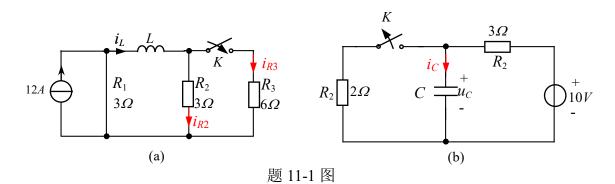
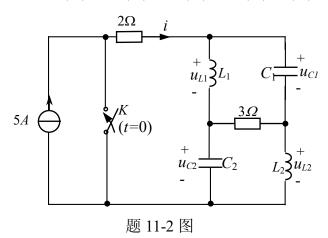
11-1 题 11-1 图示电路原已达到稳态,当 t=0 时开关 K 动作,求 t=0+时各元件的电流和电压。



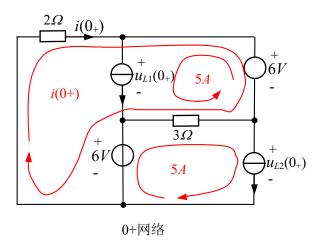
解: (a)
$$i_L(0_-) = 6A$$
, $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 6A$
 $i_{R2}(0_+) = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 6 = \frac{6}{9} \times 6 = 4A$, $i_{R3}(0_+) = 2A$
 $i_{R1}(0_+) = 12$ $i_L(0_+) = 6A$
(b) $u_C(0_-) = \frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4V$, $u_C(0_+) = 4V$

(b)
$$u_C(0-) = \frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4V$$
, $u_C(0+) = 4V$
 $i_C(0+) = \frac{10-4}{3} = 2A$ $(R_2 - 10) = 4V$

11-2 题 11-2 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,求 $u_{C1}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{C2}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{L1}(0_+)$ 、 $u_{L2}(0_+)$ 、 $i(0_+)$ 。



解:
$$u_{C1}(0.) = u_{C2}(0.) = 2 \times 3 = 6V$$
, $i_{L1}(0.) = i_{L2}(0.) = 5A$ 由换路定则,有 $u_{C1}(0.) = u_{C1}(0.) = 6V$, $u_{C2}(0.) = 6V$



列网孔电流 i(0+)方程:

$$2 i (0_{+}) + 6 + 3 (-5-5 + i (0_{+})) + 6 = 0$$

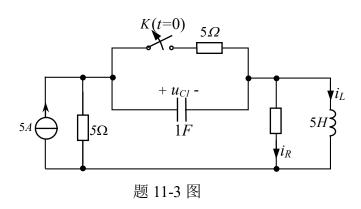
$$5 i (0_{+}) = 30 - 12 = 18$$

$$i (0_{+}) = \frac{18}{5} = 3.6A$$

$$u_{L_1}(0_+) = -2i(0_+) - 6 = -7.2 - 6 = -13.2V$$

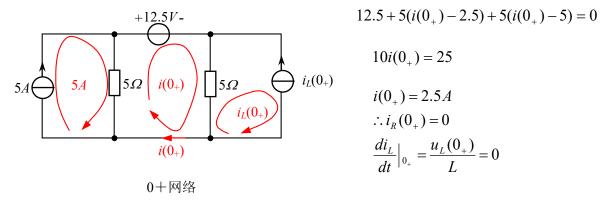
$$u_{L2}(0_+) = -2i(0_+) - 6 = -13.2V$$

11-3 求题 11-3 图示电路的初始值 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $i_R(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{di_L}{dt}\Big|_{0_+}$ 。开关 K 打开 前电路处于稳态。

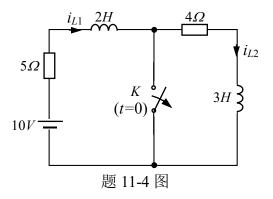


解: $i_L(0_-) = 2.5A$, $u_C(0_-) = 5 \times 2.5 = 12.5V$

由换路定则,有 $i_L(0_+) = 2.5A$, $u_C(0_+) = 12.5V$



11-4 题 11-4 图示电路原处于稳态,求开关开打开后瞬间的 $i_{L1}(0_+)$ 、 $i_{L2}(0_+)$ 。



解:
$$i_{L1}(0_{-}) = 2A$$
, $i_{L2}(0_{-}) = 0$

换路时满足磁链守恒

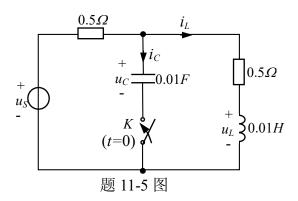
$$\begin{cases} 2i_{L1}(0-) + 3i_{L2}(0-) = 2i_{L1}(0+) + 3i_{L2}(0+) \\ i_{L1}(0_+) = i_{L2}(0_+) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{E} 2i_{L1}(0_+) + 3i_{L1}(0_+) = 4$$

$$i_{L1}(0_+) = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8A$$

$$i_{L2}(0_+) = 0.8A$$

11-5 题 11-5 图示电路原处于稳态且 $u_C(0_-)=5V$ 、 $u_S=10sin(100t+30^\circ)V$, t=0 时 开关 K 闭合,求开关 K 闭合后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$ 和 $i_C(0_+)$ 。



