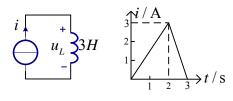
第三章 动态电路的时域分析

3-1 电路和电流源的波形如题图 3-1 所示,若电感无初始储能,试写出 $u_L(t)$ 的表达式。

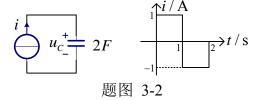


题图 3-1

解.

$$i_{L}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 3t/2 & 0 \le t < 2 \\ -3t + 9 & 2 \le t < 3 \\ 0 & 3 \le t \end{cases} \quad u_{L}(t) = L \frac{di_{L}(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 9/2 & 0 \le t < 2 \\ -9 & 2 \le t < 3 \\ 0 & 3 \le t \end{cases}$$

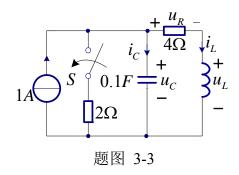
3-2 电路和电流源的波形如题图 3-2 所示,若电容无初始储能,试写出 $u_{C}(t)$ 的表达式。



解:

$$i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \le t < 1 \\ -1 & 1 \le t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases} \quad u_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{L}(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t/2 & 0 \le t < 1 \\ 1 - t/2 & 1 \le t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases}$$

3-3 根据题图 3-3 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 闭合,求初始值 $u_R(0^+)$ 、 $i_c(0^+)$ 、 $i_L(0^+) \ \mathcal{D} u_L(0^+)$ 。

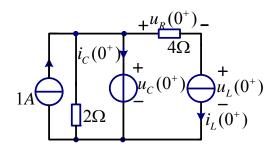


解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t=0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路: $u_c(0^-)=4\times 1=4$ V, $i_L(0^-)=1$ A。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 4V$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 1A$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:

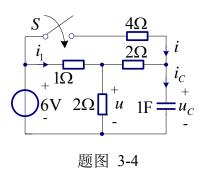


$$u_R(0^+) = 4i_L(0^+) = 4V$$

$$i_C(0^+) = 1 - i_L(0^+) - \frac{u_C(0^+)}{2} = -2A$$

$$u_L(0^+) = u_C(0^+) - u_R(0^+) = 0$$
V

3-4 根据题图 3-4 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 闭合,求初始值 $i(0^+)$ 、 $u(0^+)$ 、 $i_c(0^+)$ 及 $i_1(0^+)$ 。

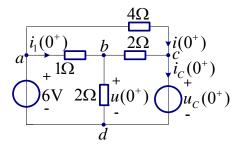


解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

 $t = \mathbf{0}^-$ 时开关 S 未闭合,电容开路: $u_c(\mathbf{0}^-) = \frac{2}{2+1} \times 6 = 4V$ 。

由换路定则,有: $\boldsymbol{u}_{C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = \boldsymbol{u}_{C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}) = \mathbf{4}V$ 。

画出开关闭合后的 0^+ 等效电路,如下图所示:



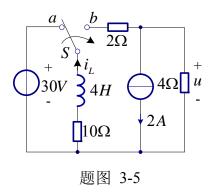
d 为参考节点,a、b、c 点的节点电压为 u_a,u_b,u_c , 列写节点电压方程:

$$\begin{split} &u_a(0^+) = 6V \;\;, \quad u_c(0^+) = u_C(0^+) = 4V \;\;, \\ &-\frac{1}{1} \times u_a(0^+) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}) \times u_b(0^+) - \frac{1}{2} \times u_c(0^+) = 0 \\ &u_b(0^+) = 4V \end{split}$$

所以有:
$$u(0^+) = u_b(0^+) = 4V$$
, $i_1(0^+) = \frac{u_a(0^+) - u_b(0^+)}{1} = 2A$,

$$i(0^{+}) = \frac{u_a(0^{+}) - u_c(0^{+})}{4} = 0.5A, \quad i_c(0^{+}) = i(0^{+}) + \frac{u_b(0^{+}) - u_c(0^{+})}{2} = 0.5A$$

3-5 根据题图 3-5 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 $_{a}$ 打向 $_{b}$,求初始值 $_{i_{L}(0^{+})}$ 、 $u(0^{+})$ 。

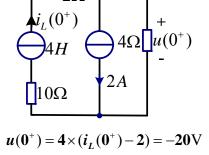


解: t=0时,开关由 a 打向 b。

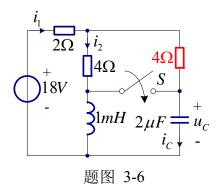
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a, 电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = -30/10 = -3A$ 。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -3A$ 。

