

# 电子电路与系统基础II

习题课第九讲

时序逻辑电路作业讲解  
二阶LTI系统时域分析（部分）

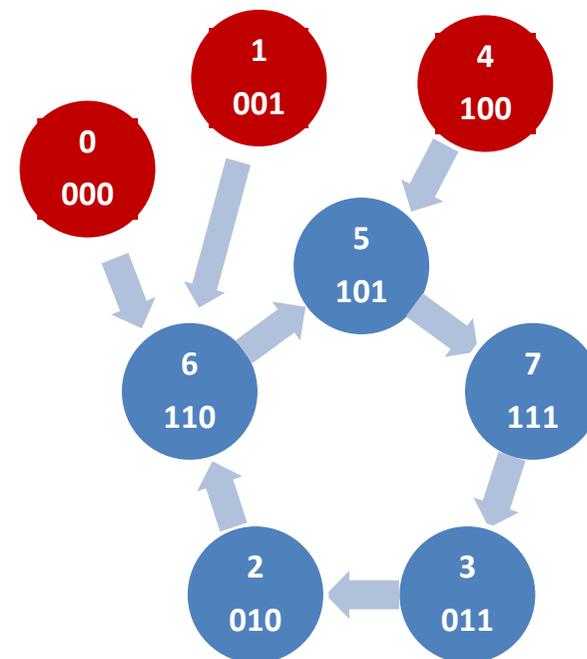
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# 第7讲 状态记忆单元

## 作业01 计数器设计的后验算

- 课件设计的**5**状态计数器，采用**3**个**D**触发器作为记忆单元，**3**个**D**触发器共具**8**个状态，其中有**3**个状态是不用的，确认剩下的**3**个状态可并入到状态转移图中
  - 如果这**3**个状态形成了自闭合的状态转移，形成了自闭合的独立的状态空间，则设计是有问题的，因为加电后初始状态可能是这**3**个状态之一
    - 如果出现这种独立的状态空间，计数器设计需要有某种机制使得它自动进入到设计的状态空间中

	$S_2$	$S_1$	$S_0$		$D_2$	$D_1$	$D_0$
0	0	0	0	×6	×1	×1	×0
1	0	0	1	×6	×1	×1	×0
2	0	1	0	6	1	1	0
3	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
4	1	0	0	×5	×1	×0	×1
5	1	0	1	7	1	1	1
6	1	1	0	5	1	0	1
7	1	1	1	3	0	1	1



$D_2$

$S_2S_1$	$S_0$	0	1
00		×	×
01		1	0
11		1	0
10		×	1

$$D_2 = \overline{S_0} + \overline{S_1}$$

$D_1$

$S_2S_1$	$S_0$	0	1
00		×	×
01		1	1
11		0	1
10		×	1

$$D_1 = S_0 + \overline{S_2}$$

$D_0$

$S_2S_1$	$S_0$	0	1
00		×	×
01		0	0
11		1	1
10		×	1

$$D_0 = S_2$$

# 作业

- **02** 采用和课件完全相同的处理手法，请用**D**触发器设计一个**4bit**的十计数器，该计数器在时钟驱动下，可以依次循环输出**0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9**
  - 画状态转移图
  - 设计组合逻辑电路
  - 检查剩余状态是否可自动进入设计的状态空间，否则重新设计

## 当前状态

## 下一状态\组合逻辑运算输出

	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>		D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	0
6	0	1	1	0	7	0	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	1	0	×	×	×	×	×
11	1	0	1	1	×	×	×	×	×
12	1	1	0	0	×	×	×	×	×
13	1	1	0	1	×	×	×	×	×
14	1	1	1	0	×	×	×	×	×
15	1	1	1	1	×	×	×	×	×

画圈原则：越大越好，越少越好

2, 4, 8, 16

$D_3$

$S_3S_2 \setminus S_1S_0$	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	0	0	1	0
11	×	×	×	×
10	1	0	×	×

$$D_3 = S_2S_1S_0 + S_3\bar{S}_0$$

$D_2$

$S_3S_2 \setminus S_1S_0$	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	1	0	1
11	×	×	×	×
10	0	0	×	×

$$D_2 = S_2\bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2S_1S_0 + S_2\bar{S}_0$$

$D_1$

$S_3S_2 \setminus S_1S_0$	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	1
01	0	1	0	1
11	×	×	×	×
10	0	0	×	×

$$D_1 = \bar{S}_3\bar{S}_1S_0 + S_1\bar{S}_0$$

$D_0$

$S_3S_2 \setminus S_1S_0$	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	0	0	1
11	×	×	×	×
10	1	0	×	×

$$D_0 = \bar{S}_0$$

# 当前状态 下一状态\组合逻辑运算

	S <sub>3</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	S <sub>0</sub>		D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1
3	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	0
6	0	1	1	0	7	0	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	1	0	11	1	0	1	1
11	1	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0
12	1	1	0	0	13	1	1	0	1
13	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
14	1	1	1	0	15	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	8	1	0	0	0

S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> \ S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	0	0	1	0
11	1	0	1	1
10	1	0	0	1

D<sub>3</sub>

S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> \ S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	1	0	1
11	1	1	0	1
10	0	0	1	0

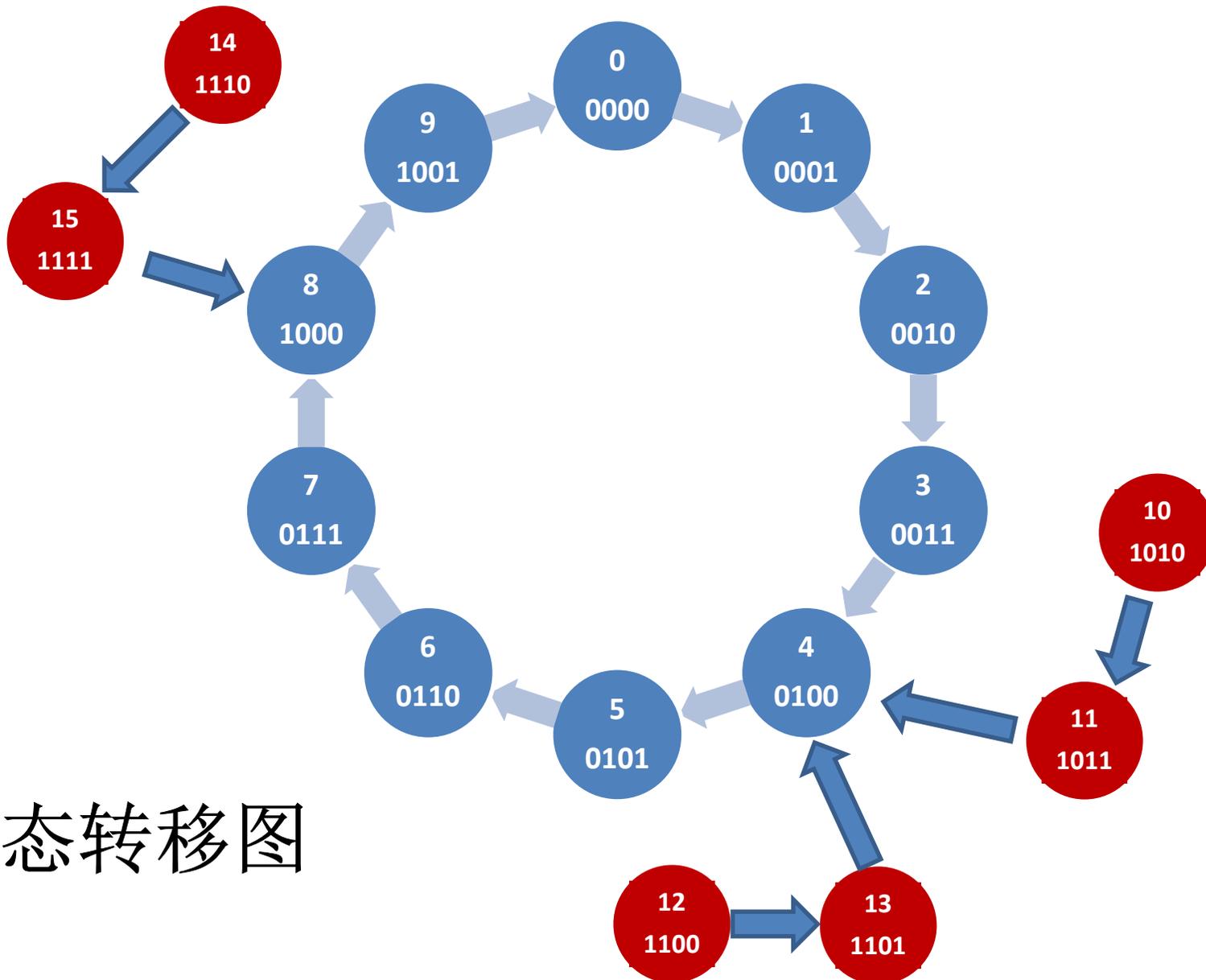
D<sub>2</sub>

S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> \ S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	1
01	0	1	0	1
11	0	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	1

D<sub>1</sub>

S <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub> \ S <sub>1</sub> S <sub>0</sub>	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	1

D<sub>0</sub>



# 状态转移图

动态电路设计的核心是电阻电路设计

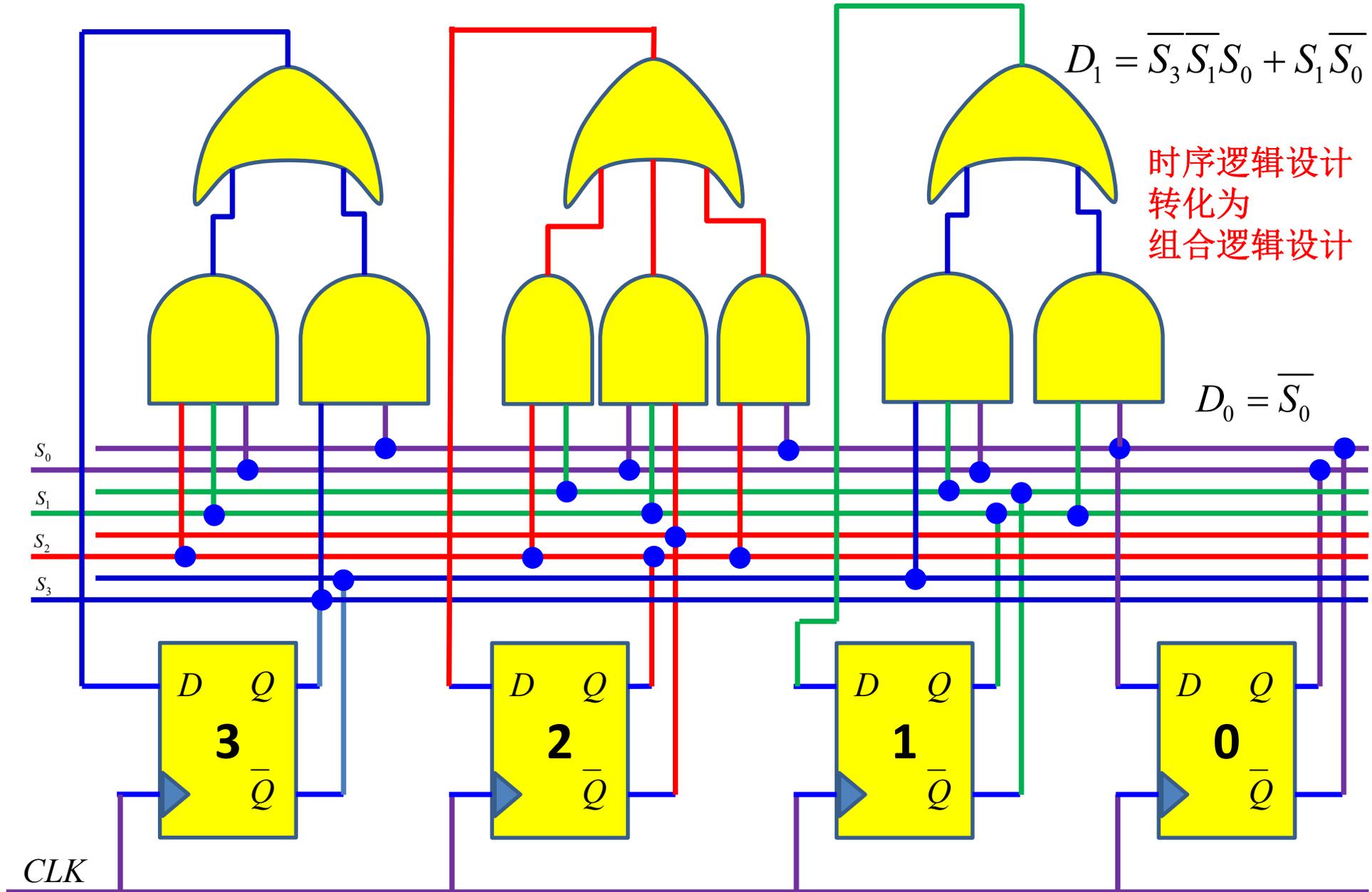
$$D_3 = S_2 S_1 S_0 + S_3 \overline{S_0}$$

$$D_2 = S_2 \overline{S_1} + \overline{S_2} S_1 S_0 + S_2 \overline{S_0}$$

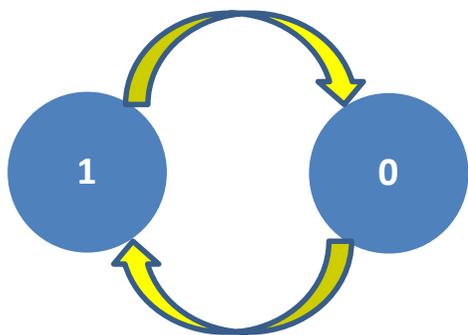
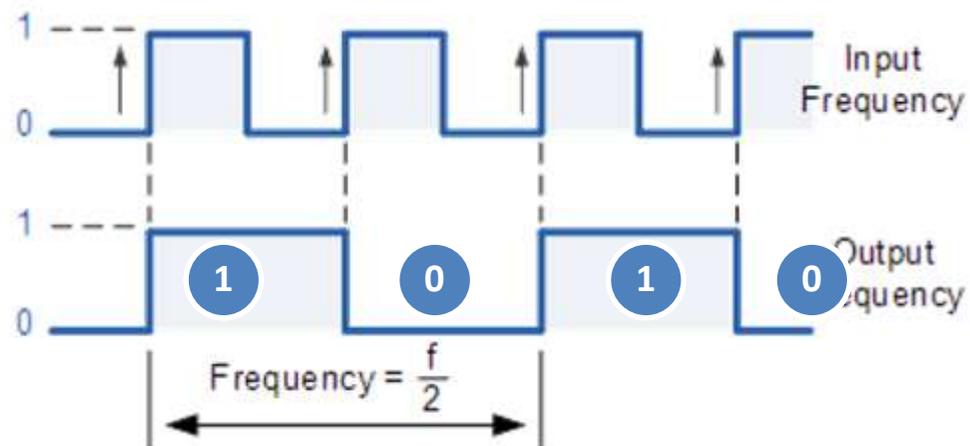
$$D_1 = \overline{S_3} \overline{S_1} S_0 + S_1 \overline{S_0}$$

