

第8章 线性动态电路暂态过程的时域分析

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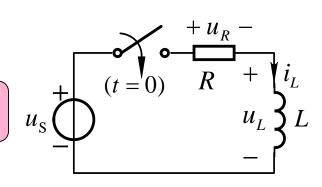


8.7 正弦电源作用下的一阶电路(零状态响应)

图示电路, u_S为正弦电压源

接入角(t=0时初相)

$$u_{\rm S} = U_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi_{\rm u})$$



t>0 微分方程 $L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri_L = u_\mathrm{S}$

初始值 $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$

原方程通解: $i_L = i_{Lp} + i_{Lh}$

1、求特解: *i_{Lp}*

电路存在稳态,可用 稳态解做特解

稳态相量分析:

$$j\omega L \dot{I}_{mLp} + R \dot{I}_{mLp} = \dot{U}_{Sm}$$

$$\dot{I}_{mLp} = \frac{\dot{U}_{Sm}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U_{Sm}}{|Z|} \angle (\psi_u - \varphi)$$

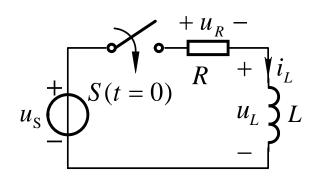
$$= I_{mLp} \angle \psi_i$$

$$i_{Lp}(t) = I_{mLp} \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

正弦零状态响应通解

2、求齐次通解: i_{Lh}

$$i_{Lh}(t) = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = Ae^{-t/\tau}$$



3、非齐次微分方程解

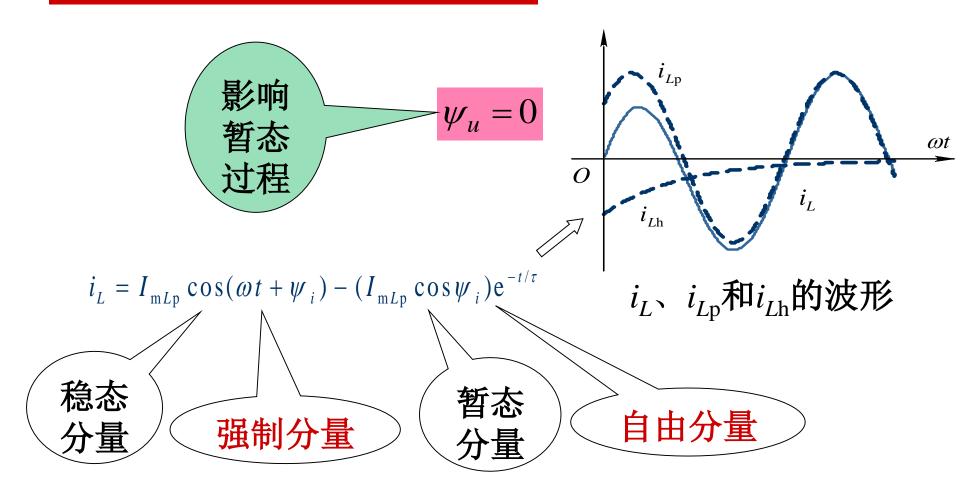
$$i_L(t) = i_{Lp}(t) + i_{Lh}(t) = I_{mLp} \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) + Ae^{-t/\tau}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t=0_+: i_L(0_+) = I_{mLp} \cos(\psi_i) + A = 0$$

$$A = -I_{\mathrm{mLp}} \cos \psi_{i}$$

解得:
$$i_L = I_{\text{mLp}} \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) - (I_{\text{mLp}} \cos \psi_i) e^{-t/\tau}$$

通解分析及 iL 波形



【补充例题5】

图(a)所示电路,开关原是接通的, t=0 时断开。已

知
$$u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t)$$
V ,求 $t > 0$ 电压 u_c

【解】 t < 0时电路为零状态,

由换路定律 $u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 0$

t > 0 时,ab左边戴维南电路:

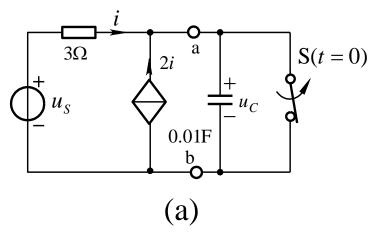
求ab端开路电压:

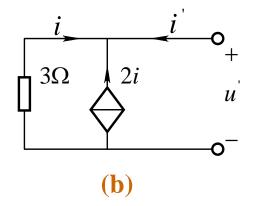
$$i + 2i = 0 \longrightarrow i = 0$$

$$u_{0C} = u_{s} = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t) \text{ V}$$

