# 第4章 过渡过程的经典解法

一阶电路的响应

二阶电路的响应

# 4.1 一阶电路(First-order circuits)的响应

#### 4.1.1 一阶电路的零输入响应

零输入响应

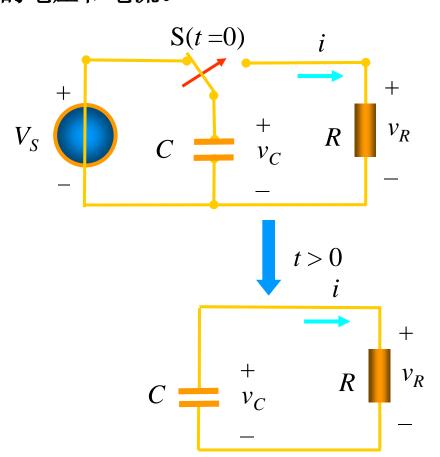


换路后外加激励为零,仅由动态元件初始 储能产生的电压和电流。

一、RC电路的零输入响应 (Response of an source-free RC circuit)

已知 
$$v_C(0_-)=V_0$$

$$\begin{cases} i = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ v_R = Ri \end{cases}$$



$$C = \begin{pmatrix} c & c & c & c \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$$

$$\begin{cases} RC \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = 0\\ v_C(0_+) = V_0 \end{cases}$$

特征方程

RCs+1=0

特征根

$$s = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$v_C(t) = ke^{st}$$

代入初始值 
$$v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-) = V_0$$



$$k = V_0$$

$$v_c = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad t \ge 0$$

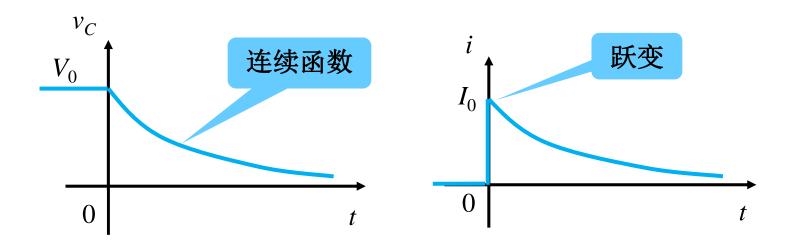
$$i = \frac{v_C}{R} = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

或

$$i = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = -CV_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \left( -\frac{1}{RC} \right) = \frac{V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$



① 电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律衰减的函数;



② 响应与初始状态成线性关系,其衰减快慢与RC有关;

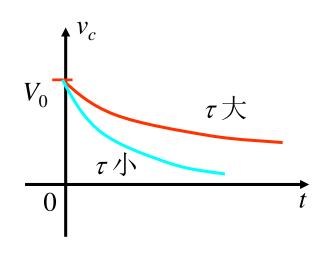
令  $\tau = RC$ , 称  $\tau$  为一阶电路的时间常数(Time constant)

$$\tau = RC$$

#### 时间常数τ 的大小反映了电路过渡过程时间的长短

τ大→过渡过程时间长

τ 小→过渡过程时间短



### 物理含义



电压初值一定:

$$C$$
大  $(R$ 一定)  $W = Cv^2/2$  储能大  $R$ 大  $(C$ 一定)  $i = v/R$  放电电流小

放电时间长

t	0	au	2 au	3 au	5 τ
$v_c = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$	$V_0$	$V_0e^{ ext{-}1}$	$V_0e^{ ext{-}2}$	$V_0 e^{-3}$	$V_0e^{ ext{-}5}$
	$V_0$	$0.368V_0$	$0.135V_0$	$0.05V_{0}$	$0.007V_{0}$



(a) 时间常数τ: 电容电压衰减到原来电压36.8%所需的时间。

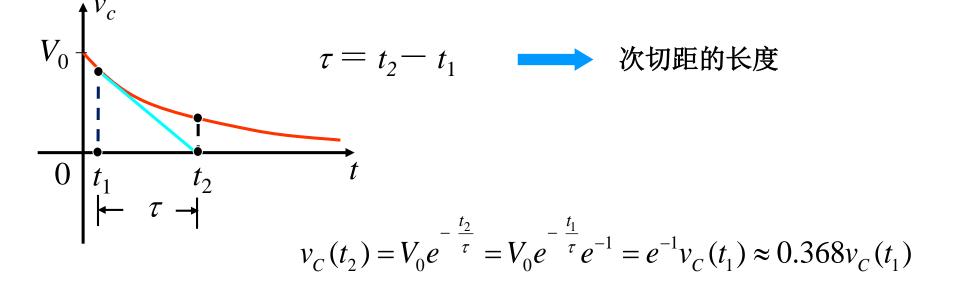
工程上认为: 经过3τ~5τ,过渡过程基本结束。

#### (b) 时间常数τ的几何意义

$$v_{\rm C} = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

t<sub>1</sub>时刻曲线的斜率等于

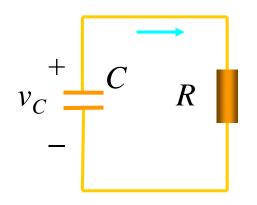
$$\frac{dv_C}{dt}\Big|_{t_1} = -\frac{V_0}{\tau}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}\Big|_{t_1} = -\frac{1}{\tau}v_C(t_1) = \frac{0 - v_C(t_1)}{t_2 - t_1}$$



# ③能量关系

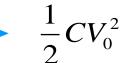


电容不断释放能量被电阻吸收, 直到全部 消耗完毕。



设 
$$v_C(0_+) = V_0$$

电容放出能量:

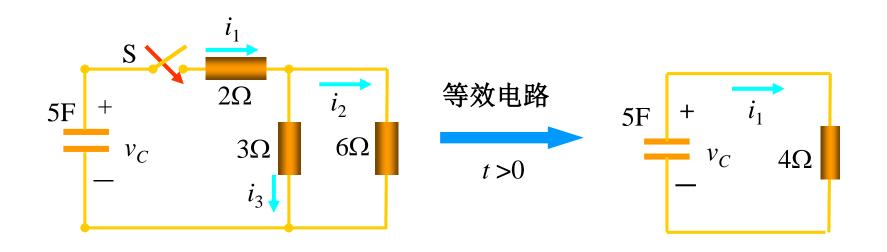


电阻吸收(消耗)能量:

$$W_R = \int_0^\infty i^2 R dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{V_0}{R} \left( e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)^2 R dt$$

$$= \frac{V_0^2}{R} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} dt = \frac{V_0^2}{R} \left( -\frac{RC}{2} e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} \right) \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2} C V_0^2$$

例1 图示电路中的电容原充有24V电压,求S闭合后,电容电压和各支路电流随时间变化的规律。

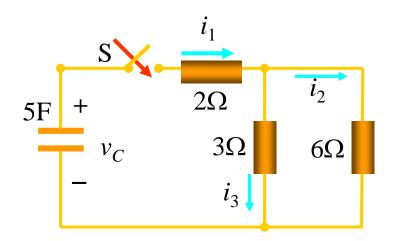


这是一个求一阶RC零输入响应问题,有:

解

$$v_{\rm C} = V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad t \ge 0$$

$$V_0 = 24 \text{ V} \quad \tau = RC = 5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ s}$$



$$v_c = 24 e^{-\frac{t}{20}} \text{ V}, \quad t \ge 0$$

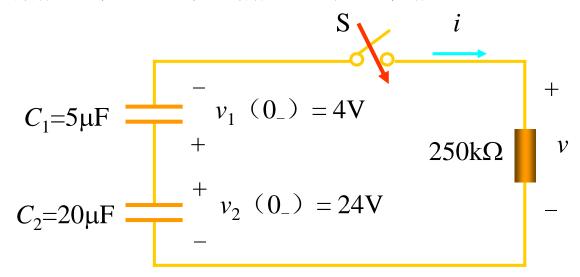
$$i_1 = v_C/4 = 6e^{-\frac{t}{20}}$$
 A

#### 分流得:

$$i_2 = \frac{2}{3}i_1 = 4e^{-\frac{t}{20}}$$
 A

$$i_3 = \frac{1}{3}i_1 = 2e^{-\frac{t}{20}}$$
 A

例2 求:(1)图示电路S闭合后各元件的电压和电流随时间变化的规律,(2)电容的初始储能和最终时刻的储能及电阻的耗能。



解

这是一个求一阶RC零输入响应问题,有:

$$C = \frac{C_2 C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 4 \mu F$$
  $v(0_+) = v(0_-) = 20 \text{ V}$ 

$$\tau = RC = 250 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} = 1 \text{ s}$$

$$v = 20e^{-t} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$i = \frac{v}{250 \times 10^3} = 80e^{-t} \text{ } \mu\text{A}$$

$$v_1 = v_1(0) + \frac{1}{C_1} \int_0^t i(\xi) d\xi = -4 - \frac{1}{5} \int_0^t 80e^{-t} dt$$
$$= (16e^{-t} - 20)V$$

$$v_2 = v_2(0) + \frac{1}{C_2} \int_0^t i(\xi) d\xi = 24 + \frac{1}{20} \int_0^t 80e^{-t} dt$$
$$= (4e^{-t} + 20)V$$

初始储能

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{2} (5 \times 10^{-6} \times 16) = 40 \mu J$$

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{2} (20 \times 10^{-6} \times 24^2) = 5760 \mu J$$

最终储能

$$w = w_1 + w_1 = \frac{1}{2}(5+20) \times 10^{-6} \times 20^2 = 5000 \mu J$$

电阻耗能

$$w_R = \int_0^\infty Ri^2 dt = \int_0^t 250 \times 10^3 \times (80e^{-t})^2 dt$$
$$= 5800 - 5000 = 800 \mu J$$

# 二、RL电路的零输入响应(Response of an source-free RL

circuit)

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{V_S}{R_1 + R} = I_0$$

$$L\frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = 0 \quad t \ge 0$$

特征方程 Ls+R=0

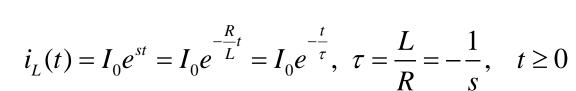
特征根  $s = -\frac{R}{L}$ 

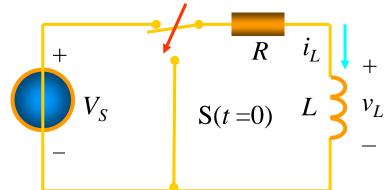
代入初始值

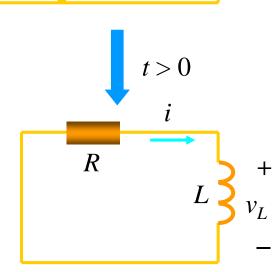


$$k = i_I(0_+) = I_0$$

 $i_L(t) = ke^{st}$ 

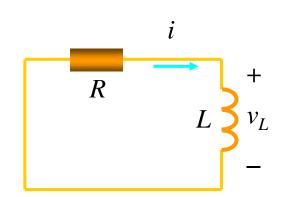






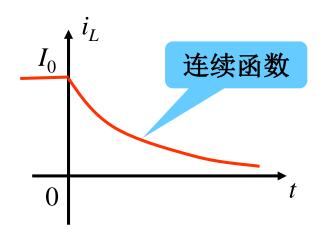
$$i_L(t) = I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0$$

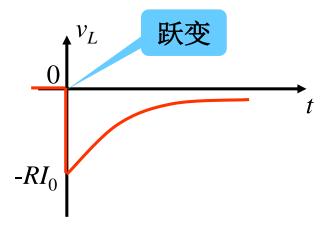
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -RI_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$





## ①电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律衰减的函数;





②响应与初始状态成线性关系,其衰减快慢与L/R有关:

