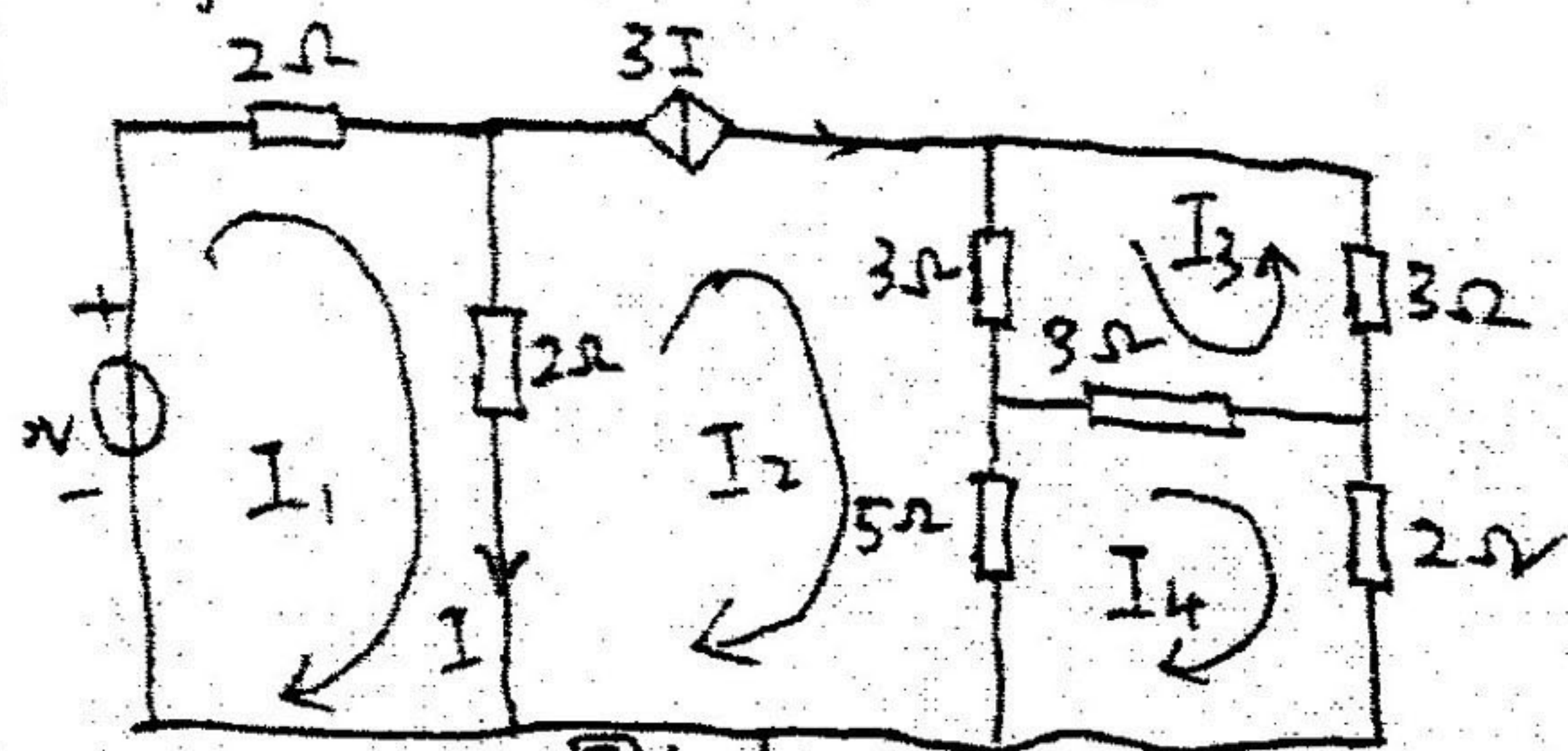


## 2011年电路一 参考答案

一、解：网孔电流法，如图1-1。



$$I_1 \text{ 回路有: } 4I_1 - 2I_2 - 10 = 0 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$I_2 \text{ 回路有: } I_2 = 3I_1 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

$$I_3 \text{ 回路有: } 9I_3 + 3I_2 + 3I_4 = 0 \quad \text{--- ③}$$

$$I_4 \text{ 回路有: } 10I_4 - 5I_2 + 3I_3 = 0 \quad \text{--- ④}$$

$$\text{增列 } I_1 - I_2 = I, U = 3 \cdot (I_3 + I_4) \quad \text{--- ⑤}$$

由①-②知:

$$I = 1A, U = 1V, (I_1 = 1A, I_2 = 3A, I_4 = 2A, I_3 = -\frac{2}{3}A)$$

解：拓扑图如图2-1所示，粗枝为树支。

$$I_4 \text{ 回路有: } I_4 = 2A$$

$$I_3 \text{ 回路有: } I_3 = 1A$$

$$I_1 \text{ 回路: } 10I_1 + 2 - 2I_3 - 2I_4 = 0$$

$$I_2 \text{ 回路: } 4I_2 + 2I_2 + 2I_2 - 4I_1 - 2I_3 - 2I_4 = 0$$

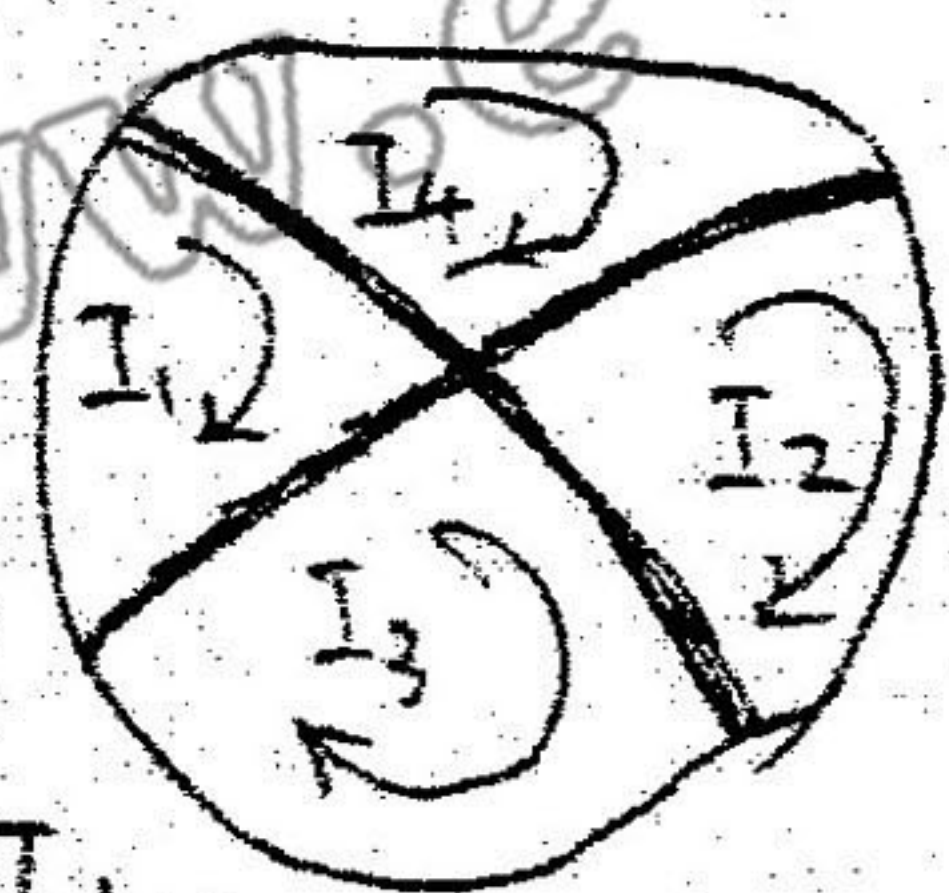


图2-1

$$\text{联立得: } I_1 = 0.4A, I_2 = 0.95A$$

解：①由图(a)知:  $I_1 = 7 - \frac{20}{10} = 5A, U_{ab} = 20V$

②图b戴维南等效电阻  $R_0 = \frac{20}{I_1} = 4\Omega$

③由图(a)，当  $U_{ab} = 20V$  时， $I_2 = 2A$ 。由齐次性知：当  $U_{ab} = 40V$  时， $I_2 = 4A$ 。等效为图b当  $R_L = 0$  时，由  $a \rightarrow b$  电流  $I = 4A$ 。

图b戴维南等效电路为图3-1所示。

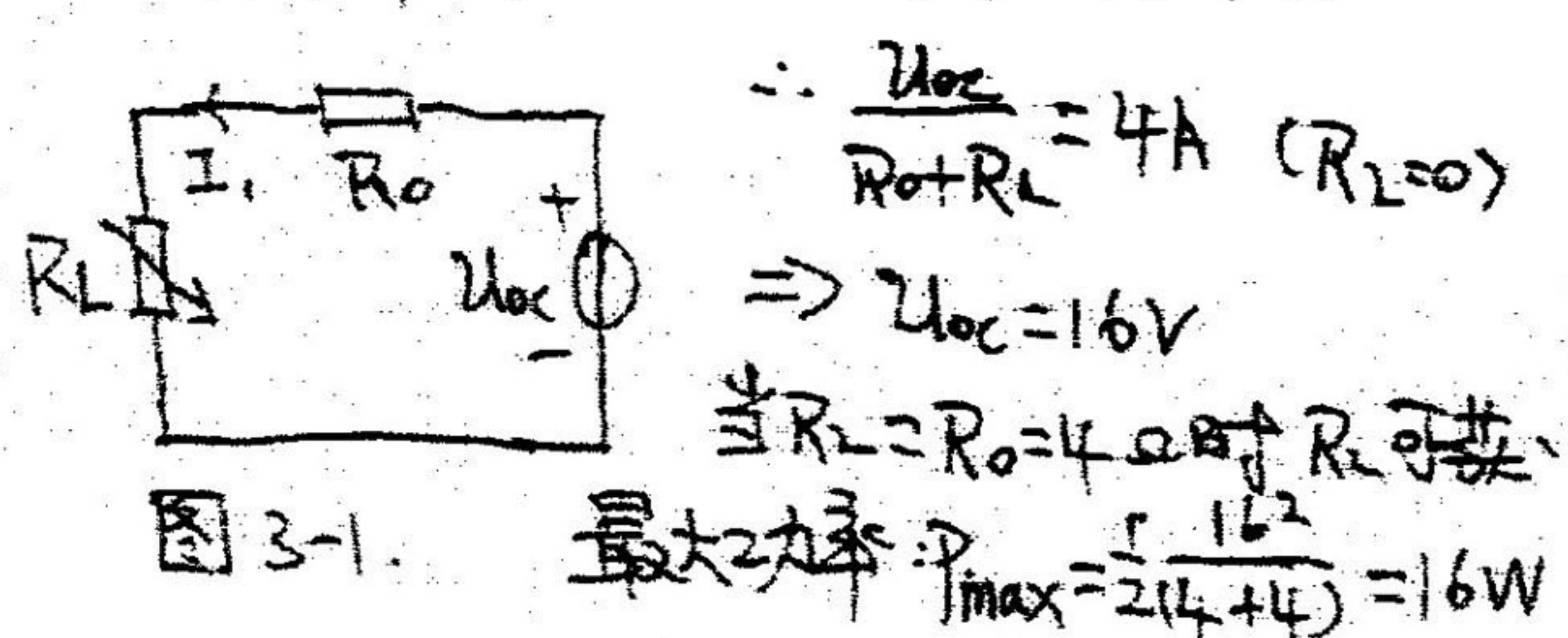


图3-1

$$\therefore \frac{U_{oc}}{R_0 + R_L} = 4A \quad (R_L = 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{oc} = 16V$$

