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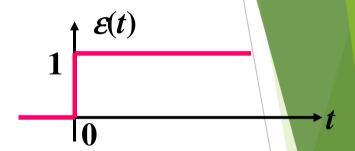
# 第7章 一二阶电路时域分析

- 7.1 动态电路方程的列写
- 7.2 动态电路的初始条件
- 7.3 一阶电路时域分析
- 7.4 全响应
- 7.5 二阶RLC电路的零输入响应
- 7.6 二阶RLC电路的零状态响应
- 7.7 单位阶跃响应和单位冲激响应

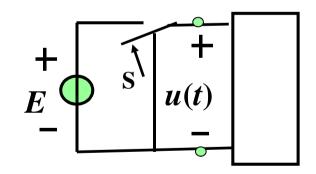
# 单位阶跃响应和单位冲激响应

- 一、单位阶跃函数(unit-step function)  $\varepsilon$  (t)
- 1. 定义

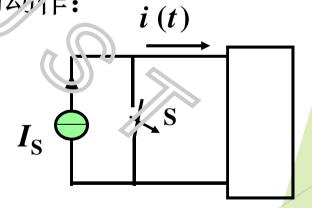
$$\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ 1 & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$



- 2. 作用
- 1) 用来模拟开关的动作:

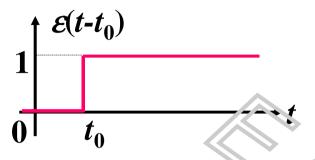


$$t = 0$$
合上  $u(t) = E\varepsilon(t)$ 



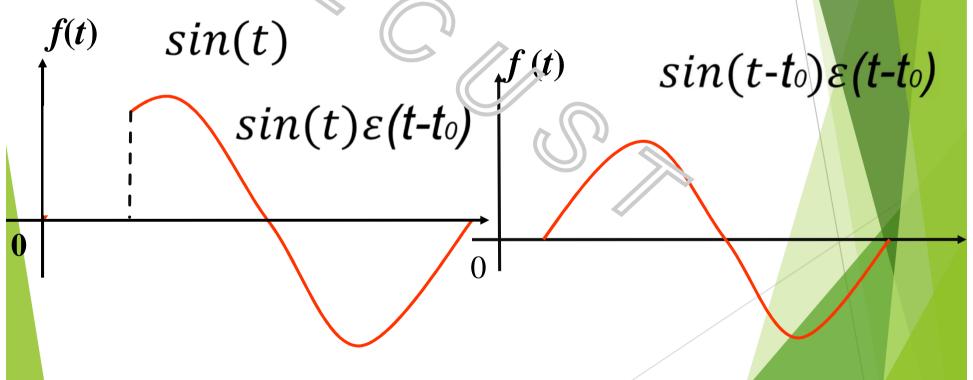
$$t = 0$$
拉闸  $i(t) = I_S \varepsilon(t)$ 

## 2) 起始或延迟一个函数

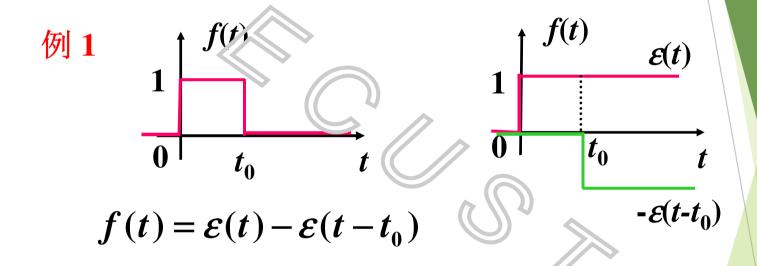


单位阶跃延迟函数

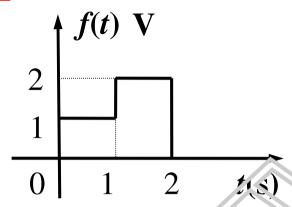
$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < t_0) \\ 1 & (t > t_0) \end{cases}$$



