

第十五讲 非线性电路答案

一、例题部分

例 1-解析：

i)

$$i_1 = 2A: \quad u_1 = 100 \times 2 + 2^3 = 208V$$

$$i_2 = 10A: \quad u_2 = 100 \times 10 + 10^3 = 2000V$$

$$i_3 = 10mA: \quad u_3 = 100 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} + (10 \times 10^{-3})^3 = (1 + 10^{-6})V$$

当 $i_3 = 10mA$ 时，与 100Ω 线性电阻的电压比较误差为 0.0001%

ii)

$$i = 2 \sin 314t A: \quad u = 100 \times 2 \sin 314t + 8 \sin^3 314t V$$

利用三角恒等式 $\sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta$, 得

$$u = 206 \sin 314t - 2 \sin 942t V \quad (\text{倍频作用})$$

iii) 由题意

$$u_{12} = f(i_1 + i_2) = 100(i_1 + i_2) + (i_1 + i_2)^3 = u_1 + u_2 + 2i_1 i_2 (i_1 + i_2)$$

因此, $u_{12} \neq u_1 + u_2$, 即叠加定理不适用于非线性电阻

例 2-解析：

根据电路列 KCL 和 KVL 方程

$$\begin{cases} i = 2 - u - \frac{u}{2} \\ i = u + 0.13u^2 \end{cases}$$

解得

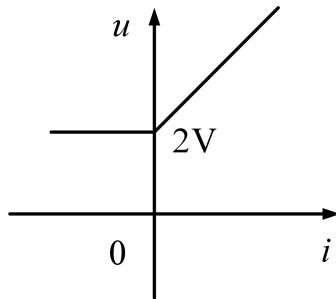
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 0.769V \\ i_1 = 0.846A \end{cases} \text{ 或者 } \begin{cases} u_2 = -20V \\ i_2 = 32A \end{cases}$$

例 3 解析：

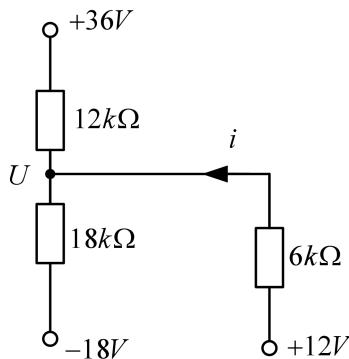
由电路图知

$$u > 2V, \text{ 二极管截止, } i = \frac{u-2}{1} = u-2 \Rightarrow u = i+2$$

$u < 2V$, 二极管导通, 电压被钳位到 2V $\Rightarrow u = 2$ 【电气考研课程联系水木珞研电
路哥微信 dianluge1, 电路哥 QQ: 465256747】



例 4-解析：



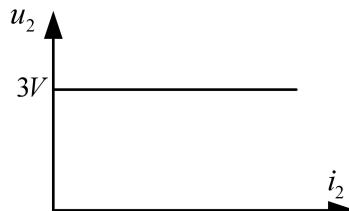
假设其导通，二极管相当于导线

$$\frac{36-U}{12k} + \frac{12-U}{6k} = \frac{U+18}{18k}$$

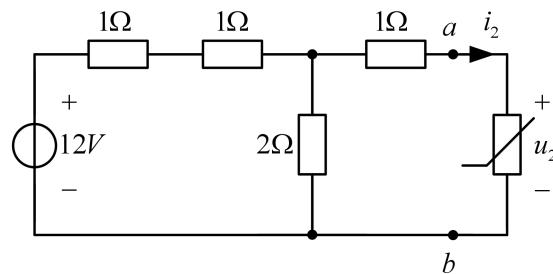
因为 $U = 13.09V > 12V$ ，故其截止

得到 $i = 0A$

例 5-解析：



可知： $i_2 > 0$ 时， $u_2 = 3$ ，原电路等效：



ab 左侧戴维南等效电路

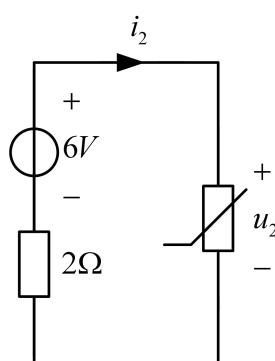
开路电压

$$U_{oc} = 12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6V$$

等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = 2\Omega$$

接入非线性电阻



根据 KVL 得

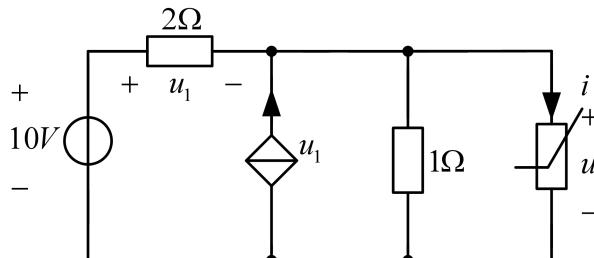
$$6 = u_2 + 2i_2$$

与 $i_2 > 0$ 时, $u_2 = 3V$ 联立得

$$u_2 = 3V, i_2 = \frac{3}{2}A$$

例 6-解析：

先求静态工作点, 作出等效电路如下图所示【名师电路课程联系水木珞研 Nero 哥微信: neroedu8】



根据电路 KCL 和 KVL

$$\begin{cases} i = \frac{u_1}{2} + u_1 - u \\ 10 = u_1 + u \Rightarrow u^2 + 2u - 15 = 0 \\ i = u^2 - 0.5u \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} u = -5V \\ i = 27.5A \end{cases} \text{(舍去)} \quad \begin{cases} u = 3V \\ i = 7.5A \end{cases}$$

因此

$$u = 3V, i = 7.5A, u_1 = 7V$$

动态电导

$$g_d = \left. \frac{di}{du} \right|_{u=3} = 5.5s$$

KVL 得

$$u_s = u_1 + \frac{3}{2}u_1 \cdot \left(1 \parallel \frac{1}{g_d} \right) \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{13}{32} \cos 2t$$

$$\Delta u = \frac{3}{2}u_1 \cdot \left(1 \parallel \frac{1}{g_d} \right) = \frac{6}{64} \cos 2t, \quad \Delta i = \Delta u \cdot g_d = \frac{33}{64} \cos 2t$$

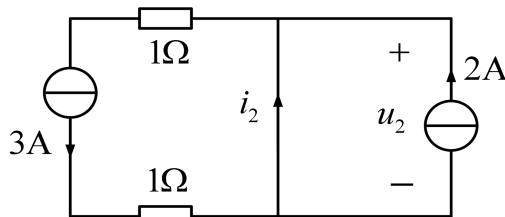
解得

$$i = 7.5 + \frac{33}{64} \cos 2t, u_1(t) = 7 + \frac{13}{32} \cos 2t$$

二、习题部分

题 1-解析：

假设 D_1 关断、 D_2 导通, 作出等效电路如下图所示



$$i_2 = 3A - 2A = 1A > 0, \quad u_1 = -(1+1) \times 3 = -6V < 0$$

故假设成立, 则:

$$P_{3A} = 3u_1 = -18W \text{ (发出 } 18W \text{)}, P_{2A} = 0$$

用试探法【分情况讨论方法】，可知 D_1 截止， D_2 导通。得到：2A 电流源发出功率为 0；3A 电流源发出功率是 18W；

题 2-解析：

在 $(0 < t < 1)$ 内： $u_s = 6V$

故 V 导通

$$i = \frac{6}{1/2} = 9A$$

在 $(1 < t < 2)$ 内： $u_s = -6V$

故 V 关断：

$$i = \frac{-6}{2} = -3A$$

故：

$$i(t) = \begin{cases} 9A & 0 < t < 1s \\ -3A & 1s < t < 2s \end{cases}$$

电流表 1

$$I_{A_1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 i(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 9 dt - \int_1^2 3 dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3A$$

