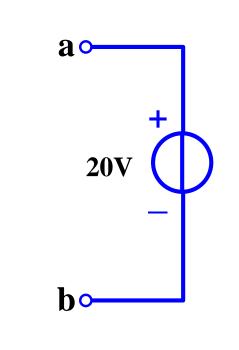


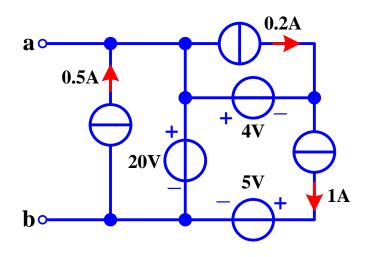
# 期末复习题

#### 【题1】判断题

- (X) 1. 任一二端元件,当其两端电压为零时,通过该元件的电流一定为零。
- (√) 2. 在R-L串联电路中,当其他条件不变时,R越大,过渡过程所需要的时间越短。
  - (X) 3. 电感元件两端电压为零时,其储能一定为零。
- (X)4. RLC 并联电路, 当频率低于谐振频率时电路呈容性, 当频率高于谐振频率时电路呈感性。
  - (X)5. 回转器是无源元件,因此满足互易定理。

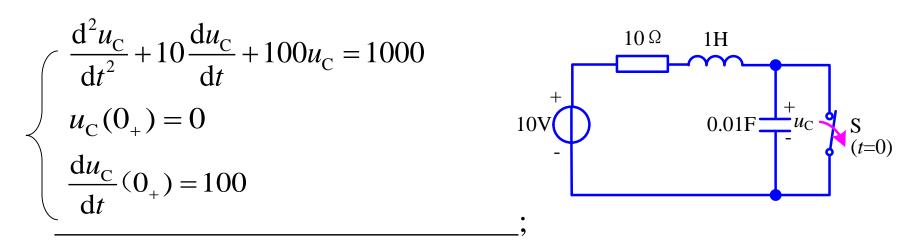
(1) 画出图示二端网络的最简等效电路





(2) 当开关S打开前电路已达到稳态,t=0时,开关S打开。

写出以u<sub>c</sub>为变量的描述该电路的二阶微分方程及求解该微分方程所必需的初始条件(要求带入元件参数,不必求解方程)



 $u_{c}(t)$ 过渡过程的性质为 <u>振荡过程</u>(非振荡过程、振荡过程、临界非振荡过程)。

(3)以0结点为参考节点,按指定结点编号写出求解结点电压 $u_{n1}$ , $u_{n2}$ 所需的结点法方程的标准形式。

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} U_{n1} - \frac{1}{10} U_{n2} = 3 \\
-\frac{1}{10} U_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2}\right) U_{n2} = 20 - 2I_{1}$$

$$U_{n1} = 10 + 5I_{1}$$

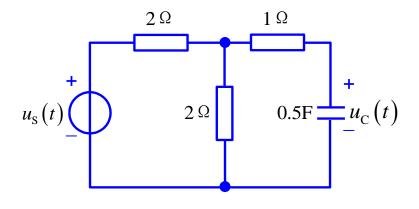
消去中间变量,整理后 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{10}U_{n1} - \frac{1}{10}U_{n2} = 3\\ \frac{3}{10}U_{n1} + \frac{3}{5}U_{n2} = 24 \end{cases}$$

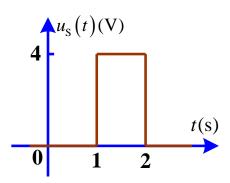
(4)  $u_{c}(t)$ 的单位阶跃响应 $s(t) = (0.5 - 0.5e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)V;$ 

$$u_{c}(t)$$
的单位冲激响应 $h(t) = 0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$  V;

当 $u_c(0_-)=4V$ , $u_s(t)$ 如图示,用一个表达式写出 $u_c(t)$ ,则

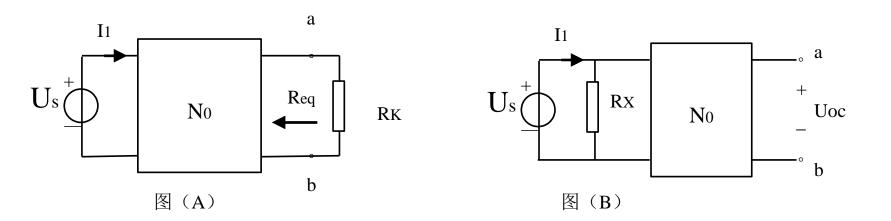
$$u_{c}(t) = 4e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 2(1 - e^{-(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1) - 2(1 - e^{-(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2) V_{o}$$





# 【题3】

已知N<sub>0</sub>是线性无源纯电阻网络,设断开支路R<sub>x</sub>时,U<sub>0</sub>c为a、b端的开路电压,R<sub>0</sub>q为从a、b端看进去的戴维宁等效电路的等效电阻。现断开支路R<sub>x</sub>支路如图(B),若要保证电源输出的电流L不变,问图(B)中并联的电阻应为多大R<sub>x</sub>。



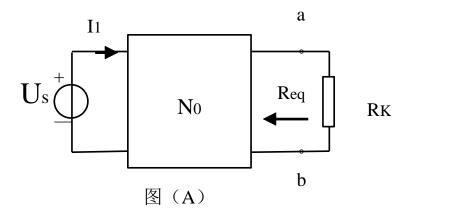
# 解:

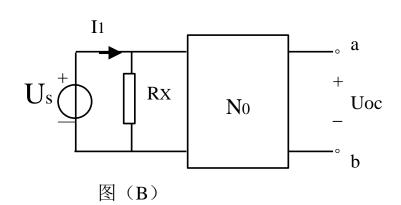
对图A应用戴维南定理 
$$U_{ab} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq} + R_k} U_{OC}$$
  $I_{ab} = \frac{U_{OC}}{R_{eq} + R_k}$   $U_1 = U_S$ 

