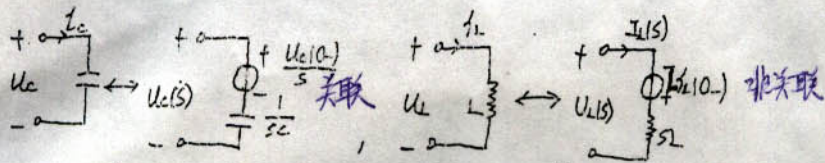


4. 运算电路:

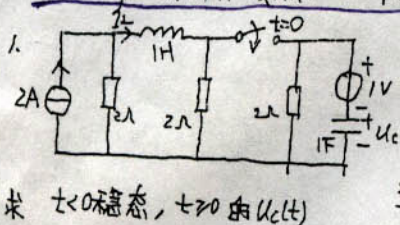


5. 网络函数 (只针对零状态的网络) 单输入与单输出的关系.

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{\mathcal{L}[y(t)]}{\mathcal{L}[f(t)]} = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] \text{ 拉氏.}$$

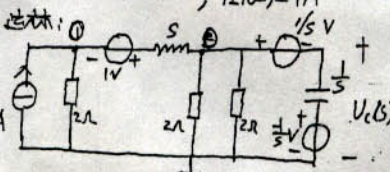
通过网络函数可知系统稳定不稳定:

稳定: $H(s)$ 的所有极点位于 s 平面的左半平面.



求 $t < 0$ 稳态, $t \geq 0$ 的 $U_C(t)$

解: $U_C(0-) = -1V, I_L(0-) = 1A$



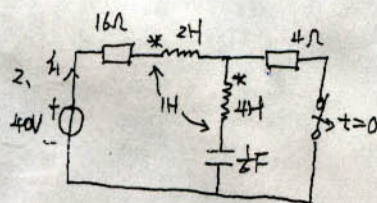
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{s})U_1 - \frac{1}{s}U_2 = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \\ (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{s} + s)U_2 - \frac{1}{s}U_1 = \frac{1}{s} \end{cases}$$

$$U_2 = \frac{s+4}{s(s^2+3s+3)}$$

$$U_C(s) = U_2 - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1/3}{s} + \frac{-\frac{4}{3}s-3}{s^2+3s+3}$$

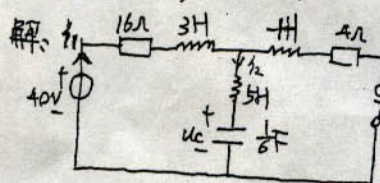
$$= \frac{1/3}{s} + \frac{-\frac{4}{3}(s+\frac{3}{2}) - \frac{2}{3}\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(s+\frac{3}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$$

$$\therefore U_C(t) = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{2}{3}e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \quad (t \geq 0)$$



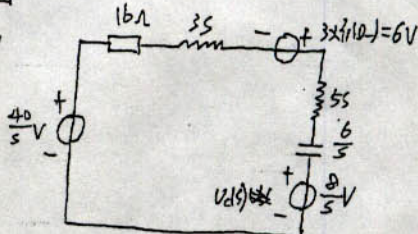
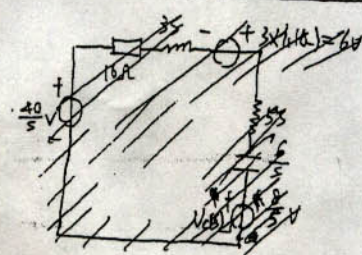
求 $t < 0$ 稳态, $t \geq 0$ 的 $U_C(t), I_L(t)$

解: $t < 0$ 稳态, 求 $t \geq 0$ 的 $U_C(t), I_L(t)$



$$I_L(0-) = \frac{40}{20} = 2A, I_C(0-) = 0$$

$$U_C(0-) = 4 \times 2 = 8V$$



九. 状态方程及输出方程.

1. 选 U_C, I_L 为状态变量
(独立!)

回路: 电容、电压源, 少选一个电容电压

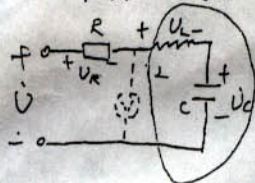
结点 (or 割集面) 由电感、电流构成, 少选一个电感电流

2. 一阶微分方程组

$$\begin{cases} C \rightarrow \text{电压源} \\ L \rightarrow \text{电流源} \end{cases} \begin{cases} \text{求 } i_C, = \frac{dU_C}{dt} \\ U_C = L \frac{dI_L}{dt} \end{cases}$$

② 依特有树: 写 C 的基本割集的 KCL 方程
写 L 的基本回路的 KVL 方程

5. 串联谐振:



相当于短路.

当 $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$ 时, 电路谐振

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \quad (\text{谐振角频率})$$

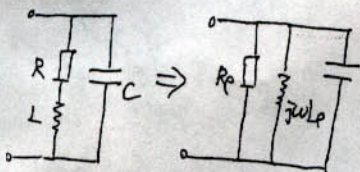
特点: 输入阻抗 $Z_i = R$

2. 在端口处 U 与 I 同相位 U 一定, I 为最大. (相当于开路)

3. ① 虚数为 0

$$4. Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

工程上的并联谐振:

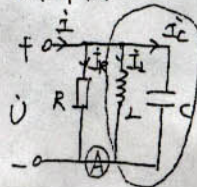


$$L_e \approx L$$

$$R_e = \left(\frac{\omega_0 L}{R}\right)^2$$

$$\text{如: } \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \gg 1 \quad R = Q^2$$

6. 并联谐振:



条件: $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$

$$Z_i = R$$

在端口处, U 与 I 同相位.

I 一定, U 最大.

① 虚数为 0

$$Q = R \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

7. 互感:

1. 同名端, 知绕向

不知绕向: K (开关), U_s , \odot (直流)

: 顺串, 反串, 等效电感不等的特征判断.

2. 分析计算

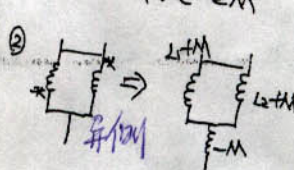
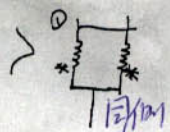
a. 有连接, 异耦

串联, 顺串, $L = L_1 + L_2 \pm 2M$

反串, $L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

并联

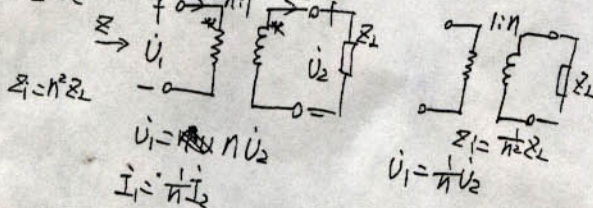
有一端相连



b. 无连接.

受控源表示互感电压.