电流表 2

$$I_{A_2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 i^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 9^2 dt + \int_1^2 (-3)^2 dt \right]} = 3\sqrt{5} = 6.7A$$

A_1 读数是 3A； A_2 读数是 6.7A；判断二极管的导通截止。

题 3-解析：

假设二极管导通，则：【名师电路课程联系水木珞研 Nero 哥微信：neroedu8】

$$I_d = I_s \cdot \frac{1}{4} - I_s \cdot \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{5}{12} I_s$$

①当 $I_s = 6mA$ 时， $I_d < 0$ ，假设不成立，故二极管关断：

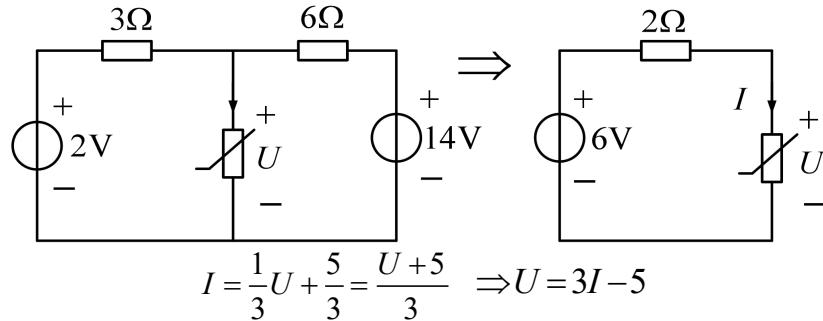
$$I_d = 0$$

②当 $I_s = -6mA$ 时， $I_d = 2.5mA > 0$ ，假设成立，故：

$$I_d = 2.5mA$$

题 4-解析：

对电路进行等效变换得



假设非线性电阻工作在 AB 段：

$$\begin{cases} U = 6 - 2I \\ U = 3I - 5 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I = \frac{11}{5} \text{ A}, \quad U = \frac{8}{5} \text{ V}$$

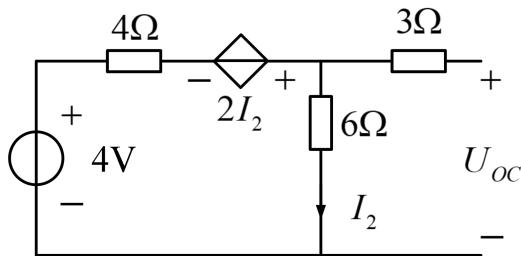
而工作点 $\left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{11}{5}\right)$ 在 AB 段工作区间内，假设成立。

故解得

$$U = \frac{8}{5} \text{ V}$$

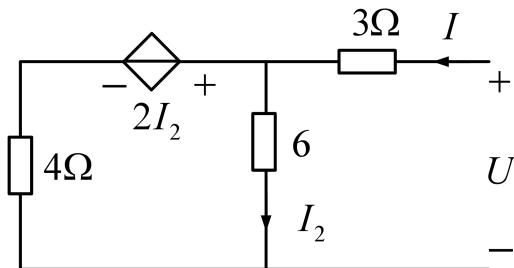
题 5-解析：

求 U_{oc} ：



$$I_2 = \frac{4 + 2I_2}{4 + 6} \Rightarrow I_2 = 0.5 \text{ A}, \quad U_{oc} = 6I_2 = 3 \text{ V}$$

求 R_{eq} ：



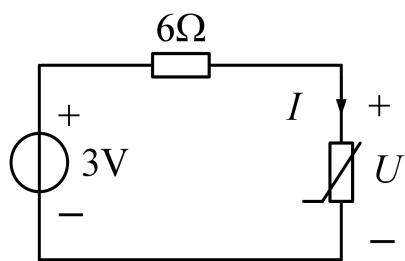
由电路得

$$I = \frac{6I_2 - 2I_2}{4} + I_2 = 2I_2 \quad U = 3I + 6I_2 = 12I_2$$

等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = \frac{U}{I} = 6 \Omega$$

等效电路如下：



由电路图

$$\begin{cases} U = 3 - 6I \\ U = I^2 - 5I - 3 \quad (I > 0) \end{cases}$$

联立得

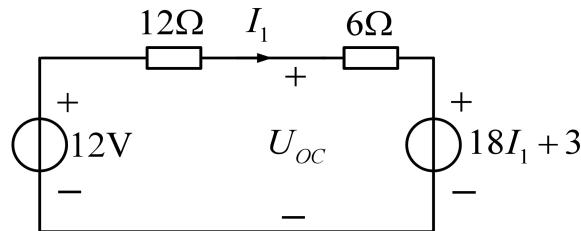
$$I = 2 \text{ A}, \quad U = 3 - 6I = -9 \text{ V}$$

功率

$$P = UI = -18 \text{ W} \quad (\text{发出 } 18 \text{ W})$$

题 6-解析：

(1) 求 U_{oc} ：



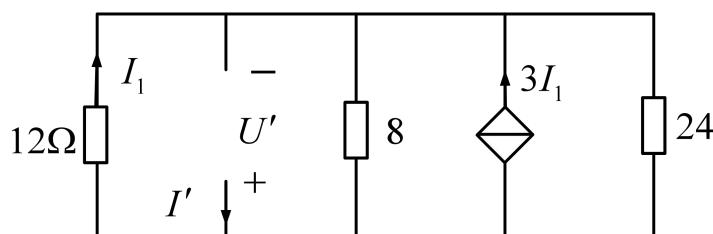
电压

$$I_1 = \frac{12 - 18I_1 - 3}{12 + 6} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{1}{4} \text{A}$$

开路电压

$$U_{OC} = 12 - 12I_1 = 9 \text{V}$$

求 R_{eq} :



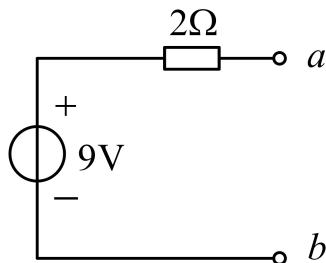
电路图知

$$I' = I_1 + 3I_1 + \frac{1}{2}I_1 + \frac{3}{2}I_1 = 6I_1 \quad U' = 12I_1$$

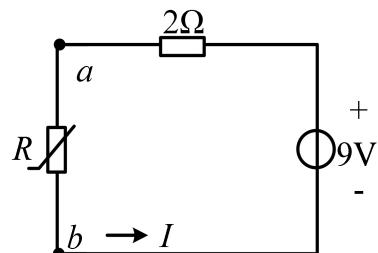
等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = \frac{U'}{I'} = 2\Omega$$

