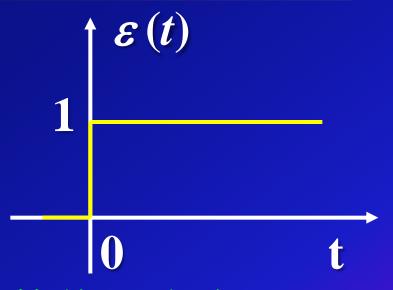


## 一阶电路的阶跃响应

# 单位阶跃函数

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



- Notes: (1) 在t=0处函数值无定义;
  - (2) 函数本身无量纲;

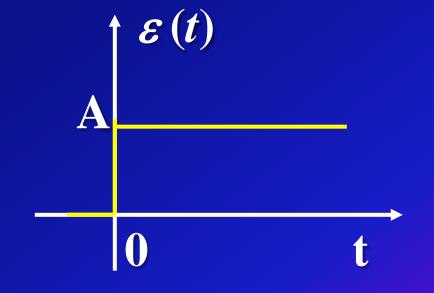
当用单位阶跃函数表示电压或电流时, 统称为单位阶跃信号, 有量纲。



#### 一般阶跃函数

数学定义:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ A & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

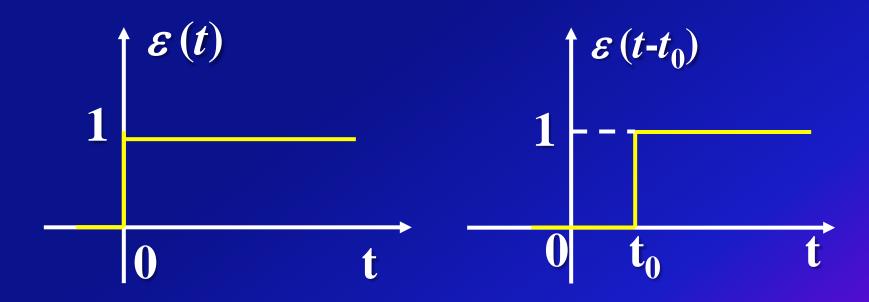


常量A表示在t=0处跃变的幅度,称为跃变量;



#### 延迟单位阶跃函数:

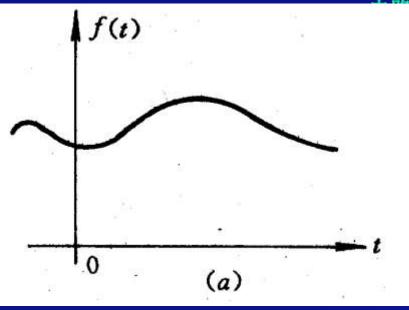
# 表示在t= t<sub>0</sub>处跃变幅度为1的信号;

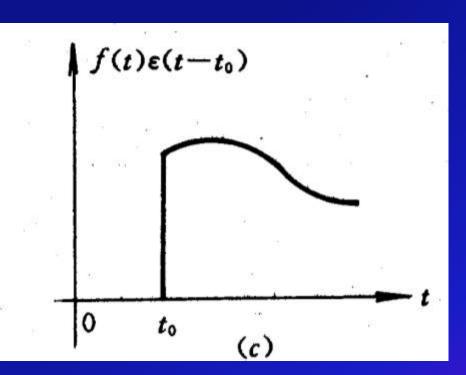


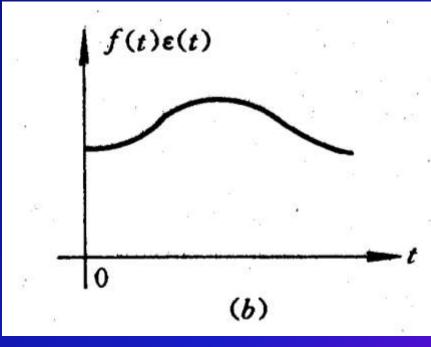
$$\varepsilon(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases} \qquad \varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < t_0 \\ 1 & t > t_0 \end{cases}$$





