第九章 一阶动态电路时域分析

9-1 基本信号

一、直流信号

$$f(t) = A$$

$$(-\infty < t < \infty)$$

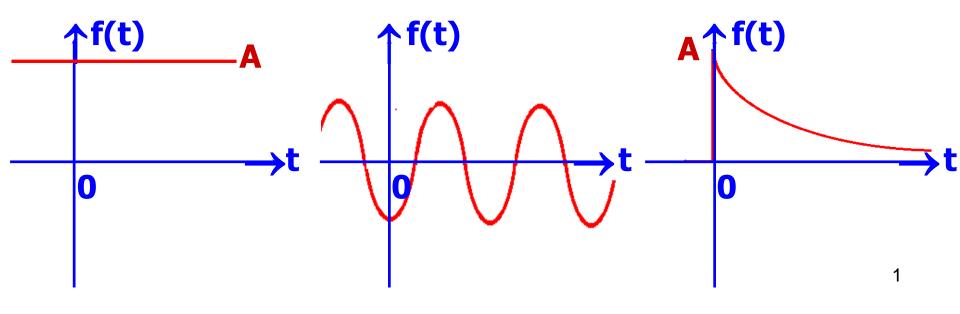
二、正弦信号

$$f(t) = A_{m} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$(-\infty \langle t \langle \infty \rangle)$$

三、单边指数信号

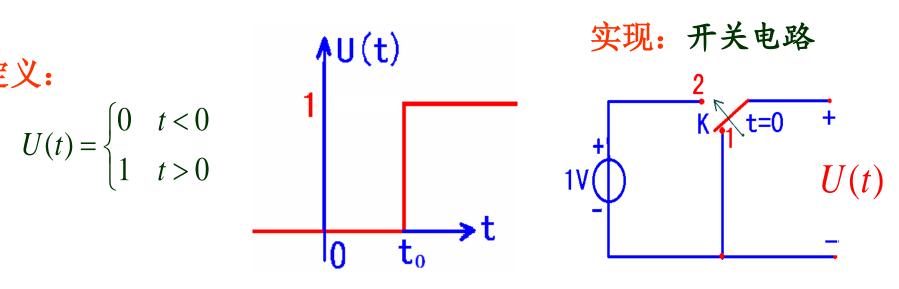
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ Ae^{-at} & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

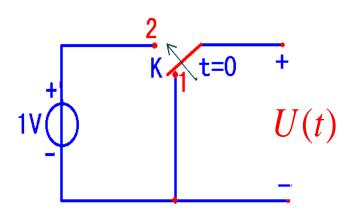


四、单位阶跃信号

定义:

$$U(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$





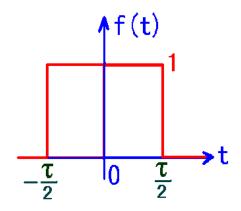
性质: 切除性
$$y(t)=f(t)U(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ f(t) & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$

推广:
$$U(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases} \qquad AU(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ A & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

五、单位门信号

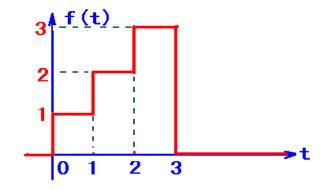
$$G_{\tau}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -\frac{\tau}{2} < t < \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & \sharp \hat{\pi} \end{cases}$$



用阶跃信号表示:

$$G_{\tau}(t) = U(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - U(t - \frac{\tau}{2})$$

推广:
$$G_{\tau}(t-t_0)=?$$
 $AG_{\tau}(t)=?$



例:图示信号。

- (1) 用门信号表示; $f(t) = G_1(t \frac{1}{2}) + 2G_1(t \frac{3}{2}) + 3G_1(t \frac{5}{2})$
- (2) 用阶跃信号表示。f(t)=U(t)+U(t-1)+U(t-2)-3U(t-3)

六、单位冲激信号

定义:
$$\delta(t) = \begin{cases} \infty & t = 0 \\ 0 & t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

推广:
$$\delta(t-t_0)=?$$
 $A\delta(t)=?$

$$A\delta(t) = ?$$

性质:

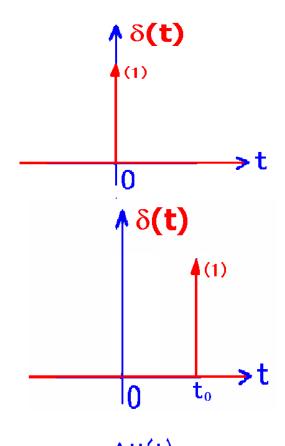
1.
$$f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$$

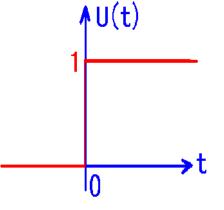
$$2\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t)dt = f(0)$$

$$3, \delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$

U(t)与 $\delta(t)$ 关系: (互为微分与积分的关系)

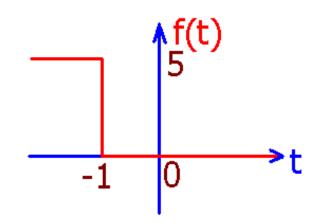
$$\delta(t) = \frac{dU(t)}{dt} \qquad U(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau$$