解: K 闭合前, 电路处于正弦稳态, 用相量法求电感电流

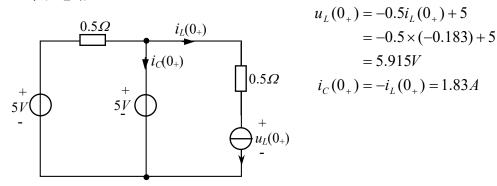
$$\dot{I}_{LM} = \frac{10\angle 30^{\circ}}{0.5 + 0.5 + j} = \frac{10\angle 30^{\circ}}{1 + j} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -15^{\circ} = 2.5\sqrt{2}\angle -15^{\circ}$$

t<0 时,
$$i_L(t) = 2.5\sqrt{2}\sin(100t - 15^\circ)$$

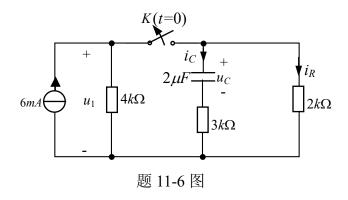
$$i_L(0_-) = 2.5\sqrt{2}\sin(-15^\circ) = -1.83A$$

由换路定则,有 i_L(0+)= i_L(0-)=-1.83A

0+等效电路:



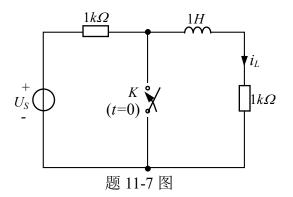
11-6 题 11-6 图示电路,开关 K 在 t=0 时打开,开关打开前电路为稳态。 求 $t\geq 0$ 时的 u_C 、 i_C 、 i_R 和 u_1 。



解: 属于零输入响应

$$\begin{split} u_C(0_+) &= u_C(0_-) = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} \times 6 = 4V \\ \tau &= RC = 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} \, s \\ u_C(t) &= u_C(0+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 4e^{-100t}V \quad t \ge 0 \, . \\ i_R(t) &= \frac{1}{5 \times 10^3} 4e^{-100t} = 0.8 \times 10^{-3} \, e^{-100t} \, A = 0.8 e^{-100t} \, mA \qquad t \ge 0 \, . \\ i_C(t) &= -i_R(t) = -0.8 e^{-100t} \, mA \qquad t \ge 0 \, . \\ u_1(t) &= 6mA \times 4K\Omega = 24V \qquad t \ge 0 \, . \end{split}$$

11-7 题 11-7 图示电路。t<0 时电路已处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合。 求使 $i_L(0.003)=0.001A$ 的电源电压 U_S 的值。



解:属于零输入响应

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_S}{2 \times 10^3}$$

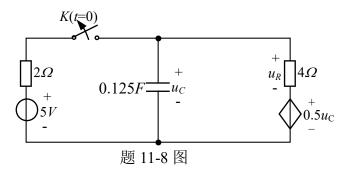
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_S$$
 $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 10^{-3} s$

$$i_L(t) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_S e^{-10^3 t}$$

$$0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_S e^{-10^3 \times 0.003} = 0.001$$

解得:
$$U_S = 40.17V$$
.

11-8 题 11-8 图示电路,开关 K 闭合已很久,t=0 时开关 K 打开,求 $t\geq 0$ 时的 $u_C(t)$ 和 $U_R(t)$ 。



解: 求 uc(0-)

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i_{R}(0.) & \begin{cases}
6i_{R}(0_{-}) + 0.5u_{C}(0_{-}) = 5 \\
u_{C}(0_{-}) = 4i_{R}(0_{-}) + 0.5u_{C}(0_{-})
\end{cases}$$

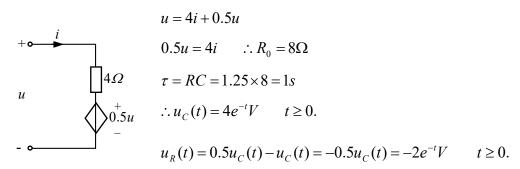
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i_{R}(0_{-}) = 4i_{R}(0_{-}) + 0.5u_{C}(0_{-})
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i_{R}(0_{-}) = \frac{0.5u_{C}(0_{-})}{4} = \frac{1}{8}u_{C}(0_{-})
\end{cases}$$