3) 由单位阶跃函数表示复杂的信号

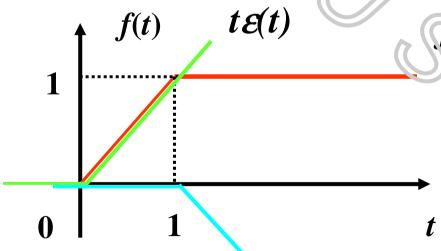


#### 例2



$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1) - 2\varepsilon(t-2)$$

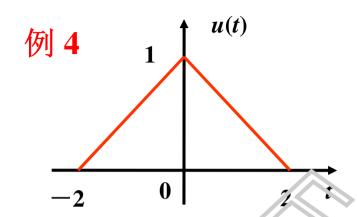
#### 例 3



$$j(t) = t \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right] + \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$= t \mathcal{E}(t) - (t-1)\mathcal{E}(t-1)$$

$$-(t-1)\mathcal{E}(t-1)$$



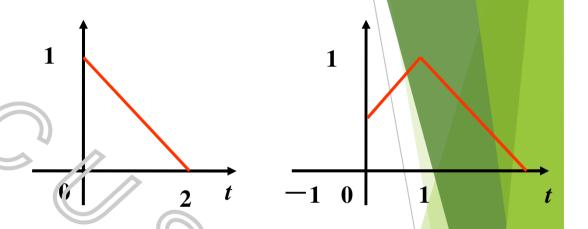
已知电压u(t)的波形如图,试画出下列电压的波形。

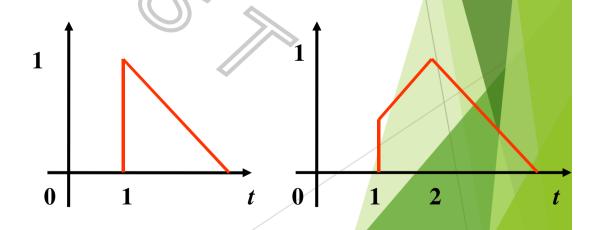


(2) 
$$u(t-1)\varepsilon(t)$$

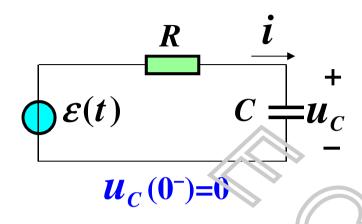
(3) 
$$u(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$$

(4) 
$$u(t-2)\varepsilon(t-1)$$



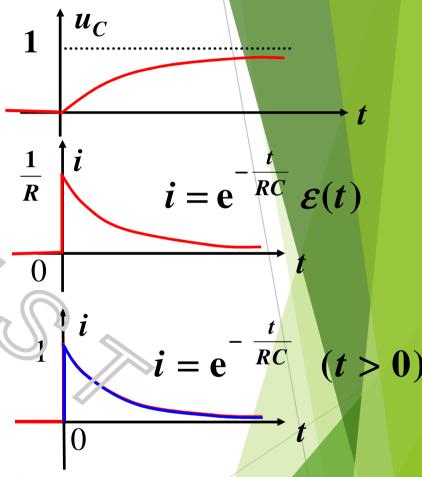


## 一阶电路的单位阶跃响应——单位阶跃激励下电路的 零状态响应



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

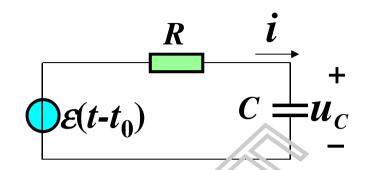
$$i(t) = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$



注意 
$$i = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$
 和  $i = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$   $(t > 0)$  的区别