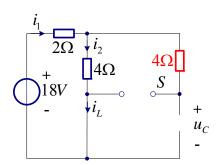
画出开关在b后的 0^+ 等效电路,如下图所示:



3-6 根据题图 3-6 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,求初始值 $_{i_{1}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{i_{2}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u_{c}(0^{+})}$ 。



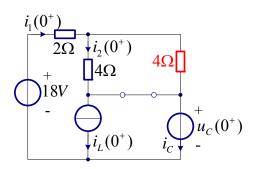
解: t=0时,开关闭合。t=0一时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路:



$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{4}{4+2} \times 18 = 12 \text{V}, \quad i_L(0^-) = \frac{18}{2+4} = 3 \text{A}.$$

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{12} \text{V}$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{3} \text{A}$ 。

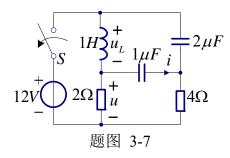
画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:



$$i_1(0^+) = \frac{18 - u_C(0^+)}{2 + 4//4} = 1.5A$$
,

$$i_2(0^+) = \frac{4}{4+4}i_1(0^+) = 0.75$$
A

3-7 根据题图 3-7 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 断开,求初始值 $_{i(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u_{L}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u(0^{+})}$ 。



解: t=0时,开关断开。t=0一时开关闭合,电感短路,电容开路:

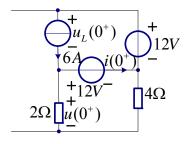
$$12V \longrightarrow 2\Omega \qquad \begin{array}{c} i_{L} \\ \downarrow \\ 12V \longrightarrow 2\Omega \qquad \begin{array}{c} + \\ u_{C2} \\ - \\ - \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} + \\ u_{C2} \\ - \\ - \end{array}$$

$$u_{C1}(0^{-}) = u_{C2}(0^{-}) = 12V$$
, $i_{L}(0^{-}) = \frac{12}{2} = 6A$.

由换路定则,有: $u_{C1}(0^+) = u_{C1}(0^-) = 12\text{V}$, $u_{C2}(0^+) = u_{C2}(0^-) = 12\text{V}$,

$$i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 6\mathbf{A}$$
 o

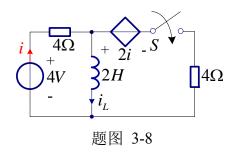
画出开关闭合后的0⁺等效电路,如下图所示:



$$u(0^+) = \frac{2u_{C1}(0^+)}{2+4} = 4V$$
, $i(0^+) = i_L(0^+) - \frac{u(0^+)}{2} = 4A$,

$$u_L(0^+) = u_{C2}(0^+) - u_{C1}(0^+) = 0V$$

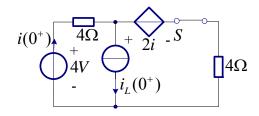
3-8 根据题图 3-8 所示的电路, t=0时开关 S 闭合,求初始值 $i(0^+)$ 、 $i_L(0^+)$ 和时常数 τ 。



解: t=0时,开关S闭合。

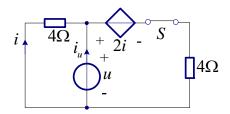
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{1}A$ 。



$$-4 + 4i(0^{+}) + 2i(0^{+}) + 4 \times [i(0^{+}) - i_{L}(0^{+})] = 0 \Rightarrow i(0^{+}) = 0.8A$$

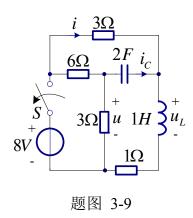
求时间常数:



采用外加电源法求等效电阻:

$$\begin{cases} i + i_u = \frac{u - 2i}{4} \\ i = -\frac{u}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_u = \frac{5u}{8}, \quad R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega, \quad \text{所以时间常数} \ \tau = L/R_{eq} = \frac{5}{4}s$$

3-9 根据题图 3-9 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 断开,求初始值 $i(0^+)`u(0^+)`i_c(0^+)`$ $u_L(0^+)°$



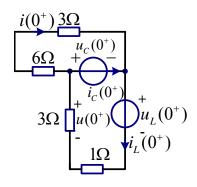
解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路: $u_c(0^-) = \frac{3}{6+3} \times 8 - \frac{1}{3+1} \times 8 = \frac{2}{3} \text{V}$

$$i_L(0^-) = 8/(1+3) = 2A$$
.

