

# 数学部分 常微分方程复习

## 一阶线性方程求解

$$\text{齐: } \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow y = C e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

非齐:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = Q(x)$ , 其中  $Q(x) \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow y = C e^{-\int P(x)dx} + e^{-\int P(x)dx} \int Q(x) e^{\int P(x)dx} dx$$

### • 齐次线性微分方程

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + A_1 \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + A_n y = 0$$

#### 1) 求特征方程

$$z^n + A_1 z^{n-1} + \cdots + A_n = 0$$

获得  $n$  个根  $z_1, \dots, z_n$

若没有重根,  $n$  个独立解  $e^{z_i x}$

若  $z$  是  $m_z$  重根,  $m_z$  个独立解

$$y = x^k e^{z x} \quad k \in \{0, 1, \dots, m_z - 1\}$$

依旧可获得总共  $n$  个独立解

#### 2) 写出通解

$n$  个独立解的线性组合就是方程的通解

### • 非齐次线性微分方程

$$y'' + py' + qy = f(x)$$

#### 1) 求出对应齐次方程的通解

#### 2) 求出非齐次方程的一个特解

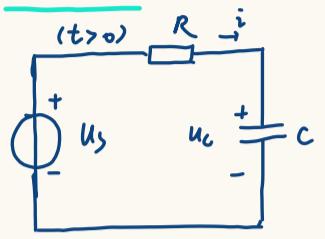
(电路分析中一般选取  $t = \infty$  稳态时刻的解为特解)

#### 3) 两者相加, 获得非齐次方程的通解

## 动态电路

### 一. 基础一阶电路：

RC 电路：



$$\text{KVL: } R_i + u_c = u_s$$

$$\because q = c u_c \quad \therefore i = \frac{dq}{dt} = c \cdot \frac{du_c}{dt}$$

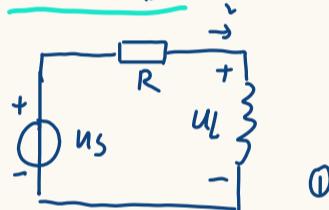
$$\therefore R \cdot \frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = u_s \quad (\text{以 } u_c \text{ 为变量})$$

$$\therefore du_c = \frac{1}{c} \cdot i dt \quad \therefore u_c = \frac{1}{c} \int i dt$$

$$\therefore R_i + \frac{1}{c} \int i dt = u_s \quad \text{对 } t \text{ 求导}$$

$$R \cdot \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{c} \cdot i = \frac{d u_s(t)}{dt}$$

RL 电路：



① 若以电感电流为变量.

利用 KVL 和电感 VCR，有

$$\begin{cases} u_s = iR + u_L \\ u_L = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \end{cases}$$

$$u_s(t) = iR + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$$

② 若以电感电压为变量

$$\because u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{L} \int u_L dt = i$$

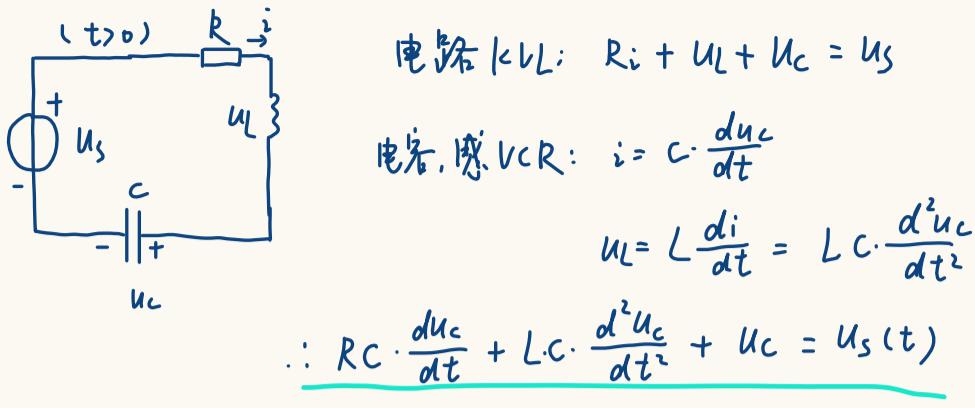
$$\therefore u_s = \frac{R}{L} \int u_L dt + u_L$$

