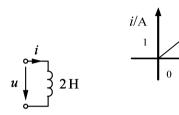
## 习题第六、七章

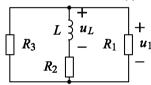
1. 根据元件的 VAR 直接填写图中的未知量。当 i=4A 时,则 u=当 *i*=2e<sup>-2t</sup>A 时,则 *u*=\_\_\_\_。



2. 图示电路,电感上的电流波形如图所示,求电压 u(t)和电感吸收的功率 p(t), 并 绘出它们的波形。

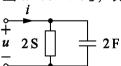


3. 图示电路中:  $R_1=10\Omega$ ,  $R_2=4\Omega$ ,  $R_3=15\Omega$ , L=1H, 电压  $u_1$  的初始值为  $u_1(0^+)=15V$ , 求零输入响应 uL(t)。

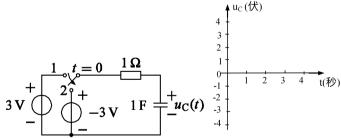


4. 根据元件的 VAR 直接填写图旁的未知量。

当 *u=5*V 时,则 *i=* 当 *u*=7e<sup>-2t</sup>V 时,则 *i*=

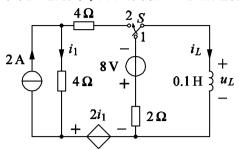


5. 图示 RC 电路, 原处于直流稳态, 当 t=0 时, 开关从 1 投向 2。试按 uc(t) 的 三要素定性作出 uc(t) 的波形图。

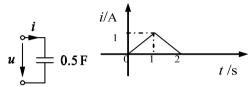


6. 根据元件的 VAR 直接填写图中的未知量。当  $u_c=3V$  时,则 i= ,当 *u*<sub>c</sub>=e<sup>-3t</sup>V 时,则 *u*= \_\_\_\_\_。

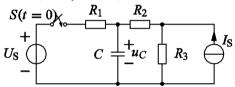
7. 图示电路中, 开关合在 1 时已达稳态。t=0 时开关由 1 合向 2, 求 t>0 时的  $u_L(t)$ 。



8. 图示电路,电容上的电流波形如图所示, u(0)=0, 求电压 u(t), 并画波形。

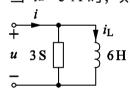


9. 图示电路中, U<sub>c</sub>=50V, R<sub>1</sub>=5Ω, R<sub>2</sub>= R<sub>3</sub>=10Ω, C= 0.5F, I<sub>s</sub> =**2A**, 电路换路前已 达到稳态, 求 s 闭合后电容上的电压 u<sub>c</sub>(t)。

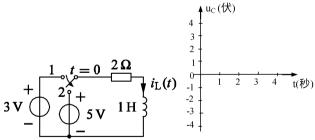


10. 按元件的 VAR 直接填写图旁的未知量。

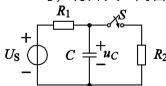
当 i<sup>L</sup> =1A 时,则 i=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 当 i<sup>L</sup> =e<sup>-t</sup>A 时,则 i=



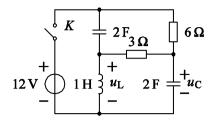
11. 图示 RC 电路,原处于直流稳态,当 t=0 时,开关从 1 投向 2,试按 uc(t)的三要素定性作出 uc(t)的波形图。



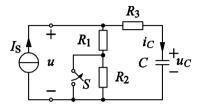
12. 图示电路中,  $u_s$ =2V,  $R_1$ =1K $\Omega$ ,  $R_2$ =2K $\Omega$ , C=300 $\mu$ F, t<0 时电路处于稳态,在 t = 0 时,将开关 s 闭合,求  $u_s$ (t)。



13. 如图所示电路,原开关闭合且已处于稳态,在 t=0 时开关 K 断开,求 uc(0+) 和 uL(0+).