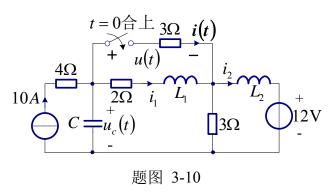
由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \frac{2}{3} \text{V}$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 2\text{A}$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0⁺等效电路,如下图所示:



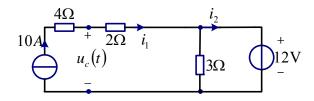
$$i(0^+) = u_C(0^+)/(3+6) = 2/27 \text{ A}, \quad u(0^+) = -3i_L(0^+) = -6\text{V}$$

$$i_C(0^+) = i_L(0^+) - i(0^+) = 52/2 \,\mathrm{A}$$
, $u_L(0^+) = -u_C(0^+) - (3+1) \times i_L(0^+) = -26/3 \,\mathrm{V}$



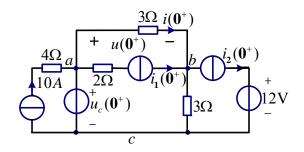
解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合, 电感短路, 电容开路:



$$i_1(0^-) = 10$$
A, $i_2(0^-) = 10 - 12/3 = 6$ A, $u_C(0^-) = 2 \times 10 + 12 = 32$ A.

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 32$ V, $i_1(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_1(\mathbf{0}^-) = 10$ A, $i_2(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_2(\mathbf{0}^-) = 6$ A。 画出开关闭合后的 $\mathbf{0}^+$ 等效电路,如下图所示:

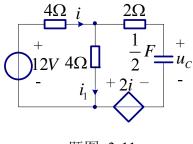


c 为参考节点,a、b 点节点电压为 u_a,u_b , 列写节点电压方程:

$$u_a = u_C(0^+) = 32V$$
, $(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3})u_b + (-\frac{1}{3})u_a = i_1(0^+) - i_2(0^+)$

$$u_b = [u_a + 3i_1(0^+) - 3i_2(0^+)]/2 = 22V$$
, $u(0^+) = u_a - u_b = 10V$

3-11 根据题图 3-11 所示的电路, 求电路时间常数 τ 。



题图 3-11

解: 求电路 ab 端的左侧电路的等效电阻,采用外加电源法。

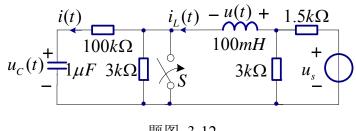
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i & 4\Omega & 2\Omega & i_u \\
4\Omega & & & \\
i_1 & +2i & -
\end{array}$$

$$i = -i_u/2$$
, $u = (2 + \frac{4}{2}) \times i_u + 2i = 3i_u$, $R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 3\Omega$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}s$$

3-12 根据题图 3-12 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,开关闭合前 $_{u_{s}=60V}$,

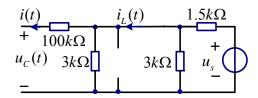
开关闭合后 $u_s = 0V$, 求 $i_I(0^+)$, $u_C(0^+)$, 并求出 $t \ge 0$ 以后的 $u_C(t)$ 和u(t)。



题图 3-12

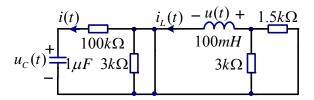
解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路:



$$i_{_L}(0^-) = \frac{60}{1.5 + 3/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 10 m \, \text{A} \; , \quad u_{_C}(0^-) = 3 i_{_L}(0^-) = 30 \, \text{V} \; .$$

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 30 \text{V}$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 10 \text{mA}$ 。 开关闭合后电路分为两部分:



$$R_{Ceq} = 100k\Omega$$
, $\tau_C = R_{Ceq}C = 100 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = 0.1s$

$$R_{Leq} = \frac{3 \times 1.5}{3 + 1.5} = 1k\Omega$$
, $\tau_L = \frac{L}{R_{Leq}} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{10^3} = 10^{-4}s$

 $t \ge 0$ 时电路没有外加激励,所以为零输入响应。

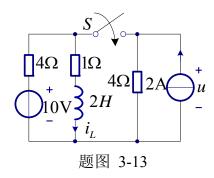
$$u_C(0^+) = 30 \text{V}, \quad i_L(0^+) = 10 m \text{A}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(0^+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_C}} = 30e^{-10t}V, \ t \ge 0^+$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(0^+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_L}} = 10e^{-10^4t} \text{mA}, \ t \ge 0^+$$

$$u(t) = -i_L(t) \times \frac{3 \times 1.5}{3 + 1.5} = -10e^{-10^4 t} \text{mA} \times 1 \text{k}\Omega = -10e^{-10^4 t} \text{V}, \ t \ge 0^+$$

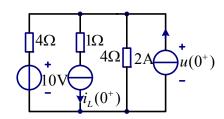
3-13 根据题图 3-13 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的 $_{i_{L}(t)}$ 和电压 $_{u(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{10}{4+1} = 2A$.

