

第六章

一、填空题：

1. $u_c(0_+) = 5V$

2. $2 \times 10^{-3}F$

3. $u_L(t) = -I\alpha e^{-\alpha t}V, \quad i_{c_2}(t) = -u_m\omega \sin \omega t \quad A$

4. $i(1)=2.5 \text{ A} ; i(2)=5 \text{ A} ; \quad i(3) = 5 \text{ A} ; \quad i(4) = 3.75 \text{ A}$

5. $u(1) = 1.25 \text{ V} ; \quad u(2) = 5 \text{ V} ; \quad u(4) = -5 \text{ V}$

6. $C_{eq} = 2.5F ; \quad L_{eq} = 10H$

7. $i(0^+) = 0.5A$

8. $i(0^+) = -6A$

9. $i_c(0^+) = 2A$

10. $u(t) = -6e^{-t}$

二、计算题：

1 .

解：(1) 当 $i = 2\sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)A$ 时

$$u_R = 2R\sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 4\sin\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)V$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = 1 \times 2\cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \times 2 = 4\cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)V$$

$$u_C = \frac{1}{0.01} \int_0^t 2\sin\left(2\epsilon + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) d\epsilon = 50 - 100\cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)V$$

(2) 当 $i = e^{-t}A$ 时

$$u_R = iR = 2e^{-t}V$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = 1 \times e^{-t}(-1) = -e^{-t}V$$

$$u_C = \frac{1}{0.01} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = -100e^{-t}V$$

2.

解：根据电路图和电感、电容元件特性可得：

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_s}{dt} = 1 \times Ie^{-\alpha t}(-\alpha) = -I\alpha e^{-\alpha t}V$$

$$i_{C_2}(t) = C_2 \frac{du_s}{dt} = 1 \times \frac{du_m \cos(\omega t)}{dt} = -u_m \omega \sin \omega t (A).$$

3.

解：(1) 等效电容 $C=1.6\mu\text{F}$

$$\text{所以 } u_C(t)=u_C(0)+\frac{1}{C}\int_0^t i d\varepsilon=-5-5+\frac{1}{1.6}\int_0^t 120e^{-5t} d\varepsilon=(5-15e^{-5t})\text{V}$$

$$(2) u_{C1}=u_{C1}(0)+\frac{1}{C_1}\int_0^t i d\varepsilon=-5+\frac{1}{2\times 10^{-6}}\int_0^t 120e^{-5\varepsilon}\times 10^{-6} d\varepsilon=7-12e^{-5t}\text{V}$$

$$u_{C2}=u_{C2}(0)+\frac{1}{C_2}\int_0^t i d\varepsilon=-5+\frac{1}{8\times 10^{-6}}\int_0^t 120e^{-5\varepsilon}\times 10^{-6} d\varepsilon=-2-3e^{-5t}\text{V}$$

4.

解：等效电感 $L=1.2\text{H}$

$$i=i(0)+\frac{1}{L}\int_0^t u d\varepsilon=2-2+\frac{1}{1.2}\int_0^t 6e^{-2\varepsilon} d\varepsilon=2.5(1-e^{-2t})\text{A}$$

$$(2) i_1=i_1(0)+\frac{1}{L_1}\int_0^t u d\varepsilon=2+\frac{1}{6}\int_0^t 6e^{-2\varepsilon} d\varepsilon=2.5-0.5e^{-2t}\text{A}$$

$$i_2=i_2(0)+\frac{1}{L_2}\int_0^t u d\varepsilon=-2+\frac{1}{1.5}\int_0^t 6e^{-2\varepsilon} d\varepsilon=-2e^{-2t}\text{A}$$

5.

解：设 R 、 L 、 C_1 、 C_2 的电压、电流取关联参考方向，且电流方向如图 6-31 所示。由欧姆定律，有

$$u_R(t)=Ri_R(t)=5e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{V}$$

故

$$i_{C_1}(t)=C_1\frac{du_{C_1}(t)}{dt}=C_1\frac{du_R(t)}{dt}=1\times\frac{d\left(5e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\right)}{dt}=-2.5e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{A}$$

对节点 c，由 KCL 有

$$i_L-i_R-i_{C1}=0, \text{ 即 } i_L=i_R+i_{C_1}=-1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{A}$$

所以

$$u_L(t)=L\frac{di_L(t)}{dt}=-1.5e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{V}$$

又由 KVL 有

$$u_{ab}=u_c=u_L+u_R+0.5i_{C_1}=5.25e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{V}$$

故对电容 C 有

$$i_c(t)=C\frac{du_c(t)}{dt}=-1.31e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{A}$$

所以

$$i(t)=i_L(t)+i_c(t)=-2.81e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\text{A}$$

6 .

解：根据基尔霍夫定律和元件的动态特性列写方程求解

$$i = i_s - C \frac{du}{dt}$$

由 KC1 得

由 KV1 得

$$u = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = L \left[\frac{di_s}{dt} - C \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} \right] + R \left[i_s - C \frac{du}{dt} \right] = L \frac{di_s}{dt} - LC \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + Ri_s - RC \frac{du}{dt}$$

最后整理得

$$LC \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du}{dt} + u = L \frac{di_s}{dt} + Ri_s$$