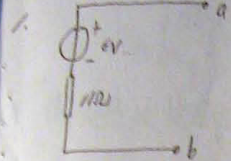
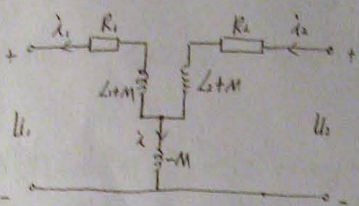


2005年电路分析14365参考答案
 考试时题目和答案纸是分离的，要在答案纸上画电路，标明参考量的方向



2. 互感消法(去耦)



依KCL得流过M电流
 $i = i_2 - i_1$

用相量法表示，依KVL得
 ① $\dot{U}_1 = -R_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega(L_1 + M)\dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I} = -R_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}$
 ② $\dot{U}_2 = R_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega(L_2 + M)\dot{I}_2 - M(\dot{I}_2 - \dot{I})j\omega = R_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}$

解：设图中1, 2, 3结点为0点(参考结点)，电位分别为 U_1, U_2, U_3 ，列节点电压方程

① $(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})U_1 - U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 = 3$
 ② $-U_1 + (1 + \frac{1}{2})U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 = 4$
 ③ $U_2 = 6V$

联立求解得 $U_1 = 11.875V, U_2 = 4.875V$
 $i = 0.25A, U = 11.875V$

电路含有受控源，增补方程 $U_3 = U_2 - U_1$ ④

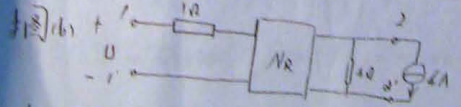
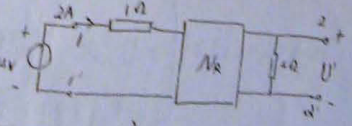
对图(a)



假设4Ω电阻电压 $U' = 4V$ ，则节点③④间电压 $U_3 = 7V$
 节点③⑤间电压 $U_2 = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) \times (1 + \frac{1}{2}) + 7V = 11V$
 节点①④间电压 $U_1 = (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) \times 3 + 11 = 16V$

是以此假设情况下计算电源电压 $U = 16 + 1 \times (\frac{5}{3} + 1) = \frac{56}{3}V$
 叠加原理得 $\frac{U'}{\frac{56}{3}} = \frac{U''}{14} \Rightarrow U'' = 3V, \Rightarrow I = \frac{U''}{2\Omega} = 0.75A$

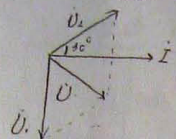
图(a)可用戴维林等效图表示



比较两图，据互易定理 $\frac{U'}{-2} = \frac{U}{1} \times 11 = 3V$ 则 $U = -2V$ 若 $R_L = 1\Omega$

解: $I = \omega C U_1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{I}{\omega U_1} = 15 \mu F$, 又 $\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = \frac{U_2}{I} = 20 \Omega$ ①

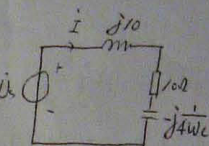
如图示



所以 $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{\omega L}{R}$ ② 由①②得 $R = 10\sqrt{3} \Omega$, $\omega L = 10 \Omega$

$\therefore L = \frac{10}{2\pi f} = 31.8 \text{ mH}$

解: 将副边电阻、电容变换到原边的等效电路如图示



负载获得最大功率时, $10 = \frac{1}{4\omega C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4\omega \times 10} = 12.5 \mu F$

$P_{max} = \frac{(100)^2}{10} W = 1 \text{ kW}$

解: 由三组成的三角形负载转换为星形 $Z_Y = \frac{1}{3} Z_\Delta = 100 - j100 \Omega$ 单相电路如图示

则负载星侧线电流 $\dot{I}_A' = \frac{220 \angle -30^\circ}{100 - j100} = \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 15^\circ$, \Rightarrow 星侧相电流 $\dot{I}_p = \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{6}} \angle 45^\circ$

