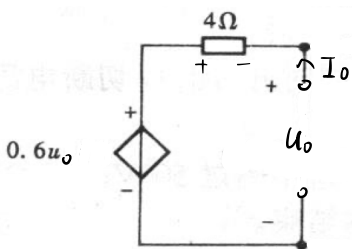
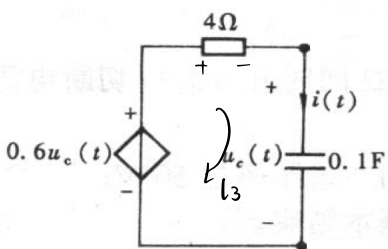
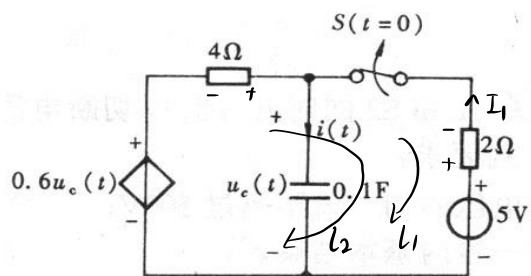


电路复习作业 8 线性动态电路暂态过程的时域分析

参考答案

1. (10分) 如图所示电路在换路前已工作了很长时间, $t=0$ 时开关断开。试求零输入响应 $i(t)$ 。



解: 换路前电容支路相当于开路,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } l_1 \text{ 回路 KVL: } & 5 = u_c + 2I_1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_1 = \frac{5}{2} \text{ A} \\ \text{由 } l_2 \text{ 回路 KVL: } & 0.6u_c + 6I_1 = 5 \quad \Rightarrow \quad u_c = \frac{25}{6} \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

换路前后电容电压不发生突变 $\Rightarrow u_c(0+) = \frac{25}{6} \text{ V}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{换路后由 } l_3 \text{ 回路 KVL} \quad & u_c(t) + 4i(t) = 0.6u_c(t) \\ \Rightarrow & u_c(t) = -10i(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } i(t) = 0.1 \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow u_c(t) = -\frac{du_c(t)}{dt}$$

此为一阶线性微分方程 给定 $u_c(0+) = \frac{25}{6} \text{ V}$

$$\text{解之得 } u_c(t) = \frac{25}{6} e^{-t} \text{ V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$i(t) = 0.1 \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = -\frac{5}{12} e^{-t} \text{ (A)} \quad (t > 0)$$

(也可以利用三要素法求解, 此时要求解电容看进去的戴维南等效电阻:

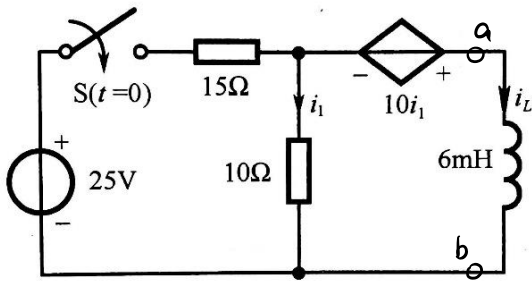
在端口外施激励 u_o , 则受控电压源上的电压为 $0.6u_o$

$$\text{则由 KVL} \quad -4I_o + u_o = 0.6u_o \quad (\text{外施激励的电压刚好在原先电容电压的位置})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_o}{I_o} = 10 \Rightarrow \text{电容看进去的等效电阻为 } 10\Omega$$

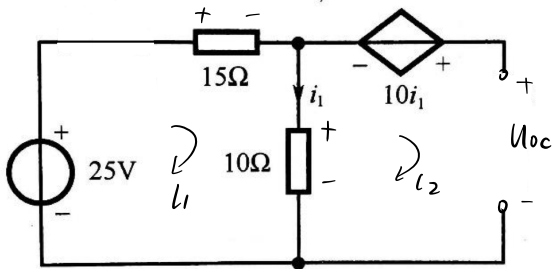
则 $\tau = R_{eq}C = 1\text{s}$ 零输入响应为 $u_c(t) = u_c(0+) e^{-t/\tau} = \frac{25}{6} e^{-t} \text{ V}$
同上可求 $i(t)$.)

