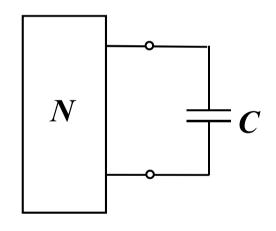
第8章 一阶电路稳态分析

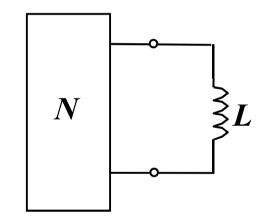
- 8.1概述
- 8.2零输入响应
- 8.3直流激励下的响应
 - 8.3.1 直流电源激励的RC电路
 - 8.3.2 直流电源激励的RL电路
- * (自学) 8.3.3RC电路的方波响应
- *(自学)8.4正弦激励下的RC电路
- 8.5含运算放大器的一阶电路
- 8.6线性非时变特性
- *(自学) 8.6.4 任意电源激励下的零状态响应
- * (自学) 8.7冲击响应计算

8.1 暂态分析的概述

典型的一阶电路

一阶电路: 只含有一个独立储能元件的电路,用一阶微分方程描述。





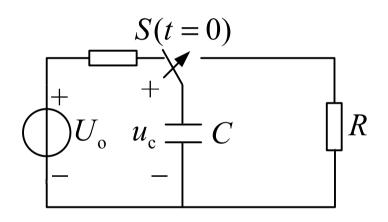
RC电路

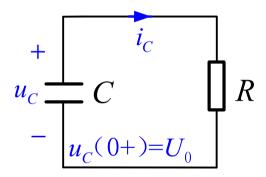
RL电路

8.2 零输入响应 (Zero-input response)

零输入响应:换路后没有独立电源,仅由储能元件初始储能作用于电路产生的暂态过程,又称为自然响应。

8.2.1 RC电路的零输入响应





t=0: $u_{C}(0)=U_{0}$;

t=0: 开关S换路。

1 微分方程及零输入响应分析:

由KVL得:
$$Ri_C - u_C = 0$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
+ & i_C \\
u_C & C & R \\
- & u_C(0+) = U_0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = 0 & (t \ge 0) \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0 \end{cases}$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0$$

此微分方程的特征方程为:

$$RCs + 1 = 0$$

$$RCs + 1 = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow s = -\frac{1}{RC}$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = Ke^{st} = Ke^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$(t \ge 0)$$

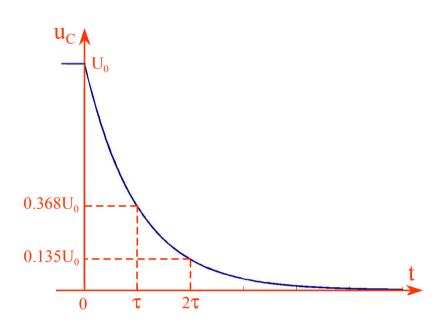
$$u_C(0_+) = U_0$$

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = Ke^0 = U_0$$

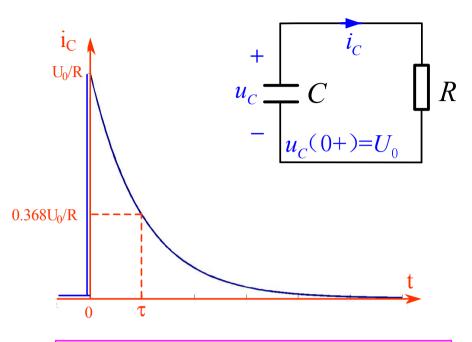
$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V$$
 $(t \ge 0)$ $i_C = \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} A$ $(t > 0)$

2 波形:



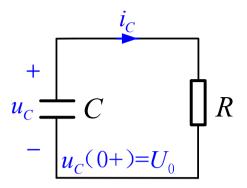
$$u_C(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} V \qquad (t \ge 0)$$



$$i_C = \frac{u_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$
A $(t > 0)$

- ▶ 电压、电流均从t=0+开始以同一指数规律衰减到零;
- ▶ 电容电压在t=0连续,随时间增长下降趋于0;
- ▶ 电容电流在t=0时发生了跳变。(电容电压在换路后突然加到电阻上的结果)。随电容电压的下降衰减直至消失。

3 能量转换:



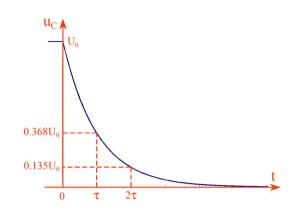
t=0时刻电容的初始储能为: $w_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{2}CU_0^2$

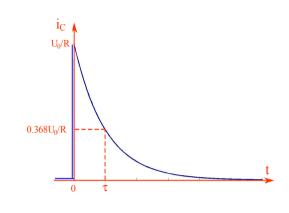
在整个过渡过程中, 电阻吸收的总能量为:

$$w_R(0,\infty) = \int_0^\infty Ri^2 dt = \int_0^\infty R(\frac{U_0}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}CU_0^2$$

电阻消耗的能量等于电容元件所存储的初始能量。

4时间常数τ:





- ightharpoonup 在给定电压初值的情况下,C越大,电容中储存的电荷越多,放电时间越长; u
- > R越大,放电电流越小,放电时间越长;
- > 衰减快慢取决于RC乘积

$$\tau \stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle \Delta}{=} RC$$

$$s = -\frac{1}{\tau}$$

$$\tau$$

$$[\tau] = [RC] = [x][k] = [x]\left[\frac{k}{k}\right] = [x]\left[\frac{k}{k}\right] = [x]\left[\frac{k}{k}\right] = [x]\left[\frac{k}{k}\right]$$

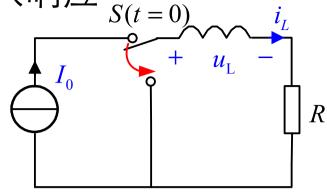
 U_{o} U_{o} t_{o} t_{1}

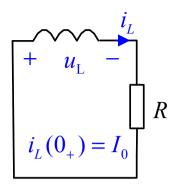
4时间常数τ:

- $\succ \tau$: 电容电压衰减到原来电压36.8%所需的时间;
- 经过3τ~5τ,电容电压衰减至初值的0.7%,可以认为放电已经结束;
- s(τ)与电路的输入无关,仅取决于电路的结构和参数, 称为固有频率。

8.2.2 RL电路的零输入响应

t=0时,开关S换路 $t=0_-: i_L(0_-)=I_0$





$$\begin{cases} L\frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = 0 & t \ge 0 \\ i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = I_0 \end{cases}$$

此微分方程的特征方程为:

$$Ls + R = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow s = -\frac{R}{L}$

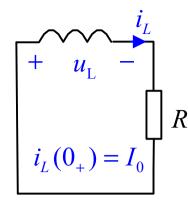
$$i_{L} = Ke^{st} = Ke^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = Ke^{-\frac{R}{L}t} A \qquad (t \ge 0) \qquad \tau = -\frac{1}{s} = \frac{L}{R}$$

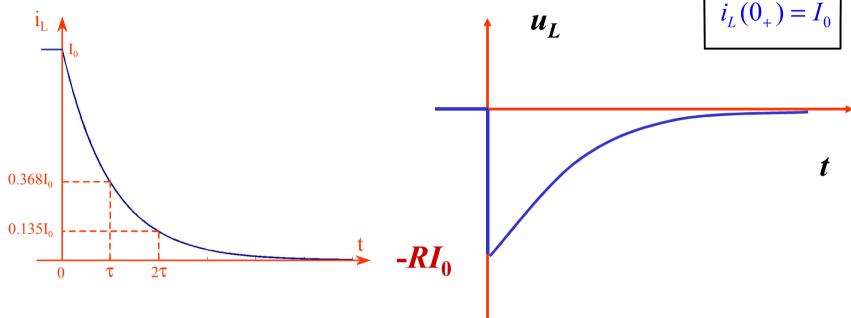
$$= i_{L}(0+)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$= I_{0}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} A \qquad (t \ge 0) \qquad u_{L} = -RI_{0}e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$

