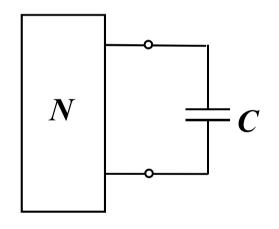
# 第8章 一阶电路稳态分析

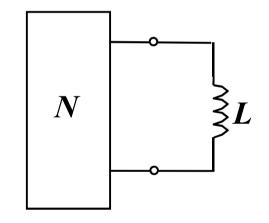
- 8.1概述
- 8.2零输入响应
- 8.3直流激励下的响应
  - 8.3.1 直流电源激励的RC电路
  - 8.3.2 直流电源激励的RL电路
- \* (自学) 8.3.3RC电路的方波响应
- \*(自学)8.4正弦激励下的RC电路
- 8.5含运算放大器的一阶电路
- 8.6线性非时变特性
- \*(自学) 8.6.4 任意电源激励下的零状态响应
- \* (自学) 8.7冲击响应计算

# 8.1 暂态分析的概述

典型的一阶电路

一阶电路: 只含有一个独立储能元件的电路,用一阶微分方程描述。





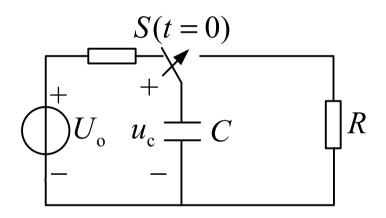
RC电路

RL电路

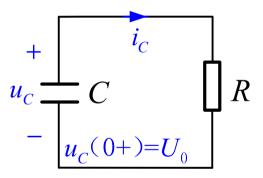
# 8.2 零输入响应 (Zero-input response)

零输入响应:换路后没有独立电源,仅由储能元件初始储能作用于电路产生的暂态过程,又称为自然响应。

#### 8.2.1 RC电路的零输入响应



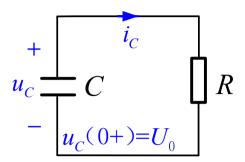
$$t=0_{-}: u_{C}(0_{-})=U_{0};$$



t=0: 开关S换路。

## 1 微分方程及零输入响应分析:

由KVL得: 
$$Ri_{c} - u_{c} = 0$$
  $(t > 0)$ 



$$\begin{cases} RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0\\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$RCs + 1 = 0$$

特征方程为: 
$$RCs+1=0$$
  $\Rightarrow s=-\frac{1}{RC}$ 

$$\therefore u_C(t) = Ke^{st} = Ke^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

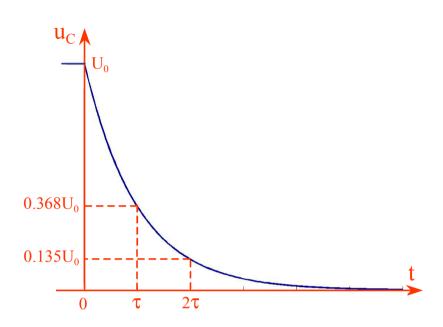
$$:: u_C(0_+) = U_0$$

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = Ke^0 = U_0$$

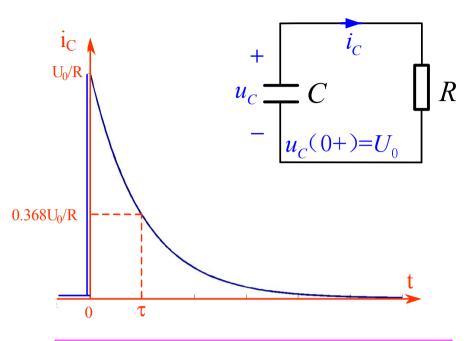
$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V$$
  $(t \ge 0)$   $i_C = \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} A$   $(t > 0)$ 

## 2 波形:



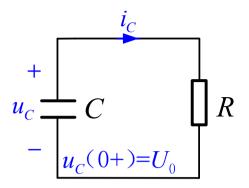
$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V \qquad (t \ge 0)$$



$$i_C = \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$
A  $(t > 0)$ 

- $\rightarrow$  电压、电流均从t=0,开始以同一指数规律衰减到零;
- ▶ 电容电压在t=0连续,随时间增长下降趋于0;
- ▶ 电容电流在t=0时发生了跳变。(电容电压在换路后突然加到电阻上的结果)。随电容电压的下降衰减直至消失。

## 3 能量转换:



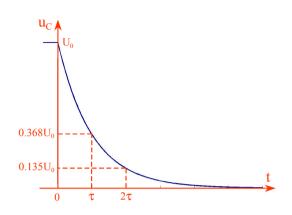
t=0时刻电容的初始储能为:  $w_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{2}CU_0^2$ 

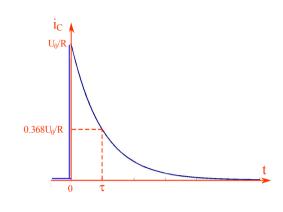
在整个过渡过程中, 电阻吸收的总能量为:

$$w_R(0,\infty) = \int_0^\infty Ri^2 dt = \int_0^\infty R(\frac{U_0}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}CU_0^2$$

电阻消耗的能量等于电容元件所存储的初始能量。

#### 4时间常数τ:





- 在给定电压初值的情况下,C越大,电容中储存的电荷越多,放电时间越长;
- > R越大,放电电流越小,放电时间越长;
- > 衰减快慢取决于RC乘积

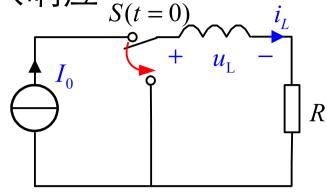
$$\tau = RC \qquad [\tau] = [RC] = [x][k] = [x]\left[\frac{k}{k}\right] = [x]\left[\frac$$

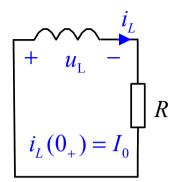
#### 4时间常数τ:

- $\succ \tau$ : 电容电压衰减到原来电压36.8%所需的时间;
- 经过3τ~5τ,电容电压衰减至初值的0.7%,可以认为放电已经结束;
- S(τ)与电路的输入无关,仅取决于电路的结构和参数, 称为固有频率。

# 8.2.2 RL电路的零输入响应

*t*=0时, 开关S换路 t=0:  $i_L(0)=I_0$ 





$$\begin{cases} L\frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = 0 & t > 0 \\ i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_0 \end{cases}$$

## 此微分方程的特征方程为:

$$Ls + R = 0$$

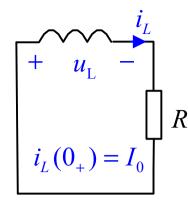
$$Ls + R = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow s = -\frac{R}{L}$$

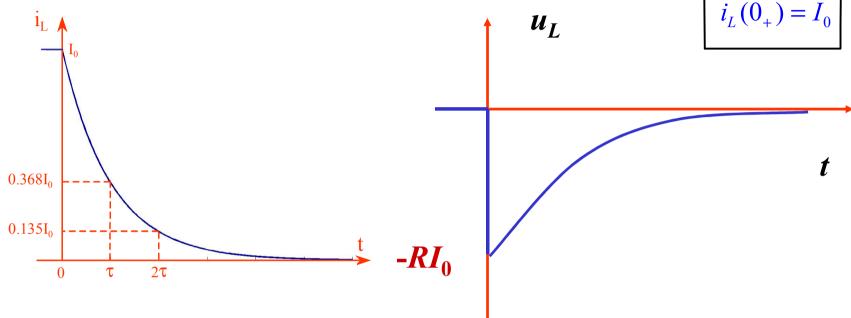
$$i_{L} = Ke^{st} = Ke^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = Ke^{-\frac{R}{L}t}A$$
  $(t \ge 0)$   
=  $i_{L}(0+)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$ 

$$u_L = -Ri_L = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$

波形:
$$i_L = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} A \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$(t \ge 0) u_L = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} V (t > 0)$$