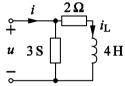
14. 图示电路中,  $R_1=R_2=10k\Omega$ ,  $R_3=30k\Omega$ ,  $C=10\mu F$ ,  $I_s=1mA$ , 开关 S 断开前电 路处于稳态, t=0 时开关断开, 求开关断开后的  $u_c(t)$  和 u(t)。



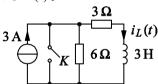
15. 按元件的 VAR 直接填写图中的未知量。

当 iL =1A 时,则 i=\_\_\_\_\_\_

当 *i*<sub>L</sub> =-2e<sup>t</sup>A 时,则 *i*=



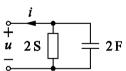
16. 如图所示电路,原开关闭合,已处于稳态,在 t=0 时开关 K 断开,求  $t \ge 0$  时 的 i<sub>L</sub>(t)。



17. 按元件的 VAR 直接填写图旁的未知量。

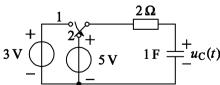
当 *u*=12V 时,则 *i*= ,

当 *u*=4sin2tV 时,则 *i*= 。



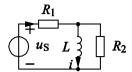
18. 图示 RC 电路, 原处于直流稳态, 当 t=0 时, 开关从 1 投向 2, 则按三要素公

式 uc(t)=

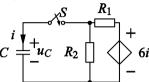


19. 已知一感性负载有 P=10KW、 $\lambda=0.4$ 、I=180A,现并联电容 C 作功率因数补偿, 使电路的功率因数提高到 0.9,则电路总电流变为

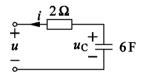
20. 图示电路中,  $us=\varepsilon(t)$ ,  $R_1=6\Omega$ ,  $R_2=3\Omega$ , L=2H, 求电流 i 的单位阶跃响应。



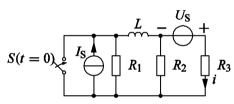
21. 图所示电路中, $R_1=15\Omega$ , $R_2=10\Omega$ , $C=50\mu F$  , t=0 时将开关 S 闭合,并且  $u_c(0)=0$  )= 9V,求电路的零输入响应  $u_c(t)$ 。



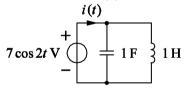
22. 根据元件的 VAR 直接填写图中的未知量。当 uc=14V 时,则 u=\_\_\_\_,当 uc=sin5tV 时,则 u=\_\_\_\_。



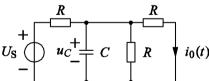
23. 图示电路中,  $R_1=6\Omega$ ,  $R_2=5\Omega$ ,  $R_3=20\Omega$ , L=2H,  $U_s=12V$ ,  $I_s=3A$ , t<0 时电路处于稳态, t=0 时换路, 求 t>0 时的电流 i(t)的全响应。



24. 求题图中当  $i\iota(0)=0$  时电压源输出的电流 i(t)。



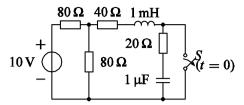
25. 图示线性时不变电路中, $R=1\Omega$ ,C=1F,求  $i_0(t)$ 的单位阶跃响应响应。



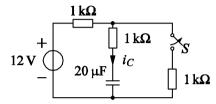
26. 按元件的 VCR 直接填写图旁的未知量。当 *u*=4V 时,则 *i*=\_\_\_\_\_\_,当

27. 题图所示电路在换路前已工作很长时间,试求开关打开后电路中电感电流初

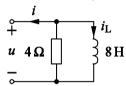
始值和电容电压及其一阶导数的初始值。



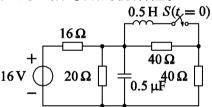
28. 图示电路中开关 S 打开前已处于稳态。t=0 开关打开,求 t>0 时的  $i_c(t)$ 。



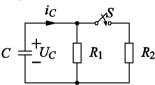
29. 按元件的 VAR 直接填写图旁的未知量。当 *i*L=4A 时,则 *u*=\_\_\_\_\_\_,当 *i*L=sin9tA 时,则 *i*=\_\_\_\_\_\_。



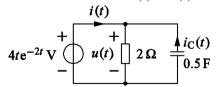
30. 题图所示电路在换路前已工作很长时间,试求开关闭合后电感电流和电容电压的一阶导数的初始值。



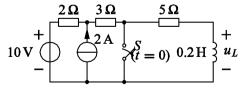
31. 图示电路中, $R_1=3\Omega$ ,C=1F, $U_c$ ( $0^-$ )=100V, $R_2=6\Omega$ ,开关 s 原处于断开状态,当电压  $U_c$  低于 50V 时自动导通,求 t>0 时的电容电压  $u_c$ (t)和电流  $i_c$ (t)。



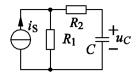
32. 求题图中的电流 ic(t)和 i(t)



