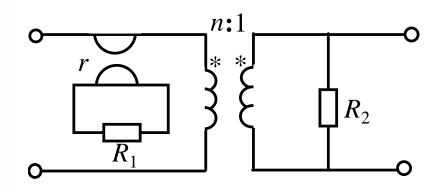
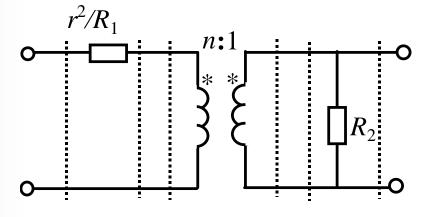
# 习 题 课

1. 求如图所示双口网络的 T 参数矩阵。



$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{r^2}{R_1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = T_1 \times T_2 \times T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{r^2}{R_1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_1} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} n + \frac{r^2}{R_1 R_2} & \frac{r^2}{n R_1} \\ \frac{1}{n R_2} & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

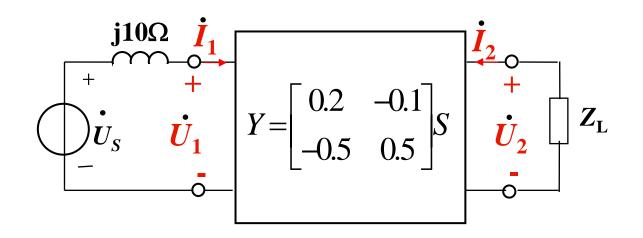
2.如图所示双口网络N的传输参数矩阵为 =  $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 10^{-4} & -10\Omega \\ -10^{-6}S & -10^{-2} \end{bmatrix}$  当 $R_{\rm I}$  = 40kΩ时,求 $Z_{\rm ab}$ 。

解

a 
$$\overset{\overset{\bullet}{I_1}}{\overset{\bullet}{U_1}}$$
  $\overset{\bullet}{U_1}$   $\overset{\bullet}{U_2}$   $\overset{\bullet}{R_L}$ 

$$\begin{split} Z_{ab} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{A\dot{U}_2 + B(-\dot{I}_2)}{C\dot{U}_2 + D(-\dot{I}_2)} = \frac{A(-R_L\dot{I}_2) + B(-\dot{I}_2)}{C(-R_L\dot{I}_2) + D(-\dot{I}_2)} \\ &= \frac{AR_L + B}{CR_L + D} = -200\Omega \end{split}$$

3.图示电路中Y为无源双口网络的Y参数矩阵,已知电压源  $\dot{U}_S = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$  V,问负载 $Z_L$ 为何值时获得最大功率? 求最大功率 $P_{max}$ 。(共轭匹配)



解:由己知的Y参数矩阵,有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 0.2\dot{U}_1 - 0.1\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = -0.5\dot{U}_1 + 0.5\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$
 由图可以看出, $j10\dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_S$ 

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 0.2\dot{U}_1 - 0.1\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = -0.5\dot{U}_1 + 0.5\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$
 由图可以看出, $j10\dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_S$ 

当 
$$\dot{I}_2 = 0$$
 时, 求得  $\dot{U}_{OC} = 10\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}V$ 

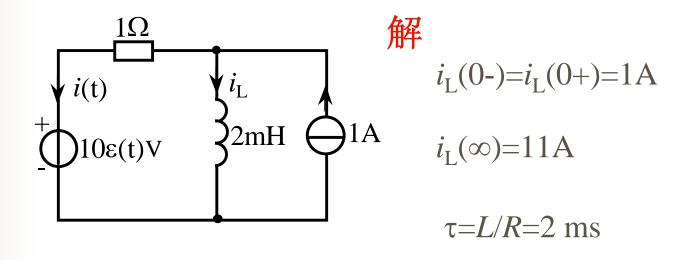
当 
$$\dot{U}_2 = 0$$
 时, 求得  $\dot{I}_{SC} = \frac{10}{1+j2}A$ 

从而,有 
$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{\dot{I}_{SC}} = 3 + j \Omega$$

所以, 当 
$$Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = 3 - j\Omega$$
 时,  $Z_L$ 获得最大功率

