

电子电路与系统基础II

理论课第8讲 二阶动态电路
(方程列写, LTI系统参量, 时域积分法, 五要素法)

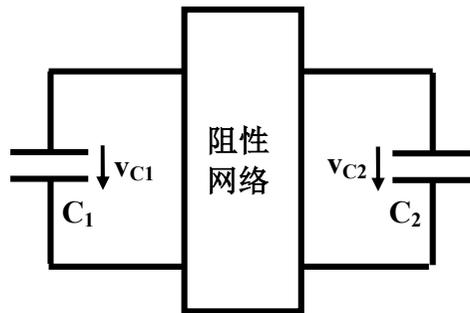
李国林
清华大学电子工程系

二阶LTI动态电路 大纲

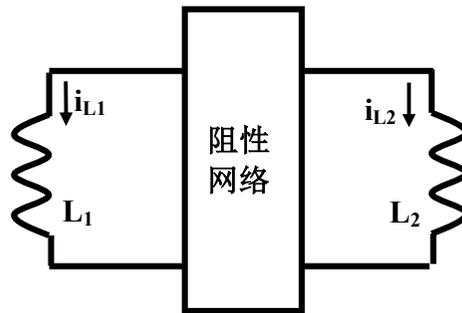
- 二阶系统电路方程列写
- 二阶LTI电路系统
 - 电路方程形式
 - 状态方程形式
 - 二阶微分方程形式
 - 二阶系统参量定义
 - 以RLC串联谐振电路为例，考察
 - 数值法获得对时域波形的直观理解
 - 时域积分法获得时域解析表达式
 - 五要素法省略中间计算过程（必须掌握）

一、二阶动态电路

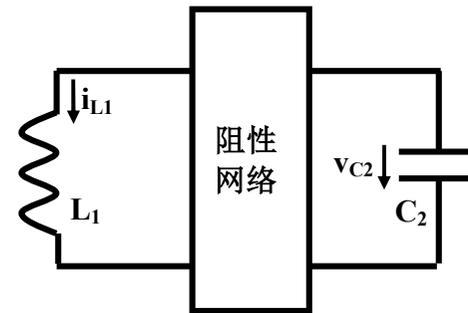
- 有两个独立电抗元件的电路
 - 电路方程为二阶微分方程



双独立电容



双独立电感

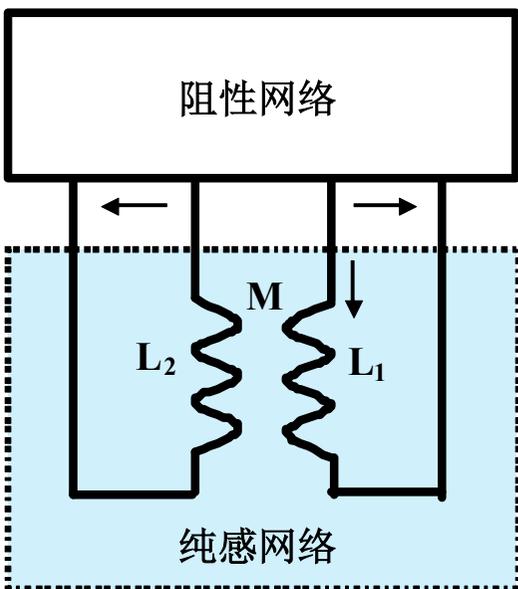
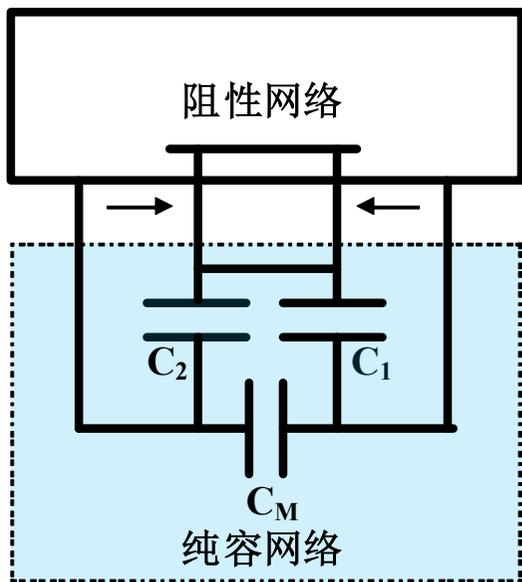


一电感、一电容

所谓独立：就是一个电容的状态变量不能由另外一个电容的状态变量线性代数表述
本课程只考察线性时不变电容、电感，阻性网络可线性、非线性、时变、时不变

如果出现非线性、时变电容、电感，状态变量由电容电压、电感电流修改为电容电荷、电感磁通，列写相关状态方程

对接纯容、纯感二端口网络



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(v_1, v_2, t) \\ y_2(v_1, v_2, t) \end{bmatrix} \quad - \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

纯容：压控形式表述

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\mathbf{C}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} y_1(v_1, v_2, t) \\ y_2(v_1, v_2, t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(v_1, v_2, t) \\ f_2(v_1, v_2, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

电容、电感矩阵不可逆，则退化为一阶
f1, f2之间具有线性比值关系，亦退化为一阶

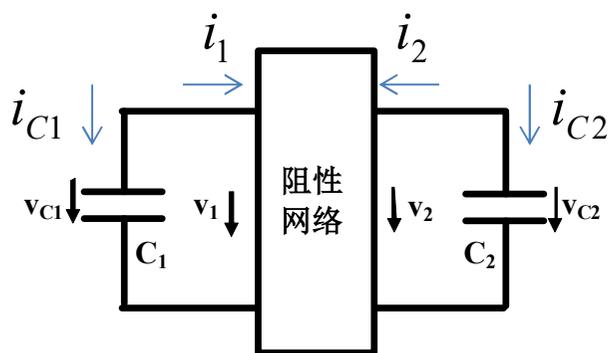
$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z_1(i_1, i_2, t) \\ z_2(i_1, i_2, t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{L} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} -i_1 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

纯感：流控形式表述

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\mathbf{L}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} z_1(i_1, i_2, t) \\ z_2(i_1, i_2, t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(i_1, i_2, t) \\ f_2(i_1, i_2, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

感容：混控形式表述...

例：双电容二阶电路方程



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1(v_1, v_2, t) \\ y_2(v_1, v_2, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

阻性网络：压控形式表述

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & C_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} i_{C1} \\ i_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1} i_1 \\ \frac{1}{C_2} i_2 \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1} y_1(v_1, v_2, t) \\ \frac{1}{C_2} y_2(v_1, v_2, t) \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1} y_1(v_{C1}, v_{C2}, t) \\ \frac{1}{C_2} y_2(v_{C1}, v_{C2}, t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), t) \\ f_2(x_1(t), x_2(t), t) \end{bmatrix}$$

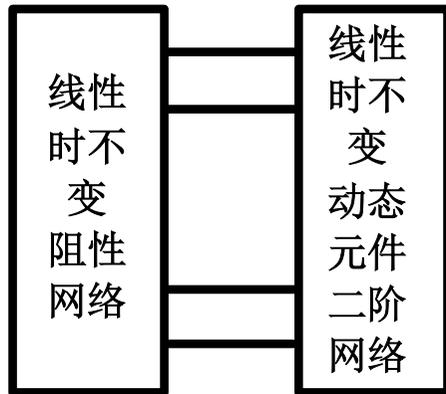
二阶动态电路状态方程的一般形式

两个一阶微分方程的联立

$x_1(t), x_2(t)$ 状态变量, t 代表随时间变化的外加激励或时变阻性描述

f 函数为关于 x_1, x_2 的线性方程, 则为线性系统, 否则非线性
如果描述 x_1, x_2 的参量为常数, 则时不变系统, 否则时变

二、二阶线性时不变动态系统



线性时不变阻性网络，独立源

线性时不变电容/电感

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(x_1(t), x_2(t), t) \\ f_2(x_1(t), x_2(t), t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} s_1(t) \\ s_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

常量矩阵

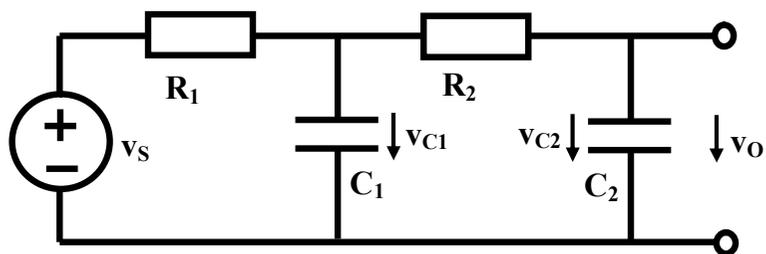
$x_1(t_0) \quad x_2(t_0)$
状态初值

$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + a \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + bx(t) = s(t)$$

$$x(t_0) \quad \frac{d}{dt} x(t_0) \quad \text{状态初值}$$

电路方程：或者是两个一阶线性微分方程（状态方程），或者是一个二阶微分方程

2.1 状态方程列写

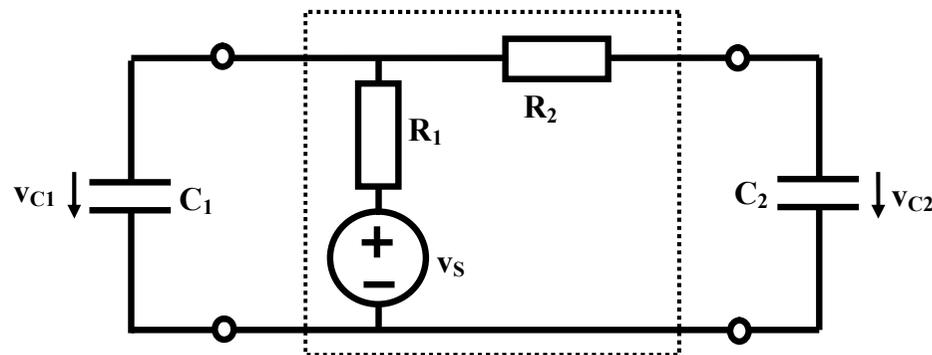


$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1(R_1 \parallel R_2)} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_s$$

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

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{s} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} v_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1(R_1 \parallel R_2)} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_2 & -G_2 \\ -G_2 & G_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -G_1 v_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

二端口阻性网络的诺顿等效参量

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{C_1} i_1 \\ \frac{1}{C_2} i_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{G_1 + G_2}{C_1} & -\frac{G_2}{C_1} \\ -\frac{G_2}{C_2} & \frac{G_2}{C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{G_1}{C_1} v_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由状态方程获得 二阶微分方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d}{dt} x_2 \right) = a_{21} \frac{d}{dt} x_1 + a_{22} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

$$= a_{21} (a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 + s_1) + a_{22} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

$$= a_{21} a_{11} x_1 + a_{21} a_{12} x_2 + a_{21} s_1 + a_{22} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

$$= a_{11} \left(\frac{d}{dt} x_2 - a_{22} x_2 - s_2 \right) + a_{21} a_{12} x_2 + a_{21} s_1 + a_{22} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

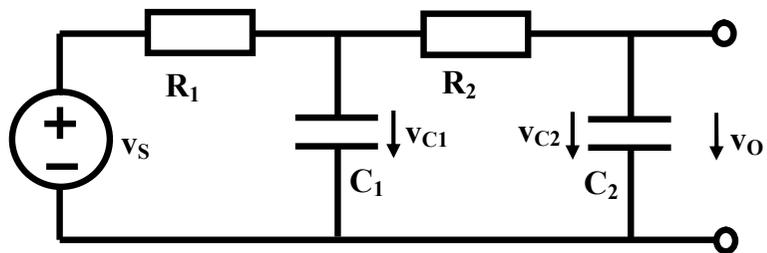
$$= a_{11} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 - a_{11} a_{22} x_2 - a_{11} s_2 + a_{21} a_{12} x_2 + a_{21} s_1 + a_{22} \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

$$= (a_{11} + a_{22}) \frac{d}{dt} x_2 + (a_{21} a_{12} - a_{11} a_{22}) x_2 - a_{11} s_2 + a_{21} s_1 + \frac{d}{dt} s_2$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} - (a_{11} + a_{22}) \frac{dx_2}{dt} + (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}) x_2 = -a_{11} s_2 + a_{21} s_1 + \frac{ds_2}{dt}$$

以 x_2 为未知量的二阶微分方程

$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + a \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + bx(t) = s(t)$$