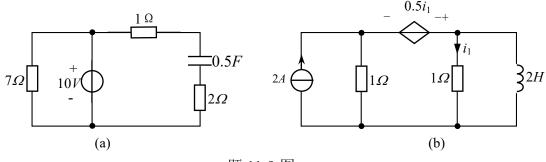
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\frac{6}{8}u_{C}(0_{-}) + 0.5u_{C}(0_{-}) = 5
\end{cases}$$

$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{5}{0.75 + 0.5} = \frac{5}{1.25} = 4V$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4V$$



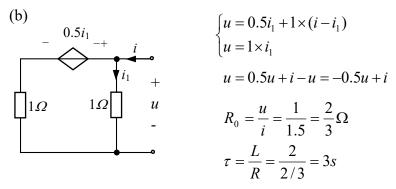
11-9 求题 11-9 图示电路的时间常数τ。



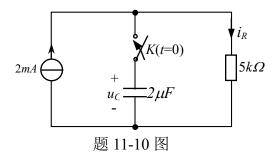
题 11-9 图

解: (a)
$$R = 1 + 2 = 3(\Omega), C = 0.5(F)$$

$$\therefore \tau = RC = 3 \times 0.5 = 1.5s.$$



11-10 题 11-10 图示电路。t<0时电容上无电荷,求开关闭合后的 u_C 、 i_R 。



解:属于零状态响应

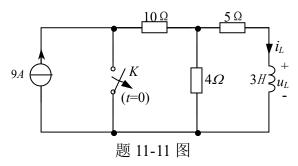
$$u_C(\infty) = 5 \times 2 = 10V$$

$$\tau = RC == 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} s$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 10(1 - e^{-100t})V, t \ge 0.$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_C(t)}{5K} = 2(1 - e^{-100t})mA, t \ge 0.$$

11-11 题 11-11 图示电路原处于稳态,求 $t \ge 0$ 时的 i_C 和 u_L 。



解:属于零状态响应

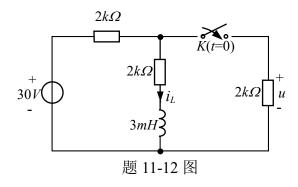
$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{4}{4+5} \times 9 = 4A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}s$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 4(1 - e^{-3t})A, t \ge 0.$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 36e^{-3t}V, t \ge 0.$$

11-12 题 11-12 图示电路原为稳态,t=0 时 K 闭合,求 t≥0 时的 $i_L(t)$ 和 u(t)。



解: t<0-时
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{30}{4} = 7.5 mA$$

求初值
$$i_I(0_+) = i_I(0_-) = 7.5 mA$$

求稳态值

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{30}{3 \times 10^3} = 5 \times 10^{-3} A = 5mA$$

求时间常数

$$R_0 = 2k\Omega + 2k\Omega / / 2k\Omega = 3k\Omega$$
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10^3} = 10^{-6} s$$

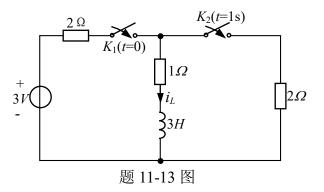
结果
$$i_L(t) = 5 + (7.5 - 5)e^{-10^{-6}t} = 5 + 2.5e^{-10^{-6}t} mA, t \ge 0.$$

$$u(t) = 2 \times 10^{3} i_{L} + 3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{di_{L}}{dt}$$

$$= 10 + 5 \times 10^{3} e^{-10^{-6} t} + 3 \times 10^{-3} [2.5 \times (-10^{6}) e^{-10^{-6} t} \times 10^{-3}]$$

$$u(t) = 10 - 2.5 e^{-10^{-6} t} V, t \ge 0$$

11-13 题 11-13 图示电路,t=0 时开关 K_1 闭合,t=1s 时开关 K_2 闭合,求 $t\geq 0$ 时的电感电流 i_L ,并给出 i_L 的曲线。



解: 1、t < 0 时 $i_L(0-)=0$

2、0≤t<1s 时

初值
$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$$

稳态值 $i_L(\infty)=1$ A
时间常数 $\tau_1=\frac{L}{R_1}=\frac{3}{3}=1s$

结果
$$i_{L}(t) = 1 - e^{-t}A$$

3、*t*>1s 时

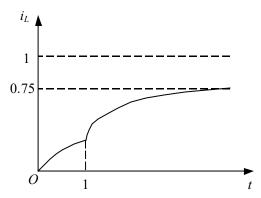
初值
$$i_L(1_+) = i_L(1_-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632A$$
 稳态值 $i_L(\infty) = \frac{3}{2 + 2/3} \times \frac{2}{1 + 2} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75A$ 时间常数 $\tau_2 = \frac{L}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2}s$