3. 理想变压器.



$$Z_i = n^2 Z_L$$

$$U_1 = n U_2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{n} I_2$$

$$Z_i = \frac{1}{n^2} Z_L$$

$$U_1 = \frac{1}{n} U_2$$

例题: (1)

已知 $\omega = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$, $C_1 = 10 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 40 \mu\text{F}$, $R = 50 \Omega$, 已知 $I_1 = I_2$, 求 (1) L 的值 (2) 若 $U_R = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, $U_s = ?$

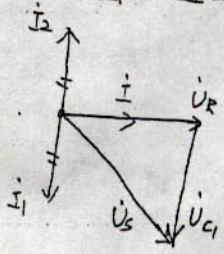
解: (1) $\omega = \frac{1}{\Delta L_1 C_2} \Rightarrow L_1 = 0.25 \text{ mH}$ 或 0.025 mH

(2) $I_3 = I_1 = \frac{U_R}{50} = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

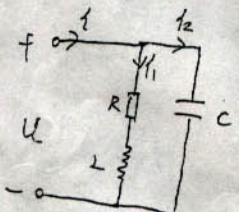
$U_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} I_1 = -j200 \text{ V}$

$U_s = U_C + U_R = 223.6 \angle 63.43^\circ \text{ V}$

(3) 画出相量图.



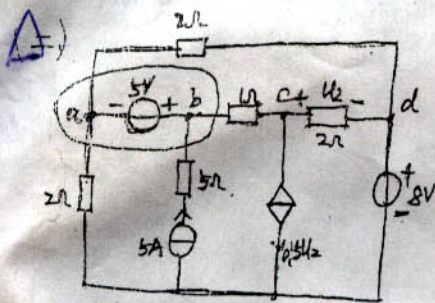
* (2).



已知: $U = 200 \sin 100t \text{ V}$, $I = 5 \sin 100t \text{ A}$, $R = 20 \Omega$

求 (1) 画出相量图 (2) 求 L , C 的值

工程上并联谐振: 解: $Y = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} + j\left[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}\right]$



注意电流在每节点约
“+”“-”号。

结点法求受控源吸收的功率

解, 结点电压如图:

$$\text{列结点: } \frac{U_a}{2} - 5 + \frac{U_b - U_c}{1} + \frac{U_a - U_d}{2} = 0$$

$$c: \frac{U_c - U_b}{1} + 0.5U_2 + \frac{U_c - U_d}{2} = 0$$

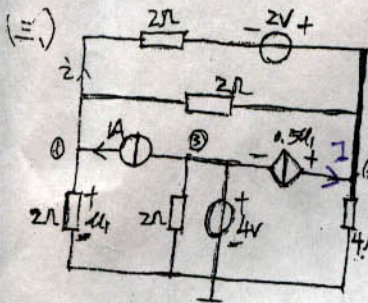
$$U_d = 8V$$

$$\text{辅助: } U_2 = U_c - U_d$$

$$U_b = U_a = 5$$

$$\begin{cases} U_a = 7V \\ U_b = 12V \\ U_c = 10V \\ U_d = 8V \\ U_2 = 2V \end{cases}$$

$$P = 0.5U_2 \times U_c = 0.5 \times 2 \times 10 = 10W$$



结点法求

$$\text{①: } \frac{U_1}{2} - 1 + \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2} + \frac{U_1 - U_2 + 2}{2} = 0$$

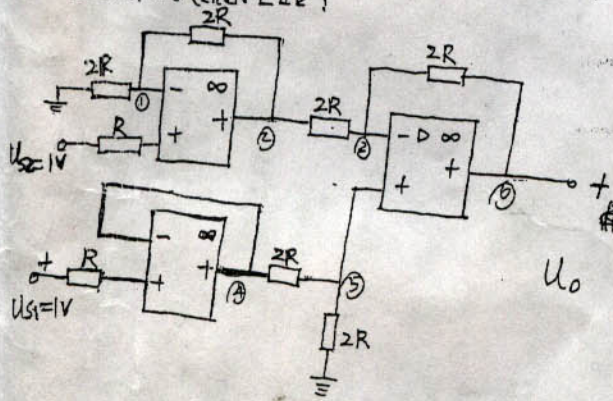
$$\text{②: } U_3 = 4V$$

$$\text{③: } U_2 = 0.5U_1 + 4V$$

$$\text{得: } U_1 = 4V, U_2 = 6V, U_3 = 4V$$

$$I = \frac{U_1 - U_2 + 2}{2} = 0A$$

(四) 含运算放大器的电路:



求 U_o

∞理想运放: 虚短, 虚断.

结点电压法 (复杂时)

过放输出端结点不列方程.

$$\text{解, 虚断: } \text{① } \frac{U_1}{2R} + \frac{U_1 - U_2}{2R} = 0 \text{ --- ①}$$

$$\text{② } \frac{U_2 - U_2}{2R} + \frac{U_2 - U_o}{2R} = 0 \text{ --- ②}$$

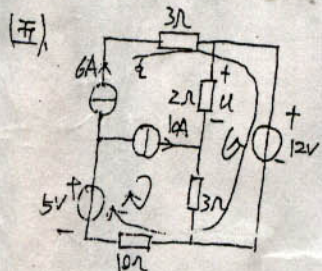
$$\text{③ } \frac{U_3}{2R} + \frac{U_3 - U_4}{2R} = 0 \text{ --- ③}$$

$$\text{虚短: } U_1 = U_2 = 1V \text{ --- ④}$$

$$U_4 = 1V \text{ --- ⑤}$$

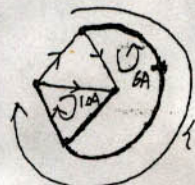
$$U_3 = U_5 \text{ --- ⑥}$$

$$\text{得: } U_o = 0 - 1V$$



回路法求 U .

解:

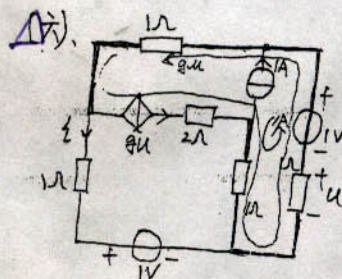


电流源多时用回路分析法

$$2I + 3(10 + I) = 12$$

$$I = -3.6A$$

$$U = 2I = -7.2V$$



若 $I=0, q=?$

$$\begin{cases} I - 1(1 + qu) + 1(1 + qu + 1) = 0 \\ u = -1x(1 + qu + 1) \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{q}{q+3}$$

∴ $q = 1.5$ 时满足条件

三. 基本定理

1. 叠加定理 (与激励源线性叠加)

$$I = K_1 U_{S1} + K_2 U_{S2} + \dots + K_3 I_{S1} + K_4 I_{S2}$$

电压源置0 → 短路

电流源置0 → 开路

电路笔记

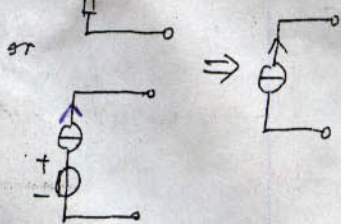
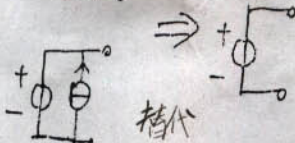
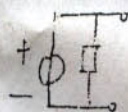
一. KCL, KVL