图B 
$$\hat{U}_1 = -U_S$$
  $\hat{I}_1 = I_1 - \frac{U_S}{R_X}$   $\hat{U}_{ab} = U_{OC}$   $\hat{I}_{ab} = 0$ 

根据特勒根定理  $U_1\hat{I}_1 + U_{ab}\hat{I}_{ab} = \hat{U}_1I_1 + \hat{U}_{ab}I_{ab}$ 

$$R_{\rm X} = \frac{U_{\rm S}^2}{U_{\rm OC}^2} \left( R_{\rm eq} + R_{\rm k} \right)$$





已知
$$u_s(t) = \sqrt{2\cos \omega t(V)}$$
,  $\omega = \frac{1 \operatorname{rad}}{s}$ ,

电路处于稳态。

求: u(t)。



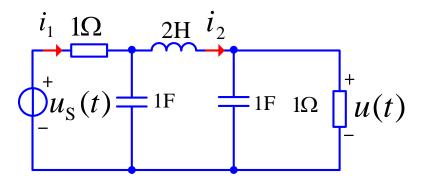
#### 用相量法

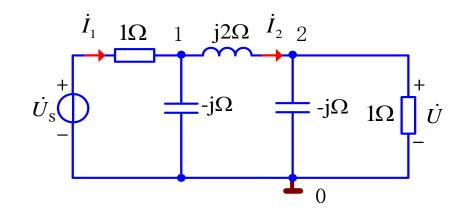
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} \rm V$$

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{1}{-j} + \frac{1}{j2}\right) \dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{j2} \dot{U}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{1} \\ -\frac{1}{j2} \dot{U}_{n1} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{-j} + \frac{1}{j2}\right) \dot{U}_{n2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{n2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -135^{\circ}(V)$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(t - 135^\circ)V$$





【题5】 RLC串联电路,激励 $u_{\rm S}(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(2500t + 15^{\circ})$ V。 当电容C = 8 $\mu$ F时,电路吸收的有功功率达到最大值, $P_{\rm max} = 100$ W。

求: 电感L和电阻R的参数值,以及此时电路的功率因数。

发生串联谐振: 
$$LC = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$$
 
$$L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = 0.02 \text{H}$$
 
$$R = \frac{U_\text{S}^2}{P_\text{max}} = 1 \, \Omega$$
 
$$\cos \varphi = 1$$

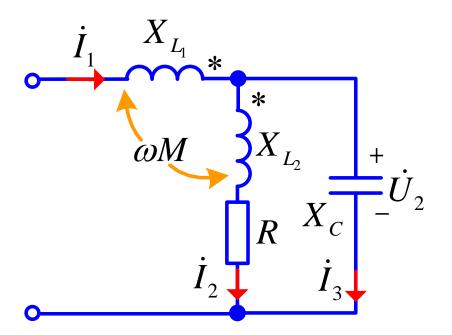


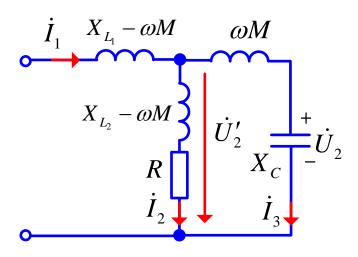
正弦电流电路,已知 $I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = 10A$ ,

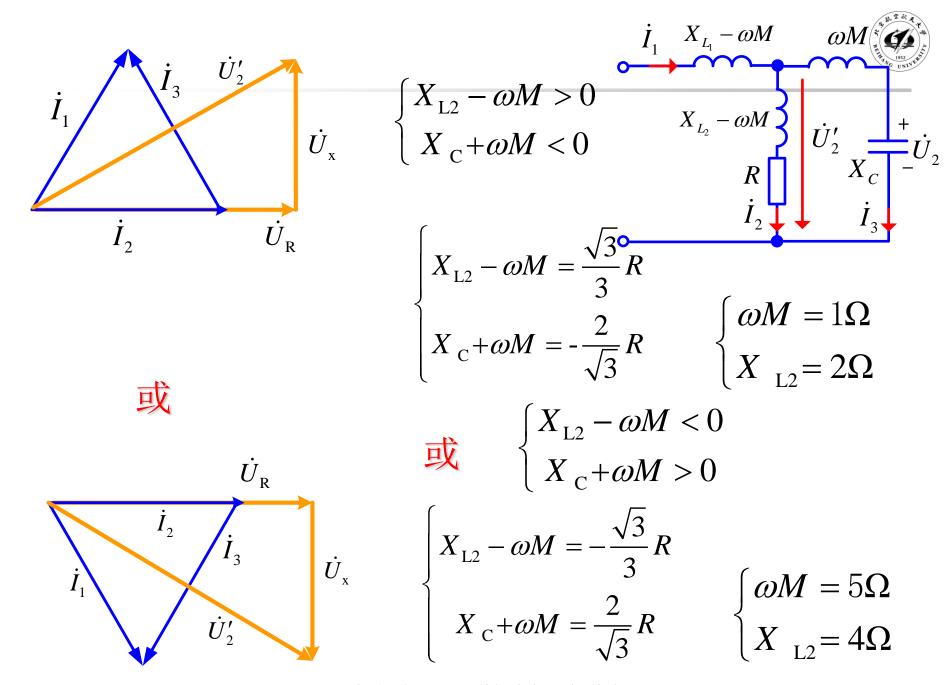


$$X_{\rm C} = -3\Omega$$
,  $R = \sqrt{3}\Omega$ .