$$D_0 = \overline{S_0}$$

时序逻辑设计  
转化为  
组合逻辑设计

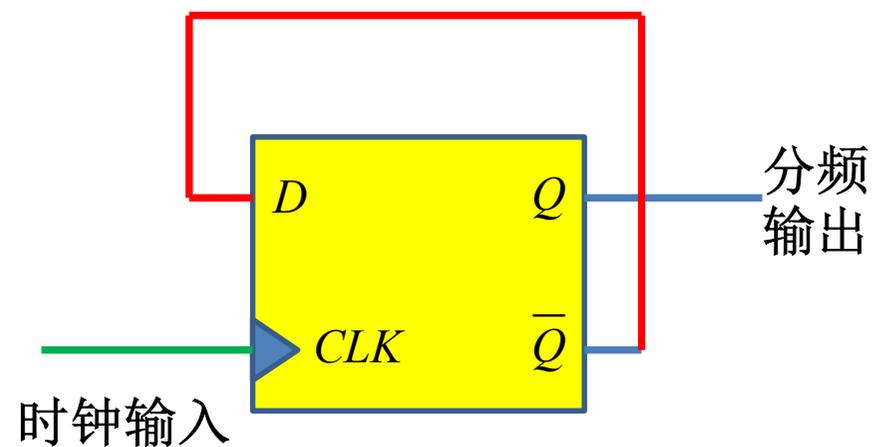


- 03 请用D触发器实现2分频器

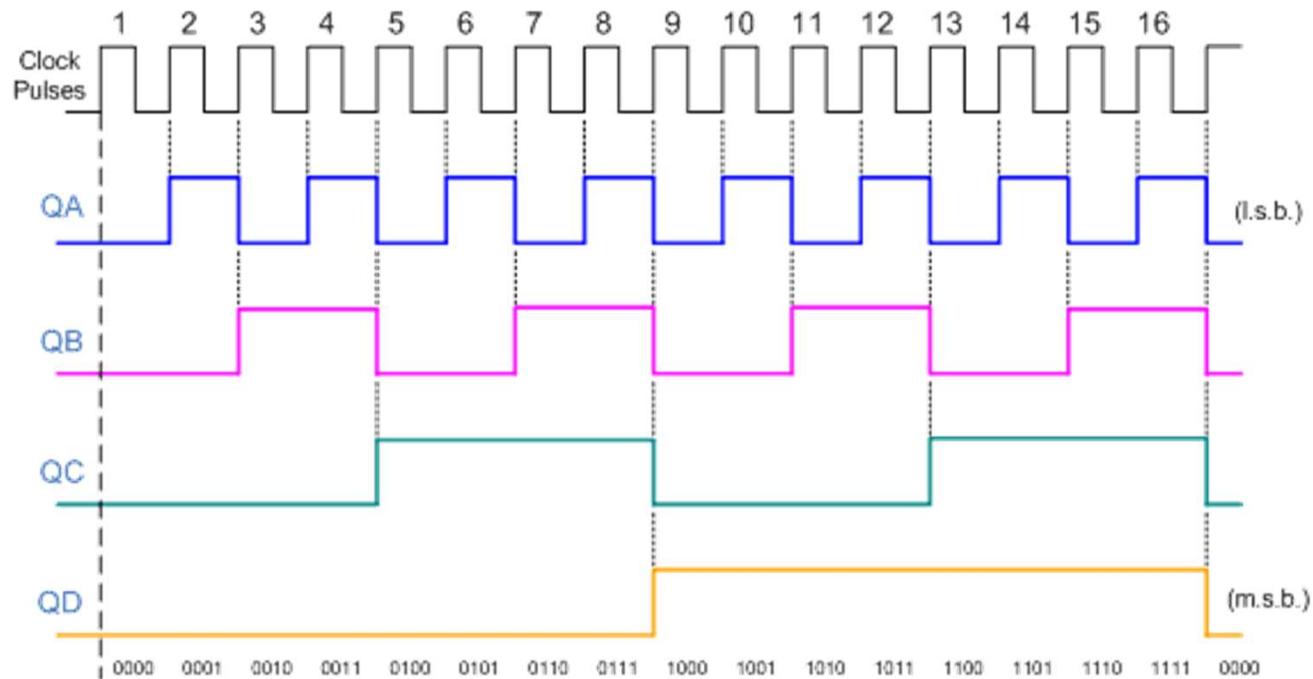
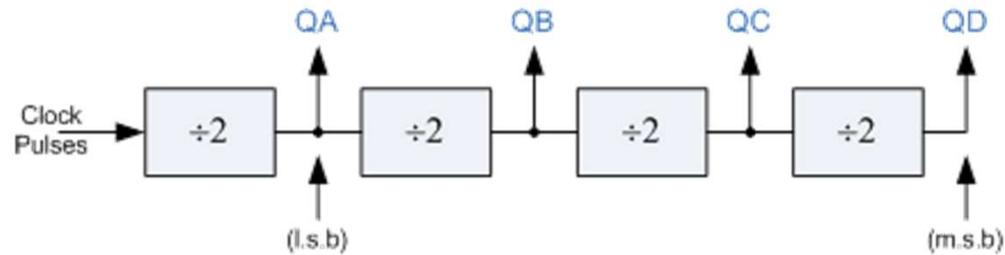


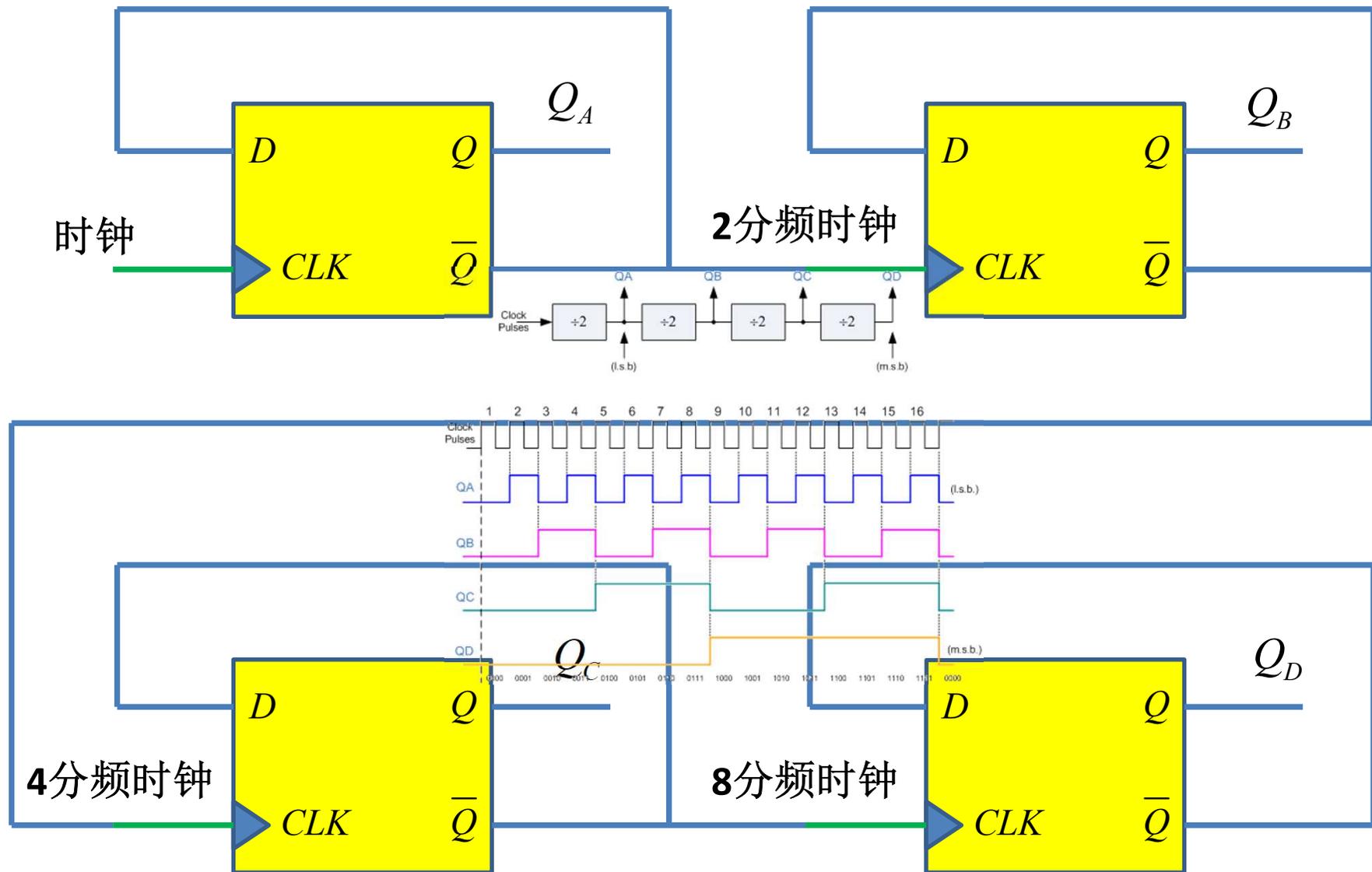
$S_0$	$D_0$
0	1
1	0

$$D_0 = \overline{S_0}$$

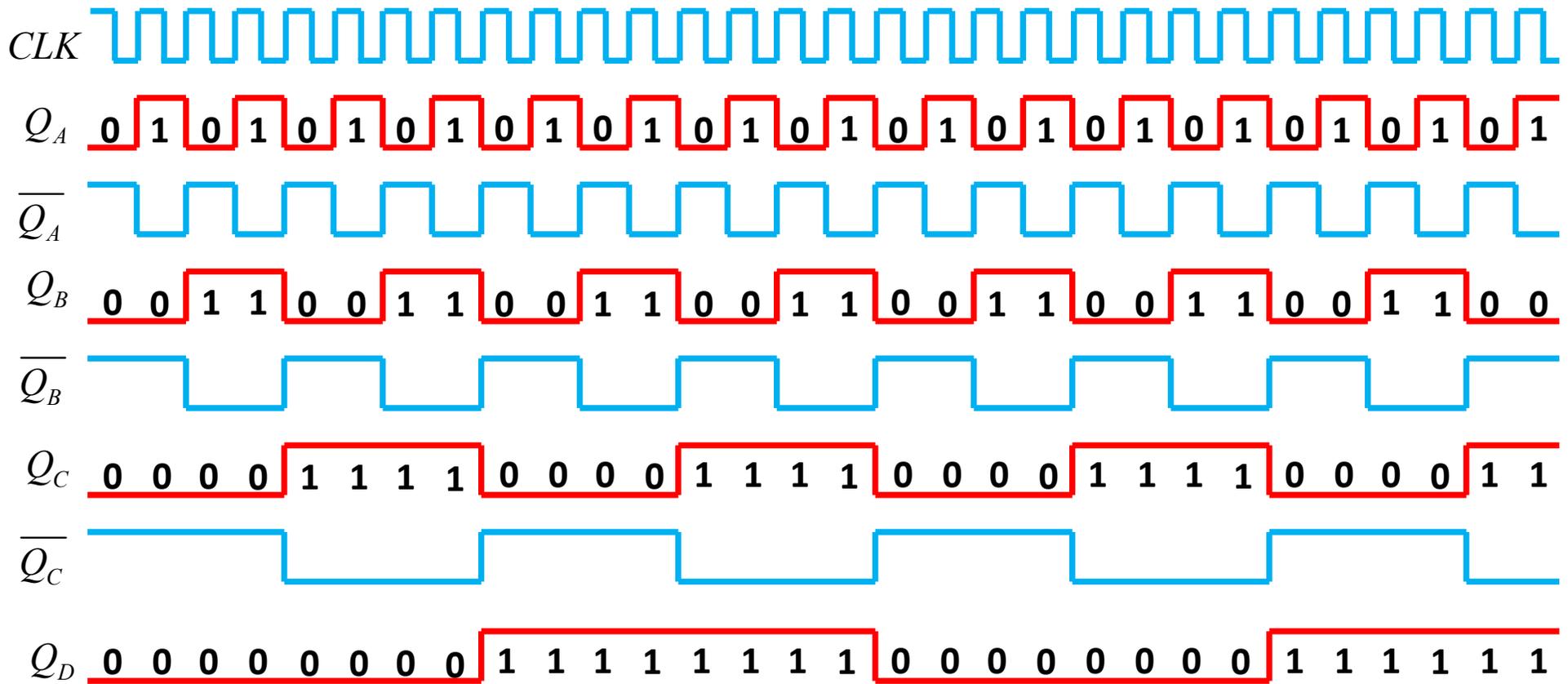
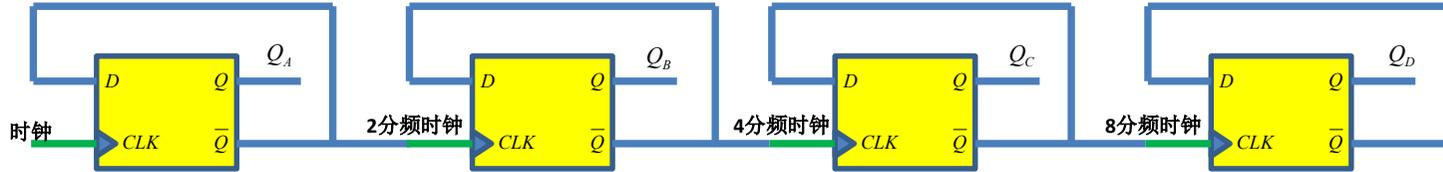


# 作业04 顺序计数器

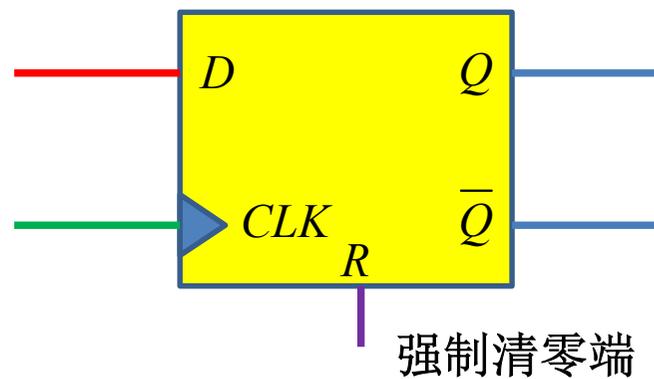
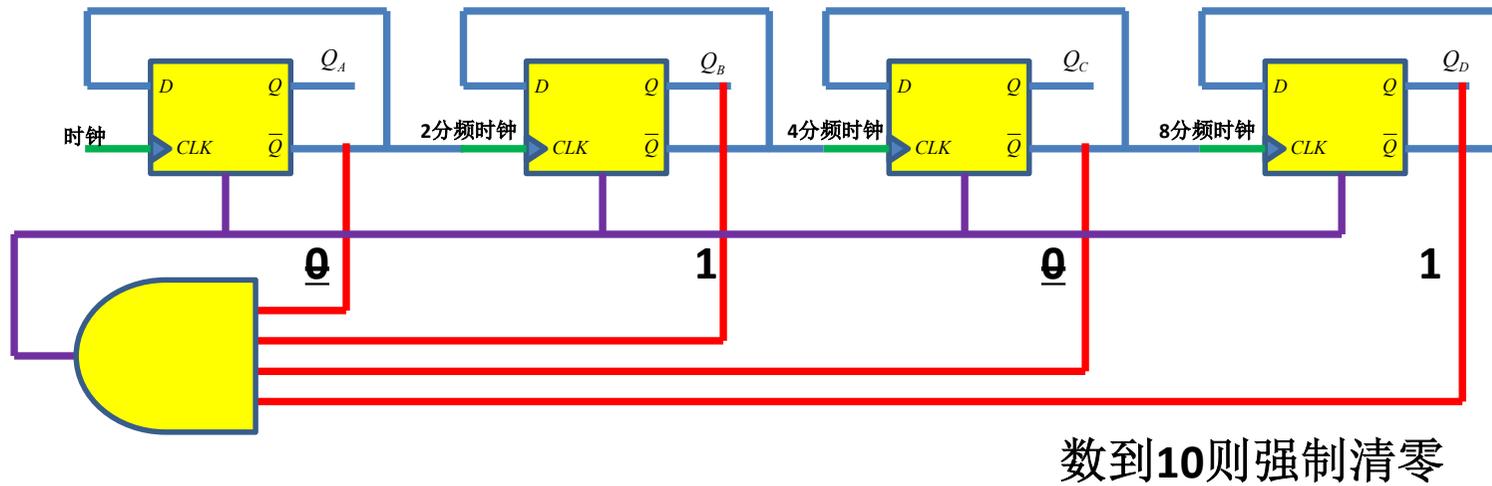