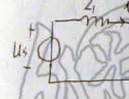
由三组成的三相对称负载吸收的有功功率 $P = 3 U_p I_p \cos \varphi = 3 \times 380 \times \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{6}} \cos(-45^\circ) = 724 \text{ W}$

无功功率 $Q = 3 U_p I_p \sin \varphi = 3 \times 380 \times \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{6}} \sin(-45^\circ) = -724 \text{ Var}$

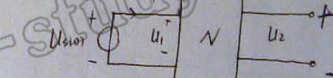
$\dot{I}_{AC} = -380 \angle 120^\circ \Rightarrow \dot{I}_2 = \frac{-380 \angle 120^\circ}{2.100} = -3.8 \angle 30^\circ$, $\therefore \dot{I}_A = -3.8 \angle 30^\circ + \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ = 2.34 \angle 220^\circ$

$\dot{I}_B = \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 15^\circ - 120^\circ = 1.56 \angle 225^\circ$, $\dot{I}_C = \frac{2.2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 15^\circ + 120^\circ + 3.8 \angle 30^\circ = 3.71 \angle 54^\circ$

解:

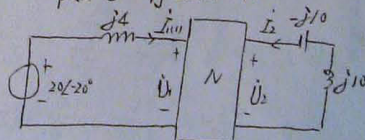


$U_{s(10)} = 10 \text{ V}$ 作用下, 电路如图示



$U_1 = 2.5 U_2$ ① $I_{(10)} = 4.25 U_2$ ② 又 $U_1 = U_{s(10)} = 10 \text{ V}$, 联立①②得 $I_{(10)} = 1 \text{ A}$

交流分量 $\dot{U}_{s(10)} = 20 \angle -20^\circ$ 作用下, 电路如图示



右侧发生串联谐振, $U_2 = 0$, 据下参数

$= 16(-\dot{I}_2)$

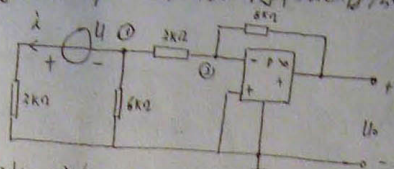
$\dot{U}_1 = 8 \dot{I}_{(10)}$, 又 $\dot{U}_1 = -j4 \dot{I}_{(10)} + 20 \angle -20^\circ$, $\therefore \dot{I}_{(10)} = \sqrt{5} \angle -46.5^\circ$

$\lambda_1 = 1 + \sqrt{10} \cos(10^3 t - 46.5^\circ)$

电源 U_1 发出的有功功率 $P = (1 \times 10 + 20 \times \sqrt{5} \cos 26.5^\circ) \text{ W} = 50 \text{ W}$

第2页 (105)

1. 解：开关闭合， $U_p = 15V = 15V$ ，用外加电源法求与电容串联的步值电阻 R_0 ，如下图



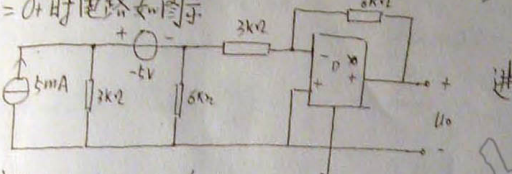
对节点①列KCL方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}\right)U_1 - \frac{1}{3}U_2 = -\frac{U}{3} \quad (1) \quad -\frac{1}{3}U_1 + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)U_2 - \frac{1}{6}U_0 = 0 \quad (2)$$

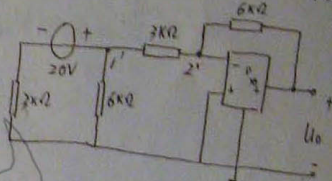
又 $U_2 = 0$ ， $\therefore U_1 = -\frac{2}{5}U$ ， $\therefore U_0 = -U + 3\lambda$ ， $\therefore \frac{U}{\lambda} = 6k\Omega$ ， $\tau = R_0 C = 5 \times 10^3 \times 100 \times 10^{-6} S = 0.5s$

