第7章

电感、电容及动态电路

- 7.1 广义函数 Singularity Functions
- 7.2 电容 Capacitor
- 7.3 电感 Inductor
- 7.4 动态电路的暂态分析概述

7.1 广义函数Singularity Functions

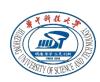


- Unit step function ——单位 阶跃 函数 $\varepsilon(t)$
- Unit pulse function ——单位 脉冲 函数 p(t)
- Unit impulse function ——单位 冲激 函数 $\delta(t)$

问题的引出

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} A\cos\omega t & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$
 分段函数: 数学上不便处理

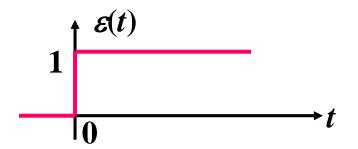
借助单位阶跃函数和单位冲激函数,可以把分段函数写 为单个表达式的广义函数,方便运算



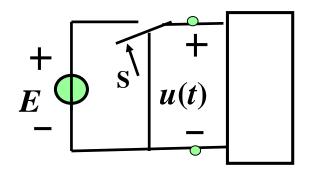
1. 单位阶跃函数(unit-step function)

1. 定义

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



用 $\varepsilon(t)$ 来描述开关的动作:



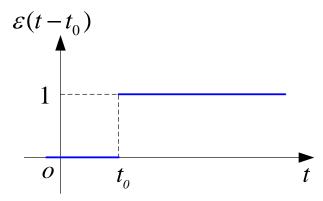
i(t)

$$t = 0$$
合S $u(t) = E \varepsilon(t)$

$$t = 0$$
合S $u(t) = E \varepsilon(t)$ $t = 0$ 拉闸 $i(t) = I_S \varepsilon(t)$

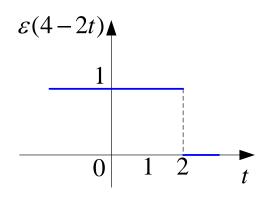
单位阶跃函数的延迟





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

单位阶跃函数的反转



$$\varepsilon(4-2t) = \begin{cases} 1 & (t<2) \\ 0 & (t>2) \end{cases}$$

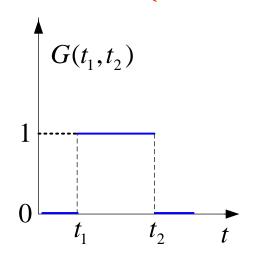
单位阶跃函数的应用——表达波形

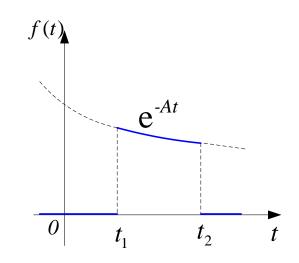
$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} A\cos\omega t & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \longrightarrow f_1(t) = A\cos(\omega t)\varepsilon(t)$$

7.1 广义函数Singularity Functions

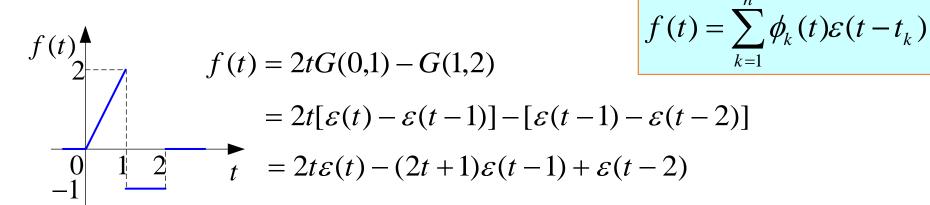


闸门函数 (Gate function)





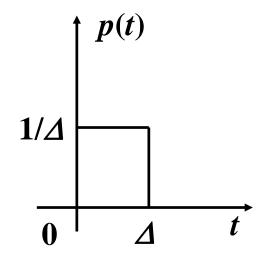
$$G(t_1, t_2) = \varepsilon(t - t_1) - \varepsilon(t - t_2) \qquad f(t) = G(t_1, t_2)e^{-At} = e^{-At} \left[\varepsilon(t - t_1) - \varepsilon(t - t_2)\right]$$
$$= \varepsilon(t - t_1) \times \varepsilon(t_2 - t)$$



2. 单位冲激函数



1. 单位脉冲函数 p(t)

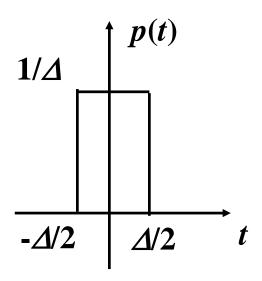


$$p(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \Delta)]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(t) \mathrm{d}t = 1$$