戴维南等效电路为：



(2) 接入非线性电阻如下所示



由题

$$\begin{cases} U = 4I^2 + 3 \\ U = 9 - 2I \end{cases}$$

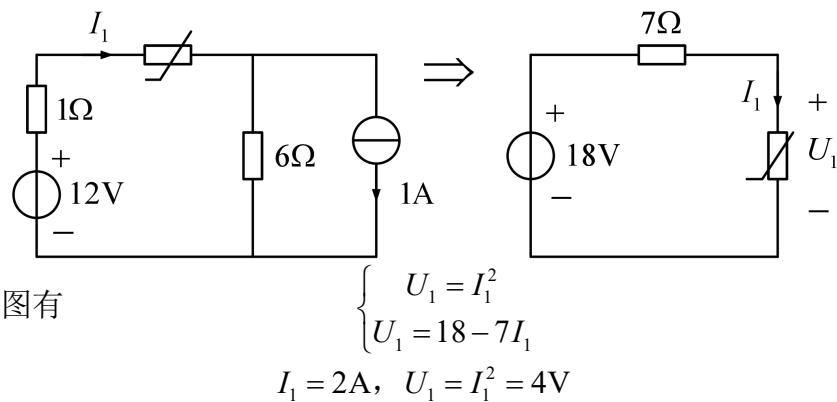
联立得

$$I = 1 \text{A}$$

题 7-解析：

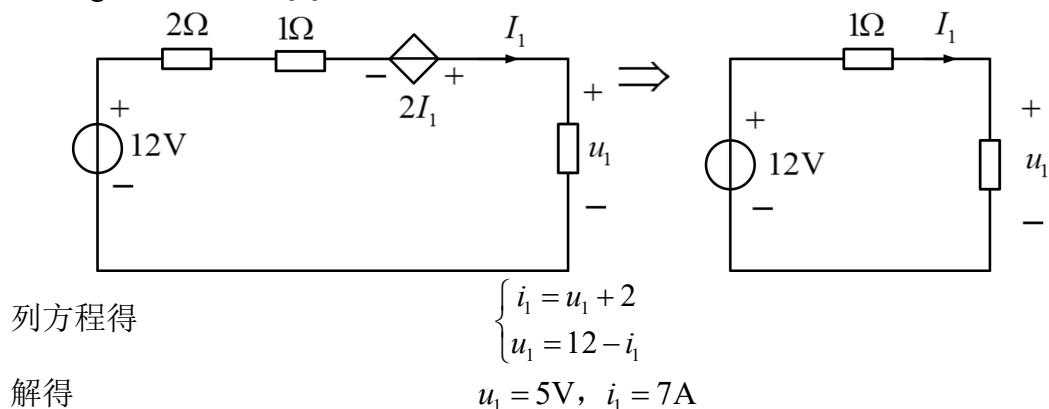
$$I_2 = I - 1 = 1 \text{A}, \quad U_2 = I_2^2 = 1 \text{V}$$

由替代定理：



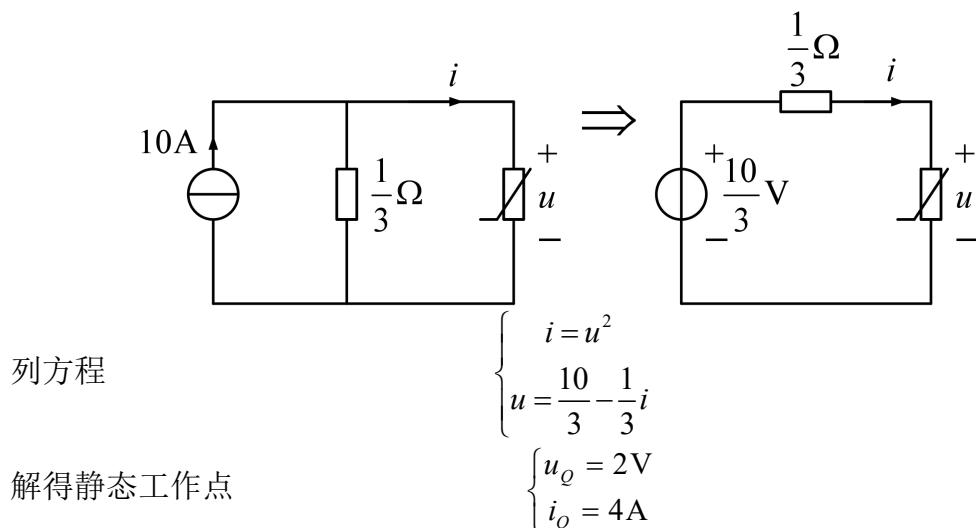
题 8-解析：

先求非线性电阻以外戴维南等效电路【电气考研课程联系水木珞研电路哥微信 dianluge1，电路哥 QQ: 465256747】



题 9-解析：

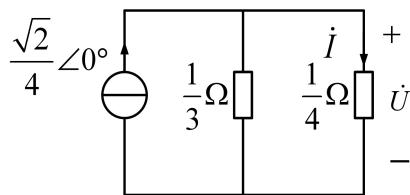
直流作用时，作出等效电路如下图所示



动态电阻

$$G_d = \left. \frac{di}{du} \right|_{u=u_Q} = 4s, \quad R_d = \frac{1}{G_d} = \frac{1}{4}\Omega$$

小信号作用时：



解得 $\dot{U} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle 0^\circ}{3+4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{28} \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{7} \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$

故小信号产生的电压: $u = \frac{1}{14} \cos t \text{ V}$ 电流: $i = \frac{2}{7} \cos t \text{ A}$

题 10-解析:

S 闭合后, 换路定理 $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$

$u_i(0_+) = 4 \text{ V} > 2 \text{ V}$, 故 D 关断, 则:

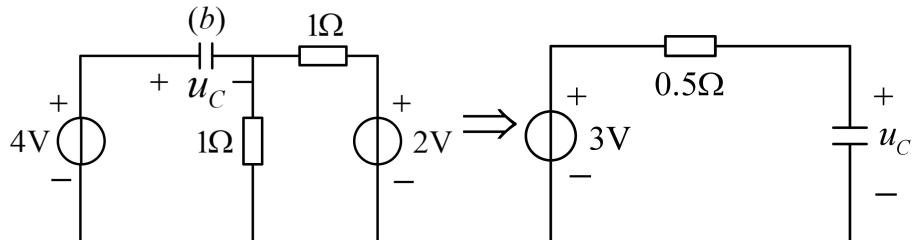
电容电压 $u_C(t) = 4(1 - e^{-t}) \text{ V} \quad 0 < t < t_1$

电阻电压 $u_{R_1}(t) = u_i(t) - u_C(t) = 4e^{-t}$

解得 $u_{R_1}(t_1) = 2 \Rightarrow t_1 = 0.693 \text{ s}$

$t_1 < t < 2$ 时, D 导通 $u_C(t_{1+}) = u_C(t_{1-}) = 2 \text{ V}$

等效电路为:



电容电压 $u_C(t) = 3 - e^{-2(t-t_1)} \text{ V} \quad (t_1 < t < 2)$

当 $t > 2$ 时 $u_C(2_+) = u_C(2_-) = 2.927 \text{ V}$

故 D 仍导通, 则 $u_C(\infty) = -1 \text{ V}$

故三要素 $u_C(t) = -1 + 3.927e^{-2(t-2)} \text{ V} \quad (t > 2)$

综上:

$$u_C(t) = \begin{cases} 4(1 - e^{-t}) \text{ V} & 0 \leq t < 0.693 \text{ s} \\ 3 - e^{-2(t-0.693)} \text{ V} & 0.693 \leq t < 2 \\ -1 + 3.927e^{-2(t-2)} \text{ V} & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

