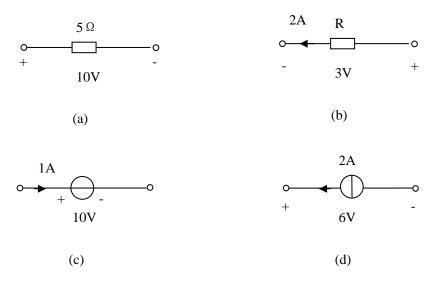
1-1 根据题 1-1 图中给定的数值,计算各元件吸收的功率。

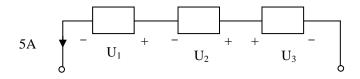


题 1-1 图

解: (a) 
$$P = \frac{10^2}{5} = 20W$$

- (b)  $P = 3 \times 2 = 6W$
- (c)  $P = 10 \times 1 = 10W$
- (d)  $P = -6 \times 2 = -12W$

1-2 题 1-2 图示电路,已知各元件发出的功率分别为  $P_1 = -250W$  ,  $P_2 = 125W$  ,  $P_3 = -100W$  。求各元件上的电压 $U_1$ 、 $U_2$ 及 $U_3$ 。



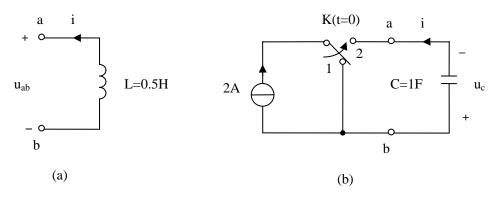
题 1-2 图

解: 
$$: P_1 = -U_1 \times 5 = -250W$$
 
$$: U_1 = 50V$$

$$P_2 = -U_2 \times 5 = 125W \qquad \therefore \qquad U_2 = -25V$$

$$\therefore P_3 = U_3 \times 5 = -100W \qquad \therefore U_3 = -20V$$

- 1-3 题 1-3 图示电路。在下列情况下,求端电压uab。
  - (1) 图 (a) 中, 电流  $i = 5\cos 2t$  (A);
  - (2) 图 (b) 中, $u_c(0) = 4 \, \mathrm{V}$ ,开关 K 在 t=0 时由位置 "1" 打到位置 "2"。



题 1-3 图

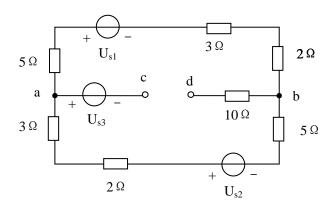
解: (1) 
$$u_{ab} = -L\frac{di}{dt} = -0.5 \times 5 \times (-2)\sin 2t = 5\sin 2t$$
 (V)

(2) 
$$u_{ab} = -\frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i dt = -u_C(0) - \frac{1}{C} \int_{0}^{t} i dt = -4 - \int_{0}^{t} (-2) dt = -4 + 2t$$
 (V)

1-4 在题 1-4 图示电路中,已知 $U_{s1}=20~V,~U_{s2}=10~V$ 。

(1) 若 
$$U_{s3} = 10 \text{ V}$$
 , 求 $U_{ab}$ 及 $U_{cd}$ ;

(2) 欲使
$$U_{cd}=0$$
,则  $U_{s3}=?$ 

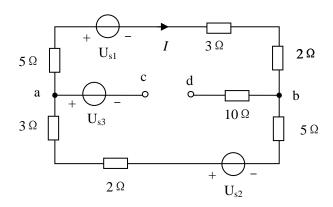


题 1-4 图

解: (1) 设电流 I 如图,根据 KVL 知

$$(5+3+2+5+2+3)I + U_{s1} - U_{s2} = 0$$

$$I = \frac{U_{s2} - U_{s1}}{20} = -0.5A$$



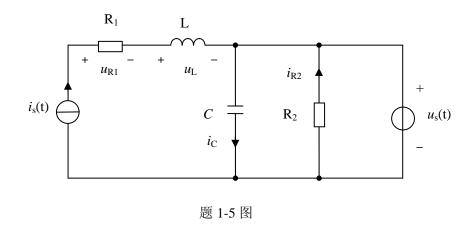
$$U_{ab} = (5+3+2)I + U_{s1} = -5+20 = 15V$$

$$U_{cd} = -U_{s3} + U_{ab} = -10 + 15 = 5V$$

$$(2) : U_{cd} = -U_{s3} + U_{ab} = 0$$

$$\therefore U_{s3} = U_{ab} = 15V$$

1-5 电路如题 1-5 图所示。设 $i_s(t)=A\sin\omega t$  (A),  $u_s(t)=Be^{-\alpha t}$  (V), 求 $u_{R1}(t)$ 、 $u_L(t)$ 、 $i_C(t)$ 和 $i_{R2}(t)$ 。



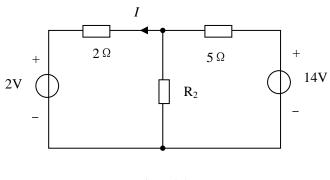
解: 
$$u_{R1}(t) = R_1 i_s(t) = AR_1 \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_s}{dt} = \omega L A \cos \omega t$$

$$i_C(t) = C\frac{du_s}{dt} = -\alpha BCe^{-\alpha t}$$

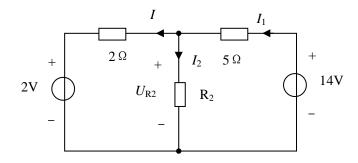
$$i_{R2}(t) = -\frac{u_s}{R_2} = -\frac{B}{R_2}e^{-cat}$$

1-6 题 1-6 图示电路,已知I=1A,求R<sub>2</sub>的值。



题 1-6 图

解:设电流、电压如图



$$U_{R2} = 2I + 2 = 4V$$

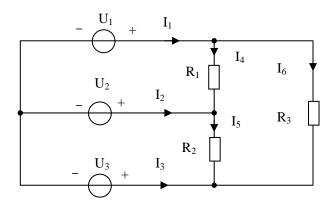
$$I_1 = \frac{14 - U_{R2}}{5} = 2A$$

$$I_2 = I_1 - I = 1A$$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_{R2}}{I_2} = 4\Omega$$

1-7 题 1-7 图示电路,已知 $U_1=20V, U_2=10V, U_3=5V, R_1=5\Omega, R_2=2\Omega,$ 

 $R_3 = 5\Omega$ , 求图中标出的各支路电流。



题 1-7 图

解: 
$$I_4 = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{R_1} = \frac{20 - 10}{5} = 2A$$

$$I_5 = \frac{U_2 - U_3}{R_2} = \frac{10 - 5}{2} = 2.5A$$

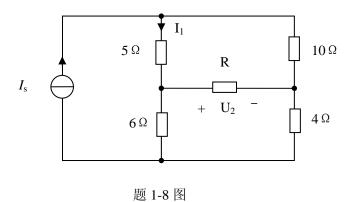
$$I_6 = \frac{U_1 - U_3}{R_3} = \frac{20 - 5}{5} = 3A$$

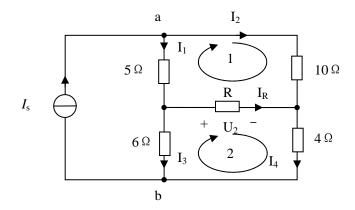
$$I_1 = I_4 + I_6 = 5A$$

$$I_2 = I_5 + I_4 = 0.5A$$

$$I_3 = -I_5 - I_6 = -5.5A$$

1-8 电路如题 1-8 图所示。已知  $I_1=2A,\ U_2=5V,\$ 求电流源 $I_{\rm s}$ 、电阻R的数值。





列写回路 1 的 KVL 方程

$$10I_2 - U_2 - 5I_1 = 0$$

解得 
$$I_2 = \frac{U_2 + 5I_1}{10} = 1.5A$$

依结点 a 的 KCL 得  $I_s = I_1 + I_2 = 3.5A$ 

回路 2 的 KVL 方程 
$$6I_3 - 4I_4 = U_2 = 5$$

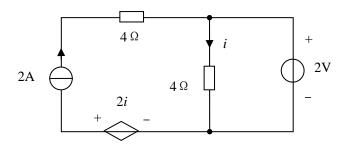
结点 b 的 KCL 
$$I_3 + I_4 = I_s = 3.5$$

联立求解得 
$$I_3 = 1.9A$$

$$I_R = I_1 - I_3 = 2 - 1.9 = 0.1A$$

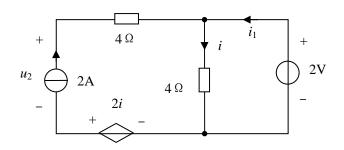
$$R = \frac{U_2}{I_R} = \frac{5}{0.1} = 50\Omega$$

1-9 试分别求出题 1-9 图示独立电压源和独立电流源发出的功率。



题 1-9 图

解:设独立电流源上的电压 $\mathbf{u}_2$ 、独立电压源上的电流 $\mathbf{i}_1$ 如图



$$i = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5A$$

$$i_1 = i - 2 = -1.5A$$

电压源发出的功率

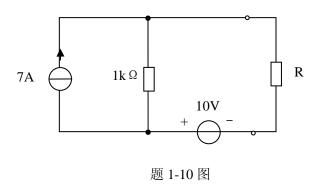
$$p_{2V} = 2i_1 = -3W$$

$$u_2 = 4 \times 2 + 4i - 2i = 9V$$

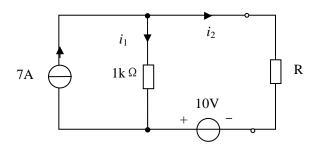
电流源发出的功率

$$p_{2A} = 2u_2 = 18W$$

1-10 有两个阻值均为 1  $\Omega$  的电阻,一个额定功率为 25W,另一个为 50W,作为题 1-10 图 示电路的负载应选哪一个? 此时该负载消耗的功率是多少?



解:设支路电流为i1、i2如图



依 KCL 得 
$$i_1 + i_2 = 7$$

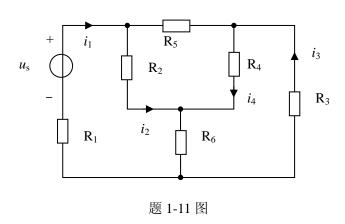
依 KVL 得 
$$1 \times i_2 - 10 - 1000i_1 = 0$$

联立解得 
$$i_2 = \frac{7000 + 10}{1000 + 1} \approx 7A$$

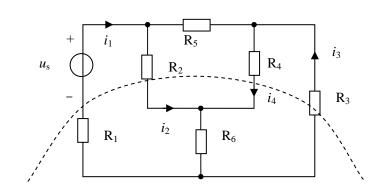
负载消耗的功率 
$$P_R = Ri_2^2 = 49W$$

故负载应选 50W 的那个。

1-11 题 1-11 图示电路中,已知  $i_1 = 4 \, A, i_2 = 6 \, A, i_3 = -2 \, A$ , 求  $i_4$  的值。



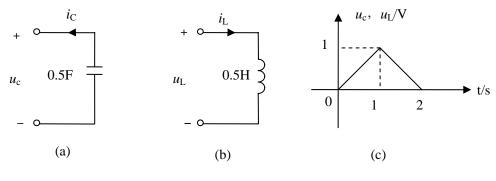
解: 画高斯面如图



列 KCL 方程 
$$i_1-i_2-i_4+i_3=0$$

$$\therefore \qquad i_4 = i_1 - i_2 + i_3 = -4A$$

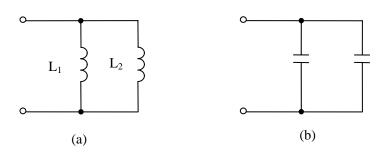
1-12 电路如题 1-12 (a)、(b)所示。 $i_L(0)=0$ ,如电容电压 $u_C$ 电感电压 $u_L$ 的波形如图(c)所示,试求电容电流和电感电流。



题 1-12 图

解: 
$$i_{C}(t) = -C \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = -0.5 \frac{du_{C}}{dt} \begin{cases} -0.5 & 0 < t < 1s \\ 0.5 & 1s < t < 2s \\ 0 & 其他 \end{cases}$$
$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{t} u_{L} d\tau$$
$$0 \le t \le 1s$$
$$i_{L}(t) = 2 \int_{0}^{t} \tau d\tau = t^{2} (A)$$
$$1s \le t \le 2s$$
$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(1) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{1}^{t} u_{L} d\tau = 1 + 0.5 \int_{1}^{t} -(\tau - 2) d\tau = -t^{2} + 4t - 2(A)$$
$$t \ge 2s$$
$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(1) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{1}^{2} u_{L} d\tau = -t^{2} + 4t - 2 \Big|_{t=2} = 2(A)$$

1-13 求题 1-13 图 (a) 所示电路的等效电感和图 (b) 所示电路的等效电容。

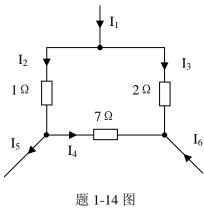


题 1-13 图

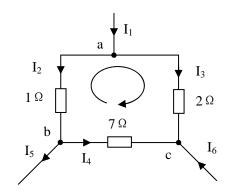
解: (a) 
$$L = \frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2}$$

(b) 
$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

1-14 题 1—14 图示电路中,已知  $I_1=1\,A\,,I_2=3\,A\,,$ 求 $I_3$ 、 $I_4$ 、 $I_5$ 和 $I_6$ 。



解:



由结点 a 得 
$$I_3 = I_1 - I_2 = -2 A$$

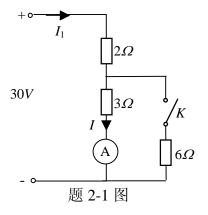
由图示回路得 
$$2I_3 - 7I_4 - I_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore I_4 = \frac{2I_3 - I_2}{7} = -1A$$

由结点 b 得 
$$I_5 = I_2 - I_4 = 4 A$$

由结点 c 得 
$$I_6 = -I_3 - I_4 = 3 A$$

2-1 分别求出题 2-1 图示电路在开关 K 打开和闭合两种情况下的电流表  $\triangle$  的 读数。



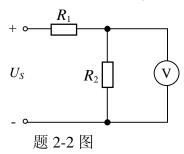
解:打开时:电流表的读数:  $I = \frac{30}{2+3} = 6(A)$ 

闭合时: 总电阻 
$$R = 2 + \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 4\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{30}{R} = \frac{30}{4} = 7.5(A)$$

此时电流表的读数为:  $I = \frac{6}{3+6}I_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times 7.5 = 5(A)$ 

2-2 题 2-2 图示电路,当电阻 $R_2=\infty$ 时,电压表 ②读数为 12V;当 $R_2=10\,\Omega$ 时,电压表的读数为 4V,求 $R_1$ 和 $U_S$ 的值。



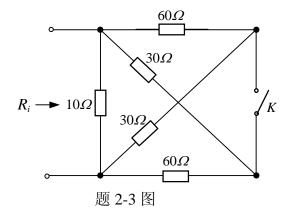
解: 当 $R_2 = \infty$ 时可知电压表读数即是电源电压 $U_s$ .

$$\therefore U_S = 12V.$$

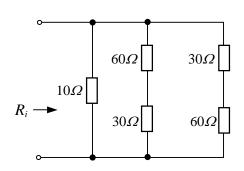
当 
$$R_2 = 10\Omega$$
 时, 电压表读数:  $u = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_s = \frac{10}{R_1 + 10} \times 12 = 4$  (V)

$$\therefore R_1 = 20\Omega$$

2-3 题 2-3 图示电路。求开关K打开和闭合情况下的输入电阻 $R_i$ 。

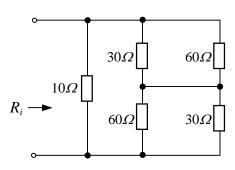


解: K打开, 电路图为



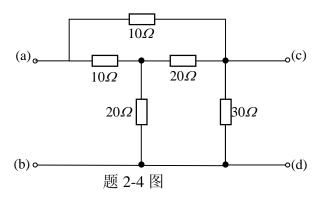
$$\therefore R_i = 10/(60+30)/(60+30) = 10/(90/(90) = 10/(45) = \frac{10\times45}{10+45} = 8.18(\Omega)$$

### K闭合, 电路图为

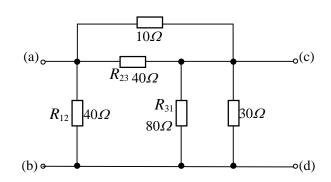


$$\therefore R_i = 10/(30/(60+60/(30))) = 10/(2 \times \frac{60 \times 30}{60+30}) = 10/(40) = \frac{10 \times 40}{10+40} = 8(\Omega)$$

#### 2-4 求题 2-3 图示电路的等效电阻R<sub>ab</sub>、R<sub>cd</sub>。



解: 电路图可变为:



$$R_{23} = \frac{10 \times 20 + 20 \times 20 + 10 \times 20}{20} = \frac{800}{20} = 40(\Omega)$$

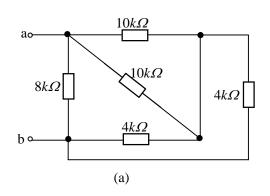
$$R_{31} = \frac{800}{10} = 80(\Omega)$$

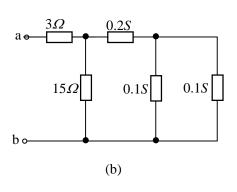
$$R_{12} = \frac{800}{20} = 40(\Omega)$$

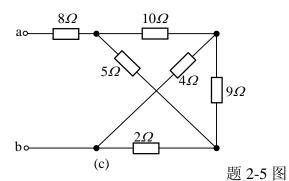
$$R_{ab} = \frac{40}{10} = \frac{40(\Omega)}{40 + 30/(80)} = \frac{40}{29.82} = \frac{40 \times 29.82}{40 + 29.82} = 17.08(\Omega)$$

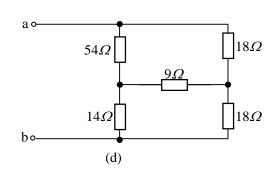
$$R_{cd} = \frac{30}{80} = \frac{30}{80} = \frac{30}{10} = \frac{30}{10$$

#### 2-5 求题 2-5 图示电路的等效电阻 Rab。

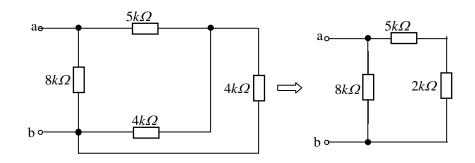






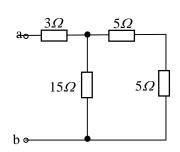


解: (a)图等效为:



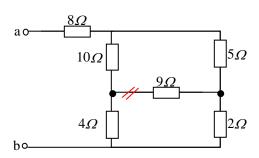
$$\therefore R_{ab} = 8/(5+2) = \frac{7\times8}{7+8} = \frac{56}{15} = 3.73(k\Omega)$$

(b)图等效为:



$$\therefore R_{ab} = 3 + 15 / / (5 + 5) = 3 + \frac{15 \times 10}{15 + 10} = 3 + \frac{150}{25} = 3 + 6 = 9(\Omega)$$

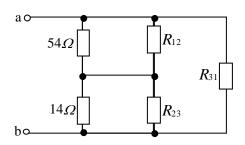
(c)图等效为:



注意到 $10 \times 2 = 4 \times 5$ , 电桥平衡, 故电路中  $9\Omega$ 电阻可断去

$$\therefore R_{ab} = 8 + (10+4)//(5+2) = 8 + \frac{14 \times 7}{14+7} = 12.67(\Omega)$$

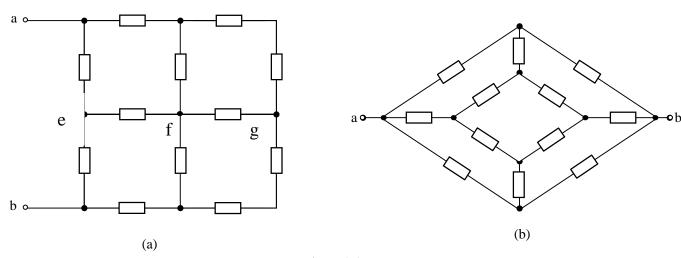
(d)图等效为:



$$R_{12} = \frac{9 \times 18 + 18 \times 8 + 9 \times 18}{18} = \frac{648}{18} = 36(\Omega)$$

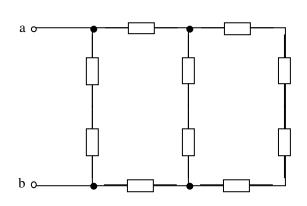
$$\begin{split} R_{23} &= R_{12} = 36(\Omega) \\ R_{31} &= 2R_{12} = 72(\Omega) \\ R_{ab} &= (54//36 + 14//36)//72 = 22(\Omega) \end{split}$$

2-6 题 2-6 图示电路中各电阻的阻值相等,均为R,求等效 $R_{ab}$ .



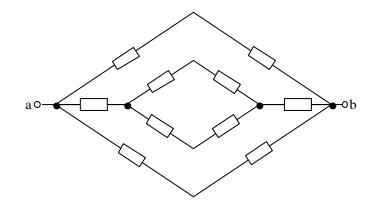
题 2-6 图

解: e、f、g 为等 电位点,所以 (a) 图等效为:



$$\begin{split} R_{ab} &= (R+R)//[R+R+(R+R)//(R+R+R+R)] \\ &= 2R//[2R+2R//4R] \\ &= 2R//\frac{10}{3}R = \frac{5}{4}R \end{split}$$

## (b)图等效为:

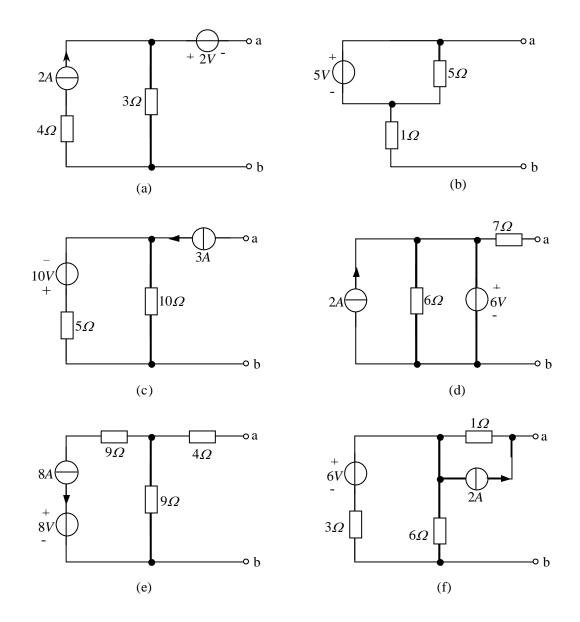


$$R_{ab} = (R+R)//(R+R)//[R+(R+R)//(R+R)+R]$$

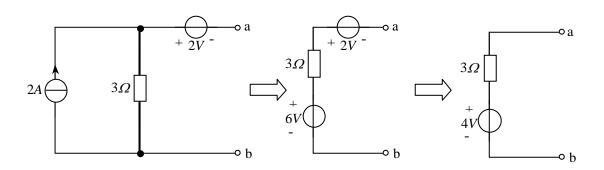
$$= 2R//2R//(2R+2R//2R)$$

$$= R//3R = \frac{3R^2}{4R} = 0.75R$$

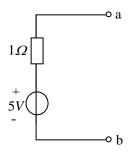
2-7 化简题 2-7 图示各电路.



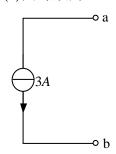
解: (注:与电流源串联的元件略去,与电压源并联的元件略去) (a)图等效为:



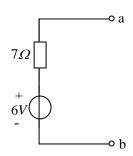
## (b)图等效为:



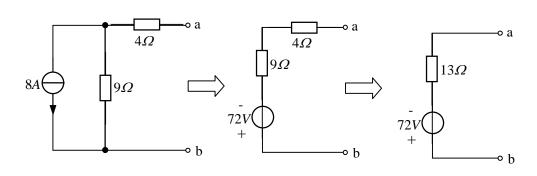
## (c)图等效为:



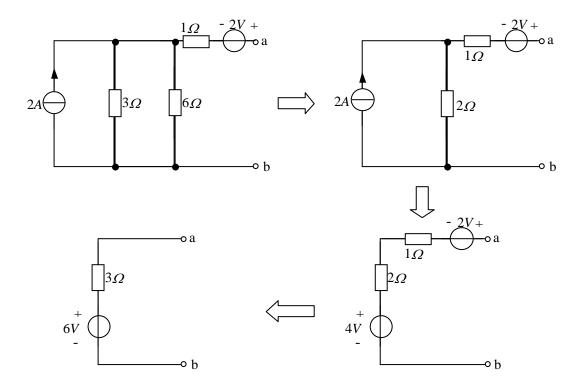
# (d)图等效为:



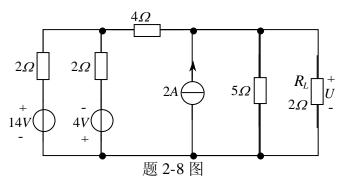
## (e)图等效为:



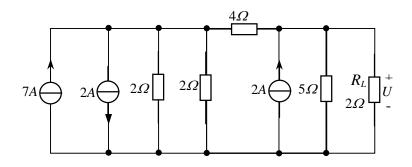
# (f)图等效为:

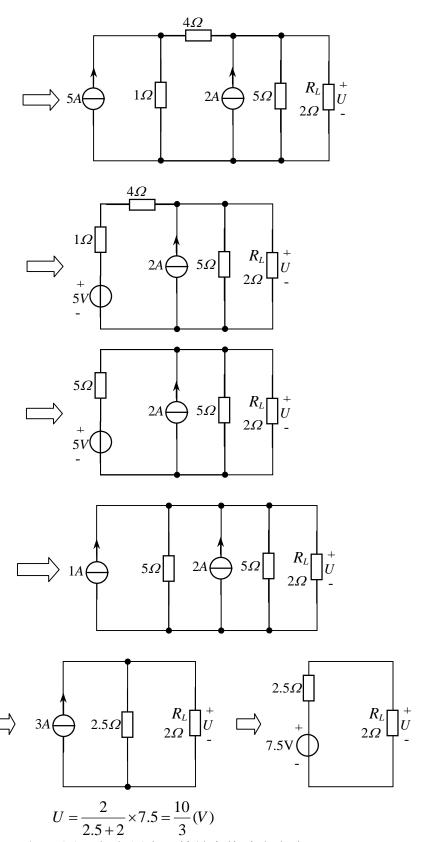


2-8 用电源等效变换法求题 2-8 图示电路中负载 $R_L$ 上的电压U.

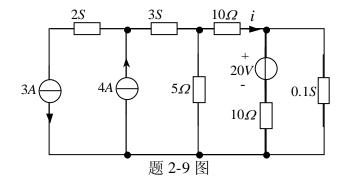


解: 电路等效为:

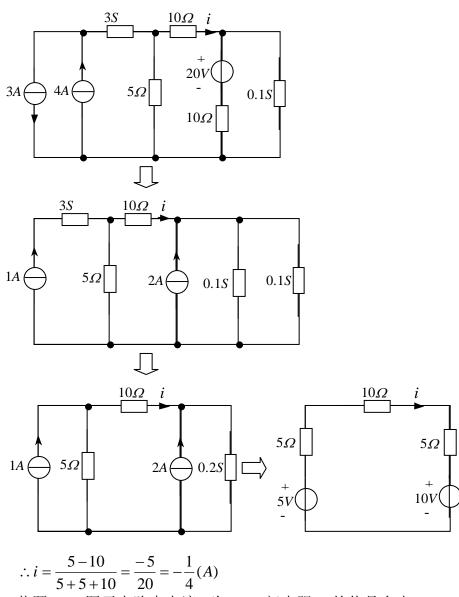




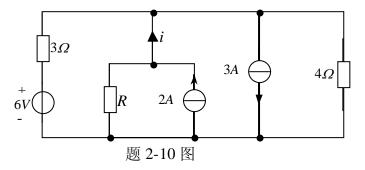
2-9 题 2-9 图示电路.用电源等效变换法求电流 i.



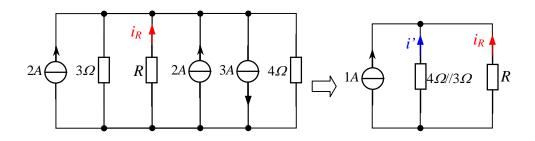
解:



2-10 若题 2-10 图示电路中电流 *i* 为 1.5A,问电阻 R 的值是多少?

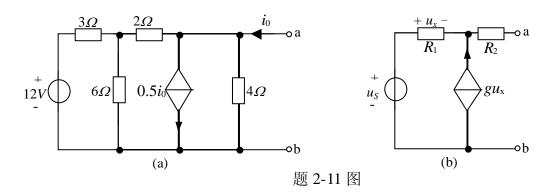


解:流过R的电流为 $i_R=i-2=1.5-2=-0.5(A)$ ,再利用电源等效变换,原电路等效为:

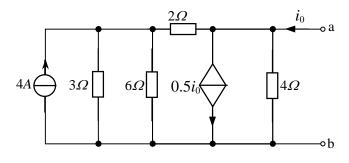


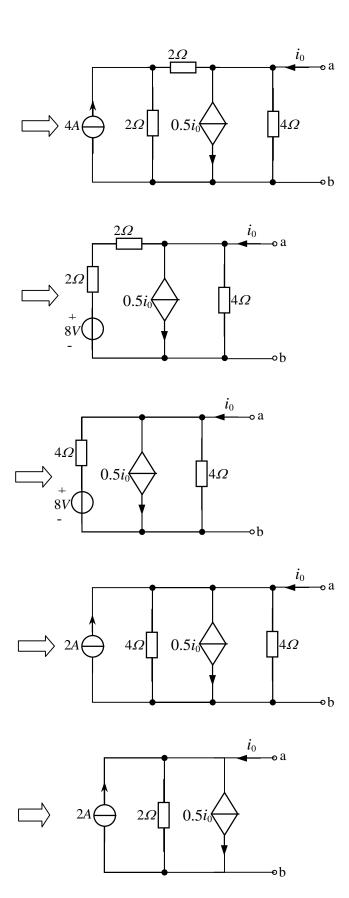
其中  $3\Omega//4\Omega = \frac{12}{7}\Omega$ , i'=-1+0.5=-0.5(A),  $\therefore R = \frac{12}{7}(\Omega)$ 

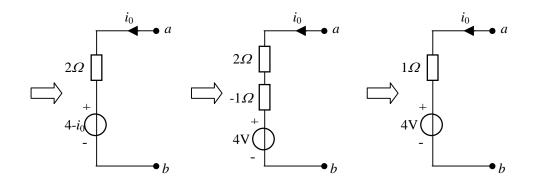
# 2-11 化简题 2-11 图示电路.



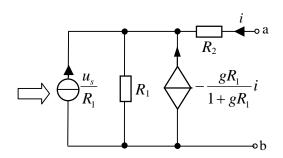
解: (a)图等效为:

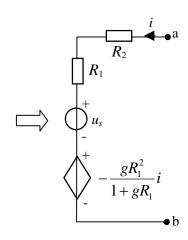






(b)图: 设端口电流为 
$$i$$
,则  $\frac{u_x}{R_1} + gu_x + i = 0$   $\therefore u_x = -\frac{R_1}{1 + gR_1}i$  原电路变为:

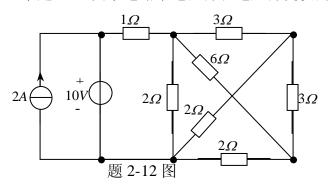




$$R_{1} + \frac{R_{1}}{1 + gR_{1}}$$

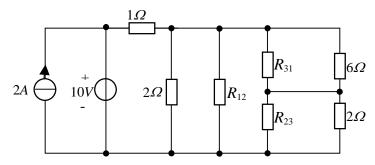
$$R_{1} + \left(-\frac{gR_{1}^{2}}{1 + gR_{1}}\right) = \frac{R_{1}}{1 + gR_{1}}$$

2-12 求题 2-12 图示电路中电流源和电压源提供的功率分别是多少?



解: 电流源发出功率为 $P = 2 \times 10 = 20(w)$ 

原图可变为:



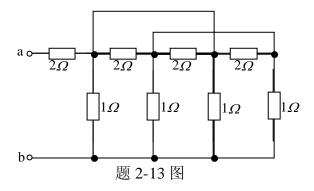
$$R_{12} = \frac{3 \times 3 + 2 \times 3 + 2 \times 3}{3} = 7(\Omega), R_{31} = \frac{21}{2}(\Omega), R_{23} = 7(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore R_{33} = 1 + 2 \frac{14}{7} \frac{42}{11} + \frac{14}{9} = 1 + 1.21 = 2.21(\Omega)$$

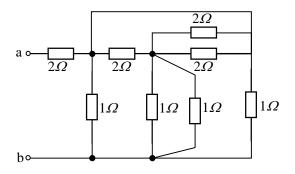
$$\therefore P_{\text{AB}} = \frac{U^2}{R_{\text{AB}}} = 45.32(w)$$

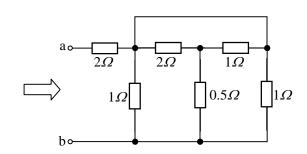
:: 电压源发出的功率 P=45.32-20=25.32(w)

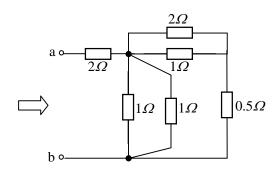
2-13 求题 2-13 图示电路a、b端的等效电阻 $R_{ab}$ .

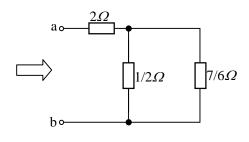


解:原电路等效为:







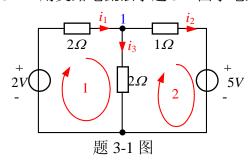


$$\therefore R_{ab} = 2 + (\frac{1}{2} // \frac{7}{6}) = \frac{47}{20} = 2.35(\Omega)$$





3-1 用支路电流法求题 3-1 图示电路的各支路电流。



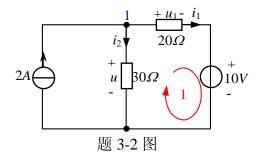
解:设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示 对结点 1: $i_1 = i_2 + i_3$ 

对回路 1:  $2i_1 + 2i_3 = 2$ 

对回路 2:  $i_2 - 2i_3 = -5$ 

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = -0.5(A) \\ i_2 = -2(A) \\ i_3 = 1.5(A) \end{cases}$$

3-2 用支路电流法求题 3-2 图中各支路电流,并计算个元件吸收的功率。



解:设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示

对结点 1:  $2 = i_2 + i_1$ 

对回路 1:  $20i_1 - 30i_2 = -10$ 

联立求解得:  $\begin{cases} i_1 = 1(A) \\ i_2 = 1(A) \end{cases}$ 

$$u = 30i_2 = 30 \times 1 = 30(V)$$
  
 $u_1 = u - 10 = 30 - 10 = 20(V)$ 

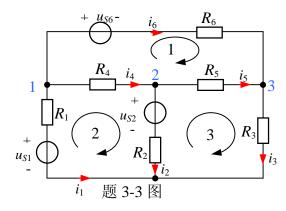
: 2A 电流源吸收的功率为:  $P_{2A} = -2u = -2 \times 30 = -60(w)$ 

10V 电压源吸收的功率为:  $P_{10V} = 10i_1 = 10 \times 1 = 10(w)$ 

30Ω电阻吸收的功率为:  $P_{30\Omega} = ui_2 = 30 \times 1 = 30(w)$ 

20Ω电阻吸收的功率为:  $P_{20\Omega} = u_1 i_1 = 20 \times 1 = 20(w)$ 

3-3 列出题 3-3 图示电路的支路电流方程。



解: 设各支路电流和网孔绕向如图所示

对结点 1:  $i_1 + i_4 + i_6 = 0$ 

对结点 2:  $i_2 - i_4 + i_5 = 0$ 

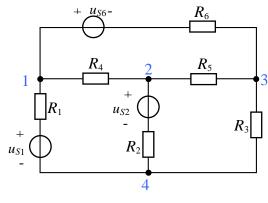
对结点 3:  $i_3 - i_5 - i_6 = 0$ 

对回路 1:  $R_6i_6 - R_5i_5 - R_4i_4 = -u_{S6}$ 

对回路 2:  $R_4i_4 + R_2i_2 - R_1i_1 = -u_{S2} + u_{S1}$ 

对回路 3:  $R_5 i_5 + R_3 i_3 - R_2 i_2 = u_{S2}$ 

3-4 列出题 3-3 图所示电路的结点电压方程。



题 3-3 图

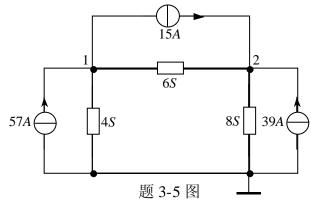
解:以结点4作为参考结点

对结点 1:  $(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_1})u_1 - \frac{u_2}{R_4} - \frac{u_3}{R_6} = \frac{u_{S6}}{R_6} + \frac{u_{S1}}{R_1}$ 

对结点 2: 
$$-\frac{u_1}{R_4} + (\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5})u_2 - \frac{u_3}{R_5} = \frac{u_{S2}}{R_2}$$

对结点 3: 
$$-\frac{u_1}{R_6} - \frac{u_2}{R_5} + (\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_5})u_3 = -\frac{u_{S6}}{R_6}$$

3-5 求题 3-5 图示电路的结点电压 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ 。



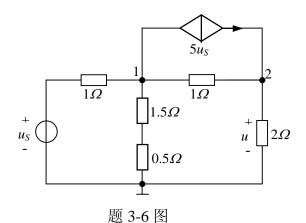
解: 取参考结点如图所示

对结点 1: 
$$(4+6)u_1 - 6u_2 = 57 - 15$$

对结点 2: 
$$-6u_1 + (6+8)u_2 = 15+39$$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 8.77(V) \\ u_2 = 7.62(V) \end{cases}$$

3-6 如题 3-6 图所示电路,用结点电压法求 $U/U_S$ 。



解: 取参考结点如图所示,列结点电压方程:

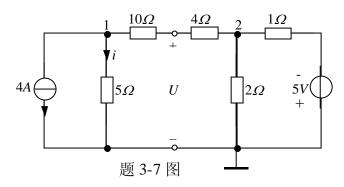
结点 1: 
$$(1+\frac{1}{2}+1)u_1-u_2=\frac{u_S}{1}-5u_S$$

结点 2: 
$$-u_1 + (1 + \frac{1}{2})u_2 = 5u_s$$

其中
$$u = u_2$$

联立求出 
$$u_2 = \frac{17}{5.5} u_S = u$$
  $\therefore u/u_S = 34/11$ 

3-7 用结点电压法求题 3-7 图示电路中的电压 U。



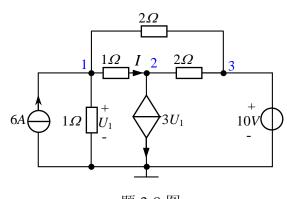
解: 对结点 1: 
$$(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{14})u_1 - \frac{1}{14}u_2 = -4$$
  
对结点 2:  $-\frac{1}{14}u_1 + (\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{2} + 1)u_2 = -\frac{5}{1}$ 

联立求解得:  $u_1 = -15.76(V)$ 

$$u_2 = -3.9(V)$$

$$\therefore u = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{14} \times 4 + u_2 = -7.3(V)$$

3-8 用结点电压法求题 3-8 图示电路的 $U_1$ 和I。



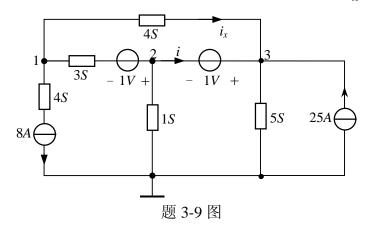
题 3-8 图

解: 对结点 1: 
$$(1+\frac{1}{2}+1)U_1-U_2-\frac{1}{2}U_3=6$$
  
对结点 2:  $-U_1+(\frac{1}{2}+1)U_2-\frac{1}{2}U_3=-3U_1$   
对结点 3:  $U_3=10$ 

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 3.74(V) \\ U_2 = -1.65(V) \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{U_1 - U_2}{1} = 5.39(A)$$

3-9 电路如题 3-9 图所示。用结点电压法求电流 $I_X$ 。



解: 结点 1: 
$$(3+4)u_1 - 3u_2 - 4u_3 = -8-3$$

结点 2: 
$$-3u_1 + (3+1)u_2 = 3-i$$

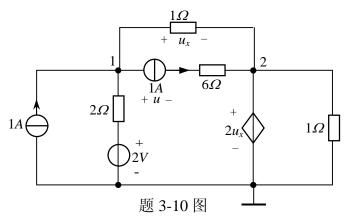
结点 3: 
$$-4u_1 + (4+5)u_3 = 25+i$$

补充方程: 
$$u_3 - u_2 = 1$$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 1 \\ u_2 = 2 \\ u_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore i_x = 4(u_1 - u_3) = -8(A)$$

3-10 用结点电压法求题 3-10 图示电路中的 $u_X$ 。



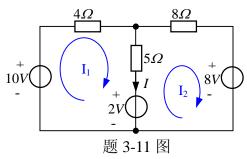
解: 列结点电压方程:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + 1)u_1 - u_2 = 1 - 1 + \frac{2}{2} \\ u_2 = 2u_x \end{cases}$$

补充方程:  $u_1 - u_2 = u_x$ 

联立求解得:  $u_x = 0.4(V)$ 

3-11 题 3-11 图示电路。试用网孔电流法求电流 I。



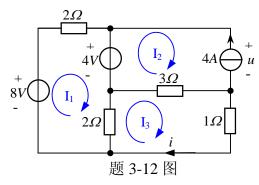
解: 对回路 1: 
$$(4+5)I_1-5I_2=10-2$$

对回路 2: 
$$-5I_1 + (5+8)I_2 = 2+8$$

联立求解 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 1.67 \\ I_2 = 1.41 \end{cases}$$

$$I = I_1 - I_2 = 0.26(A)$$

3-12 用网孔电流法求题 3-12 图示电路中的 i 和 u。



解:设各网孔电流如图,

对网孔 1: 
$$(2+2)I_1 + -2I_3 = 8-4$$

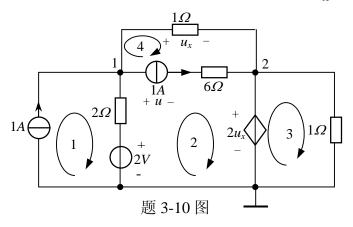
对网孔 2: 
$$I_2 = -4$$

对网孔 3: 
$$-2I_1 - 3 \times (-4) + (2+3+1)I_3 = 0$$

联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 0 \\ I_2 = -4 \\ I_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore i = I_3 = -2(A), u = 4 + 3(I_3 + 4) = 4 + 3(-2 + 4) = 10(V)$$

3-13 用网孔电流法求题 3-10 图所示电路的ux。



解:设各网孔电流如图,列网孔电流方程:

对网孔 1:  $I_1 = 1$ 

对网孔 2: 
$$2(I_2-1)+6(I_2-I_4)=2-u-2u_x$$

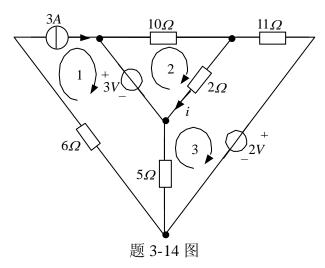
对网孔 3:  $I_3 = 2u_x$ 

对网孔 4: 
$$I_4 + 6(I_4 - I_2) = u$$

补充方程: 
$$I_2 - I_4 = 1$$
,  $u_x = 1 \times I_4$ 

联立求解得:  $u_x = 0.4(V)$ 

3-14 用网孔电流法求题 3-14 图示电路中的 i。



解:设各网孔电流如图,列网孔方程:

网孔 1: 
$$I_1 = 3$$

网孔 2: 
$$10I_2 + 2(I_2 - I_3) = 3$$

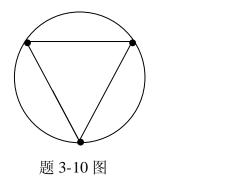
网孔 3: 
$$11I_3 + 2 + 5(I_3 - I_1) + 2(I_3 - I_2) = 0$$

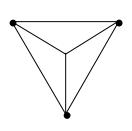
联立求解得: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 3 \\ I_2 = 0.38 \\ I_3 = 0.76 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore i = I_2 - I_3 = 0.38 - 0.76 = -0.38(A)$$

3-15 若把流过同一电流的分支作为支路,画出题 3-10 图、题 3-14 图所示电路的拓扑图。

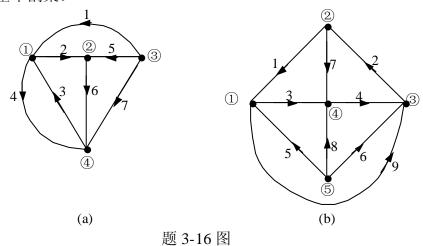
解:



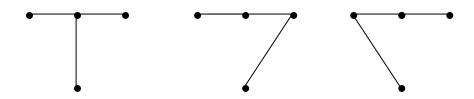


题 3-14 图

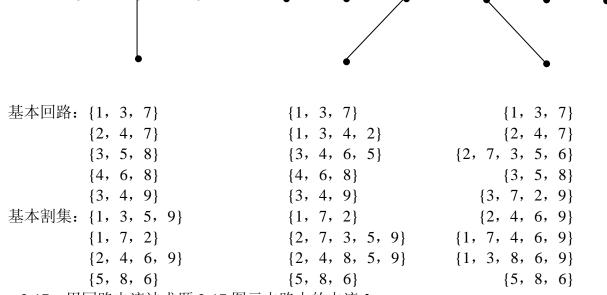
3-16 对题 3-16 图示拓扑图分别选出三个不同的树,并确定其相应基本回路和基本割集。



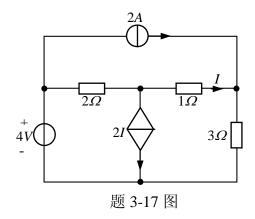
解: (a)图:



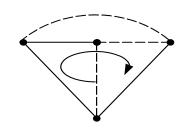
基本回路:	{2, 5, 1}	{2, 3, 7, 5}	{3, 4}
	{2, 3, 6}	{2, 4, 7, 5}	{2, 3, 6}
	{2, 4, 6}	{5, 6, 7}	{2, 3, 7, 5}
	{5, 6, 7}	{1, 2, 5}	{2, 5, 1}
基本割集:	{1, 2, 3, 4}	{1, 2, 3, 4}	{1, 5, 7}
	{4, 3, 6, 7}	$\{1, 5, 6, 3, 4\}$	{4, 3, 6, 7}
	{1, 5, 7}	{4, 3, 6, 7}	{1, 2, 6, 7}
(b)图	:		



3-17 用回路电流法求题 3-17 图示电路中的电流 I。



解:选树:

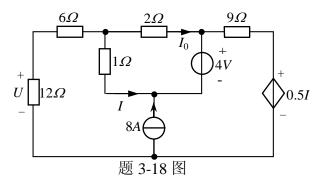


其中实线为树支,虚线为连支。 列回路方程得:

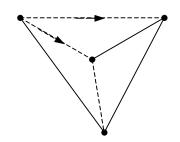
$$2(2I+I)+I+3(2+I)=4$$

解得: 
$$I = -0.2(A)$$

3-18 用回路电流法求题 3-18 图示电路中的I、 $I_0$ 和U。



解:选树:



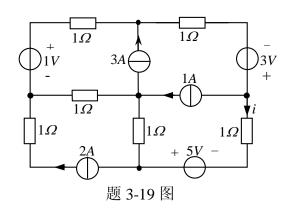
其中实线为树支,虚线为连支,选带箭头的为基本回路的一部分。 对两个基本回路列方程得:

$$\begin{cases} 6(I+I_0) + 12(I+I_0) + 2I_0 + 9(I+I_0+8) + 0.5I = 0\\ (6+12)(I+I_0) + I + 9(I+I_0+8) + 0.5I = 4 \end{cases}$$

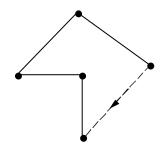
解得: 
$$\begin{cases} I_0 = -2.167A \\ I = -0.333A \end{cases}$$

$$u = -12(I + I_0) = -12(-2.167 - .333) = 30V$$

3-19 对题 3-19 图示电路选一棵合适的树,以便用一个方程算出电流 i,且问电流 i 的值为多少?