故对于 t 求导，

$$\frac{d u_s(t)}{dt} = \frac{R}{L} \cdot u_L + \frac{du_L}{dt}$$

### 二. 基础二阶电路

RLC 电路：

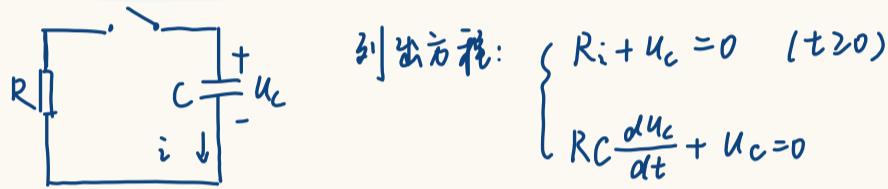


二阶线性常微分方程  $\rightarrow$  二阶电路

### 三、求解一阶动态电路

初始条件:  $t=0_+$  及  $t=0_-$ : 确定 k.

#### ① 一阶动态电路:



$$\text{由此方程 } u_C = ke^{pt}. \quad RC \cdot p \cdot k e^{pt} + k e^{pt} = 0$$

$$\therefore RCp + 1 = 0 \quad p = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = ke^{pt} = ke^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

[也可以代入公式:

$$\text{由 } \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0, \text{ 解得 } y = k e^{-\int P(x)dx}$$

$$\text{这里 } P(t) = \frac{1}{RC}$$

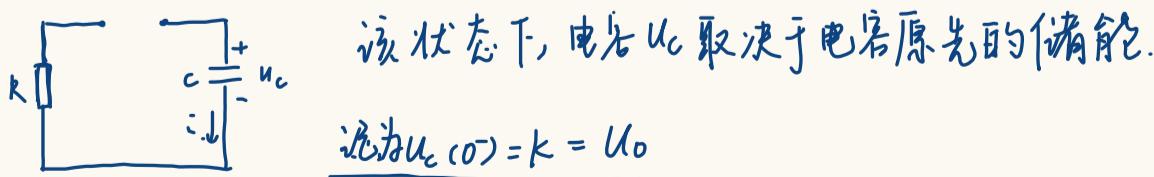
$$\therefore u_C(t) = k \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{RC} dt} = k e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}.$$

#### 下面研究初始条件:

对电容: 电压不可突变, 电流可突变

$$\text{故 } u_C(0^-) = u_C(0^+)$$

$0^-$  时刻: 开关闭合前: 稳定,



$$\therefore \text{综上, } u_C = u_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t}$$

## ② 初始条件 - 换路定律

电容的初始条件:  $u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-)$

电感的初始条件:  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-)$

### ④ 换路定律

$$\begin{cases} q_c(0_+) = q_c(0_-) \\ u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) \end{cases}$$

换路瞬间, 若电容电流保持为有限值, 则电容电压(电荷)换路前后保持不变。

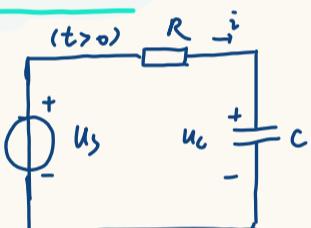
$$\begin{cases} \psi_L(0_+) = \psi_L(0_-) \\ i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) \end{cases}$$

换路瞬间, 若电感电压保持为有限值, 则电感电流(磁链)换路前后保持不变。

(具体方法和等效电路等等的类似)

## ③ 无响应电路 ~~求解~~ 动态电路

### 3.1 RC 电路:



∴ 电路 KVL:  $Ri + u_c = u_s$

$$\because q = C u_c \quad \therefore i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \cdot \frac{du_c}{dt}$$

$$\therefore RC \cdot \frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = u_s \quad (\text{以 } u_c \text{ 为变量})$$

$$\therefore du_c = \frac{1}{C} \cdot i dt \quad \therefore u_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt$$

$$\therefore R_i + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = u_s \quad \text{对 } t \text{ 求导}$$

$$R \cdot \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \cdot i = \frac{d u_s(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{此方程 } u_c = k e^{pt}. \quad R C \cdot p \cdot k e^{pt} + k e^{pt} = 0$$

$$\therefore R C p + 1 = 0 \quad p = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = k e^{pt} = k e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

[也可以代入公式:

$$\text{由 } \frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = 0, \quad \text{解得 } y = k e^{-\int P(x) dx}$$

