

2009年真题答案

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

当 $U=0$ 得 $I=5$
 即有: $\frac{U_{oc}}{R} = 5 \dots \textcircled{2}$

2. 解: 由节点电压法求 a、b 两端电压。

节点 1: $U_1 = 4V$

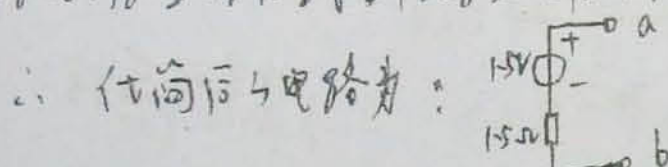
节点 2: $-\frac{1}{2}U_1 + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1})U_2 - U_3 = -1 - \frac{1}{1}$

节点 3: $-\frac{1}{1}U_2 + (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{6})U_3 = \frac{1}{1}$

故得: $U_3 = 1.5V$

即所求 $U_{ab} = 1.5V$

将电压源置零后直接等效电阻: $R = 15\Omega$



由①②可得:
$$\begin{cases} U_{oc} = 10V \\ R = 2\Omega \end{cases}$$

四 解: 由题意: A 与读数为零,

(1) 则 A 右侧与电容和电感串联

则得: $\omega = 10^3$

$U = I|Z|, |Z| = \sqrt{200^2 + 100^2}$

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

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

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

I_1 与电压源同相: 则 $I_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ A$

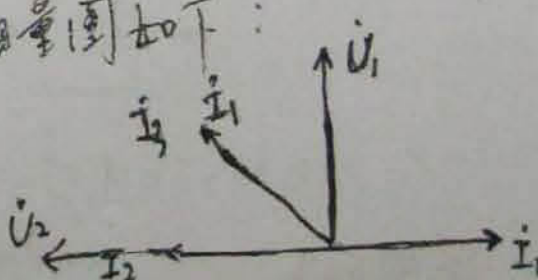
则 $U_1 = 200\angle 90^\circ V$

$I_2 = \frac{U_1}{100} = 2\angle 180^\circ A$

$I_3 = \frac{U_1}{100 - j100} = \sqrt{2}\angle 135^\circ A$

$\dot{U}_1 = I(200 + j200) = 400\angle 135^\circ V$

相量图如下:



2Ω 电阻消耗的功率为: $P_1 = \frac{U^2}{R_1} = \frac{1}{3}W$

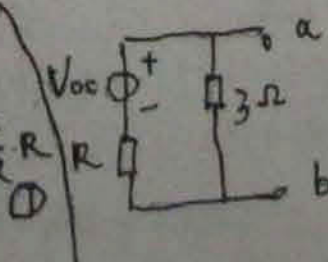
6Ω 电阻消耗的功率为: $P_2 = \frac{U^2}{R_2} = \frac{1}{6}W$

(2) 由关系式: $U = 6 - \frac{1}{5}I$

a、b 左侧 N_A 戴维南等效电路如下

$I=0$ 时 $U=6V$

即有: $U_{oc} = U + \frac{U_{oc}}{3+R}R$



五 解：由题意：

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

则 $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ$

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

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

$$Z_1 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3} \cos 60^\circ}$$

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

由电流流向与相量图：

由相量图得： $\dot{I}_A' = 9.116 \angle 90^\circ$

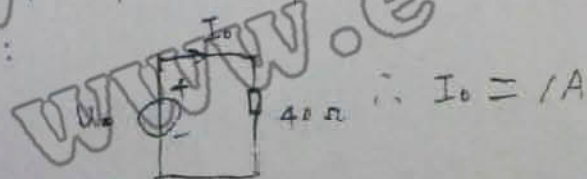
$$\dot{I}_A' = \frac{U_A}{X_C} \Rightarrow X_C = \frac{220}{9.116} = 24.13 \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \Rightarrow C = \frac{f}{2\pi X_C} = 336 \text{ mF}$$

六 解：由题意：计算流过电容支路的电流 I_5

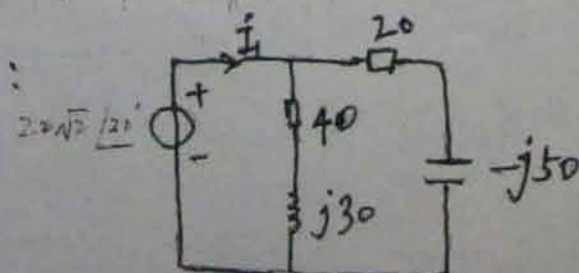
① 直流源单独作用时：即 $U_0 = 40 \text{ V}$ 时

电路图如下：



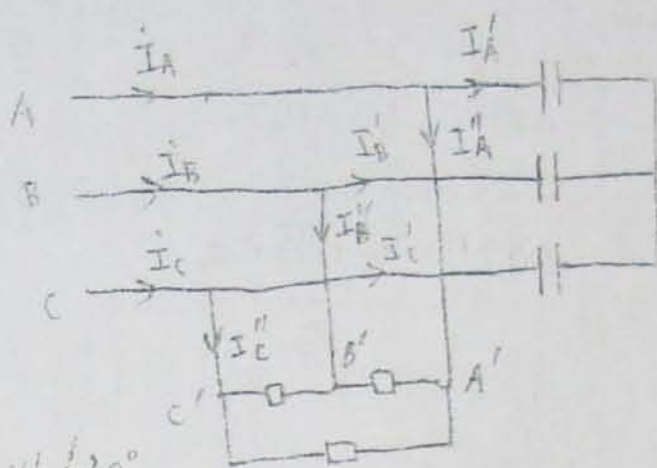
② 交流源单独作用时：即 $\dot{U}_1 = 20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ \text{ V}$ 电