 $\tau = L/R$ 

称为一阶RL电路时间常数

时间常数 τ 的大小反映了电路过渡过程时间的长短

τ 大→过渡过程时间长

τ 小→过渡过程时间短

#### 物理含义

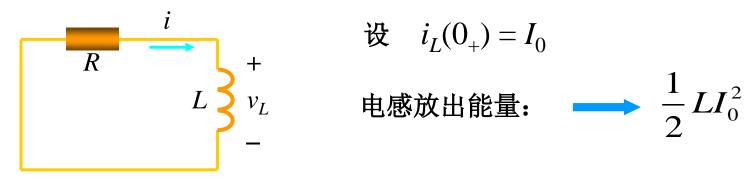


电流初值 $i_L(0)$ 一定:

L大  $W=Li_L^2/2$  起始能量大 R小  $P=Ri^2$  放电过程消耗能量小 R 放电过程消耗能量小

# ③能量关系

电感不断释放能量被电阻吸收,直到全部消 耗完毕。



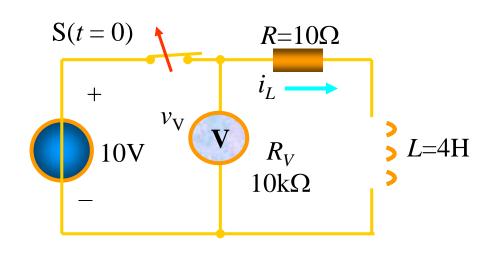
设 
$$i_L(0_+) = I_0$$

电阻吸收(消耗)能量:

$$W_{R} = \int_{0}^{\infty} i^{2}R dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} (I_{0}e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}})^{2}R dt$$

$$=I_0^2 R \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{2t}{L/R}} dt = I_0^2 R \left( -\frac{L/R}{2} e^{-\frac{2t}{RC}} \right) \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{1}{2} L I_0^2$$

### 例1 t=0时,打开开关S,求 $v_V$ 。电压表量程: 50 V



#### 解

 $t \ge 0$ 

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1 \text{ A}$$

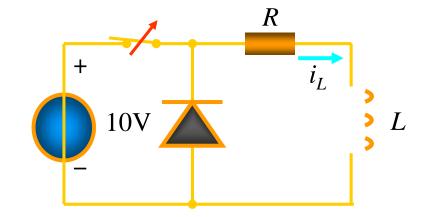
$$i_L = e^{-t/\tau} \qquad t \ge 0$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R + Rv} = \frac{4}{10000} = 4 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{s}$$

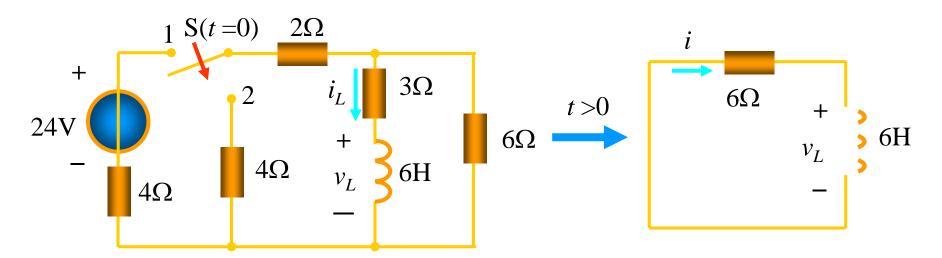
$$v_V = -R_V i_L = -10000 e^{-2500t}$$

$$v_V(0_+) = -10000V$$

造成V损坏。



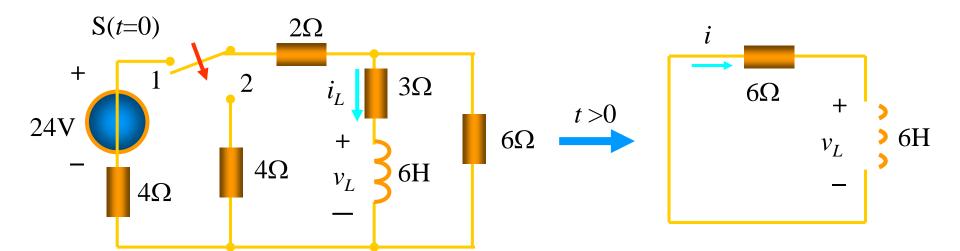
例2 t=0时,开关S由 $1\rightarrow 2$ ,求电感电压和电流及开关两端电压  $v_{12}$ 。



解

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{24}{4 + 2 + 3//6} \times \frac{6}{3 + 6} = 2A$$

$$R = 3 + (2+4)//6 = 6\Omega$$
  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{6}{6} = 1 \text{ S}$ 



$$i_L = 2e^{-t}A$$
  $v_L = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = -12e^{-t} V$   $t \ge 0$ 

$$v_{12} = 24 + 4 \times \frac{i_L}{2} = 24 + 4e^{-t} \text{ V}$$



①一阶电路的零输入响应是由储能元件的初值引起的响应,都是由初始值衰减为零的指数衰减函数。

$$y(t) = y(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$RC$$
电路  $v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-)$ 

$$RL$$
电路  $i_L(0_+)=i_L(0_-)$ 

②衰减快慢取决于时间常数 τ



R为与动态元件相连的一端口电路的等效电阻。

- ③同一电路中所有响应具有相同的时间常数。
- ④一阶电路的零输入响应和初始值成正比,称为**零输入** 线性。

### 4.1.2 一阶电路的零状态响应

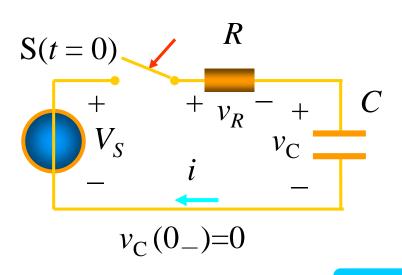
零状态响应

**---**

动态元件初始能量为零,由t>0电路中外加激励作用所产生的响应。

#### 非齐次线性常微分方程

### 一、RC电路的直流响应



方程:  $RC \frac{\mathrm{d}v_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_{\mathrm{C}} = V_{\mathrm{S}}$ 

解答形式为:

$$v_{\rm C} = v_{\rm C}' + v_{\rm C}''$$

齐次方 程通解

非齐次方程特解

$$RC\frac{dv_C}{dt} + v_C = V_S$$
 特解  $V_C' = V_S$ 

与输入激励的变化规律有关,为电路的稳态解



$$RC\frac{dv_C}{dt} + v_C = 0$$
 的通解  $v_C'' = ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ 

变化规律由电路参数和结构决定

全解

$$v_C(t) = v_C' + v_C'' = V_S + ke^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

由初始条件  $v_{\rm C}(0_+)=0$  定积分常数 k

$$v_{\rm C}(0_+) = k + V_{\rm S} = 0$$
  $k = -V_{\rm S}$ 

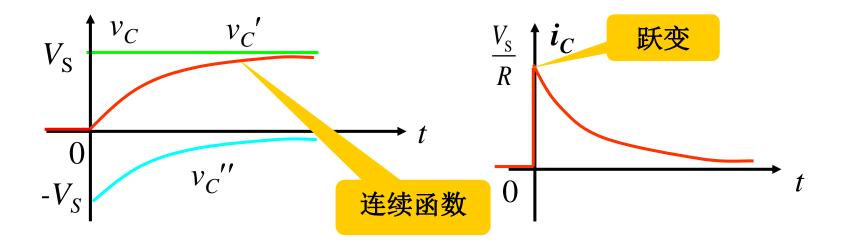
$$v_C = V_S - V_S e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = V_S \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

从以上式子可以得出:  $i_C = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{V_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$ 



①电压、电流是随时间按同一指数规律变化的函数;电容电压由两部分构成:

稳态分量(强制分量) + 暂态分量(自由分量)



- ②响应变化的快慢,由时间常数 $\tau = RC$ 决定; $\tau$  大,充电慢, $\tau$  小充电就快。
- ③响应与外加激励成线性关系;
- ④能量关系

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} V_{S}idt = V_{S}q = CV_{S}^{2}$$

$$\int_0^\infty i^2 R \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{V_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)^2 R \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{2} C V_S^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}CV_{\rm S}^2$$

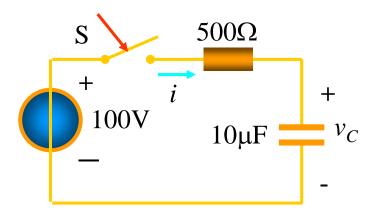


电源提供的能量一半消耗在电阻上,一半转换成电场能量储存在电容中。

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

解 (1) 这是一个*RC*电路零状态响应 问题,有:

$$\tau = RC = 500 \times 10^{-5} = 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$



$$v_C = V_S (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}) = 100(1 - e^{-200t})V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

$$i = C \frac{dv_C}{dt} = \frac{V_S}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} = 0.2e^{-200t} A$$

(2) 设经过  $t_1$  秒, $v_C = 80 \text{ V}$ 

$$80 = 100(1 - e^{-200t_1}) \rightarrow t_1 = 8.045 \text{ ms}$$

#### 二、RL电路的直流响应

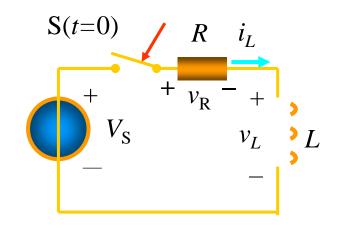
已知  $i_L(0_-) = 0$ ,电路方程为:

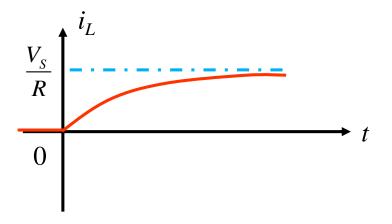
$$L\frac{di_L}{dt} + Ri_L = V_S$$

$$i_L = i_L' + i_L'' = \frac{V_S}{R} + ke^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = 0 \rightarrow k = -\frac{V_S}{R}$$

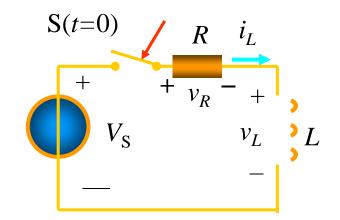
$$i_L = \frac{V_S}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right)$$

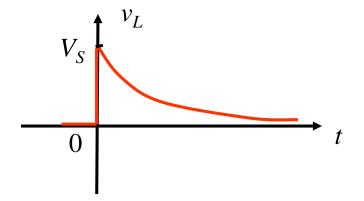




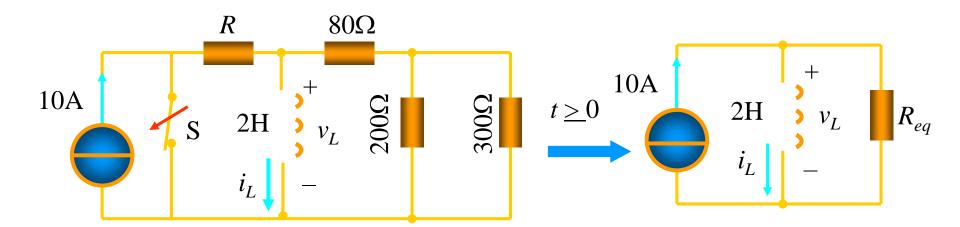
$$i_L = \frac{V_S}{R} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right)$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = V_S e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$





