

2009年西南交大电路分析

一. 1. 求电流 I ：

解：由图可得：

$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 - 6 = 0 \\ I + i_2 + 12 = 0 \\ 6i_1 + 18I - 12i_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = -7A$$

2. 化简电路：

解：利用节点电压法求 a, b 两端的电压：

节点1: $U_1 = 4V$

节点2: $-\frac{1}{2}U_1 + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1})U_2 - U_3 = -1 + \frac{1}{1}$


节点3: $-\frac{1}{1}U_1 + (\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6})U_3 = \frac{1}{1}$

故有: $U_3 = 1.5V$

即求: $U_{ab} = 1.5V$

将电压源与电阻等效为电压源， $R = 1.5\Omega$

因此：化简后的电路为：

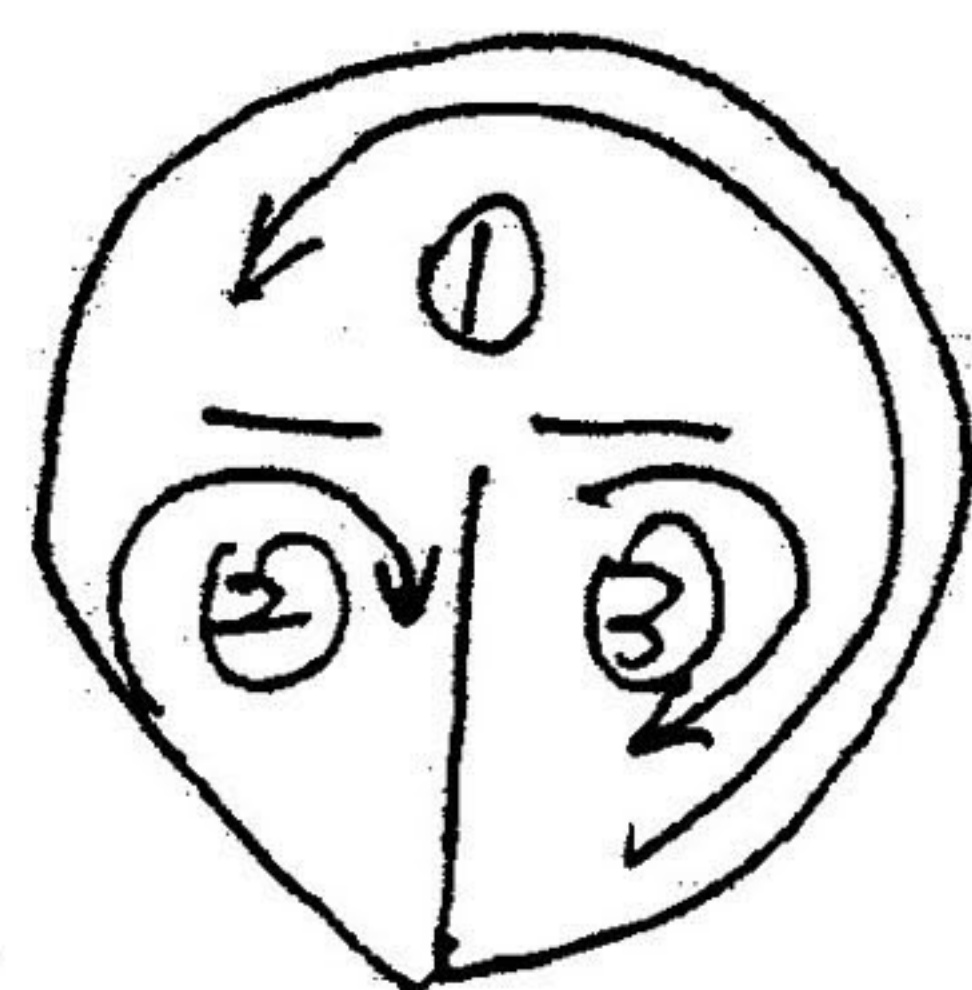


二. 解：由题意所选择的树如下：

回路1: $I_1 = -1A$

回路2: $-10 + 10(I - I_1) + 5I + 30(I + 5I) + 20(-I_1 - 0.5I) = 0$

