第9章 线性动态电路暂态过程的复频域分析

9.1 根据定义求 $f(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 和 $f(t) = te^{-at}\varepsilon(t)$ 的象函数。

解: (1)
$$F(s) = \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} t \varepsilon(t) e^{-st} dt = -\frac{t}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s^{2}} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s^{2}}$$

$$F(s) = \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} t e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t) e^{-st} dt = -\frac{t}{s+\alpha} e^{-st} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s+\alpha} \int_{0_{-}}^{\infty} e^{-(s+\alpha)t} dt$$

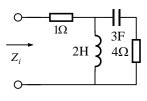
$$= -\frac{1}{(s+\alpha)^{2}} e^{-(s+\alpha)t} \Big|_{0_{-}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{(s+\alpha)^{2}}$$

9.2 求下列函数的原函数。
(a)
$$F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+5s+6}$$
, (b) $F(s) = \frac{s^3+5s^2+9s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)}$, (c) $F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2+2s+6}$ 。
解: (a) $F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s+3}$

$$A_1 = \frac{2s+1}{s+3}|_{s=-2} = -3, \qquad A_1 = \frac{2s+1}{s+3}|_{s=-2} = -3$$
所以 $f(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ \frac{-3}{s+2} + \frac{5}{s+3} \} = -3e^{-2t} + 5e^{-3t}$
(b) $F(s) = \frac{s^3+5s^2+9s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)} = s+2 + \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} = s+2 + \frac{A_1}{s+1} + \frac{A_2}{s+2}$

$$A_1 = \frac{s+3}{s+2}|_{s=-1} = 2 \qquad A_1 = \frac{s+3}{s+1}|_{s=-2} = -1$$
所以 $f(t) = L^{-1} \{ s+2 + \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-1}{s+2} \} = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) + 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$

9.3 求图示电路的等效运算阻抗。

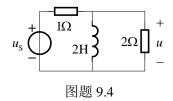


图题 9.3

解:由运算电路(略)求得端口等效运算阻抗为:

$$Z_i(s) = 1 + \frac{2s[4+1/(3s)]}{2s+4+1/(3s)} = 1 + \frac{24s^2+2s}{6s^2+12s+1}, \quad Z_i(s) = \frac{30s^2+14s+1}{6s^2+12s+1}$$

9.4 图示电路,已知 $u_s = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) V$,求零状态响应u。



解:
$$U_{\rm S}(s) = \mathbf{L}[e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

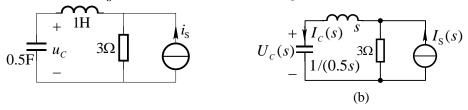
由运算电路(略)并利用分压公式求得电容电压象函数为:

$$U(s) = \frac{\frac{2 \times 2s}{2 + 2s}}{1 + \frac{2 \times 2s}{2 + 2s}} \times U_s(s) = \frac{(2/3)s}{(s + 1/3)(s + 2)} = \frac{A_1}{s + 1/3} + \frac{A_2}{s + 2}$$

$$\vec{\mathbb{R}} + A_1 = \frac{(2/3)s}{s + 2} \Big|_{s = -1/3} = -\frac{2}{15} \text{Vs}, \qquad A_2 = \frac{(2/3)s}{s + 1/3} \Big|_{s = -2} = 0.8 \text{Vs}$$

所以
$$u(t) = [0.8e^{-2t} - (2/15)e^{-t/3}]V$$

9.5 图示电路, 已知 $i_S = \varepsilon(t)A$, 求零状态响应 u_c 。



图题 9.5

解: 电容和电感的初始储能均为零, $I_{\rm S}(s)=1/s$,画出运算电路如图 (b) 所示。

由分流公式求得
$$I_c(s) = \frac{3}{s+3+1/(0.5s)} \times I_s(s) = \frac{3}{s^2+3s+2}$$

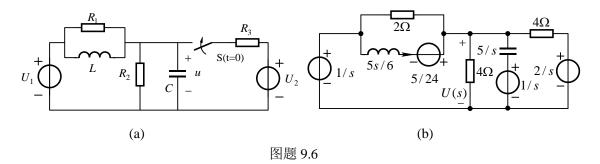
电容电压象函数为:
$$U_c(s) = I_c(s) \times \frac{1}{0.5s} = \frac{6}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s+1} + \frac{A_3}{s+2}$$

$$\exists t \mapsto A_1 = \frac{6}{(s+1)(s+2)}|_{s=0} = 3Vs$$
, $A_2 = \frac{6}{s(s+2)}|_{s=-1} = -6Vs$, $A_3 = \frac{6}{s(s+1)}|_{s=-2} = 3Vs$

所以
$$u_C(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U_C(s) \} = (3 - 6e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

9.6 图示电路, 开关接通前处于稳态。已知 $U_1 = 1$ V, $U_2 = 2$ V, $R_1 = 2\Omega$, $R_2 = R_3 = 4\Omega$,