KCL: 结点, 高斯面

KVL: 回路

电阻的串、并、混联, $\Delta \leftrightarrow Y$

电源的串并



功率: 吸收, 发出

$$P = U_i (\text{关})$$

$$P = -U_i (\text{非})$$

$$P = U_i > 0 \text{ 发}$$

$$U_i > 0 \text{ 发}$$

$$U_i < 0 \text{ 吸}$$

$$U_i < 0 \text{ 吸}$$

二. 基本分析法

1. 网孔电流法: 首先求解网孔电流变量

方法: 沿网孔列 KVL 方程 (与变量数相等的方程数)

网孔间电流源的处理: ① 设电流源两端电压

② 列起网孔的 KVL 方程

2. 结点电压法
变量

方法: 列结点 KCL 方程 (参考点除外)

结点之间电压源的处理: ① 设电压源支路的电流

② 列起结点对应的 KCL 方程

③ 选电压源的一端为参考点

3. 回路电流法

变量: 基本回路电流

方法: 沿基本回路列 KVL 方程

只有一条连支

树的选取:

1. 尽可能把电压源和电压控制量选做树支

2. 尽可能把电流源和电流控制量选做连支

4. 割集分析

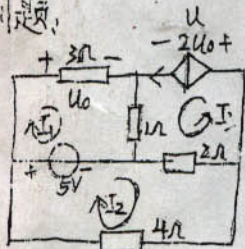
变量: 树支电压

方法: 对基本割集列 KCL

画一个高斯面, 此高斯面只切割一条树支

例题:

(一)



用网孔电流法求 U_0 及 5V 电源发出的功率

解: 方法一: $3I_1 + 1 \times (I_1 + I_2) - 5 = 0$

$$5 + 2(I_2 + I_3) + 4I_2 = 0$$

$$I_3 = 2U_0$$

$$\text{辅助: } U_0 = 3I_1$$

$$P = 5(I_1 - I_2) = 11.65 \text{ W}$$

方法二: 设电压源两端的电压 U

$$U + 1 \times (I_1 + I_2) + 2(I_2 + I_3) = 0$$

$$I_3 = 2U_0$$

$$U_0 = 3I_1$$

$$I_1 = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = -1.83 \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$U_0 = 3 \times 0.5 = 1.5 \text{ V}$$

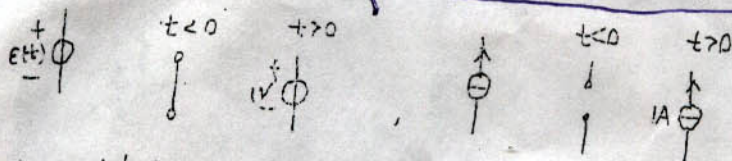
(发出取非关联)

h(t)作用时

$$E(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h(t): \textcircled{1} \frac{ds(t)}{dt} = h(t)$$

② 零输入响应法: 列方程两边同时 0- 到 0+ 积分, 确定 $U_C(0+)$, $i_L(0+)$



4. 二阶电路

① 列方程

② 确定 $U_C(0+)$, $\frac{dU_C}{dt}|_{0+}$

$$\textcircled{3} y(t) = y_p(t) + y_h(t)$$

特解 通解

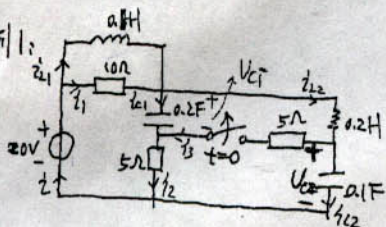
$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 当 } p_1 \neq p_2 \text{ 时: } y_h(t) = k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

$$\textcircled{2} p \text{ 与 } B \text{ 共轭: } y_h(t) = K e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$p = -\alpha \pm j\omega \quad = e^{-\alpha t} (K_1 \cos \omega t + K_2 \sin \omega t)$$

$$\textcircled{3} p_1 = p_2 \text{ 时: } y_h(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t) e^{p_1 t} \quad (\text{重根})$$

* 例1:



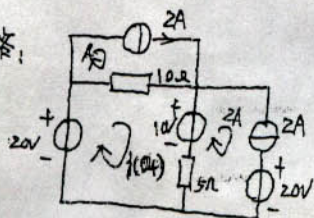
电流源为稳态, $t=0$, K 打开, 求 $0+$ 各支路电流及 $\frac{dU_C}{dt}|_{0+}$

$$i_{L1}(0-) = i_{L2}(0-) = \frac{20}{10} = 2A$$

$$U_{C1}(0-) = 10V, \quad U_{C2}(0-) = 20V$$

$$i_{L1}(0+) = 2A, \quad i_{L2}(0+) = 2A; \quad U_{C1}(0+) = 10V, \quad U_{C2}(0+) = 20V$$

$0+$ 时刻等效电路:



$$(10+5)i_1(0+) - 10[2+i_2(0+)] - 5[2+i_1(0+)]$$

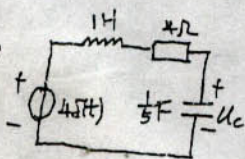
$$\Rightarrow 15i_1(0+) = 20 + 2 \times 10 - 10 + 2 \times 5$$

$$i_1(0+) = \frac{8}{3}A, \quad i_{C2}(0+) = 2A, \quad i_2(0+) = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3}A, \quad i_{C1}(0+) = \frac{2}{3}A$$

$$i_3 = 0, \quad i_2(0+) = \frac{2}{3}A$$

$$\therefore \frac{dU_C}{dt} = U_{C1} = 10 \times \frac{2}{3}V \quad \frac{dU_{C1}}{dt} = \frac{1}{5}U_{C1} = 10 \times 10 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{200}{3}A$$

△ 例2:



零状态电路, 求 $U_C(0+)$, $\frac{dU_C}{dt}|_{0+}$

$$\text{解: } U_C + 4C \frac{dU_C}{dt} + CL \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} = 4\delta(t)$$

$$U_C + \frac{4}{5} \frac{dU_C}{dt} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} = 4\delta(t)$$

$$0- \sim 0+ \text{ 积分: } \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{dU_C}{dt} \right]_{0-}^{0+} - \frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{dU_C}{dt} \right]_{0-}^{0-} + \frac{4}{5} [U_C(0+) - U_C(0-)] = 4$$

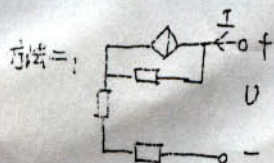
$\therefore U_C$ 不可能是 $\delta(t)$

$$\frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{dU_C}{dt} \right]_{0+}^{0+} + \frac{4}{5} U_C(0+) = 4$$