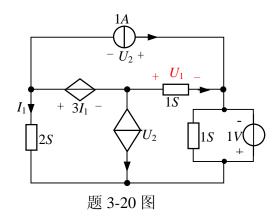
解:选树:



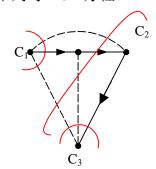
列方程: 
$$-1+(1+i-3)+(1+i)-3+i-5+(i-2)+(i-2+1-3)=0$$

$$\therefore i = 3.2A$$

3-20 用割集分析法求题 3-20 图示电路中的电流 $I_1$ 。



解:选树与基本割集:树支电压为 $3I_1$ 、 $1V和U_1$ ,前两个为电压源,可不列写KCL方程。



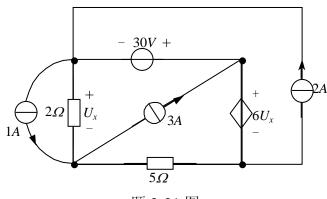
$$C_2$$
:  $I_1 + U_2 + 1 \times U_2 + 1 = 0$ 

辅助方程: 
$$I_1 = 2(3I_1 + U_1 - 1)$$

$$U_2 = -(3I_1 + U_1)$$

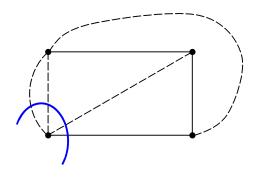
联立求解: I<sub>1</sub>=0.5A

3-21 用割集分析法求题 3-21 图示电路中的 $U_X$ 。



题 3-21 图

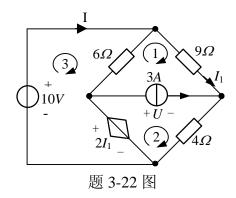
解:选割集:



列方程: 
$$-1-u_x/2+3+\frac{6u_x-30-u_x}{5}=0$$

解得: 
$$u_x = 8V$$

3-22 求题 3-22 图示电路的电压 U 和电流 I。

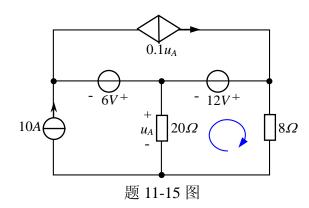


解:列网孔方程::

$$\begin{cases}
-6(I - I_1) + 9I_1 - U = 0 \\
6(I - I_1) + 2I_1 = 10 \\
U + 4(3 + I_1) = 2I_1
\end{cases}$$

解得: 
$$\begin{cases} U = -11.69V \\ I = 1.56A \end{cases}$$

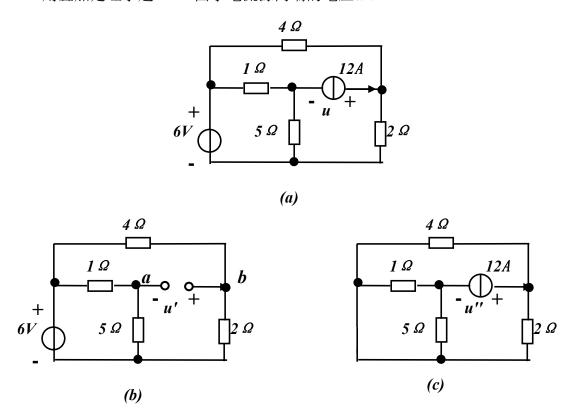
3-23 求题 3-23 图示电路中的电压 $u_A$ 。



解: 列回路方程得: 
$$-u_A + 8(10 - \frac{uA}{20}) = 12$$
  
 $\therefore u_A = 48.57V$ 

习题四

4-1 用叠加定理求题 4-1 图示电流源两端的电压u。



题 4−1 图

解: 电压源单独作用时如图(b)所示,则

$$u_a = \frac{6}{1+5} \times 5 = 5V$$
  $u_b = \frac{6}{4+2} \times 2 = 2V$ 

$$\vec{m}$$
  $u' = u_b - u_a = 2 - 5 = -3V$ 

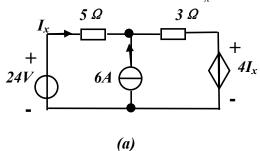
当电流源单独工作时,如图(c)所示,则  $4\Omega$  与  $2\Omega$  并联,  $1\Omega$  与  $5\Omega$  并联 然后两并联电路再串联,所以

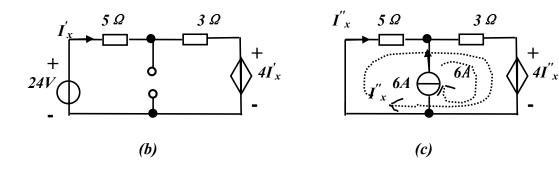
$$u'' = \left(\frac{5}{6} + \frac{8}{6}\right) \times 12 = 26V$$

所以由叠加定理

$$u = u' + u'' = -3 + 26 = 23V$$

4-2 用叠加定理求题 4-2 图示电路中的  $I_x$  。





题 4-2 图

解: 电压源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示,则

$$(5+3)I_{x}^{'}+4I_{x}^{'}=24$$

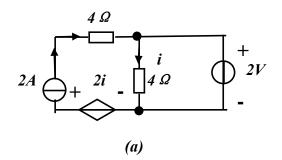
解得  $I_x' = 2A$ 

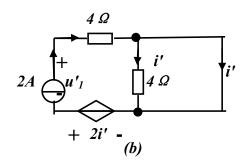
电流源单独作用时的电路如图(c)所示,图中虚线为网孔电流,则

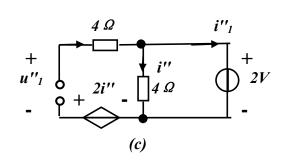
$$5I''_x + 3(6 + I''_x) + 4I''_x = 0$$
 解得  $I''_x = -1.5A$ 

所以 
$$I_x = I'_x + I''_x = 2 - 1.5 = 0.5A$$

4-3 用叠加定理求题 4-3 图示电路中的独立电压源和独立电流源发出的 功率。







题 4-3 图

解: 电流源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示,则

$$i_{1}^{'} = 2A$$
  $i^{'} = 0$ 

则  $u_1' = 4i_1' - 2i' = 8V$ 

电压源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示,则

$$i_1^{"} = -\frac{2}{4} = -0.5A$$
  $i^{"} = -i_1^{"} = 0.5A$ 

则  $u_1'' = 2 - 2i'' = 1V$ 

所以由叠加定理  $i_1 = i_1' + i_1'' = 2 - 0.5 = 1.5A$ 

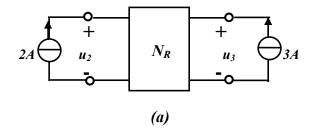
$$u_1 = u_1' + u_1'' = 8 + 1 = 9V$$

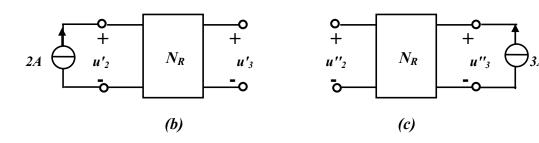
可得电压源和电流源的功率分别为

$$P_{2V} = -2i_1 = -3W$$

$$P_{2A} = 2u_1 = 18W$$

4—4 题 4—4 图示电路中, $N_R$ 为电阻网络,由两个电流源供电。当断开 3 A 电流源时,2A 电流源对网络输出的功率为 28 W,端电压 $u_3$ 为 8 V;当断开 2A 电流源时,3 A 电流源输出的功率为 54 W,端电压 $u_2$ 为 12 V,试求两电流源同时作用时的端电压 $u_2$ 和 $u_3$ ,并计算此时两电流源输出的功率。





题 4-4 图

解: 2A 电流源单独作用时的电路如图(b) 所示,则

$$u_3' = 8V$$
  $u_2' = \frac{28}{2} = 14V$ 

3A 电流源单独作用时的电路如图(c) 所示,则

$$u_{2}^{"} = 12V$$
  $u_{3}^{"} = \frac{54}{3} = 18V$ 

所以由叠加定理  $u_2 = u_2 + u_2 = 14 + 12 = 26 V$ 

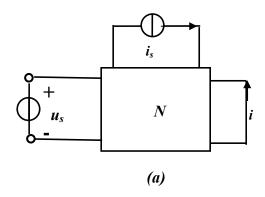
$$u_3 = u_3' + u_3'' = 8 + 18 = 26V$$

则两电流源输出的功率分别为

$$P_{2A} = 2u_2 = 52W$$

$$P_{34} = 3u_3 = 78W$$

4-5 题 4-5 图示电路中,网络 N 中没有独立电源,当 $u_s=8V$ 、 $i_s=12$  A 时,测得i=8A; 当 $u_s=-8V$ 、 $i_s=4$  A 时,测得i=0。问 $u_s=9V$ 、 $i_s=10$  A 时,电流 i 的值是多少?



解: 由线性电路的齐次性可设

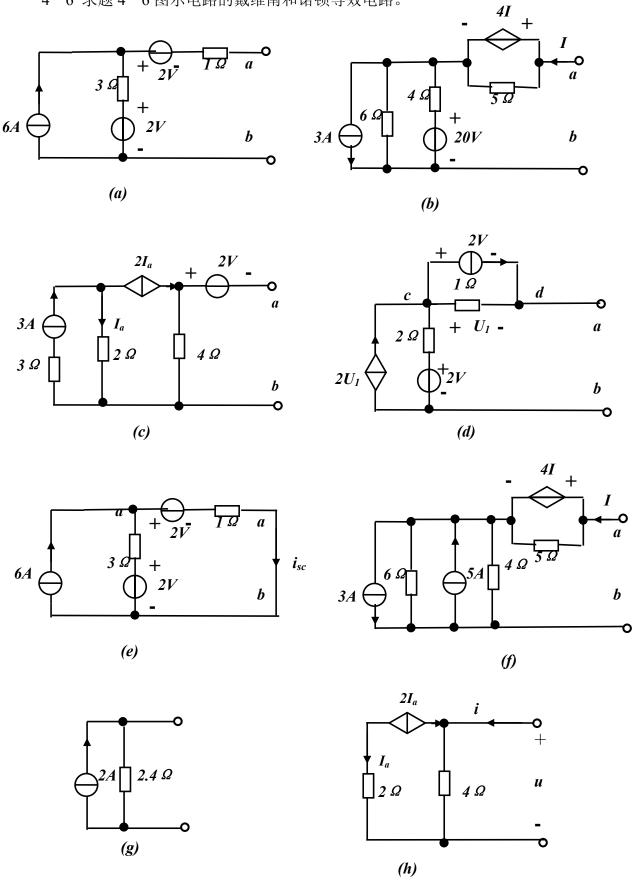
$$i = k_1 u_s + k_2 i_s$$

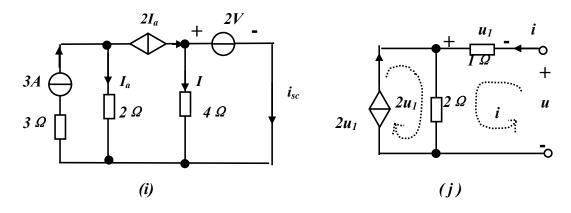
由已知条件可得 
$$\begin{cases} 8 = 8k_1 + 12k_2 \\ 0 = -8k_1 + 4k_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得 
$$\begin{cases} k_2 = 0.5 \\ k_1 = 0.25 \end{cases}$$

则当 
$$u_s = 9V$$
、 $i_s = 10 A$ 时有:

$$i = 9k_1 + 10k_2 = 9 \times 0.25 + 10 \times 0.5 = 7.25A$$

4-6 求题 4-6 图示电路的戴维南和诺顿等效电路。





题 4-6 图

解: (a)

#### (1) 求戴维南等效电路

开路电压  $u_{oc} = u_{ab} = 3 \times 3 + 2 - 2 = 9V$ 等效电阻  $R_o = 1 + 3 = 4 \Omega$ 

### (2)求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流的电路如图(e)所示,对节点 a 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_a = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{1} + 3$$

解得

$$u_a = \frac{17}{4}V$$

所以短路电流

$$i_{sc} = \frac{\left(\frac{17}{4} - 2\right)}{1} = \frac{9}{4}A$$

等效电阻的求法同上

$$R_o = 1 + 3 = 4 \Omega$$

(b)

#### (1) 求戴维南等效电路

题 4-6 图(b)可以等效为图(f),

因为开路电压

$$u_{oc} = u_{ab}$$

显然

$$I = 0$$

所以电路又可等效为图(g), 而图(g)即为诺顿等效电路

$$i_{sc} = 2A$$
  $R_o = 2.4 \Omega$ 

则

$$u_{oc} = 2 \times 2.4 = 4.8 \text{V}$$

#### (2)求诺顿等效电路

由上面已求出

$$i_{sc} = 2A$$

$$i_{sc} = 2A$$
  $R_o = 2.4 \Omega$ 

(c)

### (1) 求戴维南等效电路

求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ :  $u_{oc} = u_{ab}$ 

显然 
$$I_a + 2 I_a = 3A$$
  
即  $I_a = 1A$   
则  $u_{ab} = 2 \times 4 I_a - 2 = 6V$   
 $u_{ac} = 6V$ 

求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(h)所示,则

$$2 I_a = -I_a \quad \mathbb{H} \quad I_a = 0A$$

所以

$$R_o = 4V$$

### (2)求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流isc: 如图(i)所示

$$I_a = 1A$$
  $\coprod$   $I = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5A$ 

$$i_{sc} = 2I_a - I = 2 - 0.5 = 1.5A$$

等效电阻的解法同上,  $R_o=4V$ 

(*d*)

(1)求戴维南等效电路:

求开路电压uoc:

$$u_{oc} = u_{ab}$$

对节点 c 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_c = 2u_1 + \frac{2}{2} + \frac{u_{oc}}{1} - 3 \tag{1}$$

对节点 d 列节点 KCL 方程可得

$$\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)u_{oc} = \frac{u_c}{1} + 3 \tag{2}$$

$$u_1 = u_c - u_{oc} \tag{3}$$

由①、②、③ 式可得

$$u_{oc} = -7V$$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(i),虚线为网孔电流的方向,则

$$1 \times i + 2(2u_1 + i) = u$$

而  $u_1 = -i$  代入上式

$$u = i - 2i = -i$$

所以

$$R_0 = \frac{u}{i} = -1\Omega$$

### (2) 求诺顿等效电路

求短路电流isc:

将a、b端点短路,则 $i_{ab}$ 即为 $i_{sc}$ ,

对c点列节点方程,有

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_c = 2u_1 + \frac{2}{2} - 3$$

又  $u_1 = u_c$  则

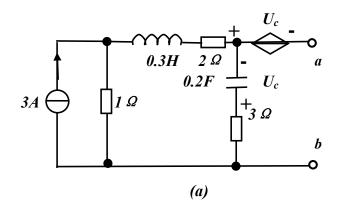
$$\frac{3}{2}u_c = 2u_c - 2 \quad \text{ If } \quad u_c = 4V$$

所以

$$i_{sc} = \frac{u_c}{1} + 3 = 7A$$

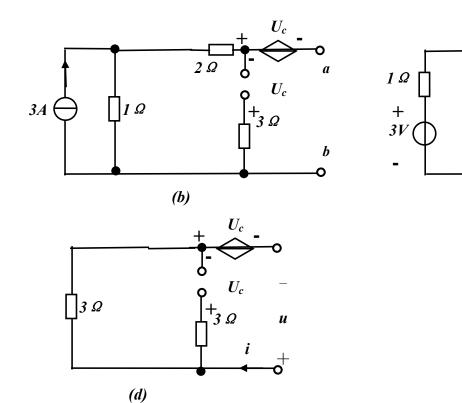
等效电阻的求法同上,  $R_0 = -1\Omega$ 

4-7 题 4-7 图示电路工作在直流稳态状态下求 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



b

(c)



解:稳态时的等效电路如图(b)所示,

求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ :  $u_{oc} = u_{ab}$ 

将电路化为图(c) 所示的等效电路,则

 $u_c = -3V$ 

因此

$$u_{oc} = -2u_c = 6V$$

求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(d),则

$$u = 3i + u_c$$

 $\overline{\mathbb{m}}$   $u_c = 3i$ 

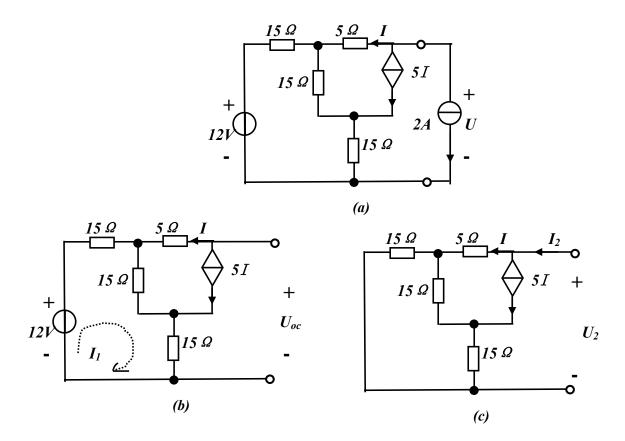
所以

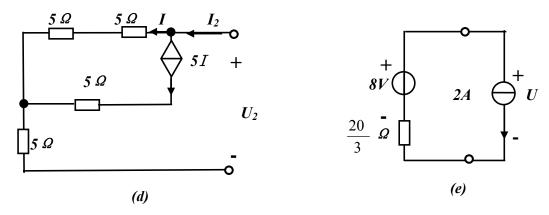
$$u = 6i$$

即

$$R_o = \frac{u}{i} = 6\Omega$$

4-8 用戴维南定理求题 4-8 图示电路中 2A 电流源上的电压 U。





题 4-8 图

解: 先求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ : 如图(b)所示, $I_1$ 为网孔电流,则

$$5I = -I$$
 故  $I = 0$ 

$$(15+15+15)I_1 = 12$$

解得 
$$I_1 = \frac{12}{15+15+15} = \frac{4}{15}$$

所以 
$$u_{oc} = 12 - 15I_1 = 12 - 4 = 8V$$

再求等效电阻 $R_o$ :

用外加电压源法如图(c)所示,而图(c)可以等效为图(d),则

$$U_2 = (5+5)I + 5I_2$$
  $\coprod I_2 = I + 5I$ 

所以 
$$I = \frac{1}{6}I_2$$

故 
$$U_2 = 10 \times \frac{I_2}{6} + 5I_2 = \frac{20}{3}I_2$$

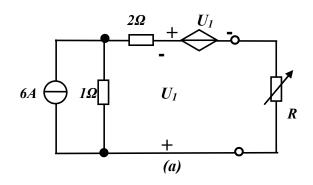
所以 
$$R_0 = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = \frac{20}{3}\Omega$$

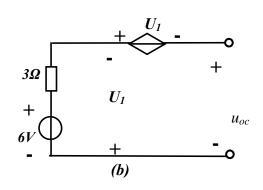
利用戴维南等效电路可将图(a)化为图(e),则

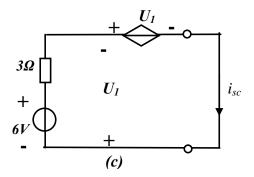
$$U = 8 - 2 \times \frac{20}{3} = -\frac{16}{3}V$$

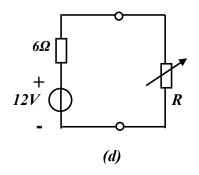
4-9 题 4-9 图示电路中负载 R 的阻值可调,当 R 取何值可获得最大功率











题 4-9 图

解: 求电路的戴维南等效电路

先求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ :图(a)可以等效为如图(b)所示,则

$$U_1 = -6V$$

由KVL定理

$$u_{oc} = -2U_1$$
 所以  $u_{oc} = 12V$ 

再求短路电流 $i_{sc}$ : 图(a)可以等效为如图(c)所示,则  $-2 U_{I}=0$  即  $U_{I}=0$ 

而由 KVL 定理

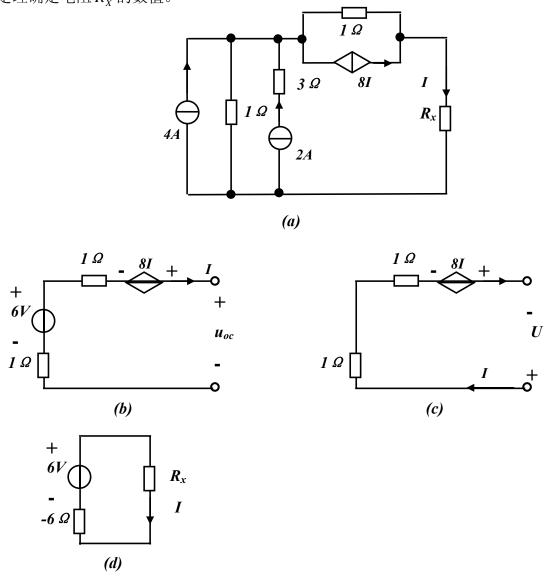
$$U_I = -6 + 3i_{sc}$$

所以 
$$i_{sc} = 2A$$
 故  $R_0 = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 6\Omega$ 

求最大功率: 当 $R=6\Omega$  时可获最大功率,则

$$P_{\text{max}} = \left(\frac{12}{6+6}\right)^2 \times 6 = 6W$$

4-10 题 4-10 图示电路中,若流过电阻  $R_X$  的电流 I 为-1.5 A,用戴维南定理确定电阻  $R_X$  的数值。



题 4-10 图

解: 先求 $R_x$ 左侧的戴维南等效电路 在图(b)中,显然开路电压  $u_{oc}$ =6V 求等效电阻 $R_o$ : 如图(c)所示,

$$U = -8I + 2I = -6I$$

所以

$$R_0 = \frac{U}{I} = -6\Omega$$

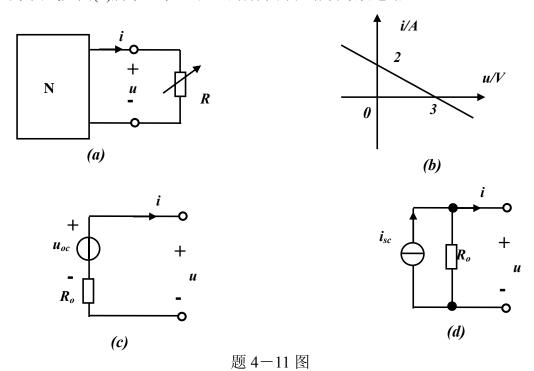
求 $R_x$ : 如图(d)所示

由已知条件 I = -1.5 A

所以 
$$I = \frac{6}{-6 + R_x} = -1.5$$
 解得

$$R_x = 2 \Omega$$

4-11 题 4-11 图示电路中,外接电阻可调,由此测得端口电压 u 和电流 i 的关系曲线如图(b)所示,求网络 N 的戴维南和诺顿等效电路。



解: 由曲线易得:  $u = 3 - \frac{3}{2}i$ 

将网络 N 设为戴维南电路如图(c)所示,则

$$u = u_{oc} - R_0 i$$

所以

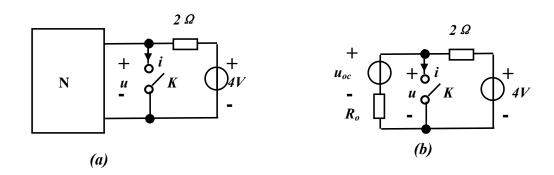
$$u_{oc} = 3V$$
  $R_o = 1.5 \Omega$ 

将网络 N 设为戴维南电路如图(c)所示,则

$$u = (i_{sc} - i)R_0 \qquad \exists \square \qquad u = i_{sc}R_0 - iR_0$$

所以  $i_{sc} = 2A$   $R_o = 1.5 \Omega$ 

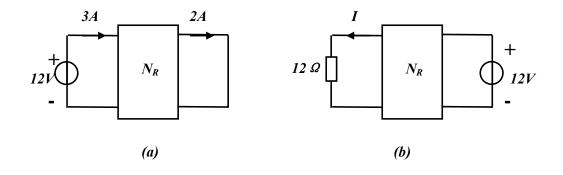
4-12 题 4-12 图示电路中,当开关 K 打开时,开关两端的电压 u 为 8V; 当开关 K 闭合时,流过开关的电流 i 为 6A,求网络 N 的戴维南等效电路。



题 4-12 图

解: 当 K 打开时: 
$$u = \frac{u_{oc} - 4}{2 + R_0} \times 2 + 4 = 8$$
 ①式  
当 K 闭合时:  $i = \frac{u_{oc}}{R_0} + \frac{4}{2} = 6$  ②式  
由②式  $u_{oc} = 4R_0$  代入①式,得  
 $u = \frac{4R_0 - 4}{2 + R_0} = 2$  即  $4R_0 - 4 = 4 + 2R_0$   
所以  $R_0 = 4\Omega$   $u_{oc} = 16V$ 

4-13 题 4-13 图示电路中, $N_R$ 为纯电阻网络,电路如图(a)连接时,支路电流如图所标,当电路如图(b)方式连接时,求电流 I。

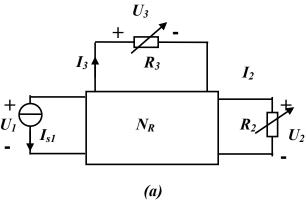


题4-13图

解:将图(a)看作电路在 t 时刻的情况,而图(b)看作电路在 t'时刻的情况,则由特勒根定理有:

$$12I + 0I' + \sum U_k I_k' = 12I \times (-3) + 12 \times 2 + \sum U_k' I_k$$
  
又因为  $\sum U_k I_k' = \sum U_k' I_k$   
所以  $12I = -36I + 24$  解得  $I = 0.5$ A

4-14 题 4-14 图示电路中, $N_R$ 为仅由电阻元件构成,外接电阻  $R_2$ 、 $R_3$  可调,当  $R_2=10\Omega$ 、 $R_3=5\Omega$ 、 $I_{S1}=0.5$  A 时, $U_1=2$  V、 $U_2=1$  V、 $I_3=0.5$  A; 当  $R_2=5\Omega$ 、 $R_3=10\Omega$ 、 $I_{S1}=1$  A 时, $U_1=3$  V、 $U_3=1$  V,用特勒根定理求此时  $I_2$  的数值。



题 4-14 图

解:由己知条件,有

$$U_1' = 2 \text{ V}$$
,  $I_{s1}' = 0.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $U_3' = 0.5 \times 5 = 2.5 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_3' = 0.5 \text{ A}$ ,  $U_2' = 1 \text{ V}$ ,

$$I_2' = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$U_1 = 3$$
 V 、  $I_{S1} = 1$  A 、  $U_3 = 1$  V 、  $I_3 = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$  A 、  $U_2 = 5I_2$  则由特勒根定理,

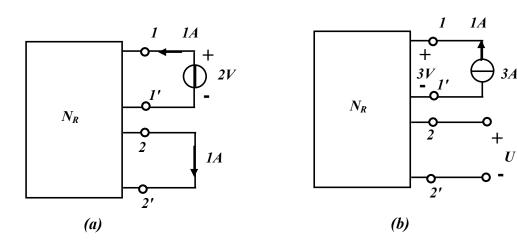
$$2 \times 1 + 2.5 \times 0.1 + 1 \times I_2 + \sum_k U_k I_k = 3 \times 0.5 + 1 \times 0.5 + 5I_2 \times 0.1 + \sum_k U_k I_k$$

因为 
$$\sum U_{k}^{'}I_{k} = \sum U_{k}I_{k}^{'}$$

所以  $2+0.25+I_2=1.5+0.5+0.5I_2$ 

解得  $I_2 = -0.5A$ 

4—15 题 4—15 图示电路中, $N_R$ 为线性无源电阻网络,两次接线分别如图 (a)、图(b)所示,求图(b)电路中的电压  $U_o$ 



题 4-15 图

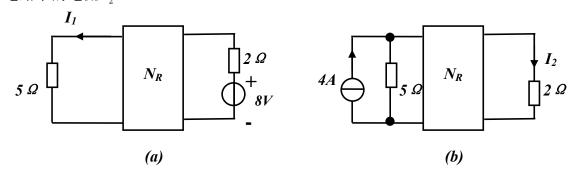
解: 设 
$$U_1' = 2 \text{ V} \ , \ I_1' = -1 \text{A} \ , \ U_2' = 0 \ , \ I_2' = 1 \text{ A}$$
  $U_1 = 3 \text{ V} \ , \ I_1 = -3 \text{ A} \ , \ U_2 = U \ , \ I_2 = 0$ 

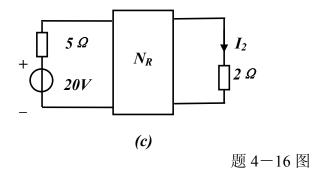
由特勒根定理可得到

$$2 \times (-3) + 0 \times 0 = 3 \times (-1) + U \times 1$$

解得 U=-3V

4—16 题 4—16 图示电路中, $N_R$ 有电阻构成,图(a)电路中  $I_1$  = 2 A,求图(b) 电路中的电流  $I_2$  。





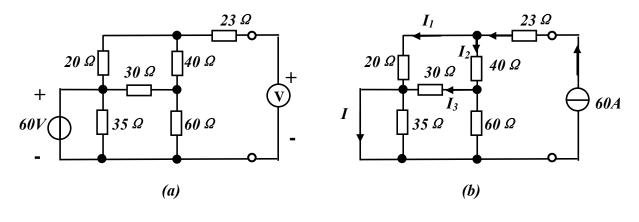
解:将图(b)化为图(c)的等效电路 将网络 $N_R$ 及  $5\Omega$ 、 $2\Omega$ 的电阻看作一个新的双端口网络,则由互易定理形式一有

$$\frac{8}{I_1} = \frac{20}{I_2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{20}{8}I_1 = \frac{20 \times 2}{8} = 5A$$

即

4-17 试确定题 4-17 图示电路中电压表的读数。



题 4-17 图

解: 设图(a) 所示电路的外电源按如图(b)方式连接,则在图(b)所示电路中有

$$\begin{cases} 20I_1 = 40I_2 + 30I_3 \\ I_1 + I_2 = 60 \\ I_3 = \frac{60}{30 + 60}I_2 \end{cases}$$

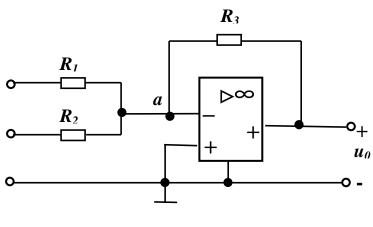
化简方程组得 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 3I_2 \\ I_1 + I_2 = 60 \\ I_3 = \frac{2}{3}I_2 \end{cases}$$
 解方程组可得 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 45A \\ I_2 = 15A \\ I_3 = 10A \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$I = I_1 + I_3 = 45 + 10 = 55A$$

由互易定理 3 可知电压表的读数为 55V

### 习题五

5—1 假设题 5—1 图示的电路输出为 $u_0 = -(5u_1 + 0.5u_2)$ 。 已知 $R_3 = 10\,k\Omega$ ,求 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 。

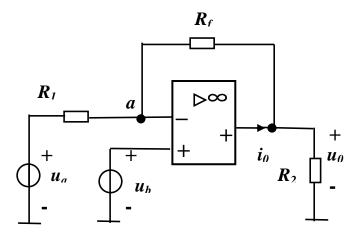


题 5-1 图

解:对节点 a 列节点电压方程:

$$5-2$$
 在题  $5-2$  图示电路中,已知  $R_1=3\,k\Omega$ ,  $R_2=4\,k\Omega$ ,  $R_f=9\,k\Omega$ , 
$$u_a=4V\ ,\ u_b=2V\ ,\ \mbox{试求}u_0$$
和  $i_0$ 。

 $\frac{R_3}{R_2} = 0.5$   $\mathbb{R} R_2 = \frac{R_3}{0.5} = 20k\Omega$ 



题 5-2 图

解:对节点 a 列节点电压方程:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_f}\right) u^{-} - \frac{u_a}{R_1} - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0$$

又由  $u^- = u^+ = u_b$  代入上式化简得

$$\frac{u_a - u_b}{R_1} = \frac{u_b - u_0}{R_f}$$

将  $R_1 = 3 k \Omega$ ,  $R_f = 9 k \Omega$ ,  $u_a = 4 V$ ,  $u_b = 2 V$  代入上式

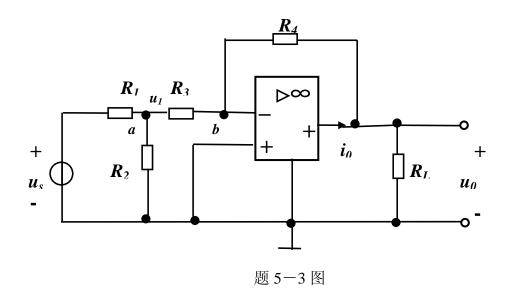
解得:

$$u_0 = 2 - 6 = -4V$$

再对 b 点列 KCL 方程:

$$i_0 = \frac{u_0}{R_2} + \frac{u_0 - u_b}{R_f} = \frac{-4}{4} + \frac{-4 - 2}{9} = -\frac{-5}{3} mA$$

# 5-3 求题 5-3 图示电路的电压比 $u_0/u_s$ 。



解:对节点 a 列节点电压方程:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}\right) u_1 - \frac{u_s}{R_1} - \frac{u_b}{R_3} = 0$$

由

$$u^- = u^+ = u_b = 0$$

化简可得

$$u_1 = \left(\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}\right) u_s$$

对节点 b 列节点电压方程:

$$-\frac{u_0}{R_4} - \frac{u_1}{R_3} = 0$$

解得

$$u_0 = -\frac{R_4}{R_3} u_1$$

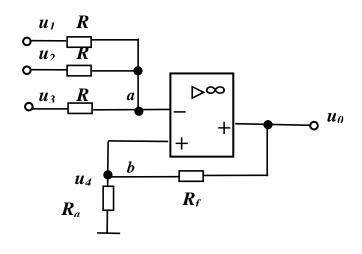
将u<sub>1</sub>代入上式并解之得

$$u_0 = -\left(\frac{R_2 R_4}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}\right) u_s$$

综合可得

$$\frac{u_0}{u_s} = -\frac{R_2 R_4}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}$$

5-4 求题 5-4 图示电路的电压 $u_0$ 的表达式。



题 5-4 图

解:对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程:

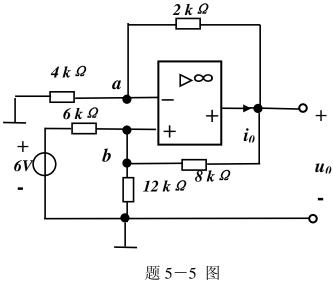
节点 a: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R}\right)u_a - \frac{u_1}{R} - \frac{u_2}{R} - \frac{u_3}{R} = 0$$

节点 b: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f}\right) u_b - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0$$

$$\perp$$
  $u_a = u_b$ 

解得: 
$$u_0 = \left(\frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f}\right) R_f . u_b$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{R_a} + \frac{1}{R_f}\right) R_f . \frac{(u_1 + u_2 + u_3)}{3}$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + \frac{R_f}{R_a}\right) (u_1 + u_2 + u_3)$$

## 5-5 求题 5-5 图示电路的 $u_0$ 。



解:对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程:

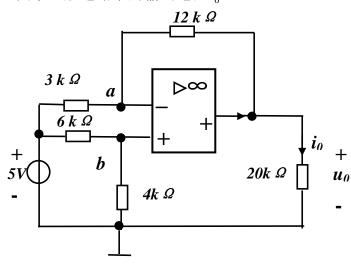
节点 a: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_a - \frac{u_0}{2} = 0$$
 解得  $u_a = \frac{2}{3}u_0$ 

节点 b: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8}\right) u_b - \frac{1}{6} \times 6 - \frac{1}{8} \cdot u_0 = 0$$

$$u_a = u_b$$

代入化简得:  $u_0 = 8V$ 

# 5-6 求题 5-6 图示运放电路中的输出电流 $i_0$ 。



题 5-6 图

解:对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程:

节点 b: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}\right) u_b - \frac{1}{6} \times 5 = 0$$
 ②

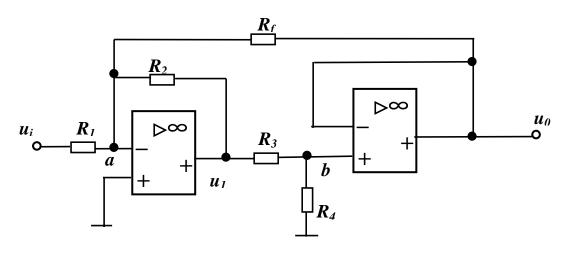
且  $u_a = u_b$  则由 ①、②式可解得

$$\frac{5}{12}u_a = \frac{5}{6} \qquad \qquad \Box \qquad \qquad u_a = 2V$$

将 $u_a$ 代入①式解得  $u_0 = -10V$ 

则 
$$i_0 = \frac{u_0}{20} = -0.5 mA$$

5-7 求题 5-7 图示电路的闭环电压增益  $u_0/u_i$ 。



题 5-7图

解: 由理想运放的特性可得

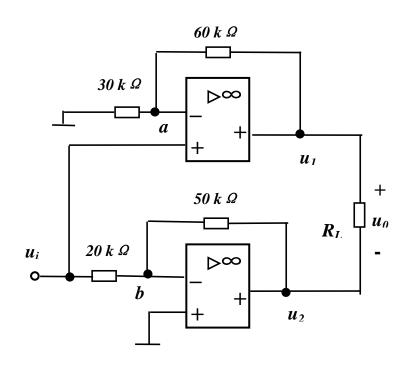
$$u_a = u^+ = 0$$

$$u_b = u^- = u_0$$

对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程:

节点 a: 
$$-\frac{u_i}{R_1} - \frac{u_1}{R_2} - \frac{u_0}{R_f} = 0$$
 ①

5-8 求题 5-8 图示电路中的电压增益 $u_0/u_i$ 。



题 5-8 图

解: 由理想运放的特性可得

$$u_a = u_i$$
  $u_b = 0$ 

对节点 a、b 分别列节点电压方程:

节点 a: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{60}\right)u_i - \frac{u_1}{60} = 0$$
 解得  $u_1 = 3u_i$ 

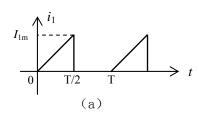
节点 b: 
$$-\frac{u_i}{20} - \frac{u_2}{50} = 0$$
 解得  $u_2 = -\frac{5}{2}u_i$ 

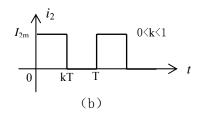
则 
$$u_0 = u_1 - u_2 = 3u_i + \frac{5}{2}u_i = \frac{11}{2}u_i$$

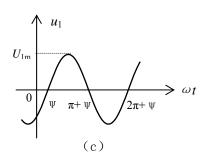
所以 
$$\frac{u_0}{u_i} = \frac{11}{2}$$

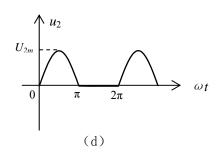
# 习 题 六

6-1、计算题 6-1 图示周期信号的有效值。









题 6-1 图

解: (a) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} (\frac{I_{1m}}{T} t)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{T^3} I_{1m}^2 \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} t^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} t^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} \frac{T^3}{8}} = \frac{I_{1m}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

(b) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{kT} I_{2m}^2 dt} = \sqrt{k} I_{2m}$$

(c) 
$$\frac{U_{1m}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(d) 
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (U_{2m} \sin t)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt} = \frac{U_{2m}}{2}$$

6-2、将下列复数转化为极坐标形式:

- (1) 2 + j4;
- (2) 2-j4; (3) -2+j4;
- (4) j6;
- (5) -8;
- (6) j7.