由换路定则,有: $i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{2}\mathbf{A}$.



节点电压法: $(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})u(0^+) = \frac{10}{4} - i_L(0^+) + 2 \Rightarrow u(0^+) = 5$ V

求时间常数:
$$R_{eq} = 4//4 + 1 = 3\Omega$$
, $\tau = L/R_{eq} = \frac{2}{3}s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路。

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & & & \\ & 4\Omega & & & & \\ & & 4\Omega & & 2A & \\ & & & & u(\infty) & \\ & & & & - & \\ & & & & - & \\ \end{array}$$

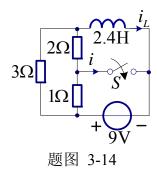
由节点电压法:
$$(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1)u(\infty) = \frac{10}{4} + 2 \Rightarrow u(\infty) = 3V$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{u(\infty)}{1} = 3A$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 3 + [2 - 3]e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = (3 - e^{-\frac{3}{2}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$u(t) = u(\infty) + [u(0^{+}) - u(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 3 + [5 - 3]e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = (3 + 2e^{-\frac{3}{2}t})V, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

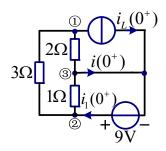
3-14 根据题图 3-14 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的 $_{i(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时,开关 S 闭合。

$$t = 0^-$$
时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{9}{3/(2+1)} = 6A$ 。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 6A$ 。

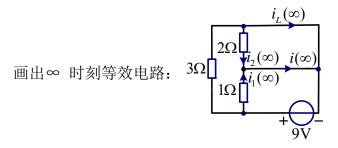


节点电压法,参考节点③,节点①②的节点电压分别为 u_1,u_2 ,节点电压方程为:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})u_1(0^+) + (-\frac{1}{3})u_2(0^+) = -i_L(0^+) = -6 \; , \quad u_2(0^+) = 9 \mathrm{V}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1(0^+) = -\frac{18}{5} \text{V}, \quad \Rightarrow i(0^+) = \frac{u_1(0^+)}{2} + \frac{u_2(0^+)}{1} = \frac{36}{5} \text{A}$$

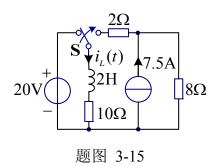
求时间常数:
$$R_{eq}=2//3=\frac{6}{5}\Omega$$
, $\tau=L/R_{eq}=2s$



$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{9}{1} = 9A$$
, $i_2(\infty) = 0A$, $i(\infty) = i_1(\infty) + i_2(\infty) = 9A$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 9 + (\frac{36}{5} - 9)e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} = (9 - \frac{9}{5}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t})A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

3-15 题图 3-15 中所示电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 1 打向 2,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后电流 $_{i_{L}(t)}$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。

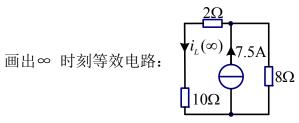


解: t = 0时, 开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 1 处,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = 20/10 = 2$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 2A$ 。

求时间常数: $R_{eq}=2+8+10=20\Omega$, $\tau=L/R_{eq}=2/20=0.1s$



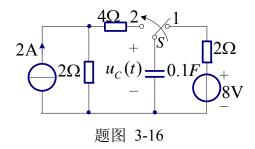
$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{8}{8+12} \times 7.5 = 3A$$

t≥0 时,零输入响应为: $i_{I_{\tau,i,r}}(t) = i_{I_{\tau}}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 2e^{-10t}A, t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为: $i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}}) = 3(1 - e^{-10t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

全响应为: $i_L(t) = i_{Lz,i,r}(t) + i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = (3 - e^{-10t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

3-16 题图 3-16 所示电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 1 打向 2,求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后电压 $_{u_{c}(t)}$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。



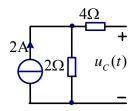
解: t=0时,开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 1 处,电容开路: $u_c(0^-) = 8V$ 。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{8}V$ 。

求时间常数: $R_{eq} = 2 + 4 = 6\Omega$, $\tau = R_{eq}C = 0.6s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



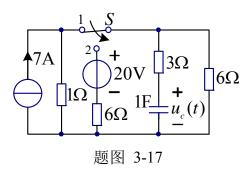
$$u_C(\infty) = 2 \times 2 = 4V$$

t≥0 时,零输入响应为: $u_{C_{t,t}}(t) = u_{C}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{t}t} = 8e^{-\frac{5}{3}t}$ V, $t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为: $u_{Cz.s.r}(t) = u_{C}(\infty)(1-e^{-\frac{1}{t}t}) = 4(1-e^{-\frac{5}{3}t})V$, $t \ge 0^{+}$