最大功率为 
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R} = \frac{(10\sqrt{2})^2}{4\times3} = 16.67W$$

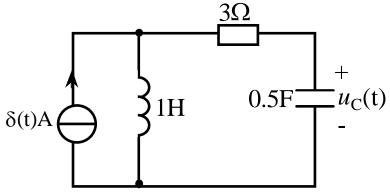
4. 如图所示电路,求i(t),t≥0。



$$i_{\rm L}(t) = 11 + (-10)e^{-500t} A$$
 ( $t \ge 0$ )

$$i(t)=1-i_{L}(t)=-10(1-e^{-500t})$$
 A  $(t\geq 0)$ 

5.问如图所示二阶电路中 $u_{C}(t)$ 的动态过程属于什么性质?



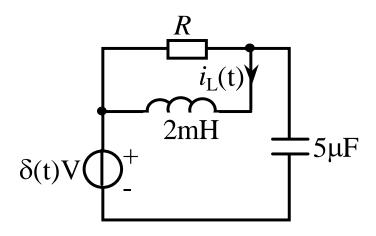
解

$$2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2\sqrt{\frac{1}{0.5}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$R = 3\Omega > 2\sqrt{2}$$

过阻尼非振荡放电过程

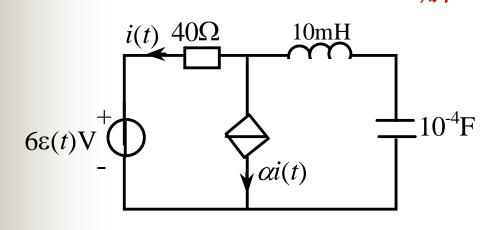
6. 二阶电路如图所示,在t>0时,R=? 值时 $i_L(t)$ 的动态过程属于临界阻尼响应。



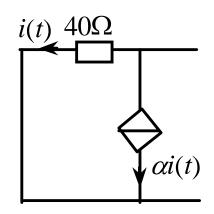
解

$$R = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 10^{-3}}{5 \times 10^{-6}}} = 10 \ \Omega$$

7.如图所示二阶动态电路,问图中α为何值时电路处于过阻尼状态? 解 1 生式等效电阻



### 1. 先求等效电阻



2.处于过阻尼状态的条件

$$R_{eq} = \frac{40}{1+\alpha}$$

$$R > 2 \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 2 0$$

# 3.解不等式

 $-1 < \alpha < 1$ 

8. 如图所示电路,N为含源线性电阻网络,当t<0时 电路处于稳态,t=0时,开关K闭合,已知  $R=1\Omega$ , C=0.25F,  $u_C(0-)=8$  V,  $i(t)=2e^{-2t}$  A  $(t\geq 0)$  求 a,b间 电压*u*(t), t≥0。

### 解法1 列KVL方程

解法1 列KVL方程
$$u_{C}(t) = -Ri(t) - \frac{1}{C} \int_{0}^{t} i(t)dt + u_{C}(0+)$$

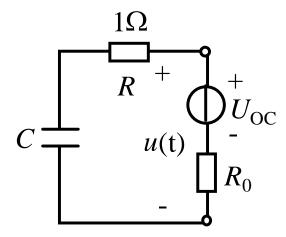
$$= -2e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{0.25} \int_{0}^{t} 2e^{-2\xi} d\xi + 8$$

$$= -2e^{-2t} + 4(e^{-2t} - 1) + 8 = 4 + 2e^{-2t} \text{ V}$$

### 解法2 三要素法

$$u_{\rm C}(0-)=u_{\rm C}(0+)=8{\rm V}$$

### 设戴维南等效电路如图所示



$$\tau = (R + R_0) \cdot C = (R_0 + 1) \times 0.25 = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以,有