求:  $X_{1,2}$ 和 $\omega M$ 。





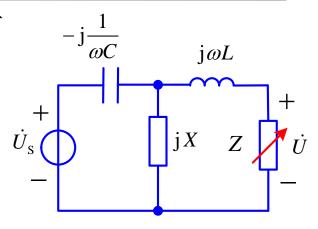


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#### 【题7】

L、C、 $\omega$ 均为已知,欲使Z( $Z\neq 0$ )变化时 $\dot{U}$  ( $U\neq 0$ )不变,问电抗X应为何值?



## 解:

根据题意从Z向左看的戴维南等效电路为理想电压源

$$Z_{\rm eq} = 0$$

$$\therefore Z_{\text{eq}} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C - \frac{1}{jX}} = 0 \qquad X = \frac{\omega L}{\omega^2 LC - 1}$$

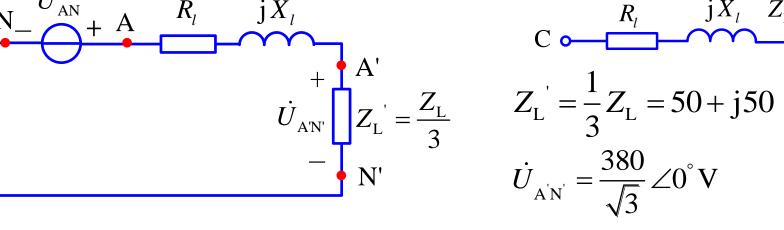
#### 【题8】

对称三相电路,已知 $Z_r = (150 + i150) \Omega$ ,



 $\mathbf{R}_{1} = 2\mathbf{\Omega}, \mathbf{X}_{1} = 2\mathbf{\Omega},$ 负载端线电压为380V。

求: 电源端线电压。



$$R_{l} \qquad jX_{l}$$

$$R_{l} \qquad jX_{l} \qquad Z_{L}$$

$$R_{l} \qquad jX_{l} \qquad Z_{L}$$

$$Z_{L} \qquad Z_{L}$$

$$Z_{L}' = \frac{1}{3}Z_{L} = 50 + j50$$

$$\dot{U}_{A'N'} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'N'}}{Z_{L}} (R_l + jX_l + Z_{L}) = \dot{U}_{A'N'} \frac{50 + j50 + 2 + j2}{50 + j50} = 1.04 \dot{U}_{A'N'}$$

$$\therefore U_{$$
电源线值  $} = \sqrt{3}U_{\text{AN}} = 1.04 \times 380 = 395.2 \text{V}$ 

【题9】

二端口电阻网络,已知当 $R = \infty$ 时, $U_2 = 7.5V$ ;

N. T W. T. W.

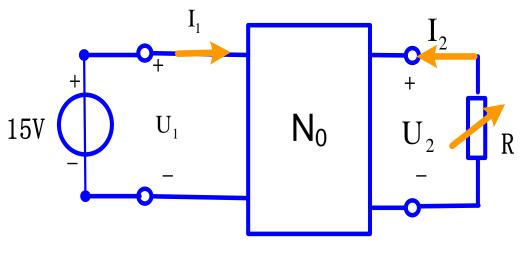
$$R = 0$$
时, $I_1 = 3A$ , $I_2 = -1A$ 。

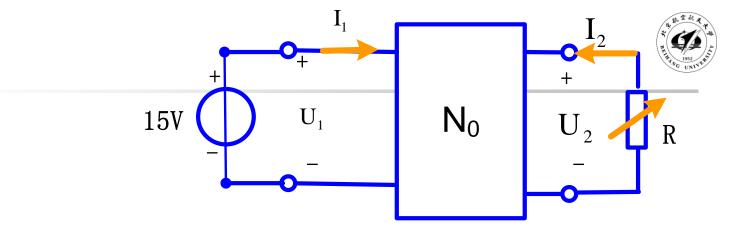
求:【1】其传输(矩阵)参数;

【2】当 $R = 2.5\Omega$ 情况下的 $I_1$ 。



**(**1)





#### (2)

$$R = 2.5\Omega$$
,  $U_2 = -2.5I_2$ 

$$U_1 = 15 = 2*(-2.5I_2) + 15*(-I_2)$$

$$I_2 = -0.75A$$
,

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2.5*0.75) - 3*(-0.75) = 2.875(A)$$

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# 【题10】已知二端口网络的短路参数矩阵 $[Y] = \begin{vmatrix} 0.5 & -0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.5 \end{vmatrix}$

$$-0.25$$





求: 【1】R为何值时,其上获得最大功率?

【2】此最大功率为多少?

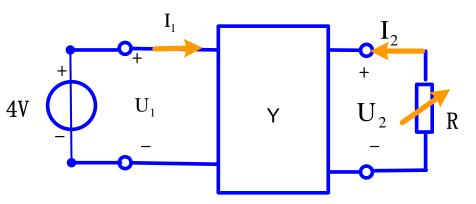


先求戴维宁等效电路

求
$$U_{OC}$$
:  $I_2 = 0$ 时, $-0.25U_1 + 0.5U_2 = 0_{4V}$ 

$$U_2 = 0.5U_1 = 2(V)$$

$$\therefore U_{\text{oc}} = 2V$$



$$\Re R_{eq}$$
:  $\Leftrightarrow U_1 = 0$ ,  $R_{eq} = \frac{U_2}{I_2}|_{U_1=0} = \frac{1}{Y_{22}} = 2(\Omega)$ 

也可利用π型等效电路来求Red

【1】当
$$R = R_{eq} = 2\Omega$$
时,可获得最大功率;

(2) 
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}} = 0.5(W)$$

【题11】 己知:  $R = 5\Omega$ , C = 1F,  $r = 2\Omega$ .