2. 单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$





$$p(t) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \left[\varepsilon (t + \frac{\Delta}{2}) - \varepsilon (t - \frac{\Delta}{2}) \right]$$

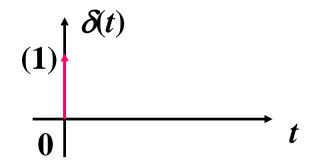
$$\Delta \to 0, \quad \frac{1}{\Delta} \to \infty$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} p(t) = \delta(t)$$

定义:

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

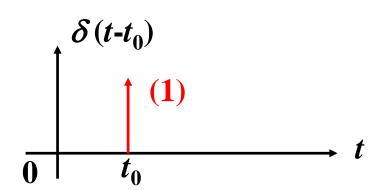
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) \mathrm{d}t = 1$$



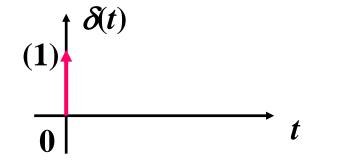


3. 单位冲激函数的延迟 $\delta(t-t_0)$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{S}(t - t_0) = 0 & (t \neq t_0) \\ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{S}(t - t_0) dt = 1 \end{cases}$$



$4. \ \delta(t)$ 与 $\varepsilon(t)$ 的关系



$$\varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(t) dt$$

$$1 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \varepsilon(t)$$

5. δ 函数的筛分性 (sampling property)



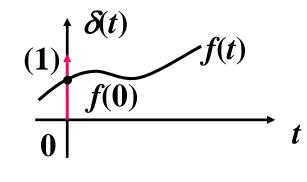
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(t)\delta(t)}{f(0)\delta(t)} dt = f(0) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = f(0)$$

周理有:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) \delta(t - t_0) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$*f(t)$$
在 t_0 处连续

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin t + t) \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6}) dt$$

$$= \sin\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = 1.02$$





广义函数的微分与积分

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \phi_k(t) \varepsilon(t - t_k)$$

微分:

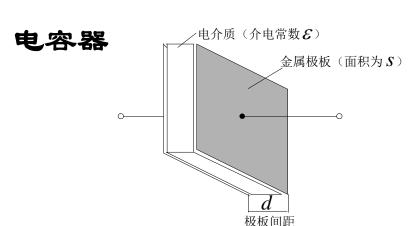
$$\frac{\mathrm{df}}{\mathrm{dt}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\phi_{k}^{'}(t)\varepsilon(t-t_{k}) + \phi_{k}(t)\varepsilon'(t-t_{k})) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\phi_{k}^{'}(t)\varepsilon(t-t_{k}) + \phi_{k}(t)\delta(t-t_{k}))$$

积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(t)dt = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_{-\infty}^{t} \phi_k(t) \varepsilon(t - t_k) dt = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{t} \phi_k(t) dt \right] \varepsilon(t - t_k)$$

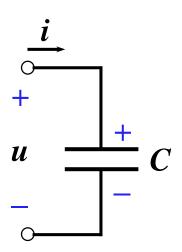
7.2 电容元件 (capacitor)





线性非时变电容元件

1. 元件特性



描述电容的两个基本变量: u,q

对于线性电容,有: q = Cu

$$C = \frac{q}{u}$$

电容C的单位: 法[拉],

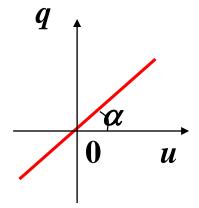
符号: F (Farad)

常用μF, pF等表示。

电容以电场形式存储能量。

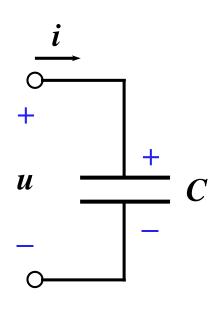
库伏 (q-u) 特性





$C \propto \tan \alpha$

2. 线性电容的电压、电流关系



$$i = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t} = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i d\tau = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t_0} i d\tau + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^{t} i d\tau$$

$$u(t) = u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i d\tau$$

$$q(t) = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t i d\tau$$

电客的电压-电流关系小结:



(1) *i*的大小与u的变化率成正比,与u的大小无关;

$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

- (2) 当 u 为常数(直流)时, $du/dt = 0 \rightarrow i = 0$ 。电容在直流电路中相当于开路,电容有隔直作用;
- (3) 电容元件是一种记忆元件

$$u(t) = u(t_0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i d\tau$$

(4) 电压连续性

$$u(t) = u(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_{0-}}^{t} i(t) dt \qquad \xrightarrow{i(t_0) \neq \infty} \quad u(t_{0-}) = u(t_{0+})$$