- 电压、电流以同一指数规律衰减。
- 电感电流在t=0连续,随时间增长下降趋于0;
- 电感电压在t=0时发生了负跳变。随电感电流的下降衰减直至 消失。
- 计算RL 电路的零输入响应关键是:初始值;时间常数 $\tau$ 。

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# 【例1】. $i(0_{+})=150$ mA。求t>0时u(t)。

方法1: 列微分方程

$$0.5H \begin{array}{c} i(t) \\ + 6\Omega \\ u(t) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} 0.1u(t) \\ - \end{array}$$

由KVL得: 
$$6i(t) + 4[i(t) + 0.1u(t)] - u(t) = 0$$

$$u(t) = -L\frac{di}{dt}$$

**化简得:** 
$$10i(t) - 0.6u(t) = 0$$

化简得: 
$$10i(t) - 0.6u(t) = 0$$
 
$$u(t) = -L\frac{di}{dt}$$
 
$$10i(t) + 0.6 \times L\frac{di(t)}{dt} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 0.3 \frac{di(t)}{dt} + 10i(t) = 0\\ i(0+) = 150 mA \end{cases}$$

解微分方程得:  $i(t) = 150e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} \text{mA}(t \ge 0)$ 

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

## 【例1】. i (0+)=150mA。求t>0时u(t)。

## 方法2: 求初值和时间常数

## 1 计算时间常数

## 图中端口等效电阻R为:

$$u(t) = 6i(t) + 4 \times [i(t) + 0.1u(t)]$$

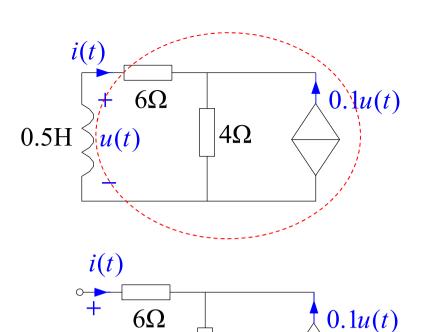
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{u(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{50}{3}\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{100} s$$

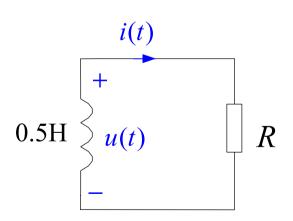
## 2 初值 $i(0_{+})=150$ mA :

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

$$\therefore u(t) = \frac{50}{3} \times i(t) = \frac{50}{3} \times 0.15e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} \text{ V} \quad (t > 0)$$



 $4\Omega$ 



(b)

【例1】. i (0+)=150mA。求t>0时u(t)。

 $0.5H \begin{array}{c} i(t) \\ + 6\Omega \\ u(t) \\ - \end{array} \qquad 0.1u(t)$ 

方法3: 计算∪初值和时间常数:

t=0+时刻等效电路如图所示:

#### 由KVL得:

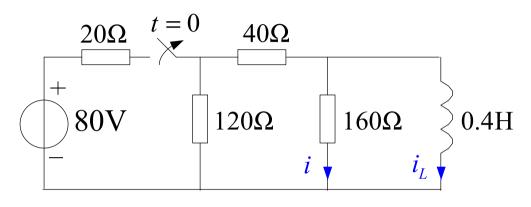
$$u(0_{+}) = 0.15 \times 6 + [0.15 + 0.1u(0_{+})] \times 4$$

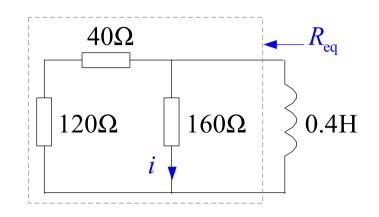
$$u(0_{+}) = 1.5 / 0.6 = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$i(0_+)$$
 +  $6\Omega$   $0.1u(0_+)$   $0$ 

$$\therefore u(t) = u(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$

## 【练习】例8-2-3, 求i.





## 1 求时间常数

$$R_{\rm eq} = 80\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{0.4}{80} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{s}$$

## 2 求初值

$$i_{I}(0_{-}) = 1.2A$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1.2A$$

$$i(0_{+}) = -\frac{(120+40)}{(120+40)+160} \times i_{L}(0_{+}) = -0.6A$$

$$i = i(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -0.6e^{-200t}$$
 A  $(t > 0)$ 

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# 【例2】. 换路后电路: $u_C(0_+)=1$ V。求零输入响应 $u_C \setminus i_1 \setminus i_2$ 。

## 解: 计算端口等效电阻为:

$$u_C = i_1 + 2 \times [i_1 + i_1]$$

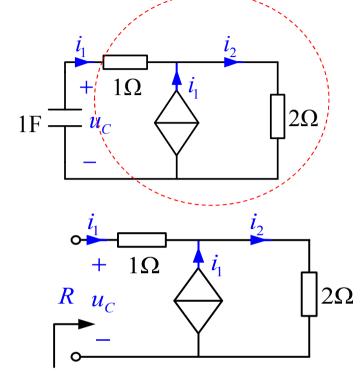
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{u_C}{i_1} = 5\Omega$$

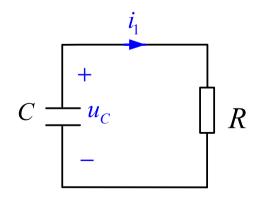
$$\tau = RC = 5s$$

:. 
$$u_c = u_c(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = e^{-\frac{t}{5}} V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

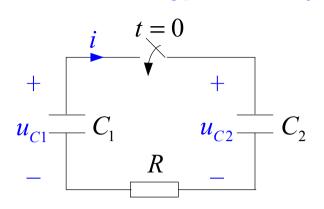
$$i_1 = \frac{u_c}{R} = \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{t}{5}}A$$
  $(t > 0)$ 

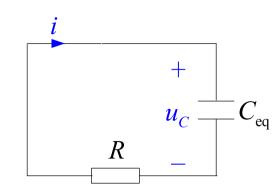
$$i_2 = 2i_1 = \frac{2}{5}e^{-\frac{t}{5}}$$
 A  $(t > 0)$ 





【例8-2-5】已知:  $u_{C_1}(0_-)=U_0$ ,  $u_{C_2}(0_-)=0$ ,  $C_1=C_2=C$ , 求 $i_0$ 





1求初值

$$u_{C1}(0_+) = u_{C1}(0_-) = U_0 u_{C2}(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_+) - u_{C1}(0_+) = -U_0$$

2 求时间常数 
$$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 0.5C$$
  $\tau = RC_{eq} = 0.5RC$   $u_C = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -U_0e^{-\frac{t}{0.5RC}}$   $(t \ge 0)$ 

$$u_C = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -U_0e^{-\frac{t}{0.5RC}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

$$i = i(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{U_{0}}{R_{\oplus R}}e^{-\frac{t}{0.5RC}}$$
 (t > 0)

## 【课下练习】. 电路处于稳态,t=0时S闭合,求零输入响应。

$$u_{C1}$$
,  $u_{C2}$ ,  $i_1$ ,  $i_2$ ,  $i$ 

## 解: 求初值,由0-时刻等效电路得出

$$u_{C1}(0_+)=u_{C1}(0_-)=1\times(2+5)=5$$
 V

$$u_{C2}(0_{+})=u_{C2}(0_{-})=1\times3=3$$
 V

#### 求时间常数:

$$\tau_1 = 1 \times 1 = 1_S$$
  $\tau_2 = 2 \times (2 / /3) = 2.4_S$ 

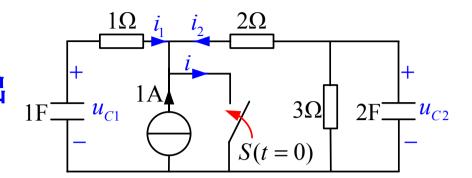
$$\therefore u_{c1} = u_{c1}(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 5e^{-t} V(t \ge 0)$$