二阶微分方程

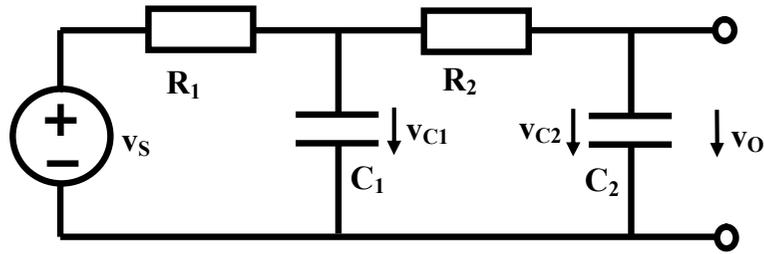
$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1(R_1 \parallel R_2)} & \frac{1}{R_2 C_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_{C1} \\ v_{C2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} v_s \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} - (a_{11} + a_{22}) \frac{dx_2}{dt} + (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{21} a_{12}) x_2 = -a_{11} s_2 + a_{21} s_1 + \frac{ds_2}{dt}$$

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

$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + a \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + bx(t) = s(t)$$

用频域方程 反看时域方程



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

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

$$(1 + j\omega R_1 C_1)(1 + j\omega R_2 C_2)\dot{V}_O + j\omega R_1 C_2 \dot{V}_O = \dot{V}_S$$

$$(j\omega)^2 R_2 C_2 R_1 C_1 \dot{V}_O + j\omega(R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2)\dot{V}_O + \dot{V}_O = \dot{V}_S$$

$$j\omega \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

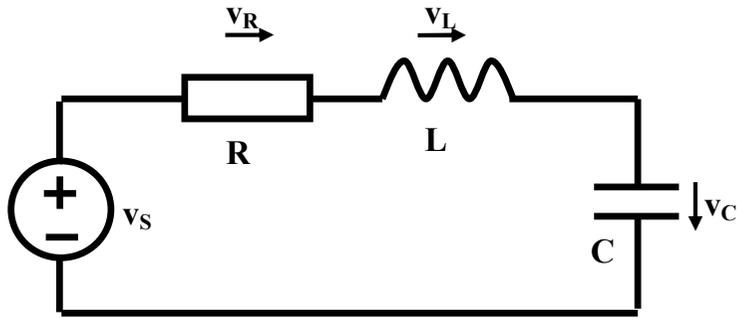
$$R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_o + (R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2) \frac{d}{dt} v_o + v_o = v_s$$

$$(j\omega)^2 \rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 v_o}{dt^2} + \frac{R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} \frac{dv_o}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} v_o = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1 R_2 C_2} v_s$$

无论任何方法，
均可得到相同的
电路方程

再例：RLC串联谐振回路的状态方程



$$v_S = v_R + v_L + v_C = i_L R + L \frac{d}{dt} i_L + v_C$$

$$i_L = i_C = C \frac{d}{dt} v_C$$

电路过于简单，无需规范方法
非规范方法：牢记电路方程中的所有电量均转换为状态变量和激励量的组合即可相对容易地获得状态方程

状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} v_S \end{bmatrix}$$

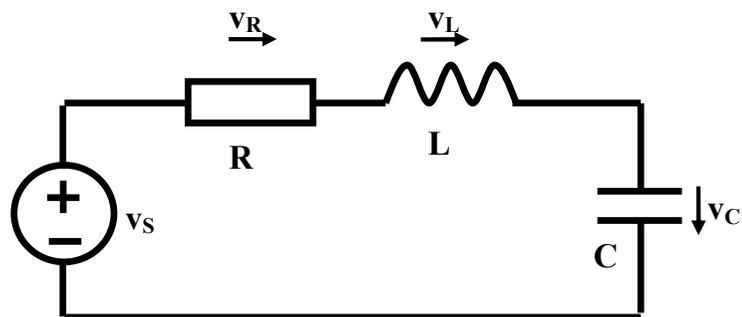
$$\frac{d}{dt} v_C = \frac{1}{C} i_L$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} i_L = -\frac{R}{L} i_L - \frac{1}{L} v_C + \frac{1}{L} v_S$$

输出方程：状态变量和激励量可决定电路中的任意电量，因而我们只需考察状态

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_{R,out} \\ v_{L,out} \\ v_{C,out} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & R \\ -1 & -R \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

二阶微分方程



$$v_S = v_R + v_L + v_C = i_C R + L \frac{d}{dt} i_C + v_C$$

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

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_C + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_C + \frac{1}{LC} v_C = \frac{1}{LC} v_S$$

$$v_S = v_R + v_L + v_C = v_R + L \frac{d}{dt} i_R + \frac{1}{C} \int i_R dt$$

$$= v_R + \frac{L}{R} \frac{d}{dt} v_R + \frac{1}{RC} \int v_R dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} v_S = \frac{d}{dt} v_R + \frac{L}{R} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_R + \frac{1}{RC} v_R$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_R + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_R + \frac{1}{LC} v_R = \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_S$$

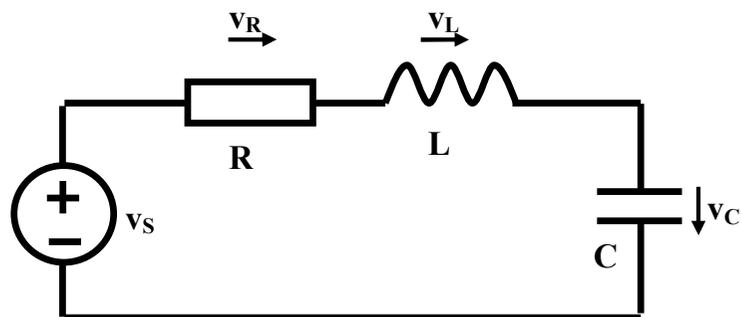
$$v_S = v_R + v_L + v_C = i_L R + v_L + \frac{1}{C} \int i_L dt$$

$$= \frac{R}{L} \int v_L dt + v_L + \frac{1}{LC} \iint v_L dt^2$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_S = \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_L + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_L + \frac{1}{LC} v_L$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_L + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_L + \frac{1}{LC} v_L = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_S$$

二阶微分方程的特征参量



用电路中的任意电量，均可得到形态完全一致的二阶微分电路方程，仅仅是激励的形态不同而已

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_C + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_C + \frac{1}{LC} v_C = \frac{1}{LC} v_S$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_R + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_R + \frac{1}{LC} v_R = \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_S$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_L + \frac{R}{L} \frac{d}{dt} v_L + \frac{1}{LC} v_L = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_S$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x + a \frac{d}{dt} x + bx = s_x$$

$$a = \frac{R}{L}, b = \frac{1}{LC}$$

二阶微分方程中的**a**，**b**参量不随被考察的电量改变而改变，因而它们是二阶LTI电路系统结构决定的系统特征参量：如何描述这两个参量？

特征参量刻画：自由振荡频率

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x + a\frac{d}{dt}x + bx = s \qquad a = \frac{R}{L}, b = \frac{1}{LC}$$

RLC串联谐振电路：假设电阻为0， $a=0$ ，零输入情况， $s=0$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x + bx = 0 \quad (b > 0) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{黄色箭头}} \quad x = X_0 \cos(\sqrt{b}t + \varphi_0)$$

电容、电感初始状态决定

定义： $\omega_0 = \sqrt{b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

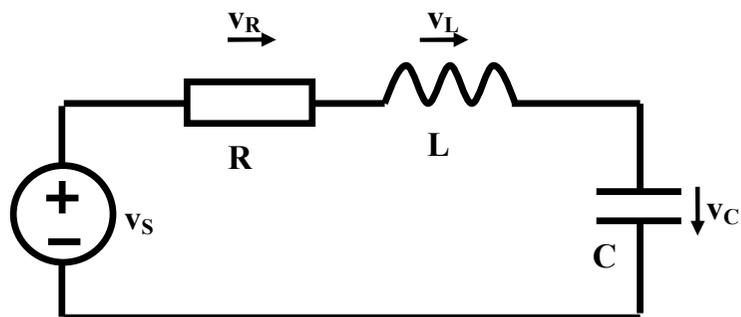
自由振荡频率
由LC串联系统结构决定

当没有电阻损耗时，L中的磁能转换为C中电能，C中电能再转换为L中磁能，是以正弦波形态完成的，正弦振荡频率为LC谐振腔的自由振荡频率

二阶系统不同的电路参量，可以具有相同的系统参量

RLC串联谐振回路的特征参量

二阶系统电路参量：**RLC**



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{自由振荡频率}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2} R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = \frac{R}{2Z_0} \quad \text{阻尼系数}$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{特征阻抗}$$

二阶系统参量：由系统结构决定

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x + a \frac{d}{dt} x + bx = s_x$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} x + \omega_0^2 x = s_x$$

时域方程

$$(j\omega)^2 \dot{X} + 2\xi\omega_0 (j\omega) \dot{X} + \omega_0^2 \dot{X} = \dot{S}_X$$

频域方程

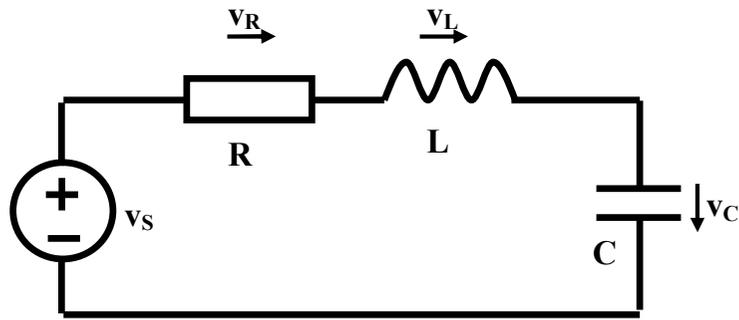
$$\frac{\dot{X}}{\dot{S}} = \frac{\dot{S}_X / \dot{S}}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

二阶

$$s = j\omega$$

传递函数

时域方程与 频域传递函数



$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_R + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} v_R + \omega_0^2 v_R = 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} v_S$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_L + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} v_L + \omega_0^2 v_L = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_S$$

$$H_C(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{V}_C}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega)^2 LC + j\omega RC + 1}$$

$$\stackrel{j\omega \rightarrow s}{=} \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_C + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt} v_C + \omega_0^2 v_C = \omega_0^2 v_S$$

$$s^2 \dot{V}_C + 2\xi\omega_0 s \dot{V}_C + \omega_0^2 \dot{V}_C = \omega_0^2 \dot{V}_S$$

$$H_C(s) = \frac{\dot{V}_C}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{\omega_0^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

典型二阶低通

$$H_R(s) = \frac{\dot{V}_R}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{2\xi\omega_0 s}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

典型二阶带通

$$H_L(s) = \frac{\dot{V}_L}{\dot{V}_S} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

典型二阶高通

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

2.2 数值法求解

后向欧拉法纯数学运算：微分方程变差分方程（代数方程）

$$\frac{\mathbf{x}(t_{k+1}) - \mathbf{x}(t_k)}{\Delta t} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t_{k+1}) + \mathbf{s}(t_{k+1})$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}\Delta t)\mathbf{x}(t_{k+1}) = \mathbf{x}(t_k) + \mathbf{s}(t_{k+1})\Delta t$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t_{k+1}) = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}\Delta t)^{-1} \mathbf{x}(t_k) + (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A}\Delta t)^{-1} \mathbf{s}(t_{k+1})\Delta t$$