- (5) 表达式前的正、负号与u, i 的参考方向有关。当u, i为关联方向时,i= C du/dt;
 - u,i为非关联方向时,i = -C du/dt。

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3. 电容的储能

$$p_{\mathbb{W}} = ui = u \cdot C \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$W_{C} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Cu \frac{du}{d\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2} \Big|_{u(-\infty)}^{u(t)} = \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(-\infty)$$

$$\stackrel{\sharp u(-\infty)=0}{=} \frac{1}{2} Cu^{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2C} q^{2}(t) \ge 0$$

从 t_0 到 t 电容储能的变化量:

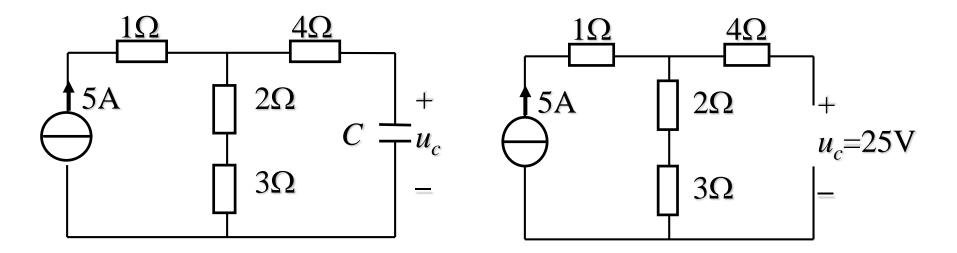
$$W_C = \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t) - \frac{1}{2}Cu^2(t_0)$$

7.2 电容

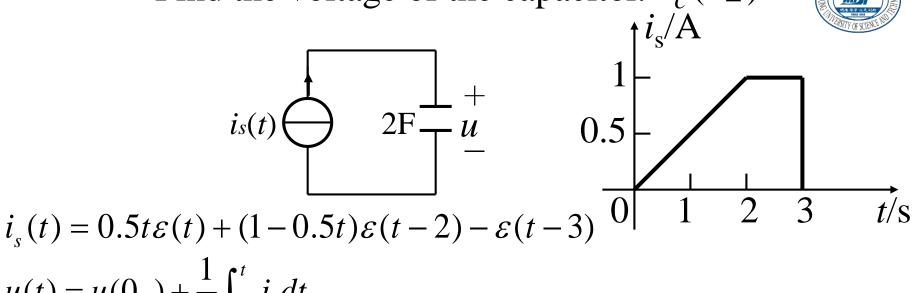


Practice

Find the voltage of the capacitor.



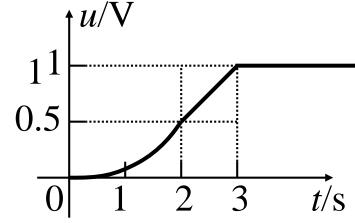
Practice Find the voltage of the capacitor. $u_c(0_-) = 0$



$$u(t) = u(0_{-}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0_{-}}^{t} i_{s} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} t^{2} \varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{4} t^{2} - t + 1) \varepsilon(t - 2) - \frac{1}{2} (t - 3) \varepsilon(t - 3)$$

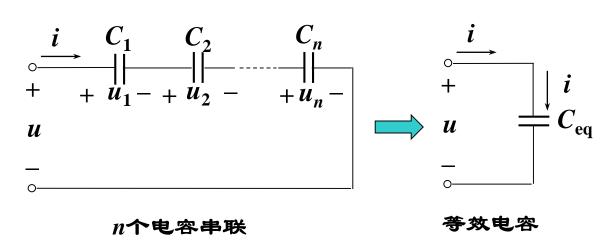
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0; & (\infty < t \le 0) \\ \frac{1}{8}t^{2}; & (0 < t \le 2) \\ \frac{1}{2}(t-1); & (2 < t \le 3) \\ 1; & (t > 3) \end{cases}$$



4. 电容的串异联



(1) 电容的串联



由KVL, 有
$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + \cdots + u_n(t)$$

代入各电容的电压、电流关系式,得

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{C_1} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + u_1(0) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + u_2(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + u_n(0)$$

$$= (\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n}) \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{C_{eq}} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau + u(0)$$