2. (10分) 如图所示电路中, $i_L(0_-)=0$, $t=0$ 时开关 S 闭合, 求 $t>0$ 时的 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: 将换路后的 ab 左侧电路作一戴维南等效。

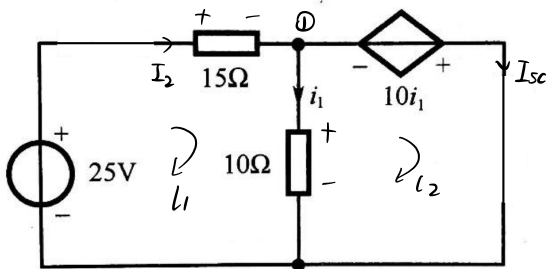
① 求开路电压



由 l_1 KVL $25 = (15+10)i_1 \Rightarrow i_1 = 1A$

由 l_2 KVL $U_{oc} = 10 \times 1 + 10 \times 1 = 20V$

② 求等效电阻 = 利用开路短路法, 即将端口短路, 求短路电流。



① 节点 KCL: $I_2 = I_1 + I_{sc}$ → 此处 i_1 与 I_1 不分大小写, 是因为是直流稳态情形

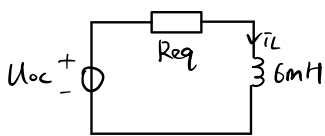
l_2 KVL: $20I_1 = 0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 0$

$\Rightarrow I_2 = I_{sc}$

l_1 KVL: $25V = 15I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{5}{3}A \Rightarrow I_{sc} = \frac{5}{3}A$

$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 20 \times \frac{3}{5} = 12\Omega$

等效后的电路如下所示。



$i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{20}{12} = \frac{5}{3}A$

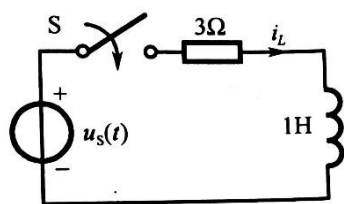
$T = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{6 \times 10^{-3}}{12} = 5 \times 10^{-4}S$

由三要素公式

$i_L(t) = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{5}{3}e^{-2000t} A$

3. 填空题。【得出结果后请附上规范分析过程，写分析过程不计时】

(1) (3分) 图示电路中， $u_s(t) = 10\sin(4t + \theta)V$ ，电感无初始储能， $t=0$ 时将开关S闭合。若S闭合后电路中不产生过渡过程，则电源的初相角 θ 为 53.1° 。 ($-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$)



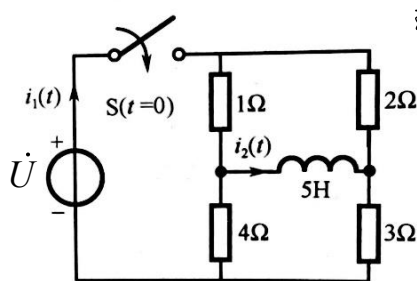
$$u_s(t) = 10\sin(4t + \theta) = 10\cos(4t + \theta - 90^\circ) \quad \text{接入角为 } \psi_u = \theta - 90^\circ$$

$$\omega = 4 \text{ rad/s} \quad \chi_L = \omega L = 4\Omega \quad \text{则 } \varphi = \arctan \frac{\chi_L}{R} = 53.1^\circ$$

$$\text{则 } \psi_i = \psi_u - \varphi = \theta - 143.1^\circ = \pm 90^\circ \Rightarrow \theta = 53.1^\circ$$

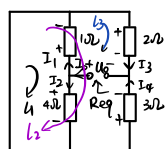
关于正弦激励的RL串联电路，请自行查看书P213-215相关内容，感受时域分析的原方法。

(2) (3分) 图示电路中，电源角频率为1 rad/s，电感无初始储能， $t=0$ 时将开关S闭合。若S闭合后 $i_2(t)$ 直接达到稳态，则电源的接入角为 -21.8° 。