结果
$$i_L(t) = 0.75 + [0.632 - 0.75]e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)} = 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)}$$

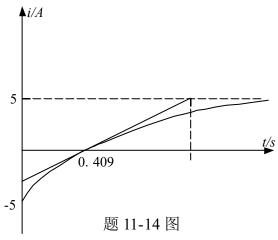
4、结果

$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-t}A & 0 \le t < 1s \\ 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)}A & t \ge 1s \end{cases}$$

i_L的波形如下:



11-14 某一阶电路的电流响应 i(t)题 11-14 图所示,写出它的数学表达式。



解:由i(t)的波形可知,i(t)的初值i(0+)=-5A,稳态值 $i(\infty)=5A$

由三要素公式可知,i(t)的表达式是 $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0_+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

代入初始值和稳态值有 $i(t) = 5 + [-5 - 5]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ (1) 点(0.409, 0)在 i(t)的曲线上,代入(1)式得:

$$0 = 5 - 10e^{\frac{-0.409}{\tau}}$$

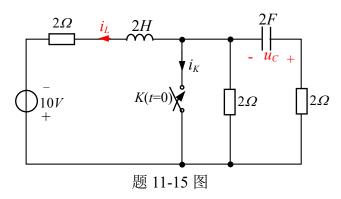
$$e^{\frac{-0.409}{\tau}} = 0.5$$

$$-\frac{0.409}{\tau} = \ln 0.5 = -0.69$$

$$\tau = -\frac{0.409}{\ln 0.5} = 0.59$$

所以 i(t)的表达式为: $i(t) = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{0.59}}A$ t > 0

11-15 题 11-15 图示电路。t<0 时电路已处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,求 $t\geq0$ 时的 i_K 。

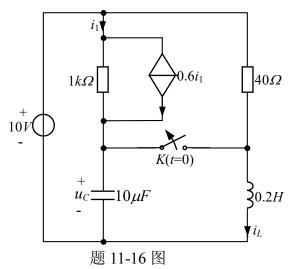


解: t<0-时
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5A$$
 $u_C(0_-) = 2i_L(0_-) = 5V$ 求初值 $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2.5A$ $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 5V$ 求稳态值 $i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{2} = 5A$ $u_C(\infty) = 0$ 求时间常数 $\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1s$

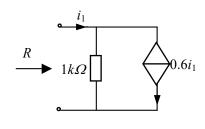
结果
$$i_L(t) = 5 + (2.5 - 5)e^{-t} = 5 - 2.5e^{-t}A$$
 $t \ge 0$
$$u_C(t) = 5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}V \quad t \ge 0$$

$$i_K(t) = -i_L(t) - \frac{u_C}{2} = -5 + 2.5e^{-t} - 2.5e^{\frac{t}{4}}A \qquad t \ge 0$$

11-16 题 11-16 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,用时域法求图中标出的 u_C 、 $i_L(t \ge 0)$ 。

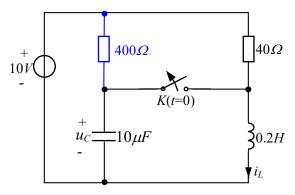


解: 求下图的输入电阻 R



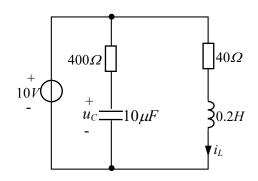
$$R = \frac{1k \times (i_1 - 0.6i_1)}{i_1} = \frac{0.4k}{1} = 0.4K = 400\Omega$$

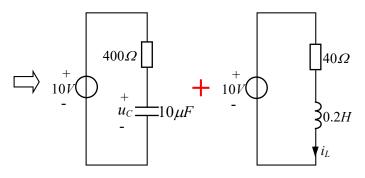
原电路等效为:



题 11-16 图等效电路

t<0-时
$$u_C(0-)=0$$
 $i_L(0_-)=\frac{10}{400/40}=\frac{10\times440}{400\times40}=0.275A$ 开关闭合后的等效电路:





求初值 $u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$ $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0.275A$ 求稳态值

$$u_C(\infty)=10V$$
 $i_L(\infty)=0.25A$

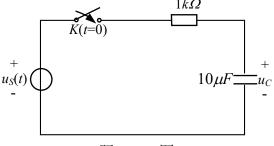
求时间常数

$$\tau_C = 400 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 4 \times 10^{-3} s$$
$$\tau_L = \frac{0.2}{40} = \frac{1}{200} s$$

结果 $i_L(t) = 0.25 + [0.275 - 0.25]e^{-200t} = 0.25 + 0.025e^{-200t}A, t \ge 0$

$$u_C(t) = 10 - 10e^{-250t}V, t \ge 0$$

11-17 题 11-17 图示电路,已知 $u_C(0_-)=0$, $u_S=10sin(100t+\varphi)V$,当 φ 取何值时电路立即进入稳态?