例 t=0时开关S打开,求 t>0 后  $i_L$   $v_L$ 的变化规律。



解

这是RL电路零状态响应问题, 先化简电路, 有:

$$R_{eq} = 80 + 200 / / 300 = 200 \ \Omega$$

$$\tau = L/R_{eq} = 2/200 = 0.01 \text{ s}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = 10A$$
  $i_L(t) = 10(1 - e^{-100t}) A$ 

$$v_L(t) = 10 \times R_{eq} e^{-100t} = 2000 e^{-100t} \text{ V}$$



- ①电路的零状态响应是由外加激励和电路特性决定的。
- ② 当系统的起始状态为零时,线性电路的零状态响应与外施激励成线性关系,即所谓的"零状态线性"。

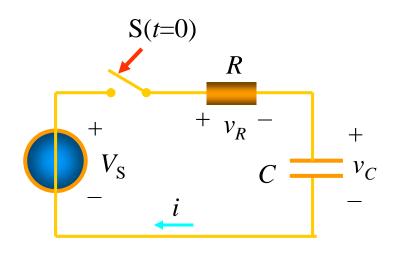
#### 4.1.3一阶电路的全响应

# 全响应

电路的初始状态不为零,同时又有外加激励源作用时电路中产生的响应。

### 一、全响应

以RC电路为例,电路微分方程:



$$\tau = RC$$

$$RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = V_\mathrm{S}$$

解答为: 
$$v_C(t) = v'_C + v''_C$$

特解 
$$v'_C = V_S$$
 通解  $v''_C = ke^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ 

#### 由初始值定 k

$$v_C(0_-) = V_0$$

$$v_C(0_+) = k + V_S = V_0$$

$$\therefore k = V_0 - V_S$$

$$v_C = V_S + ke^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} = V_S + (V_0 - V_S)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

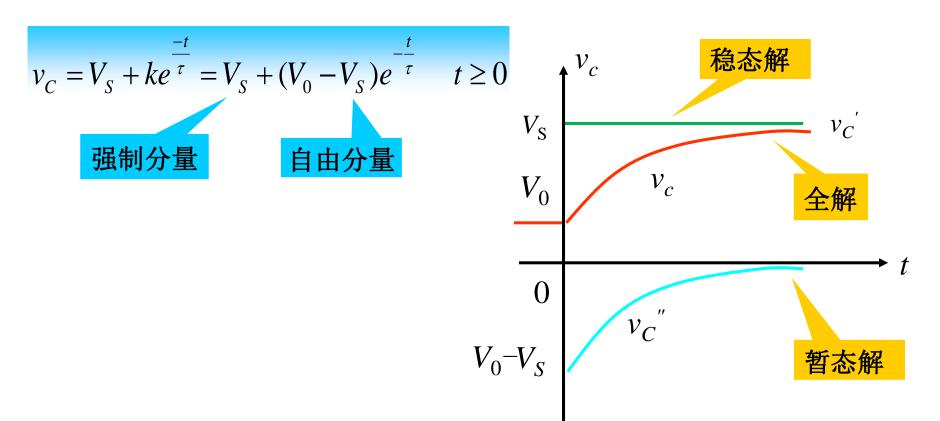
#### 二、全响应的两种分解方式

①着眼于电路的两种工作状态

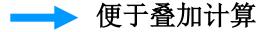


物理概念清晰

全响应 = 强制分量(稳态解)+自由分量(暂态解)



## ②着眼于因果关系

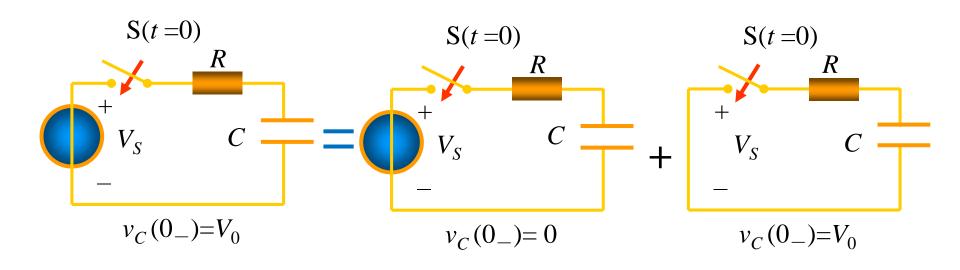


$$v_C = V_S (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

零状态响应

零输入响应

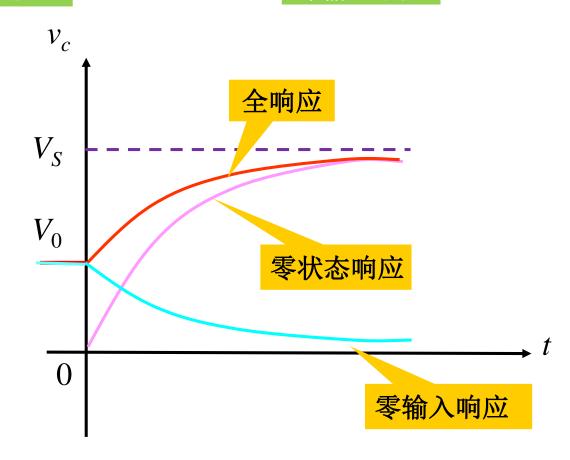
## 全响应 = 零状态响应 + 零输入响应



$$v_C = V_S (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$ 

# 零状态响应

# 零输入响应



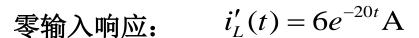
例1 t=0时,开关S打开,求 t>0后的 $i_L, v_{L_0}$ 

# 解 这是RL电路全响应问题,

有:

$$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+)$$
  
= 24 / 4 = 6A

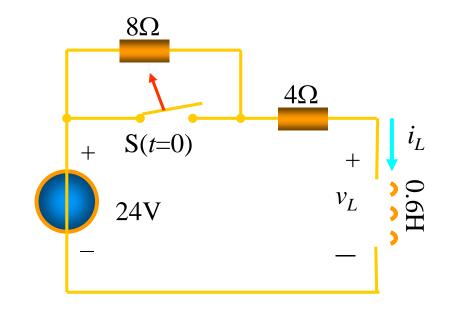
$$\tau = L/R = 0.6/12 = 1/20 \text{ s}$$



零状态响应:

$$i_L''(t) = \frac{24}{12}(1 - e^{-20t})A$$

全响应:  $i_L(t) = 6e^{-20t} + 2(1 - e^{-20t}) = 2 + 4e^{-20t}A$ 



或求出稳态分量:

$$i_L(\infty) = 24/12 = 2A$$

全响应:

$$i_L(t) = 2 + ke^{-20t}A$$

代入初值有: 6=2+k

$$6 = 2 + k$$



k=4

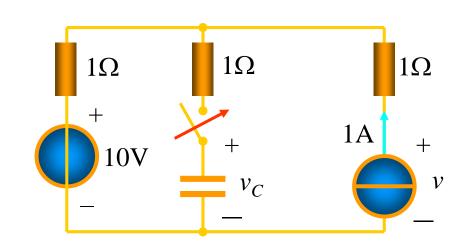
例2 t=0时,开关K闭合,求t>0后的 $i_{C}$ 、 $v_{C}$ 及电流源两端的电压。

$$(v_C(0^-) = 1 \text{ V}, C = 1 \text{ F})$$

解 这是RC电路全响应问题, 有:

稳态分量:

$$v_C(\infty) = 10 + 1 = 11 \text{ V}$$

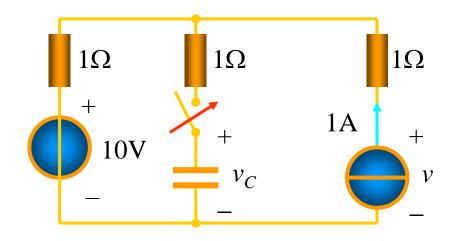


$$\tau = RC = (1+1) \times 1 = 2s$$

全响应:  $v_C(t) = 11 + Ae^{-0.5t}$ V

$$v_C(t) = 11 - 10e^{-0.5t}$$
V

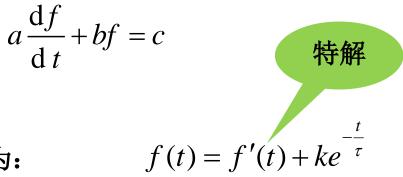
$$i_C(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = 5e^{-0.5t} A$$



$$v(t) = 1 \times 1 + 1 \times i_C + v_C = 12 - 5e^{-0.5t}V$$

## 4.1.4 一阶电路的三要素法分析

一阶电路的数学模型是一阶线性微分方程:



其解答一般形式为:

$$\Rightarrow t = 0_+$$
  $f(0_+) = f'(0_+) + k$ 

$$k = f(0_{+}) - f'(0_{+})$$

$$f(t) = f'(t) + [f(0_{+}) - f'(0_{+})]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

直流激励时:

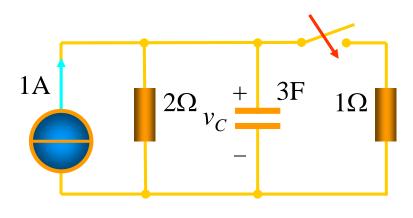
$$f'(t) = f'(0_+) = f(\infty)$$

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + \left[ f(0_{+}) - f(\infty) \right] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$



分析一阶电路问题转为求解电路的三个要素的问题。

### 已知: t=0 时合开关,求换路后的 $v_C(t)$



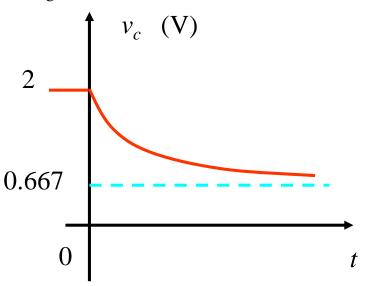
解

$$v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-) = 2V$$

$$v_C(\infty) = (2//1) \times 1 = 0.667 \text{ V}$$

$$v_C(t) = v_C(\infty) + [v_C(0_+) - v_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$v_C = 0.667 + (2 - 0.667)e^{-0.5t} = 0.667 + 1.33e^{-0.5t} \ t \ge 0$$



$$\tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{2}{3} \times 3 = 2 \text{ s}$$

例2 t=0时,开关闭合,求t>0后的 $i_L$ 、 $i_1$ 、 $i_2$ 

解

#### 方法一

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 10/5 = 2A$$

$$i_L(\infty) = 10/5 + 20/5 = 6A$$

$$\tau = L / R = 0.6 / (5//5) = 1/5$$
s

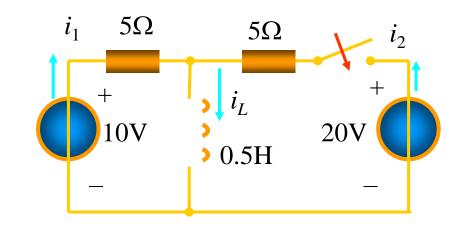
三要素公式 
$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i_L(t) = 6 + (2-6)e^{-5t} = 6 - 4e^{-5t}$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = 0.5 \times (-4e^{-5t}) \times (-5) = 10e^{-5t}$$

$$i_1(t) = (10 - v_L) / 5 = 2 - 2e^{-5t}$$

$$i_2(t) = (20 - v_L) / 5 = 4 - 2e^{-5t}$$



### 方法二

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 10/5 = 2A$$

$$i_{I}(\infty) = 10/5 + 20/5 = 6A$$

$$\tau = L/R = 0.6/(5//5) = 1/5$$
s

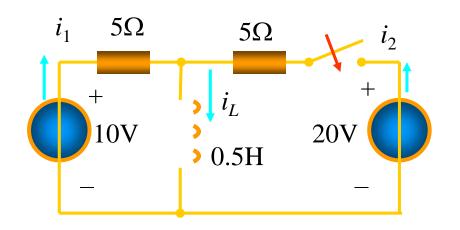
$$i_1(0_+) = \frac{(10-20)}{10} + 1 = 0A$$

$$i_2(0_+) = \frac{(20-10)}{10} + 1 = 2A$$

$$i_L(t) = 6 + (2-6)e^{-5t} = 6 - 4e^{-5t}$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

$$i_1(t) = 2 + (0-2)e^{-5t} = 2 - 2e^{-5t}$$

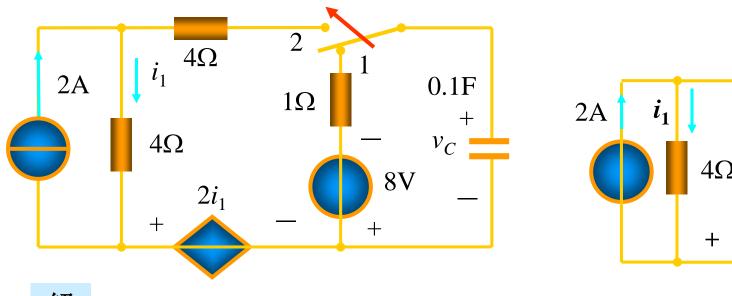
$$i_2(t) = 4 + (2-4)e^{-5t} = 4 - 2e^{-5t}$$