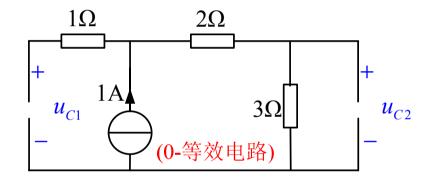
$$u_{c2} = u_{c2}(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} V(t \ge 0)$$

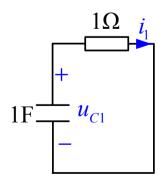
$$i_1 = \frac{u_{c1}}{1} = 5e^{-t} A(t > 0)$$

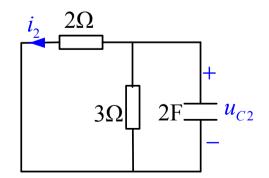
$$i_2 = \frac{u_{c2}}{2} = 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} A(t > 0)$$

$$i = 1 + i_2 + i_2 = 1 + 5e^{-t} + 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} A(t > 0)$$









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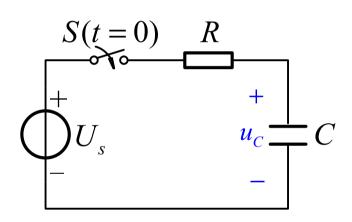
# 8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

- ▶ 零状态响应:换路前电路储能为零,换路后存在独立电源, 仅由独立电源形成的暂态过程。
- ▶ 全响应: 换路前电路已有储能,换路后存在独立电源,储 能和独立电源共同作用形成的暂态过程。
- ➤ 独立电源有直流电源、阶跃函数、正弦函数及它们的组合,不同类型的独立电源产生的零状态响应及全响应是不同的。本节讨论一阶电路在直流电源激励下暂态过程的变化规律,以及提出三要素法。

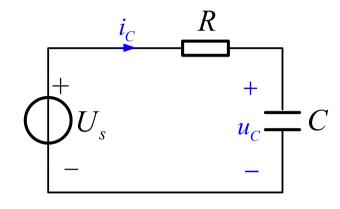
# 8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

## 8.3.1 直流电源激励的RC电路

## 1零状态响应



$$t=0$$
:  $u_C(0)=0$ 



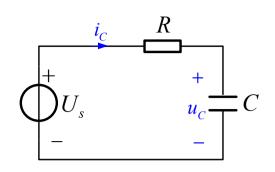
## 由KVL得:

$$Ri_C + u_C = U_S$$
  $t > 0$ 

$$\begin{cases} RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S & t > 0 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

## 求解微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = U_S \\ u_C (0_+) = u_C (0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$



解答形式为:

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch}$$

齐次方程的通解

非齐次方程的特解

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch} = U_s + ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

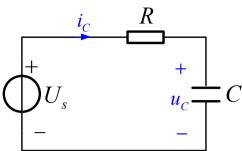
$$u_{\rm C}(0_+)=0$$
,可解得:  $k=u_{\rm C}(0_+)-U_{\rm S}=-U_{\rm S}$ 

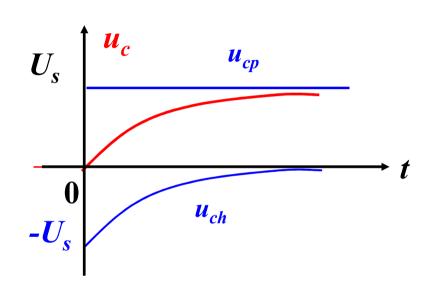
$$\left| u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0) \right| \qquad \left| i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A \quad (t > 0) \right|$$

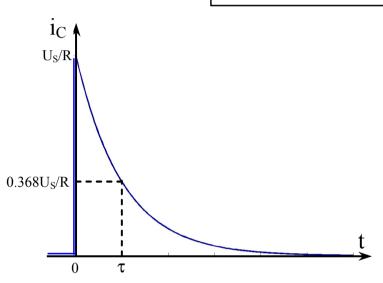
$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A \qquad (t > 0)$$

## 问:如果初始值不为0,则电容电压为?

## 波形:







$$u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

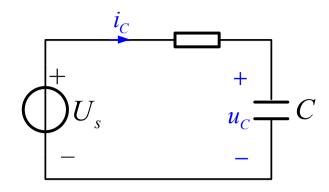
$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A \qquad (t > 0)$$

## 能量流动:

$$u_{c} = U_{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V(t \ge 0)$$

$$i_{c} = \frac{U_{s}}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A(t > 0)$$

$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A(t > 0)$$



## 在整个过渡过程中, 电源提供的总能量为:

$$w_{U_{\rm S}} = \int_0^\infty U_S i_C dt = \int_0^\infty U_S \times \frac{U_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} dt = CU_S^2$$

#### 电阻吸收的总能量为:

$$w_R = \int_0^\infty Ri_C^2 dt = \int_0^\infty R(\frac{U_S}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}CU_S^2$$

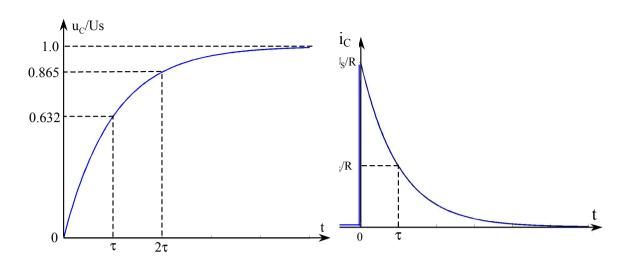
## 电容吸收的总能量为:

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2}CU_C^2(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}CU_S^2$$

在整个暂态过程中,电源提供的能量有一半被电容吸收, 一般被电阻消耗。

## 时间常数τ(RC):

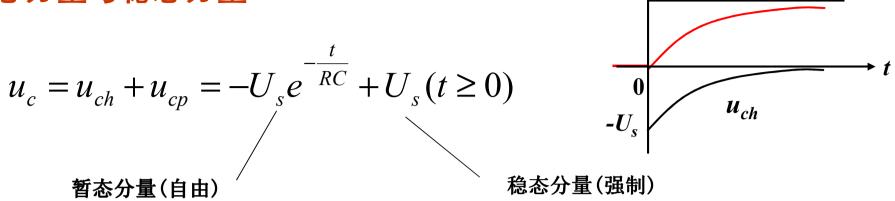
$$u_c = U_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V(t \ge 0)$$



$$t$$
  $0^+$   $\tau$   $2\tau$   $3\tau$   $4\tau$   $5\tau$  ...  $\infty$   $u_C/U_S$   $0$   $0.632$   $0.865$   $0.95$   $0.982$   $0.993$  ...  $1$ 

- 》响应不同,时间常数的意义不同。对于响应U<sub>c</sub>,即τ等于电容电压上升到稳态值63.2%所需的时间。
- 时间常数与激励无关,仅取决于电路的结构和参数,决定了过渡过程的进程。
- 经过3τ~5τ, 电容电压至稳态值的99.3%, 可以认为已经 达到稳态。

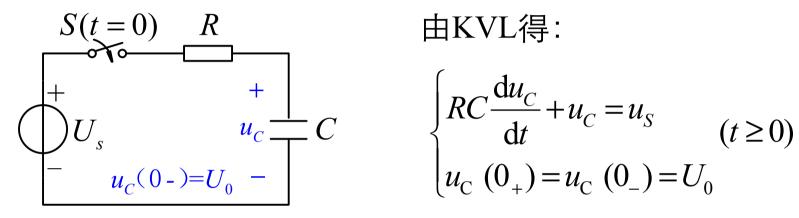
## 暂态分量与稳态分量:



- ➤ <u>暂态响应 (transient response)</u>: 齐次方程的通解不受输入的制约, 称为自由分量(固有响应) (natural response)。该响应随时间的增长而衰减到零,又称为暂态分量。
- $\blacktriangleright$  稳态响应 (forced response):特解受电路输入的制约,而与电路的初始状态无关,称为强制分量;电路达到稳态后,电容元件的稳态电压等于 $U_{cp}$ ,所以 $U_{cp}$ 又称为强制分量。
- 随时间的增长(t=5τ后),零状态响应趋近于稳态响应。此时,通过电容的电流为零,电容如同开路一样。