题 11-17 图

解: t<0-时 uc(0-)=0

求初值
$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$

求时间常数
$$\tau = RC = 1k \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} s$$

求稳态值(用相量法)

$$\dot{U}_{cpm} = \frac{-j \times 10^{3}}{10^{3} + \frac{1}{j \times 10^{-3}}} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{-j}{1-j} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} + \varphi$$

$$\mathbb{E}: \quad u_{cp}(t) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(10^3 t + \varphi - 45^\circ)$$

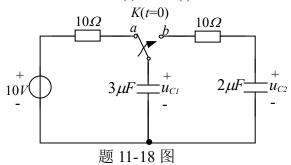
$$u_{cp}(0_+) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$$

结果
$$u_C(t) = u_{cp}(t) + [u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+)]e^{-100t}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{}}{=} u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{H} 0 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$

 $\varphi = 45^{\circ}$ 电路可直接进入稳态。

11-18 题 11-18 图示电路,t<0 时电路为稳态, $u_{C2}(0-)=0$,t=0 时开关 K 由 a 投到 b,求 $t\geq0$ 时的 $u_{C1}(t)$ 和 $u_{C2}(t)$ 。



解: 1、求初值

$$u_{C1}(0_{-}) = 10V, u_{C2}(0_{-}) = 0$$

由换路定则有, $u_{C1}(0+)=u_{C1}(0-)=10$ V, $u_{C2}(0+)=u_{C2}(0-)=0$ V

2、求稳态值

$$t\rightarrow\infty$$
时, $u_{C1}(t)=u_{C2}(t)$,即 $u_{C1}(\infty)=u_{C2}(\infty)$

根据电荷守恒,有:
$$C_1u_{C1}(\infty) + C_2u_{C2}(\infty) = C_1u_{C1}(0+) + C_2u_{C2}(0+)$$

$$\mathbb{H}: \ 3u_{C1}(\infty) + 2u_{C1}(\infty) = 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 0$$

$$u_{C1}(\infty)=u_{C2}(\infty)=6V$$

3、求时间常数

总电容
$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1.2 \mu F$$

$$\tau = RC = 10 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-6} = 12 \times 10^{-6} s$$

4、结果

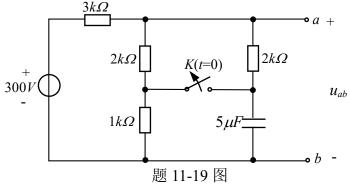
由三要素公式有:

$$u_{C1}(t) = 6 + 4e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t}V$$
 $t > 0$

$$u_{C2}(t) == 6 - 6e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t}V$$
 $t > 0$

11-19 题 11-19 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,

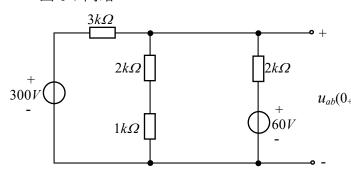
用三要素法求 $t \ge 0$ 时的 u_{ab} 。



解: t<0-时
$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{300}{5} = 60V$$

求初值
$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=60V$$

画 0+网络

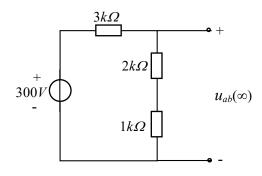


$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{ab}(0_{+}) = \frac{300}{3} + \frac{60}{2}$$
$$\frac{4+3}{6}u_{ab}(0_{+}) = 130$$

$$u_{ab}(0_+)$$
 $u_{ab}(0_+) = \frac{6}{7} \times 130 = 111.43V$

求稳态值

t→∞时的电路为



$$u_{ab}(\infty)=150\mathrm{V}$$

求时间常数

$$\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.5 \times 10^{3} = 17.5 \times 10^{-3} \, s = \frac{1}{57.14} \, s$$

结果 $u_{ab}(t) = u_{ab}(\infty) + (u_{ab}(0+) - u_{ab}(\infty))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 150 - 38.57e^{-57.14t}V, t \ge 0$