注意是数据的下降沿翻转，因此用Q非作为下一级的时钟激励

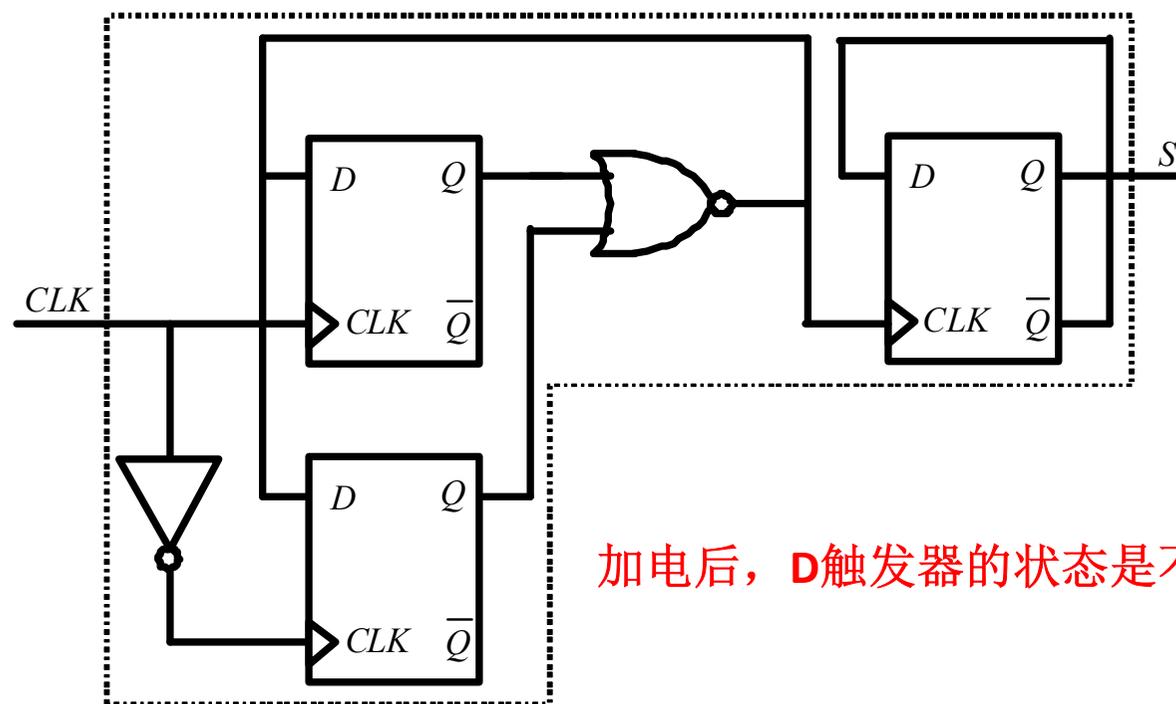


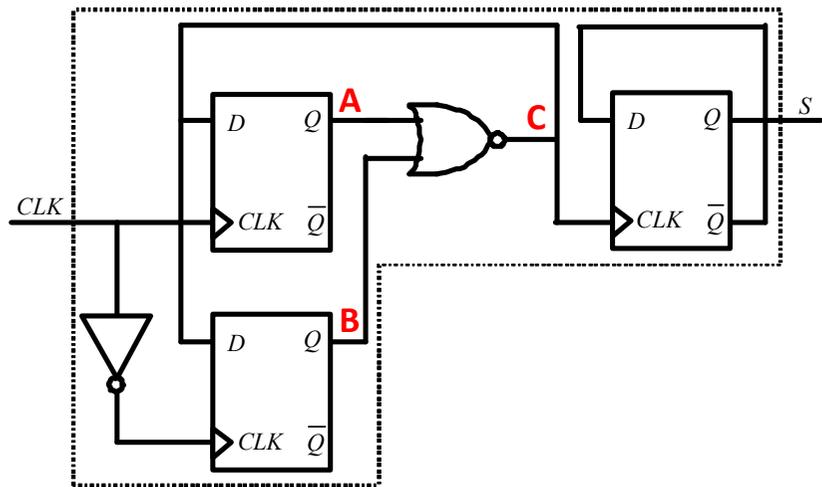
# 用16计数器实现10计数



# 作业05 分析电路功能

- 试分析下面电路的功能，已知**CLK**为输入方波时钟信号，**S**为输出信号
  - **D**触发器**初始状态任意**，可以从**000**出发



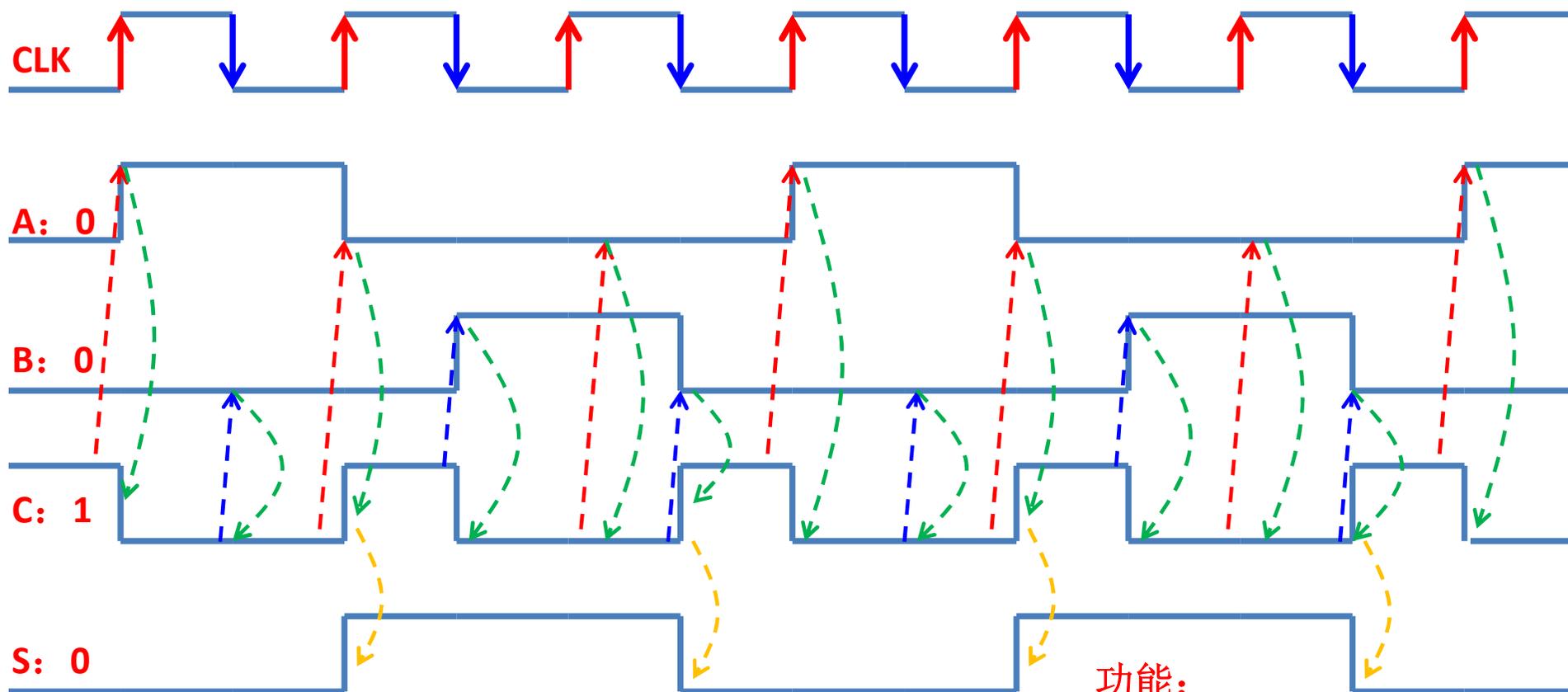


规则

CLK上升沿: C到A; B不变

CLK下降沿: C到B; A不变

$C=(A+B)$ 非, C上升沿, S非



功能:  
三分频器

## 第8讲 LTI系统时域分析

### 作业1 一阶LTI系统的特征方程和特征根

- 一阶RC或一阶RL电路，其状态方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}x(t) + s(t) \quad \tau = RC, GL$$

– 分析其特征方程，特征根分别是什么？

# 一阶LTI系统的特征方程和特征根

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}x(t) + s(t) \quad \tau = RC, GL$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}x(t) = -\frac{1}{\tau}x(t)$$

从齐次方程看特征方程：齐次方程，零输入  
特征根代表的是系统内部结构特征，和激励无关

$$x(t) = X_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

LTI系统的电路方程为常系数微分方程  
常系数微分方程的解具有指数形态

$$X_0 \lambda e^{\lambda t} = -\frac{1}{\tau} X_0 e^{\lambda t}$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{\tau}$$

特征方程和特征根

# 常系数微分方程的特征方程和特征根

LTI系统的电路方程为常系数微分方程

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \frac{d^k i(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{j=0}^m b_j \frac{d^j v_S(t)}{dt^j}$$

齐次方程：零输入

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \frac{d^k i(t)}{dt^k} = 0$$

常系数微分方程的解的形式具有指数形态  $i(t) = I_0 e^{\lambda t}$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k I_0 e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

$$I_0 e^{\lambda t} \left( \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k \right) = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda^k = 0 \quad \text{特征方程为多项式方程}$$

$$i(t) = i_{\infty}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^n I_{0k} e^{\lambda_k t}$$

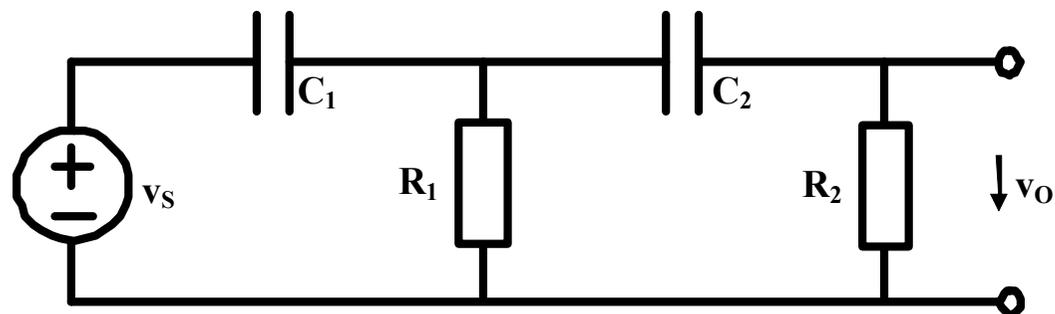
常系数微分方程的特征方程  
n次多项式代数方程，有n个根

零输入响应和瞬态响应具有相同的指数衰减形态，系数 $I_{0k}$ 由初值决定，而稳态响应 $i_{\infty}(t)$ 则由系统结构和激励共同决定：这里假设激励为冲激、阶跃、正弦、方波，存在稳态响应

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \lambda_j^k = 0 \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$$

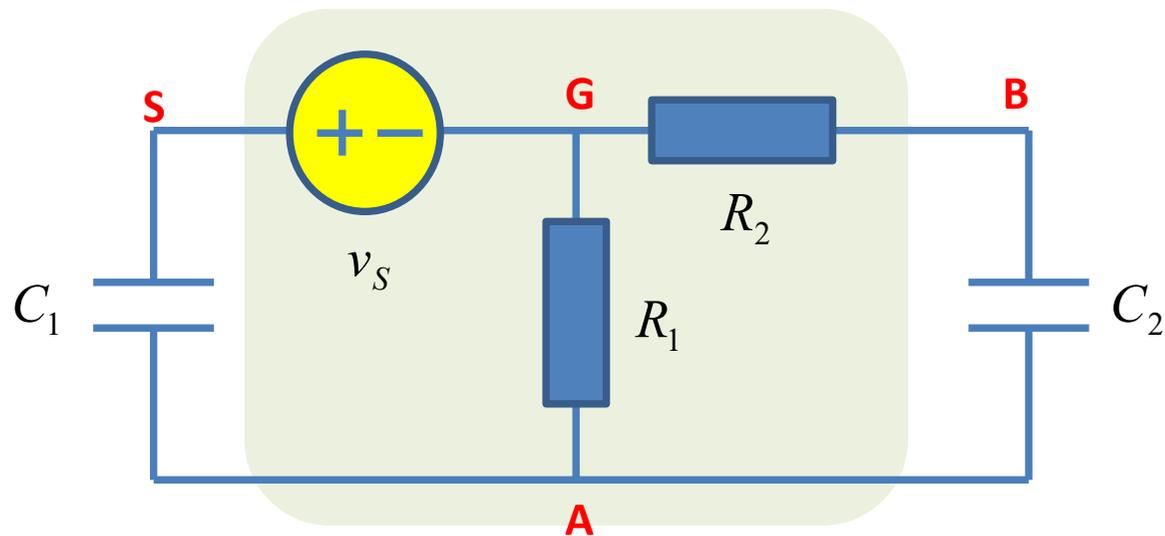
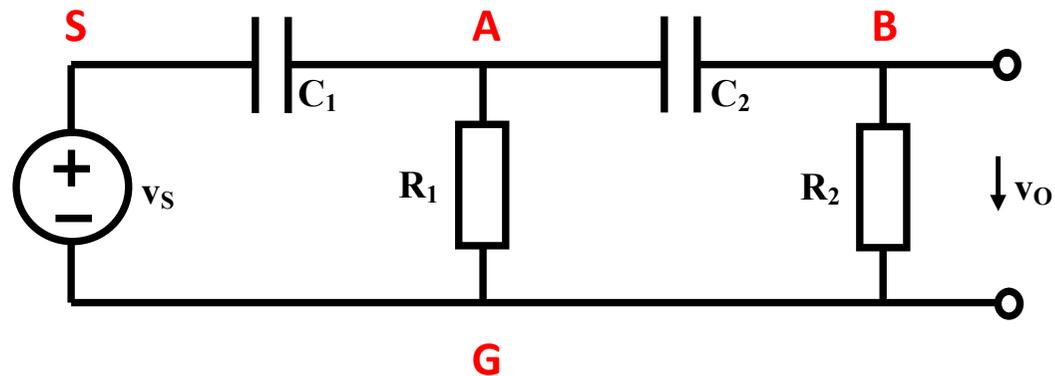
特征根为多项式方程的根

## 作业2 二阶RC高通滤波器



- 1、列写电路状态方程
- 2、列写以 $v_o$ 为未知量的二阶微分方程
- 3、列写频域传递函数
- 4、从微分方程（或频域传递函数）说明关键参量： $\xi$ ,  $\omega_0$
- 5、假设两个电容初始电压均为0，激励源为阶跃信号源  $v_s(t)=V_0U(t)$ ，用五要素法获得输出电压表达式（考察  $R_1=R_2=R$ ,  $C_1=C_2=C$ 的特殊情况）

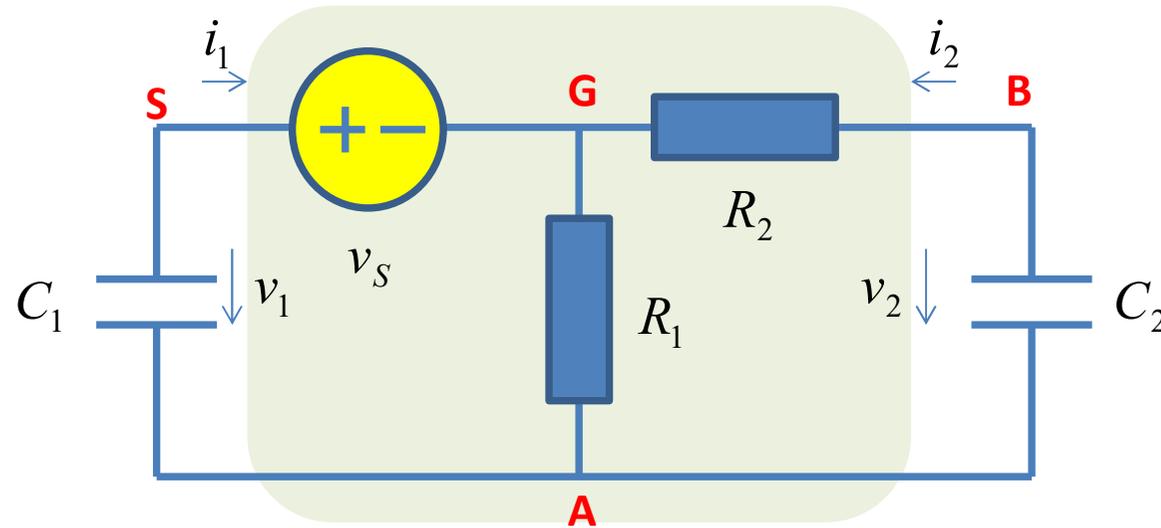
# 列写状态方程的规范方法



规范形态：阻性二端口网络的两个端口对接动态元件

或阻性二端口网络对接纯记忆元件构成的无损二端口网络

# 阻性二端口网络的y参量矩阵

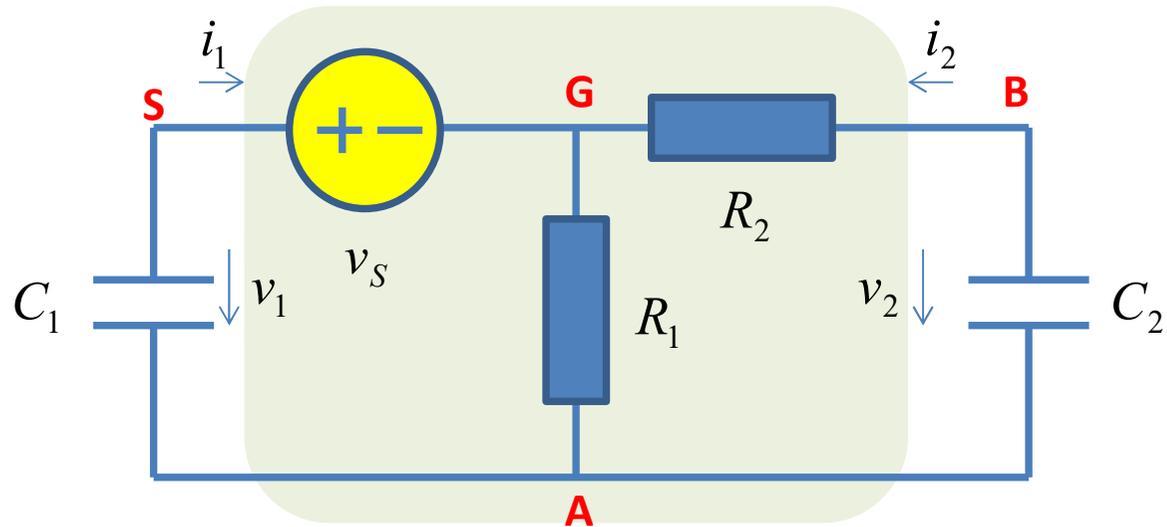


$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -G_1 - G_2 \\ G_2 \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