$\therefore U_C$ 不可能是 e^{st} 电容电压不可能跃变 $\rightarrow U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) = 0$

$$\therefore \frac{dU_C}{dt}|_{0+} = 20$$

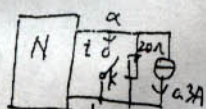
能量储存在电感上.



$$U = 5I + 1 \times (I + 4U)$$

$$R_0 = \frac{U}{I} = -2\Omega$$

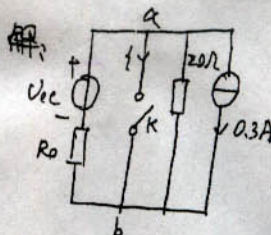
解法1:



K打开时: $U_{ab} = 4V$

K闭合时: $i = 1.2A$

求网络N的戴-维

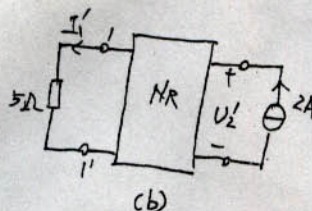
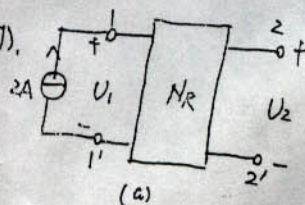


打开: $(\frac{1}{R_0} + \frac{1}{20}) U_{ab} = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_0} - 0.3$

闭合: $i = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_0} - 0.3$

$\therefore U_{oc} = 6V \quad R_0 = 4\Omega$

*解法2:



NR为线性电阻网络, 因比例得 $U_1 = 10V, U_2 = 5V$
求图b的电流 I'

解法1: 应用特勒根定理:

$$10I'_1 - U_2 I'_2 + \sum U_k I_k = 0$$

$$5I'_1(-2) + U_2 \cdot 0 + \sum U_k I_k = 0$$

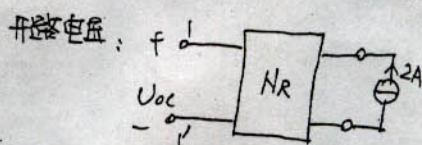
$$\therefore U_k = I_k R_k$$

$$U_k I_k' = I_k R_k I_k' = I_k U_k'$$

$$10I'_1 + 5 \times (-2) = 5I'_1(-2)$$

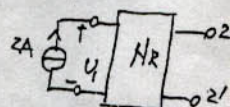
$$\therefore I'_1 = 0.5A$$

方法2: 求图b中 1-1' 左侧的戴...

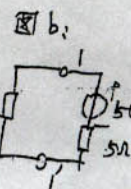


由互易定理:

$$\frac{U_2}{2} = \frac{U_{oc}}{2} \quad \therefore U_{oc} = U_2 = 5V$$



$$R_0 = \frac{U_1}{2} = 5\Omega$$

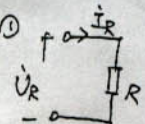


$$I_1 = \frac{5}{10} = 0.5A$$

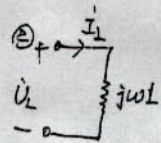
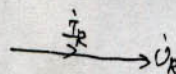
端口电压和电流
内部独立电源置0

四、正弦电流稳态电路

1. R, L, C

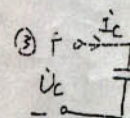


$$U_R = I_R R$$

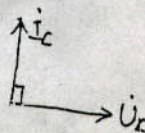


$$U_L = j\omega L I_L$$

电流滞后电压 90°



$$U_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_C$$



$$Q_L = \frac{U^2}{\omega L}$$

$$Q_C = -\omega C U^2$$

2. 功率, 有功 $P = UI \cos \varphi$ (W)

无功 $Q = UI \sin \varphi$ (var)

复功: $\hat{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = S \angle \varphi = P + jQ$

视在: $S = UI$ (VA)

功率因素: $\cos \varphi$

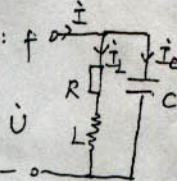
φ : 端口电压电流相位差 or 阻抗角

$$\hat{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = S \angle \varphi$$

16

3. 正弦... 方法: 结点, 回路法, 及定理, 相量图.

4. 功率因素提高:

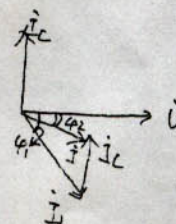


已知: U, W

$\cos \varphi_1 \rightarrow \cos \varphi_2$, 求 C

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{I_C}$$

画图:

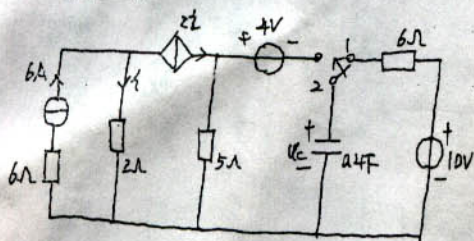


$$P = \dot{U} \dot{I} \cos \varphi$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi}$$

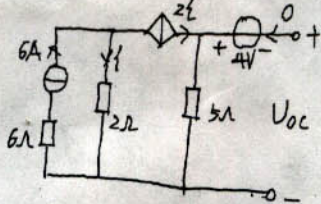
$$I_C = I_1 \sin \varphi_1 - I_2 \sin \varphi_2$$

录音007:



$t < 0$ 为稳态, 求 $t > 0$ 的 $U_C(t)$

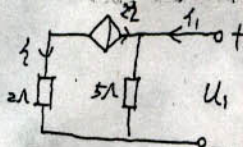
解: $U_C(0_-) = 10 = U_C(0_+)$



$i = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$

$U_{OC} = -4 + 5 \times 2 = 6V$

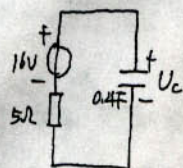
外加电源法, 内部电源置0



$2i = -i \Rightarrow i = 0$

$U_1 = 5i_1 \Rightarrow R_0 = \frac{U_1}{i_1} = 5\Omega$

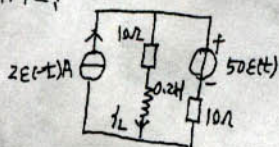
$\tau = RC = 5 \times 0.4 = 2s$



$U_C(\infty) = 16V$

$\therefore U_C(t) = 16 + [0 - 16]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 16 - 16e^{-0.5t} V \quad (t \geq 0)$

例2:



求 $i_L(t)$

$t > 0$ 时, $E(-t) = 0$

$t < 0$ 时, $E(-t) = 1$

$t < 0$ 时, $E(t)$ 作用

方法2: 叠加法:

$2E(-t)$: $i_L' = 1, t < 0$

$i_L' = e^{-100t} \quad t \geq 0$

$i_L' = E(-t) \times e^{-100t} E(t) A$

50E(t)作用时: $i_L'' = (2.5 - 2.5e^{-100t}) E(t)$

$i_L = i_L' + i_L''$

时间分段法, 解: 方法1: $t < 0, i_L(t) = 1A$

$i_L(0_-) = 1A$

$t \geq 0$ 时: $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 1A$

$i_L(\infty) = \frac{50}{20} = 2.5A$

$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{0.2}{20} = 0.01s$

$i(t) = 2.5 + (1 - 2.5)e^{-100t}$

$i_L(t) = E(-t) + [2.5 - 2.5e^{-100t}] E(t) A$

$i_L(-t) + [2.5 - 1.5e^{-100t}] E(t) +$

八、复频域分析:

1. 拉普拉斯, ... 运算

典型信号: $E(t) > \frac{1}{s}$

$\frac{1}{s} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}$

$(f(t) \leftrightarrow 1) \rightarrow 1$

$e^{-\alpha t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$

$\sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

$\cos \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

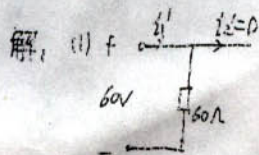
2. 叠加, 复频域位移: $f(t)e^{-\alpha t} \leftrightarrow F(s+\alpha)$

画电路图时: $\frac{df}{dt} \leftrightarrow sF(s) - f(0_-)$

3. 反变换: 部分分式的展开

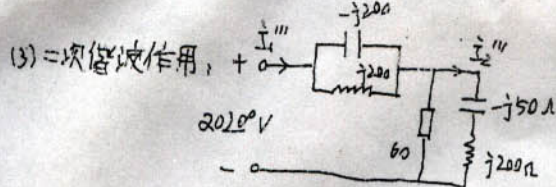
$f(t)e^{-\alpha t} \rightarrow F(s+\alpha)$

$\frac{df}{dt} \rightarrow sF(s) - f(0_-)$



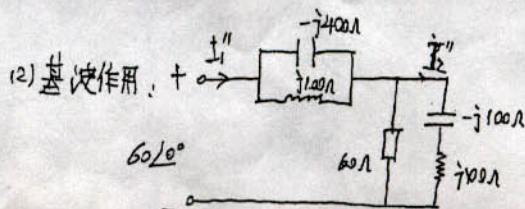
$$i_1' = 1A$$

$$i_2' = 0A$$



并联谐振

$$i_1''' = 0, \text{ 则 } i_2''' = 0$$



C_2, L_2 谐振, 60Ω 被短路, 则:

$$i_1'' = i_2'' = \frac{60}{\frac{j100(-j400)}{j100-j400}} = -j0.4A$$

(4) 瞬时值叠加: $i_1 = 1 + 0.45\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)A$ $i_2 = 0.45\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 90^\circ)A$

$$I_1 = \sqrt{1^2 + 0.45^2} = 1.097A$$

$$I_2 = 0.45A$$

有功功率 = $60 \times 1 + 60 \times 0.45 \cos(10^\circ + 90^\circ) = 60W$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
直流电压 基波 电压初相 电流初相

六. 双口网络 (须熟练写出四种参数方程)

1. 参数: $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

T 参数比较重要

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{I}_2 = 0$$

$$A = \left. \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \right|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_2 = 0$$

(此时 I_2 为短路)

$$B = \left. \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} \right|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

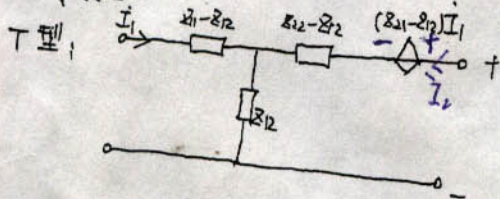
互易 (网络中无受控源)

$$\begin{cases} Z_{12} = Z_{21} \\ Y_{12} = Y_{21} \\ AD - BC = 1 \end{cases}$$

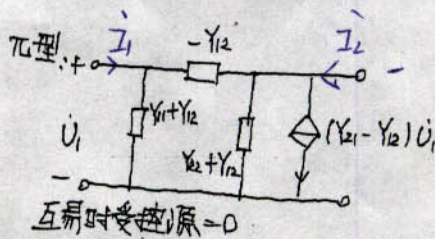
互易

$$\begin{cases} H_{12} = -H_{21} \\ AD - BC = 1 \end{cases}$$

2. 等效电路



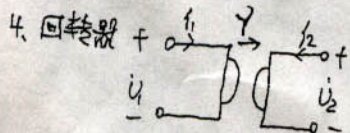
四参数接非互易



互易时受控源 = 0

3. 联接

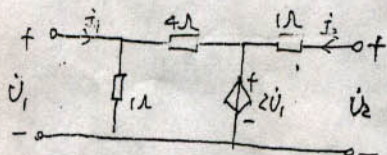
串联: $T = T_1 T_2$; 串联: $Z = Z_1 + Z_2$; 并联: $Y = Y_1 + Y_2$



$$\begin{cases} U_1 = -\gamma I_2 \\ U_2 = \gamma I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = g u_1 \\ i_2 = -g u_1 \end{cases}$$

例1: 求T参数:



解: $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$

令 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$, $\dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_1$, $A = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{1} + \frac{\dot{U}_2 - 2\dot{U}_1}{4} = \frac{3}{8}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{3}{8}S$$

令 $\dot{U}_2=0$

$$\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{2\dot{U}_1}{1} \quad B = 0.5 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{1} + \frac{\dot{U}_1 - 2\dot{U}_1}{4} = -\frac{3}{8}\dot{I}_2 \quad D = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix}$$

例2: 已知: $U_1 = 5V$, 网络中: $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$, 求 \dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2 的值

$$U_1 = -1V, U_2 = 3V$$

例3: 求T参数

① 电压源: $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{3}\dot{U}_3 \\ \dot{I}_2 = -3\dot{I}_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

② 串联: $T = T_1 T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

③ 电压源: $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -2\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = 0.5\dot{U}_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

方法2: 令 $\dot{I}_3=0$

$\dot{U}_1=0 \Rightarrow A=0, U_2 = \frac{1}{3}\dot{U}_3, \dot{I}_1 = 0.5\dot{U}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{6}\dot{U}_3 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{6}S$

令 $\dot{U}_3=0$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -2\dot{I}_2 = -2(3\dot{I}_3) = -6\dot{I}_3 \Rightarrow B = 6\Omega \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_3 - D\dot{I}_3 \Rightarrow \dot{I}_1 = 0.5\dot{U}_2 \Rightarrow \dot{I}_1=0 \quad D=0 \end{cases}$$

(录音006)

七. 线性电路的时域求解

1. 按路定则: ①一般: $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-), u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-)$ ②多个电容的结点: $\sum C u_C(0_+) = \sum C u_C(0_-)$ [电荷守恒]
- ③多个电感的回路: $\sum L i_L(0_+) = \sum L i_L(0_-)$ [磁链守恒]

$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{0_+} i_L(t) dt = u_C(0_-) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{0_+} i_L(t) dt$

$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^{0_+} u_L(t) dt = i_L(0_-) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^{0_+} u_L(t) dt$

2. 初值的确定: 先求 $u_C(0_-), i_L(0_-)$ 按路定则 $u_C(0_+), i_L(0_+)$ 不足处变
- 0_+ 等效电路: $C \rightarrow$ 电压源 $[u_C(0_+)]$ 即电阻电路, 确定其它的 0_+ 值.
- $L \rightarrow$ 电流源

3. 一阶电路: $y(t) = y_p(t) + [y(0_+) - y_p(0_+)] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$ 当激励源为直流和正弦交流时, 特解即稳态解.