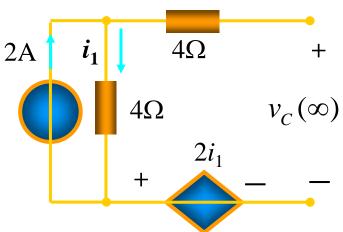


$$i_1(\infty) = 10/5 = 2A$$

$$i_2(\infty) = 20/5 = 4A$$

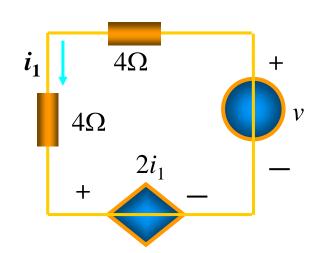
### 例3 已知: t=0时开关由 $1\rightarrow 2$ ,求换路后的 $v_C(t)$





解

$$v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-) = -8V$$
  
 $v_C(\infty) = 4i_1 + 2i_1 = 6i_1 = 12V$   
 $v = 10i_1 \rightarrow R_{eq} = v / i_1 = 10\Omega$ 

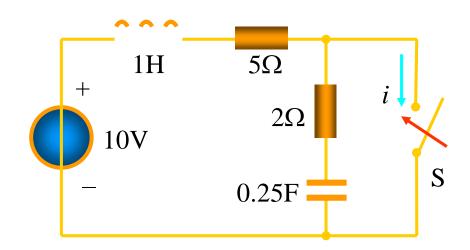


$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 10 \times 0.1 = 1s$$

$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C}(\infty) + [v_{C}(0^{+}) - v_{C}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$v_{C}(t) = 12 + [-8 - 12]e^{-t} = 12 - 20e^{-t}V$$

例4 已知: t = 0时开关闭合,求换路后的电流 i(t)。





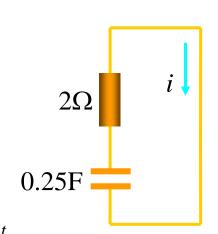
#### 三要素为:

$$v_{C}(0_{+}) = v_{C}(0_{-}) = 10V$$

$$v_{C}(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau_{1} = R_{eq}C = 2 \times 0.25 = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

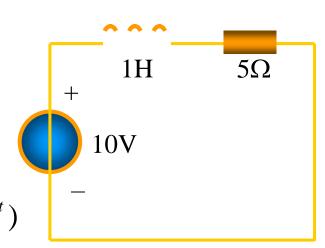
$$v_{C}(t) = v_{C}(\infty) + [v_{C}(0^{+}) - v_{C}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 10e^{-2t}$$



$$i_{L}(0_{+}) = i_{L}(0_{-}) = 0$$
 $i_{L}(\infty) = 10/5 = 2A$ 
 $\tau_{2} = L/R_{eq} = 1/5 = 0.2s$ 

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2(1 - e^{-5t})$$

$$i(t) = i_L(t) + \frac{v_C(t)}{2} = 2(1 - e^{-5t}) + 5e^{-2t}$$



例5

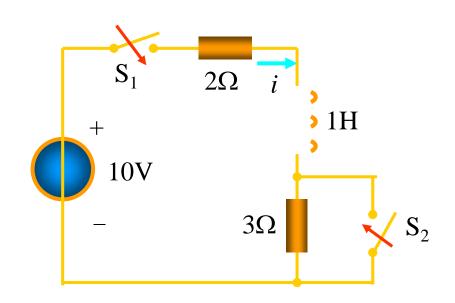
已知: 电感无初始储能,t = 0时闭合 $S_1$ ,t = 0.2 s 时闭合 $S_2$ ,求两次换路后的电感电流i(t)。

解

#### 0 < t < 0.2 s

$$i(0_{+}) = i(0_{-}) = 0$$
  
 $\tau_{1} = L / R = 1 / 5 = 0.2 \text{ s}$   
 $i(\infty) = 10 / 5 = 2 \text{ A}$ 

$$i(t) = 2 - 2e^{-5t}$$
 A

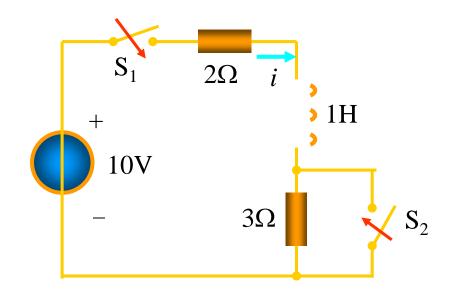


### t > 0.2 s

$$i(0.2_{-}) = 2 - 2e^{-5 \times 0.2} \approx 1.26 \text{ A}$$

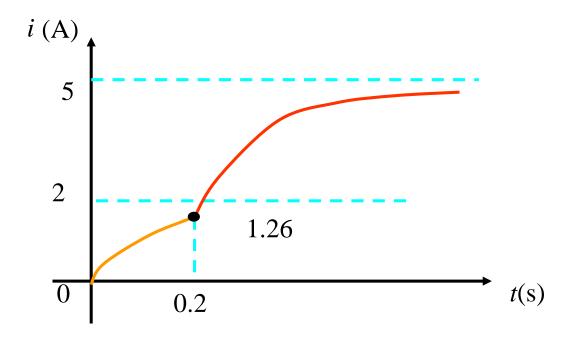
$$i(0.2_{+}) \approx 1.26 \text{ A}$$
  
 $\tau_2 = L/R = 1/2 = 0.5$   
 $i(\infty) = 10/2 = 5 \text{ A}$ 

$$i(t) = 5 - 3.74e^{-2(t-0.2)}$$
 A



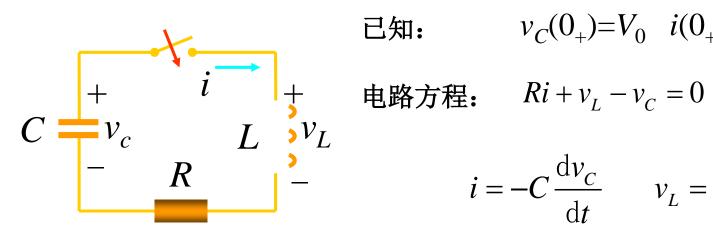
$$i = 2 - 2e^{-5t} \qquad (0 < t \le 0.2s)$$

$$i = 5 - 3.74e^{-2(t - 0.2)}$$
 (  $t \ge 0.2$ s)



# 4.2 二阶电路的响应

### 4.2.1 二阶电路的零输入响应



已知: 
$$v_C(0_+)=V_0$$
  $i(0_+)=0$ 

$$Ri + v_L - v_C = 0$$

$$i = -C \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
  $v_L = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$ 

以电容电压为变量:

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = 0$$

以电感电流为变量:

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + i = 0$$

#### 以电容电压为变量时的初始条件:

$$v_C(0_+) = V_0 \qquad i(0_+) = 0 \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \bigg|_{t=0} = 0$$

#### 以电感电流为变量时的初始条件:

$$i(0_{+})=0 \qquad v_{C}(0_{+})=V_{0}$$

$$v_{C}(0_{+})=v_{L}(0_{+})=L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}\bigg|_{t=0_{+}}=V_{0}$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}\bigg|_{t=0_{+}}=\frac{V_{0}}{L}$$

电路方程: 
$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = 0$$

特征方程: 
$$LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$

特征根:

$$s = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

# 零输入响应的三种情况

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 两个不等负实根

过阻尼

overdamped

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 两个相等负实根

临界阻尼

Critically damped

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 两个共轭复根

欠阻尼

underdamped

$$(1) R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$v_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$v_C(0_+) = V_0 \longrightarrow k_1 + k_2 = V_0$$

$$\left. \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \right|_{(0_+)} \to s_1 k_1 + s_2 k_2 = 0$$

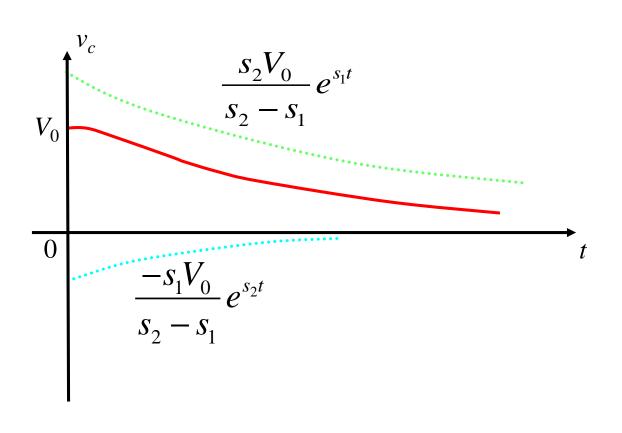
$$\begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{s_2}{s_2 - s_1} V_0 \\ k_2 = \frac{-s_1}{s_2 - s_1} V_0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_C = \frac{V_0}{S_2 - S_1} \left( S_2 e^{S_1 t} - S_1 e^{S_2 t} \right)$$

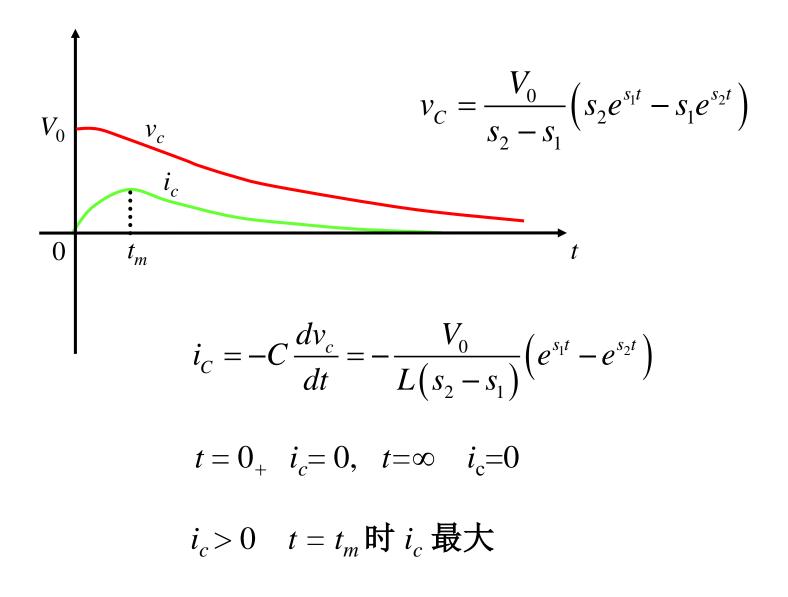
① 电容电压

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

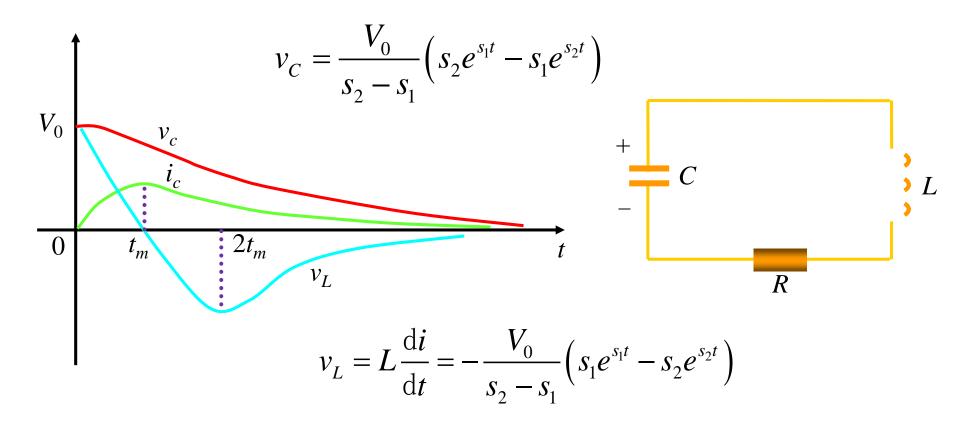
设  $|s_2| > |s_1|$ 



# ② 电容和电感电流



# ③ 电感电压



$$t=0,\ v_L=V_0\ t=\infty,\ v_L=0$$
  $0< t< t_m\ ,\ i$  增加, $v_L>0$ ,  $t> t_m\ i$  減小, $v_L<0$   $t=2\ t_m$ 时, $|v_L|$ 最大。

$$v_{L} = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{V_{0}}{s_{2} - s_{1}} \left( s_{1} e^{s_{1}t} - s_{2} e^{s_{2}t} \right)$$