求: 【1】以u。为激励、u。为响应的网络函数;

【2】 若 $u_s(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V, u_c(t) = ?$ 

$$u_{1} = -ri_{2}$$
 $u_{2} = ri_{1}$ 
 $u_{s}(t)$ 

$$\begin{cases}
U_{1}(s) = -rI_{2}(s) \\
U_{2}(s) = rI_{1}(s) \\
U_{1}(s) = U_{S}(s) - I_{1}(s)R \\
I_{2}(s) = -sC \cdot U_{2}(s)
\end{cases}$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U_{\rm C}(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{U_{\rm 2}(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{r}{sCr^2 + R} = \frac{2}{4s + 5}$$

【题11】 己知:  $R = 5\Omega$ , C = 1F,  $r = 2\Omega$ .



求: 【1】以u。为激励、u。为响应的网络函数;

【2】 若 $u_s(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V, u_c(t) = ?$ 

[2] : 
$$H(s) = \frac{U_{\rm C}(s)}{U_{\rm s}(s)} = \frac{2}{4s+5}$$

$$U_{\rm S}(s) = L[10e^{-t}] = 10\frac{1}{s+1}$$
  $u_{\rm S}(t)$ 

$$\therefore U_{\rm C}(s) = H(s)U_{\rm S}(s) = 20\frac{1}{s+1}\frac{1}{4s+5} = \frac{20}{s+1} + \frac{-20}{s+\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\therefore u_{\mathbf{C}}(t) = 20(\mathrm{e}^{-t} - \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{5}{4}t})\varepsilon(t) \,\mathbf{V}$$



# 【题12】 零状态网络,当激励 $u_s(t)=e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$ V时,

「何」 
$$\dot{\mathbb{M}} u_{\mathcal{O}}(t) = \left[ e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \right] V_{\circ}$$

求: 【1】网络函数H(s);

【2】 若
$$u_{\rm S}(t) = [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$$
V, $u_{\rm O}(0_+) = 2$ V 时的响应 $u_{\rm O}(t)$ ;

【3】 若 $u_s(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos 2t(V)$ 时的稳态响应 $u_o(t)$ 

[1] 
$$H(s) = \frac{R(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}}{\frac{1}{s+1}} = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)(V),$$



$$u_{O}(t) = Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{t} u_{S}(x)e^{-2(t-x)}dx$$

$$u_{O}(t) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{t} 1 \times e^{-2(t-x)} dx, & 0 \le t < 1 \\ Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{1} 1 \times e^{-2(t-x)} dx, & t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

由于
$$u_{\mathcal{O}}(0_+) = 2$$
 :  $A = 2$ 

$$\therefore u_{o}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t}, 0 \le t < 1\\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t}, \quad t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{E}}u_{O}(t) = 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2(t-1)})\varepsilon(t - 1)(V)$$

$$(3) \quad \because H(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}, \therefore H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+2}$$



$$H(j2) = \frac{1}{j2+2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \rm V$$

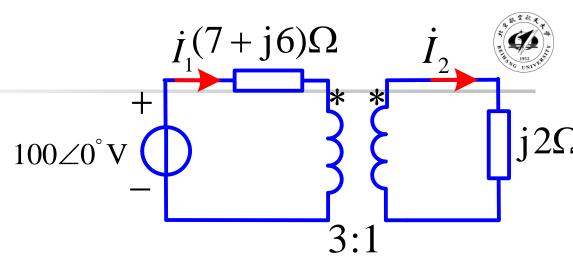
$$\dot{U}_{o} = H(j2)\dot{U}_{S} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}V$$

$$u_{\rm O}(t) = \frac{5}{2}\cos(2t - 45^{\circ})V$$



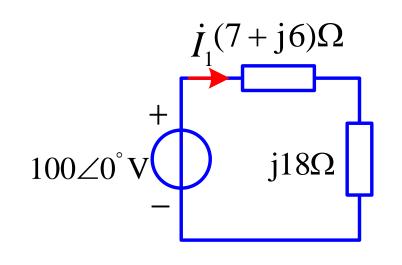
已知:图示电路,

求:  $\dot{I}_1$  和  $\dot{I}_2$ 



$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{7 + j6 + j18} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{7 + j24} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{25\angle 73.74^{\circ}} = 4\angle -73.74^{\circ}(A)$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 3\dot{I}_1 = 12\angle -73.74^{\circ}(A)$$



【题14】

Y-Y联接对称三相电路,负载线电压为208V,线电流为6A(均为有效值),三相负载的总功率为1800W,求每相负载的阻抗Z。

$$U_{\rm L} = 208 \text{V}, I_{\rm L} = 6 \text{A}, P = 1800 \text{W}$$

$$P = \sqrt{3}U_{L}I_{L}\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{1800}{\sqrt{3} \times 208 \times 6} = 0.833 \qquad \varphi = 33.6^{\circ}$$

$$U_{\rm P} = \frac{U_{\rm L}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{208}{\sqrt{3}} = 120.09(\rm V)$$
  $I_{\rm P} = I_{\rm L} = 6\rm A$ 

$$|\mathbf{Z}| = \frac{U_{\mathrm{P}}}{I_{\mathrm{P}}} = 20.02(\Omega)$$

$$Z = 20.02 \angle 33.6^{\circ} = 9.6 + j11.08(\Omega)$$

【题**15**】 己知: 
$$R = 200\Omega, \omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega, \frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 160\Omega, \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 40\Omega$$

$$u_{\rm S}(t) = 100 + 14.14\cos(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 7.07\cos(4\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$
V

求: i(t)及其有效值I和电源发出的功率P。

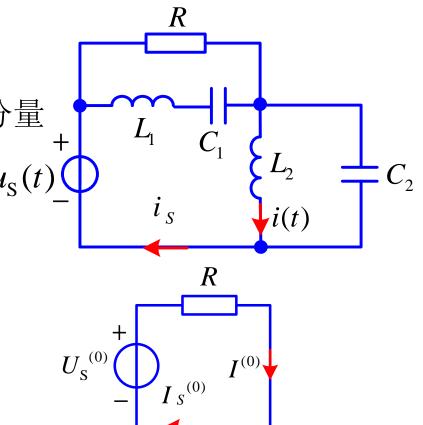
#### 解:

有直流分量+2次谐波分量+4次谐波分量

直流分量单独作用:

$$U_{\rm S}^{(0)} = 100{\rm V}$$

$$I^{(0)} = I_S^{(0)} = \frac{100}{200} = 0.5(A)$$



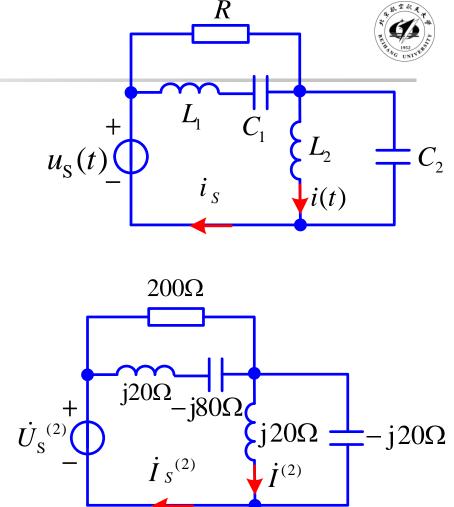
#### 2次谐波分量作用

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}^{(2)} = 10 \angle \frac{\pi}{6} {\rm V}$$

 $L_2C_2$  并联谐振

$$\dot{I}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}^{(2)}}{j20} = \frac{10\angle\frac{\pi}{6}}{j20} = 0.5\angle -\frac{\pi}{3}(A)$$

$$\dot{I}_{S}^{(2)} = 0$$



#### 4次谐波分量作用

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}^{(4)} = 5 \angle \frac{\pi}{3} \, \mathrm{V}$$

 $L_1C_1$  串联谐振,4次谐波电源发出功率为0

次谐波分量作用 
$$U_s^{(4)} = 5 \angle \frac{\pi}{3} V$$
 
$$U_s(t) = \frac{L_1}{2} C_1$$
 串联谐振,4次谐波电源发出功率为0

$$\dot{I}^{(4)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}^{(4)}}{j40\Omega} = \frac{5\angle\frac{\pi}{3}}{j40} = 0.125\angle -\frac{\pi}{6}A$$

$$\dot{U}_{S}^{(4)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}^{(4)}}{j40\Omega} = \frac{5\angle\frac{\pi}{3}}{j40\Omega} = 0.125\angle -\frac{\pi}{6}A$$

$$i(t) = 0.5 + 0.5\sqrt{2}\cos(2\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 0.125\sqrt{2}\cos(4\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6})A$$

$$I = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.5^2 + 0.125^2} = 0.718A$$

$$P = U_S^{(0)}I_S^{(0)} = 50W$$

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【题16】

已知: 开关S打开前电路已达稳态, t=0时, 开关S打开,

求: 1) 画出t > 0时运算电路图,并标明参数;

2) 用运算法求t > 0时的  $u_{\rm C}(t)$ 。

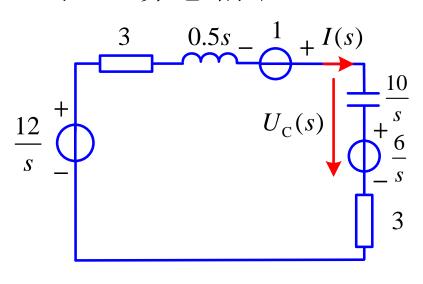
解:

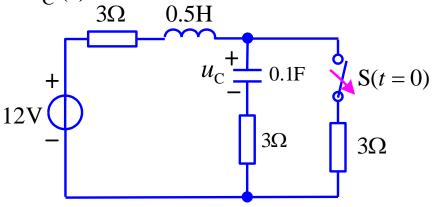
0\_等效电路

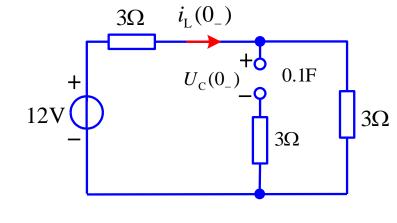
$$i_{\rm L}(0_{\rm -}) = \frac{12}{3+3} = 2A$$

$$U_{\rm C}(0_{-}) = \frac{3}{3+3} \times 12 = 6V$$

t>0时,运算电路图:







【题16】

已知:开关S打开前电路已达稳态,t=0时,开关S打开,

求: 1) 画出t>0时运算电路图,并标明参数;

2) 用运算法求t>0时的 $u_{\rm C}(t)$ 。

$$I(s) = \frac{\frac{12}{s} + 1 - \frac{6}{s}}{3 + 3 + 0.5s + \frac{10}{s}}$$
$$= \frac{2(s + 6)}{s^2 + 12s + 20}$$

$$U_{C}(s) = I(s) \times \frac{10}{s} + \frac{6}{s}$$
$$= \frac{12}{s} - \frac{5}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+10}$$

$$u_{\rm C}(t) = 12\varepsilon(t) - 5e^{-2t} - e^{-10t} V$$

#### 【题17】 已知电路如图所示,求Y参数矩阵。

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = I + I_3 = \frac{U_1}{3} + I_3 \\ I_2 = 2I - I_3 = \frac{2U_1}{3} - I_3 \end{cases}$$