求5H电感看进去的戴维南等效电路。(将电路化为RL串联电路)

求等效电阻：(外施激励法)



$$\text{由KCL: } I_0 = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_0 = I_3 + I_4$$

$$\text{由 } U_1, U_2 \text{ KVL } I_1 = 4I_2$$

$$2I_3 = 3I_4$$

$$\Rightarrow I_0 = 5I_2 \quad I_3 = 3I_2$$

$$I_4 = 3I_2 \quad U_0 = I_1 + 6I_2 = 10I_2$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = 2\Omega \quad (\text{由 } U_3 \text{ KVL})$$

求开路电压：(不用求具体开路电压，只要知道开路电压与u是同频率、同相的即可，因为本题对于激励，我们只用到频率和初相两个信息)

等效后的电路如下：

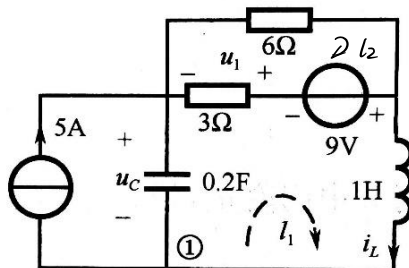
$$\omega = 1 \text{ rad/s 时 } j\omega L = j5\Omega$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{5}{2} = 68.2^\circ$$

$$\psi_i = \psi_u - \varphi = \psi_u - 68.2^\circ = \pm 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_u = -21.8^\circ$$

(3) (4分) 如图所示电路，若以 i_L 和 u_C 为状态变量，写出电路的状态方程：(以矩阵形式表达)



对图中节点①列KCL方程有 $C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -i_L + 5$ ①

对图中 l_1 回路列KVL方程有 $L \frac{di_L}{dt} = u_C + 9 + u_1$ ②

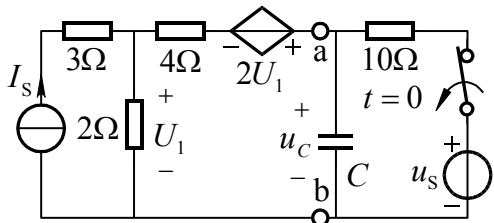
为消去 u_1 ，补充方程 $9 + u_1 = -(i_L + \frac{u_1}{3}) \times 6$ (l_2 KVL)

解得 $u_1 = -2i_L - 3$

代入①、②式整理得状态方程

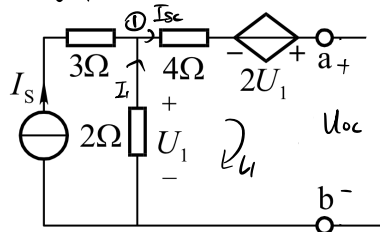
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. (10 分) 图示电路原处于稳态, $I_s = 1A$, $u_s = 20 \cos(10t)V$, $C = 0.02F$ 。 $t = 0$ 时开由闭合突然断开, 用三要素法求 $t > 0$ 时的电压 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: 为简化计算, 先对 a,b 左侧电路作戴维南等效,

① 求开路电压:



$U_1 = 2I_s = 2V$
由 KVL
 $U_{oc} = U_1 + 2U_1 = 6V$

② 求等效电阻: 利用开路短路法, 将端口短路求短路电流。

由 KVL: $U_1 + 2U_1 = 4I_{sc}$

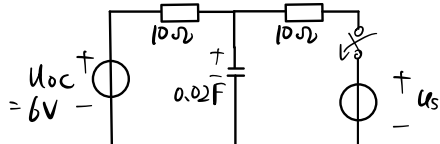
由 KCL: $I_s + I_1 = I_{sc}$

补充: $U_1 = -2I_1$

解得 $\begin{cases} I_1 = -0.4A \\ I_{sc} = 0.6A \\ U_1 = 0.8V \end{cases}$

$\therefore R_{eq} = 10\Omega$

\therefore 戴维南等效后的电路:



换路前, 由叠加定理求解 $u_C(0_-)$:

① 直流电源单独作用时 $u_C(0_-) = 3V$

② 正弦电源单独作用时: $-j \frac{1}{\omega C} = -5j$

$Z_{eq} = 10\Omega + \frac{-5j}{10-j5} = 12-j4 \Omega$

$u_{C(m)} = U_{sm} - \frac{U_{sm}}{Z_{eq}} \times 10 = 5-j5 V$

$\therefore u_C(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \cos(10t - 45^\circ) V$

$\therefore u_C(t) = 3 + 5\sqrt{2} \cos(10t - 45^\circ) \quad (t \leq 0)$

\therefore 由换路定律

$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 3 + 5 = 8V$

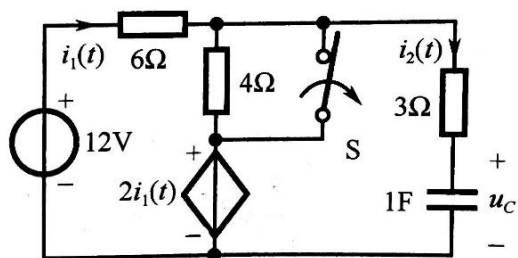
$u_C(\infty) = 6V$

$T = RC = 10 \times 0.02 = 0.2s$

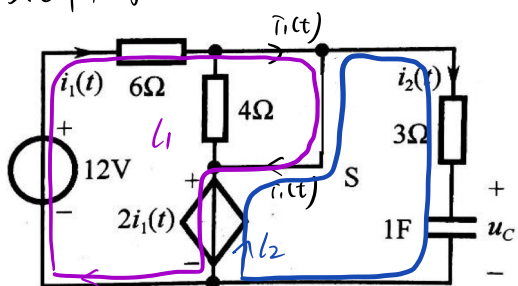
\therefore 由三要素公式有 $u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)] e^{-t/T}$

$= 6 + 2e^{-5t} V, \quad (t > 0)$

5. (10分) 图示电路原处于稳态, $t=0$ 时开关S断开, 用三要素法求 $i_2(t)$, 并计算在暂态过程中 3Ω 电阻所消耗的能量。



解: 开关断开前:

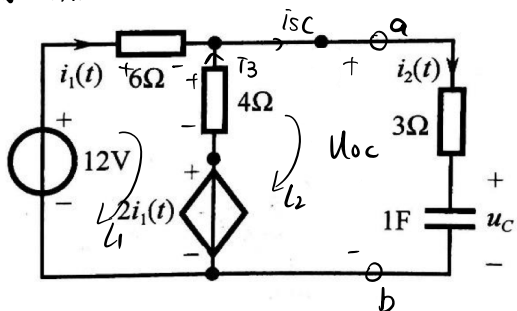


由回路 l_1 KVL $6\bar{i}_1 + 2\bar{i}_1 = 12 \Rightarrow \bar{i}_1 = \frac{3}{2}A$

由回路 l_2 KVL $u_c = 2\bar{i}_1 = 3V$

换路后, 由换路定律 $u_c(0+) = u_c(0-) = 3V$

求 ab 看进去的戴维南等效电路



① 求开路电压 由 l_1 KVL: $6\bar{i}_1 + 4\bar{i}_1 + 2\bar{i}_1 = 12$

$\Rightarrow \bar{i}_1 = 1A$

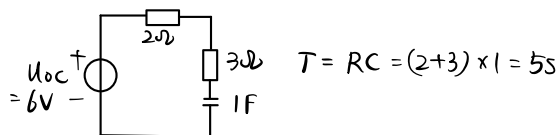
由 l_2 KVL: $u_{oc} = 2\bar{i}_1 + 4\bar{i}_1 = 6V$

② 求等效电阻, 将端口短路求短路电流,

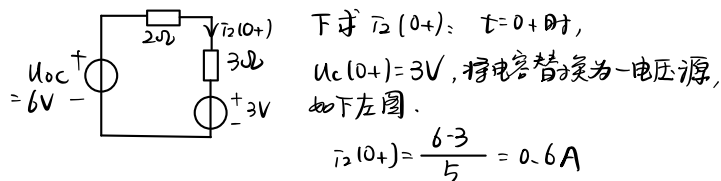
可知 $\bar{i}_1 = \frac{12V}{6\Omega} = 2A$ $\bar{i}_3 = \frac{2\bar{i}_1}{4} = 1A$