$$R_0=1\Omega$$

### 由戴维南等效电路画出0+电路图如图所示

# 由0+电路图求等效电路的 $U_{\mathrm{OC}}$

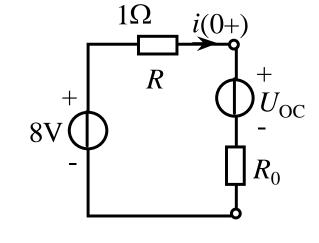
$$i(0+)=2e^{-2\times}0=2$$
 A

#### 所以,有

$$u_{\rm OC} = -2i(0+) + 8 = 4 \text{ V}$$

由三要素法,得

从而,有

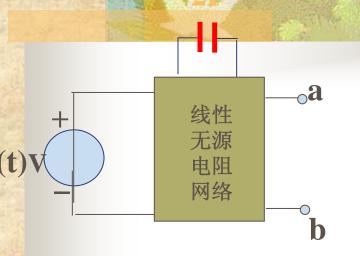


$$u_{\rm C}(\infty)=u_{oC}=4{\rm V}$$

$$u_C(t)=4+(8-4) e^{-2t} V(t \ge 0)$$

$$u(t) = -Ri(t) + u_C(t) = 4 + 2 e^{-2t} V(t \ge 0)$$

## 9. 如图所示电路中,已知



$$U_C(0_-) = 0V, u_{ab}(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-0.25t}V, t \ge 0$$

若C的位置接的是2H电感时 $i_L(0-)=0$ A,求 $u_{ab}(t)$ .

<u>t</u>	
$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0_{+}) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}},$	$t \ge 0$

状态	C	L
0+时刻	短路、	开路
稳态(∞时刻)	开路	短路

解: (1) 求 $u_{abL}$ 的单位阶跃响应:

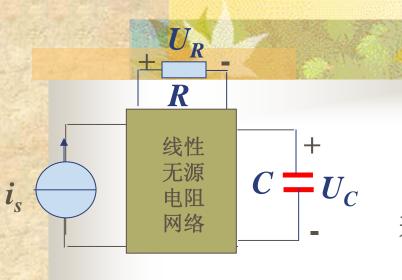
$$u_{abL}(0+) = u_{abC}(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-0.25 \times \infty} = \frac{1}{2}V$$

$$R=4/C=2\Omega$$

 $\tau_1 = RC = 4 \text{ s}$ 

$$u_{abL}(\infty) = u_{abC}(0+) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-0.25 \times 0} = \frac{5}{8}V$$
  $\tau_2 = L/R = 1 \text{ s}$ 

根据三要素法: 
$$u_{abL} = \frac{5}{8} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8})e^{-t} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8}e^{-t}V, t \ge 0$$



10. 如图所示电路中,已知N为线性无源电阻网络, $U_c(0-)=0$ V, $i_s$ 为单位阶跃激励时,

$$U_C(t) = (1 - e^{-t})V, u_R(t) = (1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t})V$$
  
若  $i_s(t) = 2 \times 1(t)A$ ,而且  $u_C(0_-) = 3V$ 

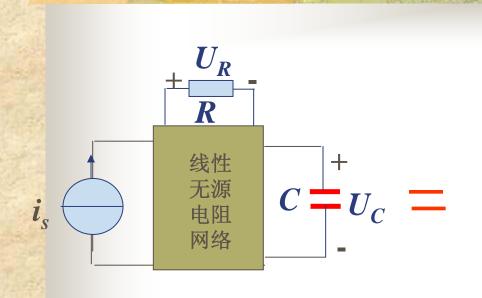
求此时的 $u_R(t)$ .

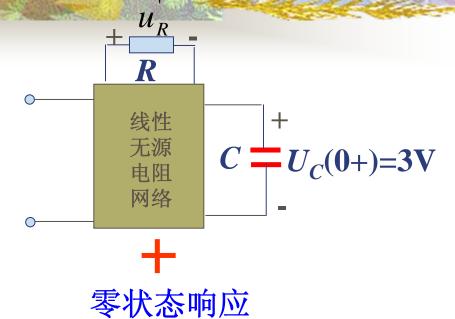
$$f(t) = f(\infty) + [f(0_{+}) - f(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}, \quad t \ge 0$$

$$f(t) = f(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + f(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