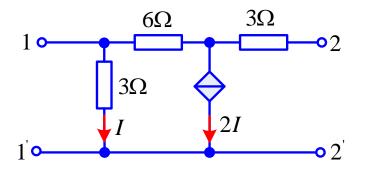
$$U_1 = 6I_3 + U_2 - 3I_2$$

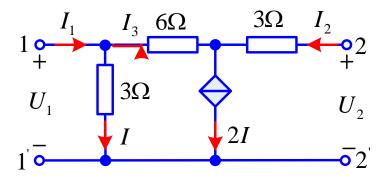
$$I_3 = \frac{1}{6}(U_1 - U_2 + 3I_2)$$

$$I_1 = U_1 - I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{6}(4U_1 - U_2 - 3I_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{2}{3}U_1 - \frac{1}{9}U_2 \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{3}U_1 + \frac{1}{9}U_2 \end{cases} Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$





### 求图示二端口网络的Z参数。

$$\dot{U}_1 = -\dot{U}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} - \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} = \dot{I}_{2} + \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} \qquad \qquad \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{Z_{0}}$$

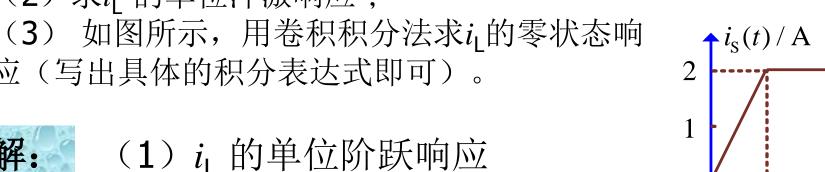
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_1 - \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -\frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_1 + \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \qquad Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_0}{4} & -\frac{Z_0}{4} \\ -\frac{Z_0}{4} & \frac{Z_0}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_0}{4} & -\frac{Z_0}{4} \\ -\frac{Z_0}{4} & \frac{Z_0}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 【题19】

电路如图所示, 求:

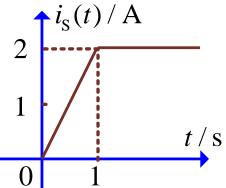
- (1) 求i 的单位阶跃响应;
- (2) 求i 的单位冲激响应;
- 应(写出具体的积分表达式即可)。



$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2} = 1\Omega$$
  $t = \frac{L}{R_{\text{eq}}} = 1\text{s}$   $i_L(\infty) = 0.5\text{A}$ 

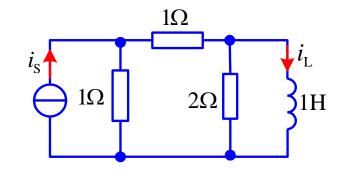
$$s_{i_L}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

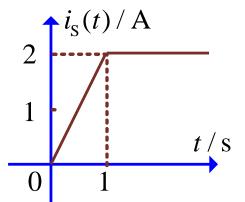
(2) 
$$h_{i_L}(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$$



 $1\Omega$ 

【题19】





(3) 
$$i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 < t \le 1 \\ 2 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < t \le 1 \qquad i_{L}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} 2\xi \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi = \int_{0}^{t} \xi e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

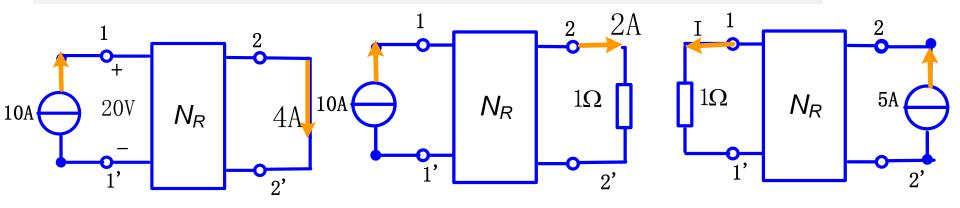
$$t > 1 \qquad i_{L}(t) = \int_{0}^{1} 2\xi \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{t} 2 \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \xi e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{t} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

#### 【题20】



 $N_R$ 为纯电阻网络,当1-1'端接10A电流源,2-2'端短路时,短路电流为4A,电流源端电压为20V;若2-2'端接1Ω电阻,则电流为2A。现将1-1'端接1Ω电阻,2-2'端接5A电流源,求此时1-1'端电流I=?



#### 解: 方法1: 先求二端口网络T参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ I_{1'1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{22'} \\ -I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix}$$

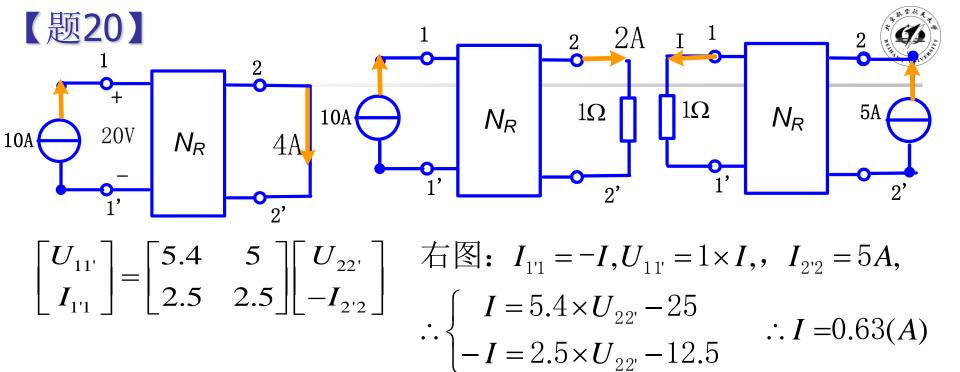
$$I_{1'1} = 10A, U_{22'} = 0$$
时,  $I_{2'2} = -4A, U_{11'} = 20$ 

$$\therefore D = \frac{I_{1'1}}{-I_{2'2}}\Big|_{U_{22'}=0} = 2.5, B = \frac{U_{1'1}}{-I_{2'2}}\Big|_{U_{22'}=0} = 5$$