题 11-解析:

换路定则 $u_{C1}(0_+) = u_{C1}(0_-) = 0$, $u_{C2}(0_+) = u_{C2}(0_-) = 6.32 \text{ V}$

三要素法 $u_{C1}(t) = 10(1 - e^{-t}) \text{ V} \quad (0 < t < t_1)$

此时 D_1, D_2 均关断, 由 $u_{C1}(t_1) = 10(1 - e^{-t_1}) = 6.32$ 得: $t_1 = 1 \text{ s}$

故 $0 < t < 1s$ 内， $u_{C_1}(t) = 10(1 - e^{-t})V$ $u_{C_2}(t) = 6.32V$

当 $t \geq 1$ 时， D_1 导通， D_2 关断

电容电压 $u_{C_1}(t) = u_{C_2}(t) = 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)}$

$$u_{C_1}(t_2) = 8.64 \Rightarrow t_2 = 3s$$

故当 $1 \leq t < 3$ 时 $u_{C_1}(t) = u_{C_2}(t) = 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{(t-1)}{2}}V$

当 $t \geq 3$ 时， D_1, D_2 均导通：

$$u_{C_1}(t) = u_{C_2}(t) = 8.64V$$

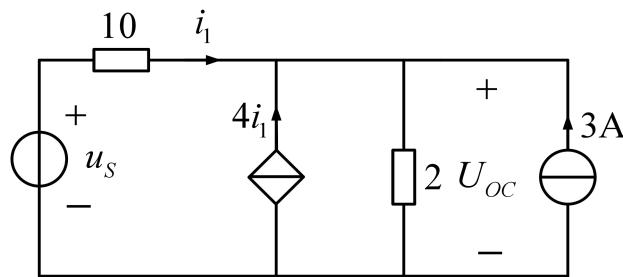
故解得

$$u_{C_1}(t) = \begin{cases} 10(1 - e^{-t})V & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{t-1}{2}}V & 1 \leq t < 3, \\ 8.64V & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

$$u_{C_2}(t) = \begin{cases} 6.32V & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{t-1}{2}}V & 1 \leq t < 3 \\ 8.64V & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

题 12-解析：

求 U_{oc} ：



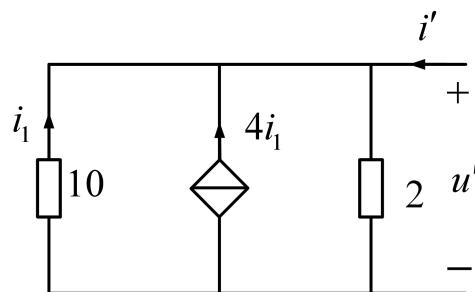
根据电路列

$$10i_1 + 2(5i_1 + 3) = u_s, \quad i_1 = \frac{u_s - 6}{20}$$

开路电压

$$U_{oc} = u_s - 10i_1 = \frac{1}{2}u_s + 3 = 4.5 + 0.03 \sin 5t V$$

求 R_{eq} ，外加电源法求等效电阻



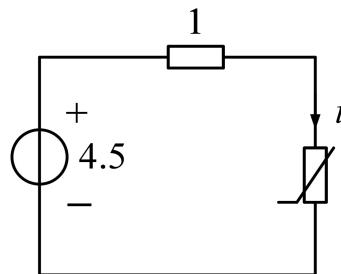
由电路图得

$$-i' = 5i_1 + 4i_1 + i_1 = 10i_1, \quad -u' = 10i_1$$

等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u'}{i'} = \frac{-10i_1}{-10i_1} = 1\Omega$$

仅直流作用时，作出等效电路如下图所示



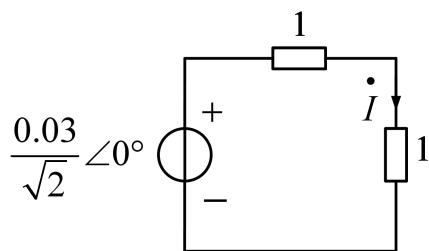
假设工作在第二段

$$\begin{cases} 4.5 - i = u \\ i = u - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_0 = 2.75V \\ I_0 = 1.75A \end{cases}$$

假设成立，则动态电阻

$$R_d = \frac{du}{di} \Big|_{i=I_0} = 1\Omega$$

仅小信号作用时：



电流

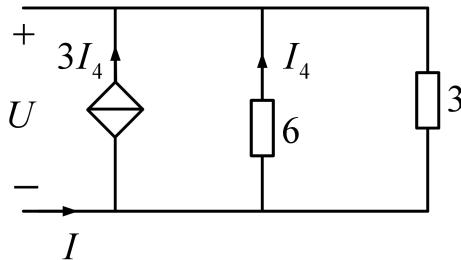
$$I = \frac{0.03}{1+1} \angle 0^\circ = \frac{0.015}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ A$$

故解得

$$i = (1.75 + 0.015 \sin 5t) A$$

题 13-解析：

(1) 求 R_{eq} ，外加电源法求出等效电路如下图所示



KCL 得

$$I = 3I_4 + I_4 + \frac{6I_4}{3} = 6I_4, \quad U = 6I_4$$

等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = \frac{U}{I} = 1\Omega$$

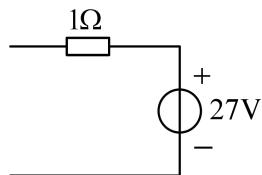
求 U_{oc} ：

$$4I_4 \times 3 + 57 + 6(I_4 - 2) = 0, \quad I_4 = -2.5A$$

开路电压

$$U_{oc} = -6(I_4 - 2) = 27V$$

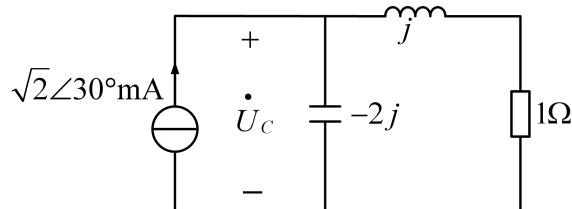
戴维南等效电路为



直流单独作用，静态工作点为：【电气考研课程联系水木珞研电路哥微信 dianluge1，
电路哥 QQ: 465256747】

$$U_{CQ} = U_{OC} = 27V \quad C_d = \frac{dq}{du} \Big|_{u=U_{CQ}} = 5 \times 10^{-5} F$$

小信号单独作用：

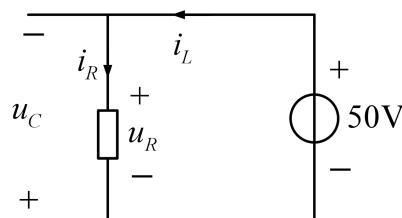


$$\text{由电路图得 } U_c = \frac{\sqrt{2}\angle 30^\circ}{\frac{1}{2}j + \frac{1}{1+j}} = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 30^\circ mV, \quad I_c = \frac{\dot{U}_c}{-2j} = \sqrt{2}\angle 120^\circ mA$$

$$\text{故解得 } u_c(t) = 27 + 4 \times 10^{-3} \sin(10^4 t + 30^\circ) V, \quad i_c(t) = 2 \sin(10^4 t + 120^\circ) mA$$