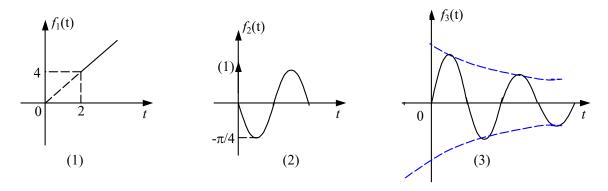
11-20 画出下列函数所表示的波形:

$$(1) f_1(t) = 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t-2);$$

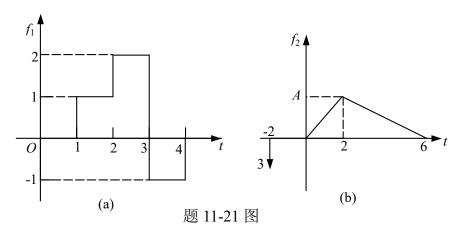
$$(2)f_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\cos\frac{\pi}{4}t \cdot \varepsilon(t)\right];$$

$$(3) f_3(t) = e^{-2t} \sin 4t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

解:



11-21 用奇异函数描述题 11-21 图示各波形。



解: (a)
$$\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 3\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)$$

(b)
$$-3\delta(t+2) + \frac{A}{2}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] + (-\frac{A}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}A)[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-6)]$$

11-22 求解下列各式:

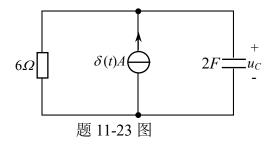
$$(1)(t^2 + 5)\delta(t - 1) = ?$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5) \delta(t - 1) dt = ?$$

解: (1)
$$(t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1) = t^2\delta(t-1) + 5\delta(t-1) = 6\delta(t-1)$$

(2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5)\delta(t - 1)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6\delta(t - 1)dt = 6$$

11-23 题 11-23 图示电路中 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -})=2V$,求 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle +})$ 。



解: 列写以 uc(t)为变量的一阶微分方程

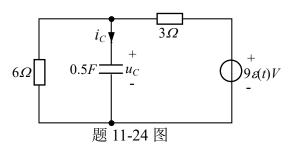
$$2\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{6} = \delta(t).$$

对两边取[0-, 0+]积分,有:
$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 2\frac{du_C(\tau)}{dt}dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{u_C(t)}{6}dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t)dt$$
.

$$2[u_C(0_+)-u_C(0_-)]=1$$

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = \frac{1 + 2u_C(0_-)}{2} = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2.5V$$

11-24 题 11-24 图示电路中 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -})=0$ 。求 $t{\geq}0$ 时的 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 和 $i_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 。



解: 三要素法求 uc(t)

时间常数
$$\tau = 0.5 \times \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 1s$$

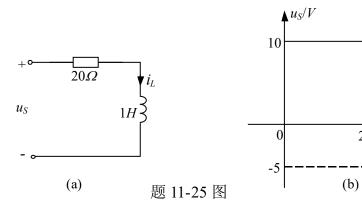
稳态值
$$u_C(\infty)=6V$$

所以
$$u_C(t) = 6 - 6e^{-t}V, t \ge 0$$
 或 $u_C(t) = 6(1 - e^{-t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$

t/s

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$$

11-25 零状态电路如题 11-25 图(a)所示,图(b)是电源 u_S 的波形,求电感电流 i_L (分别用线段形式和一个表达式来描述)。



解: 当 $u_S = \varepsilon(t)$ 时

电感电流
$$s(t) = i_L(t) = \frac{1}{20} (1 - e^{-20t}) \varepsilon(t) A.$$

图(b)中 us 的表达式为:

$$u_S = 10[\varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2)] - 5[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-3)]$$

= 10\varepsilon(t) - 15\varepsilon(t-2) + 5\varepsilon(t-3)

由线性电路的延时性,可知电感电流的表达式为:

$$i_L(t) = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t) - 0.75(1 - e^{-20(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2) + 0.25(1 - e^{-20(t-3)})\varepsilon(t-3)A$$

分段: 0≤ t <2s 时

$$i_L = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})A$$
 $i_L(2-)=0.5A$
$$2s \le t < 3s \text{ ft} \qquad i_L(2+)=i_L(2-)=0.5A \qquad i_L(\infty)=-0.25A$$

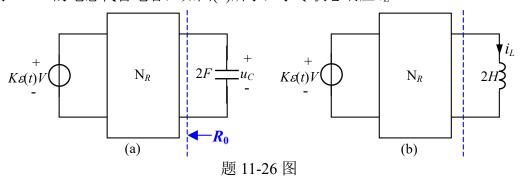
$$i_L(t) = -0.25 + (0.5 + 0.25)e^{-20(t-2)} = -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)}A$$

$$t \ge 3s \text{ ft}$$

$$i_L(3+) = i_L(3-) = -0.25A \qquad i_L(t) = -0.25e^{-20(t-3)}A$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1-e^{-20t})A & 0 \le t < 2s \\ -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)}A & 2s \le t < 3s \\ -0.25e^{-20(t-3)}A & t \ge 3s \end{cases}$$