2 全响应 (complete response) 零状态响应:  $u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC}}$ 

电路的初始状态为 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(0-)=U_0$ ,开关在t=0时闭合,求 $u_{\mathbb{C}}$ 。



$$\begin{cases}
RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S \\
u_C (0_+) = u_C (0_-) = U_0
\end{cases} (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch} = U_s + ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$u_{\rm C}(0_{+})=U_{0}$$
, 可解得  $k=u_{\rm C}(0_{+})-U_{s}$ 

$$u_c = U_s + [U_0 - U_s]e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

## 2 全响应 (complete response)

$$u_c = U_s + [U_0 - U_s]e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

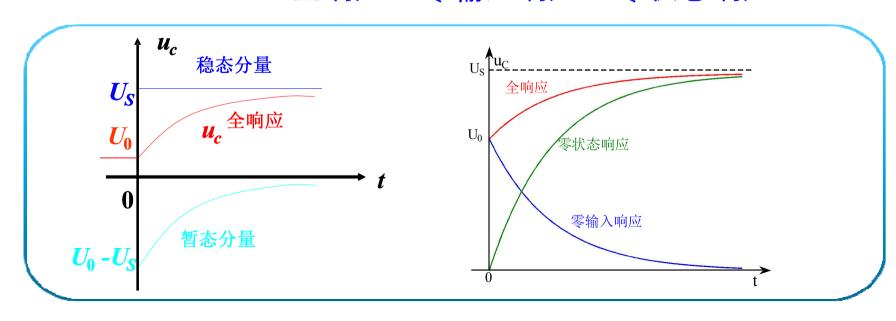
全响应的分解

$$u_C(t) = [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + u_C(\infty)$$

全响应=暂态分量 + 稳态分量

$$u_{c}(t) = u_{c}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + [u_{c}(\infty) - u_{c}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}]$$

全响应 = 零输入响应 + 零状态响应



# 8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

## 3 三要素法

First - order circuits: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}y(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{\tau}y(t) = f(t) & t > 0 \\ y(0_+) & \frac{1}{\tau}t \\ y(t) = k\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + y_p(t) & \frac{1}{\tau}t \\ y(t) = [y(0_+) - y_p(0_+)]\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + y_p(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{n}} \hat{\mathbf{m}} \hat{\mathbf{$$

三要素:

 $y(0_{+})$   $y(\infty)$   $\tau$  仅在直流输入一阶电路成立

# 8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

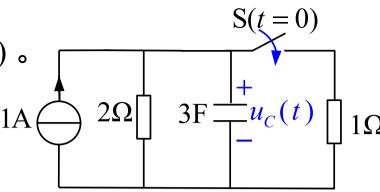
## 3 三要素法

三要素:  $y(0_+)$   $y(\infty)$   $\tau$  仅在直流输入一阶电路成立

## 三要素的确定

- 》 初始值y( $0_+$ ):用电压为 $u_C$ ( $0_+$ )的直流电压源代替电容、用电流为 $i_L$ ( $0_+$ )的直流电流源代替电感,画出 $t=0_+$ 时刻的等效电路计算y( $0_+$ )
- ▶ 稳态值y( $\infty$ ):用开路代替电容、短路代替电感画出 $=\infty$ 时刻的等效电路,计算y( $\infty$ )
- 时间常数τ: τ=RC 或 τ=L/R





解:

1) 求初始值: 
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 2V$$

2) 求稳态值: 
$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{2+1} \times 1 = 0.667 \text{ V}$$

3) 求时间常数: 
$$\tau = RC = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \text{ s}$$

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

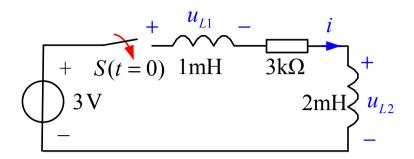
$$= 0.667 + (2 - 0.667)e^{-0.5t}$$

$$= 0.667 + 1.33e^{-0.5t} V \qquad t \ge 0$$

【例2】: t=0时S闭合,求零状态响应 $u_{L1}$ 与 $u_{L2}$ 。

## 解: 求时间常数

$$\tau = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{R} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \, s$$



#### 求稳态值

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_S}{R} = 1m \text{ A}$$

$$i = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1 - e^{-10^6 t} m \,\text{A} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} = e^{-10^6 t} \text{ V} \qquad (t > 0)$$

$$u_{L2} = L_2 \frac{di}{dt} = 2e^{-10^6 t} \text{ V}$$
  $(t > 0)$ 

【例 3 】 : S打开前电路为零状态。t=0时S打开,经过6秒后,S又

闭合,求t > 0时的 $u_C$ 。

## 解: 0<t<6s 时等效电路如图(b):

1求稳态值:  $u_c(\infty) = 1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ V}$ 

2求时间常数:  $\tau = 2 \times C = 6s$ 

$$u_C = u_c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$
  
=  $2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) V (0 \le t \le 6)$ 

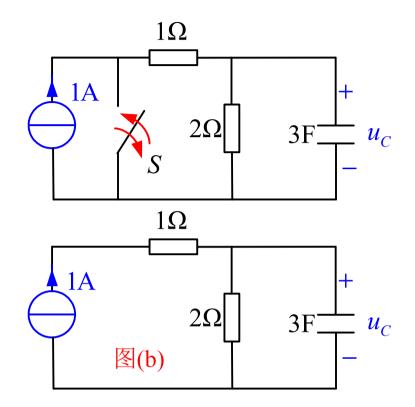
## t > 6s 时等效电路如图(c):

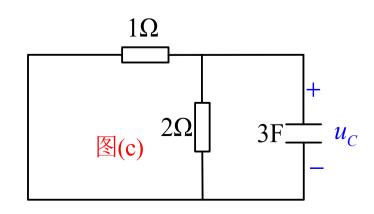
$$u_{C}(6_{+}) = u_{C}(6_{-})$$

$$= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) \Big|_{t=6_{-}} = 2(1 - e^{-1}) = 1.26 \text{ V}$$

$$\tau_{2} = RC = (1/2) \times C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2s$$

$$u_{C} = u_{C}(6^{+})e^{-\frac{t-6}{\tau_{2}}} = 1.26e^{-\frac{t-6}{2}} \text{ V} \quad (t \ge 6)$$





【例3】:S打开前电路为零状态。t=0时S打开,经过6秒后,S又

闭合,求t > 0时的 $u_C$ 。

## 解: 0<t<6s 时等效电路如图(b):

1求稳态值:  $u_c(\infty) = 1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ V}$ 

2求时间常数:  $\tau = 2 \times C = 6s$ 

$$u_C = u_c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$
  
=  $2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) V (0 \le t \le 6)$ 

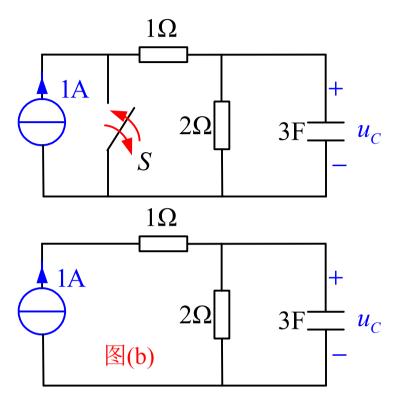
## t > 6s 时等效电路如图(c):

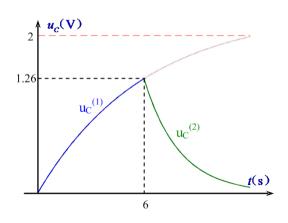
$$u_{C}(6_{+}) = u_{C}(6_{-})$$

$$= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) \Big|_{t=6_{-}} = 2(1 - e^{-1}) = 1.26 \text{ V}$$