 $i_C = i$  为极值时,即  $v_L = 0$  时的  $t_m$  计算如下:

$$s_1 e^{s_1 t} - s_2 e^{s_2 t} = 0 \qquad \frac{s_2}{s_1} = \frac{e^{s_1 t_m}}{e^{s_2 t_m}}$$

$$t_m = \frac{\ln \frac{s_2}{s_1}}{s_1 - s_2}$$

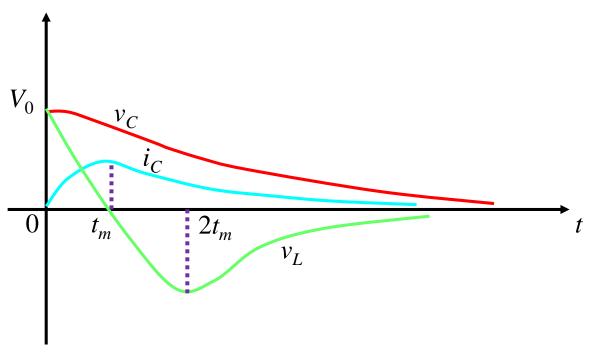
由  $dv_L/dt$  可确定  $v_L$  为极小时的  $t_{min}$ .

$$s_1^2 e^{s_1 t} - s_2^2 e^{s_2 t} = 0$$

$$t_{\min} = \frac{2 \ln \frac{s_2}{s_1}}{s_1 - s_2}$$

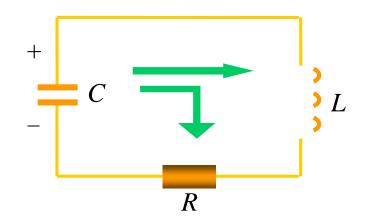
$$t_{min} = 2t_m$$

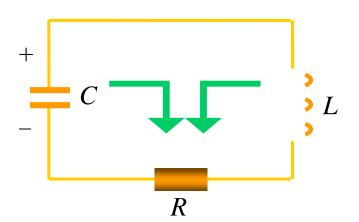
# ④ 能量转换关系



 $0 < t < t_m$   $v_C$  减小 $_{,}$  i 增加。

 $t > t_m$   $v_C$ 减小 $_i$  减小。





$$(2) R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

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

### 共轭复根

令: 
$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$$
 (衰减系数)  $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$  (谐振角频率)

$$\omega = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 - \alpha^2}$$
 (固有振荡角频率)  $s = -\alpha \pm j\omega$ 

 $v_c$  的解答形式:

$$v_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} = e^{-\alpha t} (k_1 e^{j\omega t} + k_2 e^{-j\omega t})$$

经常写为:

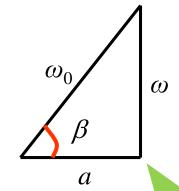
$$v_C = ke^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$v_c = ke^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

由初始条件 
$$\begin{cases} v_C(0^+) = V_0 \to k \sin \beta = V_0 \\ \frac{dv_C}{dt}(0^+) = 0 \to k(-\alpha) \sin \beta + k\omega \cos \beta = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$k = \frac{V_0}{\sin \beta}$$
,  $\beta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega}{\alpha}$ 

$$\sin \beta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \qquad k = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} V_0$$



$$\omega$$
,  $\omega_0$ ,  $\delta$ 的关系

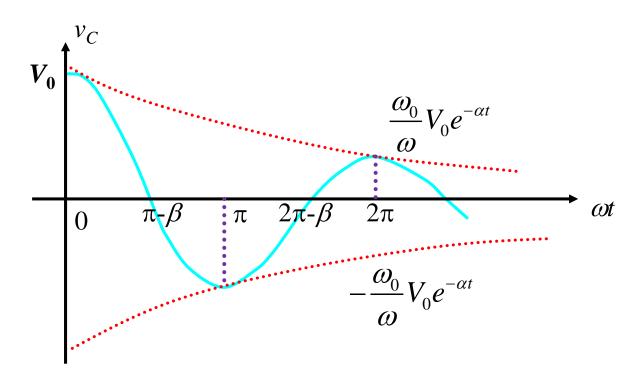
$$v_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} V_0 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

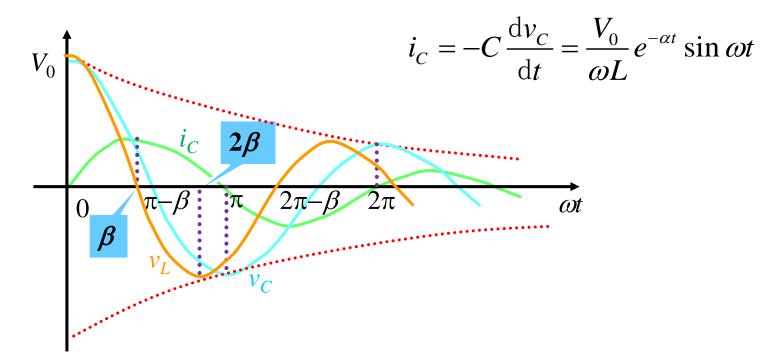
$$v_C = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} V_0 e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

 $V_C$ 是振幅以  $\pm \frac{\omega_0}{\omega} V_0 e^{-\alpha t}$  为包络线依指数衰减的正弦函数。

$$t=0$$
 时  $v_c=V_0$ 

$$t = 0$$
 If  $v_c = V_0$   $v_C = 0$ :  $\omega t = \pi - \beta$ ,  $2\pi - \beta$  ...  $n\pi - \beta$ 

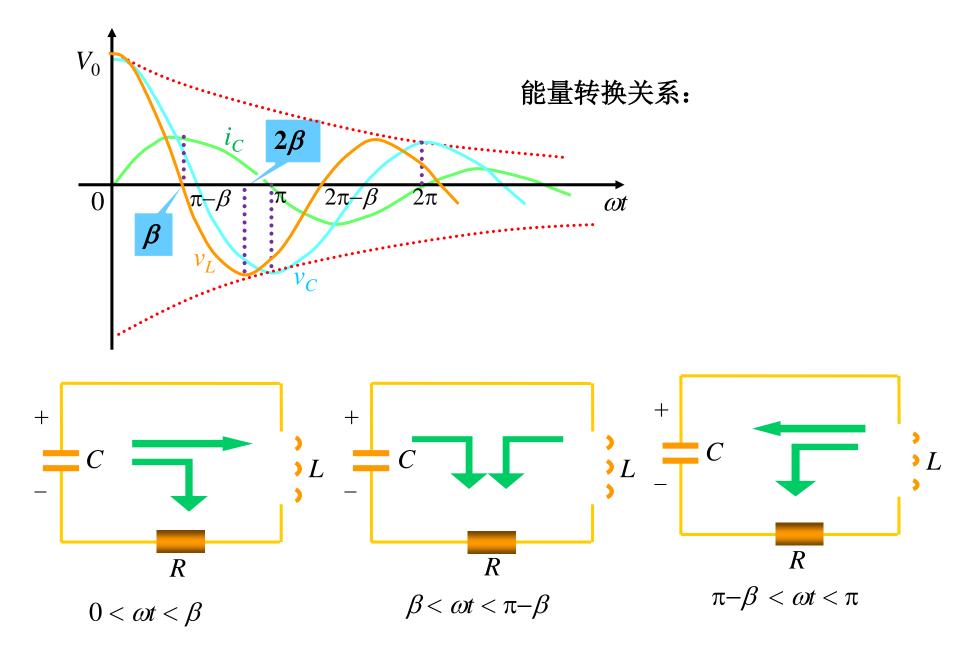




 $i_c = 0$ :  $\omega t = 0$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $2\pi$  ...,  $n\pi$ , 为  $v_c$ 极值点,  $i_c$ 的极值点为  $v_L$ 零点。

$$v_{L} = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega} V_{0} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t - \beta)$$

$$v_L = 0$$
:  $\omega t = \beta$ ,  $\pi + \beta$ ,  $2\pi + \beta$  ...,  $n\pi + \beta$ 



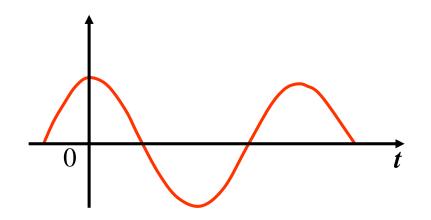
特例: R=0 时

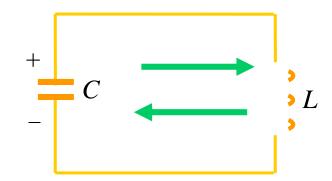
$$\alpha = 0$$
 ,  $\omega = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  ,  $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 

$$v_C = V_0 \sin(\omega t + 90^0) = v_L$$
$$i = \frac{V_0}{\omega L} \sin \omega t$$



等幅振荡





$$(3) R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

(3) 
$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
  $s_1 = s_2 = -\frac{R}{2L} = -\alpha$ 

相等负实根

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

曲初始条件 
$$\begin{cases} v_c(0^+) = V_0 \rightarrow k_1 = V_0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}v_c}{\mathrm{d}t}(0^+) = 0 \rightarrow k_1(-\alpha) + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = V_0 \\ k_2 = V_0 \alpha \end{cases}$$

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

$$A_1 = V_0$$
  $A_2 = V_0 \alpha$ 

$$\begin{aligned} v_C &= V_0 e^{-\alpha t} (1 + \alpha t) \\ i_C &= -C \frac{\mathrm{d} v_C}{\mathrm{d} t} = \frac{V_0}{L} t e^{-\alpha t} \\ v_L &= L \frac{\mathrm{d} i}{\mathrm{d} t} = V_0 e^{-\alpha t} (1 - \alpha t) \end{aligned}$$
 非振荡放电



$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 过阻尼,非振荡放电

$$v_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

 $R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$  临界阻尼,非振荡放电

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

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$
 欠阻尼,振荡放电  $v_C = ke^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$ 

由初始条件 
$$\begin{cases} v_C(0_+) \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}(0_+) \end{cases}$$
 定常数

