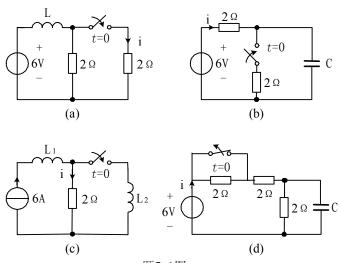
## 第五章 电路的暂态分析

5.1 题 5.1 图所示各电路在换路前都处于稳态,求换路后电流 i 的初始值和稳态值。



解: (a) 
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{6}{2} = 3A$$

$$i(0_{+}) = \frac{1}{2}i_{L}(0_{+}) = 1.5A$$

稳态时,电感电压为 0, 
$$i = \frac{6}{2} = 3A$$

(b) 
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V$$
,

换路后瞬间 
$$i(0_+) = \frac{6 - u_C(0_+)}{2} = 0$$

稳态时, 电容电流为 0, 
$$i = \frac{6}{2+2} = 1.5A$$

(c) 
$$i_{L1}(0_+) = i_{L1}(0_-) = 6A$$
,  $i_{L2}(0_+) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 0$ 

换路后瞬间 
$$i(0_+)=i_{(1)}(0_+)-i_{(2)}(0_+)=6-0=6A$$

稳态时电感相当于短路,故 
$$i=0$$

(d) 
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{2}{2+2} \times 6 = 3V$$

换路后瞬间 
$$i(0_+) = \frac{6 - u_C(0_+)}{2 + 2} = \frac{6 - 3}{4} = 0.75 A$$

$$i = \frac{6}{2+2+2} = 1A$$

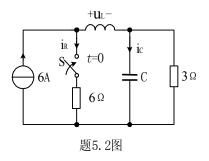
5.2 题 5.2 图所示电路中, S 闭合前电路处于稳态, 求 uL、ic 和 iR 的初始值。

解: 换路后瞬间 
$$i_L = 6A$$
,  $u_C = 3 \times 6 = 18V$ 

$$i_R = 6 - i_L = 0$$

$$i_C = i_L - \frac{u_C}{3} = 6 - \frac{18}{3} = 0$$

$$u_L + u_C = Ri_R = 0 , \quad u_L = -u_C = -18V$$



5.3 求题 5.3 图所示电路换路后 uL和 ic的初始值。设换路前电路已处于稳态。

解: 换路后, 
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$$
,

4mA 电流全部流过 R<sub>2</sub>,即

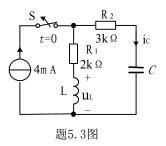
$$i_C(0_+) = 4mA$$

对右边一个网孔有:

$$R_1 \cdot 0 + u_L = R_2 \cdot i_C + u_C$$

由于 
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$
,故

$$u_L(0_+) = R_2 i_C(0_+) = 3 \times 4 = 12V$$



5.4 题 5.4 图所示电路中,换路前电路已处于稳态,求换路后的 i、 $i_L$ 和  $u_L$ 。解:对 RL 电路,先求  $i_L(t)$ ,再求其它物理量。

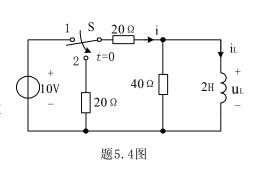
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{20} = 0.5A$$

电路换路后的响应为零输入响应

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{40 \parallel (20 + 20)} = 0.1 S$$
, its

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_+)e^{-t/\tau} = 0.5e^{-10t}A$$

换路后两支路电阻相等,故



$$i(t) = \frac{1}{2}i_L(t) = 0.25e^{-10t}A,$$

$$u_L(t) = -i(t)(20 + 20) = -10e^{-10t}V$$

5.5 题 5.5 图所示电路中,换路前电路已处于稳态,求换路后的 uc 和 i。

解:对RC电路,先求 $u_{C}(t)$ ,再求其它物理量

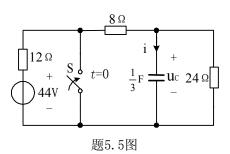
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{44}{12 + 8 + 24} \times 24 = 24V$$