波形:
$$i_L = I_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} A \qquad (t \ge 0)$$

$$(t \ge 0) \qquad u_L = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$





- 电压、电流以同一指数规律衰减。
- 电感电流在t=0连续,随时间增长下降趋于0;
- 电感电压在t=0时发生了负跳变。随电感电流的下降衰减直至 消失。
- 计算RL 电路的零输入响应关键是:初始值;时间常数 τ 。

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【例1】. $i(0_{+})=150$ mA。求t>0时u(t)。

方法1: 列微分方程

$$0.5H \begin{array}{c} i(t) \\ + 6\Omega \\ u(t) \\ - \end{array} \qquad 0.1u(t)$$

由KVL得:
$$6i(t) + 4[i(t) + 0.1u(t)] - u(t) = 0$$

化简得:
$$10i(t)-0.6u(t) = 0$$
 $10i(t)+0.6 \times L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = 0$

$$\begin{cases} 0.3 \frac{di(t)}{dt} + 10i(t) = 0\\ i(0+) = 150 mA \end{cases}$$

解微分方程得:
$$i(t) = 150e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} \text{mA}(t \ge 0)$$

$$\rightarrow u(t) = -L\frac{di}{dt} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t}V(t > 0)$$

【例1】. i (0+)=150mA。求t>0时u (t)。

方法2: 求初值和时间常数

1 计算时间常数

图中端口等效电阻R为:

$$u(t) = 6i(t) + 4 \times [i(t) + 0.1u(t)]$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{u(t)}{2} = \frac{50}{2} \Omega$$

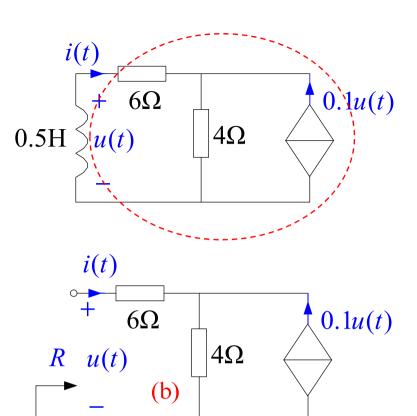
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{u(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{50}{3}\Omega$$

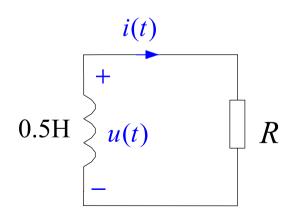
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{100} s$$

2 初值 $i(0_{+})=150$ mA:

$$i(t) = i(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 150e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} \text{ mA} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

∴
$$u(t) = \frac{50}{3} \times i(t) = \frac{50}{3} \times 0.15e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t}$$
 \(\text{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$}}}\) \(\text{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$}}\$}}}}\)





【例1】. i (0+)=150mA。求t>0时u(t)。

 $0.5H \begin{array}{c} i(t) \\ + 6\Omega \\ u(t) \\ - \end{array} \qquad 0.1u(t)$

方法3: 计算∪初值和时间常数:

t=0+时刻等效电路如图所示:

由KVL得:

$$u(0_{+}) = 0.15 \times 6 + [0.15 + 0.1u(0_{+})] \times 4$$

$$u(0_{+}) = 1.5 / 0.6 = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

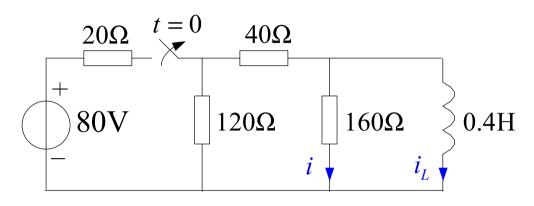
$$i(0_{+}) + 6\Omega$$

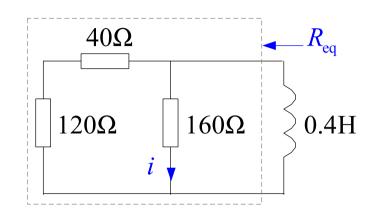
$$u(0_{+}) + 4\Omega$$

$$0.1u(0_{+})$$

$$\therefore u(t) = u(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2.5e^{-\frac{100}{3}t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$

【练习】例8-2-3, 求i.





1 求时间常数

$$R_{\rm eq} = 80\Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{0.4}{80} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{s}$$

2 求初值

$$i_{I}(0_{-}) = 1.2A$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1.2A$$

$$i(0_{+}) = -\frac{(120+40)}{(120+40)+160} \times i_{L}(0_{+}) = -0.6A$$

$$i = i(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -0.6e^{-200t}$$
 A $(t > 0)$

【例2】. 换路后电路: $u_C(0_+)=1$ V。求零输入响应 $u_C \setminus i_1 \setminus i_2$ 。

解: 计算端口等效电阻为:

$$u_C = i_1 + 2 \times [i_1 + i_1]$$

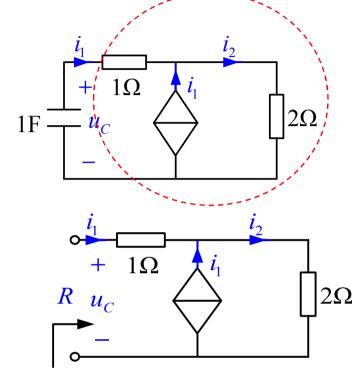
$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{u_C}{i_1} = 5\Omega$$

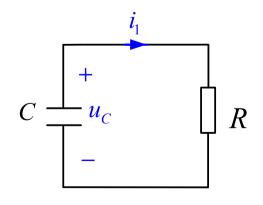
$$\tau = RC = 5s$$

:.
$$u_c = u_c(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = e^{-\frac{t}{5}} V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$i_1 = \frac{u_c}{R} = \frac{1}{5}e^{-\frac{t}{5}}A$$
 $(t > 0)$

$$i_2 = 2i_1 = \frac{2}{5}e^{-\frac{t}{5}}$$
 A $(t > 0)$





【特例】——例8-2-5: 求i。

1求初值

$$u_{C1}(0_{+}) = u_{C1}(0_{-}) = U_{0} u_{C2}(0_{+}) = u_{C2}(0_{-}) = 0$$
$$u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C2}(0_{+}) - u_{C1}(0_{+}) = -U_{0}$$

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2 求时间常数
$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 0.5C$$
 $\tau = RC_{\text{eq}} = 0.5RC$ $u_C = u_C(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -U_0e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ $(t \ge 0)$ $i = i(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{U_0}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ $(t > 0)$

【课下练习】. 电路处于稳态,t=0时S闭合,求零输入响应。

$$u_{C1}$$
, u_{C2} , i_1 , i_2 , i

解: 求初值,由0-时刻等效电路得出

$$u_{C1}(0_+)=u_{C1}(0_-)=1\times(2+5)=5$$
 V

$$u_{C2}(0_{+})=u_{C2}(0_{-})=1\times3=3$$
 V

求时间常数:

$$\tau_1 = 1 \times 1 = 1_S$$
 $\tau_2 = 2 \times (2 / /3) = 2.4_S$

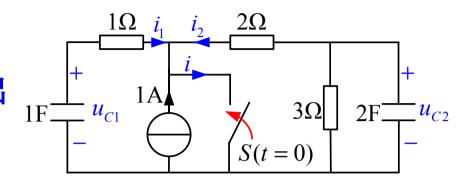
$$\therefore u_{c1} = u_{c1}(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 5e^{-t} V(t \ge 0)$$