L=(5/6)H,C=0.2F。求开关接通后电容电压u。



解:由图(a)得: $u(0_{-})=U_{1}=1$ V, $i_{L}(0_{-})=U_{1}/R_{2}=0.25$ A。运算电路如图 9.6(b)所示,列写节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 0.2s + \frac{1}{5s/6})U(s) - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5s/6}) \times \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2/s}{4} + \frac{1/s}{5/s} + \frac{5/24}{5s/6}$$

解得:

$$U(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6.25s + 6}{s(s^2 + 5s + 6)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s + 2} + \frac{A_3}{s + 3}$$

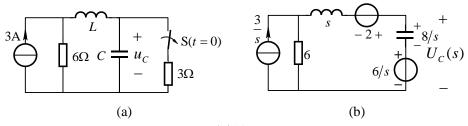
各待定系数为
$$A_1 = \frac{s^2 + 6.25s + 6}{(s+2)(s+3)}|_{s=0} = 1$$
Vs, $A_2 = \frac{s^2 + 6.25s + 6}{s(s+3)}|_{s=-2} = 1.25$ Vs

$$A_3 = \frac{s^2 + 6.25s + 6}{s(s+2)}|_{s=-3} = -1.25$$
Vs

所以

$$u(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U(s) \} = (1 + 1.25e^{-2t} - 1.25e^{-3t}) \text{ V}$$

9.7 图示电路原处于直流稳态,t=0时开关由闭合突然断开。L=1H,C=(1/8)F,试用拉普拉斯变换方法求t>0时的电压 u_C 。



图题 9.7

稳态时 $i_{r}(0_{-}) = 2A$: 解:

$$u_{c}(0) = 6V$$

运算电路如图 9.7(b)所示,由叠加定理,电流源作用时

$$u_C'(s) = \frac{6}{s} + \frac{3}{s} \times \frac{6}{6+s+\frac{8}{s}} \times \frac{8}{s};$$

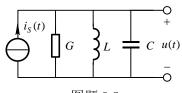
电压源作用时

$$u_c''(s) = \frac{2 - \frac{6}{s}}{6 + s + \frac{8}{s}} \times \frac{8}{s};$$

$$\therefore u_C(s) = u_C'(s) + u_C''(s) = \frac{6s^2 + 52s + 144}{s(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{18}{s} - \frac{16}{s+2} + \frac{4}{s+4}$$

$$u_C(t) = 18 - 16e^{-2t} + 4e^{-4t} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

9.8 图示电路在零状态下,外加电流源 $i_s(t) = e^{-3t} \mathcal{E}(t) A$,已知G = 2S,L = 1H, C = 1F。 试求电压u(t)。



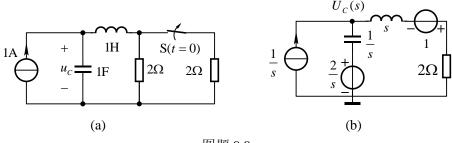
解:由运算电路(略)求得并联电路运算导纳

$$Y(s) = G + \frac{1}{sL} + sC = 2 + \frac{1}{s} + s = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{s}$$

电流源象函数
$$I_s(s) = \mathbf{L}\{e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)\} = \frac{1}{s+3}$$
 电压象函数 $U(s) = \frac{I_s(s)}{Y(s)} = \frac{s}{(s^2+2s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{-0.5\text{Vs}}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{0.75\text{Vs}}{s+1} + \frac{-0.75\text{Vs}}{s+3}$

反变换得 $u = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{U(s)\} = [-0.5te^{-t} + 0.75(e^{-t} - e^{-3t})]\varepsilon(t)V$

9.9 图示电路原处于直流稳态,t=0时开关由闭合突然断开。求t>0时的电压 u_c 。



图题 9.9

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

画出运算电路如图(b)所示,列写节点方程

$$(\frac{1}{s+2} + s)U_C(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \times s - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

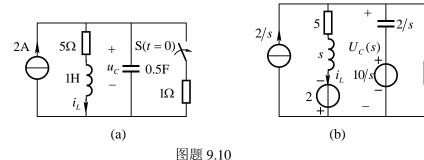
$$U_C(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s(s^2 + 2s + 1)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s+1} + \frac{A_3}{(s+1)^2}$$

$$\sharp + A_1 = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s^2 + 2s + 1}|_{s=0} = 2, \quad A_2 = \frac{d}{ds} (\frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s})|_{s=-1} = -1,$$

$$A_3 = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s}|_{s=-1} = -1$$

所以
$$u_C(t) = [2 - (1+t)e^{-t}]V$$
 $t > 0$

9.10 图示电路原处于直流稳态,t=0时开关由断开突然闭合。求t>0时的电压 $u_{C}(t)$ 。



解:
$$u_C(0_-) = 10V, i_L(0_-) = 2A$$

画出运算电路如图(b)所示,列写节点方程

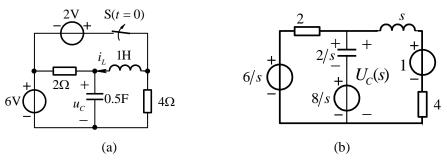
$$\left(\frac{1}{s+5} + \frac{s}{2} + 1\right)U_{C}(s) = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2}{s+5} + 5$$

$$U_{C}(s) = \frac{\frac{2}{s} - \frac{2}{s+5} + 5}{\frac{1}{s+5} + \frac{s}{2} + 1} = \frac{10s^{2} + 50s + 20}{s^{3} + 7s^{2} + 12s} = \frac{\frac{5}{3}}{s} + \frac{\frac{40}{3}}{s+3} + \frac{-5}{s+4}$$

$$\left(\frac{5}{s} + \frac{40}{s}\right)$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \left(\frac{5}{3} + \frac{40}{3}e^{-3t} - 5e^{-4t}\right)V \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