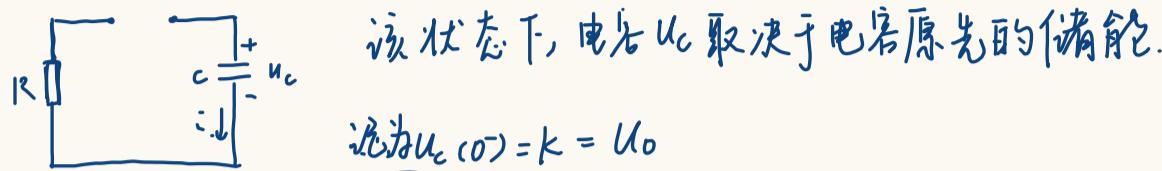
$$\text{这里 } P(t) = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = k \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{RC} dt} = k e^{-\frac{1}{RC} t.}$$

对电容：电压不可突变，电流可突变

故  $U_C(0^-) = U_C(0^+)$

$t=0^-$  时刻：开关闭合前：稳定，



综上， $U_C = U_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$

$\therefore i = \frac{U_C}{R} = \frac{U_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} = I_0 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} t \geq 0$ .

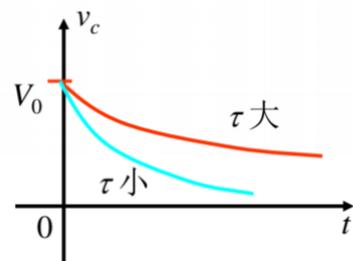
[总结归纳]

令  $\tau = RC$ ，称  $\tau$  为一阶电路的时间常数

时间常数  $\tau$  的大小反映了电路过渡过程时间的长短

$\tau$  大 → 过渡过程时间长

$\tau$  小 → 过渡过程时间短



物理含义 → 当电压初值一定时：

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C \text{ 大 } (R \text{ 一定 }) \quad W = CV^2/2 \quad \text{ 储能大 } \\ R \text{ 大 } (C \text{ 一定 }) \quad i = v/R \quad \text{ 放电电流小 } \end{array} \right\} \text{ 放电时间长}$$

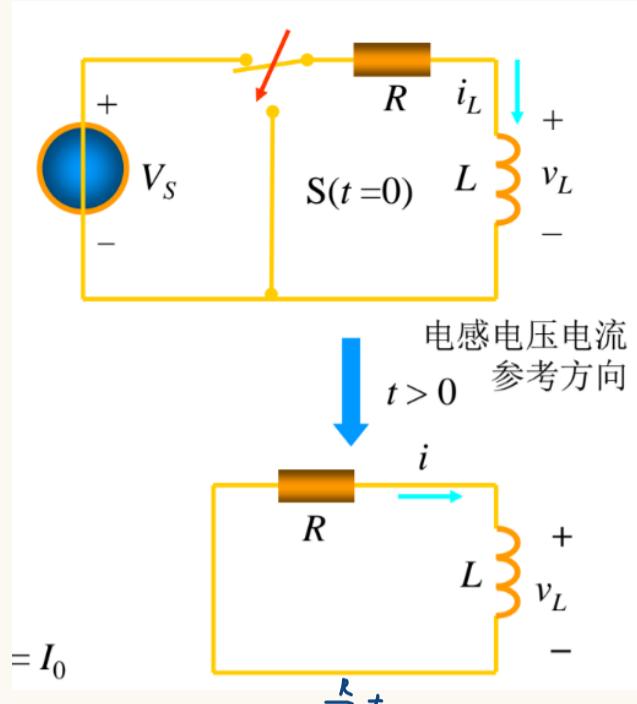
$\therefore v(t) = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$        $i(t) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

• 求解 source-free  $RC$  电路的方法：

- 第一步：求出电容两端的初始电压值  $V_0$ ；
- 第二步：求出 时间常数  $RC$ ；
  - $R$  为  $C$  两端的等效电阻（即戴维南电阻）；
- 然后可以直接写出  $v(t)$  的表达式：
- 电路中其他的量可由  $v(t)$  导出

$$v(t) = V_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

3.2 RL 电路



换路定理:  $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{V_s}{R} = I_0$

由 KVL 和电感 VCR:

$$L \frac{di_L}{dt} + R i_L = 0 \quad (t \geq 0)$$

解这个一阶常微分方程:

$$i_L(t) = k e^{st}$$

$$\therefore L s \cdot k e^{st} + R \cdot k \cdot e^{st} = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } Ls + R = 0 \quad s = -\frac{R}{L}$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = k \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L} \cdot t}$$