由 KCL: $i_{sc} = 3A \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 2\Omega$

\therefore 戴维南等效电路如下:



易知 $i_2(0-) = 0$



下求 $i_2(0+)$: $t=0+$ 时,

$u_c(0+) = 3V$, 将电容替换为一电压源, 如下左图.

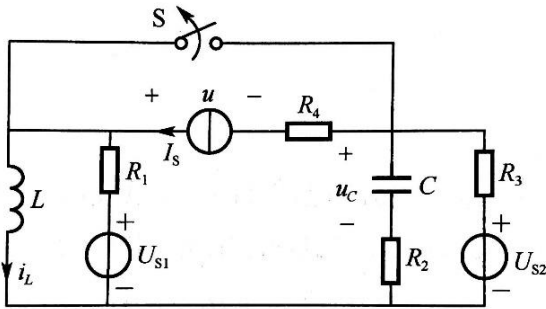
$i_2(0+) = \frac{6-3}{5} = 0.6A$

\therefore 由三要素公式 $i_2(t) = i_2(\infty) + [i_2(0+) - i_2(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$
 $= 0.6e^{-0.2t} A$

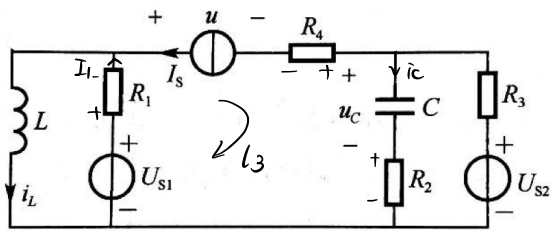
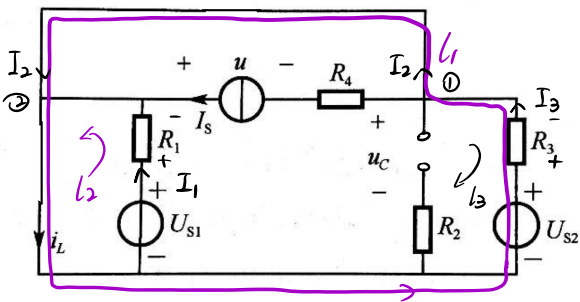
暂态过程中 3Ω 电阻消耗总能量为

$w = \int_0^{\infty} i^2 R dt = \int_0^{\infty} 3 \times 0.36 e^{-0.4t} dt = 1.08 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.4t} dt$
 $= 1.08 \div (-0.4) e^{-0.4t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 1.08 \div 0.4 = 2.7 J$

6. (10分) 动态电路如下图所示, 已知 $R_1=5\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=10\Omega$, $R_4=2\Omega$, $L=2H$, $C=0.01F$, $U_{S1}=20V$, $U_{S2}=30V$, $I_S=6A$, 开关 S 打开前电路已达稳态, $t=0$ 时 S 打开。求 S 打开后电容电压 $u_C(t)$ 、电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 和电流源两端电压 $u(t)$ 。



解: 换路前电感相当于短路, 电容相当于开路。



由回路 l_3 KVL 知

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= I_S R_4 - u_C(t) - i_C R_2 + U_{S1} - i_L R_1 \\ &= 12 + 30 - 30e^{-5t} + 15e^{-5t} + 20 - 20 + 15e^{-2.5t} \\ &= 42 + 15e^{-2.5t} - 15e^{-5t} \text{ V} \\ \Rightarrow u_C(t) &= -30 + 30e^{-5t} \text{ V} \\ i_L(t) &= 10 - 3e^{-2.5t} \text{ A} \\ u_C(t) &= 42 + 15e^{-2.5t} - 15e^{-5t} \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