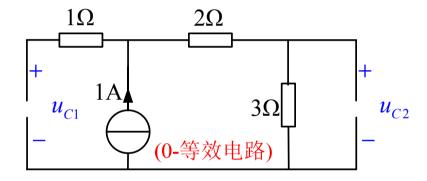
$$u_{c2} = u_{c2}(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} V(t \ge 0)$$

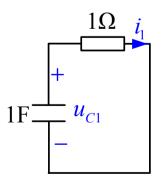
$$i_1 = \frac{u_{c1}}{1} = 5e^{-t} A(t > 0)$$

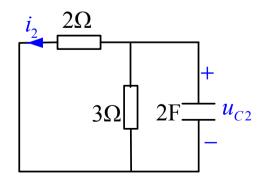
$$i_2 = \frac{u_{c2}}{2} = 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} A(t > 0)$$

$$i = 1 + i_2 + i_2 = 1 + 5e^{-t} + 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2.4}} A(t > 0)$$









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电路理论

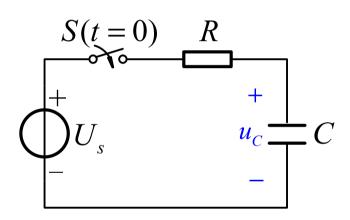
8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

- ▶ 零状态响应:换路前电路储能为零,换路后存在独立电源, 仅由独立电源形成的暂态过程。
- ▶ 全响应: 换路前电路已有储能,换路后存在独立电源,储 能和独立电源共同作用形成的暂态过程。
- ➤ 独立电源有直流电源、阶跃函数、正弦函数及它们的组合,不同类型的独立电源产生的零状态响应及全响应是不同的。本节讨论一阶电路在直流电源激励下暂态过程的变化规律,以及提出三要素法。

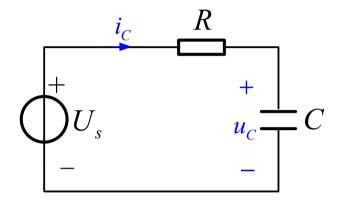
8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

8.3.1 直流电源激励的RC电路

1零状态响应



$$t=0$$
: $u_C(0)=0$



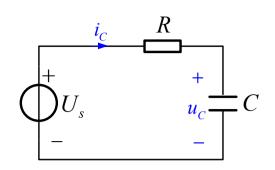
由KVL得:

$$Ri_C + u_C = U_S$$
 $t > 0$

$$\begin{cases} RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_S & t > 0 \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

求解微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = U_S \\ u_C (0_+) = u_C (0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$



解答形式为:

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch}$$

齐次方程的通解

非齐次方程的特解

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch} = U_s + ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

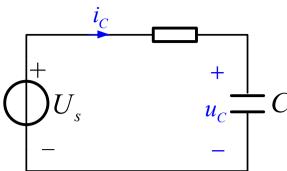
$$u_{\rm C}(0_+)=0$$
,可解得: $k=-U_{\rm S}$

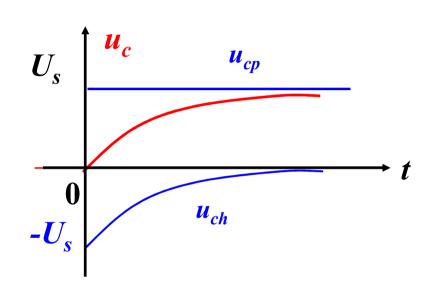
$$u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

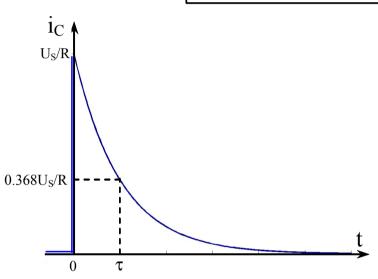
$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A \qquad (t > 0)$$

问:如果初始值不为0,则电容电压为?

波形:







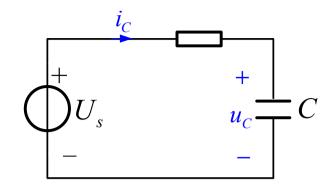
$$u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A \qquad (t > 0)$$

能量流动:

$$u_c = U_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V(t \ge 0)$$
 $i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A(t > 0)$

$$i_c = \frac{U_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} A(t > 0)$$



在整个过渡过程中, 电源提供的总能量为:

$$w_{U_{\rm S}} = \int_0^\infty U_S i_C dt = \int_0^\infty U_S \times \frac{U_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} dt = CU_S^2$$

电阻吸收的总能量为:

$$w_R = \int_0^\infty Ri_C^2 dt = \int_0^\infty R(\frac{U_S}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})^2 dt = \frac{1}{2}CU_S^2$$

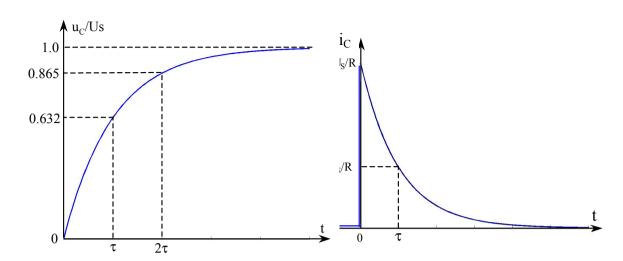
电容吸收的总能量为:

$$w_C = \frac{1}{2}CU_C^2(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}CU_S^2$$

在整个暂态过程中,电源提供的能量有一半被电容吸收, 一般被电阻消耗。

时间常数τ(RC):

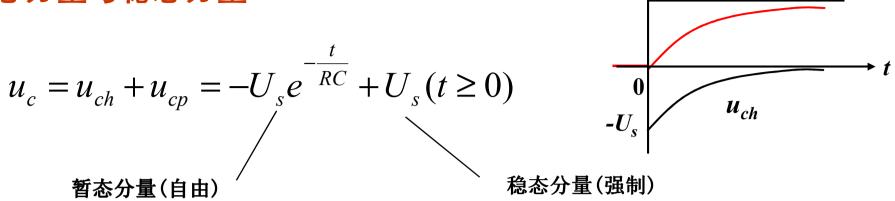
$$u_c = U_s(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V(t \ge 0)$$



$$t$$
 0^+ τ 2τ 3τ 4τ 5τ ... ∞ u_C/U_S 0 0.632 0.865 0.95 0.982 0.993 ... 1

- 》响应不同,时间常数的意义不同。对于响应U_c,即τ等于电容电压上升到稳态值63.2%所需的时间。
- 时间常数与激励无关,仅取决于电路的结构和参数,决定了过渡过程的进程。
- 经过3τ~5τ, 电容电压至稳态值的99.3%, 可以认为已经 达到稳态。

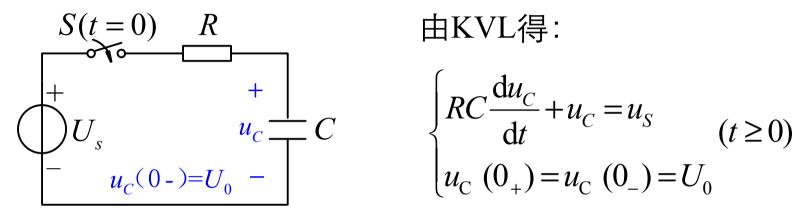
暂态分量与稳态分量:



- ➤ <u>暂态响应 (transient response)</u>: 齐次方程的通解不受输入的制约, 称为自由分量(固有响应) (natural response)。该响应随时间的增长而衰减到零,又称为暂态分量。
- ho 稳态响应 (forced response):特解受电路输入的制约,而与电路的初始状态无关,称为强制分量;电路达到稳态后,电容元件的稳态电压等于 U_{cp} ,所以 U_{cp} 又称为强制分量。
- 随时间的增长(t=5τ后),零状态响应趋近于稳态响应。此时,通过电容的电流为零,电容如同开路一样。

2 全响应 (complete response) 零状态响应: $u_c = U_s - U_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC}}$

