1		1		_				
1	2.21	绪论,变量 (L1)						
1	2.24	元件约束和拓扑约束 (L2)						
2	2.28	等效变换 (L3)	H1					
	3.3	习题课(R1)						
3	3.7	应用介绍: 开关在电阻电路中的应用 (A1)	H2					
3	3.10	运算放大器 (L4)	S1 布置					
4	3.14	二端口网络 (L5)	Н3					
4	3.17	习题课(R2)						
5	3.21	节点法,回路法(L6)	H4, 吴锦鹏					
3	3.24	叠加定理, 戴维南定理, 替代定理(L7)	S1 交, 吴锦鹏					
	3.28	非线性电阻电路分析 (L8)	H5, 吴锦鹏					
6	2.21	非线性电阻电路的小信号法 (L9)	吴锦鹏					
	3.31	应用介绍:非线性电阻电路的应用 (A2)						
7	4.4	习题课(R3)	H6, 吴锦鹏					
/	4.7	一阶电路的三要素法 (L10)	周末期中考试					
8	4.11	应用介绍:一阶动态电路的应用 (A3)	H7, S2 布置					
8	4.14	习题课(R4)						
	4.18	二阶电路及其应用 (L11)	H8					
9	4.21	列写状态方程和输出方程, 用状态方程和输出						
		方程求解二阶电路,单位冲激响应(L12)						
	4.25	用卷积积分求任意激励下动态电路的响应	H9, S2 交					
10	4.23	(L13)						
	4.28	习题课(R5)						
11	<u>5.2</u>	放假	H10					
11	<u>5.5</u>	放假						
12	5.9	电力系统简介,正弦量的相量表示 (L14)	S3 布置					
12	5.12	阻抗和导纳,相量法 (L15)						
1 13	5.16	正弦稳态电路的功率(L16)	H12					1
1 13	5 19	习颗课 (R6)						

第15讲 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

- 1 RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系
- 2 相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型
- 3 复阻抗和复导纳
- 4 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

纸笔计算器 (最好自然书写复数计算)

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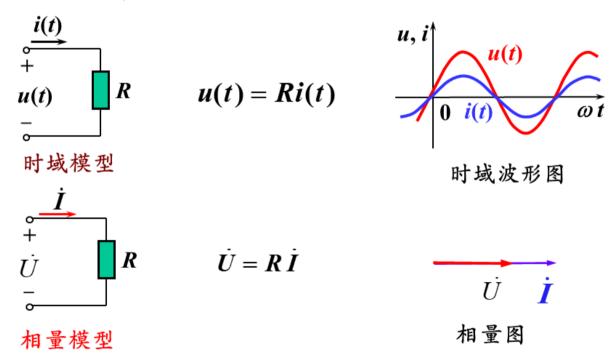
本讲重难点

- 相量法
- 阻抗-导纳的概念
- 相量图法

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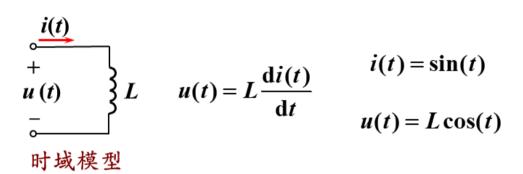
1 RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系

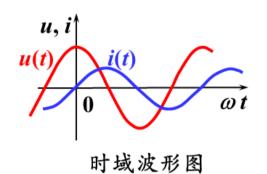
(1) 电阻元件

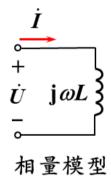


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(2) 电感元件







$$\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{I}$$

有效值关系:

$$U=\omega L I$$

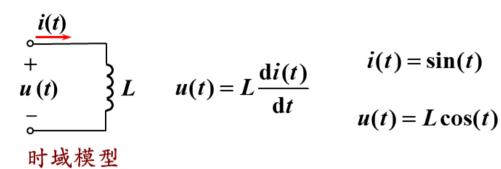
相量图

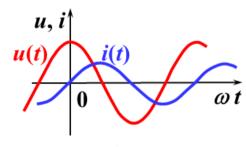
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(2) 电感元件