由三要素公式求 $U_c(t) = U_{cp} + [U_{cp}(0_+) - U_{cp}]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 15 + (-5 - 15)e^{-\frac{t}{0.5}} = (15 - 20e^{-2t})V$ ($t \geq 0$)

$t = 0$ 时电路如图



进行等效



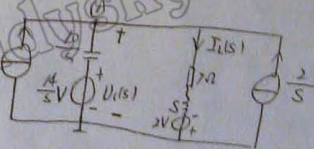
分别对1'、2'列KCL方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}\right)U_1' - \frac{1}{3}U_2' = \frac{20}{3} \quad (1') \quad -\frac{1}{3}U_1' + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}\right)U_2' - \frac{1}{6}U_0 = 0 \quad (2')$$

又 $U_2' = 0$ (理想电压源)， $t = 0_+$ 时， $U_0(0_+) = -16V$ ，稳态时 $U_{0p} = 0$ ， $\therefore U_0(t) = U_{0p} + [U_0(0_+) - U_{0p}]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -16e^{-2t}V$ ($t \geq 0$)

故 $t = 0$ 时的等效电路， $U_c(0_+) = 2V$ ， $U_c(0_-) = 7 \times 2V = 14V$

故 $t > 0$ 时的S域等效电路为



对节点①列KCL方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{7+s} + \frac{s}{10}\right)U_c(s) = 6 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{14}{s} - \frac{2}{7+s} \Rightarrow U_c(s) = \frac{14}{s} + \frac{100}{s+2} - \frac{40}{s+7}$$

$$\therefore (7+s)I_L(s) - 2 = U_c(s) \Rightarrow I_L(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{20}{s+2} - \frac{20}{s+7}$$

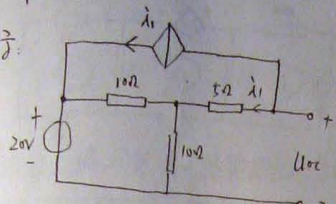
$$\therefore U_c(t) = (4 + 100e^{-2t} - 40e^{-7t})V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$I_L(t) = (2 + 20e^{-2t} - 20e^{-7t})V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

第3页 (05)

十、解：先求出作线性电阻左侧电路的戴维南等效电路，其中求出开路电压的等效电路如下图所示。

下图中：



$$\lambda_1 = 0$$

$$U_{oc} = 10V$$

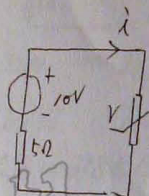
用短路法求等效电阻，电路如下图所示。

列写网孔的 KVL 方程。

$$\begin{cases} 20\lambda_3 + 10\lambda_1 - 10\lambda_{sc} = 20 \\ 15\lambda_{sc} - 10\lambda_3 + 5\lambda_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_{sc} = 2A \Rightarrow \text{等效电阻 } R_0 = \frac{U_{oc}}{\lambda_{sc}} = 5\Omega$$

简化后的等效电路如下图所示。

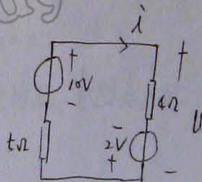


再假设作线性电阻支路在图(10)的第①段，电路如下图所示。



因 $\lambda = \frac{10}{7}A$ 支路在图(10)的第①段上，故应舍去。

再假设作线性电阻支路在第②段，等效电路为



$$\text{于是 } \lambda = \frac{10+2}{9}A = \frac{4}{3}A, U = (4 \times \frac{4}{3} - 2)V = \frac{10}{3}V \quad (\text{其满足支路在第②段})$$

$$\text{所以该电路的解为 } U = \frac{10}{3}V, \lambda = \frac{4}{3}A$$

第4页 (吐完)