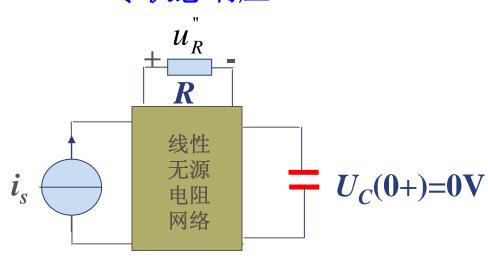
零状态响应 + 零输入响应

## 零输入响应



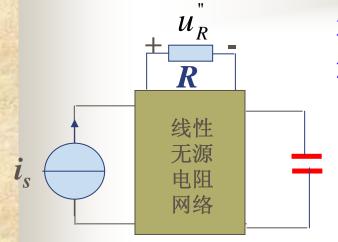


# $u_R = u_R + u_R$



#### 零状态响应

求解零状态响应。



在激励  $i_s(t) = 2 \times 1(t)A$  单独作用下,根据题意可知:

$$u_R''(t) = 2(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t})V$$

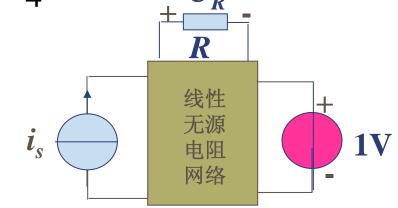
另外,根据题意可知, $i_s$ 为单位阶跃激励时

$$U_C(t) = (1 - e^{-t})V, u_R(t) = (1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t})V$$

当t=0+时, $u_C(0+)=0$ , $u_R(0+)=3/4$ V

当
$$t=\infty$$
时, $u_C(\infty)=1$ V, $u_R(\infty)=1$ V

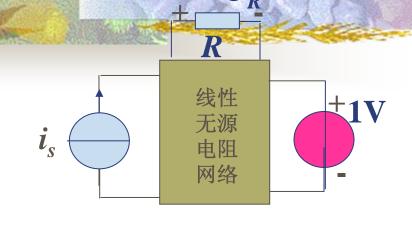
那么t=∞时,系统的等效电路为



当t=0+时, $u_C(0+)=0$ , $u_R(0+)=3/4$ V

当 $t=\infty$ 时, $u_C(\infty)=1$ V, $u_R(\infty)=1$ V

那么t=∞时,系统的等效电路为右图



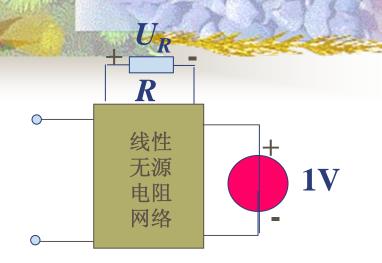
根据叠加定理,这是电阻R两端的电压1V,应为电流源 $i_s$ 单独作用下的R两端电压 $u_{Rl}$ ,加上1V电压源单独作用下的R两端电压 $u_{R2}$ 的和。

电流源单独作用下的R两端电压为:  $u_{RI}=3/4V$ 

1V电压源单独作用下的R两端电压为:  $u_{R2}$ =1- $u_{R1}$ =1-3/4=1/4V.

### 1V电压源单独作用下的等效电路

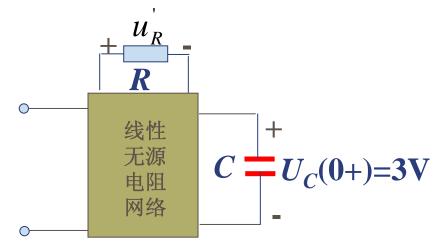
$$u_{R2}$$
=1-3/4=1/4V.



右下图为电容两端的电压等效为3V电压源单独作用下的零输入响应电路,这样

$$u_R'(t) = 3 \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}V$$

## 零输入响应



$$f(t) = f(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + f(0_+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

## 零状态响应 + 零输入响应

$$u_R = u_R' + u_R''$$

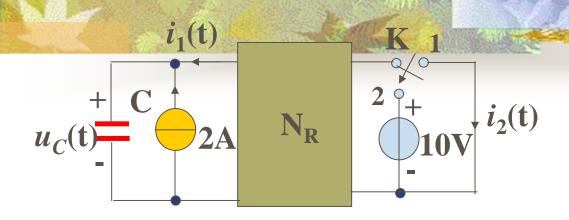
$$u_R''(t) = 2(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t})V$$

$$u_R'(t) = \frac{3}{4}e^{-t}V$$

# 零状态响应

零输入响应

$$u_R = 2(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t}) + \frac{3}{4}e^{-t} = 2 + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t}V, t \ge 0$$