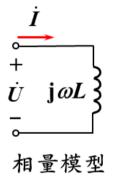
相位关系:

电感的u(t)超前i(t)90°





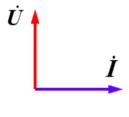
时域波形图



$$\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{I}$$

有效值关系:

 $U=\omega LI$



相量图

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$$U=\omega LI$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{L}\,\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \mathbf{j}X_L\,\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

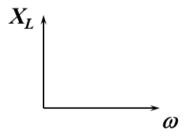
错误的写法

定义: $X_L = U/I = \omega L = 2\pi f L$, 单位: 欧

为"感抗" (inductive reactance)

感抗的物理意义:

- (1) 反映了电感对电流具有限制能力;
- (2) 感抗与所通过电流的(角)频率成正比。



此处可以有投稿

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$$U=\omega L I$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \mathbf{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\boldsymbol{L}\,\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \mathbf{j}X_L\,\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

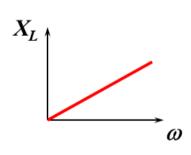
错误的写法

定义: $X_L = U/I = \omega L = 2\pi f L$, 单位: 欧

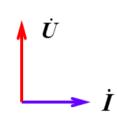
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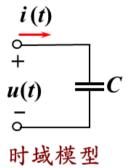
 $\omega = 0$ (直流), $X_L = 0$ (短路) $\omega \to \infty, X_L \to \infty$ (开路)



(3) 由于感抗的存在, 使电流在相位上落后电压90°。

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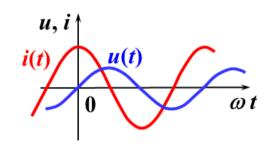
(3) 电容元件



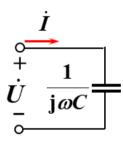
$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u(t) = \sin(t)$$

$$i(t) = C\cos(t)$$



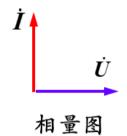
时域波形图



$$\dot{I} = j\omega C \dot{U}$$

有效值关系:

$$I=\omega C U$$



相量模型

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$$\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C\dot{U}$$
 $\dot{U} = -\mathbf{j}\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}X_C\dot{I}$ 定义: $X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$, 单位: 欧

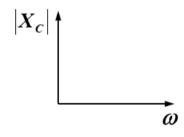
错误的写法



为 "容抗" (capacitive reactance)

容抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表征电容对电流有限制作用:
- (2) 容抗的绝对值与电容电流的(角)频率成反比;



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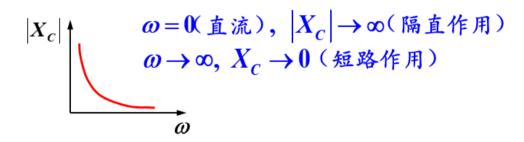
$$\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C \dot{U}$$
 $\dot{U} = -\mathbf{j}\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}X_C\dot{I}$ 定义: $X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$, 单位: 欧

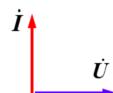
义:
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, 单位: 欧

为 "容抗" (capacitive reactance)

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- (1) 表征电容对电流有限制作用:
- (2) 容抗的绝对值与电容电流的(角)频率成反比;





错误的写法

(3) 由于容抗的存在,使电流在相位上超前(领先) 电压90°。

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单选题 1分

设电流 $i=0.05\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t+150^\circ)$ A 流过 $\mathbf{10}\mu$ F电容器。 求关联参考方向下电容端电压u(t)

$$\int \sqrt{2} \sin(1000t + 60^\circ)$$

$$0.5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})$$

$$-0.5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})$$

2、相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型

(1) 相量形式的基尔霍夫定律

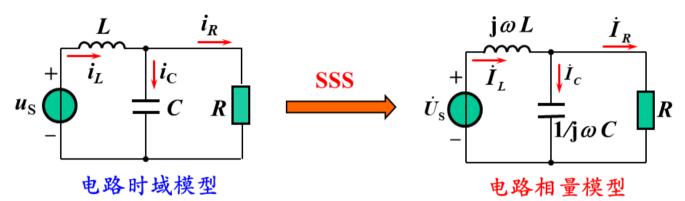
$$\sum i(t) = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\sum \dot{I} = 0$
 $\sum u(t) = 0$ \Rightarrow $\sum \dot{U} = 0$