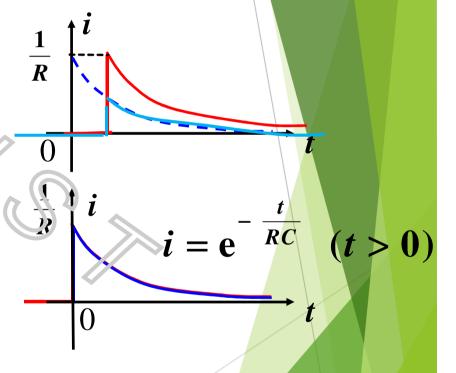
注意

激励在t=t0时加入,则响应从t=t0开始

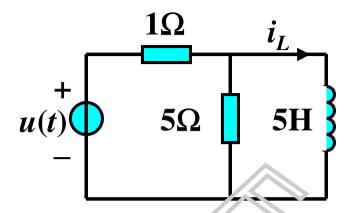


$$i_{c} = \frac{1}{R}e^{-\frac{t-t_{0}}{RC}} \varepsilon$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{R} c \left( t - t_0 \right)$$



例



已知: u(t)如图示, $i_L(0)=0$ 。

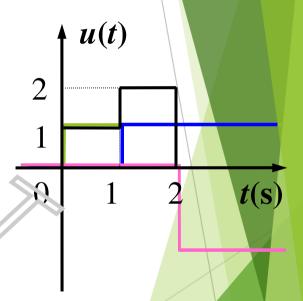
求:  $i_L(t)$ , 并定性画出其波形。

$$u(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1) - 2\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\varepsilon(t) \longrightarrow (1 - e^{-t/6}) \varepsilon(t)$$

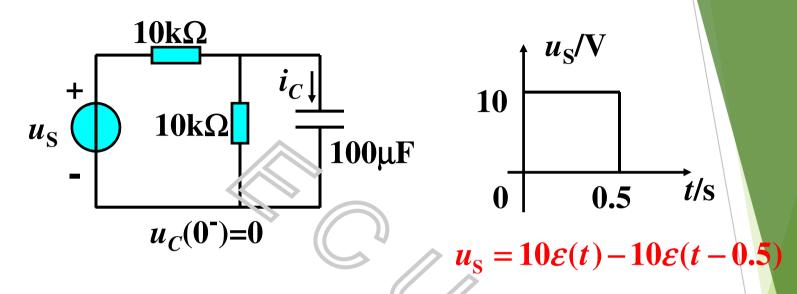
$$\varepsilon(t-1) \longrightarrow (1 - e^{-(t-1)/6}) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$-2\varepsilon(t-2) \longrightarrow -2(1 - e^{-(t-2)/6}) \varepsilon(t-2)$$



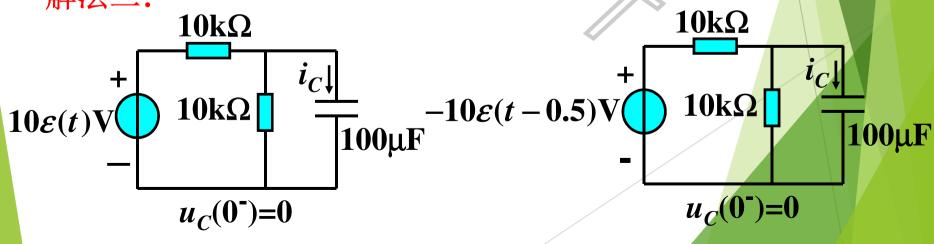
 $i_L(t) = (1 - e^{-t/6}) \varepsilon(t) + (1 - e^{-(t-1)/6}) \varepsilon(t-1) - 2(1 - e^{-(t-2)/6}) \varepsilon(t-2)$ 

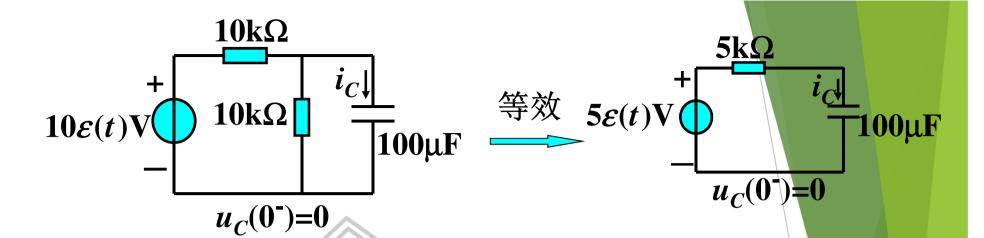
例 求图示电路中电流  $i_C(t)$ 。



解法一: 两次换路,三要素法。

解法二:





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

$$i_C = e^{-2t} \mathcal{E}(t) \text{ mA}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{U_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$10\varepsilon(t-0.5)V + 10k\Omega$$

$$100\mu F$$

$$i_C = e^{-2(t-0.5)}\varepsilon(t-0.5) \text{ mA}$$

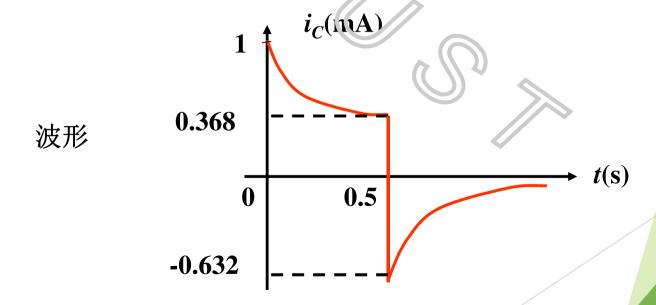
$$u_C(0^-)=0$$

$$\therefore i_C = e^{-2t} \mathcal{E}(t) - e^{-2(t-0.5)} \mathcal{E}(t-0.5) \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore i_C = e^{-2t} \mathcal{E}(t) - e^{-2(t-0.5)} \mathcal{E}(t-0.5) \text{ mA}$$

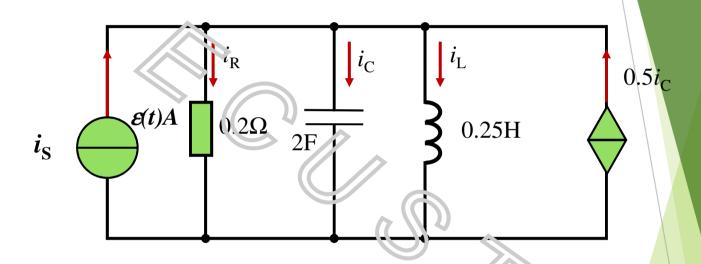
分段表示为:

$$c(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2t} \text{ mA } (0 < t < 0.5s) \\ e^{-2(t-0.5)} \text{ mA } (t > 0.5s) \end{cases}$$



#### 三、二阶电路的单位阶跃响应

已知图示电路中 $u_{\rm C}(0_{-})=0$ , $i_{\rm L}(0_{-})=0$ ,求单位阶跃响应  $i_{\rm L}({\bf t})$ 例



解

对电路应用KCL:

$$i_R + i_C + i_L - 0.5i_C = i_S$$

$$i_R + 0.5i_C + i_L = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_R + 0.5i_C + i_L = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_R = \frac{u_R}{R} = \frac{L}{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}\,i_L}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{\mathrm{d} u_C}{\mathrm{d} t} = LC \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_L}{\mathrm{d} t^2}$$

代入已知参数并整理得:

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d} i_L^2}{\mathrm{d} t^2} + 5 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_L}{\mathrm{d} t} + 4 i_L \right| = 4 \varepsilon(t)$$

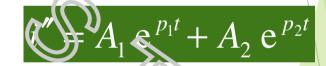
这是一个关于i\_的二阶线性非齐次方程,其解为

$$i_L = i' + i''$$

特解

$$i'=1$$

通解



特征方程

$$p^2 + 5p + 4 = 0$$

解得特征根

$$p_1 = -1$$

$$p_2 = -4$$

$$i_L = 1 + A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-4t}$$

代入初始条件

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

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



$$\begin{cases} 1 + A_1 & A_2 = 0 \\ -A_1 - 4A_2 & 6 \end{cases}$$

$$A_1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

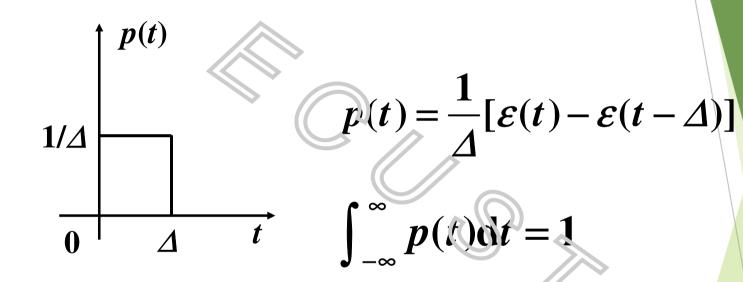
阶跃响应

$$i_L(t) = s(t) = \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t}\right) *(t) A$$