当  $R_L = R_0 = 4\Omega$  时  $R_L$  可获

$$\text{最大功率: } P_{\max} = \frac{16^2}{2(4+4)} = 16W$$

四、解：0U与I同相，此时为谐振状态。(纯阻性)。

$$Z = jX_L + \frac{-jX_C R}{R - jX_C} = j(X_L - \frac{X_C R^2}{R^2 + X_C^2}) + \frac{X_C^2 R}{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} X_L - \frac{X_C R^2}{R^2 + X_C^2} = 0 \\ \frac{X_C^2 R}{R^2 + X_C^2} = \frac{100}{5} \end{cases} \quad \text{又: } X_C = R$$

$$\Rightarrow R = X_C = 40\Omega, X_L = 20\Omega$$

$$\text{②: } I = 5A, \text{ 又: } R = X_C$$

$$\therefore I_C = I_R = \frac{I}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} A$$

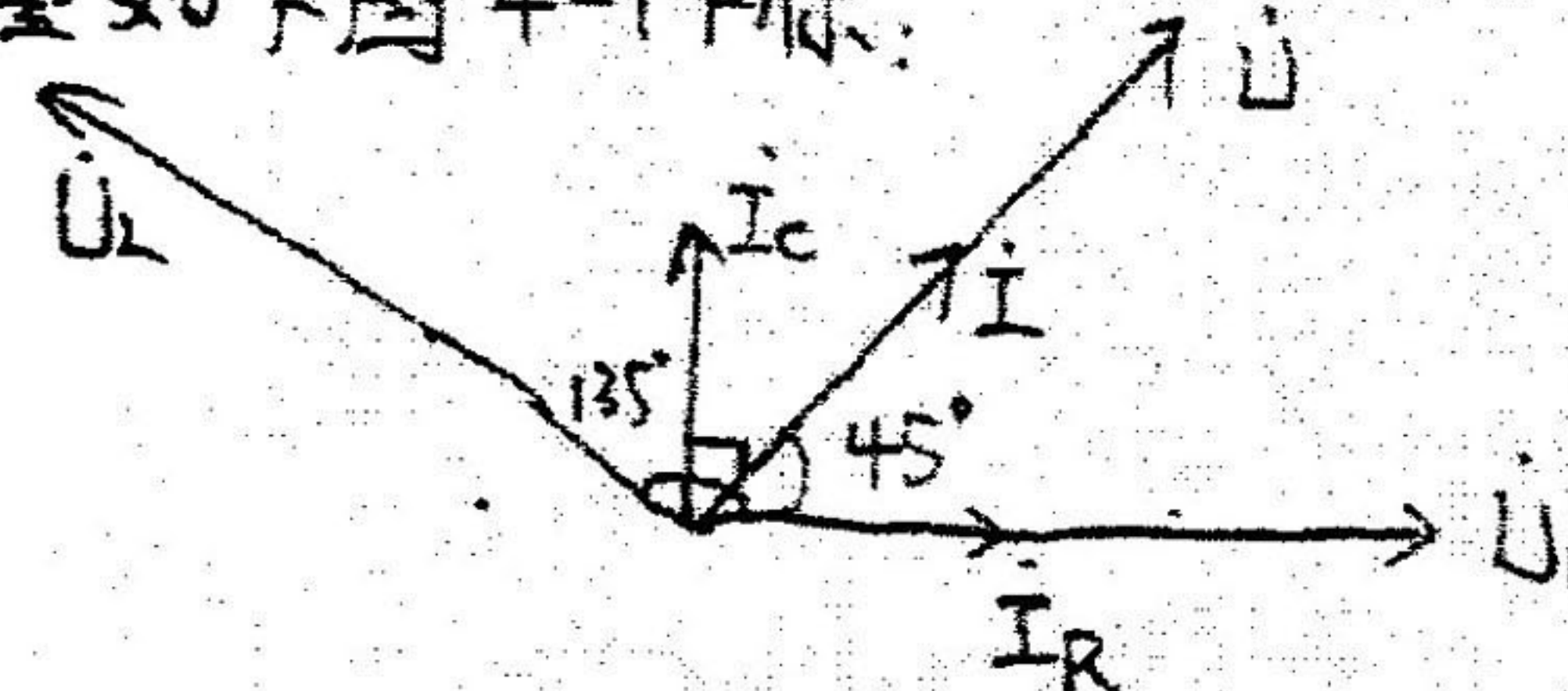
$$\therefore I_R = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ A, I_C = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ A$$

$$U_1 = I_R R = 100\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ V$$

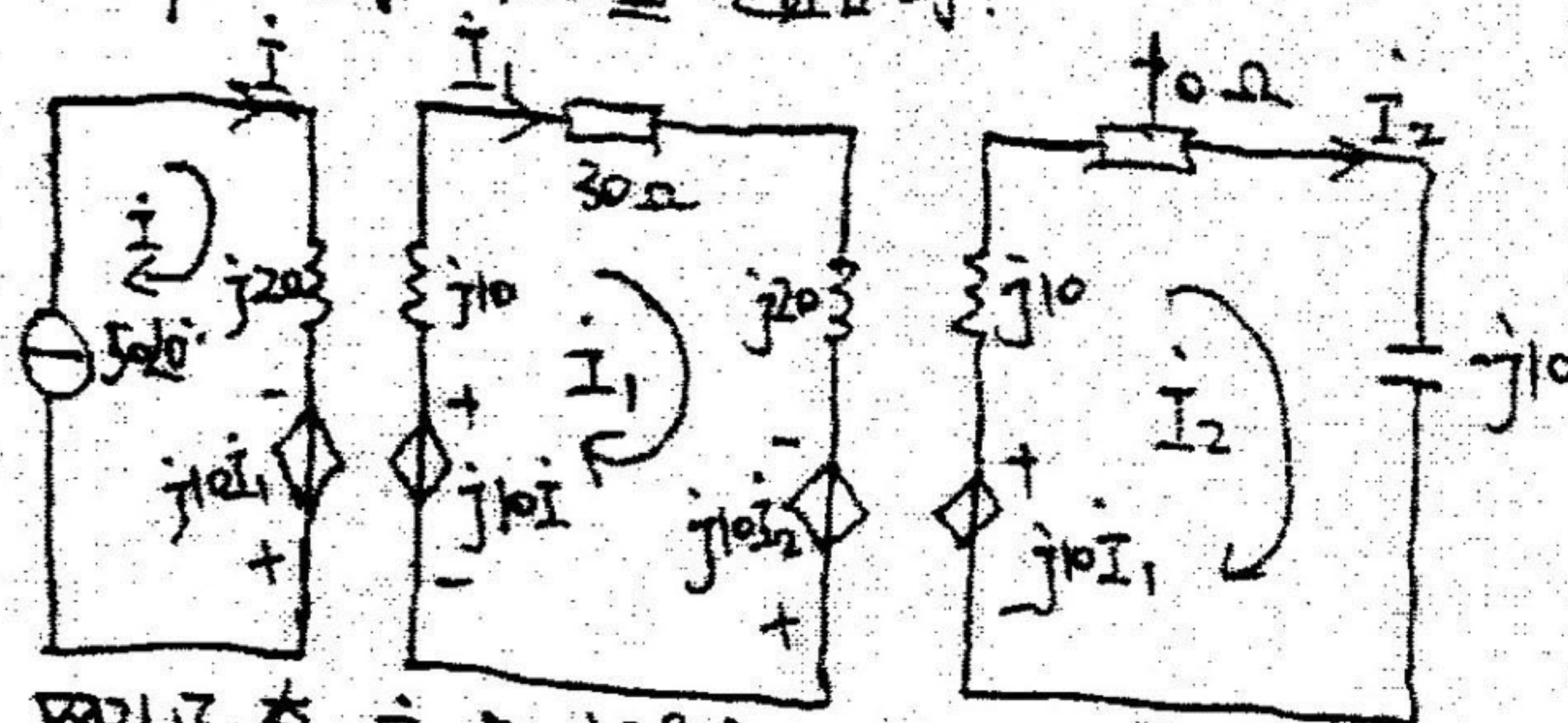
$$I = I_R + I_C = 5 \angle 45^\circ A, U_L = I jX_L = 100 \angle 135^\circ V$$