22'接1Ω电阻时,
$$I_{1'1} = 10A$$
, $I_{2'2} = -2A$ , $U_{22'} = 2V$ 

$$\therefore 10 = C \times 2 + 2.5 \times 2, C = 2.5$$

由
$$AD - BC = 1$$
得 $A = 5.4$ 

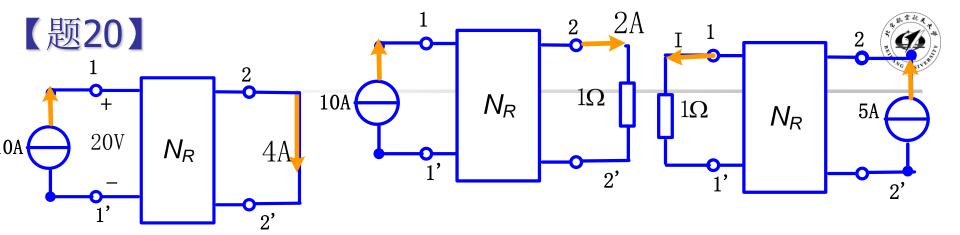


$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{1'1} \\ I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ U_{22'} \end{bmatrix} \qquad I_{1'1} = 10A, U_{22'} = 0 \text{ by}, \quad I_{2'2} = -4A, U_{11'} = 20$$

$$\therefore Y_{11} = \frac{I_{1'1}}{U_{1'1}} \Big|_{U_{22'}=0} = 0.5, Y_{21} = \frac{I_{2'2}}{U_{1'1}} \Big|_{U_{22'}=0} = -0.2$$

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 $Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -0.2$ 



22'接1Ω电阻时,
$$I_{1'1} = 10A$$
, $I_{2'2} = -2A$ , $U_{22'} = 2V$ 

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 10 = 0.5 \times U_{11'} - 0.2 \times 2 \\ -2 = -0.2 \times U_{11'} + Y_{22} \times 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore Y_{22} = 1.08$$

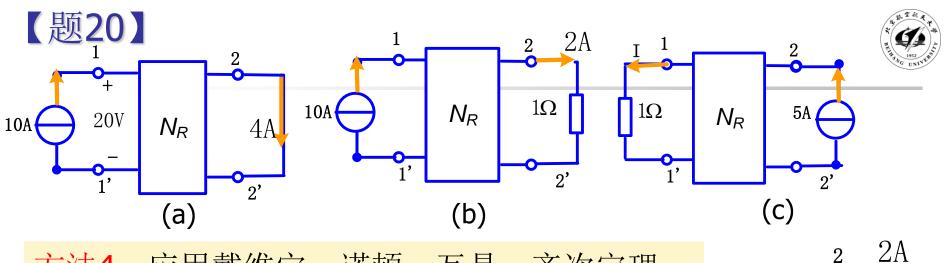
右图: 
$$I_{1'1} = -I, U_{11'} = 1 \times I, \quad I_{2'2} = 5A,$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{1'1} \\ I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 1.08 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ U_{22'} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \therefore \begin{cases} -I = 0.5 \times I - 0.2 \times U_{22'} \\ 5 = -0.2 \times I + 1.08 \times U_{22'} \end{cases} \qquad \therefore I = 0.633(A)$$

### 方法3: 先求二端口网络Z参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ U_{22'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.16 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{1'1} \\ I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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方法4:应用戴维宁、诺顿、互易、齐次定理

由图(a): 2-2′端短路电流为4A,图(b)等效为右图

$$\therefore R_{eq2} = 1\Omega$$
  $\therefore 2'2$ 端开路时, $U_{2'2OC} = 4V$ 

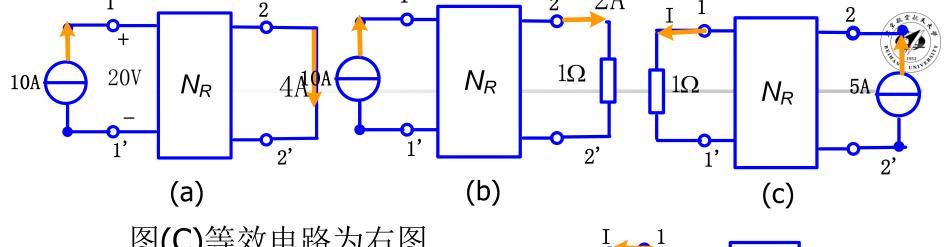
由互易、齐次定理,图(c)中11'开路时的电压 $U_{11OC}=2V$ 

图
$$(c)$$
中若 $U_{11'}=0$ ,则 $I_{2'2}=5$ A时, $I_{1'1}=\frac{Y_{12}}{Y_{22}}I_{2'2}=-\frac{1}{1.08}(A)$ 

$$\therefore 1-1$$
'端短路电流 $I_{SC1} = \frac{1}{1.08}A$ 

$$\therefore R_{eq1} = \frac{U_{11'OC}}{I_{SC1}} = 2.16(\Omega)$$
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$$\therefore I = \frac{2}{2.16 + 1} = 0.633(A)$$

 $I \quad U_{22}^c$ 

#### 方法5: 特勒根定理

图(c)

