

## 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  $100\Omega$  线性电阻的电压比较误差为 **0.0001%**

ii)

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

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

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

iii) 由题意

$$u_{12} = f(i_1 + i_2) = 100(i_1 + i_2) + (i_1 + i_2)^3 = u_1 + u_2 + 2i_1i_2(i_1 + i_2)$$

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

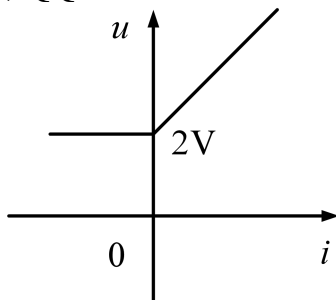
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 0.769V \\ i_1 = 0.846A \end{cases} \text{ 或者 } \begin{cases} u_2 = -20V \\ i_2 = 32A \end{cases}$$

#### 例 3 解析:

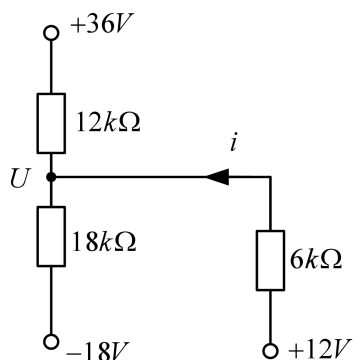
由电路图知

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

$u < 2V$ , 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

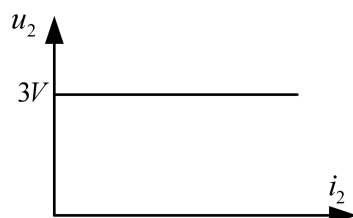
$$\frac{36-U}{12k} + \frac{12-U}{6k} = \frac{U+18}{18k}$$

因为  $U = 13.09V > 12V$ ，故其截止

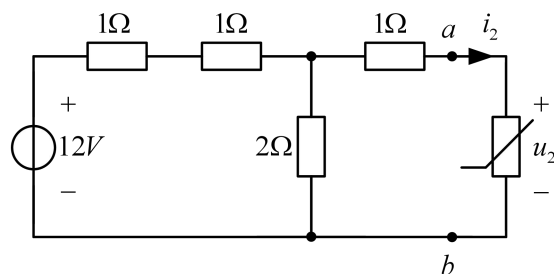
得到

$$i = 0A$$

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

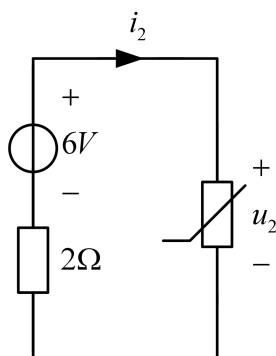
开路电压

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

等效电阻

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

接入非线性电阻



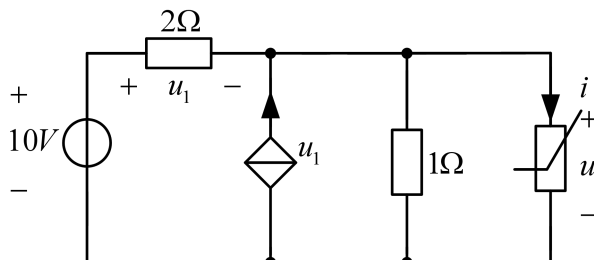
根据 KVL 得

$$6 = u_2 + 2i_2$$

与  $i_2 > 0$  时,  $u_2 = 3$  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

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

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

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

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

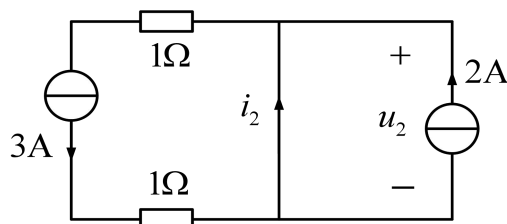
解得

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

## 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:

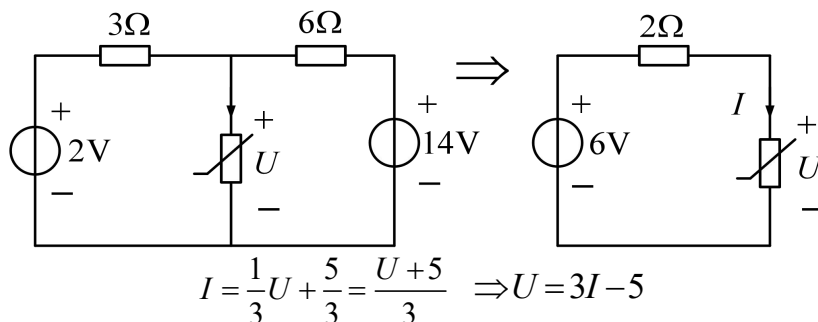
$$I_d = 0$$

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:

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

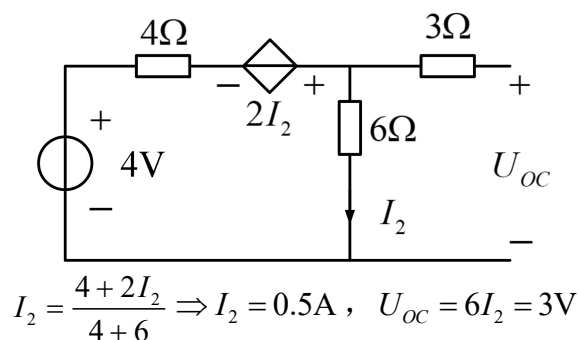
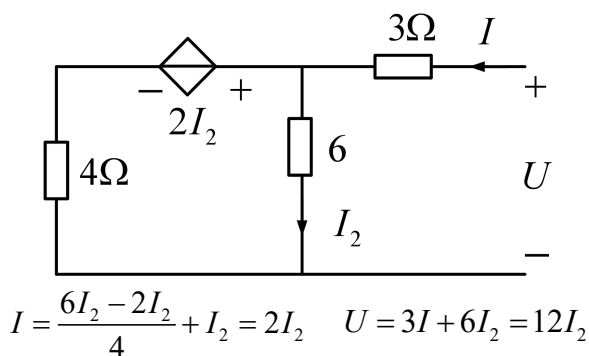
解得

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

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

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

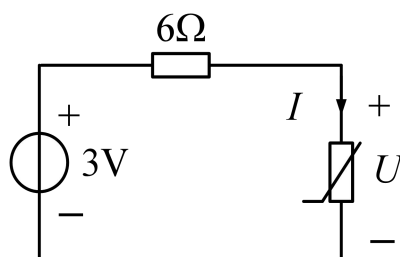
**题 5-解析:**求  $U_{oc}$ :求  $R_{eq}$ :

由电路得

等效电阻

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

等效电路如下:



由电路图

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

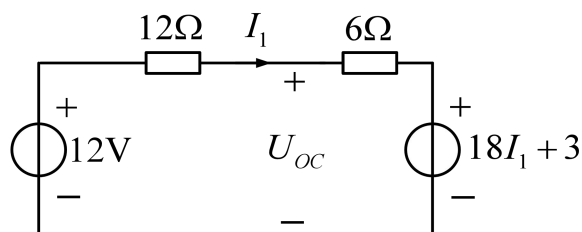
联立得

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

功率

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

**题 6-解析:**(1) 求  $U_{oc}$ :

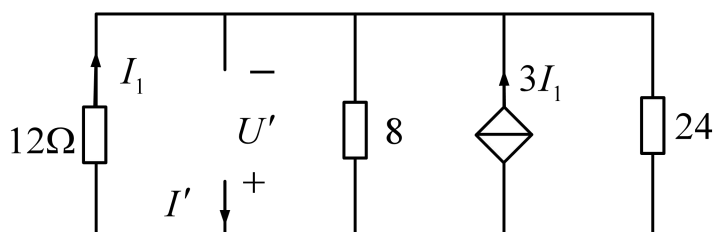


电压

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

开路电压

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

求  $R_{eq}$  :

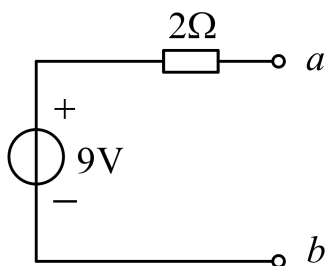
电路图知

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

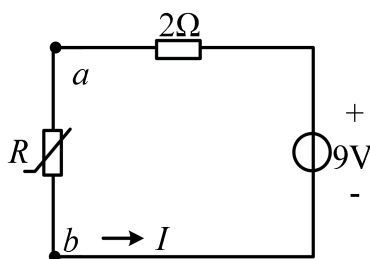
等效电阻

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

戴维南等效电路为:



(2) 接入非线性电阻如下所示



由题

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

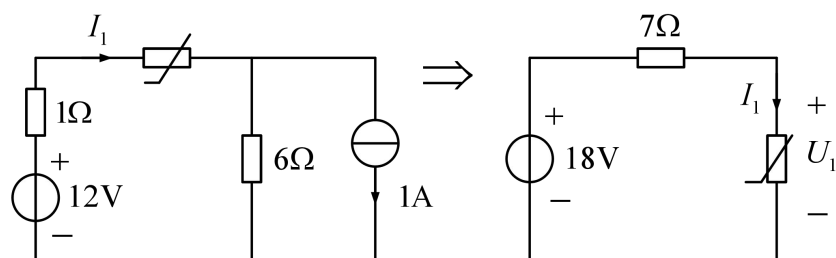
联立得

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

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:



根据电路图有

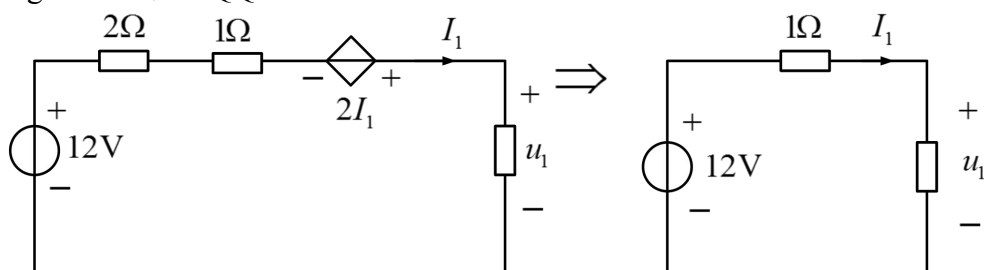
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = I_1^2 \\ U_1 = 18 - 7I_1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I_1 = 2\text{A}, U_1 = I_1^2 = 4\text{V}$$

### 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】



列方程得

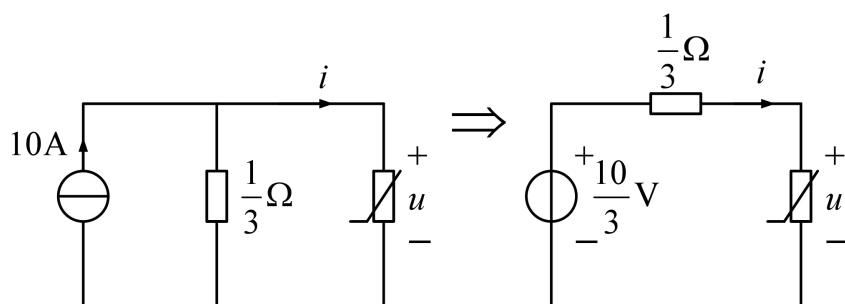
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = u_1 + 2 \\ u_1 = 12 - i_1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$u_1 = 5\text{V}, i_1 = 7\text{A}$$

### 题 9-解析:

直流作用时, 作出等效电路如下图所示



列方程

$$\begin{cases} i = u^2 \\ u = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{1}{3}i \end{cases}$$

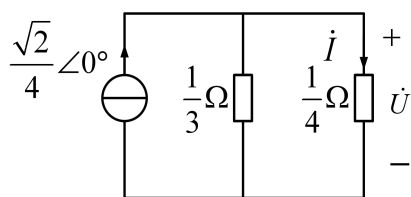
解得静态工作点

$$\begin{cases} u_Q = 2\text{V} \\ i_Q = 4\text{A} \end{cases}$$

动态电阻

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

小信号作用时:



解得

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

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

$u_1(0_+) = 4\text{V} > 2\text{V}$ , 故  $D$  关断, 则:

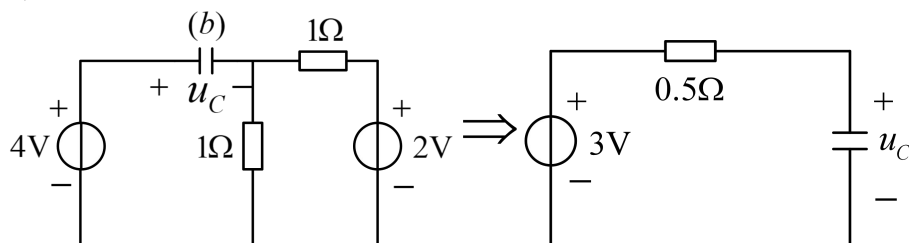
电容电压  $u_C(t) = 4(1 - e^{-t})\text{V} \quad 0 < t < t_1$

电阻电压  $u_{R_1}(t) = u_1(t) - u_C(t) = 4e^{-t}$

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

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

当  $t \geq 1$  时,  $D_1$  导通,  $D_2$  关断

电容电压  $u_{C_1}(t) = u_{C_2}(t) = 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{1}{2}(t-1)}$   
 $u_{C_1}(t_2) = 8.64 \Rightarrow t_2 = 3\text{s}$

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

当  $t \geq 3$  时,  $D_1, D_2$  均导通:

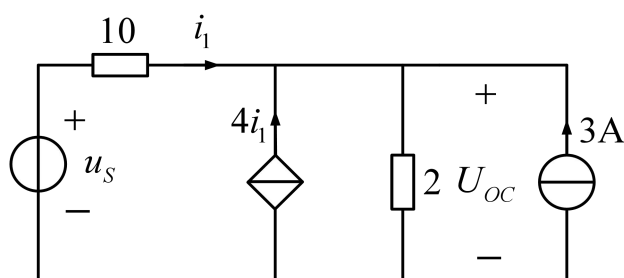
$$u_{C_1}(t) = u_{C_2}(t) = 8.64\text{V}$$