$$U = U_1 + U_L = 100 \angle 45^\circ V$$

各相量如下图4-1所示。



五、解：去耦后相量电路为：



$$\text{网孔 } I_1 \text{ 有: } \dot{I}_1 = 50 \angle 0^\circ A$$

$$\text{网孔 } I_1 \text{ 有: } j30\dot{I}_1 + 30\dot{I}_1 - j10\dot{I}_1 - j10\dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$\text{网孔 } I_2 \text{ 有: } 10\dot{I}_2 - j10\dot{I}_1 = 0$$

$$\text{联立得: } \dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 53.13^\circ A, \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 143.13^\circ A$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + 53.13^\circ) A$$

$$\dot{I}_2(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(100\pi t + 143.13^\circ) A$$



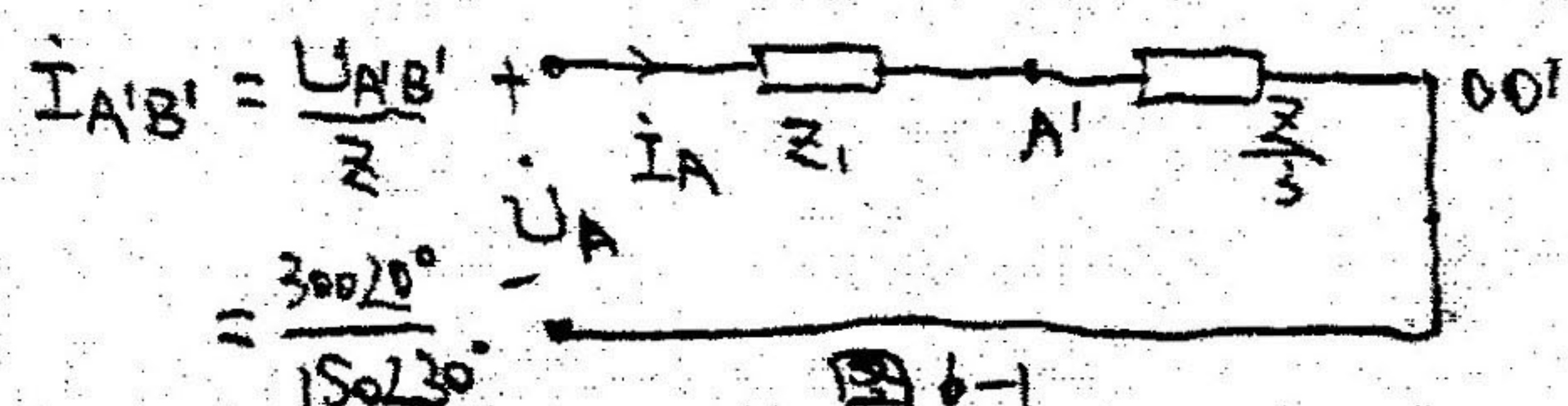
解：设  $Z$  阻抗角为  $\alpha$ ，负载吸收无功功率

$$Q = 3 \cdot U_{AB} \cdot I_{CA} \sin \alpha = 3 \cdot U_{AB} \cdot I_{CA} \sin \alpha = 900$$

$$\therefore \sin \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{U_{AB}}{I_{AB}} \angle 30^\circ = \frac{300}{2} \angle 30^\circ = 150 \angle 30^\circ$$

对A相，等效电路如图6-1则：



$$I_{AB} = \frac{U_{AB}}{Z} = \frac{300 \angle 0^\circ}{150 \angle 30^\circ} = 2 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

