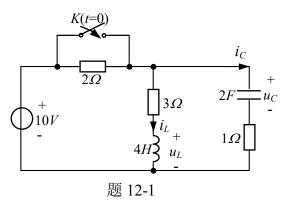
12-1 题 12-1 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,

求
$$u_C(0_+)$$
、 $\frac{du_C}{dt}|_{0_+}$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{di_L}{dt}|_{0_+}$ 。



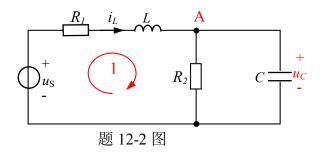
解:
$$t < 0$$
 时 $i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{2+3} = 2A$ $u_C(0_-) = 3i_L(0_-) = 6V$ 由换路定则有:

$$i_{L}(0_{+}) = i_{L}(0_{-}) = 2A, u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = 6V$$

$$\frac{di_{L}}{dt}|_{0+} = \frac{u_{L}(0_{+})}{L} = \frac{-3i_{L}(0_{+}) + 10}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1A/s$$

$$\frac{du_{C}}{dt}|_{0+} = \frac{i_{C}(0_{+})}{C} = \frac{(0 - u_{C}(0_{+}))}{2} = 2V/s$$

12-2 电路如题 12-2 图所示,建立关于电感电流 i_L的微分方程。



解: 回路 1:
$$R_1 i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C = u_S \cdots (1)$$

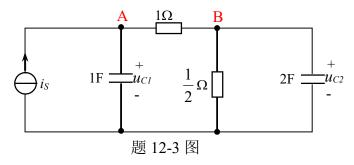
对 A 点:
$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{R_2} = i_L \cdots (2)$$

由(1)式得:
$$u_C = u_L - R_1 i_L - L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

代入(2)整理得:

$$LC\frac{d^{2}i_{L}}{dt^{2}} + (R_{1}C + \frac{L}{R_{2}})\frac{di_{L}}{dt} + (1 + \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}})i_{L} = C\frac{du_{S}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}u_{S}$$

12-3 电路如题 12-3 图所示,建立关于 u_{C2} 的微分方程。



解: 列A点KCL的方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C1}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C1} - u_{C2} = i_S \dots (1)$$

列 B 点 KCL 的方程

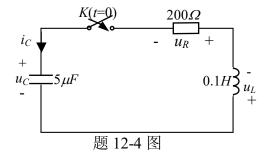
$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C2}}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2u_{C2} + u_{C2} - u_{C1} = 0.....(2)$$

曲(2)得:
$$u_{C1} = 2 \frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2}$$

代入(1)得:
$$2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 3\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2} - u_{C2} = i_S$$

整理得:
$$2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 5\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2u_{C2} = i_S$$

12-4 题 12-4 图示电路中,已知 $u_C(0)=200V$,t=0 时开关闭合,求 $t \ge 0$ 时的 u_C 。



解: 1、列写以 u_C 为变量的二阶微分方程

电容的电流
$$i_C = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (1)

电阻的电压
$$u_R = 200i_C = 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

电感的电压
$$u_L = 0.1 \frac{di_C}{dt} = 0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2}$$

因为
$$u_L + u_R + u_C = 0$$

所以
$$0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 2000 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 2 \times 10^6 u_C = 0$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2000p + 2 \times 10^6 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2000 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 10^6 - 8 \times 10^6}}{2} = \frac{-2000 \pm j2 \times 10^3}{2} = -10^3 \pm j10^3$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$\therefore u_C(t) = Ke^{-10^3 t} \sin(10^3 t + \varphi)$$
 (2)

4、求初值 u_C(0+)和 u'_C(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=200V$$
 $i_C(0+)=i_C(0-)=0$ A ($i_C(t)$ 为电感的电流)

由(1)式有:
$$i_C(0+) = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$0 = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} (0+) \qquad \frac{du_C}{dt} (0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=200V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 K、 φ