6-3、将下列复数转化为代数形式:

- (1)  $2/60^{\circ}$ ;
- (2)  $4/-35^{\circ}$ ; (3)  $10/138^{\circ}$ ;
- $(4) 9/-125^{\circ}; (5) 7/180^{\circ};$
- (6)  $18/90^{\circ}$  .

6-4、写出下列各正弦量的相量,并画出它们的相量图。

(1) 
$$i_1 = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 50^\circ)$$
;

(2) 
$$i_2 = 6\cos(314t - 20^\circ)$$
;

(3) 
$$u_1 = -100\sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 120^\circ);$$
 (4)  $u_2 = 150\sqrt{2}\sin(100t + 60^\circ).$ 

4) 
$$u_2 = 150\sqrt{2}\sin(100t + 60^\circ)$$

6-5、写出下列各相量的正弦量,假设正弦量的频率为 50Hz。

(1) 
$$\dot{I}_1 = -4 + j3$$
; (2)  $\dot{I}_2 = 6e^{j20^\circ}$ ;

(2) 
$$\dot{I}_2 = 6e^{j20^\circ}$$
;

(3) 
$$\dot{I}_3 = -10/30^{\circ}$$
; (4)  $\dot{I}_4 = 20 - j18$ .

(4) 
$$\dot{I}_{4} = 20 - i18$$

6-6、对题 6-4 所示正弦量做如下计算(应用相量):

(1) 
$$i_1 + i_2$$
;

(2) 
$$u_1 - u_2$$
.

6-7、判别下列各式是否正确,若有错误请改正。

(1) 
$$A/\underline{\theta} = Ae^{j\theta} = A\cos\theta + jA\sin\theta$$
;

(2) 
$$j50 = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$
;

(3) 
$$-U/\varphi = U/-\varphi$$
;

(4) 设
$$i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L\cos\omega t$$
, 则 $u_L = L\frac{di_L}{dt} = j\omega L\dot{I}_L$ ;

$$(5) i(t) = \frac{U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)}{Z}$$

解: (1) 正确

(2) 不正确 
$$j50 = 50e^{j90^{\circ}} = 50\cos 90^{\circ} + j50\sin 90^{\circ}$$

(3) 不正确 
$$-U/\varphi = U/\varphi \pm 180^\circ$$

(4) 不正确 设
$$i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L \cos \omega t$$
,则 $\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I}_L$ ;

(5) 不正确 
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}$$

6-8、判别各负载的性质,假设各负载的电压、电流取关联参考方向。

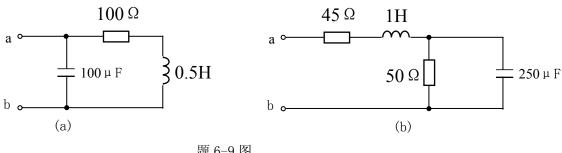
(1) 
$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + 135^\circ)$$
,  $i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + 75^\circ)$ ;

(2) 
$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ), \quad \dot{I} = I_{/15^\circ};$$

(3) 
$$\dot{U} = U / 150^{\circ}$$
,  $\dot{I} = I / -120^{\circ}$ ;

(4) 
$$u(t) = U_m \cos \omega t$$
,  $i(t) = I_m \sin \omega t$ .

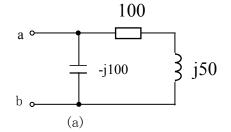
6-9、设电源的角频率  $\omega = 100 rad/s$ , 求题 6-9 图示电路的输入阻抗和输入导纳。



题 6-9 图

解、(a)

$$Z = \frac{(100 + j50)(-j100)}{100 - j50}$$
$$= 100 / 53.13^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$
$$= 100 / -36.87^{\circ}\Omega$$



(b)

$$Z_{\#} = \frac{50 \times (-j40)}{50 - j40}$$

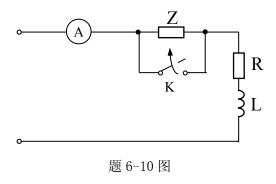
$$= \frac{2000/-90^{\circ}}{64.03/-38.66^{\circ}}$$

$$= 31.235/-51.34^{\circ}$$

$$= 19.51 - j24.39\Omega$$

$$\therefore Z = Z_{\text{#}} + 45 + j100 = 64.51 + j75.61\Omega$$

6-10、题 6-10 图示电路, 当开关 K 打开后电流表的读数增大, 问阻抗 Z 为容性还是感性? 为什么?



解: 容性。

开关 K 打开后电路接入阻抗 Z, 电流表的读数增大,则端口总阻抗模减少,因为原阻抗 为感性, 所以 Z 为容性。

6–11、题 6–11 图示电路,电流源  $i_s=4\sin(\omega t+20^\circ)A$  作用于无源网络 N,测得端口电压  $u=12\cos(\omega t-100^\circ)V$ ,求网络 N 的等效阻抗 Z、功率因数  $\cos\varphi$  以及电流源  $i_s$  提供的有功 功率 P、无功功率 Q、复功率  $\overline{S}$  和视在功率 S。

解、
$$\dot{I}_{s} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} / 20^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = 2\sqrt{2} / -70^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} / -100^{\circ} = 6\sqrt{2} / -100^{\circ} V$$

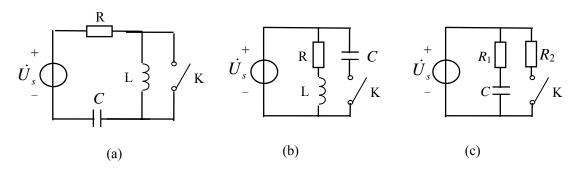
$$\dot{I}_{s} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_{s}} = 3 / -30^{\circ} \Omega$$
题 6-11 图

$$\cos \varphi = \cos(-30^{\circ}) = 0.866$$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}I^* = 6\sqrt{2} / -100^{\circ} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} / 70^{\circ} = 24 / -30^{\circ} = (20.78 - j12)VA$$

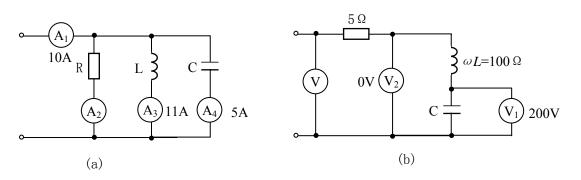
∴ 
$$P = 20.78W$$
  $Q = -12 \text{ var}$   $S = 24VA$ 

6-12、题 6-12 图示正弦稳态电路。问开关 K 闭合后,电源向电路供出的有功功率、无功功率变化否?



题 6-12 图

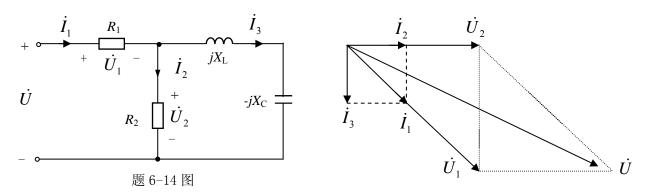
6–13、求题 6–13 图 (a) 电流表  $A_2$  的读数、图 (b) 电压表 V 的读数。



题 6-13 图

解、(a) 
$$10 = \sqrt{I_2^2 + (11 - 5)^2}$$
  $\therefore I_2 = \sqrt{100 - 36} = 8A$   
(b)  $I = \frac{200}{100} = 2A$   $\therefore U = 5 \times 2 = 10V$ 

6-14、题 6-14 图示电路中,已知  $R_1=R_2=X_C, X_L=2X_C, \dot{U}_2=10$  <u>/ 0°</u>V,求端口电压  $\dot{U}$ ,并画出图示电路中的电流、电压相量图(画在一张图上)。



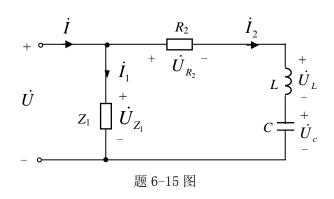
解、
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{R_2} = \frac{10}{R_2}$$
  $\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{j(X_L - X_C)} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{jR_2} = \frac{10}{R_2} / -90^\circ$ 

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = \frac{10}{R_2} (1 - j) = \frac{10}{R_2} \sqrt{2} / -45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = R_1 \dot{I}_1 = 10\sqrt{2} / -45^{\circ}V$$

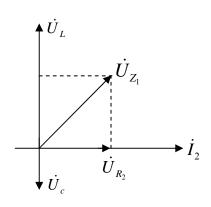
6–15、题 6–15 图示电路中,已知 
$$U_L=8V$$
 ,  $U_C=2V$  ,  $U_{R_2}=6V$  ,  $R_2=2\Omega$  ,  $Z_1=(2+j2)\Omega$  , 求:

- (1) 选 $\dot{I}_2$ 作为参考相量,画出图中所标相量的相量图:
  - (2) 设 $\dot{I}_2$ 为零初相位,求 $\dot{U}_{\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{I}}}$ 和 $\dot{I}$ 。

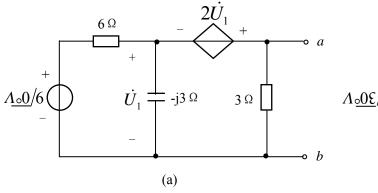


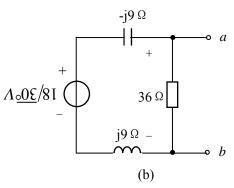
解、(1) 相量图如右图

(2) 
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{R_2}}{R_2} = \frac{6/0^{\circ}}{2} = 3/0^{\circ}A$$
  
 $\dot{U}_{Z_1} = 6 + j6 = 8.49/45^{\circ}V$   
 $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{Z_1}}{Z_1} = \frac{8.49/45^{\circ}}{2\sqrt{2}/45^{\circ}} = 3/0^{\circ}A$   
 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 6/0^{\circ}A$ 



6-16、求题 6-16 图示电路的戴维南等效电路。





解: (a) 结点法 求开路电压

题 6-16 图

$$(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{-j3} + \frac{1}{3})\dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{6} - \frac{2\dot{U}_1}{3}$$

$$(3+j2+4)\dot{U}_1 = 9$$
解得:  $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{7+j2} = \frac{9}{7.28/15.95^{\circ}} = 1.236/-15.95^{\circ}V$ 

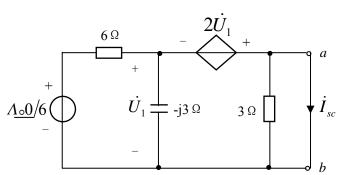
$$\therefore \dot{U}_{oc} = 3\dot{U}_1 = 3.7/-15.95^{\circ}V$$

开短路法求 
$$Z_0$$

$$2\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \dot{U}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 / 0^{\circ} A$$

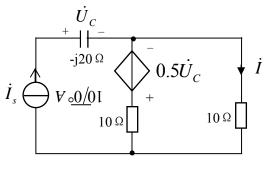
$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \dot{I} = 1.5 / 0^{\circ} A$$



$$\therefore Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{3.7 / -15.95^{\circ}}{1.5} = 2.47 / -15.95^{\circ} \Omega$$

(b) 
$$\dot{U}_{0c} = 18 / 30^{\circ}V$$
  $Z_0 = 0$ 

6-17、求题 6-17 图示电路中电流  $\dot{I}$  以及电流源  $\dot{I}_s$  发出的复功率。



题 6-17 图

解:

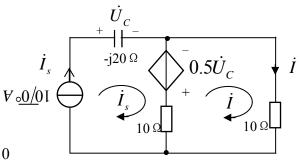
$$\dot{U}_{c1} = -j20 \times 10 = -j200V$$

由KVL得:10(İ-10)+0.5(-j200)+10İ=0

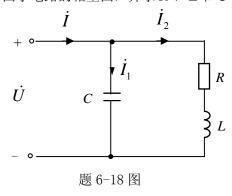
整理得: 20İ=100+j100

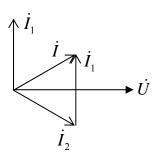
解得: İ=5+j5=5√2 / 45°A

$$\overline{S} = (\dot{U}_c + 10\dot{1})\dot{I}_s^* = (-j200 + 50 + j50) \times 10$$
  
= 500 - j1500 VA



6-18、题 6-18 图示电路中,已知 $U=100V, I=I_1=I_2=10A$ ,电源频率  $f=50H_Z$ 。画出图示电路的相量图,并求 R 、 L 和 C 的值。





解: 设
$$\dot{U} = 100/0^{\circ} V$$
 于是有
$$\dot{I}_{1} = 10/90^{\circ} A \quad \dot{I}_{2} = 10/-30^{\circ} A \quad \dot{I} = 10/30^{\circ} A$$

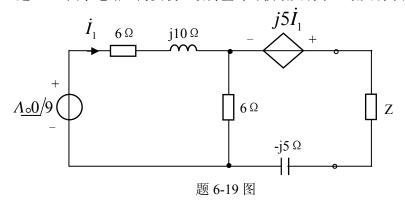
$$\omega c = \frac{I_{1}}{U} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$$

$$C = \frac{0.1}{2\pi f} = 0.0003183F = 318.3\mu F$$

$$R + j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{100}{10/-30^{\circ}} = 10/30^{\circ} = 8.66 + j5\Omega$$

$$\therefore R = 8.66\Omega \quad L = \frac{5}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.0159H = 15.9mH$$

6-19、题 6-19 图示电路,问负载 Z 取何值时可获最大功率?最大功率是多少?



解:

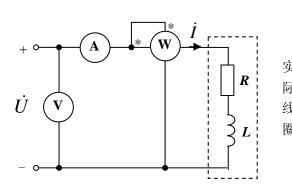
$$\dot{U}_{0c}=j5\dot{I}_{1}+\frac{6}{12+j10}\times 6=(j5+6)\frac{6}{12+j10}=3\underline{/0^{\circ}}\,V$$
外加电源法求 $Z_{0}$ 

$$\dot{I}_{1}\quad 6\Omega \quad j10\Omega \quad - \quad \dot{J}5\dot{I}_{1} \quad \dot{I}_{0} \quad \dot{$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{U} &= j5\dot{I}_1 + 6(\dot{I} + \dot{I}_1) - j5\dot{I} = (6 + j5)\dot{I}_1 + (6 - j5)\dot{I} \\ \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{-6}{12 + j10}\dot{I} \quad \text{RALT} \\ \dot{U} &= \frac{6 + j5}{12 + j10}(-6)\dot{I} + (6 - j5)\dot{I} = -3\dot{I} + (6 - j5)\dot{I} = (3 - j5)\dot{I} \\ \therefore \quad Z_0 &= 3 - j5\ \Omega \end{split}$$

当 Z=3+j5  $\Omega$  时,可获得最大功率,且  $p_{max}=(\frac{3}{6})^2\times 3=0.75W$  6-20、用三表法测实际线圈的参数 R 和 L 的值。已知电压表的读数为 100V,电流表为 2A,瓦特表为 120W,电源频率 f=50Hz。求:(1)画出测量线路图;(2)计算 R 和 L 的数值。解:(1)测量线路图见右图;

(2) 
$$I^2R = 120 \quad R = \frac{120}{2^2} = 30\Omega$$
  
 $\frac{U}{I} = 50 = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$   
 $\therefore (\omega L)^2 = 50^2 - 30^2 = 40^2$   
 $\therefore L = \frac{40}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.127H$ 



6-21、一个功率因数为 0.7 的感性负载,将其接于工频 380V 的正弦交流电源上,该负载吸收的功率为 20kW,若将电路的功率因数提高到 0.85,应并多大的电容 C?

解: 
$$\varphi_1 = 45.57^{\circ}$$
  $\varphi_2 = 31.79^{\circ}$ 

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 50 \times 380^2} (tg45.57^\circ - tg31.79^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^4}{100\pi \times 380^2} (1.02 - 0.62) = 0.000176F$$

6-22、题 6-22 图示电路中, $\dot{I}_1=0$ ,电源的角频率为 314rad/s,求

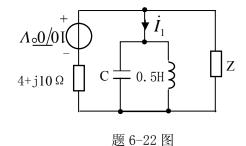
- (1) C = ?
- (1) Z取何值可获最大功率?最大功率是多少?

解: (1)LC 发生谐振

$$\sqrt{LC} = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{3.14^2 \times 0.5}$$

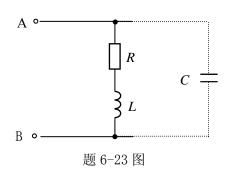
$$= 0.00002028F = 20.28\mu F$$



(2) 
$$Z = (4 - j10)\Omega$$
 时可获最大功率

$$P_{\text{max}} = (\frac{10}{8})^2 \times 4 = 6.25W$$

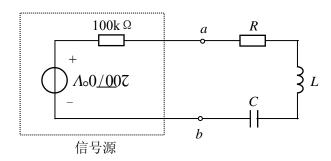
6-23、题 6-23 图示电路, $R=500\Omega, L=0.2H, \omega=2500 rad/s$ ,若将 A、B 端的功率因数提高到 1,应并多大电容 C?



当 
$$j(2500C - \frac{1}{1000}) = 0$$
 时,AB端的功率因数提高到1

$$C=0.4\mu F$$

6-24、电路如题 6-24 图所示。已知a、b 端右侧电路的品质因数 Q 为 100,谐振时角频率  $\omega_0=10^7 rad/s$ ,且谐振时信号源输出的功率最大。求R、L和C的值。



题 6-24 图

解: 当 $R = 100k\Omega$ 时,信号源输出最大功率

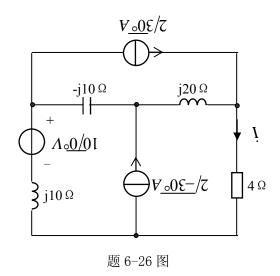
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R\omega_0 C} = 100$$

$$L = 1H$$
  $C = 100 pF$ 

6–25、题 6–25 图示电路中,各元件参数已知,电容 C 可调。当 C 调到某一定值时电流 i=0 。 求电源的频率 f 。

解:

6-26、题 6-26 图示电路。分别用结点电压法、回路分析法求电流 $\dot{I}$ 。



解: 回路法:

$$4\dot{I} + j20(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ}) + j10(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ}) - 10 + (-j10)(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ} - 2/30^{\circ}) = 0$$

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 $i10 \Omega$ 

整理得:  $(4+j20)\dot{I} = j10\times2/30^{\circ}+10=-10+j17.32+10=j17.32$ 

解得: 
$$I = \frac{j17.32}{4+j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.396/78.69^{\circ}} = 0.85/11.31^{\circ}A$$

结点法:

$$\left(\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j10}\right)\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_{2} = \frac{10}{j10} - 2/30^{\circ}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{-j10}\right)\dot{U}_{2} - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_{3} = 2/-30^{\circ}$$

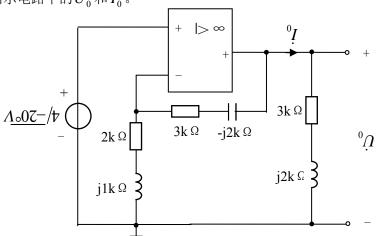
$$\left(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\dot{U}_{3} - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_{2} = 2/30^{\circ}$$

解得:  $\dot{U}_2 = 10 - 20/120^\circ$ 

$$\dot{U}_3 = \frac{j17.32}{1+j50}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_3}{4} = \frac{j17.32}{(1+j50)4} = \frac{j17.32}{4+j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.4/78.69^{\circ}} = 0.85/11.31^{\circ}A$$

6-27、求题 6-27 图示电路中的 $\dot{U}_0$  和 $\dot{I}_0$ 。



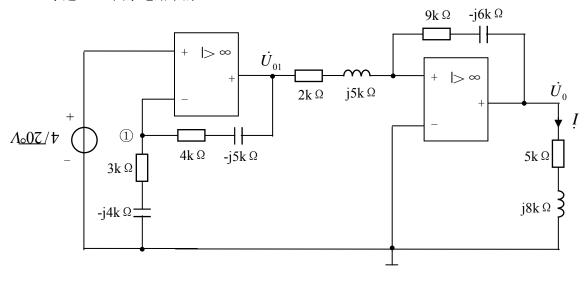
题 6-27 图

解:根据运放的特点,列写出 KCL 方程  $\frac{\dot{U}_0}{3-i2} = (\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{3-i2}) \frac{4}{-20}$  解得:

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{5 - j}{2 + j} \times 4 / -20^\circ = \frac{5.1 / -11.31^\circ \times 4 / -20^\circ}{2.24 / 26.57^\circ} = 9.11 / -57.88^\circ V$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{3 + j2} = \frac{9.11 / -57.88^\circ}{3.61 / 33.69^\circ} = 2.52 / -91.57^\circ mA$$

6-28、求题 6-28 图示电路中的 $\dot{I}$ 。



题 6-28 图

解:根据运放的特点,对结点①列写出 KCL 方程:

$$\frac{4/20^{\circ}}{3-i4} + \frac{4/20^{\circ} - \dot{U}_{01}}{4-i5} = 0$$

解得:

$$\dot{U}_{01} = \frac{7 - j9}{3 - j4} \times 4 / 20^{\circ} = \frac{11.4 / -52.13^{\circ}}{5 / -53.13^{\circ}} \times 4 / 20^{\circ} = 9.12 / 21^{\circ} V$$

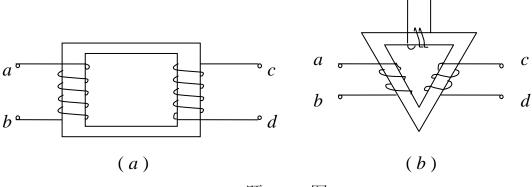
$$\dot{U}_{0} = \frac{-9.12 / 21^{\circ}}{2 + j5} \times (9 - j6) = \frac{-9.12 / 21^{\circ} \times 10.82 / -33.69^{\circ}}{5.39 / 68.2^{\circ}} = 18.31 / 99.11^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{5 + j8} = \frac{18.31 / 99.11^{\circ}}{5 + j8} = \frac{18.31 / 99.11^{\circ}}{9.43 / 57.99^{\circ}} = 1.94 / 41.12^{\circ} A$$

# 习题七

 $e_{p}$ 

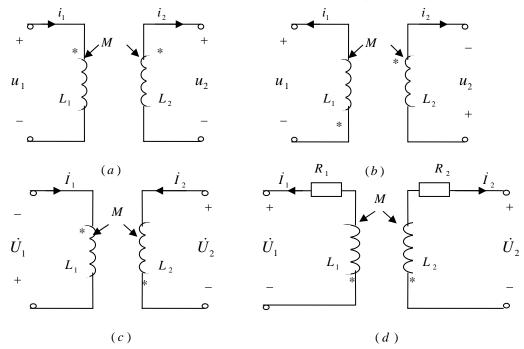
7-1 标出题 7-1 图示线圈之间的同名端关系。



题 7-1 图

解: (略)

7-2 写出题 7-2 图示电路端口电压与电流的关系式。

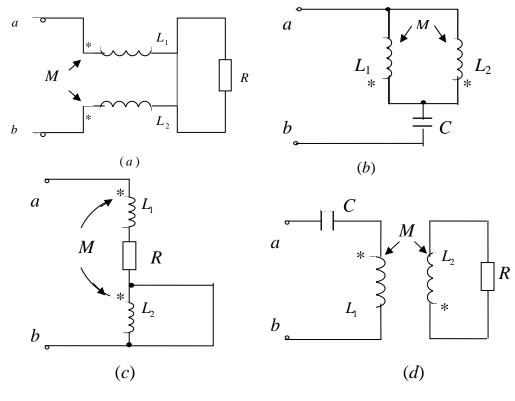


题 7-2 图

解: a. 
$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
 ;  $u_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$   
b.  $u_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$  ;  $u_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$   
c.  $U_1 = -j\omega L_1 I_1 + j\omega M I_2$  ;  $U_2 = j\omega L_2 I_2 - j\omega M I_1$ 

d. 
$$\begin{cases} U_{1} = -(R_{1} + j\omega L_{1}) I_{1} - j\omega M I_{2} \\ U_{2} = -(R_{2} + j\omega L_{2}) I_{2} - j\omega M I_{1} \end{cases}$$

7—3 求题 7—3 图示电路的输入阻抗  $Z_{ab}$ 。 设电源的角频率为  $\omega$ 。



题 7-3 图

解: a. 
$$L_1$$
,  $L_2$  反串  $L_e = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$ 

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)$$

b. 
$$L_1$$
、 $L_2$ 同侧并联  $L_e = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$ 

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = j\omega L_e - j\frac{1}{\omega c} = j[\omega \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} - \frac{1}{\omega c}]$$

c. T 型等效去藕

$$Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega[\frac{-M(L_2 + M)}{L_2 + M - M}]$$

$$= R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega(-M - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$

$$b = M$$

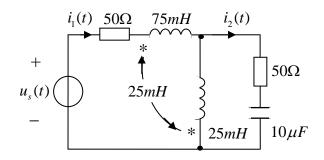
$$= R + j\omega(L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$

d. 反映阻抗 
$$Z_{r1} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R + j\omega L_2} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} - j\frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2}$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = -j\frac{1}{\omega c} + j\omega L_1 + Z_{r1} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega c} - \frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2})$$

注: 也可以用 T 型去藕法求解。

7-4 题 7-4 图示电路,已知 $u_s(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + 30^0)V$ ,求 $i_1(t)$ 和 $i_2(t)$ 。

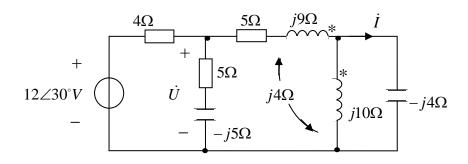


题 7-4 图

解: 作出 T 型等效去藕后的相量电路:

$$i_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(10^3 t - 15^0)A \qquad i_2(t) = 0$$

7-5 求题 7-5 图示电路的电压U 和电流I。

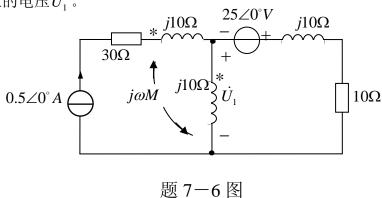


题 7-5 图

解: T型等效去藕:

最右侧支路短路
$$Z_{ab} = \frac{(5+j5)(5-j5)}{(5+j5)+(5-j5)} + \bigcup_{12 \ge 30^{\circ}V} \bigcup_{12 \ge 30^{\circ}V} \bigcup_{j5\Omega} \bigcup_{j6\Omega} $

7-6 题 7-6 图示电路中,具有互感的两个线圈间的耦合系数 K = 0.5,求其中一个线圈上的电压 $U_1$ 。



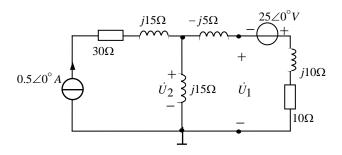
解: 
$$M = k\sqrt{L_1L_2}$$
 则  $j\omega M = jk\omega\sqrt{L_1L_2} = jk\sqrt{\omega L_1\square\omega L_2}$  
$$= j0.5 \times \sqrt{10 \times 10} = j5\Omega$$

T 型等效去藕:

应用节点电压法

$$(\frac{1}{j15} + \frac{1}{10+j5})U_{2}^{\Box}$$

$$= 0.5 \angle 0^{0} - \frac{25 \angle 0^{0}}{10+j5}$$



$$(10+j20)U_2^{\square} = 0.5 \times (-75+j150) - 25 \times j15 = -37.5 - j300$$

$$U_2 = \frac{-37.5 - j300}{10 + j20} = 13.52 \angle -160.56^{\circ}V$$

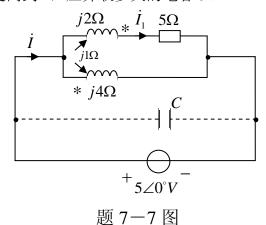
$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}}$$
  $\overrightarrow{U}_1 = \overrightarrow{U}_2 - (-j5) \times \frac{\overrightarrow{U}_2 + 25}{10 + j10 - j5}$ 

$$=13.32\angle -160.56^{0} + 5.84\angle 43.27^{0} = 8.51\angle -176.63^{0}V$$

注: 也可用叠加定理求解。

7-7 电路如题 7-7 图所示, 电源角频率  $\omega = 5rad/s$ 。求:

- (1) I和 $I_1$ ;
- (2) 若将功率因数提高到 1, 应并联多大的电容 C?

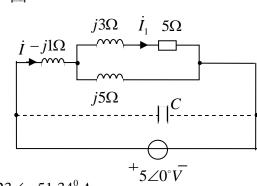


解: (1)T型等效去藕:

$$Z = -j1 + \frac{j5 \times (5+j3)}{5+j8}$$

$$=2.24\angle 51.34^{\circ}(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{5\angle 0^0}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 0^0}{2.24\angle 51.34^0} = 2.23\angle -51.34^0 A$$



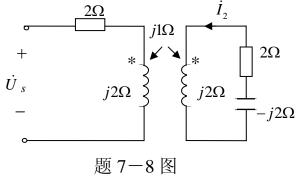
$$\vec{I}_{1} = \frac{j5}{5 + j3 + j5} \times \vec{I} = \frac{j5}{5 + j8} \times 2.23 \angle -51.34^{\circ} = 1.18 \angle -19.33^{\circ} A$$

(2) 
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{2.24 \angle 51.34^{\circ}} = 0.446 \angle -51.34^{\circ} = 0.2789 - j0.3486(s)$$

 $\pm \omega c = 0.3486$ 

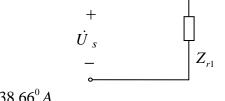
即  $C = \frac{0.3486}{5} = 0.0697F$  时,功率因数为 1(谐振)。

7-8 题 7-8 图示电路,已知 $u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t\ V$ ,求 $i_2$ 以及电源 $u_s$ 发出的有功功率P。



解: 
$$\diamondsuit U_s = 10 \angle 0^0 V$$
.  $Z_{11} = 2 + j2(\Omega)$   $Z_{22} = 2 + j2 - j2 = 2(\Omega)$ 

$$X_{\scriptscriptstyle M} = 1\Omega$$
 
$$Z_{\scriptscriptstyle r1} = \frac{{X_{\scriptscriptstyle M}}^2}{Z_{\scriptscriptstyle 22}} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$$



$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{U_s}{Z_{11} + Z_{r1}} = \frac{10 \angle 0^0}{2.5 + j2} = 3.12 \angle -38.66^0 A$$

电源发出的功率  $P = (R_1 + R_{r1})I_1^2$ 

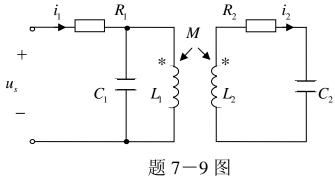
$$=2.5\times3.12^2=24.39w$$

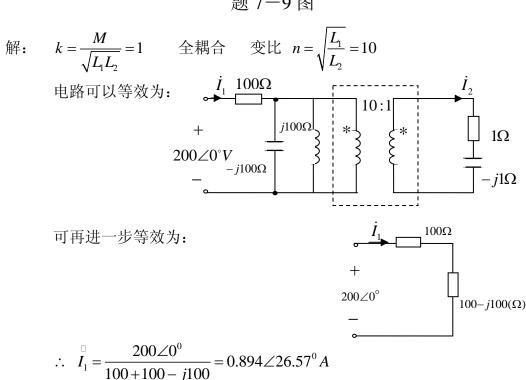
$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} \quad \overrightarrow{I}_{2} = -\frac{jX_{M} \overrightarrow{I}_{1}}{Z_{22}} = -j\frac{3.12\angle -38.66^{0}}{2} = 1.56\angle -128.66^{0} A$$

 $i_2 = 2.21\cos(\omega t - 128.66^0)(A)$ 

注: 还可以用 T 型等效去藕电路求解。

7-9 题 7-9 图示电路中, $u_s = 200\sqrt{2}\sin 10^3 t$   $V, R_1 = 100\Omega, R_2 = 1\Omega, C_1 = 10\mu F$ ,  $C_2 = 10^3 \mu F, L_1 = 100mH$ , $L_2 = 1mH, M = 10mH$ ,求 $i_1 \pi i_2$ 。





由于-j100与j100支路并联谐振, $\stackrel{\square}{I_1}$ 也是流过理想变压器原边的电流。

$$\therefore I_2^{\Box} = nI_1^{\Box} = 8.94 \angle 26.57^0 A$$

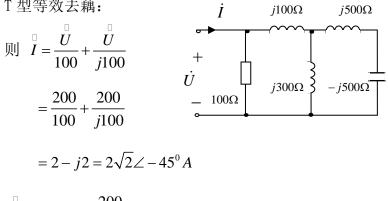
 $i_1 = 1.265\sin(10^3t + 26.57^0)A \qquad i_2 = 12.65\sin(10^3t + 26.57^0)A$ 

注:本题也可以用求解空芯变压器的方法求解。

7—10 电路如题 7—10 图所示。已知电源的角频率  $\omega = 200 rad / s, \dot{U} = 200 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ ,

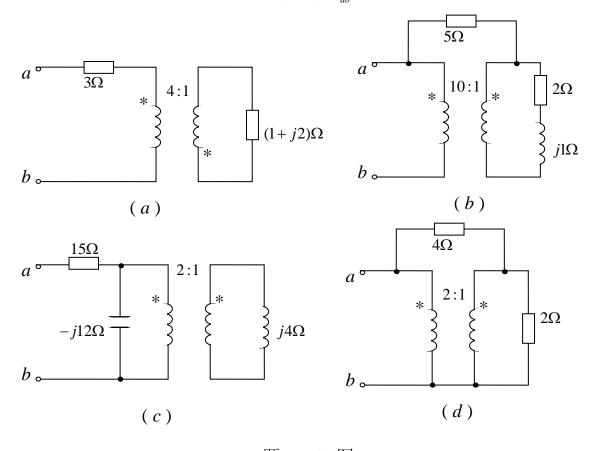
求端口电流 I 和电容电压  $U_C$  。 I \* 3H \*  $10\mu F$  + U \*

解: T型等效去藕:



$$U_c^{\Box} = -j500 \times \frac{200}{j100} = -1000 = 1000 \angle 180^{\circ}V$$

7-11 电路如题 7-11 图所示。求等效阻抗  $Z_{ab}$ 。

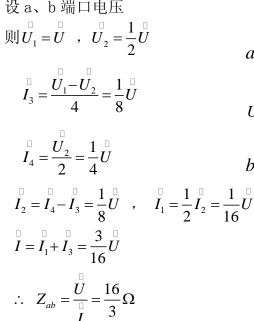


题 7-11 图

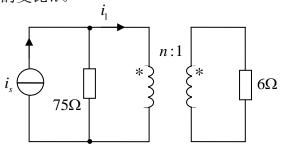
解: a. 
$$Z_{ab}=3+4^2\times(1+j2)=19+j32(\Omega)$$
  
b.  $5\Omega$  支路电流为 0 
$$Z_{ab}=10^2\times(2+j1)=200+j100(\Omega)$$
  
c.  $Z_{L}=2^2\times j4=j16(\Omega)$ 

$$Z_{ab} = 15 + \frac{-j12 \times j16}{j16 - j12} = 15 - j48(\Omega)$$

d.设a、b端口电压

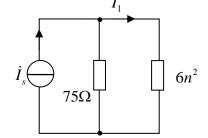


7-12 电路如题 7-12 图所示。如果理想变压器原边的电流 $i_s$  起电流源电流 $i_s$  的 1/3, 试确定变压器的变比n。



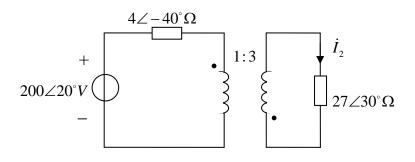
题7-12图

解: 将副边阻抗折算到原边 由分流关系  $I_1 = \frac{1}{3}I_s$ 可得折算阻抗  $6n^2 = 2 \times 75 = 150\Omega$ 



$$\therefore n=5$$

7-13 求题 7-13 图示电路中的电流  $I_2$  。



题7-13图

解:将副边阻抗折算到原边

$$Z_{L} = (\frac{1}{3})^{2} Z_{L} = \frac{1}{9} \times 27 \angle 30^{0} = 3\angle 30^{0}$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{200\angle 20^{0}}{4\angle -40^{0} + 3\angle 30^{0}}$$

$$= \frac{200\angle 20^{0}}{5.76\angle -10.71^{0}} = 34.71\angle 30.71^{0} A$$

$$4\angle -40^{\circ} \Omega \qquad I_{1}$$

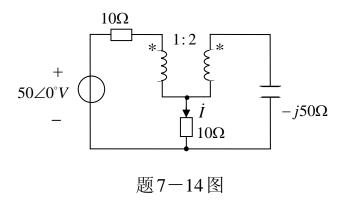
$$= \frac{200\angle 20^{0}}{4\angle -40^{0} + 3\angle 30^{0}}$$

$$= \frac{200\angle 20^{0}}{5.76\angle -10.71^{0}} = 34.71\angle 30.71^{0} A$$

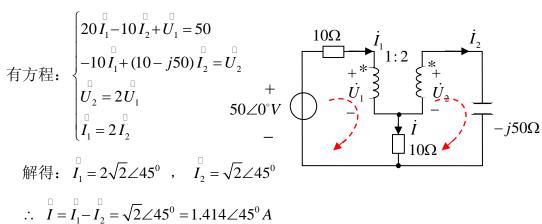
 $\stackrel{\circ}{I_1}$ 、 $\stackrel{\circ}{I_2}$ 流入同名端

$$\therefore I_2^{\Box} = -\frac{1}{3}I_1^{\Box} = -11.57 \angle 30.71^0 A$$

7-14 求题 7-14 图示电路中的电流 I 。

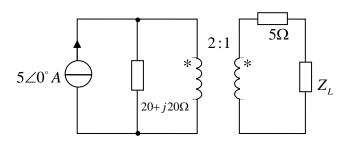


解: 如图,以 $\vec{I_1}$ 、 $\vec{I_2}$ 为网孔电流



7—15 电路如题 7—15 图所示。当负载 $Z_L$ 取何值可获得最大功率?最大功率是

多少?