将  $t=0$ ,  $i_L(0) = I_0$  代入  $\therefore k = I_0$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = -R I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

### 总结归纳

令  $\zeta = \frac{L}{R}$  为一阶 RL 电路时间常数

$$\therefore i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

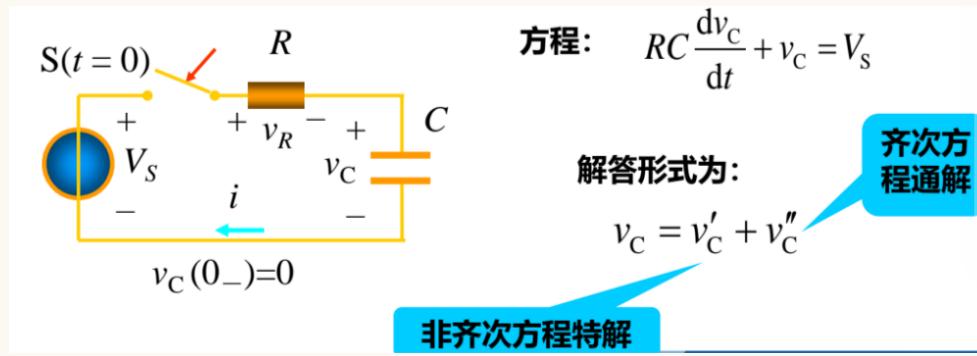
求解 source-free RL 电路的方法:

- 第一步: 求出流经电感的初始电流值  $I_0$ ;
- 第二步: 求出时间常数  $L/R$ ;
  - $R$  为  $L$  两端的等效电阻 (即戴维南电阻);
- 然后可以直接写出  $i(t)$  的表达式:
- 电路中其他的量可由  $i(t)$  导出

$$i(t) = I_0 e^{-t/\tau}$$

### ④ 一阶电路的零状态响应

#### 一. RC 电路的直流响应



方程:  $RC \frac{dv_C}{dt} + v_C = V_s$

解答形式为:

齐次方程通解

$$v_C = v'_C + v''_C$$

非齐次方程特解

先求特解:  $\frac{dv_C}{dt}$  取 0,  $v'_C = V_s$

再求通解：即为  $RC \frac{dV_C}{dt} + V_C = 0$  的通解， $V_C'' = k e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$

$$\therefore \text{全解 } V_C(t) = V_s + k e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

下面利用换路定理求初始条件：

由于电路中注明了  $V_C(0^-) = 0$

$$\text{故 } V_C(0^+) = V_C(0^-) = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{代入: } 0 = V_s + k, \quad k = -V_s$$

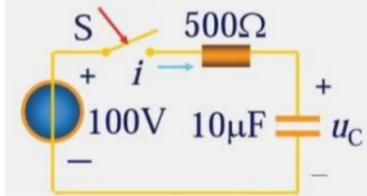
$$\therefore V_C(t) = V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) \quad (t \geq 0) \quad \because T = RC \quad \therefore V_C(t) = V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}})$$

$$\frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{RC} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\text{故 } i_C = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} \quad \Rightarrow i_C = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{T}}$$

例题：

例  $t=0$  时，开关 S 闭合，已知  $u_C(0^-)=0$ ，求（1）电容电压和电流，（2） $u_C=80V$  时的充电时间  $t$ 。



(1) 解答：发现是零响应

$$\therefore V_C = V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}})$$

$$\text{而 } V_s = 100V \quad T = RC = 10 \times 10^{-6} \times 500 = 5 \times 10^{-3} s$$

$$\therefore \text{代入, } V_C = 100 (1 - e^{-200t}) V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

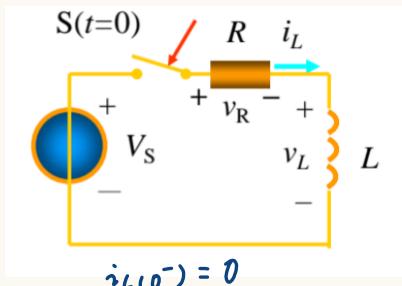
$$i = C \frac{dV_C}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = \frac{100}{500} e^{-200t} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-200t} A$$