11-26 题 11-26 图(a)电路中 N_R 纯电阻网络,其零状态响应 $u_C = (4-4e^{-0.25t})V$ 。 如用 L=2H 的电感代替电容,如图(b)所示,求零状态响应 i_L 。

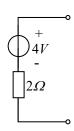


解:图(a)电路中 N_R 纯电阻网络,其零状态响应 $u_C = (4-4e^{-0.25t})V$ 由以上条件可知:

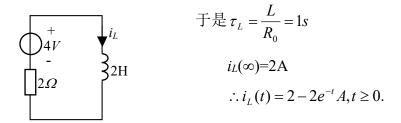
电容处的开路电压为 4V,时间常数 $\tau = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4s$

从电容向左看的等效电阻 $R_0 = \frac{\tau}{C} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$

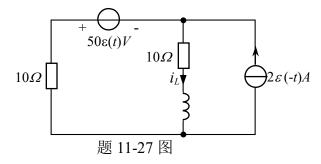
因此虚线以左的戴维南等效电路是:



图(b)的电路等效为图示



11-27 求题 11-27 图示电路的电感电流 iL。



解: t<0 时, i_L=1A.

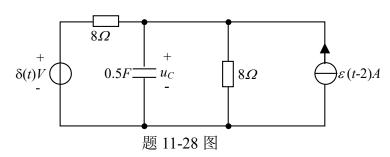
$$i_L(\infty) = -\frac{50}{20} = -2.5A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.2}{20} = \frac{1}{100}s$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = -2.5 + (1+2.5)e^{-100t} = -2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t}A \qquad t > 0$$

故
$$i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + (-2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

11-28 题 11-28 图示电路,已知 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle +})=0$,求 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 。



解:用叠加定理求

1、电压源 $\delta(t)$ 单独作用时, 电容电压为 u'c(t),

列写以 u'c(t)为变量的一阶微分方程

$$0.5 \frac{du'_C}{dt} + \frac{u'_C}{8} + \frac{u'_C - \delta(t)}{8} = 0$$
$$0.5 \frac{du'_C}{dt} + \frac{u'_C}{4} = \frac{\delta(t)}{8}$$

方程两边取 $0_{+} \sim 0_{-}$ 积分,有:

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 0.5 \frac{du_C'(\tau)}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{u_C'}{4} dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{\delta(t)}{8} dt$$
$$0.5u_C'(0_+) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore u_C'(0_+) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\varepsilon(t)V$$

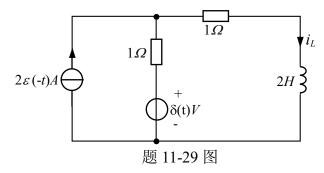
2、电流源单独作用时,电容电压为 u_c^r

$$u_C''(t) = 4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}})$$
 $t \ge 2s$
= $4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}})\varepsilon(t-2)V$

3、结果

$$u_C(t) = u'_C(t) + u''_C(t) = 0.25e^{-0.5t} \varepsilon(t) + 4(1 - e^{-0.5(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)V.$$

11-29 求题 11-29 图示电路的电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 和电阻电压 $u_R(t)$ 。



解: *i_L*(0-)=1A

 $t \ge 0$ 时,列写以 $i_L(t)$ 为变量的一阶微分方程 $2\frac{di_L}{dt} + 2i_L = \delta(t).$

方程两边取 $0_+ \sim 0_-$ 积分,有:

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 2\frac{di_L(\tau)}{dt}dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} 2i_Ldt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t)dt.$$

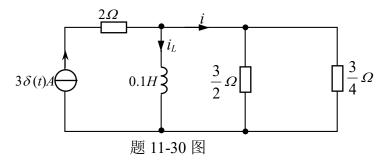
$$2[i_L(0_+) - i_L(0_-)] = 1$$

$$i_L(0_+) = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5A.$$

所以 $i_L(t) = 1.5e^{-t}A...$

结果:
$$i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$$
. $u_R(t) == -1 \times i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) - 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V$.

