

第一章课后作业

[1-8] 解: 元件的吸收功率

$$P = u_i = (75 - 75e^{-1000t}) \cdot 50e^{-1000t}$$

$$= 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) W$$

1) $t = 0.1 \text{ ms}$ 时, $P = 3750 (1e^{-0.1} - e^{-0.2}) W = 322.9 W$

2) $\frac{dP}{dt} = 3750 \times 10^6 e^{-1000t} (2e^{-1000t} - 1)$

令 $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0$ 则 $t = \ln 2 \times 10^{-3} s \approx 0.697 \text{ ms}$

此时 $P_{\max} = 3750 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 937.5 W$

3) 令 $P = 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) = 0$ 则 $t = 0$ 或 $t \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore t \rightarrow \infty$ 或 $t = 0$ 时吸收功率为 0

14) $W = \int_0^{+\infty} 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) dt$

$$\stackrel{-1000t=x}{=} \int_0^{\infty} 3750 e^x (1 - e^x) dx = 1.875 J$$

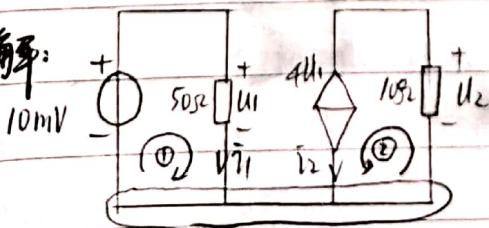
[1-10] 解: 1) $W = UIt = 12V \times 1000 \text{ mA} \times 1h$

$$= 4.32 \times 10^4 J$$

2) $t = \frac{W}{P} = \frac{4.32 \times 10^4 J}{0.25 W} = 1.728 \times 10^5 s$

$I = \frac{q}{t} = \frac{3600 C}{1.728 \times 10^5 s} = 2.08 \times 10^{-2} A$

[1-14] 解:



①

KVL 方程:

对网孔①: $-10 \text{ mV} + u_1 = 0 \therefore u_1 = 10 \text{ mV}$

$\therefore i_2 = 4u_1 = 0.04 A$

对结点①的KCL方程: $i_1 + i_2 + \frac{u_2}{10} - i_1 = 0$

1) $\therefore u_2 = -4V$

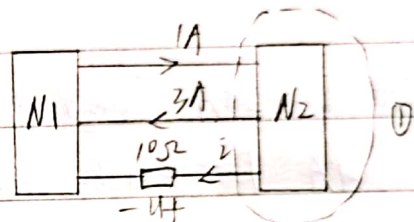
2) $P_2 = u_2 i_2 = -0.16 W$ 即吸收 $-0.16 W$

3) $i_1 = \frac{u_1}{50} = 0.2 \text{ mA}$

独立电源吸收功率 $P_1 = -10 i_1 = -2 \mu W$

\therefore 发出功率为 $2 \mu W$

[1-19]

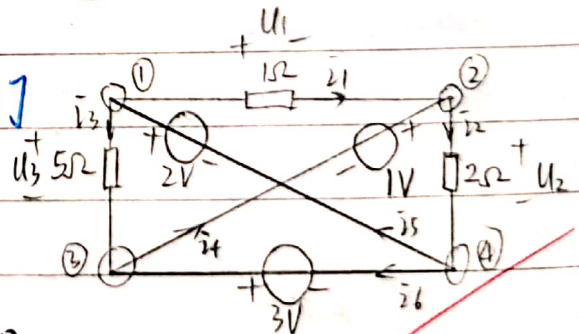


解: 对广义结点①: $1A + i - 3A = 0$

$\therefore i = 2A$

$U = 10i = 20V$

[1-27]



解: 1) 对图中4个结点可列3个KCL方程:

对结点① $i_1 + i_3 - i_5 = 0$

② $i_1 + i_4 - i_2 = 0$

③ $i_3 + i_6 - i_4 = 0$

取 i_1, i_5, i_6 作自由变量则解得:

$i_3 = i_5 - i_1, i_4 = i_5 + i_6 - i_1, i_2 = i_5 + i_6$

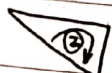


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KVL 方程:



$$\bar{i}_1 + 1 - 5\bar{i}_3 = 0$$



$$\bar{i}_1 + 2\bar{i}_2 - 2 = 0$$



$$2\bar{i}_2 - 3 - 1 = 0$$

解得 $\bar{i}_1 = -2A$, $\bar{i}_2 = 2A$, $\bar{i}_3 = -0.2A$

$\therefore 1\Omega$ 电阻: $\bar{i}_1 = -2A$, $P_1 = \bar{i}_1^2 R_1 = 4W$

2Ω : $\bar{i}_2 = 2A$, $P_2 = \bar{i}_2^2 R_2 = 8W$

5Ω : $\bar{i}_3 = -0.2A$, $P_3 = \bar{i}_3^2 R_3 = 0.2W$

12) 可解得 $\bar{i}_4 = 4A$, $\bar{i}_5 = -2.2A$, $\bar{i}_6 = 4.2A$

$\therefore 1V$ 电源: $\bar{i}_4 = 4A$, $P_1' = -\bar{i}_4 \times 1 = -4W$

即提供 $4W$

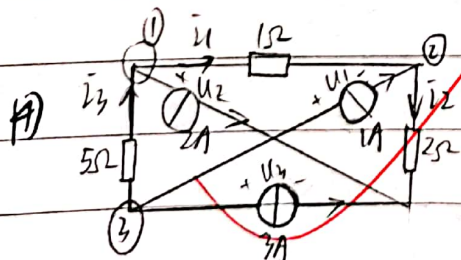
$2V$ 电源: $\bar{i}_5 = -2.2A$, $P_2' = -2 \times \bar{i}_5 = 4.4W$ 吸收

$3V$ 电源: $\bar{i}_6 = 4.2A$, $P_3' = -3 \times \bar{i}_6 = -12.6W$ 提供

13) 提供: $P = -P_1' - P_3' = 16.6W$

吸收 $P' = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_2' = 16.6W$

$P = P'$ 即功率守恒



对结点

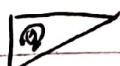
KCL 方程: ① $\bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_1 + 2$

② $\bar{i}_1 + 1 = \bar{i}_2$

③ $\bar{i}_3 + 1 + \bar{i}_5 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = -6A \\ \bar{i}_2 = -5A \\ \bar{i}_3 = -4A \end{cases}$$

KVL 方程:



$$5\bar{i}_3 + \bar{u}_1 - U_1 = 0$$

对网孔



$$2\bar{i}_2 + \bar{u}_1 - U_2 = 0$$



$$U_1 + 2\bar{i}_2 - U_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} U_1 = -26V \\ U_2 = -16V \\ U_3 = -36V \end{cases}$$

\therefore 提供的功率分别为:

$1A$ 的 $P_1 = -U_1 = 26W$

$2A$ 的 $P_2 = -2U_2 = 32W$

$3A$ 的 $P_3 = -3U_3 = 108W$

3个电阻的吸收功率:

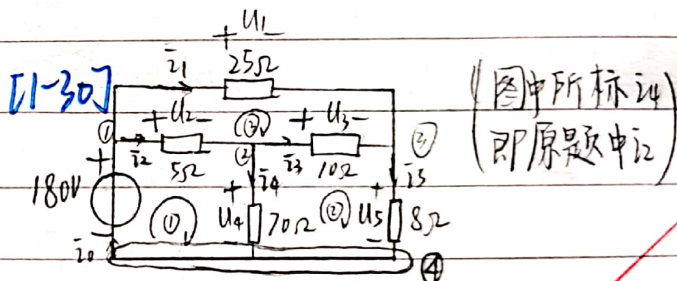
$$P_1' = \bar{i}_1^2 R_1 = 36W$$

$$P_2' = \bar{i}_2^2 R_2 = 50W$$

$$P_3' = \bar{i}_3^2 R_3 = 90W$$

$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = P_1' + P_2' + P_3'$ 即功率守恒

\therefore 结果正确



KCL 方程: 对结点 ①: $\bar{i}_6 = \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_2$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_5$$

KVL 方程: 对网孔 ①: $U_2 + U_4 - 180V = 0$

$$\textcircled{2}: U_3 + U_5 - U_4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad U_1 - U_3 - U_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha: U_1 = 25\bar{i}_1, U_2 = 5\bar{i}_2, U_3 = 10\bar{i}_3$$

$$U_4 = 70\bar{i}_4, U_5 = 8\bar{i}_5$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} 5\bar{i}_1 = \bar{i}_2 + 2\bar{i}_3 \\ \bar{i}_2 + 14\bar{i}_4 = 36 \\ 5\bar{i}_3 + 4\bar{i}_5 = 35\bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = 4A \\ \bar{i}_2 = 8A \\ \bar{i}_3 = 6A \\ \bar{i}_4 = 2A \\ \bar{i}_5 = 10A \end{cases}$$

由上述5个方程可解得 $\bar{i}_1 \sim \bar{i}_5$

17 题中 $\bar{i}_2 = -2A$

$\bar{i} = 4A$ 条件
是多余的



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