得: $I = 2A$



三. 解：由题意得：

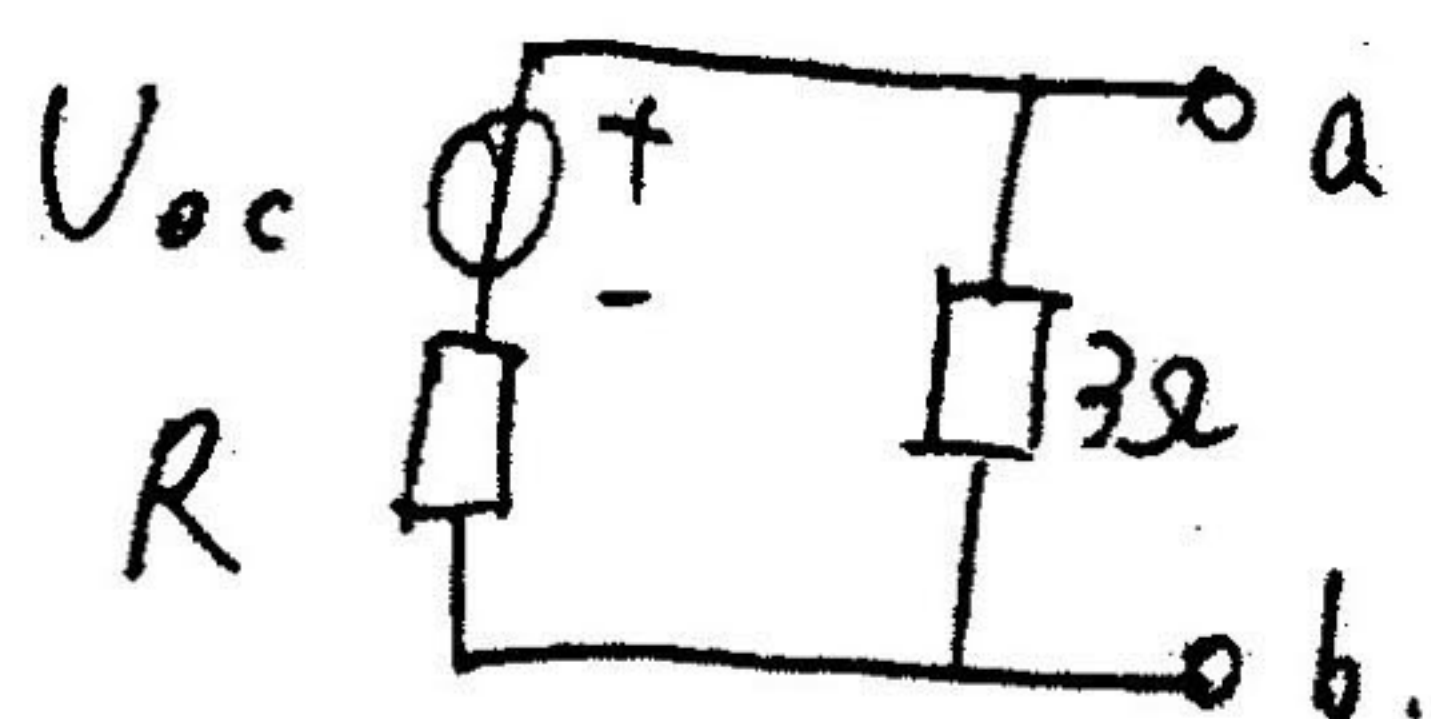
(1) $\begin{cases} U = 6 - \frac{6}{5}I \\ I = 7 + \frac{7}{6}U \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U = -1V \\ I = 6A \end{cases}$

$P_1(3\Omega) = \frac{U^2}{R_1} = \frac{1}{3}W$

$P_2(6\Omega) = \frac{U^2}{R_2} = \frac{1}{6}W$

(2). 由关系式: $U = 6 - \frac{6}{5}I$

a. b 左侧 N_A 的戴维南等效电路如下:



$\therefore I=0$ 时, $U=6V$

即有: $U_{oc} = U + \frac{U_{oc}}{3+R} R \quad \text{--- ①}$

令 $U=0$ 得 $I=5$

即有: $\frac{U_{oc}}{R} = 5 \quad \text{--- ②}$

由①、②解得: $\begin{cases} U_{oc} = 10V \\ R = 2\Omega \end{cases}$

四. 解: 由题意: A 的读数为零

(1). 则 A 右侧的电感和电容为并联.

