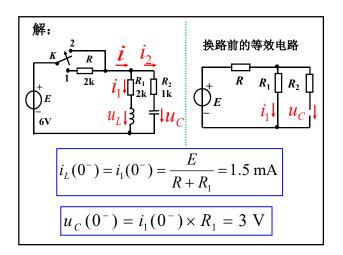
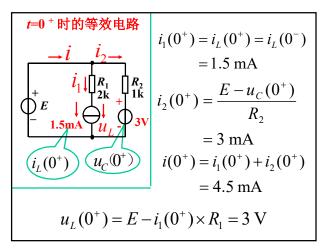
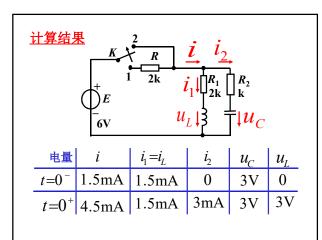




例3  $K = \frac{1}{2k} \quad i_1 \quad i_2 \quad k_2 \quad k_3 \quad k_4 \quad k_5 \quad k_6 \quad k_6$ 

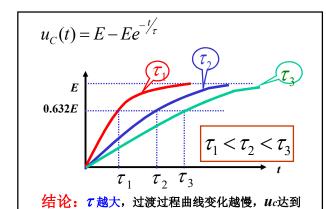






### 小结

- 1. 换路瞬间, $u_C$ 、 $i_L$  不能突变。其它电量均可能突变,变不变由计算结果决定;
- 2. 换路瞬间, $u_{C}(0^{-})=U_{0}\neq 0$ ,电容相当于恒压源,其值等于  $U_{0}$ ;  $u_{C}(0^{-})=0$ ,电容相当于短路;
- 3. 换路瞬间, $i_L(0^-)=I_0\neq 0$  电感相当于恒流源, 其值等于 $I_0$  ; $i_L(0^-)=0$  ,电感相当于断路。



稳态所需要的时间越长。

# 根据经典法推导的结果: $u_C(t) = u'_C + u''_C$ $= u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0^+) - u_C(\infty)] e^{-t/RC}$ 可得一阶电路微分方程解的通用表达式: $f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)] e^{-t/\tau}$

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

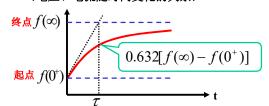
式中f(t) 代表一阶电路中任一电压、电流函数。

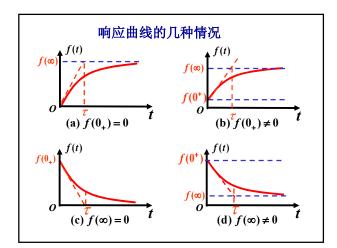
其中三要素为: f 初始值 ---  $f(0^+)$ 

利用求三要素的方法求解过渡过程,称为三要素 法。只要是一阶电路,就可以用三要素法。

### 三要素法求解过渡过程要点:

- 分别求初始值、稳态值、时间常数;
- 将以上结果代入过渡过程通用表达式;
- 画出过渡过程曲线(由初始值→稳态值)。 (电压、电流随时间变化的关系)





### "三要素"的计算 (之一)

初始值  $f(0^+)$  的计算:

步骤: (1)求换路前的  $u_{C}(0^{-})$ 、 $i_{L}(0^{-})$ 

- (2)根据换路定理得出:  $\begin{cases} u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) \\ i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) \end{cases}$
- (3)根据换路后的等效电路,求未知的 $u(0^+)$ 或  $i(0^+)$  。

(计算举例见前)

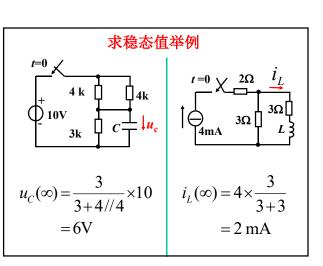
# "三要素"的计算(之二)

稳态值  $f(\infty)$  的计算:

步骤: (1) 画出换路后的等效电路 (注意:在直流激励 的情况下,令C开路,L短路);