题7-15图

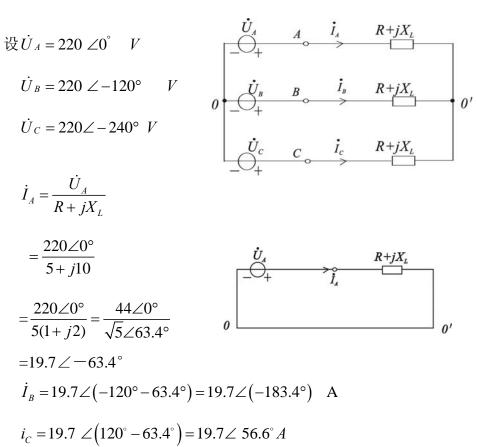
将电路等效变换为: 解:

即 当 $Z_L = \frac{1}{4}Z_L = 10 - j5(\Omega)$ 时,可获得最大功率125w。

注: 也可以将原边电路折算到副边求解。

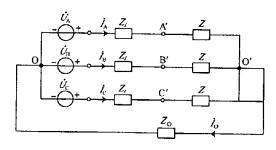
## 习 题 八

8—1 已知对称三相电路线电压有效值为 380V的三相电源接在星形连接的三相负载上,每相负载电阻 $\mathbf{R}$ =5  $\Omega$ ,感抗 $\mathbf{X}_{L}$ =10  $\Omega$ 。试求此负载的相电流  $\dot{I}_{A}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{B}$ 、  $\dot{I}_{C}$  及相电压 $\dot{U}_{A}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{B}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{C}$ 。

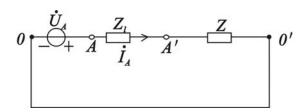


8—2 题 8—2 图示对称三相电路中, $u_A = 220 \sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 30^\circ) V$ , $z = (20 + j10\sqrt{5}) \Omega$ , $Z_t = (2+j1) \Omega$ , $Z_o = (2+j1) \Omega$ 。求:

- (1)线电流 $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$ 及中线电流 $\dot{I}_O$ ;
- (2)电压 $u_{A'B'}$ 的瞬时表达式。



解



设 $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 60^{\circ} V$ 

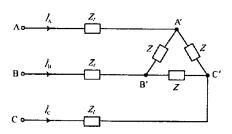
$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_I + Z} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{(2+j) + (20+j10\sqrt{5})} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{32.1 \angle 46.8} = 6.85 \angle (-16.8^\circ) A$$

$$\dot{I}_{B} = 6.85 \angle \text{ (-136.8}^{\circ} \text{ ) A}$$
  $\dot{I}_{B} = 6.85 \angle \text{103.2}^{\circ} \text{ A}$   $\dot{I}_{O} = 0 \text{A}$ 

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = 205.5\sqrt{3} \angle (31.4^{\circ} + 30^{\circ}) = 355.9 \angle 61.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

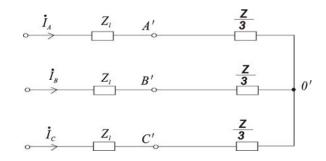
$$u_{A'B'}(t) = 355.9\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 61.4^{\circ})$$

8—3 已知对称三相电路如题 8—3 图所示,线电压 $U_l$ =380V,输电线阻抗  $Z_l$ =5  $\Omega$ ,负载阻抗Z=(15+j30)  $\Omega$ 。求线电流相量  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、 $\dot{I}_C$  及相电流相量  $\dot{I}_{A'B'}$ 、  $\dot{I}_{B'C'}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{C'A'}$ 。

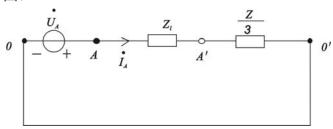


题 8-3图

解:



A 相单相计算图:



设
$$\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_I + \frac{Z}{3}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + (5 + j10)} = \frac{220}{10\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^{\circ} = 11\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} A$$

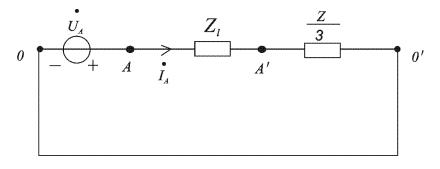
$$\dot{I}_{B} = 11\sqrt{2} \angle -165^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
  $\dot{I}_{C} = 11\sqrt{2}\angle 75^{\circ} \text{ A}$ 

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{I_{A}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle (-45^{\circ} +30^{\circ}) = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -15^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B'C'} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -135^{\circ} \text{ A}, \qquad \dot{I}_{C'A'} = \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -105^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

8—4 题 8—3 图示对称三相电路中,若要使三角形连接的负载相电压 $\dot{U}_{A'B'}$  =  $\dot{U}_{B'C'}$  =  $\dot{U}_{C'A'}$  =380V,且阻抗Z=( $10\sqrt{3}$  +j10) $\Omega$ , $Z_l$ =(1+j $\sqrt{2}$ ) $\Omega$ 。试求电源线电压 $U_{AB}$ 的有效值。

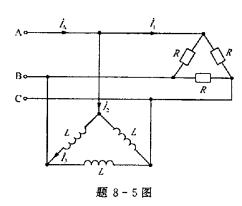
图如 8-3 题所示,设 $\dot{U}_{A'O'}=220\angle 0^{\circ}~V$ 



$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{10\sqrt{3} + j10}{3}} = \frac{660\angle 0^\circ}{10 \times 2\angle 30^\circ} = 35\angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

:. 
$$U_{AB} = 272.9 \times \sqrt{3} = 472.7 \text{ V}$$

8—5 对称三相电路如题 8—5 图所示,电源角频率  $\omega=2\pi\times50$  rad/s,电源 线电压为 380V,有一组三角形连接电阻负载,每相电阻值为  $20\,\Omega$ ,另有一组三角形连接电感负载,已知两组负载的线电流有效值 $I_1=I_2$ 。求三角形电感负载每相电感系数L及负载相电流  $\dot{I}_3$ 、线电流  $\dot{I}_4$ 。



解 若要 $I_1 = I_2$ ,应有R与 L的阻抗相等。

$$R = \omega L \rightarrow L = \frac{R}{\omega} = \frac{20}{2\pi \times 50} = \frac{1}{5\pi}(H)$$

设
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I}_{ABR} = \frac{380 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20} = 19 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \sqrt{3} \, I_{ABR} \angle (0^{\circ} -30^{\circ}) = 19 \, \sqrt{3} \, \angle -30^{\circ} \, A$$

$$\dot{I}_{ABL} = \dot{I}_3 = \frac{380 \angle 0^{\circ}}{j\omega L} = \frac{380 \angle 0^{\circ}}{j20} = 19 \angle -90^{\circ} A$$

$$i_2 = \sqrt{3} I_{ABL} \angle (-90^{\circ} -30^{\circ}) = 19\sqrt{3} \angle -120^{\circ} A$$
  

$$\therefore i_A = i_1 + i_2 = 19\sqrt{3} (\angle -30^{\circ} + \angle -120^{\circ})$$

$$= 19\sqrt{3} (0.87 - j0.5 - 0.5 + j0.87)$$

$$= 19\sqrt{3} (0.37 + j0.37)$$

$$= 19\sqrt{3} \times 0.37\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$$

 $=17.2 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{ A}$ 

8-6 某对称三相用电设备的额定线电压为 380V, 假定线电流为 150A, 相 功率因数为0.8,试求此设备的有功功率、无功功率、视在功率。

解 
$$p=\sqrt{3} \text{ U}_{l}\text{I}_{l}\cos\varphi$$
  
=  $\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 150 \times 0.8 = 78981.5 \text{ W}$ 

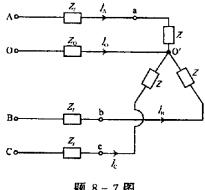
 $\varphi = \arccos(0.8) = 36.9^{\circ}$ 

无功功率 
$$Q=\sqrt{3} U_l I_l \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 150 \times 0.6$$
  
=59236 VAR

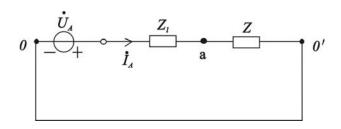
视在功率:  $S=\sqrt{3}\times 380\times 150=98726.9 \text{ VA}$ 

8—7 题 8—7 图示对称三相电路,电源端线电压 $U_{AB}$ =380V. 端线阻抗  $Z_{i}=(1+j2)\Omega$ ,中线阻抗 $Z_{o}=(1+j)\Omega$ ,负载每相阻抗 $Z=(12+j3)\Omega$ ,求:

- (1)  $\dot{I}_A$ ,  $\dot{I}_B$ ,  $\dot{I}_C$ ,  $\dot{I}_O$
- (2)负载端线电压 $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{bc}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{ca}$ 。
- (3)三相负载吸收的总有功功率。



題 8-7图



(1) 设  $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$  V, 由题知 $Z_l = 1 + j2\Omega$ ,  $Z = 12 + j3\Omega$ 

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{Z_t + Z} = \frac{220}{13 + j5} = \frac{220}{5.8 \angle 59^{\circ}} = 37.9 \angle -59^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B} = 37.9 \angle -179^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
  $\dot{I}_{c} = 37.9 \angle 61^{\circ} \text{ A}$   $\dot{I}_{c} = 0$ 

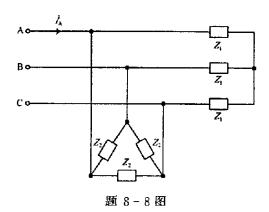
(2) 
$$\dot{U}_{ao'} = Z\dot{I}_A = (12+j3) \times 37.9 \angle -59^{\circ}$$
  
=  $12.4 \angle 14^{\circ} \times 37.9 \angle 59^{\circ}$   
=  $470 \angle -45^{\circ}$ 

(3)  $P = \sqrt{3} U_{ab} I_A \cos \left[ arc(12 + j3) \right]$ 

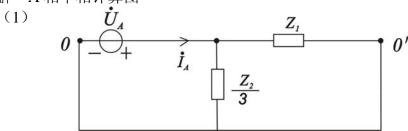
$$=\sqrt{3} \times 470 \sqrt{3} \times 37.9 \cos 14^{\circ} = 51.9 kW$$

8—8 对称三相电路如题 8—8 图所示, 当负载星形连接, 每相阻抗 $Z_I$ =(5+j5)  $\Omega$ ; 当负载三角形连接, 每相阻抗 $Z_2$ =(15+j12)  $\Omega$ , 已知电源线电压 380 V,频率f=50Hz。试求:

- (1)两组负载总有功功率P、线电流 $I_A$ 、电路功率因数。
- (2)若要使负载总的功率因数提高到 0.95, 应该将补偿电容如何连接?并计算出每相电容的值.



解 A相单相计算图



设
$$\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle A}=220{\angle}0^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{Z_2}{3} / / Z_1 = Z_{eq} = \frac{(5+j4)5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}}{(5+j4)+5+j5}$$

$$= \frac{6.4 \angle 38.7^{\circ} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}}{10+j9}$$

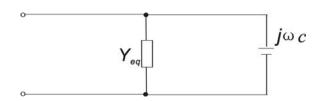
$$= \frac{45.3 \angle 83.7^{\circ}}{13.5 \angle 42^{\circ}}$$

$$= 3.36 \angle 41.7^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{3.36 \angle 41.7^\circ} = 65.5 \angle -41.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore p = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 65.5 \times \cos 41.7^{\circ} = 32.3 kW$$

## (2) 提高功率因数到 $\cos \varphi = 0.95$

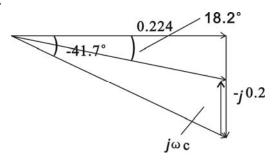


$$\varphi = \operatorname{arc\ cos}0.95 = 18.2^{\circ}$$

$$Z_{eq}$$
=3.36 $\angle$ 41.7° =2.5+ $j$ 2.2

$$Y_{eq} = \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{1}{3.36 \angle 41.7^{\circ}} = 0.3 \angle -41.7^{\circ}$$

=0.224-j0.2



并电容后  $Y = Y_{eq} + j\omega c = 0.224 - j0.2 + j\omega c = |Y| \angle -18.2^{\circ}$ 

$$c = \frac{-0.2 + \omega c}{0.224} = -0.33$$

$$\omega c = (-0.33 \times 0.224) + 0.2 = -0.074 + 0.2 = 0.126$$

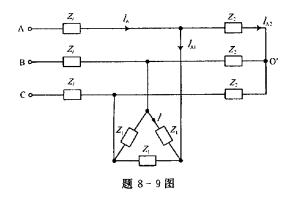
$$c = \frac{0.126}{\omega} = \frac{0.126}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.04 \times 10^{-2} = 400 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$= 400 \mu F$$

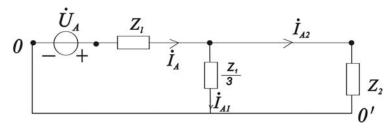
### 连接方式说明: 采用星形连接

8—9 对称三相电路如题 8—9 图所示,已知 $\dot{U}_{AB}$ =380 $\angle$ 30° V, $Z_l$ =(2+j3)

- $\Omega$ ,  $Z_1$ =(48+*j*36)n,  $Z_2$ =(12+*i*16) $\Omega$ 。 求,
  - (1)图示的 $\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle A}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle A1}$ 、 $\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle A2}$ 及 $\dot{I}$ 。
  - (2)三相电源发出的总功率 P。



解 A 相单相计算图



$$\dot{U}_{A} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{1} + \frac{Z_{1} \times \frac{1}{3} \times Z_{2}}{\frac{Z_{1}}{3} + Z_{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{2 + \text{j}3 + \frac{(16 + \text{j}12)(12 + \text{j}16)}{(16 + \text{j}12) + (12 + \text{j}16)}}$$

$$=\frac{220}{2+j3+10.1\angle 45^{\circ}}$$

$$=\frac{220}{2+j3+7.14+j7.14}$$

$$=\frac{220}{9.14+j10.14}$$

$$=\frac{220}{13.7\angle 48^{\circ}}$$

$$=16.1\angle -48^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{\frac{Z_1}{3}}{\frac{Z_1}{3} + Z_2} \times \dot{I}_A = \frac{20 \angle 36.9^{\circ}}{28\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}} \times 16.1 \angle -48^{\circ} \quad (分流)$$

$$= 8.13 \angle -56.1^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \dot{I}_A - \dot{I}_{A2} = 16.1 \angle -48^{\circ} -8.13 \angle -56.1^{\circ}$$
  
= 10.8-j12- (4.53-j6.75)  
= 10.8-j12-4.53+j6.75  
= 6.27-j5.25

$$=8.2 \angle -40^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{A1} = \sqrt{3} \, \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^{\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times (-\dot{I}) \, \angle -30^{\circ}$$

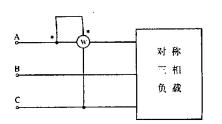
$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{A1}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^{\circ}} = \frac{-8.2 \angle -40^{\circ}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^{\circ}} = -4.7 \angle -10^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$(2) \text{ P} = \sqrt{3} \, U_{I} \, I_{I} \, \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \cos(-48^{\circ})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \times 0.669$$

$$= 7089 W$$

8—10 三相对称电源向三相对称负载供电如题 8—10 图所示. 电源线电压为 380V,负载吸收总功率为 2.4kW,功率因数为 0.6。若负载为星形连接,求每相阻抗 Z 及功率表的读数。



題 8-10图

(1) 设 
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^{\circ}$$
 则
$$\dot{U}_{A} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{1} + \frac{Z_{1} \times \frac{1}{3} \times Z_{2}}{\frac{Z_{1}}{3} + Z_{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{2 + j3 + \frac{(16 + j12)(12 + j16)}{(16 + j12) + (12 + j16)}}$$

$$= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 10.1 \angle 45^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{220}{2 + j3 + 7.14 + j7.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{9.14 + j10.14}$$

$$= \frac{220}{13.7 \angle 48^{\circ}}$$

$$= 16.1 \angle -48^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{\frac{Z_{1}}{3}}{\frac{Z_{1}}{3} + Z_{2}} \times \dot{I}_{A} = \frac{20 \angle 36.9^{\circ}}{28\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}} \times 16.1 \angle -48^{\circ}$$

$$= 8.13 \angle -56.1^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \dot{I}_{A} - \dot{I}_{A2} = 16.1 \angle -48^{\circ} - 8.13 \angle -56.1^{\circ}$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - (4.53 - j6.75)$$

$$= 10.8 - j12 - 4.53 + j6.75$$

$$= 6.27 - j5.25$$

$$= 8.2 \angle -40^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{A1} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^{\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times (-\dot{I}) \angle -30^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{-\dot{I}_{A1}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^{\circ}} = \frac{-8.2 \angle -40^{\circ}}{\sqrt{3} \angle -30^{\circ}} = -4.7 \angle -10^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$(2) \text{ P} = \sqrt{3} U_{l} I_{l} \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \cos(-48^{\circ})$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 16.1 \times 0.669$$

$$= 7089W$$

8—11 某三相电动机绕组为三角形连接,它的输出功率为 60kW,满负载时的功率因数为 0.82(滞后),电机的效率为 87%,电源的线电压为 415V。试计算电机在满负载运行情况下的线电流 $I_{P}$ 。

解: 取
$$\dot{U}_A$$
为参考正弦量:  $\dot{U}_A = \frac{415}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ 

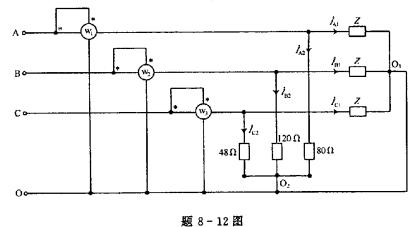
三相电动机实际吸收有功功率  $P=60\times10^3\times\frac{100}{87}=68965.5~W$ 

$$I_{l} = \frac{p}{\sqrt{3}U_{l}\cos\varphi} = \frac{68965.5}{\sqrt{3} \times 415 \times 0.82}$$

=117 A 由于电动机绕组是三角形联接,所以

$$I_P = \frac{I_l}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{117}{\sqrt{3}} = 67.6 \text{ A}$$

8—12 已知对称三相电源的线电压 $U_i$ 为 380V,并在三相四线制系统中,一组为三相对称负载,每相阻抗为 $Z=31.35 \angle 30^\circ \Omega$ ;另一组为三相不对称电阻性负载,如题 8—12 图所示. 试求三个功率表的读数。



解 设
$$\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{220}{31 \cdot 35 \angle 30^\circ} = 7 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B1} = 7 \angle -150^{\circ} \text{ A}, \qquad \dot{I}_{c1} = 7 \angle 90^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{80} = 2.75 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B2} = \frac{220 \angle -120^{\circ}}{120} = 1.8 \angle -120^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

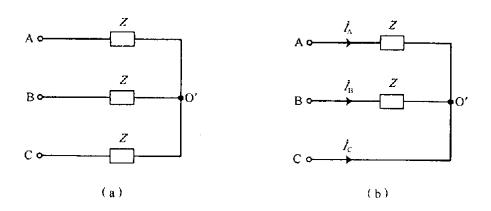
$$\dot{I}_{C2} = \frac{220 \angle 120^{\circ}}{48} = 4.6 \angle 120^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{A1} + \dot{I}_{A2} = 7 \angle -30^\circ +2.75 \angle 0^\circ = 6.95 - j0.85 + 2.75$$
  
=9.74\angle -5\cdot A

$$\dot{I}_B = \dot{I}_{B1} + \dot{I}_{B2} = 7 \angle -150^{\circ} +1.8 \angle -120^{\circ}$$
  
= -6.95 - j0.85 - 0.9 - j1.56  
= -7.85 - j2.41 = 8.2 \angle -163^\circ A

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_{C1} + \dot{I}_{C2} = 7 \angle 90^\circ + 4.6 \angle 120^\circ$$
  
 $= j7 - 2.3 + j4$   
 $= -2.3 + j11 = 11.2 \angle 102^\circ \text{ A}$   
 $\therefore$  W<sub>1</sub>表的P<sub>1</sub>=  $U_A I_A cos(\varphi_{uA} - \varphi_{IA})$   
 $= 220 \times 9.74 cos \left[0^\circ - (-5^\circ)\right]$   
 $= 2134.6 \ W$   
W<sub>2</sub>表的P<sub>2</sub>=  $U_B I_B cos\left[(-120^\circ) - (-163^\circ)\right]$   
 $= 220 \times 8.2 \times 0.7314$   
 $= 1319.4 \ W$   
W<sub>3</sub>表的P<sub>3</sub>=  $U_C I_C cos(120^\circ - 102^\circ)$   
 $= 220 \times 11.2 \times 0.951$   
 $= 2343.4 \ W$ 

- 8—13 现测得对称三相电路的线电压、线电流及平均功率分别为 $U_l$ = 380V、 $I_l$ =10A、P=5.7 kW. 求:
- (1)三相负载的功率因数及复阻抗 Z [电路如题 8—13 图(a)所示,阻抗 Z 呈感性]。
- (2)当 C 相负载短路,试说明 A、B 两组负载上承受多大电压,并求  $\dot{I}_A$ 、 $\dot{I}_B$ 、  $\dot{I}_C$  [电路如题 8—13 图(b)所示,阻抗 Z 呈感性]。



题 8-13 图

解: (1) 
$$P = \sqrt{3} U_i I_i \cos \varphi$$
  

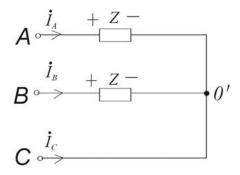
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}U_i I_i} = \frac{5.7 \times 10^3}{380 \times 10 \times \sqrt{3}} = 0.87$$

$$Z = \frac{U_A}{I_i} \angle ar \cos 0.87 = \frac{220}{10} \angle 29.5^\circ \Omega$$

$$=22\angle 29.5^{\circ} \Omega$$

设
$$\dot{U}_{BC}=380\angle0^{\circ}$$
 , $\dot{U}_{CA}=380\angle-120^{\circ}$ 

(2) 当 C 相短路,A 相阻抗 Z 上压为 $\dot{U}_{AC}=380\angle60^{\circ}$  V



,B相阻抗Z上压 $\dot{U}_{BC}=380 \angle 0^{\circ}$  V

$$\dot{I}_{A} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AC}}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle 60^{\circ}}{22 \angle 29.5^{\circ}}$$

$$= 17.3 \angle 30.5^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

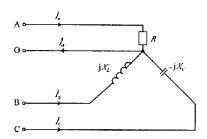
$$\dot{I}_{B} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z} = \frac{380 \angle 0^{\circ}}{22 \angle 29.5^{\circ}}$$

$$= 17.3 \angle -29.5^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = - (\dot{I}_{A} + \dot{I}_{B}) = - (14.9 + j8.8 + 15.1 - j8.52)$$

$$= - (30 + j0.28) = -30 \angle 0.5^{\circ} = 30 \angle -179.5^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

8-14 三相四线制供电系统,线电压为 380V,电路如题 8-14 图所示,各相负载 $R=X_L=X_C=10$   $\Omega$ ,求各相电流、中线电流、三相有功功率,并画出相量图。



題 8-14图

设
$$\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_a = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{R} = \frac{220}{10} = 22 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

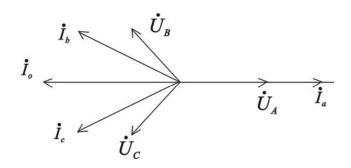
$$\dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{U}_B}{jx_L} = \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ}{j10} = 22 \angle -210^\circ$$

$$= 22 \angle 150^\circ \text{ A} = -22 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$$

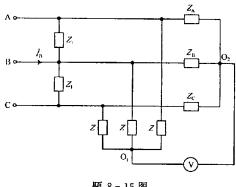
$$\dot{I}_c = \frac{\dot{U}_c}{-jx_c} = \frac{220 \angle 120^\circ}{-j10} = -22 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_o = \dot{I}_a + \dot{I}_b + \dot{I}_c$$
  
 $= 22 + (-22 \angle -30^\circ) -22 \angle 30^\circ$   
 $= 22 - (19.1 - j11) - (19.1 + j11)$   
 $= 22 - 19.1 + j11 - 19.1 - j11$   
 $= -16.2 \angle 0^\circ$  A  
三相有功功率,即电阻吸收功率之和。

 $P=RI_a^2=10\times 22^2=4840$  W



8—15 题 8—15 图示三相电路的外加电源是对称的,其线电压的有效值为 380V。两组星形负载并联,其中一组对称, $Z=10\Omega$ ;另一组星形负载不对称,阻抗分别为 $Z_A=10\Omega$ 、 $Z_B=j10\Omega$ 、 $Z_C=-jl0\Omega$ 。电路中阻抗 $Z_1=-jl0\Omega$ 。试求电压表的读数及电源端线电流  $\dot{I}_B$ 。



题 8-15图

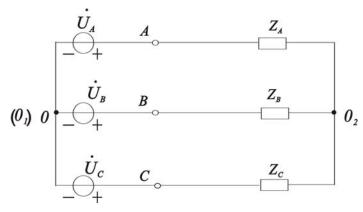
解(1)对称Y形负载,O与O<sub>1</sub>点等位。

$$\dot{U}_{AO_1} = \dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{AO_1} = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z} = \frac{220}{10} = 22 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BO_1} = 22 \angle -120^{\circ} \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{CO_1} = 22 \angle 120^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

(2) 不对称 Y 形负载



$$\dot{U}_{O_2O} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_A} + \frac{\dot{U}_B}{Z_B} + \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_C}}{\frac{1}{Z_A} + \frac{1}{Z_B} + \frac{1}{Z_C}}$$

$$=\frac{\frac{220\angle0^{\circ}}{10} + \frac{220\angle-120^{\circ}}{j10} + \frac{220\angle120^{\circ}}{-j10}}{\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{j10} - \frac{1}{j10}}$$

$$=10 (22+22\angle -210^{\circ} +22\angle 210^{\circ})$$
  
=220 (1-\angle -30\angle -30^{\circ})

=220 [1- (0.87-j0.5) - (0.87+j0.5)]  
=220× (-0.74)  
=-162.8
$$\angle$$
0° V

由(1)知
$$\dot{\varphi}_{o} = \dot{\varphi}_{o_{1}}$$
 得出 $\dot{U}_{o,o_{1}} = \dot{U}_{o,o}$ 

∴ V表读数 1.6V

(3) 负载 $Z_1$ 上电流 $\dot{I}_{BA}$ 及 $\dot{I}_{BC}$ 为

$$\dot{I}_{BA} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BA}}{Z_1} = \frac{-\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_1} = \frac{-380\angle 30^{\circ}}{-j10} = 38\angle -60^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{BC} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z_1} = \frac{380 \angle -90^{\circ}}{-j10} = 38 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$:: \dot{U}_{A} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\ \, :: \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \ \, , \ \, \dot{U}_{BC} = 380 \angle \ \, (30^\circ \ \, -120^\circ \ \, ) = 380 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{B} = \dot{I}_{BA} + \dot{I}_{BC} + \dot{I}_{BO_{1}} + \dot{I}_{BO_{2}}$$

$$=38\angle -60^{\circ} +38 + \frac{\dot{U}_{BO_1}}{Z} + \frac{\dot{U}_{BO_2}}{Z_B}$$

$$=19-j32.9+38+\frac{\dot{U}_{A}-120^{\circ}}{10}+\frac{\dot{U}_{B}+\dot{U}_{OO_{2}}}{j10}$$

$$=57-j32.9+\frac{22\angle-120^{\circ}}{10}+\frac{22\angle-120^{\circ}+162.8}{j10}$$

$$=57-j32.9+22\angle-120^{\circ}+22\angle-210^{\circ}+16.3\angle-90^{\circ}$$

$$=57-j32.9-22\angle60^{\circ}-22\angle-30^{\circ}+16.3\angle-90^{\circ}$$

$$=57-j32.9-(11+j19.1)-(19.1-j11)-j16.3$$

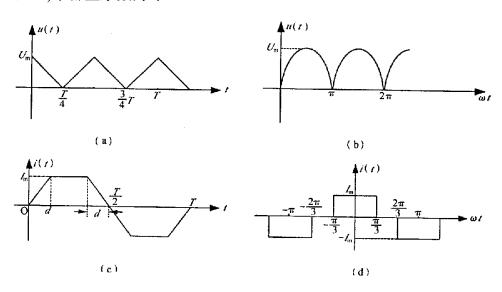
$$=57-j32.9-11-j19.1-19.1+j11-j16.3$$

$$=26.9-j57.3$$

$$=63.3\angle -64.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

#### 题 九 习

9—1 试求题 9—1 图示波形的傅立叶系数的恒定分量 $a_o$ , 并说明 $a_k$ 、 $b_k(k=1,$ 2, 3, …)中哪些系数为零。



题 9—1 图

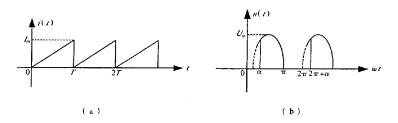
解 (a) 
$$a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2}$$
 ,  $b_k = 0$ 

(b) 
$$a_0 = 0.637 U_m$$
,  $b_k = 0$ 

(c) 
$$a_0=0$$
 ,  $a_k=0$ ,  $b_{2k}=0$  (k=1, 2, 3, .....)

(c) 
$$a_0=0$$
 ,  $a_k=0$ ,  $b_{2k}=0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \cdots$ )  
(d)  $a_0=0$  ,  $b_k=0$ ,  $a_{2k}=0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \cdots$ )

9-2 求题 9-2 图示波形的傅立叶级数.



题 9 - 2 图

解 (a) 
$$i(t)=I_{m}$$
 {  $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\sin(\omega t)+\frac{1}{2}\sin(2\omega t)+\frac{1}{3}\sin(3\omega t)+\cdots\right]$ }  
(b)  $a_{0}=\frac{U_{m}}{2\pi}\left(1+\cos\alpha\right)$   
 $a_{k}=\frac{U_{m}}{\pi}\frac{\cos k\pi+\cos\alpha\cos k\alpha+k\sin\alpha\sin k\alpha}{1-k^{2}}$  (k≠1)  
 $a_{1}=\frac{-U_{m}}{\pi}\sin^{2}\alpha$ 

$$b_{k} = \frac{U_{m}}{\pi} \frac{k \cos(k\alpha) \sin \alpha - \sin(k\alpha) \cos \alpha}{k^{2} - 1}$$

$$b_{l} = \frac{U_{m}}{2\pi} (\pi - \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$
(k\neq 1)

9—3 试求题 9—2 图(a)所示波形的平均值,有效值与绝对平均值(设 $I_m$ =10A)。

解:

(1) 平均值 
$$I_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} i(t)dt = \frac{T}{2} I_{m}$$

本题绝对平均值:  $\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} |i(t)| dt = I_{av} = \frac{T}{2} I_{m}$ 

(2) 有效值

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} i^{2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \frac{I_{m}^{2}}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{T} t^{2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \frac{I_{m}^{2}}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{T} t^{2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \frac{I_{m}^{2}}{T^{2}} \frac{1}{3} T^{3} = \frac{I_{m}}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$(0 \le t \le T)$$

$$\int t^{2} dt = \frac{1}{3} t^{3}$$

9—4 题 9—2 图(b)所示波形为可控硅整流电路的电压波形,图中不同控制角 a 下的电压的直流分量大小也不同。现已知  $a=\pi/3$ ,试确定电压的平均值和有效值。

解: 由 9-2 题知, 当  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时, 付立叶系数如下:

$$a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0.239 U_m$$

$$a_1 = -0.119 U_m \qquad b_1 = 0.402 U_m$$

$$a_2 = -0.239 U_m \qquad b_2 = -0.138 U_m$$

$$a_3 = 0.06 U_m \qquad b_3 = -0.103 U_m$$

(1) :  $\mathbf{u}$  (t) 的平均值 $U_{(0)} = a_0 = 0.239U_m$ 

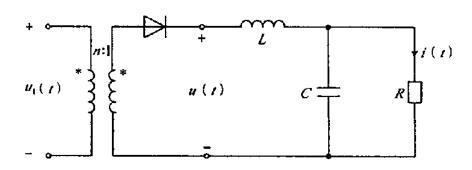
(2) 一次谐波
$$U_{(1)}(t) = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \sin(\omega t + arctg \frac{a_1}{b_1})$$

一次谐波有效值
$$U_{(1)} = \frac{0.42}{\sqrt{2}}U_m$$

同理,二次谐波有效值
$$U_{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0.276}{\sqrt{2}}U_m$$
  
三次谐波有效值 $U_{(3)} = \frac{0.119}{\sqrt{2}}U_m$ 

∴略去四次以上高次谐波,电压  $\mathbf{u}$  (t) 的有效值为  $U = \sqrt{U_{(0)}^2 + U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(2)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2} \approx 0.44 U_m$ 

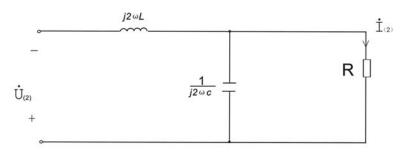
9—5 一半波整流电路的原理图如题 9—5 图所示。已知: L=0.5H, C=100  $\mu F$ ,  $R=10\Omega$ 。控流后电压  $u=[100+\sqrt{2}\times15.1\sin2\omega t+\sqrt{2}\times3\sin(4\omega t-90^{\circ})]V$ ,设基波角频率 $\omega=50$ rad/s。求负载电流i(t)及负载吸收的功率。



题 9-5图

解: (1) 直流分量单独作用,L 短路,C 开路  $I_{(0)} = \frac{100}{10} = 10A$ 

(2)二次谐波单独作用, $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle (2)}$ =15.1 $\angle$ 0° V



$$j2\omega L = j2 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.5$$

$$= j100\pi \qquad \Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{j2\omega c} = -j0.159 \times 10^{2} = -j15.9\Omega$$

$$Z_{in} = j2\omega L + \frac{1}{j2\omega c + \frac{1}{R}} = 309.6 \angle 88.7^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{Z_{in}} \frac{Z_{c}}{Z_{c} + R}$$

$$\vdots = \frac{15.1 \angle 0^{\circ} \times (-j15.9)}{309.6 \angle 88.7^{\circ} (10 - j15.9)}$$

$$= \frac{-j240.1}{5820.5 \angle 30.9^{\circ}}$$

$$= 0.041 \angle -120.9^{\circ} \qquad A$$

(3)四次谐波单独作用 $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle (4)}$ =3 $\angle$ -90°

$$\begin{split} Z_{L(4)} &= j4\omega L = j4 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = j200\pi \quad \Omega \\ Z_{c(4)} &= \frac{1}{j4\omega c} = \frac{-j15.9}{2} = -j7.95 \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} Z_{in(4)} &= Z_{L(4)} + \frac{RZ_{C(4)}}{R + Z_{C(4)}} \\ &= j628 + \frac{-j79.5}{10 - j7.95} \\ &= j623 \quad \Omega \\ \dot{I}_{(4)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(4)}}{Z_{in(4)}} \quad \frac{Z_{c(4)}}{R + Z_{c(4)}} \\ &= \frac{-j3 \times (-j7.95)}{j623 \times (10 - j7.95)} \\ &= -3 \times 10^{-3} \angle -51.5^{\circ} \quad A \end{split}$$

:. 
$$i(t) = 10 + \sqrt{2} \times 0.041 \sin(2\omega t - 120.9^{\circ}) -$$

$$-\sqrt{2}\times3\times10^{-3}\sin(4\omega t - 51.5^{\circ}) \qquad A$$

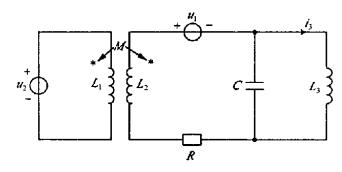
负载吸收功率

$$P = RI^{2} = R(\sqrt{I_{(o)}^{2} + I_{(2)}^{2} + I_{(4)}^{2}})$$

$$= 10\left(\sqrt{10^2 + 0.041^2 + (3 \times 10^{-3})^2}\right)^2$$
  
= 1000 W

9—6 题 9—6 图示电路中, $u_1(t) = 100V$ , $u_2(t) = (30\sqrt{2}\sin 3\omega t)V$   $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \omega M = 100\Omega$ , $\omega C = \frac{1}{18}S$ , $\omega L_3 = 2\Omega$ , $R = 20\Omega$ 。试求:

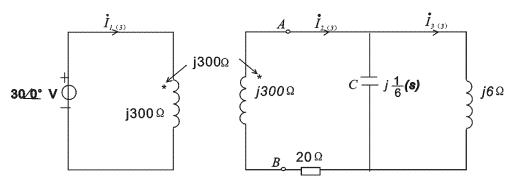
- (1)电流 $i_3(t)$ 及其有效值 $I_3$ ;
- (2)电路中电阻 R 所吸收的平均功率 P。



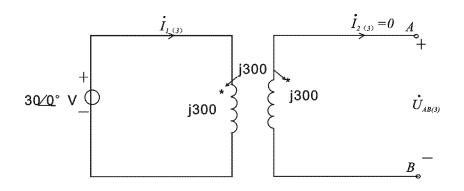
题 9-6图

解 (1) 当
$$u_1$$
 (t) =100V单独作用(直流)
$$i_{3(o)} = -\frac{u_1(t)}{R} = -\frac{100}{20} = -5A$$

(2)  $\mathbf{u}_2$  (t)  $=30\sqrt{2}\sin(3\omega t)V$  单独作用

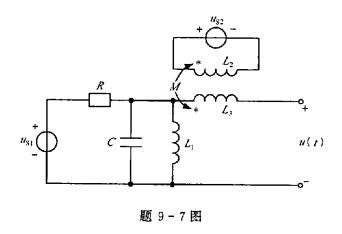


由上图电容与电感并联导纳 $Y=Y_C+Y_L=\frac{j}{6}-\frac{j}{6}=0$   $i_{(3)}=0$ ,故  $2\Omega$  电阻上电压为 0,电感电压为A、B端口开路电压。



9—7 题 9—7 图示电路中, $R = 10\Omega$ , $\omega M = 11\Omega$ , $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 33\Omega$ , $\omega L_3 = 11\Omega$ , $u_{s1} = \left[15 + \sqrt{2}10\sin\omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5\sin3\omega t\right] V$   $u_{s2} = \sqrt{2} \times 9.9\sin(3\omega t + 60^\circ)V$ ,求开路电压 u 及其有效值 U。

=1000W



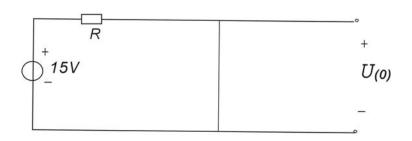
解

(1) 直流分量单独作用

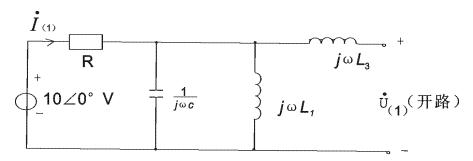
$$U_{s1(0)} = 15 \text{ V}, \quad U_{s2(0)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{(0)} = 0 V$$

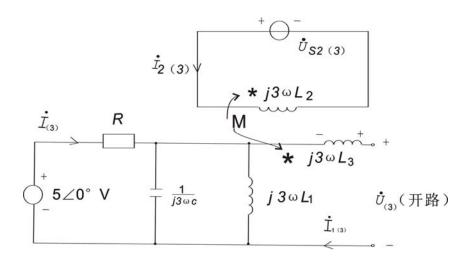
可知:



(2) 一次谐波作用 $\dot{U}_{s1(1)}=10\angle0^{\circ}$  V,  $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{s2(1)}=0$  V



- $\therefore j\omega c = j\frac{1}{33} \qquad \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} = -j\frac{1}{33}$
- $\dot{L}$  c 与 $L_I$  并联复导纳为 0 ,而阻抗无穷大, $\dot{I}_{(1)}=0A$  开路电压  $\dot{U}_{(1)}=10 \angle 0^\circ$  V
- (3) 三次谐波作用 $\dot{U}_{s1(3)} = 5\angle 0$ °V, $\dot{U}_{s2(3)} = 9.9\angle 60$ °V



其中 
$$\frac{1}{j3\omega c} = -j11\Omega$$
,  $j3\omega L_1 = j99\Omega$ 

$$:: \qquad \dot{I}_{l(3)} = 0$$

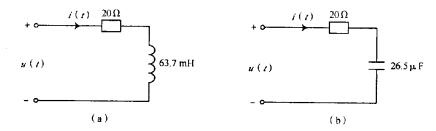
$$\dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s2(3)}}{j3\omega L_2} = \frac{9.9 \angle 60^{\circ}}{j3 \times 33} = 0.1 \angle -30^{\circ} \quad A$$

∴ 
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2} \times 10 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5.47 \sin(3\omega t - 75.7^\circ)$$
 V  
有效值

$$U = \sqrt{U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2}$$
$$= \sqrt{10^2 + 5.47^2}$$
$$= 11.4 \qquad V$$

## 9-8 题 9-8 图示的两个电路中,输入电压均为

 $u(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \sin 314t + 25 \sin 3 \times 314t + 10 \sin 5 \times 314t \end{bmatrix} V$ 。试求两电路中的电流 i(t) 及有效值和每个电路消耗的功率。



题 9-8图

解 (a)一、三、五次谐波单独作用,电流复振幅为

$$i_{m(1)} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + \text{j}314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{100}{20 + \text{j}20} = \frac{100}{20\sqrt{2} \angle 45} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} A$$

$$i_{m(3)} = \frac{25\angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j3 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{25}{20 + j60} = \frac{25}{63\angle 71.6^{\circ}} = 0.4\angle -71.6^{\circ}A$$

$$i_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j5 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{10}{20 + j100} = \frac{10}{102\angle 78.7^{\circ}} = 0.1\angle -78.7^{\circ}A$$

$$I^{2} = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{0.1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} = 6.25 + 0.08 + 0.005 = 6.34$$

$$I = \sqrt{6.34} = 2.52A$$

 $i(t)=3.5\sin(314t-45^{\circ})+0.4 (942t-71.6^{\circ}) +0.1\sin(1570t-78.7^{\circ}) A$  $P=20\times I^{2}=126.8 W$ 

$$\dot{I}_{m(1)} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + \frac{1}{j314 \times 26.5 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{100}{20 + \frac{1}{j8321 \times 10^{-6}}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{20 - j1.2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{6}} = \frac{100}{20 - j120}$$

$$= \frac{100}{121.7 \angle 80.5^{\circ}} = 0.82 \angle 80.5^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{m(3)} = \frac{25 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 - j40} = \frac{25 \angle 0^{\circ}}{44.7 \angle -63.4^{\circ}} = 0.56 \angle +63.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle0^{\circ}}{20 - j24} = \frac{10}{31.2\angle -50.2^{\circ}} = 0.32\angle 50.2^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

 $i(t) = 0.82\sin(314t + 80.5^{\circ}) + 0.56\sin(942t + 63.4^{\circ}) + 0.32\sin(1570t + 50.2^{\circ})$  A

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.82}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.56}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.32}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

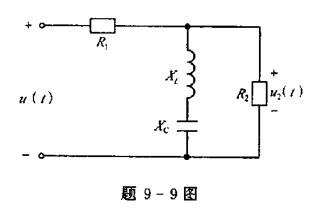
$$=\sqrt{0.34+0.16+0.05}$$

$$=\sqrt{0.55}$$

=0.74A

R吸收功率 $P = RI^2 = 50 \times 0.55 = 11W$ 

9—9 题 9—9 图示电路中, $u(t) = [10+10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 10\sqrt{2}\cos3\omega t]$  V, $R_I = R_2 = 16\Omega$ ,对基波的 $X_{L(I)} = 1\Omega$ , $X_{C(I)} = 9\Omega$  n。求 $U_2$ 的有效值.



(1) u (o) =10V直流源作用

$$u_{2 \text{ (o)}} = \frac{u_{(o)}}{R_1 + R_2} \times R_2 = \frac{10}{2 \times 16} \times 16 = 5V$$

(2)  $u_{(1)} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$  V作用

$$u_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{jx_{L(1)} + -jx_{C(1)}} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{\frac{10}{16}}{\frac{2}{16} + \frac{1}{-j8}} = \frac{5}{1+j} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

(3) 
$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$$
 作用

$$3x_{L(1)} = \frac{x_{C(1)}}{3}$$

$$\therefore Z_{Lc} = Z_L + Z_c = j3x_{L(1)} - j\frac{x_{c(1)}}{3} = 0$$

故对本次谐波LC使R2短路

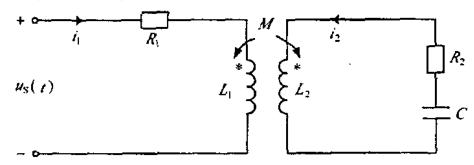
$$u_{2(3)}(t) = 0$$

$$U_2 = \sqrt{U_{2(0)}^2 + U_{2(1)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + \frac{25}{2}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} = 6.1\text{V}$$

9—10 已知题 9—10 图示电路中,  $R_I=R_2=2\,\Omega$ ,  $\omega M=1\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_1=\omega L_2=2\Omega$ ,

 $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 2\Omega$ 。外接电压 u=[10+10 $\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t$ ]V. 试求:

- (1)电流有效值 $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ ;
- (2)电路吸收的有功功率.