9.11 图示电路原处于直流稳态,t=0时开关由闭合突然断开。求t>0时的电压 u_c 。



图题 9.11

解: 稳态时
$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$
: $u_C(0_-) = 8V$

运算电路如图 9.11(b)所示,列节点电压方程

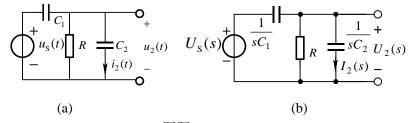
$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{s+4}) \cdot U_{n1}(s) = \frac{3}{s} + 4 + \frac{1}{s+4}$$

$$U_{n1}(s) = 2 \times \frac{4s^2 + 20s + 12}{s(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{8s^2 + 40s + 24}{s(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{4}{s} + \frac{12}{s+2} - \frac{8}{s+3}$$

$$\exists \exists U_C(s) = U_{n1}(s)$$

$$u_C(t) = 4 + 12e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

9.12 图示电路中外加阶跃电压 $u_{\rm S}(t)=9\varepsilon(t){\rm V}$,已知 $C_1=C_2=0.3{\rm F}$, $R=10\Omega$ 。求 零状态响应电压 $u_2(t)$ 及电流 $i_2(t)$ 。



图题 9.12

解:运算电路如图(b)所示,图中 $U_{\rm S}(s)=rac{9}{s}$ 。由节点电压法得

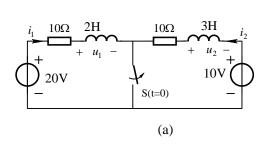
$$(\frac{1}{R} + sC_1 + sC_2)U_2(s) = sC_1U_S(s)$$
 解得 $U_2(s) = \frac{4.5}{s + 1/6}$
$$I_2(s) = sC_2U_2(s) = \frac{1.35s}{s + 1/6} = 1.35 - \frac{0.225}{s + 1/6}$$

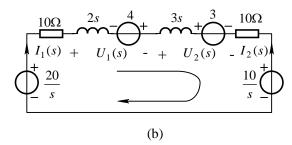
反变换得

$$u_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U_2(s) \} = 4.5 e^{-t/6} \ \epsilon(t) \mathbf{V}$$

$$i_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{I_2(s)\} = [1.35 \,\delta(t) - 0.225 e^{-t/6} \,\varepsilon(t)] \mathbf{A}$$

9.13 图示电路开关断开前处于稳态。求开关断开后电路中 $i_1 \times u_1$ 及 u_2 的变化规律。





图题 9.13

解: t < 0时电路处于直流稳态,由图(a)求得: $i_1(0_-) = \frac{20\text{V}}{10\Omega} = 2\text{A}$, $i_2(0_-) = \frac{10\text{V}}{10\Omega} = 1\text{A}$ t > 0 时的运算电路如图(b)所示。对回路列 KVL 方程得

$$(10 + 2s + 3s + 10)I_1(s) = \frac{20}{s} + 4 - 3 - \frac{10}{s}$$

解得

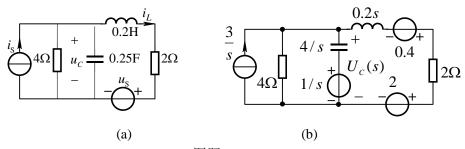
$$I_1(s) = \frac{2 + 0.2s}{s(s+4)} = \frac{0.5}{s} - \frac{0.3}{s+4}$$

所以
$$U_1(s) = 2sI_1(s) - 4 = -3.6 + \frac{2.4}{s+4}$$
 , $U_2(s) = 3sI_1(s) + 3 = 3.6 + \frac{3.6}{s+4}$

反变换得 $i_1(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{I_1(s)\} = (0.5 - 0.3e^{-4t})A$ (t>0) $u_1(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{U_1(s)\} = -3.6 \text{ Wb} \times \delta(t) + 2.4e^{-4t} \varepsilon(t)V$

$$u_2(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ U_2(s) \} = 3.6 \text{Wb} \times \delta(t) + 3.6 \text{e}^{-4t} \varepsilon(t) \text{V}$$

9.14 图示电路, $i_S=3\varepsilon(t)$ A, $u_S=2$ Wb× $\delta(t)$, $u_C(0_-)=1$ V, $i_L(0_-)=2$ A。求 u_C 的变化规律。



图题 9.14

解: 画出运算电路如图(b)所示, 列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\frac{(0.25s + 0.25 + \frac{1}{2 + 0.2s})U_C(s) = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \times 0.25s + \frac{2 - 0.4}{2 + 0.2s}}{(0.25s + 0.25 + \frac{1}{2 + 0.2s})U_C(s)}$$

