{\rm eq} = 80 + 200 / /300 = 200\Omega$$
 $\tau = L / R_{\rm eq} = 2 / 200 = 0.01 {
m s}$
 $i_{\rm L}(\infty) = 10 {
m A}$
 $i_{\rm L}(t) = 10 (1 - e^{-100t}) {
m A}$
 $u_{\rm L}(t) = 10 \times R_{\rm eq} e^{-100t} = 2000 e^{-100t} {
m V}$

【例】t=0开关k打开,求t>0后 i_L 、 u_L 及电流源的电压。



解: 这是RL电路零状态响应问题, 先化简电路, 有:

$$R_{\rm eq} = 10 + 10 = 20\Omega$$
 $U_0 = 2 \times 10 = 20V$ $\tau = L / R_{\rm eq} = 2 / 20 = 0.1 {
m s}$ $i_L(\infty) = U_0 / R_{\rm eq} = 1 {
m A}$ $i_L(t) = (1 - e^{-10t}) {
m A}$ $u_L(t) = U_0 e^{-10t} = 20 e^{-10t} {
m V}$ $u = 5I_{\rm S} + 10i_L + u_L = (20 + 10 e^{-10t}) {
m V}$

4.4 一阶电路的全响应

电路的初始状态不为零,同时又有外加激励源作用时电路中产生的响应。 全响应

1. 全响应

S(t=0)

以RC电路为例,电路微分方程:

由初始值定A:

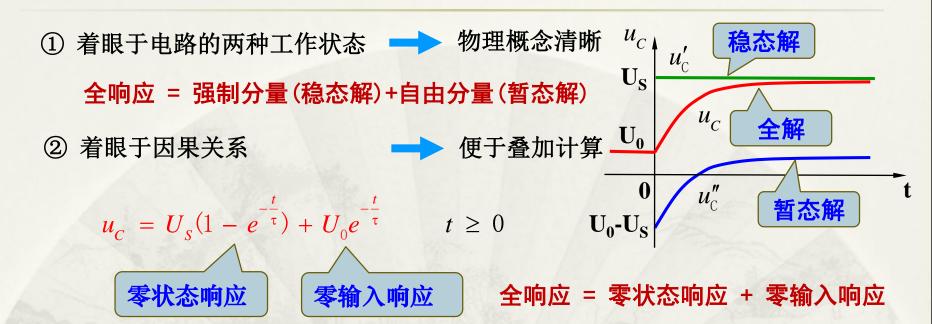
$$u_C(0_-)=U_0$$

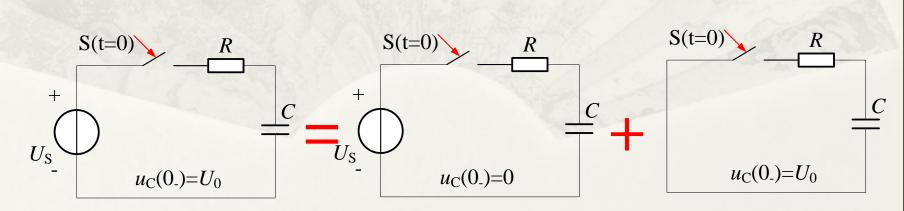
$$u_C(0_-) = U_0$$
 $u_C(0_+) = A + U_S = U_0$

$$A = U_0 - U_S$$

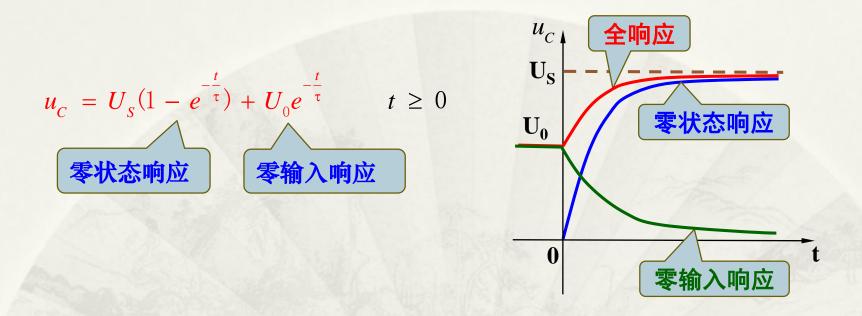
$$u_{C} = U_{S} + Ae^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} = U_{S} + (U_{0} - U_{S})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad t \geq 0$$
强制分量(稳态解)
自由分量(暂态解)

2. 全响应的两种分解方式





由零状态响应和零输入响应叠加的全响应曲线为:



【例】t=0 时,开关k打开,求t>0后的 $i_{L_0}u_{L_0}$

解:这是RL电路全响应问题,

$$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = 24 / 4 = 6A$$

$$\tau = L / R = 0.6 / 12 = 1 / 20s$$

零输入响应:

$$i_L'(t) = 6e^{-20t} A$$

零状态响应:

$$i_L''(t) = \frac{24}{12} (1 - e^{-20t}) A$$

全响应:

$$i_L(t) = 6e^{-20t} + 2(1 - e^{-20t}) = 2 + 4e^{-20t}A$$

24V

S(t=0)

或求出稳态分量:

$$i_L(\infty) = 24 / 12 = 2A$$

全响应:

$$i_{t}(t) = 2 + Ae^{-20t}A$$

代入初值有:

$$6 = 2 + A$$
 \longrightarrow $A=4$

【例】t=0时,开关K闭合,求t>0后的 i_{C} 、 u_{C} 及电流源两端的电压。 (己知 $u_{C}(0^{-})=1$ V,C=1F)

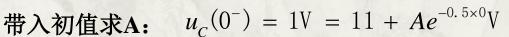
解:这是RC电路全响应问题,

稳态分量:
$$u_{c}(\infty) = 10 + 1 = 11V$$

$$\tau = RC = (1 + 1) \times 1 = 2s$$

全响应:

$$u_C(t) = 11 + Ae^{-0.5t}V$$

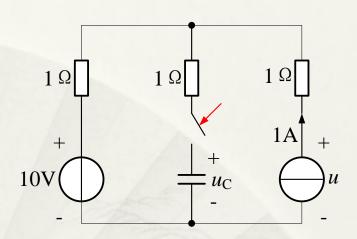


$$A = -10$$

$$u_C(t) = 11 - 10e^{-0.5t} V$$

$$i_C(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = 5e^{-0.5t} A$$

$$u(t) = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times i_C + u_C = 12 - 5e^{-0.5t}V$$



3. 三要素法分析一阶电路

特解

一阶电路的数学模型是一阶线性微分方程

$$a\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} + bf = c$$

其解答一般形式为:
$$f(t) = f'(t) + Ae^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 0_{+}$$
 $f(0_{+}) = f'(t)|_{0_{+}} + A$ $A = f(0_{+}) - f'(t)|_{0_{+}}$

$$f(t) = f'(t) + [f(0_{+}) - f'(0_{+})]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