$\tau: RC, \frac{1}{\omega C}$

$E(t) \rightarrow s(t)$

$i(t) \rightarrow h(t)$

R: 从动态元件看过去的等效电阻.

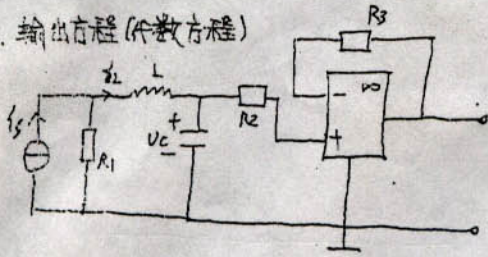
单独由它们引起的响应是零状态响应

零输入 $U_C(0_+) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

零状态 $U_C(\infty) (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}})$

录音 008:

* 3. 输出方程 (代数方程)



列出状态方程

解: 选 \$u_C, i_1\$ 为状态变量

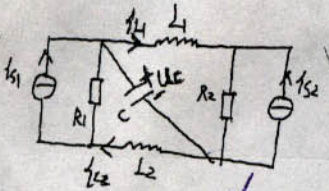
$$C \frac{du_C}{dt} = i_1$$

$$\frac{L \frac{di_1}{dt} + u_C}{R_1} + i_1 = i_s$$

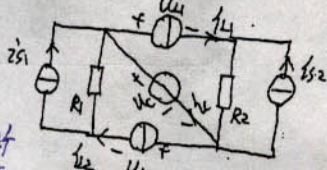
状态方程要求写成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ \frac{di_1}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C} \\ -\frac{1}{L} & -\frac{R_1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{R_1}{L} \end{bmatrix} i_s$$

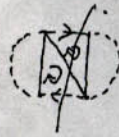
* 例:



解: \$u_C, i_{L1}, i_{L2}\$ 为状态变量



方法2: 电压源、电容选做树支
电流源、电感选做连支



电流与电阻最好
不要构成电压
源与电阻串联形式

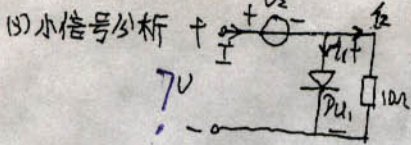
求解: \$u_{L1}, u_{L2}, i_C\$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} \\ \frac{di_{L2}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{C} & \frac{1}{C} \\ \frac{1}{L_1} & -\frac{R_2}{L_1} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{L_2} & 0 & \frac{R_2}{L_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{R_2}{L_1} \\ \frac{R_1}{L_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{s1} \\ i_{s2} \end{bmatrix}$$

十、非线性电阻电路

(1) 图解法 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{曲线相加} \rightarrow \text{端口的伏安特性} \\ \text{曲线相交} \end{array} \right.$

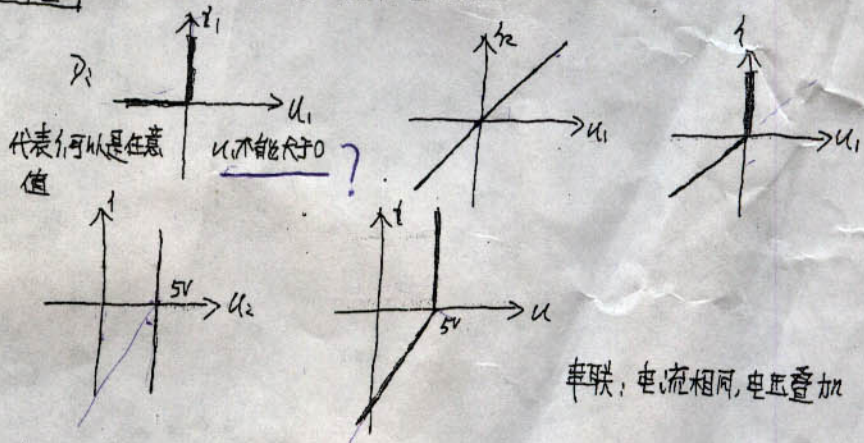
(2) 分段线性法



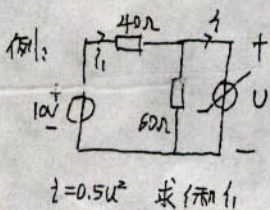
\$D\$ 为理想二极管, 画出 \$u-i\$ 的曲线

理想二极管作用?

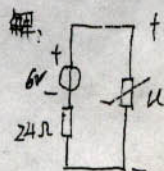
并联: 电压相同, 电流相加



串联: 电流相同, 电压叠加



\$i_2 = 0.5u_2\$ 求 \$i_1\$ 和 \$i_2\$

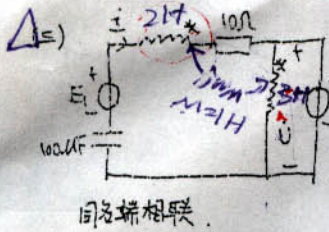


$$\begin{aligned} u + 24i_1 &= 6 \\ u + 24 \times 0.5u &= 6 \\ u + 12u^2 - 6 &= 0 \\ u &= \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}V \\ -\frac{3}{4}V \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_1 = \begin{cases} 0.222A \\ 0.269A \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow i_2 = i_1 + \frac{u}{60} &= \begin{cases} 0.233A \\ 0.269A \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

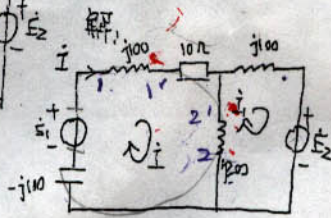
$$\therefore \begin{cases} i_1 = 0.222A \\ i_2 = 0.233A \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} i_1 = 0.269A \\ i_2 = 0.269A \end{cases}$$

谐振 等效阻抗 $\frac{R^2 + \omega L^2}{R} = \frac{I}{U} = \frac{5}{200} \dots \textcircled{1}$

$\omega C = \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega L^2} \dots \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \omega L = 20\Omega, L = 0.2H, C = 250\mu F$



已知: $\omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$, $E_1 = 10 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$, $E_2 = 5 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$. 求 \dot{U} 和 \dot{I} 及 E_1 发出的有功无功.