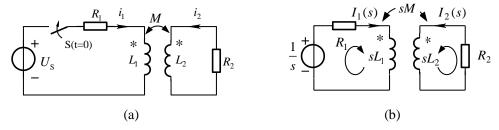
$$U_C(s) = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+5)(s+6)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s+5} + \frac{A_3}{s+6}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\pi} + A_1 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{(s+5)(s+6)} \big|_{s=0} = 4\text{Vs} \quad , \quad A_2 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+6)} \big|_{s=-5} = 25\text{Vs} ,$$

$$A_3 = \frac{s^2 + 54s + 120}{s(s+5)}|_{s=-6} = -28\text{Vs}$$

反变换得 $u_C(t) = [4 + 25e^{-5t} - 28e^{-6t}]V$ t > 0

9.15 图示电路开关接通前处于稳态,已知 $R_1=R_2=1\Omega, L_1=L_2=0.1$ H, M=0.05H, $U_{\rm S}=1$ V 。求开关接通后的响应 i_1 和 i_2 。



图题 9.15

解:运算电路如图(b)所示。对两个网孔列回路电流方程,回路电流分别是 $I_1(s)$ 、 $I_2(s)$:

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + sL_1)I_1(s) + sMI_2(s) = 1/s \\ sMI_1(s) + (R_2 + sL_2)I_2(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I_1(s) = \frac{10(s+10)}{s(0.75s^2 + 20s + 100)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-0.5}{s+20/3} + \frac{-0.5}{s+20}$$

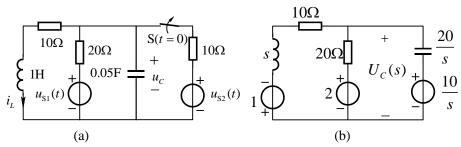
$$I_2(s) = \frac{-5}{0.75s^2 + 20s + 100} = -\frac{0.5}{s + 20/3} + \frac{0.5}{s + 20}$$

反变换得

$$i_1(t) = (1 - 0.5e^{-6.67t} - 0.5e^{-20t})A$$

$$i_2(t) = (-0.5e^{-6.67t} + 0.5e^{-20t})A$$

9.16 图示电路原处于稳态, $u_{s_1} = 2\delta(t)$ V, $u_{s_2} = 25$ V。t = 0时开关 S 由闭合突然断开,试用拉普拉斯变换方法求t > 0时的电压 $u_c(t)$ 。



图题 9.16

解: 当t < 0时, 电感短路, 电容开路, 列写节点电压方程如下:

$$u_{C(0_{-})}(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{10}) = \frac{25}{10}$$

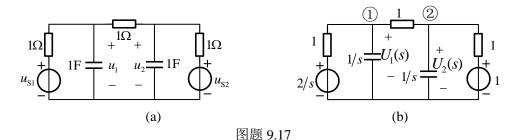
解得
$$u_{C(0)} = 10V$$
, $i_L(0_-) = 1A$

当t>0时,画出运算电路如图(b)所示。列写节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{1}{20} + 0.05s + \frac{1}{s+10})U_C(s) = \frac{2}{20} + \frac{10}{s} \times 0.05s - \frac{1}{s+10}$$
 化简得
$$U_C(s) = \frac{12s+100}{s^2+11s+30} = \frac{A_1}{s+5} + \frac{A_2}{s+6}$$
 其中 $A_1 = \frac{12s+100}{s+6}\big|_{s=-5} = 40$, $A_2 = \frac{12s+100}{s+5}\big|_{s=-6} = -28$,

取拉氏反变换得
$$u_C(t) = [40e^{-5t} - 28e^{-6t}]V$$
 $(t>0)$

9.17 图示电路,电容原来不带电,已知 $U_{\rm S1}=2\epsilon(t)$ V , $U_{\rm S2}=\delta(t)$ V 。试用拉氏变换法求 $u_{\rm I}(t)$ 和 $u_{\rm 2}(t)$ 。

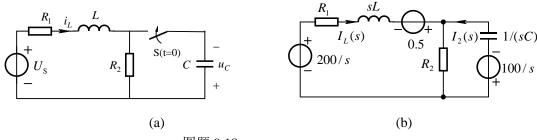


解:运算电路如图(b)所示。列写节点电压方程如下

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+1+s & -1 \\ -1 & 1+1+s \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} U_{n1}(s) \\ U_{n2}(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{cases} U_{n1}(s) = \frac{3s+4}{s(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{4/3}{s} - \frac{1/2}{s+1} - \frac{5/6}{s+3} \\ U_{n2}(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2}{s(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{2/3}{s} - \frac{1/2}{s+1} + \frac{5/6}{s+3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u_1(t) = \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t) \qquad u_2(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

9.18 图示电路原处于稳态。已知 $R_1=30\Omega$, $R_2=10\Omega$, L=0.1H, $C=10^{-3}$ F, $U_S=200$ V, $u_C(0_-)=100$ V 。求开关接通后的电感电流 i_L 。



图题 9.18

解: 由图(a)得: 电感电流初始值
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_S}{R_+ + R_o} = 5A$$