则设: $\omega = 10^3$

$\therefore U = I|Z| \quad |Z| = \sqrt{100^2 + 100^2}$

$I = \frac{400}{200\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} A$

$\therefore U_1 = I \cdot 100\sqrt{2} = 200 V$

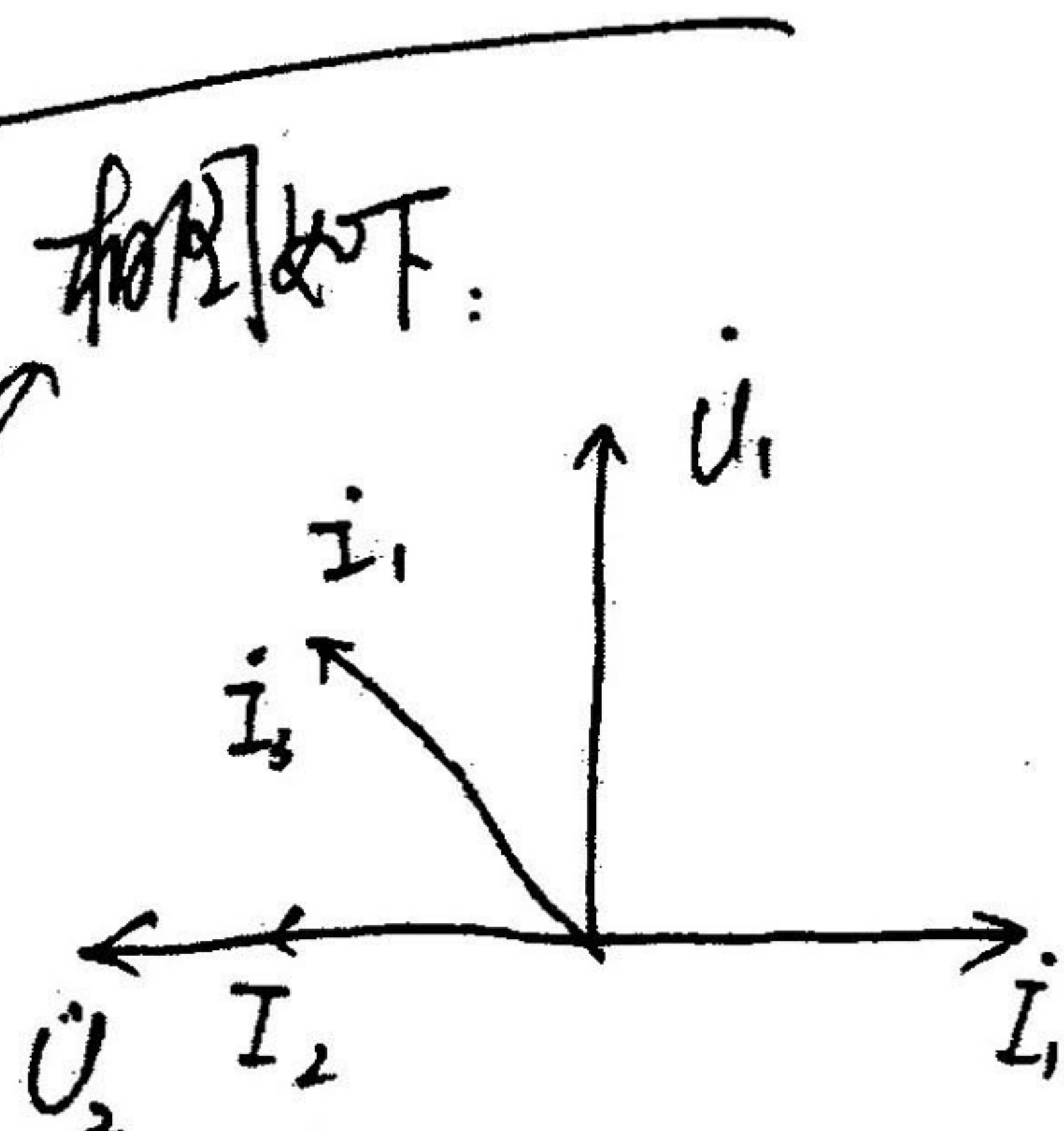
\therefore 电流表 A_1 的读数为: $I_1 = \frac{200}{200} = 1 A$

(2). I_1 的初相为零, 则 $I_1 = 1 \angle 0^\circ A$

则 $\dot{U}_1 = 200 \angle 90^\circ V \quad \dot{I}_2 = 1 \angle 180^\circ A$

$I = \dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{100 - j100} = \sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ A$

$U_1 = I(200 + j200) = 400 \angle 180^\circ V$



五. 解: 由题意设:

设电源侧线电压为 $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$

则 $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$

$$\text{因: } \dot{I}_A'' = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle -30^\circ$$