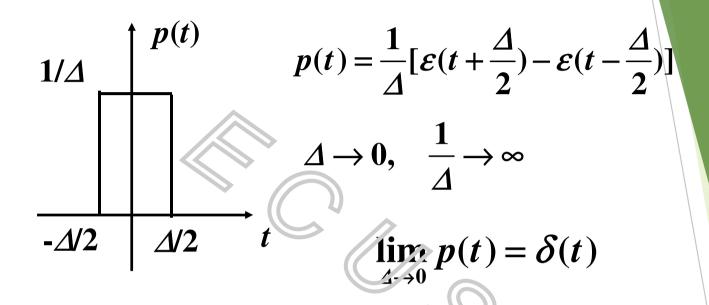
电路的动态过程是过阻尼性质的。

#### 四、单位冲激函数(unit impulse function)

## 1. 单位脉冲函数 p(t)

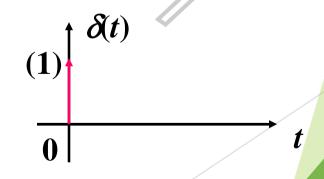


#### 2. 单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$



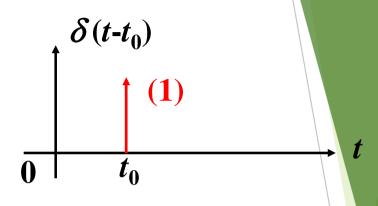
#### 定义:

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



## 3. 单位冲激函数的延迟 $\delta(t-t_0)$

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



#### 4. $\delta$ 函数的筛分性

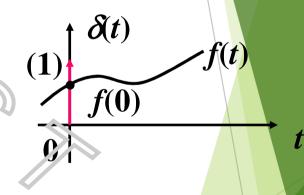
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)\delta(t)}{f(0)\delta(t)} dt = f(0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

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

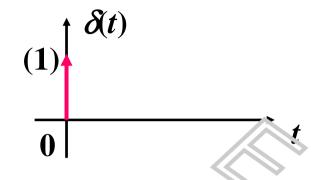
\*f(t)在  $t_0$  处连续

例7 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin t + t) \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6}) dt$$

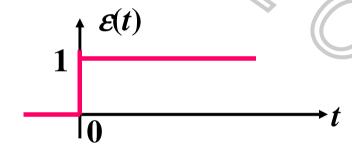
$$= \sin\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = 1.02$$



## 五、 $\delta(t)$ 与 $\varepsilon(t)$ 的关系

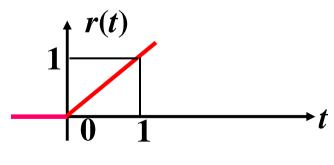


$$\delta(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \varepsilon(t)$$



$$\varepsilon(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} r(t) \qquad \varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$$

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



$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \varepsilon(t) dt$$

#### 六、一阶电路的冲激响应

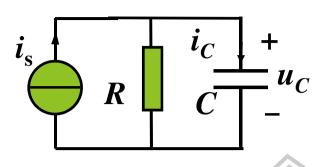
单位冲激响应:单位冲激激励在电路中产生的零状态响应。



# 方法1. 由单位阶跃响应求单位冲激响应

单位阶跃 单位阶跃响应 
$$s(t) = \frac{d\varepsilon(t)}{dt}$$
 单位冲激响应  $h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}s(t)$ 