> (2) 根据电路的解题规律, 求换路后所求未知 数的稳态值。

注: 在交流电源激励的情况下,要用相量法来求解。



### "三要素"的计算 (之三)

### 时间常数 $\tau$ 的计算:

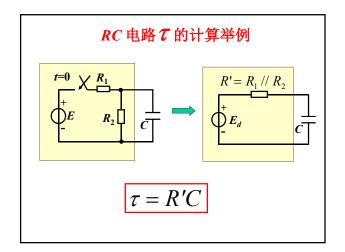
原则: 7要由换路后的电路结构和参数计算。

(同一电路中各物理量的  $\tau$  是一样的)

步骤: (1) 对于只含一个R和C的简单电路,  $\tau = RC$ ;

对于较复杂的一阶RC电路,将C以外的电 路,视为有源二端网络,然后求其等效内 阻 R'。则:

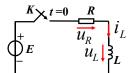
$$\tau = R'C$$



(2) 对于只含一个L的电路,将L以外的电路,视 为有源二端网络,然后求其等效内阻 R'。则:

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R'}$$

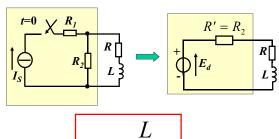
### R、L 电路 $\tau$ 的求解



$$u_L + u_R = E$$

$$L\frac{di_{L}}{dt} + i_{L} \cdot R = E$$

### R、L 电路T 的计算举例

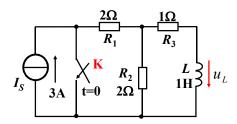


$$\tau = \frac{L}{R' + R}$$

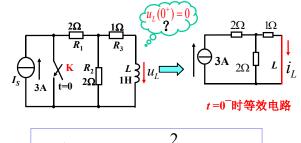
### "三要素法"例题

例1

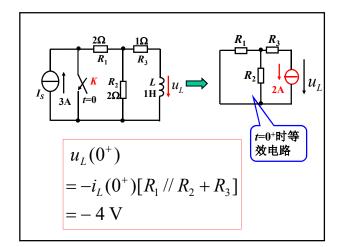
已知: K在t=0时闭合,换路前电路处于稳态。 求: 电感电压  $u_{I}(t)$ 

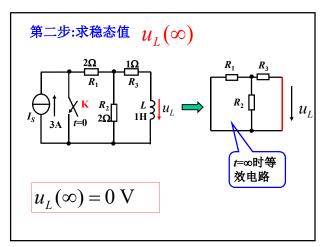


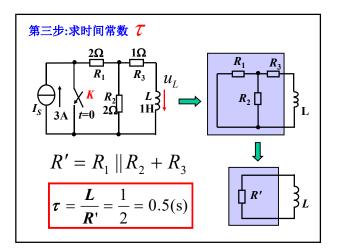
### 第一步:求起始值 $u_L(0^+)$

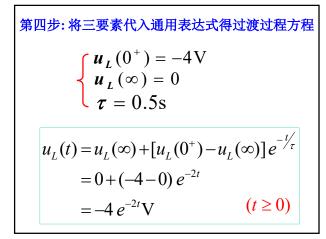


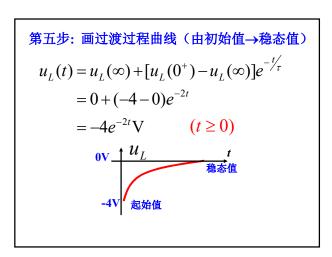
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{2}{1+2} \times 3 = 2 \text{ A}$$