等效电容与各电容的关系式为



$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{C_k}$$

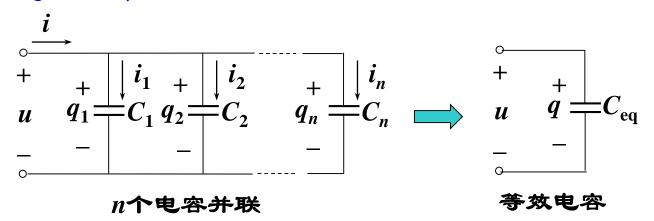
$$u(0) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k(0)$$

结论: n个串联电容的等效电容值的倒数等于各电容值的倒数之和。

当两个电容串联(n=2)时,等效电容值为

$$C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$



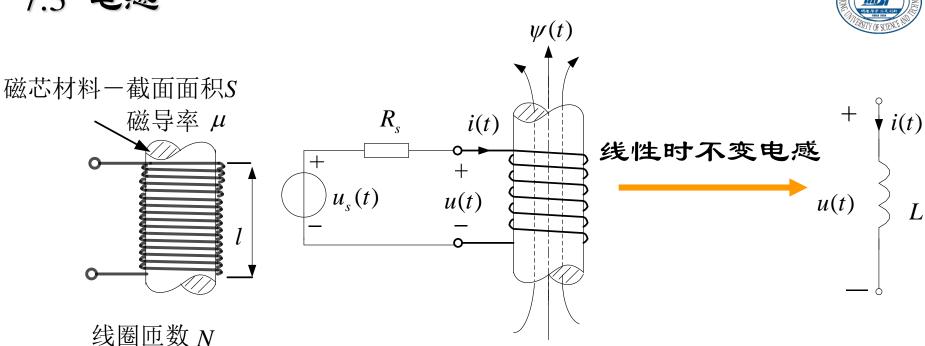


由KCL,有
$$i=i_1+i_2+\cdots+i_n$$

代入各电容的电压、电流关系式, 得

结论: n个并联电容的等效电容值等于各电容值之和。

7.3 电感



1. 线性时不变电感元件

$$L = \frac{\Psi}{i}$$

Y=N D 为电感线圈的磁链

L 称为自感系数

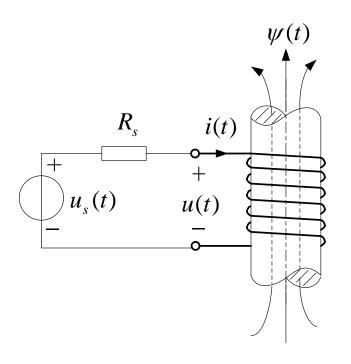
inductance

L的单位名称: $\mathfrak{p}[\mathfrak{A}]$ 符号: H (Henry)

电感以磁场形式存储能量。



2. 线性电感电压、电流关系:



由电磁感应定律与楞次定律

$$u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{t} u \, d\tau = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{0} u \, d\tau + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{t} u \, d\tau = i(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{t} u \, d\tau$$

$$i(t) = i(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u d\tau \qquad \qquad \Psi = \Psi(0) + \int_0^t u d\tau$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(0) + \int_0^t u \, \mathrm{d} \tau$$



电感的电压-电流关系小结:

- (1) u的大小与 i 的变化率成正比,与 i 的大小无关;
- (2) 当 i 为常数(直流)时, $di / dt = 0 \rightarrow u=0$, 电感在直流电路中相当于短路;
- (3) 电感元件是一种记忆元件;
- (4) 电流连续性

$$i(t) = i(t_{0-}) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t u(t) dt$$

$$u(t_0) \neq \infty \qquad i(t_{0-}) = i(t_{0+})$$

(5) 当 u, i 为关联方向时, $u=L \operatorname{d} i / \operatorname{d} t$; u, i 为非关联方向时, $u=-L \operatorname{d} i / \operatorname{d} t$ o

3. 电感的储能



$$p_{\mathfrak{W}} = ui = i L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$W_{\mathbb{K}} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} Li \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \,\mathrm{d}\tau = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2} \Big|_{i(-\infty)}^{i(t)} = \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(t) - \frac{1}{2} Li^{2}(-\infty)$$

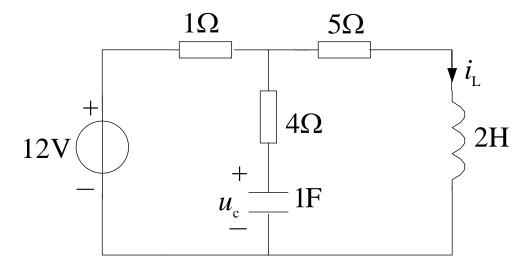
$$\stackrel{\stackrel{\text{\(\frac{\pi_{i}}{-\infty}}=0}}{=} \frac{1}{2} L i^{2}(t) = \frac{1}{2L} \Psi^{2}(t) \ge 0$$

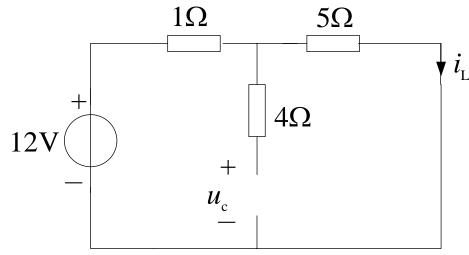
从 t_0 到t 电感储能的变化量:

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2}Li^2(t) - \frac{1}{2}Li^2(t_0)$$

7.3 电感

Practice Find the voltage of the capacitor and the current of the inductor.