二端口线性阻性网络的诺顿等效端口描述方程

$$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{y}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{i}_N$$

# 外接动态元件也可视为二端口网络



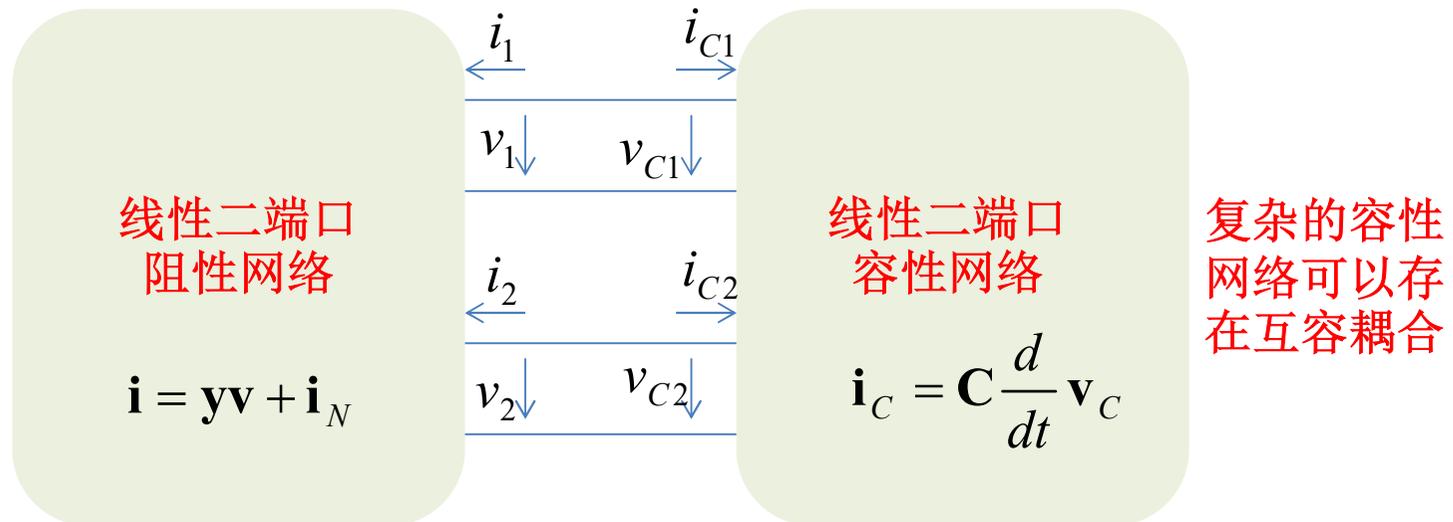
$$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{y}\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{i}_N \quad \text{线性二端口阻性网络}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{C1} \\ i_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{i}_C = \mathbf{C} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v}_C \quad \text{线性二端口容性网络}$$

两个端口无耦合的纯容网络：耦合电容为0

# 更一般的电路模型

## 纯无损记忆元件网络和阻性网络的对接



更一般的规范电路网络对接形态

$$\mathbf{C} \frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v}_C = \mathbf{i}_C = -\mathbf{i} = -\mathbf{y}\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{i}_N = -\mathbf{y}\mathbf{v}_C - \mathbf{i}_N$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v}_C = -\mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{y}\mathbf{v}_C - \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{i}_N$$

# 状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{v}_C = -\mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{v}_C - \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{i}_N$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{G_1 + G_2}{C_1} & -\frac{G_2}{C_1} \\ -\frac{G_2}{C_2} & \frac{G_2}{C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{G_1}{C_1} + \frac{G_2}{C_1} \\ -\frac{G_2}{C_2} \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

$$\mathbf{i}_N = \begin{bmatrix} -G_1 - G_2 \\ G_2 \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

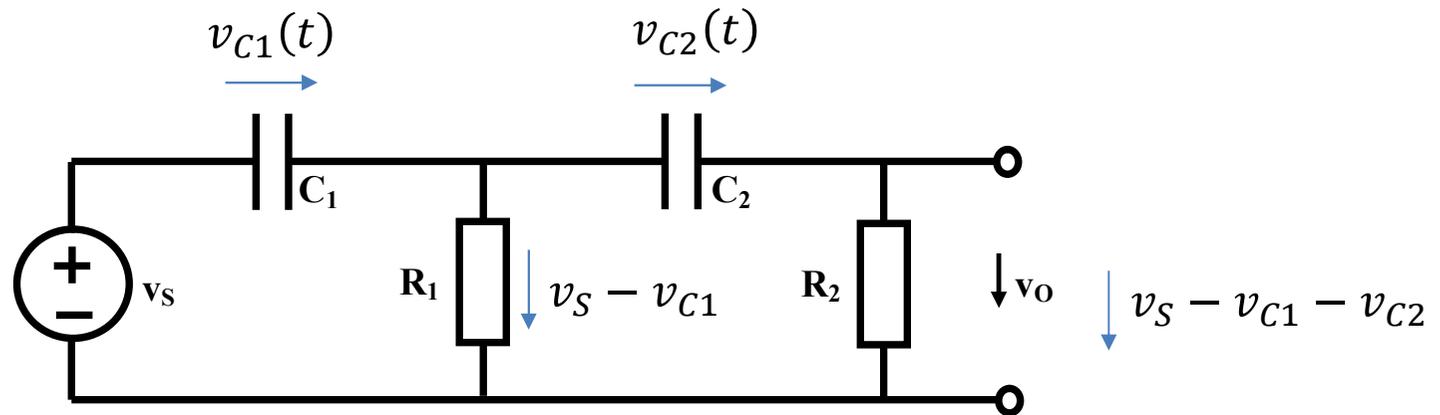
$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{s}$$

# 规范方法不是简单方法

## 规范方法仅是统一的数学表述手段



简单结构可直接用简单方法列写方程

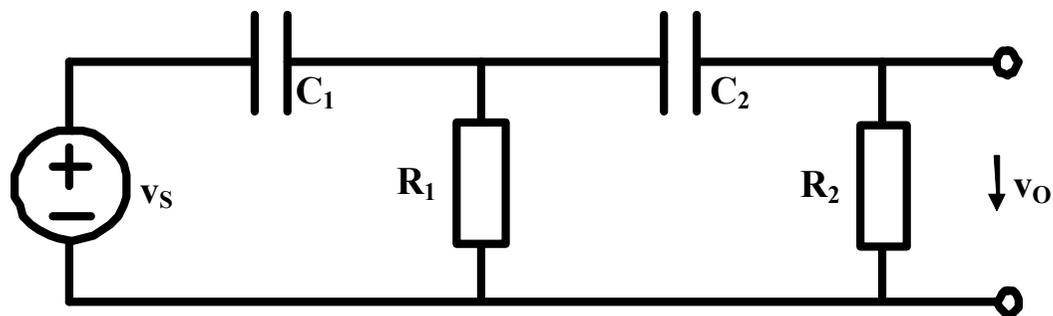
$$C_2 \frac{dv_{C2}}{dt} = \frac{v_S - v_{C1} - v_{C2}}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{dv_{C2}}{dt} = \frac{v_S}{R_2 C_2} - \frac{v_{C1}}{R_2 C_2} - \frac{v_{C2}}{R_2 C_2}$$

$$C_1 \frac{dv_{C1}}{dt} = \frac{v_S - v_{C1}}{R_1} + \frac{v_S - v_{C1} - v_{C2}}{R_2}$$

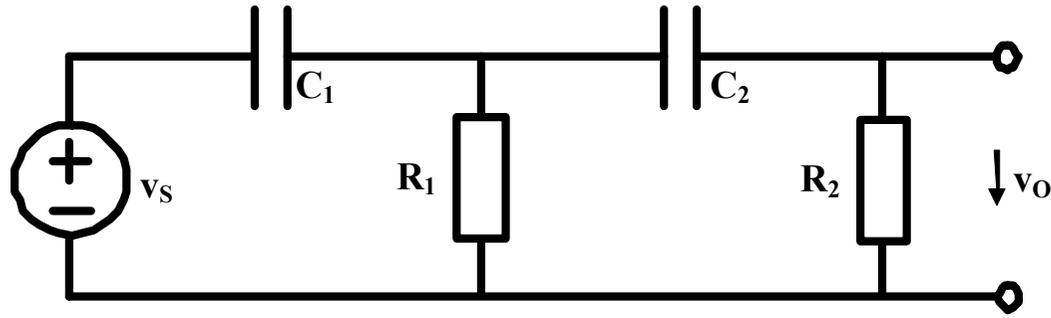
$$\frac{dv_{C1}}{dt} = \frac{v_S}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{v_S}{R_2 C_1} - \frac{v_{C1}}{R_1 C_1} - \frac{v_{C1}}{R_2 C_1} - \frac{v_{C2}}{R_2 C_1}$$

# 以 $v_o$ 为未知量的二阶微分方程



$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{ABCD} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ G_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ G_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_1 C_1} & \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \\ G_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_2 C_2} & \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \\ G_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \left(1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_1 C_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_2 C_2}\right) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 R_2} & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

哪个方法更顺手就用哪个  
平常多练，找到顺手的方法



$$\begin{aligned}
 H(j\omega) &= \frac{\dot{V}_O}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_1 C_1}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{j\omega R_2 C_2}\right) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 R_2}} \\
 &= \frac{s R_1 C_1 s R_2 C_2}{(s R_1 C_1 + 1)(s R_2 C_2 + 1) + s R_1 C_2} = \frac{s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}{s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 + s(R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{s^2}{s^2 + s \frac{(R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2)}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

典型的二阶高通滤波器传函形式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_0^2 &= \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} \\
 2\xi\omega_0 &= \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{C_1 R_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} \\
 \xi &= 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

# 由频域方程对应时域方程更简单

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_s} = \frac{s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}{s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 + s(R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2) + 1}$$

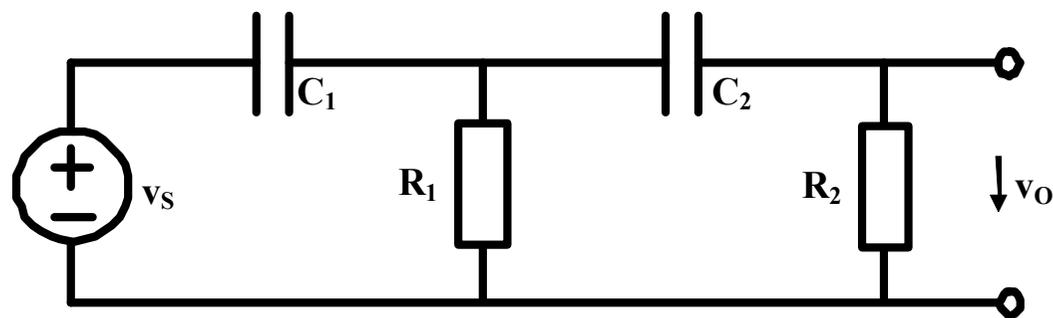
$$\left( (j\omega)^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 + (j\omega)(R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2) + 1 \right) \dot{V}_o = (j\omega)^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \dot{V}_s$$

$$R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_o(t) + (R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2) \frac{d}{dt} v_o(t) + v_o(t) = R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_s(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_o(t) + \left( \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{C_1 R_2} \right) \frac{d}{dt} v_o(t) + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} v_o(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_s(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_o(t) + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} v_o(t) + \omega_0^2 v_o(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_s(t)$$

# 系统特征参量

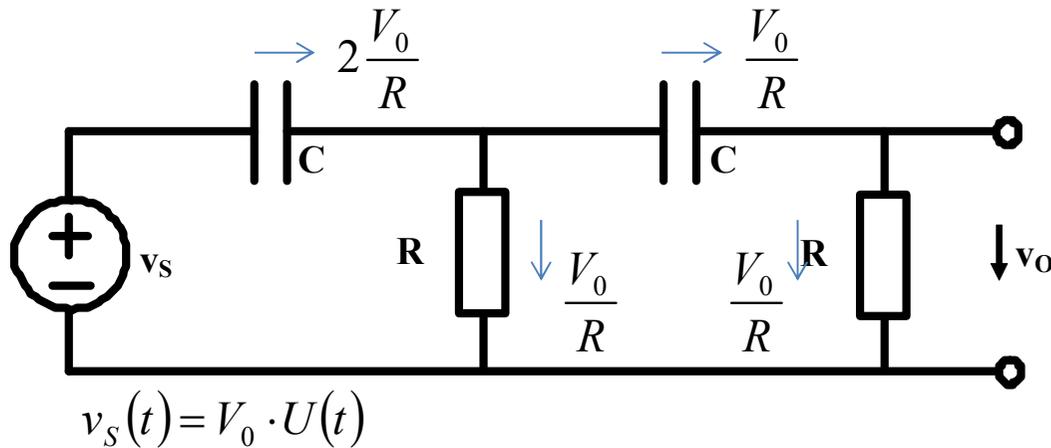


$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$
$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) \geq 0.5 \left( 2 + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) = 1 + 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} > 1$$

只能是过阻尼：电路中只有线性**RC**无源元件

要想实现欠阻尼，电路中需要负阻、或含正反馈环路的受控源元件（等效电感）

# 特殊情况: $R_1=R_2=R, C_1=C_2=C$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) = 1.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} v_o(0^+) &= \frac{d}{dt} v_s(0^+) - \frac{d}{dt} v_{C1}(0^+) - \frac{d}{dt} v_{C2}(0^+) \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{C_1} i_{C1}(0^+) - \frac{1}{C_2} i_{C2}(0^+) \\ &= -\frac{1}{C} 2 \frac{V_0}{R} - \frac{1}{C} \frac{V_0}{R} = -3 \frac{V_0}{RC} = -3 \omega_0 V_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_o(t) &= v_{O\infty}(t) + (V_{O0} - V_{O\infty}) e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t + \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{O0} - \dot{V}_{O\infty}}{\xi \omega_0} + V_{O0} - V_{O\infty} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \\ &= V_0 e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t - V_0 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

# 五要素法获得的阶跃响应

$$\begin{aligned}v_o(t) &= V_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t - V_0 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \\&= V_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t} + e^{-\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t}}{2} - V_0 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \frac{e^{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t} - e^{-\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t}}{2} \\&= V_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \right) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t} + V_0 \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \right) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t} \\&= -0.1708 V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{2.618 RC}} + 1.1708 V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{0.382 RC}}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_0 &= \frac{1}{RC} \\ \xi &= 1.5\end{aligned}$$

长寿命项

短寿命项

# 时频对应

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 3\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} H(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2} = \frac{s}{\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)}$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0} + \frac{a_2}{s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0} = \frac{a_1}{s + \frac{1}{2.618RC}} + \frac{a_2}{s + \frac{1}{0.382RC}}$$

$$= \frac{a_1\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right) + a_2\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)}{\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)}$$

$$= \frac{(a_1 + a_2)s + a_1\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0 + a_2\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0}{\left(s + \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)\left(s + \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0\right)}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 = 1$$