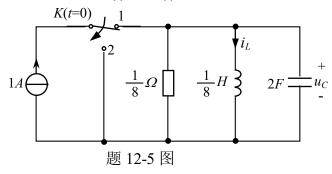
将初值代入(2)式,有:
$$\begin{cases} 200 = K \sin \varphi \\ 0 = -10^3 K \sin \varphi + 10^3 K \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

解得
$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = 1, \varphi = 45^{\circ}, K = 200\sqrt{2}$$

6、结果

$$u_C(t) = 200\sqrt{2}e^{-3t}\sin(10^3 t + 45^\circ)V, t \ge 0$$

12-5 题 12-5 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关由位置 1 换到位置 2, 求换位后的 $i_L(t)$ 和 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时 $i_L(0-)=1$ A $u_C(0-)=0$

1、列写以 i_L 为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0.$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 4p + 4 = 0.$$
$$p_{1,2} = -2$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

4、求初值 *i*_L(0+)和 *i* '_L(0+)

$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=1$$
A $u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \frac{1}{8} \frac{di_L}{dt} \qquad \therefore \frac{di_L}{dt} (0+) = 8u_C(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $i_L(0+)=1$ A 和 $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 K_1 、 K_2

$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

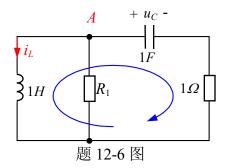
$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = K_2 e^{-2t} - 2(K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$
 代入初值得:
$$\begin{cases} 1 = K_1 \\ 0 = K_2 - 2K_1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} K_1 = 1 \\ K_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

6、结果

$$i_L(t) = (1+2t)e^{-2t}A, t \ge 0.$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{8} [2e^{-2t} - 2(1+2t)e^{-2t}] = -0.5te^{-2t}V, t \ge 0$$

12-6 题 12-6 图示电路为换路后的电路,电感和电容均有初始储能。 问电阻 *R*₁取何值使电路工作在临界阻尼状态?



解:列A点的KCL方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0 \tag{1}$$

列回路方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \frac{di_L}{dt}$$
 (2)

(2) 式代入(1)式:
$$\frac{du_{C}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} u_{C} + i_{L} = 0$$

$$i_{L} = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_{1}}) \frac{du_{C}}{dt} - \frac{1}{R_{1}} u_{C}$$
(3)

(3)式代入(2)式得:
$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_1})\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{R_1}\frac{du_C}{dt}$$

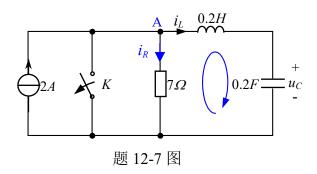
$$\mathbb{E}[1: (1+\frac{1}{R_1})\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + (1+\frac{1}{R_1})\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0]$$

当
$$(1+\frac{1}{R_1})^2-4(1+\frac{1}{R_1})=0$$
时为临界阻尼状态

$$(1+\frac{1}{R_1})(1+\frac{1}{R_1}-4)=0$$

故
$$R_1 = \frac{1}{3}\Omega$$
.

12-7 题 12-7 图示电路。T<0 时电路为稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,求当开关打开后的 $u_C(t)$ 和 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: t < 0 时 $i_L(0-)=1$ A $u_C(0-)=0$

1、列写以 u_C 为变量的二阶微分方程

A 结点:
$$2 = i_R + i_L$$
 (1)

回路:
$$0.2\frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7i_R = 0$$
 (2)

对电容元件:
$$i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (3)

由(1)式得:
$$i_R = 2 - i_L$$
 (4)

将(4)式代入(2)式,有:
$$0.2\frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7(2 - i_L) = 0$$
 (5)

将(3)式代入(5)式,有:

$$0.2 \times 0.2 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C - 7(2 - 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} i_L) = 0$$

$$0.04 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 1.4 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 14$$

$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 35\frac{du_C}{dt} + 25u_C = 350$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 35p + 25 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{35^2 - 100}}{2} = \frac{-35 \pm 33.54}{2}$$

$$p_1 = -0.73$$

$$p_2$$
=-34.27

3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:
$$u_{Cp} = 14$$
(稳态解)

齐次方程的解:
$$u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t}$$

所以
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

4、求初值 uc(0+)和 u'c(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
 $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$ A

