

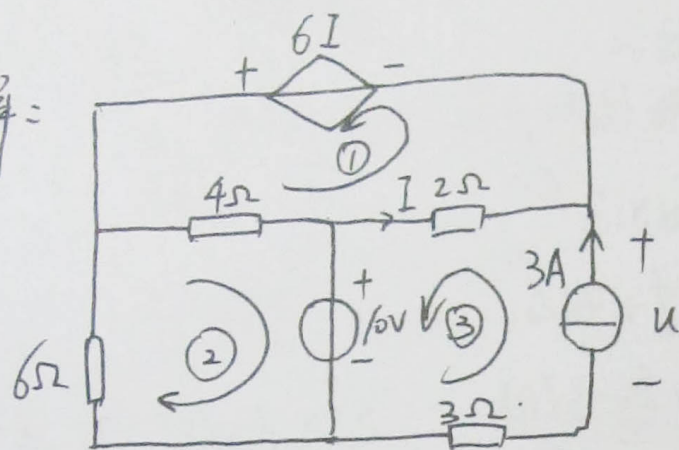
西南交通大学 2010 年电路真题答案

一. 解:

$$\begin{cases} U = 4I_1 \\ I_2 = I_1 + \frac{U}{2} \\ 2(I_2 + I_3) + 2I_3 = 8 \\ 4I_1 + 2I_2 = 18 - 8 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\begin{cases} I_1 = 1A \\ I_2 = 3A \\ I_3 = 0.5A \end{cases}$

二. 解:



对图中三个回路列方程, 得

$$\begin{cases} (4+2)I_1 + 4I_2 - 2I_3 = 6I \\ (4+6)I_2 + 4I_1 = -10 \\ I_3 = 3A \end{cases}$$

又知 $I = I_1 - I_3$
 联立以上方程, 可得 $I = 2A$

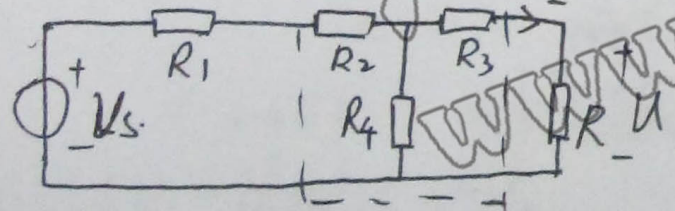
再对回路 3 列 KVL 方程, 即 $(2+3)I_3 = U - 10$, 解得 $U = 15V$

三.

解: 已知 A_R 为线性纯电阻网络.

则双口网络的等效干形电路如图所

有如方程 $U_s = (R_3 + R)I + \left[\frac{I(R_3 + R)}{R_4} + I \right] (R_1 + R_2)$



当 $U_s = 10V$, $R = 0$ 时, $I = 2A$

则有 $10 = 2R_3 + \left[\frac{2R_3}{R_4} + 2 \right] (R_1 + R_2)$ ①

当 $U_s = 20V$, $R = 4\Omega$ 时, $U = 8V$

则有 $20 = 8 + 2R_3 + \left[\frac{2(R_3 + R_4)}{R_4} + 2 \right] (R_1 + R_2)$ ②

由①、②可得下式 $R_1 + R_2 = \frac{R_4}{4}$ ③

当 $U_s = 15V$, $R = 6\Omega$ 时.

$15 = I(6 + R_3) + \left[\frac{I(6 + R_3)}{R_4} + I \right] (R_1 + R_2)$ ④

由③、④整理, 得 $\frac{5}{4}R_3 + \frac{1}{4}R_4 = \frac{15}{I} - \frac{15}{2}$ ⑤

又由①、③得 $10 = 2R_3 + \left[\frac{2R_3}{R_4} + 2 \right] \cdot \frac{R_4}{4}$ ⑥

由⑤、⑥得 $\frac{15}{I} - \frac{15}{2} = 5$, 解得 $I = 1.2A$

四. 解: 设 $Z = R + jX$

当K闭合时 由 $P = \frac{U^2}{|Z|}$, 得 $\sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \frac{100^2}{100} = 100$