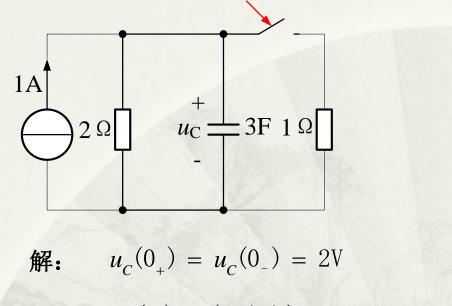
直流激励时: $f'(t) = f'(0) = f(\infty)$

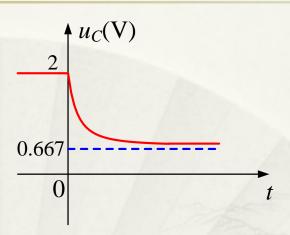
要素1: f(∞)稳态解,可 用t→∞的稳态电路求解

要素2: f(O⁺)初始值,可 用0+等效电路求解

由此分析一阶电路问题便可转为求解电路的三个要素的问题。

【例】已知: t=0 时合开关,求换路后的 $u_C(t)$





解:
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 2V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = (2 / /1) \times 1 = 0.667V \qquad \tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$u_C = 0.667 + (2 - 0.667)e^{-0.5t} = 0.667 + 1.33e^{-0.5t} \quad t \ge 0$$

【例】t=0时,开关闭合,求t>0后的 i_{L_x} i_{1_x} i_{2_y}

解:三要素为

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 10 / 5 = 2A$$

$$i_{I}(\infty) = 10 / 5 + 20 / 5 = 6A$$

$$\tau = L / R = 0.5 / (5 / /5) = 1 / 5s$$

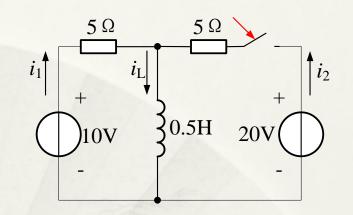
三要素公式
$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_L(t) = 6 + (2 - 6)e^{-5t} = 6 - 4e^{-5t}$$
 $t \ge 0$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0.5 \times (-4e^{-5t}) \times (-5) = 10e^{-5t}V$$

$$i_1(t) = (10 - u_L) / 5 = 2 - 2e^{-5t}A$$

$$i_2(t) = (20 - u_L) / 5 = 4 - 2e^{-5t} A$$



也可用三要素法分别求i₁和i₂

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 10 / 5 = 2A$$

$$i_I(\infty) = 10 / 5 + 20 / 5 = 6A$$

$$\tau = L / R = 0.6 / (5 / /5) = 1 / 5s$$

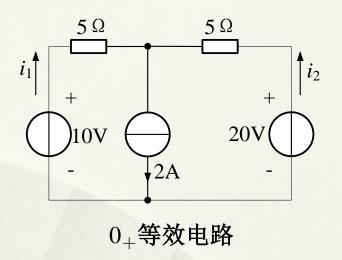
$$i_1(0_+) = \frac{(10 - 20)}{10} + 1 = 0A$$

$$i_2(0_+) = \frac{(20-10)}{10} + 1 = 2A$$

$$i_L(t) = 6 + (2 - 6)e^{-5t} = 6 - 4e^{-5t}$$
 $t \ge 0$

$$i_1(t) = 2 + (0 - 2)e^{-5t} = 2 - 2e^{-5t}A$$

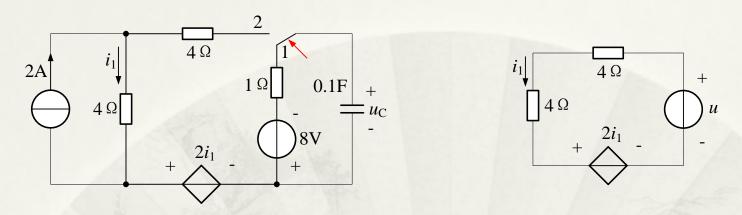
$$i_2(t) = 4 + (2 - 4)e^{-5t} = 4 - 2e^{-5t}A$$



$$i_1(\infty) = 10 / 5 = 2A$$

$$i_{2}(\infty) = 20 / 5 = 4A$$

【例】已知: t=0时开关由 $1\to 2$,求换路后的 $u_C(t)$



解: 该动态电路三要素为:

$$u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = -8V \qquad u_{C}(\infty) = 4i_{1} + 2i_{1} = 6i_{1} = 12V$$

$$u = 10i_{1} \rightarrow R_{eq} = u / i_{1} = 10\Omega \qquad \qquad \tau = R_{eq}C = 10 \times 0.1 = 1s$$

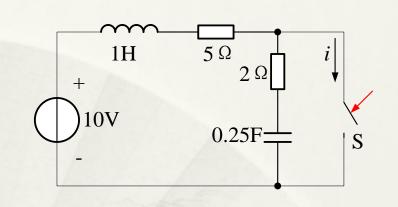
$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + [u_{C}(0^{+}) - u_{C}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = 12 + [-8 - 12]e^{-t} = 12 - 20e^{-t}V$$

【例】已知: t=0时开关闭合,求换路后的电流i(t)。

解: 该动态电路三要素为:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10V$$
 $u_C(\infty) = 0$
 $\tau_1 = R_{eq}C = 2 \times 0.25 = 0.5s$



$$\begin{split} i_L(0_+) &= i_L(0_-) = 0 \qquad i_L(\infty) = 10 \ / \ 5 = 2 \text{A} \qquad \tau_2 = L \ / \ R_{eq} = 1 \ / \ 5 = 0. \ 2 \text{s} \\ u_{\mathbb{C}}(t) &= u_{\mathbb{C}}(\infty) + \left[u_{\mathbb{C}}(0^+) - u_{\mathbb{C}}(\infty)\right] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 10 e^{-2t} \text{V} \\ i_L(t) &= i_L(\infty) + \left[i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty)\right] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2(1 - e^{-5t}) \text{A} \\ i(t) &= i_L(t) + \frac{u_{\mathbb{C}}(t)}{2} = (2(1 - e^{-5t}) + 5e^{-2t}) \text{A} \end{split}$$

【例】已知: 电感无初始储能t=0时合 S_1 , t=0.2s时合 S_2 , 求两次换路后的电感电流i(t)。

解: 0 < t < 0.2s

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

$$\tau_1 = L / R = 1 / 5 = 0.2 \text{ s}$$

$$i(\infty) = 10 / 5 = 2A$$

$$i(t) = 2 - 2e^{-5t}$$
 A

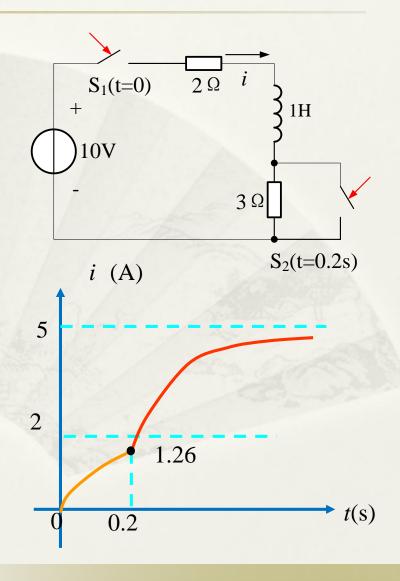
$$i(0.2_{-}) = 2 - 2e^{-5 \times 0.2} = 1.26$$

$$i(0.2_{+}) = 1.26A$$

$$\tau_2 = L / R = 1 / 2 = 0.5$$

$$i(\infty) = 10 / 2 = 5A$$

$$i(t) = 5 - 3.74e^{-2(t-0.2)}$$
 A



4.5 二阶电路的零输入响应

1. 二阶电路的零输入响应

已知:
$$u_C(0_+)=U_0$$
 $i(0_+)=0$ 电路方程: $Ri+u_L-u_C=0$
$$i=-C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad u_L=L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