全响应为: $u_C(t) = u_{Cz,i,r}(t) + u_{Cz,s,r}(t) = (4 + 4e^{-\frac{5}{3}t})V$, $t \ge 0^+$

3-17 题图 3-17 所示电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 1 打向 2,求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后电压 $_{u_{c}(t)}$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。

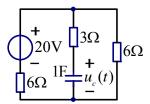


解: t=0时, 开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 在 2 处,电容开路,有: $u_c(0^-) = 7 \times \frac{6 \times 1}{6 + 1} = 6 \text{V}$ 。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{6}V$

求时间常数:



$$R_{eq} = 3 + 6 / /6 = 6\Omega$$
, $\tau = R_{eq}C = 6s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:

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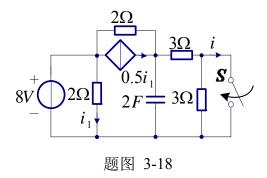
$$u_C(\infty) = 20 \times \frac{6}{6+6} = 10$$
V

 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $u_{Cz,i,r}(t) = u_{C}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = 6e^{-\frac{1}{6}t}$ V, $t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为: $u_{Cz.s.r}(t) = u_{C}(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = 10(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{6}t})V$, $t \ge 0^{+}$

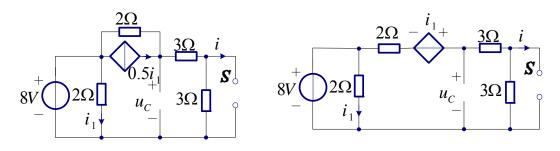
全响应为: $u_C(t) = u_{Cz,i,r}(t) + u_{Cz,s,r}(t) = (10 - 4e^{-\frac{1}{6}t})V$, $t \ge 0^+$

3-18 根据题图 3-18 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i(t)}$ 的零输入响应与零状态响应。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

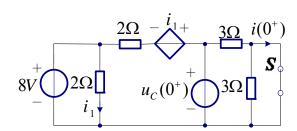
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开,电容开路:



$$i_1(0^-) = \frac{8}{2} = 4A \Rightarrow u_C(0^-) = \frac{3+3}{2+3+3} \times [8+i_1(0^-)] = 9V$$
.

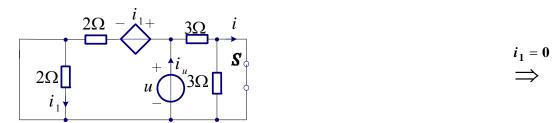
由换路定则,有: $\mathbf{u}_{c}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = \mathbf{u}_{c}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}) = 9V$ 。

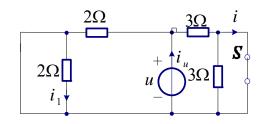
画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:



$$i(0^+) = \frac{u_C(0^+)}{3} = 3A$$

先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:

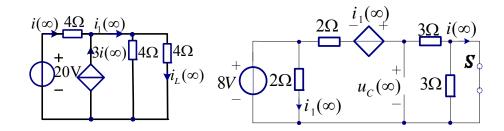




$$R_{eq}=2//3=\frac{6}{5}\Omega,$$

求时间常数: $\tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{12}{5}s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



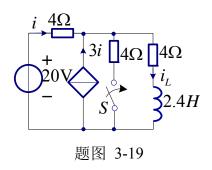
$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{8}{2} = 4A$$
, $8 = 2i(\infty) - i_1(\infty) + 3i(\infty)$, $i(\infty) = \frac{12}{5}A$

$$t \ge 0$$
 时,零输入响应为: $i_{z,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{t}t} = 3e^{-\frac{5}{12}t}$ A, $t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为:
$$i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{t}}) = \frac{12}{5}(1 - e^{-\frac{5}{12}t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

全响应为:
$$i(t) = i_{z,i,r}(t) + i_{z,s,r}(t) = (\frac{12}{5} + \frac{3}{5}e^{-\frac{5}{12}t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

3-19 电路如题图 3-19 所示, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i_L(t)}$ 的零输入响应、零状态响应及完全响应。

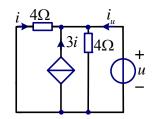


解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

$$t = 0^-$$
时开关 S 打开,电感短路:
$$\begin{cases} i_L(0^-) = i(0^-) + 3i(0^-) \\ 20 = 4i(0^-) + 4i_L(0^-) \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_L(0^-) = 4A.$$