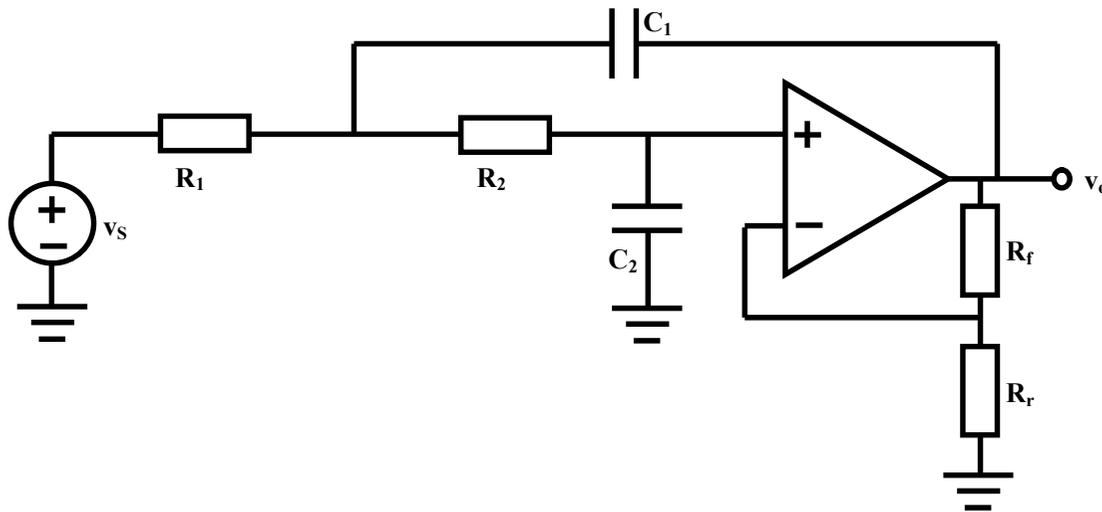
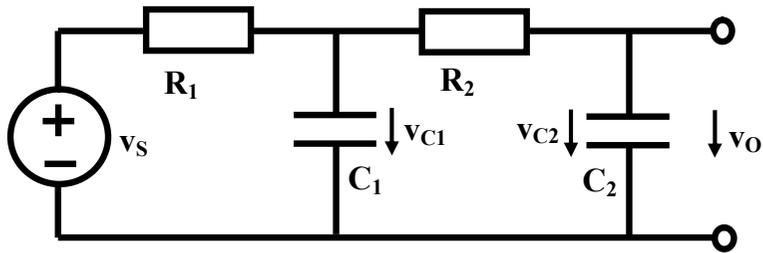
$$a_1\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0 + a_2\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\omega_0 = 0$$

$$a_1 = \frac{5-3\sqrt{5}}{10} = -0.1708$$

$$a_2 = \frac{5+3\sqrt{5}}{10} = 1.1708$$

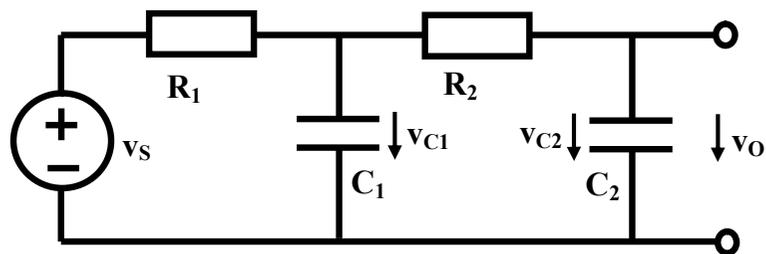
$$v_o(t) = -0.1708V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{2.618RC}} U(t) + 1.1708V_0 e^{-\frac{t}{0.382RC}} U(t)$$

# 作业3 二阶RC低通滤波器



- 1、用任意方法确定本二阶系统的关键参量： $\xi$ ， $\omega_0$
- 2、说明二阶无源低通RC滤波器的 $\xi > 1$ （过阻尼：不可能形成振荡）
- 3、为了实现欠阻尼的二阶低通滤波器，采用正反馈，原则上正反馈导致的负阻可抵偿正阻，从而实现欠阻尼：假设 $R_1=R_2$ ， $C_1=C_2$ ，说明无源RC滤波器的 $\xi$ 大小，如果希望获得 $\xi=0.707$ 的欠阻尼应用， $R_f$ 、 $R_r$ 如何取值？
- 4、此时输入加阶跃激励， $v_s(t)=V_0U(t)$ ，求阶跃响应。假设运放为理想运放。

# 确定系统参量



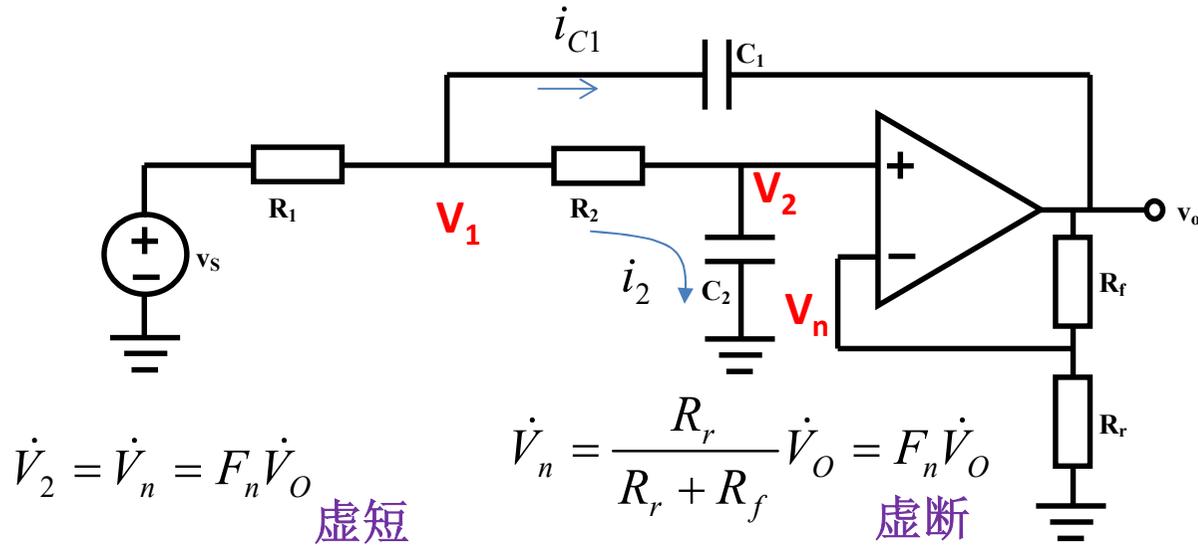
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{ABCD} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega R_1 C_1 & R_1 \\ j\omega C_1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega R_2 C_2 & R_2 \\ j\omega C_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (1 + j\omega R_1 C_1)(1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) + j\omega R_1 C_2 & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\dot{V}_o}{\dot{V}_s} = \frac{1}{A} = \frac{1}{(1 + j\omega R_1 C_1)(1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) + j\omega R_1 C_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \frac{1}{(1 + sR_1C_1)(1 + sR_2C_2) + sR_1C_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 + s(R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} \\ \xi &= 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) \\ &\geq 0.5 \left( 2 + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) = 1 + 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} > 1 \end{aligned}$$

# 有源RC低通滤波器



我们设计滤波器，肯定不会让正反馈大于负反馈，否则就会出现振荡不稳定现象

$$\dot{V}_2 = \dot{V}_n = F_n \dot{V}_o \quad \text{虚短}$$

$$\dot{V}_n = \frac{R_r}{R_r + R_f} \dot{V}_o = F_n \dot{V}_o \quad \text{虚断}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = j\omega C_2 \dot{V}_2 = j\omega C_2 F_n \dot{V}_o \quad \text{虚断}$$

$$\dot{V}_1 = \dot{V}_2 + \dot{I}_2 R_2 = F_n \dot{V}_o + j\omega R_2 C_2 F_n \dot{V}_o = (1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) F_n \dot{V}_o$$

$$\dot{I}_{C1} = j\omega C_1 (\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_o) = j\omega C_1 \dot{V}_o ((1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) F_n - 1)$$

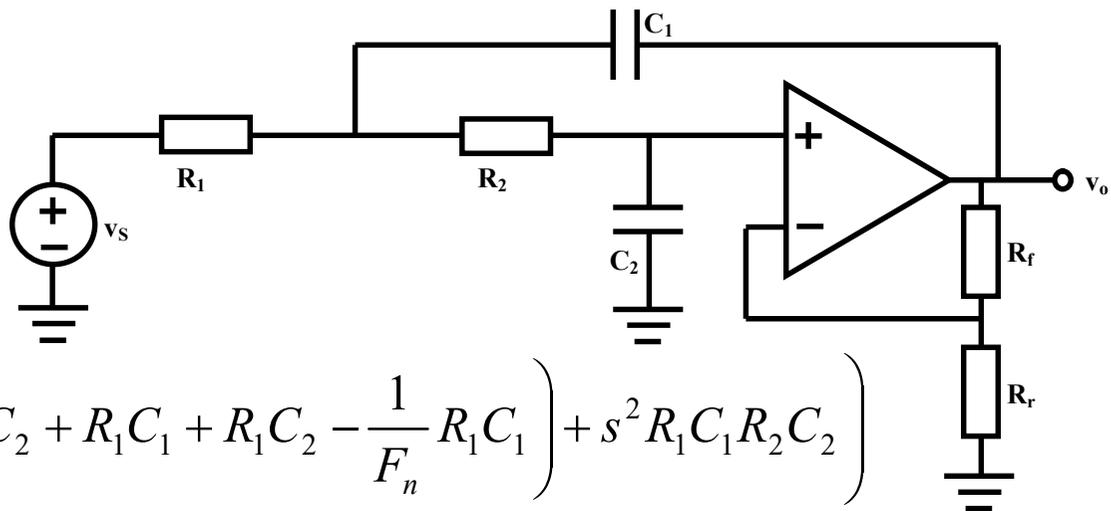
$$\dot{V}_s = \dot{V}_1 + (\dot{I}_{C1} + \dot{I}_2) R_1 = (1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) F_n \dot{V}_o + (j\omega C_1 \dot{V}_o ((1 + j\omega R_2 C_2) F_n - 1) + j\omega C_2 F_n \dot{V}_o) R_1$$

$$= F_n \dot{V}_o \left( 1 + j\omega R_2 C_2 + j\omega R_1 C_1 + j\omega R_1 C_1 j\omega R_2 C_2 - \frac{j\omega R_1 C_1}{F_n} + j\omega R_1 C_2 \right)$$

$$= F_n \dot{V}_o \left( 1 + s \left( R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 - \frac{1}{F_n} R_1 C_1 \right) + s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \right)$$

假设Vo已知，倒推出Vs

# 系统传函



$$\dot{V}_S = F_n \dot{V}_O \left( 1 + s \left( R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 - \frac{1}{F_n} R_1 C_1 \right) + s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \right)$$

$$H(s)_{s=j\omega} = \frac{\dot{V}_O}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{1}{F_n} \frac{1}{1 + s \left( R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 - \frac{1}{F_n} R_1 C_1 \right) + s^2 R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}$$

$$= H_0 \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left( \frac{s}{\omega_0} \right)^2}$$

$$H_0 = \frac{1}{F_n}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} - \frac{1}{F_n} \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} \right)$$

正反馈导致的负阻效应部分抵偿了正阻效应，形成欠阻尼的谐振

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + 1}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{F_n} \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

直流增益：为同相放大倍数  
负反馈网络决定的放大倍数

# 无源 与 有源

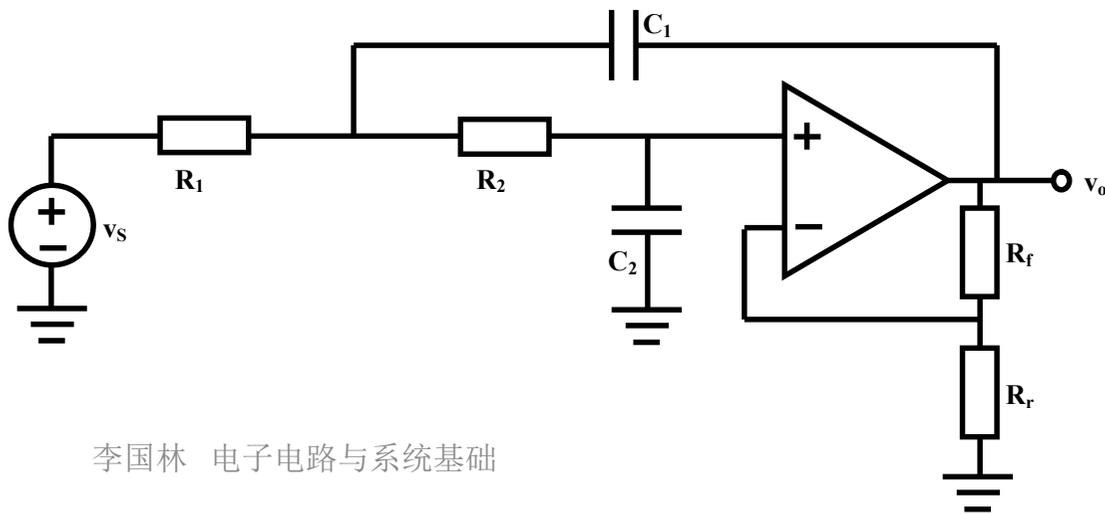
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right)$$

$$\geq 0.5 \left( 2 + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} \right) = 1 + 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} > 1$$

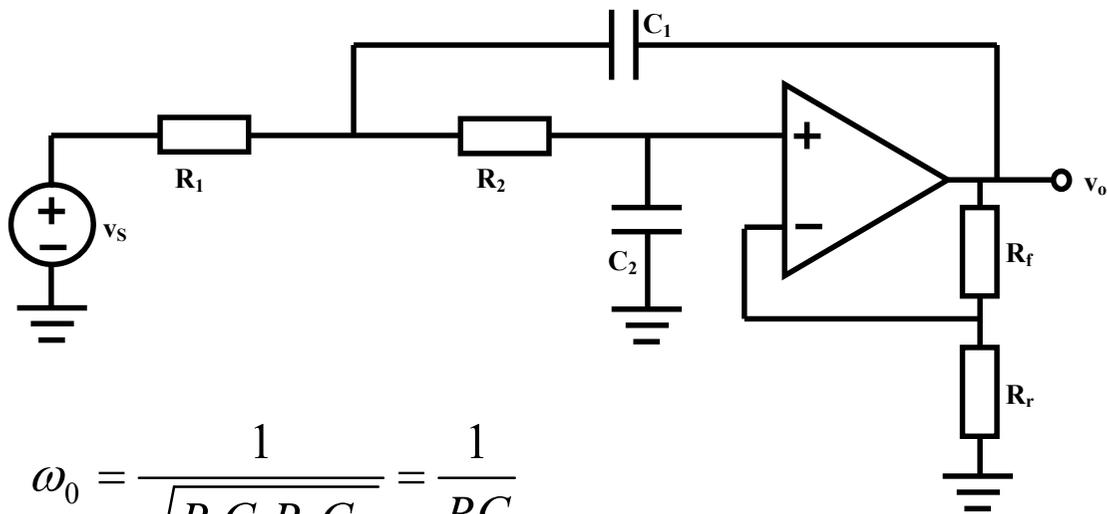
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}}$$

$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} - \frac{1}{F_n} \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} \right)$$



同时存在正反馈回路  
低频时，正反馈回路被C1开路中断，不起作用；  
高频时，正反馈回路被C2短路中断，不起作用  
 $\omega_0$ 频点附近，两个电容电抗和电阻阻值相当，正反馈起作用，形成负阻效应，抵偿正阻，形成谐振峰，对应阻尼系数降低

# 特殊情况： $R_1=R_2=R, C_1=C_2=C, \xi=0.707$



$$H(s) = \frac{1}{F_n} \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

$$= 1.586 \frac{1}{1 + 1.414 \frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