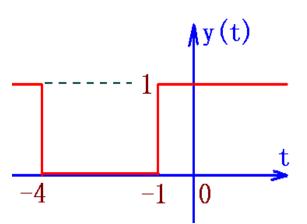


例1: 画出下列信号时域波形

$$f(t)=5U(-t-1) = \begin{cases} 0 & t > -1 \\ 5 & t < -1 \end{cases}$$



$$\mathbf{y(t)} = \mathbf{U(t^2 + 5t + 4)} = \begin{cases} 0 & t^2 + 5t + 4 < 0 \\ 1 & t^2 + 5t + 4 > 0 \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (t+1)(t+4) < 0 \\ 1 & (t+1)(t+4) > 0 \end{cases}$$



例2: 求下列表达式值

$$1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^3 + 3) \delta(2t) dt$$

$$= 3/2$$

2)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 3) \delta(1 - 2t) dt$$

= $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 3) \frac{1}{2} \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) dt$ = 13/8

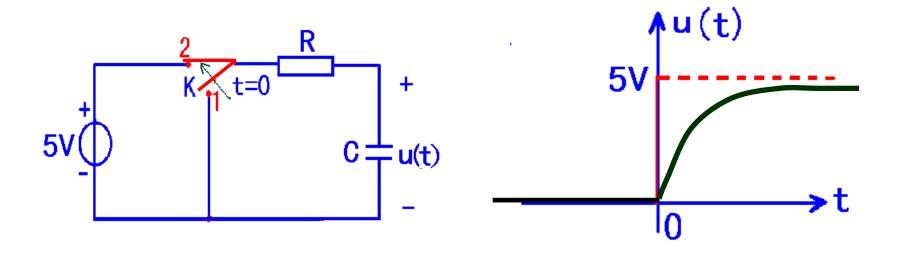
9-2 动态电路与换路定律

一、动态电路:含动态元件的电路。

二、换路:

电路结构或电路参数发生突变而引起电路变化统称为换路.

(注:换路不需要时间,若换路发生在t=0时刻,则换路过程从0-到0+)



在动态电路中,换路时电路一般不能从原状态突变到另一状态,需要经历一个过程,即过渡过程(暂态过程)。

三、换路定律

1、引例1: 图示电路

$$t < 0$$
, K在"1",有 $u_c(0^-) = 0$

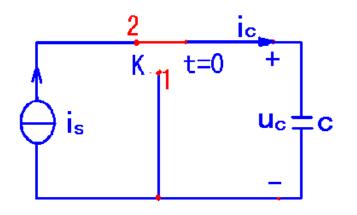
t=0, K闭合, 有

$$u_{c}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{c}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{0^{-}} i_{c}(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} i_{c}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= u_{c}(0^{-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} i_{c}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$u_{c}(0^{+}) = u_{c}(0^{-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} i_{c}(\tau) d\tau$$



若i_c为有限值,则:

$$u_{c}(o^{+})=u_{c}(o^{-})$$

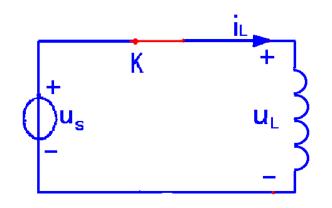
意义: 电场能量不能发生突变

$$W = \frac{1}{2} C u_c^2(t)$$

2、引例2: 图示电路

$$t < 0$$
 , K打开,有 $i_L(0^-) = 0$ $t = 0$, K闭合,有

$$\begin{split} i_{L}(t) &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} u_{L}(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{0^{-}} u_{L}(\tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} u_{L}(\tau) d\tau \\ &= i_{L}(0^{-}) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} u_{L}(\tau) d\tau \\ i_{L}(0^{+}) &= i_{L}(0^{-}) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} u_{L}(\tau) d\tau \end{split}$$



若u_i为有限值,则:

$$i_L(o^+)=i_L(o^-)$$

或
$$\Psi(o^+)=\Psi(o^-)$$

意义: 磁场能量不能发生突变

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L i_L^2(t)$$

3、换路定律:

- (1) 若i_c为有限值,则: u_c (o⁺)= u_c (o⁻) 或 q (o⁺)= q (o⁻
- (2) 若u_L为有限值,则: i_L (o⁺)=i_L (o⁻) 或 Ψ (o⁺)=Ψ (o⁻)

举例:图示电路, t<0,开关K闭合,电路稳定; t=0时刻,

开关K打开, 求: u_c(0+)和i_L(0+)。

解:

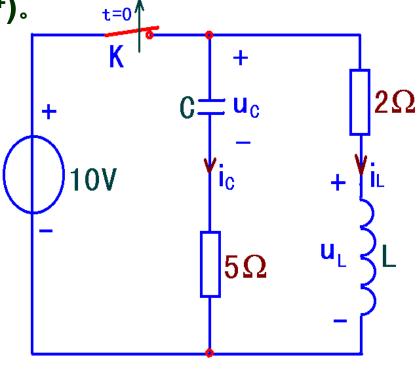
t<0,开关K闭合,电路稳定,有

$$u_c(o^-)=10V$$
 $i_L(o^-)=5A$

根据换路定律,有

$$u_c (o^+) = u_c (o^-) = 10V$$

 $i_1 (o^+) = i_1 (o^-) = 5A$



换路定律:

- (1) 若ic为有限值,则: uc (o+)= uc (o-) 或 q (o+)= q (o-)
- (2) 若u_为有限值,则: i_L(o+)=i_L(o-)或 Ψ(o+)=Ψ(o-)

特别提示:

- 1、只有<u>电容电压uc</u>(或,电荷量)、<u>电感电流iL</u>(或,磁 链)满足换路定律;
 - 2、条件:换路瞬间,<u>电容电流ic</u>、<u>电感电压uL</u>为有限值。