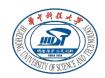


$$i_L = \frac{12}{1+5} = 2A$$

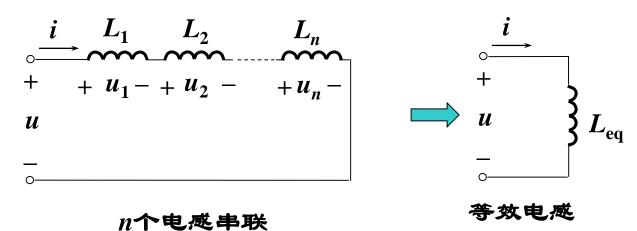
$$u_c = \frac{5}{1+5} \times 12 = 10V$$

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4. 电感的串异联



(1) 电感的串联



根据KVL和电感的电压电流的关系,有

$$u = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n$$

$$= L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + \dots + L_n \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= (L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$= L_{\mathrm{eq}} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

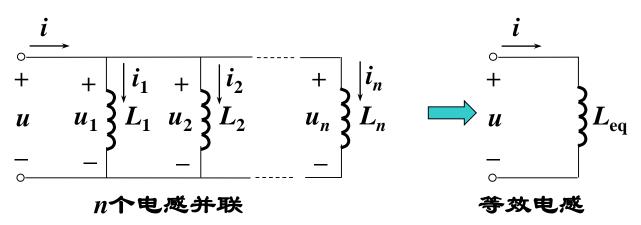
等效电感与各电感的关系 式*为*

$$L_{\text{eq}} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n$$

结论: n个串联电感的等效电感 值等于各电感值之和。

(2) 电感的异联





根据KCL及电感的电压与电流的关系式,有

$$\begin{split} i(t) &= i_1(t) + i_2(t) + \dots + i_n(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{L_1} \int_0^t u(\tau) \mathrm{d}\tau + i_1(0) + \frac{1}{L_2} \int_0^t u(\tau) \mathrm{d}\tau + i_2(0) + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n} \int_0^t u(\tau) \mathrm{d}\tau + i_n(0) \\ &= (\frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}) \int_0^t u(\tau) \mathrm{d}\tau + i_1(0) + i_2(0) + \dots + i_n(0) \\ &= \frac{1}{L_{eq}} \int_0^t u(\tau) \mathrm{d}\tau + i(0) \end{split}$$

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等效电感与各电感的关系式为

$$\frac{1}{L_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}$$

$$i(0) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_k(0)$$

结论: n个并联电感的等效电感值 的倒数等于各电感值倒数之和。

当两个电感并联 (n=2) 时,等效电感值为

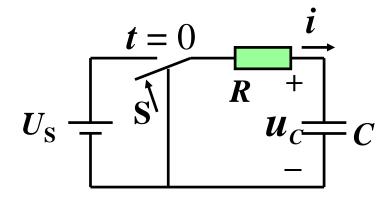
$$L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$$

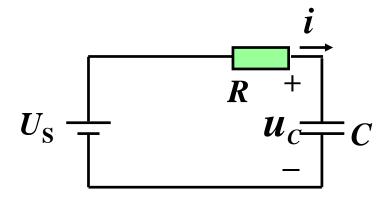
7.4 动态电路的暂态分析概述



1. 什么是电路的过渡过程

稳态分析





稳定状态

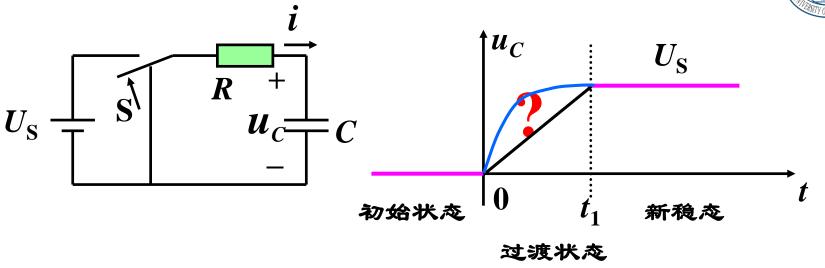
S未动作前

$$i = 0$$
, $u_C = 0$

S接通电源后很长时间

$$i = 0$$
 , $u_C = U_S$





过渡过程: 电路由一个稳态过渡到另一个稳态需要 经历的过程。

过渡状态 (瞬态、暂态)