以电容电压为变量:
$$LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt} + RC \frac{d u_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

以电感电流为变量:
$$LC \frac{d^2i}{dt} + RC \frac{di}{dt} + i = 0$$

以电容电压为变量时的初始条件:
$$u_C(0_+)=U_0$$
 $i(0_+)=0$ $\longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\bigg|_{t=0_+}=0$

以电感电流为变量时的初始条件: $i(0_+)=0$ $u_C(0_+)=U_0$

$$LC \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = 0$$

$$LCP^2 + RCP + 1 = 0$$

$$P = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L / C}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

2. 零状态响应的三种情况

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个不等负实根

过阻尼

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个相等负实根

临界阻尼

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个共轭复根

欠阻尼

(1)
$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 $u_{c} = A_{1}e^{p_{1}^{t}} + A_{2}e^{p_{2}^{t}}$

$$u_{\mathbb{C}}(0_{+}) = U_{0} \to A_{1} + A_{2} = U_{0}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{(0_{+})} \to P_{1}A_{1} + P_{2}A_{2} = 0$$

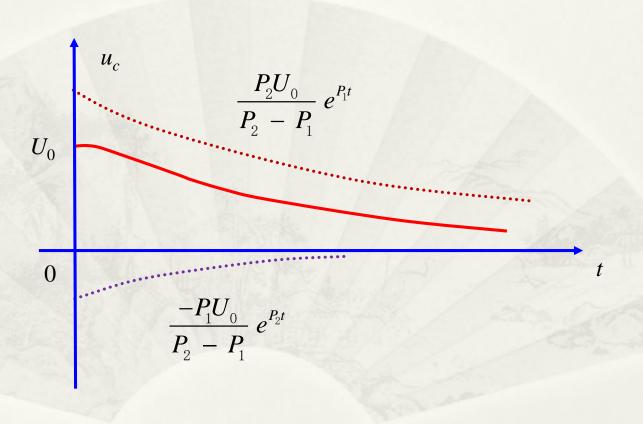
$$\begin{cases}
A_{1} = \frac{P_{2}}{P_{2} - P_{1}}U_{0} \\
A_{2} = \frac{-P_{1}}{P_{2} - P_{1}}U_{0}
\end{cases}$$

$$u_C = \frac{U_0}{P_2 - P_1} (P_2 e^{P_1^t} - P_1 e^{P_2^t})$$

① 电容电压

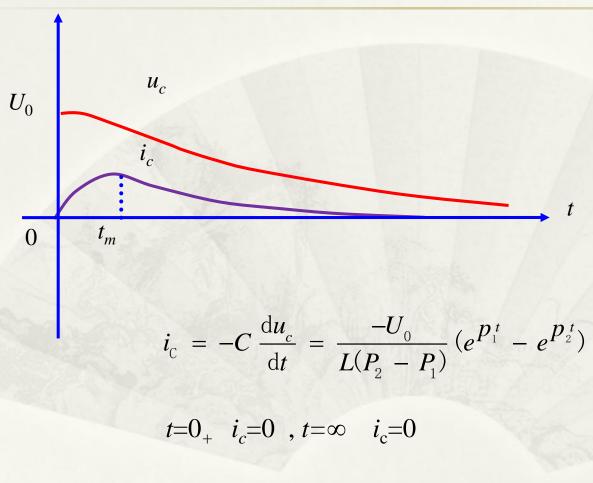
$$u_{C} = \frac{U_{0}}{P_{2} - P_{1}} (P_{2}e^{P_{1}^{t}} - P_{1}e^{P_{2}^{t}})$$

设 $|P_2| > |P_1|$



② 电容和电感电流

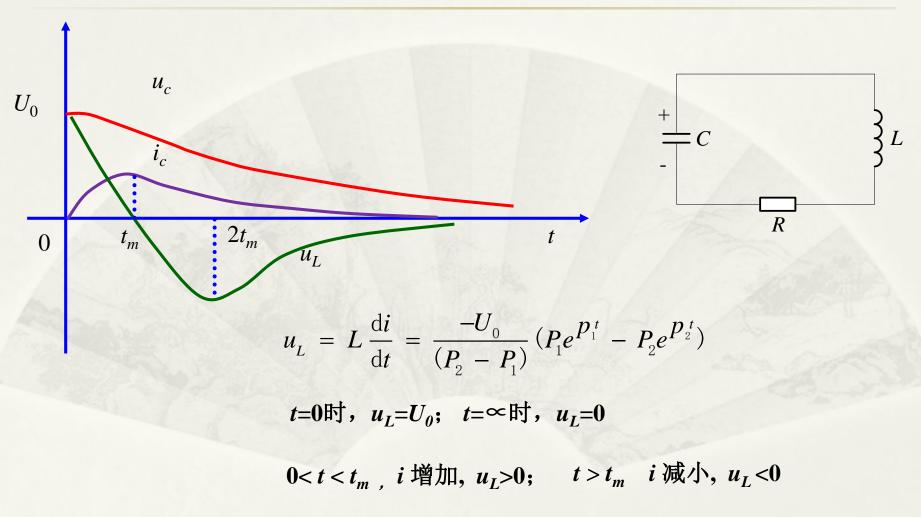
$$u_{C} = \frac{U_{0}}{P_{2} - P_{1}} (P_{2}e^{P_{1}^{t}} - P_{1}e^{P_{2}^{t}})$$



$$i_c > 0$$
 $t = t_m$ 时 i_c 最大

③ 电感电压

$$u_{C} = \frac{U_{0}}{P_{2} - P_{1}} (P_{2}e^{P_{1}^{t}} - P_{1}e^{P_{2}^{t}})$$



 $t=2 t_m$ 时 $|u_L|$ 最大

$$u_L = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{-U_0}{(P_2 - P_1)} (P_1 e^{p_1^t} - P_2 e^{p_2^t})$$

 $i_C=i$ 为极值时,即 $u_L=0$ 时的 t_m 计算如下:

$$(P_1 e^{p_1^t} - P_2 e^{p_2^t}) = 0$$

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = \frac{e^{P_1 t_m}}{e^{P_2 t_m}}$$

$$t_m = \frac{\ell n \frac{p_2}{p_1}}{p_1 - p_2}$$

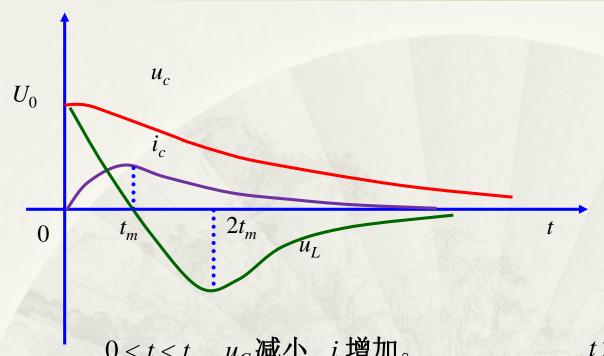
由 du_L/dt 可确定 u_L 为极小时的 t

$$(P_1^2 e^{p_1^t} - P_2^2 e^{p_2^t}) = 0$$

$$t = \frac{2\ell n \frac{p_2}{p_1}}{p_1 - p_2}$$

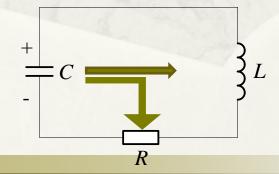


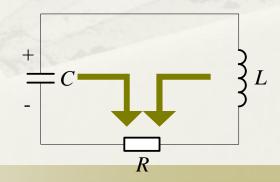
④ 能量转换关系



 $0 < t < t_m \quad u_C$ 减小 $_i$ 增加。

 $t > t_m$ u_C 减小, i 减小.





