

## 第十一章

## 线性电路暂态响应的复数域分析

(高斯微分方程是以初始值与积分常数)  
 用拉普拉斯变换求解电路方程, 即拉氏变换

## 一、拉普拉斯变换

## ① 拉普拉斯变换

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

## 周期性拉普拉斯变换

$$f(t+T) = f(t) \quad \text{则} \quad \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1(t)] = \mathcal{L}[1] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{kt} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s-k}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2+k^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2+k^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh kt] = \frac{k}{s^2-k^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cosh kt] = \frac{s}{s^2-k^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[A] = \frac{A}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[A(1-e^{-kt})] = \frac{A}{s} - \frac{A}{s+k}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t] = \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} t e^{-st} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}} \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s} \\ \mathcal{L}[t] = \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \mathcal{L}[t^2] = \frac{2}{s^3} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-kt}] = \frac{1}{s+k}$$

例: 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变换

$$(1) \sin^2 t$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin^2 t] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[1 - \cos 2t] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right) = \frac{2}{s(s^2+4)}$$

$$(2) 2t + a \sin at$$

$$\mathcal{L}[2t + a \sin at] = \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{a^2}{s^2+a^2}$$

含初始值的  
 微分方程  
 积分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}\right] &= s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0) \\ \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= s^{-n} F(s) - s^{-n+1} f(0) - s^{-n+2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0) \\ \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] &= \frac{F(s)}{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at}] = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin at] = \frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}[1(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$f(t+T) = f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t] = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[te^{-at}] = \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh at] = \frac{a}{s^2-a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2] = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[te^{-at}] = \frac{2}{(s+a)^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cosh at] = \frac{s}{s^2-a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{性质: 复数域} \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{-at} f(t)] = F(s+a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} \sin at] = \frac{a}{(s+a)^2+a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[A] = \frac{A}{s}$$

$$\text{零初始值: } \begin{cases} \text{微分方程} & \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n}\right] = s^n F(s) \\ \text{积分方程} & \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{初值定理} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s F(s)$$

$$\text{终值定理} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s F(s)$$

## ② 拉普拉斯变换性质

1) 线性性质  $\mathcal{L}[a f(t) + b g(t)] = a \mathcal{L}[f(t)] + b \mathcal{L}[g(t)]$   $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[a F(s) + b G(s)] = a \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] + b \mathcal{L}^{-1}[G(s)]$

2) 位移性质  $\mathcal{L}[f(t-t)] = e^{-st} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = e^{-st} F(s)$   $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-st} F(s)] = f(t-t)$

$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s-a)$   $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s-a)] = e^{at} f(t)$

3) 相似性质  $\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

$\mathcal{L}[f(at-b)] = \frac{1}{a} e^{-\frac{bs}{a}} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

例: 已知  $\mathcal{L}[e^t] = \frac{1}{s-1}$  求  $\mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{\frac{s}{k}-1} = \frac{1}{s-k}$

4) 微分性质  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

(原函数) 则  $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$

$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)$

即  $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$

$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - s f(0) - f'(0)$

$\mathcal{L}[f'''(t)] = s^3 F(s) - s^2 f(0) - s f'(0) - f''(0)$

5) 积分性质  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

(象函数)  $F'(s) = -\mathcal{L}[t f(t)]$   $\mathcal{L}[t f(t)] = -F'(s) = -(\mathcal{L}[f(t)])'$

$F^{(n)}(s) = (-1)^n \mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)]$

6) 积分性质  $h(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$  则  $h'(t) = f(t)$

则  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[h'(t)] = s \mathcal{L}[h(t)]$   $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty F(s) ds$

$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \int_0^\tau \dots \int_0^{\tau^{n-1}} f(t) dt\right] = \frac{1}{s^n} \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

7) 象函数积分性质  $\int_s^\infty F(s) ds = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right]$

$\int_s^\infty \int_s^\infty \dots \int_s^\infty F(s) (t s)^{n-1} ds = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t^n}\right]$

③ 初值定理:  $f(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s F(s)$   $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$

$f'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f'(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [s^2 F(s) - s f(0)]$   $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = s F(s) - f(0)$

$f''(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f''(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [s^3 F(s) - s^2 f(0) - s f'(0) - f''(0)]$   $\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - s f'(0) - f''(0)$

例: 求  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$  求  $f(0)$  与  $f'(0)$

$f(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) \frac{1}{s^2+s^2+1} = 0$

$f'(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [s^2 F(s) - s f(0)] = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s}{s^2+1} = 0$

④ 终值定理  $f(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [sF(s)]$

⑤ 拉普拉斯逆变换

1) 反演积分与留数

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, s_k], \quad t > 0$$

令  $F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{B(s)}$   $A(s), B(s)$  无公共零点 且  $A(s)$  次数小于  $B(s)$

$$\text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, s_k] = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{s \rightarrow s_k} \frac{d^{m-1}}{ds^{m-1}} [(s-s_k)^m F(s)e^{st}]$$

$s_k$  为  $B(s)=0$  的  $m$  重根.

$$\text{当 } m=1 \text{ 时 } \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, s_k] = \frac{A(s_k)}{B'(s_k)} e^{s_k t}$$

$m$  为  $B(s)=0$  的重根的次数

$$\text{当 } m=2 \text{ 时 } \text{Res}[F(s)e^{st}, s_k] =$$

$s_k$  为  $s_1, s_2, s_3$  即  $B(s)=0$  的重根

$$\text{例: } F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$\text{令 } F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{B(s)}$$

$$A(s) = s$$

$$B(s) = s^2+1$$

$$B'(s) = 2s$$

令  $B(s)=0$   $s_1=j$   $s_2=-j$  均为单级极点

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{A(s_1)}{B'(s_1)} e^{s_1 t} + \frac{A(s_2)}{B'(s_2)} e^{s_2 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{jt} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-jt} = \cos t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例: } F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2}$$

$$\text{令 } F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{B(s)}$$

$$A(s) = 1$$

$$B(s) = s(s-1)^2$$

$$B'(s) = 3s^2 - 4s + 1$$

令  $B(s)=0$   $s_1=0$  为1级极点  $s_2=1$  为2级极点

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{A(s_1)}{B'(s_1)} e^{s_1 t} + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{1}{s} e^{st} \right] \\ &= 1 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{ste^{st} - e^{st}}{s^2} = 1 + te^t - e^t \end{aligned}$$

2) 由 Laplace 变换

$$\delta(t) \mapsto 1$$

$$t^n \mapsto \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$1 \mapsto \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e^{kt} \mapsto \frac{1}{s-k}$$

$$\cos kt \mapsto \frac{s}{s^2+k^2}$$

$$\sin kt \mapsto \frac{k}{s^2+k^2}$$

3) 部分分法

$$1) F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{A_3}{s-1} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} (s-1)^2 F(s) = 1$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 1} (s-1)^2 F(s) = 1$$

$$A_1(s-1)^2 + A_2s + A_3s(s-1) = 1$$

$$A_1s^2 + A_2s - 2A_1s + A_1A_2s - A_3s = 1$$

$$A_1 + A_3 = 0 \quad A_2 - A_3 - 2A_1 = 0 \quad A_1 = 1$$

$$\therefore A_3 = -1 \quad A_2 = 1$$

$$2) F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+7s+10}$$

$$s^2+7s+10 = (s+2)(s+5)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s+2} + \frac{A_3}{s+5}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2s+1}{s(s+2)(s+5)} \cdot s = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} \frac{2s+1}{s(s+5)(s+7)} (s+2) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A_3 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -5} \frac{2s+1}{s(s+2)(s+7)} (s+5) = -0.6$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{0.1}{s} + \frac{0.5}{s+2} - \frac{0.6}{s+5}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s)) = 0.1 + 0.5e^{-2t} - 0.6e^{-5t}$$

4) 性质

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at}f(t)] = F(s-a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s-a)] = e^{at}f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-s\tau}F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-s\tau}F(s)] = f(t-\tau)$$

⑥ 卷积

## 二. 复频域分析

① 当储能元件较多时, 需要列写较多的高阶微分方程, 并确定导数初值, 但很多时候高阶导数常常没有明确的物理意义, 所以用拉普拉斯变换, 在复频域上分析。

② 两种思路  
 1) 在时域列出电路方程, 对方程拉氏变换得代数方程, 求解再反变换  
 2) 对电路定律元件做拉氏变换, 建立复频域电路模型 (更实用)

1) 复频域下电路定律

KCL

$$\sum I_k(s) = 0$$

KVL

$$\sum U_k(s) = 0$$

2) 复频域下电路元件

电阻

$$u = iR$$

$$U_R(s) = RI_R(s)$$

电容

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

$$I_C(s) = s(U_C(s) - C u_C(0_-))$$

$$U_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I_C(s) + \frac{u_C(0_-)}{s}$$

电感

$$u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

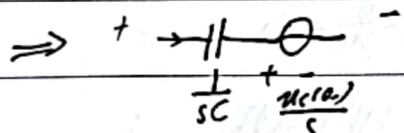
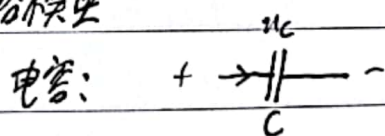
$$U_L(s) = sL I_L(s) - L i_L(0_-)$$

$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_L(s)}{sL} + \frac{i_L(0_-)}{s}$$

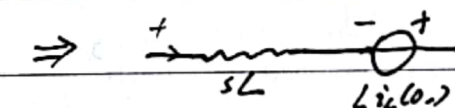
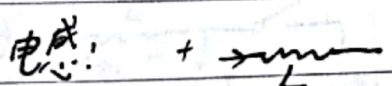
$\frac{1}{sC}$  为运算容抗

$sL$  为运算感抗

电路模型



$$U_C(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I_C(s) + \frac{u_C(0_-)}{s}$$



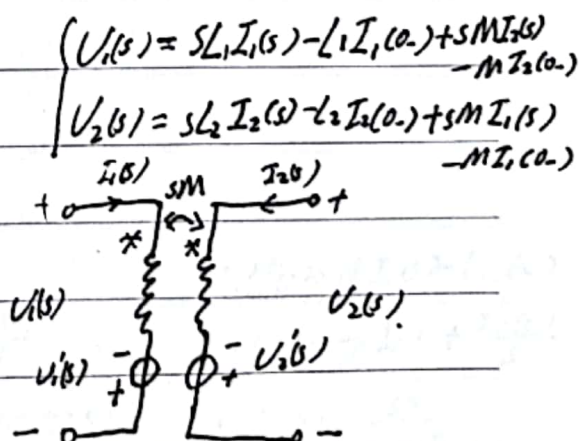
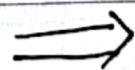
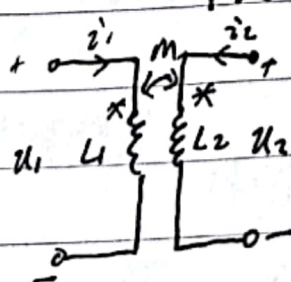
$$U_L(s) = sL I_L(s) - L i_L(0_-)$$