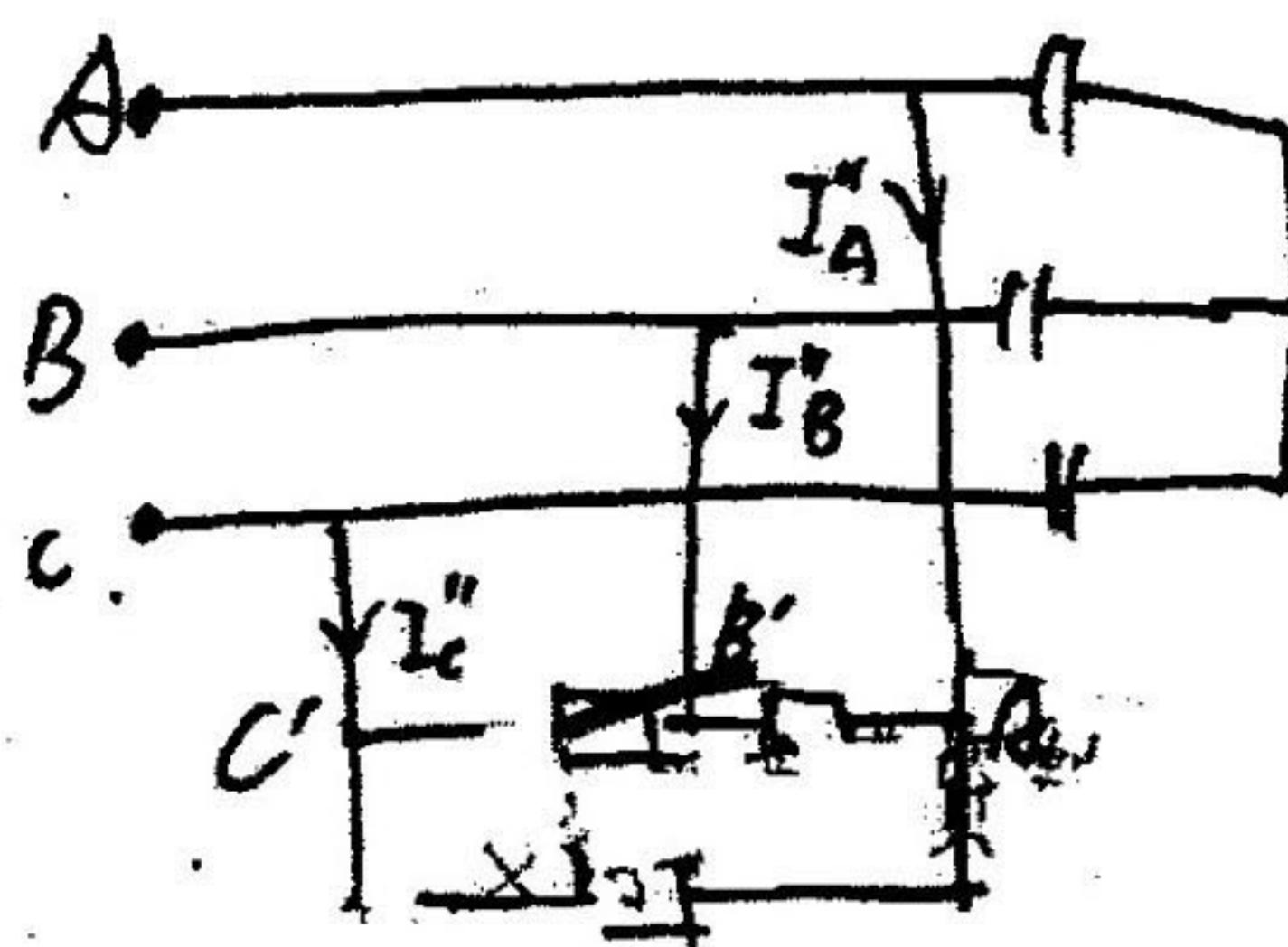
$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z_1}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3} U_{AB} I_{AB}} \angle 60^\circ$$

$$P = \sqrt{3} U_{AB} I_{A'B'} \cos 60^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{A'B'} = 9.116 \angle -30^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_A' = 15.789 \angle -60^\circ$$