例



已知:  $u_C(0^-) = 0$ 

 $i_C$  + 求:  $i_S(t)$ 为单位冲激时,电路响应  $u_C(t)$ 和  $i_C(t)$ 。

先求单位阶跃响应  $\Leftrightarrow$   $i_s(t)=\mathcal{E}(t)$ 

$$u_{C}(0^{+})=0 \qquad u_{C}(\infty)=2 \qquad \tau \geq RC \qquad i_{C}(0^{+})=1 \qquad i_{C}(\infty)=0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

於默响应
$$\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{C}$$

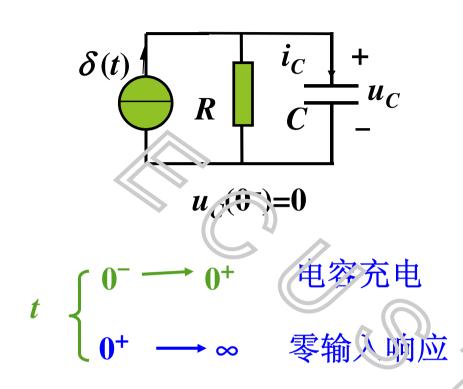
$$\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{RC}$$

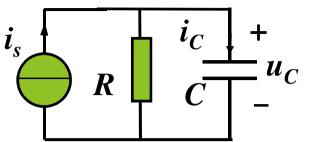
$$\frac{1}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{RC}$$

#### 方法2. 分两个时间段来考虑冲激响应



关键在于求 $u_{C}(0^{+})$ !



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

uc 不可能是冲激函数,否则KCL不成立。

## 

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \frac{u_{C}}{R} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta \mathcal{L} dt$$
 (2) 观察方程求 $u_{C}(0^{+})$ ; (3) 求 $i_{C}$ 。

$$C[u_C(0^+)-u_C(0^-)]=1$$

- (1) 列写方程;

$$u_{c}(0^{+}) = \frac{1}{C} + u_{c}(0^{-})$$

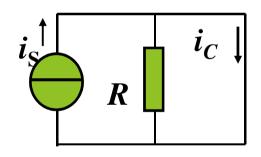
电容中的冲激电流使电容电压发生跳变

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \delta(t)$$
  $\Delta q = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} i_C dt = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} \delta(t) dt = 1$ 

$$i_{S} = \delta(t) \uparrow \qquad \qquad i_{C} \downarrow + \qquad \qquad u_{C}(0^{-}) = 0$$

# 方法2: 电路直接观察法 在 $0^- \sim 0^+$ 范围内将C用电压源替代。

在 $\delta(t)$ 作用的 $\mathbf{0}^-\sim\mathbf{0}^+$ 范围内的等效电路为



$$i_C = \delta(t)$$

$$i_C = \delta(t)$$

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

#### 步骤:

- (1) 画 $0^{-}\sim 0^{+}$ 范围内电路;
- (2) 求  $i_C$ ;
- (3) 求 $u_C$ 。

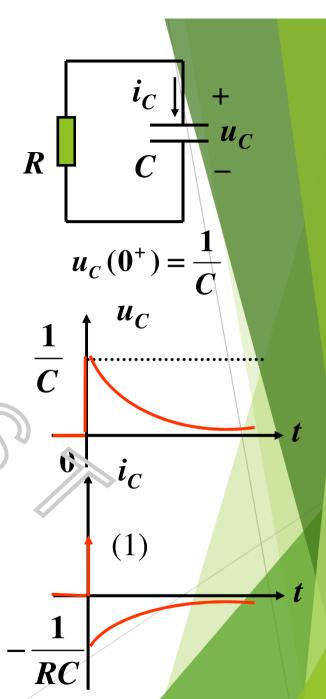
$$u_C(0^+) = \frac{1}{C} \neq u_C(0^-) = 0$$

## (2) $t > 0^+$ 零输入响应(RC放电)

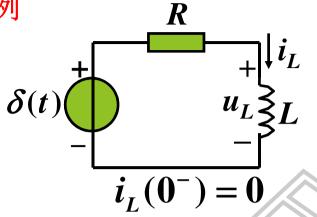
$$u_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0^+)$$

$$i_C(t) = -\frac{u_C}{R} = -\frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0^+)$$