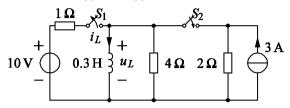
33. 图示电路中开关 S 打开前已处于稳态。t=0 开关打开,求 t>0 时的  $u_L(t)$ 。



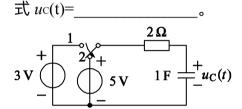
34. 图示电路中,  $R_1=1\Omega$ ,  $R_2=2\Omega$ , C=3F, 试计算  $u_c$  的单位阶跃响应。



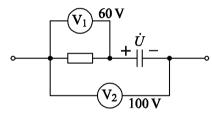
35. 图示电路中 t=0 时开关  $S_1$  打开  $S_2$  闭合,开关动作前,电路已处于稳态。,求 t>0 时的  $i_L(t)$ 和  $u_L(t)$ 。



36. 图示 RC 电路, 原处于直流稳态, 当 t=0 时, 开关从 1 投向 2, 则按三要素公



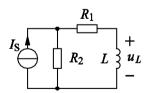
37. 根据图中电压表的读数,可确定 U=



38. 如图所示电路,原开关闭合,已处于稳态,在 t=0 时开关 K 断开,求电容电压和其导数的初始值。

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
K & 2F & 3\Omega & 6\Omega \\
+ & & & \\
12V & 1H & 2F & -u_C
\end{array}$$

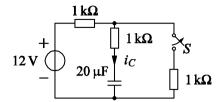
39. 图示电路中,  $I_s = \mathbf{\epsilon}(t)$ , L = 2H,  $R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega$ , 求  $i_L$  和  $u_L$  的单位阶跃响应。



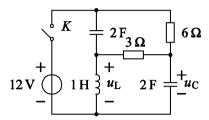
40. 图示电路中,  $us=\epsilon(t)$ ,  $R_1=6\Omega$ ,  $R_2=3\Omega$ , L=2H, 求电流 i 的单位阶跃响应。

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_1 \\
u_S & L \\
- & i
\end{array}$$

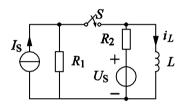
41. 图示电路中开关 S 打开前已处于稳态。t=0 开关打开,求 t>0 时的  $i_c(t)$ 。



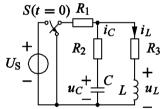
42. 如图所示电路, 原开关闭合且已处于稳态, 在 t=0 时开关 K 断开, 求 u₂(0₊) 和 u⊥(0₊).



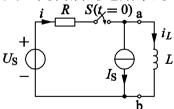
43. 图示电路中, $R_1=R_2=20k\Omega$ , $U_s=10V$ ,L=1H,  $I_s=2mA$ ,t<0 时电路处于稳态,t=0 时开关闭合,求开关闭合后的  $i_L(t)$ 。



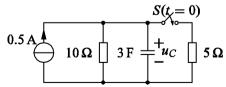
44. 图示电路中, $R_1$ =4 $\Omega$ , $R_2$ =1 $\Omega$ , $R_3$ =6 $\Omega$ , $U_s$ =20V,换路前已达到稳态,求换路后  $u_c$  (0<sup>+</sup>) 、 $i_c$  (0<sup>+</sup>) 、 $i_L$  (0<sup>+</sup>) 。



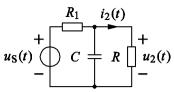
45. 图示电路中开关 S 打开前已处于稳态。 $R=2\Omega$ ,L=4H, $U_s=10V$ , $I_s=2A$ ,求开 关 S 闭合后的电路中的  $i\iota(t)$ 和 i。



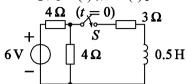
46. 图示电路中电路换路前已达到稳态,求 s 闭合后电容上的电压 uc(t)并作出其波形图。



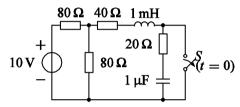
47. 写出题图所示电路以 i2(t)为输出变量的输入-输出方程。



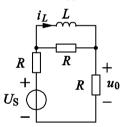
48. 图示电路中 t=0 时开关 S 闭合,开关动作前,电路已处于稳态,iL(0-)=2A。求 t>0 时的 iL(t)和 uL(t)。



49. 题图所示电路在换路前已工作很长时间,试求开关打开后电路中电感电流初始值和电容电压及其一阶导数的初始值。

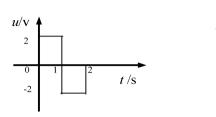


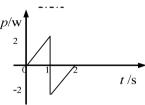
50. 图示电路为一换路后电路,其中, $R = 1\Omega$ ,L = 1H,Us = 1A,且 iL (0<sup>-</sup>)=2A,求 t≥0 时 uo(t)。