由 $P = (\frac{U}{|Z|})^2 R$, 得 $100R = R^2 + X^2$ ①

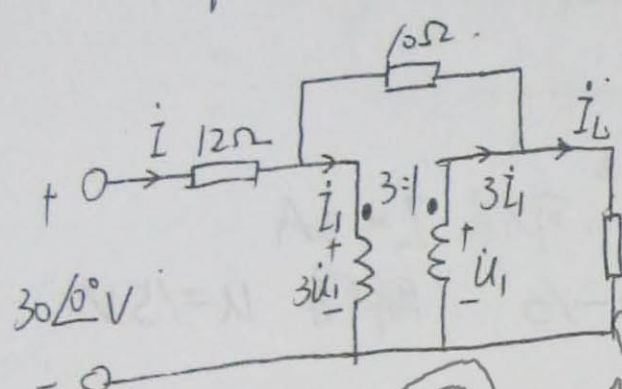
又知当K闭合与打开时的功率表读数相同, 则有 $|Z| = |Z_2|$

即 $\sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X - X_0)^2}$ ②

联立方程①②, 解得 $R = 50\Omega$, $X = 50\Omega$

故 $Z = R + jX = (50 + j50)\Omega$

五. 解:



$$U_1 = 10I_L$$

$$30\angle 0^\circ = 12I + 3U_1$$

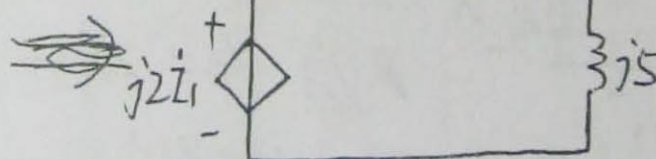
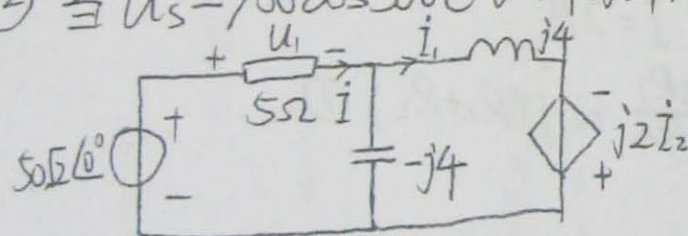
$$I = I_1 + (I_L - 3I_1)$$

$$3U_1 = U_1 + 10(I_L - 3I_1)$$

解得 $I_L = 0.6\angle 0^\circ A$
 $I = 1\angle 0^\circ A$

七. 解: ① 当 $U_s = 200V$ 单独作用时, $i' = \frac{200}{5} = 40A$, $i_2' = 0$, $U_1' = 200V$

② 当 $U_s = 100\cos 500t V$ 单独作用时



$$j2I_1 = (j1 + j5 + 5)I_2 \quad ①$$

$$50\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ = 5I - j4(I - I_1) \quad ②$$

$$50\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ = 5I + j4I_1 - j2I_2 \quad ③$$

由①③, 得 $I_2 = 2I$

代入②, 得 $50\sqrt{2} = (5 - j4) \cdot \frac{I}{2} + j4I$

由①④, 得

$$I = 2.21\angle -38.66^\circ A, I_2 = 4.42\angle -38.66^\circ A$$

$$I_1 = 8.62\angle 88.85^\circ A$$

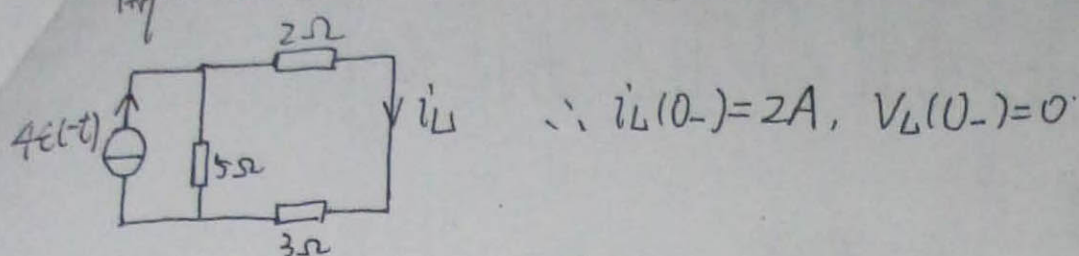
$$\therefore i_2 = 4.42\sqrt{2}\cos(500t - 38.66^\circ) A, U_1 = 5I = 200 + 11.04\sqrt{2}\cos(500t - 38.66^\circ)$$

ab右侧5Ω电阻吸收功率为 $P_1 = 40^2 \times 5 + 2.21^2 \times 5 = 8024.42W$

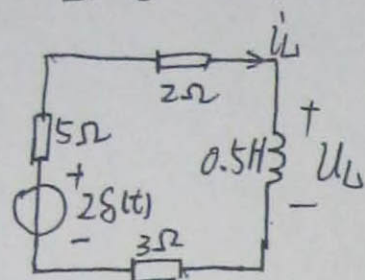
电源 U_s 释放的有功功率为 $P = UI = 200 \times 40 + 50\sqrt{2} \times 2.21\sqrt{2} \cos 38.66^\circ = 8172.57W$