3) 复频域下的电感元件

时域形式

复频域形式

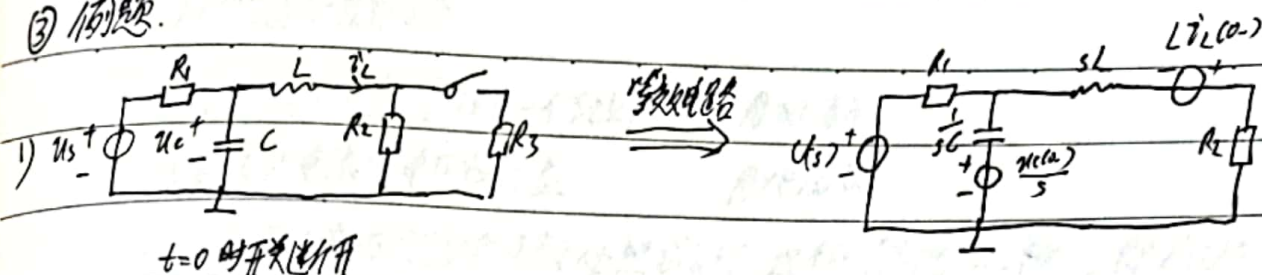
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} U_1(s) = L_1 i_1(0_-) + M i_2(0_-) \\ U_2(s) = M i_1(0_-) + L_2 i_2(0_-) \end{cases}$$

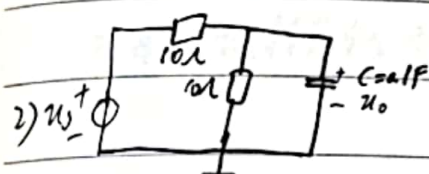
$$\begin{aligned} U_1(s) + U_1'(s) &= sL_1 I_1(s) + sM I_2(s) \\ U_2(s) + U_2'(s) &= sL_2 I_2(s) + sM I_1(s) \end{aligned}$$

## ③ 例题.



$$i_L(0-) = \frac{U_s}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$

$$U_c(0-) = \frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} U_s$$

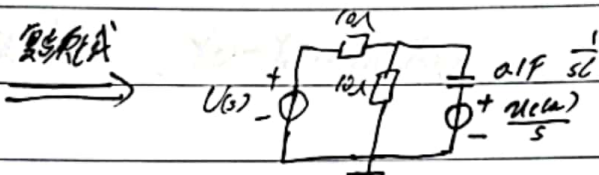


$$U_s = 20e^{-t} \text{ V} \quad \text{求 } U_c$$

$$U(s) = \mathcal{L}[20e^{-t}]$$

$$= \frac{20}{s+1}$$

$$U_c(0-) = 0 \quad (\text{因为开关断开})$$



$$\left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10} + sC\right) U_{n1} = \frac{U_s}{10} + \frac{U_c(0-)}{s}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{5} + 0.1s\right] U_{n1} = \frac{2}{s+1}$$

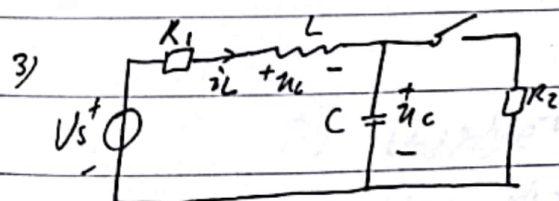
$$U_{n1} = \frac{20}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{A_1}{s+1} + \frac{A_2}{s+2}$$

$$A_1 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1} \frac{20}{(s+1)(s+2)} = 20$$

$$A_2 = \lim_{s \rightarrow -2} \frac{20}{(s+1)(s+2)} = -20$$

$$\therefore U_{n1} = \frac{20}{s+1} - \frac{20}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(U_{n1}) = 20e^{-t} - 20e^{-2t}$$

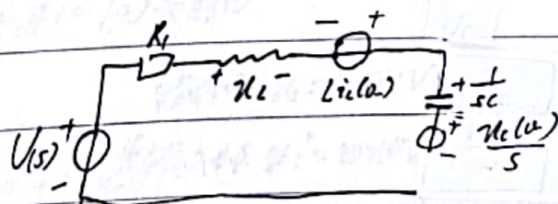


$t=0$  时开关断开

$$U_s = 30V \quad R_1 = 25\Omega \quad R_2 = 75\Omega$$

$$L = 0.5H \quad C = 5 \times 10^{-3}F \quad \text{求 } t > 0 \text{ 时 } U_c \text{ 和 } i_L$$

转化为复频域模型



$$\therefore U_L(s) = sL I_L(s) - L i_L(0-)$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I_L(s) + \frac{U_c(0-)}{s}$$

$$\therefore U_L(s) = \frac{60}{s^2 + 5s + 4000}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{s+10} + \frac{A_2}{s+40} = \frac{-21}{s+10} + \frac{2}{s+40}$$

$$U_L(s) = \frac{11.5s^2 + 11.5s + 12000}{s(s^2 + 5s + 4000)}$$

$$= \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-8}{s+10} + \frac{0.5}{s+40}$$

$$U(s) = \mathcal{L}(30) = \frac{30}{s}$$

$$i_L(0-) = \frac{U_s}{R_1 + R_2} = 0.3A \quad U_c(0-) = 22.5V$$

$$U_s + L i_L(0-) - \frac{U_c(0-)}{s} = I_L(s) R_1 + sL I_L(s) + \frac{1}{sC} I_L(s)$$

$$\frac{30}{s} + 0.15 - \frac{22.5}{s} = I_L(s) \left[ 25 + 0.5s + \frac{200}{s} \right]$$

$$I_L(s) = \frac{0.3s + 15}{s^2 + 5s + 4000}$$

$$i_L = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(I_L) = 3e^{-10t} + 2e^{-40t}$$

$$U_c = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(U_c) = 3 - 8e^{-10t} + 0.5e^{-40t}$$

## ④ 复频域网络函数及其性质

1) 网络为线性零状态, 有且只有一个独立电压源, 用  $u_s(t)$  表示。

以某一支路电流或电压为响应, 用  $u(t)$  表示。

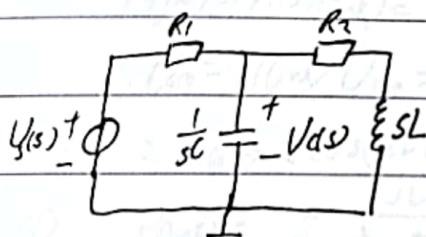
则响应象函数与激励象函数必然成正比, 这个比值为网络函数, 即  $H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)}$

令  $h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)]$  表示网络函数的单位冲激特性。

2) 当网络函数是全响应时, 即包含初始值时

$$Y(s) - Y_0(s) = H(s)X(s)$$

例:



$$R_1 = 10\Omega, R_2 = 20\Omega, L = 0.2H, C = 0.01F$$

1) 定义网络函数  $H(s) = \frac{U_c(s)}{U_s(s)}$  求  $H(s)$  及其单位冲激特性  $h(t)$ 。

2) 若  $u_s(t) = 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$  V 时的零状态响应  $u_c(t)$ 。

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 节点电压方程 } \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + sC + \frac{1}{R_2 + sL} \right] U_c(s) = \frac{U_s(s)}{R_1}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U_c(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{10s + 1000}{s^2 + 110s + 1500} \approx \frac{10(s + 100)}{(s + 15.949)(s + 94.051)}$$

$$= \frac{10.762}{s + 15.949} + \frac{-0.762}{s + 94.051}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = 10.762e^{-15.949t} - 0.762e^{-94.051t}$$

$$\textcircled{2} U_s(s) = [3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{3}{s+1}$$

$$U_c(s) = H(s)U_s(s) = \frac{3}{s+1} \cdot \frac{10(s+100)}{(s+15.949)(s+94.051)} = \frac{2.135}{s+1} + \frac{-2.160}{s+15.949} + \frac{0.025}{s+94.051}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 2.135e^{-t} - 2.160e^{-15.949t} + 0.025e^{-94.051t}$$



$$u_c(t) = h(t) * u_s(t)$$

例: 全响应时:

输入电压  $u_s = 10\varepsilon(t)$  V 时, 网络全响应  $u = (0.32e^{-5t})$  V

初始值输入电压  $u_s' = 20\varepsilon(t)$  V 时, 网络全响应  $u' = (20 - 7.2e^{-5t})$  V

输入电压  $u_s'' = 12e^{-10t}$  V 时, 网络全响应  $u'' = ?$



$$\begin{cases} U(s) = U_0(s) + U_s(s)H(s) \\ U(s) = U_0(s) + U_s(s)H(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{10}{s} - \frac{2.2}{s+5} = U_0(s) + \frac{10}{s}H(s) \\ \frac{20}{s} - \frac{7.2}{s+5} = U_0(s) + \frac{20}{s}H(s) \end{cases} \therefore H(s) = \frac{0.6s+5}{s+5}$$

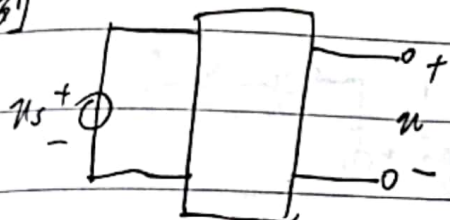
$$\therefore U_s = \frac{0.8}{s+5} + \frac{0.8s+5}{s+5} \cdot \frac{12}{s+10} = \frac{5.6}{s+5} + \frac{2.4}{s+10} \therefore u(t) = 5.6e^{-5t} + 2.4e^{-10t}$$

## ⑤ 复频域函数与复数网络函数的转换

$$H(j\omega) = H(s) |_{s=j\omega}$$

$$H(s) = H(j\omega) |_{j\omega=s}$$

例



线性无源网络

$$\textcircled{1} u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t) \text{ V 时, 求稳态响应 } u = (-e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$$

求当  $u_s = 3\sqrt{2} \cos(\sqrt{2}t) \text{ V}$  时电路稳态响应  $u$ 

$$\textcircled{2} \text{若 } 2 \text{ F} \rightarrow H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}_s} = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j\omega + 2} \text{ 求单位冲激特性 } h(t)$$

$$\textcircled{1} H(s) = \frac{Z(u)}{Z(u_s)} = \frac{-\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2}}{\frac{1}{s}} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$H(j\omega) = H(s) |_{s=j\omega} = \frac{-\omega^2}{-\omega^2 + j\omega + 2}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_m = H(j\omega) \dot{U}_{sm} = -\frac{-\omega^2}{-\omega^2 + j\omega + 2} 3\sqrt{2} = 2j \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore u(t) = 2 \cos(\sqrt{2}t + 90^\circ)$$

$$\textcircled{2} H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 3(j\omega) + 2}$$

$$H(s) = H(j\omega) |_{j\omega=s} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+1}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = [-2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-t}] \varepsilon(t)$$