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 4A$ 。

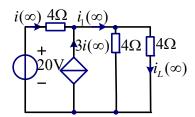
先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:



$$u = -4i$$
, $i + 3i - \frac{u}{4} + i_u = 0$, $\frac{5u}{4} = i_u$, $R_{eq} = 4 + \frac{u}{i_u} = 4 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{5}\Omega$,

求时间常数:
$$\tau = L/R_{eq} = 2.4/\frac{24}{5} = 0.5s$$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$i_1(\infty) = i(\infty) + 3i(\infty)$$
, $20 = 4i(\infty) + \frac{4 \times 4}{4 + 4}i_1(\infty) = 4i(\infty) + 2i_1(\infty)$

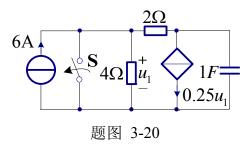
$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{20}{3} A$$
, $i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{3} A$

t≥0 时,零输入响应为:
$$i_{L_{z,i,r}}(t) = i_L(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = 4e^{-2t}A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为:
$$i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = \frac{10}{3}(1 - e^{-2t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

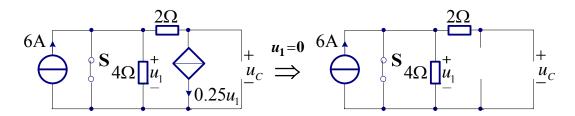
全响应为:
$$i_L(t) = i_{Lz,i,r}(t) + i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = (\frac{10}{3} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

3-20 根据题图 3-20 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 断开, 求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的电压 $_{u_{1}(t)}$ 。



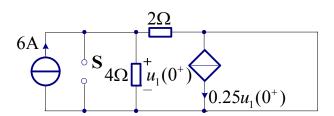
解: t=0时, 开关S断开。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关闭合,电容开路:



 $u_c(\mathbf{0}^-)=\mathbf{0}$ 。 由换路定则,有: $u_c(\mathbf{0}^+)=u_c(\mathbf{0}^-)=\mathbf{0}V$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:



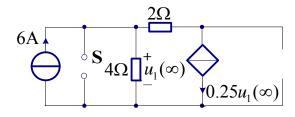
$$6 = \frac{u_1(0^+)}{4} + \frac{u_1(0^+)}{2} \Rightarrow u_1(0^+) = 8V$$

求时间常数:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
2\Omega \\
\circ \mathbf{S}_{4\Omega} \downarrow u_1 \\
0.25u_1 \downarrow u_2 \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{4u}{4+2} \\ i_u = 0.25u_1 + \frac{u_1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_u = \frac{u}{3} \;, \;\; \text{ for each } R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 3\Omega \;, \quad \tau = R_{eq}C = 3s \end{cases}$$

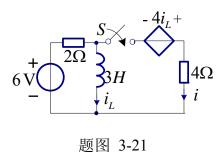
画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$6 = \frac{u_1(\infty)}{4} + 0.25u_1(\infty) \Rightarrow u_1(\infty) = 12V$$

$$u_1(t) = u_1(\infty) + [u_1(0^+) - u_1(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 12 + (8 - 12)e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} = (12 - 4e^{-\frac{1}{3}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^+$$

3-21 根据题图 3-21 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后电流 $_{i(t)}$ 的零输入响应 $_{i_r(t)}$ 、零状态响应 $_{i_f(t)}$ 及完全响应 $_{i(t)}$ 。

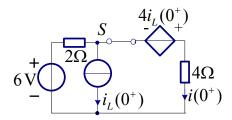


解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{6}{2} = 3A$ 。

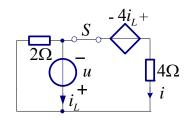
由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 3A$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:



$$-6 + 2 \times (i_L(0^+) + i(0^+)) - 4i_L(0^+) + 4i(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow i(0^+) = 2A$$

先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:



$$\begin{cases} u = 2(i_L + i) \\ 2 \times (i_L + i) - 4i_L + 4i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = \frac{8}{3}i_L, \quad \text{MUAF} \quad R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_L} = \frac{8}{3}\Omega.$$

求时间常数: $\tau = L/R_{eq} = 3/\frac{8}{3} = \frac{9}{8}s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} S & \stackrel{4i_L(\infty)}{\longrightarrow} \\ & \stackrel{1}{\searrow} \Omega & \stackrel{1}{\searrow} i_L(\infty) \\ & & i(\infty) \end{array}$$