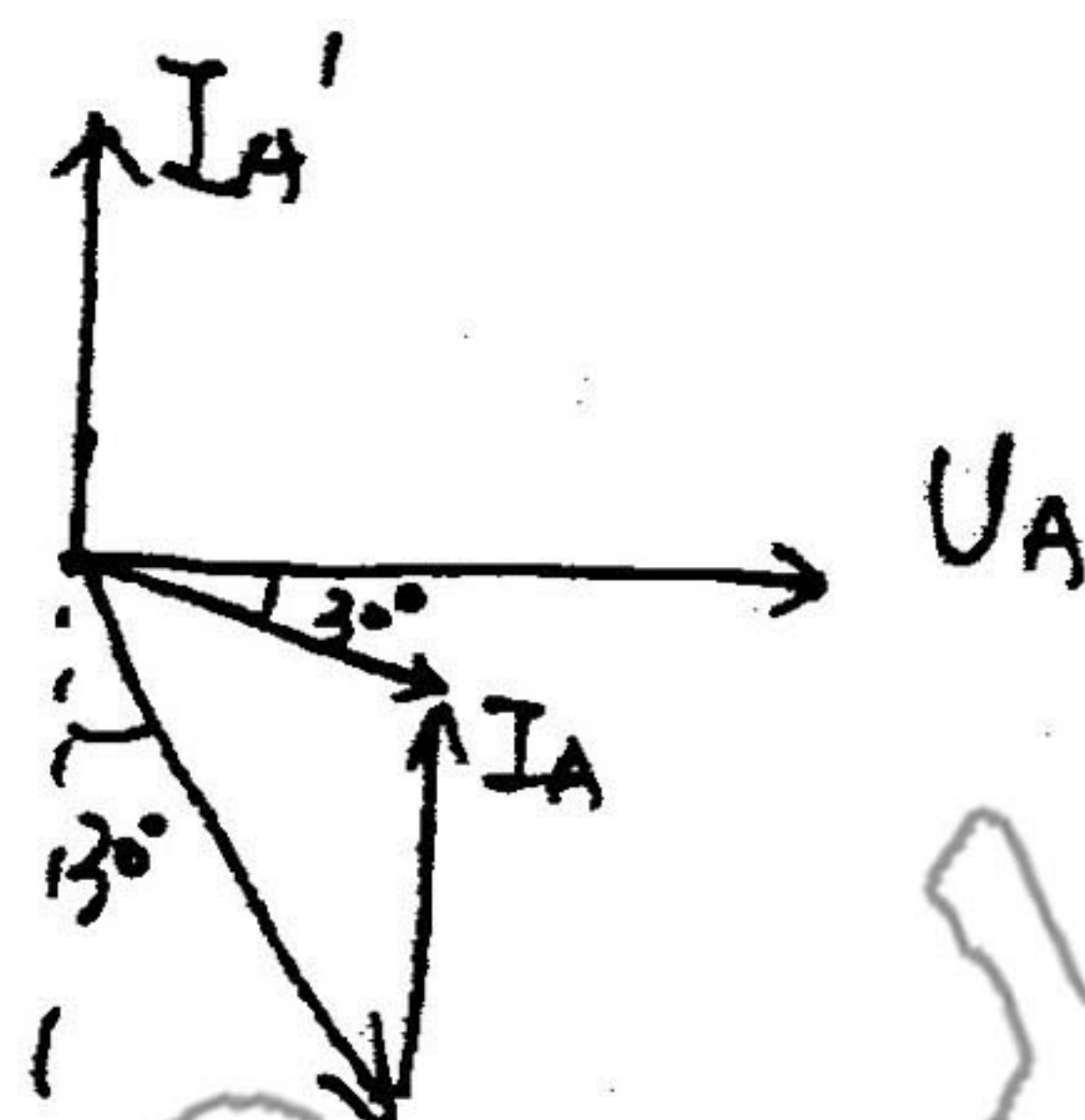


电流的相量图如右图所示:

由相量图可得: $\dot{I}_A' = 9.116 \angle 19^\circ$

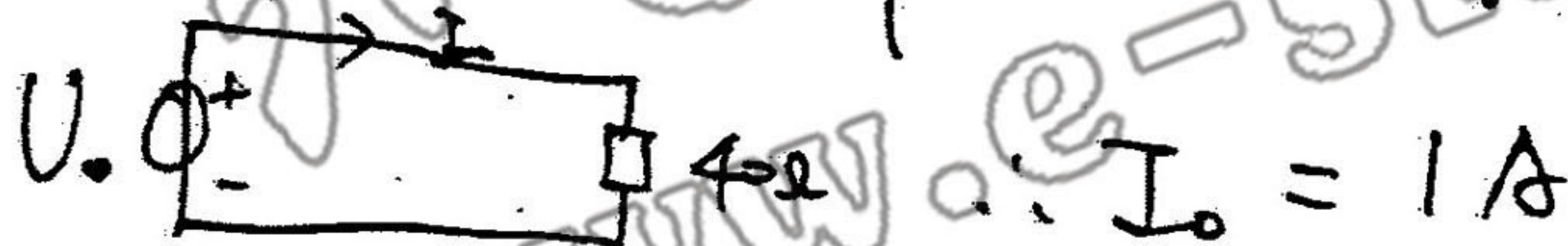
$$\dot{I}_A' = \frac{U_A}{X_C} \Rightarrow X_C = \frac{220}{9.116} = 24.13 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{C \frac{2\pi}{f}} \Rightarrow C = \frac{f}{2\pi X_C} = 330 \text{ mF}$$