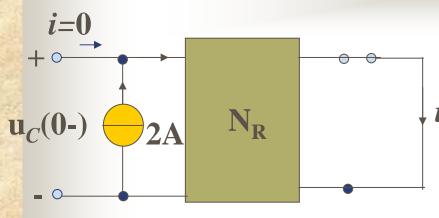


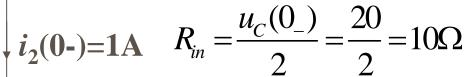
11. 如图所示电路, $N_R$ 为线性无源电阻网络(互易网络),换路前电路已处于稳态,t=0时开关K由1的位置打到2的位置,已知C=0.05F, $u_C(0-)=20V$ , $i_2(0-)=1A$ . 求换路后的电压 $u_C(t)$ 和电流 $i_1(t)$ .

解: t=0-时刻的电路为

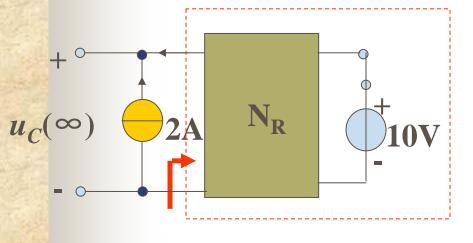
$$i_1(t)$$
 $u_C(0-)$ 
 $2A$ 
 $N_R$ 
 $i_2(0-)=1A$ 
 $R_{in} = \frac{u_C(0_-)}{2} = \frac{20}{2} = 10\Omega$ 

## 解: t=0-时刻的电路为





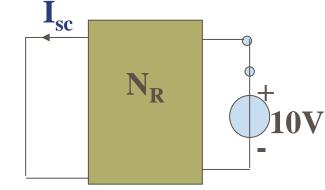
## t=∞时刻的电路为





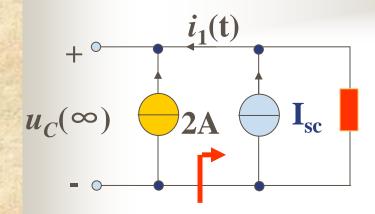
互易

求短路 电流



$$\therefore I_{SC} = 1 \times \frac{10}{20} = 0.5A$$

### 经过戴维南等效之后:



$$U_C(\infty) = (2+0.5) \times 10 = 25V$$

由三要素法得: 
$$U_C(0_+)=U_C(0_-)=20V$$
  $U_C(\infty)=25V$ 

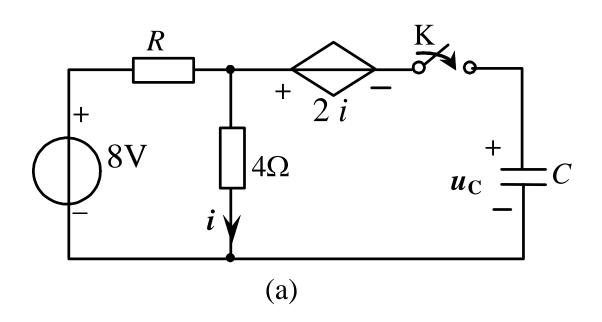
$$\tau = R_{in}C = 10 \times 0.05 = 0.5s$$

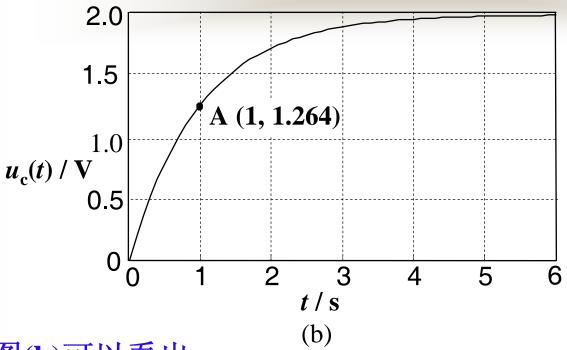
$$U_C(t) = 25 + (20 - 25)e^{-2t} = 25 - 5e^{-2t}V, t \ge 0$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = 0.5e^{-2t}A, t \ge 0$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = i_C(t) - 2 = -2 + 0.5e^{-2t}A, t \ge 0$$