故解得

$$u_{C_1}(t) = \begin{cases} 10(1 - e^{-t})\text{V} & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{t-1}{2}}\text{V} & 1 \leq t < 3 \\ 8.64\text{V} & t \geq 3 \end{cases}, \quad u_{C_2}(t) = \begin{cases} 6.32\text{V} & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 10 - 3.68e^{-\frac{t-1}{2}}\text{V} & 1 \leq t < 3 \\ 8.64\text{V} & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

**题 12-解析:**

求  $U_{OC}$ :



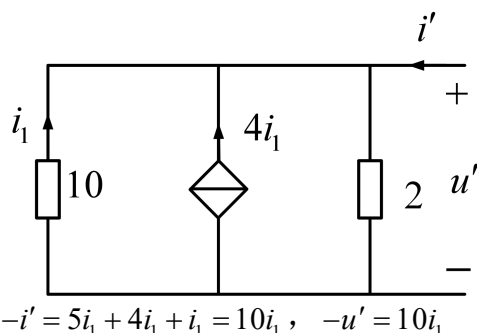
根据电路列

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

开路电压

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

求  $R_{eq}$ , 外加电源法求等效电阻



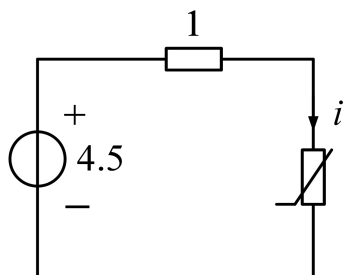
由电路图得

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

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



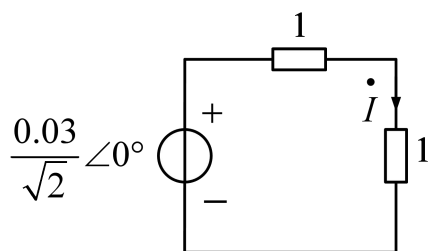
假设工作在第二段

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

假设成立, 则动态电阻

$$R_d = \left. \frac{du}{di} \right|_{i=I_0} = 1\Omega$$

仅小信号作用时:



电流

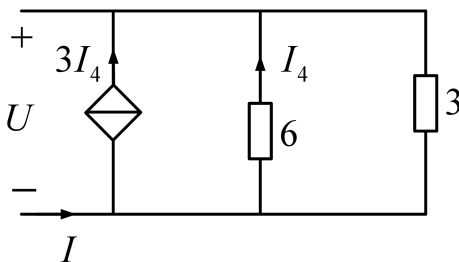
$$i = \frac{\frac{0.03}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{1+1} = \frac{0.015}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

故解得

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

### 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

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

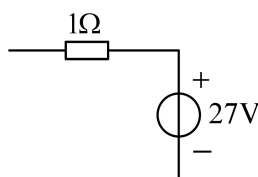
求  $U_{oc}$ :

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

开路电压

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

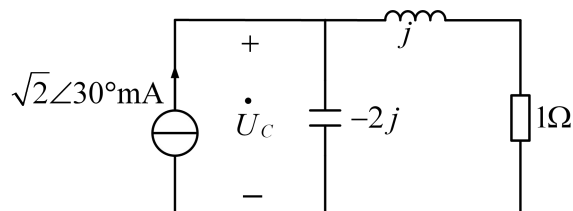
戴维南等效电路为



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:

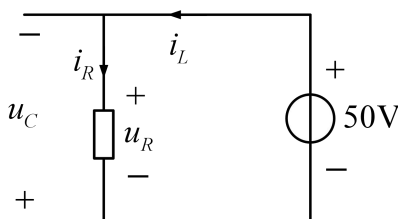


由电路图得  $\dot{U}_C = \frac{\sqrt{2}\angle 30^\circ}{\frac{1}{2j} + \frac{1}{1+j}} = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 30^\circ mV$ ,  $\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{-2j} = \sqrt{2}\angle 120^\circ mA$

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

#### 题 14-解析:

直流作用时



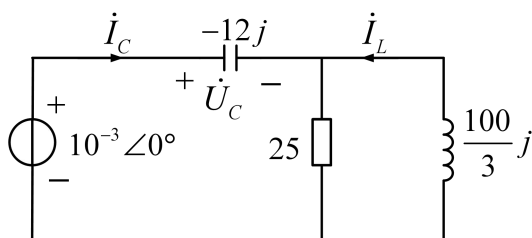
易得

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

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

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

电容电压

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

电感电流

$$\dot{I}_L = -\dot{I}_C \cdot \frac{25}{25 + \frac{100}{3}j} = -3.75 \times 10^{-5} \angle -53.1^\circ A$$