$$(2) R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

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

令:
$$\delta = \frac{R}{2L}$$
 (衰减系数); $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$ (谐振角频率)

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2}$$
 (固有振荡角频率) $P = -\delta \pm j\omega$

$$u_c$$
 的解答形式:
$$u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t} = e^{-\delta(t)} (A_1 e^{j\omega t} + A_2 e^{-j\omega t})$$

经常写为:
$$u_C = Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$u_C = Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

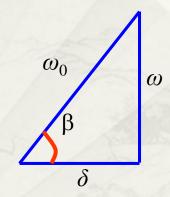
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = U_0 \to A \sin \beta = U_0 \\ \frac{du_C}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \to A(-\delta) \sin \beta + A\omega \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{U_0}{\sin \beta} \qquad \beta = arctg \frac{\omega}{\delta}$$

$$\beta = arctg \frac{\omega}{\delta}$$

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \qquad A = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0$$

$$A = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0$$



$$\omega$$
, ω_0 , δ 的关系

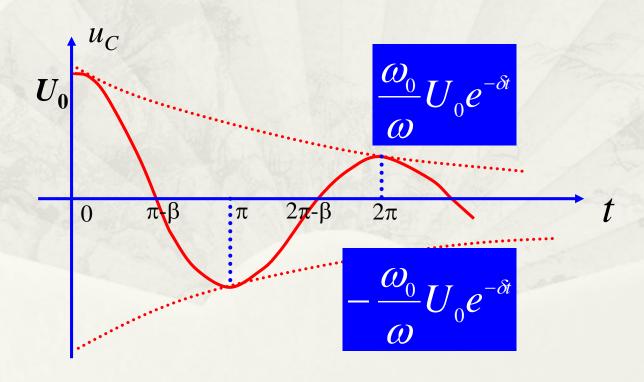
$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

 u_{C} 是振幅以 $\pm \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} U_{0}$ 为包络线依指数规律衰减的正弦函数

$$t=0$$
 时 $u_c=U_0$

$$t=0$$
 財 $u_c=U_0$ $u_C=0$: ωt = π - β , 2π - β ... $n\pi$ - β



$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

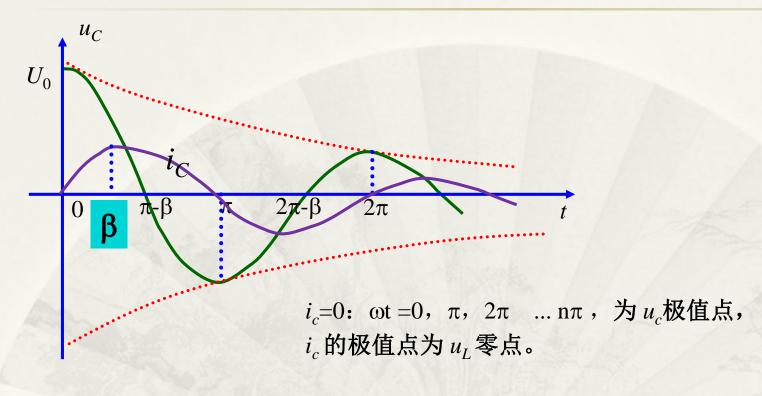
 $= \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$

$$i_C = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$$

$$\begin{split} &i_{c} = -C \, \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \, U_{0} \left[-\delta e^{-\delta t} \sin \left(\omega t + \beta \right) + \omega e^{-\delta t} \cos \left(\omega t + \beta \right) \right] \\ &= -C \, \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \left[-\delta \sin \left(\omega t + \beta \right) + \omega \cos \left(\omega t + \beta \right) \right] \\ &= -C \, \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \left[-\delta \sin \omega t \cos \beta - \delta \cos \omega t \sin \beta + \omega \cos \omega t \cos \beta - \omega \sin \omega t \sin \beta \right] \\ &= -C \, \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \left[-\delta \sin \omega t \, \frac{\delta}{\omega_{0}} - \delta \cos \omega t \, \frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} + \omega \cos \omega t \, \frac{\delta}{\omega_{0}} - \omega \sin \omega t \, \frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} \right] \\ &= -C \, \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \left[-\delta \sin \omega t \, \frac{\delta}{\omega_{0}} - \omega \sin \omega t \, \frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} \right] = -C \, \frac{1}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t \left[-\delta^{2} - \omega^{2} \right] \\ &= C \, \frac{\omega_{0}^{2}}{\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t = C \, \frac{1}{LC\omega} \, U_{0} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t \end{split}$$

$$u_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

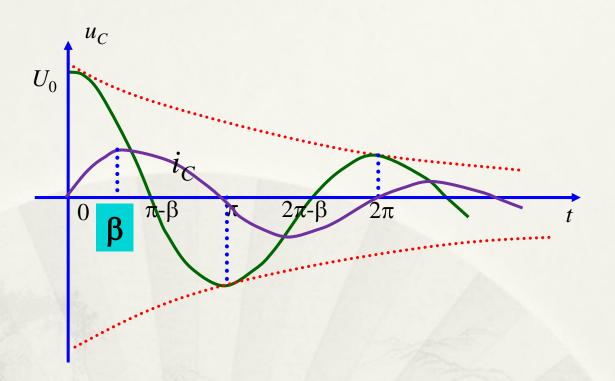
$$i_C = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} e^{-\delta t} \sin \omega t$$

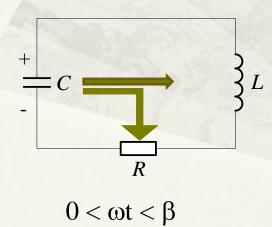


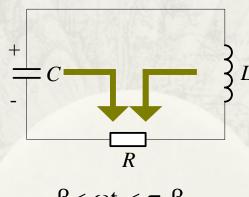
$$u_L = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\omega_0}{\omega} U_0 e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

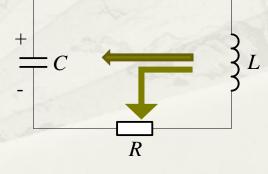
$$u_L$$
=0: $\omega t = \beta$, $\pi + \beta$, $2\pi + \beta$... $n\pi + \beta$

能量转换关系:









$$\beta < \omega t < \pi - \beta$$

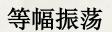
 π - $\beta < \omega t < \pi$

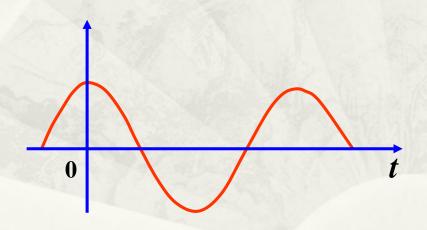
特例: R=0 时

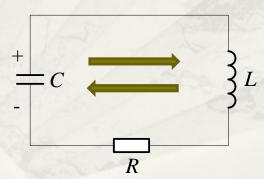
$$\delta=0$$
 , $\omega=\omega_{_{0}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, $\beta=\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$u_C = U_0 \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) = u_L$$

$$i = \frac{U_0}{\omega L} \sin \omega t$$







$$(3) \quad R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$P_1 = P_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\delta$$

$$u_C = A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t}$$
 由初始条件

$$u_{C} = A_{1}e^{-\delta t} + A_{2}te^{-\delta t}$$
 由初始条件
$$\begin{cases} u_{c}(0^{+}) = U_{0} \rightarrow A_{1} = U_{0} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{c}}{\mathrm{d}t}(0^{+}) = 0 \rightarrow A_{1}(-\delta) + A_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = U_0 \\ A_2 = U_0 \delta \end{cases}$$

$$u_{C} = U_{0}e^{-\delta t}(1 + \delta t)$$

$$i_{C} = -C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{U_{0}}{L} t e^{-\delta t}$$

$$u_{L} = L \frac{di}{dt} = U_{0}e^{-\delta t}(1 - \delta t)$$

小结:

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个不等负实根,过阻尼,非振荡放电 $u_C = A_1 e^{P_1^t} + A_2 e^{P_2^t}$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个相等负实根,临界阻尼,非振荡放电 $u_C = A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t}$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

两个共轭复根,欠阻尼,振荡放电 $u_C = Ae^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$

由初始条件
$$\begin{cases} u_{C}(0_{+}) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}(0_{+}) \end{cases}$$
 定常数

【例】电路如图,t=0 时打开开关。求 u_c 并画出其变化曲线。

解: (1)
$$u_C(0_-)=25$$
V $i_L(0_-)=5$ A

(2) 开关打开为RLC串联电路,方程为:

$$LC \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = 0$$

特征方程为: 50P²+2500P+10⁶=0

$$P = -25 \pm j139$$
 $u_C = Ae^{-25t} \sin(139t + \beta)$

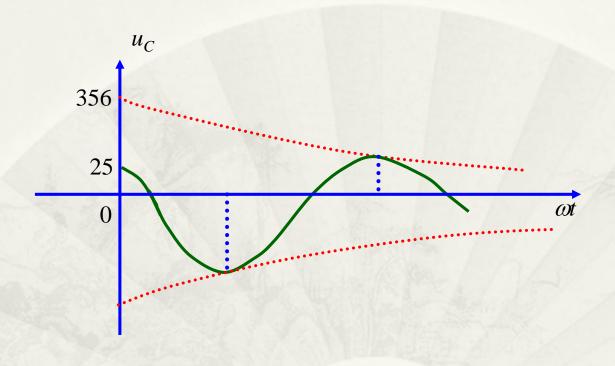
(3)
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 25 \\ C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big|_{0_+} = -5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A \sin \beta = 25 \\ A(139 \cos \beta - 25 \sin \beta) = \frac{-5}{10^{-4}} \end{cases}$$

$$A = 356$$
 , $\beta = 176^{\circ}$ $u_C = 356e^{-25t} \sin(139t + 176^{\circ}) V$

 $= u_{\rm C}100 \,\mu\,{\rm F}$

 10Ω

$$u_C = 356e^{-25t} \sin(139t + 176^0) V$$



4.6 一阶电路阶跃响应和冲激响应

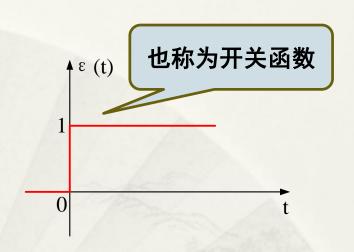
4.6.1 一阶电路阶跃响应

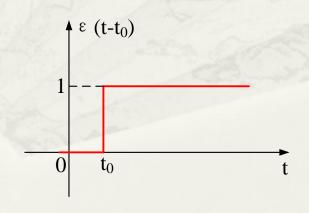
1. 单位阶跃函数

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

(2) 单位阶跃函数的延迟

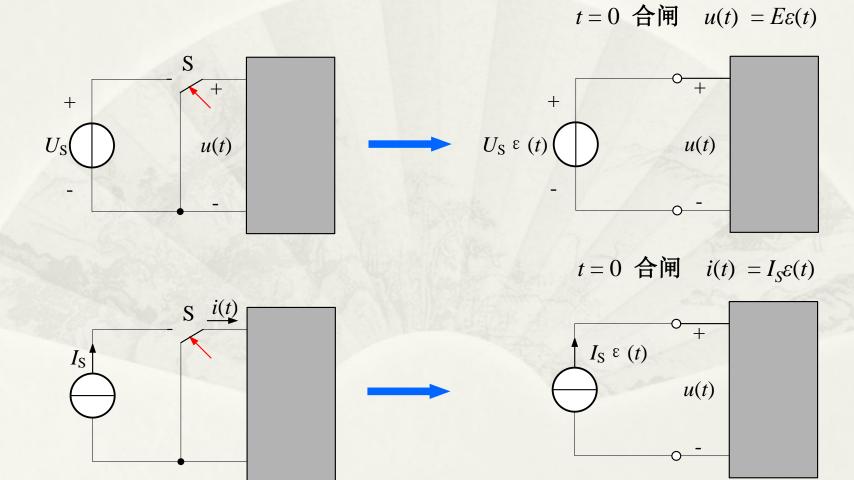
$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < t_0) \\ 1 & (t > t_0) \end{cases}$$



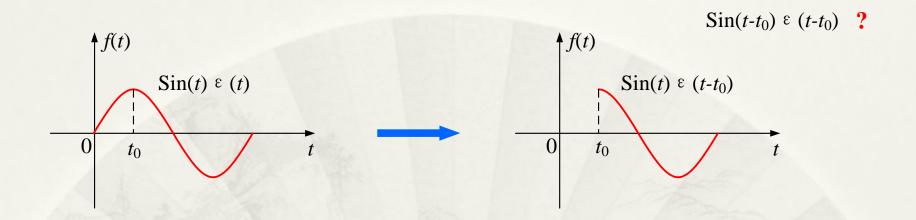


(3) 单位阶跃函数的作用

① 在电路中模拟开关的动作



② 起始一个函数

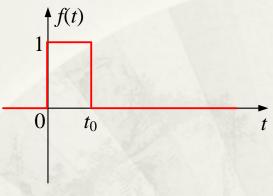


③ 延迟一个函数



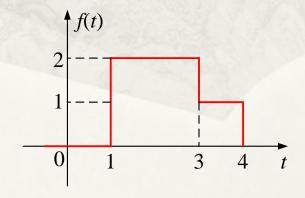
(4) 用单位阶跃函数表示复杂的信号

[例1]



$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$

[例2]

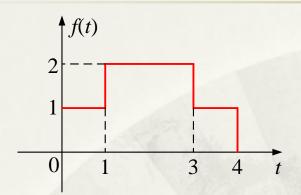


$$f(t) = 2\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-3) - \varepsilon(t-4)$$

 $- \varepsilon (t-t_0)$

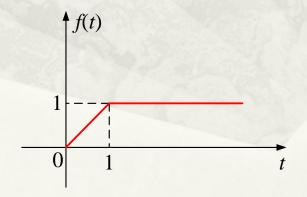
 ϵ (t)

[例3]



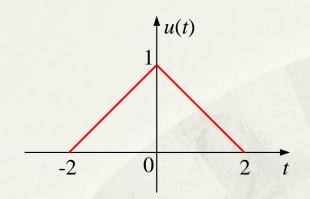
$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1)$$
$$-\varepsilon(t-3) - \varepsilon(t-4)$$

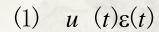
[例4]