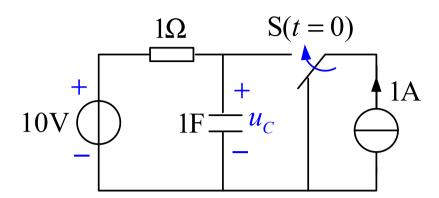
$$\tau_{2} = RC = (1/2) \times C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2s$$

$$u_{C} = u_{C}(6^{+})e^{-\frac{t-6}{\tau_{2}}} = 1.26e^{-\frac{t-6}{2}} \text{ V} \quad (t \ge 6)$$





【练习】: 计算  $u_c$  (t > 0)。



## 三要素法

求初始值: 
$$u_C(0_+) = 10V$$

求稳态值: 
$$u_C(\infty) = 11V$$

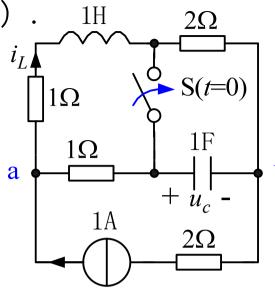
求时间常数: 
$$\tau = 1 \times 1 = 1$$
s

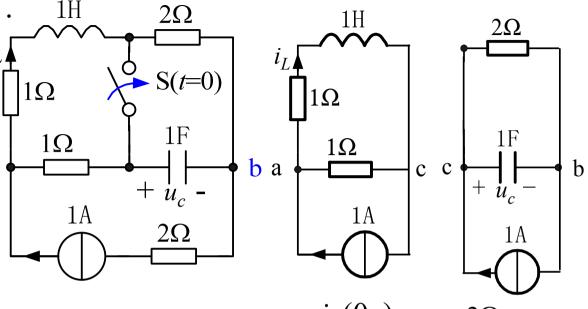
$$u_c(t) = [u_c(0_+) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + u_c(\infty)$$

$$u_C(t) = (10-11)e^{-t} + 11V$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

$$i_{\rm L}(0_{-}) = i_{\rm L}(0_{+}) = 1A$$
  
 $i_{\rm L}(\infty) = 0.5A$ 

$$\tau_L = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$
s





$$i_{\rm L}(t) = [0.5 + (1 - 0.5)e^{-2t}]A \ (t \ge 0)$$

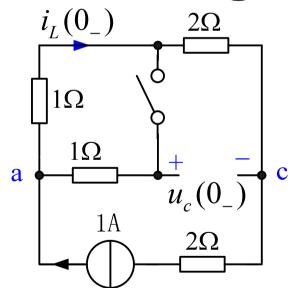
$$u_{\rm C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = u_{\rm C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = 3V$$

$$u_{\rm C}(\infty) = 2V$$

$$\tau_C = RC = 2s$$

$$u_{\rm C}(t) = [2 + (3-2)e^{-0.5t}]V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_{ab}(t) = 1 \times (1 - i_L) + u_C = (2.5 - 0.5e^{-2t} + e^{-0.5t})V$$
 (t>0)



0-时刻等效电路

【例 5 】:电容C上无电荷;t=0时 $S_1$ 闭合,求 $u_C(t)$ ,又当t=2s时, $S_2$ 又闭合,求 $u_C(t)$ 。

## 解: 0<t<2 等效电路如图(a)所示

$$u_{\rm C}(0_+) = u_{\rm C}(0_-) = 0 \,{\rm V}$$
 $u_{\rm C}(\infty) = 6 \,{\rm V}$ 
 $\tau_{C} = 0.5 \times 2 = 1 \,{\rm s}$ 
 $u_{\rm C}(t) = 6 - 6e^{-t} \,{\rm V}$   $(0 \le t \le 2)$ 

#### t>2等效电路如图(b)所示:

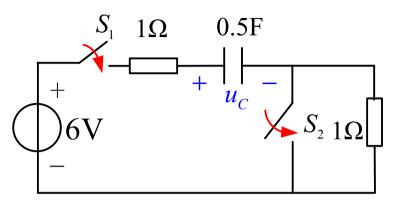
$$u_{C}(2_{+}) = u_{C}(2_{-}) = 6 - 6e^{-2} = 5.19 \text{ V}$$

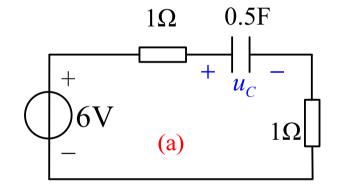
$$u_{C}(\infty) = 6 \text{ V}$$

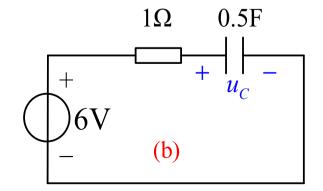
$$\tau_{C} = 0.5 \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

$$u_{c} = u_{c}(\infty) + [u_{c}(2_{+}) - u_{c}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t-2}{\tau}}$$

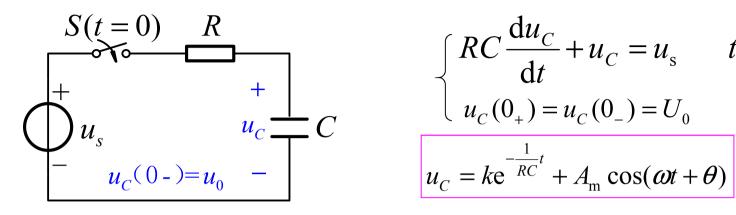
$$= 6 + (5.19 - 6)e^{-2(t-2)} \qquad (t \ge 2)$$







# \*(了解) 8.4 正弦电源激励下的RC电路



$$\begin{cases} RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = u_s & t > 0 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = k \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_{\mathrm{m}} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$u_{\rm CP} = A_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

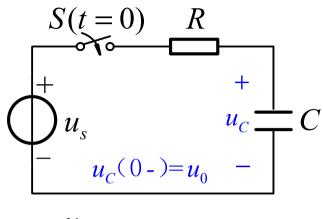
$$\begin{cases} A_{\rm m} = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} \\ \theta = \phi - \arctan \omega RC \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = (U_0 - A_m \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

- ▶ 暂态分量, 5τ之后衰减到0;
- 稳态解是与电源同频率,幅值和初相恒定的正弦函数。

#### 2. 零状态响应分析:

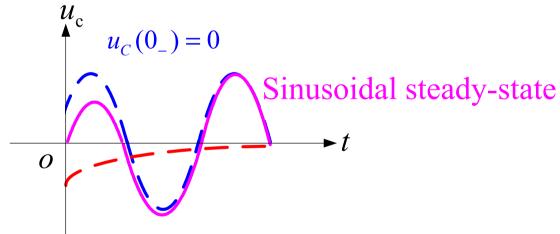
$$u_C = (U_0 - A_m \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

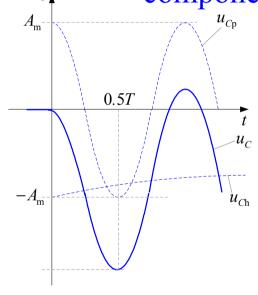


$$u_C = (-A_{\rm m} \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

**Transient** component Steady-state







- $\triangleright$  设 $\theta < \theta < 9.0^{\circ}$  ,且 $5\tau$ 与T接近,则电路经过一个周期达到稳定;
- ightharpoonup 设 $\theta = 0^{\circ}$  ,且5  $\tau$ 》 T ,则电路经过多个周期达到稳定;在0.5T 附近,电容电 压最大,暂态最高电压接近 $2A_m$ 。称为暂态过电压现象。

## \*(了解) 8.5含运算放大器电路的一阶电路

例: 求t > 0的响应 $u_0$ 

解:

- 1) 、求初始值:  $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$  V
- 2)、求稳态值:

$$u_C(\infty) = -\frac{500}{100} \times 0.2 = 1 \text{ V}$$

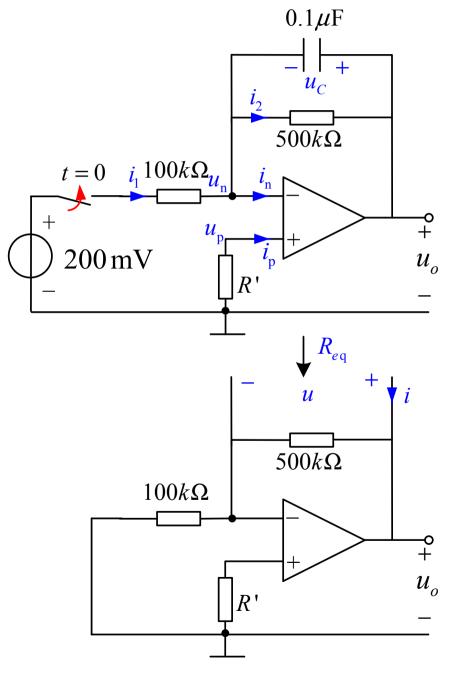
3)、求时间常数:

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = 500k\Omega$$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 500 \times 10^{3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{6} = 0.05 \text{ s}$$

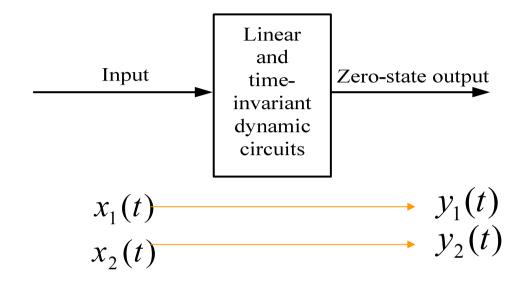
$$u_{c}(t) = u_{c}(\infty) + [u_{c}(0_{+}) - u_{c}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= -1 + e^{-20t} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$



## 8.6线性非时变特性

#### 零状态响应与激励间的关系



8.6.1线性特性

$$k_1 x_1(t) + k_2 x_2(t) \longrightarrow k_1 y_1(t) + k_2 y_2(t)$$

8.6.2 非时变特性

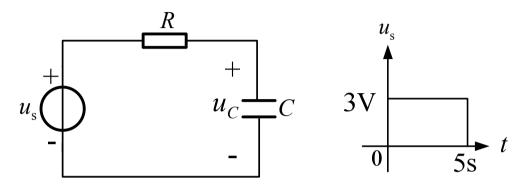
$$x_1(t-t_0) - y_1(t-t_0)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d} x_1(t)}{\mathrm{d} t} \xrightarrow{\frac{\mathrm{d} y_1(t)}{\mathrm{d} t}} \frac{\mathrm{d} y_1(t)}{\mathrm{d} t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x_1(t) \mathrm{d} t \xrightarrow{\int_{-\infty}^{t} y_1(t) \mathrm{d} t}$$

## 8.6线性非时变特性

【例1】: Find the zero-state response  $u_c$ 



设
$$u_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$$
V时, $u_C = s(t)$ 

$$u_c(0_-) = 0, \quad u_c(\infty) = \mathcal{E}(t), \quad \tau = RC$$

$$s(t) = [(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\mathcal{E}(t)]V$$

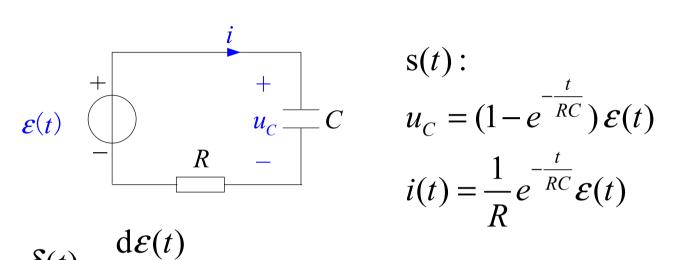
#### 由非时变特性

$$u_{s} = [3\varepsilon(t) - 3\varepsilon(t - 5)]V \qquad u_{c} = 3s(t) - 3s(t - 5)$$

$$u_{c} = [3(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t) - 3(1 - e^{-\frac{t - 5}{RC}})\varepsilon(t - 5)]V$$

## 8.6线性非时变特性

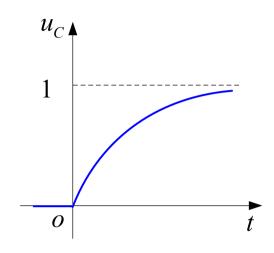
### 8.6.3单位阶跃响应与单位冲激响应



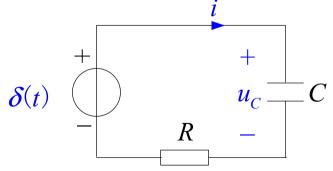
$$s(t)$$
:

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

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



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



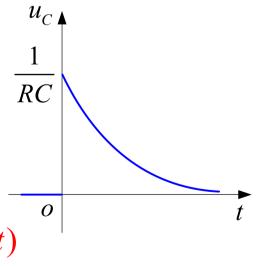
$$u_C(t) = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$h(t):$$

$$u_{C} = C$$

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

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{R^{2}C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t) + \frac{1}{R} \delta(t)$$



【例1】已知 $u_c(0-)=0$ ,求:  $i_s(t)$ 为单位冲激激励时电路响应 $u_c(t)$ 和  $i_C(t)$ 。

解求单位阶跃响应 令 
$$i_s(t)=\mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$u_C(t) = R(1-e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\mathcal{E}(t) \qquad i_c = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\mathcal{E}(t)$$

再求单位冲激响应 令  $i_s(t) = \delta(t)$ 

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

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

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

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

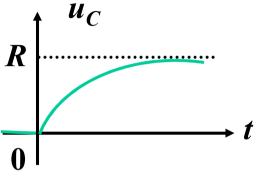
$$= \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

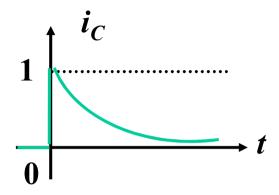
2024/11/14

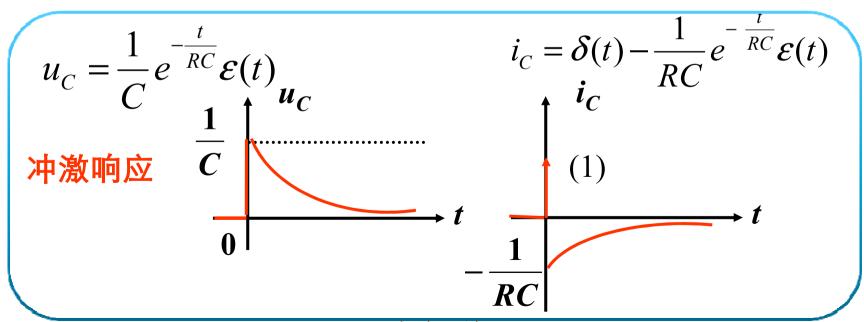
$$u_C(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t)$$

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

阶跃响应







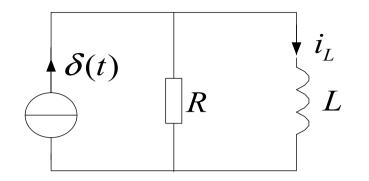
【练习】: Find the impulse response  $i_{L}$ .