2. 过渡过程产生的原因



(1) 电路内部含有储能元件

能量的储存和释放都需要一定的时间来完成。

$$p = \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta t}$$

$$u_{S}$$

$$R_{1}$$

$$R_{2}$$

$$R_{3}$$

(2) 电路结构发生变化

3. 稳态分析和暂态分析的区别



稳 态

换路发生很长时间后

换路刚刚发生

 I_L 、 U_C 不变

 i_L 、 u_C 随时间变化

代数方程组描述电路

微分方程组描述电路

7.4 动态电路的暂态分析概述

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2. 微分方程 Differential equation

依据: KCL、KVL和元件约束。

$$u_{L} = L \frac{di_{L}}{dt}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_{0}}^{t} u_{L} dt + i_{L}(t_{0})$$

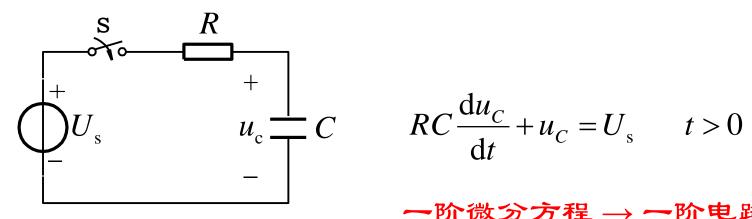
$$i_{C} = C \frac{du_{C}}{dt}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_{0}}^{t} i_{C} dt + u_{C}(t_{0})$$

7.4 动态电路的暂态分析概述

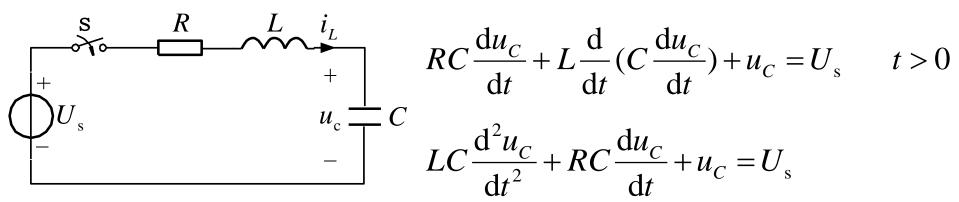


2. 微分方程 Differential equation



$$RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = U_s \qquad t > 0$$

一阶微分方程 → 一阶电路



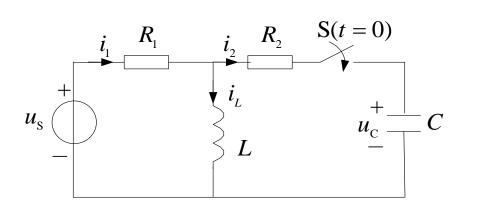
$$RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + L\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}(C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}) + u_C = U_s \qquad t > 0$$

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = U_s$$

二阶微分方程 → 二阶电路

Practice 列写 微分方程





KVL, KCL:

$$u_{s} = R_{1}(i_{L} + C \frac{du_{C}}{dt}) + L \frac{di_{L}}{dt}$$

$$L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} = R_{2}C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C}$$

$$u_{\rm s} = R_1(i_L + C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}) + R_2C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = R_1i_L + (R_1 + R_2)C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{s}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = R_{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + (R_{1} + R_{2})C \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{s}}}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{R_{1}}{L} (R_{2}C\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C}) + (R_{1} + R_{2})C\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$(R_1 + R_2)C\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + (\frac{R_1R_2C}{L} + 1)\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{R_1}{L}u_C = \frac{du_s}{dt}$$



n阶线性时不变动态电路的微分方程:

激励 f(t)

响应 y(t)

$$\frac{d^{n} y(t)}{dt^{n}} + a_{1} \frac{d^{n-1} y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_{n} y(t) = f(t)$$

经典法

拉普拉斯变换法

状态变量法

数值法

时域分析法

复频域分析法

时域分析法



$$\frac{d^{n} y(t)}{dt^{n}} + a_{1} \frac{d^{n-1} y(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_{n} y(t) = f(t)$$

系数k的确定:初始条件

$$y(0_{+}), \frac{dy}{dt}|_{0+}, \frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}}|_{0+}, \dots, \frac{d^{n-1}y}{dt^{n-1}}|_{0+}$$