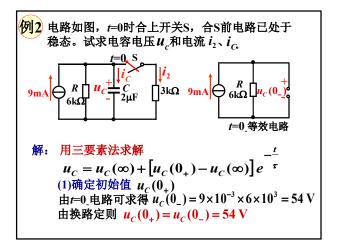




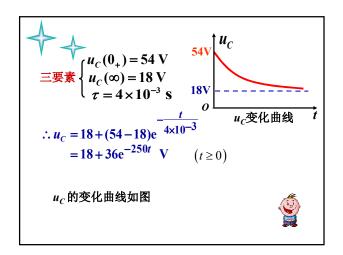


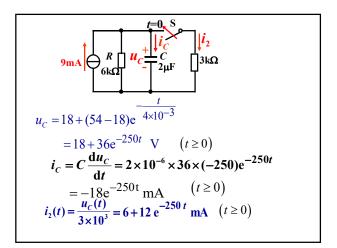


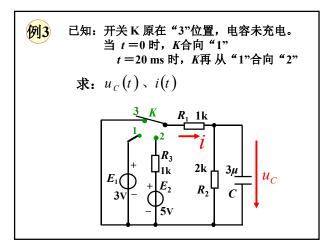


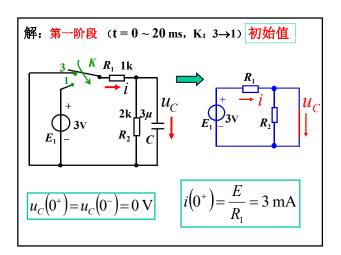


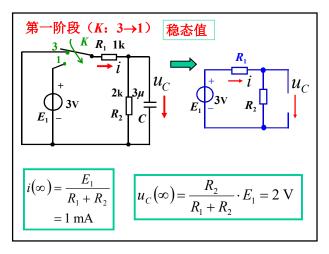
(2) 确定稳态值 
$$u_c(\infty)$$
  
由换路后电路求稳态值  $u_c(\infty)$   
 $u_c(\infty) = 9 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} \times 10^3$   
 $= 18 \text{ V}$   
(3) 由换路后电路求  
时间常数  $\tau$   
 $\tau = R_0 C$   
 $= \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}$   $t \to \infty$  电路  
 $= 4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ S}$ 

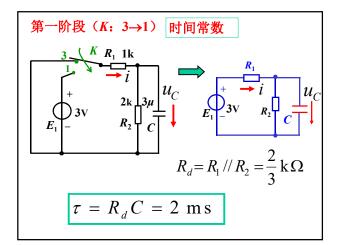


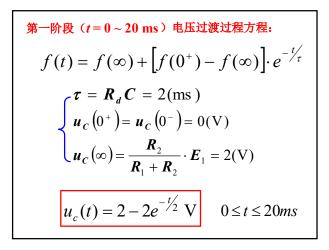




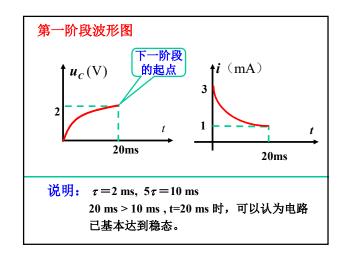


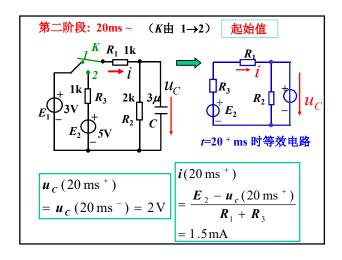


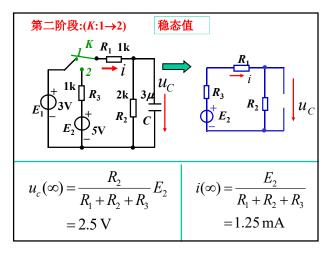


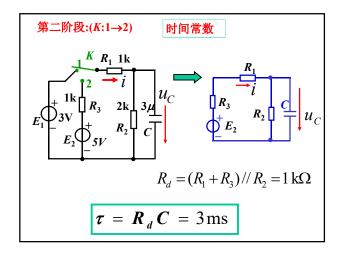


# 第一阶段 $(t = 0 \sim 20 \text{ ms})$ 电流过渡过程方程: $f(t) = f(\infty) + \left[ f(0^+) - f(\infty) \right] \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$ $\tau = R_d C = 2 \text{ms}$ $i(0^+) = \frac{E}{R_1} = 3 \text{ mA}$ $i(\infty) = \frac{E_1}{R_1 + R_2} = 1 \text{ mA}$ $i(t) = 1 + 2e^{-t/2} \text{ mA}$ $0 \le t \le 20 \text{ms}$