电路的初始状态为 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(0-)=U_0$,开关在t=0时闭合,求 $u_{\mathbb{C}}$ 。



$$\begin{cases}
RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S \\
u_C (0_+) = u_C (0_-) = U_0
\end{cases} (t \ge 0)$$

$$u_c = u_{cp} + u_{ch} = U_s + ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$u_{\rm C}(0_{+})=U_{0}$$
,可解得 $k=u_{\rm C}(0_{+})-U_{s}$

$$u_c = U_s + [U_0 - U_s]e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

2 全响应 (complete response)

$$u_c = U_s + [U_0 - U_s]e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

全响应的分解

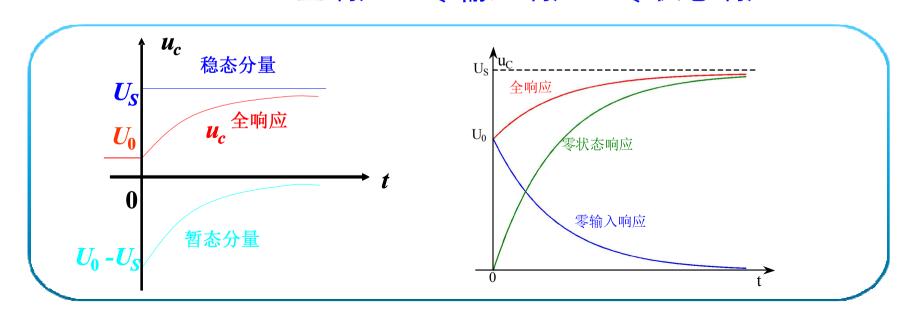
DC input circuits:

$$y(t) = [y(0_+) - y(\infty)]e^{-t} + y(\infty)$$

全响应=暂态分量 + 稳态分量

$$y(t) = y(0_{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + [y_{p}(\infty) - y_{p}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}]$$

全响应 = 零输入响应 + 零状态响应



8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

3 三要素法

First - order circuits:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}y(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{\tau}y(t) = f(t) & t > 0 \\ y(0_+) & \frac{1}{\tau}t \\ y(t) = k\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + y_p(t) & \frac{1}{\tau}t \\ y(t) = [y(0_+) - y_p(0_+)]\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + y_p(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{n}}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{n}}$$

$$y_p(t) = \mathrm{constant} = y_p(0_+) = y(\infty)$$

$$y(t) = [y(0_+) - y(\infty)]\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + y(\infty)$$

三要素:

 $y(0_{+})$ $y(\infty)$ τ 仅在直流输入一阶电路成立

8.3 直流电源激励下的响应

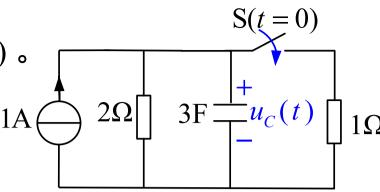
3 三要素法

三要素: $y(0_+)$ $y(\infty)$ τ 仅在直流输入一阶电路成立

三要素的确定

- 》 初始值y(0_+):用电压为 u_C (0_+)的直流电压源代替电容、用电流为 i_L (0_+)的直流电流源代替电感,画出 $t=0_+$ 时刻的等效电路计算y(0_+)
- ▶ 稳态值y(∞):用开路代替电容、短路代替电感画出 $=\infty$ 时刻的等效电路,计算y(∞)
- 时间常数τ: τ=RC 或 τ=L/R





解:

1) 求初始值:
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 2V$$

2) 求稳态值:
$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{2+1} \times 1 = 0.667 \text{ V}$$

3) 求时间常数:
$$\tau = RC = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \text{ s}$$

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

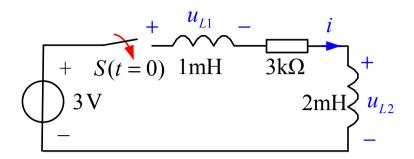
$$= 0.667 + (2 - 0.667)e^{-0.5t}$$

$$= 0.667 + 1.33e^{-0.5t} V \qquad t \ge 0$$

【例2】: t=0时S闭合,求零状态响应 u_{L1} 与 u_{L2} 。

解: 求时间常数

$$\tau = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{R} = 1 \times 10^{-6} \, s$$



求稳态值

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_S}{R} = 1m \text{ A}$$

$$i = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1 - e^{-10^6 t} m \,\text{A} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} = e^{-10^6 t} \text{ V} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$u_{L2} = L_2 \frac{di}{dt} = 2e^{-10^6 t} \text{ V}$$
 $(t > 0)$

【例3】: S打开前电路为零状态。t=0时S打开,经过6秒后,S又

闭合,求t > 0时的 u_C 。

解: 0<t<6s 时等效电路如图(b):

1求稳态值: $u_c(\infty) = 1 \times 2 = 2 \text{V}$

2求时间常数: $\tau = 2 \times C = 6s$

$$u_C = u_c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$

= $2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) V (0 \le t \le 6)$

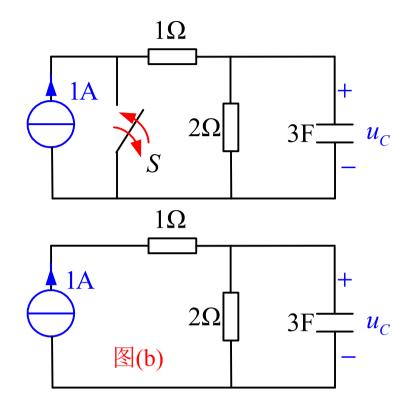
t > 6s 时等效电路如图(c):

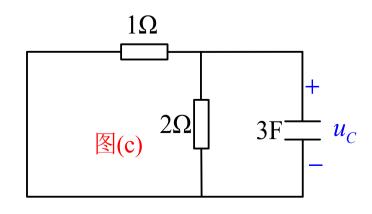
$$u_{C}(6_{+}) = u_{C}(6_{-})$$

$$= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) \Big|_{t=6_{-}} = 2(1 - e^{-1}) = 1.26 \text{ V}$$

$$\tau_{2} = RC = (1/2) \times C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2s$$

$$u_{C} = u_{C}(6^{+})e^{-\frac{t-6}{\tau_{2}}} = 1.26e^{-\frac{t-6}{2}} \text{ V} \quad (t \ge 6)$$





【例3】:S打开前电路为零状态。t=0时S打开,经过6秒后,S又

闭合,求t > 0时的 u_C 。

解: 0<t<6s 时等效电路如图(b):

1求稳态值: $u_c(\infty) = 1 \times 2 = 2 \text{ V}$

2求时间常数: $\tau = 2 \times C = 6s$

$$u_C = u_c(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) V$$

= $2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) V (0 \le t \le 6)$

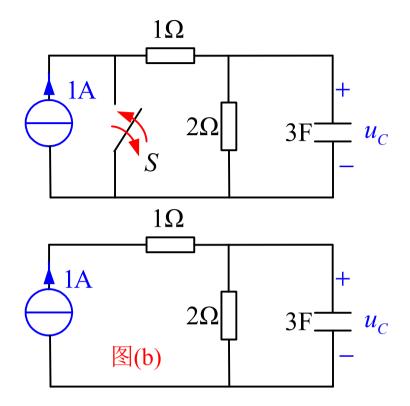
t > 6s 时等效电路如图(c):

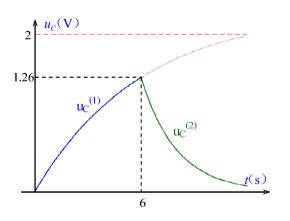
$$u_{C}(6_{+}) = u_{C}(6_{-})$$

$$= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}}) \Big|_{t=6_{-}} = 2(1 - e^{-1}) = 1.26 \text{ V}$$

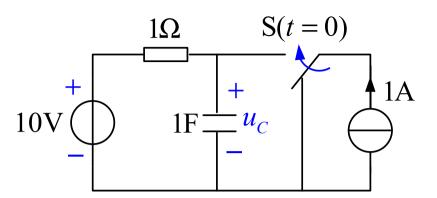
$$\tau_{2} = RC = (1/2) \times C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2s$$

$$u_{C} = u_{C}(6^{+})e^{-\frac{t-6}{\tau_{2}}} = 1.26e^{-\frac{t-6}{2}} \text{ V} \quad (t \ge 6)$$





【练习】: 计算 u_c (t > 0)。



三要素法

求初始值:
$$u_C(0_+) = 10V$$

求稳态值:
$$u_C(\infty) = 11V$$

求时间常数:
$$\tau = 1 \times 1 = 1$$
s

$$u_c(t) = [u_c(0_+) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + u_c(\infty)$$

$$u_C(t) = (10-11)e^{-t} + 11V$$
 $(t \ge 0)$

【例 4】: 计算 *u*_{ab} (*t*>0).