所以ab右侧电路吸收的有功功率为 $P_2 = P - P_1 = 8172.57 - 8024.42 = 148.15W$

解：当 $t < 0$ 时，电路等效为



当 $t = 0$ 时，电路等效为



建立电感电流的微分方程，有

$$2\delta(t) = (5+2+3)i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

对等式两边积分

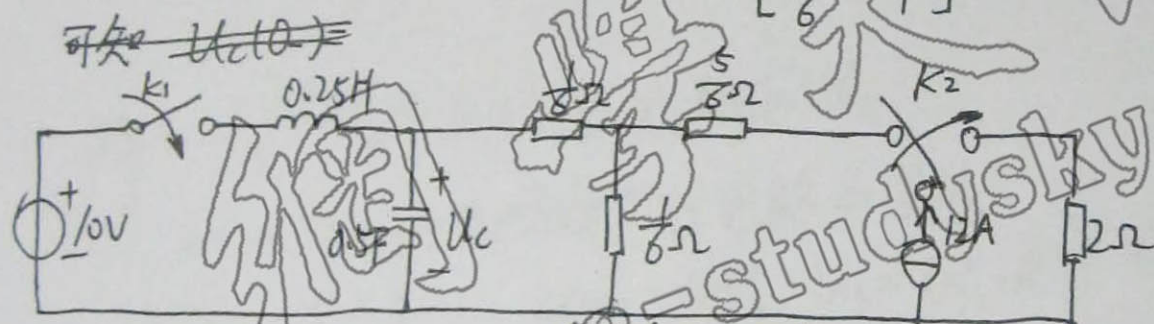
$$2 \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t) dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} (5+2+3)i_L dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{di_L}{dt} dt$$

$$\text{可求得 } i_L(0+) = 4 + i_L(0-) = 6A$$

$$\text{又知 } \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{20}s, \text{ 故电感电流 } i_L(t) = 6e^{-20t}\epsilon(t)A$$

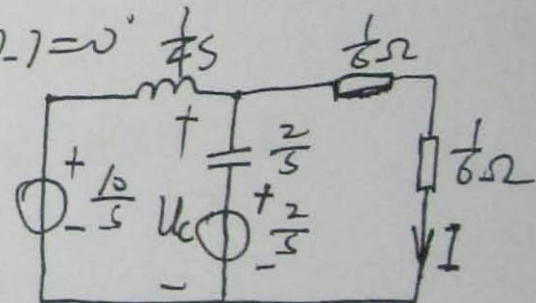
$$\text{电感电压 } u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = [-120e^{-20t}\epsilon(t) + 6\delta(t)]V$$

九. 解：双口网络 N 的 Z 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ ，即为纯电阻网络。



$$\therefore u_c(0-) = 12 \times \frac{1}{6} = 2V, i_L(0-) = 0$$

$t \geq 0$ 时，等效电路如图所示



$$\text{由 } \begin{cases} u_c = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6})I \\ (\frac{u_c - \frac{10}{s}}{\frac{2}{3}} + I) \frac{1}{4s} + u_c = \frac{10}{s} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$I = \frac{6(s^2 + 40)}{s(s+2)(s+4)}$$

$$\text{则 } u_c(s) = \frac{I}{3} = \frac{2(s^2 + 40)}{s(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{22}{s+2} + \frac{14}{s+4}$$

$$\text{故 } u_c(t) = 10 - 22e^{-2t} + 14e^{-4t} (V) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

十. 解：(1) $i_{L2} = -i_s$ ， i_{L2} 不独立

选取 V_c, i_{L1} 作为变量

$$\begin{cases} i_c = C \frac{du_c}{dt} = \frac{u_s - u_c}{R_1} + i_{L1} \\ u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = u_s - u_c - R_2(i_{L1} + i_s) \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_c}{dt} = -\frac{1}{R_1 C} u_c + \frac{1}{C} i_{L1} + \frac{1}{R_1 C} u_s \\ \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{L_1} u_c - \frac{R_2}{L_1} i_{L1} + \frac{1}{L_1} u_s - \frac{1}{L_1} i_s \end{cases}$$