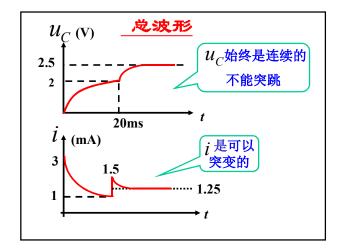




第二阶段( 
$$20ms \sim$$
)电压过渡过程方程 
$$\begin{cases} \tau = R_d C = 3 \, \text{ms} \\ u_c (20 \, \text{ms}^+) = 2 \, \text{V} \\ u_c (\infty) = 2.5 \, \text{V} \end{cases}$$
 ? 
$$u_C(t-20) = 2.5 - 0.5 \, e^{-\frac{t-20}{3}} \, \text{V}$$
 
$$(t \ge 20 \, \text{ms})$$

第二阶段(20ms~)电流过渡过程方程 
$$\begin{cases} \tau = R_d C = 3 \text{ms} \\ i(20 \text{ ms}^+) = 1.5 \text{ mA} \\ i(\infty) = 1.25 \text{ mA} \end{cases}$$
 
$$i(t) = 1.25 + 0.25 e^{\frac{-t-20}{3}} \text{ mA}$$
 
$$(t \ge 20 \text{ms})$$

第一阶段小结: 
$$u_c(t) = 2 - 2 \ e^{-500t} \ \ \mathrm{V}$$
 
$$i(t) = 1 + 2 \ e^{-500t} \ \ \mathrm{mA}$$
 
$$(0 \le t \le 20\mathrm{ms})$$
 第二阶段小结: 
$$u_c(t) = 2.5 - 0.5 \ e^{-\frac{t-20}{3}} \ \ \mathrm{V}$$
 
$$i(t) = 1.25 + 0.25 \ e^{-\frac{t-20}{3}} \ \ \mathrm{mA}$$
 
$$(t \ge 20\mathrm{ms})$$



# 小结

- 1、三要素法中只适用于一阶电路。
- 2、在一阶微分方程式的求解中,必须注明方程式的时域。
- 3、求解一阶电路的响应方法不是唯一的。 还可以利用求解出的响应,元件上电压 与电流的基本特性,电路中的各支路的 电压、各结点的电流约束关系求解。

### 5.2.2 RC 电路的响应

电路状

态

### 零状态、非零状态

换路前电路中的储能元件均未贮存能量, 称为零状态; 反之为非零状态。

### 零输入、非零输入

电路中无电源激励(即输入信号为零)时,为零输入;反之为非零输入。

### 电路的响应

### ♣ 零输入响应:

在零输入的条件下,由非零初始态引起的响应,为零输入响应; 此时,  $u_c(0^+)$  或  $i_L(0^+)$  被视为一种输入信号。

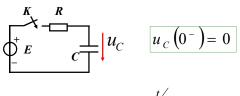
### ♣ 零状态响应:

在零状态的条件下,由激励信号产生的响应 为零状态响应。

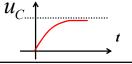
### ♣ 全响应:

电容上的储能和电源激励均不为零时的响应,为全响应。

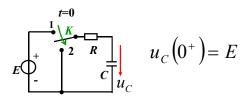
### R-C电路的零状态响应(充电)



$$u_C(t) = E - Ee^{-t/RC} \quad (t \ge 0)$$



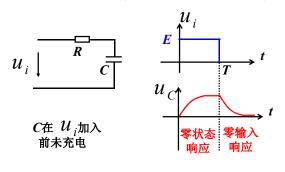
### R-C电路的零输入响应(放电)



$$u_{C}(t) = Ee^{-t/RC} \xrightarrow{E} u_{C}$$

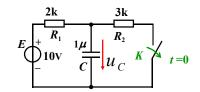
$$(t \ge 0)$$

### R-C电路的全响应(零状态响应+零输入响应)

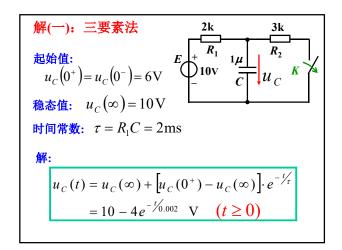


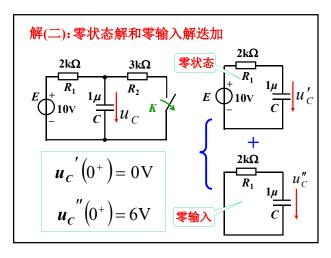
## <mark>例</mark> 已知:开关 K 原处于闭合状态,t=0时打开。