### 由阶跃响应获得冲激响应 设 $i_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$ A

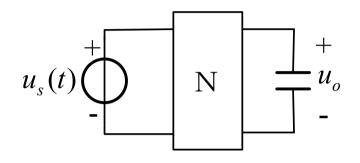
$$i_L(0_+) = 0$$
,  $i_L(\infty) = \varepsilon(t)$ ,  $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ 

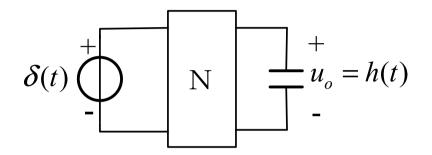
$$s(t) = i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) - i_L(\infty)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
$$= (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt} = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\delta(t) + \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t)$$



【例2】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的零输入响应为  $e^{-t}V$ ; 原始储能不变,电压源  $u_s(t) = \delta(t)V$  激励下的全响应为  $3 e^{-t}V$  。试确定  $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)V$  下的零状态响应。





$$h(t) = (3e^{-t} - e^{-t})\mathcal{E}(t) = 2e^{-t}\mathcal{E}(t)$$

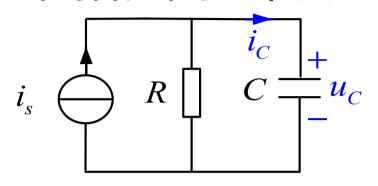
$$\varepsilon(t) \bigoplus_{-}^{+} u_o = s(t)$$

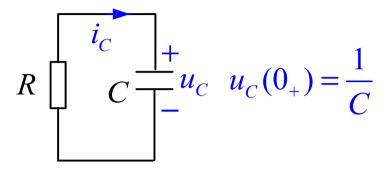
$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{t} 2e^{-t} \mathcal{E}(t) dt = (\int_{0}^{t} 2e^{-t} dt) \mathcal{E}(t) = (2 - 2e^{-t}) \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$u_o(t) = (2 - 2e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) - [2 - 2e^{-(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1)$$

## \*(自学) 8.7 冲击响应计算

### 分二个时间段来考虑冲激响应





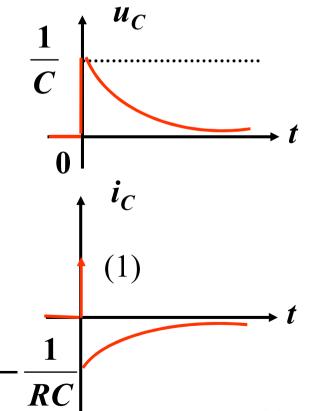
(1). 
$$t \in \mathbf{0}_{-}^{\sim} \mathbf{0}_{+}$$
 ii  $i_{C} = \delta(t)$ 

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

### (2). $t > 0^+$ 零输入响应 (RC放电)

$$u_c = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \ t \ge 0^+ \ i_c = -\frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \ t \ge 0^+$$

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



[例2]:
$$S(t) = \begin{bmatrix} R & i_L \\ + & \\ L & \\ u_L \end{bmatrix}$$

(1). 
$$t \in 0_{-}^{\infty} 0_{+}$$
 ii  $u_{L} = \delta(t)$ 

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

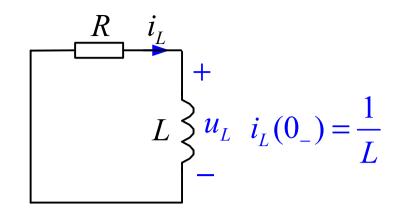
(2). 
$$t > 0_+$$
 零输入响应  $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$ 

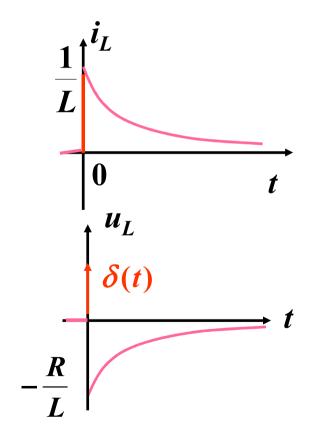
$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0^+$$

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

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$\left| i_{L} = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t) \right| \qquad u_{L} = \delta(t) - \frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$





# 计划学时:5学时;课后学习15学时

### 作业:

8-2、8-4/ 零输入响应

8-13/ 零状态响应

8-18 /阶跃响应

8-31 /三要素法

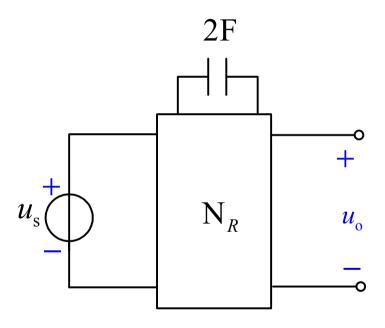
8-41/线性时不变

8-48/冲激响应

【8-31】: N<sub>R</sub>为线性无源电阻网络,电容的原始储能为0,

当 
$$u_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$$
V 时, $u_o = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{1}{4}t})\mathcal{E}(t)$ V。电压源不变,电容换成

2H 的电感。求零状态响应 $u_{o}$ 



解: 求时间常数

$$RC = 4s \ R = 2\Omega \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1s$$
原电路  $u_o(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} V \quad u_o(0_+) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8} V$ 

原电路 
$$u_o(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}V$$
  $u_o(0_+) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}V$ 

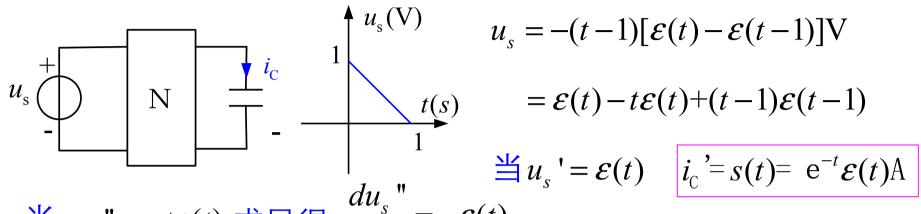
#### 电容换为电感后

电感电路初态,等效为电容电路的稳态 电感电路稳态,等效为电容电路的初态

$$u_o(0+) = \frac{1}{2}V$$
  $u_o(\infty) = \frac{5}{8}V$   
 $u_o = \left[\frac{5}{8} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}) e^{-t}\right] \mathcal{E}(t)V$ 

换为电感后零状态响应u。

【8-41】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的单位阶跃响为  $i_c = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$  ,求 $u_s$ 为图示波形时零状态响应。



当 
$$u_s$$
"= $-t\varepsilon(t)$  求导得  $\frac{du_s}{dt}$ "= $-\varepsilon(t)$ 

$$i_C$$
"= $\int_{0-}^t [-s(t)] dt = \int_{0-}^t [-e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] dt = \int_{0-}^t [(-e^{-t}) dt\varepsilon(t)] = (e^{-t}-1)\varepsilon(t)$ 

当 
$$u_s$$
 "'= $(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$  求导得  $\frac{du_s}{dt}$  = $(t-1)\delta(t-1)+\varepsilon(t-1)=\varepsilon(t-1)$ 

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

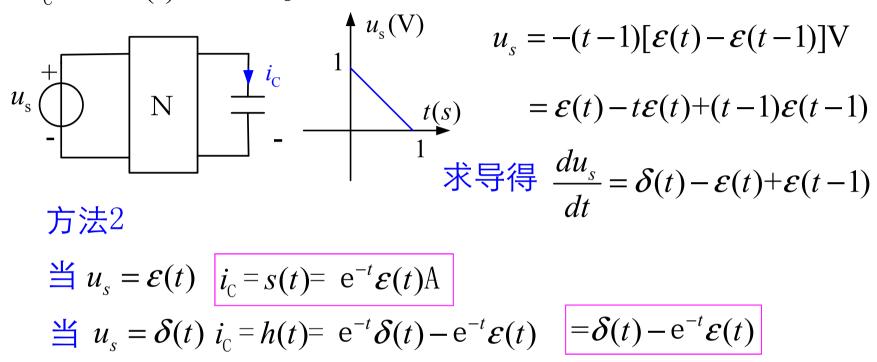
$$i_{C}^{"} = \int_{0-}^{t} [s(t-1)] dt = \int_{0-}^{t} [e^{-(t-1)} \mathcal{E}(t-1)] dt = \int_{1}^{t} [e^{-(t-1)} dt \mathcal{E}(t-1)] dt$$

#### 由线性性得

$$i_C = i_C' + i_C'' + i_C''' = e^{-t} \mathcal{E}(t) + (e^{-t} - 1) \mathcal{E}(t) + (1 - e^{-(t-1)}) \mathcal{E}(t - 1)$$

2024/11/14 电路理论 50

【8-41】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的单位阶跃响为  $i_c = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$  ,求 $u_s$ 为图示波形时零状态响应。