运算电路如图 11.15(b)所示。列回路电流方程得

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2 + sL)I_1(s) + R_2I_2(s) = \frac{200}{s} + 0.5\\ R_2I_1(s) + (R_2 + \frac{1}{sC})I_2(s) = -\frac{100}{s} \end{cases}$$

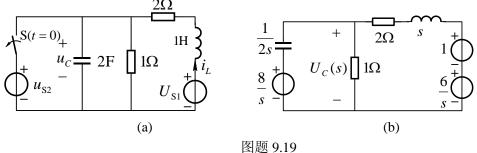
解得

$$I_1(s) = \frac{5(s^2 + 700s + 40000)}{s(s + 200)^2} = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{1500}{(s + 200)^2}$$

反变换得

$$i_1(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{I_1(s)\} = (5 + 1500te^{-200t}) \,\mathrm{A}$$
 (t>0)

9.19 图示电路原处于稳态, $U_{\rm S1}=6{\rm V}$, $u_{\rm S2}=8{\rm cos}(2t){\rm V}$ 。 t=0时开关由闭合突然断开。试用拉普拉斯变换方法求 t>0时的电压 u_c 。



解: 当t < 0时,直流电压源 $U_{S1} = 6$ V单独作用时,交流电压源相当于短路,所以

$$i_{L(0)} = \frac{U_{S1}}{2} = 3A$$
, $u_{C(0)} = 0V$

当交流电压源 $u_{S2} = 8\cos(2t)$ V单独作用时

$$u_{C(1)} = u_{S2} = 8\cos(2t)V$$
, $\dot{I}_{L(1)} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{2+j2} = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{2+j2} = -2\angle -45^{\circ}A$

所以,当t < 0时, $u_C = 8\cos(2t)$ V, $i_L = 3 - 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 45^\circ)$ A

初值为: $u_C(0_-) = 8V$, $i_L(0_-) = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} \times \cos(-45^\circ) = 1A$

当t>0时,画出运算电路如图(b)所示。列写节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{1}{1} + 2s + \frac{1}{s+2})U_C(s) = \frac{8}{s} \times 2s + \frac{6/s+1}{s+2}$$

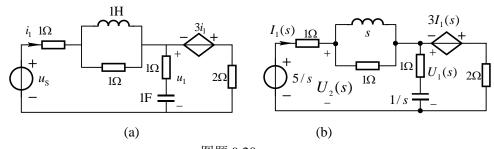
化简得
$$U_c(s) = \frac{16s^2 + 33s + 6}{2s(s^2 + 2.5s + 1.5)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s + 1} + \frac{A_3}{s + 1.5}$$

其中
$$A_1 = \frac{16s^2 + 33s + 6}{2(s+1)(s+1.5)}\Big|_{s=0} = 2$$
, $A_2 = \frac{16s^2 + 33s + 6}{2s(s+1.5)}\Big|_{s=-1} = 11$,

$$A_1 = \frac{16s^2 + 33s + 6}{2s(s+1)} \Big|_{s=-1.5} = -5$$

取拉氏反变换得: $u_c(t) = [2+11e^{-t} - 5e^{-1.5t}]V$ (t>0)

9.20 图示电路为零状态,已知 $u_{\rm S}=5arepsilon(t){
m V}$ 。求电压 $u_{\rm I}$ 。



图题 9.20

解: 画出运算电路如图(b)所示。列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1+1/s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_1(s) - (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_2(s) = -3I_1(s) \\ -(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1})U_1(s) + (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1})U_2(s) = \frac{5/s}{1} \end{cases}$$

将
$$I_1(s) = \frac{(5/s) - U_2(s)}{1\Omega}$$
代入上式化简解得

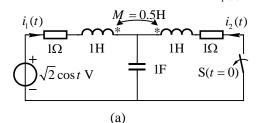
$$U_1(s) = \frac{-(s+1)^2}{(s+0.6)s^2} = \frac{A_1}{s+0.6} + \frac{A_2}{s^2} + \frac{A_3}{s}$$

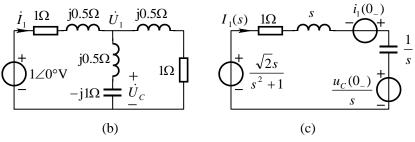
其中
$$A_1 = -\frac{(s+1)^2}{s^2}|_{s=-0.6} = -0.444 \,\text{Vs}$$
, $A_2 = -\frac{(s+1)^2}{s+0.6}|_{s=0} = -1.667 \,\text{Vs}$

$$A_3 = \frac{d\left[-\frac{(s+1)^2}{s+0.6}\right]}{ds}\Big|_{s=0} = -\frac{(s+1)(s+0.2)}{(s+0.6)^2}\Big|_{s=0} = -0.556 \text{Vs}$$

$$u_1(t) = (-0.56 - 1.67t - 0.44e^{-0.6t})\varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