題 9-10图

解 (1) 
$$u_{s(0)} = U_{s(0)} = 10V$$
单作用

$$I_{1(o)} = \frac{U_{s(o)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5A$$
 ,  $I_{2(o)} = 0A$ 

(2) 
$$\dot{U}_{S(1)} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ}$$
 V 单独作用

$$(\dot{I}_{t\omega})$$
:  $(R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)}$ 

$$(\vec{i}_{2(1)}): j\omega M \vec{I}_{1(1)} + (R_1 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega c}) \vec{I}_{2(1)} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2+j2 & j \\ j & 2+j2-j2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2+j2) \times 2-j^2 = 4+j4+1 = 5+j4 = 6.4 \angle 38.7^{\circ}$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & j \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 20-0 = 20$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2+j2 & 10 \\ j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0-j10 = 10 \angle -90^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{20}{6.4 \angle 38.7^{\circ}} = 3.1 \angle -38.7^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{10-90^{\circ}}{6.4 \angle 38.7^{\circ}} = 1.6 \angle -128.7^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

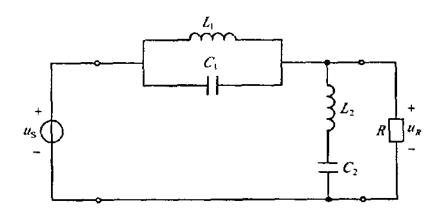
$$I_1 = \sqrt{I_{1(0)}}^2 + I_{1(1)}^2 = \sqrt{25+3.1^2} = 5.9A$$

$$I_2 = \sqrt{I_{2(0)}}^2 + I_{2(1)}^2 = I_{2(1)} = 1.6A$$
(3) 电路吸收

$$P = U_{s(o)}I_{1(o)} + U_{s(1)}I_{1(1)}\cos(-38.7^{\circ})$$
  
= 10×5+10×3.1×0.78=50+24.2=74.2W

## 9—11 题 9—11 图示电路是LC滤波电路,输入电压 $u_s$ =

 $[10\sin 10^2t + 8\sin 2\times 10^2t + 6\sin 3\times 10^2t]$  V,  $L_1$ =1H,  $L_2$ =2H, 欲使 $u_R$ 中没有二 次与三次谐波分量,试确定 $C_1$ 、 $C_2$ 值,并求 $u_R$  (t)。



题 9-11 图

解(1)使 $C_1$ 、 $L_1$ 对二次谐波导纳为  $0 \Rightarrow u_{R(2)} = 0$ 

$$Y = Y_{C1} + Y_{L1} = j2\omega C_1 - j\frac{1}{2\omega L_1} = j2 \times 10^2 C_1 - j\frac{1}{2 \times 10^2 \times 1} = 0$$
$$2 \times 10^2 C_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^2} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^2 \times 2 \times 10^2} = \frac{1}{4 \times 10^4}$$
$$= 0.25 \times 10^{-4} = 25 \mu F$$

(2)使 $C_2$ 、 $L_2$ 串联对三次谐波 $Z=0 \Rightarrow u_{R(3)}=0$ 

$$\mathbb{E} \quad 3\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{3\omega C_2} = 0$$

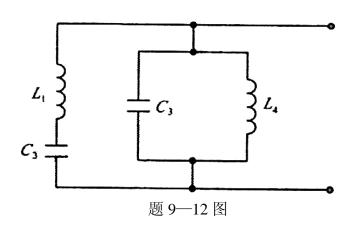
$$\frac{1}{3\omega C_2} = 3\omega L_2 \Rightarrow 3\omega C_2 = \frac{1}{3\omega L_2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{(3\omega)^2 L_2} = \frac{1}{9 \times 10^4 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \times 10^{-4} = 0.056 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 5.6uF$$

9—12 题 9—12 图所示电路中,已知 $X_1 = \omega L_1 = 18\Omega$ ,整个电路的输入端对基波谐振,而 $L_1$ 、 $C_2$ 支路对三次谐波发生串联谐振, $C_3$ 、 $L_4$ 支路对二次谐波发生并联谐振,求 $C_2$ 、 $C_3$ 、 $L_4$ 对基波的电抗值。



解 (1)  $L_1$ 与 $C_2$ 串对三次谐波谐振, X=0

$$3\omega L_1 = \frac{1}{3\omega C_2} \Rightarrow \omega C_2 = \frac{1}{x_{C2}} = \frac{1}{162}$$

$$\therefore X_{C2} = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 162\Omega \tag{1}$$

(2)  $C_3$ 与 $L_4$ 并对二次谐波谐振B=0

$$\mathbb{E} \qquad 2\omega c_3 = \frac{1}{2\omega L_4} \Rightarrow \omega c_3 = \frac{1}{4\omega L_4} \qquad \qquad \boxed{2}$$

(3) 全电路基次谐振 Y=0 (::电路中无电阻)

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} + j\omega c_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_4} = 0$$

①式、②式代至上式后整理

$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \frac{1}{4\omega L_4}$$

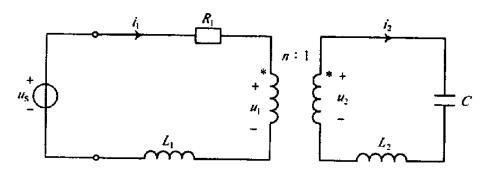
$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\omega L_4}$$

$$144 = \frac{4\omega L_4}{3}$$

$$X_{L4} = \omega L_4 = \frac{3}{4} \times 144 = 108\Omega$$
 (3)

③代至②, 求

$$X_{C3} = \frac{1}{\omega C_3} = 4 \times 108 = 432\Omega$$



题 9-13图

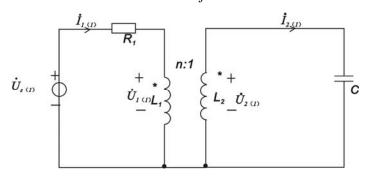
解 (1) 
$$U_{s(o)} = 10$$
单独作用

$$I_{1(o)} = \frac{u_{s(o)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{1} = 10A$$
,  $I_{2(o)} = 0A$ 

(2) 
$$\dot{U}_{s(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$
 单独作用

$$(\vec{I}_{lm})$$
  $(R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)}$  (1)

$$(\vec{i}_{2\omega}) - \dot{U}_{2(1)} + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{2(1)} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$



增列: 
$$\dot{U}_{1(1)} = n\dot{U}_{2(1)}$$
 ⑤

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_{2(1)} \qquad (\dot{I}_{2(1)} \text{ 没指向*变号}) \qquad (6)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+j2 & 0 \\ 0 & j4-j4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} & \angle 0^{\circ} - \dot{U}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{U}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (3)

$$\pm 4$$
  $\dot{U}_{2(1)} = 0$ ,  $\pm 5 \Rightarrow \dot{U}_{1(1)} = 0$  7

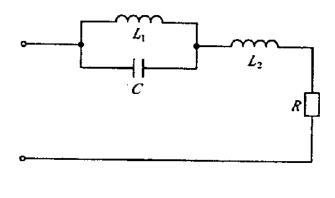
将⑦式代至③: 
$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\angle 0^{\circ}}{1+\mathrm{j}2} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\angle 0^{\circ}}{\sqrt{5}\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}}\angle -63.4^{\circ}$$
 A

$$\dot{\mathbf{H}} \textcircled{6}: \qquad \dot{I}_{2(1)} = n\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \quad \angle -63.4^{\circ} \, \mathbf{A}$$

$$i_{1(t)} = I_{1(o)} + i_{1(1)} = 10 + \sqrt{5}\sin(2t - 63.4^{\circ})A$$

$$i_{2(t)} = I_{2(o)} + i_{2(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\sin(2t - 63.4^{\circ})A$$

9—14 题 9—14 图示电路中,网络电源的基波频率 $\omega = 1000 rad/s$ ,电容C =  $0.5 \, \mu$ F ,若要求基波电流不得流过负载R,而 4 次谐波电流全部流过负载,试求电感 $L_1$ 和 $L_2$ 的值。



题 9-14 图

解: (1) 若使电流基波分量不流过R,可设计c与 $L_1$ 并联的导纳在基波频率下为0,即

$$\omega C = \frac{1}{\omega L_1}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{1}{(10^3)^2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 2H$$

(2) 要使 4 次谐波电流分量全流过负载R尽量大,可设计在 4 次谐波频率下,C、 $L_1$ 及 $L_2$ 三元件的等效阻抗为 0,即

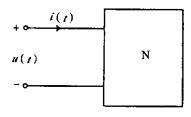
$$\frac{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} \times 4\omega L_1}{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} + j4\omega L_1} + j4\omega L_2 = 0$$

将(1)的结果 $L_I$ =2H代至上式,可求

$$L_2 = \frac{j533}{j4\omega} = \frac{533}{4000} = 0.133 \qquad H$$

9—15 题 9—15 图示一端口网络 N, 其端口电流、电压分别为 $i = \left[ 5\cos t + 2\cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] A, u = \left[ \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(3t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] V \text{.id求}:$ 

- (1)网络对应各次谐波的输入阻抗;
- (2)网络消耗的平均功率。



題 9-15 图

解:

(1) 求输入阻抗

①一次谐波作用 
$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} A$$
,  $\dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^{\circ} V$ 

一次谐波输入阻抗
$$Z_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{\dot{I}_{(1)}} = 0.2 \angle 90^{\circ}$$
 Ω

②二次谐波作用 
$$Z_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{\dot{I}_{(2)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ}}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^{\circ}} = 0.5 \angle -90^{\circ}$$
 Ω

③三次谐波作用,
$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = 0A$$
,  $\vec{D}_{(3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -60^{\circ}$   $V$ 

## ∴ Z<sub>(3)</sub> 无穷大

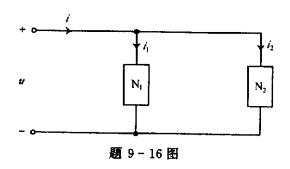
(2) 网络消耗有功功率(即平均功率)

$$P = U_{(1)}I_{(1)}\cos\varphi_{(1)} + U_{(2)}I_{(2)}\cos\varphi_{(2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\cos(90^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}\cos(-45^{\circ} - 45^{\circ})$$

$$= 0 \qquad W$$

9—16 题 9—16 图示电路,流入网络N<sub>1</sub>,N<sub>2</sub>的电流分别为  $i_1 = [5 + \sin(\omega t - 45^\circ) + 0.5\sin(3\omega t - 150^\circ)]A$ ,  $i_2 = [6\sin(\omega t + 70^\circ) + 2\sin(3\omega t - 40^\circ)]A$  端口电压 $\mathbf{u} = [50 + 100\omega t + 30\sin(3\omega t - 80^\circ)V]V$ 。试求端口电流i的有效值及网络N<sub>1</sub>,N<sub>2</sub>各自所吸收的有功功率.



解(1)直流分量作用 $I_{1(0)} = 5A$ , $I_{2(0)} = 0A$ , $U_{(0)} = 50V$ 

$$I_{(0)} = I_{1(0)} + I_{2(0)} = 5A$$

$$P_{(0)} = U_{(0)}I_{(0)} = 50 \times 5 = 250 \qquad W$$

(2) 一次谐波作用 
$$\dot{I}_{_{1(1)}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ}, \ \dot{I}_{_{2(1)}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 70^{\circ}, \ \dot{U}_{_{(1)}} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore \qquad \dot{I}_{(1)} = \dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{I}_{2(1)} = 3.87 \angle 50.8^{\circ} \quad A$$

$$P_{(1)} = U_{(1)}I_{(1)}\cos(0^{\circ} - 50.8^{\circ}) = 273.7 \times 0.63 = 172.4W$$

(3) 三次谐波作用 
$$\dot{I}_{1(3)} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -150^{\circ}$$
,  $\dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -40^{\circ}$ 

$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -80^{\circ}$$

$$P_{(3)} = U_{(3)}I_{(3)}\cos\varphi_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times 1.34\cos[-80^{\circ} - (-54.6^{\circ})]$$
$$= 28.4 \times 0.903$$
$$= 25.6 \qquad W$$

: 端口电流有效值

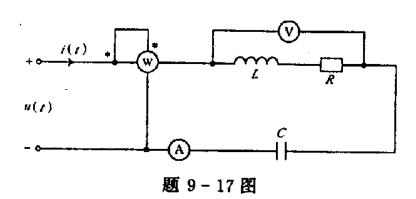
$$I = \sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(1)}^2 + I_{(3)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + 15 + 1.8}$$
  
= 6.47 A

吸收总功率P=P<sub>(0)</sub>+P<sub>(1)</sub>+P<sub>(3)</sub>=448 W N<sub>1</sub>吸收功率

$$\begin{split} P_a &= U_{(0)} I_{1(0)} + U_{(1)} I_{1(1)} \cos[0^\circ - (-45^\circ)] + U_{(3)} I_{1(3)} \cos[-80^\circ - (-150^\circ)] \\ &= 250 + \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \times 0.342 \\ &= 323.3 \quad W \end{split}$$

∴ N<sub>2</sub>吸收功率P<sub>b</sub>=P−P<sub>a</sub>=124.7 W

9—17 已知题 9—17 图示电路中仪表为电动式仪表,R=6 $\Omega$ , $\omega$ L=2 $\Omega$ ;  $\frac{1}{\omega C}$ =18 $\Omega$ ,u= [180sin( $\omega$ t - 30°) + 18sin 3 $\omega$ t ] V。试求各表读数及电流 i(t)。



解 (1) 一次谐波作用 
$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^{\circ}$$
 V

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^{\circ}}{6 + j2 - j18}$$
$$= 7.4 \angle 39.4^{\circ} \qquad A$$

$$\dot{U}'_{(1)} = (R + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{(1)} = (6 + j2) \times 7.4 \angle 39.4^{\circ}$$
  
= 46.6\angle 57.4\circ V

(2) 三次谐波作用 
$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$
 V

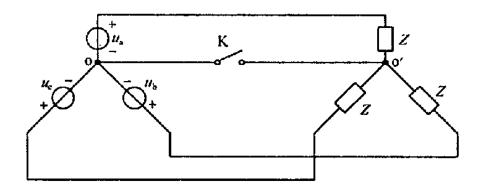
$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(3)}}{R + j3\omega L + \frac{1}{j3\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{18}{\sqrt{2}}}{6 + j6 - j6}$$
$$= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} = 2.12 \angle 0^{\circ} \qquad A$$

$$\dot{U}'_{(3)} = (R + j3\omega L)\dot{I}_{(3)} = (6 + j6)2.12$$
$$= 18 \angle 45^{\circ} \qquad V$$

: 电压表读数
$$U' = \sqrt{(U'_{(1)})^2 + (U'_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{46.6^2 + 18^2} = 50$$
 V  
电流表的读数 $I = \sqrt{(I_{(1)})^2 + (I_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{7.4^2 + 2.12^2} = 7.7$  A  
功率表读数 $P = RI^2 = 6 \times (7.7)^2 = 356$  W

9—18 题 9—18 图示三相电路中,电源相电压 $u_a=(100\sin\omega t+40\sin3t)V$ ,负载复阻抗  $Z=R+j\omega L=(6+j8)\Omega$ ,试求:

- (1)k 闭合时负载相电压,线电压、相电流及中线电流有效值;
- (2)k 打开时负载相电压、线电压、相电流及两中点间电压的有效值.



题 9-18图

解 (1) 开关 K 闭合,即 Y-Y 系统有中线。 ①当 $\dot{U}_{a(1)}$  电源作用,如下面(2)分析,负载 $\dot{U}_{p(1)}=\dot{U}_{a(1)}=50\sqrt{2}\angle0^\circ$ 

$$\dot{U}_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \angle 30^{\circ} \text{V}$$
,  $\dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^{\circ} A$ ,  $\dot{I}_{o(1)} = 0A$ 

②当
$$\dot{U}_{a(3)}$$
电源作用 ,负载 $\dot{I}_{p(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a(3)}}{R + j3\omega L} = \frac{40}{6 + j18} \angle 0^{\circ} = \frac{40}{19\angle 71.6^{\circ}}$ 
$$= 1.49 \angle -71.6^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

负载
$$\dot{U}_{p(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{b(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{a(3)} = 0$$

(三次谐波是零序分量, $\dot{U}_{a(3)} = \dot{U}_{b(3)}$ )

∴ 负载
$$U_p = \sqrt{(50\sqrt{2})^2 + (20\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{5000 + 800} = 76.2V$$

$$U_l = \sqrt{U_{l(1)}^2 + U_{l(3)}^2} = U_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \quad V$$

$$I_l = \sqrt{I_{l(1)}^2 + I_{l(3)}^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (1.49)^2} = \sqrt{50 + 2.2} = 7.22A$$

$$I_p = I_l = 7.22A$$
 中线电流  $I_o = 3I_{p(3)} = 3 \times 1.49 = 4.47A$ 

(2) K打开时无中线,线电压,线电流无零序分量(3次谐波)

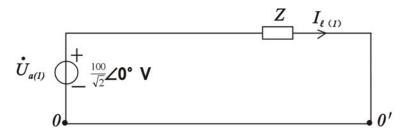
$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = 0$$
 ,  $\dot{I}_{l(3)} = 0$ 

负载端相电流 $\dot{I}_{p(3)}=0$ ,中点间电压

$$\dot{U}_{o'o} = \dot{U}_{p(3)} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

当基波作用

$$\dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ}}{Z} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}}{10 \angle 53^{\circ}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

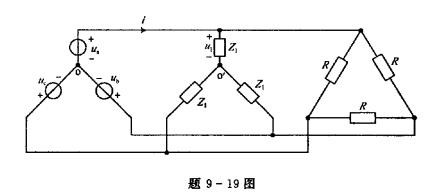


负载
$$U_p = U_{p(1)} = U_{a(1)} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}V$$

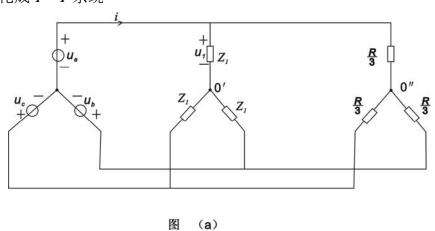
$$U_{l} = U_{l(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 100}{\sqrt{2}} = 100\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$I_p = I_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} A$$
  $U_{o'o} = U_{p(3)} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$ 

9—19 题 9—19 图示电路为非正弦对称三相电压作用下的三相电路,已知 A 相电压  $u_a=(\sqrt{2}\times 220\sin\omega t+\sqrt{2}\times 50\sin3\omega t)V$ ,  $R=150\Omega$ ,基波复阻抗 Z=  $(40+j30)\Omega$ 。试求电流 i 的有效值及电压  $u_1$ 、  $u_{oo'}$  的有效值。



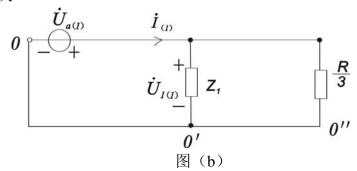
解 化成 Y-Y系统



解(1)当  $u_{a(3)}=\sqrt{2}\times 50\sin 3\omega t$  及 $u_{b(3)}$ 、 $u_{c(3)}$ 作用时,由于是零序分量组, 所以 $\dot{I}_{(3)}=0$ , $\dot{U}_{oo'(3)}=-\dot{U}_{a(3)}=-50\angle 0^\circ$  , $\dot{U}_{1(3)}=0$ 

(2) 当 $u_{a(1)}=200\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t$  V及 $u_{b(1)}$ 、 $u_{c(1)}$ 作用时,构成三相正序分量组。其

单相计算电路为



$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a(1)}}{\frac{Z_1R}{3}} = \frac{200\angle0^{\circ}}{\frac{(40+j30)50}{40+j30+50}} = \frac{200}{\frac{5\times50\angle36.9^{\circ}}{3(3+j)}}$$

$$=\frac{200\times3\times\sqrt{10}}{250\angle36.9^{\circ}} = \frac{220\times3\times3.16\angle18.4^{\circ}}{250\angle36.9^{\circ}}$$

$$=7.58\angle -18.5^{\circ}$$

: 
$$i_{(1)} = 7.58 \times \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 18.5^{\circ})A$$

由图(b)已知:

$$U_{oo'(1)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{a(1)} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

: i 的有效值:

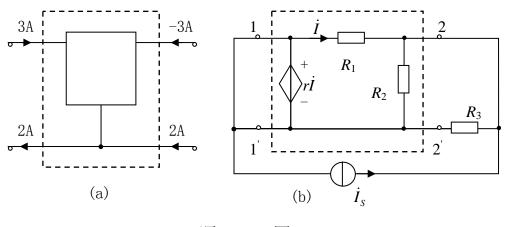
$$I = \sqrt{I^2_{(1)} + I^2_{(3)}} = \sqrt{I^2_{(1)}} = 7.58A$$

$$u_1$$
有效值  $U_1 = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2 + U_{1(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2} = 200 \text{ V}$ 

$$u_{oo'}$$
 有效值  $U_{oo'} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2 + U_{oo'(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2} = 50V$ 

## 习 题 十

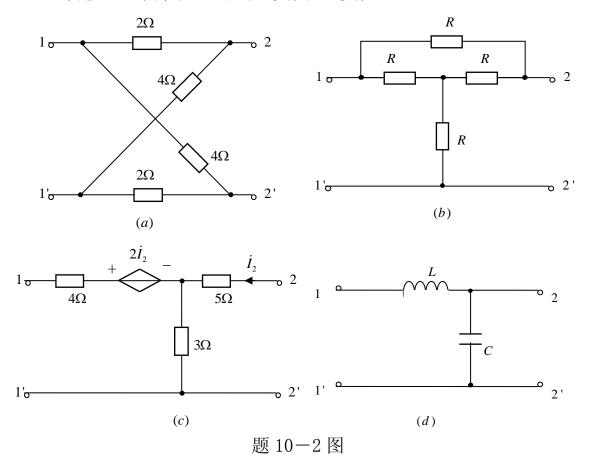
10-1 判别题 10-1 图示虚线框各电路是否为双口网络。



题 10-1 图

解: (略)

10-2 求题 10-2 图示双口网络的 Z 参数和 Y 参数。



解: a. 
$$I_2 = 0$$
 时,  $U_1 = \frac{(4+2)\times(4+2)}{(4+2)+(4+2)} \times I_1 = 3I_1$ 

$$U_{2}^{\Box} = 4 \times \frac{I_{1}^{\Box}}{2} - 2 \times \frac{I_{1}^{\Box}}{2} = I_{1}^{\Box}$$

$$\therefore Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2 = 0} = 3\Omega ; \qquad Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{I_1} \Big|_{I_2 = 0} = 1\Omega$$

由互易性:  $Z_{12} = Z_{21} = 1\Omega$  由对称性:  $Z_{22} = Z_{11} = 3\Omega$ 

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega)$$

$$Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

b. 
$$Z_{11} = Z_{22} = R + \frac{2}{3}R = \frac{5}{3}R$$

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21} = R + \frac{1}{3}R = \frac{4}{3}R$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3}R & \frac{4}{3}R \\ \frac{4}{3}R & \frac{5}{3}R \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \qquad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3R} & -\frac{4}{3R} \\ -\frac{4}{3R} & \frac{5}{3R} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

c. 
$$U_1 = 4I_1 + 2I_2 + 3(I_1 + I_2) = 7I_1 + 5I_2$$

$$U_2 = 5I_2 + 3(I_1 + I_2) = 3I_1 + 8I_2$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \qquad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{41} & -\frac{5}{41} \\ -\frac{3}{41} & \frac{7}{41} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

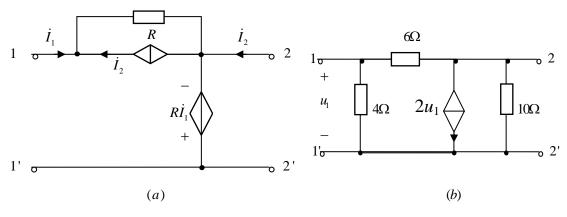
$$\label{eq:definition} \mathbf{d}. \quad \overset{\square}{U_{1}} = j\omega L \overset{\square}{I_{1}} - j\frac{1}{\omega c}(\overset{\square}{I_{1}} + \overset{\square}{I_{2}}) \quad , \quad \overset{\square}{U_{2}} = -j\frac{1}{\omega c}\overset{\square}{I_{1}} - j\frac{1}{\omega c}\overset{\square}{I_{2}}$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega c}) & -j\frac{1}{\omega c} \\ -j\frac{1}{\omega c} & -j\frac{1}{\omega c} \end{bmatrix} (\Omega);$$

$$\vec{I}_{1} = -j\frac{1}{\omega L}(\vec{U}_{1} - \vec{U}_{2}) \qquad \qquad \vec{I}_{2} = j\omega c \vec{U}_{2} - j\frac{1}{\omega L}(\vec{U}_{2} - \vec{U}_{1})$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} -j\frac{1}{\omega L} & j\frac{1}{\omega L} \\ j\frac{1}{\omega L} & j(\omega c - \frac{1}{\omega L}) \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-3 求题 10-3 图(a)电路的 Z 参数、图(b)电路的 Y 参数。



題 
$$10-3$$
 图

解: a.  $\diamondsuit I_2 = 0$  .  $U_1 = RI_1 - RI_1 = 0$ ;  $Z_{11} = 0$ 

$$U_2 = -RI_1$$

$$Z_{21} = -R$$

$$\diamondsuit I_1 = 0$$

$$U_2 = 0$$

$$Z_{22} = 0$$

$$U_1 = RI_2$$

$$Z_{12} = R$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & R \\ -R & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
b.  $\diamondsuit U_2 = 0$ 

$$I_1 = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6})U_1 , Y_{11} = \frac{5}{12}s$$

$$I_2 = -\frac{1}{6}U_1 + 2U_1 = \frac{11}{6}U_1 , Y_{21} = \frac{11}{6}s$$

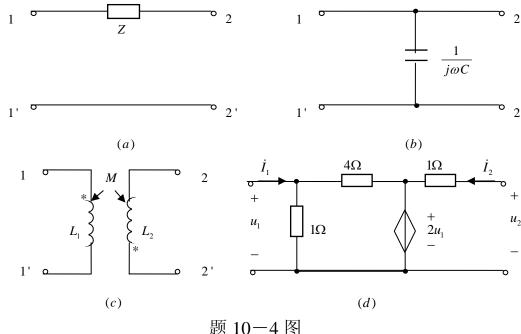
$$\diamondsuit U_1 = 0$$

$$\vdots \quad I_2 = (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6})U_2 = \frac{16}{60}U_2 , Y_{22} = \frac{4}{15}s$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{6}U_2 , Y_{12} = -\frac{1}{6}s$$

$$\vdots \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{11}{1} & \frac{4}{12} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-4 求题 10-4 图示电路的 T 参数和 H 参数。



解:

思いても 図
$$a. \begin{cases} U_1 = U_2 - Z I_2 \\ I_1 = -I_2 \end{cases} \qquad \therefore \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} Z & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b. \begin{cases} U_1 = U_2 \\ I_1 = j\omega c U_2 - I_2 \end{cases} \qquad \therefore \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega c & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & j\omega c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c. \begin{cases} U_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 - j\omega M I_2 \\ U_2 = -j\omega M I_1 + j\omega L_2 I_2 \end{cases} \qquad \text{変形为}: \quad \begin{cases} U_1 = -\frac{L_1}{M} U_2 + j\omega (\frac{L_1 L_2}{M} - M) I_2 \\ I_1 = j\frac{1}{\omega M} U_2 + \frac{L_2}{M} I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \quad T = -\frac{1}{M} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & j\omega (L_1 L_2 - M^2) \\ \frac{1}{j\omega} & L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{L_2} \begin{bmatrix} j\omega (L_1 L_2 - M^2) & -M \\ M & \frac{1}{j\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d. \begin{cases} 2U_1 = U_2 - I_2 \\ I_1 = \frac{3}{2} U_2 - \frac{1}{2} I_2 \end{cases}$$
整理,得: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{1}{2} U_2 - \frac{1}{2} I_2 \\ I_1 = \frac{3}{2} U_2 - \frac{3}{2} I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

10-5 判别下列参数所对应的双口网络是否互易?根据是什么?

$$(1) \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -10 & 6 \end{bmatrix};$$

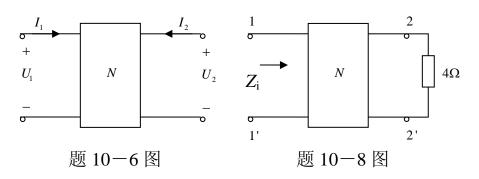
(2) 
$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
;

$$(3) \quad Z = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(4) \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: (略)

10—6 题 10—6 图中,网络 N 中没有独立电源,将  $U_1$  = 100 V 电源加在端口 1—1, 测得  $I_1$  = 2.5A,  $U_2$  = 60V; 若将  $U_2$  = 100 V 加在端口 2—2, 测得  $I_2$  = 2A,  $U_1$  = 48V。 求双口网络 N 的 T 参数。



解: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = AU_2 - BI_2 \\ I_1 = CU_2 - DI_2 \end{cases}$$

当 $U_1 = 100V$  加在1-1, $U_2 = 60V$  而 $I_2 = 0$ ,且 $I_1 = 2.5A$ 

可得 
$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = \frac{2.5}{60} = \frac{1}{24}$$

当
$$U_2 = 100V$$
加在 $2-2$ ', $I_2 = 2A$ 

则 
$$U_1 = 48 = AU_2 - BI_2 = \frac{5}{3} \times 100 - 2B$$

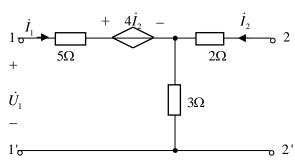
$$B = \frac{5 \times 100}{2 \times 3} - 24 = \frac{5 \times 50 - 3 \times 24}{3} = \frac{178}{3}$$

$$I_1 = 0 = CU_2 - DI_2 = \frac{100}{24} - 2D$$

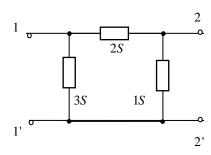
$$D = \frac{100}{48} = \frac{25}{12}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{178}{3} \\ \frac{1}{24} & \frac{25}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

10—7 双口网络的参数矩阵为  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 、  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} S$ 。试画出它们的 T 形 和  $\Pi$  形等效电路。



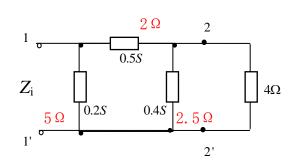
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 等效电路为:



10-8 题 10-8 图示电路中,已知双口网络的 Y 参数矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$  S ,求

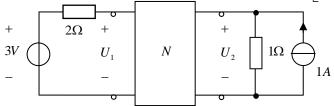
输入阻抗 $Z_i$ 。

解: 作出二端口 网络  $\Pi$  型等效电路:  $2 + \frac{2.5 \times 4}{2.5 + 4} = 2 + \frac{10}{6.5}$  $= \frac{46}{13} = 3.54Ω$ 



$$\therefore Z_i = \frac{5 \times 3.54}{5 + 3.54} = 2.07(\Omega)$$

10-9 题 10-9 图示电路中,已知双口网络 N 的 Z 参数为  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\Omega$ ,求 $U_1$ 和 $U_2$ 。



题 10-9 图

解: 列方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{3-U_1}{2} \\ I_2 = 1 - \frac{U_2}{1} \\ U_1 = 4I_1 + 3I_2 \\ U_2 = 3I_1 + I_2 \end{cases}$$

联立解得:  $U_1 = 1V$ ,  $U_2 = 2V$ 

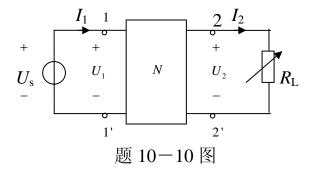
注: 也可以用 T 型等效电路及结点法求解。

10—10 题 10—10 图中双口网络 N 互易,电源  $U_s=6\mathrm{V}$ ,负载  $R_L$  可调。当  $R_L=\infty$  时,

测得 $U_2 = 3V, I_1 = 0.3A$ ; 当 $R_L = 0$ 时,测得 $I_2 = 0.2A$ ,求:

(1)网络 N 的传输参数;

$$(2)$$
当 $R_L = 8\Omega$ 时, $U_2 = ?$ 



解: (1)、 当 $R_L = \infty$ 时, $I_2 = 0$ 

此时,有: 
$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = 2$$
  $C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = 0.1$ 

当 
$$R_L = 0$$
 时,  $U_2 = 0$  有:  $B = \frac{U_1}{I_2} = 30$ 

且N为互易网络,有: AD-BC=1

$$\therefore D = \frac{1 + BC}{A} = 2$$

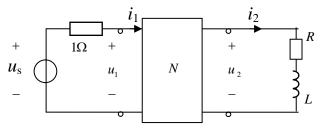
$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 30 \\ 0.1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)、 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2U_2 + 30I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.1U_2 + 2I_2 \\ U_1 = 6 \\ U_2 = 8I_2 \end{cases}$$
 联立解得:  $U_2 = \frac{24}{23} = 1.043V$ 

注: 也可用 T 型等效电路求解。

10-11 题 10-11 图示电路中,已知双口网络 N 的 T 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,电源

 $u_s = 8\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)$  V,弱使 $i_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 30^\circ)$ A,求负载的等效参数  $R \times L$ 。



题 10-11 图

解:  $\diamondsuit$   $U_s = 8 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ .  $I_2 = 10 \angle -30^{\circ} (A)$ 

传输方程: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = U_2 + I_2 = U_2 + 10 \angle -30^\circ = 8 - I_1 \\ I_1 = 2U_2 - 2I_2 = 2U_2 - 20 \angle -30^\circ \end{cases}$$
 ①

联立求解: 
$$U_2 + 10 \angle -30^\circ = 8 - 2U_2 + 20 \angle -30^\circ$$
  
 $U_2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{10}{3} \angle -30^\circ$ 

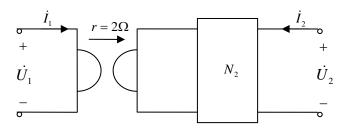
$$Z_L = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = \frac{8}{30} \angle 30^\circ + \frac{1}{3} = 0.564 + j0.133$$

$$\therefore R = 0.564\Omega. \qquad X_L = 0.133\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{0.133}{2} = 0.0667H = 66.7mH$$

10—12 题 10—12 图示电路中,网络 
$$N_2$$
 的 T 参数为  $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ ,求图示回转器

与网络 $N_2$ 相连后的双口网络的 T 参数。

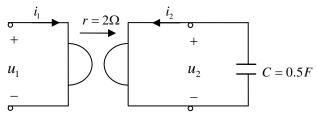


题 10-12 图

解: 回转器传输参数为  $T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

级联 
$$T = T_1 \square T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

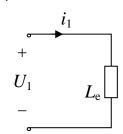
10-13 题 10-13 图示电路,已知 $i_1 = (1+3e^{-2t})A$ ,求 $u_1$ 。



题 10-13 图

解: 将电容等效折算到第一端口,为 一个电感  $L_e$ 

$$L_e = r^2 C = 4 \times 0.5 = 2H$$

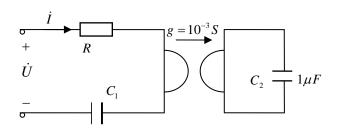


$$\text{III} \quad u_1 = L_e \frac{di_1}{dt} = 2 \times \frac{d}{dt} (1 + 3e^{-2t}) = -12e^{-2t}V$$

注: 也可用叠加定理与回转器电压、电流关系求解。

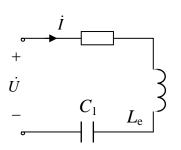
10-14 已知题 10-14 图示电路的电源频率  $f=10^2 Hz$ , 当  $C_1$  取何值时端口处 U

与 I 同相位?



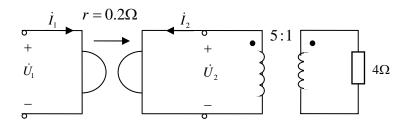
题 10-14 图

解: 电路等效为:



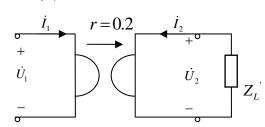
10-15 题 10-15 图示电路,已知 $\dot{U}_1$ =10∠0°V,求 $\dot{I}_1$ 。

 $=2.53\times10^{-6}F=2.53\mu F$ 



题 10-15 图

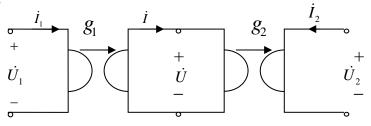
解: 电路可等效为: 
$$Z_L = n^2 Z_L$$
$$= 5^2 \times 4 = 100\Omega$$



回转器方程: 
$$U_1 = -0.2 I_2 = 0.2 \times \frac{U_2}{Z_L} = 0.2 \times \frac{0.2 I_1}{Z_L} = \frac{0.04 I_1}{100}$$
  
 $\therefore I_1 = 2500 U_1 = 25000 \angle 0^{\circ}(A)$ 

10-16 证明两个链联的回转器等效于一个理想变压器,并计算出该变压器的匝数比。

解: 如图:



传输矩阵: 
$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

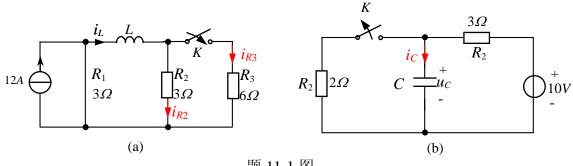
链联总传输矩阵: 
$$T = T_1 \square T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g_2}{g_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{g_1}{g_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{E} : \begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{g_2}{g_1} U_2 \\ I_1 = -\frac{g_1}{g_2} I_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$$

有: 
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = nU_2 \\ U_1 = -\frac{1}{n}I_2 \end{cases}$$
 为一变压器方程。 变比  $n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$ 

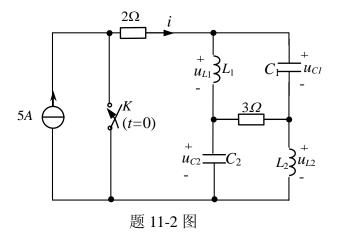
匝数比为:  $N_1:N_2=g_2:g_1$ 

11-1 题 11-1 图示电路原已达到稳态, 当 t=0 时开关 K 动作, 求t=0+时各元件的电流和电压。

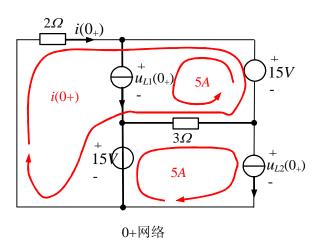


解: (a) 
$$i_L(0_-) = 6A$$
,  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 6A$   
 $i_{R2}(0+) = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 6 = \frac{6}{9} \times 6 = 4A$ ,  $i_{R3}(0_+) = 2A$   
 $i_{R1}(0_+) = 12$   $i_L(0_+) = 6A$   
(b)  $u_C(0-) = \frac{2}{5} \times 10 = 4V$ ,  $u_C(0_+) = 4V$   
 $i_C(0_+) = \frac{10-4}{3} = 2A$   $(R_2 = u_C = \#)$ 

题 11-2 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,  $\dot{\mathbb{R}}u_{C1}(0_+)$ ,  $u_{C2}(0_+)$ ,  $u_{L1}(0_+)$ ,  $u_{L2}(0_+)$ ,  $i(0_+)$ .



解: 
$$u_{C1}(0_{-}) = u_{C2}(0_{-}) = 5 \times 3 = 15V$$
,  $i_{L1}(0_{-}) = i_{L2}(0_{-}) = 5A$  由换路定则,有 $u_{C1}(0_{+}) = u_{C1}(0_{-}) = 15V$ ,  $u_{C2}(0_{+}) = u_{C2}(0_{-}) = 15V$ 



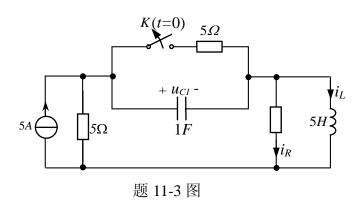
列网孔电流 i(0+)方程:

$$5 i (0_{+}) + 3 (-5-5) = 30$$
  
 $i (0_{+}) = 0$ 

$$u_{L_1}(0_+) = 15 - 3*(-5 - 5) = -15V$$

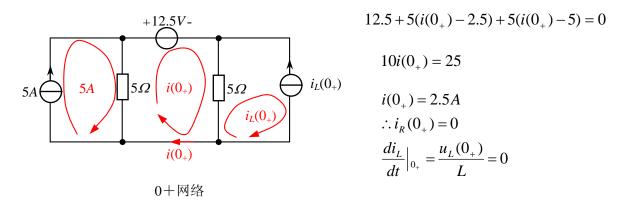
$$u_{L2}(0_{+}) = 15V$$

11-3 求题 11-3 图示电路的初始值 $u_C(0_+)$ 、 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $i_R(0_+)$ 、 $\frac{di_L}{dt}\Big|_{0_+}$ 。开关K打开前电路处于稳态。

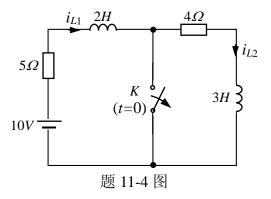


解:  $i_L(0_-) = 2.5A$ ,  $u_C(0_-) = 5 \times 2.5 = 12.5V$ 

由换路定则,有  $i_L(0_+) = 2.5A$ ,  $u_C(0_+) = 12.5V$ 



11-4 题 11-4 图示电路原处于稳态,求开关开打开后瞬间的 $i_{Ll}(0_+)$ 、 $i_{L2}(0_+)$ 。



解: 
$$i_{L1}(0_{-}) = 2A$$
,  $i_{L2}(0_{-}) = 0$ 

换路时满足磁链守恒

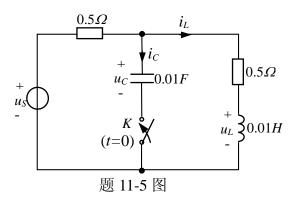
$$\begin{cases} 2i_{L1}(0-) + 3i_{L2}(0-) = 2i_{L1}(0+) + 3i_{L2}(0+) \\ i_{L1}(0_+) = i_{L2}(0_+) \end{cases}$$

$$\exists I \quad 2i_{L1}(0_+) + 3i_{L1}(0_+) = 4$$

$$i_{L1}(0_+) = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8A$$

$$i_{L2}(0_+) = 0.8A$$

11-5 题 11-5 图示电路原处于稳态且 $u_C(0_-)=5V$ 、 $u_S=10sin(100t+30^\circ)V$ , t=0时开关K闭合,求开关K闭合后的 $i_L(0_+)$ 、 $u_L(0_+)$ 和 $i_C(0_+)$ 。



解: K 闭合前, 电路处于正弦稳态, 用相量法求电感电流

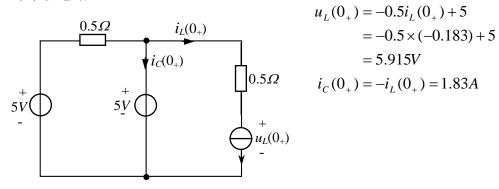
$$\dot{I}_{LM} = \frac{10\angle 30^{\circ}}{0.5 + 0.5 + j} = \frac{10\angle 30^{\circ}}{1 + j} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -15^{\circ} = 2.5\sqrt{2}\angle -15^{\circ}$$

t<0 
$$\bowtie$$
,  $i_L(t) = 2.5\sqrt{2}\sin(100t - 15^\circ)$ 

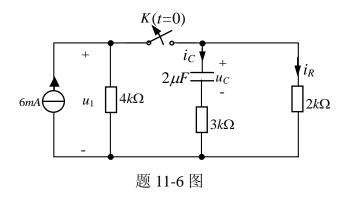
$$\therefore i_L(0_-) = 2.5\sqrt{2}\sin(-15^\circ) = -1.83A$$

由换路定则,有 $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=-1.83A$ 

0,等效电路:



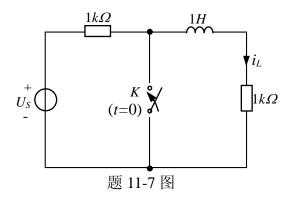
11-6 题 11-6 图示电路,开关 K 在 t=0 时打开,开关打开前电路为稳态。 求 $t \ge 0$  时的 $u_C$ 、 $i_C$ 、 $i_R$  和 $u_1$ 。



解: 属于零输入响应

$$\begin{split} u_C(0_+) &= u_C(0_-) = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} \times 6 = 4V \\ \tau &= RC = 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} \, s \\ u_C(t) &= u_C(0+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 4e^{-100t}V \quad t \ge 0 \, . \\ i_R(t) &= \frac{1}{5 \times 10^3} 4e^{-100t} = 0.8 \times 10^{-3} e^{-100t}A = 0.8e^{-100t}mA \quad t \ge 0 \, . \\ i_C(t) &= -i_R(t) = -0.8e^{-100t}mA \quad t \ge 0 \, . \\ u_1(t) &= 6mA \times 4K\Omega = 24V \quad t \ge 0 \, . \end{split}$$

11-7 题 11-7 图示电路。t<0 时电路已处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合。 求使 $i_L(0.003)=0.001A$ 的电源电压 $U_S$ 的值。



解:属于零输入响应

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_S}{2 \times 10^3}$$

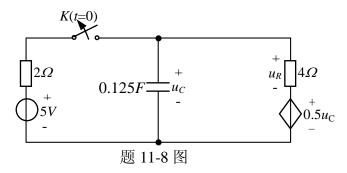
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_S$$
  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 10^{-3} s$ 

$$i_L(t) = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_S e^{-10^3 t}$$

$$0.5 \times 10^{-3} U_{s} e^{-10^{3} \times 0.003} = 0.001$$

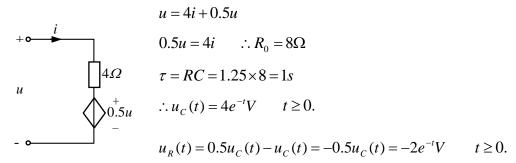
解得: 
$$U_S = 40.17V$$
.