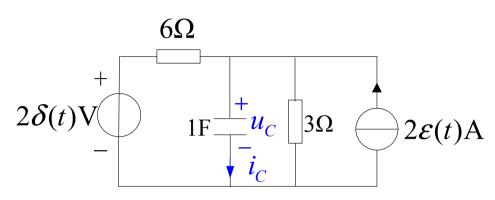


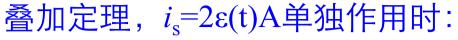
$$i_{C} = \int_{0-}^{t} [\delta(t) - e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) + e^{-(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1)] dt$$

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

$$= 2e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t) + (1 - e^{-(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1)A$$

【8-48】: 求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



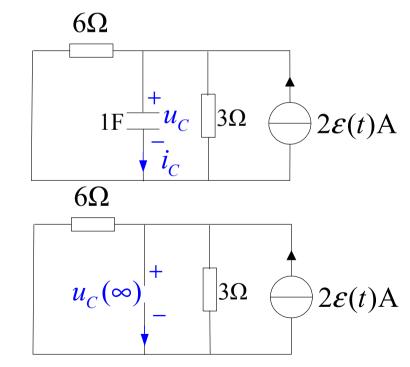


$$u_C(\infty) = 4V \quad \tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$$

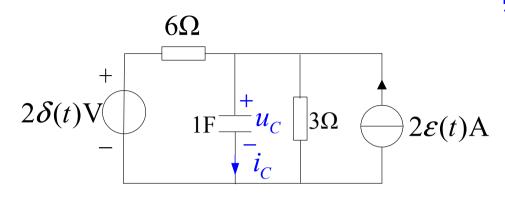
$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) \ V$$

$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 2e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$



[8-48]:求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



### 叠加定理, $i_s=2\varepsilon(t)$ A单独作用时:

$$u_C(\infty) = 4V$$
  $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$ 

$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) \ V$$

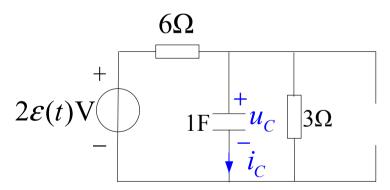
$$2\varepsilon(t)A \qquad u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \varepsilon(t) V$$

$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 2e^{-0.5t}\varepsilon(t)$$

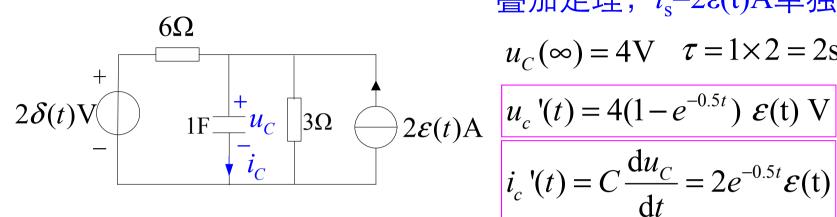
电压源2 $\delta$ (t) 单独作用,先计算 $u_s$ =2 $\epsilon$ (t)的阶跃响应:

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{3}V$$
  $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$   $u_c(t) = \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \varepsilon(t) V$ 

$$i_c(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$



[8-48]:求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



### 叠加定理, $i_s=2\varepsilon(t)$ A单独作用时:

$$u_C(\infty) = 4V$$
  $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$ 

$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

电压源2 $\delta$ (t) 单独作用,先计算 $u_s$ =2 $\epsilon$ (t)的阶跃响应:

$$u_{C}(\infty) = \frac{2}{3}V \quad \tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s \quad u_{c}(t) = \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \, \mathcal{E}(t) \, V$$

$$i_{c}(t) = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_{c}(t) = \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \, \mathcal{E}(t) \, V$$

$$i_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{3}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{6}e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_{c}(t) = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$\frac{i_{c}''(t) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(t)}{dt}$$

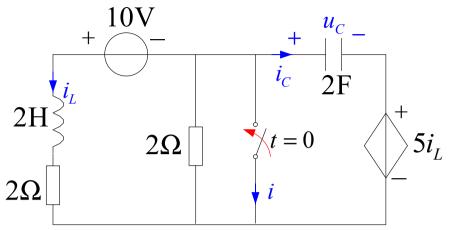
$$\frac{i_{c}''(t) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(t)}{dt}$$

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$$\frac{i_{c}''(t) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(t)}{dt}$$

$$u_c = u_c' + u_c'' = (4 - \frac{11}{3}e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V$$
  $i_c = i_c' + i_c'' = \frac{1}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{11}{6}e^{-0.5t}\mathcal{E}(t)$ 

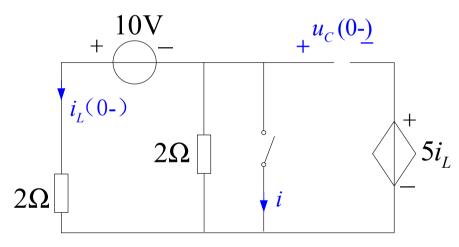
[8-60] (1)求t>0时的响应  $i_L(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i 。



(1)求t>0时的响应  $i_L$ 

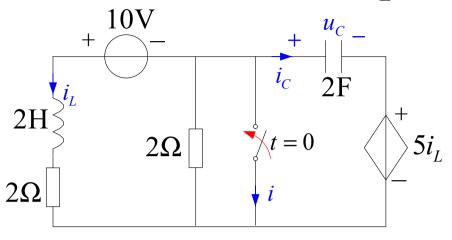
求初始值:  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5A$ 

$$u_C(0-) = -2 \times 2.5 - 5 \times 2.5 = -17.5$$
V



0.等效电路

[8-60] (1)求t>0时的响应  $i_L(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i 。



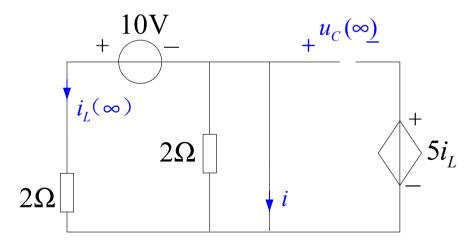
(1)求t>0时的响应  $i_L$ 

求初始值:  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5A$ 

$$u_C(0-) = -2 \times 2.5 - 5 \times 2.5 = -17.5 \text{V}$$

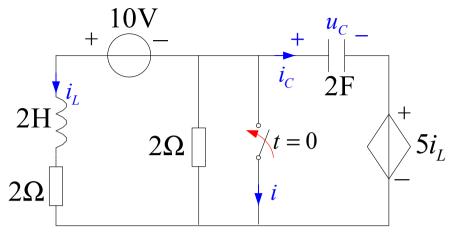
求稳态值:

$$i_{L}(\infty) = 5A \ u_{C}(\infty) = -5 \times 5 = -25V$$



稳态等效电路

[8-60] (1)求t>0时的响应  $i_{\Gamma}(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i 。



求时间常数:  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1s$ 

$$i_L(t) = (5 - 2.5e^{-t})A$$
 (t>0)

$$u_C(t) = -5i_L = -25 + 12.5e^{-t}A$$

(2)求t>0时的响应 i

$$(1)$$
求 $t>0$ 时的响应  $i_L$ 

+ 求初始值:  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5A$ 

$$u_C(0-) = -2 \times 2.5 - 5 \times 2.5 = -17.5 \text{V}$$

求稳态值:

$$i_L(\infty) = 5A$$
  $u_C(\infty) = -5 \times 5 = -25V$ 

$$i_{L}(t) = (5 - 2.5e^{-t})A \quad (t>0)$$

$$u_{C}(t) = -5i_{L} = -25 + 12.5e^{-t}A \quad (t>0)$$

$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}(t)}{dt} = -25e^{-t}A \quad (t>0)$$

$$i = -i_C - i_L = 27.5e^{-t} - 5A$$
 (t>0)

(3) 求t=0 时的响应 i  $u_C(0+) = -5 \times i_L(0+) = -12.5 \text{V}$ 

$$u_{C}(0+) = u_{C}(0-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0-}^{0} i_{C} dt \quad i_{C} = 10 \delta(t) \qquad \qquad i(0) = -10 \delta(t) \qquad (t=0)$$