9-3 电路初始值确定

电路初始值 $\{ \underbrace{ \text{独立初始值} \ u_c(o^+), \ i_l(o^+) }_{\text{非独立初始值} \ \text{其余电量在t=o+时的值} } \}$

非独立初始值的确定: o+等效电路法

步骤:

独立变量

- 1、求出电路的初始状态: $u_c(o^-)$ 、 $i_L(o^-)$ 换路前的电路
- 2、求出独立初始值: $u_c(o^+)$ 、 $i_L(o^+)$ 换路后的电路
- 3、画出o+等效电路: 电容用大小为u_c(o+)的电压源替代电感用大小为i_L(o+)的电流源替代电路其余结构不变
- 4、求得非独立初始值

练习: 图示电路, t<0, K闭, 电路稳定, t=0, K开。

求: 各元件电流、电压初始值。

解: t<0, K闭, 电路稳定,有

$$i_L(0^-) = 1A$$
 $u_c(0^-) = 8V$

t=0, K开, 有

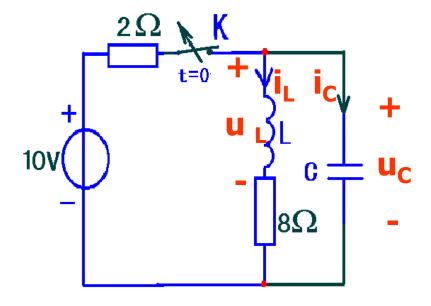
$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 8V$$

$$i_{\tau}(0^{+}) = i_{\tau}(0^{-}) = 1A$$

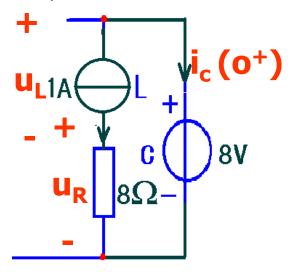
$$\therefore i_c(o^+) = -1A$$

$$u_{R}(o^{+}) = 8V \quad u_{L}(o^{+}) = 0V$$

$$u_{20}(o^+) = 0V \quad i_{20}(o^+) = 0V$$



0+等效电路:



例: C=2F, L=0.5H, 已知
$$u_c(0-)=10v$$
, $i_L(0-)=5A$ 。

求:
$$\frac{du_c}{dt}\Big|_{t=0^+}$$
 $\frac{di_L}{dt}\Big|_{t=0^+}$ $\frac{du}{dt}\Big|_{t=0^+}$

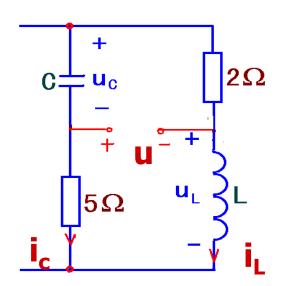
解:
$$u_c(0_+)=10v$$
, $i_L(0_+)=5A$

$$\left. \frac{du_c}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{1}{C} i_c(0^+) = -\frac{1}{2} i_L(0^+) = -2.5V/S$$

$$u_L(0_+) = -2i_L(0_+) + u_c(0_+) + 5i_c(0_+) = -25V$$

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}\Big|_{t=0^+} = \frac{1}{L}u_L(0^+) = -50A/S$$

因为:
$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{t}) = 2\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{L}}(\mathbf{t}) - \mathbf{u}_{\mathbf{C}}(\mathbf{t})$$
,所以 $\frac{du}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0^{+}} = 2\frac{d\mathbf{i}_{L}}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0^{+}} - \frac{du_{C}}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0^{+}} = -97.5V/S$



9-4 线性时不变电路性质

- 1、齐次性: 若 f(t) \rightarrow y(t) 则 Kf(t) \rightarrow Ky(t)
- 2、叠加性: $f_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) f_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$

则
$$f_1(t) + f_2(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

- 3、线性性: 若 $f_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$ $f_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t)$ 则 $Af_1(t) + Bf_2(t) \rightarrow Ay_1(t) + By_2(t)$
- 4、时不变性: 若 f(t) → y(t) 则 f(t t₀) → y(t t₀)
- 5、微分性: 若 f(t) \rightarrow y(t) ,则 $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$
- 6、积分性: 若f(t) \rightarrow y(t), 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{t} y(\tau)d\tau$
- 7、因果性: 若 t < 0 , f(t)=0 , 则 t < 0 y(t)=0

例1: 判断下列系统的因果性。

(1)
$$T[f(t)] = y(t) = f(t-2)$$

(2)
$$T[f(t)] = y(t) = f(t+2)$$

解: (1)
$$:: y(t) = f(t-2)$$

$$(2) \qquad \because y(t) = f(t+2)$$

当t=6时, 输出y(6) = f(4) 输出值只取决于输入的过去值, 故为因果系统。

例2: 若T[f(t)]=af(t)+b = y(t), 问该系统是否为线性系统?

解:
$$T[k_1f_1(t) + k_2f_2(t)] = a[k_1f_1(t) + k_2f_2(t)] + b$$

$$k_1y_1(t) + k_2y_2(t) = k_1T[f_1(t)] + k_2T[f_2(t)]$$

$$= k_1[af_1(t) + b] + k_2[af_2(t) + b]$$

$$T[k_1f_1(t) + k_2f_2(t)] \neq k_1y_1(t) + k_2y_2(t)$$
故所给系统为非线性系统。

例3: 判断以下系统是否为非时变系统。

(1)
$$y(t) = T[f(t)] = atf(t)$$
.