题 14-解析：

直流作用时



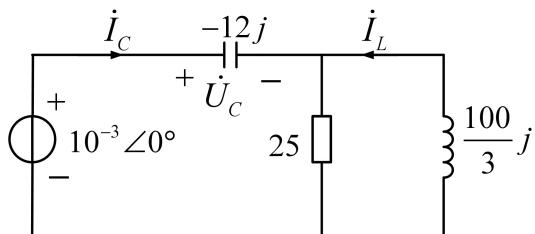
易得

$$U_{C0} = -50V, \quad U_{R0} = 50V, \quad I_{L0} = I_{R0} = 1A$$

动态参数

$$L_d = \frac{d\psi}{di_L} \Big|_{i_{L0}} = \frac{1}{30} H \quad R_d = \frac{du_R}{di_R} \Big|_{i_R=I_{R0}} = 25\Omega$$

小信号作用时：



电容电流

$$i_C = \frac{10^{-3}\angle 0^\circ}{-12j + 25 // \frac{100}{3}j} = 6.25 \times 10^{-5} \angle 0^\circ A$$

电容电压

$$\dot{U}_c = i_C(-12j) = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \angle -90^\circ$$

电感电流

$$i_L = -i_C \cdot \frac{25}{25 + \frac{100}{3}j} = -3.75 \times 10^{-5} \angle -53.1^\circ A$$

最后

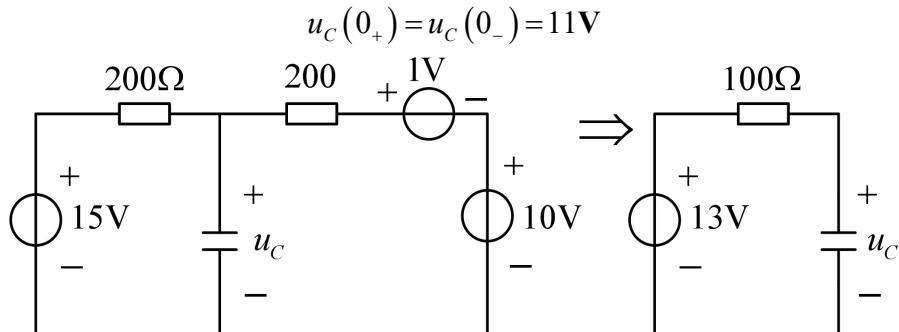
$$\begin{cases} u_c(t) = -50 + 7.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-4} \sin(1000t - 90^\circ) V \\ i_L(t) = 1 - 3.75\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-5} \sin(1000t - 53.13^\circ) A \end{cases}$$

题 15-解析：

$t < 0$ 时： $i = 0$ $u = 1V$ ，非线性电阻工作在 AB 段：

$$u = 200i + 1, \quad u_C(0_-) = u + 10 = 11V$$

S 闭合后：



时间常数

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{1}{50}s$$

$$u_C(t) = 13 - 2e^{-50t}V, \quad u(t) = u_C(t) - 10 = 3 - 2e^{-50t}V$$

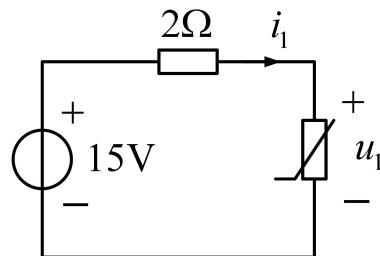
故非线性电阻在 $t > 0$ 时始终工作在 AB 段。

解得

$$u_C(t) = (13 - 2e^{-50t})V (t \geq 0)$$

题 16-解析：

直流作用时：



由题意

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 15 - 2i_1 \\ u_1 = i_1^2 - 4i_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_{10} = 5A \\ u_{10} = 5V \end{cases}$$

动态电阻

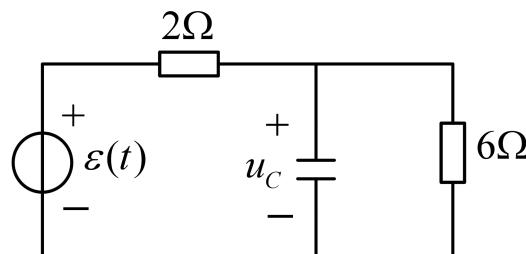
$$R_d = \left. \frac{du_1}{di_1} \right|_{i_1=i_{10}} = 6\Omega$$

$$u_{C_0} = u_{10} = 5V$$

动态电容

$$C_d = \left. \frac{dq}{du} \right|_{u=u_{C_0}} = \frac{1}{100}F$$

小信号作用时：



电压稳态值

$$u_C(\infty) = 1 \times \frac{6}{6+2} = \frac{3}{4}V$$

时间常数

$$\tau = R_{eq} \cdot C = \frac{3}{200} S$$

三要素

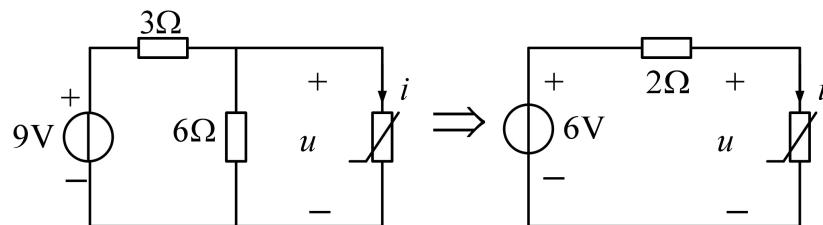
$$u'_C(t) = \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{200t}{3}} \right) \cdot \varepsilon(t) V$$

叠加

$$u_C(t) = u_{C_0} + u'_C(t) = 5 + \frac{3}{4} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{200t}{3}} \right) \cdot \varepsilon(t) V$$

题 17-解析：

直流单独作用：



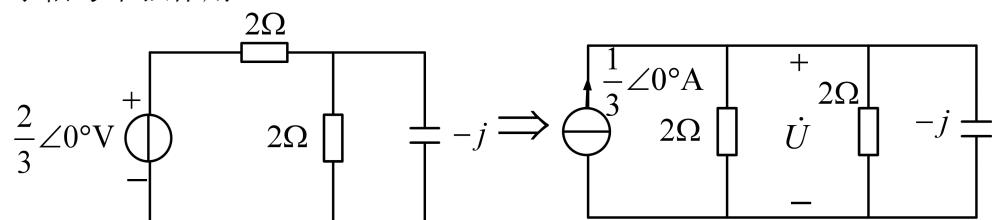
由电路得

$$\begin{cases} u = 6 - 2i \\ u = 0.5i^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_0 = 2A \\ u_0 = 2V \end{cases}$$