流图如下：

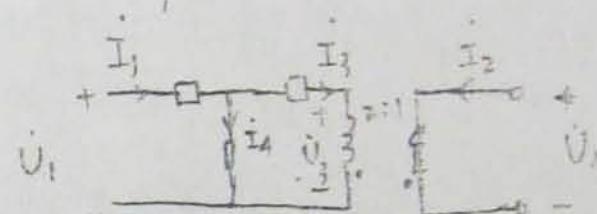


$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ}{(20-j50)(40+j30)} = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle 20^\circ}{42.57 \angle 42.9^\circ} = 0.47 \sqrt{2} \angle 33^\circ$$

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



七 解：由题意：电路图：



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U_1}{U_2} &= \frac{2}{1} \\ \frac{I_1}{I_2} &= -\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

由以上四个方程得：

$$U_1 = 6U_2 - 6I_2$$

$$I_1 = U_2 - I_2$$

$$\therefore T \text{ 参数: } T = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 6\Omega \\ 15 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z \text{ 参数: } Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Omega$$

八. 解：由题意：

利用三要素法求解 $U_c(t)$ ：初始值 $U_c(0+) = U_c(0-) = 0 \text{ V}$

稳态值：由理想运放的条件列结点电压得

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})U_- - \frac{1}{3}U_o = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})U_+ = \frac{10}{2} \\ U_- = U_+ = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow U_o = 15 \text{ V (运放的输出电压)}$$

进一步计算得： $U_c(\infty) = 10 \text{ V}$

等效电阻：外加电源法： $U_o = 0$

$$\text{则 } U = \frac{60 \times 120}{60 + 120} \text{ V}$$

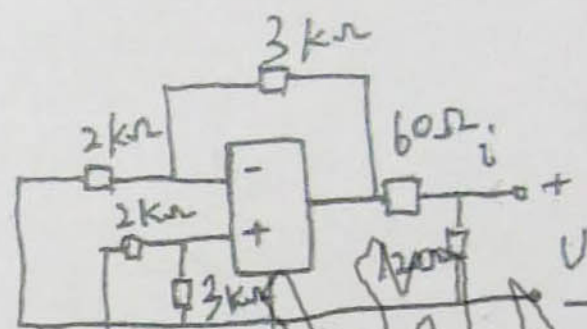
$$\therefore R = 40 \Omega$$

时间常数： $\tau = RC = 4 \text{ ms}$

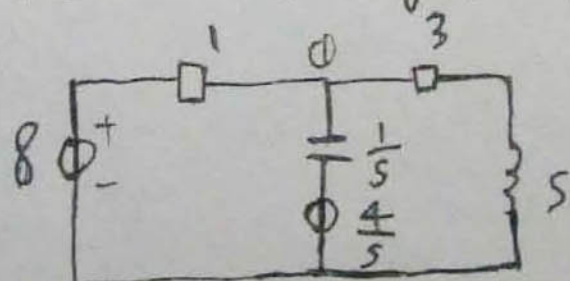
$$\therefore U_c(t) = 10 - 10e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \text{ V}$$

$$i_1(t) = C \frac{dU_c(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = i_1(t) + \frac{U_c(t)}{120} = \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-\frac{t}{4}}\right) \text{ A}$$



九. 解：由题意 $t \geq 0$ 时的运算电路如下：



由节点电压法得： $(1 + s + \frac{1}{3+s})U_1(s) = 8 + 4$

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

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

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

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

$$i_L(t) = 12e^{-2t} - t \text{ A}$$

十 1. 解：C与L为独立元件：

故取状态变量为： $x = (u_C \cdot i_L)^T$

由KVL得： $u_L = u_S - 6i = u_S - 6\left(\frac{u_L - u_C}{3} + i_L\right)$

$$\therefore \frac{di_L}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}u_C + i_L + \frac{1}{6}u_S$$

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 电路的状态方程为：
$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_L \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} u_S$$

又因： $\dot{v} = -u_C - 3i_L + u_S$
 $i_C = -\frac{1}{6}u_C - \frac{1}{6}i_L + \frac{1}{6}u_S \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \dot{v} \\ i_C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_C \\ i_C \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} u_S$

2. \sim 由题意：

K打开时： $40 = I^2 R_1 \Rightarrow R_1 = 5 \Omega$

$u_S = I Z \Rightarrow Z = 5\sqrt{2}$

$\therefore (5\sqrt{2})^2 = R_1^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2 \Rightarrow X_L - X_C = 5 \dots \textcircled{2}$

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

即电压U与I同相位 电路阻抗虚部为0

\therefore 原电位此时的阻抗为：
$$Z = R_1 - jX_C + \frac{R_2 \cdot jX_L}{R_2 + jX_L} = \left(R_1 + \frac{R_2 X_L^2}{R_2^2 + X_L^2}\right) + j\left(\frac{R_2^2 X_L}{R_2^2 + X_L^2} - X_C\right)$$

$$X_C = \frac{R_2^2 X_L}{R_2^2 + X_L^2} \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$40 = I^2 \left(R_1 + \frac{R_2 X_L^2}{R_2^2 + X_L^2}\right) \dots \textcircled{4}$$

所以由①②③④可解得