后向欧拉法等效电路法

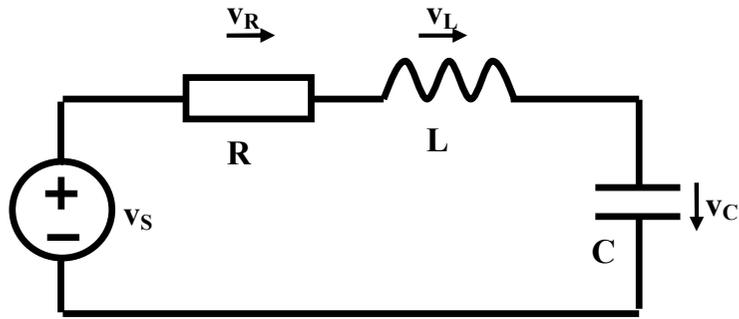
计算 t_{k+1} 电量时，

电感用诺顿源 $(i_L(t_k), G_L = \Delta t/L)$ 替代

电容用戴维南源 $(v_C(t_k), R_C = \Delta t/C)$ 替代

将动态电路转化为电阻电路进行分析

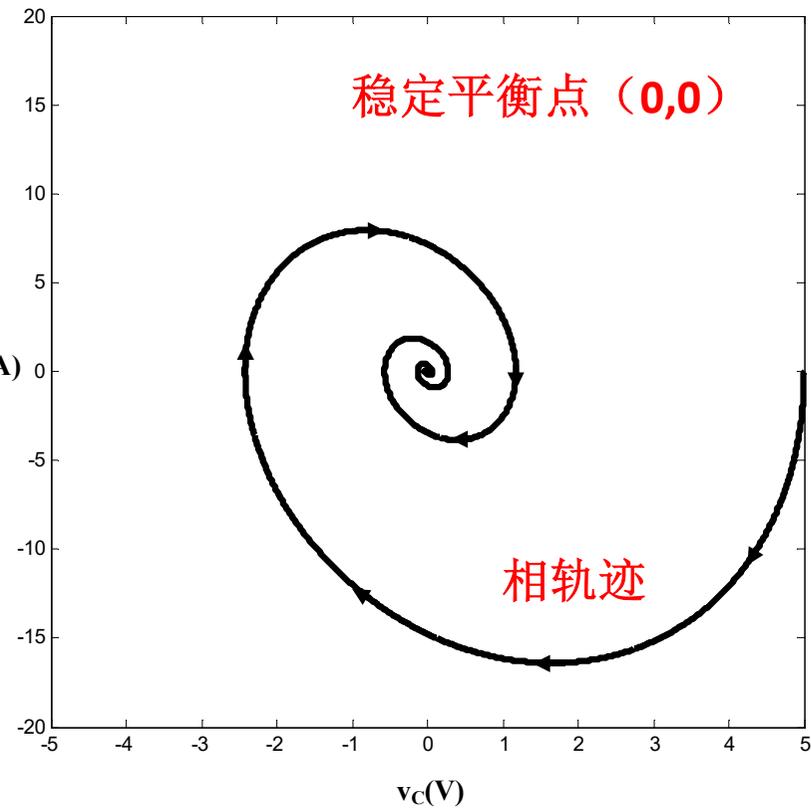
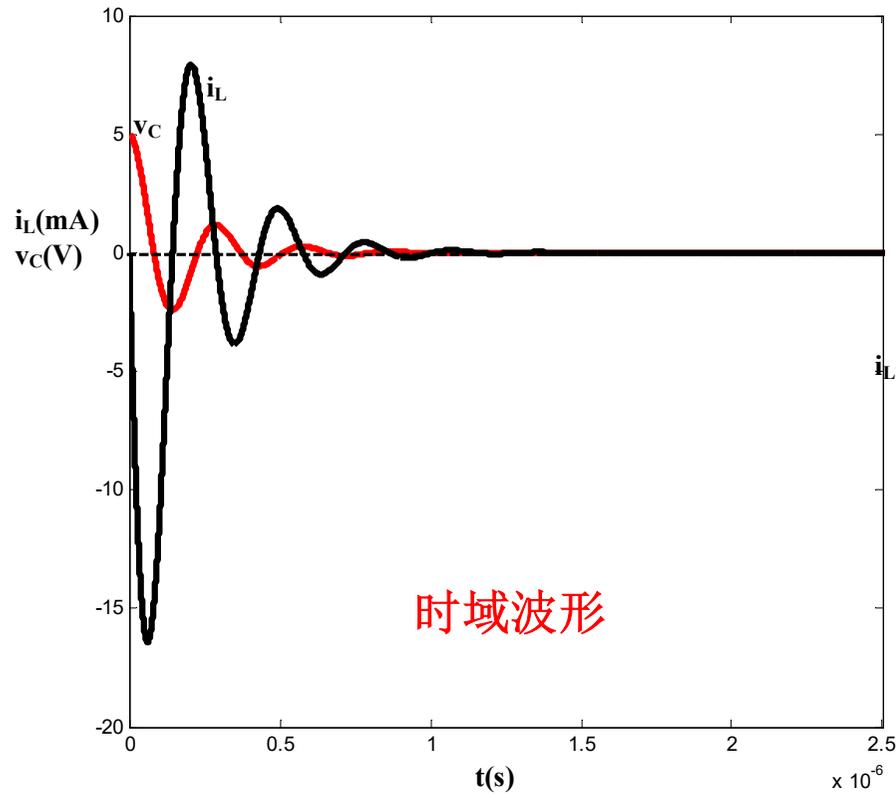
数值仿真例



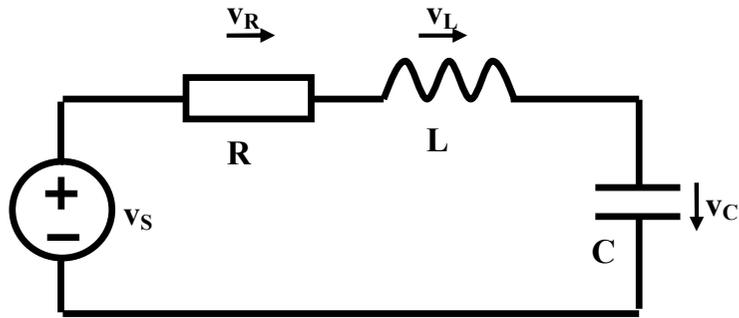
$L=10\mu\text{H}, C=200\text{pF}, R=100\Omega$
 $v_s=0, v_C(0)=5\text{V}, i_L(0)=0$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 3.56\text{MHz} \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = 0.224$$

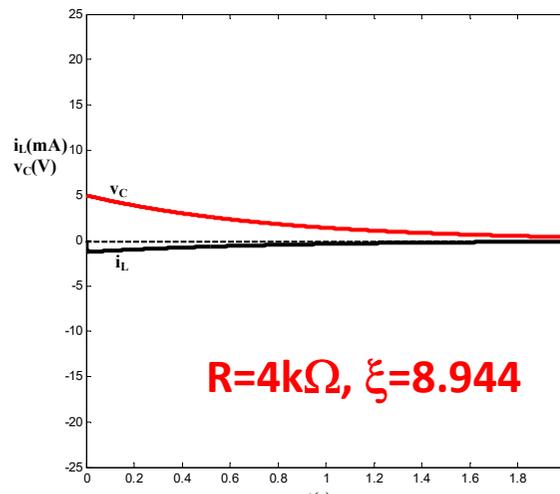
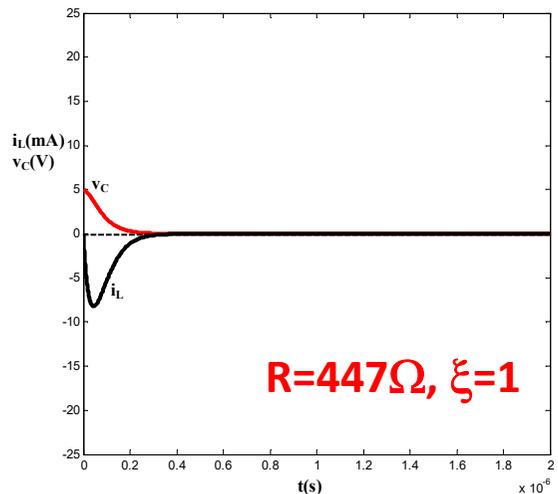
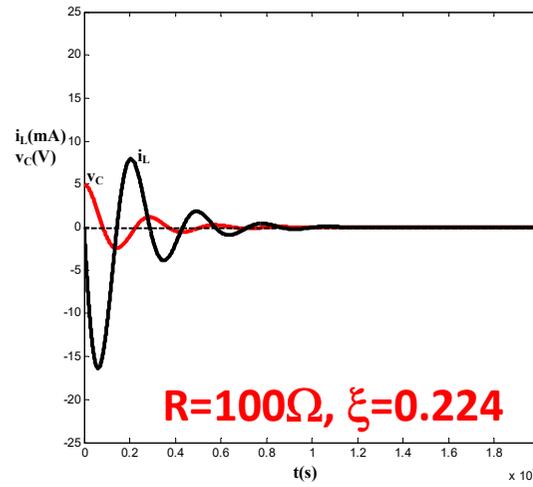
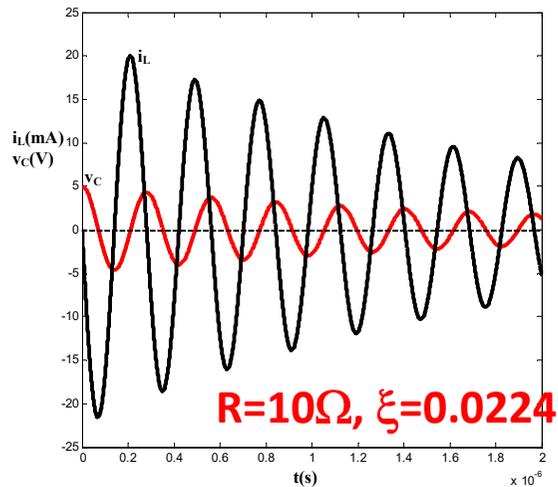
$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C} = 224\Omega$$



阻尼系数的影响



$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C} = 224\Omega \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0}$$



串联电阻越小，谐振回路中能量损耗越小，振荡就越接近理想正弦振荡

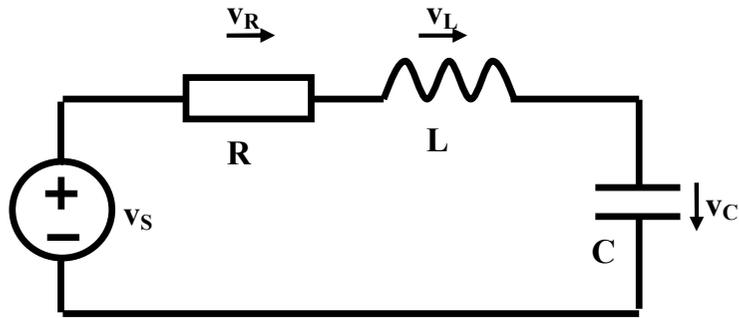
$\xi=0$: 无阻尼，理想正弦振荡

$0 < \xi < 1$: 欠阻尼，幅度衰减正弦振荡

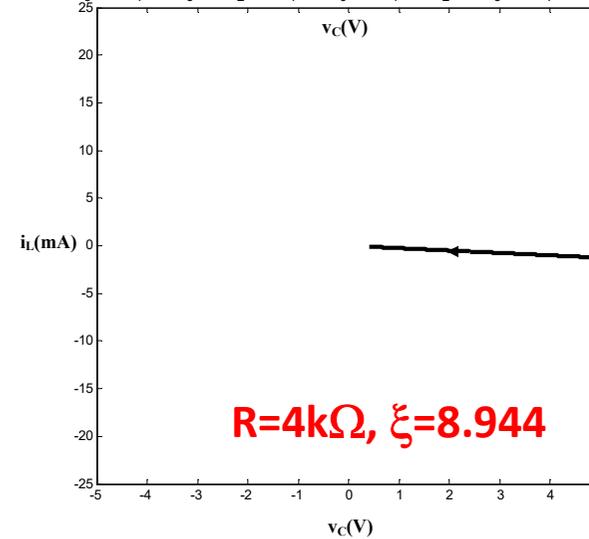
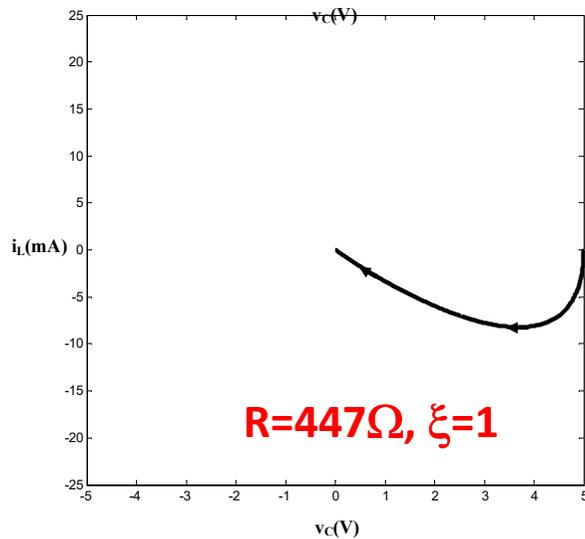
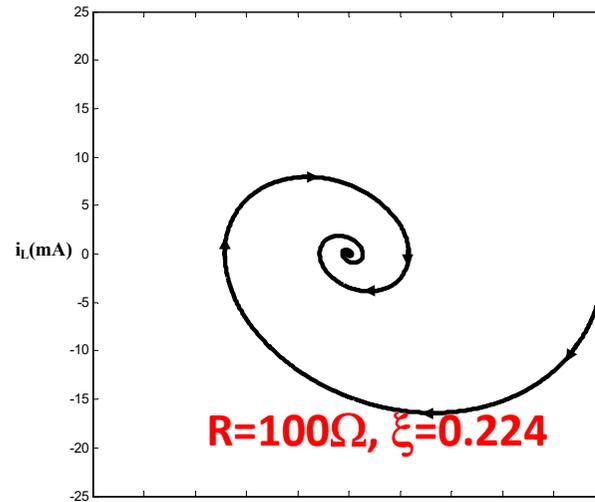
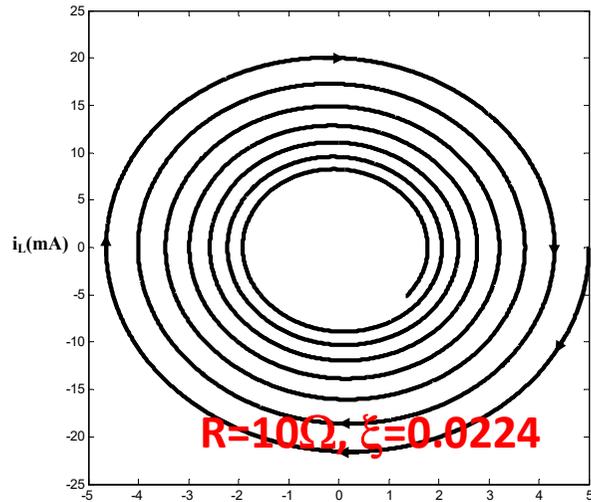
$\xi=1$: 临界阻尼