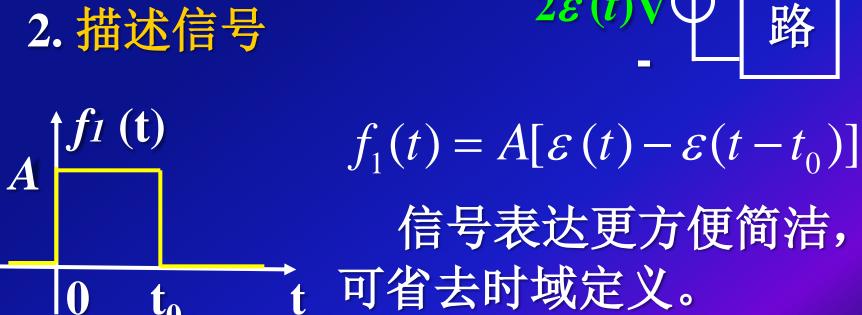


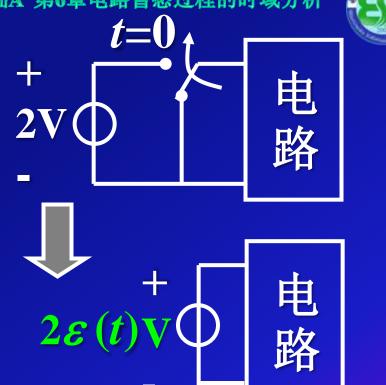




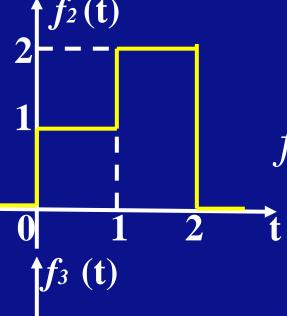
#### 阶跃信号用途:

1. 描述开关动作 电路中可省去开关。





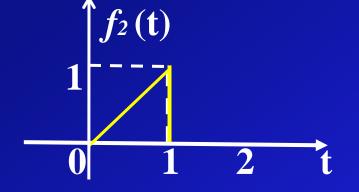




$$f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1) - 2\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\frac{A}{0}$$
  $\pi/2$   $\pi$ 

$$f_3(t) = A \sin t [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \pi)]$$



$$f_4(t) = t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$$



# 阶跃响应

单位阶跃响应s(t):单位阶跃信号激励在零状态电路中产生的响应。

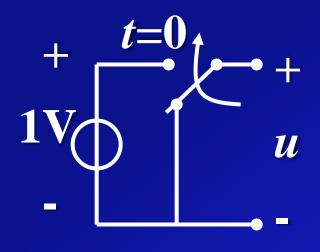
即:

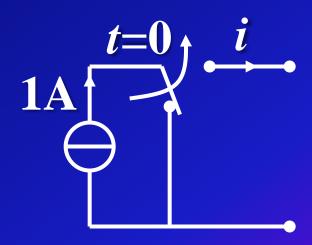
- (1) 激励为单位阶跃信号  $\varepsilon(t)$  时;
- (2) 求零状态响应;
- (3) 时域为t > 0;



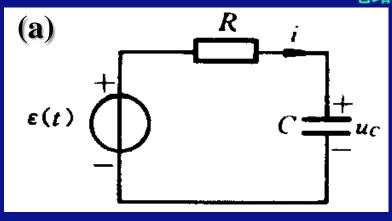
## 单位阶跃响应分析法

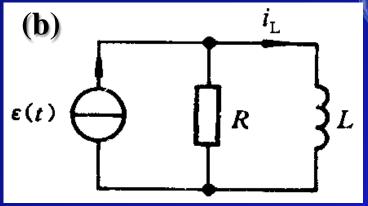
把 $\varepsilon(t)$ 看作下图开关动作,则求解单位 阶跃响应(零状态)可用三要素法:





#### 电路分析基础A 第6章电路暂态过程的时域分析





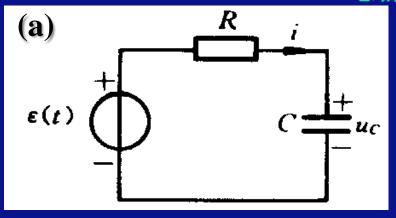
图(a) RC串联电路,初始值 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(0^{+})=0V$ ,稳态值 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(\infty)=1V$ ,时间常数 $\tau=RC$ ;

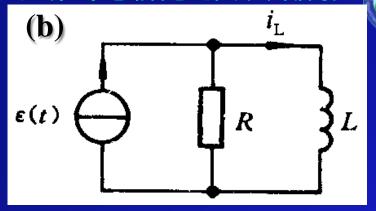
图(b) RL并联电路,初始值 $i_L(0^+)=0A$ ,稳态值 $i_L(\infty)=1A$ ,时间常数 $\tau=L/R$ ;

可分别得到 $u_{\mathbb{C}}(t)$ 和 $i_{\mathbb{L}}(t)$ 的阶跃响应如下:

$$s_C(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t) \quad s_L(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{L}t}t)\varepsilon(t)$$

#### 电路分析基础A 第6章电路暂态过程的时域分析





$$u_C(t) = s_C(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t)$$
$$i_L(t) = s_L(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}t)\varepsilon(t)$$

电路中,换路用开关函数 $\varepsilon(t)$ 表示,响应的时域也用 $\varepsilon(t)$ 限制。

线性电路具有两个特性: 齐次性和叠加性。若以 $\varepsilon(t)$  表示激励,s(t)表示电路的零状态响应。

齐次性:  $\varepsilon(t) \to s(t)$   $A\varepsilon(t) \to As(t)$ 

叠加性:  $\varepsilon_1(t) \to s_1(t)$   $\varepsilon_2(t) \to s_2(t)$   $\varepsilon_1(t) + \varepsilon_2(t) \to s_1(t) + s_2(t)$ 