(2) 解答： $u_C = 80V$  的充电时间？

$$\text{解方程: } 100 (1 - e^{-200t}) = 80 \quad e^{-200t} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$-200t = -\ln 5 \quad t = \frac{1}{200} \ln 5 = 8.047 \text{ ms}$$

二. RL 电路的直流响应。



由 KVL:  $v_R + v_L = V_s$

$$\text{即: } R i_L + L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} = V_s$$

$$\text{而 } i_L = i_L' + i_L''$$

$$\text{先求特解: } R i_L' = V_s \quad i_L' = \frac{V_s}{R}$$

再求通解: 即  $R i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 0$  的解,  $i_L'' = k e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$ , 其中  $T = \frac{L}{R}$ ,

$$\therefore i_L(t) = i_L' + i_L'' = \frac{V_s}{R} + k e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\text{又: } i_L(0) = 0 \quad \therefore k = -\frac{V_s}{R} \quad \therefore i_L(t) = \frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) = \boxed{\frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{T}t}) = \frac{V_s}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{L}{R}t})}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{V_s}{R} \cdot \left(-\frac{R}{L}\right) \cdot \left(-e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}\right) = \frac{V_s}{L} \cdot e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\therefore V_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = V_s e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

[例题之后再补充] ~ 例题1. 例题2

### 三、全响应的两种分解方式

$$v_C = V_s + k e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = \underbrace{V_s}_{\text{强制分量}} + \underbrace{k e^{-\frac{t}{T}}}_{\text{自由分量}}, \quad t \geq 0$$

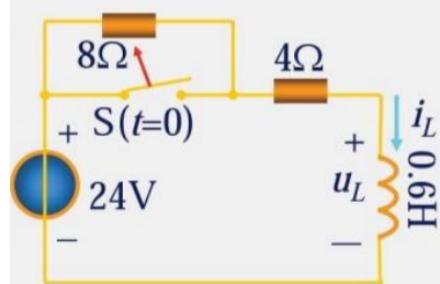
强制分量 自由分量.

$$\text{化简: } = \underbrace{V_s (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}})}_{\text{零状态响应}} + \underbrace{V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}}_{\text{零输入响应}} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

零状态响应 零输入响应

$$\therefore \text{全响应} = \text{零状态响应} + \text{零输入响应}.$$

例1  $t=0$  时, 开关k打开, 求  $t>0$  后的  $i_L$ 、  $u_L$ .



$$\text{解: 全响应问题: } \Delta T = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.6}{12} = 0.05$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 换路定理 } i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 6A$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 零输入响应 } i_L'(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = 6e^{-20t} A$$

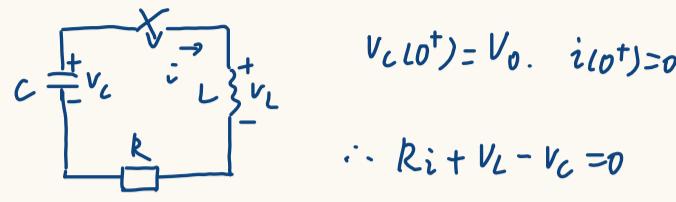
$$\textcircled{3} \text{ 零状态响应 } i_L''(t) = \underbrace{\frac{V_s}{R_{eq}}}_{i_{in}} (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{T}}) = 2 \cdot (1 - e^{-20t}) A$$

i<sub>in</sub>

$$\therefore i_L(t) = i_L'(t) + i_L''(t) = 2 + 4e^{-20t} A$$

## 4.2 二阶电路的响应.

### 4.2.1 二阶电路的零输入响应



$$V_C(0^+) = V_0, \quad i(0^+) = 0$$

$$\therefore R_i + V_L - V_C = 0$$

$$\therefore i = -C \frac{dV_C}{dt}, \quad V_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

以电容电压为变量:

$$V_C - R_i - V_L = 0 \quad V_C + RC \cdot \frac{dV_C}{dt} + LC \frac{d^2V_C}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } LC \frac{d^2V_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{dV_C}{dt} + V_C = 0$$

以电感电流为变量:

$$V_C - R_i - V_L = 0 \quad \therefore dV_C = -\frac{1}{C} \cdot i dt$$

$$\text{对 } i \text{ 求导} \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{C} i - R \cdot \frac{di}{dt} - L \cdot \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } LC \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + RC \frac{di}{dt} + i = 0$$

$\therefore$  初始条件:

若以电容电压为初始条件:

$$V_C(0^+) = V_0, \quad \underline{i(0^+) = 0} \Rightarrow \underline{\frac{dV_C}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = 0}$$

若以电感电流为初始条件:

$$\underline{i(0^+) = 0}, \quad V_C(0^+) = 0$$

$$\therefore V_C(0^+) = V_L(0^+) = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = V_0$$

$$\therefore \underline{\frac{di}{dt} \Big|_{t=0^+} = \frac{V_0}{L}}$$

特征方程:  $LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$ .