$\xi > 1$: 过阻尼，指数衰减形态

阻尼系数的影响 相图



$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C} = 224\Omega \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0}$$



串联电阻越大，谐振回路中能量损耗越大，回路电流降低，和电阻串联的电感的储能急剧下降，其影响力也急剧下降，从而电路接近于一阶RC电路，RLC串联回路的放电过程犹如一阶RC的放电过程，其行为接近一阶RC电路

2.3 时域积分法： 从一阶推广到高阶

一阶LTI系统状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt}x = ax + s$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-at}x) = e^{-at}s$$

$$e^{-at}x(t)\Big|_{t_0}^t = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-a\lambda}s(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$x(t) = e^{a(t-t_0)}x(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{a(t-\lambda)}s(\lambda)d\lambda$$

零输入响应 零状态响应

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (x(t_0) - x_{\infty}(t_0))e^{a(t-t_0)} \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

稳态响应

瞬态响应

$U(t-t_0)$

高阶LTI系统状态方程

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

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{x}) = e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{s}$$

$$e^{-\mathbf{A}t}\mathbf{x}(t)\Big|_{t_0}^t = \int_{t_0}^t e^{-\mathbf{A}\lambda}\mathbf{s}(\lambda)d\lambda$$

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}(t-t_0)}\mathbf{x}(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-\lambda)}\mathbf{s}(\lambda)d\lambda$$

零输入响应 零状态响应

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_{\infty}(t) + e^{\mathbf{A}(t-t_0)}(\mathbf{x}(t_0) - \mathbf{x}_{\infty}(t_0))$$

稳态响应

瞬态响应

稳定系统：冲激、阶跃、正弦波、方波激励

幂级数展开形式 定义矩阵的指数运算

$$e^{at} = 1 + at + \frac{(at)^2}{2!} + \frac{(at)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

数的指数是数

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{(\mathbf{A}t)^2}{2!} + \frac{(\mathbf{A}t)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

矩阵的指数是矩阵

$$= \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{1}{2!} \mathbf{A}^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \mathbf{A}^3 t^3 + \dots$$

$$\mathbf{I} = e^0 \quad \mathbf{A}^3 = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{A}^2 t + \frac{1}{2!} \mathbf{A}^3 t^2 + \dots = \mathbf{A} e^{\mathbf{A}t} = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{A}$$

如何求矩阵指数函数？

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = ?$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1}, \quad \mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

假设不等实特征根
特征根对角阵

$$\mathbf{P} = [\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2, \dots, \mathbf{p}_n]$$

特征向量
特征向量矩阵

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathbf{A}t} &= \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{A}t + \frac{1}{2!} \mathbf{A}^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \mathbf{A}^3 t^3 + \dots \\ &= \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1})t + \frac{1}{2!} (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1})^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1})^3 t^3 + \dots \\ &= \mathbf{I} + (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1})t + \frac{1}{2!} (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda}^2 \mathbf{P}^{-1})t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda}^3 \mathbf{P}^{-1})t^3 + \dots \\ &= \mathbf{P} \left(\mathbf{I} + \mathbf{\Lambda}t + \frac{1}{2!} \mathbf{\Lambda}^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \mathbf{\Lambda}^3 t^3 + \dots \right) \mathbf{P}^{-1} \\ &= \mathbf{P} e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t} \mathbf{P}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

特征向量和特征根

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{P}^{-1}.$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = \mathbf{P} e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t} \mathbf{P}^{-1}$$

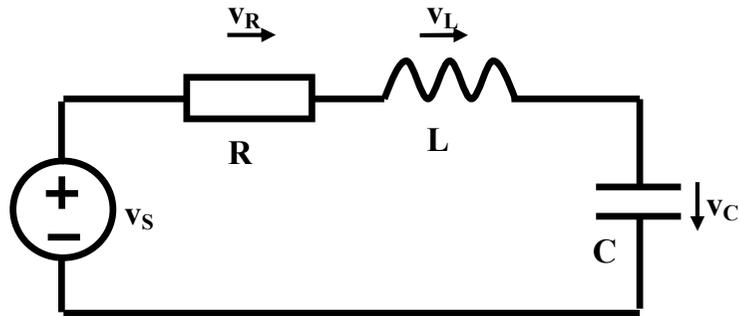
$$\mathbf{\Lambda} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

假设不等实特征根

$$e^{\mathbf{\Lambda}t} = \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{\Lambda}t + \frac{1}{2!} \mathbf{\Lambda}^2 t^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \mathbf{\Lambda}^3 t^3 + \dots$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \lambda_1 t + \frac{1}{2!} \lambda_1^2 t^2 + \dots & & \\ & 1 + \lambda_2 t + \frac{1}{2!} \lambda_2^2 t^2 + \dots & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 + \lambda_n t + \frac{1}{2!} \lambda_n^2 t^2 + \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{\lambda_1 t} & & \\ & e^{\lambda_2 t} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & e^{\lambda_n t} \end{bmatrix}$$

RLC例：特征根



状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} v_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega_0 Z_0 \\ -\omega_0 Y_0 & -2\xi\omega_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda\mathbf{I}) = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & \omega_0 Z_0 \\ -\omega_0 Y_0 & -2\xi\omega_0 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\xi\omega_0\lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0 \quad \text{特征方程}$$

$s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2$ 与频域传递函数的分母形式完全一致
极点就是特征根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{特征根} \\ \mathbf{1/s量纲} \end{array}$$

$\xi > 1$ 过阻尼：两个负实根

$\xi = 1$ 临界阻尼：两个负实重根

$0 < \xi < 1$ 欠阻尼：两个共轭复根 (左半平面)

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega_0 Z_0 \\ -\omega_0 Y_0 & -2\xi\omega_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征向量

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}_1 = \lambda_1\mathbf{p}_1$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{p}_2 = \lambda_2\mathbf{p}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega_0 Z_0 \\ -\omega_0 Y_0 & -2\xi\omega_0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0 \mathbf{p}_{1,2}$$

之下的符号运算纯属公式推导，对同学没有要求，只是给出解的形式，之后采用观察法（五要素法）进行记忆

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & Z_0 \\ -Y_0 & -2\xi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \end{bmatrix} = \left(-\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} \\ p_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z_0 p_{21} = \left(-\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) p_{11}$$

这两个方程其实是一个

$$-Y_0 p_{11} - 2\xi p_{21} = \left(-\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) p_{21}$$

$$p_{11} = -Z_0 \left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) p_{21}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) Z_0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征向量矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & Z_0 \\ -Y_0 & -2\xi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \left(-\xi - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \begin{bmatrix} p_{12} \\ p_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad p_{22} = -Y_0 \left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) p_{12}$$

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) Z_0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) Y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{p}_1, \mathbf{p}_2) = \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) Z_0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) Y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{P}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \begin{bmatrix} -Y_0 & -\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \\ -\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} & -Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩阵指数

$$e^{\Lambda t} = \mathbf{P} e^{\Lambda t} \mathbf{P}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\right)Z_0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\left(\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\right)Y_0 \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{\left(-\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\right)\omega_0 t} & \\ & e^{\left(-\xi - \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\right)\omega_0 t} \end{bmatrix} \times$$

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \begin{bmatrix} -Y_0 & -\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \\ -\xi + \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} & -Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

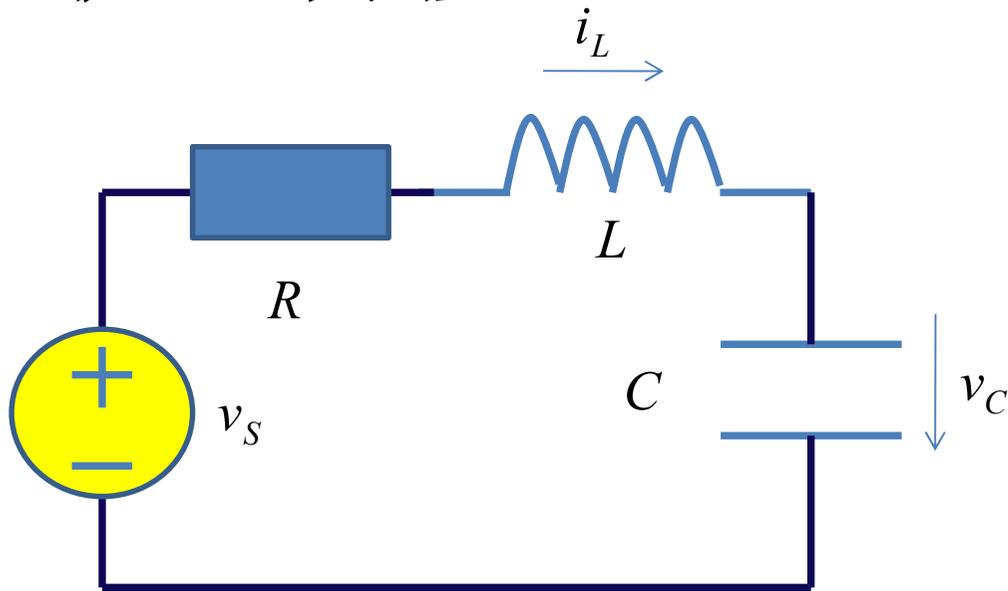
$$= e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t & \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t \\ -\frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t & -\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\omega_0 t \end{bmatrix}$$

$(\xi > 1)$

我们看重的是最后解的形式，中间推导过程不做要求，只要求能够理解这个过程

对解的形态进行分析，可获得二阶LTI系统的五要素法

状态转移



$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} v_S$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \omega_0 Z_0 \\ -\omega_0 Y_0 & -2\xi\omega_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{状态矩阵}$$

$$\mathbf{s}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_0 Y_0 \end{bmatrix} v_S(t) \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} v_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\mathbf{A}t} = e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t & \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t \\ -\frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t & -\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2-1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2-1}\omega_0 t \end{bmatrix}$$

状态转移矩阵

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \mathbf{x}_0 + \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-v)} \mathbf{s}(v) dv$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{\mathbf{A}t} \begin{bmatrix} V_{C0} \\ I_{L0} \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t e^{\mathbf{A}(t-v)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_0 Y_0 \end{bmatrix} v_S(v) dv$$

状态转移矩阵：不同阻尼情况

$$e^{At} = e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t & \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \\ -\frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t & -\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t + \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \end{bmatrix}$$

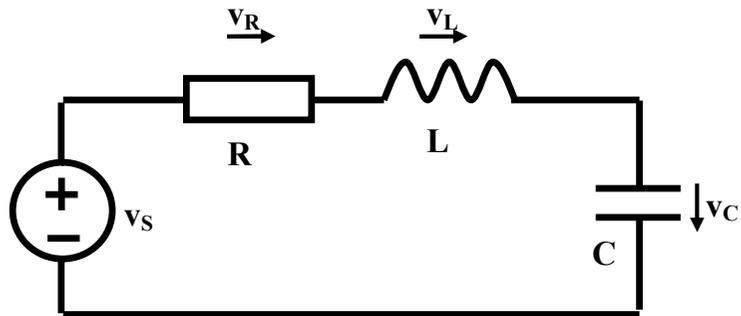
过阻尼：指数衰减，两个时间常数（两个特征根的负倒数） $(\xi > 1)$

$$e^{At} = e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t & \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ -\frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t & -\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \end{bmatrix}$$