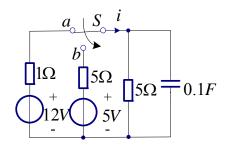
$$\begin{cases} -4i_L(\infty) + 4i(\infty) = 0 \\ 2 \times (i_L(\infty) + i(\infty)) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow i(\infty) = 1.5A$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $i_x(t) = i_{z,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = 2e^{-\frac{8}{9}t}$ A, $t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为: $i_f(t) = i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = 1.5(1 - e^{-\frac{8}{9}t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

全响应为: $i(t) = i_{Lz,i,r}(t) + i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = (1.5 + 0.5e^{-\frac{8}{9}t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

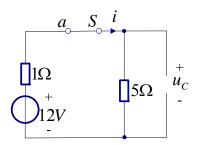
3-22 根据题图 3-22 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 由 $_a$ 打向 $_b$,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后电流 $_{i(t)}$ 的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。



题图 3-22

解: t=0时, 开关S从a打到b处。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 在 a 处, 电容开路:



$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{5}{5+1} \times 12 = 10V$$
.

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{10V}$ 。

 a_{\circ} S_{\circ} $i(0^{+})$ b_{\circ} 0^{+} 时刻等效电路: 0^{+} 0^{+} 0^{+} 0^{-} 0^{+} 0^{-}

$$-5 + 5i(0^{+}) + u_{C}(0^{+}) = 0 \Rightarrow i(0^{+}) = -1A$$

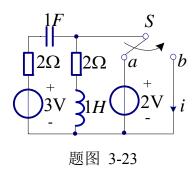
求时间常数: a S $i(0^+)$ b 15Ω 15Ω

$$R_{eq} = 5 \, / \, /5 = 2.5 \Omega \; , \quad \tau = R_{eq} C = 0.25 s$$

$$i(\infty) = \frac{5}{5+5} = 0.5A$$

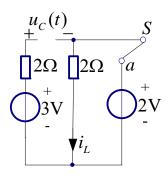
 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $i_{z,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = -e^{-4t}A$, $t \ge 0^+$ 零状态响应为: $i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(\infty)(1-e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = 0.5(1-e^{-4t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$ 全响应为: $i(t) = i_{z,i,r}(t) + i_{z,s,r}(t) = (0.5 - 1.5e^{-4t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

3-23 根据题图 3-23 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 $_{a}$ 打向 $_{b}$,求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S由a打到b。

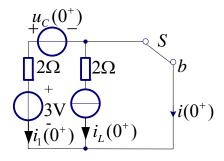
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a 处,电容开路,电感短路:



$$u_C(0^-) = 3 - 2 = 1V$$
, $i_L(0^-) = \frac{2}{2} = 1A$.

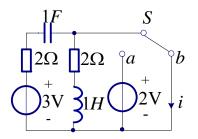
由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{1}V$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{1}A$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:



$$-u_{C}(0^{+})+2i_{1}(0^{+})+3=0 \Rightarrow i_{1}(0^{+})=-1$$

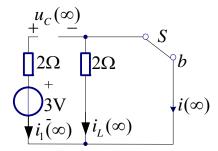
求时间常数:



$$R_{Leq}=2\Omega$$
 , $\tau_{L}=L/R_{Leq}=0.5s$

$$R_{Ceq} = 2\Omega$$
 , $\tau_C = R_{eq}C = 2s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



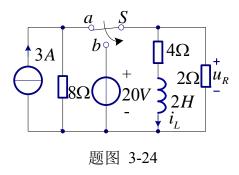
$$i_1(\infty) = 0$$
, $i_L(\infty) = 0$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_{L}}t} = e^{-2t}A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$i_{1}(t) = i_{1}(\infty) + [i_{1}(0^{+}) - i_{1}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_{C}}t} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

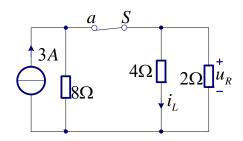
$$i(t) = i_{1}(t) + i_{L}(t) = (e^{-2t} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

3-24 根据题图 3-24 所示的电路,t=0时开关S由a打向b,求 $t \ge 0$ 以后的 $i_L(t)$ 和 $u_R(t)$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S由a打到b。

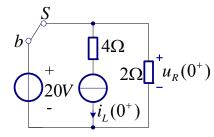
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a 处,电感短路:



$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \times 3 = \frac{6}{7}A$$
.

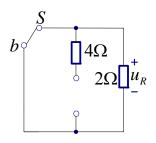
由换路定则,有: $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = \frac{6}{7}A$.