特征根:

$$s = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$(1) \quad R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}: \quad V_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$\text{其中 } s_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} \quad \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

代入初值条件：

$$v_c(0^+) = V_0 \Rightarrow k_1 + k_2 = V_0$$

$$i_L(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dv_c}{dt} = 0 \quad \therefore s_1 k_1 + s_2 k_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{s_2}{s_2 - s_1} V_0 \\ k_2 = \frac{-s_1}{s_2 - s_1} V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \underline{v_c = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}}$$

$$= \frac{V_0}{s_2 - s_1} (s_2 e^{s_1 t} - s_1 e^{s_2 t})$$

$$\therefore \underline{i_L = -C \cdot \frac{dv_c}{dt} = -\frac{V_0}{L(s_2 - s_1)} (e^{s_1 t} - e^{s_2 t})}$$

why?

电感电压：

$$v_L = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} = -\frac{V_0}{s_2 - s_1} (s_1 e^{s_1 t} - s_2 e^{s_2 t})$$

(来不及推了，之后补)

(2)  $\boxed{R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}}$  (来不及推了，后补)

$$\text{令 } \alpha = \frac{R}{2L}, \quad w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$w = \sqrt{w_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$

$$\therefore s = -\alpha \pm jw$$

$$v_c = e^{-\alpha t} (k_1 e^{jw t} + k_2 e^{-jw t})$$

$$\text{即 } \underline{v_c = k e^{-\alpha t} \sin(wt + \beta)}$$

由初始条件：

$$\begin{cases} v_c(0^+) = V_0 & \therefore k \sin\beta = V_0 \\ \frac{dv_c(0^+)}{dt} = 0 & k(-\alpha) \sin\beta + kw \cos\beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \underline{k = \frac{V_0}{\sin\beta}}, \quad \beta = \arctan \frac{w}{\alpha}$$

$$\therefore v_c = \frac{w_0}{w} V_0 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(wt + \beta)$$

$$13) R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \therefore s_1 = s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\alpha$$

$$\therefore v_c = k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 t e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\therefore v_c(0^+) = V_0 \Rightarrow k_1 = V_0$$

$$\frac{dv_c(0^+)}{dt} = 0 \quad \therefore [-\alpha k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 (e^{-\alpha t} + t \cdot (-\alpha) e^{-\alpha t})] \Big|_{t=0} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -\alpha k_1 + k_2 = 0 \quad k_2 = \alpha V_0$$

$$\therefore \text{综上 } v_c = V_0 e^{-\alpha t} + \alpha V_0 t e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$= V_0 e^{-\alpha t} (1 + \alpha t)$$

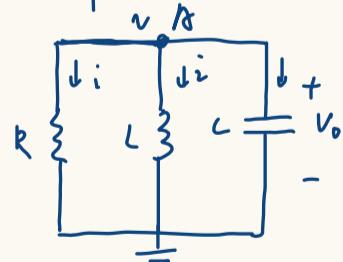
$$i_c = -C \cdot \frac{dv_c}{dt} \quad \alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_c &= -C \cdot V_0 \left[ -\alpha \cdot e^{-\alpha t} (1 + \alpha t) + e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \alpha \right] \\ &= -CV_0 \left( -\alpha e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \alpha t \right) = CV_0 \cdot \alpha^2 t e^{-\alpha t} \\ &= \frac{V_0}{L} t e^{-\alpha t} \end{aligned}$$

## 二阶动态电路自由响应的求解步骤

1. 列写所求变量的动态方程
2. 求二阶电路的固有模态---动态方程的特征方程根
3. 由固有模态判断自由响应的形式
4. 找初始条件，确定响应中待定系数。

并联  $RLC$  电路：



初始条件： $i_{(0)} = I_0$

$$v_{(0)} = V_0$$

对 A 点与节点电流法：由于对电感来说， $v = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt}$ .  $\Rightarrow di = \frac{1}{L} v dt$

$$\frac{v}{R} + \int_0^t \frac{1}{L} v dt + C \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$$