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



例



$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} L \mathrm{d}i_{L} = 1$$

$$L(i_L(0^+)-i_L(0^-))=1$$

$$i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$(1)$$
  $t$  在  $0^- \rightarrow 0^+$ 间

$$| i_L \rangle | i$$

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} Ri_{L} dt + \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} dt = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(t) dt$$

$$u_L = \delta(t)$$

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

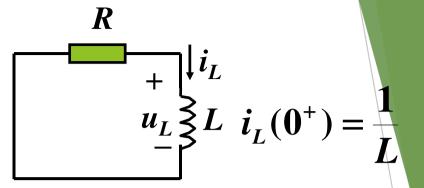


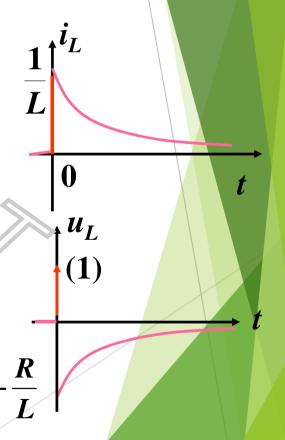
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad (t \ge 3^+)$$

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

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





## 七、二阶电路的冲激响应

#### $t = 0^{-} \sim 0^{+}$ :

$$u_{L} = \delta(t)$$

$$\Delta \Psi = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} u_{L} dt = 1$$

$$i_{L}(0^{+}) = i_{L}(0^{-}) + \frac{\Delta \Psi}{L} = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$u_{C}(0^{-}) = 0, \quad i_{L}(0^{-}) = 0$$

$$u_{C}(0^{+}) = u_{C}(0^{-}) = 0$$

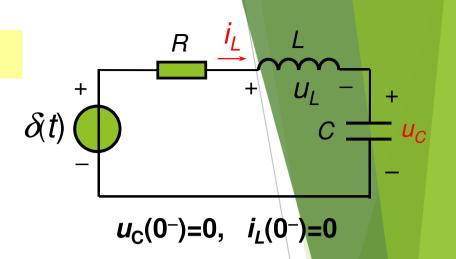
结论: 
$$u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{I} \neq i_L(0^-)$$

#### 由方程来判断t =0~~0+的变化:

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C} = \delta(t)$$

 $u_c$ 是跳变和冲激上式都不满足



设 $u_c$ 不跳变, $du_c/dt$  发生跳变

$$LC\left[\frac{du_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0^{+}} - \frac{du_{C}}{dt}\Big|_{0^{-}}\right] + RC\left[\frac{u_{C}(0^{+}) - u_{C}(0^{-})}{H^{2}}\right] = 1$$

$$LC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{0^+} = 1 \qquad C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{0^+} = i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L}$$

**t > 0** + 为零输入响应

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

特征方程  $p^2 + \frac{R}{L}p + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$ 

$$(\frac{R}{L})^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC} > 0$$
  $\mathbb{R} > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$   $u_C = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$ 

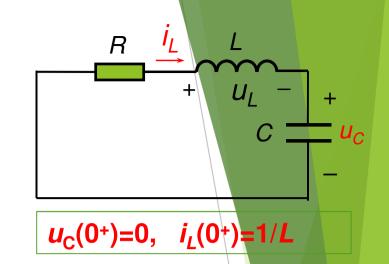
$$(\frac{R}{L})^2 - 4\frac{1}{LC} = 0$$
  $\mathbb{R}$   $R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$   $u_C = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{pt}$ 

$$\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^{2} - 4\frac{1}{LC} < 0 \quad \mathbb{R} \quad R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \qquad u_{C} = Ke^{-\delta t}\sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

由初始值

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

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



$$u_C = A_1 \mathbf{e}^{p_1 t} + A_2 \mathbf{e}^{p_2 t}$$

$$u_C = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{pt}$$

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

定常数 $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  或 K,  $\beta$