最后

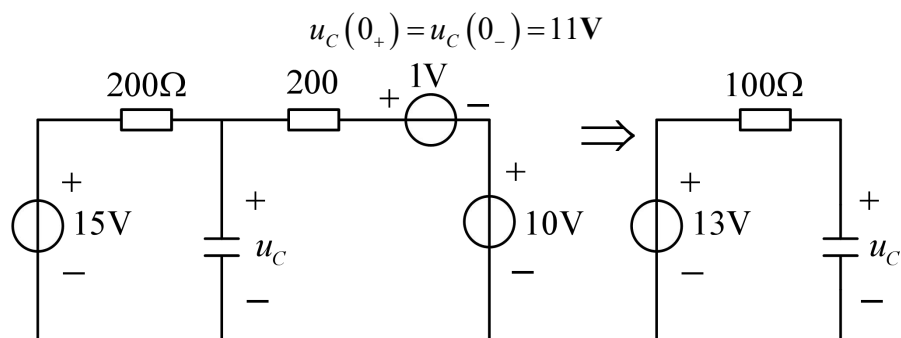
$$\begin{cases} u_C(t) = -50 + 7.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-4} \sin(1000t - 90^\circ) V \\ i_L(t) = 1 - 3.75\sqrt{2} \times 10^{-5} \sin(1000t - 53.13^\circ) A \end{cases}$$

**题 15-解析:**

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

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

$S$  闭合后:



时间常数  $\tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{1}{50} \text{ s}$

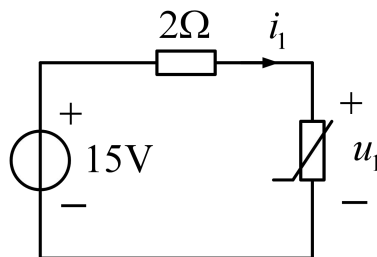
$$u_C(t) = 13 - 2e^{-50t} \text{ V}, \quad u(t) = u_C(t) - 10 = 3 - 2e^{-50t} \text{ V}$$

故非线性电阻在  $t > 0$  时始终工作在  $AB$  段。

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

**题 16-解析:**

直流作用时:



由题意

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

动态电阻

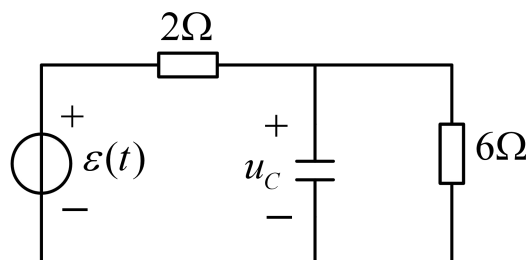
$$R_d = \left. \frac{du_1}{di_1} \right|_{i_1=i_{10}} = 6\Omega$$

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

动态电容

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

小信号作用时:



电压稳态值

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

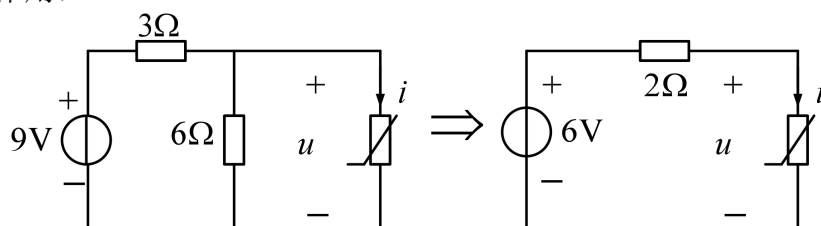
时间常数  $\tau = R_{eq} \cdot C = \frac{3}{200} S$

三要素  $u'_C(t) = \frac{3}{4} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{200}{3}t} \right) \cdot \varepsilon(t) V$

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

### 题 17-解析:

直流单独作用:



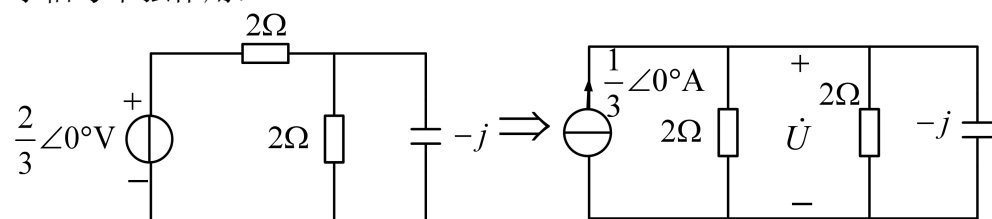
由电路得

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

动态电阻

$$R_d = \left. \frac{du}{di} \right|_{i=i_0} = 2\Omega$$

小信号单独作用:

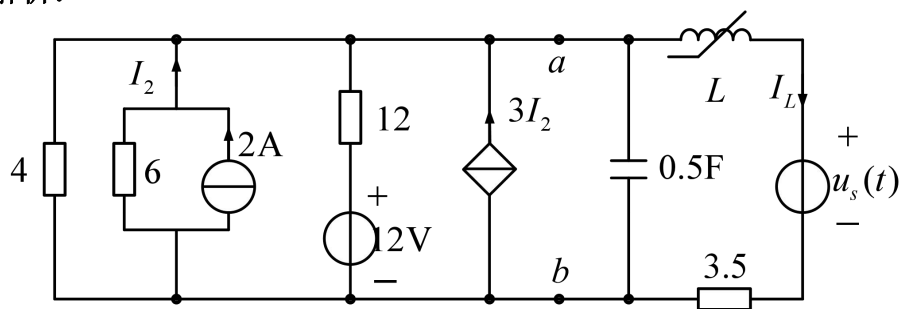


由电路图  $\dot{U} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + j} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \angle 0^\circ}{1 + j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \angle -45^\circ V, \quad \dot{i} = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{12} \angle -45^\circ A$

解得

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

### 题 18-解析:

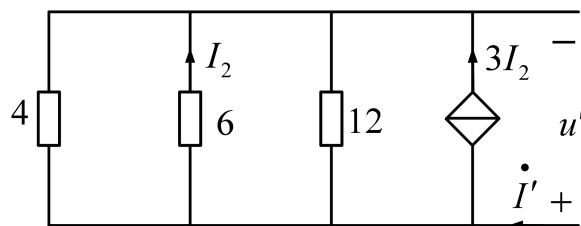


(1) 求  $U_{OC}$ :

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

解得

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

求  $R_{eq}$ , 外加电源法求等效电阻:

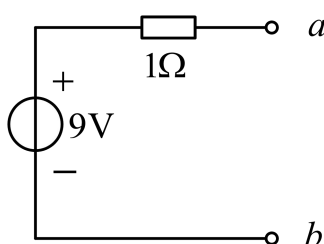
由电路图

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

等效电阻

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

戴维南等效电路为:



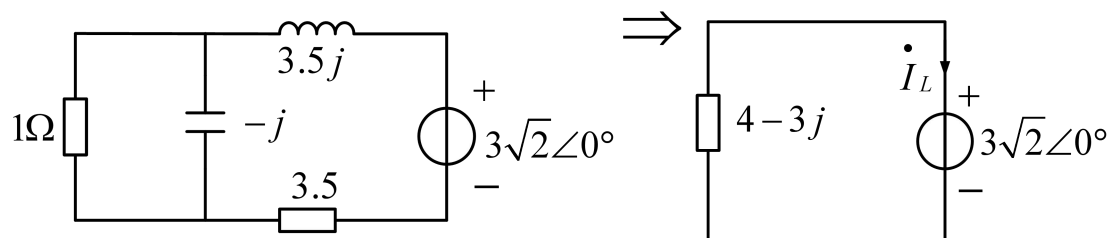
(2) 直流作用时:

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

故动态电感

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

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

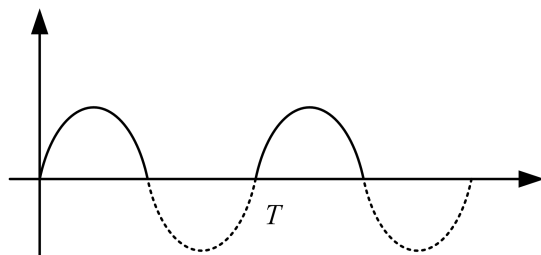
$$I_{A1} = \sqrt{I_{A1(1)}^2 + I_{A1(3)}^2} = 0.729 A$$

$$I_{A2} = 0 \text{ (不通)}$$

因为主线路中是交流,  $A_2$  测不了

推导

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



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

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

三次

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

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

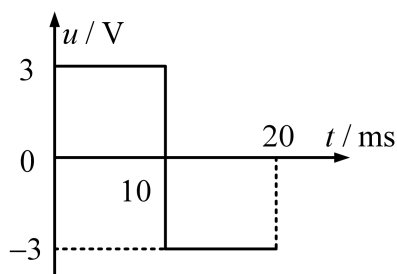
$$U = -R_1 i_s \quad t \in (0, 10)ms$$

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,  $U_{C1}(20) = -0.704V$

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

三要素

$$U_{C1}(t) = -0.704e^{-\frac{500}{3}(t-2 \times 10^{-2})} 1(t-2 \times 10^{-2})$$