3 动态电路的初始条件



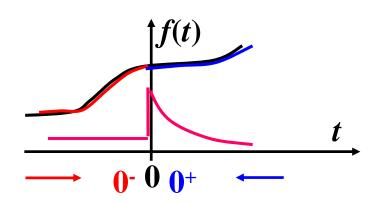
一、 $t=0^+$ 与 $t=0^-$ 的概念

换路在 t=0 时刻进行

$$t=0$$
 的前一瞬间

$$t=0$$
 的后一瞬间

$$f(0^{-}) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t < 0}} f(t) \qquad f(0^{+}) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t > 0}} f(t)$$



$$f(0^+) = \lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ t > 0}} f(t)$$

初始条件就是 t = 0 时u , i 及其各阶导数的值。

二、换路定律



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & & \\
 & i & & \\
 & & u_C & \\
 & & & \\
 & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{0^{-}} i(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= u_{C}(0^{-}) + \frac{1}{C} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} i(\xi) d\xi$$

$$q = C u_C$$
 $q(t) = q(0^-) + \int_{0^-}^t i(\xi) d\xi$

$$t=0^+$$
时刻
$$u_C(0^+)=u_C(0^-)+rac{1}{C}\int_{0^-}^{0^+}i(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi$$

$$q(0^+)=q(0^-)+\int_{0^-}^{0^+}i(\xi)\mathrm{d}\xi$$

当
$$i(\xi)$$
为有限值时

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

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} i(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{q}\left(0^{+}\right)=\boldsymbol{q}\left(0^{-}\right)$$

电荷守恒



$$i_L$$
 i_L
 i_L

$$u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} \qquad i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t u(\xi) \mathrm{d}\xi$$

$$i_{L} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-\infty}^{0^{-}} u(\xi) d\xi + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^{-}}^{t} u(\xi) d\xi$$

$$= i_L(0^-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0^-}^t u(\xi) d\xi$$

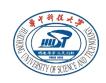
$$\Psi = Li_L \qquad \Psi = \Psi(0^-) + \int_{0^-}^t u(\xi) d\xi$$

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

$$\Psi_L(0^+)=\Psi_L(0^-)$$

磁链守恒

换路定律成立的条件///



换路定律

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

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

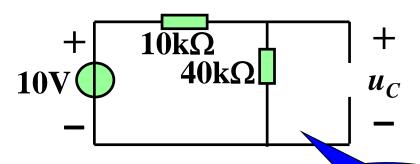
换路瞬间,若电容电流保持 为有限值,则电容电压(电荷) 换路前后保持不变。

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。

- 注意
- ①电容电流和电感电压为有限值是换路定 律成立的条件。
- ②换路定律反映了能量不能跃变。

三、电路初始值的确定

(1) 由 0^- 电路求 $u_C(0^-)$



$$u_C(0^-)=8 ext{V}$$
 电阻电路1

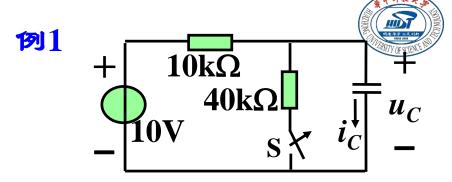
$$i_C(0^-)=0A$$

(2) 由换路定律

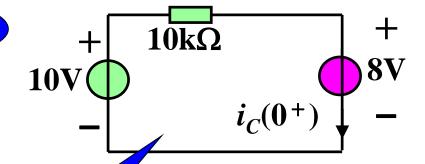
$$u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 8V$$

(3) 由 0^+ 等效电路求 $i_C(0^+)$

$$i_C(0^+) = \frac{10-8}{10} = 0.2\text{mA}$$

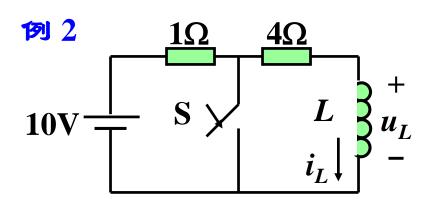


来 $i_C(0^+)_{\circ}$



电阻电路2

$$i_C(0^-)=0 \Rightarrow i_C(0^+)$$



$$t=0$$
时闭合开关 S ,求 $u_L(0^+)$ 。

$$\therefore u_L(0^-) = 0 \quad \therefore u_L(0^+) = 0$$

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

$$u_L(0^+) = -2 \times 4 = -8V$$

已知 $u_{\rm S} = E_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ})$ V,

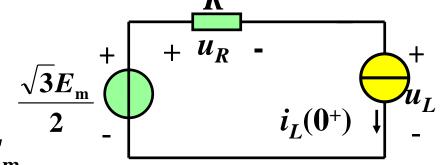
$$i_L(0^-) = -\frac{E_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$$