∴ 对 t 求导.  $\frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} v + C \cdot \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = 0$ , 同除 C, 有

$$\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} \cdot v = 0$$

∴ 特征方程:  $s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0$

$$\alpha = -\frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

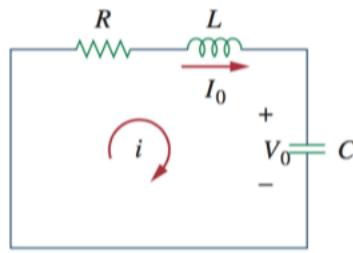
$$\therefore s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

串联:  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$   $i$  作为中心变量

并联:  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}$   $v$  作为中心变量

### Example 8.3

In Fig. 8.8,  $R = 40 \Omega$ ,  $L = 4 \text{ H}$ , and  $C = 1/4 \text{ F}$ . Calculate the characteristic roots of the circuit. Is the natural response overdamped, underdamped, or critically damped?

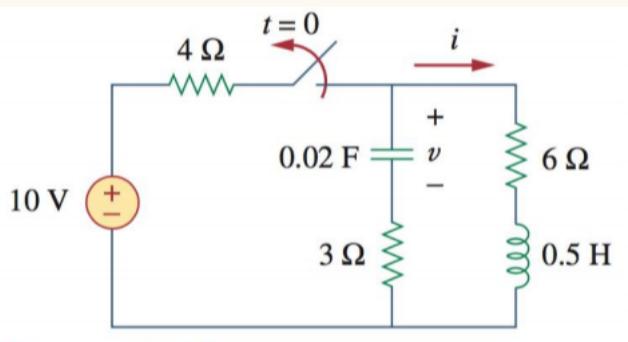


$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{40}{2 \times 4} = 5$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \times \frac{1}{4}}} = 1$$

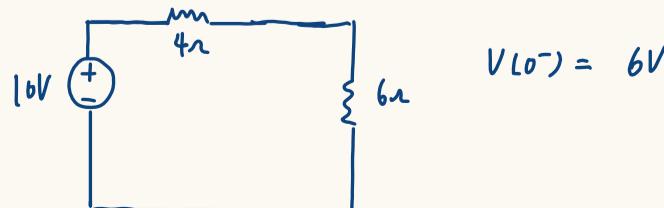
$$\therefore s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} = -5 \pm \sqrt{25-1}$$

∴ 有两个不相同的实根 ∴ 是过阻尼

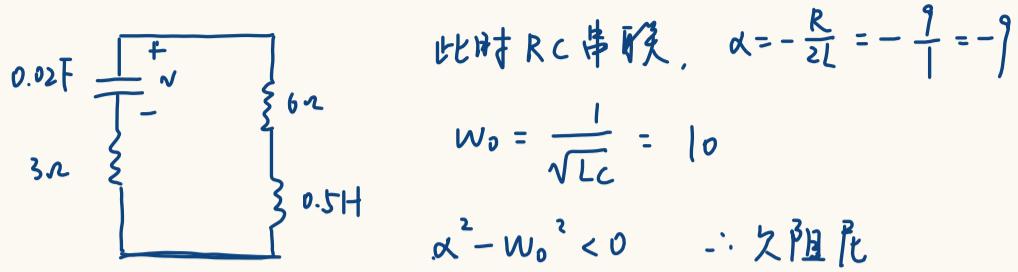


Ex. 8.4. 求  $i(t)$ .

① 检查初始条件:  $i(0^-) = I_0 = 1A$ .



②  $t > 0$  时，作此时等效电路图：



$$\therefore s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} = -9 \pm j4.359$$

$$\therefore i(t) = e^{-9t} (A_1 \cos 4.359t + A_2 \sin 4.359t)$$

下面结合初始条件求解：

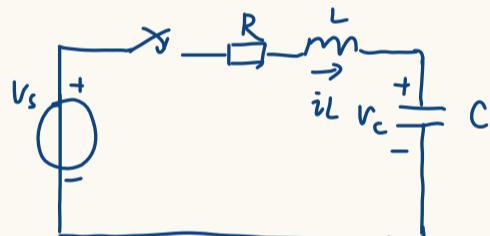
$$i(0^-) = i(0^+) = 1, \text{ 即 } A_1 = 1$$