S 合上后, S 右边部分电路的响应为零输入响应

$$\tau = RC = (8 \parallel 24) \times \frac{1}{3} = 2S$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(0_+)e^{-t/\tau} = 24e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

$$i(t) = C\frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} \times 24 \times (-\frac{1}{2})e^{-\frac{t}{2}} = -4e^{-\frac{t}{2}}A$$

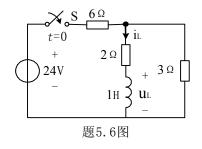


5.6 题 5.6 图所示电路中,已知开关合上前电感中无电流,求  $t \ge 0$  时的  $i_r(t)$  和  $u_r(t)$  。

解:由题意知,这是零状态响应,先求 $i_L$ 

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{24}{6+2\parallel 3} \times \frac{3}{2+3} = 2A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{2+3\parallel 6} = \frac{1}{4}s$$



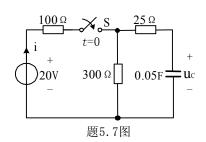
故 
$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 2(1 - e^{-4t})A$$

$$u_L(t) = L\frac{di_L}{dt} = 1 \times 2 \times 4e^{-4t} = 8e^{-4t}V$$

5.7 题 5.7 图所示电路中,t=0 时,开关 S 合上。已知电容电压的初始值为零,求 uc(t) 和 i(t)。

解:这也是一个零状态响应问题,先求 $u_C$ 再求其它量

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{300}{100 + 300} \times 20 = 15V$$
  
$$\tau = RC = (25 + 100 \parallel 300) \times 0.05 = 5S$$



$$u_{C}(\infty) = \frac{300}{100 + 300} \times 20 = 15V$$

$$\tau = RC = (25 + 100 \parallel 300) \times 0.05 = 5S$$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty)(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = 15(1 - e^{-0.2t})V$$

$$i_{C}(t) = C\frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 0.05 \times 15 \times 0.2e^{-0.2t} = 0.15e^{-0.2t}A$$

$$i = i_C + \frac{u_C + 25i_C}{300} = 0.15e^{-0.2t} + \frac{15(1 - e^{-0.2t}) + 25 \times 0.15e^{-0.2t}}{300}$$

$$= (0.05 + 0.1125e^{-0.2t})A$$

5.8 题 5.8 图所示电路中,已知换路前电路已处于稳态,求换路后的 uc(t)。

解:这是一个全响应问题,用三要素法求解

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10V$$
  
$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{20 - 10}{40 + 60} \times 60 + 10 = 16V$$

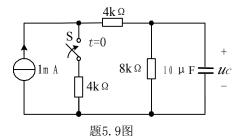
$$\tau = RC = 40 \parallel 60 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 2.4 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + [u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$$
$$= (16 - 6e^{-t/\tau})V$$

5.9 题 5.9 图所示电路中,换路前电路已处于稳态,求换路后  $u_c(t)$ 的零输入响应、零状态响应、暂态响应、稳态响应和完全响应。

解: 电路的时间常数

$$\tau = RC = 8000 \parallel (4000 + 4000) \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 0$$



 $60 \Omega$ 

题5.8图

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 1 \times 10^{-3} \times 8 \times 10^3 = 8V$$

零输入响应为:  $8e^{-25t}$  V

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{4 \times 1}{4 + 4 + 8} \times 8 = 2V$$

零状态响应为:  $2(1-e^{-25t})V$ 

稳态响应为: 2V,

暂态响应为:  $8e^{-25t} - 2e^{-25t} = 6e^{-25t}V$ 

全

响

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = (2 + 6e^{-25t})V$$

5.10 题 5.10 图所示电路中,换路前电路已处于稳态,求换路后的 i(t)。

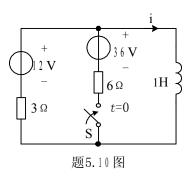
解:用三要素求解

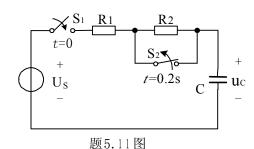
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{12}{3} = 4A$$

由弥尔曼定理可求得

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{12}{3} + \frac{36}{6} = 10A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{3 \parallel 6} = \frac{1}{2} s$$