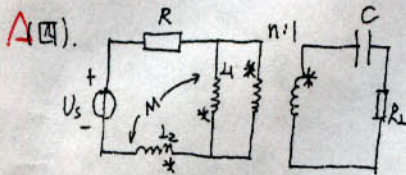
$\dot{U} = E_2 = 5 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$

$(j100 + 10 + 200j - 100j)\dot{I} + 200j\dot{I}_1 = E_1$

$(200j + 100j)\dot{I}_1 + 200j\dot{I} = E_2$

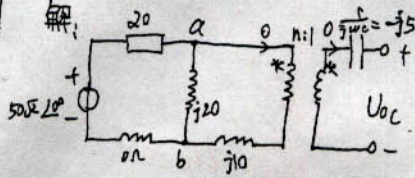
$\therefore \dot{I} = 0.11 \angle -64.67^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{U} = E_2$, $S = E_1 \dot{I}^* = -0.09 + j1.096 \text{ VA}$

$\therefore P = -0.09 \text{ W}$, $Q = 1.096 \text{ var}$



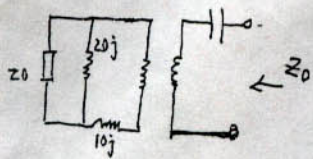
已知: $U_s = 100 \cos 10t \text{ (V)}$, $R = 20\Omega$, $L_1 = 3H$, $L_2 = 1H$, $M = 1H$, $C = 0.02F$

问: R_L 和 n 取多少 R_L 可获得最大功率? $P_{\max} = ?$



$\dot{I} = \frac{50 \angle 2^\circ}{20 + 20j}$, $\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{n} \dot{U}_{ab}$

$\dot{U}_{ab} = j20\dot{I}$, $\dot{U}_C = \frac{50}{n} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$



$Z_0 = -5j + \frac{1}{n^2} (j10 + \frac{400j}{20 + j20})$, 负载为 R_L , 则虚部为 0: $\frac{20}{n} - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow n = 2$

$R_L = R_0$, $(\frac{U_C}{Z_0})^2 R_0 = P_{\max}$, $Z_0 = \frac{10}{2} = 2.5\Omega$ $\therefore R_L = 2.5\Omega$ 时 $R_L = 2.5\Omega$

$P_{\max} = (\frac{50}{2.5})^2 \cdot 2.5 = 62.5 \text{ W}$

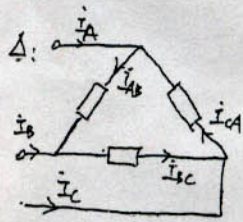
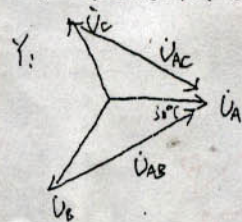
四、三相电路:

→ 对称, 有效值, 相等, 初相位依次相差 120° . $\alpha = 112^\circ$ $\alpha^2 = 124^\circ$

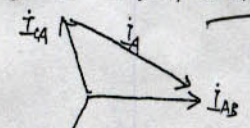
针对正序的对称.

→ Y-Δ 接相线转换. $\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_B = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_A \angle 30^\circ$

$\dot{U}_{AC} = \dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_C = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_A \angle 30^\circ$



$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AB} - \dot{I}_{CA}$; $\dot{I}_A = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{AB} \angle 30^\circ$



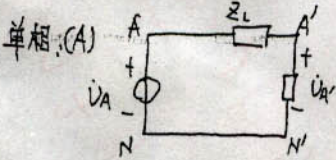
$\dot{I}_{CA} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \dot{I}_A \angle 150^\circ$

$\dot{I}_{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \dot{I}_A \angle -90^\circ$

一般将 Δ 换成 Y 再进行求解

一般 Δ 换成 Y, 求 \dot{I}_A 再求 \dot{I}_{AB}

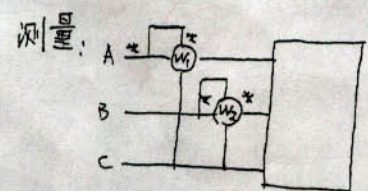
三、对称三相电路的计算.



四、功率及测量

1. 相电压和相电流之间的相位差

$P = 3 U_p I_p \cos \varphi = \sqrt{3} U_L I_L \cos \varphi$



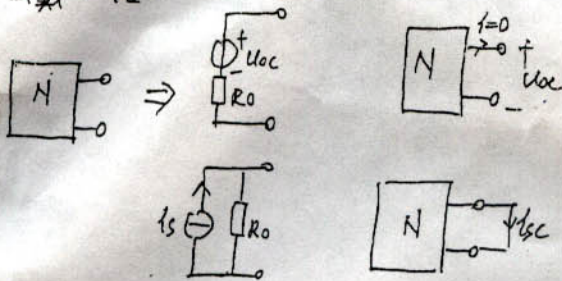
三线圈制: $P = (W_1) + (W_2)$

$W_1 = \text{Re} [\dot{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_A^*]$

$(W_1) = \dot{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_A \cos \varphi_1$

4. \dot{U}_{AC} 与 \dot{I}_A 的相位差

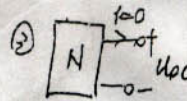
2. 戴-维



R_o : ① R 的串并, $\Delta \leftrightarrow Y$ (No 网络)

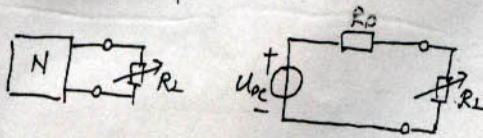


$R_o = \frac{U}{I}$ 加压求流

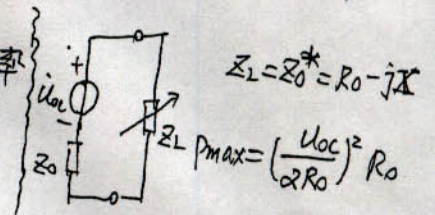


$R_o = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}}$
开路电压, 短路电流

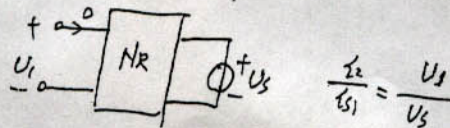
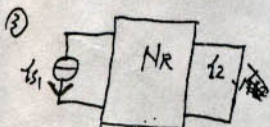
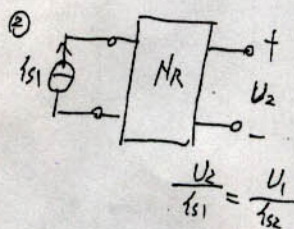
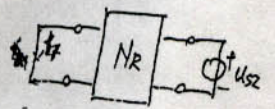
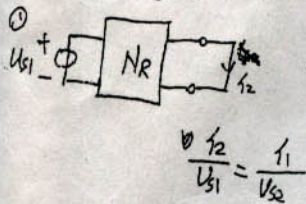
3. 最大功率传输:



当 $R_L = R_o$ 时, 获得最大功率
 $P_{max} = \left(\frac{U_{oc}}{R_o + R_o}\right)^2 R_o$



4. 互易定理:



5. 特勒根定理:

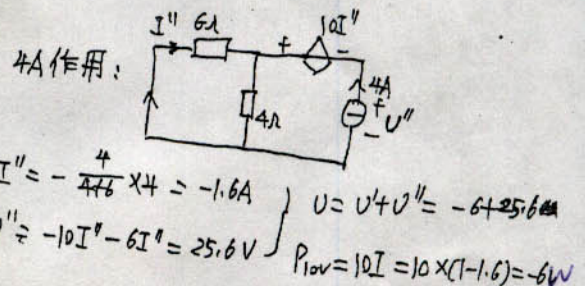
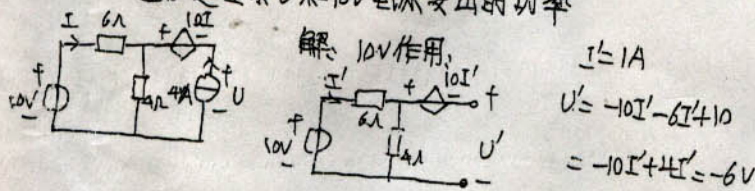
两个同拓扑图的网络: $\sum U_k \hat{I}_k = 0$; $\sum \hat{U}_k I_k = 0$

(U, I 关联参考方向)

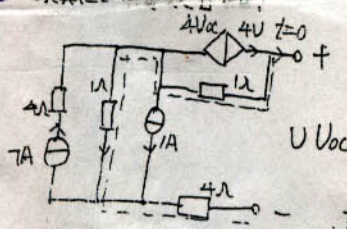
6. 替代定理:

支路的电压, 电流已知
电压源 电流源

例题: 用叠加定理求 U 和 $10V$ 电源发出的功率



A) 求戴维电压和电阻

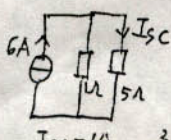
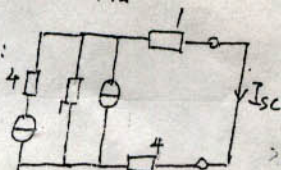


解: 1. 求 U_{oc} (走电压源和电阻, 断电流源)

$1 \times U_{oc} + 1 \times 6 = U_{oc} \Rightarrow U_{oc} = -2V$

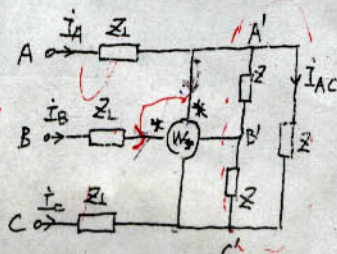
2. 求 R_o

方法一: 开短路法:



$R_o = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = -2\Omega$

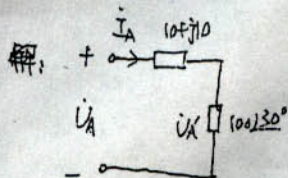
五) 不对称: 普通正弦交流功率表测量法



三相对称: $Z_L = 10 + j10 \Omega$

负载: $Z = 300 \angle 30^\circ \Omega$

电源线电压: $U_L = 380V$, 求 I_{AC} , $U_{A'B'}$ 和 W 表的读数.



设 $U_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ V$,

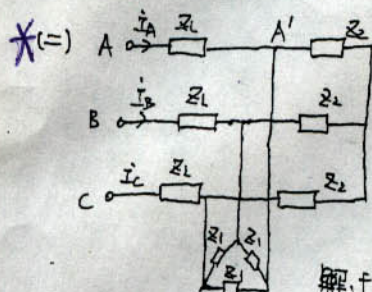
$I_A = 1.93 \angle -31.84^\circ A$

$$W = \operatorname{Re}[U_{A'B'} I_B^*] + \operatorname{Re}[U_{B'C'} I_C^*]$$

$U_{A'} = 193 \angle -1.84^\circ V$

$U_{AB} = \sqrt{3} U_{A'} \angle 30^\circ = 334.28 \angle 28.16^\circ V$, $I_{AC} = -I_{CA} = -\frac{I_A}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 150^\circ = 1.14 \angle -61.84^\circ A$

$$W = U_{A'C'} I_{AB} \cos 40^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times 193 \times 1.93 \cos 120^\circ = -322.58 W$$

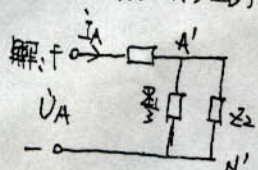


电源对称, 已知 $U_{A'B'} = 380 \angle 30^\circ V$, $Z_L = 0.2 + j0.3 \Omega$, Z_1, Z_2 为电感负载

Δ 接的总功率为 $10KW$, $\cos \phi_1 = 0.8$

Y 接的总功率为 $7.5KW$, $\cos \phi_2 = 0.88$

求: I_A, I_B, I_C 及 U_{AB}



$$Z_{11}: I_{P1} = \frac{P_1}{3 U_{P1} \cos \phi_1} = \frac{10^4}{3 \times 380 \times 0.8} = 10.96 A$$

I_{P1} : 相电流, U_{P1} : 相电压

$$Z_1 = \frac{U_{P1}}{I_{P1}} \angle \phi_1 = \frac{380}{10.96} \angle 36.87^\circ \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = \frac{U_{P2}}{I_{P2}} \angle \phi_2 = \frac{16.94}{12.95} \angle 28.36^\circ \Omega$$

$$Z_2: I_{P2} = \frac{P_2}{3 \times 220 \times 0.88} = 12.95 A$$

$U_{A'} = 220 \angle 0^\circ V$

$$U_A = Z_L \left(\frac{U_{A'}}{3} + \frac{U_{N'}}{Z_2} \right) + U_{A'} = 230.63 \angle 1.11^\circ V$$

$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{3} U_A \angle 30^\circ = 399.46 \angle 31.11^\circ V, I_A = \frac{U_{A'}}{Z_1} + \frac{U_{N'}}{Z_2} = 31.92 \angle -33.42^\circ A$$

$$\therefore I_B = 31.92 \angle -153.42^\circ A, I_C = 31.92 \angle 86.6^\circ A$$

五. 周期性非正弦电流电路.

1. 付利叶级数展开: $f(t) = C_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k)$

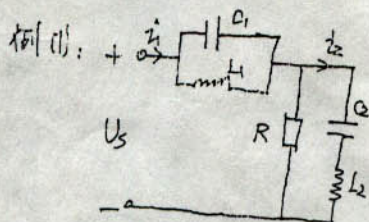
2. 求解, 叠加定理 (1) 直流作用: $C \rightarrow$ 开, $L \rightarrow$ 短.

(2) 各频次作用: 相量法.

(3) 瞬时值叠加.

$$(4) 有效值: I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \dots}$$

$$(5) 有功功率 P = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \phi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cos \phi_2 + \dots \quad \text{[同频率同相产生有功]}$$



求 i, i_2 及其有效值, 电路吸收的有功

已知: $U_s = 60 + 60\sqrt{2} \cos \omega t + 20\sqrt{2} \cos 2\omega t V$, $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 100 \Omega$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 400 \Omega, R = 60 \Omega$$