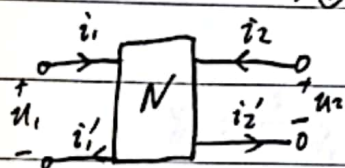
## 第十一章

## 二端口网络

① 二端口网络: 一个网络包括电能或信号的输入端口和输出端口。

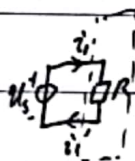
人们只考虑端口的外部特性, 即端口的电压电流, 而对内部构造完全不知, 即将二端口网络视为一个电路元件。我们研究

- ① 通过内部构造, 研究端口的电压电流的关系和其它技术参数,  $\rightarrow$  网络分析
- ② 根据对二端口网络的需要, 用尽量简单的原理制造二端口网络  $\rightarrow$  网络综合
- ③ 研究二端口网络与电源和负载相连接时需分析的问题
- ④ 二端口网络之间相互联结的规律



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = i_1' \\ i_2 = i_2' \end{cases}$$

一定的



只是辅助原则, 但是有用的  
所以  $i_1 = i_1'$  一定的

本章一般研究线性无源二端口网络

(含独立源则可等效为无源二端口 + 等效电源代替)

网络分析的方法即建立端口方程 端口电压  $u_1, u_2$  与端口电流  $i_1, i_2$ , 其中任意两个为自变量, 任意两个为因变量, 组成六种线性联立方程 (仅研究前四种)

① Y参数方程 (即导纳参数方程) 以  $u_1, u_2$  为自变量  $i_1, i_2$  为因变量

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = Y_{11}u_1 + Y_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = Y_{21}u_1 + Y_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$

② Z参数方程 (即阻抗参数方程) 以  $i_1, i_2$  为自变量  $u_1, u_2$  为因变量

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Z_{11}i_1 + Z_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = Z_{21}i_1 + Z_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$

③ T参数方程 (即传输参数方程) 以  $u_2, i_2$  为自变量  $u_1, i_1$  为因变量 (transfer 传输)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = T_{11}u_2 + T_{12}i_2 \\ i_1 = T_{21}u_2 + T_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$

④ H参数方程 (即混合参数方程) 以  $u_2, i_1$  为自变量  $u_1, i_2$  为因变量 (hybrid 混合)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = H_{11}i_1 + H_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = H_{21}i_1 + H_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$

## ② 导纳参数矩阵 (Y 参数矩阵)

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = Y_{11} U_1 + Y_{12} U_2 \\ I_2 = Y_{21} U_1 + Y_{22} U_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = Y \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$Y_{11}, Y_{12}$  即左端口短路时 (即  $U_2 = 0$  时),  $I_1$  和  $I_2$  与  $U_1$  的比值

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1} \bigg|_{U_2=0}$$

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_2}{U_1} \bigg|_{U_2=0}$$

$Y_{21}, Y_{22}$  即左端口开路时 (即  $U_1 = 0$  时),  $I_1$  和  $I_2$  与  $U_2$  的比值

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0}$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0}$$

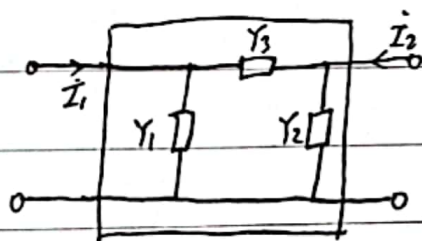
如果一个网络电气对称 (即结构对称且参数对称), 则输入输出端口互换, 外特性不变

若电气对称 则  $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21}$$

但满足  $\begin{cases} Y_{11} = Y_{22} \\ Y_{12} = Y_{21} \end{cases}$  未必一定电气对称

例 1:



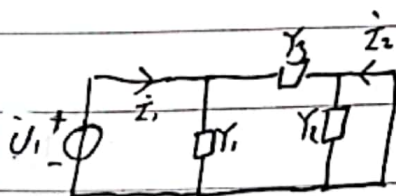
求该二端网络的 Y 参数矩阵

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1} \bigg|_{U_2=0} = Y_1 + Y_3$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{U_1} \bigg|_{U_2=0} = -Y_3$$

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0} = -Y_3$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0} = Y_2 + Y_3$$



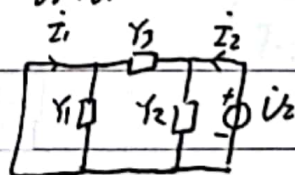
令  $U_2 = 0$

$$I_1 = U_1 Y_1$$

$$I_3' = U_1 Y_3$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1} = Y_1 + Y_3$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{-I_3}{U_1} = -Y_3$$



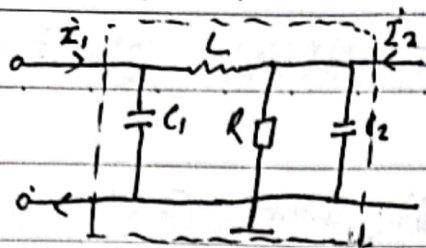
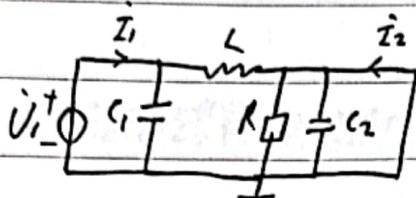
$$I_2' = U_2 Y_2$$

$$I_3' = U_2 Y_3$$

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0} = \frac{-U_2 Y_3}{U_2} = -Y_3$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \bigg|_{U_1=0} = \frac{U_2 Y_2 + U_2 Y_3}{U_2} = Y_2 + Y_3$$

例2:

令  $U_2 = 0$ 

$$I_1 = \frac{U_1}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{U_1}{j\omega L} = j\omega C_1 U_1 + \frac{U_1}{j\omega L}$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{U_1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{U_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \Big|_{U_1=0} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \Big|_{U_1=0} = \frac{1}{j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C_2$$

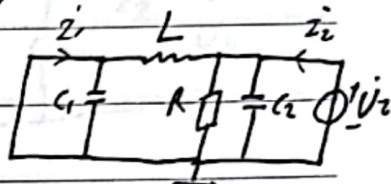
求该二端网络的Y参数矩阵

$$Y_{11} = \frac{I_1}{U_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{I_2}{U_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{12} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \Big|_{U_1=0} = -\frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \Big|_{U_1=0} = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

令  $U_1 = 0$ 

$$I_2 = \frac{U_2}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} + \frac{U_2}{R} + \frac{U_2}{j\omega L}$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{U_2}{j\omega L}$$

③ 阻抗参数矩阵 (Z参数矩阵)

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = Z_{11} I_1 + Z_{12} I_2 \\ U_2 = Z_{21} I_1 + Z_{22} I_2 \end{cases}$$

④ 传输参数矩阵 (T参数矩阵 transfer)

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = T_{11} U_2 + T_{12} (-I_2) \\ I_1 = T_{21} U_2 + T_{22} (-I_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令端2开路} \quad \begin{cases} Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \\ Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令端1开路} \quad \begin{cases} Z_{12} = \frac{U_1}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \\ Z_{22} = \frac{U_2}{I_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令端2开路} \quad \begin{cases} T_{11} = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \\ T_{21} = \frac{I_1}{U_2} \Big|_{I_2=0} = \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令端1短路} \quad \begin{cases} T_{12} = \frac{U_1}{I_2} \Big|_{U_2=0} = \\ T_{22} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} \Big|_{U_2=0} = \end{cases}$$

⑤ 混合参数矩阵 (H参数矩阵)

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = H_{11} I_1 + H_{12} U_2 \\ I_2 = H_{21} I_1 + H_{22} U_2 \end{cases}$$

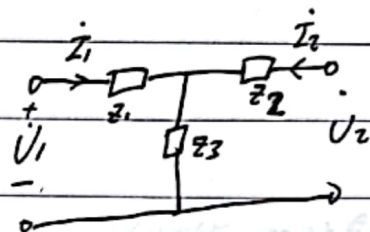
$$\begin{cases} \text{端2开路} & H_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = \\ \text{端2短路} & H_{21} = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \Big|_{U_2=0} = \\ \text{端1开路} & H_{12} = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \\ \text{端1短路} & H_{22} = \frac{I_2}{U_2} \Big|_{I_1=0} = \end{cases}$$

## ① 二端口网络等效电路 (网络综合, 即已知二端口网络的参数做出其等效电路)

1) 当电路元件(二端口网络)是互易的时候: 最简等效电路 T形电路或π形电路.

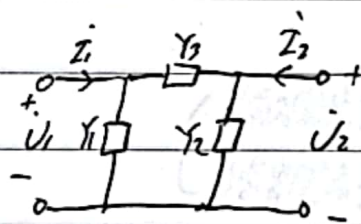
(简单理解 当  $U_1=U_2$  时  $I_1=I_2$ ) (互易的特点  $Z_{12}=Z_{21}$ , 故三个独立参数, 三个元件即可表示.)

当已知网络的阻抗参数即Z参数, 则选用T形等效电路



$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = Z_{11} - Z_{12} \\ Z_2 = Z_{22} - Z_{12} \\ Z_3 = Z_{12} \end{cases}$$

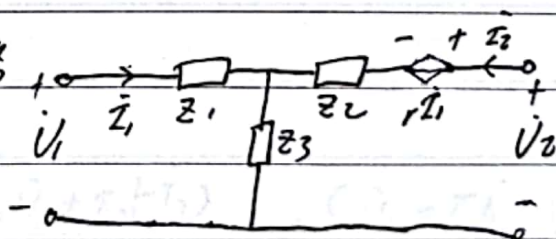
当已知网络的导纳参数即Y参数, 则选用π形等效电路



$$\begin{cases} Y_1 = Y_{11} + Y_{12} \\ Y_2 = Y_{22} + Y_{12} \\ Y_3 = -Y_{12} \end{cases}$$

2) 当二端口网络非互易的时候, 则四个独立参数 (故3个阻抗/导纳外加一个受控源)

当已知网络的阻抗参数即Z参数, 则T形等效电路



$$\begin{cases} U_1 = Z_1 I_1 + Z_3 (I_1 + I_2) = (Z_1 + Z_3) I_1 + Z_3 I_2 \\ U_2 = r I_1 + I_2 Z_2 + (I_1 + I_2) Z_3 = (r + Z_3) I_1 + (Z_2 + Z_3) I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} Z_{11} = Z_1 + Z_3 \\ Z_{12} = Z_3 \\ Z_{21} = r + Z_3 \\ Z_{22} = Z_2 + Z_3 \end{cases}$$

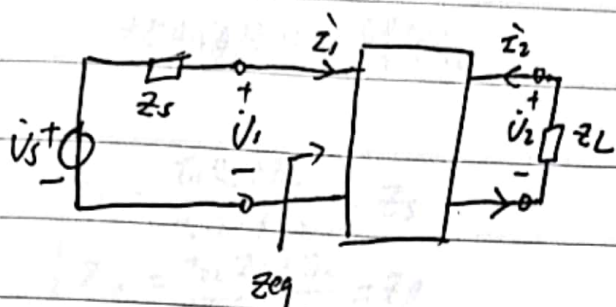
$$\therefore \begin{cases} Z_1 = Z_{11} - Z_{12} \\ Z_2 = Z_{22} - Z_{12} \\ Z_3 = Z_{12} \\ r = Z_{21} - Z_{12} \end{cases}$$