可推广应用于一般二阶电路

例1 电路如图, t=0 时打开开关。求  $v_C$  并画出其变化曲线。

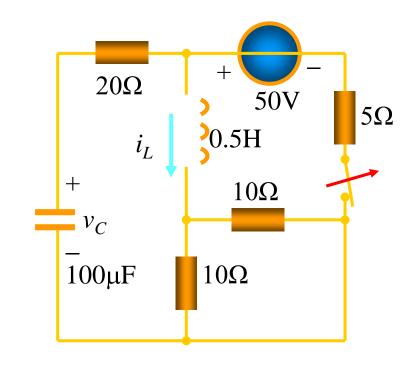
#### 解

- (1)  $v_C(0_-)=25V$  $i_L(0_-)=5A$
- (2) 开关打开为*RLC*串联电路, 方程为:

$$LC\frac{d^2v_C}{dt} + RC\frac{dv_C}{dt} + v_C = 0$$

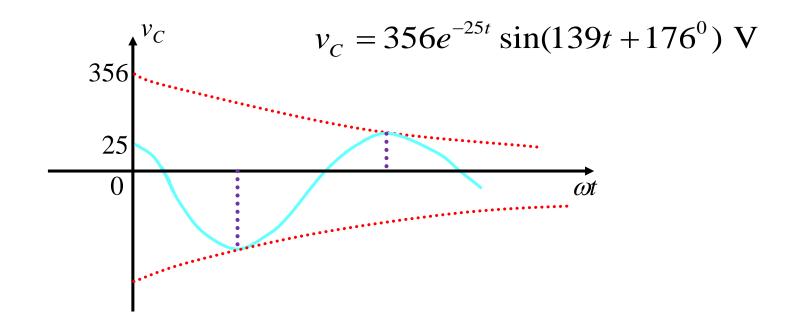
特征方程为: 50s<sup>2</sup>+2500s+10<sup>6</sup>=0

$$s = -25 \pm j139$$
  $v_C = ke^{-25t} \sin(139t + \beta)$ 

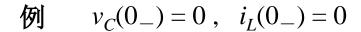


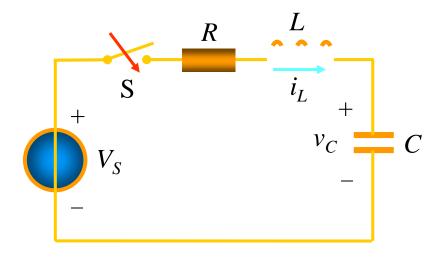
$$v_C = ke^{-25t}\sin(139t + \beta)$$

(3) 
$$\begin{cases} v_C(0_+) = 25 \\ C \frac{dv_C}{dt} \Big|_{0_+} = -5 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k \sin \beta = 25 \\ k(139 \cos \beta - 25 \sin \beta) = \frac{-5}{10^{-4}} \\ k = 356, \quad \beta = 176^0 \end{cases}$$



### 4.2.2 二阶电路的零状态响应





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

特解

通解

微分方程为:

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = V_\mathrm{S}$$

特征方程为:

$$LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$$

特解:  $v_{\rm C}' = V_{\rm S}$ 

#### $v_C$ 的一般形式为:

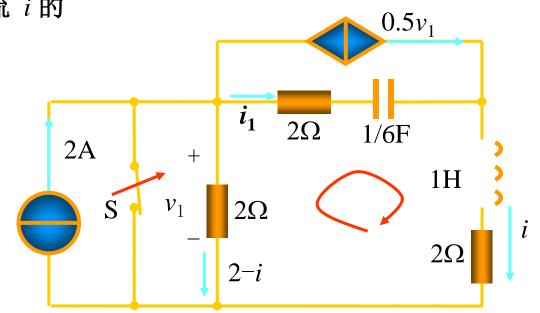
$$\begin{cases} v_C = V_S + k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} & (s_1 \neq s_2) \\ v_C = V_S + k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 t e^{-\alpha t} & (s_1 = s_2 = -\alpha) \\ v_C = V_S + k e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \beta) & (s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega) \end{cases}$$

由初值 
$$v_{\rm C}(0_+)$$
和  $\frac{dv_{\rm C}(0_+)}{dt}$  确定两个常数。

例 t=0 时刻打开开关,求电流 i 的零状态响应。

### 解 首先写微分方程

$$i_1 = i - 0.5 v_1$$
  
=  $i - 0.5(2 - i) \times 2$   
=  $2i - 2$ 



曲KVL: 
$$2(2-i) = 2i_1 + 6\int i_1 dt + \frac{di}{dt} + 2i$$

整理得: 
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 8\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + 12i = 12$$

二阶非齐次常微分方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 8\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + 12i = 12$$

解答形式为: i = i' + i''

第二步求通解 i''

特征根为:  $s_1 = -2$  ,  $s_2 = -6$ 

$$i'' = k_1 e^{-2t} + k_2 e^{-6t}$$

第三步求特解 i'

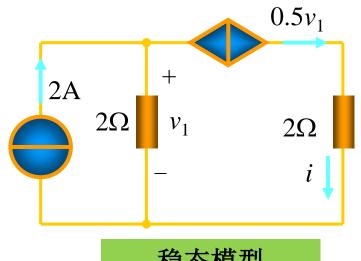
由稳态模型有: 
$$i' = 0.5 v_1$$
  $v_1 = 2(2 - 0.5 v_1)$ 

$$v_1 = 2(2 - 0.5v_1)$$

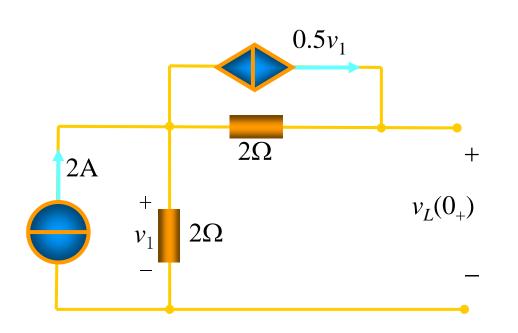


$$v_1 = 2$$

$$v_1 = 2$$
  $i' = 1A$ 



稳态模型



#### 第四步定常数

$$i = 1 + k_1 e^{-2t} + k_2 e^{-6t}$$

$$\begin{cases} i(0_{+}) = i(0_{-}) = 0 \\ L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}(0_{+}) = v_{L}(0_{+}) \end{cases}$$

由0<sub>+</sub>电路模型:

$$v_L(0_+) = 0.5v_1 \times 2 + v_1 = 2v_1 = 8V$$

$$\begin{cases}
0 = 1 + k_1 + k_2 \\
8 = -2k_1 - 6k_2
\end{cases}
\begin{cases}
k_1 = 0.5 \\
k_2 = -1.5
\end{cases}$$

$$i = 1 + 0.5e^{-2t} - 1.5e^{-6t}$$
 A

### 4.2.3 二阶电路的全响应

例 已知:  $R = 50 \Omega$ , L = 0.5 H,  $C = 100 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $i_L(0_-) = 2 \text{ A}$ ,  $v_C(0_-) = 0$ , 求:  $i_L$ 

#### 解

#### (1) 列微分方程

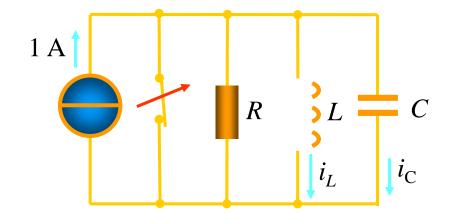
应用结点法:

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + \frac{L}{R}\frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + i_{L} = 1$$

$$RLC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_L}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri_L = 50$$

#### (2) 求特解

$$i_{\rm L}'=1~{\rm A}$$



$$RLC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + Ri_{L} = 50$$

(3) 求通解

特征方程为:  $s^2 + 200s + 20000 = 0$ 

特征根为:  $s = -100 \pm j100$ 

$$i = 1 + ke^{-100t} \sin(100t + \phi)$$

(4) 定常数

$$\begin{cases} 1 + k \sin \phi = 2 & \leftarrow i_L(0_+) = 2A \\ 100k \cos \phi - 100k \sin \phi = 0 & \leftarrow v_L(0_+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi = 45^{\circ} \\ k = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad i_{L} = 1 + \sqrt{2}e^{-100 t} \sin(100 t + 45^{\circ})$$



- 1. 二阶电路含二个独立储能元件,是用二阶常微分方程所描述的电路。
- 2. 二阶电路的性质取决于特征根,特征根取决于电路结构和参数,与激励和初值无关。

$$s = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

 $\alpha > \omega_0$  过阻尼,非振荡放电

$$v_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

 $\alpha = \omega_0$  临界阻尼,非振荡放电

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

 $\alpha < \omega_0$  欠阻尼,振荡放电

$$v_C = ke^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

- 3. 求二阶电路全响应的步骤
  - (a) 列写  $t > 0_+$  电路的微分方程
  - (b) 求通解
  - (c) 求特解
  - (d) 全响应=强制分量+自由分量

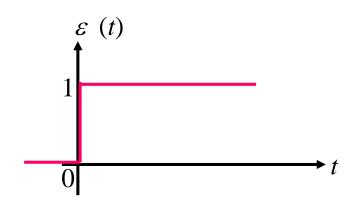
$$\begin{array}{c|c} & f(0_{+}) \\ \hline (e) 由初值 & \frac{df}{dt}(0_{+}) \end{array} \rangle \hspace{0.5cm} 定常数.$$

# 4.3一阶电路和二阶电路的阶跃响应

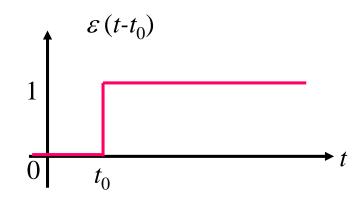
### 单位阶跃函数简介

● 定义

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



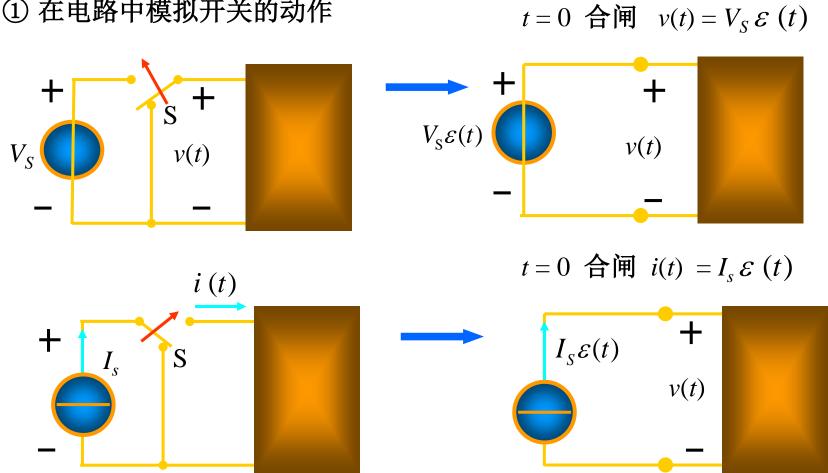
### ●单位阶跃函数的延迟



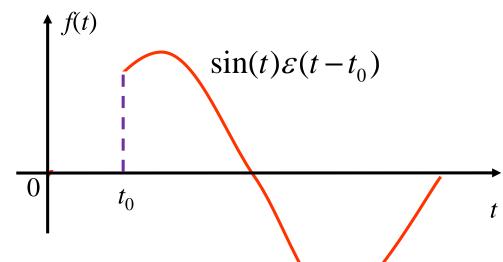
$$\varepsilon(t - t_0) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < t_0) \\ 1 & (t > t_0) \end{cases}$$

# ● 单位阶跃函数的作用

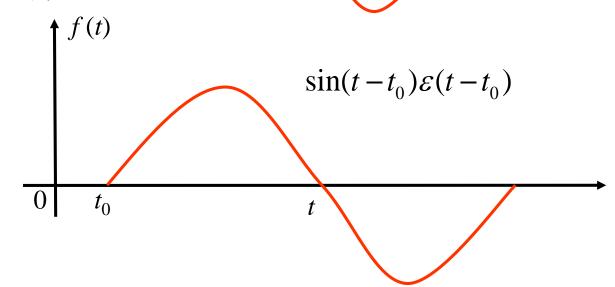
① 在电路中模拟开关的动作



### ② 起始一个函数

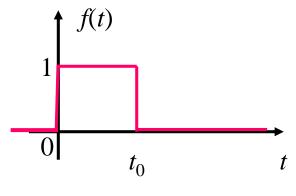


### ③ 延迟一个函数

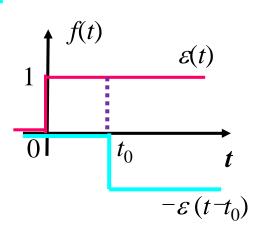


## ● 用单位阶跃函数表示复杂的信号

例 1



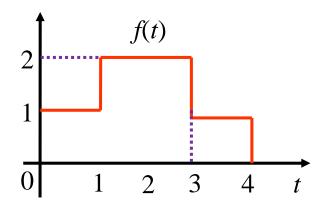
$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$