此时

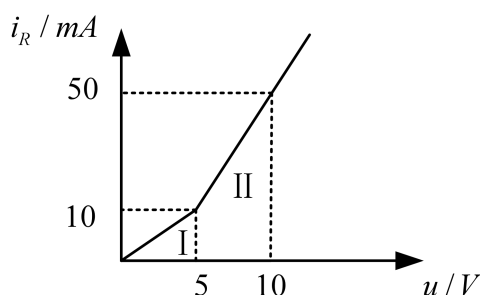
$$u_{C2}(t) = 0.565V$$

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

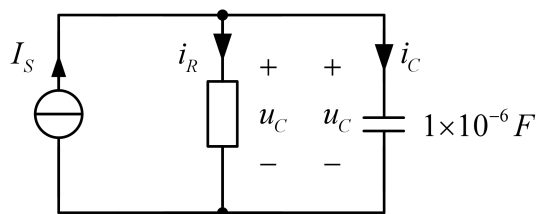
$$t \in (10, 20)ms, \quad u_{C1}(t) = \left( -1 + 1.565e^{-\frac{500}{3}(t-10^{-2})} \right) \varepsilon(t-10^{-2}), \quad u_{C2}(t) = 0.565V$$

### 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:

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

I段的斜率

$$k = \frac{1 \times 10^{-2}}{5}$$

电流

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

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

令

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

$t > t_0$  时

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

$u_C(\infty) = 10V$  (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

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

**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

$$u_C(0_-) = u_C(0_+) = 0 \text{ V}$$

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

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

三要素法

$$u_C(t) = 25 - 25e^{-1000t}$$

其中

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

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

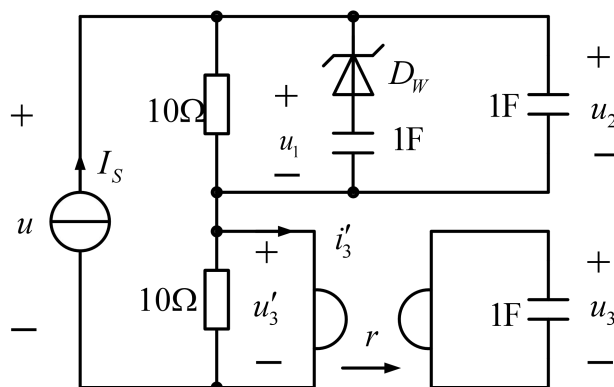
$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + 2000 u_C = 5 \times 10^4$$

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  $10\Omega$  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  $u_2(t) = 10(1 - e^{-0.1t}) \text{ V}$

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

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

此时  $5 \text{ V}$  电压源与  $1F$  电容器的串联, 相当于初态为  $5 \text{ V}$  的  $1F$  电容器,

故这两个非零态电容并联, 可简化为初态为  $5 \text{ V}$  的  $2F$  的电容器, 于是  $t \geq 6.931 \text{ s}$  后

$$u_1(t) = u_2(t) = [10 - 5e^{-0.05t}] \text{ V}, \text{ 即 } u_1(t) = u_2(t) = [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.933)}] \text{ V}$$

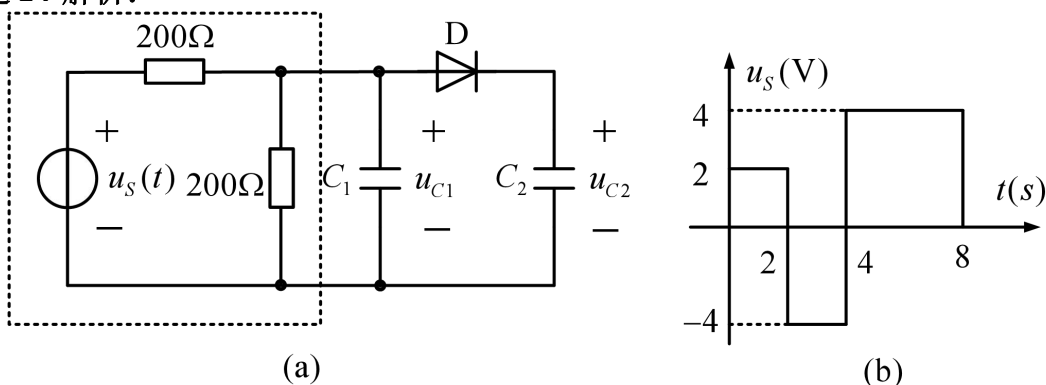
得到 
$$u_2(t) = \begin{cases} 10(1 - e^{-0.1t}) \text{ V} & 0 < t < 6.931 \text{ s} \\ [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.933)}] \text{ V} & t > 6.931 \text{ s} \end{cases}$$

而  $i_3'(t) = (1 - e^{-10t}) \text{ A}$ ,  $u_3'(t) = 10\Omega \times [1 \text{ A} - i_3'(t)] = 10e^{-10t} \text{ V}$

$$u_3(t) = -ri_3' = (e^{-10t} - 1) \text{ V}, \quad i_3(t) = -C \frac{du_3}{dt} = 10e^{-10t} \text{ A}$$

则解得 
$$u(t) = u_2(t) + u_3'(t) = \begin{cases} [10(1 - e^{-0.1t}) + 10e^{-10t}] \text{ V} & 0 < t < 6.931 \text{ s} \\ [10 - 5e^{-0.05(t-6.933)} + 10e^{-10t}] \text{ V} & t > 6.931 \text{ s} \end{cases}$$