当然: 受控源也可以  
放在输入端  
不过需按节点  
再求一下

## ⑦ 二端网络与电源和负载的连接

## 1) 输入阻抗

$$Z_i = Z_{eq} = \frac{T_{11}Z_L + T_{12}}{T_{21}Z_L + T_{22}}$$



$$\therefore \text{二端网络的输入阻抗 } Z_i = Z_{eq} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{T_{11}Z_L + T_{12}}{T_{21}Z_L + T_{22}}$$

(由于输入阻抗是  $Z_i = \frac{U_1}{I_1}$  是  $U_1$  与  $I_1$  的关系, 故可用传输参数求解)

即上图等效于

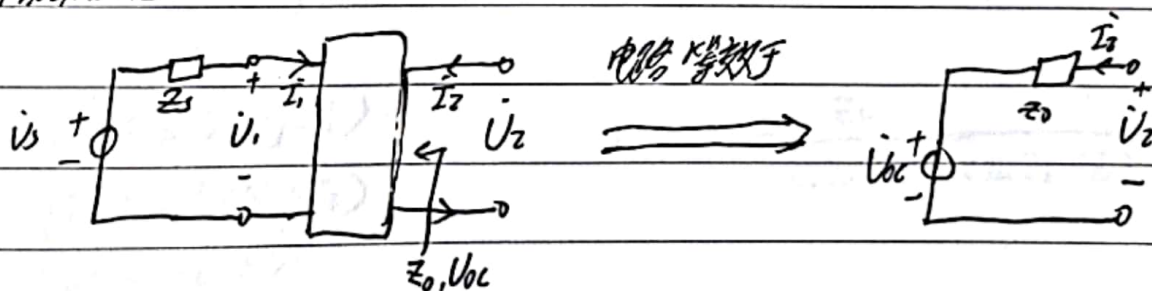


$$\therefore U_1 = \frac{U_s Z_{eq}}{Z_s + Z_{eq}} \quad I_1 = \frac{U_s}{Z_s + Z_{eq}}$$

$\therefore Z_{eq}$  可以显著影响端电压  $U_1$ .

(输入阻抗受负载影响, 输出阻抗受电源内阻影响)

## 2) 输出阻抗



$$\text{计算开路电压 } U_{oc} \text{ 则令 } I_2 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} U_1 = T_{11}U_2 + T_{12}(-I_2) \\ I_1 = T_{21}U_2 + T_{22}(-I_2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1 = T_{11}U_2 \\ I_1 = T_{21}U_2 \end{cases}$$

$$U_1 = U_s - Z_s I_1$$

$$\therefore U_{oc} = U_2 = \frac{U_s}{T_{21}Z_s + T_{11}}$$

$$\text{计算输出等效阻抗 } Z_o = \left. \frac{U_2}{I_2} \right|_{U_s=0} = \frac{T_{22}Z_s + T_{12}}{T_{21}Z_s + T_{11}}$$

$$\text{然后 } U_2 = \frac{U_s Z_L}{Z_o + Z_L} \quad \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 3) 特性阻抗

使二端口的输入阻抗=电源内阻抗

输出阻抗=负载阻抗

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} Z_{in} = \frac{T_{11}Z_L + T_{12}}{T_{21}Z_L + T_{22}} = Z_S \\ Z_o = \frac{T_{22}Z_S + T_{12}}{T_{21}Z_S + T_{11}} = Z_L \end{cases}$$

 $Z_S$  为电源内阻抗 $Z_L$  为负载阻抗.

$$\text{则 } Z_S = \sqrt{\frac{T_{11}T_{12}}{T_{21}T_{22}}} \quad Z_L = \sqrt{\frac{T_{22}T_{12}}{T_{21}T_{11}}}$$

则定义这个  $Z_{in} = Z_S = \sqrt{\frac{T_{11}T_{12}}{T_{21}T_{22}}}$  为输入端口特性阻抗则  $Z_i = Z_{in}$  $Z_o = Z_L = \sqrt{\frac{T_{22}T_{12}}{T_{21}T_{11}}}$  为输出端口特性阻抗则  $Z_L = Z_o$ 

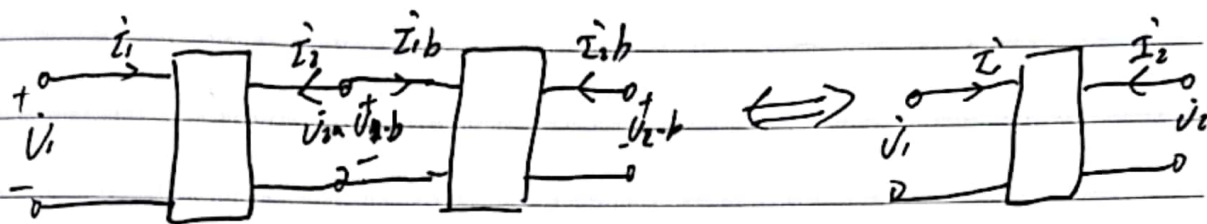
## 4) 转移函数 (输出电压与输入电压关系)

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2}{U_S}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = T_{11}U_2 + T_{12}(-\dot{I}_2) \\ I_1 = T_{21}U_2 + T_{22}(-\dot{I}_2) \\ U_S = Z_S \dot{I}_1 + U_1 \\ U_2 = -Z_L \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore H(j\omega) = \frac{Z_L}{T_{22}Z_S + T_{12} + Z_L(T_{21}Z_S + T_{11})}$$

③ 二端口网络的级联. (使用传输参数)



则等效为一个二端口网络

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} T_{11}^a & T_{12}^a \\ T_{21}^a & T_{22}^a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} T_{11}^b & T_{12}^b \\ T_{21}^b & T_{22}^b \end{bmatrix}$$

## 第十三章

## 电网络的图论分析

1. 图论是一门研究由点和线组成的集合, 即拓扑图。

电网络即研究将电路抽象成节点和支路组成的拓扑图。

## 2. 定义概念

图: 节点与支路的集合

路径: 两节点之间的支路集合

回路: 闭合路径

树: 包含全部节点但不形成闭合回路的连通子图叫树

树枝: 树的支路。

连支: 除了树枝的其余支路

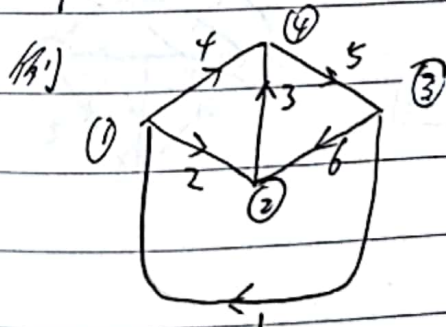
$n$  节点的树, 包含  $n-1$  个树枝

## 3. 关联矩阵 (又称节点支路关联矩阵)

$$A' = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} ① \\ ② \\ ③ \\ ④ \end{matrix} & \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{支路}$$

↓  
节点

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{支路 } j \text{ 离开节点 } i \\ -1 & \text{支路 } j \text{ 指向节点 } i \\ 0 & \text{支路 } j \text{ 与节点 } i \text{ 不相连} \end{cases}$$



$$A' = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} ① \\ ② \\ ③ \\ ④ \end{matrix} & \left[ \begin{array}{cccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$$

将  $A'$  的行逐一相加, 则得到的  $A$  叫作关联矩阵, 又叫作节点支路关联矩阵。

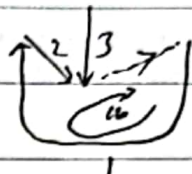
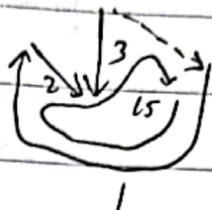
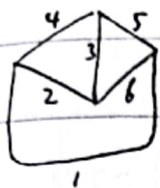
关联矩阵与用方程描述电路的系数矩阵相同

$$\begin{cases} -i_1 + i_2 + i_4 = 0 \\ -i_2 + i_3 - i_6 = 0 \\ i_1 - i_5 + i_6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore \begin{matrix} AI=0 \\ U=A^T U_n \end{matrix}$$

$U$  为支路电压  $U_n$  为节点电压

④基本回路: 一个连支 + 一个树组成一个基本回路。

回路方向为连支方向



$$\begin{cases} l_4: u_4 + u_2 - u_3 = 0 \\ l_5: u_5 + u_1 + u_2 - u_3 = 0 \\ l_6: u_6 + u_1 + u_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

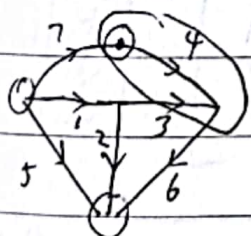
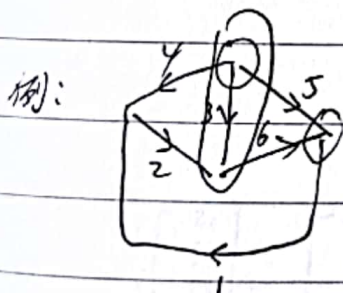
⑤割集: 将连通图移去部分支路变为非连通图。

割集: 移去此集的全部支路, 则此图变为分离的两部分

留下此集合的任意一条支路, 则剩下的图连通

(由一条树支和必要的连支组成)

基本割集数 = 树支数 = 节点数 - 1



的基本割集:  $\therefore$  3个基本割集 (取两个独立支路和一个支路)

$$\begin{cases} C_1: i_3 + i_4 + i_5 = 0 \\ C_2: i_1 - i_5 - i_6 = 0 \\ C_3: i_2 - i_4 - i_5 - i_6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

的基本割集:  $\therefore$  4个基本割集 (取三个独立支路和一个支路)

$$\begin{cases} C_1: i_4 - i_7 = 0 \\ C_2: i_1 + i_7 + i_5 = 0 \\ C_3: i_5 - i_2 - i_6 = 0 \\ C_4: i_7 + i_3 = i_6 \end{cases}$$

\* 考试方法: 用一组独立电压列写支路电压

$\rightarrow$  基本回路方程组

用一组独立电流列写支路电流

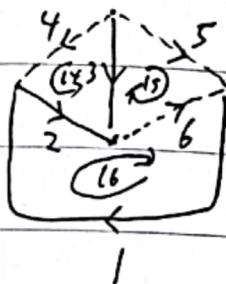
$\rightarrow$  基本割集方程组

## ⑥ 基本回路矩阵

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ l_4 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ l_5 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ l_6 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

列为全部支路  
行为连支与树构成的回路  
(回路必须单连支)

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{基本回路 } i \text{ 包含支路 } j, \text{ 且两者方向相同} \\ -1 & \text{基本回路 } i \text{ 包含支路 } j, \text{ 且两者方向相反} \\ 0 & \text{基本回路 } i \text{ 不包含支路 } j \end{cases}$$



用基本回路矢矩阵表示基尔霍夫定律 KVL:  $BU=0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$KCL: I = B^T I_l$$

$I_l$  即全部连支电流

$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(原理: 全部的连支是一组独立变量, 可以用来表示全部回路电流)