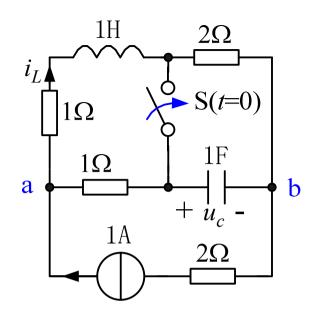
$$i_{L}(0_{-}) = i_{L}(0_{+}) = 1A$$

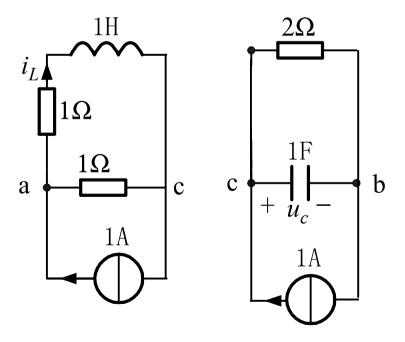
 $i_{L}(\infty) = 0.5A$
 $\tau_{L} = 0.5s$
 $i_{L}(t) = [0.5 + (1 - 0.5)e^{-2t}]A$

$$u_{\rm C}(0_{-}) = u_{\rm C}(0_{+}) = 3V$$
 $u_{\rm C}(\infty) = 2V$
 $\tau_{\rm C} = 2s$
 $u_{\rm C}(t) = [2 + (3 - 2)e^{-0.5t}]V$

$$u_{ab}(t) = 1 \times (1 - i_{L}) + u_{C}$$

= $(2.5 - 0.5e^{-2t} + e^{-0.5t})V$





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【例 5 】:电容C上无电荷;t=0时 S_1 闭合,求 $u_C(t)$,又当t=2s时, S_2 又闭合,求 $u_C(t)$ 。

解: 0<t<2 等效电路如图(a)所示

$$u_{\rm C}(0_+) = u_{\rm C}(0_-) = 0 \,{\rm V}$$

 $u_{\rm C}(\infty) = 6 \,{\rm V}$
 $\tau_{\rm C} = 0.5 \times 2 = 1 \,{\rm s}$
 $u_{\rm C}(t) = 6 - 6e^{-t} \,{\rm V}$ $(0 \le t \le 2)$

t>2等效电路如图(b)所示:

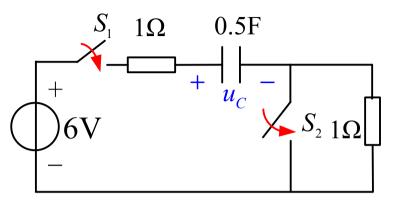
$$u_{C}(2_{+}) = u_{C}(2_{-}) = 6 - 6e^{-2} = 5.19 \text{ V}$$

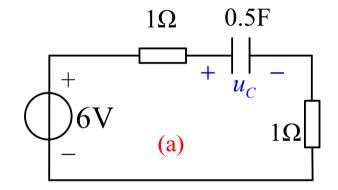
$$u_{C}(\infty) = 6 \text{ V}$$

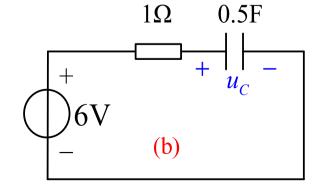
$$\tau_{C} = 0.5 \times 1 = 0.5 \text{ S}$$

$$u_{c} = u_{c}(\infty) + [u_{c}(2_{+}) - u_{c}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t-2}{\tau}}$$

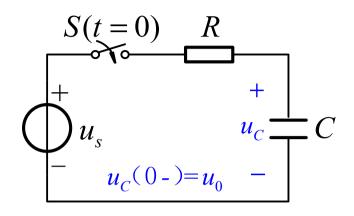
$$= 6 + (5.19 - 6)e^{-2(t-2)} \qquad (t \ge 2)$$







*(了解) 8.4 正弦电源激励下的RC电路



$$\begin{cases}
S(t=0) & R \\
+ & U_{C} & + U_{C} = U_{S} \\
u_{C} & + U_{C} = U_{S} \\
u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = U_{0}
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
RC \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = u_{S} t > 0 \\
u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = U_{0}
\end{cases}$$

$$u_{C} = ke^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_{m} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$u_{\rm s}(t) = U_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$u_{\rm CP} = A_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

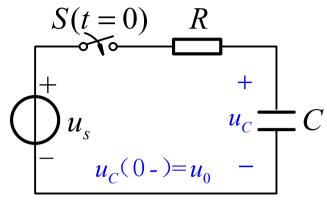
$$\begin{cases} A_{\rm m} = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega RC)^2}} \\ \theta = \phi - \arctan \omega RC \end{cases}$$

$$u_C = (U_0 - A_m \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

- ▶ 暂态分量, 5τ之后衰减到0;
- 稳态解是与电源同频率,幅值和初相恒定的正弦函数。

2. 零状态响应分析:

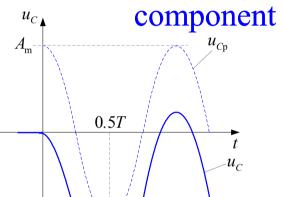
$$u_C = (U_0 - A_m \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_m \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

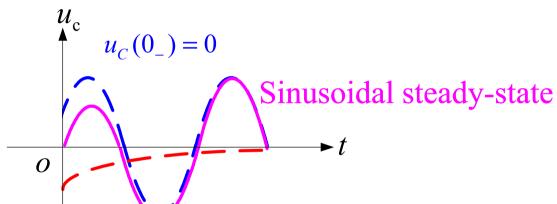


$$u_C = (-A_{\rm m} \cos \theta) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + A_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

Transient component

Steady-state





- \triangleright 设 $\theta < \theta < 9.0^{\circ}$,且 5τ 与T接近,则电路经过一个周期达到稳定;
- $ultharpoonup 设 \theta = 0^{\circ}$,且 5τ 》T,则电路经过多个周期达到稳定;在0.5T 附近,电容电压最大,<mark>暂态最高电压接近 $2A_{m}$ 。称为暂态过电压现象。</mark>

*(自学) 8.5含运算放大器电路的一阶电路

例: 求t > 0的响应 u_0

解:

- 1) 、求初始值: $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$ V
- 2)、求稳态值:

$$u_C(\infty) = -\frac{500}{100} \times 0.2 = 1 \text{ V}$$

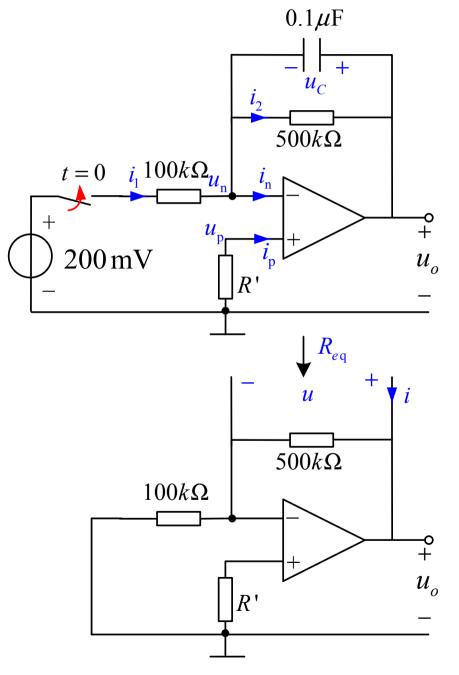
3)、求时间常数:

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = 500k\Omega$$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 500 \times 10^{3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{6} = 0.05 \text{ s}$$

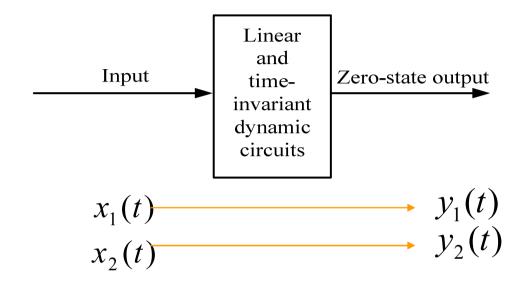
$$u_{c}(t) = u_{c}(\infty) + [u_{c}(0_{+}) - u_{c}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= -1 + e^{-20t} \qquad (t \ge 0)$$



8.6线性非时变特性

零状态响应与激励间的关系



8.6.1线性特性

$$k_1 x_1(t) + k_2 x_2(t) \longrightarrow k_1 y_1(t) + k_2 y_2(t)$$

8.6.2 非时变特性

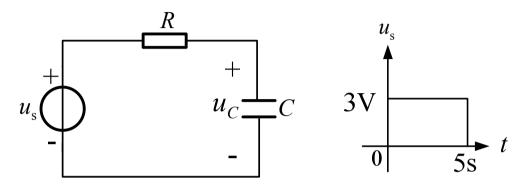
$$x_1(t-t_0) - y_1(t-t_0)$$

$$\frac{d x_1(t)}{d t} \xrightarrow{d y_1(t)} \frac{d y_1(t)}{d t}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} x_1(t) d t \xrightarrow{\int_{-\infty}^{t} y_1(t) d t}$$

8.6线性非时变特性

【例1】: Find the zero-state response u_c



设
$$u_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$$
V时, $u_C = s(t)$

$$u_c(0_-) = 0, \quad u_c(\infty) = \mathcal{E}(t), \quad \tau = RC$$

$$s(t) = [(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\mathcal{E}(t)]V$$

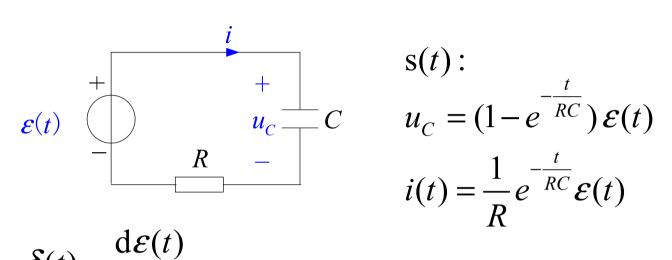
由非时变特性

$$u_{s} = [3\varepsilon(t) - 3\varepsilon(t - 5)]V \qquad u_{c} = 3s(t) - 3s(t - 5)$$

$$u_{c} = [3(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t) - 3(1 - e^{-\frac{t - 5}{RC}})\varepsilon(t - 5)]V$$

8.6线性非时变特性

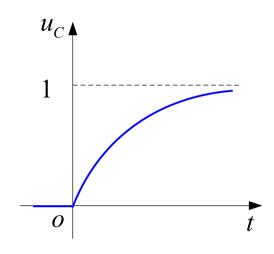
8.6.3单位阶跃响应与单位冲激响应



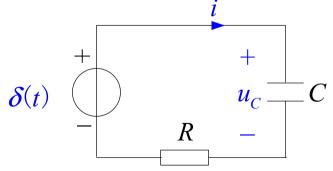
$$s(t)$$
:

$$u_C = (1 - e^{-\frac{\iota}{RC}}) \, \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\mathcal{E}(t)$$



$$\delta(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}\varepsilon(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$



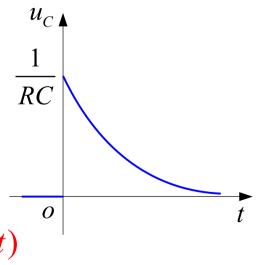
$$u_C(t) = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$h(t):$$

$$u_{C} = C$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i(t) = -\frac{1}{R^{2}C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t) + \frac{1}{R} \delta(t)$$



【例1】已知 $u_c(0-)=0$,求: $i_s(t)$ 为单位冲激激励时电路响应 $u_c(t)$ 和 $i_C(t)$ 。

解求单位阶跃响应 令
$$i_s(t) = \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$u_C(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\mathcal{E}(t) \qquad i_c = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\mathcal{E}(t)$$

再求单位冲激响应 令 $i_s(t) = \delta(t)$

$$u_{C} = \frac{d}{dt}R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\delta(t) + \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= f(0)\delta(t)$$

$$i_{c} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} [e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)] = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

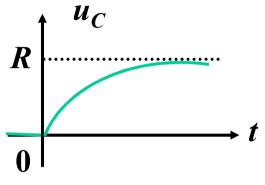
$$= \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

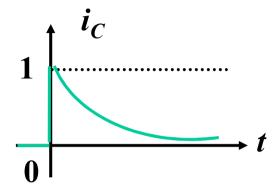
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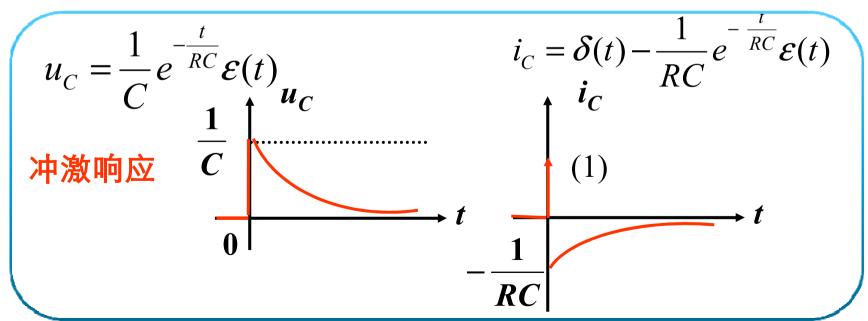
$$u_C(t) = R(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_c = e^{-\frac{\iota}{RC}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

阶跃响应







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电路理论

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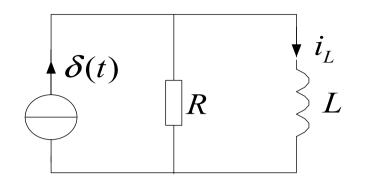
【练习】: Find the impulse response i_{L} .