具有最大幅度平坦特性

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2}} = \frac{1}{RC}$$

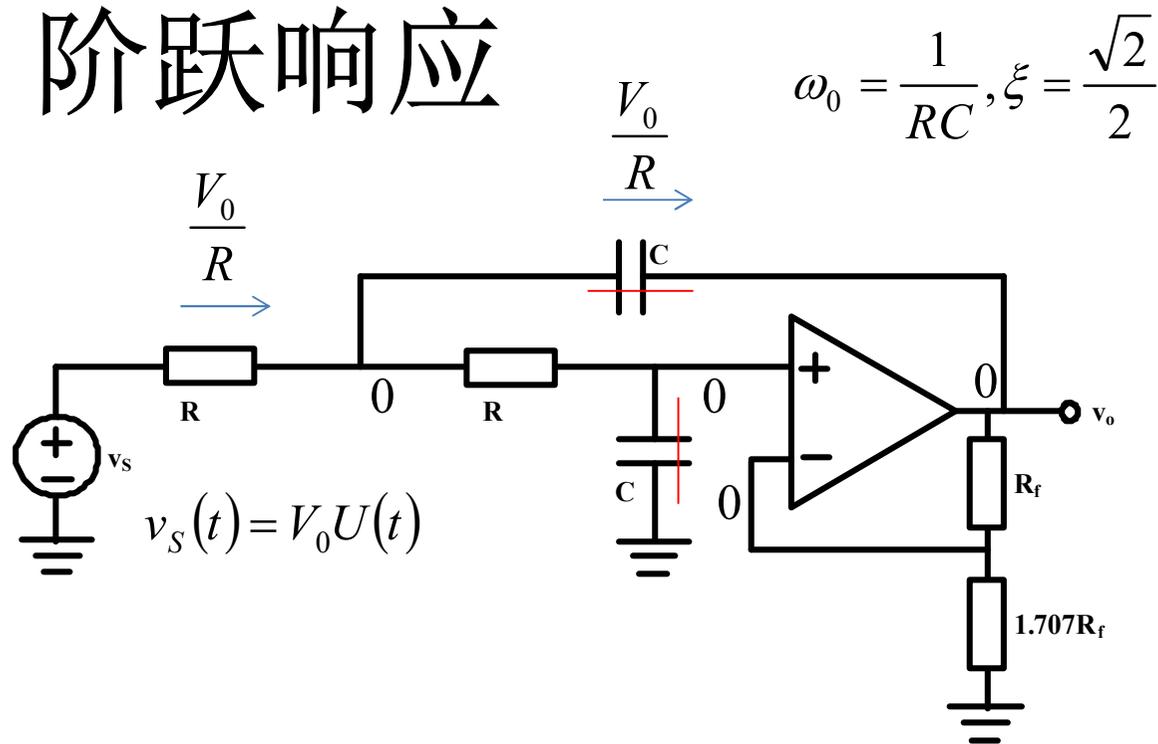
$$\xi = 0.5 \left( \sqrt{\frac{R_2 C_2}{R_1 C_1}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} + \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_2}{R_2 C_1}} - \frac{1}{F_n} \sqrt{\frac{R_1 C_1}{R_2 C_2}} \right)$$

$$= 0.5 \left( 3 - \frac{1}{F_n} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{3 - \sqrt{2}} = 0.631 = \frac{R_r}{R_r + R_f}$$

$$\frac{R_r}{R_f} = 1.707$$

# 阶跃响应



$$v_{o\infty}(t) = V_0 \frac{1}{F} = 1.586V_0$$

$$v_o(0^+) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} v_o(0^+) &= \frac{1}{F} \frac{d}{dt} v_n(0^+) \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \frac{d}{dt} v_p(0^+) = \frac{1}{F} \frac{d}{dt} v_{C2}(0^+) \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \frac{i_{C2}(0^+)}{C_2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$v_o(t) = v_{o\infty}(t) + (V_{o0} - V_{o\infty0}) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{o0} - \dot{V}_{o\infty0}}{\xi\omega_0} + V_{o0} - V_{o\infty0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$= \frac{1}{F} V_0 \left( 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{F} V_0 \left( 1 - \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \left( \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}}{\xi} \right) \right) = 1.586V_0 \left( 1 - 1.414e^{-\frac{t}{1.414RC}} \sin \left( 0.707 \frac{t}{RC} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \right)$$

# 时频对应

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{s}H(s) &= \frac{1}{F} \frac{1}{s} \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \left( \frac{a_0}{s} + a_1 \frac{s + \xi\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2} + a_2 \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \left( \frac{a_0(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2) + a_1(s + \xi\omega_0)s + a_2\omega_0s}{s(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \left( \frac{s^2(a_0 + a_1) + s(2\xi\omega_0a_0 + \xi\omega_0a_1 + \omega_0a_2) + a_0\omega_0^2}{s(s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0s + \omega_0^2)} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$a_0\omega_0^2 = \omega_0^2$$

$$2\xi\omega_0a_0 + \xi\omega_0a_1 + \omega_0a_2 = 0$$

$$a_0 + a_1 = 0$$

$$a_0 = 1$$

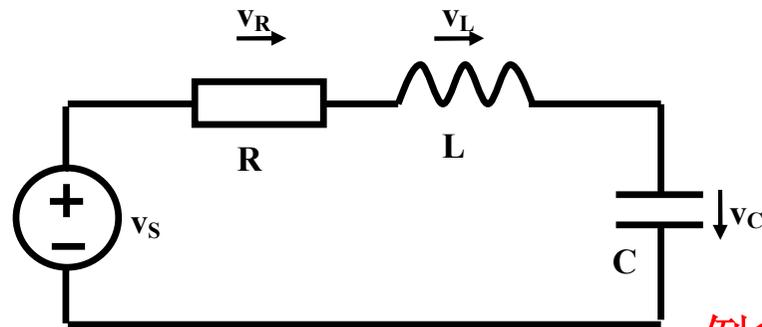
$$a_1 = -a_0 = -1$$

$$a_2 = -2\xi a_0 - \xi a_1 = -\xi$$

$$\begin{aligned}g(t) &= \frac{1}{F} \left( a_0 + a_1 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t + a_2 \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t \right) U(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{F} \left( 1 - e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t - \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t \right) U(t) \\ &= 1.586 \left( 1 - 1.414 e^{-\frac{t}{1.414RC}} \sin\left(0.707 \frac{t}{RC} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right) U(t)\end{aligned}$$

时频对应法（拉普拉斯变换方法）是纯数学过程，...

# 作业4: RLC串联谐振电路: 正弦激励



五要素法:  
正弦稳态响应采用相量法求解获得

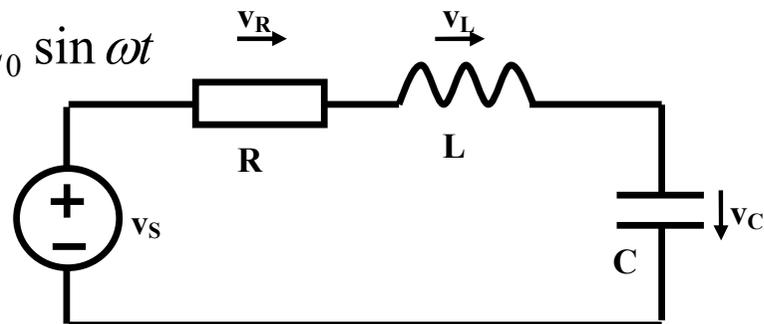
例10.1.7的一部分

$$v_s(t) = V_{s0} \sin \omega t$$

- 求图示RLC串联谐振回路的零状态响应，其中 $v_C$ 为输出变量，激励电压源为正弦波电压， $v_s(t) = V_{s0} \sin \omega t$ 。数值计算时，取 $R = 20 \Omega$ ， $L = 4 \mu\text{H}$ ， $C = 100 \text{pF}$ ， $V_{s0} = 1 \text{V}$ ， $\omega = 0.1 \omega_0$ ，其中 $\omega_0$ 为RLC谐振回路的自由振荡频率

# 例10.7

$$v_S(t) = V_{S0} \sin \omega t$$



五要素法

简单谐振结构，系统参量直接给出

$R=20\Omega$ ,  $L=4\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C=100\text{pF}$ ,  
 $V_{S0}=1\text{V}$ ,  $\omega=0.1\omega_0$ , 零状态

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = \frac{20}{2 \times \sqrt{4\mu/100\text{p}}} = \frac{20}{2 \times 200} = 0.05$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\mu \times 100\text{p}}} = 50 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$V_0 = v_C(0^+) = v_C(0^-) = 0$$

电容电压不能突变

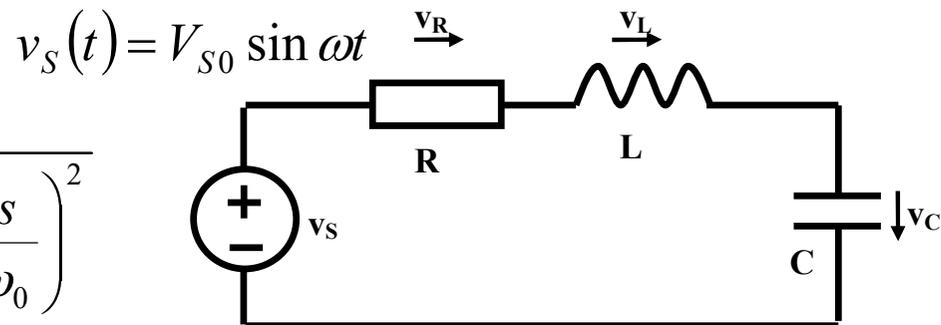
$$\dot{V}_0 = \frac{dv_C(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{i_C(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^-)}{C} = 0$$

电感电流不能突变

# 稳态响应：正弦激励相量法求解

$$\frac{\dot{V}_C}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + 2\xi \frac{s}{\omega_0} + \left(\frac{s}{\omega_0}\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right) + j2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}} = A(\omega)e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$



$R=20\Omega$ ,  $L=4\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C=100\text{pF}$ ,  
 $V_{S0}=1\text{V}$ ,  $\omega=0.1\omega_0$ ,  $\omega_0$ ,  $10\omega_0$ ,

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}\right)^2 + \left(2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}\right)^2}} = \begin{cases} 1.01 & \omega = 0.1\omega_0 \\ 10 & \omega = \omega_0 \\ 0.01 & \omega = 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{2\xi \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}}{1 - \frac{\omega^2}{\omega_0^2}} = \begin{cases} -0.58^\circ & \omega = 0.1\omega_0 \\ -90^\circ & \omega = \omega_0 \\ -179.42^\circ & \omega = 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$v_{C,\infty}(t) = V_{S0} A(\omega) \sin(\omega t + \varphi(\omega)) = \begin{cases} 1.01 \sin(0.1\omega_0 t - 0.58^\circ) & \omega = 0.1\omega_0 \\ 10 \sin(\omega_0 t - 90^\circ) & \omega = \omega_0 \\ 0.01 \sin(10\omega_0 t - 179.42^\circ) & \omega = 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

# 五要素法

$$v_C(t) = v_{C\infty}(t) + (V_{C0} - V_{C\infty0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{C0} - \dot{V}_{C\infty0}}{\xi\omega_0} + V_{C0} - V_{C\infty0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t$$

$$v_C(t) = V_{S0} A(\omega) \sin(\omega t + \varphi(\omega)) - V_{S0} A(\omega) \frac{e^{-\xi\omega_0 t}}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \sin \varphi(\omega) \cos(\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t) \\ + \left( \xi \sin \varphi(\omega) + \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} \cos \varphi(\omega) \right) \sin(\sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t) \end{array} \right]$$

$$v_C(t) = \begin{cases} 1.01 \sin(5 \times 10^6 t - 0.58^\circ) + 0.1011 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 174.21^\circ) & \omega = 0.1\omega_0 \\ -10 \cos(50 \times 10^6 t) + 10.0125 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 87.134^\circ) & \omega = \omega_0 \\ 0.01 \sin(500 \times 10^6 t - 179.42^\circ) + 0.1011 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 0.0578^\circ) & \omega = 10\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

激励导致的系统行为

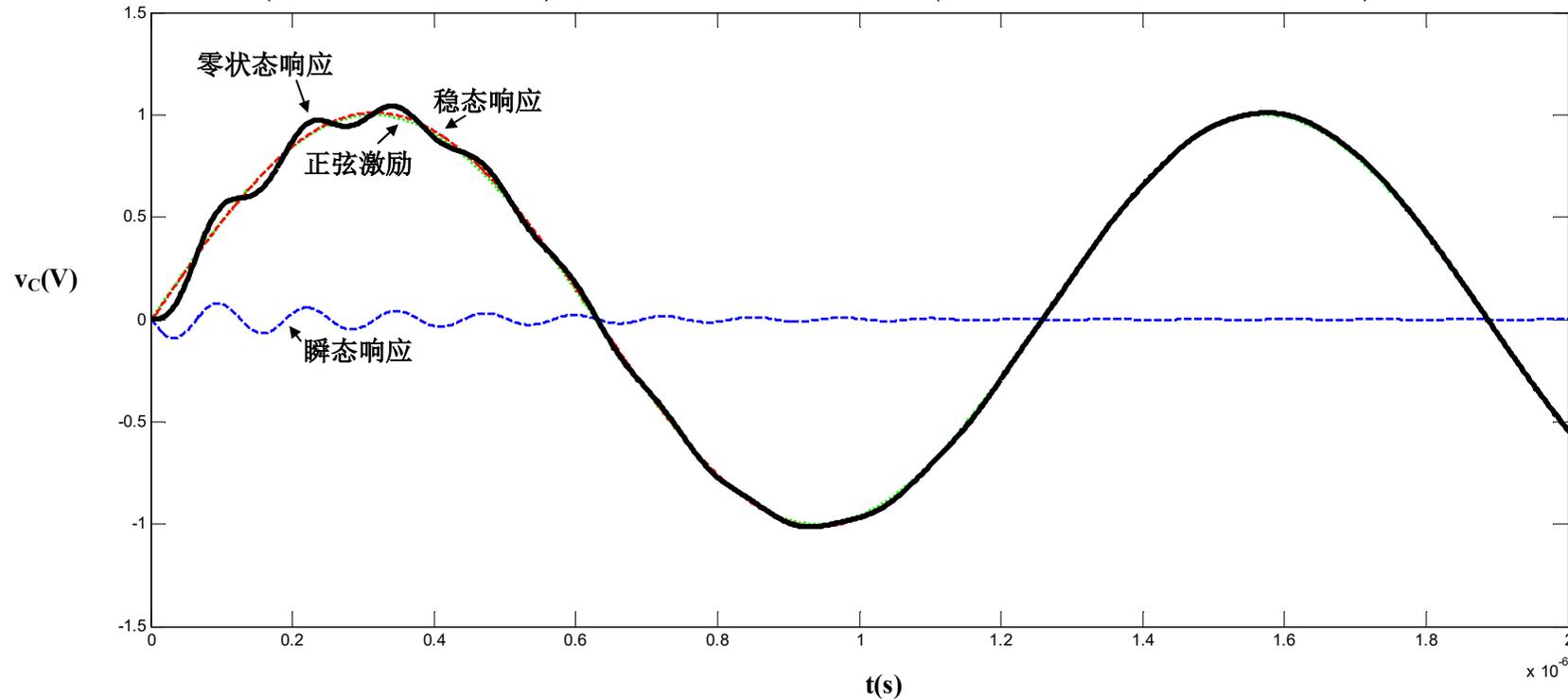
大小由激励决定

系统自身的属性决定的系统行为模式

大小和激励、初值均有关

# 输入频率 $\ll$ 自由振荡频率

$$v_C(t) = 1.01 \sin(5 \times 10^6 t - 0.58^\circ) + 0.1011 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 174.21^\circ) \quad \omega = 0.1 \omega_0$$