## ⑦ 基本割集矩阵

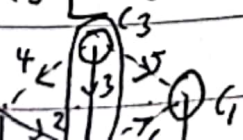
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ c_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ c_2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ c_3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

列为全部支路

初为基本割集

$$c_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{基本割集 } i \text{ 包含支路 } j, \text{ 且方向相同} \\ -1 & \text{基本割集 } i \text{ 包含支路 } j, \text{ 且方向相反} \\ 0 & \text{不包含} \end{cases}$$

例如:



的基本割集矩阵

割集: 先找出树, 1个树枝支+处支=2个割集  
对1和2 + 5, 6  
对2和3 + 4, 5, 6  
对3和4 + 4, 5  
为树枝支方向  
为处支方向  
为处支方向

用基本割集矩阵表基尔霍夫定律:

$$KCL: CI = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \\ i_4 \\ i_5 \\ i_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$KVL: U = C^T U_t$$

$U_t$  为树支电压

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \\ u_6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_4 = -u_1 - u_2$$

$$u_5 = u_1 + u_3$$

$$u_6 = u_2 - u_3$$

综上: 关联矩阵  $A$  节点与支路的关系

基本回路矩阵  $B$  基本回路与支路关系

基本割集矩阵  $C$  基本割集与支路关系

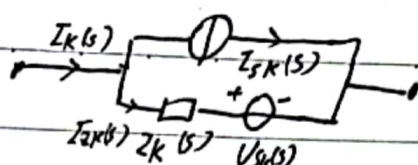
→ 基本回路矩阵: 一组支路构成其回路

→ 一组支路电流表其它支路电流

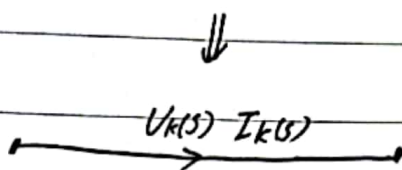
三者关系

$$\begin{cases} AB^T = 0 \\ BC^T = 0 \end{cases}$$

⑧ 广义支路: 将支路定义为  
(复频域形式)



的形式



故第k支路的广义支路方程

$$U_k = Z_k I_{zk} + U_{sk}$$

$$= Z_k (I_k - I_{sk}) + U_{sk}$$

$$= Z_k I_k - Z_k I_{sk} + U_{sk}$$

矩阵形式  $U = Z_b I - Z_b I_s + U_s$  ①

(对偶)  $I = Y_b U - Y_b U_s + I_s$  ②

$U$  为支路电压列向量

$I$  为支路电流列向量

$U_s, I_s$  为支路源电压源电流列向量

$Z_b = \text{diag}[Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_b]$  是由各支路阻抗组成的对角矩阵, 称为支路阻抗矩阵

$Y_b = \text{diag}[Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_b]$  是支路导纳矩阵

注: 当广义支路只含电流源, 无电压源, 或  $Z_k \rightarrow \infty$  时 不能使用①的广义支路方程 只能用②  $I = Y_b U - Y_b U_s + I_s$

只含电压源, 无电流源, 或  $Z_k \rightarrow 0$  时 只能用①, 不能用②

支路导纳矩阵  $Y_b = \text{diag}[1, 2, 3]$

节点导纳矩阵  $Y_n = A Y_b A^T$

节点注入电流列向量  $I_{sn} = A Y_b U_s - A I_s$

节点电压方程  $Y_n U_n = I_{sn}$

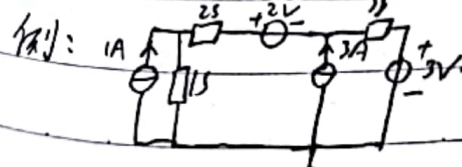
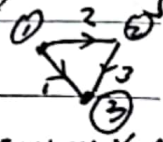
广义支路电压  $U = A^T U_n$

$$I = Y_b U - Y_b U_s + I_s$$

$U_s, I_s$  支路源电压源电流列向量  
 $I_s$  是顺箭头往外指为正

$U_s$  是向箭头往里指为正

原理图本例图



求广义支路电压电流

① 按照广义支路定义 做出网络的图

② 关联矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

支路导纳矩阵  $Y_b = \text{diag}[1, 2, 3]$

支路源电压列向量  $U_s = [0, 2, 3]^T$

支路源电流列向量  $I_s = [-1, 0, -3]^T$

节点导纳矩阵  $Y_n = A Y_b A^T$

节点注入电流列向量  $I_{sn} = A Y_b U_s - A I_s$

节点电压  $U_n = I_{sn}^{-1} I_{sn}$

广义支路电压  $U = A^T U_n$

## 第十四章 非线性电路

① 线性电路: 假定各电路元件的参数与电压电流无关, 则列写线性方程组(前十三章), 电路为线性电路。

非线性电路: 电路元件不是常量, 或参数与电压电流有关, 则非线性电路。

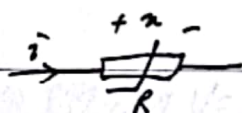
非线性电路存在很多复杂现象: 波形畸变现象, 瞬变现象, 振荡现象, 混频现象。

非线性电路研究无法使用 { 叠加定理 戴维南定理 相量法  
复频域分析法 卷积法  
全响应也不等于零输入响应与零状态响应之和。

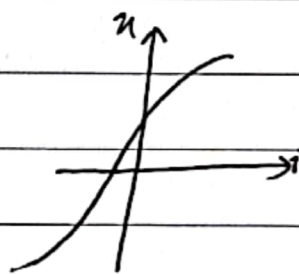
## ② 非线性电阻:

1) 特性方程描述:  $u=f(i)$ ,  $i=g(u)$ ,  $h(u,i)=0$

2) 符号描述:



特性曲线描述



3) 静态特性  $R = \frac{u}{i}$

动态特性  $R_d = \frac{du}{di}$

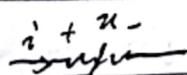
## ③ 非线性电感

1) 特性方程

$$\phi = f(i)$$

$$i = g(\phi)$$

$$h(\phi, i) = 0$$

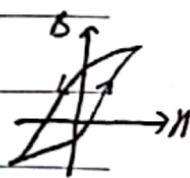


2) 静态电感

$$L = \frac{\phi}{i}$$

3) 磁滞率  $u = \frac{d\phi}{dt}$

磁滞特性曲线



动态电感

$$L_d = \frac{d\phi}{di}$$

$$\text{磁滞损耗 } P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i \frac{d\phi}{dt} dt = \oint i d\phi$$

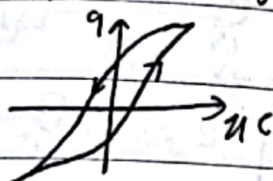
$$= f A L \phi H \cdot dB = f V \phi H dB$$

$V = AL$  为铁芯面积,  $\phi H dB$  即磁滞回线面积。

## ④ 非线性电容

$$q = f(u) \quad u = g(q) \quad h(u, q) = 0$$

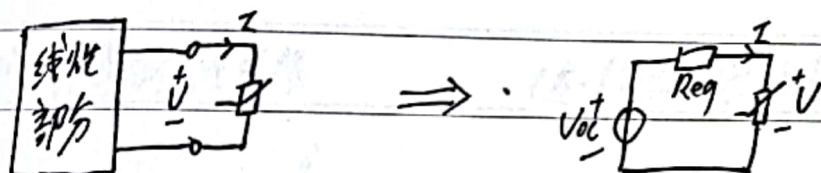
电荷控制  $P = \oint \phi_{nc} dq = \oint \lambda \text{ 回路面积}$



## ⑤ 非线性直流电路

单个非线性元件电路各

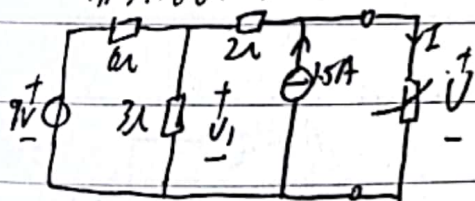
(用戴维南定理化简)



$$V_{oc} = IR_{eq} + U \quad \text{列非线性直流电路方程}$$

例:

非线性电阻特性  $U = I^2 - 4I$ , 求电压  $U$  与  $U_1$



1) 基于叠加定理

电路等效为



$$V_{oc} = 9V$$

$$R_{eq} = 4\Omega \quad (\text{除源法})$$

$$2) \quad R_{eq} I + U = V_{oc}$$

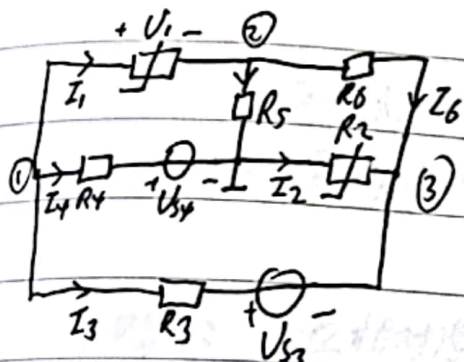
$$I_1 = 3V \quad I_2 = -3V$$

$$\therefore U_1 = -3V \quad U_2 = 21V$$

3) 根据叠加定理 用  $U = -3V$  与  $21V$  的电源替换非线性电阻。

$$\text{则对应 } U_1' = 0V \quad U_2' = 12V$$

## 2) 含非线性电阻的电路

非线性电阻压控, 即电压控制电流  $I = g(U)$ → 独立列 KCL  
(节点电压为未知)  
→ 独立列 KVL  
(回路电压为未知)流控, 即电流控制电压  $U = f(I)$ 

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U_1 - U_3}{R_4} + I_1 + \frac{U_1 - U_3 - U_5}{R_3} = 0 \\ -I_1 + \frac{U_5}{R_5} + \frac{U_5 - U_3}{R_6} = 0 \\ -I_2 + \frac{U_3 - U_1 + U_5}{R_3} + \frac{U_3 - U_5}{R_6} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = g(U_1) \quad I_2 = g(U_2)$$

$$I_1 = g(U_1) = g(U_1 - U_5) \quad \text{代入上式}$$

$$I_2 = g(U_2) = g(-U_3) \quad \text{代入上式}$$

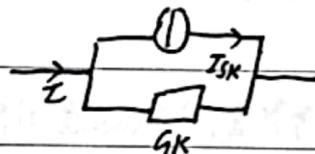
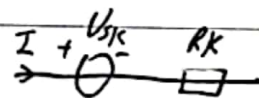
## 3) 折线法计算非线性电路

(在一段区间内近似认为是线性电路)

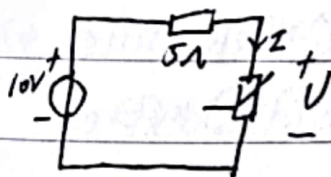
令第k段直线段直线方程

$$U = U_{SK} + R_K I$$

$$I = I_{SK} + G_K U$$



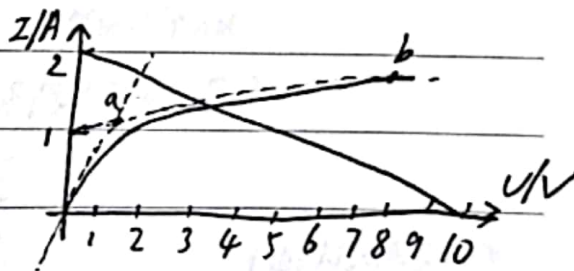
例:



非线性电阻

特性曲线如图

a点近似(1.3V, 1.1A)



解: 由非线性电阻特性曲线可知, 其特性可由OA, ab两段直线逼近

$$\text{设直线方程 } I = I_{SK} + G_K U$$

∵ 过原点和a (1.3V, 1.1A)

$$\therefore I_{S1} = 0 \quad G_1 = \frac{1.1}{1.3} = 8.462 \times 10^{-1} \text{ S}$$

过 (0, 1) (1.3, 1.1)

$$\therefore I_{S2} = 1.0 \text{ A} \quad G_2 = (1.1 - 1)/1.3 = 7.692 \times 10^{-2} \text{ S}$$

$$\text{由 KCL: } I_{GK} + I_{SK} - I = \frac{10 - U}{5} + G_1 U + I_{S2} = 0$$

$$\therefore U = \frac{2 I_{S2}}{0.219 \text{ S}} \quad \text{若 } I_{S1}, G_1 \text{ 代入: } U = 7.9 \text{ V}$$

$$I = I_{G1} + G_2 U = 1.278 \text{ A}$$

# ① 正弦电源作用下的非线性电路

40

1) 小信号元件: 即在一个周期内参数不变的元件

(即尽管该元件非线性, 但若它是小信号元件, 则仍可用线性电路分析方法)

但小信号元件不可使用叠加定理与齐性定理, 因为若电压电流有效值发生改变, 响应是非线性改变。

2) 畸变: 响应相对激励波形发生非线性变化

例: 某非线性元件电阻动态特性  $i = au^3$ , 施加  $u = U_m \sin(\omega t)$  的正弦电压

则电流:

$$i = a[U_m \sin(\omega t)]^3 = \frac{aU_m^3}{4} [3\sin(\omega t) - \sin(3\omega t)]$$

3) 有效值与电压有效值关系

$$\phi_m = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\omega \sqrt{2}N} \propto \frac{V}{\omega \sqrt{2}N}$$

## ② 直流和交流信号电源作用下的非线性电路

(即电路中的激励源为: 直流电源与正弦电源)

记作  $u = U + \Delta u$

其中 由直流电源部分引起的解叫作直流工作点(静态工作点)

由时变电源部分引起的动态电阻

$$R_d = \frac{d u_R}{d i_R}$$

动态电感

$$L_d = \frac{d \phi}{d i_L}$$

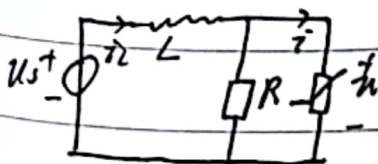
(由时变信号源引起)

动态电容

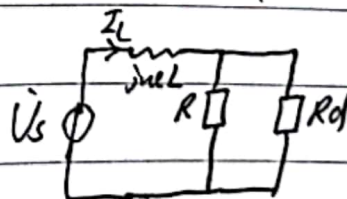
$$C_d = \frac{d q}{d u_C}$$

故动态电阻近似静态特性

例: 非线性电阻特性  $u = 4i^2$  ( $i \geq 0$ ),  $L = 0.01H$ ,  $R = 12\Omega$ ,  $U_s = 36 + \sqrt{2} \cos(10^4 t)$  求  $i_L$



小信号等  
效电路模型



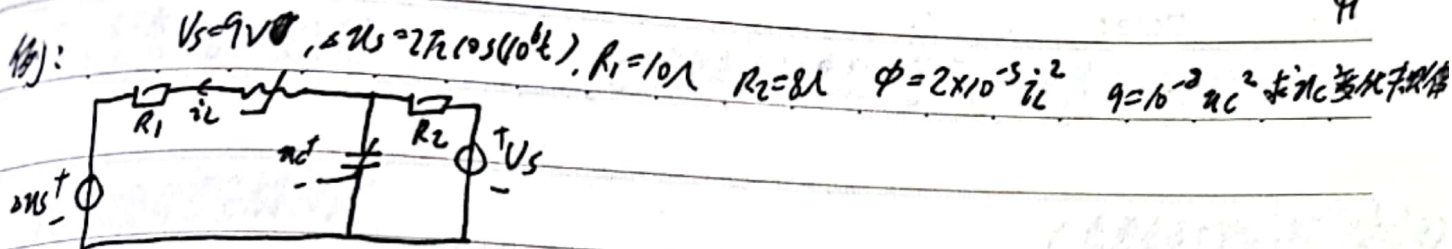
1) 计算在直流工作点的电压电流

$$U = 4I^2 = 36V \quad \therefore I = 3A \quad I_R = \frac{36V}{12\Omega} = 3A \quad \therefore I_L = 6A$$

2) 计算小信号工作点的动态电阻

$$R = \frac{d u}{d i} = 8I = 24\Omega \quad Z = j\omega L + \frac{R R_d}{R + R_d} = (8 + j8)\Omega$$

$$\therefore i_L = \frac{\Delta U_s}{Z} = \frac{1}{8 + j8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ \quad \therefore \Delta i_L = 0.125 \cos(10^4 t - 45^\circ)$$



1) 计算直流通源下的稳态值。

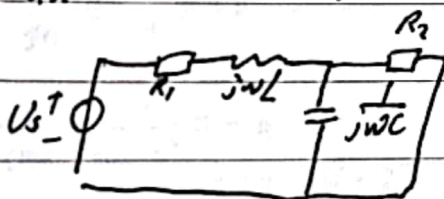
求  $U_C = 5V$ ,  $I_L = 0.5A$

2) 计算交流小信号源下的稳态值。

动态电感  $L = \frac{d\phi}{di_L} = 4 \times 10^{-5} i_L = 2 \times 10^{-5} H$

动态电容  $C = \frac{dq}{du_C} = 2 \times 10^{-2} u_C = 10^{-7} F$

相量分析法等效电路



$$\left( \frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) \dot{U}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R_1 + j\omega L} = \frac{2}{10 + j20} = \left( \frac{1}{10 + j20} + \frac{j}{10} + \frac{1}{8} \right) \dot{U}_C$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{2}{10 + j20} = 0.571 \angle -85.91^\circ$$

$$\Delta u_C = 0.571 \sqrt{2} \cos(10^6 t - 85.91^\circ)$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = U_C + \Delta u_C = 5 + 0.571 \sqrt{2} \cos(10^6 t - 85.91^\circ)$$

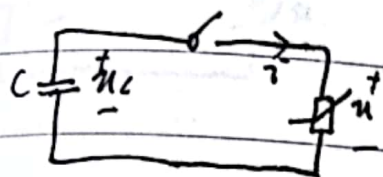
# ⑧ 非线性暂态电路状态方程

42

(讨论非线性电路暂态响应, 非线性电路不能使用复频域法)

只能使用微分方程求解.

(看怎么求微分方程的系数)



设  $u_c(0_-) = U_0$ , 非线性电阻特性方程  $i = au + bu^2$   
 $t=0$  时开关接通, 求  $t>0$  时电压  $u_c$

$$i = -C \frac{du_c}{dt} = au_c + bu_c^2$$

$$\therefore \frac{du_c}{dt} = -\frac{a}{C}u_c - \frac{b}{C}u_c^2$$

$$-\frac{d(\frac{1}{u_c})}{dt} + \frac{a}{Cu_c} = -\frac{b}{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{u_c} = -\frac{b}{a} + Ke^{\frac{a}{C}t}$$

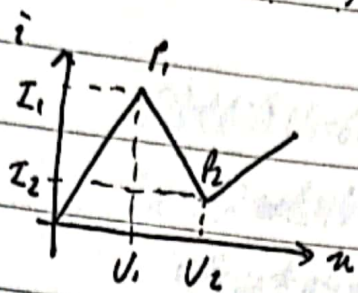
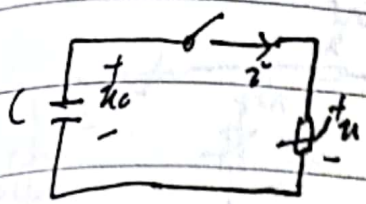
$$\frac{1}{u_c(\infty)} = \frac{1}{u_c(0_-)} = -\frac{b}{a} + K = \frac{1}{U_0}$$

$$\therefore u_c = \left[ -\frac{b}{a} + \frac{a+U_0}{aU_0} e^{\frac{a}{C}t} \right]^{-1}$$

微分方程的变通求解:

# ① 分段线性的等效电路

(将非线性元件, 用若干段线性描述)



$$\begin{cases} C \frac{du}{dt} = -i \\ i = g(u) \end{cases}$$

这个方程的解为动态点。

1) 确定动态点

(即已知特性曲线)

2) 找出平衡点

( $C \frac{du}{dt} = -i$ ), 得已知  $u_R$  动态点的等效电路, 与找出平衡点

3) 由已知条件得出初始位置

4) 求各段直线方程, 由方程得出等效电路模型

5) 用三要素法处理等效模型, 并计算数据

$$f(t) = f_p(t) + [f(0) - f_p(0)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

直接: 则  $f(t) = f_p(t) = f_p(0) = f_p(\infty)$

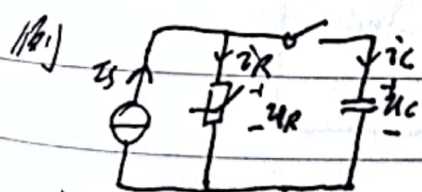
$$u_C = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= 2 + 0.5e^{-0.5t}$$

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

$$= 4 - e^{-0.5(t-t_1)}$$

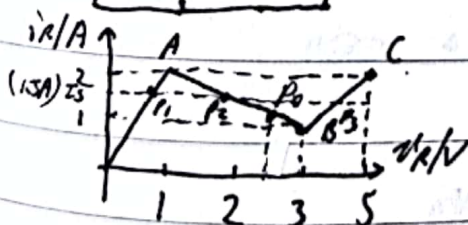
$u_C = 3V$   
 $t = 1.386$  时到 B 点  
由 B 到 C 点



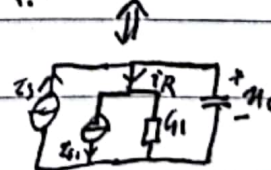
$I_s = 5A$   $C = 1F$   $u_C(0) = 2.5V$

非线性特性如图,  $t=0$  时开关闭合

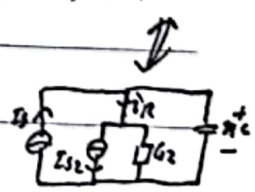
求  $t>0$  时电容电压  $u_C$ .