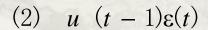


$$f(t) = t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] + \varepsilon(t-1)$$
$$= t \varepsilon(t) - (t-1) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

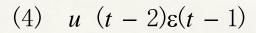
[例5] 已知电压u(t)的波形如图,试画出下列电压的波形。

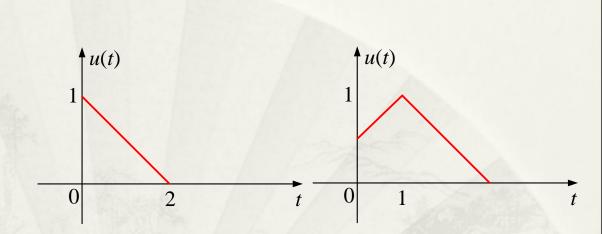


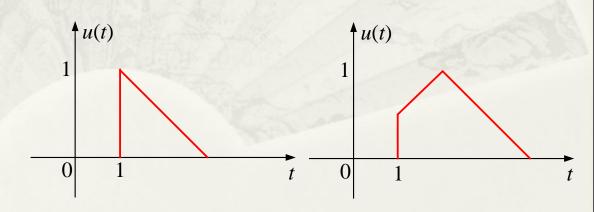












2. 一阶电路的阶跃响应

阶跃响应 激励为单位阶跃函数时,电路中产生的零状态响应。

$$u_{C}(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon \quad (t)$$

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

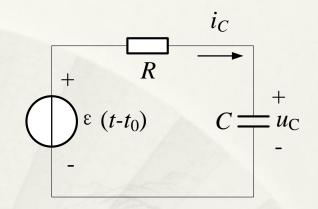
$$i = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad i \ge 0$$

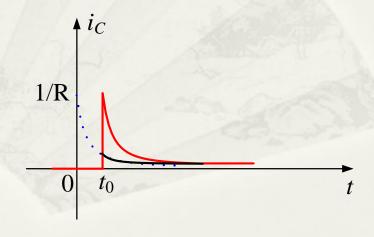
若激励在 $t = t_0$ 时加入,则响应从 $t = t_0$ 开始。

$$i_C = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t-t_0}{RC}} \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$

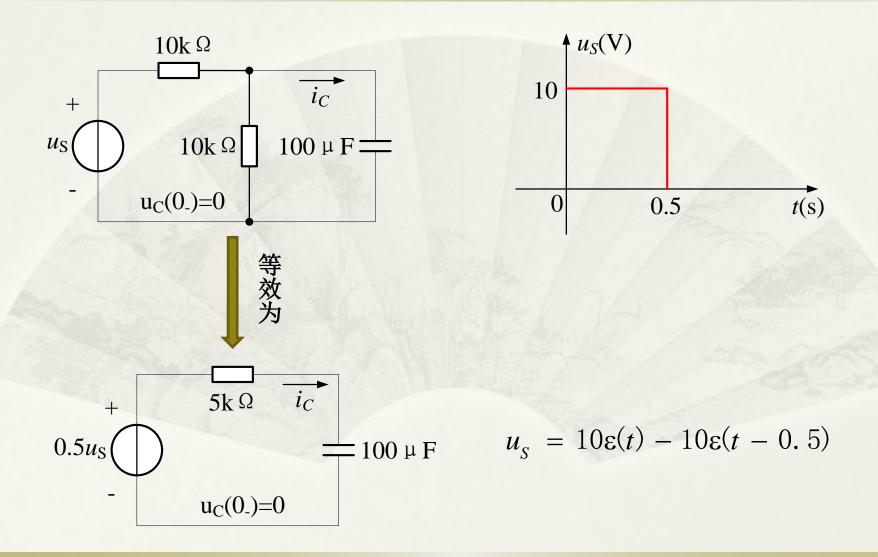
不要误写为

$$i_C = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon (t - t_0)$$



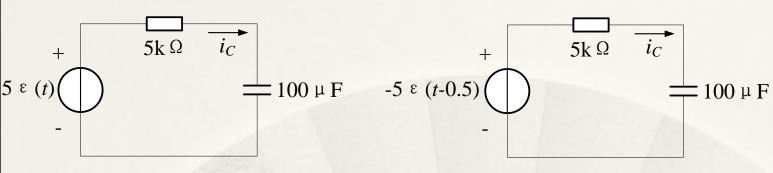


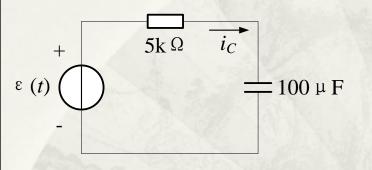
【例】求图示电路中电流 $i_C(t)$



应用叠加定理

$$u_{s} = 10\varepsilon(t) - 10\varepsilon(t - 0.5)$$





阶跃响应为:

$$\tau = RC = 100 \times 10^{-6} \times 5 \times 10^{3} = 0.5s$$

$$u_{C}(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon \quad (t)$$

$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-2t}\varepsilon \quad (t) \quad \text{mA}$$

由齐次性和叠加性得实际响应为:

$$i_C = 5\left[\frac{1}{5}e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{5}e^{-2(t-0.5)}\varepsilon(t-0.5)\right] = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) - e^{-2(t-0.5)}\varepsilon(t-0.5) \quad \text{mA}$$

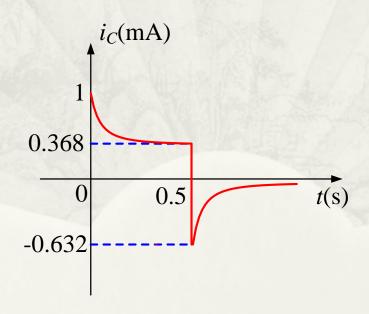
对于电容电流表达式 $i_C = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-2(t-0.5)} \varepsilon(t-0.5)$ mA 可分段表示为

$$0 < t < 0.5$$
 $\epsilon(t) = 1$ $\epsilon(t - 0.5) = 0$ $i_{c} = e^{-2t}$

$$0.5s < t \quad \epsilon(t) = 1$$
 $\epsilon(t - 0.5) = 1$ $i_{c} = e^{-2t} - e^{-2(t - 0.5)} = e^{-2(t - 0.5)}(e^{-1} - 1)$

$$= -0.632e^{-2(t - 0.5)}$$

故
$$i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2t} & \text{mA} \\ -0.632e^{-2(t-0.5)} & \text{mA} \end{cases}$$
 $(0 < t < 0.5 \text{ s})$

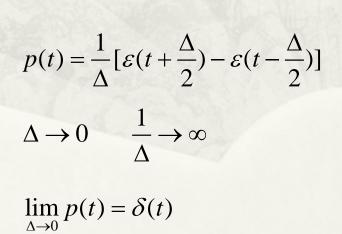


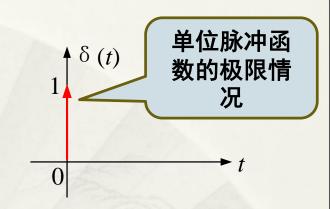
4.6.2 一阶电路冲激响应

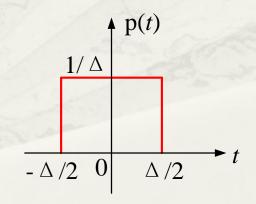
1. 单位冲激函数

(1) 定义

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

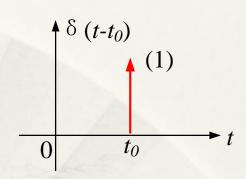






(2) 单位冲激函数的延迟

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



(3) 单位冲激函数的性质

① 冲激函数对时间的积分等于阶跃函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases} = \varepsilon(t) \qquad \frac{d\varepsilon(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