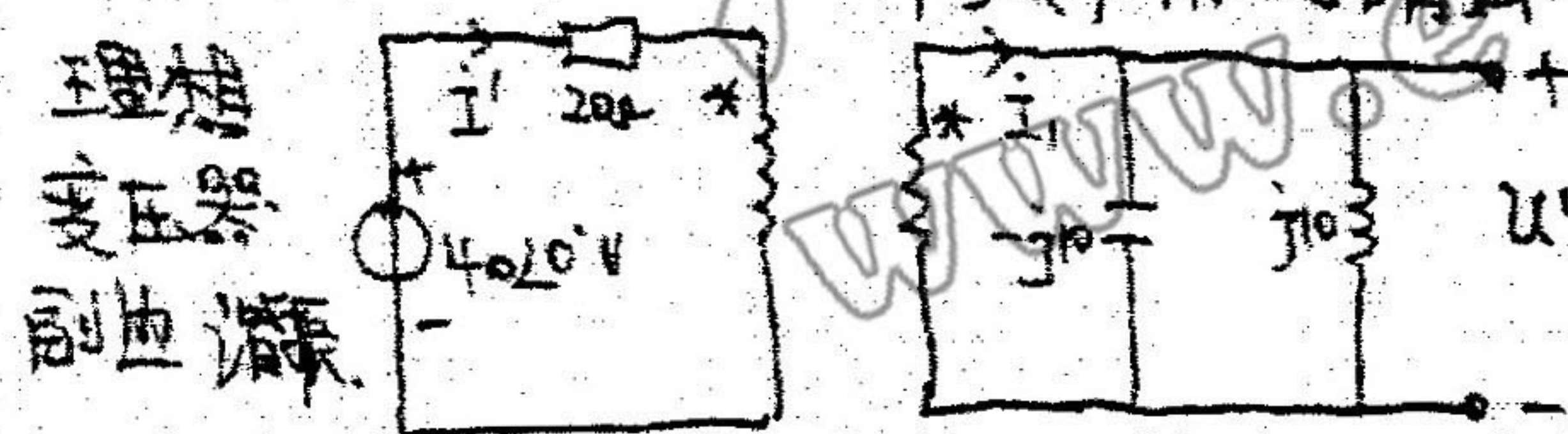
$$U_A = \frac{U_{AB}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 100\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore U_A = U_A + I_A \cdot Z = 100\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ + 2 \angle -60^\circ (10 + j5) = 193.45 \angle -18.7^\circ$$

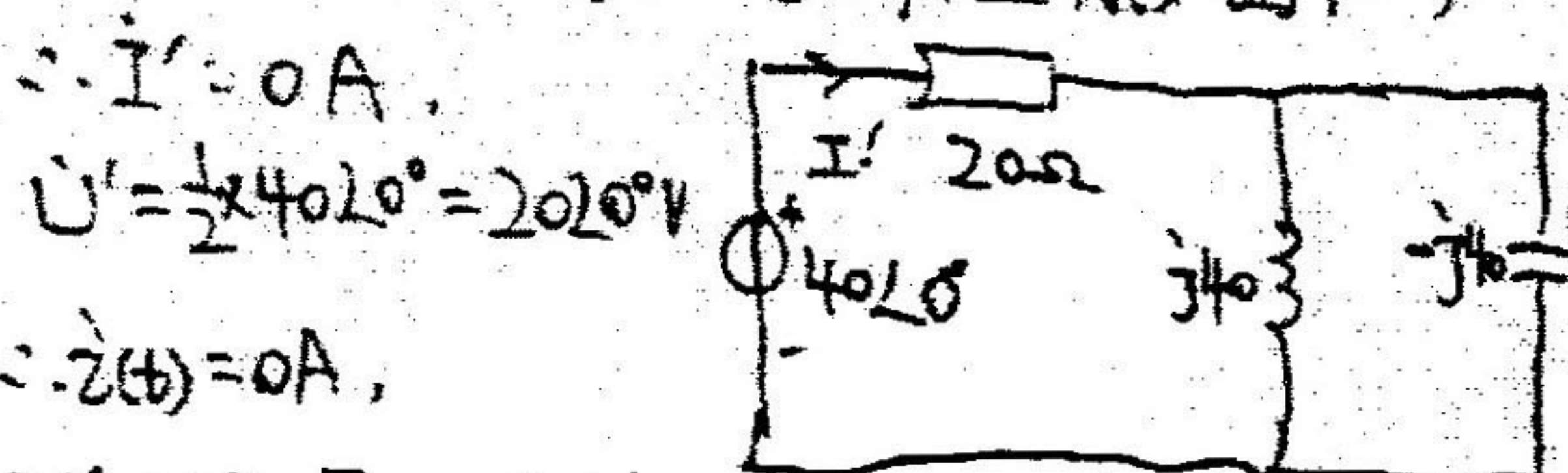
$$\therefore U_{AB} = \sqrt{3} U_A \angle 30^\circ$$

$$\therefore U_{BC} = U_{AB} \angle -120^\circ = 193.45 \sqrt{3} \angle -108.7^\circ \text{ V} = 335.065 \angle -108.7^\circ \text{ V}$$

解：①当  $U_s = 40\sqrt{2} \cos(2\omega t)$  单独作用时有图7-1

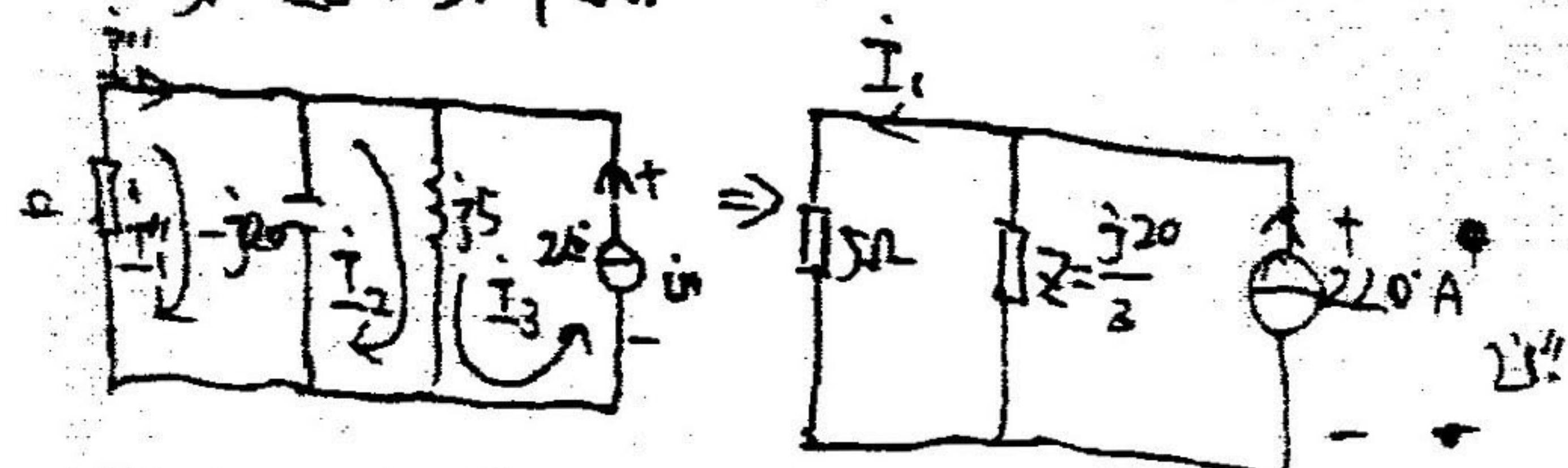


将副边阻抗等效到原边有如图7-2



$$U(t) = 20\sqrt{2} \cos 2\omega t$$

②当  $i_s = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \omega t$  单独作用时，等效电路如图7-3所示。