(2) 电路元件电压与电流的相量关系

$$u = Ri$$
 \Rightarrow $\dot{U} = R\dot{I}$
 $u = L\frac{\mathrm{d}\,i}{\mathrm{d}\,t}$ \Rightarrow $\dot{U} = \mathrm{j}\omega L\dot{I}$
 $u = \frac{1}{C}\int i\,\mathrm{d}\,t$ \Rightarrow $\dot{U} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}$

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(3) 电路的相量模型 (以单电源RLC电路为例)



$$\begin{cases}
i_{L} = i_{C} + i_{R} \\
L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i_{C} dt = u_{S} \\
Ri_{R} = \frac{1}{C} \int i_{C} dt
\end{cases}$$

时域的微分方程

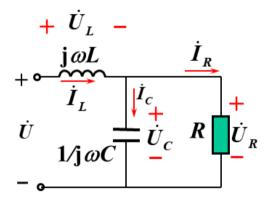
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{R} \\ j\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{S} \end{cases}$$
$$R\dot{I}_{R} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_{C}$$

相量形式的代数方程

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(4) 相量图(phasor diagram): 一张图上画出若干相量

- (a) 随t增加,复函数在逆时针旋转 $A(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$
- (b) 同频率正弦量的相量,才能表示在同一张相量图中
- (c) 选定一个参考相量(设其初相位为零——水平线方向)

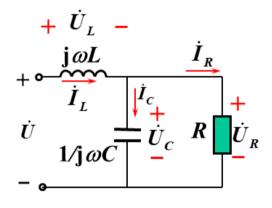


选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量

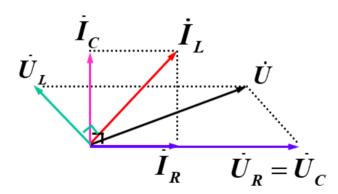
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(4) 相量图(phasor diagram): 一张图上画出若干相量

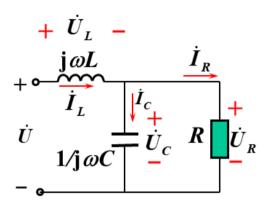
- (a) 随t增加,复函数在逆时针旋转 $A(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$
- (b) 同频率正弦量的相量,才能表示在同一张相量图中
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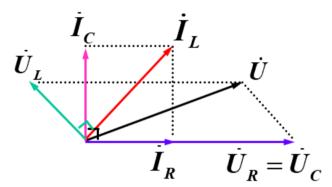
选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量



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选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量

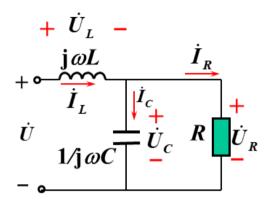


相量图的特点

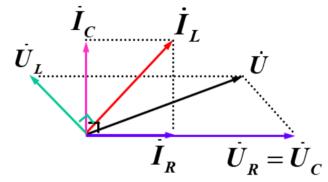
• 三角形法比平行四边形法简洁

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选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量



相量图的特点

- 三角形法比平行四边形法简洁
- 某个元件上的电压和电流之间 的大小不重要,角度重要
- 有KCL关系的电流(有KVL关系的电压)之间的角度和大小都重要

 $\dot{I}_{L} \dot{I}_{C} \dot{U} \dot{U}_{L}$ $\dot{I}_{R} \dot{U}_{R} = \dot{U}_{C}$

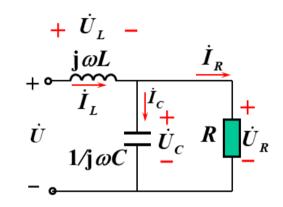
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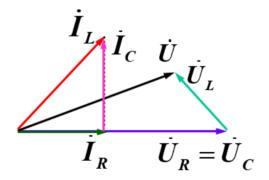
雨课堂 Rain Classroom