由(3)式得:
$$i_L(0+) = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 5i_L(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 K_1 、 K_2

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = -0.73K_1e^{-0.73t} - 34.27K_2e^{-34.27t}$$

代入初值得:
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 14 \\ -0.73K_1 - 34.27K_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 解得: $K_1 = -14.1$ $K_2 = 0.3$

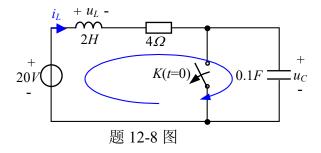
6、结果

$$u_C = -14.1e^{-0.73t} + 0.3e^{-34.27t} + 14V, t \ge 0$$

$$i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0.2 \times 14.1 \times 0.73 e^{-0.73t} - 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 34.27 e^{-34.27t}$$

$$=2.1e^{-0.73t}-2.06e^{-34.27t}A, t \ge 0$$

12-8 题 12-8 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $u_L(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时 $i_L(0-)=5$ A $u_C(0-)=0$

1、列写以 uc 为变量的二阶微分方程

对电容元件:
$$i_L = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (1)

回路:
$$2\frac{di_L}{dt} + 4i_L + u_C = 20$$
 (2)

将(1)式代入(2)式,有:
$$0.2\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 0.4\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 20$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 2\frac{du_C}{dt} + 5u_C = 100$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2p + 5 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = -1 \pm j2$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:
$$u_{Cp} = 100$$
(稳态解)

齐次方程的解:
$$u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

所以
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$$

4、求初值 *u_C*(0+)和 *u'_C*(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
 $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=5A$

由(1)式得:
$$i_L(0+) = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10i_L(0+) = 50$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=50$ 确定待定系数 K、 φ

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = K_1(-e^{-t}\cos 2t - 2e^{-t}\sin 2t) + K_2(-e^{-t}\sin 2t + 2e^{-t}\cos 2t)$$

代入初值得:
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + 20 \\ 50 = -K_1 + 2K_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得: $K_1 = -20$ $K_2 = 15$

6、结果

$$u_C(t) = -20e^{-t}\cos 2t + 15e^{-t}\sin 2t + 20V, t \ge 0$$

$$\begin{split} u_L(t) &= 20 - u_C - 0.4 \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ &= 20 + 20e^{-t}\cos 2t - 15e^{-t}\sin 2t - 20 \\ &- 0.4[20e^{-t}\cos 2t + 40e^{-t}\sin 2t - 15e^{-t}\sin 2t + 30e^{-t}\cos 2t] \\ &= 25e^{-t}\sin 2tV, t \ge 0 \end{split}$$

另一方法求:

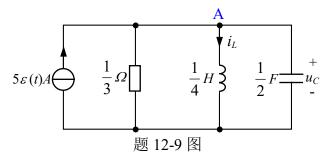
$$i_{L} = 0.1 \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 0.1[20e^{-t}\cos 2t + 40e^{-t}\sin 2t - 15e^{-t}\sin 2t + 30e^{-t}\cos 2t]$$

$$= 5e^{-t}\cos 2t + 2.5e^{-t}\sin 2tA, t \ge 0$$

$$u_{L} = 2\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = 2[-5e^{-t}\cos 2t - 10e^{-t}\sin 2t - 2.5e^{-t}\sin 2t + 5e^{-t}\cos 2t]$$

$$=-25e^{-t}\cos 2tV, t\geq 0$$

12-9 题 12-9 图示电路为零状态电路,求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: t < 0 时 $i_L(0-)=0$ A $u_C(0-)=0$

1、列写以 i_L 为变量的二阶微分方程

A
$$\stackrel{L}{\bowtie}$$
: $5\varepsilon(t) = 3u_C(t) + i_L + \frac{1}{2}\frac{du_C}{dt}$ (1)

对电感元件
$$: u_C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt}$$
 (2)

将(2)式代入(1)式,有:
$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 5\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2i_L}{dt^2} + 6\frac{di_L}{dt} + 8i_L = 40\varepsilon(t)$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 6p + 8 = 0$$

$$p_1 = -2$$
 $p_2 = -4$

3、微分方程的解的形式

特解: $i_{LP} = 5A$. (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:
$$i_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t}$$