欠阻尼：幅度指数衰减的正弦振荡 $(0 < \xi < 1)$

$$e^{At} \xrightarrow{\xi \rightarrow 1} e^{-\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_0 t + 1 & Z_0 \omega_0 t \\ -Y_0 \omega_0 t & -\omega_0 t + 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\xi = 1)$$

临界阻尼：指数衰减， t^* 指数衰减（无振荡）



$L=10\mu\text{H}, C=200\text{pF}, R=100\Omega$
 $v_s=0, v_C(0)=5\text{V}, i_L(0)=0$

计算例

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = 0.224$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_C(t) \\ i_L(t) \end{bmatrix} = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} V_{C0} \\ I_{L0} \end{bmatrix} + \int_0^t e^{A(t-v)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \omega_0 Y_0 \end{bmatrix} v_s(v) dv = e^{At} \begin{bmatrix} V_{C0} \\ I_{L0} \end{bmatrix}$$

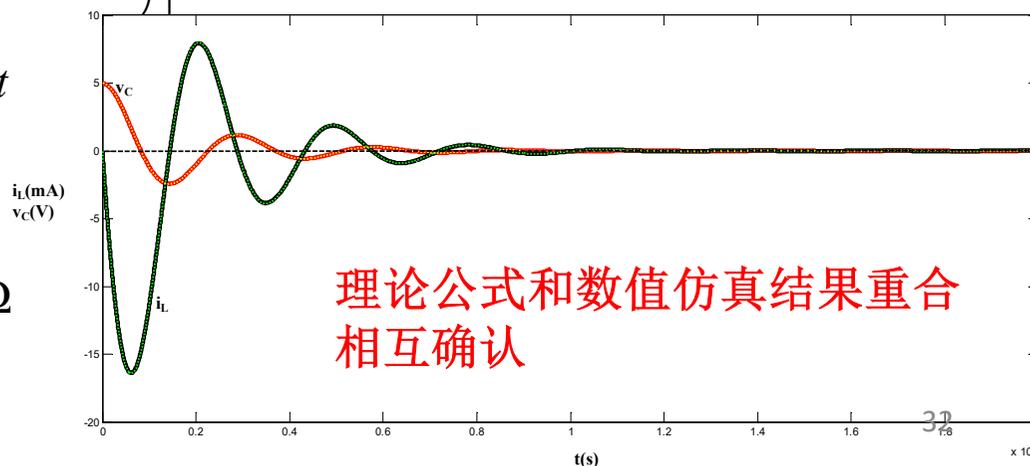
$$= e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t & \frac{Z_0}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ -\frac{Y_0}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t & -\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} V_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(\cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \\ -\frac{V_0}{Z_0} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = 0.224$$

$$Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C} = 224\Omega$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 3.56\text{MHz}$$



理论公式和数值仿真结果重合
相互确认

微分方程: $\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + \omega_0^2 x(t) = 0$

先考察零输入解

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_\infty(t) + e^{A(t-t_0)}(\mathbf{x}(t_0) - \mathbf{x}_\infty(t_0))$$

经观察, 定常系数齐次微分方程 (LTI系统电路方程) 的解具有指数形态

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

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{e^{jx} - e^{-jx}}{2j}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{e^{jx} + e^{-jx}}{2}$$

2.4

代入齐次微分方程

$$\lambda^2 \cdot X_0 e^{\lambda t} + 2\xi\omega_0 \lambda \cdot X_0 e^{\lambda t} + \omega_0^2 \cdot X_0 e^{\lambda t} = 0$$

特征方程: $\lambda^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 \lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0$

特征根:
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-2\xi\omega_0 \pm \sqrt{(2\xi\omega_0)^2 - 4\omega_0^2}}{2}$$

$$= \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0$$

零输入响应解的形式: $x(t) = X_{01} e^{\lambda_1 t} + X_{02} e^{\lambda_2 t}$

观察法

零输入响应的形式

$$x(t) = X_{01}e^{\lambda_1 t} + X_{02}e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

$$= X_{01}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} + X_{02}e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}}$$

$$\xi > 1$$

两个负实根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}\right) \omega_0$$

过阻尼：两个指数衰减形态的叠加
长寿命衰减项+短寿命衰减项

$$0 < \xi < 1$$

两个共轭复根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\right) \omega_0$$
$$= -\xi\omega_0 \pm j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0$$

$$x(t) = X_{01}e^{(-\xi\omega_0 + j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0)t} + X_{02}e^{(-\xi\omega_0 - j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0)t}$$
$$= e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(X_{01}e^{j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t} + X_{02}e^{-j\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}\omega_0 t} \right)$$

$$= e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(X_{01} \left(\cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + j \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \right.$$

$$\left. + X_{02} \left(\cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t - j \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \right)$$

$$= e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left((X_{01} + X_{02}) \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + j(X_{01} - X_{02}) \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

欠阻尼：幅度指数衰减的正弦振荡形态

$$x(t) = e^{-\omega_0 t} (A + B' \omega_0 t)$$

$$\xi = 1$$

两个负实重根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\omega_0$$

临界阻尼：指数衰减， t^* 指数衰减

特征函数待定系数法

冲激、阶跃、正弦、方波激励

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_\infty(t) + e^{At}(\mathbf{x}(0^+) - \mathbf{x}_\infty(0^+))$$

$$x(t) = x_\infty(t) + \begin{cases} Ae^{\lambda_1 t} + Be^{\lambda_2 t} & \xi > 1 \\ Ae^{-\omega_0 t} + Bte^{-\omega_0 t} & \xi = 1 \\ e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) & 0 < \xi < 1 \end{cases}$$

稳态响应

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0$$

稳定的二阶LTI系统：特征根的实部小于0

瞬态响应：具有和零输入响应相同的形态，是系统结构的反映

A、B待定系数，由电路初始状态 $\mathbf{x}(0^+)$, $d\mathbf{x}(0^+)/dt$ 决定

首先确定稳态响应，同一阶动态电路

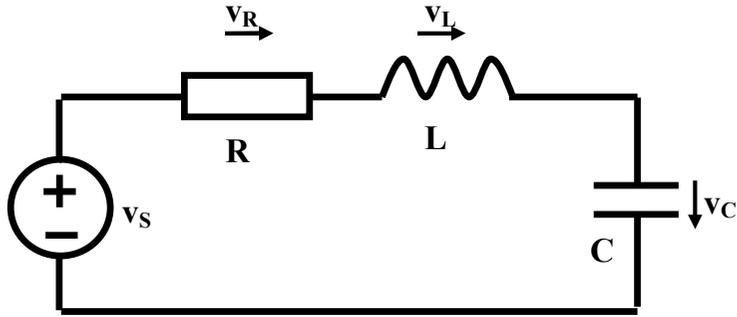
直流：电容开路，电感短路

正弦波：相量法获得正弦稳态解

其次确定两个特征根（对应一阶系统的时间常数的负倒数）

最后由初值确定两个待定系数

待定系数法例解



$L=10\mu\text{H}, C=200\text{pF}, R=100\Omega$
 $v_s=3U(t), v_C(0)=5V, i_L(0)=0$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 3.56\text{MHz} \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2\sqrt{L/C}} = 0.224 \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{L/C} = 224\Omega$$

$$v_C(t) = v_{C,\infty}(t) + e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

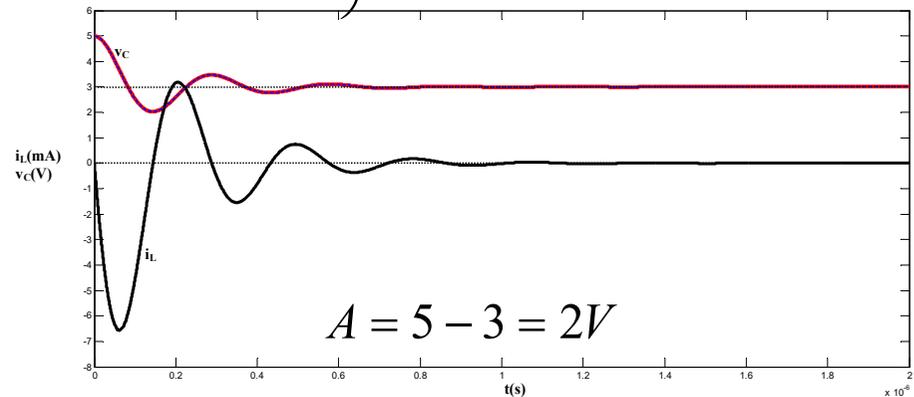
$v_{C,\infty}(t) = 3$ 直流：电容开路，电感短路

$v_C(0^+) = 5 = v_{C,\infty}(0^+) + A = 3 + A$ 初值

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} v_C(0^+) &= \frac{i_C(0^+)}{C} = \frac{i_L(0^+)}{C} = 0 \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} v_{C,\infty}(0^+) - \xi\omega_0 A + \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 B \\ &= -\xi\omega_0 A + \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 B \end{aligned}$$

微分初值（边界条件）
确定待定系数

$$B = \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} A = 0.4588V$$



$$A = 5 - 3 = 2V$$

$$v_C(t) = 3 + 2.052 \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{0.2 \times 10^{-6}}} \sin(2\pi \times 3.4687 \times 10^6 t + 1.3453)$$

2.5 五要素法

$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_\infty(t) + e^{\mathbf{A}t} (\mathbf{x}(0^+) - \mathbf{x}_\infty(0^+))$$

要素1: 稳态响应

要素2: 阻尼系数

要素3: 自由振荡频率

$$x(t) = x_\infty(t) + e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$$

$$x(0^+) = x_\infty(0^+) + A$$

如果是状态变量, 可取 $\mathbf{0}$, 不是状态变量, 则取 $\mathbf{0}^+$, 可统一取 $\mathbf{0}^+$

要素4: 初值

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} x(t) &= \frac{d}{dt} x_\infty(t) - \xi\omega_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \\ &\quad + \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(-A \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(0^+) = \frac{d}{dt} x_\infty(0^+) - \xi\omega_0 A + \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 B$$

要素5: 微分初值

五要素法

$$x(0^+) = x_\infty(0^+) + A \quad \frac{d}{dt}x(0^+) = \frac{d}{dt}x_\infty(0^+) - \xi\omega_0 A + \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 B$$

$$A = x(0^+) - x_\infty(0^+) = X_0 - X_{\infty 0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0} \left(\frac{d}{dt}x(0^+) - \frac{d}{dt}x_\infty(0^+) \right) + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} (x(0^+) - x_\infty(0^+)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0} (\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}) + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} (X_0 - X_{\infty 0}) \\ &= \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\xi\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= x_\infty(t) + e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t \right) \\ &= x_\infty(t) + (X_0 - X_{\infty 0}) e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\xi\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2}\omega_0 t \end{aligned}$$

$$(0 < \xi < 1)$$

三种阻尼情况：记忆其一即可

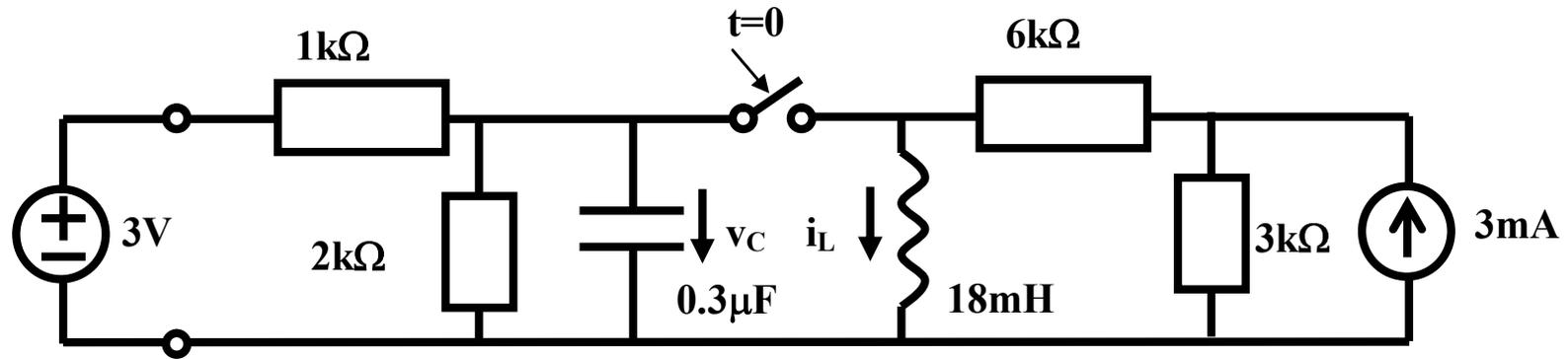
$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (X_0 - X_{\infty 0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\xi\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1 - \xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \omega_0 t \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$$