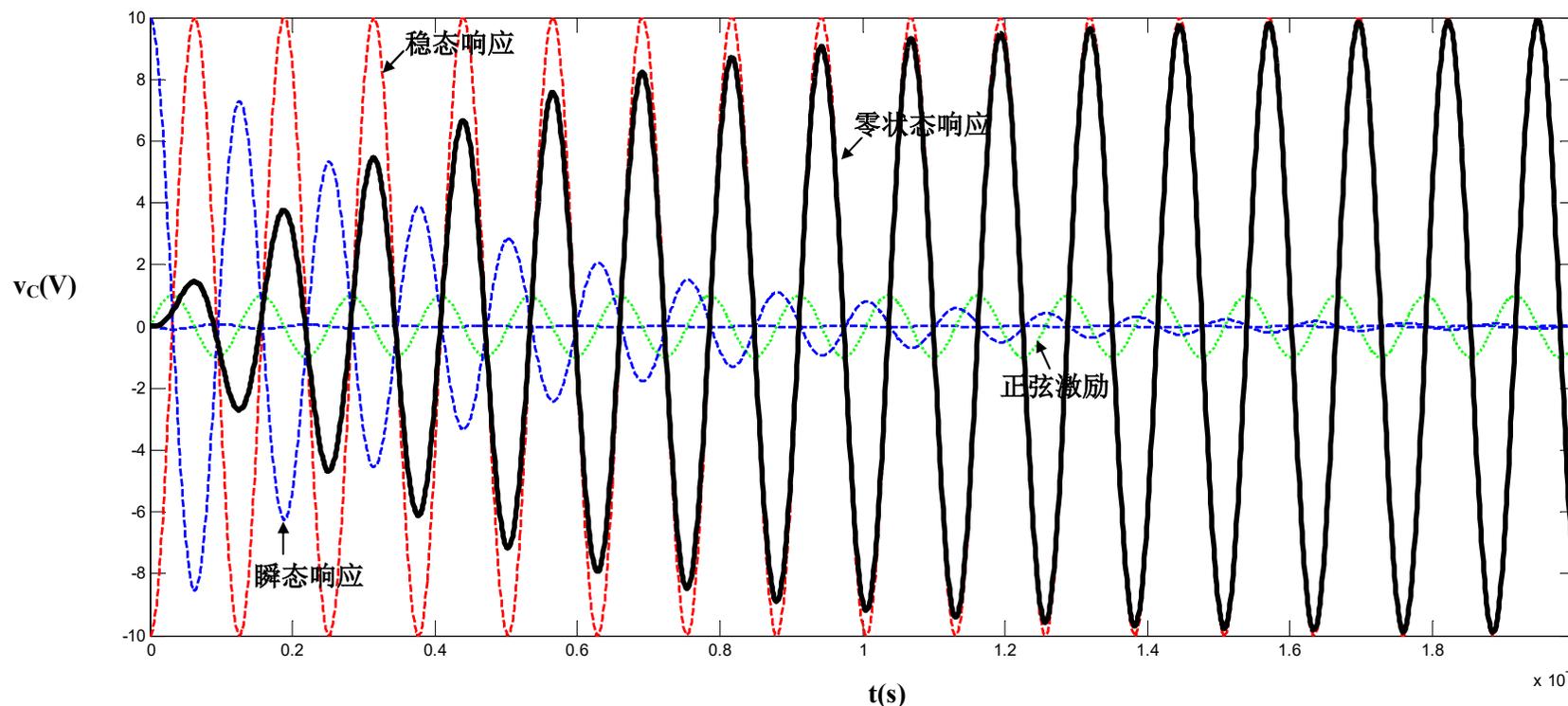


信号频率位于通带之内，系统很快稳定，输出很快成为稳态响应  
很快：和输入信号的时间尺度对比，很快

# 输入频率=自由振荡频率

$$v_C(t) = -10 \cos(50 \times 10^6 t) + 10.0125 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 87.134^\circ)$$

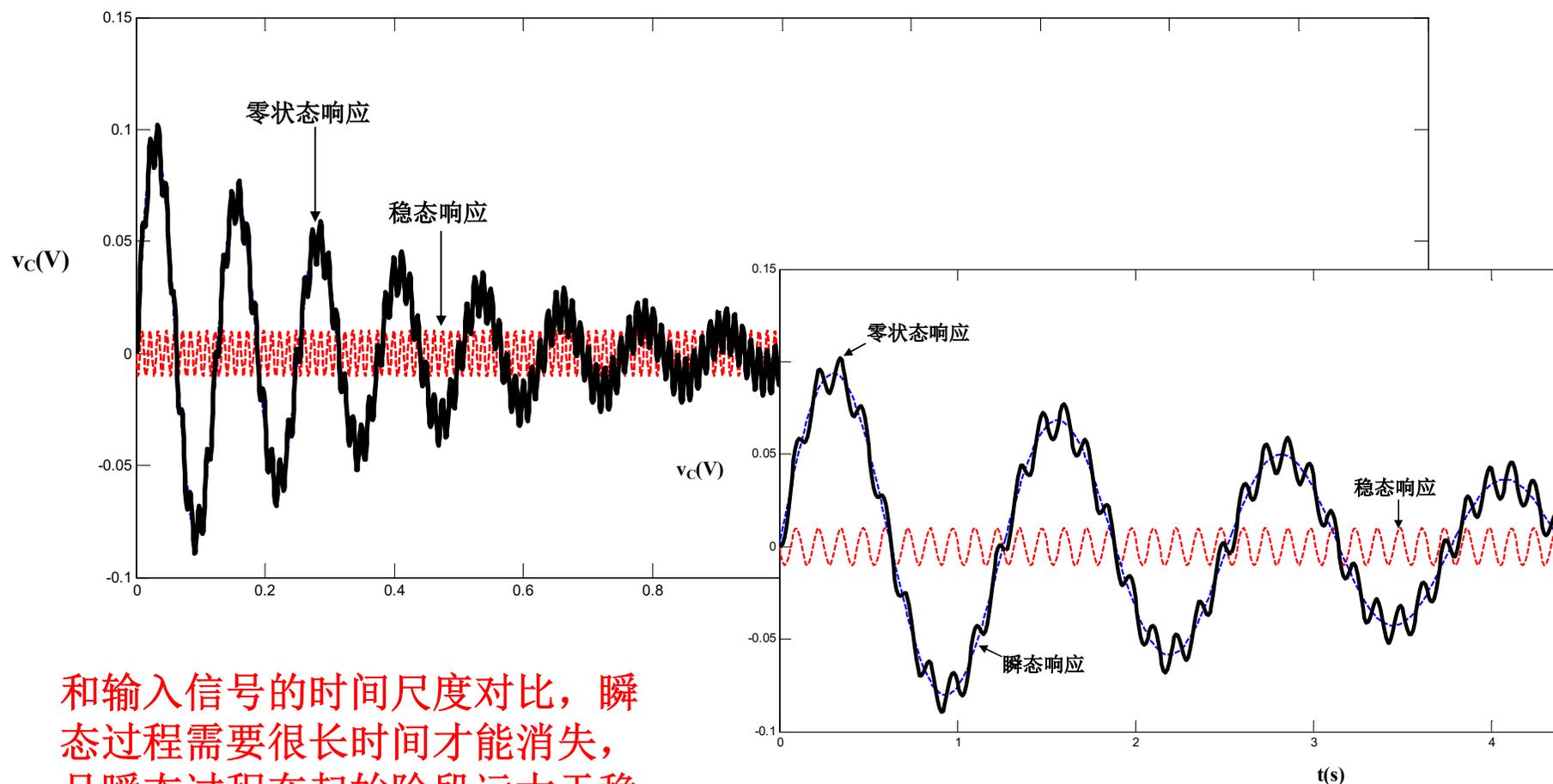
$$\omega = \omega_0$$



电容充电过程结束后，电容电能和电感磁能相互转换，串联谐振为电压谐振，电容电压是输入电压的Q倍（10倍），同时滞后输入电压90°

# 输入频率 $\gg$ 自由振荡频率

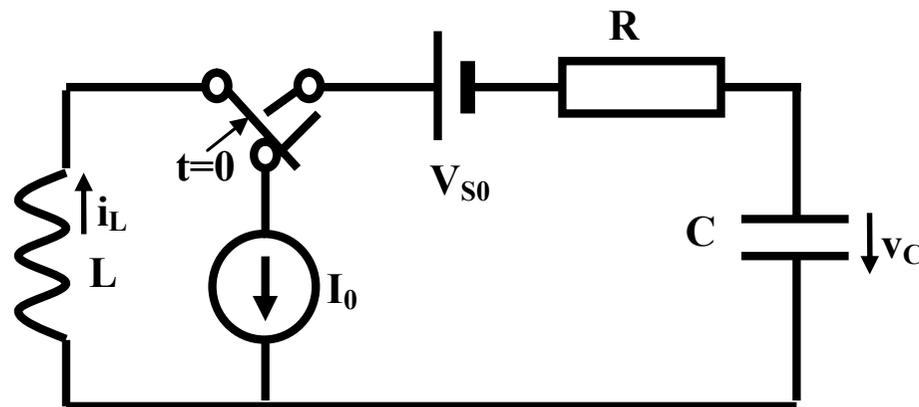
$$v_C(t) = 0.01 \sin(500 \times 10^6 t - 179.42^\circ) + 0.1011 e^{-\frac{t}{0.4 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(49.937 \times 10^6 t + 0.0578^\circ) \quad \omega = 10\omega_0$$



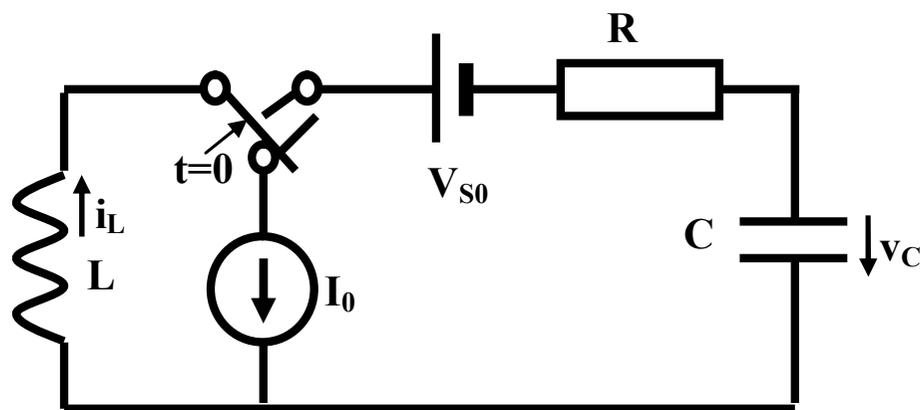
和输入信号的时间尺度对比，瞬态过程需要很长时间才能消失，且瞬态过程在起始阶段远大于稳态响应

# 作业5 RLC串联谐振电路

- $L=10\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C=200\text{pF}$ ,  $R=100\Omega$ ,  $V_{S0}=2\text{V}$ ,  $v_C(0)=V_0=3\text{V}$ ,  $i_L(0)=I_0=10\text{mA}$ 。在 $t=0$ 时刻开关换路，请写出电容电压、电阻电压、电感电压的 $t\geq 0$ 后的时域表达式。



# 开关闭合后，为RLC串联谐振



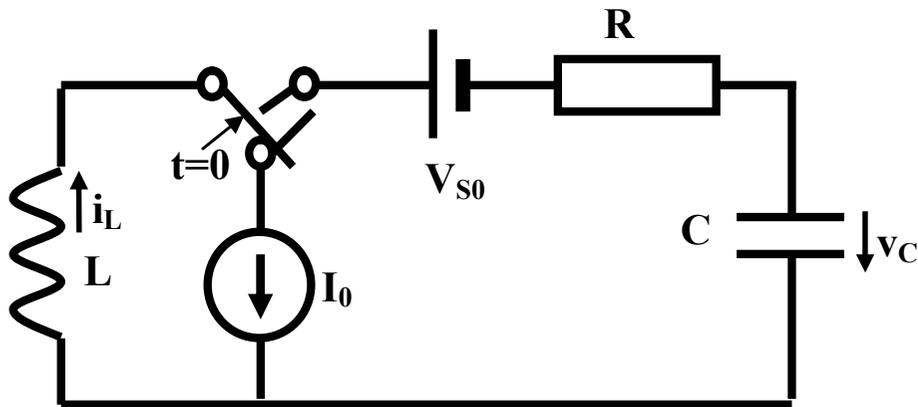
$L=10\mu\text{H}$ ,  
 $C=200\text{pF}$ ,  
 $R=100\Omega$ ,  $V_{S0}=2\text{V}$ ,  
 $v_C(0)=V_0=3\text{V}$ ,  
 $i_L(0)=I_0=10\text{mA}$ 。  
在 $t=0$ 时刻开关  
换路，请写出电  
容电压、电阻电  
压、电感电压的  
 $t\geq 0$ 后的时域表  
达式。

系统参量应随手写出：

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = \frac{100}{2 \times \sqrt{10\mu/200p}} = 0.224$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10\mu \times 200p}} = 22.4 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

# 初态和稳态



$L=10\mu\text{H}$ ,  $C=200\text{pF}$ ,  $R=100\Omega$ ,  
 $V_{s0}=2\text{V}$ ,  $v_C(0)=V_0=3\text{V}$ ,  
 $i_L(0)=I_0=10\text{mA}$ 。在 $t=0$ 时刻开关换路，  
请写出电容电压、电阻电压、电感  
电压的 $t\geq 0$ 后的时域表达式。

$$v_{C\infty}(t) = -V_{s0} = -2V \quad v_C(0^+) = V_0 = 3V$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}v_C(0^+) = \frac{i_C(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^+)}{C} = \frac{10\text{mA}}{200\text{pF}} = 50 \times 10^6 \text{ V/s}$$

$$\xi = 0.224 \quad \omega_0 = 22.4 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

# 五要素法

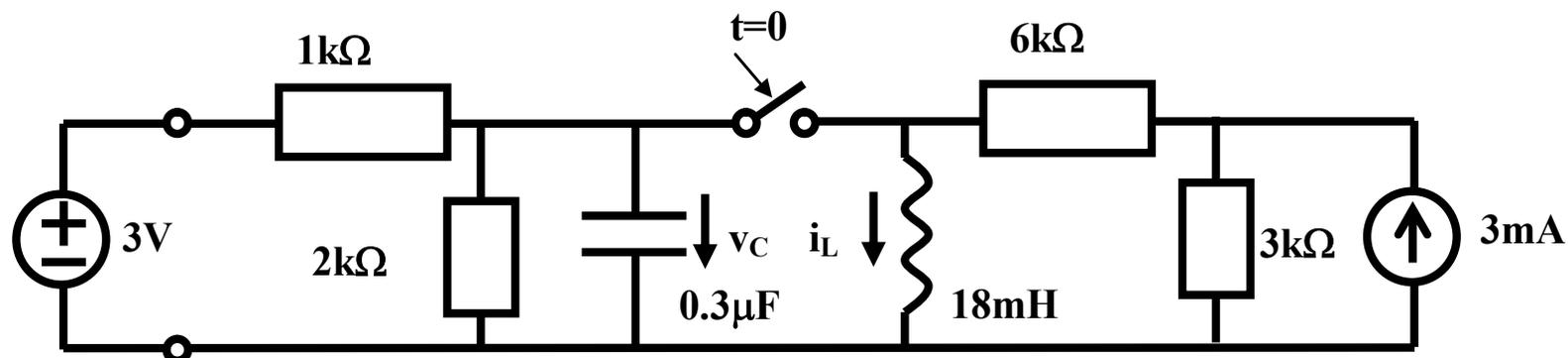
$$v_{C\infty}(t) = -V_{S0} = -2V$$

$$v_C(0^+) = V_0 = 3V$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} v_C(0^+) = 50 \times 10^6 \text{ V/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_C(t) &= v_{C\infty}(t) + (V_{C0} - V_{C\infty0}) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \left( \frac{\dot{V}_{C0} - \dot{V}_{C\infty0}}{\xi\omega_0} + V_{C0} - V_{C\infty0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ &= -2 + (3 - (-2)) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \left( \frac{50 \times 10^6 - 0}{0.224 * 22.4 \times 10^6} + 3 - (-2) \right) \frac{0.224}{\sqrt{1-0.224^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ &= -2 + 5 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + 6 \times 0.229 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ &= -2 + 5.186 e^{-\frac{t}{0.2\mu\text{s}}} \sin(21.8 \times 10^6 t + 1.302) \quad (t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