由阶跃响应获得冲激响应 设 $i_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$ A

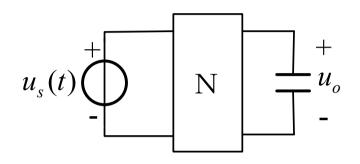
$$i_L(0_+) = 0$$
, $i_L(\infty) = \varepsilon(t)$, $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$

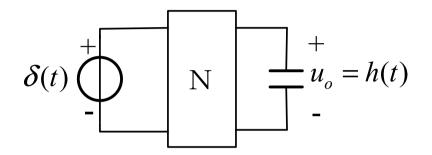
$$s(t) = i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) - i_L(\infty)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
$$= (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt} = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})\delta(t) + \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\varepsilon(t)$$



【例2】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的零输入响应为 $e^{-t}V$; 原始储能不变,电压源 $u_s(t) = \delta(t)V$ 激励下的全响应为 $3 e^{-t}V$ 。试确定 $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)V$ 下的零状态响应。





$$h(t) = (3e^{-t} - e^{-t})\mathcal{E}(t) = 2e^{-t}\mathcal{E}(t)$$

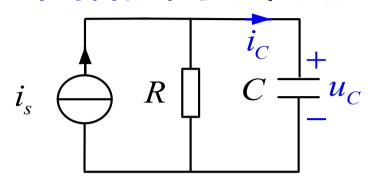
$$\varepsilon(t) \stackrel{+}{\bigcirc} \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{+}{u_o} = s(t)$$

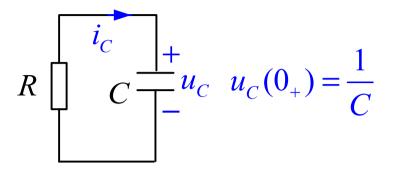
$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{t} 2e^{-t} \mathcal{E}(t) dt = (\int_{0}^{t} 2e^{-t} dt) \mathcal{E}(t) = (2 - 2e^{-t}) \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$u_o(t) = (2 - 2e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) - [2 - 2e^{-(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1)$$

*(自学) 8.7 冲击响应计算

分二个时间段来考虑冲激响应





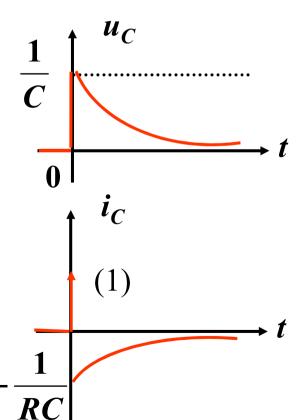
(1).
$$t \in 0_{-}^{\infty} 0_{+}$$
 ii $i_{C} = \delta(t)$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} i_C dt = \frac{1}{C}$$

(2). $t > 0^+$ 零输入响应 (RC放电)

$$u_c = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \ t \ge 0^+ \ i_c = -\frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \ t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_c = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t), i_c = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$



[例2]:
$$R i_L$$
 + $L > u_L$

(1).
$$t \in 0_{-}^{\infty} 0_{+}$$
 ii $u_{L} = \delta(t)$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} u_L dt = \frac{1}{L}$$

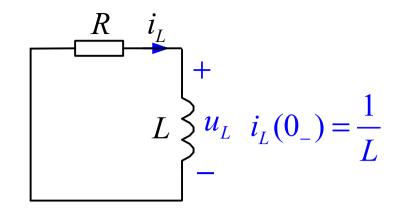
(2).
$$t > 0_+$$
 零输入响应 $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$

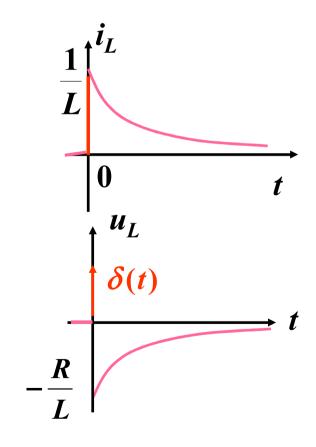
$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_L = -i_L R = -\frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0^+$$

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_{L} = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t) \qquad u_{L} = \delta(t) - \frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \mathcal{E}(t)$$





计划学时:5学时;课后学习15学时

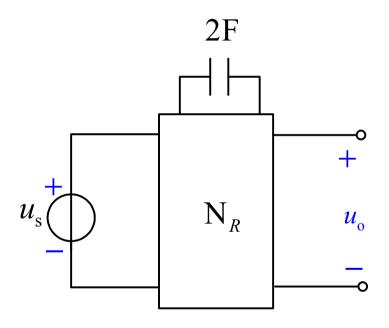
作业:

- 8-2、8-4/ 零输入响应
- 8-13/ 零状态响应
- 8-18 /阶跃响应
- 8-31 /三要素法
- 8-41/线性时不变
- 8-48/冲激响应

【8-31】: N_R为线性无源电阻网络,电容的原始储能为0,

当
$$u_s = \mathcal{E}(t)$$
V 时, $u_o = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{1}{4}t})\mathcal{E}(t)$ V。电压源不变,电容换成

2H 的电感。求零状态响应 u_{o}



解: 求时间常数

$$RC = 4s \ R = 2\Omega \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1s$$
原电路 $u_o(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} V \quad u_o(0_+) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8} V$

原电路
$$u_o(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} V$$
 $u_o(0_+) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{8} V$

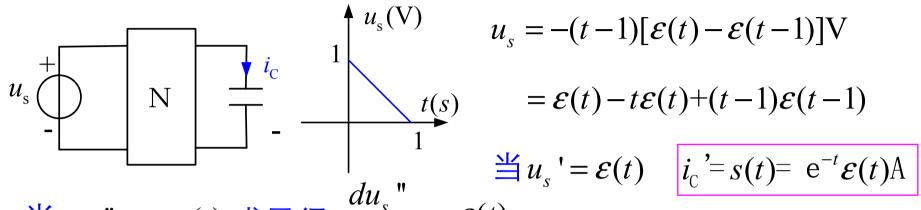
电容换为电感后

电感电路初态,等效为电容电路的稳态 电感电路稳态,等效为电容电路的初态

$$u_o(0+) = \frac{1}{2}V$$
 $u_o(\infty) = \frac{5}{8}V$
 $u_o = \left[\frac{5}{8} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}) e^{-t}\right] \mathcal{E}(t)V$

换为电感后零状态响应u。

【8-41】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的单位阶跃响为 $i_c = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$,求 u_s 为图示波形时零状态响应。



当
$$u_s$$
"= $-t\varepsilon(t)$ 求导得 $\frac{du_s}{dt}$ "= $-\varepsilon(t)$

$$i_C$$
"= $\int_{0-}^t [-s(t)] dt = \int_{0-}^t [-e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] dt = \int_{0-}^t [(-e^{-t}) dt\varepsilon(t)] = (e^{-t}-1)\varepsilon(t)$

当
$$u_s$$
 "'= $(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$ 求导得 $\frac{du_s}{dt}$ = $(t-1)\delta(t-1)+\varepsilon(t-1)=\varepsilon(t-1)$

 $=(1-e^{-(t-1)})\mathcal{E}(t-1)$

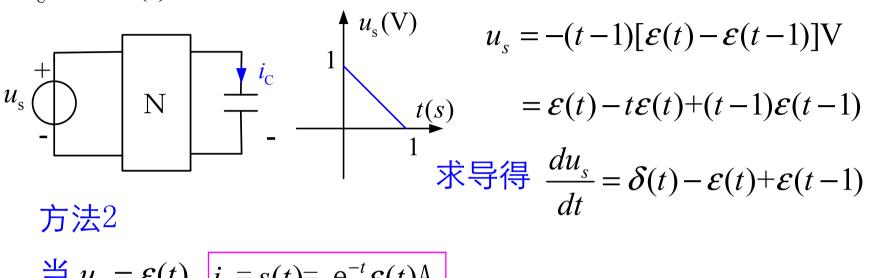
$$i_{C} = \int_{0-1}^{t} [s(t-1)] dt = \int_{0-1}^{t} [e^{-(t-1)} \mathcal{E}(t-1)] dt = \int_{1}^{t} [e^{-(t-1)} dt \mathcal{E}(t-1)] dt$$

由线性性得

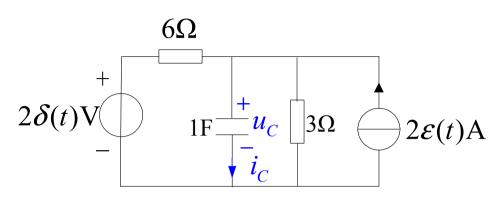
$$i_C = i_C' + i_C'' + i_C''' = e^{-t} \mathcal{E}(t) + (e^{-t} - 1) \mathcal{E}(t) + (1 - e^{-(t-1)}) \mathcal{E}(t - 1)$$