动态电阻

$$R_d = \frac{du}{di} \Big|_{i=i_0} = 2\Omega$$

小信号单独作用：



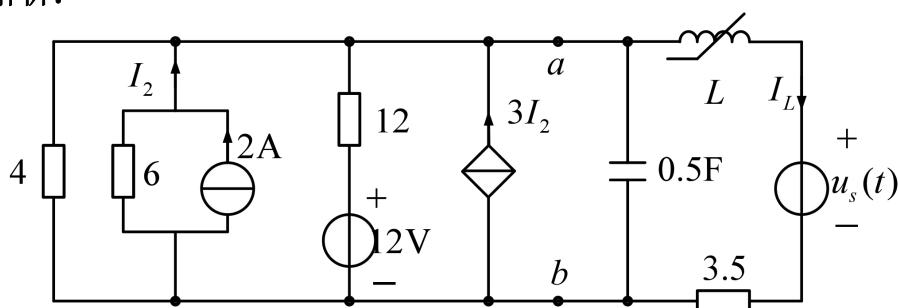
由电路图

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\angle 0^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + j} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}\angle 0^\circ}{1+j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \angle -45^\circ V, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \angle -45^\circ A$$

解得

$$i = 2 + \frac{1}{6} \cos(100t - 45^\circ) A$$

题 18-解析：



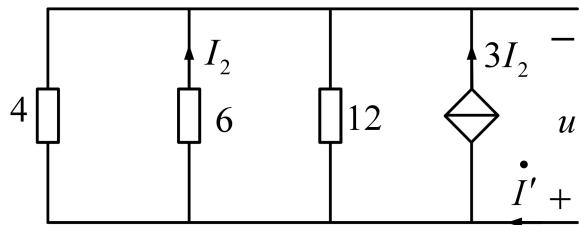
(1) 求 U_{oc} :

$$\left[\frac{(I_2 - 2)3}{2} + I_2 + 3I_2 \right] \times 12 + 12 + 6(I_2 - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow I_2 = 0.5A$$

解得

$$U_{OC} = -6(I_2 - 2) = 9V$$

求 R_{eq} ，外加电源法求等效电阻：



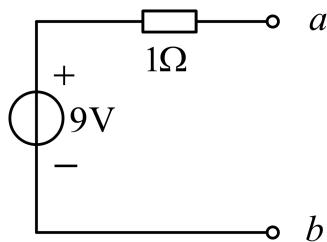
由电路图

$$u' = 6I_2, \quad i' = I_2 + \frac{1}{2}I_2 + \frac{3}{2}I_2 + 3I_2 = 6I_2$$

等效电阻

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u'}{i'} = 1\Omega$$

戴维南等效电路为：



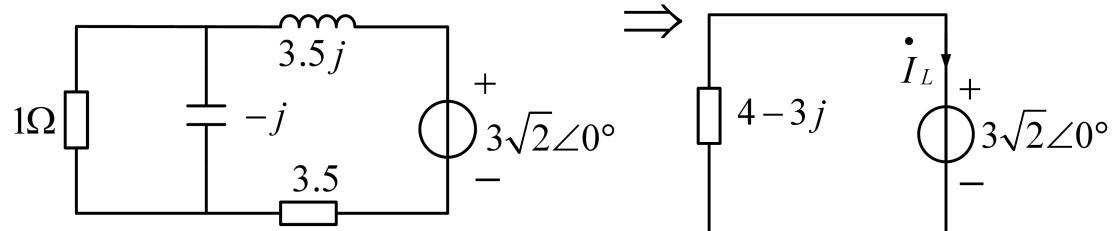
(2) 直流作用时：

$$I_{L0} = \frac{9}{1+3.5} = 2A$$

故动态电感

$$\frac{d\psi}{di} \Big|_{i=I_{L0}} = 1.75H = L_d$$

小信号作用时



电流

$$I_L = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ}{4+3j} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} \angle 143.13^\circ mA$$

故解得

$$i_L = 2 + 1.2 \times 10^{-3} \cos(2t + 143.13^\circ) A$$

题 19-解析：

A_1 任何时候都通， A_2 任何时候都不通， A_3 只通 $i > 0$ 时的电流

先算 I_{A1} ，基频： $I_{A1(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} A$ ，三次： $I_{A1(3)} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} A$

电流表 1

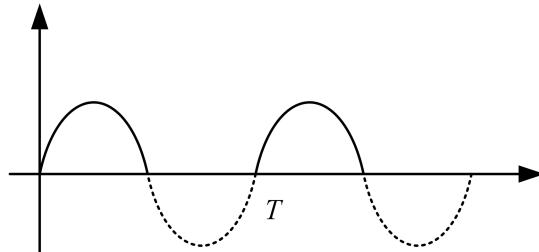
$$I_{A1} = \sqrt{I_{A1(1)}^2 + I_{A1(3)}^2} = 0.729 A$$

$$I_{A2} = 0 \text{ (不通)}$$

因为主线路中是交流， A_2 测不了

推导

$$I_{A1} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T t^2 dt}$$



直流：

$$I_{A3} = I_{dA3(\text{基})} + I_{dA3(\text{三次})}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}, \quad T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{314}, \quad T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{942}$$

基波

$$I_{dA3(\text{基})} = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{\frac{T_1}{2}} idt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{314}} \sin 314dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{314}{314}$$

三次

$$I_{dA3(\text{三次})} = \frac{1}{T_2} \int_0^{\frac{T_2}{2}} idt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{942}} \frac{1}{4} \sin 942dt = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{942}{942}$$

电流表 3

$$I_{A3} = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{4\pi} = 0.398A$$

综上

$$I_{A1} = 0.729A, \quad I_{A2} = 0, \quad I_{A3} = 0.398A$$

题 20-解析：

电压

$$U = -R_i i_s \quad t \in (0, 10)ms$$

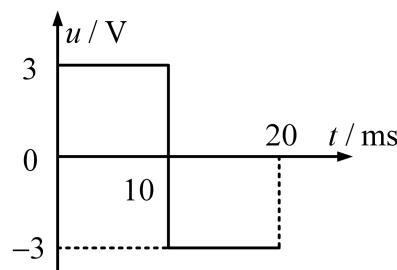
稳态值

$$u_{C1}(\infty) = u_{C2}(\infty) = \frac{3}{6+3} \times 3 = 1V$$

三要素

$$u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t) = 1 - e^{-\frac{250}{3}t} V$$

$t = 10ms$ 时， $u_{C1}(10) = u_{C2}(10) = 0.565V$



$t \in (10, 20)ms$, 设 D 截止

稳态值

$$U_{C1}(\infty) = \frac{-3}{6+3} \times 3 = -1V$$

时间常数

$$\tau = 2000 \times 3 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{3}{500} s$$

则 $U_{C1}(t) = \left(-1 + 1.565e^{-\frac{500}{3}(t-10^{-2})} \right) 1(t-10^{-2})$ 当 $U_{C1}(t) < 0.565$, 固 D 截止

此时 $U_{C2}(t) = 0.565V$, 当 $t > 20ms$ 时, $U_{C1}(20) = -0.704V$

$$U_{C2}(20) = 0.565V, U_{C1}(\infty) = 0$$

三要素 $U_{C1}(t) = -0.704e^{-\frac{500}{3}(t-2 \times 10^{-2})} \epsilon(t-2 \times 10^{-2})$