(2)
$$y(t) = T[f(t)] = af(t)$$

解: (1):
$$y(t-t_0) = a(t-t_0)f(t-t_0)$$
.
$$T[f(t-t_0)] = atf(t-t_0).$$

$$y(t-t_0) \neq T[f(t-t_0).]$$

$$T[f(t-t_0)] = af(t-t_0).$$

 $y(t-t_0) = T[f(t-t_0).]$

 $\therefore y(t-t_0) = af(t-t_0).$

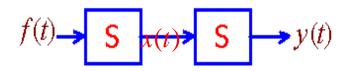
故 系统为时变系统

故 系统为时不变系统

例4: 右图所示系统已知: $f_1(t) = U(t) \rightarrow y_1(t)$

则对下图所示系统, $f(t) = U(t) - U(t-2) \rightarrow y(t) = ?$





解:

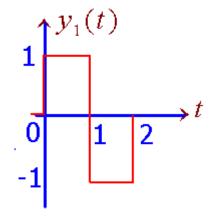
$$y_1(t) = U(t) - 2U(t-1) + U(t-2)$$

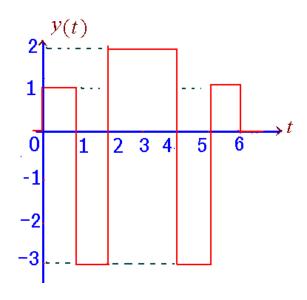
对所示的级联系统,有 $f(t) = f_1(t) - f_1(t-2)$

$$x(t) = y_1(t) - y_1(t-2)$$

= $U(t) - 2U(t-1) + 2U(t-3) - U(t-4)$

$$y(t) = y_1(t) - 2y_1(t-1) + 2y_1(t-3) - y_1(t-4)$$
$$= U(t) - 4U(t-1) + 5U(t-2) - 5U(t-4) - 4U(t-5) - U(t-6)$$

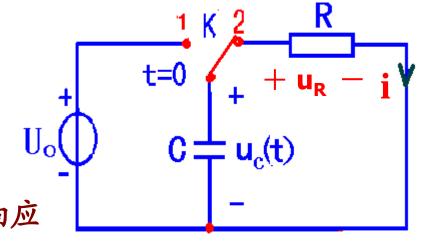




9-5 一阶电路经典分析法

- 一、RC电路
- 1、零输入响应

激励为零,由电路初始状态产生的响应



$$u_c(t) + RC \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = 0$$

一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程

$$RCP + 1 = 0 P = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$u_c(t) = Ae^{Pt} = Ae^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = U_0e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

 $\tau = RC$ 时间常数(s)

$$u_{c}(t) = U_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_{0}}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

t<0,**K在1**, 有
$$u_c(0^-) = U_0$$

t=0, K从1打到2, 有

$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = U_0$$

t>0, K在2, 有

$$u_{c}(t) - u_{R}(t) = 0$$

$$i = -C \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt} \qquad u_{R}(t) = -RC \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt}$$

讨论:
$$u_c(t) = U_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

- 1、在换路后, RC电路中电压、 电流按指数规律变化;
- 2、指数变化的速率取决于τ;

$$t = \tau$$
: $u_c = 0.368U_o$

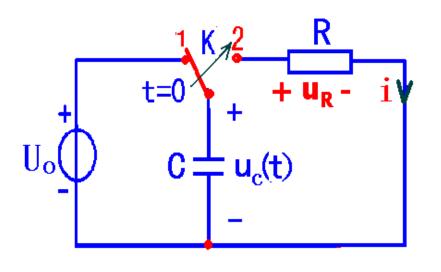
$$t=2\tau$$
: $u_c=0.135U_o$

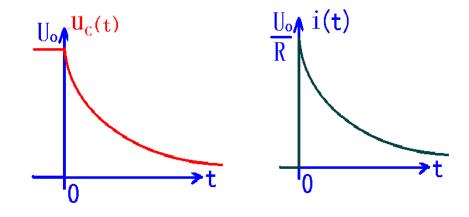
$$t=3\tau$$
: $u_c=0.05U_o$

$$t=4\tau$$
: $u_c=0.018U_o$

$$t=5\tau$$
: $u_c=0.007U_o$

3、电路的过渡过程一般取: (3-5) τ。





τ=RC (时间常数)

τ ↑ → 曲线越平缓

2、零状态响应(初始状态为零,由激励所产生的响应)

t<0, K在1, 电路稳定, 有

$$u_c(0^-) = 0$$

t=0, K从1打到2, 有

$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 0$$

t>0, **K**在**2**, 有
$$C \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + \frac{u_c(t)}{R} = I_s$$

$$u_c(t) = u_{co}(t) + u_c$$
 一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程