单选题 1分

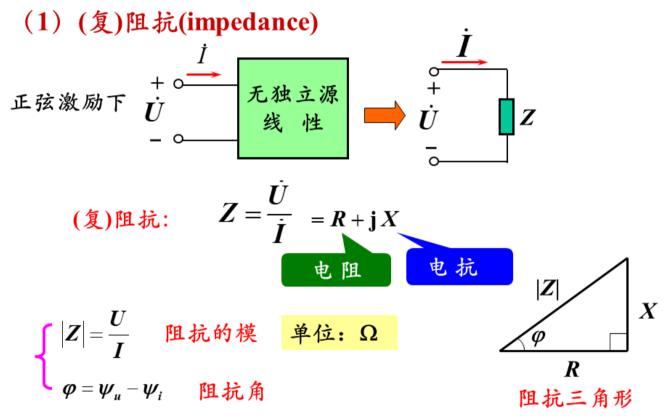
RLC取任意正值的情况下,端口电压 Ü和端口电流 Ï_L的关系是

- A Ü一定领先İ_L
- B Ü一定滞后 İ_L
- Û可能领先或滞后 İ₂

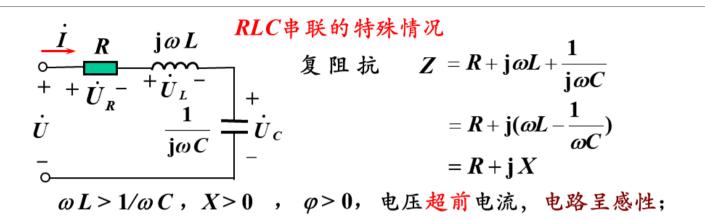




3、(复数)阻抗和(复数)导纳



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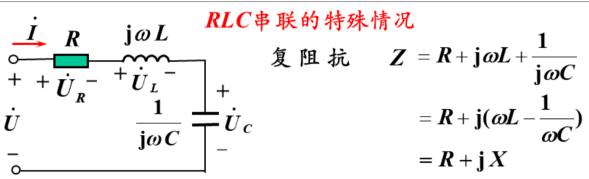


画相量图: 选电流相量为参考相量

此处可以有投稿

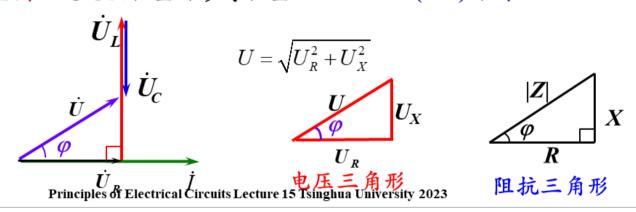
21

- 21/46页 -



 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$, X > 0 , $\varphi > 0$, 电压超前电流, 电路呈感性; $\omega L < 1/\omega C$, X < 0 , $\varphi < 0$, 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性; $\omega L=1/\omega C$, X=0 , $\varphi=0$, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈纯阻性。

画相量图:选电流相量为参考相量(以 $\omega L > 1/(\omega C)$ 为例)

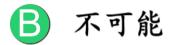


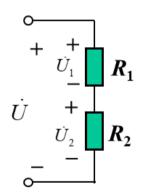
雨课堂

单选题 1分

正弦激励下的(正值)电阻电路中,是否可能出现串联支路中元件电压有效值大于端口电压有效值的情况







$$\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} \dot{U}$$

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单选题 1分

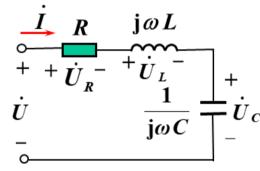
包含储能元件的正弦稳态电路中,是否可能出现 串联支路中元件电压有效值大于端口电压有效值 的情况