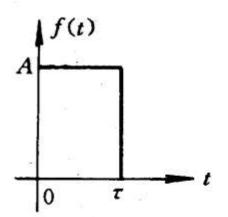
如果电路既满足齐次性又满足叠加性,则该电路是线性的,可表示为

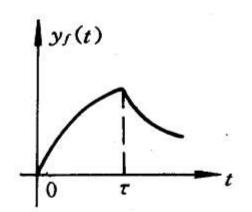
$$A_1\varepsilon_1(t) + A_2\varepsilon_2(t) \longrightarrow A_1s_1(t) + A_2s_2(t)$$

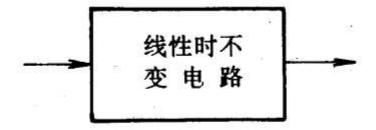
如果电路元件的参数不随时间变化,则该电路为时不变电路。这时,电路的零状态响应的函数形式与激励接入电路的时间无关,即

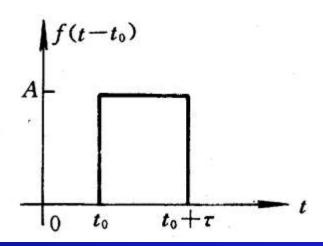
$$\varepsilon(t) \to s(t)$$
$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) \to s(t - t_0)$$

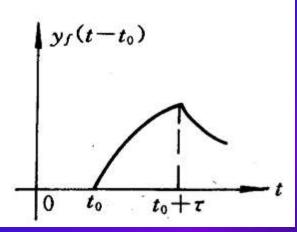








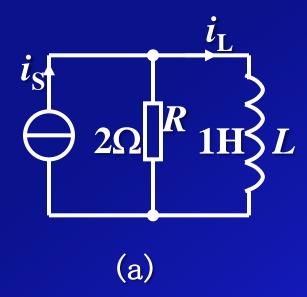


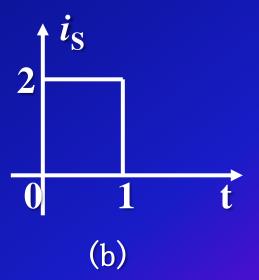


时不变特性



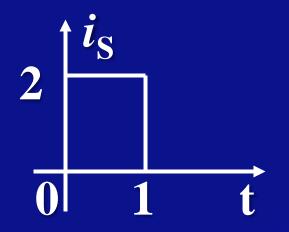
例23(P156例6-12)求图(a)在图(b)所示脉冲电流信号作用下的零状态响应 $i_L(t)$ 并画出波形。







# 一: 将激励看作两次开关动作;



第一次换路, t=0, 充电;

第二次换路, t=1s, 放电。

0<t<1s:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
t=0 \\
2A \\
\hline
 & I_L \\
\hline$$

$$L(\infty) - 2A$$
  $\tau = \frac{L}{L} = \frac{1}{L}$ 

$$i_L(t) = 2(1 - e^{-2t})A, \ 0 \le t \le 1$$

#### 电路分析基础A 第6章电路暂态过程的时域分析



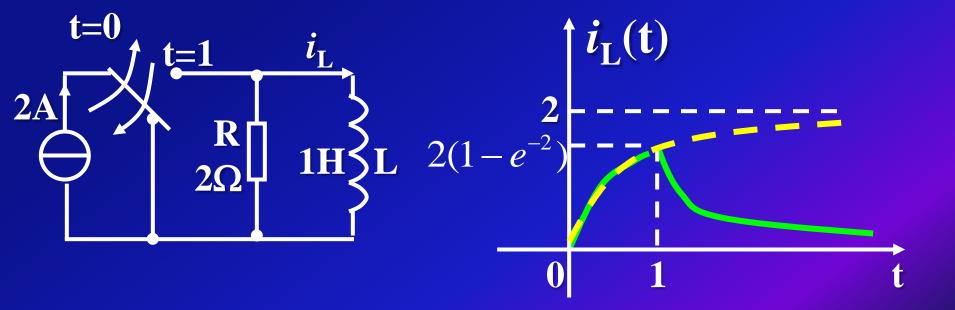
#### t>1s:

$$i_L(1^+) = i_L(1^-) = 2(1 - e^{-2})A = 1.73A$$

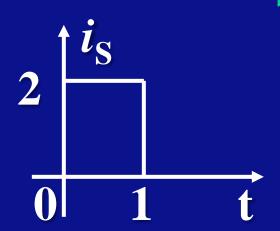
$$\begin{array}{c|c} i_{\mathrm{S}} \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