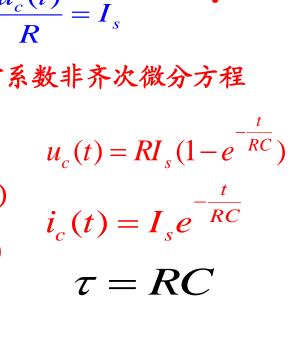
$$RCP+1=0$$
 $P=-\frac{1}{RC}$

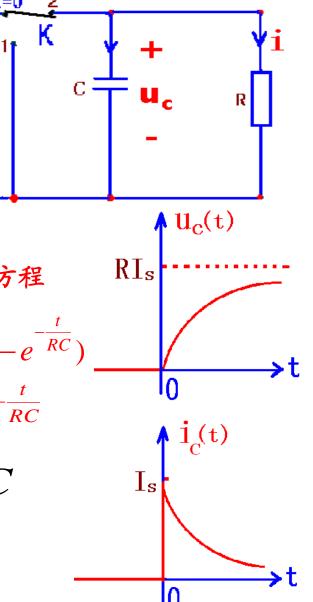
$$u_{co}(t) = Ae^{Pt}$$
 (齐次方程通解)

$$u_c = RI_s$$
 (非齐次方程特解) (稳态解)

$$u_c(t) = Ae^{Pt} + RI_s$$

$$t = 0^+, u_c(0^+) = A + RI_s = 0$$
 : $A = -RI_s$



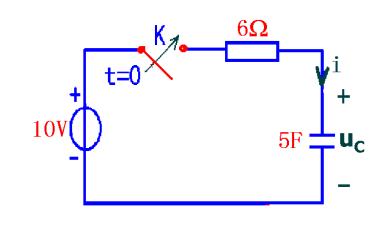


3、全响应零输入响应+零状态响应 线性时不变电路的叠加性 (激励与非零初始状态分别单独作用于电路,共同所产生的响应)

例: 已知: t<0, k开, u_c (o⁻)=6V。

t=0, k闭。求: t>0, i(t)和uc(t)

零输入响应 $u_{czi}(t) = Ae^{Pt} = u_c(0^+)e^{-\tau}$ $= 6e^{-30} \quad i_{7i}(t) = -e^{-\frac{t}{30}}$



零状态响应

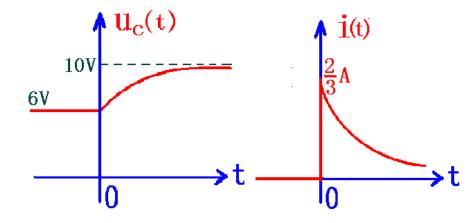
$$u_{czs}(t) = u_{co}(t) + u = 10(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{30}}) \qquad i_{zs}(t) = \frac{5}{3}e^{-\frac{t}{30}}$$

$$i_{zs}(t) = \frac{5}{3}e^{-\frac{t}{30}}$$

全响应 $u_c(t) = u_{czi}(t) + u_{czs}(t)$ $=6e^{-\frac{\iota}{30}}+10(1-e^{-\frac{\iota}{30}})$

$$=10-4e^{-\frac{t}{30}}$$
 $t \ge 0$

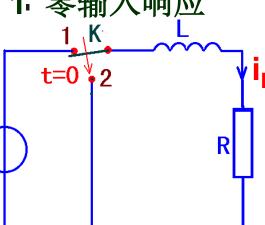
$$i(t) = i_{zi}(t) + i_{zs}(t) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{t}{30}}$$
 $t > 0$



二、RL电路

全响应= 零输入响应+零状态响应

1. 零输入响应



t<0,K在1,电路稳定,有 $i_L(0^-) = \frac{U_s}{P}$

t=0,K从1打到**2,**有 $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{U_s}{D}$

t>0, K在2, 有 $L\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} + Ri_L(t) = 0$ LP + R = 0 $P = -\frac{R}{I}$ $i_L(t) = Ae^{Pt} = \frac{U_s}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$

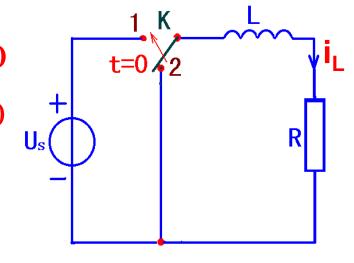
2. 零状态响应

t<0, K在2, 电路稳定, 有 $i_{r}(0^{-})=0$

t=0,K从2打到1,有 $i_L(0^+)=i_L(0^-)=0$

t>0, K在1, 有 $L\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} + Ri_L(t) = U_s$

$$i_L(t) = Ae^{Pt} + \frac{U_s}{R} = \frac{U_s}{R}(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$



9-6 一阶电路"三要素"分析法

三要素公式:
$$y(t) = y(\infty) + [y(0^+) - y(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

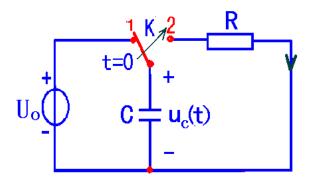
其中: $y(0^+)$ — 初始值 $y(\infty)$ —稳态值 τ — 时间常数

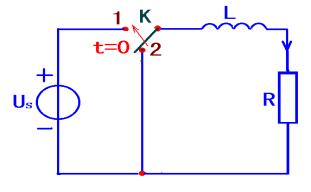
说明:

- 1、应用条件:
 - 一阶电路;
 - 开关激励
- 2、时间常数计算:

RC电路: $\tau = RC$

RL电路: $\tau = \frac{L}{R}$





例1:图示为300kw汽轮发电机励磁电路。t<0,开关K闭合,电路稳定。t=0,开关K打开。求 t>0时电流i(t)和电压表端电压u(t)。

解:
$$\mathbf{t} < \mathbf{0}$$
,开关K闭合,电路稳定 $i(0^-) = \frac{35}{0.189} = 185.2A$ $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{0}$,K打开,有 $i(0^+) = i(0^-) = 185.2A$ $u(0^+) = -i(0^+)R_V = -926kV$

t>0, K打开,
$$i(\infty) = 0$$
 $u(\infty) = 0$ $R = 5000 + 0.189 \approx 5k\Omega$
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \approx 80 \, \mu s$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
 $i(t) = 185.2e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}A$ $t \ge 0$
$$u(t) = -926e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}kV$$
 $t > 0$