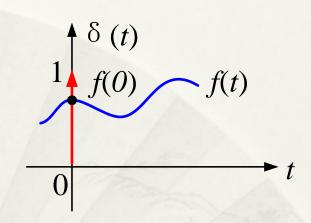
② 冲激函数的'筛分性'

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

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

同理
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t-t_0)dt = f(t_0)$$
 (要求 $f(t)$ 在 t_0 处连续)

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



2. 一阶电路的冲激响应

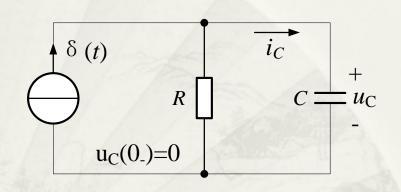
冲激响应 激励为单位冲激函数时,电路中产生的零状态响应。

【例】求单位冲激电流激励下的RC电路的零状态响应。

解:分二个时间段考虑冲激响应

(1) t 在 $0_- \rightarrow 0_+$ 间 电容充电,方程为

$$C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_c}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{u_c}{R} = \delta(t)$$



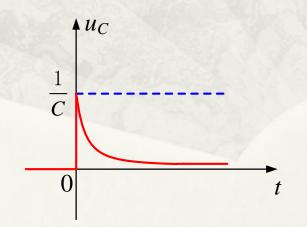
$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} dt + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \frac{u_{C}}{R} dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t) dt = 1 \quad \longrightarrow \quad C[u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(0_{-})] = 1$$

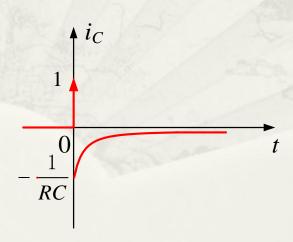
$$u_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{C} \neq u_C(0_-)$$
 电容中的冲激电流使电容电压发生跃变。

(2) $t > 0_+$ 为零输入响应(RC放电)

$$u_{C} = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad t \ge 0_{+} \qquad i_{C} = -\frac{u_{C}}{R} = -\frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad t \ge 0_{+}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{C} = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t) \\ i_{C} = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t) \end{cases}$$

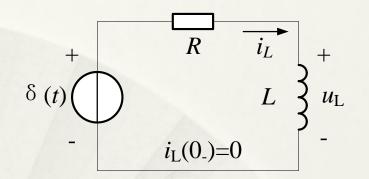




【例】求单位冲激电压激励下的RL电路的零状态响应。

解: 分二个时间段考虑冲激响应

(1)
$$t$$
 在 $0_- \to 0_+$ 间
$$Ri_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} = \delta(t)$$



$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} Ri_{L} dt + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t) dt = 1 \longrightarrow L \left[i_{L}(0_{+}) - i_{L}(0_{-}) \right] = 1$$

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

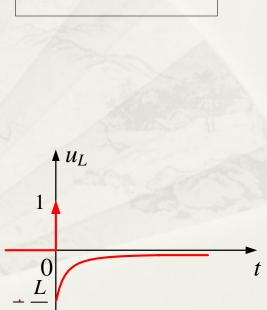
电感上的冲激电压使电感电流发生跃变。

(2) $t > 0_+$ 为零输入响应(RL放电)

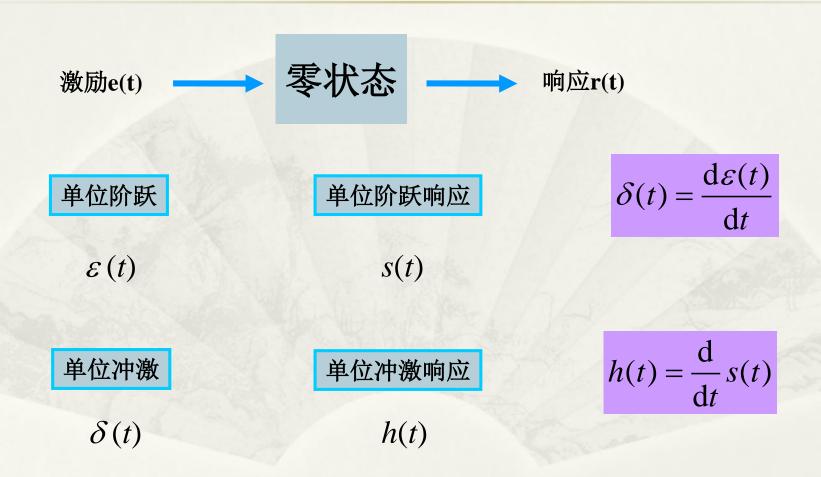
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \qquad i_{L}(0_{+}) = \frac{1}{L} \qquad i_{L} = \frac{1}{L}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0_{+}$$

$$u_{L} = -i_{L}R = -\frac{R}{L}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0_{+}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_{L} = \frac{1}{L}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t) \\ u_{L} = \delta(t) - \frac{R}{L}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t) \end{cases}$$



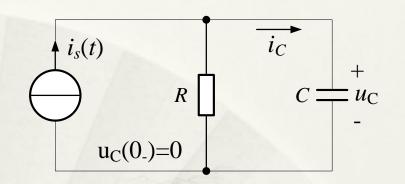
3. 单位阶跃响应和单位冲激响应关系



【例】求: $i_s(t)$ 为单位冲激时电路响应 $u_c(t)$ 和 $i_c(t)$.

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

解: 先求单位阶跃响应:



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

$$i_{\rm C}(0_+)=1$$
 $i_{\rm C}(\infty)=0$ $i_{\rm C}=e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$

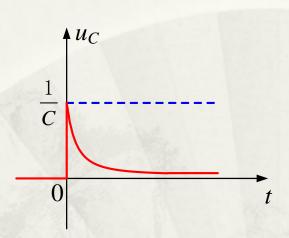
再求单位冲激响应,令: $i_{\rm S}(t) = \delta(t)$

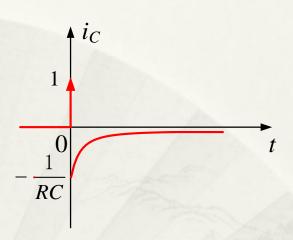
$$u_{C} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\delta(t) + \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_{C} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)] = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$

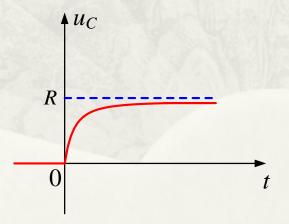
$$u_C = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$
 $i_C = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$