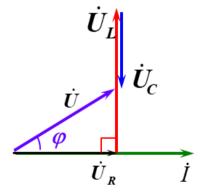


可能

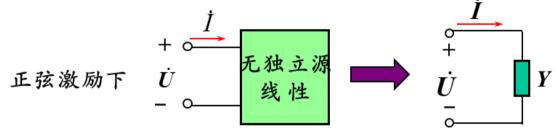


不可能

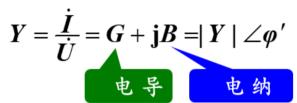




(2) (复)导纳(admittance)

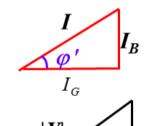


(复)导纳:

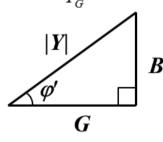


$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} |Y| = rac{I}{U} & ext{ \ F纳的模} & ext{ \ $\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u$} & ext{ \ F纳角} & Y = \end{array}
ight.$$

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电流三角形



导纳三角形

(3) 阻抗的串、并联

串联
$$Z = \sum Z_k$$
 , $\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$

并联
$$Y = \sum Y_k$$
 , $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$

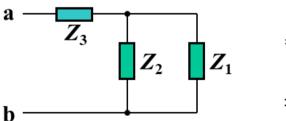
例: 知 Z_1 = (10+j6.28) Ω ;

$$Z_2 = (20-j31.9) \Omega;$$

$$Z_3 = (15 + j15.7) \Omega$$
.

求:阻抗
$$Z_{ab}$$
。

$$Z_{ab} = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$



$$Z_3$$
 = 15 + j15.7+ $\frac{(10 + j6.28)(20 - j31.9)}{10 + j6.28 + 20 - j31.9}$

$$=(25.9+j18.6)\Omega$$

自然书写计算器会用吗?

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4、用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

步骤:

- ① 画相量电路模型 $R, L, C \rightarrow$ 复阻抗
 - $i, u \rightarrow \dot{U}, \dot{I}$
- ② 列写满足KVL、KCL的相量形式的代数方程
- (1) 正弦稳态分析 (2) 相量图

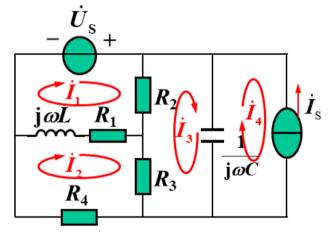
 - (3) 正弦激励下的过渡过程

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(1) 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

例1:

试列写求解所示电路的回路电流法方程。



解:

$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

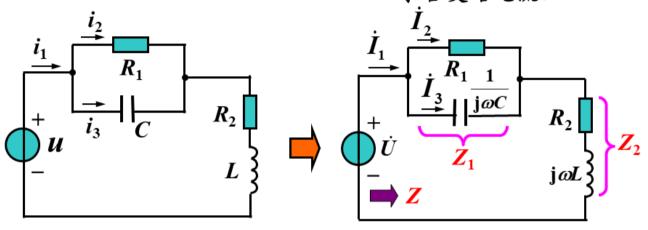
$$-(R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} + (R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

$$-R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{2} + R_{3} + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$

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例 2 已知: $R_1 = 1000\Omega$, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F, U = 100V, $\omega = 314$ rad/s, 求各支路电流。

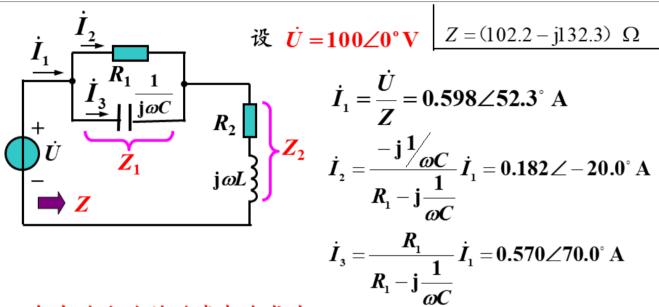


解: 先画出电路的相量模型, 再列写方程求解

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = (92.20 - j289.3) \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = (10 + j157)\Omega;$$
 $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$