## 参考答案

- 1. 8V, -12 e<sup>-2t</sup>V
- 2. 解:





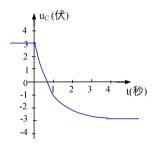
3. 
$$\text{ $H$}: \qquad i_L(0^+) = \frac{U_1(0^+)}{R_1/\!/R_3} = \frac{15}{6} = 2.5 A$$

$$U_L(0^+) = (R^+ + R_2) \cdot i_L(0^+) = (6+4) \times 2.5 = 25 \text{ V}$$
 2'

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R' + R_2} = \frac{1}{6 + 4} = 0.1 \,\mathrm{s}$$

$$U_L(t) = U_L(0^+) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 25 e^{-10t} V$$
  $(t > 0)$ 

- 4. 10A, -14e<sup>-2t</sup>A
- 5. **\mathbf{H}**:  $u_C(t) = -3 + 6e^{-t}$   $u_C(\ln 2) = 0$



6'

6'

- 6. 0, -35e<sup>-3t</sup>V
- 7. **\mathbf{m}**:  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = -4A$   $i(\infty) = 1.2A$

$$R_{eq} = 10\Omega, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = 0.01s$$
 4'

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1.2 - 5.2e^{-100t}A$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 52e^{-100t}V$$
 3'

8. **AE:** 
$$u(t) = u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$

4'

9. **Fig.** 
$$\mathbf{R}: \mathbf{t} < 0 \text{ ft } \mathbf{U}_{C}(0^{-}) = \mathbf{R}_{3} \cdot \mathbf{I}_{S} = 10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ V}$$
 2'

$$t > 0$$
 时,由换路定则可得:  $U_{C}(0^{+}) = U_{C}(0^{-}) = 20V$  4'

$$\tau = RC = \frac{R_1(R_2 + R_3)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}C = \frac{5 \times (10 + 10)}{5 + 10 + 10} \times 0.5 = 2s$$

$$U_{C}(\infty) = \frac{R_{2} + R_{3}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} U_{C} + \frac{R_{3}I_{S}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3}} R_{1} = 44 V$$
2'

$$U_{c}(t) = U_{c}(\infty) + [U_{c}(0^{+}) - U_{c}(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = (44 - 24 e^{-0.5t}) V$$
4'

10. 1A, -e<sup>-t</sup>A

12. 解: 当 
$$t < 0$$
 时,  $U_C(0^-) = U_S = 2 V$  ∴  $U_C(0^+) = U_C(0^-) = 2 V$  2'

当开关 s 闭合后, 且电路处于稳态

$$U_{c}(\infty) = R_{2} \cdot \frac{U_{s}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} = 2 \times \frac{2}{1 + 2} = \frac{4}{3} V$$
 2'

$$R_i = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{2}{3} K\Omega$$
  $\tau = R_i C = 0.2 s$  3'

: 
$$U_{C}(t) = U_{C}(\infty) + [U_{C}(0^{+}) - U_{C}(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = (\frac{4}{3} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-5t})V$$
  $(t > 0)$  3'

$$u_L(0_+) = -\frac{3}{9} \times 8 + 4 - \frac{4}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{4}{3}V$$
 3'

14. **AP**: 
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 10V$$
  $u_C(\infty) = 20V$  4'

$$R_0 = 50k\Omega, \quad \tau = R_0C = 0.5s$$
 4'

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 20 - 10e^{-2t}V$$

$$u(t) = u_C(t) + R_3 i_C = u_c(t) + R_3 C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 20 - 4e^{-2t}V$$
 3'

15. 3A \ 14e<sup>t</sup>A

16. 解:零状态响应

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 3 = 2A, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{3}s$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 2(1 - e^{-3t})A$$

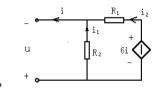
- 17. 24A \ 8sin2t+16cos2t A
- 18. 5-2e<sup>-0.5t</sup>
- 19. 50A

20. 
$$\text{AF}: \quad i(\infty) = \frac{1}{6} A$$
,  $R_i = 2 \Omega$   $\tau = \frac{L}{R_i} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 s$ ,

$$i(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{6}(1 - e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t) A$$
3'