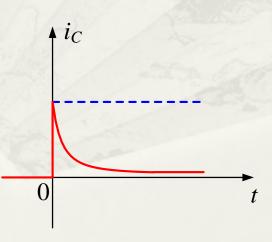
阶跃响应

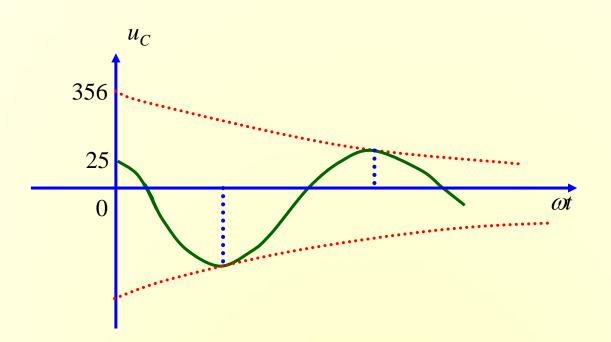


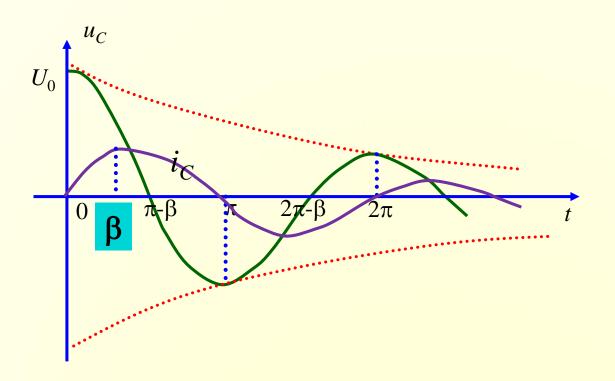


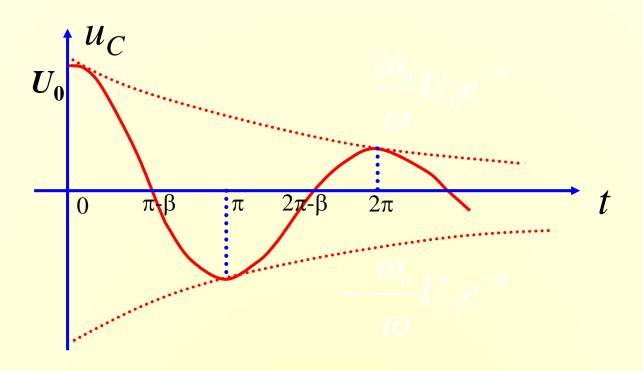
冲激响应

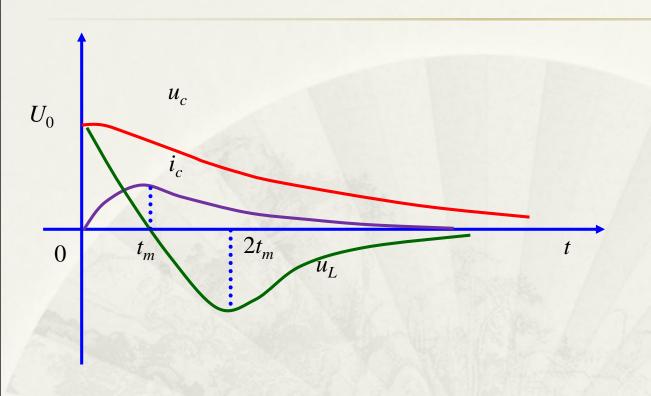


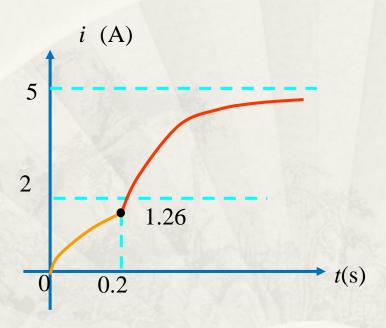


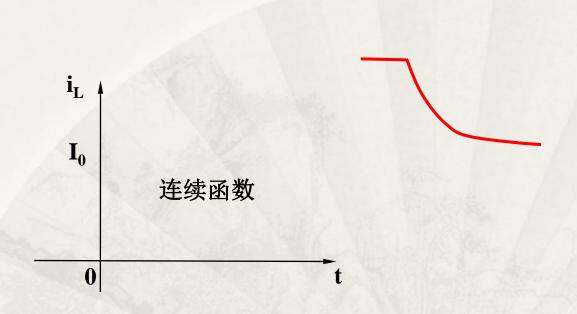


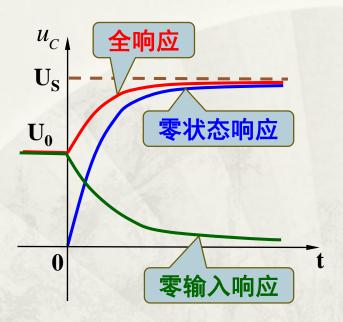


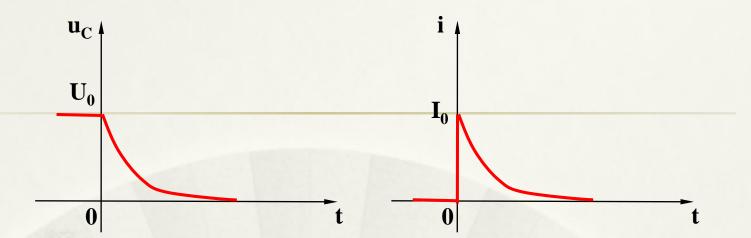


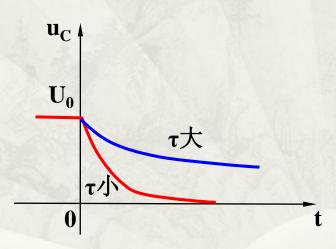


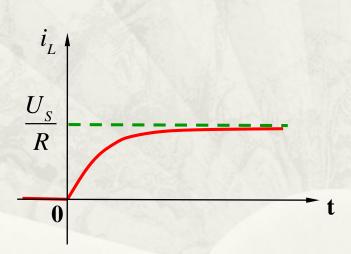


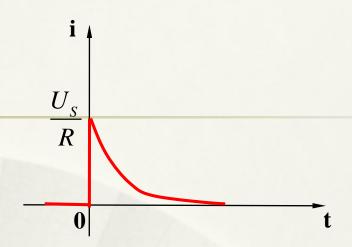


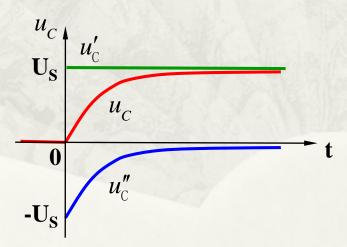


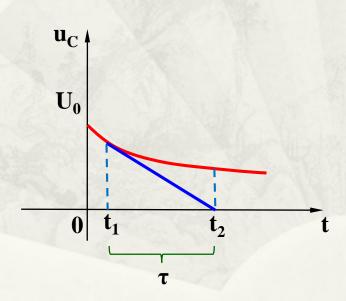


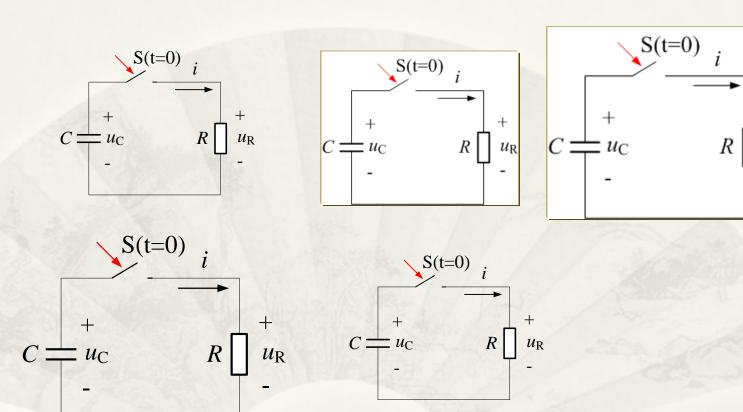












 u_{R}