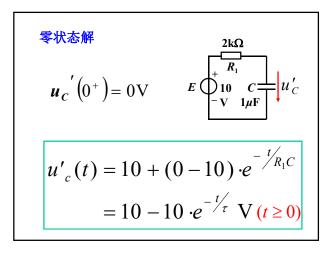
求:  $u_{C}(t)$ 

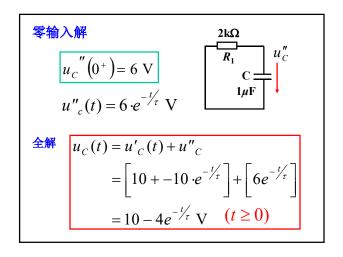


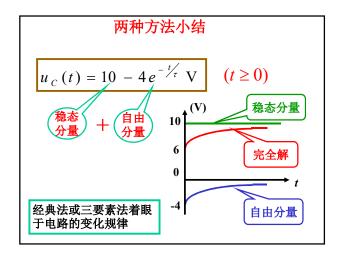
$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} E = 6 \text{ V}$$

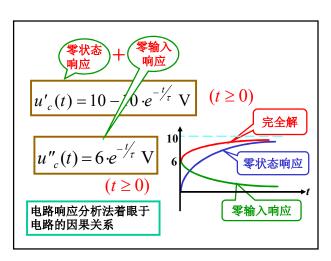


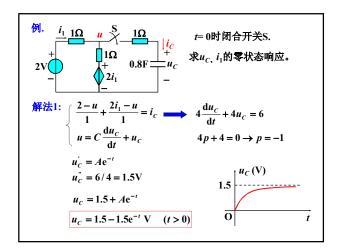


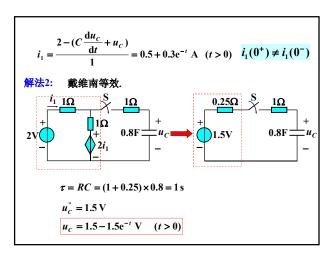


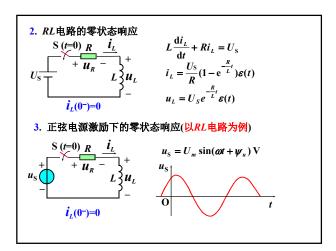


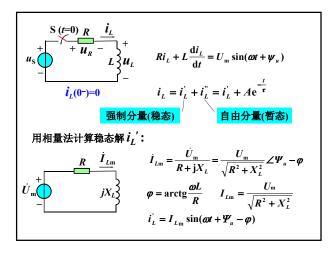




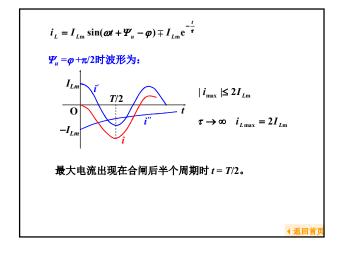


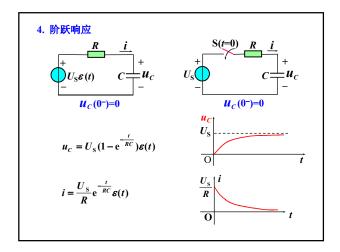


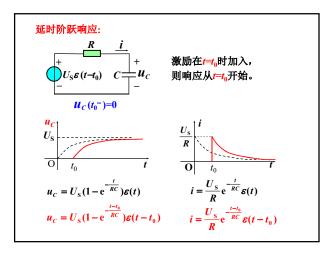


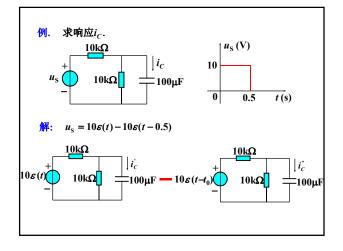


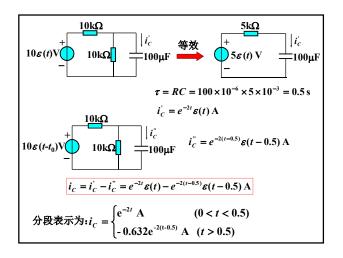
$$\begin{split} i_{L} &= i_{L}^{'} + i_{L}^{''} = I_{Lm} \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u} - \varphi) + A \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \\ \text{定常数} \quad i_{L}(0^{+}) = 0 = I_{Lm} \sin(\Psi_{u} - \varphi) + A \\ A &= -I_{Lm} \sin(\Psi_{u} - \varphi) \\ \text{解答为} \quad i_{L} &= I_{Lm} \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u} - \varphi) - I_{Lm} \sin(\Psi_{u} - \varphi) \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \\ \text{讨论:} \\ (1) \quad \Psi_{u} - \varphi &= 0^{\circ}, \quad \text{即合闸 时 } \Psi_{u} = \varphi \\ A &= 0 \quad \text{无暂态分量} \qquad i_{L} &= I_{Lm} \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u} - \varphi) \\ \text{合闸后,电路直接进入稳态,不产生过渡过程。