

电路分析 (II) 参考答案

一. 单项选择题

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. B | 9. D | 10. C |
| 11. A | 12. B | 13. B | 14. A | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. D | | | |

二. 填空

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|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 拓扑约束与元件约束 | 2. 10 | 3. $(I' + I'')^2 R$ | 4. $-\frac{i}{u}$ |
| 5. 不为 0 | 6. 磁场 | 7. $i = -C \frac{du}{dt}$ | 8. 临界阻尼 |
| 9. 5H | | | |
| 10. 4V | 11. 50° (或 -70°) | | |

三. 解: 断开 R_L 求左侧单口网络戴维宁等效电路,

1. 求 U_{oc} : $\because I = 0 \quad \therefore 4I = 0$

$$U_{oc} = 2 \times 4 + 8 = 16 \text{ V}$$

2. 求 R_O : 先求短路电流 I_{sc}

$$I = I_{sc}, \quad I_1 = 4 - I = 4 - I_{sc}$$

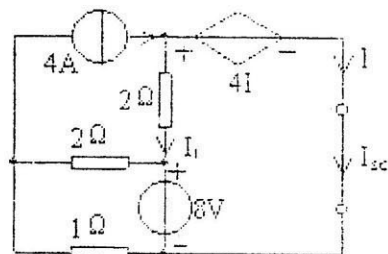
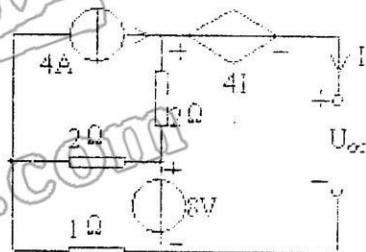
$$4I_{sc} = 2(4 - I_{sc}) + 8$$

$$I_{sc} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$R_O = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 6 \Omega$$

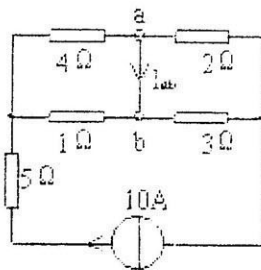
$R_L = R_O = 6 \Omega$ 获最大功率

$$P_{R_L \max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_O} = \frac{16^2}{4 \times 6} = \frac{32}{3} \text{ W}$$



四. 解: (1) $U_{ab} = -4 \times 10 \times \frac{1+3}{4+2+1+3} + 1 \times 10 \times \frac{2+4}{4+2+1+3}$
 $= -10 \text{ V}$

(2) $I_{ab} = 10 \times \frac{1}{4+1} - 10 \times \frac{3}{2+3} = -4 \text{ A}$



五. 解:
$$\begin{cases} (3+2+4) I_1 - 4I_2 = 17 \\ (3+4) I_2 - 4I_1 = -18 \end{cases}$$

解得: $I_1 = 1 \text{ A} \quad I_2 = -2 \text{ A}$

$$P_{4\Omega} = \frac{(I_1 - I_2)^2}{4} = \frac{(1+2)^2}{4} = \frac{9}{4} W$$

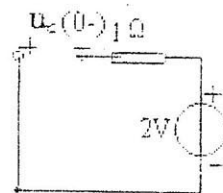
六. 解: $t < 0$, $u_c(0^-) = -2V$

$$t > 0, u_c(0^+) = u_c(0^-) = -2V$$

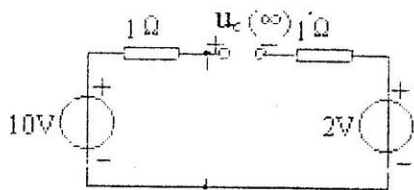
$$u_c(\infty) = 10 - 2 = 8V$$

$$\tau = (1 + 1) \times 0.25 = 0.5 S$$

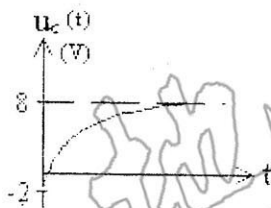
$$\therefore u_c(t) = u_c(\infty) + [u_c(0^+) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \\ = 8 - 10e^{-2t} V \quad t \geq 0$$



(0-)等效电路



(∞)等效电路



七. 解: 6A 单独作用时: $i_1' = i_2' = 6A$, $i_3' = 0$

U_s 单独作用时, 画出相量模型, 可得:

$$I_2'' = \frac{U_s}{1+j} = \frac{4\angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = 2\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ A = -I_3'' \quad I_1'' = 0$$

$$\therefore i_1''(t) = 0$$

$$i_2''(t) = 4\cos(t - 45^\circ) A$$

$$i_3''(t) = -4\cos(t - 45^\circ) = 4\cos(t + 135^\circ) A$$

叠加: $i_1(t) = i_1' + i_1'' = 6A$

$$i_2(t) = i_2' + i_2'' = 6 + 4\cos(t - 45^\circ) A$$

$$i_3(t) = i_3' + i_3'' = 4\cos(t + 135^\circ) A$$