例2:图示电路,t<0,K在a,电路稳定。t=0,K从a打到b。

求: t>0时的电流i(t)和i,(t)及其波形。

t<0,K在a,电路稳定,有

$$i_L(0^-) = -\frac{6}{5}A$$

t=0, K从a打到b, 有

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -\frac{6}{5}A$$
 $i(0^+) = \frac{1}{5}A$

$$i(0^+) = \frac{1}{5}$$

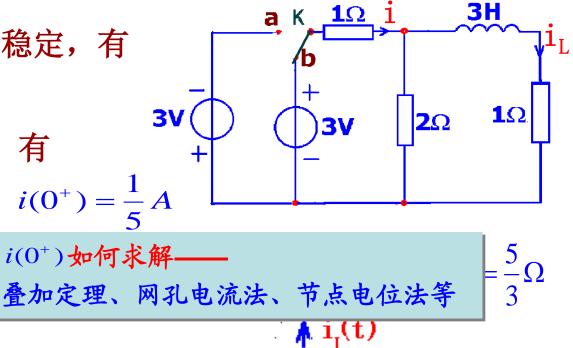
t>0,K在b,有 ⁱ⁽⁰⁺⁾如何求解——

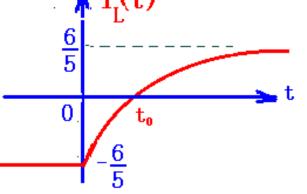
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^{+}) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{9}{5} - \frac{8}{5}e^{-\frac{5t}{9}}A \quad t > 0$$

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

$$=\frac{6}{5} - \frac{12}{5}e^{-\frac{5t}{9}}A \quad t \ge 0$$





例3: 图示电路。t<0, 开关K打开, 电路稳定。t=0, 开关K 闭合。求: t>0时u_c(t)和u(t)。[€]

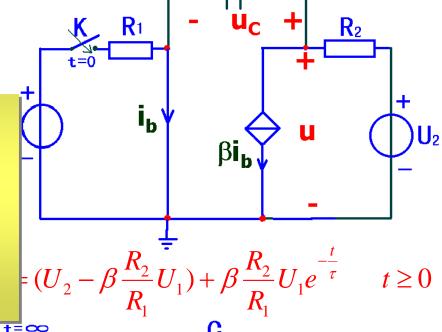
解:

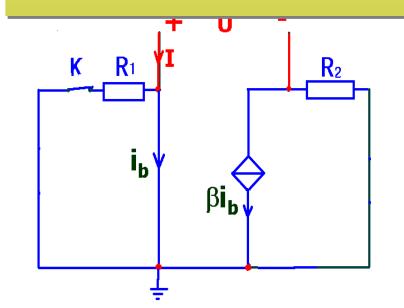
$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = U_2$$

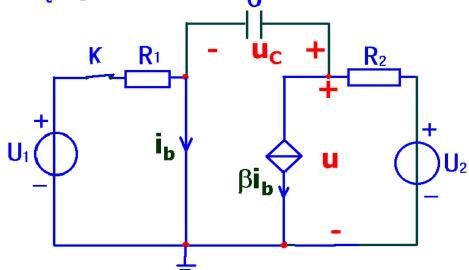
$$u_c(\infty) = U_2 - R$$

- ① t<0, K打开, 电路稳定, 有, ib=0 (其中, C开路);
- ② 由于ib=0, 所以受控源电流βib=0。

因此,Uc(0-)=U2。







例4:图示电路,已知: i,(o⁻)=0,求u,(t)、i(t)。

提示: 先求单位阶跃响应, 再将激励u 用阶跃信号表示, 最后利用线性时不变 电路的性质(如,线性性、时不变性)求 出待求响应。

解: 当u=U(t)时
$$i(0^+) = i(0^-) = 0$$

$$i(0^+) = i(0^-) = 0$$

$$u(\infty) = 0$$

$$u_L(0^+) = 0.5V \qquad i(\infty) = 5mA$$

$$u_L(\infty) = 0$$
 $R = 100\Omega$ $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1ms$

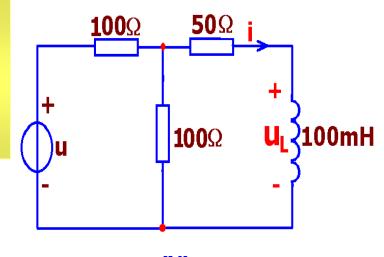
$$i(t) = 5(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})U(t)(mA)$$

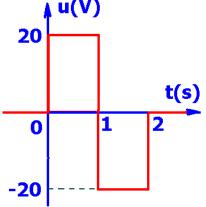
$$u_L(t) = 0.5e^{-\tau}U(t)(V)$$

当u=20U(t)-40U(t-1)+20U(t-2)时

$$i(t) = 100(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})U(t) - 200(1 - e^{-\frac{t-1}{\tau}})U(t-1) + 100(1 - e^{-\frac{t-2}{\tau}})U(t-2)(mA)$$

$$u_{L}(t) = 10e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}U(t) - 20e^{-\frac{t-1}{\tau}}U(t-1) + 10e^{-\frac{t-2}{\tau}}U(t-2)(V)$$