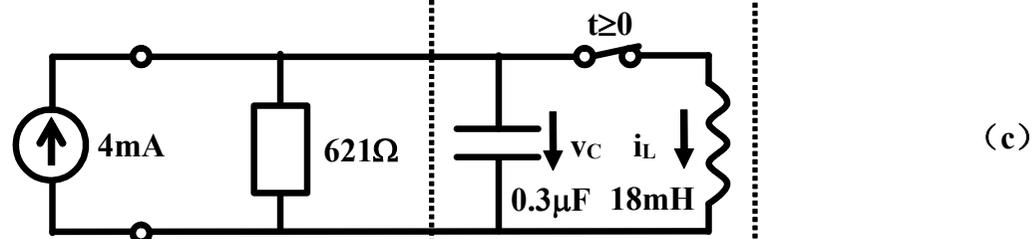
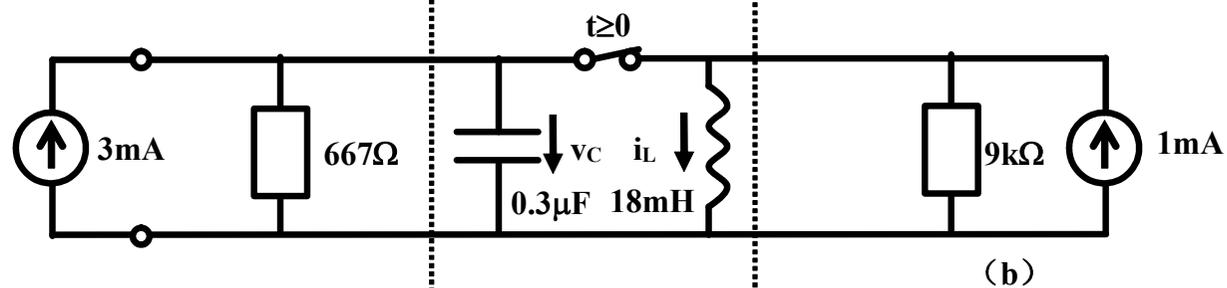
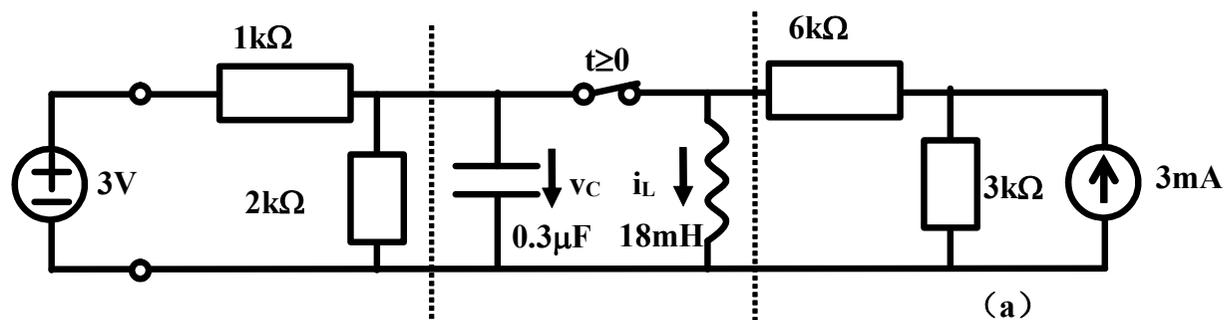
# 作业6 RLC并联谐振



- 开关在 $t=0$ 时刻闭合。开关闭合前电路已经稳定。求开关闭合后，电容电压 $v_C(t)$ 和电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 的变化规律
  - 课件已给电容电压 $v_C(t)$ 的变化规律，求 $i_L(t)$ 的变化规律
  - 验证

$$v_C(t) = v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

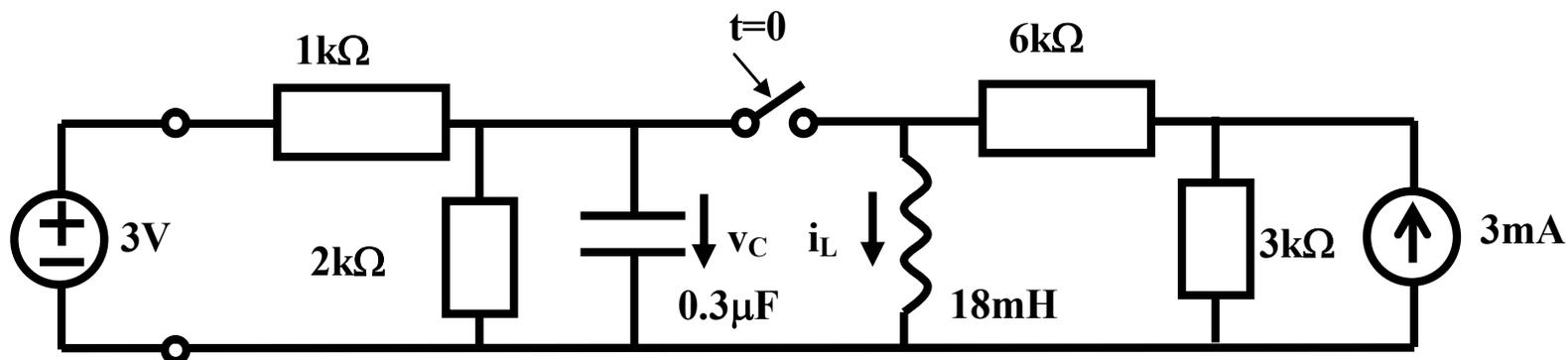
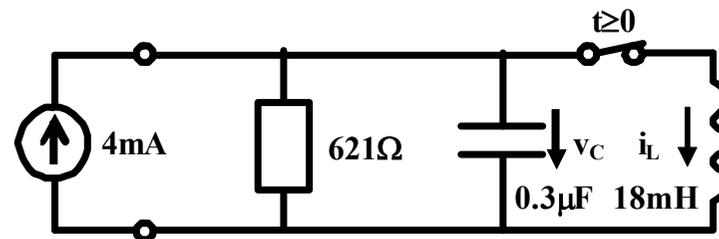
# RLC并联电路



开关闭合后，  
电路是一个RLC  
并联谐振回路

# 五要素法

自由振荡频率， 阻尼系数



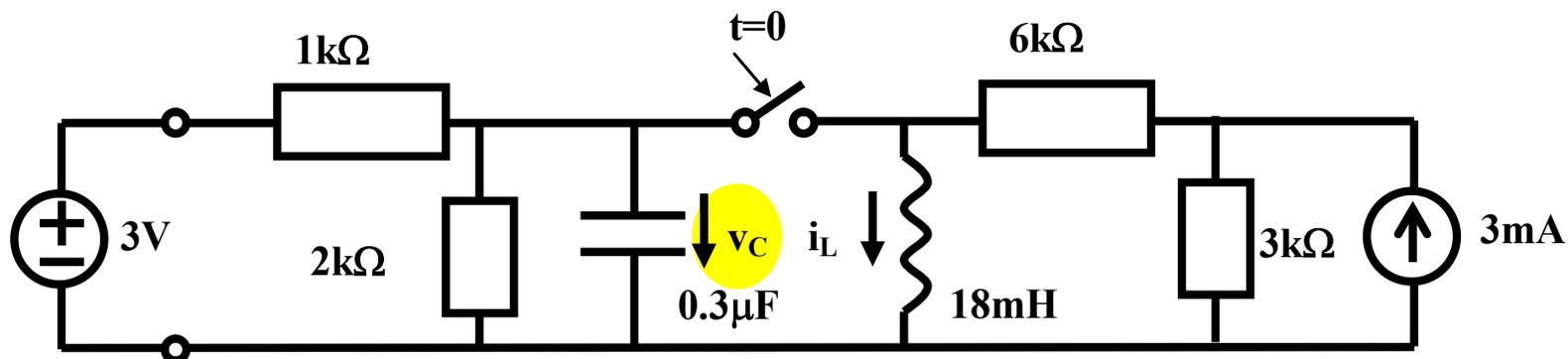
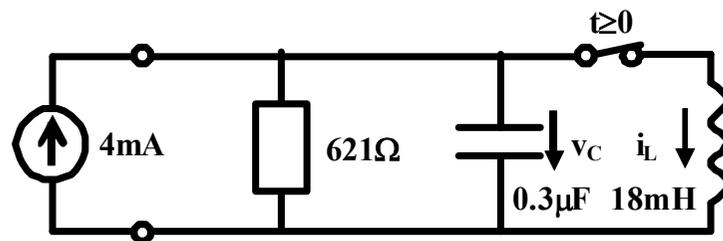
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18m \times 0.3\mu}} = 13.6 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$f_0 = 2.166 \text{ kHz}$$

$$\xi = \frac{G}{2Y_0} = \frac{G}{2\sqrt{C/L}} = \frac{1}{2R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 621} \sqrt{\frac{18m}{0.3\mu}} = 0.1973$$

# 五要素法

## 两个初值



$$v_C(0^-) = \frac{2k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 2k\Omega} \times 3V = 2V$$

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

$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{3k\Omega}{6k\Omega + 3k\Omega} \times 3mA = 1mA$$

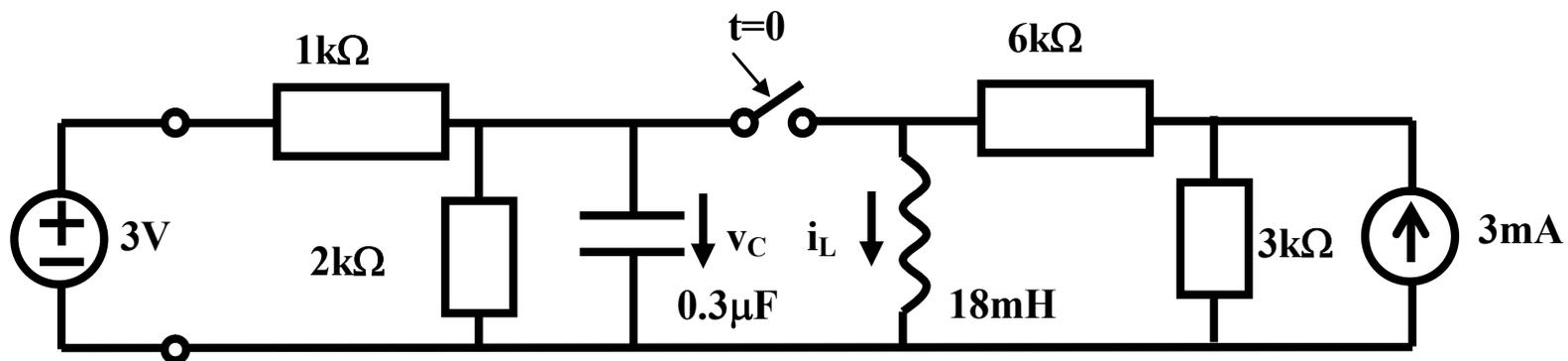
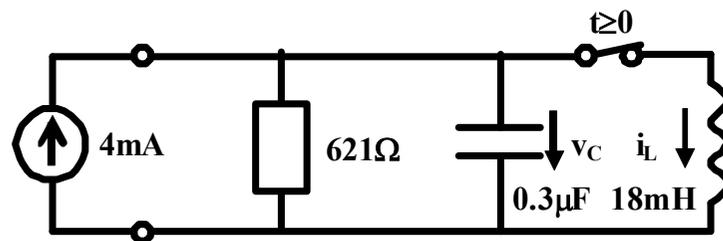
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 1mA$$

$$\frac{dv_C(0^+)}{dt} = \frac{1}{C} i_C(0^+) = \frac{1}{C} (i_S(0^+) - i_L(0^+) - i_R(0^+)) = \frac{1}{C} \left( 4mA - 1mA - \frac{v_C(0^+)}{R} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.3\mu F} \left( 4mA - 1mA - \frac{2V}{621\Omega} \right) = -\frac{0.2222mA}{0.3\mu F} = -0.7407V/ms$$

# 五要素法

## 稳态响应



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

$$v_{C,\infty}(0^+) = 0$$

$$\frac{dv_{C,\infty}(0^+)}{dt} = 0$$

# 五要素法

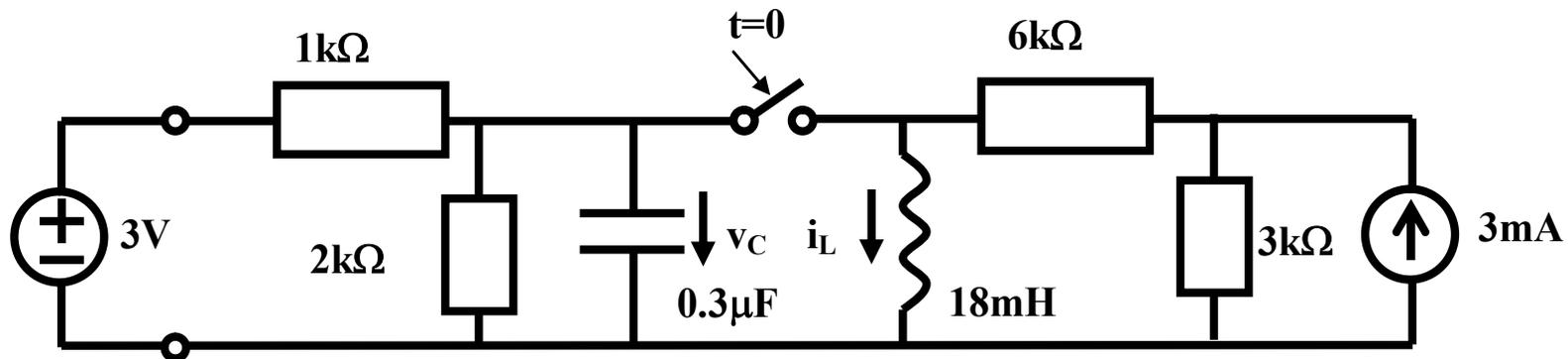
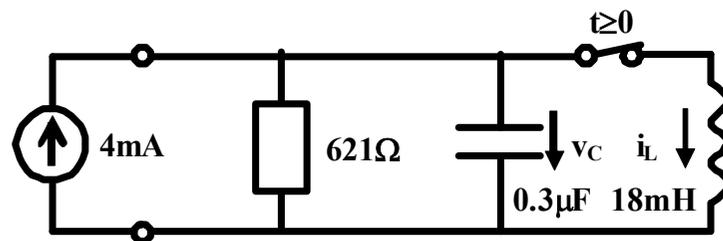
$$\begin{aligned}v_C(t) &= v_{C,\infty}(t) + (V_0 - V_{\infty,0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &+ \left(V_0 - V_{\infty,0} + \frac{\dot{V}_0 - \dot{V}_{\infty,0}}{\xi\omega_0}\right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 0 + (2-0)e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &+ \left(2-0 + \frac{-0.7407 \times 10^3 - 0}{0.1973 \times 13.6 \times 10^3}\right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 2e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) + 1.7241 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 2e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \cos(13.34 \times 10^3 t) + 0.347e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t) \\ &= 2.03e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t + 1.4)\end{aligned}$$

单位：伏特

$t \geq 0$

幅度指数衰减的正弦振荡波形

# 电感电流五要素



$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 1mA$$

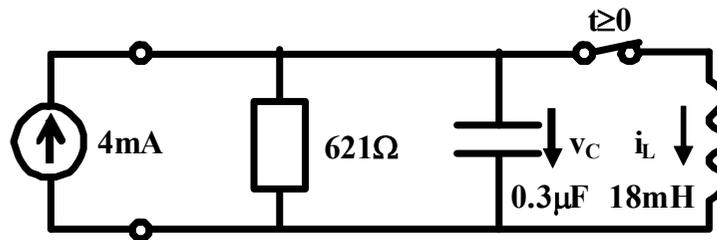
$$\frac{d}{dt} i_L(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} v_L(0^+) = \frac{v_C(0^+)}{L} = \frac{2V}{18mH} = 111.1 A/s$$

$$i_{L\infty}(t) = 4mA$$

# 电感电流

$$\begin{aligned}i_L(t) &= i_{L,\infty}(t) + (I_0 - I_{\infty,0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &+ \left(I_0 - I_{\infty,0} + \frac{\dot{I}_0 - \dot{I}_{\infty,0}}{\xi\omega_0}\right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 4 + (1-4)e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &+ \left(1-4 + \frac{111.1 \times 10^3 - 0}{0.1973 \times 13.6 \times 10^3}\right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 4 - 3e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) + 38.41 \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin\left(\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t\right) \\ &= 4 - 3e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \cos\left(13.34 \times 10^3 t\right) + 7.73e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin\left(13.34 \times 10^3 t\right) \\ &= 4 + 8.29e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin\left(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37\right) \quad \text{单位: 毫安} \\ &\quad \mathbf{t \geq 0}\end{aligned}$$

# 验证无误



$$v_C(t) = 2.03e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t + 1.4)$$

单位：伏特

$$i_L(t) = 4 + 8.29e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37)$$

单位：毫安

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = 18 \times 10^{-3} \times \frac{d}{dt} \left( 4 + 8.29e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37) \right) \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 18 \times 10^{-6} \times \left( \begin{array}{l} -\frac{8.29}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}} e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37) \\ + 8.29 e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \times 13.34 \times 10^3 \cos(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37) \end{array} \right)$$

$$= 18 \times 10^{-3} \times e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \left( -22.26 \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37) + 110.6 \cos(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37) \right)$$

$$= 18 \times 10^{-3} \times e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \times 112.8 \times \sin \left( 13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37 + 3.14 - \arctan \frac{110.6}{22.26} \right)$$

$$= 2.03e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t - 0.37 + 3.14 - 1.37) = 2.03e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t + 1.4) = v_C(t)$$