$$\text{网孔 } I_3 \text{ 有: } I_3 = 2 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\frac{2 \angle 0^\circ}{3}}{5 + \frac{j20}{3}} \times 2 = 1.6 \angle 37^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore U' = I_1 \cdot 5 = 8 \angle 37^\circ \text{ V} \Rightarrow U'(t) = 8\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 37^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$U(t) = U(t) + U'(t) = 20\sqrt{2} \cos 2\omega t + 8\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 37^\circ)$$

$$\therefore i_s \text{ 发出有功功率 } P = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(37^\circ - 0^\circ) = 12.8 \text{ W}$$

八解：①电感作用时，由  $L = 0.1 \text{ H}$  时，稳态响应  $U(t) = (6 - 2e^{-100t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$  知，两端等效电阻  $R$  有：

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{100} \Rightarrow R = 100 \Omega = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

又： $i_{L(0-)} = 0$ ，求  $U(t)$  如图8-1所示。

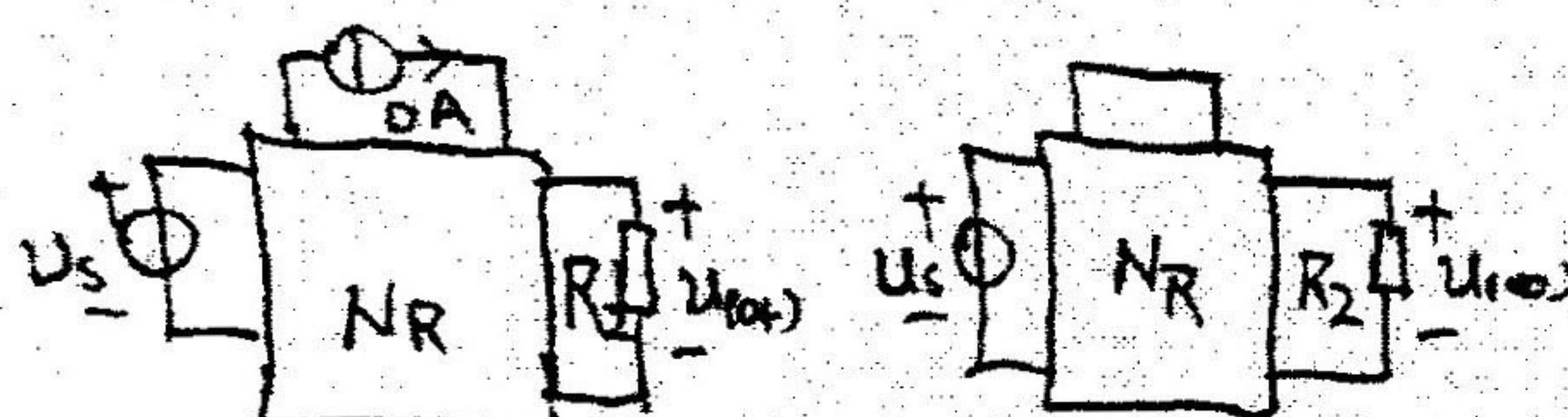


图8-1

图8-2

$$U(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} U(t) = 4 \text{ V}$$

当  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时， $U(t)$  如图8-2所示。

$$U(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} U(t) = 6 \text{ V}$$

②当  $C = 0.05 \text{ F}$  作用时，当  $i_s = \varepsilon(t)$  时，C 两端等效电阻  $R = 10 \Omega$ ， $Z = RC = 0.5 \text{ s}$ 。

又： $U'(0-) = 0 \text{ V}$ ，求  $U'(t)$  如图8-3所示。

$\therefore U'(t) = U(t) = 6 \text{ V}$ ，求  $U(t)$  如图8-4所示。

$$\therefore U'(t) = U(t) = 4 \text{ V}$$

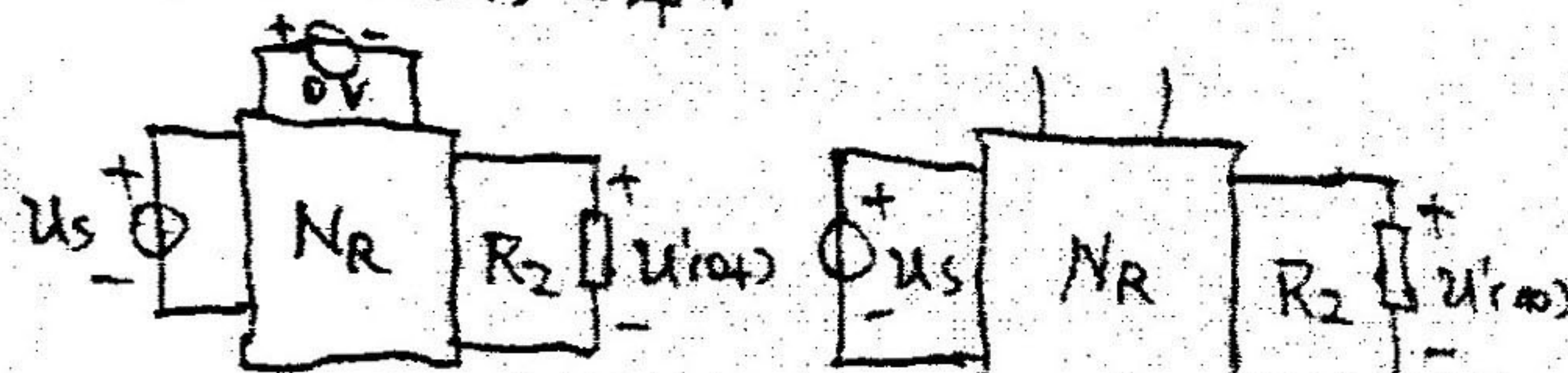


图8-3

图8-4

由三要素法，可知：单位阶跃响应。

$$S(t) = 4 + (6 - 4)e^{-2t} = (4 + 2e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