9.21 图(a)所示电路, 在稳态 t=0时 S 断开, 求电流 $i_i(t)$ 。





图题 9.21

解: 当t<0时,电路处于正弦稳态,用相量法计算电感电流和电容电压的初始值。先消去互感,等效电路如图(b)所示。在图(b)中列写节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{2}{1+j0.5} + \frac{1}{j0.5-j})\dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{1+j0.5}$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{1+j2} = (0.2 - j0.4)V$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{1 - \dot{U}_1}{1 + \text{j}0.5} = 0.8 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{A} , \quad \dot{U}_C = \frac{-\text{j}}{\text{j}0.5 - \text{j}} \dot{U}_1 = 2\dot{U}_1 = 0.894 \angle -63.4^{\circ} \text{V}$$

瞬时值为 $i_1(t) = 0.8\sqrt{2}\cos tA$, $u_C(t) = 0.894\sqrt{2}\cos(t - 63.4^\circ)V$

初值为 $i_1(0_-) = 0.8\sqrt{2}A$, $u_c(0_-) = 0.894\sqrt{2} \times \cos(-63.4^\circ) = 0.4\sqrt{2}V$

当t>0时,开关断开, $i_2=0$,换路后无互感,画出运算电路如图(c)所示,其中

电压源的象函数 $U(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}s}{s^2 + 1}$ 。在图(c)中列写回路方程得

$$(s+1+\frac{1}{s})I_1(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}s}{s^2+1} + 0.8\sqrt{2} - \frac{0.4\sqrt{2}}{s}$$

$$I_1(s) = \sqrt{2} \frac{0.8s^3 + 0.6s^2 + 0.8s - 0.4}{(s^2 + s + 1)(s^2 + 1)}$$

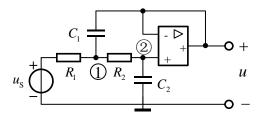
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}s}{s^2 + 1} - 0.4\sqrt{2} \frac{0.5\sqrt{3}\cos 30^\circ + (s + 0.5)\sin 30^\circ}{(s + 0.5)^2 + (0.5\sqrt{3})^2}$$

取拉氏反变换得

$$i_1(t) = [\sqrt{2}\cos t - 0.4\sqrt{2}e^{-0.5t}\sin(0.5\sqrt{3}t + 30^\circ)]A, \quad t > 0$$

9.22 图示电路, $R_1 = 2 \times 10^3 \Omega$, $R_2 = 4 \times 10^3 \Omega$, $C_1 = 10^{-3} \mathrm{F}$, $C_2 = 2 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{F}$ 。求复

频域网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)}$ 。



图题 9.22

解:设 $u_s = \delta(t) V$,则 $U_s(s) = 1$ 。列写节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{4k} + \frac{s}{1k})U_{n1} - \frac{1}{4k}U_{n2} - \frac{s}{1k}U_{n3} = \frac{1}{2k} \\ -\frac{1}{4k}U_{n1} + (\frac{1}{4k} + \frac{2s}{1k})U_{n2} = 0 \\ U_{n2} = U_{n3} \end{cases}$$

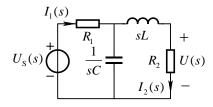
$$\Rightarrow (4s+3)(8s+1)U_{n2} - (4s+1)U_{n2} = 2$$

$$U_{n2}(s) = \frac{1}{16s^2 + 12s + 1}$$

$$\exists \exists U(s) = \frac{1}{16s^2 + 12s + 1}$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{1}{16s^2 + 12s + 1}$$

9.23 图示电路, $R_1 = 4\Omega$, $R_2 = 1\Omega$,若使网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$,求L和C为多大?



图题 9.23

解:按网孔选回路,列写回路电流方程

$$(4+1/sC)I_1(s) - (1/sC)I_2(s) = U_S(s)$$
$$(-1/sC)I_1(s) + (1+sL+1/sC)I_2(s) = 0$$

解得

$$I_2(s) = \frac{U_s(s)}{4LCs^2 + (4C + L)s + 5}$$

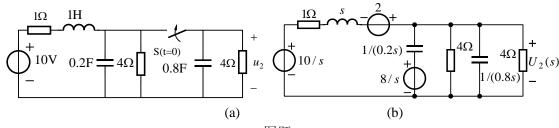
$$H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{1}{4LCs^2 + (4C + L)s + 5}$$

与已知的网络函数比较系数得

$$\begin{cases} 4LC = 1 \\ 4C + L = 2 \end{cases}$$

解得
$$L=1H$$
, $C=0.25F$

9.24 图示电路原处于稳态,在t=0时将开关接通。求出电压 u_2 的象函数 $U_2(s)$,判断此电路的暂态过程是否振荡,利用拉普拉斯变换的初始值和终值定理求 u_2 的初始值和稳态值。



图题 9.24

解: 电路初始值
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{10\text{V}}{(4+1)\Omega} = 2\text{A}$$
, $u_{C_1}(0_-) = 4\Omega \times i_L(0_-) = 8\text{V}$, $u_{C_2}(0_-) = 0$

运算电路图(b)所示。列节点电压方程如下:

$$(\frac{1}{s+1} + 0.2s + 0.8s + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})U_2(s) = \frac{(10/s) + 2}{s+1} + \frac{8/s}{1/(0.2s)}$$

解得

$$U_2(s) = \frac{1.6s^2 + 3.6s + 10}{s(s^2 + 1.5s + 1.5)}$$

判别式 $b^2-4ac=1.5^2-4\times1\times1.5=-3.75<0$, $U_2(s)$ 存在共轭极点,暂态过程振荡。 初始值: $u_2(0_+)=\lim_{s\to\infty}sU_2(s)=1.6$ V 稳态值: $u_2(\infty)=\lim_{s\to0}sU_2(s)=(20/3)$ V

9.25 图示电路原处于稳态, 求开关接通后电压 u_c 的象函数, 判断响应是否振荡?