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各支路电流的时域表达式为:

$$i_1 = 0.598\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 52.3^\circ) A$$

 $i_2 = 0.182\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 20^\circ) A$
 $i_3 = 0.57\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 70^\circ) A$

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(2) 相量图的应用

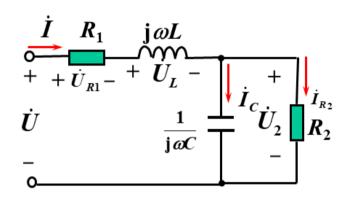
例1 定性画出所示电路图中电压、电流的相量图

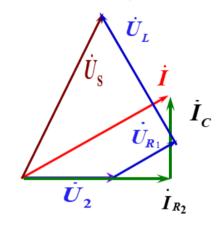
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_C + \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{R_2}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{\mathrm{S}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{2} + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{L} + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{R1}$$

(2) 相量图的应用

例1 定性画出所示电路图中电压、电流的相量图

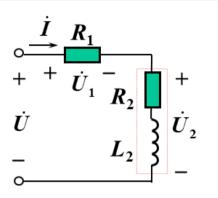




重温相量图的特点

- 三角形法比平行四边形法简洁
- 某个元件上的电压和电流之间的大小不重要, 角度重要
- 有KCL关系的电流(有KVL关系的电压)之间的角度和大小都重要

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已知: U=115V, U_1 =55.4V, U_2 =80V, R_1 =32 Ω , f=50Hz。 求: 电感线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感 L_2 。

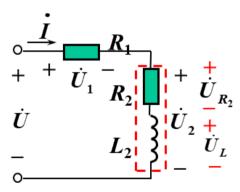
解法一: 列有效值方程求解
$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L_2)^2}} = I \\ \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2)^2}} = I \end{cases} \begin{cases} \frac{115}{\sqrt{(32 + R_2)^2 + (314L_2)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32} \\ \frac{80}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (314L_2)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32} \end{cases}$$

$$R_2 = 19.6\Omega$$
 $L_2 = 0.133H$

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已知U=115V, $U_1=55.4V$, $U_2=80V$ 解法二: 画相量图求解

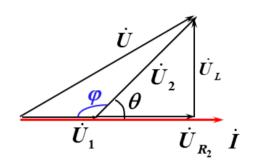


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雨课堂 Rain Classroom

已知U=115V, $U_1=55.4V$, $U_2=80V$ 解法二: 画相量图求解



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_{L2}$$
 $U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos\varphi$
代入 3 个已知的电压有效值:

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237$$
 : $\varphi = 115.1^{\circ}$
 $\theta = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$

电压直角三角形

$$U_L = U_2 \sin \theta_2 = 80 \times \sin 64.9^\circ = 72.45 \text{ V}$$

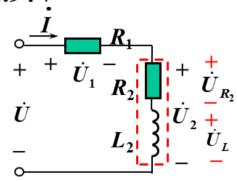
$$U_{R2} = U_2 \cos \theta_2 = 80 \times \cos 64.9^\circ = 33.94 \text{ V}$$

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.731 A$$

$$R_2 = U_{R2} / I = 33.94 / 1.731 = 19.6 \Omega$$

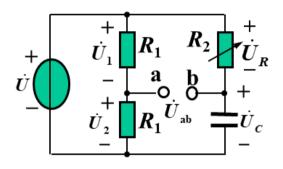
$$\omega L_2 = U_{L2} / I = 72.45 / 1.731 = 41.85 \Omega$$

$$L_2 = 41.85 / 314 = 0.133 \text{ H}$$



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例3 当 R_2 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, U_{ab} 如何变化?

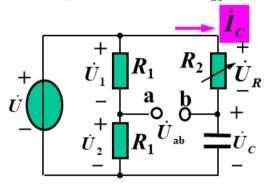


$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C$$

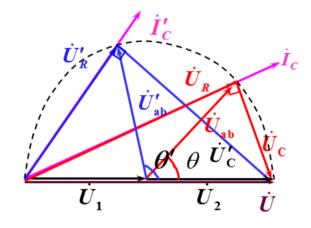
$$\dot{U}_{\rm ab} = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_C$$

解 用相量图分析

例3 当 R_2 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, U_{ab} 如何变化?