11-30 求题 11-30 图示电路的零状态响应 $i_L(t)$ 和 i(t)。



解: 1、当电流源为s(t)时,求解对应量的响应分别为 $s_1(t)$ 、 $s_2(t)$

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{2/3 + 4/3} = \frac{1}{6/3} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega.$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{0.1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{5}s$$

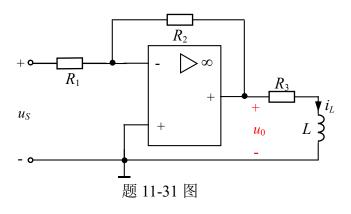
初值 $s_1(0+)=0$, $s_2(0-)=1A$ 稳态值 $s_1(\infty)=1A$, $s_2(\infty)=0$

$$\therefore s_1(t) = (1 - e^{-5t})\varepsilon(t)A \qquad s_2(t) = e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A.$$

2、当电流源为 $3\delta(t)$ A 时

$$i_L(t) = 3\frac{\mathrm{d}s_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = 15\mathrm{e}^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A$$
$$i(t) = 3\frac{\mathrm{d}s_2}{\mathrm{d}t} = -15\mathrm{e}^{-5t}\varepsilon(t) + 3\delta(t)A$$

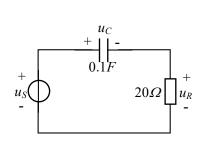
11-31 题 11-31 图示电路。求零状态响应 $i_L(t)$ 。已知输入 $u_s = \varepsilon(t)V$ 。

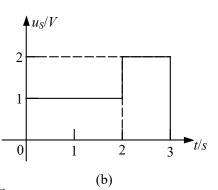


解:
$$u_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} u_S$$

$$i_L(t) = \left[-\frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} e^{-(R_3/L)t} \right] \varepsilon(t) A$$

- 电路如题 11-32 图(a)所示, 求:
 - (1) 电阻电压的单位冲击响应 h(t);
 - (2) 如果 u_S 的波形如图(b)所示,用卷积积分法求零状态响应 $u_R(t)$ 。





(a)

题 11-32 图

解: (1) 列写以 uc(t)为变量的一阶微分方程

$$u_C + 20 \times 0.1 \times \frac{du_C}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

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

由方程的系数可知: $u_c(0+) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{m}} \tau = 20 \times 0.1 = 2s$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)V$$

$$u_C(t) + h(t) = \delta(t)$$
, $\therefore h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)$

(2)
$$u_S = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-3) = f(t)$$

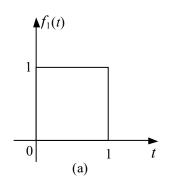
$$h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)$$

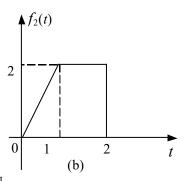
$$\therefore u_{R}(t) = f(t) * h(t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \int_{0_{-}}^{t} (\delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{\tau}{2}})d\tau \times \varepsilon(t) = [1 + (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})]\varepsilon(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})\varepsilon(t)$$

由卷积延时性质可得:

 $u_R(t) = h(t) * f(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})\varepsilon(t) + (2 - e^{-\frac{t-2}{2}})\varepsilon(t-2) - 2(2 - e^{-\frac{t-3}{2}})\varepsilon(t-3)V$ 11-33 $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如题 11-33 图所示,用图解法求 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。

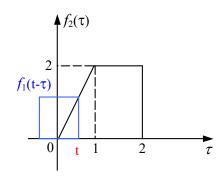




题 11-33 图

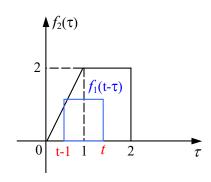
解:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t-\tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau$$

0 \le t < 1s 时



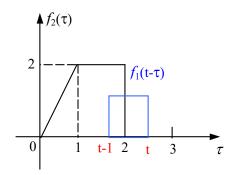
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t 2\tau d\tau = \tau^2 \Big|_0^t = t^2$$

1*s*≤ *t* <2*s* 时



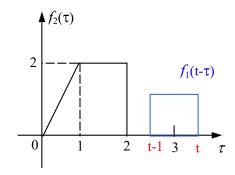
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^1 2\tau d\tau + \int_1^t 2d\tau = \tau^2 \mid_{t-1}^1 + \tau \mid_1^t = 1 - (t-1)^2 + 2t - 2 = -t^2 + 4t - 2$$

$$2s \le t < 3s \text{ H}$$



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^2 2d\tau = 2\tau \mid_{t-1}^2 = 4 - 2(t-1) = -2t + 6$$

$$t \ge 3s \text{ B}$$



波形没有重合部分,所以 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)=0$

结果:

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t^2 & 0 \le t < 1s \\ -t^2 + 4t - 2, & 1s \le t < 2s \\ -2t + 6 & 2s \le t < 3s \\ 0 & t \ge 3s \end{cases}$$