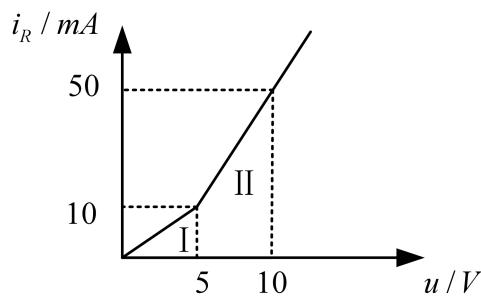
此时 $u_{C2}(t) = 0.565V$

$$t \in (0, 10)ms, u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{250}{3}t}) \epsilon(t) V$$

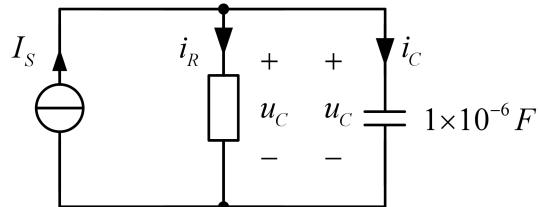
$$t \in (10, 20)ms, u_{C1}(t) = \left(-1 + 1.565e^{-\frac{500}{3}(t-10^{-2})} \right) \epsilon(t-10^{-2}), u_{C2}(t) = 0.565V$$

题 21-解析：

因为本题电容电压没有跳变的条件，故必然从 0 开始，即从第 I 段到第 II 段（左 I 右 II）



$t > 0$ 时



KCL: $I_s = i_R + i_C = i_R + 1 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \quad ①$

I段的斜率 $k = \frac{1 \times 10^{-2}}{5}$

电流 $i_R = \frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-2} u_C$

代入 ① $\frac{1}{5} \times 10^{-2} u_C + 1 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} = 5 \times 10^{-2} \Rightarrow u_C(t) = -25e^{-2 \times 10^3 t} + 25$

令 $u_C(t_0) = 5 \Rightarrow t_0 = 1.115 \times 10^{-4}s$

$t > t_0$ 时

$u_C(t_{0+}) = 5V$, 非线性电阻 $R_d = \frac{10-5}{(5-1) \times 10^{-2}} = 125\Omega$ (斜率 II 段)

$u_C(\infty) = 10V$ (由图像得), u 最终为 10V

时间常数 $\tau = 125 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}$

电容电压 $u_C(t) = 10 - 5e^{-8000(t-t_0)} V$

综上 $u_C(t) = \begin{cases} 25 - 25e^{-2000t}, & 0 < t < 1.115 \times 10^{-4}s \\ 10 - 5e^{-8000(t-1.115 \times 10^{-4})}, & t \geq 1.115 \times 10^{-4}s \end{cases}$

题 22-解析：

根据库一伏特性

$$\begin{cases} q = 10^{-7}u_C + 10^{-6} (u_C \geq 10) \\ q = 2 \times 10^{-7}u_C (0 \leq u_C \leq 10) \end{cases}$$

确定初值 $u_C(0_-) = u_C(0_+) = 0V$

列写微分方程 $I_s - \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{dq}{dt} = 2 \times 10^{-7} \frac{du_C}{dt}$

整理得 $\frac{du_C}{dt} + 1000u_C = 2.5 \times 10^4$

三要素法 $u_C(t) = 25 - 25e^{-1000t}$

其中 $u_C(t_0) = 10V \Rightarrow t_0 = 5.1 \times 10^{-4}s$

当 $t \geq t_0$ 时，进入非线性电容第二段

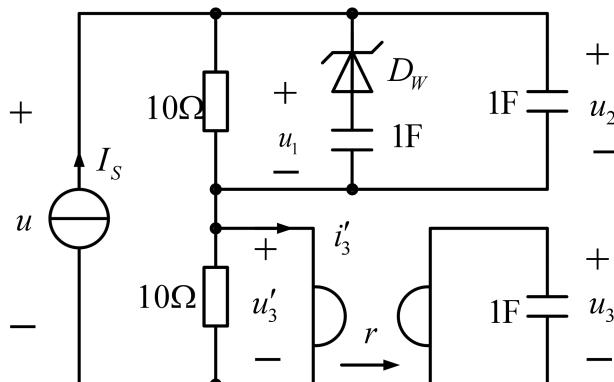
$$I_s - \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{dq}{dt} = 10^{-7} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

整理得 $\frac{du_C}{dt} + 2000u_C = 5 \times 10^4$

得 $u_C(t) = [25 - 15e^{-2000(t-t_0)}] \varepsilon(t-t_0)$

题 23-解析：

回转电阻 $r = 1\Omega$ 的回转器将 $1F$ 的电容回转成 $1H$ 的电感。此外，将电流源 I_s 沿着与两个 10Ω 电阻所形成的回路拆开，则该电路成为两个独立的一阶电路。



开始时稳压管未被击穿，则有 $u_2(t) = 10(1 - e^{-0.1t})V$

当 $u_2(t)$ 上升到 $5V$ 时，理想稳压管被击穿，维持 $5V$ 的反向电压

由 $u_2(t_0) = 10(1 - e^{-0.1t_0})V = 5V$ ，可求得 $t_0 = (10 \ln 2)s = 6.931s$

此时 $5V$ 电压源与 $1F$ 电容器的串联，相当于初态为 $5V$ 的 $1F$ 电容器，故这两个非零态电容并联，可简化为初态为 $5V$ 的 $2F$ 的电容器，于是 $t \geq 6.931s$ 后

$u_1(t) = u_2(t) = [10 - 5e^{-0.05t}]V$ ，即 $u_1(t) = u_2(t) = [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.931)}]V$

得到

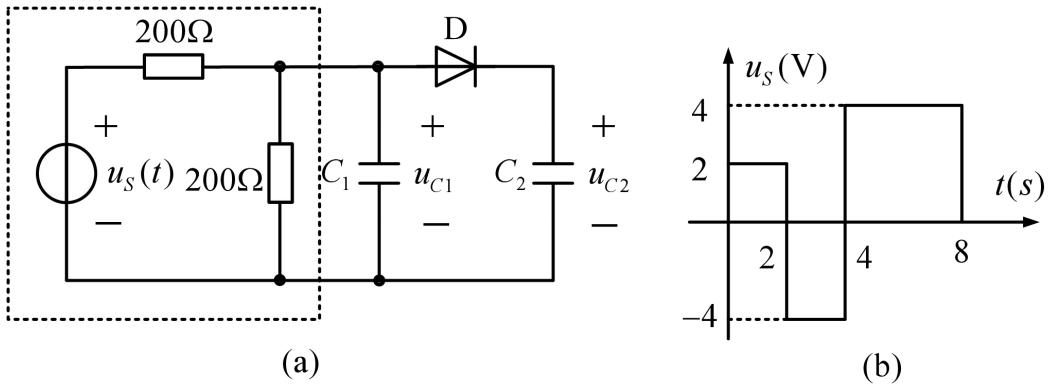
$$u_2(t) = \begin{cases} 10(1-e^{-0.1t})V & 0 < t < 6.931s \\ [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.933)}]V & t \geq 6.931s \end{cases}$$

而 $i'_3(t) = (1 - e^{-10t})A$, $u'_3(t) = 10\Omega \times [1A - i'_3(t)] = 10e^{-10t}V$

$$u_3(t) = -ri'_3 = (e^{-10t} - 1)V, \quad i_3(t) = -C \frac{du_3}{dt} = 10e^{-10t}A$$