当  $i_s$  为  $5\delta(t)$  时，由齐次性知：

$$U(t) = 5 \cdot \frac{dS(t)}{dt} = 5 \cdot [(4 + 2e^{-2t}) \delta(t) - 4e^{-2t} \cdot 2e^{-2t}] = 5[6\delta(t) - 4e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)]$$

$$= 30\delta(t) - 20e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$

九解： $t < 0$  时，已为稳态， $i_{L(0-)} = 1 \text{ A}$

当  $t \geq 0$  时，运算电路如图9-1所示。

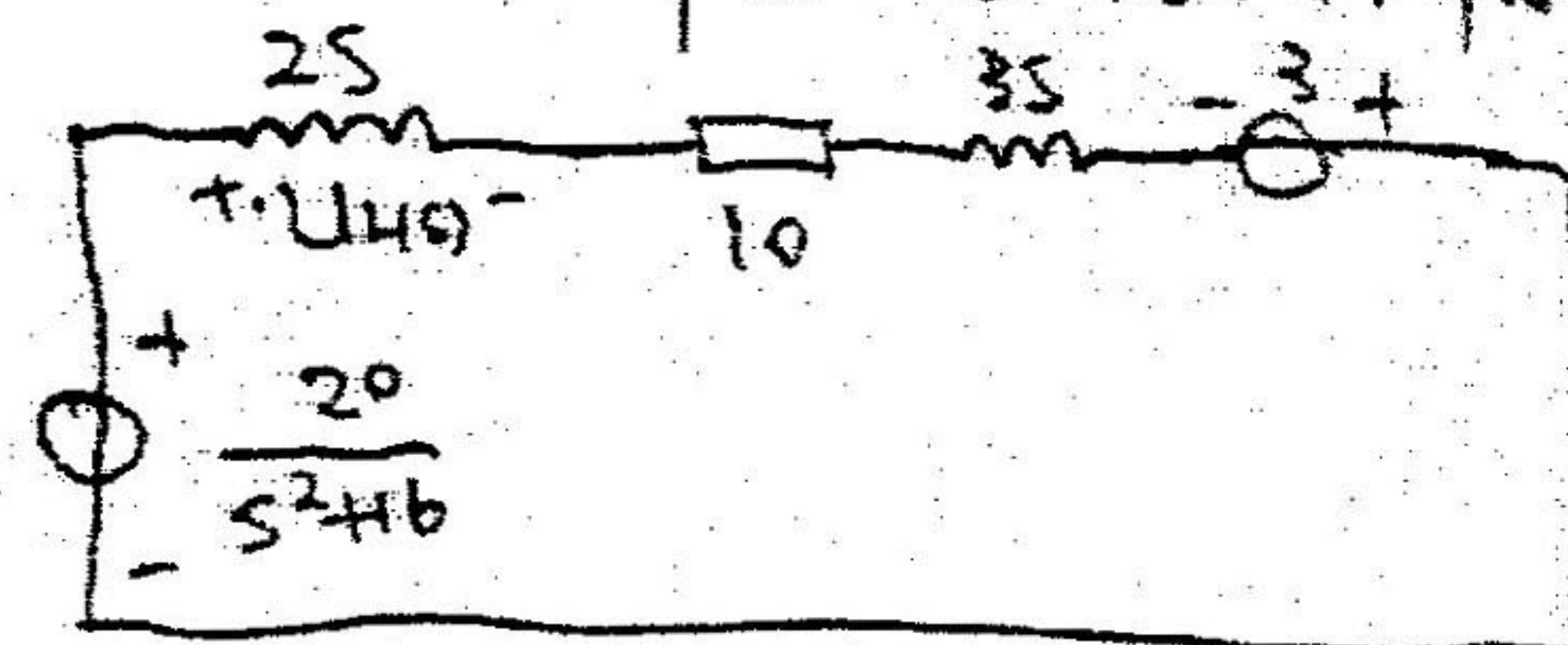


图9-1



$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore U_L(s) &= \frac{\frac{20}{s^2+16}}{5s+10} \times 2s \\
 &= \frac{6s}{5s+10} + \frac{40s}{(5s+10)(s^2+16)} \\
 &= \frac{6s}{5s+10} + \frac{40s}{(5s+10)(s+j4)(s-j4)} \\
 &= \frac{6s-4}{5s+10} + \frac{1}{s+j4} \cdot \frac{2+j4}{5} + \frac{1}{s-j4} \cdot \frac{2-j4}{5} \\
 &= \frac{6s-4}{5s+10} + \frac{\frac{4}{5}s + \frac{32}{5}}{s^2+16} \\
 &= 1.2 - 3.2 \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+16} + \frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{s^2+16}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore u_L(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_L(s)] = 1.2\delta(t) - 3.2e^{-2t} + \frac{4}{5}\cos 4t + \frac{8}{5}\sin 4t \quad (t \geq 0)$$