11-8 题 11-8 图示电路,开关 K 闭合已很久,t=0 时开关 K 打开, 求 $t \ge 0$  时的 $u_C(t)$ 和 $U_R(t)$ 。

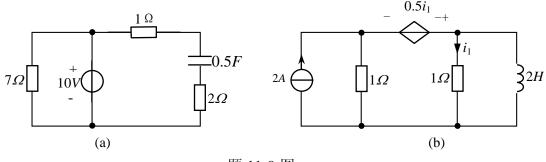


解: 求 $u_C(0_-)$ 

$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{5}{0.75 + 0.5} = \frac{5}{1.25} = 4V$$
  
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4V$$



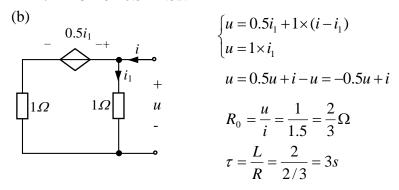
11-9 求题 11-9 图示电路的时间常数τ。



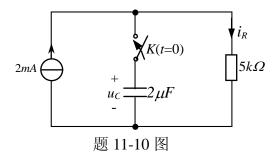
题 11-9 图

解: (a) 
$$R = 1 + 2 = 3(\Omega), C = 0.5(F)$$

$$\therefore \tau = RC = 3 \times 0.5 = 1.5s.$$



11-10 题 11-10 图示电路。t<0 时电容上无电荷,求开关闭合后的 $u_C$ 、 $i_R$ 。



解:属于零状态响应

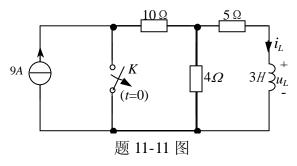
$$u_C(\infty) = 5 \times 2 = 10V$$

$$\tau = RC == 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} \, s$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 10(1 - e^{-100t})V, t \ge 0.$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_C(t)}{5K} = 2(1 - e^{-100t})mA, t \ge 0.$$

11-11 题 11-11 图示电路原处于稳态,求 $t \ge 0$  时的 $i_C \pi u_L$ 。



解:属于零状态响应

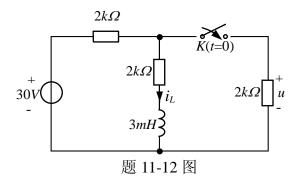
$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{4}{4+5} \times 9 = 4A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{3}{9} = \frac{1}{3}s$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 4(1 - e^{-3t})A, t \ge 0.$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 36e^{-3t}V, t \ge 0.$$

11-12 题 11-12 图示电路原为稳态,t=0 时K闭合,求t≥0 时的 $i_L(t)$ 和u(t)。



解: t<0-时 
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{30}{4} = 7.5 mA$$

求初值 
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 7.5 mA$$

#### 求稳态值

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{30}{3 \times 10^3} = 5 \times 10^{-3} A = 5mA$$

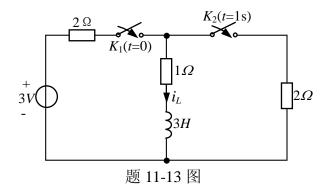
#### 求时间常数

$$R_0 = 2k\Omega + 2k\Omega / / 2k\Omega = 3k\Omega$$
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{3 \times 10^{-3}}{3 \times 10^3} = 10^{-6} s$$

结果 
$$i_L(t) = 5 + (7.5 - 5)e^{-10^{-6}t} = 5 + 2.5e^{-10^{-6}t} mA, t \ge 0.$$

$$\begin{split} u(t) &= 2 \times 10^{3} i_{L} + 3 \times 10^{-3} \frac{di_{L}}{dt} \\ &= 10 + 5 \times 10^{3} e^{-10^{-6} t} + 3 \times 10^{-3} [2.5 \times (-10^{6}) e^{-10^{-6} t} \times 10^{-3}] \\ u(t) &= 10 - 2.5 e^{-10^{-6} t} V, t \ge 0 \end{split}$$

11-13 题 11-13 图示电路,t=0 时开关 $K_1$ 闭合,t=1s时开关 $K_2$ 闭合, $求_t \ge 0$  时的电感电流 $i_L$ ,并给出 $i_L$ 的曲线。



解: 1、
$$t<0$$
时  $i_L(0-)=0$ 

2、0≤t<1s 时

初值 
$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$$

稳态值 
$$i_L(\infty) = 1A$$
 时间常数  $\tau_1 = \frac{L}{R_1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1s$ 

结果 
$$i_L(t) = 1 - e^{-t}A$$

#### 3、t>1s 时

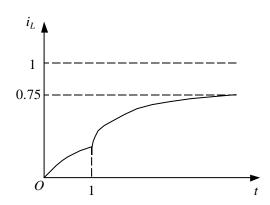
初值 
$$i_L(1_+) = i_L(1_-) = 1 - e^{-1} = 0.632A$$
 稳态值  $i_L(\infty) = \frac{3}{2 + 2/3} \times \frac{2}{1 + 2} = \frac{9}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75A$  时间常数  $\tau_2 = \frac{L}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2}s$ 

结果 
$$i_L(t) = 0.75 + [0.632 - 0.75]e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)} = 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)}$$

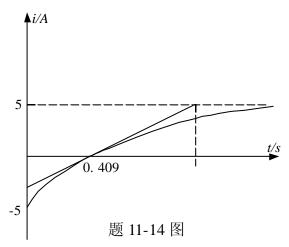
### 4、结果

$$i_{L}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-t}A & 0 \le t < 1s \\ 0.75 - 0.118e^{-\frac{2}{3}(t-1)}A & t \ge 1s \end{cases}$$

i<sub>L</sub>的波形如下:



11-14 某一阶电路的电流响应 i(t)题 11-14 图所示,写出它的数学表达式。



解:由 i(t)的波形可知,i(t)的初值 i(0+)=-5A,稳态值  $i(\infty)=5A$ 由三要素公式可知,i(t)的表达式是  $i(t)=i(\infty)+[i(0_+)-i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 

代入初始值和稳态值有  $i(t) = 5 + [-5 - 5]e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} = 5 - 10e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}}$  (1) 点(0.409, 0)在 i(t)的曲线上,代入(1)式得:

$$0 = 5 - 10e^{\frac{-0.409}{\tau}}$$

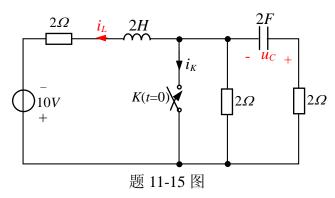
$$e^{\frac{-0.409}{\tau}} = 0.5$$

$$-\frac{0.409}{\tau} = \ln 0.5 = -0.69$$

$$\tau = -\frac{0.409}{\ln 0.5} = 0.59$$

所以 i(t)的表达式为:  $i(t) = 5 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{0.59}}A$  t > 0

11-15 题 11-15 图示电路。t<0 时电路已处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,求 $t\ge0$  时的 $i_K$ 。



解: t<0-时 
$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5A$$
  $u_C(0_-) = 2i_L(0_-) = 5V$  求初值  $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 2.5A$   $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 5V$ 

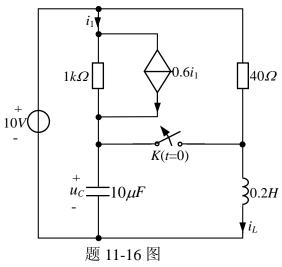
求稳态值 
$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{2} = 5A$$
  $u_C(\infty) = 0$  求时间常数  $\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{2}{2} = 1s$ 

増果 
$$i_L(t) = 5 + (2.5 - 5)e^{-t} = 5 - 2.5e^{-t}A$$
  $t \ge 0$ 

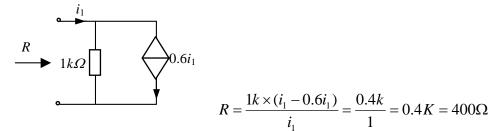
$$u_C(t) = 5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}V \quad t \ge 0$$

$$i_K(t) = -i_L(t) - \frac{u_C}{2} = -5 + 2.5e^{-t} - 2.5e^{\frac{t}{4}}A \qquad t \ge 0$$

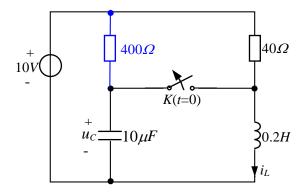
11-16 题 11-16 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,用时域法求图中标出的 $u_C$ 、 $i_L(t \ge 0)$ 。



解: 求下图的输入电阻 R

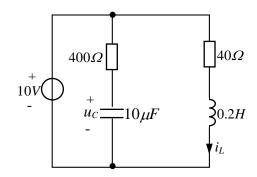


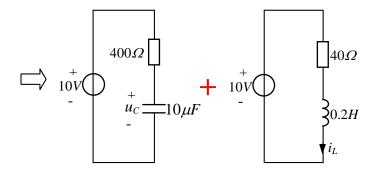
原电路等效为:



题 11-16 图等效电路

t<0-时 
$$u_C(0-)=0$$
  $i_L(0_-)=\frac{10}{400/(40)}=\frac{10\times 440}{400\times 40}=0.275A$  开关闭合后的等效电路:





求初值 
$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0.275A$  求稳态值

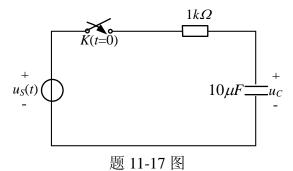
$$u_C(\infty)=10V$$
  $i_L(\infty)=0.25A$ 

求时间常数

$$\tau_C = 400 \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 4 \times 10^{-3} s$$
$$\tau_L = \frac{0.2}{40} = \frac{1}{200} s$$

结果 
$$i_L(t) = 0.25 + [0.275 - 0.25]e^{-200t} = 0.25 + 0.025e^{-200t}A, t \ge 0$$
 
$$u_C(t) = 10 - 10e^{-250t}V, t \ge 0$$

11-17 题 11-17 图示电路,已知 $u_C(0_-)=0$ , $u_S=10sin(100t+\varphi)V$ ,当 $\varphi$ 取何值时电路立即进入稳态?



解: t<0-时 *u<sub>C</sub>*(0-)=0

求初值 
$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$

求时间常数 
$$\tau = RC = 1k \times 10 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} s$$

求稳态值(用相量法)

$$\dot{U}_{cpm} = \frac{-j \times 10^{3}}{10^{3} + \frac{1}{j \times 10^{-3}}} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{-j}{1-j} \times 10 \angle \varphi = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} + \varphi$$

$$\mathbb{E}[: u_{cp}(t)] = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(10^3t + \varphi - 45^\circ)$$

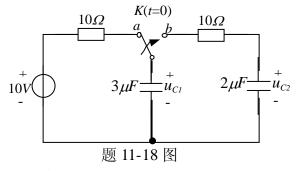
$$u_{cp}(0_+) = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$$

结果 
$$u_C(t) = u_{cp}(t) + [u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+)]e^{-100t}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} u_C(0_+) - u_{cp}(0_+) = 0 , \quad \text{III} \ 0 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(\varphi - 45^\circ)$$

 $\varphi = 45^{\circ}$  电路可直接进入稳态。

11-18 题 11-18 图示电路,t<0 时电路为稳态, $u_{C2}(0_-)=0$ ,t=0 时开关K由a投到 b,求 $t\geq0$  时的 $u_{C1}(t)$ 和 $u_{C2}(t)$ 。



解: 1、求初值

$$u_{C1}(0_{-}) = 10V, u_{C2}(0_{-}) = 0$$

由换路定则有, $u_{C1}(0+)=u_{C1}(0-)=10$ V, $u_{C2}(0+)=u_{C2}(0-)=0$ V

## 2、求稳态值

$$t\rightarrow\infty$$
时, $u_{C1}(t)=u_{C2}(t)$ ,即 $u_{C1}(\infty)=u_{C2}(\infty)$ 

根据电荷守恒,有: $C_1u_{C1}(\infty)+C_2u_{C2}(\infty)=C_1u_{C1}(0+)+C_2u_{C2}(0+)$ 

$$\mathbb{H}$$
:  $3u_{C1}(\infty) + 2u_{C1}(\infty) = 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 0$ 

$$u_{C1}(\infty)=u_{C2}(\infty)=6V$$

### 3、求时间常数

总电容 
$$C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1.2 \mu F$$

$$\tau = RC = 10 \times 1.2 \times 10^{-6} = 12 \times 10^{-6} s$$

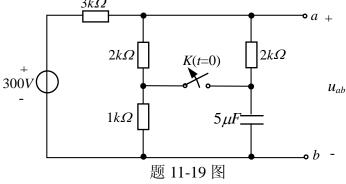
### 4、结果

由三要素公式有:

$$u_{C1}(t) = 6 + 4e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t}V$$
  $t > 0$ 

$$u_{C2}(t) == 6 - 6e^{-\frac{10^6}{12}t}V$$
  $t > 0$ 

11-19 题 11-19 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,用三要素法求 $t \ge 0$  时的 $u_{ab}$ 。

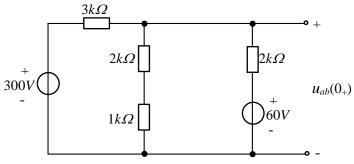


解: t<0-时 
$$u_C(0_-) = \frac{300}{5} = 60V$$

求初值 
$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=60V$$

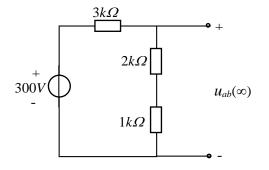
画 0+网络

$$(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2})u_{ab}(0_{+}) = \frac{300}{3} + \frac{60}{2}$$
$$\frac{4+3}{6}u_{ab}(0_{+}) = 130$$
$$u_{ab}(0_{+}) = \frac{6}{7} \times 130 = 111.43V$$



# 求稳态值

t→∞时的电路为



 $u_{ab}(\infty)=150V$ 

# 求时间常数

$$\tau = 5 \times 10^{-6} \times 3.5 \times 10^{3} = 17.5 \times 10^{-3} \, s = \frac{1}{57.14} \, s$$

结果 
$$u_{ab}(t) = u_{ab}(\infty) + (u_{ab}(0+) - u_{ab}(\infty))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 150 - 38.57e^{-57.14t}V, t \ge 0$$

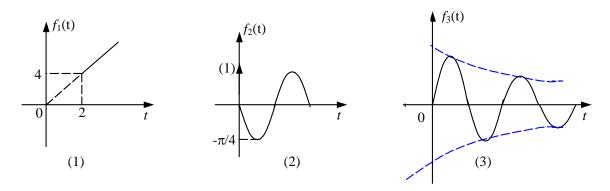
11-20 画出下列函数所表示的波形:

$$(1) f_1(t) = 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t-2);$$

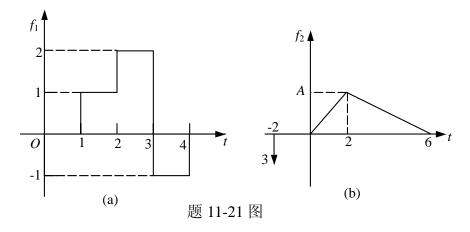
$$(2) f_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\cos \frac{\pi}{4} t \cdot \varepsilon(t)\right];$$

$$(3)f_3(t) = e^{-2t}\sin 4t \cdot \varepsilon(t)_{\circ}$$

解:



11-21 用奇异函数描述题 11-21 图示各波形。



解: (a)  $\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 3\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)$ 

(b) 
$$-3\delta(t+2) + \frac{A}{2}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] + (-\frac{A}{4}t + \frac{3}{2}A)[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-6)]$$

11-22 求解下列各式:

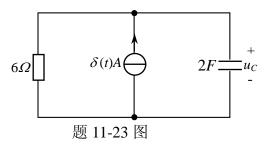
$$(1)(t^2 + 5)\delta(t - 1) = ?$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5) \delta(t - 1) dt = ?$$

解: (1) 
$$(t^2 + 5)\delta(t-1) = t^2\delta(t-1) + 5\delta(t-1) = 6\delta(t-1)$$

(2) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 5) \delta(t - 1) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 6 \delta(t - 1) dt = 6$$

11-23 题 11-23 图示电路中 $u_C(0_-)=2V$ , 求 $u_C(0_+)$ 。



解:列写以 $u_C(t)$ 为变量的一阶微分方程

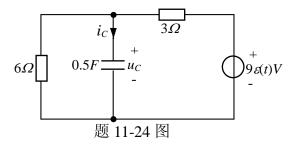
$$2\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{6} = \delta(t).$$

对两边取[0-, 0+]积分,有: 
$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 2\frac{du_C(\tau)}{dt}dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{u_C(t)}{6}dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \delta(t)dt$$
.

$$2[u_C(0_+) - u_C(0_-)] = 1$$

$$\therefore u_C(0_+) = \frac{1 + 2u_C(0_-)}{2} = \frac{1 + 4}{2} = 2.5V$$

题 11-24 图示电路中 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -})=0$ 。求  $t{\ge}0$ 时的 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 和 $i_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 。



解:三要素法求 $u_C(t)$ 

稳态值 $u_C(\infty)=6V$ 

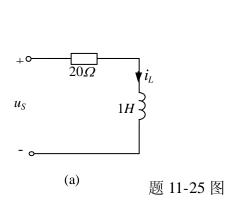
时间常数 
$$\tau = 0.5 \times \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 1s$$

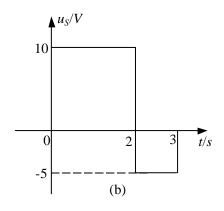
所以 
$$u_C(t) = 6 - 6e^{-t}V, t \ge 0$$
 或  $u_C(t) = 6(1 - e^{-t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$ 

$$u_{c}(t) = 6(1 - e^{-t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 3e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$$

11-25 零状态电路如题 11-25 图(a)所示,图(b)是电源 $u_s$ 的波形,求电感电流 $i_L$ (分 别用线段形式和一个表达式来描述)。





解: 当 $u_s = \varepsilon(t)$ 时

电感电流 
$$s(t) = i_L(t) = \frac{1}{20} (1 - e^{-20t}) \varepsilon(t) A.$$

图(b)中us的表达式为:

$$u_{s} = 10[\varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2)] - 5[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-3)]$$
$$= 10\varepsilon(t) - 15\varepsilon(t-2) + 5\varepsilon(t-3)$$

由线性电路的延时性,可知电感电流的表达式为:

$$i_L(t) = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t) - 0.75(1 - e^{-20(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2) + 0.25(1 - e^{-20(t-3)})\varepsilon(t-3)A$$

分段: 0≤ t <2s 时

$$i_{L} = 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})A \qquad i_{L}(2-) = 0.5A$$

$$2s \le t < 3s \text{ if } i_{L}(2+) = i_{L}(2-) = 0.5A \qquad i_{L}(\infty) = -0.25A$$

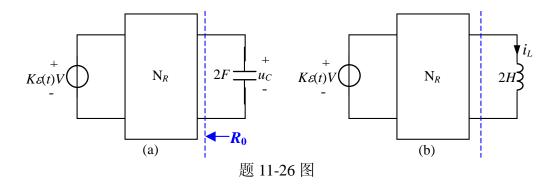
$$i_{L}(t) = -0.25 + (0.5 + 0.25)e^{-20(t-2)} = -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)}A$$

$$t \ge 3s \text{ if }$$

$$i_L(3+) = i_L(3-) = -0.25A \qquad i_L(t) = -0.25e^{-20(t-3)}A$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1 - e^{-20t})A & 0 \le t < 2s \\ -0.25 + 0.75e^{-20(t-2)}A & 2s \le t < 3s \\ -0.25e^{-20(t-3)}A & t \ge 3s \end{cases}$$

11-26 题 11-26 图(a)电路中 $N_R$ 纯电阻网络,其零状态响应 $u_C = (4-4e^{-0.25t})V$ 。 如用L=2H的电感代替电容,如图(b)所示,求零状态响应 $i_L$ 。

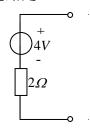


解:图(a)电路中 $N_R$ 纯电阻网络,其零状态响应 $u_C = (4-4e^{-0.25t})V$  由以上条件可知:

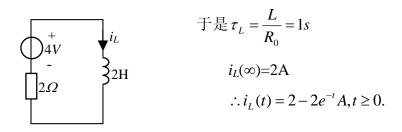
电容处的开路电压为 4V,时间常数  $\tau = \frac{1}{0.25} = 4s$ 

从电容向左看的等效电阻  $R_0 = \frac{\tau}{C} = \frac{4}{2} = 2\Omega$ 

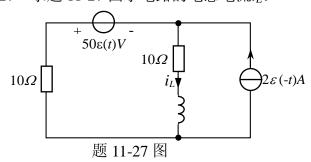
因此虚线以左的戴维南等效电路是:



图(b)的电路等效为图示



11-27 求题 11-27 图示电路的电感电流 $i_L$ 。



解: t<0 时, i<sub>L</sub>=1A.

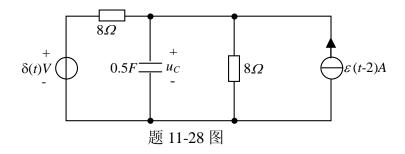
所以 
$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=1A$$

$$i_L(\infty) = -\frac{50}{20} = -2.5A$$
$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.2}{20} = \frac{1}{100}s$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = -2.5 + (1+2.5)e^{-100t} = -2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t}A \qquad t > 0$$

故
$$i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + (-2.5 + 3.5e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

11-28 题 11-28 图示电路,已知 $u_C(0_+)=0$ ,求 $u_C(t)$ 。



解:用叠加定理求

1、电压源 $\delta(t)$ 单独作用时,电容电压为 $u'_{C}(t)$ ,列写以 $u'_{C}(t)$ 为变量的一阶微分方程

$$0.5\frac{du_C'}{dt} + \frac{u_C'}{8} + \frac{u_C' - \delta(t)}{8} = 0$$

$$0.5\frac{du_C'}{dt} + \frac{u_C'}{4} = \frac{\delta(t)}{8}$$

方程两边取0,~0\_积分,有:

$$\int_{0-}^{0+} 0.5 \frac{du_C'(\tau)}{dt} dt + \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{u_C'}{4} dt = \int_{0-}^{0+} \frac{\delta(t)}{8} dt$$

$$0.5u_C'(0_+) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\therefore u_C'(0_+) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\varepsilon(t)V$$

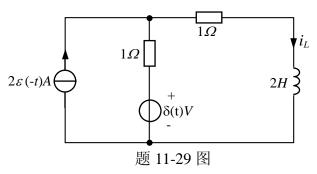
2、电流源单独作用时,电容电压为 $u_C^{"}$ 

$$u_C''(t) = 4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}})$$
  $t \ge 2s$   
=  $4(1 - e^{-\frac{(t-2)}{2}})\varepsilon(t-2)V$ 

## 3、结果

$$u_{C}(t) = u'_{C}(t) + u''_{C}(t) = 0.25e^{-0.5t}\varepsilon(t) + 4(1 - e^{-0.5(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)V.$$

11-29 求题 11-29 图示电路的电感电流 $i_L(t)$  和电阻电压 $u_R(t)$ 。



解: *i<sub>L</sub>*(0-)=1A

 $t \ge 0$  时,列写以 $i_L(t)$ 为变量的一阶微分方程

$$2\frac{di_L}{dt} + 2i_L = \delta(t).$$

方程两边取0,~0\_积分,有:

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} 2\frac{di_{L}(\tau)}{dt}dt + \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} 2i_{L}dt = \int_{0^{-}}^{0^{+}} \delta(t)dt.$$

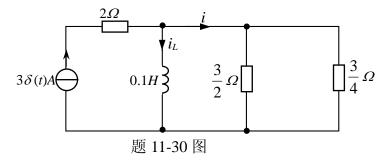
$$2[i_L(0_+) - i_L(0_-)] = 1$$

$$i_L(0_+) = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5A.$$

所以 
$$i_L(t) = 1.5e^{-t}A..$$

结果:  $i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) + 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ .  $u_R(t) = -1 \times i_L(t) = \varepsilon(-t) - 1.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V$ .

11-30 求题 11-30 图示电路的零状态响应 $i_L(t)$ 和i(t)。



解: 1、当电流源为s(t)时,求解对应量的响应分别为 $s_1(t)$ 、 $s_2(t)$ 

$$R_0 = \frac{1}{2/3 + 4/3} = \frac{1}{6/3} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega.$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_0} = \frac{0.1}{0.5} = \frac{1}{5}s$$

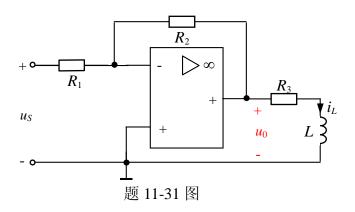
初值  $s_1(0+)=0$ ,  $s_2(0-)=1A$ 稳态值  $s_1(\infty)=1A$ ,  $s_2(\infty)=0$ 

$$\therefore s_1(t) = (1 - e^{-5t})\varepsilon(t)A \qquad s_2(t) = e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A.$$

2、当电流源为 3δ(t)A 时

$$i_L(t) = 3\frac{ds_1}{dt} = 15e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)A$$
$$i(t) = 3\frac{ds_2}{dt} = -15e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t) + 3\delta(t)A$$

11-31 题 11-31 图示电路。求零状态响应 $i_L(t)$ 。已知输入 $u_s = \varepsilon(t) V$ 。

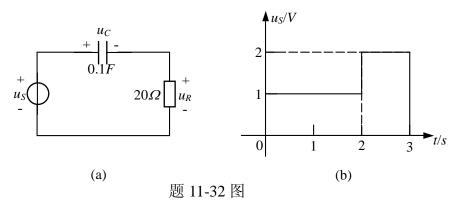


解: 
$$u_O = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} u_S$$
 
$$i_L(t) = \left[ -\frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} + \frac{R_2}{R_1 R_3} e^{-(R_3/L)t} \right] \varepsilon(t) A$$

11-32 电路如题 11-32 图(a)所示, 求:

(1) 电阻电压的单位冲击响应 h(t);

(2) 如果 $u_s$ 的波形如图(b)所示,用卷积积分法求零状态响应 $u_R(t)$ 。



解: (1) 列写以uc(t)为变量的一阶微分方程

$$u_C + 20 \times 0.1 \times \frac{du_C}{dt} = \delta(t)$$

$$2\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \delta(t)$$

由方程的系数可知:  $u_c(0+) = \frac{1}{2}$ 

$$\overline{\mathbb{m}} \ \tau = 20 \times 0.1 = 2s$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)V$$

$$u_C(t) + h(t) = \delta(t)$$
,  $\therefore h(t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)$ 

(2) 
$$u_s = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-3) = f(t)$$

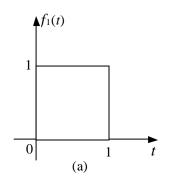
$$h(t) = \mathcal{S}(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t)$$

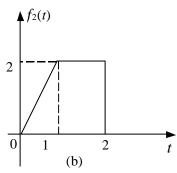
$$\therefore u_R(t) = f(t) * h(t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \int_{0_{-}}^{t} (\delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{\tau}{2}})d\tau \times \varepsilon(t) = [1 + (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})]\varepsilon(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})\varepsilon(t)$$

由卷积延时性质可得:

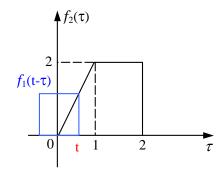
$$u_R(t) = h(t) * f(t) = (2 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})\varepsilon(t) + (2 - e^{-\frac{t-2}{2}})\varepsilon(t-2) - 2(2 - e^{-\frac{t-3}{2}})\varepsilon(t-3)V$$
  
11-33  $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如题 11-33 图所示,用图解法求 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$ 。





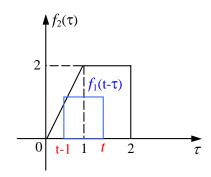
题 11-33 图

解: 
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t-\tau) f_2(\tau) d\tau$$
  
0 \le t < 1 s 时



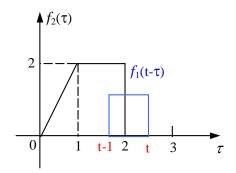
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t 2\tau d\tau = \tau^2 \mid_0^t = t^2$$

## 1*s*≤ *t* <2*s* 时

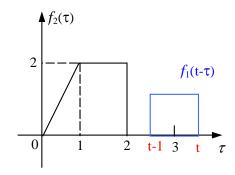


$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^1 2\tau d\tau + \int_1^t 2d\tau = \tau^2 \mid_{t-1}^1 + \tau \mid_1^t = 1 - (t-1)^2 + 2t - 2 = -t^2 + 4t - 2$$

$$2s \le t < 3s \text{ ft}$$



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{t-1}^2 2d\tau = 2\tau \mid_{t-1}^2 = 4 - 2(t-1) = -2t + 6$$
t ≥3s H寸

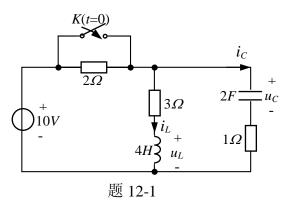


波形没有重合部分,所以  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$ 

## 结果:

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t^2 & 0 \le t < 1s \\ -t^2 + 4t - 2, & 1s \le t < 2s \\ -2t + 6 & 2s \le t < 3s \\ 0 & t \ge 3s \end{cases}$$

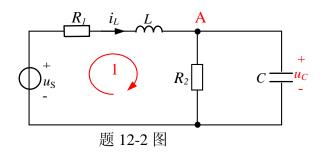
12-1 题 12-1 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关 K 闭合,



解: 
$$t < 0$$
 时  $i_L(0_-) = \frac{10}{2+3} = 2A$   $u_C(0_-) = 3i_L(0_-) = 6V$  由换路定则有:

$$\begin{split} i_L(0_+) &= i_L(0_-) = 2A, u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 6V \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} \big|_{0_+} &= \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = \frac{-3i_L(0_+) + 10}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1A/s \\ \frac{du_C}{dt} \big|_{0_+} &= \frac{i_C(0_+)}{C} = \frac{(0 - u_C(0_+))}{2} = 2V/s \end{split}$$

12-2 电路如题 12-2 图所示,建立关于电感电流i,的微分方程。



解: 回路 1: 
$$R_1 i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C = u_S \cdots (1)$$

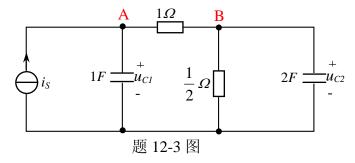
对 A 点: 
$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{u_C}{R_2} = i_L \cdots (2)$$

由(1)式得: 
$$u_C = u_L - R_1 i_L - L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

代入(2)整理得:

$$LC\frac{d^{2}i_{L}}{dt^{2}} + (R_{1}C + \frac{L}{R_{2}})\frac{di_{L}}{dt} + (1 + \frac{R_{1}}{R_{2}})i_{L} = C\frac{du_{S}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}u_{S}$$

12-3 电路如题 12-3 图所示,建立关于 $u_{C2}$ 的微分方程。



解: 列 A 点 KCL 的方程

$$\frac{du_{C1}}{dt} + u_{C1} - u_{C2} = i_S \dots (1)$$

列B点KCL的方程

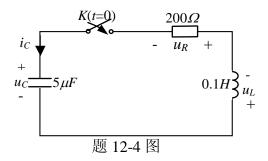
$$2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2u_{C2} + u_{C2} - u_{C1} = 0.....(2)$$

曲(2)得: 
$$u_{C1} = 2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2}$$

代入(1)得: 
$$2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 3\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 3u_{C2} - u_{C2} = i_s$$

整理得: 
$$2\frac{d^2u_{C2}}{dt^2} + 5\frac{du_{C2}}{dt} + 2u_{C2} = i_S$$

**12-4** 题 12-4 图示电路中,已知 $u_C(0)=200V$ ,t=0 时开关闭合,求 $t\geq 0$  时的 $u_C$ 。



解: 1、列写以uc为变量的二阶微分方程

电容的电流 
$$i_C = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (1)

电阻的电压 
$$u_R = 200i_C = 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

电感的电压 
$$u_L = 0.1 \frac{di_C}{dt} = 0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2}$$

因为 
$$u_L + u_R + u_C = 0$$

所以 
$$0.1 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 200 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 2000 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 2 \times 10^6 u_C = 0$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2000p + 2 \times 10^6 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2000 \pm \sqrt{4 \times 10^6 - 8 \times 10^6}}{2} = \frac{-2000 \pm j2 \times 10^3}{2} = -10^3 \pm j10^3$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$\therefore u_C(t) = Ke^{-10^3 t} \sin(10^3 t + \varphi)$$
 (2)

4、求初值*u<sub>C</sub>*(0+)和*u'<sub>C</sub>*(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=200V$$
  $i_C(0+)=i_C(0-)=0$ A ( $i_C(t)$ 为电感的电流)

由(1)式有: 
$$i_C(0+) = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$0 = 5 \times 10^{-6} \frac{du_C}{dt} (0+) \qquad \frac{du_C}{dt} (0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=200V$ 和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数K、 $\varphi$ 

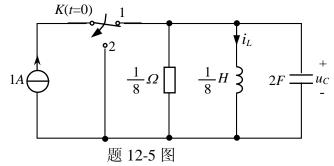
将初值代入(2)式,有: 
$$\begin{cases} 200 = K \sin \varphi \\ 0 = -10^3 K \sin \varphi + 10^3 K \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} = 1, \varphi = 45^{\circ}, K = 200\sqrt{2}$$

6、结果

$$u_C(t) = 200\sqrt{2}e^{-3t}\sin(10^3t + 45^\circ)V, t \ge 0$$

**12-5** 题 12-5 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关由位置 1 换到位置 2,求换位后的 $i_L(t)$ 和 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时  $i_L(0-)=1$ A  $u_C(0-)=0$ 

1、列写以iL为变量的二阶微分方程

$$\frac{1}{8} \times 2 \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0.$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 4p + 4 = 0.$$
  
$$p_{1,2} = -2$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$

4、求初值*i<sub>L</sub>*(0+)和*i'<sub>L</sub>*(0+)

$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=1A$$
  $u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$ 

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \frac{1}{8} \frac{di_L}{dt} \qquad \therefore \frac{di_L}{dt} (0+) = 8u_C(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $i_L(0+)=1$ A和 $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 

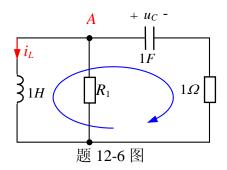
$$i_L(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$
 
$$\frac{di_L}{dt} = K_2 e^{-2t} - 2(K_1 + K_2 t)e^{-2t}$$
 代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 1 = K_1 \\ 0 = K_2 - 2K_1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} K_1 = 1 \\ K_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

6、结果

$$i_L(t) = (1+2t)e^{-2t}A, t \ge 0.$$

$$u_C(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{8} [2e^{-2t} - 2(1+2t)e^{-2t}] = -0.5te^{-2t}V, t \ge 0$$

**12-6** 题 12-6 图示电路为换路后的电路,电感和电容均有初始储能。 问电阻*R*<sub>1</sub>取何值使电路工作在临界阻尼状态?



解:列A点的KCL方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_1} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 0 \tag{1}$$

列回路方程

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = \frac{di_L}{dt} \tag{2}$$

(2) 式代入(1)式: 
$$\frac{du_{C}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} \frac{du_{C}}{dt} + \frac{1}{R_{1}} u_{C} + i_{L} = 0$$

$$i_{L} = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_{1}}) \frac{du_{C}}{dt} - \frac{1}{R_{1}} u_{C}$$
(3)

(3)式代入(2)式得: 
$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = -(1 + \frac{1}{R_1})\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} - \frac{1}{R_1}\frac{du_C}{dt}$$

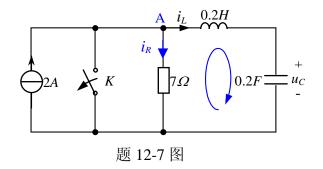
$$\mathbb{H}: (1+\frac{1}{R_1})\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + (1+\frac{1}{R_1})\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 0$$

当
$$(1+\frac{1}{R_1})^2-4(1+\frac{1}{R_1})=0$$
时为临界阻尼状态

$$(1 + \frac{1}{R_1})(1 + \frac{1}{R_1} - 4) = 0$$

故 
$$R_1 = \frac{1}{3}\Omega$$
.

**12-7** 题 12-7 图示电路。T<0 时电路为稳态,t=0 时开关 K 打开,求当开关打开后的 $u_C(t)$ 和 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时  $i_L(0-)=0$ A  $u_C(0-)=0$ 

1、列写以uc为变量的二阶微分方程

A结点: 
$$2=i_R+i_L$$
 (1)

回路: 
$$0.2\frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7i_R = 0$$
 (2)

对电容元件: 
$$i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (3)

由(1)式得: 
$$i_R = 2 - i_L$$
 (4)

将(4)式代入(2)式,有: 
$$0.2\frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C - 7(2 - i_L) = 0$$
 (5)

将(3)式代入(5)式,有:

$$0.2 \times 0.2 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C - 7(2 - 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} i_L) = 0$$

$$0.04 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 1.4 \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 14$$

$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 35\frac{du_C}{dt} + 25u_C = 350$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 35p + 25 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-35 \pm \sqrt{35^2 - 100}}{2} = \frac{-35 \pm 33.54}{2}$$

$$p_1$$
=-0.73  $p_2$ =-34.27

3、微分方程的解的形式

特解: 
$$u_{Cp} = 14$$
(稳态解)

齐次方程的解: 
$$u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t}$$

所以 
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

4、求初值*u<sub>C</sub>*(0+)和*u'<sub>C</sub>*(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$ A

由(3)式得: 
$$i_L(0+) = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 5i_L(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$  确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-0.73t} + K_2 e^{-34.27t} + 14$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = -0.73K_1e^{-0.73t} - 34.27K_2e^{-34.27t}$$

代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 14 \\ -0.73K_1 - 34.27K_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得:  $K_1 = -14.1$   $K_2 = 0.3$ 

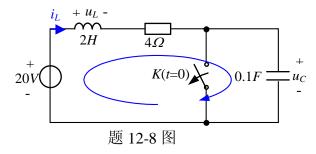
6、结果

$$u_C = -14.1e^{-0.73t} + 0.3e^{-34.27t} + 14V, t \ge 0$$

$$i_L = 0.2 \frac{du_C}{dt} = 0.2 \times 14.1 \times 0.73 e^{-0.73t} - 0.2 \times 0.3 \times 34.27 e^{-34.27t}$$

$$=2.1e^{-0.73t}-2.06e^{-34.27t}A, t \ge 0$$

**12-8** 题 12-8 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关K打开,求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $u_L(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时  $i_L(0-)=5$ A  $u_C(0-)=0$ 

1、列写以 $u_C$ 为变量的二阶微分方程

对电容元件: 
$$i_L = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt}$$
 (1)

回路: 
$$2\frac{di_L}{dt} + 4i_L + u_C = 20$$
 (2)

将(1)式代入(2)式,有: 
$$0.2\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 0.4\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 20$$

$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 2\frac{du_C}{dt} + 5u_C = 100$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 2p + 5 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2} = -1 \pm j2$$

3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $u_{Cp} = 100$ (稳态解)

齐次方程的解: 
$$u_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

所以 
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$$

4、求初值*u<sub>C</sub>*(0+)和*u'<sub>C</sub>*(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$$
  $i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=5A$ 

由(1)式得: 
$$i_L(0+) = 0.1 \frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10i_L(0+) = 50$$

5、利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=50$  确定待定系数K、 $\varphi$ 

$$u_C = K_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + K_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 20$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = K_1(-e^{-t}\cos 2t - 2e^{-t}\sin 2t) + K_2(-e^{-t}\sin 2t + 2e^{-t}\cos 2t)$$

代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + 20 \\ 50 = -K_1 + 2K_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得:  $K_1 = -20$   $K_2 = 15$ 

6、结果

$$u_C(t) = -20e^{-t}\cos 2t + 15e^{-t}\sin 2t + 20V, t \ge 0$$

$$u_L(t) = 20 - u_C - 0.4 \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$= 20 + 20e^{-t} \cos 2t - 15e^{-t} \sin 2t - 20$$

$$-0.4[20e^{-t} \cos 2t + 40e^{-t} \sin 2t - 15e^{-t} \sin 2t + 30e^{-t} \cos 2t]$$

$$= 25e^{-t} \sin 2tV, t \ge 0$$

### 另一方法求:

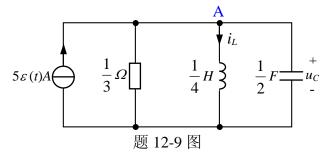
$$i_{L} = 0.1 \frac{du_{C}}{dt} = 0.1[20e^{-t}\cos 2t + 40e^{-t}\sin 2t - 15e^{-t}\sin 2t + 30e^{-t}\cos 2t]$$

$$= 5e^{-t}\cos 2t + 2.5e^{-t}\sin 2tA, t \ge 0$$

$$u_{L} = 2\frac{di_{L}}{dt} = 2[-5e^{-t}\cos 2t - 10e^{-t}\sin 2t - 2.5e^{-t}\sin 2t + 5e^{-t}\cos 2t]$$

$$= -25e^{-t}\cos 2tV, t \ge 0$$

**12-9** 题 12-9 图示电路为零状态电路,求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时  $i_L(0-)=0$ A  $u_C(0-)=0$ 

1、列写以iL为变量的二阶微分方程

A 
$$\stackrel{\leftarrow}{\bowtie}$$
:  $5\varepsilon(t) = 3u_C(t) + i_L + \frac{1}{2}\frac{du_C}{dt}$  (1)

对电感元件 :
$$u_C = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt}$$
 (2)

将(2)式代入(1)式,有: 
$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 i_L}{dt^2} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt} + i_L = 5\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{d^2i_L}{dt^2} + 6\frac{di_L}{dt} + 8i_L = 40\varepsilon(t)$$

2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^2 + 6p + 8 = 0$$

$$p_1 = -2$$
  $p_2 = -4$ 

## 3、微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $i_{LP} = 5A$ . (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $i_{Ch} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t}$ 

所以 
$$i_L = i_{Ch} + i_{Cp} = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$$

4、求初值*i<sub>L</sub>*(0+)和*i'<sub>L</sub>*(0+)

$$i_L(0+)=i_L(0-)=0$$
A  $u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0$ V

由(2)式有:  $u_C(0+) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)$ 

$$\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+) = 4u_C(0+) = 0$$

5、利用初值 $i_L(0+)=0$ A和 $\frac{di_L}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 

$$i_L(t) = K_1 e^{-2t} + K_2 e^{-4t} + 5$$

$$\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = -2K_1e^{-2t} - 4K_2e^{-4t}$$

代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_1 + K_2 + 5 \\ 0 = -2K_1 - 4K_2 \end{cases}$$
 解得:  $K_1 = -10$   $K_2 = 5$ 

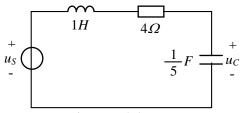
6、结果

$$i_L = -10e^{-2t} + 5e^{-4t} + 5A, t \ge 0$$

$$u_C = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} [20e^{-2t} - 20e^{-4t}] = 5e^{-2t} - 5e^{-4t}V, t \ge 0.$$

**12-10** 求题 12-10 图示电路的零状态响应 $u_{C}(t)$ 。已知电源 $u_{S}(t)$ 的取值分别为:

(1) 
$$u_S = \varepsilon(t)V$$
; (2)  $u_S = \delta(t)V_{\circ}$ 



题 12-10 图

解: (1) 列写以 $u_c$ 为变量的二阶微分方程(方程的列写参考 12-4 题)

$$u_C + 4 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{du_C}{dt} + 1 \times \frac{1}{5} \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} = \varepsilon(t)$$