则解得 $u(t) = u_2(t) + u'_3(t) = \begin{cases} [10(1-e^{-0.1t}) + 10e^{-10t}]V & 0 < t < 6.931s \\ [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.933)} + 10e^{-10t}]V & t \geq 6.931s \end{cases}$

题 24-解析：

将网络左边的方框部分等效简化成 100Ω 电阻与 $0.5u_s(t)$ 串联的戴维南支路。则① $0 < t < 2s$ 时，二极管 D 导通，电容 C_1 与 C_2 并联其零状态响应 $u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t) = (1 - e^{-0.5t})V$ ② $2s < t < 4s$ 时，电容 C_1 被反向充电，二极管 D 截止，此时 $u_{C1}(t)|_{t=2^+} = u_{C1}(t)|_{t=2^+} = (1 - e^{-1})V = 0.6321V = u_{C2}(t)|_{t=2^+}$, 则有

$$u_{C1}(t) = [-2 + 2.6321e^{-(t-2)}]V, \quad u_{C2}(t) = 0.6321V \text{ 不变。}$$

③ $t > 4s$ 后，电容 C_1 再次被充电，开始二极管 D 仍截止，此时

$$u_{C1}(t)|_{t=4^-} = u_{C1}(t)|_{t=4^+} = (-2 + 2.6321e^{-2})V = -1.6438V$$

于是 $u_{C1}(t) = [2 - 3.6438e^{-(t-4)}]V$, 之后电容 C_1 的电压逐步上升，当它上升到 $0.6321V$ 时。二极管 D 再次导通，由 $u_{C1}(t) = [2 - 3.6438e^{-(t-4)}]V = 0.6321V$, 可求得 $t = 4.980s$ 。即 $t = 4.980s$ 时，电容 C_1 的电压被正向充电到 $0.6321V$ ④ $4.980s < t < 8s$ 时，二极管 D 再次导通，这两个电容器相当于初始状态同为 $0.6321V$ 的非零态电容器的并联，故有

$$u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t) = [2 - 1.3679e^{-0.5(t-4.980)}]V$$

⑤ $t > 8s$ 后，电容 C_1 通过两个并联的 100Ω 电阻放电，二极管 D 再次被截止，此时

$$u_{C1}(t)|_{t=8^-} = u_{C2}(t)|_{t=8^+} = 1.6978V = u_{C1}(t)|_{t=8^+}$$

$$u_{C1}(t) = 1.6978e^{-(t-8)}V, \quad u_{C2}(t) = 1.6978V \text{ 不变。}$$

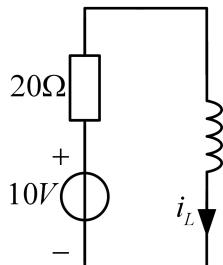
综合上述结果，其解答为

$$u_{C1}(t) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-0.5t})V & (0 \leq t < 2s) \\ [-2 + 2.6321e^{-(t-2)}]V & (2s \leq t < 4s) \\ [2 - 3.6438e^{-(t-4)}]V & (4s \leq t < 4.980s) \\ [2 - 1.3679e^{-0.5(t-4.980)}]V & (4.980s \leq t < 8s) \\ 1.6978e^{-(t-8)}V & (t \geq 8s) \end{cases}$$

$$u_{C2}(t) = \begin{cases} (1 - e^{-0.5t})V & (0 \leq t < 2s) \\ 0.6321V & (2s \leq t < 4.980s) \\ [2 - 1.3679e^{-0.5(t-4.980)}]V & (4.980s \leq t < 8s) \\ 1.6978V & (t \geq 8s) \end{cases}$$

题 25-解析：

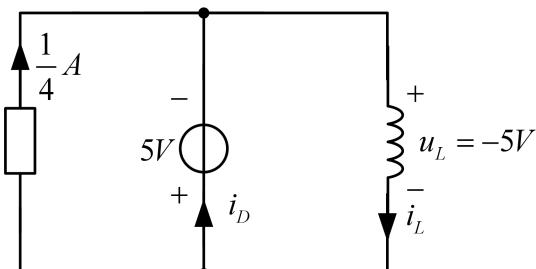
$t < 0$ ，作出等效电路如下图所示



电感电流初值

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

$0 < t < t_0$



电感电流

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0_+) + 100 \int_0^t -5 dt \Rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} - 500t A$$

其中

$$i_D(t) = i_L - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} - 500t A$$

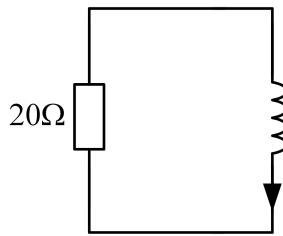
令

$$i_D(t_0) = 0 \Rightarrow t_0 = \frac{1}{2000} s$$

其中

$$i_L\left(\frac{1}{2000}\right) = \frac{1}{4} A$$

$t > t_0 = \frac{1}{2000} s$ 时， D_Z 截止：



电感电流

$$i_L \left(\frac{1}{2000} \right) = \frac{1}{4} A$$

时间常数

$$\tau = \frac{1 \times 10^{-2}}{20} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\tau} = 2000$$

则

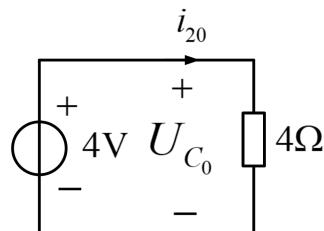
$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-2000(t-\frac{1}{2000})}$$

综上

$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} - 500t, & 0 < t < \frac{1}{2000} s \\ \frac{1}{4} e^{-2000(t-\frac{1}{2000})}, & t \geq \frac{1}{2000} s \end{cases}$$

题 26-解析：

直流作用下：【电气考研课程联系水木珞研电路哥微信 dianluge1，电路哥 QQ: 465256747】



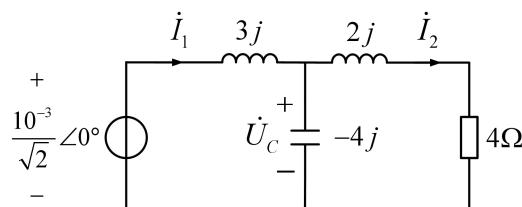
非线性电容

$$U_{C0} = 4V \quad C_d = \frac{dq}{du_C} \Big|_{U_c=U_{C0}} = \frac{1}{4} F$$

非线性电感

$$i_{20} = \frac{4V}{4\Omega} = 1A \quad L_d = \frac{d\varphi_2}{di_2} \Big|_{i_2=i_{20}} = 2H$$

小信号作用下，作出等效电路如下图所示



电流 1

$$I_1 = \frac{\frac{10^{-3}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{3j + -4j // (4 + 2j)} = 0.217 \times 10^{-3} \angle -10.62^\circ A$$

电流 2

$$I_2 = I_1 \cdot \frac{-4j}{(4 + 2j) - 4j} = 0.194 \angle -74^\circ mA$$

电容电压

$$\dot{U}_C = I_2 \cdot (4 + 2j) = 0.869 \angle -47.5^\circ mV$$

故解得

$$u_C(t) = 4 + 1.23 \times 10^{-3} \sin(t - 47.5^\circ) \text{V}, \quad i_2(t) = 1 + 0.274 \times 10^{-3} \sin(t - 74^\circ) \text{A}$$