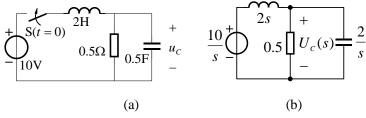


图 题 9.25

解:运算电路如图(b)所示,列写节点电压方程

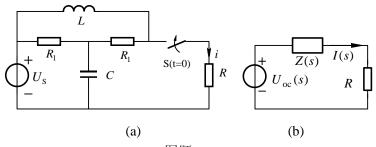
$$U_{c}(s)\left[\frac{1}{0.5} + 0.5s + 1/(2s)\right] = \frac{10/s}{2s}$$

$$U_{c}(s) = \frac{10}{s(s^{2} + 4s + 1)}$$

解得

其极点为 $p_1 = 0$, $p_{2,3} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$,均为实根,所以响应不振荡。

9.26 图示电路原处于稳态,已知 $U_{S}=50V$, $R_{1}=1\Omega$,L=1H,C=1F。试求电阻 R为何值时电路处于临界状态? 求 R 恰好等于临界电阻时流过它的电流 i。



图题 9.26

解:将电阻 R 以外得部分化为戴维南等效电路,如图(b)所示。

由 t<0 的原题图求得开路电压 $U_{oc}=U_{s}=50$ V,故 $U_{oc}(s)=50/s$ 。

$$Z'(s) = R_1 + R_1 //(1/sC) = 1 + \frac{1/s}{1+1/s} = \frac{s+2}{s+1}$$

则等效运算阻抗

$$Z(s) = \frac{sL \times Z'(s)}{sL + Z'(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 2s}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

$$Z(s) + R = \frac{(1+R)s^2 + 2(1+R)s + 2R}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

令判别式 $b^2 - 4ac = [2(1+R)]^2 - 4(1+R) \times 2R = -4R^2 + 4 = 0$

解得

$$R = \pm 1\Omega$$
. 略去 $R = -1\Omega$

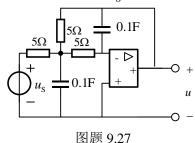
当R = 1Ω时,由戴维南等效电路得

$$I(s) = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}(s)}{Z(s) + R} = \frac{50(s^2 + 2s + 2)}{2s(s+1)^2} = \frac{50}{s} - \frac{25}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{25}{s+1}$$

反变换得

$$i(t) = 50 - 25(t+1)e^{-t}$$
 A $(t>0)$

9.27 求图示电路的网络函数 $H(s) = U(s)/U_s(s)$ 及其单位冲激特性 h(t)。



解:对运算电路(略去未画)列节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + 0.1s)U_{n1}(s) - \frac{1}{5}U(s) = \frac{U_{s}(s)}{5} \\ -\frac{1}{5}U_{n1}(s) - 0.1sU(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

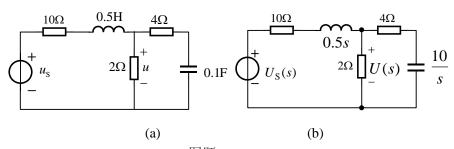
解得
$$U(s) = \frac{-4}{s^2 + 6s + 4} U_{\rm S}(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{-4}{s^2 + 6s + 4}$$

展开得
$$H(s) \approx \frac{-0.8944}{s + 0.7639} + \frac{0.8944}{s + 5.2361}$$

反变换得
$$h(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1} \{ H(s) \} = 0.8944 (-e^{-0.7639t} + e^{-5.2361t})$$

9.28 电路如图所示。求网络函数 $H(s) = U(s)/U_{\rm S}(s)$ 以及当 $u_{\rm S} = (100\sqrt{2}\cos 10t)$ V 时的正弦稳态电压 u。



图题 9.28

解:运算电路如图(b)所示。列写节点电压方程如下:

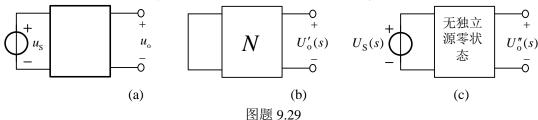
解得
$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10 + 0.5s} + \frac{1}{4 + 10/s})U(s) = \frac{U_{s}(s)}{10 + 0.5s}$$
解得
$$H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_{s}(s)} = \frac{8s + 20}{3s^{2} + 73s + 120}$$
故
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{8 \times j\omega + 20}{3 \times (j\omega)^{2} + 73 \times j\omega + 120} = \frac{20 + j8\omega}{120 - 3\omega^{2} + j73\omega}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{4}}{=} u_{s} = (100\sqrt{2}\cos 10t)V \text{ 时}, \quad \dot{U}_{s} = 100V, \quad \omega = 10\text{ rad/s}$$

$$\dot{U} = H(j10) \times \dot{U}_{s} = \frac{20 + j80}{120 - 300 + j730} \times 100V = 10.967 \angle -27.89^{\circ}V$$