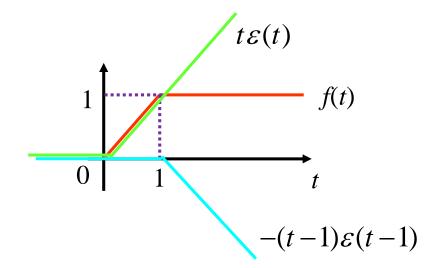
例 2

$$f(t) = 2\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-3) - \varepsilon(t-4)$$

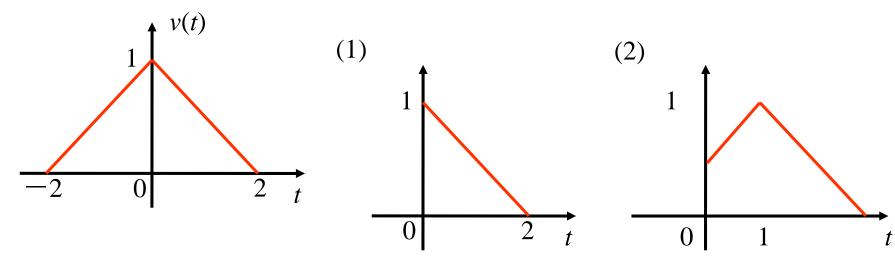
例 3 
$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-3) - \varepsilon(t-4)$$



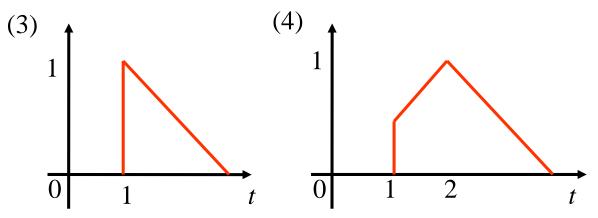
例 4 
$$f(t) = t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] + \varepsilon(t-1) = t \varepsilon(t) - (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$$



### 例 5 已知电压v(t)的波形如图,试画出下列电压的波形。



- (1)  $v(t)\varepsilon(t)$
- (2)  $v(t-1)\varepsilon(t)$
- (3)  $v(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$
- (4)  $v(t-2)\varepsilon(t-1)$



### 4.3.1 一阶电路的阶跃响应

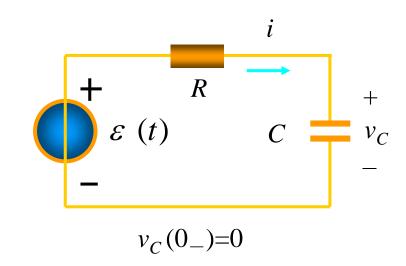
# 阶跃响应



激励为单位阶跃函数时,电路中产生的零 状态响应。

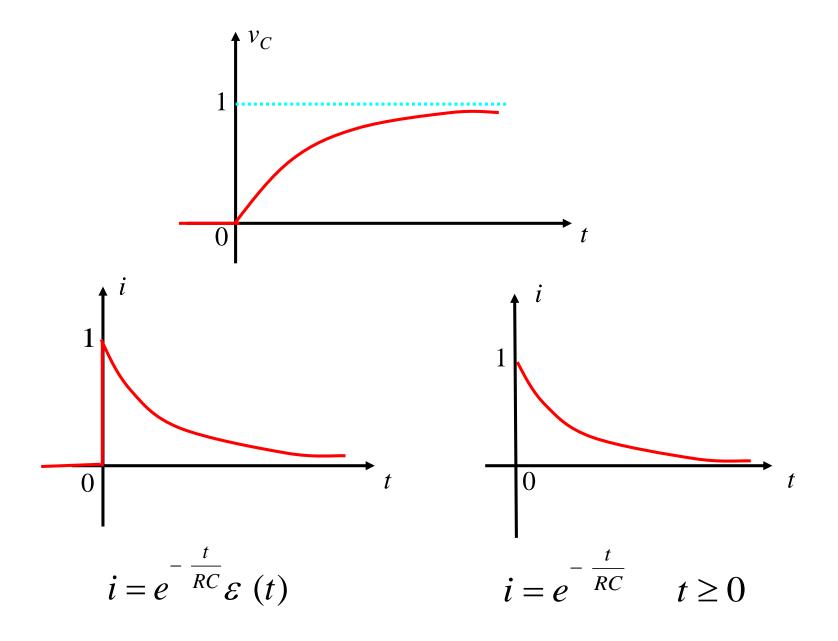
$$v_C(t) = \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i(t) = \frac{1}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$





$$i = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$
 和  $i = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$   $t \ge 0$  的区别



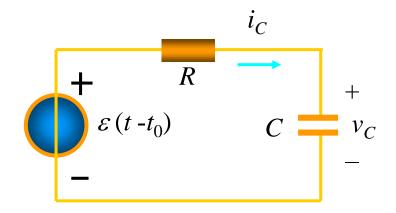
激励在  $t = t_0$  时加入,则响应从  $t = t_0$ 开始。

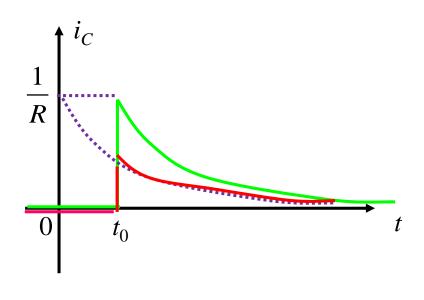
$$i_C = \frac{1}{R} e^{-\frac{t - t_0}{RC}} \mathcal{E}\left(t - t_0\right)$$



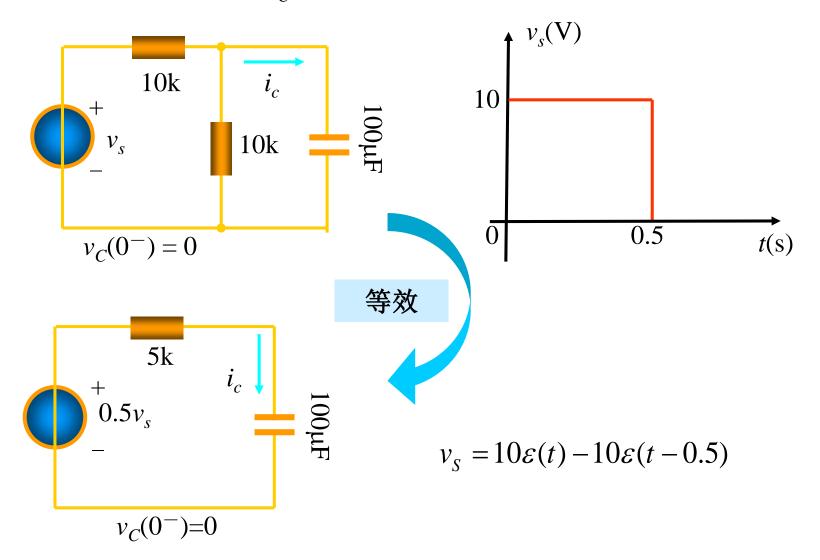
不要写为:

$$\frac{1}{R}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t-t_0)$$

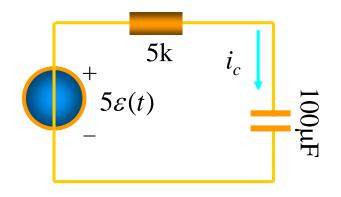




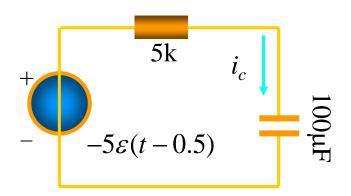
### 例 求图示电路中电流 $i_C(t)$



#### 应用叠加定理



$$v_s = 10\varepsilon(t) - 10\varepsilon(t - 0.5)$$



### 阶跃响应为:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
 & 5k \\
 & \varepsilon(t) \\
\hline
 & 100 \\
\hline
 & FI
\end{array}$$

$$\tau = RC = 100 \times 10^{-6} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

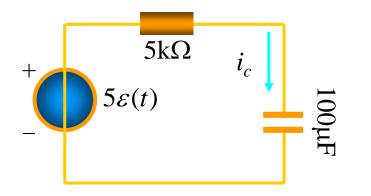
$$v_C(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

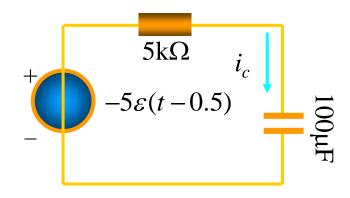
$$i_C = C \frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-2t} \varepsilon \ (t) \ \mathrm{mA}$$

#### 由齐次性和叠加性得实际响应为:

$$i_C = 5 \left[ \frac{1}{5} e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{5} e^{-2(t-0.5)} \varepsilon(t-0.5) \right]$$

$$=e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)-e^{-2(t-0.5)}\varepsilon(t-0.5)$$
 mA





#### 分段表示为:

$$i_{C} = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-2(t-0.5)} \varepsilon(t-0.5)$$

$$0 < t < 0.5 \quad \varepsilon(t) = 1 \quad \varepsilon(t-0.5) = 0$$

$$i_{C} = e^{-2t}$$

$$t > 0.5 \quad \varepsilon(t) = 1 \quad \varepsilon(t-0.5) = 1$$

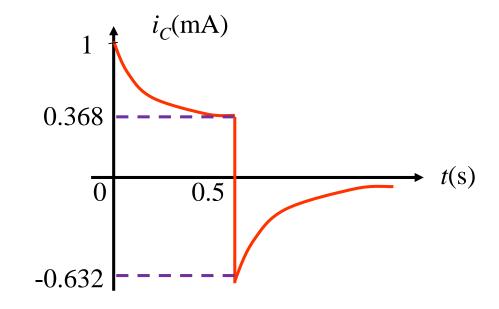
$$i_{C} = e^{-2t} - e^{-2(t-0.5)} = e^{-2(t-0.5)} (e^{-1} - 1)$$

$$= -0.632e^{-2(t-0.5)}$$

$$i_C = e^{-2t} \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 0.5) \right] - 0.632 e^{-2(t - 0.5)} \varepsilon(t - 0.5)$$

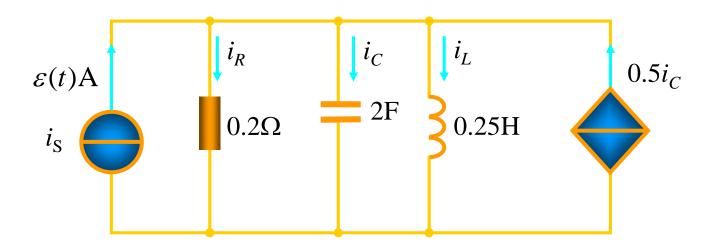
分段表示为: 
$$i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2t} & \text{mA} \qquad (0 < t < 0.5 \text{ s}) \\ -0.632e^{-2(t-0.5)} & \text{mA} \quad (t > 0.5 \text{ s}) \end{cases}$$

波形



### 4.3.2 二阶电路的阶跃响应

例 已知图示电路中 $v_C(0_-)=0$ ,  $i_L(0_-)=0$ , 求单位阶跃响应  $i_L(t)$ 



解

对电路应用KCL列结点电流方程有

$$i_R + i_C + i_L - 0.5i_C = i_S$$

$$i_R + 0.5i_C + i_L = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_R = \frac{v_R}{R} = \frac{L}{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$i_C = C \frac{\mathrm{d} v_C}{\mathrm{d} t} = LC \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 i_L}{\mathrm{d} t^2}$$