画0+时刻等效电路:



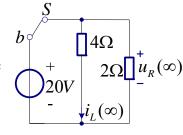
$$u_R(0^+)=20V$$

求时间常数:



$$R_{eq} = 4\Omega$$
, $\tau = L/R_{eq} = 0.5s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:

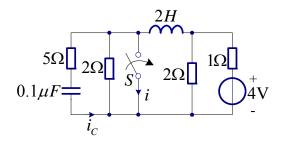


$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{20}{4} = 5A$$
, $u_R(\infty) = 20V$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 5 + (\frac{6}{7} - 5)e^{-2t} = (5 - \frac{29}{7}e^{-2t})A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$u_{R}(t) = u_{R}(\infty) + [u_{R}(0^{+}) - u_{R}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 20 + (20 - 20)e^{-2t} = 20V, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

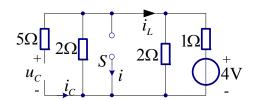
3-25 根据题图 3-25 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 闭合,求 $t\geq 0$ 以后的 i(t)、 $i_c(t)$ 。



题图 3-25

解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

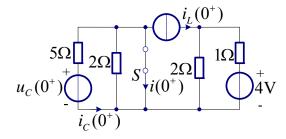
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开,电容开路,电感短路:



$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{2//2}{2//2+1} \times 4 = 2V$$
, $i_L(0^-) = -\frac{2}{2} = -1A$.

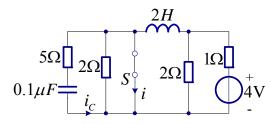
由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 2V$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = -1A$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:



$$5i_{C}(0^{+}) + u_{C}(0^{+}) = 0 \Rightarrow i_{C}(0^{+}) = -\frac{2}{5}A$$

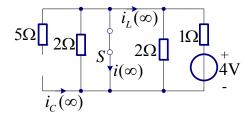
求时间常数:



$$R_{Leq}=2\,/\,/1=rac{2}{3}\Omega$$
 , $au_{L}=L\,/\,R_{Leq}=3s$

$$R_{Ceq} = 5\Omega$$
, $\tau_C = R_{eq}C = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:

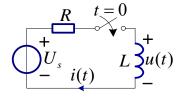


$$i_C(\infty) = 0$$
, $i_L(\infty) = -\frac{4}{1} = -4A$

$$\begin{split} & i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_L}t} = -4 + (-1 + 4)e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} = (-4 + 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^+ \\ & i_C(t) = i_C(\infty) + [i_C(0^+) - i_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_C}t} = -\frac{2}{5}e^{-2\times 10^6t}A, \quad t \ge 0^+ \end{split}$$

$$i(t) = i_C(t) + i_L(t) = (-4 + 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} - \frac{2}{5}e^{-2\times 10^6 t})A, t \ge 0^+$$

3-26 若题图 3-26 所示 RL 电路的零状态响应 $i(t)=(10-10e^{-200t})A$, $t\geq 0$, $u(t)=(500e^{-200t})V$, $t\geq 0$, 求 U_s , R, L及时间常数 τ 。



题图 3-26

解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

当电路再达稳态时,电感短路,有: $i(\infty) = U_s/R$

时间常数: $\tau = L/R$

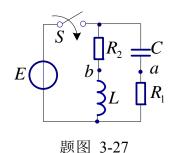
电感电流:
$$i(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{t}t}) = \frac{U_s}{R}(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) = (10 - 10e^{-200t})A$$

电感电压:
$$u(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = U_s e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = (500e^{-200t})V$$

所以
$$U_s = 500$$
V, $U_s/R = 10 \Rightarrow R = 50\Omega$,

$$R/L = 200 \Rightarrow L = 0.25 \text{H}, \quad \tau = L/R = \frac{1}{200} s$$

3-27 如题图 3-27 所示电路, $_{t<0}$ 无初始储能, $_{t=0}$ 闭合开关,求 $_{u_{ab}}$ 。



解: t < 0时无初始储能。t = 0时,开关S闭合,响应为零状态响应。

当电路再达稳态时,电容开路电感短路,有: $i_L(\infty) = E/R_2$, $u_C(\infty) = E$ 。

时间常数:
$$\tau_L = L/R_2$$
, $\tau_C = R_1C$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_L}t}) = \frac{E}{R_2}(1 - e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}), t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_C}t}) = E(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{R_1C}t}), t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_{ab}(t) = -u_{C}(t) + R_{2}i_{L}(t) = -E(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{R_{1}C}t}) + E(1 - e^{-\frac{R_{2}}{L}t}), \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{ab}(t) = E(e^{-\frac{1}{R_1C}t} - e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}), t \ge 0^+$$