解 用相量图分析



$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm ab} = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_C$$

单选题 1分

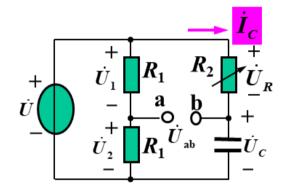
$$R_2$$
=0时, θ =____ \circ

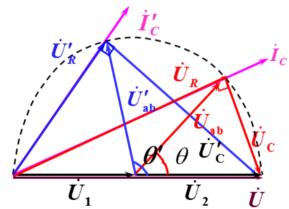
红包





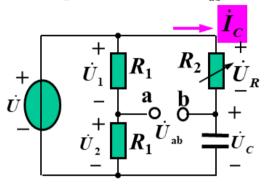
- 180
- 270

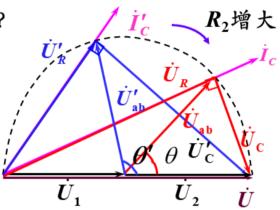




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例3 当 R_2 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, U_{ab} 如何变化?





解 由相量图可知, 当 R_2 改变时, $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$ 不变, 相位改变;

$$R_2$$
=0时, θ =180°

$$R_2 \rightarrow \infty$$
时, $\theta = 0^\circ$

什么功能(U输入, U_{ab} 输出)?

此处可以有弹幕

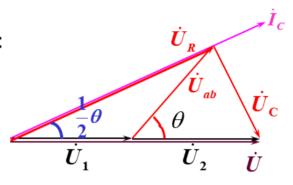
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 θ 是电压 \dot{U}_{ab} 的初相位,称移相角,移相范围 $180^{\circ}\sim0^{\circ}$ 。

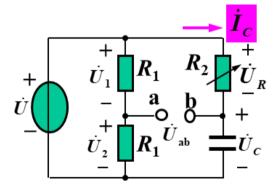
给定 R_2 、C,求移相角:

$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = \frac{U_C}{U_R}$$
$$= \frac{I_C}{I_C R_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 \omega C}$$

由此可求出给定电阻变化范围相应的移相范围。



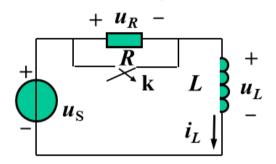
移相器电路



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(3) 求解正弦激励下动态电路的(初值)和过渡过程

例1: 试求图示电路的初值。



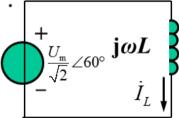
已知: t=0时刻开关k打开,

$$u_{\rm s}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

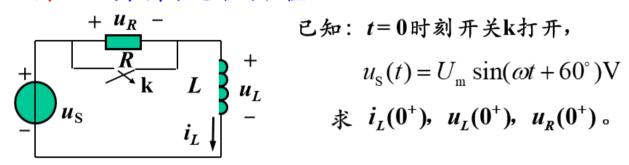
$$u_{s}(t) = U_{m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ}) V$$

$$\not \approx i_{L}(0^{+}), \quad u_{L}(0^{+}), \quad u_{R}(0^{+}) \circ$$

换路前,正弦激励作用,并处于稳态,故有: 解:



例1: 试求图示电路的初值。



已知: t=0时刻开关k打开,

$$u_{\rm s}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

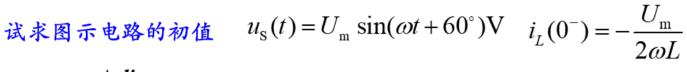
$$\sharp i_L(0^+), u_L(0^+), u_R(0^+)$$

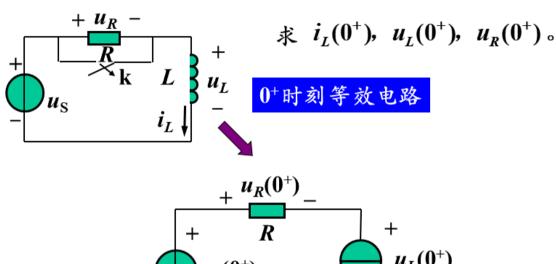
解: 换路前,正弦激励作用,并处于稳态,故有:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{L} = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{s}}{\boldsymbol{j}\omega\boldsymbol{L}} = \frac{U_{m}/\sqrt{2}\angle60^{\circ}}{\omega L\angle90^{\circ}} = \frac{U_{m}/\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}\angle-30^{\circ}$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{U_m}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$
 \longrightarrow $i_L(0^-) = -\frac{U_m}{2\omega L}$

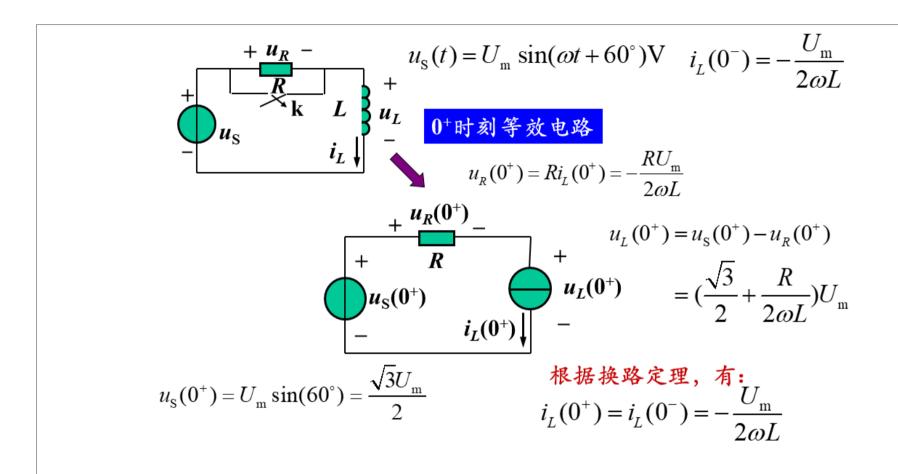
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 $+ R + R + U_{L}(0^{+})$ $- i_{L}(0^{+})$

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雨课堂

再论一阶三要素法

一阶常系数线性常微分方程

$$R/L/C$$
为正值
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} + af(t) = u(t) & \text{特征根}(-a) < 0 \\ f(t)|_{t=0^+} = f(0^+) & \text{时间常数}(1/a) > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} + af(t) = u(t) \\ f(t)\Big|_{t=0^{+}} = f(0^{+}) \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = 特解 + Ae^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
恒定激励
$$t \to \infty$$
正弦激励
$$E = f(\infty)$$

$$t \to \infty$$

特解=
$$f(\infty)$$

特解=
$$f(\infty)$$
 特解= $f_t(\infty)$
 $f(0^+)=f(\infty)+A$ $f(0^+)=f_t(\infty)|_{t=0}+A$
 $A=f(0^+)-f(\infty)$ $A=f(0^+)$

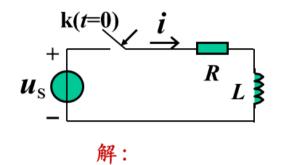
$$A = f(0^+) - f_t(\infty)\big|_{t=0}$$

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$f(t) = f_t(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f_t(\infty)|_{0^+}] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

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例2 试求正弦激励下所示电路中发生的过渡过程。



已知:
$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{\rm u})$$

 $\dot{l}(0)=0$

求:换路后的电流i(t)。

$$f(t) = f_t(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f_t(\infty)|_{0^+}] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

用相量法求
$$i_t(\infty)$$

$$i = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{\dot{U}_m}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \psi_u$$

$$\dot{U}_s$$

$$\dot{U}_s$$

$$i_t(\infty) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi);$$

$$\dot{U}_m$$

$$i_t(\infty) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi);$$

$$\dot{U}_m$$

$$i_t(\infty) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi) - \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)e^{-\frac{t}{\frac{t}{N_R}}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

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