例5: 图示电路:

t<0, K在a, 电路稳定。

t=0, K从a打到b,

t=2ms时K又从打b到a。

求 t>0时u_c (t)。

解: t<0, K在a, 电路稳定,有 $u_c(o^-)=0$

t=0, K从a打到b,
$$u_c(o^+) = u_c(o^-) = 0$$

0 < t < 2 ms,K在b,有 $u_c(\infty) = 10V$

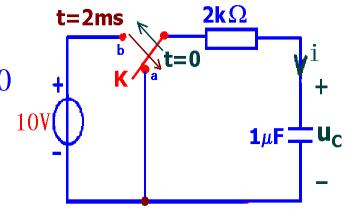
$$\tau = RC = 2ms$$
 $u_c(t) = 10(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2ms}})V$

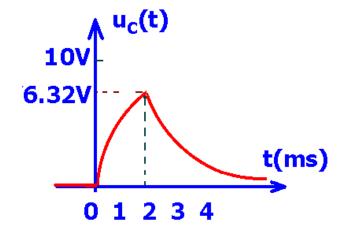
$$u_c(2ms^-) = 6.32V$$

t=2ms,K从b打到a,

$$u_c(2ms^+) = u_c(2ms^-) = 6.32V$$

t>2ms,K在a, $u_c(\infty) = 0$ $\tau = RC = 2ms$ $u_c(t) = 6.32e^{-\frac{t-2ms}{2ms}}V$





本章小结

1 基本信号

直流、正弦、单边指数、单位门信号、单位阶跃、单位冲激。

2 初始值确定: { 换路定律 电荷守恒与磁链守恒 非独立初值: 0+等效电路

3 线性时不变电路性质:

齐次、叠加、线性、微分、积分、时不变、因果

4一阶电路分析:

零输入响应 零状态响应 "三要素"分析法 阶跃响应

导学复习: 典型例题与强化练习

练习1:已知某线性时不变系统,

当激励f(t)=U(t),初始状态 $x_1(0^-)=1$, $x_2(0^-)=2$ 时,响应 $y_1(t)=6e^{-2t}-5e^{-3t}$; 当激励f(t)=3U(t),初始状态保持不变时,响应 $y_2(t)=8e^{-2t}-7e^{-3}$

- 求: (1) 激励f(t)=0, 初始状态 $x_1(0^-)=1$, $x_2(0^-)=2$ 时的响应 $y_3(t)=?$
 - (2) 激励f(t)=2U(t), 初始状态为零时的响应y₄(t)=?

#:
$$y_1(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = 6e^{-2t} - 5e^{-3t}$$

$$y_2(t) = y_x(t) + 3y_f(t) = 8e^{-2t} - 7e^{-3t}$$

$$y_x(t) = 5e^{-2t} - 4e^{-3t}$$
 $y_3(t) = y_x(t) = 5e^{-2t} - 4e^{-3t}$

$$y_f(t) = e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}$$
 $y_4(t) = 2y_f(t) = 2e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t}$

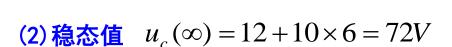
练习2: 图示电路,已知t<0时开关S闭合,电路已达稳态。t=0时刻打开S,求 t>0时的响应 $u_c(t),u(t)$ 。

解:

(1) 初始值

$$u_c(0^-) = 12V$$

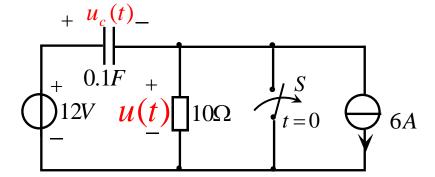
$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 12V$$



(3) 时间常数
$$\tau = RC = 1s$$

$$u_c(t) = \{72 + (12 - 72)e^{-t}\}U(t)$$

$$u(t) = -u_c(t) + 12 = (-60 + 60e^{-t})U(t),V$$



练习3: 图示电路,已知t<0时开关S在"1"的位置,电路已达稳态。t=0时刻将开关 S扳到 "2"的位置。求: t>0时的响应u(t)。

解:

(1)初始值

t<0时, 电路已达稳态, 电感相当于短路, 有

$$i(0^{-}) = \frac{6}{6+2} \times 6 = \frac{9}{2}A$$
 $i_{L}(0^{-}) = \frac{6}{6+3}i(0^{-}) = 3A$

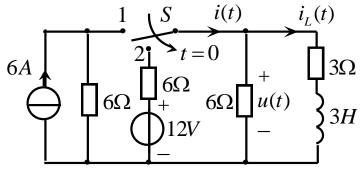
t=0时:
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 3A$$

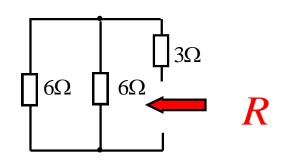
(2) 稳态值

$$i(\infty) = \frac{12}{6+2} = \frac{3}{2}A$$
 $i_L(\infty) = \frac{6}{6+3}i(\infty) = 1A$

(3) 时间常数
$$R = 3 + \frac{6 \times 6}{6 + 6} = 6\Omega$$
 $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{6} = 0.5s$ $u(t) = 3i_L(t) + 3\frac{di_L(t)}{dt}$

$$i_L(t) = 1 + (3-1)e^{-2t} = (1 + 2e^{-2t})U(t)$$





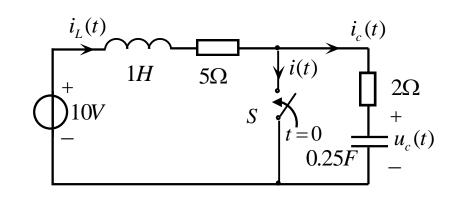
$$u(t) = 3i_{L}(t) + 3\frac{di_{L}(t)}{dt}$$
$$= (3 - 6e^{-2t})U(t)$$