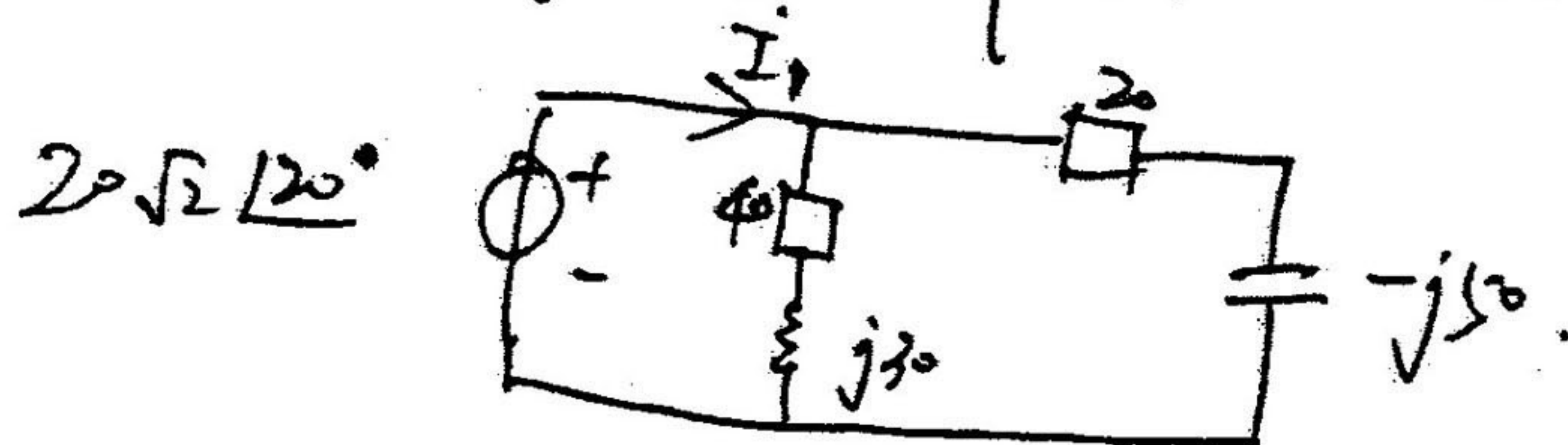


六. 解: 由题意: 计算电源侧电流 i_s

① 直流部分作用时, 即 $U_s = 40 \text{ V}$ 时, 电路图如下:



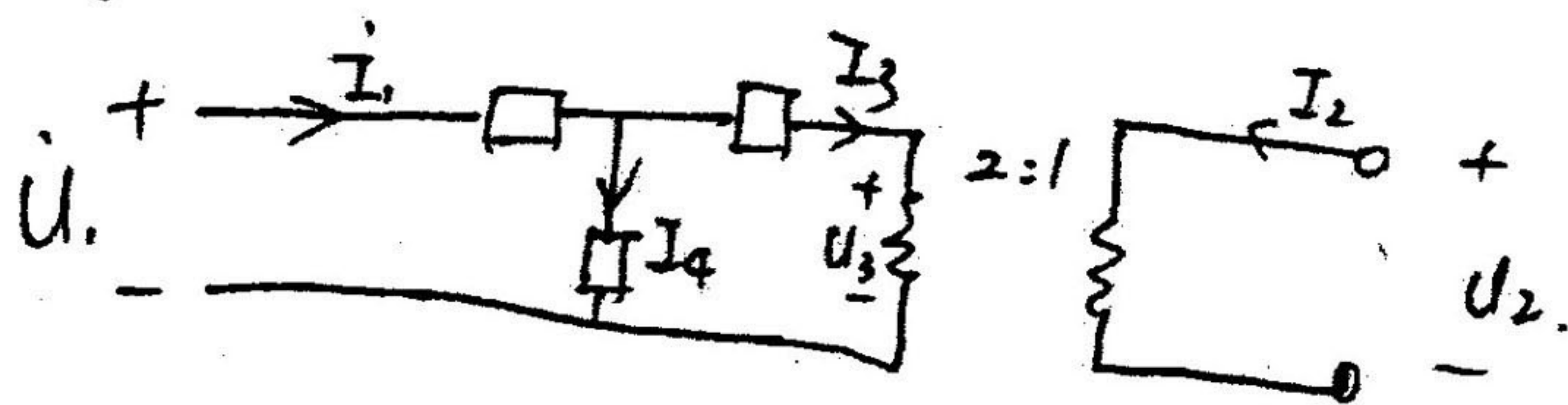
② 交流部分作用时, 即 $\dot{U}_1 = 20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ$ 电路图如下:



$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ}{(20 - j50)(40 + j30)} = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ}{42.57 \angle 42.9^\circ} = 0.47\sqrt{2} \angle 33^\circ$$

$$\therefore P_{\text{总}} = 40 \times 1 + 20\sqrt{2} \times 0.47\sqrt{2} \times \cos(-13^\circ) = 58.3 \text{ W}$$

U: 解: 由题意电路图:



由题意得: $\frac{U_3}{U_2} = \frac{2}{1}$

$\frac{I_3}{I_2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$U_1 = 4I_1 + 2I_3 + U_3$

$I_1 = I_3 + I_4 = I_3 + \frac{2I_3 + U_3}{2}$

由以上方程可得: $\begin{cases} U_1 = 6U_2 - 6I_2 \\ I_1 = U_2 - I_2 \end{cases}$

∴ 参考: $T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 15 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Omega$

∴ 参考: $Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Omega$

∧ 解: 由题意:

利用三要素法求 $U_c(t)$ 初始值: $U_c(0^+) = U_c(0^-) = 0V$

稳态值: 由理想运放为虚断列节点电压得:

$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})U_- - \frac{1}{3}U_0 = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})U_+ = \frac{10}{2} \end{cases}$

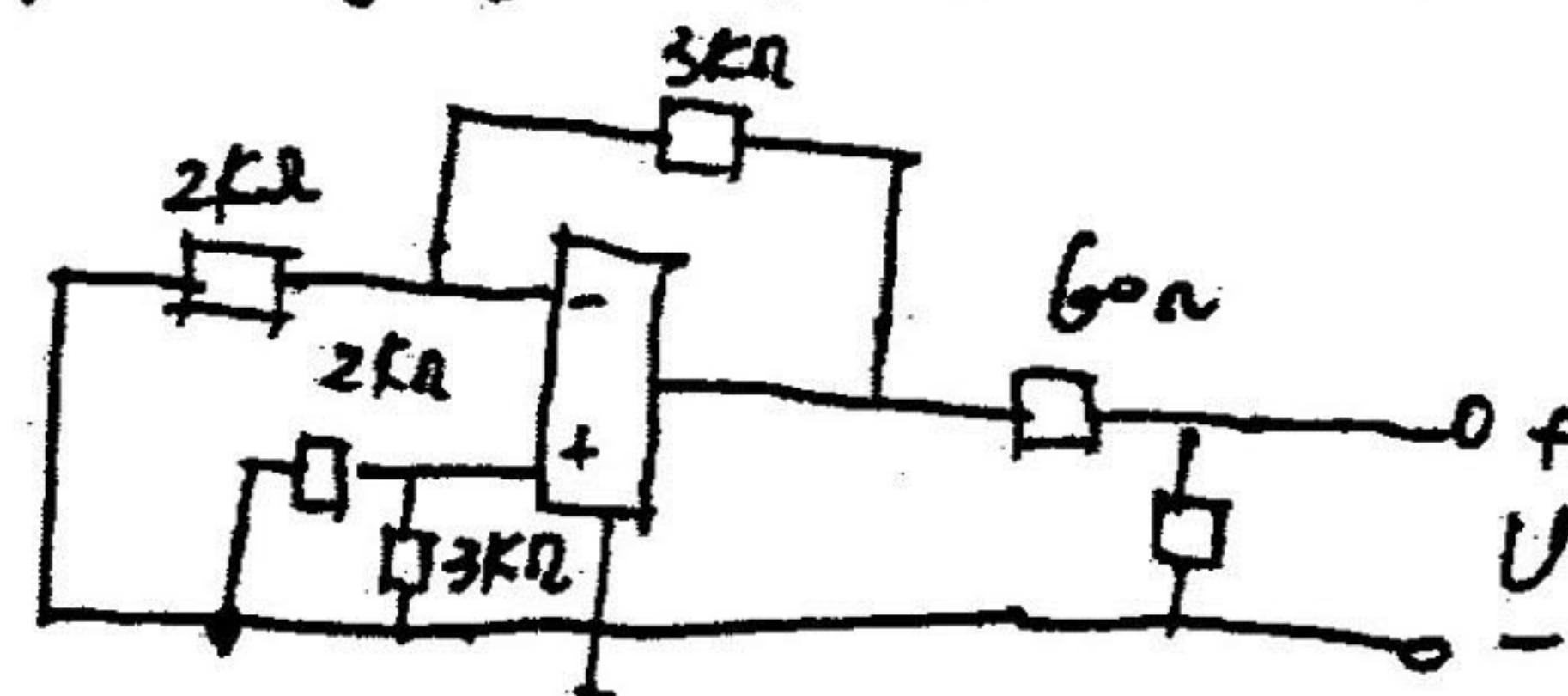
$U_- = U_+ = 0$

$\Rightarrow U_0 = 15V$ (运放为理想运放)