代入已知参数并整理得:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + 5\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + 4i_L = 4\varepsilon(t)$$

这是一个关于的二阶线性非齐次方程,其解为

$$i_L = i' + i''$$

特解 i'=1

特征方程  $s^2 + 5s + 4 = 0$ 

解得特征根

$$s_1 = -1$$
  $s_2 = -4$ 

通解 
$$i'' = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$i_L = 1 + k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 e^{-4t}$$

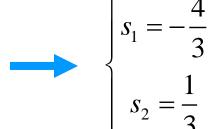
代初始条件

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

$$v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-) = 0$$



$$\begin{cases} 1 + s_1 + s_2 = 0 \\ -s_1 - 4s_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



阶跃响应

$$i_L(t) = s(t) = \left(1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t}\right)\varepsilon(t) \quad A$$

电路的动态过程是过阻尼性质的。

# 4.4一阶电路和二阶电路的冲激响应

### 单位冲激函数简介

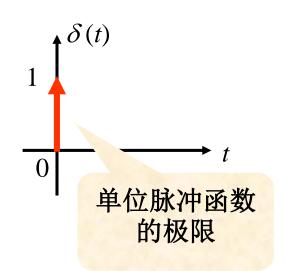
# ● 定义

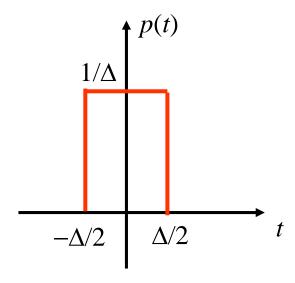
$$\delta(t) = 0 \quad (t \neq 0)$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$$

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

$$\Delta \to 0$$
  $\frac{1}{\Lambda} \to \infty$ 

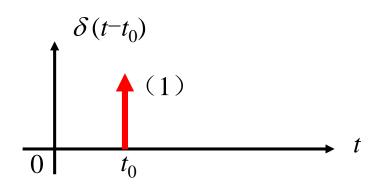
$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} p(t) = \delta(t)$$





### ● 单位冲激函数的延迟

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



- 单位冲激函数的性质
  - ① 冲激函数对时间的积分等于阶跃函数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(t) dt = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases} = \varepsilon(t) \longrightarrow \frac{d\varepsilon(t)}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

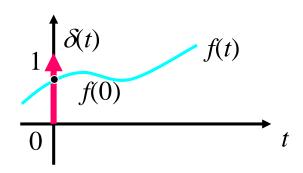
#### ② 冲激函数的筛分性

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



 $f(0)\delta(t)$ 

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



例 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\sin t + t) \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6}) dt$$
$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = 1.02$$



f(t)在  $t_0$ 处连续

### 4.4.1 一阶电路的冲激响应

冲激响应



激励为单位冲激函数时,电路中产生的零状态响应。

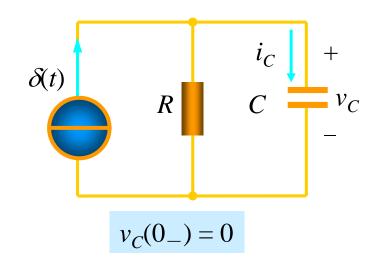
例1 求单位冲激电流激励下的RC电路的零状态响应。

解 分二个时间段考虑冲激响应

(1) t 在  $0_- \to 0_+$ 间

电容充电,方程为

$$C\frac{\mathrm{d}v_c}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{v_c}{R} = \delta(t)$$





v。不是冲激函数 ,否则KCL不成立

$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} C \frac{\mathrm{d}v_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \frac{v_{C}}{R} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t) \mathrm{d}t = 1$$

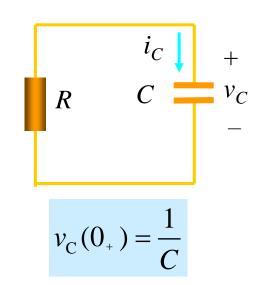
$$C[v_{C}(0_{+}) - v_{C}(0_{-})] = 1 \qquad v_{C}(0_{+}) = \frac{1}{C} \neq v_{C}(0_{-})$$



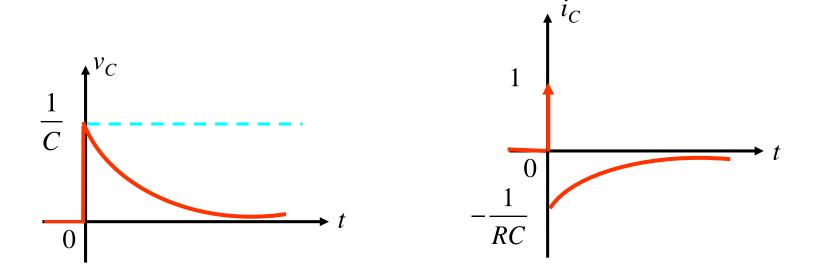
 $(2) t > 0_{+}$  为零输入响应(电容放电)

$$v_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \quad t \ge 0_{+}$$

$$i_{\rm C} = -\frac{v_{\rm C}}{R} = -\frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$
  $t \ge 0_{+}$ 



$$\begin{cases} v_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{C} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t) \\ i_{\rm C} = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t) \end{cases}$$



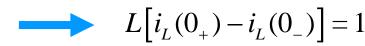
求单位冲激电压激励下的RL电路的零状态响应。

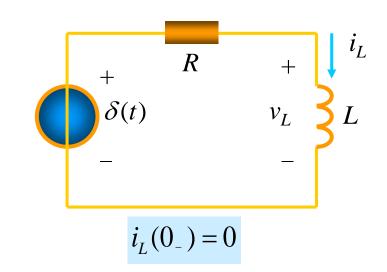
#### 解 分二个时间段考虑冲激响应

(1)  $t \to 0_- \to 0_-$ 间方程为

$$Ri_L + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} = \delta(t)$$

$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} Ri_{L} dt + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} L \frac{di_{L}}{dt} dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t) dt = 1$$





$$L[i_L(0_+) - i_L(0_-)] = 1 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad i_L(0_+) = \frac{1}{L} \neq i_L(0_-)$$



i,不是冲激函数,否则KVL不成立。

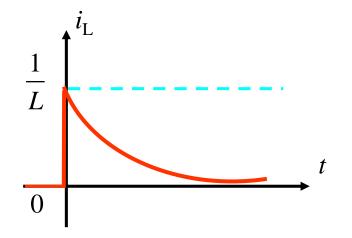
电感上的冲激电压使电感电流发生跃变。

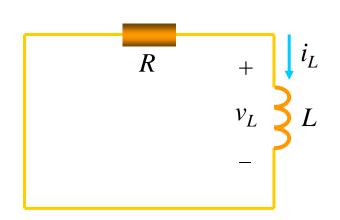
### (2) $t > 0_+$ 为零输入响应(电感放电)

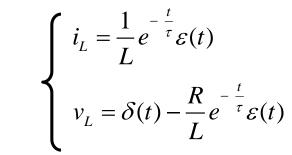
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} \qquad i_L(0_+) = \frac{1}{L}$$

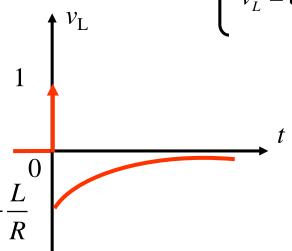
$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0_+$$

$$v_L = -i_L R = -\frac{R}{L} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad t \ge 0_+$$









### 单位阶跃响应和单位冲激响应关系



单位阶跃

 $\varepsilon(t)$ 

单位阶跃响应

s(t)

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

单位冲激

 $\delta(t)$ 

单位冲激响应

h(t)

 $h(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} s(t)$ 

例  $\vec{x}i_s(t)$ 为单位冲激时电路响应 $v_c(t)$ 和 $i_c(t)$ .

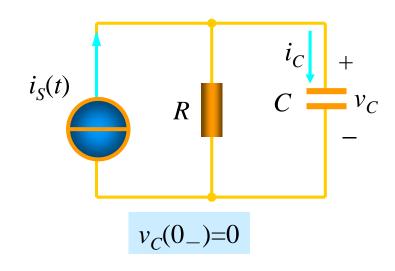
解

先求单位阶跃响应:

$$v_{C}(0_{+})=0$$

$$v_{C}(\infty)=R$$

$$\tau = RC$$



$$v_C(t) = R \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_{C}(0_{+})=1$$

$$i_{C}(\infty)=0$$

$$i_C = e^{-\frac{i}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$

再求单位冲激响应,令:

$$i_{S}(t) = \delta(t)$$

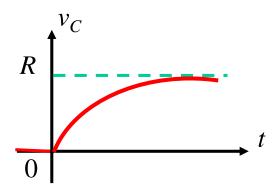
$$v_C = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} R \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

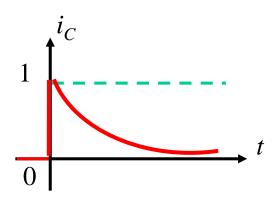
$$=R\left(1-e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)\delta(t) + \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{C}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$f(t)\delta(t) = f(0)\delta(t)$$

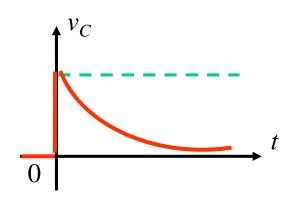
$$i_{C} = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t) \right] = e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$
$$= \delta(t) - \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \varepsilon(t)$$

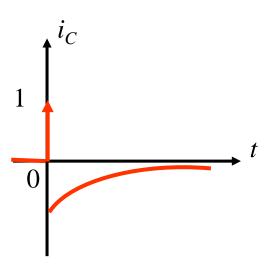
阶跃响应





冲激响应



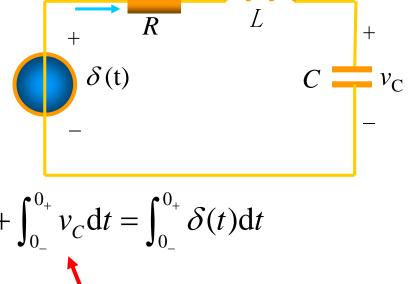


### 4.4.2 二阶电路的冲激响应

例 求单位冲激电压激励下的RLC电路的零状态响应。

解 KVL方程为

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}v_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_{C} = \delta(t)$$



$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} LC \frac{d^{2}v_{C}}{dt^{2}} dt + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} RC \frac{dv_{C}}{dt} dt + \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} v_{C} dt = \int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\boxed{\text{ fRef}}$$

$$t$$
 在0\_至0<sub>+</sub>间 
$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} LC \frac{d^{2}v_{C}}{dt^{2}} dt = 1$$

$$\int_{0_{-}}^{0_{+}} LC \frac{d^{2}v_{C}}{dt^{2}} dt = 1$$

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}(0_+) - LC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t}(0_-) = 1$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_C(0_+) = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$\frac{dv_{C}\left(0_{+}\right)}{dt} = \frac{i_{L}\left(0_{+}\right)}{C} = \frac{1}{LC}$$

 $v_C(0_+) = v_C(0_-) = 0$ 

# t > 0,为零输入响应

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 v_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}v_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + v_C = 0$$

$$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$v_C = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_1 s_1 + k_2 s_2 = \frac{1}{LC} \end{cases}$$

$$k_2 = -k_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{LC}}{s_2 - s_1}$$

$$v_{C} = \frac{-1}{LC(s_{2} - s_{1})} (e^{s_{1}t} - e^{s_{2}t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$(s_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\omega)$$

$$v_C = ke^{-\alpha t}\sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

$$v_C = \frac{1}{\omega LC} e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad v_C = k_1 e^{-\alpha t} + k_2 t e^{-\alpha t}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ -\alpha k_1 + k_2 = \frac{1}{LC} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ k_2 = \frac{1}{LC} \end{cases}$$

$$v_C = \frac{1}{LC} t e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t)$$