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【8-41】: 不含独立电源的线性时不变网络N的单位阶跃响为 $i_c = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$,求 u_s 为图示波形时零状态响应。



[8-48]:求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



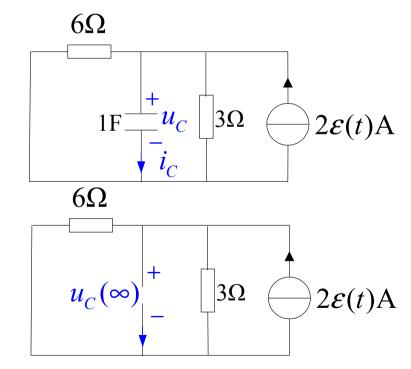


$$u_C(\infty) = 4V$$
 $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$

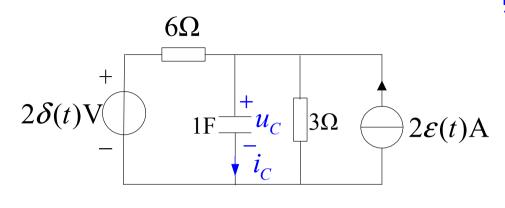
$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 2e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$



[8-48]:求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



叠加定理, $i_s=2\varepsilon(t)$ A单独作用时:

$$u_C(\infty) = 4V$$
 $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$

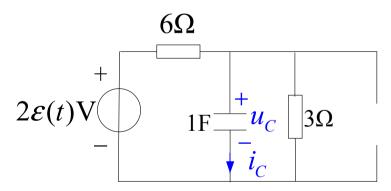
$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) \ V$$

$$2\varepsilon(t)A \qquad u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \varepsilon(t) V$$
$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 2e^{-0.5t}\varepsilon(t)$$

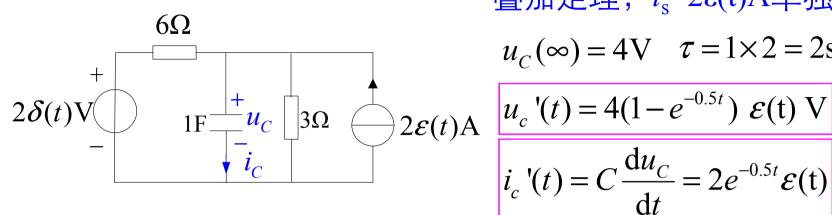
电压源2 δ (t) 单独作用,先计算 u_s =2 ϵ (t)的阶跃响应:

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{2}{3}V$$
 $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$ $u_c(t) = \frac{2}{3}(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \varepsilon(t) V$

$$i_c(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$



【8-48】: 求零状态响应 $u_{\rm C}$ 、 $i_{\rm C}$ 。



叠加定理, $i_s=2\varepsilon(t)$ A单独作用时:

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 $\tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s$

$$u_c'(t) = 4(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) \ V$$

$$i_c'(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

电压源2 δ (t) 单独作用,先计算 u_s =2 ϵ (t)的阶跃响应:

$$u_{C}(\infty) = \frac{2}{3} V \quad \tau = 1 \times 2 = 2s \quad u_{c}(t) = \frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$i_{c}(t) = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_{c}(t) = \frac{2}{3} (1 - e^{-0.5t}) \ \mathcal{E}(t) V$$

$$i_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{6} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$i_{c}(t) = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = \frac{1}{3} e^{-0.5t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$\frac{i_{c}''(t) = \frac{1}{3} \delta(t)}{dt}$$

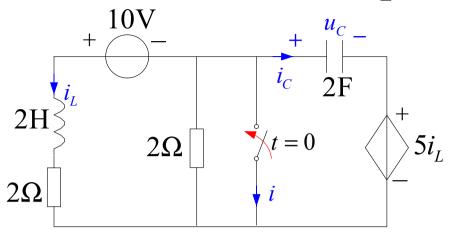
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$$u_c = u_c' + u_c'' = (4 - \frac{11}{3}e^{-0.5t}) \mathcal{E}(t) V \quad i_c = i_c' + i_c'' = \frac{1}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{11}{6}e^{-0.5t}\mathcal{E}(t)$$

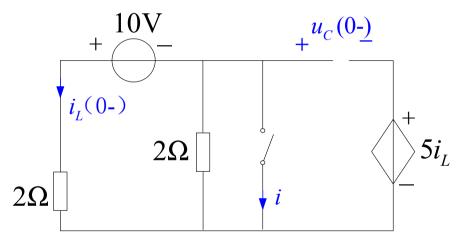
【8-60】(1)求t>0时的响应 $i_L(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i 。



(1)求t>0时的响应 i_L

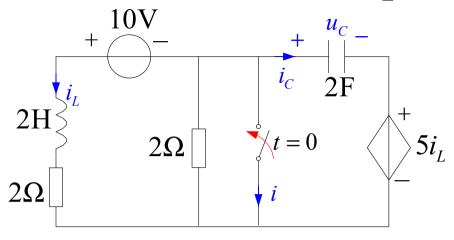
求初始值: $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5$ A

$$u_C(0-) = -2 \times 2.5 - 5 \times 2.5 = -17.5$$
V



0.等效电路

【8-60】(1)求t>0时的响应 $i_L(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i。



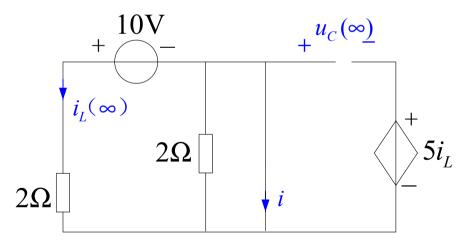
(1)求t>0时的响应 i_L

求初始值: $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5A$

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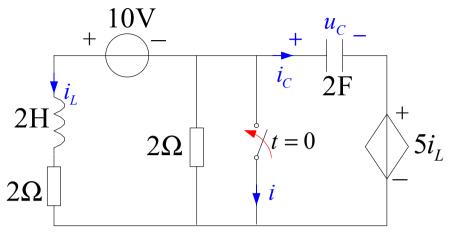
求稳态值:

$$i_L(\infty) = 5A \ u_C(\infty) = -5 \times 5 = -25V$$



稳态等效电路

[8-60] (1)求t>0时的响应 $i_1(2)$ 求t>0时的响应 i(3)求t=0时的响应 i 。



求时间常数: $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1s$

$$i_L(t) = (5 - 2.5e^{-t})A$$
 (t>0)

$$u_C(t) = -5i_L = -25 + 12.5e^{-t}A$$

(2)求t>0时的响应 i

$$(1)$$
求 $t>0$ 时的响应 i_L

+ 求初始值: $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=2.5$ A

$$u_C(0-) = -2 \times 2.5 - 5 \times 2.5 = -17.5 \text{V}$$

求稳态值:

$$i_L(\infty) = 5A$$
 $u_C(\infty) = -5 \times 5 = -25V$

$$i_{L}(t) = (5 - 2.5e^{-t})A \quad (t>0)$$

$$u_{C}(t) = -5i_{L} = -25 + 12.5e^{-t}A \quad (t>0)$$

$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}(t)}{dt} = -25e^{-t}A \quad (t>0)$$

$$i = -i_C - i_L = 27.5e^{-t} - 5A$$
 (t>0)

(3) 求t=0时的响应 i $u_C(0+) = -5 \times i_L(0+) = -12.5$ V

$$u_{C}(0+) = u_{C}(0-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0-}^{0} i_{C} dt \quad i_{C} = 10\delta(t) \qquad \qquad i(0) = -10\delta(t) \qquad (t=0)$$