由 l_1 KVL $U_{S2} = I_3 R_3 \Rightarrow I_3 = 3A$

由 l_2 KCL $I_3 = I_S + I_2 \Rightarrow I_2 = -3A$

由 l_2 KVL: $U_{S1} = I_1 R_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = 4A$

由 l_2 KCL $I_L = I_2 + I_3 + I_1 = 7A$

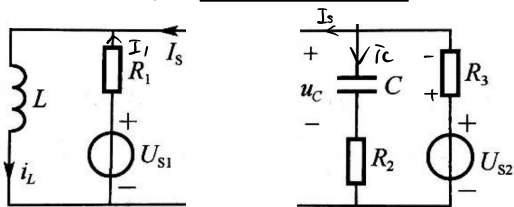
$\Rightarrow i_L(0^-) = 7A$

由 l_3 KVL $u_C(0^-) = 0V$

由换路定律 $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0V$

$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 7A$

换路后电路可分作左右两个一阶电路 [均为二阶电路]



左电回路: $T_1 = \frac{L}{R_1} = 0.4s$

$i_1(\infty) = \frac{U_{S1}}{R_1} = 4A$ $\therefore i_L(\infty) = I_S + i_1(\infty) = 10A$
(由KCL)

\Rightarrow 由三要素公式得 $i_L(t) = 10 - 3e^{-2.5t} \text{ A}$

$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) - b = 4 - 3e^{-2.5t} \text{ A}$

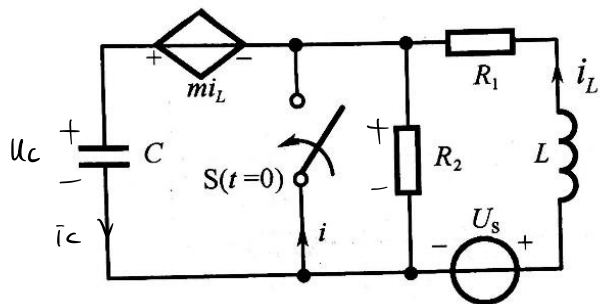
右电回路: $T_2 = (R_2 + R_3)C = 0.2s$

$u_C(\infty) = U_{S2} - R_3 I_S = -30V$

\Rightarrow 由三要素公式得 $u_C(t) = -30 + 30e^{-5t} \text{ V}$

$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = 0.01 \times (-150e^{-5t}) = -1.5e^{-5t} \text{ A}$

7. (10分) 图示电路中, $R_1=R_2=4\Omega$, $L=4H$, $C=2F$, $U_S=16V$, $m=4$ 。S 断开已久, $t=0$ 时 S 闭合。求 $t>0$ 时的 $i(t)$ 。



解: 换路前, $i_L = \frac{U_S}{R_1+R_2} = 2A$ $U_C = m i_L + R_2 i_L = 16V$

换路后, 电路分为左右两个一阶电路 (伪=阶电路)
且左侧为一电容串联电压源支路, 电容电压可能发生跃变。

先分析右侧电路: $i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 2A$ (换路定律)

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_S}{R_1} = 4A$$

$$\tau_1 = \frac{L}{R_1} = 1s$$

∴ 由三要素公式

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

$$= 4 - 2e^{-t} \quad (t \geq 0) = (4 - 2e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\therefore U_C = m i_L = 16 - 8e^{-t} \quad (t > 0)$$

由于电容电压发生跃变, 求电容电流时应先将电容电压写成全时域形式, 即 $U_C(t) = (16 - 8e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t) + 16 \varepsilon(-t)$ 。

$$\therefore i_c(t) = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = 2 \times [(16 - 8e^{-t}) \delta(t) + 8e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - 16 \delta(t)] A$$

$$= -16e^{-t} \delta(t) + 16e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \quad A$$

$$= -16 \delta(t) + 16e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \quad A$$

由KCL $i = i_c - i_L$

$$= -16 \delta(t) + (16e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - 4 \varepsilon(t) + 2e^{-t} \varepsilon(t))$$

$$= -16 \delta(t) + (18e^{-t} - 4) \varepsilon(t) \quad A.$$