特征方程及特征根

$$\frac{1}{5}p^2 + \frac{4}{5}p + 1 = 0 p_{1,2} = -2 \pm j1$$

微分方程的解的形式

特解:  $u_{cp} = 1$  (稳态解)

齐次方程的解:  $u_{Ch} = Ke^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi)$ 

所以 
$$u_C = u_{Ch} + u_{Cp} = Ke^{-2t} \sin(t + \varphi) + 1$$

求初值uc(0+)和u'c(0+)

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0A$$
  $u'_C(0+)=0(参考题 12-4 的答案)$ 

利用初值 $u_C(0+)=0V$ 和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=0$ 确定待定系数K、 $\varphi$ 

$$u_C = Ke^{-2t}\sin(t+\varphi) + 1$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt} = K[-2e^{-2t}\sin(t+\varphi) + e^{-2t}\cos(t+\varphi)]$$

将代入初值有: 
$$\begin{cases} K\sin\varphi + 1 = 0 \\ -2K\sin\varphi + K\cos\varphi = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得: 
$$\begin{cases} K = -\sqrt{5} \\ \varphi = 26^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

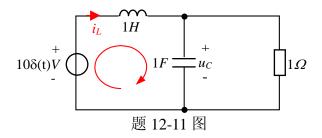
#### 结果

$$u_C(t) = [-\sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\sin(t+26^\circ)+1]\varepsilon(t)$$

(2)当激励为单位冲激函数时,此时的零状态响应是(1)中的响应的导数单位冲激响应是:

$$h(t) = \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} = \left[2\sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\sin(t + 26^\circ) - \sqrt{5}e^{-2t}\cos(t + 26^\circ)\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

**12-11** 求题 12-11 图示电路的冲击响应 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: t<0 时  $i_L(0-)=0$ A  $u_C(0-)=0$ 

1、列写以uc为变量的二阶微分方程

回路方程: 
$$10\delta(t) = \frac{di_L}{dt} + u_C$$
 (1)

对电阻元件: 
$$u_C = 1 \times (i_L - \frac{du_C}{dt})$$

$$i_L = \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C \tag{2}$$

将(2)式代入(1)式,有: 
$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

### 2、特征方程及特征根

$$p^{2} + p + 1 = 0$$

$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2} = -0.5 \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

#### 3、微分方程的解的形式

$$u_C(t) = K_1 e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t$$

## 4、求初值 $u_C(0+)$ 和 $u'_C(0+)$

$$u_C(0+)=u_C(0-)=0V$$
  $i_L(0-)=0A$ 

曲(2)式得: 
$$i_L(0-) = \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0-)$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0-)=0$$

$$\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 10\delta(t)$$

方程两边取(0-,0+)积分,有:

$$\int_{0^{-}}^{0+} \frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt^{2}} dt + \int_{0^{-}}^{0+} \frac{du_{C}}{dt} dt + \int_{0^{-}}^{0+} u_{C} dt = 10 \int_{0^{-}}^{0+} \delta(t) dt$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) - \frac{du_C}{dt}(0-) + u_C(0+) - u_C(0-) = 10$$

$$\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+) = 10$$

5、利用初值
$$u_C(0+)=0V$$
和  $\frac{du_C}{dt}(0+)=10$  确定待定系数 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 

$$u_{C}(t) = K_{1}e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + K_{2}e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t$$

$$\frac{du_{C}(t)}{dt} = -(0.5K_{1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_{2})e^{-0.5t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_{1} - 0.5K_{2})e^{-0.5t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t$$
代入初值得: 
$$\begin{cases} 0 = K_{2} \\ 10 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}K_{1} - 0.5K_{2} \end{cases}$$
解得:  $K_{1} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}$   $K_{2} = 0$ 

## 6、结果

$$u_C(t) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-0.5t}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \cdot \varepsilon(t)V$$

#### 题 十 三 习

13-1 求下列函数的象函数:

$$(1) \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$(1)\,\varepsilon(t)-\varepsilon(t-2)\qquad (2)\,t\big[\varepsilon(t)-\varepsilon(t-1)\big];$$

$$(3)(t^2+1)e^{-t}$$

$$(3)(t^2+1)e^{-u} \qquad (4)U_m \sin \omega (t-t_o)\varepsilon (t-t_o)$$

$$(5)e^{-at}\sin(\omega t + \omega)$$

$$(5)e^{-at}\sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 (6)  $e^{-(a+t)}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$ 

$$(7)3\delta(t) + t + 5; (8)t\cos\omega t$$

$$(8) t \cos \omega t$$

(1) 
$$\mathscr{E} \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2) \right]$$
  

$$= \mathscr{E} \left[ \varepsilon(t) \right] - \mathscr{E} \left[ \varepsilon(t-2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s}$$

$$(2) \ \pounds \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s}$$
$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} (\frac{1}{s} - 1) e^{-s}$$

(3) £ 
$$[t^2e^{-2t} + e^{-2t}]$$

$$=\frac{2!}{(s+2)^3}+\frac{1}{s+2}$$

(4) : £ 
$$[U_m \sin \omega t] = U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore \mathfrak{L} \left[ U_m \sin \omega (t - t_o) \varepsilon (t - t_o) \right]$$

$$= U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} e^{-t_o s}$$

(5) : 
$$e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= e^{-at} (\sin \omega t \cos \varphi + \cos \omega t \sin \varphi)$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{L} \left[ e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \right]$$

$$=\cos\varphi \, \& \, \left[ e^{-at}\sin\omega t \, \right] + \sin\varphi \, \& \, \left[ e^{-at}\cos\omega t \, \right]$$

$$= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$
$$= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

(6)  $F(s) = e^{-a} \left\{ \mathcal{L} \left[ e^{-t} \cos \omega t \cos \varphi \right] - \mathcal{L} \left[ e^{-t} \sin \omega t \sin \varphi \right] \right\}$ 

$$= e^{-a} \left\{ \frac{\cos \varphi(s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega \sin \varphi}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{e^{-a} \left[ (s+1)\cos \varphi - \omega \sin \varphi \right]}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2}$$

(7) £  $[3\delta(t)+t+5]$ 

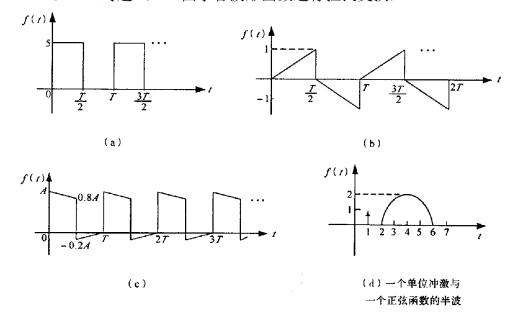
$$=3+\frac{1}{s^2}+\frac{5}{s}$$

(8) £  $[t\cos\omega t]$ 

$$=\frac{d}{ds} \, \& \, \left[\cos \omega t \,\right]$$

$$=\frac{\omega^2-s^2}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$$

13-2 对题 13-2 图示各波形函数进行拉氏变换,



解 (a) 因为 
$$f_1(t) = 5\varepsilon(t) - 5\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2})$$
 第一周期波形函数

所以周期函数 f(t) 的象函数

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L} [f(t)] = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}t})}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{s} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}t}}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

(b) 解: 原函数f(t)在 $\left[0 \quad \frac{T}{2}\right]$ 前半周期的波型函数。

$$f_{11}(t) = \frac{2}{T}t \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - (t - \frac{T}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$\therefore F_{11}(s) = \mathcal{L} \left[ f_{11}(t) \right] = \frac{2}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)$$

:: f(t) 在  $[\frac{T}{2}, T]$  后半周期波型函数。

$$f_{12}(t) = -f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

∴ f (t) 在 [0, T] 一个周期的波型函数。

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$
$$= f_{11}(t) - f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

 $:: f_1(t)$  的象函数

$$F_1(s) = F_{11}(s) - F_{11}(s)e^{-\frac{T}{2}} = F_{11}(s)(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

故周期函数 f(t) 的象函数为

$$F(s) = F_1(s) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} s e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{\frac{T}{2} s^2 (1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})}$$

(c) 解 由直线方程斜截式可知f(t) 在  $(0,\frac{T}{2})$  前半周期波型函数为

$$f_{11}(t) = \left(-\frac{0.4A}{T}t + A\right)\left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2})\right]$$

$$= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - (t - \frac{T}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right] + A \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$F_{11}(s) = \mathcal{E}\left[f_{11}(t)\right]$$

$$= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] + A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

由直线方程两点式可知f(t)在 [ $\frac{T}{2}$ , T]后半周期波型函数为

$$f_{12}(t) = \left(\frac{0.4A}{T}t - 0.4A\right) \left[\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \varepsilon(t - T)\right]$$
$$= \left[\frac{0.4A}{T}(t - \frac{T}{2}) - 0.2A\right] \left[\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \varepsilon(t - T)\right]$$

$$=\frac{0.4A}{T}\bigg[(t-\frac{T}{2})\varepsilon(t-\frac{T}{2})-(t-T)\varepsilon(t-T)-\frac{T}{2}\varepsilon(t-T)\bigg]-0.2A\bigg[\varepsilon(t-\frac{T}{2})-\varepsilon(t-T)\bigg]$$

$$: F_{12}(s) = \mathcal{E}\left[f_{12}(t)\right]$$

$$= \frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - 0.2A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}$$

∴ f (t) 在 (0,T) 周期的波型函数

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$

$$F_{1}(s) = \mathcal{E}\left[f_{1}(t)\right]$$

$$= F_{11}(s) + F_{12}(s)$$

$$= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left(\frac{1}{s^{2}} - \frac{1}{s^{2}}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2}\frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}\right)(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

$$+ A(1 - 0.2e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})\frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T}\frac{1}{s^{2}}(-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

:. 周期函数 f(t)的象函数为

$$F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}} = \frac{\frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{s^2} (-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}t})}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}t}}$$

(d) 解 由图知 T=8s, 
$$f = \frac{1}{8}H_z$$
,  $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{\pi}{4} rad/s$ 

$$f(t) = \delta(t-1) + 2\sin(\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{\pi}{2})\varepsilon(t-2) + 2\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{4}(t-4) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\varepsilon(t-6)$$

$$F(s) = \mathcal{E}[f(t)]$$

$$= e^{-s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-2s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-6s}$$

$$= e^{-s} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e^{-2s} + e^{-6s}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2}$$

13─3 求下列象函数的原函数  $f(t) = \pounds^{-1}[F(s)]$ :

$$(1)\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3} + 5; \qquad (2)\frac{3s+1}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s};$$

$$(3)\frac{s^2+1}{2s^2-2} \qquad \qquad (4)\frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)};$$

$$(5)\frac{2s+3}{s^2+1} \qquad \qquad (6)\frac{s^2+6s+10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)};$$

$$(7)\frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \qquad (8)\frac{s^2+3s+2}{s^2};$$

$$(9)\frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2(s^2+2s+2)^2} \qquad (10)\frac{(s+3)e^{-s/2}}{s^2+4s+9};$$

$$(11)\frac{2s^2+7s+9}{(s+1)^3}.$$

(1) 
$$\Re f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s+2} \right] + \mathcal{E}^{-1} \left[ \frac{2}{s+2} \right] + \mathcal{E}^{-1} [5]$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t} + 5\delta(t)$$

(2) 解 由 
$$Q(s) = s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s = 0$$
 求根为

$$s_1 = 0$$
,  $s_2 = -2$ ,  $s_3 = -3$ 

$$f(t) = \frac{3s+1}{s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s}$$
$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = (s-0)\frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)(s+3)}\Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{3s+1}{s(s+3)}\Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)}\Big|_{s=-3} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{8}{3}e^{-3t}$$

(3) 解

$$\frac{s^2 + 1}{2s^2 - 2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2(s^2 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{s - 1} - \frac{1}{s + 1}\right)\frac{1}{2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{s - 1} - \frac{1}{s + 1})$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\delta(t) + e^t - e^{-t})$$

(4) 解

$$: O(s) = s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0$$
的根为

$$s_1 = -2$$
,  $s_2 = -3$ 

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = (s+1)\frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}\Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+3)}\Big|_{s=-2} = -4$$

$$k_3 = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)}\Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{E}[F(s)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + \frac{9}{2}e^{-3t}$$

(5)解

$$F(s) = \frac{2s+3}{s^2+1} = 2\frac{s}{s^2+1} + 3\frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1} [F(s)] = 2\cos t + 3\sin t$$

(6)解

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 10}{(s+2)(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2(s+1) + k_3}{(s+1)^2 + 1^2}$$
(\Pi)

$$k_1 = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 10}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \bigg|_{s=-2} = 1$$

将 $k_1$ 代至(甲)式

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 2 + k_2(s+2)(s+1) + k_3(s+2)}{(s+2)(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

分子整理: 
$$(k_2+1)s^2+(3k_2+2+k_3)s+2k_2+2k_3+2=s^2+6s+10$$

比较系数: 
$$k_2+1=1 \rightarrow k_2=0$$
  
  $3k_2+k_3+2=6 \rightarrow k_3=4$ 

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{4}{(s+1)^2 + 1^2}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \sin t$$

解 2 因为 
$$s^2 + 2s + 2 = 0$$
的根  $s_1 = -1 + j$   $s_2 = -1 - j$ 

$$F(s) = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s - (-1+j)} + \frac{A_3}{s - (-1-j)}$$

由分解定理:

$$A_1 = 1$$
,  $A_2 = \frac{s^2 + 6s + 10}{(s+2)[s-(-1-j)]} = 2\angle -90^\circ$ 

$$f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1} [F(s)]$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 2|A_2|e^{-t}\cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t}\cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

(7) 解: 分母 
$$Q(s) = 0$$
 的根为

$$s_{1,2} = -3$$
,  $s_3 = -2 + j$ ,  $s_4 = -2 - j$  部分分式为:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2 (s^2 + 4s + 5)}$$

$$= \frac{k_{11}}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+3)} + \frac{k_2}{s - (-2+j)} + \frac{k_3}{s - (-2-j)}$$

$$k_{11} = (s+3)^2 \frac{1}{(s+3)^2 (s^2 + 4s + 5)} \bigg|_{s=-3} = 2$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ (s+3)^2 f(t) \right] \Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{-(2s+4)}{(s^2+4s+5)^2} \Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_{2} = \left[ s - (-2+j) \right] \frac{1}{\left( s+3 \right)^{2} \left[ s - (-2+j) \right] \left[ s - (-2-j) \right]} \Big|_{s=-2+j}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left( -2+j+3 \right) \left[ -2+j-(-2-j) \right]}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \angle 135^{\circ}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{E}^{-1} [F(s)] = 2te^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} + 2|k_2|e^{-2t}\cos(t + 135^\circ)$$

$$= (2t + \frac{1}{2})e^{-3t} + 4\sqrt{2}e^{-2t}\cos(t + 135^{\circ})$$

(8) **#**: 
$$F(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{s} + \frac{3}{s^2}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \delta(t) + 3 + 2t$$

(9) 解 分母 
$$Q(s) = (s+1)^2(s^2+2s+2)^2 = 0$$
 的根为

$$s_{1,2} = -1$$
  $s_{3,4} = -1 + j$   $s_{5,6} = -1 - j$ 

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2(s^2+2s+2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{A_2}{(s+1)} + \frac{B_1}{[s-(-1+j)]^2} + \frac{B_2}{[s-(-1+j)]} + \frac{C_1}{[s-(-1-j)]^2} + \frac{C_2}{[s-(-1-j)]}$$

$$A_1 = (s+1)^2 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2} \Big|_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$A_{2} = \frac{d}{ds} [(s+1)^{2} F(s)] \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{s^{2}}{(s^{2} + 2s + 2)^{2}} \right] = -2$$

$$B_1 = [s - (-1 + j)]^2 F(s) \bigg|_{s = -1 + j} = \frac{s^2}{(s + 1)^2 [s - (-1 - j)]^2} \bigg|_{s = -1 + j}$$

$$=\frac{2\angle 270^{\circ}}{(-1)\times(-4)}=\frac{1}{2}\angle 270^{\circ}=-j\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \left[ s - (-1+j) \right]^2 F(s) \right\} \bigg|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2 [s - (-1-j)]^2} \right\} \bigg|_{s=-1+j}$$

$$= \frac{2+j}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \angle 26.6^{\circ}}{2}$$

由计算可知, $B_1 = \overset{*}{C_1}$  , $B_2 = \overset{*}{C_2}$ 

: 
$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_2}{s+1-j} + \frac{C_2}{s+1+j} \right] = e^{-t} \sqrt{5} \cos(t+26.6^\circ)$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \quad \therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{j\frac{1}{2}}{(s+j)^2} + \frac{-j\frac{1}{2}}{(s-j)^2} \right] = -jt \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2} = t \sin t$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathfrak{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_1}{s+1+j} + \frac{C_1}{s+1+j} \right]$$

$$= e^{-t}t \sin t$$

$$\text{th } f(t) = \mathfrak{L}^{-1} \left[ F(s) \right]$$

$$= te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} + \sqrt{5}e^{-t} \cos(t + 26.6^\circ) + e^{-t}t \sin t$$

$$= e^{-t} (t - 2 + 2 \cos t - \sin t + t \sin t)$$

(10)解

∵ 分母
$$\theta(S) = S^2 + 4s + 9 = 0$$
的根为

$$S_1 = -2 + j\sqrt{5}$$
  $S_2 = -2 - j\sqrt{5}$ 

$$X : \frac{S+3}{S^2+4S+9} = \frac{K_1}{S-(-2+j\sqrt{5})} + \frac{K_2}{S-(-2-j\sqrt{5})}$$

其中 
$$K_1 = \left[S - \left(-2 + j\sqrt{5}\right)\right] \frac{S+3}{S^2 + 4S + 9} \Big|_{S=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{S+3}{S - \left(-2 - j\sqrt{5}\right)} \Big|_{S=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1+j\sqrt{5}}{j2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{j\sqrt{5} - 5}{-10} = \frac{j\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - 1}{-2}$$

$$= 0.55 \angle - 24.1^\circ$$

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{S+3}{S^2+4S+9} \right] = 2 \times 0.55 e^{-2t} \cos \left( \sqrt{5}t - 24.1^{\circ} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

由于象函数乘 $e^{-ToS}$ 则原函数延时 T。

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{S+2}{S^2+4S+9} e^{-\frac{S}{2}} \right] = 1.1 e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cos \left[ \sqrt{5} \left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right) - 24.1^{\circ} \right] \varepsilon \left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$=e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)}\left[\cos\sqrt{5}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)+\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\sin\sqrt{5}\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]\varepsilon\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

(11) 
$$mathrew{H} : F(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 7s + 9}{(s+1)^3}$$

$$Q(s) = (s+1)^3 = 0$$
 的根为零的重根  $s_{1,2,3} = -1$ 

$$k_1 = (s+1)^3 F(s)|_{s=-1}$$
  
=  $2s^2 + 7s + 9|_{s=-1} = 4$ 

$$k_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \left( s + 1 \right)^3 F(s) \right] \Big|_{s=-1}$$
$$= 4s + 7 \Big|_{s=-1} = 3$$

$$k_3 = \frac{1}{21} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} [(s+1)^3 F(s)]_{s=-1}$$
$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

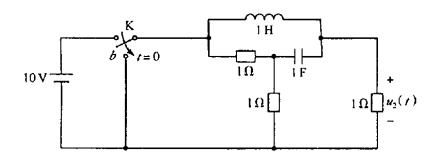
$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_3}{s+1}$$

$$= \frac{4}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{3}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{2}{s+1}$$

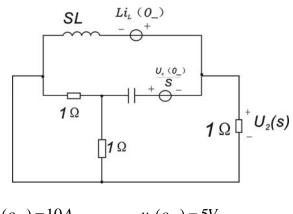
$$= e^{-t} (4 \times \frac{t^2}{21} + 3 \times t + 2)$$

$$= e^{-t} (2t^2 + 3t + 2)$$

# 13-4 画出题 13-4 图示电路的运算电路。



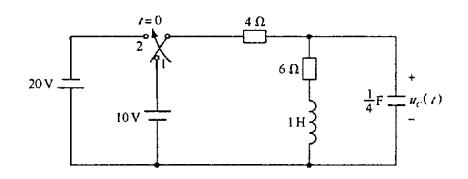
解 s 域电路为



其中  $i_L(o_-) = 10A$ 

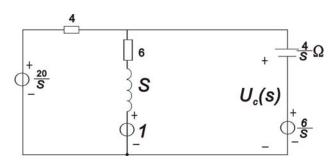
 $u_c(o\_) = 5V$ 

**13—5** 试用拉氏变换法求题 13—5 图示电路电压 $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13-5 图

解 s 域电路如下,  $i_L(o_-)=1A$  ,  $u_c(o_-)=6V$ 



节点法

$$U_{c}(s) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{6s}{4s}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^{2} + 2s - 20)}{s(s^{2} + 7s + 10)}$$
由  $s(s^{2} + 8s + 10) = 0$  的根,  $s_{1} = 0$ ,  $s_{2} = -2$ ,  $s_{3} = -5$ 

$$k_{1} = 8F(s)|_{s=0} = -12$$

$$k_{2} = \left[s - (-2)\right]F(s)|_{s=-2}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^{2} + 2s - 20)}{s(s+5)}|_{s=-2}$$

$$= 20$$

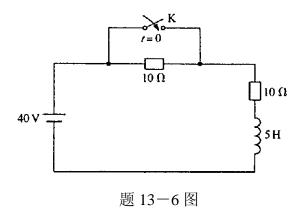
$$k_{3} = (s+5)F(s)|_{s=-5}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^{2} + 2s - 20)}{s(s+2)}|_{s=-5}$$

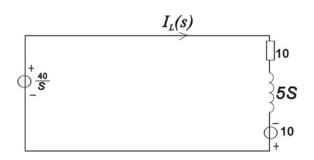
$$= -2$$
由 分解定理
$$U_{c}(s) = \frac{-12}{s} + \frac{20}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{s+5}$$

$$\therefore u_{c}(t) = -12 + 20e^{-2t} - 2e^{-5t} \quad V \quad (t \ge 0)$$

13—6 电路如题 13—6 图所示,已知初始条件 $i_L(o_-)=2$  A,试用拉普拉斯变换方法,求开关闭合后的 $i_L(t)$ 。



解 s 域电路图如下



$$I_{L}(s) = \frac{\frac{40}{s} + 10}{10 + 5s} = \frac{40 + 10s}{s(5s + 10)} = \frac{8 + 2s}{s(s + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_{1}}{s} + \frac{k_{2}}{s + 2}$$

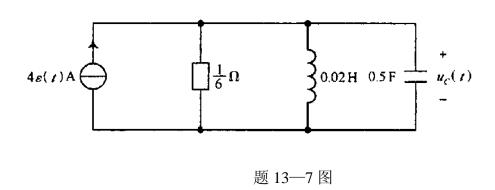
$$k_{1} = \frac{p(s)}{Q'(s)} \Big|_{s=0} = -\frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \Big|_{s=0} = 4$$

$$k_{2} = \frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \Big|_{s=-2} = -2$$

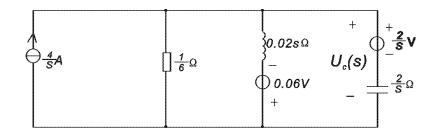
$$\therefore I_{L}(s) = \frac{4}{s} + \frac{-2}{s + 2}$$

$$\therefore i_{L}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_{L}(s)] = 4 - 2e^{-2t} \quad A \quad (t \ge 0)$$

13—7 题 13—7 图示电路中,已知 $u_c(o_-)=2V$ , $i_L(o_-)=3$ A,试用拉氏变换法求电压 $u_c(t)$ 。



解: 运算电路如下



由节点法

$$U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{4}{s} - \frac{0.06}{0.02s} + 1}{6 + \frac{1}{0.02s} + \frac{s}{2}} = \frac{2(s+1)}{s^2 + 12s + 100}$$

由 
$$s^2 + 12s + 100 = 0$$
 的根  $s_{1,2} = -6 \pm j8$ 

$$s_1 = -6 + j8 = 10\angle 126.9^{\circ}$$

$$k_1 = [s - (-6 + j8)]F(s) \mid_{s = -6 + j8}$$

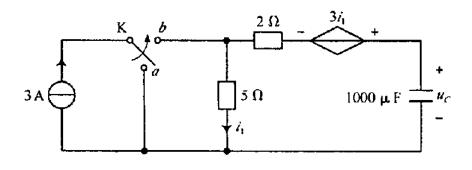
$$=\frac{2(-6+j8+1)}{s-(-6-j8)}$$

$$=1.18\angle 32^{\circ} = |K_1|\angle \theta$$

$$\therefore U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 2|K_1|e^{-6t}\cos(8t + \theta)$$
$$= 2.36e^{-6t}\cos(8t + 32^\circ)$$

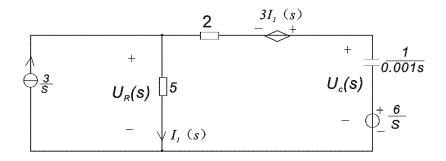
(或 
$$2e^{-6t}\cos 8t - 1.25e^{-6t}\sin 8t$$
)

13—8 题 13—8 图示电路中,已知 $u_c(o_-)=6V$ ,在 t=0 时开关由位置 a 投向位置 b。求  $t\geqslant 0$  时的 $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13-8 图

解 1: 运算电路如下



# 节点法

$$U_R(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{\frac{6}{s} - 3I_1(s)}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{6 - 3sI_1(s)}{2s + 1000}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{s}{2s + 1000}}$$

$$= \frac{60s + 15000 - 15s^2I_1(s)}{s(7s + 1000)}$$

$$U_{R}(s) = 5I_{1}(s)$$

### ②代至①式整理:

$$U_{R}(s) = \frac{6s + 1500}{s^2 + 100s}$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_R(s)}{5} = \frac{6s + 1500}{5(s^2 + 100s)}$$

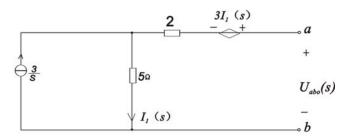
$$U_{c}(s) = -(I_{1}(s) - \frac{3}{s}) \frac{1}{0.001s} + \frac{6}{s}$$
$$= \frac{2400 + 6s}{s(s+100)}$$
$$= \frac{k_{1}}{s} + \frac{k_{2}}{s+100}$$

$$k_1 = sF(s) \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s + 100} \Big|_{s=0} = 24$$

$$k_2 = (s + 100)F(s) \Big|_{s=-100} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s} \Big|_{s=-100} = -18$$

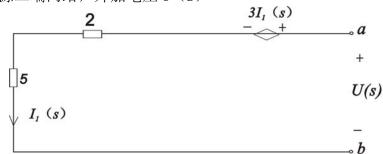
: 
$$U_c(t) = L^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t}$$
 V  $(t \ge 0)$ 

解 2: (1) 求如下二端网络的戴维南等效支路



$$U_{abo}(s) = 3I_1(s) + 5 \times \frac{3}{s} = 3 \times \frac{3}{s} + \frac{15}{s} = \frac{24}{s}$$
 V

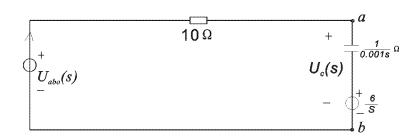
相应无源二端网络,外加电压 U(s)



$$U(s) = 3I_1(s) + 7I_1(s)$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I_1(s)} = 10\Omega$$

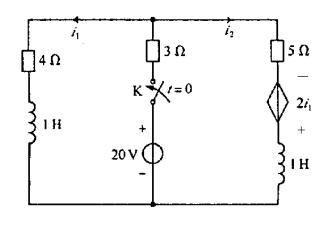
# (2) 等效电路为



节点法: 
$$U_{c}(s) = \frac{\frac{U_{abo}(s)}{10} + \frac{6}{s} \times 0.001s}{\frac{1}{10} + 0.001s}$$
$$= \frac{6s + 2400}{s(s + 100)}$$

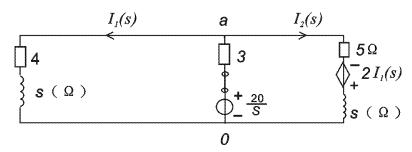
: 
$$U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t}$$
  $v(t \ge 0)$ 

13—9 题 13—9 图示电路,初始条件 $i_1(o_-)=0$ A, $i_2(o_-)=0$ A,在和 t=0时闭合开关,试求  $t \ge o$  时的电流 $i_1(t)$ 。



题 13-9 图

解:  $\exists \exists i_1(o\_) = o$  ,  $i_2(o\_) = o$ 



节点法

$$V_a(s) = \frac{\frac{20}{s} \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2I_1(s)}{s+5}}{\frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{s+5}}$$

$$= \frac{20(s+5)(s+4) - 3s(s+4) \times 2I_1(s)}{3s(s+5) + s(s+5)(s+4) + s3(s+4)}$$
(1)

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} \tag{2}$$

由②代至①整理:  $s(s^2+15s+47)U_a(s)+6sU_a(s)=20(s+5)(s+4)$ 

$$U_a(s) = \frac{20(s+5)(s+4)}{s(s^2+15s+53)}$$

解方程

$$\approx \frac{-5 \pm 3.6}{2} = \begin{cases} -0.7 \\ -4.3 \end{cases}$$

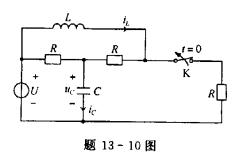
$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} = \frac{20(5+s)}{s(s+0.7)(s+4.3)}$$
$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+0.7} + \frac{k_3}{s+4.3}$$
$$k_1 = \frac{100}{0.7 \times 4.3} \Big|_{s=0} = 33.2$$

$$k_2 = \frac{20(5-0.7)}{-0.7(-0.7+4.3)}\Big|_{s=-0.7} = \frac{86}{-2.52} = -34.1$$

$$k_3 = \frac{20(5-4.3)}{-4.3(-4.3+0.7)}\Big|_{s=-4.3} = \frac{14}{+15.48} = 0.9$$

: 
$$i_1(t) = 33.2 - 34.1e^{-0.7t} + 0.9e^{-4.3t}$$
 A  $(t \ge 0)$ 

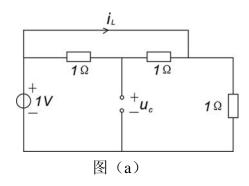
13—10 题 13—10 图示电路中, $R=1\Omega$ ,L=1H,C=1F,U=1V。在开关 K 打开前电路已达稳定状态,试用拉普拉斯变换法求 t $\geqslant$ o 时的 $u_c(t)$ 。



解: (1)t<0, 电路图(a)如下,可得

$$u_c(0) = 1V$$

$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$

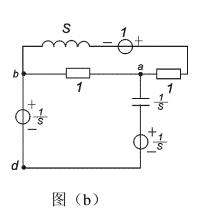


(2)t≥0后,运算电路为图(b)

节点法: 取 $U_b(s) = 0$ 

$$U_a(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s+1}}{\frac{1}{s+1} + 1 + s} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

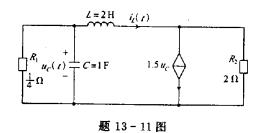
$$\therefore \quad U_c(s) = U_{ad}(s) = U_a(s) + U_{bd}(s)$$



$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)^2+1} + \frac{1}{s}$$

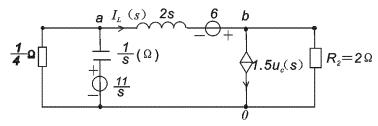
$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ U_c(s) \right] = (1 + e^{-t} \sin \omega t) \mathcal{E}(t) \quad V$$

13—11 题 13—11 图示电路为 t=0 换后的电路,已知 $u_c(o_-)=11\ V$ ,  $i_L(o_-)=3{\rm A}.\ \ \hbox{求 t}{\geqslant}0\ \hbox{时的}\,u_c(t)\,.$ 

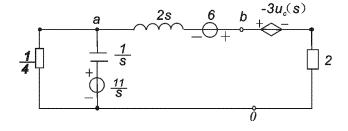


20

解: 已知
$$u_c(o_-) = 11V$$
  $i_L(o_-) = 3A$ 



上图等效变换后为



节点法

$$\frac{\frac{11}{s}}{\frac{1}{s}} + \frac{(-3U_c(s) - 6)}{(2s + 2)}$$

$$U_a(s) = U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s}}{4 + s + \frac{1}{2s + 2}}$$

$$= \frac{11(2s + 2) - 3U_c(s) - 6}{(4 + s)(2s + 2) + 1}$$

$$= \frac{22s + 22 - 6 - 3U_c(s)}{8s + 8 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

$$(2s^2 + 10s + 9)U_c(s) + 3U_c(s) = 22s + 16$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{2(11s + 8)}{2s^2 + 10s + 12} = \frac{11s + 8}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 6}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

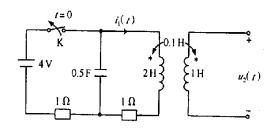
$$k_1 = \frac{11s + 8}{2s + 5} \Big|_{s = -2} = \frac{-22 + 8}{1} = -14$$

$$k_2 = \frac{-33 + 8}{-6 + 5} \Big|_{s = -3} = \frac{-25}{-1} = 25$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{25}{s+3} + \frac{-14}{s+2}$$

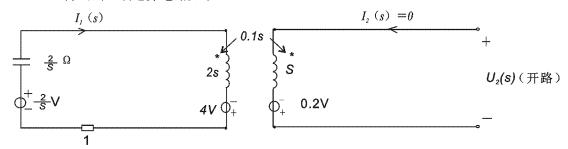
$$\therefore \quad u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ U_c(s) \right] = 25e^{-3t} - 14e^{-2t} v(t \ge 0)$$

13—12 用拉氏变换法求题 13—12 图示电路中的 $u_2(t)$ 。



题 13-12 图

解: 由稳态(t<0)时的时域电路可得  $u_c \left(0-\right)=2V$  , $i_{L1} \left(0_-\right)=i_{L2} \left(0-\right)=2A$  。 再画出 s 域运算电路如下:



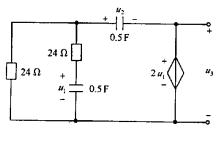
$$I_1(s) = \frac{4 + \frac{2}{s}}{2s + 1 + \frac{2}{s}} = \frac{4s + 2}{2s^2 + s + 2} \tag{\Box}$$

$$U_2(s) = I_{L1}(s) \times 0.1s - 0.2 = \frac{0.4s^2 + 0.2s}{2s^2 + s + 2} - 0.2$$

化真分式 
$$\Rightarrow = \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2} + 0.2 - 0.2 = \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2}$$

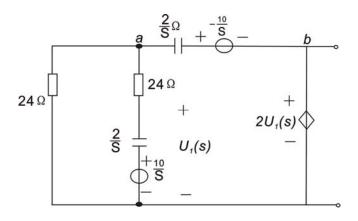
$$u_2(t) = -0.21e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \sin 0.97t$$
 V  $(t \ge 0)$ 

13—13 题 13—13 图示电路为 t=0 换路后的电路,已知 $u_1(o_-)=10V$ ,  $u_2(o_-)=-10V$ 。求 t $\geqslant 0$  时的 $u_3(t)$ 。



题 13-13 图

解: 
$$u_1(0_+) = u_1(0_-) = 10$$
  $u_2(0_+) = u_2(0_-) = -10V$ 



$$\begin{cases}
\left(\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} + \frac{s}{2}\right) U_a(s) - \frac{s}{2} \quad U_b(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{s}}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} + \frac{-\frac{10}{s}}{\frac{2}{s}} & \text{(1)}
\end{cases}$$

$$U_b(s) = 2U_1(s) = 2\left[\left(\frac{U_a(s) - \frac{10}{s}}{24 + \frac{2}{s}}\right) \times \frac{2}{s} + \frac{10}{s}\right] \qquad \text{(2)}$$

整理①、② 
$$\begin{bmatrix} y^2 + 3y + 1 & -y^2 - y \\ -2 & y + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_a \\ U_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -120y \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$$
 其中  $y = 12s$ ,

解出 
$$\Delta = (y+1)(y^2+y+1)$$
  $\Delta_2 = 240(y^2+2y+1)$ 

$$U_b(s) = U_3(s) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{240(y+1)}{y^2 + y + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144s^2 + 12s + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144(s-s_1)(s-s_2)}$$
$$= \frac{5(12s+1)}{3(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_1}{s-s_2}$$

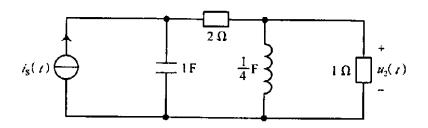
其中 
$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{24} + j0.072$$
,  $s_2 = -\frac{1}{24} - j0.072$  为

$$y^2 + y + 1 = (12s)^2 + 12s + 1 = 0$$
 的根

$$k_1 = \frac{s(12s+1)}{3(s-s_2)} \bigg|_{s=s_1} = 10 \bigg( 1 - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \bigg) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \ \angle -30^{\circ}$$

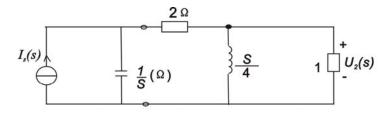
$$u_3(t) = 2|k_1|e^{-\frac{1}{24}t}\cos(0.072t - 30^\circ) = 23.1e^{-\frac{1}{24}t}\sin(0.072t + 60^\circ)V$$

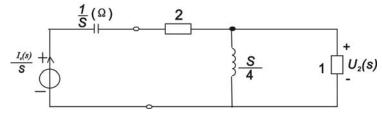
13—14 设题 13—14 图示电路为零状态电路,电路的激励  $i_s(t)=2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ ,试求电压  $u_2(t)$  。



题 13-14 图

解 
$$I_s = \mathcal{L}[i_s(t)] = \mathcal{L} 2e^{-1}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{2}{s+1}$$



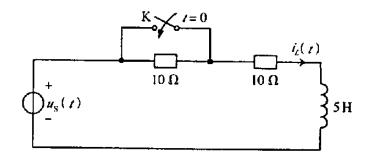


节点法 
$$U_2(s) \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s} + 2} + \frac{4}{s} + 1 \right) = \frac{\left( \frac{I_s(s)}{s} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{s} + 2 \right)}$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{2s+1} + \frac{4}{s} + 1\right)U_2(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)} \frac{s}{2s+1}$$

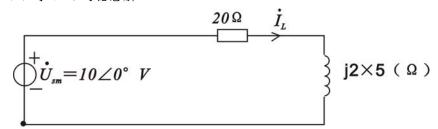
两边乘s(2s+1)

**13—15** 题 13—15 图示电路的电压源 $u_s(t) = 10\cos 2t \ V$ 。在 t<O 时电路已 处于稳态。求  $t \ge 0$  时的  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13-15 图

解 (1) 求 t<0 时稳态解



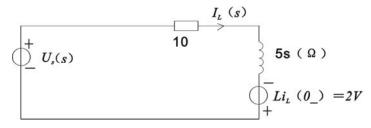
$$\dot{I}_{Lm} = \frac{10\angle0^{\circ}}{20+j10} = \frac{1}{2+j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}\angle26.6^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\angle-26.6^{\circ}A$$

$$i_{L(t)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\cos(2t - 26.6^{\circ})A$$
 (t<0)

: 
$$i_L(0_) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\cos(-26.6^\circ)$$
 V

$$=0.45 \times 0.89 = 0.4A$$

(2) t  $\geqslant$  0, s 域运算电路,  $U_s(s) = L[10\cos 2t] = \frac{10s}{s^2 + 4}$ 



$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_s(s) + 2}{10 + 5s}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{10s}{s^2 + 4} + 2}{5s + 10}$$

$$= \frac{10s + 2(s^2 + 4)}{(5s + 10)(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$= \frac{2s^2 + 10s + 8}{(5s + 10)(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s + 2} + \frac{k_2}{s - j2} + \frac{k_3}{s + j2}$$

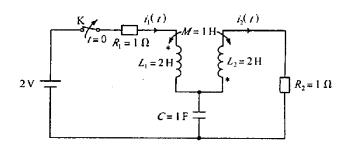
$$k_1 = \frac{2s^2 + 10s + 8}{5(s^2 + 4)} \bigg|_{s = -2} = \frac{8 - 20 + 8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{-4}{40} = -0.1$$

$$k_2 = \frac{2(j2)^2 + j20 + 8}{5(s + 2)(s + j2)} \bigg|_{s = j2} = \frac{-j8 + j20 + 8}{5 \times (2 + j2)(j4)} = \frac{8 + j12}{-40 + 40j}$$

$$= \frac{14.4 \angle 56.3^{\circ}}{40\sqrt{2}\angle 135^{\circ}} = \frac{1}{4}\angle -78.7^{\circ}$$

$$i_L(t) = L^{-1}[I_L(s)] = -0.1e^{-2t} + 0.5\cos(2t - 78.7^\circ)A \quad (t \ge 0)$$

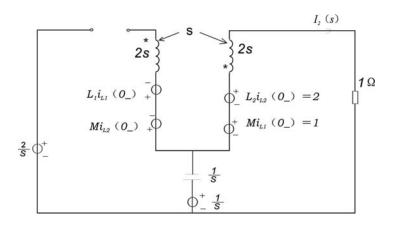
**13—16** 题 13—16 图示电路,在 t<O 时,电路已处于稳态。在 t=0 时,开 关 K 打开,试求  $t \ge o$  时的电流  $i_2(t)$  。



题 13—16 图

解: (1) 
$$t < 0$$
 时, $i_1(t) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1A$  
$$i_1(0_-) = i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 1A$$
 
$$U_c(0_-) = 1V$$

### (2) $t \ge 0$ , 运算电路



$$I_{2}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s} + 3}{\frac{1}{s} + 2s + 1}$$
$$= \frac{3s + 1}{2s^{2} + s + 1}$$
$$= \frac{k_{1}}{s - s_{1}} + \frac{k_{2}}{s - s_{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2s^2 + s + 1 = 0$$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 2}}{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm j\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

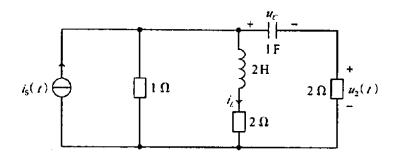
$$= -\frac{1}{4} \pm j0.66$$

$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{4} + j0.66 = -\alpha + j\omega$$

$$k_{1} = \frac{-0.75 + j1.98 + 1}{2\left[s - \left(-\frac{1}{4} - j0.66\right)\right]}\Big|_{s = -0.25 + j0.66}$$
$$= \frac{0.25 + j1.98}{4 \times j0.66} = \frac{2\angle 82.8^{\circ}}{j2.64}$$
$$= 0.76\angle -7.2^{\circ} = |k_{1}| \angle \theta$$

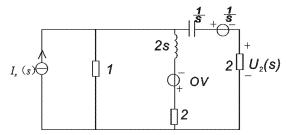
$$i_2(t) = L^{-1}[I_2(s)] = 2|k_1|e^{-\alpha t}\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$
  
=  $1.5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}\cos(0.66t - 7.2^\circ)A \quad (t \ge 0)$ 