进一步求得: $U_c(\infty) = 10V$

等效电阻: 外加电源法: $U_0 = 0$

则: $U = \frac{60 \times 120}{60 + 120} \Rightarrow R = 40\Omega$

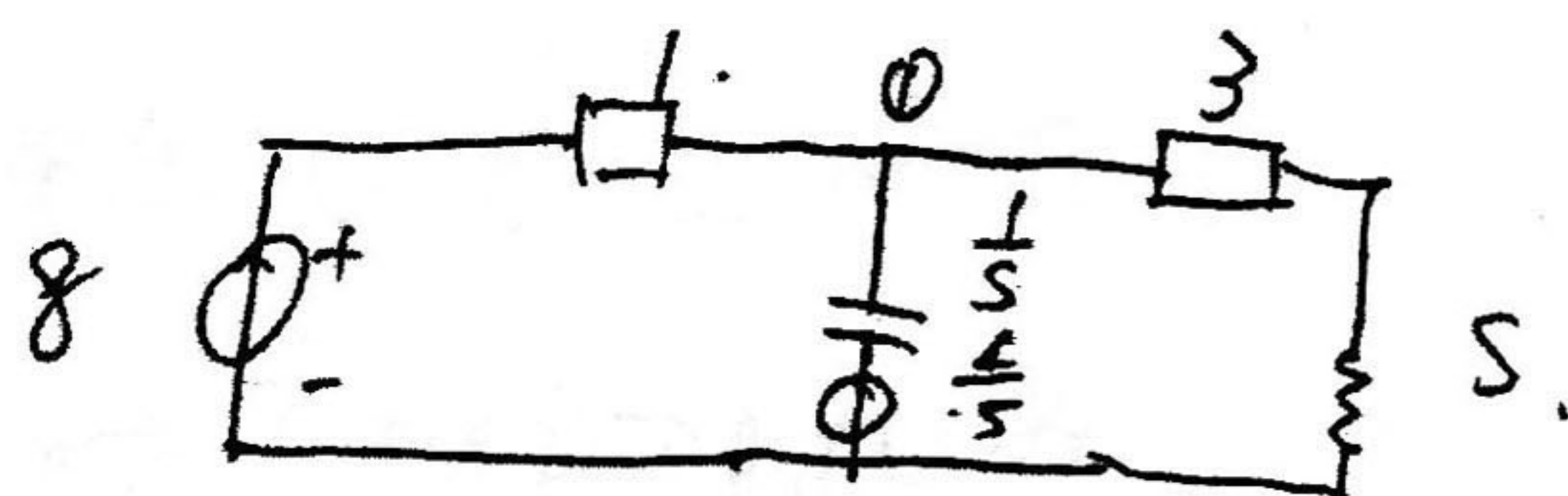


时间常数: $C = R_c = 4S$

∴ $U_c(t) = (10 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{4}}) \varepsilon(t) V$ $i_{1(t)} C \frac{dU_c(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \varepsilon(t) A$

$i_2(t) = i_1(t) + \frac{U_c(t)}{120} = (\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6} e^{-\frac{t}{4}}) \varepsilon(t) A$

九. 解: 由题意得: $t \geq 0$ 时的运算电路如下:



由节点电压法可得:

$$(1+s + \frac{1}{3+s}) U_1(s) = 8 + 4$$

$$\therefore U_1(s) = \frac{12}{1+s+\frac{1}{3+s}} = \frac{12(3+s)}{s^2+4s+4}$$

$$U_c(s) = U_1(s) - \frac{4}{s} = \frac{-24}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{12}{s+2} - \frac{4}{s}$$

$$U_c(t) = -24e^{-2t} \cdot t + 12e^{-2t} - 4V$$

$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{3+s} = \frac{12}{s^2+4s+4}$$

$$\therefore i_L(s) = 12e^{-2t} \cdot t \quad A$$

十. (1) 解: 设 i 为参考方向

取状态变量为: $X = (U_c, i_L)^T$

由 Kcl 得: $U_L = U_s - 6i = U_s - 6(\frac{U_c - U_c}{3} + i_L)$

$$\therefore \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}U_c + i_L + \frac{1}{6}U_s$$

由 Kcl 得: $i_c = i - i_L = \frac{1}{6}(U_s - U_L) - i_L$

$$\therefore \frac{dU_c}{dt} = -\frac{1}{3}U_c - \frac{1}{3}U_L + \frac{1}{3}U_s$$

$$\therefore \text{该电路的状态方程为 } \begin{pmatrix} \dot{U}_c \\ \dot{i}_L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} U_c \\ i_L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} U_s$$

(2) 解: 由题意:

K 打开时: $40 = I^2 R_1 \Rightarrow I_1 = 5A \quad \text{--- ①}$

$$U_s = IZ \Rightarrow Z = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{即有: } (5\sqrt{2})^2 = R_1^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2 \Rightarrow X_L - X_C = 5 \quad \text{--- ②}$$

K 闭合后：由 $P = UI \cos \varphi = 40 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$

即：电压 U 与 I 同相位，电路阻抗为纯电阻。

∴ 此时原电路阻抗为：
$$Z = R_1 - jX_C + \frac{R_2 \cdot jX_L}{R_2 + jX_L}$$

$$= (R_1 + \frac{R_2 X_L^2}{R_2^2 + X_L^2}) + j(\frac{R_2 X_L}{R_2^2 + X_L^2} - X_C)$$

$$X_C = \frac{R_2^2 X_L}{R_2^2 + X_L^2} \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$40 = I^2 (R_1 + \frac{R_2 X_L^2}{R_2^2 + X_L^2}) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

∴ 由以上①、②、③、④即可求解：

$$R_1 = \quad \text{---}$$

$$R_2 = \quad \text{---}$$

$$X_L = \quad \text{---}$$

$$X_C = \quad \text{---}$$