} \\ (2) \quad \Psi_{u} - \varphi &= \pm \pi/2 \quad \text{即} \Psi_{u} = \varphi \, \pm \pi/2 \\ A &= \mp I_{Lm} \qquad i_{L}^{''} = \mp I_{Lm} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \end{split}$$

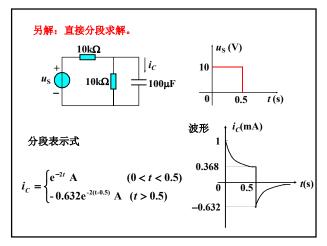










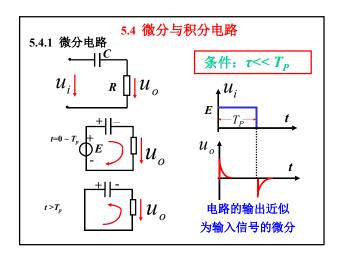


### 小结:

1. 一阶电路的零状态响应是储能元件无初始储能时, 由输入激励引起的响应。解答有二个分量:

$$u_c = u_c' + u_c''$$

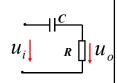
- 2. 时间常数与激励源无关。
- 3. 线性一阶网络的零状态响应与激励成正比。
- 4. 零状态网络的阶跃响应为  $y(t)\varepsilon(t)$  时,则延时 $t_0$ 的阶 跃响应为  $y(t-t_0)\varepsilon(t-t_0)$ 。



### 微分关系:

由于 $\tau << T_P$ ,  $u_i = u_c + u_o \approx u_c$ 

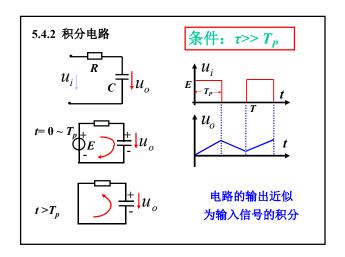
$$u_o = iR = RC \frac{du_c}{dt} \approx RC \frac{du_i}{dt}$$



RC电路满足微分关系的条件:

- (1)  $\tau \ll T_p$
- (2) 从电阻端输出

脉冲电路中,微分电路常用来产生尖脉冲信号



### 积分关系:

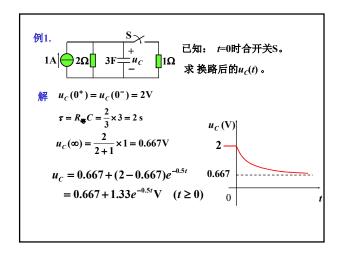
由于, $\tau >> T_P$   $u_i = u_R + u_0 \approx u_R$ 

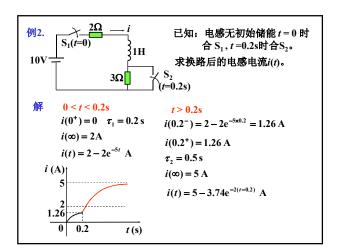
$$u_0 = u_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt \approx \frac{1}{RC} \int u_i dt$$