 $i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = (10 - 6e^{-2t})A$ 

5.11 题 5.11 图所示电路中, $U_{S=}100V$ , $R_{1}=5k$   $\Omega$  , $R_{2}=20k$   $\Omega$  ,C=20  $\mu$  F,t=0 时  $S_{1}$  闭合,t=0.2S 时, $S_{2}$  打开。设  $u_{C}(0-)=0$ ,求  $u_{C}(t)$ 。

解: 
$$0 < t \le 0.2s$$
 为零状态响应,  $\tau_1 = R_1C = 0.1s$ 

$$u_C(t) = U_S(1 - e^{-t/\tau_1}) = 100(1 - e^{-10t})V$$

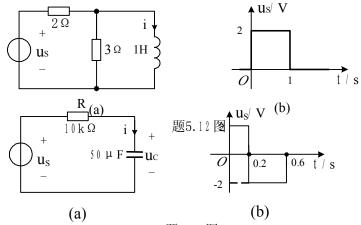
t > 0.2s 为全响应,  $\tau_2 = (R_1 + R_2)C = 0.5s$ ,

$$u_C(0.2) = 100(1 - e^{-2})V$$
,  $u_C(\infty) = 100V$ 

$$u_C(t) = 100 + [100(1 - e^{-2}) - 100] e^{-2(t - 0.2)}$$

$$= 100 - 100e^{-2(t+0.8)} V$$

5.12 题 5.12 图(a)所示电路中, i(0\_)=0, 输入电压波形如图(b)所示, 求 i(t)。



解: 
$$u_s(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1)V$$
,  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{5}{6}s$ ,  $u_s = 2V$ 时,  $i(\infty) = \frac{2}{2} = 1A$ 

$$i'(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{6}{5}t})A$$

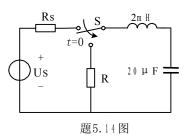
故 
$$i(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{6}{5}t})\varepsilon(t) - (1 - e^{-\frac{6}{5}(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1)$$

5.13 题 5.13 图(a)所示电路中,电源电压波形如图(b) 所示, $u_c(0-)=0$ ,求  $u_c(t)$ 和 i(t)。

解: 
$$u_s(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - 4\varepsilon(t - 0.2) + 2\varepsilon(t - 0.6)V$$
,  $\tau = RC = 0.5s$ 

单位阶跃响应为

$$S(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})V$$



$$u_C(t) = 2(1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) - 4[1 - e^{-2(t-0.2)}]\varepsilon(t-0.2) + 2[1 - e^{-2(t-0.6)}]\varepsilon(t-0.6)V$$

5.14 要使题 5.14 图所示电路在换路呈现衰减振荡,试确定电阻 R 的范围,并求出当  $R=10\,\Omega$  时的振荡角频率。

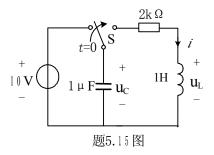
解: 临界电阻

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{2\times10^{-3}}{20\times10^{-6}}} = 20\Omega$$
,

即 R<20 时, 电路在换路后呈现衰减振荡, R=10  $\Omega$  时

$$\delta = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{10}{2 \times 2 \times 10^{-3}} = 2.5 \times 10^3 \, rad \, / \, s$$
,

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}} = 2.5 \times 10^3 \, raa$$



故衰减振荡角频率

$$\omega' = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \delta^2} = 4.33 \times 10^3 \, rad/s$$

5.15 题 5.15 图所示电路中,换路前电路处于稳态,求换路后的 uc、i、uL和 imax。

解: 由于 
$$2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2 \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{10^{-6}}} = 2000 = R$$

故换路后电路处于临界状态

$$\delta = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{2000}{2 \times 1} = 10^3 \, rad/s$$

$$u_C(t) = U_0 (1 + \delta t) e^{-\delta t} = 10(1 + 1000t) e^{-1000t} V$$

$$i(t) = -c \frac{du_C}{dt} = 10t e^{-1000t} A$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = 10(1 - 1000t)e^{-1000t}V$$

1000t-1=0时,即  $t=10^{-3}$ S 时,i最大

$$I_{\text{max}} = 10 \times 10^{-3} e^{-1} = 3.68 \times 10^{-3} A$$