21. 解:由换路定则可得:
$$U_{c}(0^{+}) = U_{c}(0^{-}) = 9V$$
 2'

开关 s 闭合后的等效电路图为:



$$u + 6i - R_1 i_2 = 0 u = 10 i_1$$

$$u = 10 i_1 = R_2 i_1 \Rightarrow i = \frac{25}{9} i_1$$

$$i = i_1 + i_2$$

解得: 
$$R_i = \frac{u}{i} = 3.6 \Omega$$
$$\tau = R_i C = 1.8 \times 10^{-4} s$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{U}_C(t) = u_C(0^+) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 9 e^{-5555.56t} V \qquad (t > 0)$$
 5'

22. 14V sin5t+60cos5t V

23. 
$$\mathbf{AF} : \quad i(0^+) = i(0^-) = \frac{U_S}{R_3 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} + \frac{I_S}{R_3 (\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3})} = 0.888 A$$
 3'

$$\tau = \frac{L}{\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}} = 0.5 \, s \tag{2}$$

$$i\left(\infty\right) = \frac{U_s}{R_3} = 0.6 A$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^{+}) - i(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = (0.6 + 0.288 e^{-2t}) A$$
3'

24. 解: 
$$i(t) = i_C + i_L = C \frac{du}{dt} + \int_0^t u dt = -14 \sin 2t + 3.5 \sin 2t = -10.5 \sin 2t A$$
 6'

25. 解: (1) 当零状态时, 
$$i_0(0^+) = i_0(0^-) = 0$$
 2'

$$R_i = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}} = \frac{1}{3} \Omega$$
  $\tau = R_i C = \frac{1}{3} s$  3'

$$i_0(\infty) = \frac{U_s}{R_i} \cdot \frac{R}{R+R} = \frac{1}{3}A$$

$$i_0(t) = i_0(\infty) + [i_0(0^+) - i_0(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-3t}) A$$
 (t > 0)

26. 8A \ -4e<sup>-2t</sup>A

27. 
$$\text{ prior} : i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{20}{80 + 20} \times 10/20 = 0.1A$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$
 2'

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}\Big|_{t=0.1} = \frac{1}{C}i_C(0_+) = 100KV$$
 2'

28. 
$$\text{MF}: \ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V \qquad \qquad u_C(\infty) = 12V$$
 4'

$$R_0 = 2K\Omega, \quad \tau = R_0 C = 0.04s$$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + [u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 12 - 6e^{-25t})V$$

$$i_{C} = C\frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 3e^{-25t}A$$

29. 0, sin9t+18cos9t A

30. 
$$\mathbf{H}$$
:  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$  2'

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{16}{16 + 16} \times 16 = 8V$$
 2'

$$\left. \frac{di_L}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = \frac{1}{L} u_L(0_+) = 4V$$

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = \frac{1}{C} i_C(0_+) = \left( \frac{8}{16} - \frac{8}{20} - \frac{8}{80} \right) \times 2 \times 10^6 = 0$$

31. 解:由换路定则可得: 
$$u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 100 V$$
 2'

S 闭合前
$$u_C(t) = u_C(0^+) \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{R_1C}} = 100 e^{-\frac{t}{3}} V i_C(t) = \frac{u_C(t)}{R_1} = \frac{100}{3} e^{-\frac{t}{3}} A$$
 4'

设当 
$$t = t_1$$
 时, $U_c(t_1) = 50V$ , $50 = 100e^{-\frac{t_1}{3}}$  ∴  $t_1 = -3 \ln{(\frac{50}{100})} = 2.08 \text{ s } 2^{\circ}$ 

开关 S 闭合后电路的等效电阻 
$$R_1 = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 2Ω$$
 2'

$$i_C(t) = \frac{u_C(t)}{R_c} = \frac{50}{2} e^{-0.5(t-2.08)} = 25 e^{-0.5(t-2.08)}$$
 A

32. 
$$\Re i_C = C \frac{du}{dt} = 2(1-2t)e^{-2t}A$$

$$i = -i_C + i_R = (2 + 4t)e^{-2t}A$$

33. 
$$\operatorname{MF}: i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$$
  $i(\infty) = 1.4A$  4'

$$R_0 = 10\Omega, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{1}{50}s$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 1.4(1 - e^{-50t})A$$

$$u_{L} = L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = 14e^{-50t}V$$
4'