正弦稳态电压 $u = 10.967\sqrt{2}\cos(10t - 27.89^\circ)V$

9.29 图示电路,已知当 $u_{\rm S}=6\varepsilon(t){\rm V}$ 时,全响应 $u_{\rm o}=(8+2{\rm e}^{-0.2t}){\rm V}(t>0)$;当 $u_{\rm S}=12\varepsilon(t){\rm V}$ 时,全响应 $u_{\rm o}=(11-{\rm e}^{-0.2t/s}){\rm V}(t>0)$ 。求当 $u_{\rm S}=6{\rm e}^{-5t}\varepsilon(t){\rm V}$ 时的全响应 $u_{\rm o}$ 。



解:对图示电路,在复频域中,根据叠加定理和齐性定理,全响应的一般表达式可以写成

$$U(s) = U_{o}(s) + U_{o}(s) = U_{o}(s) + H(s)U_{s}(s)$$
 (1)

其中 $U_o(s)$ 是仅由二端口网络内部电源及初始储能作用时产生的响应分量,如图(b) 所示; $U_o(s)$ 则是仅由 $U_s(s)$ 单独作用时产生的响应分量,如图(c)所示。根据网络函数定义得 $U_o(s) = H(s)U_s(s)$ 。

对题给激励及响应进行拉普拉斯变换,代入式(1)得

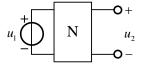
$$\begin{cases} \frac{8}{s} + \frac{2}{s+0.2} = U'_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{6}{s} \\ \frac{11}{s} - \frac{1}{s+0.2} = U'_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{12}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} H(s) = \frac{0.1}{s+0.2} \\ U'_{o}(s) = \frac{10s+1}{s(s+0.2)} \end{cases}$$

$$U_{o}(s) = U_{o}(s) + H(s) \times \frac{6}{s+5} = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{5.125}{s+0.2} - \frac{0.125}{s+5}$$

反变换得 $u_o(t) = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\{U_o(s)\} = (5 + 5.125e^{-0.2t} - 0.125e^{-5t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$

9.30 图示电路,已知 u_2 的单位冲激特性为 $h(t)=10(e^{-10t}-e^{-20t})$ 。求当 $u_1=10+5\cos 10t(V)$ 时 u_2 的稳态响应及其有效值。



图题 9.30

解:由己知可得网络函数的象函数为

$$H(s) = \mathcal{Z}{h(t)} = 10(\frac{1}{s+10} - \frac{1}{s+20}) = \frac{100}{(s+10)(s+20)}$$

当ul的直流分量单独作用时产生的响应电压为

$$u_2' = U_2' = H(0) \times 10 = 5V$$

当u的交流分量单独作用时产生的响应电压为

$$\dot{U}_{2m}'' = H(j\omega)\dot{U}_{1m}'' = \frac{100}{(j10+10)(j10+20)} \times 5 = 1.58 \angle -71.565^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

其瞬时表达为

$$u_2'' = 1.58\cos(10t - 71.565^\circ) \text{ V}$$

由叠加定理得稳态响应

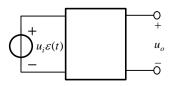
$$u_2 = u_2' + u_2'' = [5 + 1.58\cos(10t - 71.565^\circ)] \text{ V}$$

有效值为

$$U_2 = \sqrt{5^2 + \frac{1.58^2}{2}} = 5.123 \text{ V}$$

9.31 图示电路网络函数为 $H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$, 若输入正弦电压相量为

 $\dot{U}_{i} = (-28 + j24)V$,角频率为 $\omega = 4 \text{rad/s}$,又已知 $u_{o}(0_{+}) = 0$, $\frac{du_{o}}{dt}$ = 0。试求全响应 u_{o} 。



图题 9.31

解: 电路的全响应等于强制分量与自由分量之和,强制分量一般由外加激励决定,自由分量的函数形式取决与网络函数极点性质。故本题全响应可以写成

$$u_0 = u_{op} + u_{oh} = u_{op} + Ae^{-t} + Be^{-2t}$$
 (1)

当激励为正弦量时,响应的强制分量也为同频率的正弦量,可用相量法求出。频域形式的网络函数为

$$H(j\omega) = H(j4) = \frac{1}{(i4+1)(i4+2)} = \frac{1}{-14+i12}$$

故强制分量相量 $\dot{U}_{\rm op} = H(j4)\dot{U}_{\rm i} = 2$ V

$$u_{\rm op}(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(4t) \quad V \tag{2}$$

由响应的初始条件及式(1)和(2)得:

$$\begin{cases} u(0_{+}) = 2\sqrt{2} + A + B = 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}\Big|_{t \to 0_{+}} = -A - 2B = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \text{AFF} \qquad \begin{cases} A = -4\sqrt{2} \\ B = 2\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$
 (3)

将式(2)、(3) 代入式(1)得全响应
$$u_o = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(4t) - 4\sqrt{2}e^{-t} + 2\sqrt{2}e^{-2t}$$
 V (t>0)