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (X_0 - X_{\infty 0})e^{-\omega_0 t} + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \omega_0 t e^{-\omega_0 t} \quad (\xi = 1)$$

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (X_0 - X_{\infty 0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cosh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \\ + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\xi\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{\xi^2 - 1}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sinh \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \omega_0 t \quad (\xi > 1)$$

过阻尼：最后还需化简为两个指数衰减函数叠加的效果

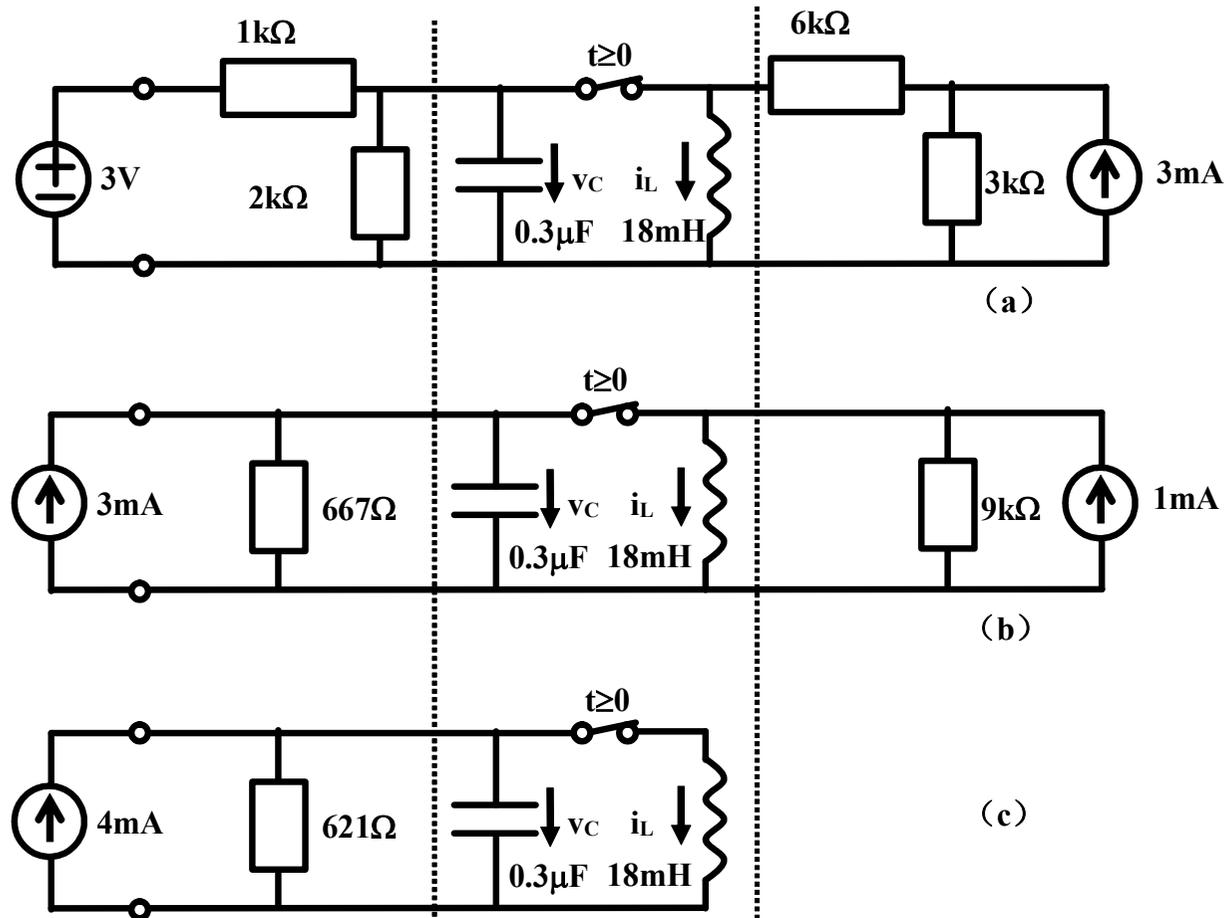
例



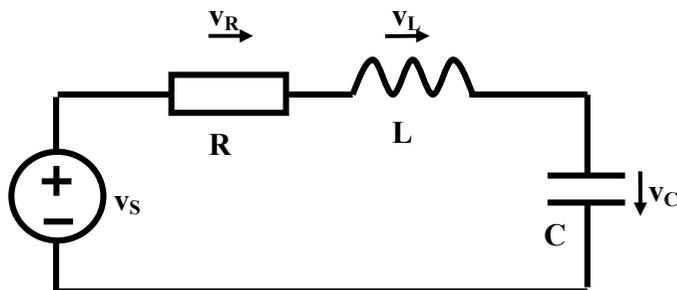
- 开关在 $t=0$ 时刻闭合。开关闭合前电路已经稳定。求开关闭合后，电容电压 $v_C(t)$ 和电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 的变化规律

RLC并联电路

开关闭合后，电路是一个RLC并联谐振回路



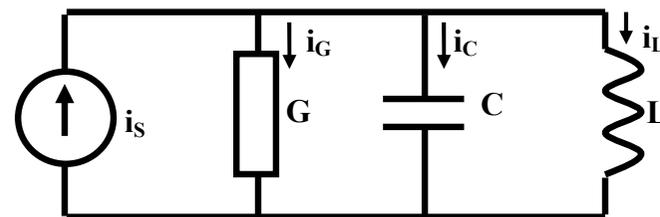
RLC串联对偶GCL并联



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

RLC串联谐振回路

$$\xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0} = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \quad Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$



$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{CL}}$$

RLC并联谐振回路

$$\xi = \frac{G}{2Y_0} = \frac{G}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad Y_0 = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

v_C , 零输入(t)

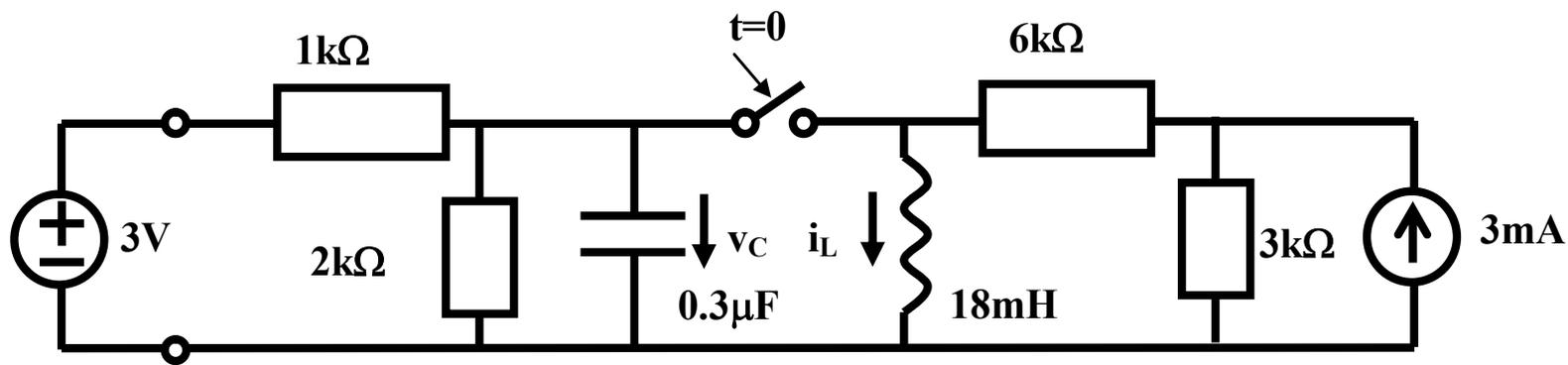
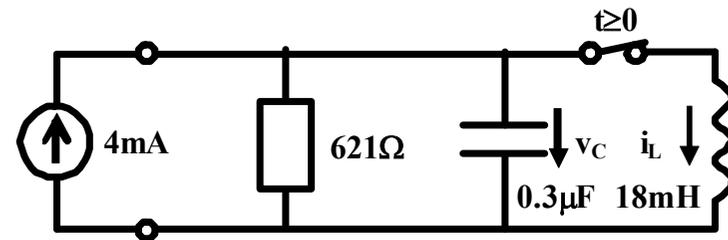
$$= V_0 e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \left(\cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

i_L , 零输入(t)

$$= I_0 e^{-\xi \omega_0 t} \left(\cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right)$$

五要素法

自由振荡频率， 阻尼系数



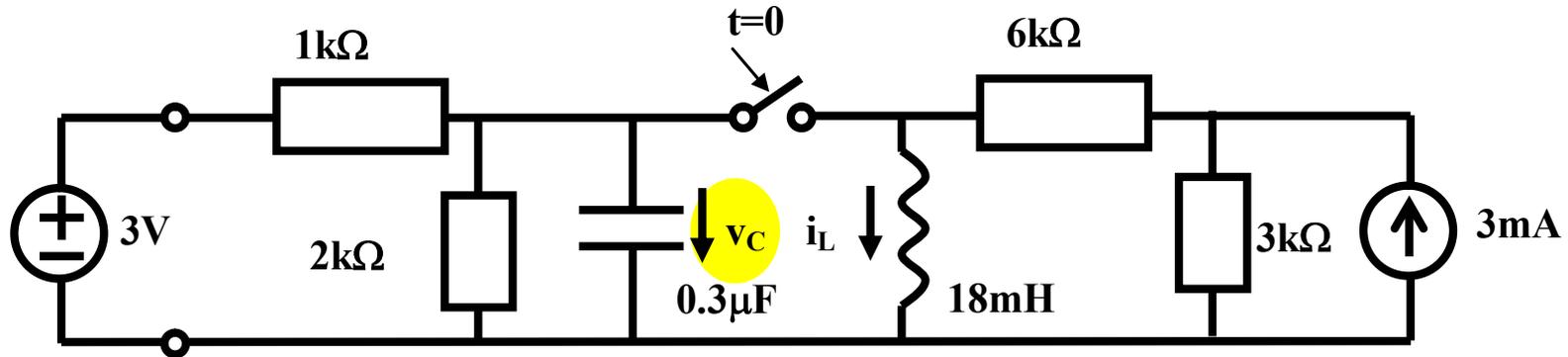
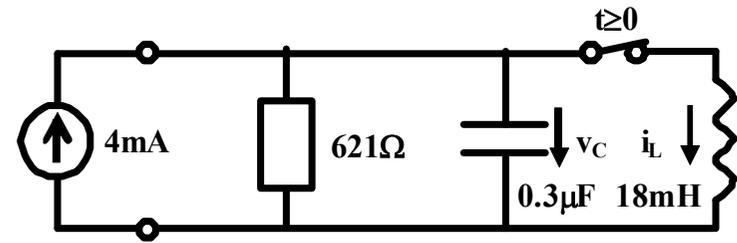
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18m \times 0.3\mu}} = 13.6 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

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

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

五要素法

两个初值



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

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

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

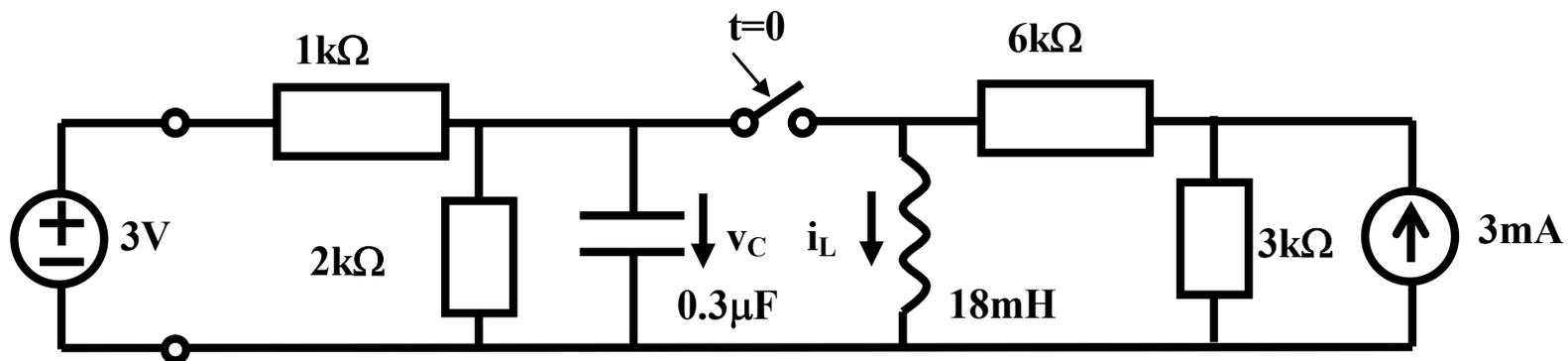
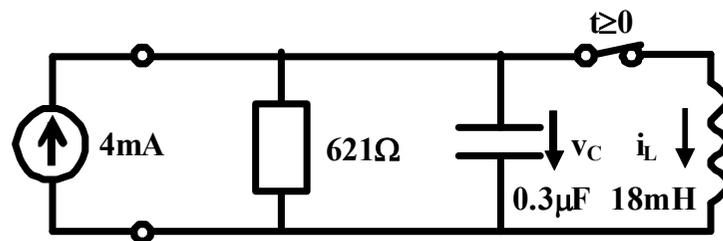
$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 1mA$$