13—17 电路如题 13—17 图所示, $i_s(t)=2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ , $u_c(0-)=1$  V,  $i_L(0_-)=0$  A,用拉氏变换法求 $u_2(t)$ 。

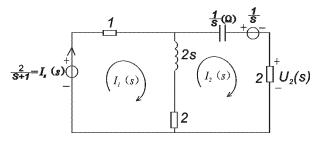


题 13-17 图

解 
$$I_s(s) = \mathcal{E}\left[2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)\right] = \frac{2}{s+1}$$



上图电源变换后如下



$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2s & -(2s+2) \\ -(2s+2) & 4+2s+\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(s) \\ I_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2s+3)\left(4+2s+\frac{1}{s}\right) - (2s+2)^{2}$$

$$\Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 3+2s & \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -(2s+2) & -\frac{1}{s} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{s}(2s+3)+4$$

$$I_{2}(s) = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{-2s+(-3)+\frac{2s(2s+2)}{s+1}}{(2s+3)(4s+2s^{2}+1)-(4s^{2}+8s+4)s}$$

$$= \frac{2s-3}{6(s+0.4)(s+1.3)}$$

$$= \frac{k_{1}}{s+0.4} + \frac{k_{2}}{s+1.3}$$

$$k_{1} = \frac{2s-3}{6(s+1.3)}\Big|_{s=-0.4}$$

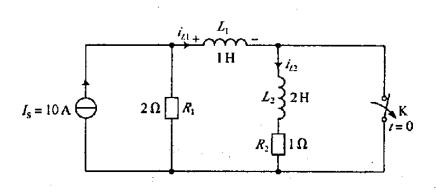
$$= \frac{-0.8-3}{6\times0.9} = \frac{-3.8}{5.4} = -0.7$$

$$k_{2} = \frac{-2.6-3}{6(-1.3+0.4)}\Big|_{s=-1.3} = \frac{-5.6}{-5.4} = 1.04$$

$$U_{2}(s) = 2I_{2}(s) = \frac{-1.4}{s+0.4} + \frac{2.08}{s+1.3}$$

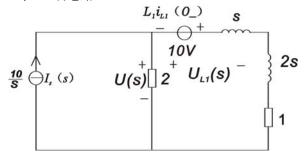
$$\therefore u_{2}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_{2}(s)] = 2.08e^{-1.3t} - 1.4e^{-0.4t} \qquad \forall (t \ge 0)$$

**13—18** 已知题 13—18 图示电路在t=0\_以前处于稳态,在t=0 时开关K断开,求 $t \ge 0$ 时电感 $L_I$ 的电压 $u_{LI}(t)$ 。



解 (1) 
$$t < 0$$
 时, $i_L(o_-) = 10A$   $i_{L_2}(o_-) = 0$  A

(2) *t* ≥0 时, *s* 域电路



节点法: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3s+1}\right)U(s) = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10}{3s+1}$$

$$2s(3s+1)$$
乘两边:

$$(3s^2 + s + 2s)U(s) = 20(3s+1) - 20s$$

$$U(s) = \frac{60s + 20 - 20s}{3s^2 + 3s}$$
$$= \frac{40s + 20}{3s(s+1)}$$
$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{40s + 20}{3(s+1)} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{40s + 20}{3 \times (-1)} \bigg|_{3=-20} = \frac{-20}{-3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{20/3}{s} + \frac{20/3}{s+1}$$

$$U_{L1}(s) = \left(I_s(s) - \frac{U(s)}{2}\right)s - 10$$
$$= \left(10 - \frac{sU(s)}{2}\right) - 10$$

$$= -\frac{s}{2}U(s) = -\frac{s}{2}\frac{(40s+20)}{3s(s+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{20s+10}{3(s+1)} = \frac{(20s+20)-10}{3(s+1)}$$

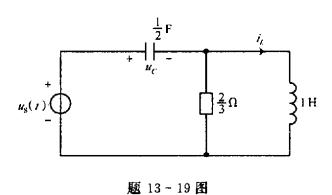
$$= -\left(\frac{20}{3} - \frac{10}{3(s+1)}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{20}{3} + \frac{10}{3}\frac{1}{s+1}$$

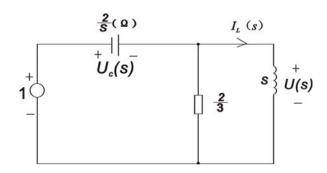
$$u_{L1}(t) = \pounds^{-1}\left[U_{L1}(s)\right] = -\frac{20}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{10}{3}e^{-t} \quad v(t \ge 0)$$

**13—19** 已知题 13—19 图示电路  $u_c(o_-)=0$  V ,  $i_L(o_-)=0$  A,求:

- (1)  $i_L(t)$ 的复频域网络函数 H(s);
- (2) 求 $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)V$ 及 $u_s(t) = 5\sin 2t\varepsilon(t)V$  时的响应 $i_L(t)$ 。



解(1)令 $U_s(s)=1$ ,且 $u_c(0_-)=0$ , $i_L(0_-)=0$ ,有S域电路



节点法 
$$\left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{s}\right)U(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$\frac{s^2 + 3s + 2}{2s}U(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{s}{2} \quad \frac{2s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$H(s) = I_L(s) = \frac{U(s)}{s} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad s^2 + 3s + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} -1\\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad (a) \quad u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = \pounds \left[\varepsilon(t)\right] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore \quad I_L(s) = H(s) \quad U_s(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore \quad i_L(t) = L^{-1} \left[I_L(s)\right] = e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \quad A(t \ge 0)$$

$$(b) \quad U_s(t) = 5 \sin 2t\varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = L \left[u_s(t)\right] = \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\therefore \quad I_L(s) = H(s)U_s(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+s_3} + \frac{k_3}{s+s_4}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{10s}{(s+2)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-10}{5} = -2$$

$$k_2 = \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{-20}{(-1)\times 8} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+j2)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{5}{(1+j2)(2+j2)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2.2263.4^{\circ} \times 2\sqrt{20} \times 45^{\circ}} = 0.8 \times -108.4^{\circ} \quad \text{A} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

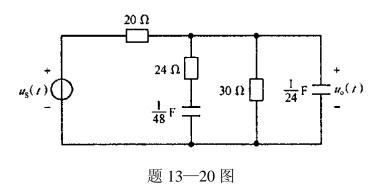
$$\therefore \quad i_L(t) = \pounds^{-1} \left[I_L(s)\right] = -2e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + 1.6 \cos(2t - 108.4^{\circ}) \quad A(t \ge 0)$$

**13—20** 题 13—20 图示电路为零状态电路。求激励为以下三种情况下的电压 $u_o(t)$ 。

$$(1) u_s(t) = \delta(t) ;$$

$$(2) u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t);$$

$$(3) u_s(t) = 50 \cos 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t) \circ$$



解(1) $u_i(t) = \delta(t)$ 

$$u_{i}(s) = 1$$

$$20\Omega$$

$$u_{i}(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{48}F$$

$$24\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{24}F$$

$$\frac{1}{24}F$$

$$\frac{1}{24}G$$

$$\frac{1}{24}F$$

$$\frac{1}{24}G$$

$$\frac{1}{24}F$$

$$\frac{1}{24}G$$

$$\frac{1}{24}F$$

$$\frac{1}{24}G$$

$$\frac{$$

节点方程: 
$$U_o(s)$$
 
$$\left[\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{48}{s}} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{s}{24}\right] = \frac{U_i(s)}{20}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{\frac{s^2 + 5s + 4}{24(s + 2)}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \frac{24(s+2)}{s^2 + 5s + 4}$$

$$= \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)}$$
 ②

将①代入②: 
$$U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} \right)$$

$$k_1 = (s+1) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = (s+4) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{s+4} \right)$$

$$U_{o}(t) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$
$$= \left( \frac{2}{5} e^{-t} + \frac{4}{5} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

(2) 
$$u_i(t) = \varepsilon(t)$$
 ,  $U_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ 

$$\boxplus 2: \ U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)s} = \frac{6}{5} (\frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3}{3})$$

$$k_1 = \frac{s+2}{(s+4)s} \Big|_{s=-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)s}\Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2}{-3\times(-4)} = \frac{-2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)}\Big|_{s=0} = \frac{2}{1\times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} \right)$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = \frac{6}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{3} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \quad \varepsilon(t)$$
$$= \left( -\frac{2}{5} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{5} \right) \varepsilon(t) \qquad (V)$$

(3) 
$$u_i(t) = 50\cos 2t\varepsilon(t)$$
,  $U_i(s) = 50 \times \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2}$   
由②式:  $U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \frac{(s+2) \times s \times 50}{(s+1)(s+4)(s^2+4)}$   
 $= 60 \left[ \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3 s + k_4}{s^2 + 2^2} \right]$  ③
$$k_1 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+4)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-1}{3 \times 5} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2 \times (-4)}{-3 \times 20} = -\frac{2}{15}$$
将③方程两边同乘( $s^2 + 4$ ),且令 $s^2 = -4$ ,
$$\frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s^2 + 4=0} = k_3 s + k_4$$

$$(s^2 + 2s) \Big|_{s^2 = -4} = (k_3 s + k_4)(s^2 + 5s + 4) \Big|_{s^2 = -4}$$

$$-4 + 2s = 5k_3 s^2 + 5k_4 s$$

$$-4 + 2s = -20k_3 + 5k_4 s$$

$$-20k_3 = -4, \quad k_3 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$5k_4 = 2 \quad , k_4 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore \quad U_o(s) = 60 \left[ \frac{1}{15} + \frac{-4}{15} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{s^2 + 4} \right]$$

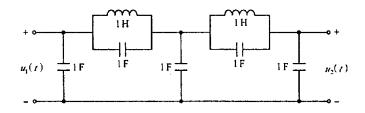
13—21 试求题 13—21 图示零状态电路的输出电压 $u_2(t)$ 的网络函数  $H(s) = U_2(s)/U_1(s)$ 。

 $\therefore u_o(t) = 60(-\frac{1}{15}e^{-t} - \frac{2}{15}e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{5}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{5}\sin 2t)$ 

 $= -4e^{-t} - 8e^{-4t} + 12\cos 2t + 12\sin 2t$ 

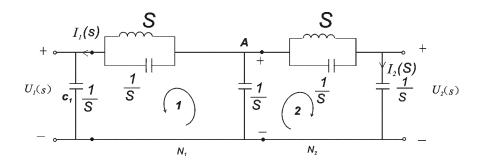
 $(t \ge 0)$ 

(V)



题 13-21 图

解:



由回路方程得: (令 $U_1(s)$ 外加,则 $C_1$ 与 $U_1$ 并联,拆去 $C_1$ ,对外等效)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{s}} & \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s} & \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{s}} \end{bmatrix} I_{1}(s)$$

$$I_{2}(s) = U_{2}(s) / \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -U_{1}(s) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求: 
$$I_2(s)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{s}}\right)I_1(s) + \frac{1}{s}(U_2(s)/\frac{1}{s}) = -U_1(s)$$
 (1)

$$\frac{1}{s}I_1(s) + (\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{s}})U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s} = 0$$

③代入到①

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) \left[s^2\left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right)U_2(s)\right] - U_2(s) = U_1(s)$$

$$(1+\frac{s^2}{s^2+1})(2+\frac{s^2}{s^2+1})-1=\frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

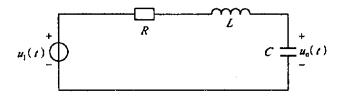
$$\frac{s^2 + 1 + s^2}{s^2 + 1} \frac{2s^2 + 2 + s^2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{-s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{(2s^2+1)(3s^2+2)}{(s^2+1)^2} + \frac{-(s^2+1)^2}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

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

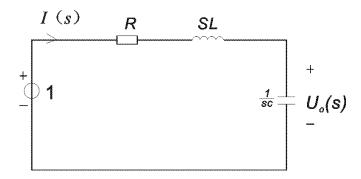
$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{(s^2 + 1)^2}{5s^4 + 5s^2 + 1}$$

13—22 求题 13—22 图示零状态电路的网络函数 $H(s) = U_o(s)/U_I(s)$ ; 算出H(s))的极点。如果要使极点落在s平面的负实轴上,电路参数应满足什么条件?



题 13-22 图

解令 $U_1(s)=1$ ,则零状态运算电路



$$H(s) = U_0(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sc}}{R + SL + \frac{1}{SC}} = \frac{1}{RCS + LCS^2 + 1}$$

令 
$$LCS^2 + RCS + 1 = 0$$
 ⇒ 极点  $p_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{R^2C^2 - 4LC}}{2LC}$ 

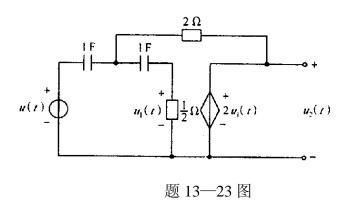
若极点落在 S 平面负实轴极点  $P_i = -\alpha$  ( $\alpha$ 为正实数)  $\Rightarrow$  极点  $P_i$  的实部为负数,且虚部为零,即

$$R^2C^2 \ge 4LC \ \mathbb{P} \ R^2C \ge 4L \ \mathbb{E} \ R \ge 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

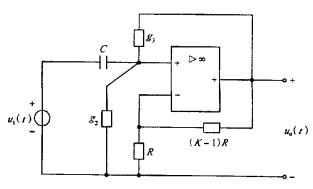
(显然 
$$RC > \sqrt{R^2C^24LC}$$
)

13-23 对题 13-23 图示零状态电路, 试求:

- (1)网络函数 $H(s) = U_2(s)/U(s)$ ;
- (2)当 $u(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 时,电路的输出电压 $u_2(t)$ ;
- (3)当 $u(t) = \cos t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$ 时,电路的输出电压 $u_2(t)$ 。

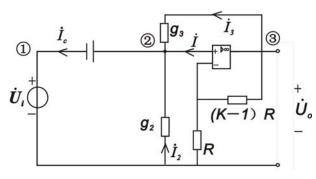


13—24 求题 13—24 图示电路的网络函数 $H(s)=U_o(s)/U_I(s)$  及正弦交流稳态电路的网络函数 $H(j\omega)=U_o(j\omega)/u_1(j\omega)$ 。图中运算放大器为理想运算放大器。 $g_2$ 、 $g_3$ 为电导;R、(K-I) R为电阻。



#### 题 13-24 图

求转移函数 $U_0(j\omega)$ / $U_i(j\omega)$ 。图示电路中运算放大器为理想放算放大器



解: 虚短原理: 
$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_0 \frac{R}{(k-1)R+R} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{k}$$
 (1)

$$\dot{I} = 0$$
 (2)

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} i_c = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3) \qquad (\pm (2)$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \dot{U}_{i} + \frac{1}{i\omega c} \left[ \left( \dot{U}_{o} - \dot{U}_{2} \right) g_{3} - \dot{U}_{2} g_{2} \right] \tag{3}$$

代入 (1) 至 (3): 
$$\frac{1}{k}\dot{U}_{o} = \dot{U}_{i} + \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left[ \left( \dot{U}_{o} - \frac{1}{k}\dot{U}_{o} \right) g_{3} - \frac{g_{2}}{k}\dot{U}_{o} \right]$$

整理: 
$$\dot{U}_o \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left( g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_2 \right) \right] = \dot{U}_i$$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c}} \left[ g_m - \frac{1}{k} (g_3 - g_2) \right]$$

$$= \frac{j\omega ck}{j\omega c - kg_3 + g_3 - g_2}$$

$$= \frac{k\omega c}{\omega c + j(g_2 - g_3 + kg_3)}$$

- **13—25** 某电路的单位冲激响应为  $h(t) = 3e^{-t} + \sqrt{2}e^{-2t}\sin(4t + 45^\circ)$
- (1)试求其相应的网络函数习 H (s);
- (2)求 H(s)的零点和极点,并将其标定在 s 平面上(极点用 " $\times$ "表示,零点用 "O"表示);
  - (3)判断网络是否稳定。

解: 
$$H(s) = \mathfrak{L}[h(t)]$$

$$\sin(4t+45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin 4t + \cos 4t)$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{3}{s+1} + \frac{4}{(s+2)^2 + 16} + \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 16}$$

$$= \frac{4s^2 + 19s + 66}{(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 20)}$$

(2) ::  $4s^2 + 19s + 66 = 0$ 的根为

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-19 \pm \sqrt{695}}{8}$$

∴ 
$$H(s)$$
 零点为:  $s_1 \approx -2.38 + j3.3$   $s_2 \approx -2.38 - j3.3$ 

$$s^{2} + 4s + 20 = 0$$
的根为
$$s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$$

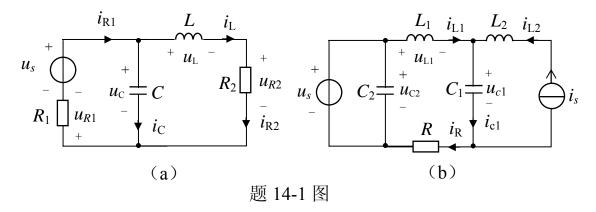
又
$$:$$
  $s+1=0$ 的根为  $s_5=-1$ 

$$\therefore$$
  $H(s)$ 的极点为  $s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$ ,  $s_5 = -1$ 

- (3) : H(s) 的极点全在复平面的第二、三象限
  - :: 网络(电路)是稳定的。

# 习题 十四

14-1 电路如题 14-1 图所示。请各选定一组状态变量,并将其它图中标出的电压、电流用状态变量及激励的线性组合表示。



解: (a) 以电容电压 $u_c$ 、电感电流 $i_L$ 为状态变量,

有: 
$$i_{R2} = i_L$$
  $u_{R1} = u_s - u_C$  
$$i_{R1} = \frac{u_{R1}}{R_1} = \frac{1}{R_1} u_s - \frac{1}{R_1} u_C \qquad u_{R2} = R_2 i_2 = R_2 i_L$$
 
$$i_C = i_{R1} - i_L = \frac{1}{R_1} u_s - \frac{1}{R_1} u_C - i_L \qquad u_L = u_C - R_2 i_L$$

(b) 因为 $u_{C2} = u_s$ , $i_{L2} = i_s$ ,非独立。

状态变量为 $u_{C1}$ 及 $i_{L1}$ 

$$i_R = i_{L1}$$
 ,  $u_{L1} = u_s - u_{C1} - Ri_{L1}$  ,  $i_{C1} = i_{L1} + i_s$ 

14-2 列出题 14-1 图(a)、(b)中两电路的状态方程。

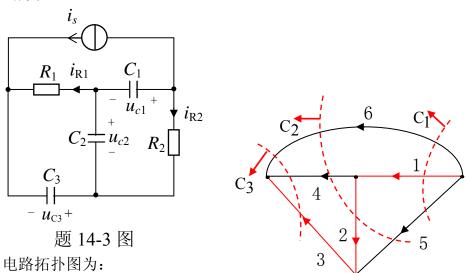
解: (a) 由前题可知: 
$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{1}{R_1} u_s - \frac{1}{R_1} u_C - i_L$$
 
$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = u_C - R_2 i_L$$
 整理得状态方程: 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{du_C}{dt} = -\frac{1}{R_1 C} u_C - \frac{1}{C} i_L + \frac{1}{R_1 C} u_s \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{L} u_C - \frac{R_2}{L} i_L \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式:
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_1C} & -\frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R_2}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R_1C} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

(b) 
$$i_{C1} = C_1 \frac{du_{C1}}{dt} = i_{L1} + i_s$$
 ,  $u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = -u_{C1} - Ri_{L1} + u_s$ 

整理得: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C1} \\ \vdots \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{L_1} & -\frac{R}{L_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$$

14-3 电路如题 14-3 图所示, 试借助拓扑图, 列出状态方程并写出关于 $i_{R1}$ 、 $i_{R2}$ 的输出方程。



解: 电路拓扑图为:

以独立电容电压 $u_{C1}$ ,  $u_{C2}$ ,  $u_{C3}$ 为状态变量。

对割集 $C_1$ 有:  $i_{C1} = -i_s - i_{R2}$ 

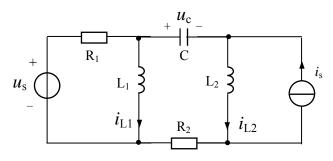
$$\begin{split} i_{C2} &= -i_s - i_{R2} - i_{R1} & i_{C3} = -i_s - i_{R1} \\ \\ \overline{\text{fil}} & i_{R1} &= \frac{1}{R_1} u_{C2} + \frac{1}{R_1} u_{C3} & i_{R2} &= \frac{1}{R_2} u_{C1} + \frac{1}{R_2} u_{C2} \end{split}$$

整理,得状态方程:
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{R_2C_1} & -\frac{1}{R_2C_1} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_2C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_1C_2} -\frac{1}{R_1C_2} & -\frac{1}{R_1C_2} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{R_1C_3} & -\frac{1}{R_1C_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{C_1} \\ -\frac{1}{C_2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix} i_s$$

输出方程为: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_{R1} \\ i_{R2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} \\ \frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ u_{C2} \\ u_{C3} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 14-4 电路如题 14-4 图所示。

- (1) 画出电路的拓扑图,写出状态方程;
- (2) 再用叠加法写出电路的状态方程。



#### 解: (1) 电路拓扑图为:

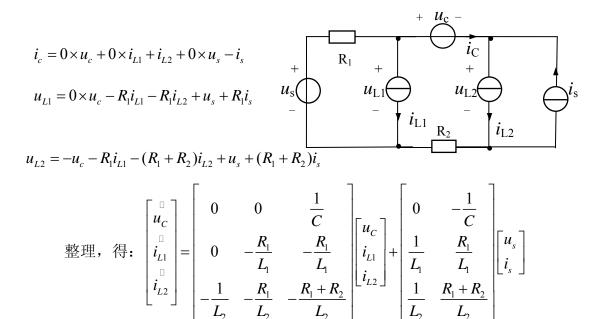
以
$$u_c$$
,  $i_{L1}$ ,  $i_{L2}$  为状态变量

割集 
$$C$$
:  $i_C = i_{L2} - i_s$ 

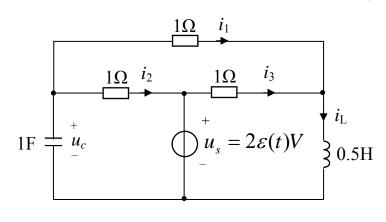
回路②: 
$$u_{L2} = u_s + R_1(-i_{L1} - i_{L2} + i_s) + R_2(i_s - i_{L2}) - u_C$$

整理,得:
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{C} \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ 0 & -\frac{R_{1}}{L_{1}} & -\frac{R_{1}}{L_{1}} \\ -\frac{1}{L_{2}} & -\frac{R_{1}}{L_{2}} & -\frac{R_{1}+R_{2}}{L_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C} \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L_{1}} & \frac{R_{1}}{L_{1}} \\ \frac{1}{L_{2}} & \frac{R_{1}+R_{2}}{L_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{s} \\ i_{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 替代电路如图: 用叠加法:



14-5 电路如题 14-5 图所示,写出其状态方程及关于 $i_1$ 、 $i_2$ 、 $i_3$ 的输出方程。



题 14-5 图

解: 作出替代电路: 田桑加注:

用叠加法:
$$\frac{du_c}{dt} = i_c = -(1 + \frac{1}{2})u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + (1 + \frac{1}{2})u_s$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{3}{2} \times 2\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{di_L}{dt} = u_L = \frac{1}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{1}{2}u_s$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u_c - \frac{1}{2}i_s + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{2}u_c + \frac{1}{2}i_L - \frac{1}{2}u_s$$

$$i_2 = u_c - u_s$$

$$i_3 = -\frac{1}{2}u_c + \frac{1}{2}i_L + \frac{1}{2}u_s$$

整理,得状态方程: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 2\varepsilon(t)$$
输出方程: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \\ i_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_c \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} 2\varepsilon(t)$$

注:本题若用其它方法,中间代换步骤较繁。

#### 14-6 已知电路的状态方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

初始条件为

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1(0_-) \\ u_2(0_-) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} V$$

求电路的零输入响应。

解: 
$$X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} u_1(0_-) \\ u_2(0_-) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (V)

预解矩阵 
$$\Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 0 \\ -1 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \begin{bmatrix} s+2 & 0 \\ 1 & s+1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

零输入响应: 
$$\Phi(s)X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} & 0\\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} u_{1x} \\ u_{2x} \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1}[\Phi(s)X(0)] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s+1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-t} \\ e^{-t} + e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} (V)(t \ge 0)$$

14—7 在题 14—1 图 (a) 中,若 C=1F 、 L=1H 、  $R_1=1\Omega$  、  $R_2=3\Omega$  、  $u_s=4\varepsilon(t){\rm V}$  、

 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -})=1$ V、 $i_{\scriptscriptstyle L}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle -})=1$ A。 求  $t\geq 0$  时的  $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(t)$ 、 $i_{\scriptscriptstyle L}(t)$  及  $u_{\scriptscriptstyle R1}$ 、 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle R2}$ 。

解: 接前题,代入元件参数

有: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} 4\varepsilon(t)$$

初始条件:  $X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

预解矩阵 
$$\Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 1 \\ -1 & s+3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X(s) = \Phi(s)X(0) + \Phi(s)BF(s)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} & \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{4}{s}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} \\ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} = L^{-1}[X(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2e^{-2t} - 2te^{-2t} & (V) \\ 1 - 2te^{-2t} & (A) \end{bmatrix} \quad (t \ge 0)$$

输出方程为: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{R1} \\ u_{R2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & R_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} u_s$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} 4\varepsilon(t)$$

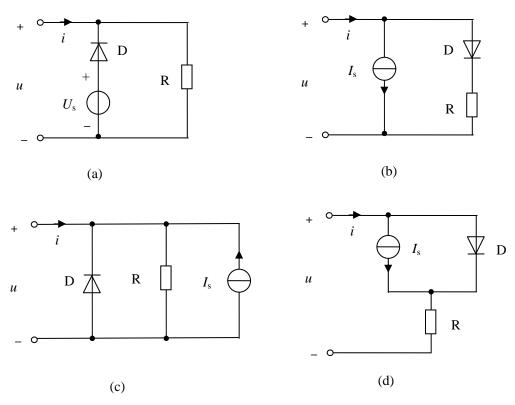
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2e^{-2t} + 2te^{-2t} \\ 3 - 6te^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \quad (V) \quad (t \ge 0)$$

#### 习题十五

15-1 某非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $u=2i+5i^2$ ,求该电阻在工作点  $I_Q=0.2A$  处的静态电阻和动态电阻。

解: 静态电阻 
$$R=\frac{u}{i}=(2+5i)\big|_{i=0.2A}=3\Omega$$
 动态电阻 
$$R_d=\frac{du}{di}=(2+10i)\big|_{i=0.2A}=4\Omega$$

15-2 画出题 15-2 图示电路端口的伏安特性曲线。其中 D 为理想二极管,并假设  $U_s > 0, I_s > 0 \, .$ 

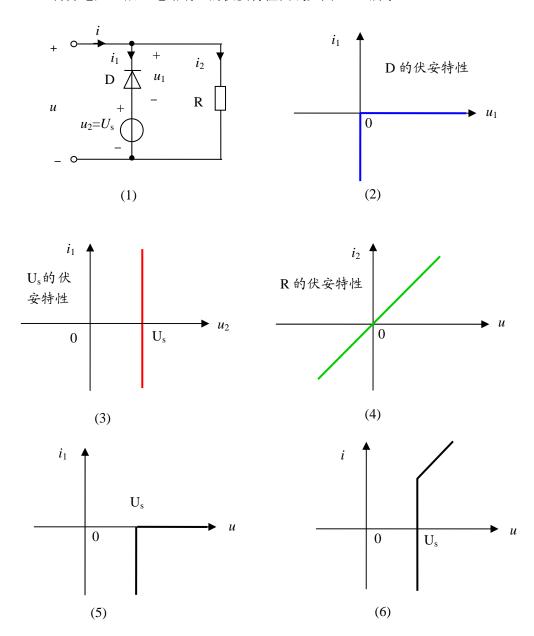


题 15-2 图

## 解: (a) 图:

各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图(1),其伏安特性曲线如图(2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

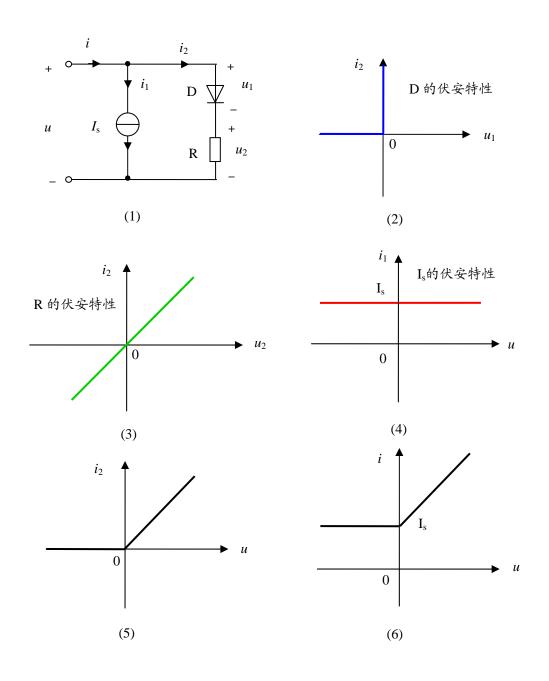
> 二极管D与电压源 $U_s$ 串联后的伏安特性如图(5)所示。 再并电阻 R 后,电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图(6)所示。



## (b)图:

各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图(1),其伏安特性曲线如图(2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

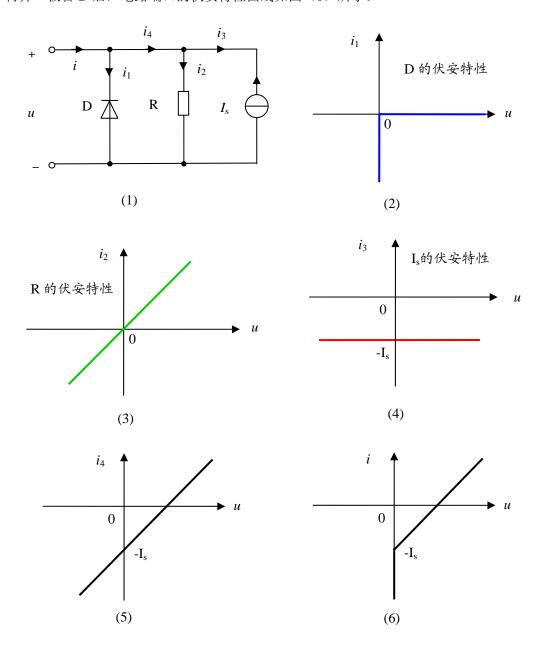
二极管 D 与电阻 R 串联后的伏安特性如图(5)所示。 再并电流源 $I_s$ 后,电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图(6)所示。



## (c)图:

各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图(1),其伏安特性曲线如图(2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

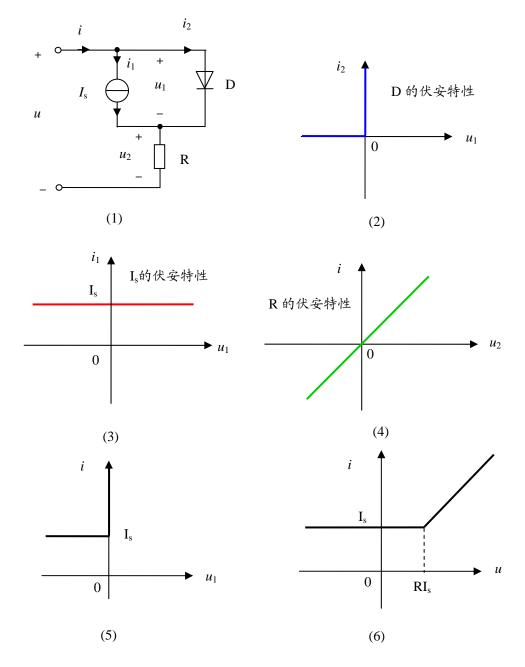
电流源 $I_s$ 与电阻R并联后的伏安特性如图(5)所示。 再并二极管 D 后,电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图(6)所示。



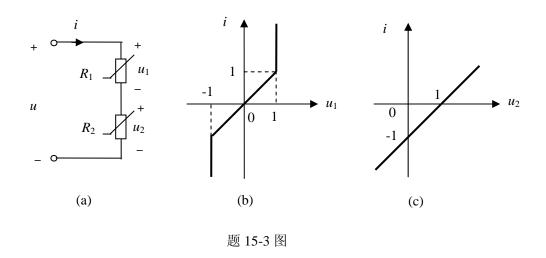
## (d)图:

各元件上电压、电流的参考方向如图(1),其伏安特性曲线如图(2)、(3)、(4) 所示。

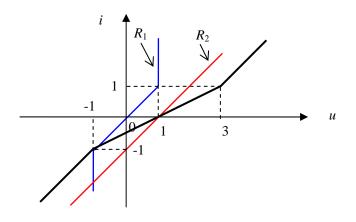
二极管 D 与电阻 R 串联后的伏安特性如图(5)所示。 再并电流源 $I_s$ 后,电路端口的伏安特性曲线如图(6)所示。



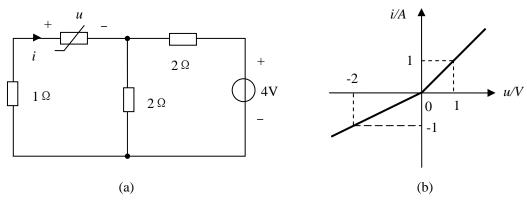
15-3 求非线性电阻 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 串联后的伏安特性。 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 的伏安特性如题 15-3 图 (b)和(c)所示。



解:根据KVL,非线性电阻 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 串联后的伏安特性如图中粗黑线所示。

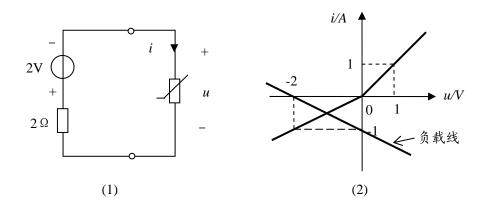


值。



题 15-4 图

解: 化简非线性电阻以外的电路, 如图 (1)。



非线性电阻左侧电路 u、i 的关系为

$$u = -2 - 2i \tag{1}$$

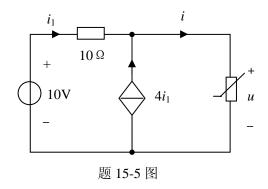
依此式画负载线如图(2)所示,与负载线相交的非线性电阻的u、i关系为

$$i = \frac{1}{2}u\tag{2}$$

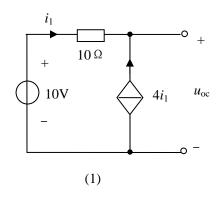
联立求解式(1)、(2)得

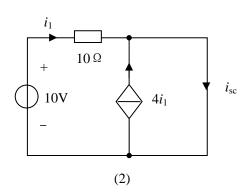
$$\begin{cases} u = -1V \\ i = -0.5A \end{cases}$$

**15-5** 电路如题 15-5 图(a)所示,非线性电阻的伏安特性为 $u=i^2$  (i>0)。求 u 和 i 的值。



解: 先求非线性电阻左侧电路的戴维南等效电路。





求开路电压: 如图(1)

$$:: i_1 = -4i_1$$

$$\therefore i_1 = 0$$

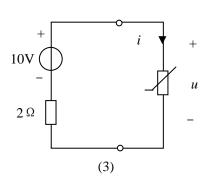
故 
$$u_{oc} = 10V$$

开短路法求等效电阻: 求短路电流,如图(2)

$$\therefore i_1 = \frac{10}{10} = 1A$$

$$i_{sc} = i_1 + 4i_1 = 5A$$

$$\therefore R_0 = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 2\Omega$$



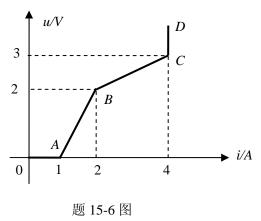
等效电路如图(3)

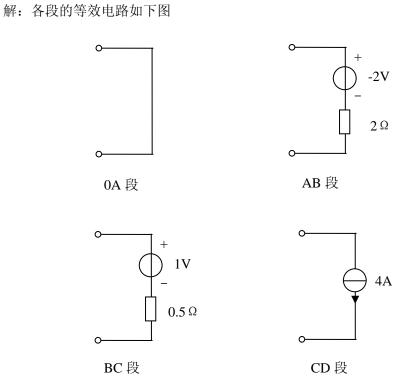
列 KVL 方程 
$$10-2i-u=0$$

将非线性电阻的伏安特性 $u = i^2$ 代入

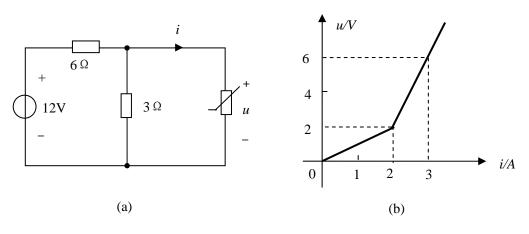
$$i^2 + 2i - 10 = 0$$

15-6 一个二端网络的伏安特性(关联)如题 15-6 图所示,画出各段的等效电路。



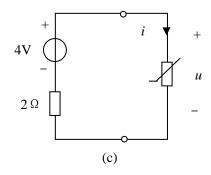


**15-7** 题 15-7 图示电路。用分段线性化法求 u 和 i 的值。非线性电阻的伏安特性曲线如图(b) 所示。

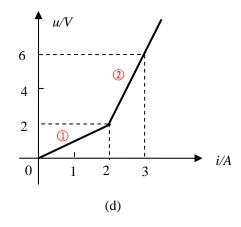


题 15-7 图

解: 化简后的等效电路如图(c)所示。



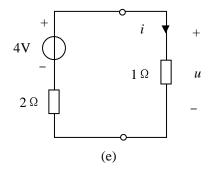
将非线性电阻工作区域分为2段,如图(d)。



假设非线性电阻工作在第①段, 其等效电路如图(e)所示。

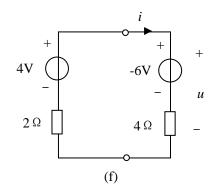
由此解得

$$i = \frac{4}{3}A \quad , \quad u = \frac{4}{3}V$$



由于该值落在了相应的线段上,所以是电路的解。

假设非线性电阻工作在第②段, 其等效电路如图(f)所示。



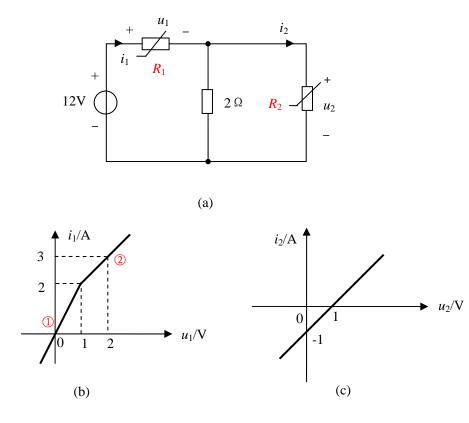
$$i = \frac{4 - (-6)}{2 + 4} = \frac{5}{3}A$$
$$u = -6 + 4i = \frac{2}{3}V$$

由于该值没落在线段②上, 所以不是电路的解。

综合以上分析,该电路的解为:

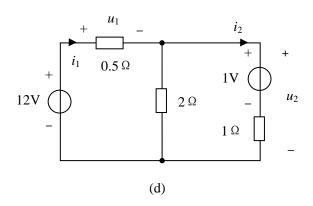
$$i = \frac{4}{3}A \quad , \quad u = \frac{4}{3}V$$

**15-8** 题 15-8 图示电路中,两个非线性电阻的伏安特性曲线分别如图(b)和如图(c)所示,求 u  $_2$ 和 i  $_2$ 的值。



题 15-8 图

解:假设 $R_1$ 工作在线段①,其等效电路如图(d)所示:



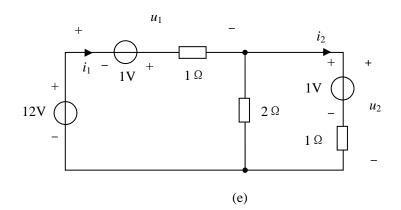
结点法: 
$$\left(\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}\right)u_2 = \frac{12}{0.5} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$u_2 = 7.14V$$

$$u_1 = 12 - u_2 = 4.86V$$

由于电阻Ri的解没有落在相应的线段上,所以不是电路的解。

假设R<sub>1</sub>工作在线段②, 其等效电路如图(e)所示:



结点法: 
$$(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1})u_2 = \frac{12+1}{1} + \frac{1}{1}$$

$$u_2 = 5.6V$$

$$u_1 = 12 - u_2 = 6.4V$$

$$i_1 = \frac{6.4+1}{1} = 7.4A$$

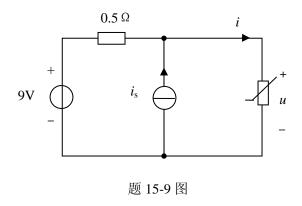
$$i_1 = \frac{u_2 - 1}{1} = 4.6A$$

由于解均落在了相应的线段上, 所以是电路的解。

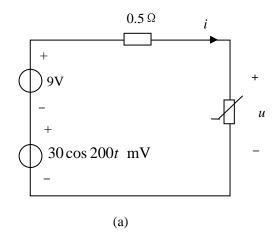
综合以上分析,该电路的解为:

$$\begin{cases} u_2 = 5.6V \\ i_2 = 4.6A \end{cases}$$

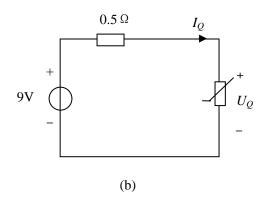
15-9 题 15-9 图中,非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $i=(u+\frac{1}{3}u^3)$  A,交流激励源  $i_s(t)=60\cos 200t \text{ mA},求 u 和 i 的值。$ 



解: 化简电路如图(a)



## (1) 求直流工作点 $I_Q$ 、 $U_Q$ : 如图(b)



$$\begin{cases} 9 = 0.5I_{\mathcal{Q}} + U_{\mathcal{Q}} \\ I_{\mathcal{Q}} = U_{\mathcal{Q}} + \frac{1}{3}U_{\mathcal{Q}}^3 \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$U_Q^{3} + 9U_Q - 54 = 0$$

$$(U_{Q} - 3)(U_{Q}^{2} + 3U_{Q} + 18) = 0$$

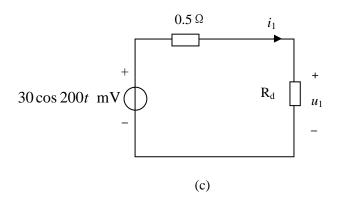
解得 
$$U_{Q1} = 3$$
 ,  $U_{Q2,3} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{-63}}{2}$ 

后两个根为非实根,不是电路的解。故

$$U_o = 3$$

$$I_Q = 3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 3^3 = 12A$$

(2) 求交流作用下的响应: 电路如图(c)



动态电阻 
$$R_d = \frac{du}{di} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \bigg|_{u=3} = 0.1\Omega$$

$$i_1 = \frac{30\cos 200t}{0.5 + R_d} = 50\cos 200t \quad mA$$

$$u_1 = \frac{R_d}{0.5 + R_d} 30\cos 200t = 5\cos 200t \quad mV$$

所以 
$$u = U_Q + u_1 = 3 + 0.005 \cos 200t$$
 V

$$i = I_O + i_1 = 12 + 0.05 \cos 200t$$
 A