题 24-解析:



将网络左边的方框部分等效简化成  $100\Omega$  电阻与  $0.5u_s(t)$  串联的戴维南支路。则

①  $0 < t < 2 \text{ s}$  时, 二极管  $D$  导通, 电容  $C_1$  与  $C_2$  并联

其零状态响应 
$$u_{C1}(t) = u_{C2}(t) = (1 - e^{-0.5t}) \text{ V}$$

②  $2 \text{ s} < t < 4 \text{ s}$  时, 电容  $C_1$  被反向充电, 二极管  $D$  截止, 此时

$u_{C1}(t)|_{t=2^-} = u_{C1}(t)|_{t=2^+} = (1 - e^{-1}) \text{ V} = 0.6321 \text{ V} = u_{C2}(t)|_{t=2^+}$ , 则有

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

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

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

于是  $u_{C1}(t) = [2 - 3.6438e^{-(t-4)}] \text{ V}$ , 之后电容  $C_1$  的电压逐步上升, 当它上升到

$0.6321 \text{ V}$  时, 二极管  $D$  再次导通, 由  $u_{C1}(t) = [2 - 3.6438e^{-(t-4)}] \text{ V} = 0.6321 \text{ V}$ , 可求得  $t = 4.980 \text{ s}$ 。即  $t = 4.980 \text{ s}$  时, 电容  $C_1$  的电压被正向充电到  $0.6321 \text{ V}$

④  $4.980 \text{ s} < t < 8 \text{ s}$  时, 二极管  $D$  再次导通, 这两个电容器相当于初始状态同为  $0.6321 \text{ V}$  的非零态电容器的并联, 故有

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

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

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

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

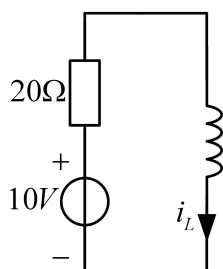
综合上述结果, 其解答为

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

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

**题 25-解析:**

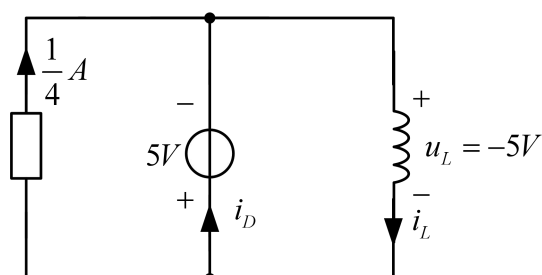
$t < 0$ , 作出等效电路如下图所示



电感电流初值

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

$0 < t < t_0$



电感电流

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

其中

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

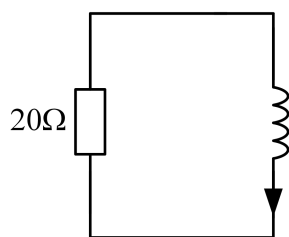
令

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

其中

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

$t > t_0 = \frac{1}{2000} \text{s}$  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

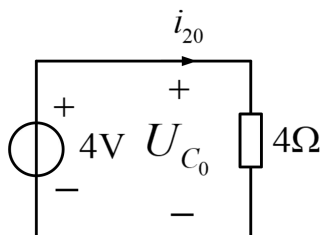
$$i_L(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-2000 \left( t - \frac{1}{2000} \right)}$$

综上

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

**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】



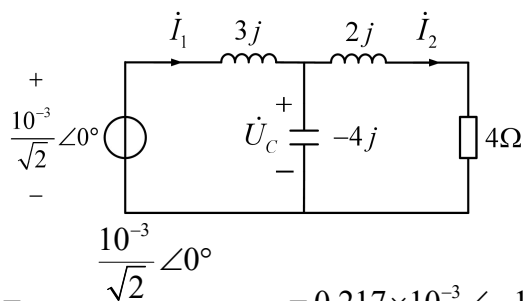
非线性电容

$$U_{C0} = 4V \quad C_d = \left. \frac{dq}{du_C} \right|_{U_C=U_{C0}} = \frac{1}{4} F$$

非线性电感

$$i_{20} = \frac{4V}{4\Omega} = 1A \quad L_d = \left. \frac{d\phi_2}{di_2} \right|_{i_2=i_{20}} = 2H$$

小信号作用下, 作出等效电路如下图所示



电流 1

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\frac{10^{-3}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{3j + -4j // (4 + 2j)} = 0.217 \times 10^{-3} \angle -10.62^\circ A$$

电流 2

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 \cdot \frac{-4j}{(4 + 2j) - 4j} = 0.194 \angle -74^\circ mA$$

电容电压

$$\dot{U}_C = \dot{I}_2 \cdot (4 + 2j) = 0.869 \angle -47.5^\circ mV$$

故解得

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