解由双口网络N的Z参数将其等效为T型电路后，原电路等效为图10-1所示，22'左端电路用戴氏电路等效后如图10-2所示。

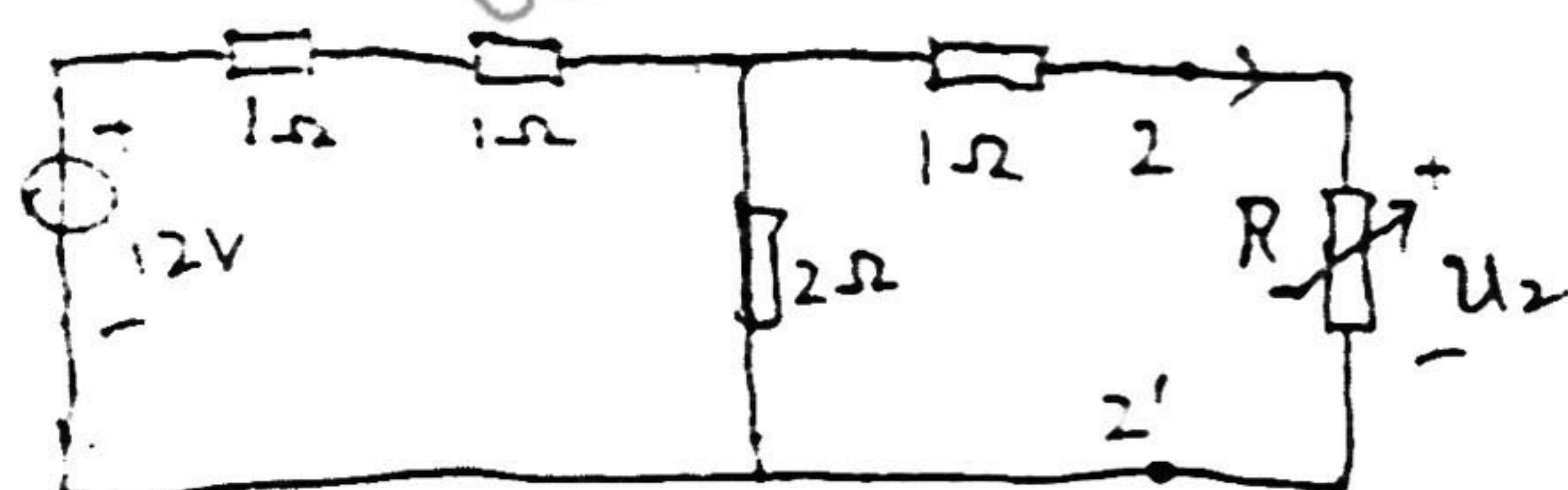


图10-1

22网孔有：

$$-6 + 2\dot{i}_2 + u_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2 = 6 - 2\dot{i}_2$$

在R的伏安曲线

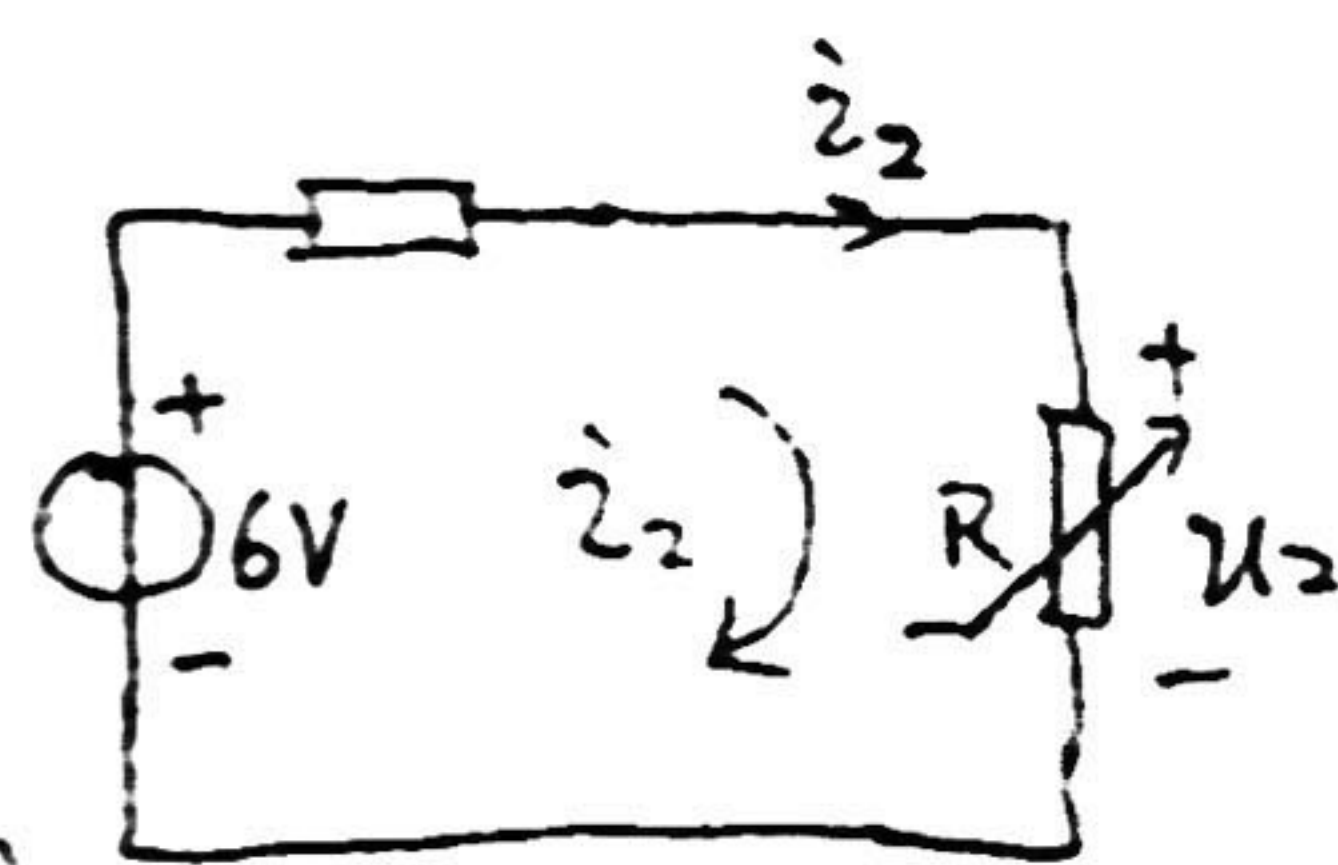


图10-2

上作  $u_2 = 6 - 2\dot{i}_2$

与(b)的交点即为  $u_2, \dot{i}_2$ 。如图10-3。

$$\therefore u_2 = 3V$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = 1.5A$$