$$v(0^-) = v(0^+) = 6, \text{ 即 } 3i + v = 6i + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \quad \text{即 } \left. \frac{di}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{v - 3i}{L} = -6A.$$

$$\text{代入, 解得 } A_2 = 0.6882$$

## 二阶电路零响应

$$v_C(0^-) = 0 \quad i_L(0^-) = 0$$



串联  $RLC$  微分方程为：

$$\text{利用 KVL: } R_i + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} + v_c = V_s$$

$$q = C \dot{v}_c \Rightarrow i = C \cdot \frac{dv_c}{dt} \quad \therefore v_c = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \int i dt.$$

$$\text{故 } R_i + L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \cdot \int i dt = V_s$$

$$RC \frac{di}{dt} + LC \cdot \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + i = 0 \quad \text{故特征方程 } Lcs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$

$$v = \begin{cases} v_c' & \text{特解} \\ \frac{1}{C} \int i dt & \text{通解} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{\text{特解: } v_c' = V_s}$$

$v_c$  的一般形式为：

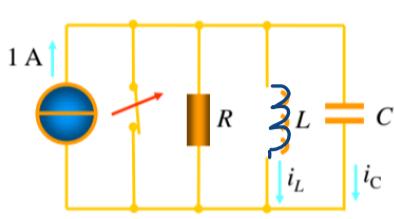
$$\begin{cases} v_c = V_s + k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} & (s_1 \neq s_2) \\ v_c = V_s + k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 t e^{-\alpha t} & (s_1 = s_2 = -\alpha) \\ v_c = V_s + k e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta) & (s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega) \end{cases}$$

过阻尼                                    临界阻尼                            欠阻尼

由初值  $v_c(0_+)$  和  $\frac{dv_c(0_+)}{dt}$  确定两个常数。

## [二阶电路全响应]

$R = 5\Omega$ ,  $L = 0.5H$ ,  $C = 100\mu F$ ,  $i_L(0^-) = 2A$ ,  $v_C(0^-) = 0$ , 求  $v_c$



小列微分方程：并联以  $i$  作为变量。

$$\frac{v_c}{R} + i_L + i_C = 1 \quad v_C = \frac{1}{C} \cdot \int i_C dt. \quad \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} \cdot i_C.$$

$$L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} = v_C \quad i_L = \frac{1}{L} \cdot \int v_C dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{CR} \cdot i_C + \frac{1}{L} \cdot v_C + \frac{di_C}{dt} = 0$$

$$\frac{\frac{d^2 i_C}{dt^2}}{RLC} + \frac{1}{LC} \cdot i_C + \frac{1}{RC} \cdot \frac{di_C}{dt} = 0$$

$$\therefore RLC \cdot \frac{d^2 i_C}{dt^2} + L \cdot \frac{di_C}{dt} + R \cdot i_C = 0$$

特解，（略）

- step 1: 求变量及变量导数的初始值
- step 2: 求微分方程的特解, 即变量的稳态响应  $x_{ss}(t) = x(\infty)$
- step 3:  $0^+$  时刻, turn off 独立源, 求齐次微分方程的通解, 即变量的瞬态响应  $x_t(t)$
- step 4: 写出非齐次微分方程的通解, 即稳态响应和瞬态响应相加  

$$x(t) = x_t(t) + x_{ss}(t)$$
- step 5: 结合初始条件, 求待定系数
- 对于串联 RLC、并联 RLC 这两种特殊的二阶电路, 可根据衰减常数和谐振频率直接写出解的表达式
  - 衰减常数, 对于串联 RLC,  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$ ; 对于并联 RLC,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2RC}$
  - 谐振频率,  $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$
  - 典型的二阶电路有过阻尼 ( $\alpha > \omega_0$ )、临界阻尼 ( $\alpha = \omega_0$ )、欠阻尼 ( $\alpha < \omega_0$ ) 三个 cases; 临界阻尼衰减最快; 以下以电容电压为例

$$v(t) = V_s + A_1 e^{s_1 t} + A_2 e^{s_2 t} \quad (\text{Overdamped})$$

$$v(t) = V_s + (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad (\text{Critically damped})$$

$$v(t) = V_s + (A_1 \cos \omega_d t + A_2 \sin \omega_d t) e^{-\alpha t} \quad (\text{Underdamped})$$