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

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

五要素法

稳态响应



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

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

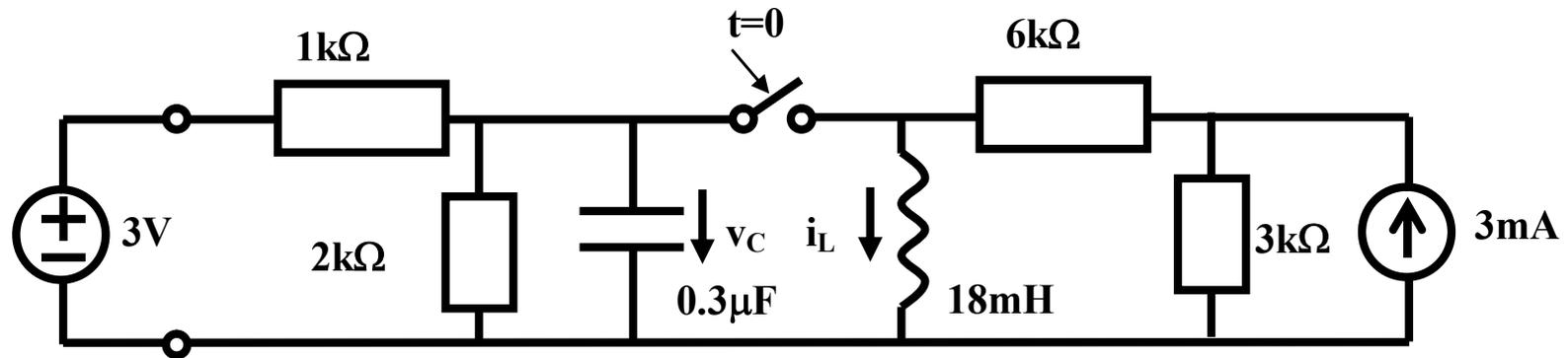
$$\frac{dv_{C,\infty}(0^+)}{dt} = 0$$

五要素法

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

幅度指数衰减的正弦振荡波形

电容电压和电感电流



$$v_C(t) = 2.03e^{-\frac{t}{0.3724 \times 10^{-3}}} \sin(13.34 \times 10^3 t + 1.4) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$i_L(t) = ?$ 留作作业：用五要素法获得电感电流表达式，之后验证

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

小结：高阶LTI系统信号流图

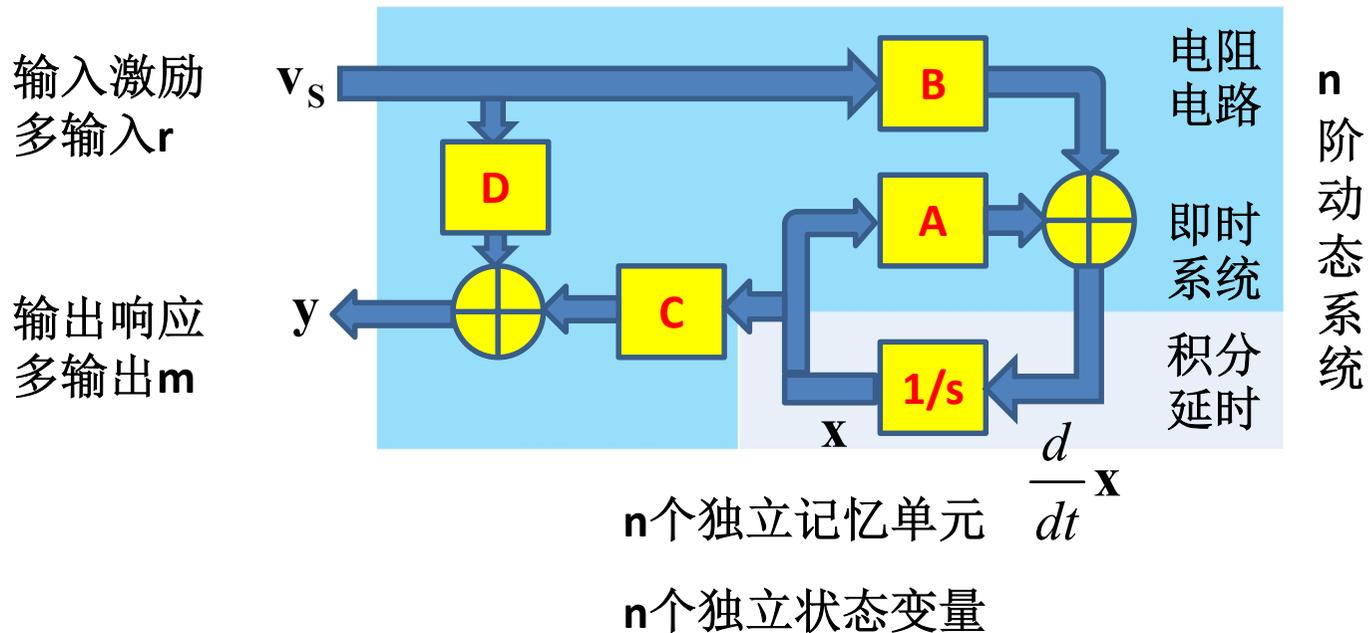
状态方程

$$\frac{d}{dt}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{v}_s$$

输出方程：观测方程

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{C}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}\mathbf{v}_s$$

A: 系统内在特征的体现



小结 二阶 LTI 系统 系统 参量

- 系统参量
 - 阻尼系数 ξ
 - 自由振荡频率 ω_0
 - 电路方程
 - 传递函数
 - 特征方程
 - 三种阻尼情况
 - 简单结构直接写系统参量
 - RLC串联谐振
 - RLC并联谐振
 - 复杂结构根据方程对应系统参量

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x + a \frac{d}{dt}x + bx = s_x$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}x + 2\xi\omega_0 \frac{d}{dt}x + \omega_0^2 x = s_x$$

$$H(j\omega) \stackrel{j\omega \rightarrow s}{=} \frac{???}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 s + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\xi\omega_0 \lambda + \omega_0^2 = 0$$

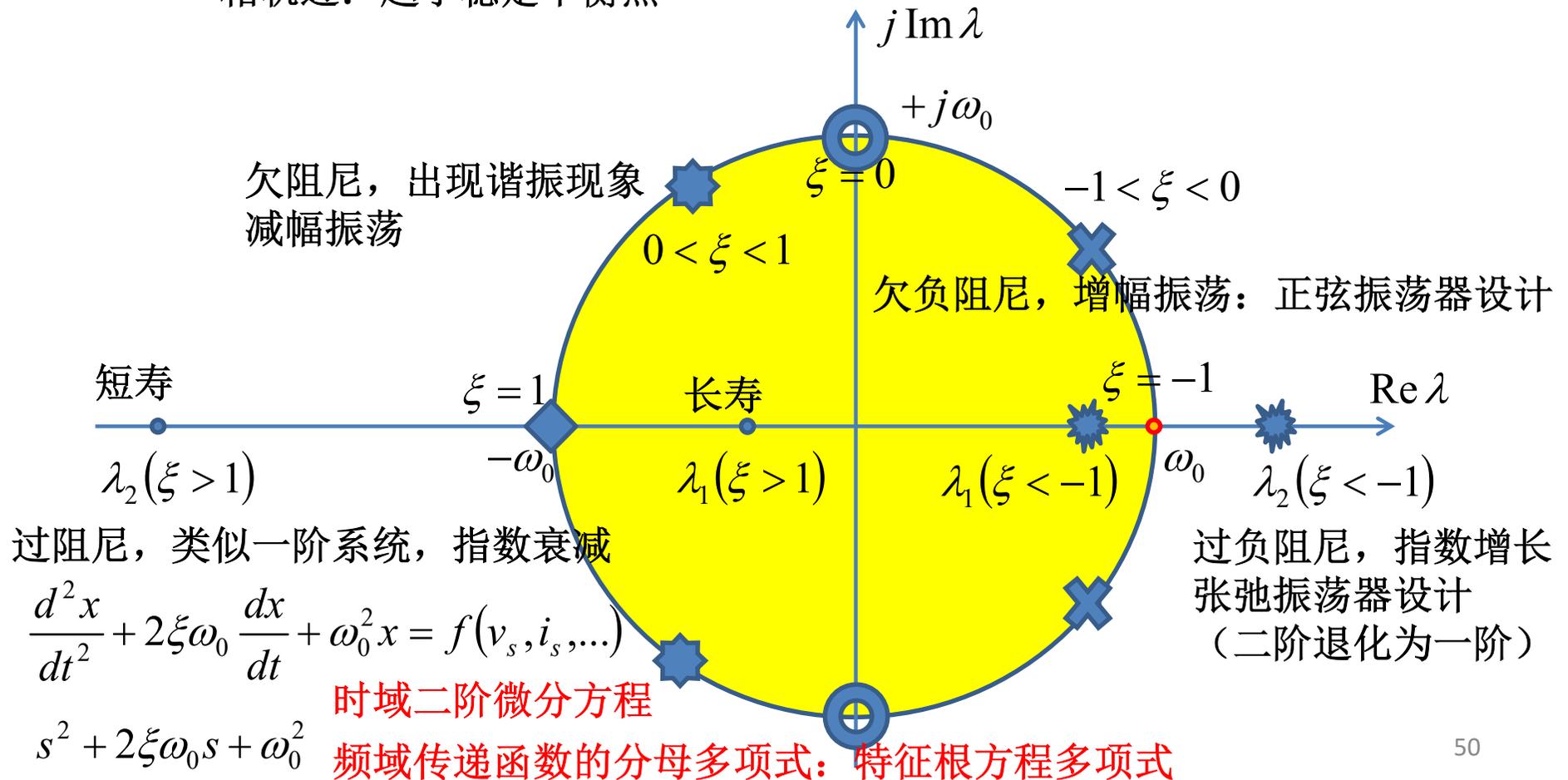
$$\lambda_{1,2} = \left(-\xi \pm \sqrt{\xi^2 - 1} \right) \omega_0$$

三种阻尼情况，三种特征根类型

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \xi = \frac{R}{2Z_0}, \frac{G}{2Y_0} = \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}, \frac{1}{2R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

特征根位置和二阶LTI系统属性

稳定系统	$\xi > 0$	$\xi = 0$	$\xi < 0$	不稳定系统
耗散系统		临界系统		发散系统
动态元件向耗能电阻供能		相轨迹：圆周	供能负阻向动态元件充能	
相轨迹：趋于稳定平衡点			相轨迹：自不稳定平衡点发散	



小结：二阶LTI稳定系统：五要素法 ($\xi > 0$)

中间的推导过程不要求，只要求知道这样推就可以了，要求记忆的是最后的结论

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + (X_0 - X_{\infty 0})e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \\ + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_0 - \dot{X}_{\infty 0}}{\xi\omega_0} + X_0 - X_{\infty 0} \right) \frac{\xi}{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$$

五要素法最好能够记忆，如一阶系统的三要素法一样

$$x(t) = x_{\infty}(t) + e^{-\xi\omega_0 t} \left(A \cos \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t + B \sin \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \omega_0 t \right) \quad (0 < \xi < 1)$$