所以
$$i_L = i_{Ch} + i_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$$

4、求初值 i_L(0+)和 i'_L(0+)

$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$$
A $u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$ V

由(2)式有:
$$u_C(0+) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt} (0+)$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 4u_C(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值
$$i_L(0+)=0$$
A 和 $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 K_1 、 K_2

$$i_L(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$$

$$\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = -2K_1e^{-2t} - 4K_2e^{-4t}$$

代入初值得:
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 5 \\ 0 = -2K_1 - 4K_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得: $K_1 = -10$ $K_2 = 5$

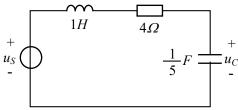
6、结果

$$i_L = -10e^{-2t} + 5e^{-4t} + 5A, t \ge 0$$

$$u_C = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} [20e^{-2t} - 20e^{-4t}] = 5e^{-2t} - 5e^{-4t}V, t \ge 0.$$

12-10 求题 12-9 图示电路的零状态响应 $u_C(t)$ 。已知电源 $u_S(t)$ 的取值分别为:

(1)
$$u_S = \varepsilon(t)V$$
; (2) $u_S = \delta(t)V_{\circ}$



题 12-10 图

解: (1) 列写以 u_C 为变量的二阶微分方程(方程的列写参考 12-4 题)

$$u_C + 4 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{du_C}{dt} + 1 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} = \varepsilon(t)$$

特征方程及特征根

$$\frac{1}{5}p^2 + \frac{4}{5}p + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = -2 \pm j1$$

微分方程的解的形式

特解: $u_{cp} = 1$ (稳态解)

齐次方程的解: $u_{Ch} = Ke^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi)$

所以
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = Ke^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi) + 1$$

求初值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
A $u'_C(0+)=0$ (参考题 12-4 的答案)

利用初值
$$u_C(0+)=0V$$
 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 K 、 φ

$$u_C = Ke^{-2t}\sin(t+\varphi) + 1$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = K[-2e^{-2t}\sin(t+\varphi) + e^{-2t}\cos(t+\varphi)]$$

将代入初值有:
$$\begin{cases} K\sin\varphi + 1 = 0 \\ -2K\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得:
$$\begin{cases} K = -\sqrt{5} \\ \varphi = 26^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

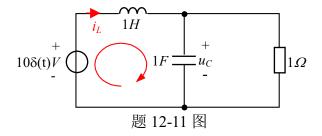
结果

$$u_C(t) = [-\sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\sin(t+26^\circ)+1]\varepsilon(t)$$

(2)当激励为单位冲激函数时,此时的零状态响应是(1)中的响应的导数单位冲激响应是:

$$h(t) = \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = \left[2\sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\sin(t + 26^\circ) - \sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\cos(t + 26^\circ)\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

12-11 求题 12-9 图示电路的冲击响应 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时 $i_L(0-)=0$ A $u_C(0-)=0$

1、列写以uc为变量的二阶微分方程

回路方程:
$$10\delta(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C$$
 (1)

对电阻元件: $u_C = 1 \times (i_L - \frac{du_C}{dt})$

$$i_L = \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C \tag{2}$$

将(2)式代入(1)式,有:
$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^{2} + p + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2} = -0.5 \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

4、求初值 *u_C*(0+)和 *u'_C*(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0V$$
 $i_L(0-)=0A$

曲(2)式得:
$$i_L(0-) = \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0-)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0-)=0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

方程两边取(0-,0+)积分,有:

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{du_C}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} u_C dt = 10 \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) - \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0+) - u_C(0-) = 10$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和 $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=10$ 确定待定系数 K_1 、 K_2

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

$$\frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = -(0.5K_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_2)e^{-0.5t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_1 - 0.5K_2)e^{-0.5t}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t$$

代入初值得:
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_2 \\ 10 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} K_1 - 0.5 K_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得: $K_1 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$ $K_2 = 0$

6、结果

$$u_C(t) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-0.5t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$$