∴ AB 段等效模型



BC 段等效模型



$$\begin{cases} C \frac{du_C}{dt} = I_s - i_R \\ u_C = u_R \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{du_R}{dt} = \frac{I_s - i_R}{C}$$

$$\tau = RC = \frac{C}{G_1} = -2S$$

$$\tau = RC = \frac{C}{G_2} = 2S$$

当  $i_R < I_s$  时  $\frac{du_R}{dt} > 0$

随  $u_R$  上升动态点右移

当  $i_R > I_s$  时  $\frac{du_R}{dt} < 0$  动态点左移, AB/BC 为平衡点

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = u_C(0) = 2.5V$$

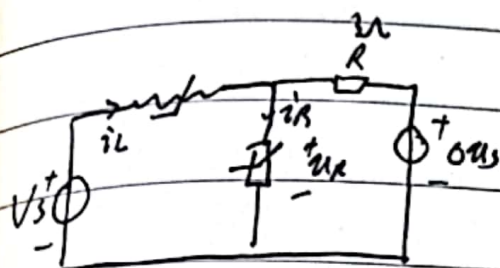
∴ 初始点为 B 点

$$AB \text{ 段方程 } i_R = -0.5u_R + 2.5$$

$$BC \text{ 段方程 } i_R = 0.5u_R - 0.5$$

(2) 小扰动作用下的静态电路。

(使用动态电阻, 动态电感, 动态电容解答)



直流电压源  $V_S = 60V$ , 小扰动所接电压  $u_{R0} = 36V$

$i_R$  电阻动态特性  $i_R = 1.389 \times 10^{-3} u_R^2$

电感动态特性  $\phi = 1.067 \times 10^{-3} i_L^2$ ,  $R = 2\Omega$ .

求  $t > 0$  时的  $u_R$ .

(1) 单独计算直流工作点时

$$U_R = V_S = 60V \quad I_R = 1.389 \times 10^{-3} \cdot 60^2 \approx 5A$$

$$I_L = I_R + \frac{V_S}{R} \approx 25A$$

(2) 计算动态电阻与动态电感

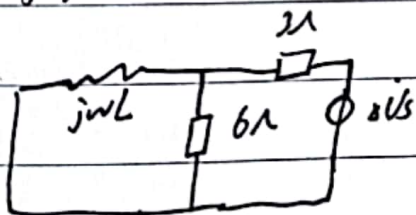
$$R_d = \left( \frac{di_R}{du_R} \right)^{-1} = 6\Omega$$

$$L_d = \frac{d\phi}{di_L} \approx 2H$$

(3) 建立信号等效电路

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u_R &= \Delta u(\infty) + [\Delta u(0) - \Delta u(\infty)] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \\ &= 0 + 2e^{-t} V = 2e^{-t} V \end{aligned}$$



$$\Delta u_R(\infty) = \frac{R_d}{R + R_d} \Delta V_S = 2V$$

(计算时只有  $\Delta u_S$  动态电感不接入)

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 6s$$

$$\Delta u_R(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore u_R = \Delta u_R + V_S = 60 + 2e^{-t} V$$

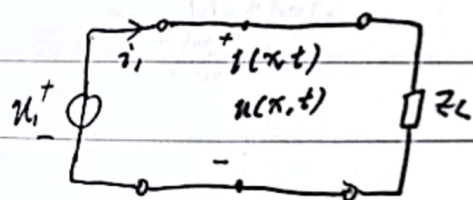
## 第5章 均匀传输线

① 前四章的都是集中参数电路模型，这章为分布参数电路模型，这是由于传输线之间存在电阻、沿线电感、线间电容、线间电导。

考虑分布参数 (的两种情况) { 电力传输线路 (500km 传输线)  $\therefore v = \frac{c}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} = \lambda f$   $\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{50} = 6000 \text{ km}$   
高频传输线路 (300 MHz)  $\therefore \lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3 \times 10^8} = 1 \text{ m}$  需要考虑

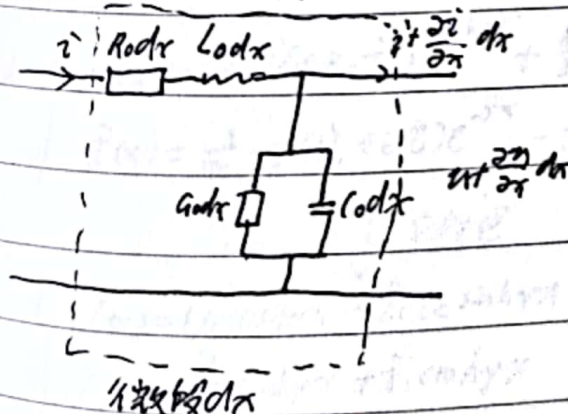
研究的分布参数 { 沿线电阻  $R_0$   $\Omega/\text{m}$   
沿线电感  $L_0$   $\text{H}/\text{m}$  (长度为往返线长度)  
线间电导  $G_0$   $\text{S}/\text{m}$   
线间电容  $C_0$   $\text{F}/\text{m}$

② 均匀传输线的方程：既是时间的函数又是距离的函数。



均匀传输线加上电源与负载

取位于  $x$  处的微段  $dx$  的等效电路模型



$$\begin{cases} u - (u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx) = (R_0 dx) i + (L_0 dx) \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ i - (i + \frac{\partial i}{\partial x} dx) = G_0 dx (u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx) + (C_0 dx) \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = R_0 i + L_0 \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} & (\text{波动方程}) \\ -\frac{\partial i}{\partial x} = G_0 u + C_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} & (\text{耦合的线基本方程}) \end{cases}$$

④ 当输入电源为正弦交流电源时的均匀传输线

(正弦交流电, 故转化复数相量分析)

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = R_0 i + L_0 \frac{\partial i}{\partial t} \\ -\frac{\partial i}{\partial x} = G_0 u + C_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{d\dot{U}(x)}{dx} = (R_0 + j\omega L_0) \dot{I}(x) \\ -\frac{d\dot{I}(x)}{dx} = (G_0 + j\omega C_0) \dot{U}(x) \end{cases} \quad \text{通解} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = A_1 e^{-\gamma x} + A_2 e^{\gamma x} \\ \dot{I}(x) = B_1 e^{-\gamma x} + B_2 e^{\gamma x} \end{cases}$$

故令  $Z_0 = R_0 + j\omega L_0$  为单位长度阻抗

$Y_0 = G_0 + j\omega C_0$  为单位长度导纳

其中  $\gamma$  为传播系数

$$\gamma = \sqrt{Z_0 Y_0} = \sqrt{(R_0 + j\omega L_0)(G_0 + j\omega C_0)} = \alpha + j\beta$$

衰减常数

衰减常数 相位常数

$Z_c$  为特性阻抗或波阻抗

$$Z_c = \frac{Z_0}{Y_0} = \sqrt{\frac{R_0 + j\omega L_0}{G_0 + j\omega C_0}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = A_1 e^{-\gamma x} + A_2 e^{\gamma x} \\ \dot{I}(x) = \frac{A_1}{Z_c} e^{-\gamma x} - \frac{A_2}{Z_c} e^{\gamma x} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0 \begin{cases} \dot{U}(0) = A_1 + A_2 & \therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 + Z_c \dot{I}_1) \\ \dot{I}(0) = \frac{A_1}{Z_c} - \frac{A_2}{Z_c} & A_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 - Z_c \dot{I}_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{综上} \begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 + Z_c \dot{I}_1) e^{-\gamma x} + \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 - Z_c \dot{I}_1) e^{\gamma x} \\ \dot{I}(x) = \frac{1}{Z_c} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 + Z_c \dot{I}_1) e^{-\gamma x} - \frac{1}{Z_c} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\dot{U}_1 - Z_c \dot{I}_1) e^{\gamma x} \end{cases}$$

↓ 整理

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \dot{U}_1 \cosh \gamma x - \dot{I}_1 Z_c \sinh \gamma x \\ \dot{I}(x) = -\frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_c} \sinh \gamma x + \dot{I}_1 \cosh \gamma x \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{按传输线可看作} \\ \text{-x=端口的网络} \end{array}$$

$$\text{其传输系数} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}(x) \\ \dot{I}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma x & -Z_c \sinh \gamma x \\ -\frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh \gamma x & \cosh \gamma x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

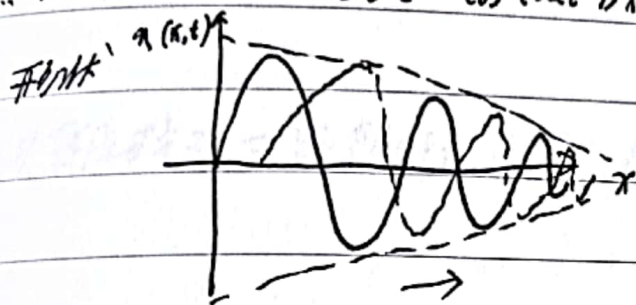
② 均匀传输线上的行波

由③可知 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = A_1 e^{-\gamma x} + A_2 e^{\gamma x} = \dot{U}^+(x) + \dot{U}^-(x) \\ \dot{I}(x) = \frac{A_1}{Z_0} e^{-\gamma x} - \frac{A_2}{Z_0} e^{\gamma x} = \dot{I}^+(x) - \dot{I}^-(x) \end{cases}$$

1)  $\dot{U}^+(x) = \dot{U}' e^{-\gamma x} = \dot{U}' e^{-(\alpha + j\beta)x} = \dot{U}' e^{-\alpha x} e^{-j\beta x}$

$\therefore u^+(x, t)$  的瞬时值为  $= \sqrt{2} \dot{U}' e^{-\alpha x} \cos(\omega t - \beta x + \varphi)$

(U为电压有效值)



1) 行波速度(相速)

$$v = \frac{\omega}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta}$$

$$\gamma = \alpha + j\beta$$

2) 行波波长

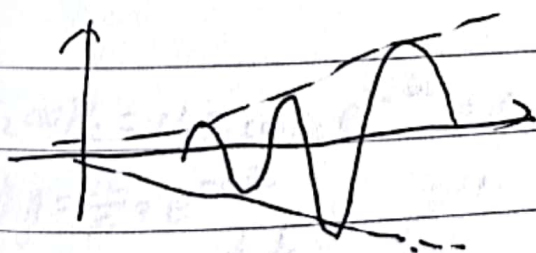
$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$$

 $\downarrow$   
衰减系数    相位常数

3) 波长即行波一个周期所对应的距离

2)  $\dot{U}^-(x) = \dot{U}' e^{+\gamma x} = \dot{U}' e^{\alpha x} e^{+j\beta x} \cos(\omega t + \beta x + \varphi)$

波形图:



波(电压)幅值

$$\text{波速 } v = \frac{2\pi f}{\beta} = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$$

$$\text{波长 } \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\beta}$$

3) 行波阻抗, 特征阻抗  $Z_0$ 

$$Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}^+(x)}{\dot{I}^+(x)} = \frac{\dot{U}^-(x)}{\dot{I}^-(x)}$$

故  $\dot{U}^+(x)$  被视为入射波

$$Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}^+(x)}{\dot{I}^+(x)} = \frac{\dot{U}^-(x)}{\dot{I}^-(x)}$$