如果不能记忆五要素法，一定确保会用待定系数法

只需记忆欠阻尼，其他阻尼情况可以自行推衍
或者三种阻尼情况全记忆

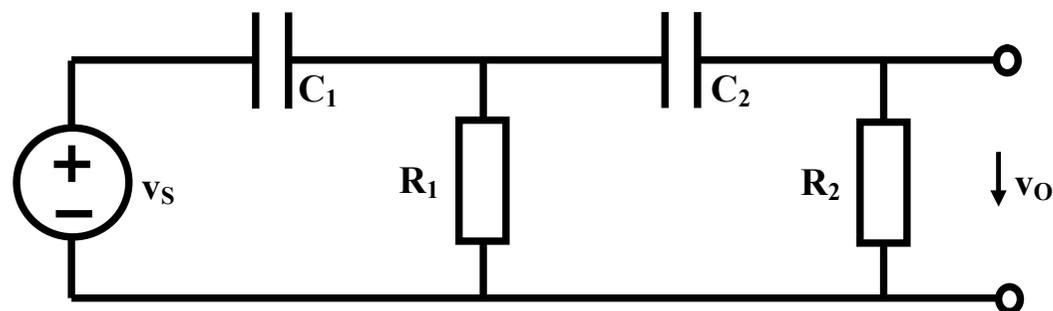
作业1 一阶LTI系统的特征方程和特征根

- 一阶RC或一阶RL电路，其状态方程为

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

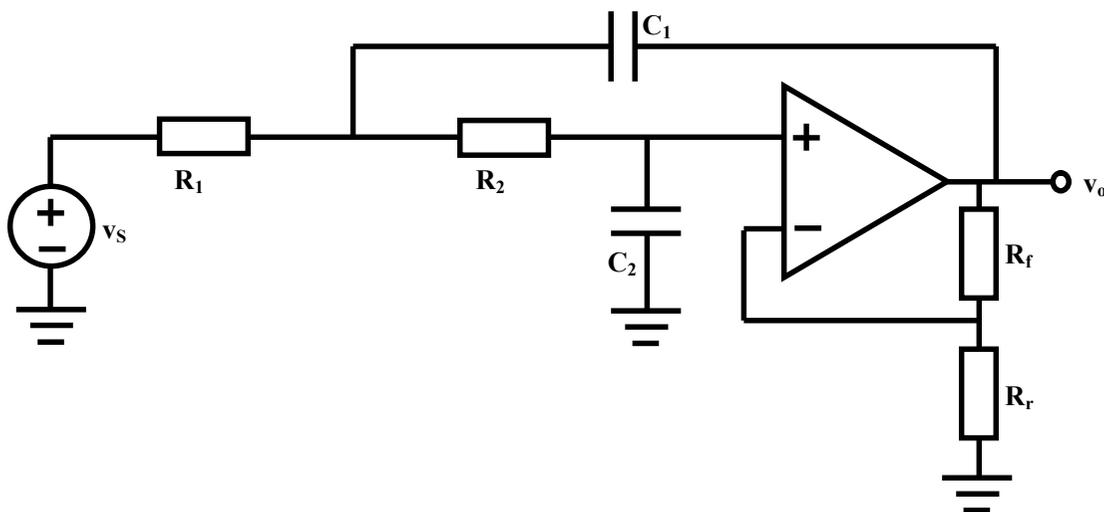
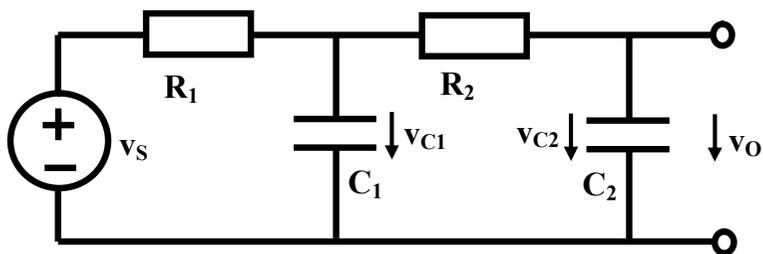
– 分析其特征方程，特征根分别是什么？

作业2 二阶RC高通滤波器



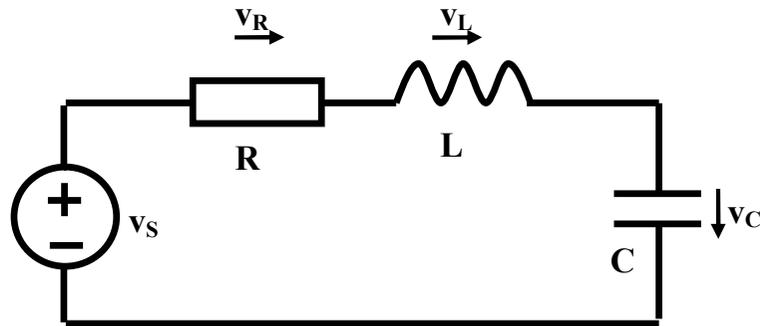
- 1、列写电路状态方程
- 2、列写以 v_o 为未知量的二阶微分方程
- 3、列写频域传递函数
- 4、从微分方程（或频域传递函数）说明关键参量： ξ , ω_0
- 5、假设两个电容初始电压均为0，激励源为阶跃信号源 $v_s(t)=V_0U(t)$ ，用五要素法获得输出电压表达式（考察 $R_1=R_2=R$, $C_1=C_2=C$ 的特殊情况）

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： ξ , ω_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 ξ 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， $v_s(t) = V_0 U(t)$, 求阶跃响应。假设运放为理想运放。

作业4: RLC串联谐振电路: 正弦激励

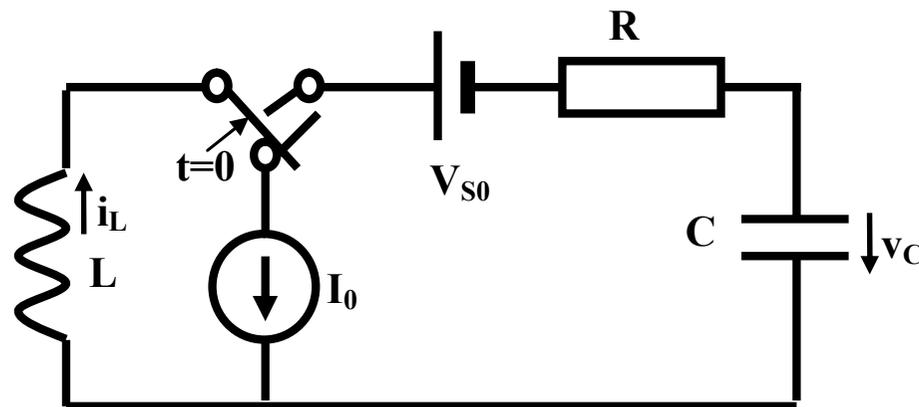


五要素法:
正弦稳态响应采用相量法求解获得

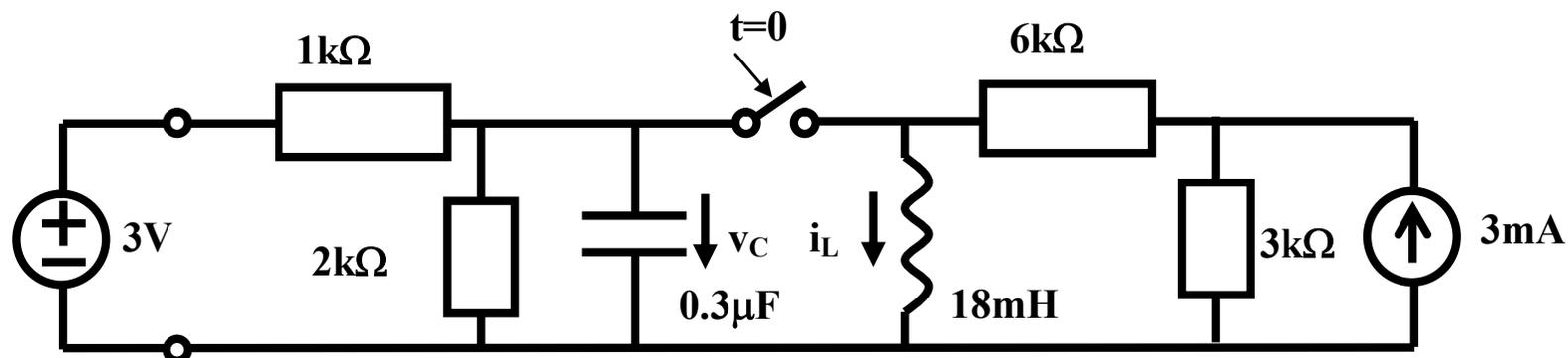
- 求图示RLC串联谐振回路的零状态响应, 其中 v_C 为输出变量, 激励电压源为正弦波电压, $v_s(t) = V_{s0} \sin \omega t$ 。数值计算时, 取 $R = 20 \Omega$, $L = 4 \mu\text{H}$, $C = 100 \text{pF}$, $V_{s0} = 1 \text{V}$, $\omega = 0.1 \omega_0$, 其中 ω_0 为RLC谐振回路的自由振荡频率

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。



作业6 RLC并联谐振

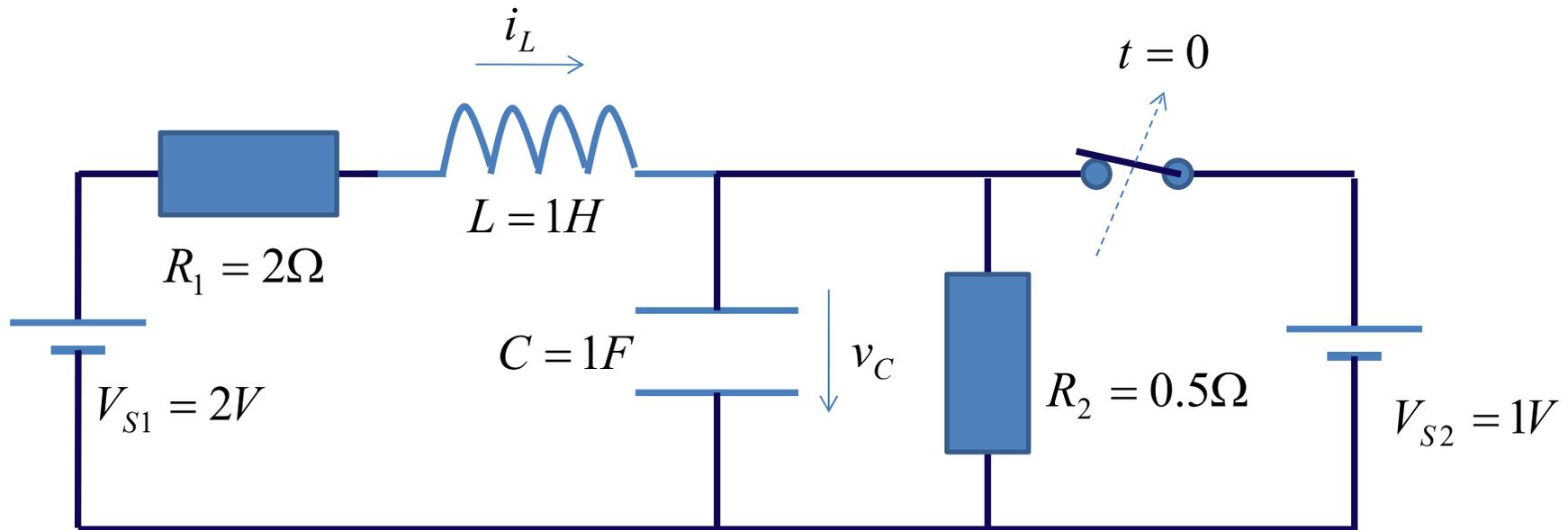


- 开关在 $t=0$ 时刻闭合。开关闭合前电路已经稳定。求开关闭合后，电容电压 $v_C(t)$ 和电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 的变化规律
 - 课件已给电容电压 $v_C(t)$ 的变化规律，求 $i_L(t)$ 的变化规律
 - 验证

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

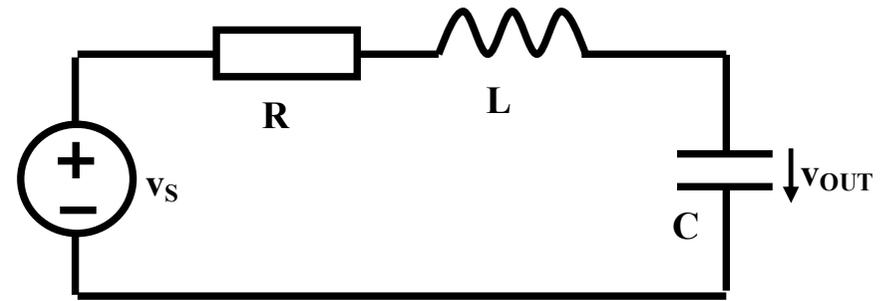
作业7 非简单RLC串并联

首先正确确定阻尼系数和自由振荡频率



- (1) 用五要素法获得电容电压和电感电流
(要求掌握五要素法, 或待定系数法)
- (2) 选作: 用时域积分法获得电容电压和电感电流
(课件仅用来说明获得解形式的过程, 理解后只需记忆五要素法即可)
(列写状态方程, 求特征根, 求特征向量, 求状态转移矩阵, ...)

CAD仿真



- 研究该电路
 - 频域传递函数幅频特性和相频特性
 - 时域阶跃响应时域波形
- 参量
 - 阻尼系数=**0.01,0.1,0.5,0.707,0.866,1,2,10,50,100**