求等效内阻: 图(b)所示

$$R_{i} = \frac{u}{i'} = \frac{-3i}{(-i-2i)} = 1\Omega$$





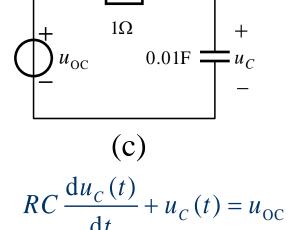
求解电压 uc

t > 0时等效电路如图(c)所示

时间常数 $\tau = R_i C = 0.01s$

$$\tau = R_{i}C = 0.01 s$$

用相量法计算强制分量 u_{Cp}



$$\dot{U}_{Cp} = \frac{1/(j\omega C)}{1 + 1/(j\omega C)} \times \dot{U}_{OC} = \frac{-j}{1 - j} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}V$$

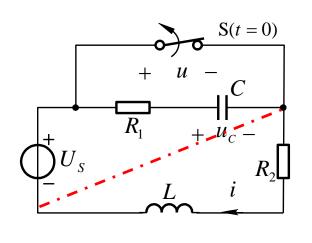
$$u_{Cp}(t) = 10\cos(100t - 45^{\circ})V$$
 $\longrightarrow u_{Cp}(0_{+}) = 10\cos(-45^{\circ}) = 5\sqrt{2}V$

代入通解公式

$$u_C(t) = u_{Cp}(t) - u_{Cp}(0_+)e^{-t/\tau} = [10\cos(100t - 45^\circ) - 5\sqrt{2}e^{-100t}] V$$

【补充例题6】

图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关打开。要求在 t>0时满足 $u=U_{S}$,求电路参数应满足的关系。



$$i(0_{+}) = i(0_{-}) = \frac{U_{S}}{R_{2}}$$

$$u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = C$$

$u_{C}(0_{+}) = u_{C}(0_{-}) = \mathbf{O}$ **L:** 零输入响应

$$i_L(t) = i(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{U_S}{R_2}e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}$$

C: 零状态响应

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) = U_S(1 - e^{-t/R_1C})$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{U_S}{R_1} e^{-t/R_1C}$$

$$R_1 = R_2 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

8.8 一阶电路的全响应

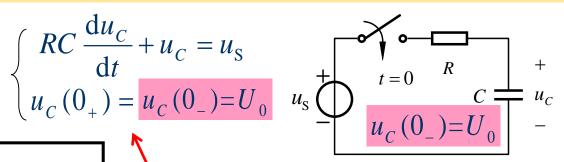
基本要求: 掌握全响应与零输入和零状态响应的关系。理解叠加 定理在线性动态电路中的应用。

全响应:由独立源和储能元件原始储能共同作用引起的响应

 $u_{C}(0_{-})$ 、 u_{s} 共同作用

全响应

$$\begin{cases} RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = u_S \\ u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U_0 \end{cases}$$



 $RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C'}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C' = 0$ 仅_{uc}(0_)作用

零输入响应

仅us作用

零状态响应

$$dt u'_{C}(0_{+}) = u'_{C}(0_{-}) = U_{0}$$

$$RC \frac{\mathrm{d''}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C'' = u_S$$

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

RC电路的全响应

 $\int RC \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} (u'_C + u''_C) + (u'_C + u''_C) = u_S$ $u'_{C}(0_{+}) + u''_{C}(0_{+}) = U_{0}$

 $u_{C}(t) = u'_{C}(t) + u''_{C}(t)$

$$RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S$$

$$u_C(t) = u'_C(t) + u''_C(t)$$
全响应 零输入响应 + 零状态响应

分析:

全响应、零输入响应和零状态响应中都含有自由分量

- 零输入响应中只含自由分量;
- 零状态响应中一般既含强制分量,也含自由分量。

【补充例题7】

图示电路t<0时稳态,t=0换路。求t>0时的电容电压uc。

【解】
$$t < 0$$
 $u_C(0_-) = \frac{6}{6+3} \times 9V = 6V$

$$t > 0$$
换路定律 $u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 6V$

全响应 =零输入+零状态

$$u_{C}(t) = u'_{C}(t) + u''_{C}(t)$$

等效电阻
$$R_i = (8 + \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3})\Omega = 10\Omega$$

时间常数

$$\tau = R_{\rm i}C = 0.2s$$

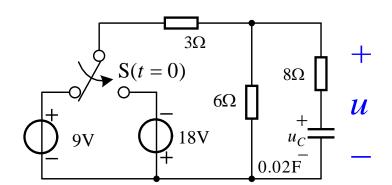


零状态
$$u_C''(t) = u_C(\infty) - u_C(\infty)e^{-t/\tau}$$

= $(-12 + 12e^{-5t})V$

零输入 $u'_{C}(t) = u_{C}(0_{+})e^{-t/\tau}$

$$=6e^{-5t}V$$



 $u_C(\infty) = \frac{6}{6+3} \times (-18V) = -12V$

全响应
$$u_C(t) = u'_C(t) + u''_C(t) = (-12 + 18e^{-5t})V$$