 $\dot{U}^-(x)$  被视为反射波.4) 反射系数  $N_2$ 

$$\dot{U}_2^- = N_2 \dot{U}_2^+$$

$$\dot{I}_2^- = N_2 \dot{I}_2^+$$

$$N_2 = \frac{Z_L - Z_0}{Z_L + Z_0} \quad \text{反射系数}$$

④ 波的反射 (Z<sub>L</sub> = Z<sub>C</sub>)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \dot{U}^+(x) + \dot{U}^-(x) \\ \dot{I}(x) = \dot{I}^+(x) - \dot{I}^-(x) \end{cases}$$

故在终端端

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_2^+ + \dot{U}_2^- \\ \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2^+ - \dot{I}_2^- \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = Z_L \text{ 为负载阻抗}$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_2^-}{\dot{I}_2^+} = \frac{\dot{U}_2^-}{\dot{U}_2^+} = N_2 = \frac{Z_L - Z_C}{Z_L + Z_C}$$

故当负载阻抗 Z<sub>L</sub> = 波阻抗 Z<sub>C</sub> 时 N<sub>2</sub> = 0

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_2^- = 0 & \text{即反射波为0} \\ \dot{U}_2^- = 0 & \text{称为全反射} \end{cases}$$

故: 可以认为波的反射是由于负载与传输线不匹配而造成的。

## ⑤ 自然功率

把线路传输到终端的平均功率称为自然功率 P<sub>2</sub>把传输入传输线的平均功率称为始端输入功率 P<sub>1</sub>

$$P_2 = U_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_C = U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_C e^{-2\alpha l} = P_1 e^{-2\alpha l}$$

$$\text{传输效率 } \eta = \frac{P_2}{P_1} = e^{-2\alpha l} \quad \text{即衰减常数}$$

↓  
衰减系数 传输线长度

$$2\alpha l = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{P_1}{P_2}$$

⑥ 求得波阻抗 Z<sub>C</sub> 与传播系数

(可参阅①)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \dot{U}_2 \cosh \gamma l + Z_C \dot{I}_2 \sinh \gamma l \\ \dot{I}(x) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_C} \sinh \gamma l + \dot{I}_2 \cosh \gamma l \end{cases}$$

令终端开路 Z<sub>L</sub> = ∞令终端短路 Z<sub>L</sub> = 0

$$Z_{i0} = \frac{Z_C}{\tanh \gamma l}$$

$$Z_{is} = Z_C \tanh \gamma l$$

$$\therefore Z_C = \sqrt{Z_{i0} Z_{is}}$$

$$\tanh \gamma l = \sqrt{\frac{Z_{is}}{Z_{i0}}}$$

传输线始端

传输线末端

$$Z_{i0} = Z_C \frac{\cosh \gamma l + Z_C \sinh \gamma l}{Z_C \sinh \gamma l + \cosh \gamma l}$$

## ① 给定边界条件下的电压与电流分布

已知始端电压电流

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}(x) \\ \dot{I}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh yx & -Z_c \sinh yx \\ -\frac{\sinh yx}{Z_c} & \cosh yx \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \text{ 为从始端到} \\ \text{该处的距离} \end{bmatrix}$$

已知终端电压电流

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}(x) \\ \dot{I}(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh yx' & Z_c \sinh yx' \\ \frac{\sinh yx'}{Z_c} & \cosh yx' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x' \text{ 为从终端到} \\ \text{该处的距离} \end{bmatrix}$$

## ⑧ 正弦交流工作下的无损耗线

1) 无损耗线: 即传输线沿线电阻, 线间电导为0的传输线 ( $R_0=0$   $G_0=0$ )  
(用途: 对于高频线路  $\omega L_0 \gg R_0$ ,  $\omega C_0 \gg G_0$   $\therefore R_0$  与  $G_0$  可忽略)

2) 无损耗线的传输参数:

$$\text{传播参数 } \gamma = j\omega \sqrt{L_0 C_0} = j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{波阻抗 } Z_c = \sqrt{\frac{L_0}{C_0}}$$

$$\text{波速 } V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_0 C_0}} = 3 \times 10^8 = \lambda f$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{传输线方程: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma x & -Z_c \sinh \gamma x \\ -\frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh \gamma x & \cosh \gamma x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \dot{I}(x) = \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} \sinh \gamma x &= j \sin(\beta x) \\ \cosh \gamma x &= \cos(\beta x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{无损耗传输线} \begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\beta x) & -j Z_c \sin(\beta x) \\ -j \frac{\sin \beta x}{Z_c} & \cos(\beta x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \dot{I}(x) = \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\beta x) & j Z_c \sin(\beta x) \\ j \frac{\sin \beta x}{Z_c} & \cos(\beta x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \dot{I}(x) = \end{cases}$$

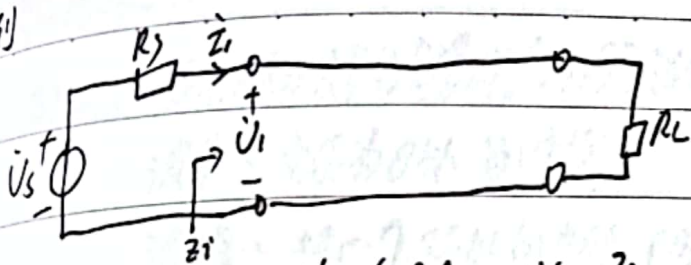
$$\text{输入阻抗 } Z_i = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_c \frac{Z_L \cos \beta l + j Z_c \sin \beta l}{j Z_L \sin \beta l + Z_c \cos \beta l}$$

$$(\beta l = \frac{2\pi l}{\lambda} = \frac{2\pi \times 30}{60} = \pi)$$

阻抗变换 当使用波长  $\lambda$  的无损耗线, 则可实现阻抗变换

即当负载  $Z_L$  变为所需电阻  $Z_i$ , 则可用  $\lambda/4$  波长的无损耗线, 且波阻抗  $Z_c = \sqrt{Z_i Z_L}$

例



架空电缆: 波阻抗 = 600  $\Omega$ . 线长 30m, 正弦电压源  $U_s = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t)$

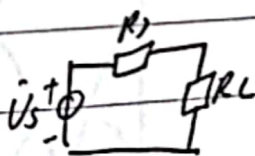
频率  $f = 5 \text{ MHz}$   $R_s = 100 \Omega$   $R_L = 1000 \Omega$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{5 \times 10^6} = 60 \text{ m}$$

$$\beta L = \frac{2\pi L}{\lambda} = \pi$$

$$\text{传输线输入阻抗 } Z_i = Z_c \frac{Z_L \cos \beta L + j Z_c \sin \beta L}{j Z_L \sin \beta L + Z_c \cos \beta L} = Z_L = 1000 \Omega$$

$\therefore$  等效电路



$$\therefore U_L = \frac{R_L U_s}{R_s + R_L} = 9.09 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = \frac{U_L}{R_L} = 9.09 \text{ mA}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_L \\ I_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta L & j Z_c \sin \beta L \\ -j \frac{\sin \beta L}{Z_c} & \cos \beta L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_i \\ I_i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_L = U_i \cos \beta L - j Z_c I_i \sin \beta L = -U_i = -9.09 \text{ V}$$

$$I_L = -I_i = -9.09 \text{ mA}$$

## ⑨ 无损耗线上的驻波

驻波：把波腹与波节的位置都随时间变化的波叫作驻波。

波节：电压为0处为波节。

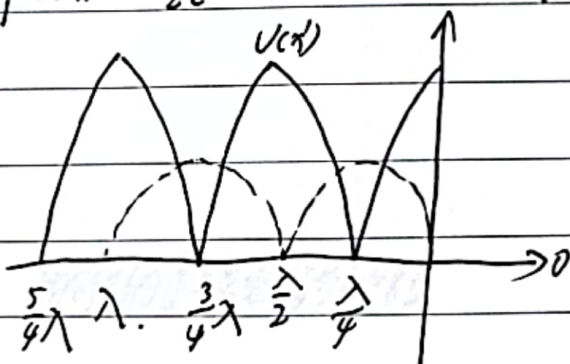
波腹：振动最强处为波腹（阻抗大）

驻波的条件

1) 无损耗线  
2) 终端开路/终端短路/负载为纯阻抗元件

## 1) 终端开路

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x') = \dot{U}_2 \cos \beta x' \\ \dot{I}(x') = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_c} \sin \beta x' \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{有效值}} \begin{cases} U(x') = U_2 |\cos \beta x'| \\ I(x') = \frac{U_2}{Z_c} |\sin \beta x'| \end{cases}$$



即当  $x' = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\lambda, \frac{5}{4}\lambda, \dots$  时 电压有效值为0, 电压波节

电流有效值最大, 电流波腹

当  $x' = \frac{\lambda}{2}, \lambda, \dots$  时

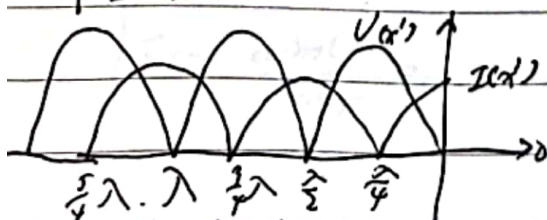
电压有效值为最大, 电压波腹

电流有效值为0, 电流波节

等效阻抗  $Z_i(x') = jX_i = -jZ_c \cot(\beta x') \quad (\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda})$

## 2) 终端短路

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}(x') = jZ_c \dot{I}_2 \sin \beta x' \\ \dot{I}(x') = \dot{I}_2 \cos \beta x' \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{有效值}} \begin{cases} U(x') = Z_c I_2 |\sin \beta x'| \\ I(x') = I_2 |\cos \beta x'| \end{cases}$$



$\therefore$  当  $x' = \frac{\lambda}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\lambda, \frac{5}{4}\lambda, \dots$  时 电压有效值最大  
电流有效值为0

当  $x' = 0, \frac{\lambda}{2}, \lambda, \dots$  时

等效阻抗  $Z_i(x') = jZ_c \tan(\beta x') \quad (\beta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda})$

3) 接纯电抗负载

 $\Rightarrow$  传输线阻抗

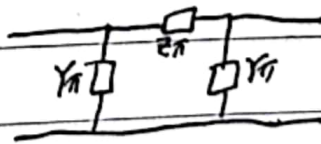
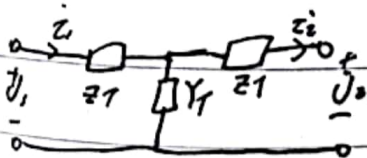
$$jZ_c \tan(\beta l) = jZ_c \tan \frac{2\pi l}{\lambda} = jX_L \quad \text{求出 } l$$

(开路电压)

⑩ 均匀线的集中参数等效电路

(传输参数)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & Z_c \sinh \gamma l \\ \frac{\sinh \gamma l}{Z_c} & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

均匀传输线一定是对称的, 所以等效电路模型 T 形  $\pi$  形也对称

$$\begin{cases} Y_T = \frac{1}{Z_c} \sinh \gamma l \\ Z_T = \frac{\cosh \gamma l - 1}{\sinh \gamma l} Z_c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_{\pi} = \frac{\cosh \gamma l - 1}{Z_c \sinh \gamma l} \\ Z_{\pi} = Z_c \sinh \gamma l \end{cases}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\omega}{v} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$