- **12.**图(a)所示电路中,开关K在t=0时闭合,t≥0后电容两端电压  $u_c(t)$ 的波形如图(b)所示,波形上A点的坐标为t=1s、 $u_c$ =1.264V。
  - (1) 由图(b)写出 $u_c(t)$ 的初始电压 $u_c(0+)$ 和稳态电压 $u_c(\infty)$ ;
- (2) 求K闭合后电路的时间常数 $\tau$ ; (3) 求图(a)中电阻R和电容C的值。





### 解:由图(b)可以看出

(1) 
$$u_c(0+)=0$$
;  $u_c(\infty)=2.0$ V

且有 
$$u_c(t) = 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})V$$

当
$$t=1s$$
时, $u_c=1.264$ V,即  $1.264=2(1-e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}})$ 

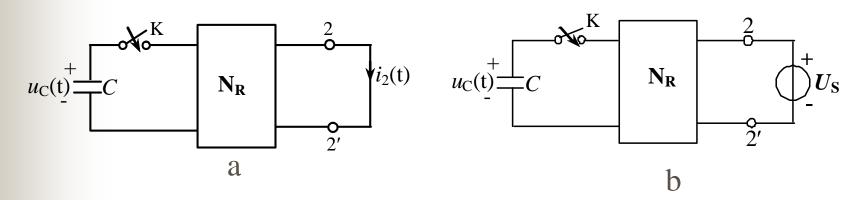
(3) 由图(a),有

$$t = \infty$$
时,有  $u_c(\infty) = -2i + 4i = 2i$  又  $i = \frac{8}{R+4}$  所以,有  $u_c(\infty) = \frac{16}{R+4} = 2$ 

求得 
$$R=4\Omega$$

由 
$$\tau=1s$$
 求得 
$$C=\frac{\tau}{R}=0.25F$$

**13.**如图所示电路, $N_R$ 为线性无源电阻网络,换路前电路已处于稳态,t=0时开关K闭合,已知C=1F, $u_c$ (0-)=5V,t>0以后  $i_2(t)=2e^{-0.5t}$  A(图a);若2-2′接 $U_S$ =5V(图b),C=1F, $u_c$ (0-)=5V不变,求t ≥0后电压 $u_c$ (t)。



解: 由换路定则  $u_c(0+)=u_c(0-)=5V$ 

由已知条件可以看出, $\tau=2s$ ,又C=1F,从而  $R=2\Omega$ 。电阻R为从电容C看进去的等效电阻。

针对t=0+和t=∞两状态利用特勒根定理。

$$t=0+$$
时, $uc(0+)=5V$ , $ic(0+)=5/2=2.5A$ ; $i_2(0+)=2A$ 

 $t=\infty$ 时,电容视为开路,设电压为 $u_c(\infty)$ 

利用特勒根定理,有

$$u_{C}(0+) \cdot i_{c}(\infty) + \sum u_{k}(0+)i_{k}(\infty) + u_{i_{2}}(0+)I_{U_{S}}$$

$$= -i_{C}(0+) \cdot u_{c}(\infty) + \sum i_{k}(0+)u_{k}(\infty) + i_{2}(0+)U_{S}$$

即 
$$5 \times 0 + \sum u_k(0+)i_k(\infty) + 0 \times I_{U_S}$$
$$= -2.5 \cdot u_c(\infty) + \sum i_k(0+)u_k(\infty) + 2 \times 5$$

由于网络NR的结构与参数不会变化,因此

$$\sum u_k(0+)i_k(\infty) = \sum i_k(0+)u_k(\infty)$$

所以,有 
$$5\times0+0\times I_{U_s}=-2.5\cdot u_c(\infty)+2\times5$$

求得 u<sub>c</sub>(∞)=4 V

由三要素表达式,得

$$u_c(t) = 4 + e^{-0.5t} V$$