34. 
$$u(\infty) = \frac{1}{3} V$$
,  $R_i = 3 \Omega$   $\tau = RC = 1 s$ ,

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{U}(t) = \mathbf{u}(\infty)(1 - \mathbf{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \,\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{3}(1 - \mathbf{e}^{-t}) \,\varepsilon(t) \,\mathbf{V}$$

35. 
$$\text{ prior}(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 10A$$
  $i(\infty) = 3A$ 

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{0.3}{4/2} = \frac{9}{40}s$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0_{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3 + 7e^{-\frac{40t}{9}})A$$

$$u_{L} = L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = -\frac{28}{3}e^{-\frac{40t}{9}}V$$
4

36 5-2e<sup>-0.5t</sup>

37. 80V

38. 
$$\text{ME: } u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = \frac{3}{6+3} \times 12 = 4V$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}A = -i_C(0_+)$$
 2'

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0+} = \frac{1}{C}i_C(0_+) = -\frac{2}{3}A$$

39. 解: 由换路定则知: 
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0$$
 2°

$$rac{1}{2}$$
 I<sub>s</sub> =ε(t)  $τ = \frac{L}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{2}{10 + 10} = 0.1$  s

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} I_S = \frac{10}{10 + 10} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$
 2'

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0.5(1 - e^{-10t}) A$$
 4'

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = 2 \times 0.5[-10(-e^{-10 t})] = 10 e^{-10 t} V$$
4'

40. 解: 
$$i(\infty) = \frac{1}{6} A$$
,  $R_i = 2 \Omega$   $\tau = \frac{L}{R_i} = \frac{2}{2} = 1 s$ ,

$$i(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{6}(1 - e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t) A$$
3'

41. 
$$\text{MF}: \ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V \qquad \qquad u_C(\infty) = 12V$$
 4'

$$R_0 = 2K\Omega, \quad \tau = R_0 C = 0.04s$$
 4'

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + [u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 12 - 6e^{-25t})V$$

$$i_{C} = C\frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 3e^{-25t}A$$

42. 解: 
$$u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = \frac{3}{9} \times 12 = 4V$$
,  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}A$ 

$$u_L(0_+) = -\frac{3}{9} \times 8 + 4 - \frac{4}{3} \times 2 = -\frac{4}{3}V$$

43. 
$$\text{MF}: i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0.5 \text{mA}$$
  $i(\infty) = 2.5 \text{A}$ 

$$R_{eq} = 10k\Omega, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = 0.1 \times 10^{-3} s$$
 2'

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2.5 - 2e^{-10^4 t} mA$$
 4'

44 解 :

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{20}{4 + 6} = 2 \ A \qquad U_C(0^+) = U_C(0^-) = R_3 \cdot i_L(0^-) = 6 \times 2 = 12 \ V$$

$$i_C(0^+) = -\frac{U_C(0^+)}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} i_L(0^+) = -4 A$$

45. 
$$\mathbf{H}$$
:  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = -2A$   $i(\infty) = 3A$ 

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 2s$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0_{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3 - 5e^{-0.5t}A$$

$$i = I_{s} + i_{L} = 5 - 5e^{-0.5t}A$$
4

46. 
$$\text{MF}: \ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 5V \qquad u_C(\infty) = \frac{5}{3}V$$

$$R_0 = \frac{10}{3} \Omega, \quad \tau = R_0 C = 10s$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{10}{3}e^{-0.1t}V$$

47. 解: 
$$R_1(i_2 + CR_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}) + R_2i_2 = u_s$$
 6°

48. **\textbf{H}**: 
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2A$$
  $i(\infty) = 0.6A$  4'

$$R_{eq} = 5\Omega, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = 0.1s$$
 2'

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0.6 - 1.4e^{-10t}A$$

$$u_{L} = L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} = 7e^{-10t}V$$

49. 
$$\text{ Five} i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{20}{80 + 20} \times 10/20 = 0.1A$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$
 2'

$$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0+} = \frac{1}{C} i_C(0_+) = 100KV$$
 2'

$$u_0(\infty) = \frac{U_S}{R+R} R = \frac{U_S}{2} = 0.5 V$$

$$u_0(0^+) = \frac{1}{3} V$$
4'

## 由三要素公式可求得:

$$\mathcal{U}_{0}(t) = u_{0}(\infty) + [u_{0}(0^{+}) - u_{0}(\infty)] \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{2}{3}t}V$$
4'