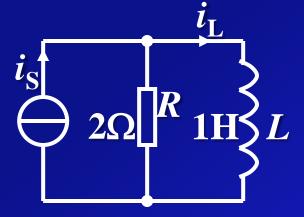
$$i_L(\infty) = 0A$$
  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{2}s$ 

$$i_L(t) = 1.73(1 - e^{-2(t-1)})A$$
  $t > 1$ 









#### 解法二:将激励电流用阶跃函数表示:

$$i_{\rm S}(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1)A$$

由于是线性电路,根据动态电路的叠加 定理,其零状态响应等于 $2\varepsilon(t)$ 和 $-2\varepsilon(t-1)$ 两个阶跃电源单独作用引起零状态响应之 和:

$$s_i(t) = 2s(t)-2s(t-1)A$$

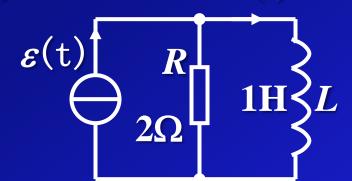


# (1) 先求单位阶跃响应s(t)

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

$$s(\infty) = 1$$

$$\tau = L/R = 0.5s$$



s(t)

所以: 
$$s(t) = (1 - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

## (2) 应用线性和时不变特性叠加

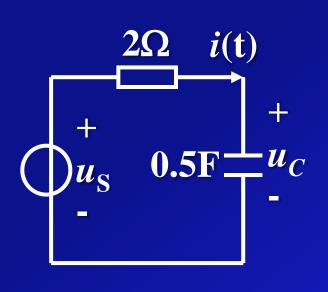
 $2\varepsilon(t)-2\varepsilon(t-1)$ 作用的零状态响应:

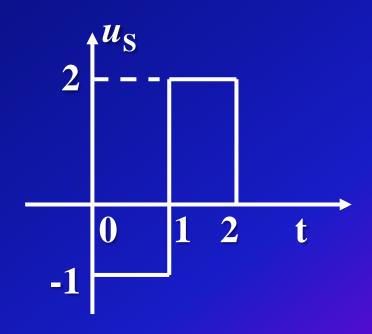
$$i_{L}(t) = 2s(t) - 2s(t-1)$$

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

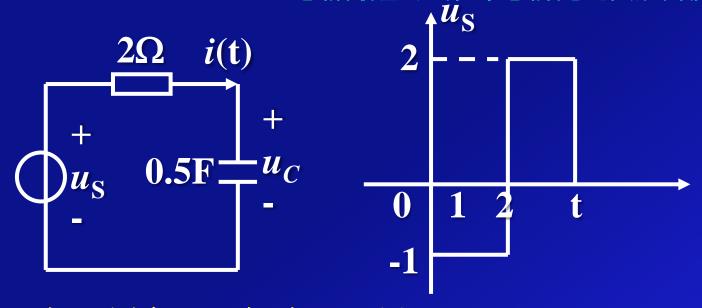


# 例24(P157例6-13 )求t>0时的i(t)已知 $u_{\rm C}(0^-)=2{\bf V}$









解: 求零输入响应 $i_{zi}(t)$ :

$$i_{zi}(0^+) = \frac{u_R(0^+)}{R} = -\frac{u_C(0^+)}{R} = -1A,$$

时间常数 $\tau = RC = 1s$ ,

所以: 
$$i_{zi}(t) = -e^{-t}A$$
  $t > 0$ 

# 求零状态响应 $i_{Czs}(t)$ :

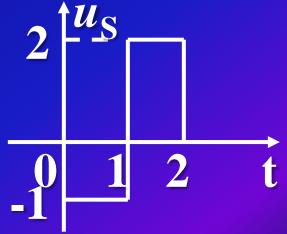
$$u_{S}(t) = -\varepsilon(t) + 3\varepsilon(t-1) - 2\varepsilon(t-2) + \frac{1}{0.5}$$

先求单位阶跃响应s(t):

初始值 
$$u_{\mathbb{C}}(0^{+})=0$$
,  $i_{\mathbb{C}}(0^{+})=0.5A$ ,

稳态值 
$$i_C(\infty) = 0A$$

$$\therefore s(t) = 0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$



$$i_{zs}(t) = -s(t) + 3s(t-1) - 2s(t-2)$$



## 故,零状态响应为:

$$i_{zs}(t) = -s(t) + 3s(t-1) - 2s(t-2)$$

$$= -0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 1.5e^{-(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$-e^{-(t-2)}\varepsilon(t-2)A$$

# (3) 全响应 $i(t) = i_{zi}(t) + i_{zs}(t)$

$$i(t) = -0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 1.5e^{-(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1)$$
  
 $-e^{-(t-2)}\varepsilon(t-2) - e^{-t}A$   $t > 0$