(1)
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -\frac{E_m}{2\omega L}$$

(2) 0+时刻电路:

$$u_R(0^+) = i_L(0^+)R = \frac{-RE_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$$

$$u_L(0^+) = \frac{\sqrt{3}E_{\mathrm{m}}}{2} - \frac{-RE_{\mathrm{m}}}{2\omega L}$$





小结------ 求初始值的步骤:

1. 由换路前电路(稳定状态)求 $u_{C}(0^{-})$ 和 $i_{L}(0^{-})$ 。

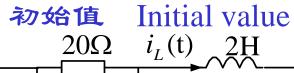
电阻电路(直流)

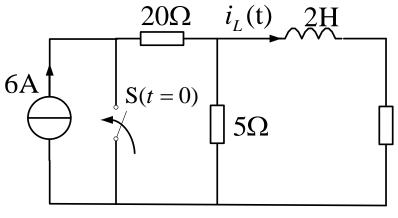
- 2. 由换路定律得 $u_C(0^+)$ 和 $i_L(0^+)$ 。
- 3. 画出()+时刻的等效电路。
 - (1) 画换路后电路的拓扑结构;
 - (2) 电容(电感)用电压源(电流源)替代。 取()+时刻值,方向同原假定的电容电压、 电感电流方向。
- 4. 由()+电路求其它各变量的()+值。

动态电路经典时域分析:



微分方程 Differential equation





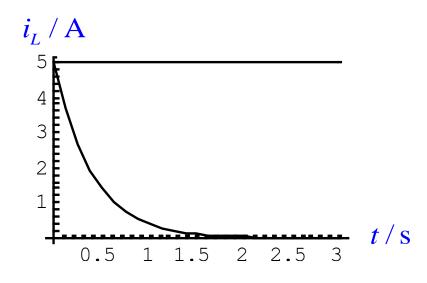
$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + 1 \times i_L + \frac{5 \times 20}{5 + 20} \times i_L = 0$$

$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + 5i_L = 0$$

$$\frac{dt}{i_L(0_-)} = \frac{5}{1+5} \times 6 = 5A$$

$$i_{I}(0_{+}) = i_{I}(0_{-}) = 5A$$





$$i_L(t) = ke^{pt} + i_p$$

 1Ω

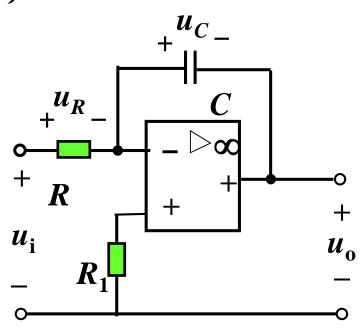
$$p = -\frac{5}{2}$$
 $i_L(t) = ke^{-\frac{5}{2}t}$ $k = 5$

$$i_L(t) = 5e^{-\frac{5}{2}t} A \quad t > 0$$

4. 用Op Amp构成微分器和积分器(不要求)



(1) 积分器



如果
$$u_{\rm i}$$
= $U_{
m S}$ (常数),则

$$u_{o} = -\frac{U_{S}}{RC}t$$

线性函数

$$\frac{u_R}{R} = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

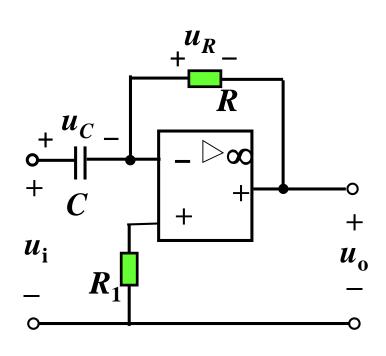
$$u_o = -u_C$$

$$\frac{u_i}{R} = -C \frac{du_o}{dt}$$

$$u_o = -\frac{1}{RC} \int u_i dt$$

(2) 微分器





$$C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{u_R}{R}$$

$$u_0 = -u_R$$

$$C \frac{\mathrm{d}u_1}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{u_0}{R}$$

$$u_0 = -RC \frac{\mathrm{d}u_1}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

如果 $u_{\rm i} = t \, U_{
m S}$ (线性函数),则

$$u_{\rm o} = -RCU_{\rm S}$$



作业



• 7.2节: 7-2

• 7.3节: 7-15, 7-18

• 7.4节: 7-26, 7-31

• 7.5节: 7-35、7-36