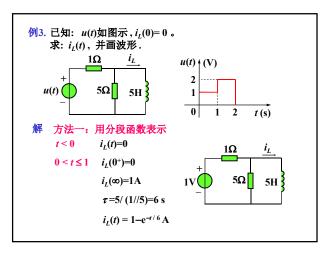
RC 电路满足积分关系的条件:

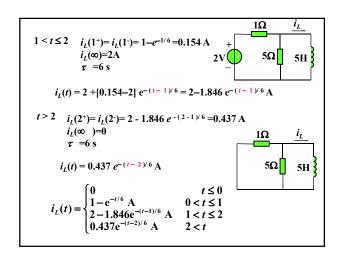
- (1)  $\tau >> T_p$
- (2) 从电容器两端输出

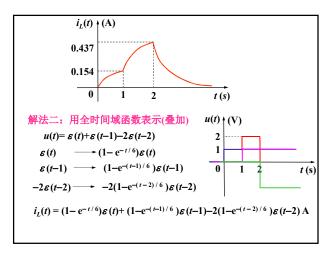
脉冲电路中,积分电路常用来产生三角波信号

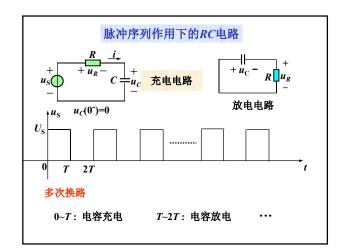


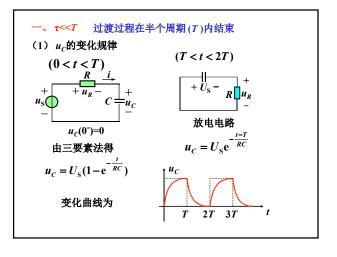


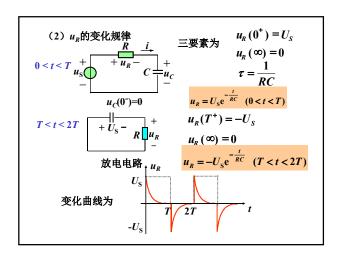


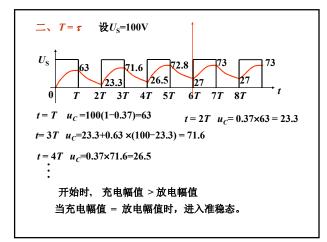






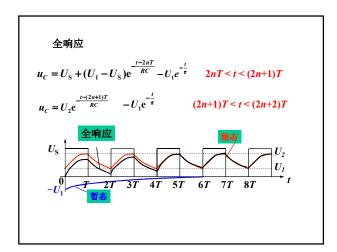






稳态解  $U_{S} = U_{S} + (U_{1} - U_{S})e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$   $U_{S} = U_{S} + (U_{1} - U_{S$ 

稳态解一般形式  $\begin{cases} u'_c = U_{\rm S} + (U_1 - U_{\rm S}) {\rm e}^{\frac{-t - 2nT}{RC}} & 2nT < t < (2n+1)T \\ u'_c = U_2 {\rm e}^{\frac{-t - (2n+1)T}{RC}} & (2n+1)T < t < (2n+2)T \\ n = 0, 1, 2, 3... \end{cases}$  暂态解  $u''_c = A {\rm e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$  全解  $u_C = u'_C + u''_C$  由初值  $u_C(0) = 0$  定系数 A  $0 = U_{\rm S} + (U_1 - U_{\rm S}) {\rm e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} + A {\rm e}^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \Big|_{t=0} \qquad \therefore A = -U_1$ 



一阶电路的沖激响应

単位冲激响应: 电路在单位冲激激励作用下产生的零状态响应。
(Unit impulse response)  $\delta(t)$  零状态

一、由单位阶跃响应求单位冲激响应

単位阶跃函数 単位阶跃响应  $\varepsilon(t)$  s(t)  $\delta(t)=\frac{\mathrm{d}\varepsilon(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$  
単位冲激函数 単位冲激响应  $\delta(t)$   $\delta(t)$ 