练习4: 图3示电路,已知t<0时开关S打开,电路已达稳态。t=0时刻将S闭合。

求: t>0时的响应i(t)。

t<0时S打开,电路稳态,C相当于断路,L相当于短路,有

$$i_L(0^-) = 0, u_c(0^-) = 10V$$



t=0时S闭合,有

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0, u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = 10V$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{5} = 2A, u_c(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_L(t) = 2 + (0 - 2)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_1}t} = (2 - 2e^{-5t})U(t)$$

$$u_c(t) = 0 + (10 - 0)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_2}t} = 10e^{-2t}U(t)$$

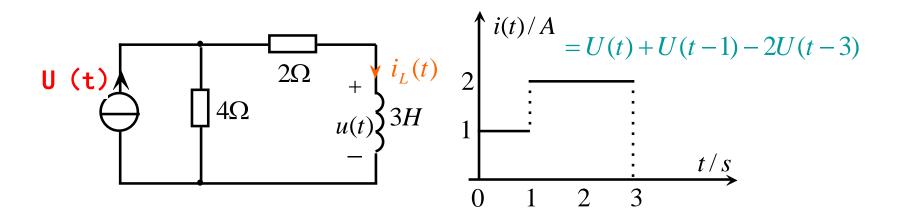
t>0时有两个相互独立的回路,时间常数

$$\tau_{1} = \frac{L}{R_{1}} = \frac{1}{5}s, \tau_{2} = R_{2}C = 2 \times 0.25 = 0.5s$$

$$i(t) = i_{L}(t) - i_{c}(t) = i_{L}(t) - 0.25 \frac{du_{c}(t)}{dt}$$

$$= (2 - 2e^{-5t})U(t) + 5e^{-2t}U(t)$$

练习5: 图示电路,激励i(t)的波形如图所示,求零状态响应u(t)。



阶跃响应:激励为阶跃信号时电路的零状态响应。 求法:三要素法

当i=U(t)单独作用时,可求得电感电压的零状态响应

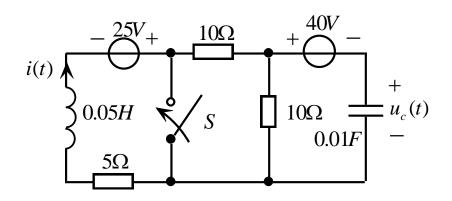
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0$$
 A , $i_L(\infty) = \frac{2}{3}$ A , $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 0.5$ s $i_L(t) = (\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t})U(t)A$

根据线性电路的性质得

$$u(t) = 4e^{-2t}U(t)V$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_1(t-1) - 2u_1(t-3) = 4e^{-2t}U(t) + 4e^{-2(t-1)}U(t-1) + 8e^{-2(t-3)t}U(t-3)$$

练习6: 如图, t<0时电路稳定。t=0时闭合S。求t>0时的 $u_c(t)$ 和 i(t)。



解: (1) 求初始值

$$i(0^{-}) = \frac{25}{5+10+10} = 1A$$

$$u_c(0^-) = -40 + 10i(0^-) = -30V$$

$$i(0^+) = i(0^-) = 1A$$

$$u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = -30V$$

(2) 求稳态值

$$i(\infty) = \frac{25}{5} = 5A \qquad u_c(\infty) = -40V$$

(3) 求时间常数

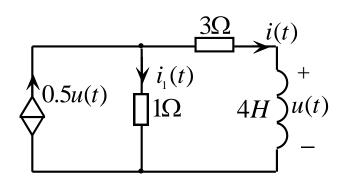
$$\tau_1 = \frac{L}{R} = 0.01s$$

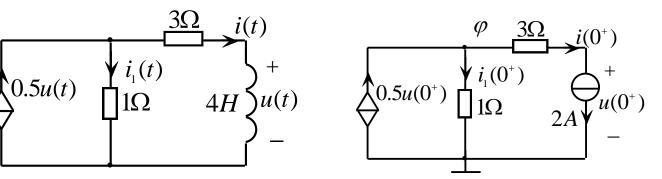
$$\tau_2 = RC = (10//10)C = 0.05s$$

$$i(t) = 5 - (5-1)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_1}t} = (5-4e^{-100t})U(t)A$$

$$u_c(t) = -40 - (-40 + 30)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}} = (-40 + 10e^{-20t})U(t)$$

练习7: 图示电路, $i(0^-)=2A$,求电压 u(t),电流 $i_1(t)$ 。





$$i(0^+) = i(0^-) = 2A$$

$$u(0^+) = -16V$$

$$i_1(0^+) = -10A$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi = \frac{0.5u(0^{+}) - i(0^{+})}{1} & \begin{cases} 0.5u(t) & 1 \\ u(0^{+}) = \varphi - 3i(0^{+}) \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = 3i(t) + [0.5u(t) + i(t)] \times 1$$
 $R = \frac{u(t)}{i(t)} = 8\Omega$

t>0稳态时, L 短路, 故 $u(\infty) = 0, i_1(\infty) = 0$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 0.5s \qquad u(t) = -16e^{-2t}U(t)V, i_1(t) = -10e^{-2t}U(t)A$$