解得
$$I = 0.633(A)$$

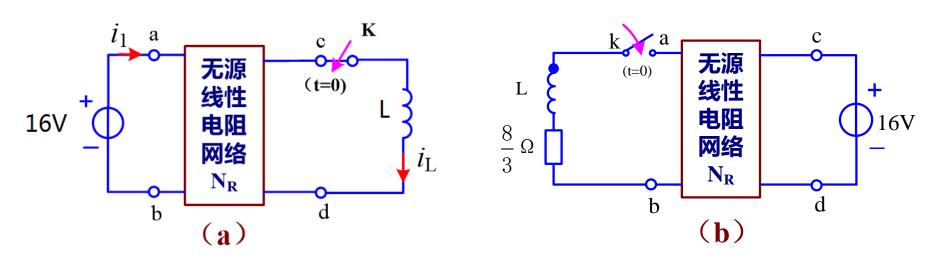
 $1\Omega$ 

 $2.16\Omega$ 

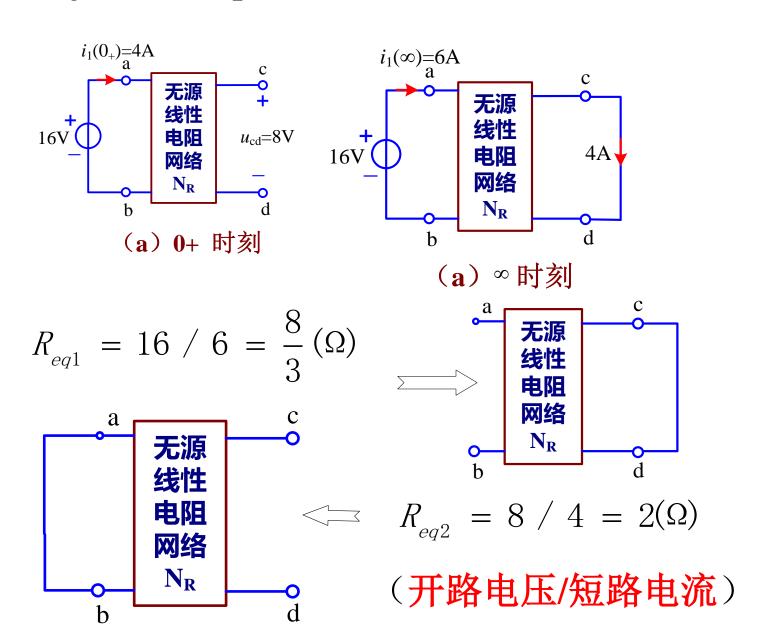
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## 【题21】

已知:线性无源电阻网络 $N_R$ ,图a开关K闭合前 $u_{cd}$ =8V,开关K闭合后 $i_1$ =6-2e<sup>-3t</sup> A, $i_L$ =4(1-e<sup>-3t</sup>) A。 现将16V电压源与电感互换位置,求:图b中开关闭合后的 $u_{ab}$ =?



$$i_1 = 6-2e^{-3t} A$$
,  $i_L = 4(1-e^{-3t}) A$ 

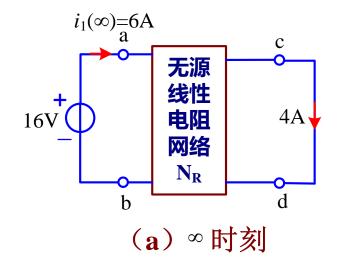




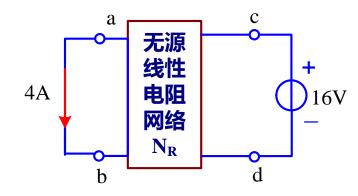
#### 由图a中响应,知:τ=1/3秒,又由于

$$R_{eq2} = 2 \Omega$$
,  $L=\tau \times R_{eq2} = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$  (H)

由图a中响应



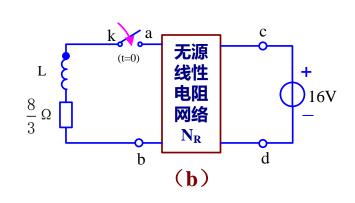
根据互易定理,可得:

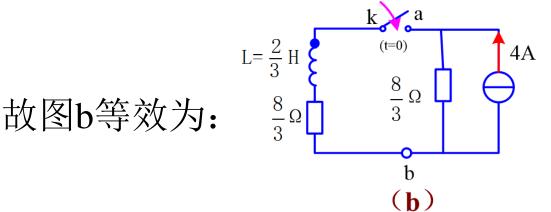




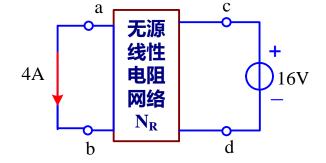
# 对于图b

$$L = \frac{2}{3} H$$





$$R_{eq1} = \frac{8}{3} \Omega,$$

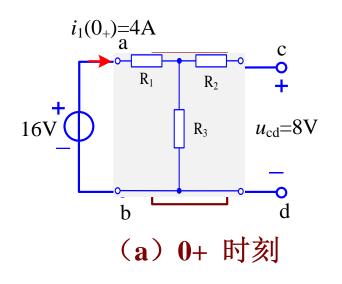


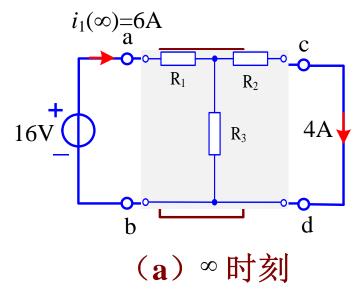
$$u_{ab}(0+) = 4 \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{32}{3} \text{ (V)}, \quad u_{ab}(\infty) = \frac{8}{3} \times 2 = \frac{16}{3} \text{ (V)}, \quad \tau' = \frac{L}{R_{eq1} + \frac{8}{3}} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ (S)}$$

由三要素法,响应为:

$$u_{ab}(t) = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{3} e^{-8t}(V), t>0$$

$$i_1 = 6-2e^{-3t} A$$
,  $i_L = 4(1-e^{-3t}) A$ 



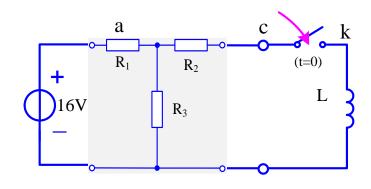


$$R_1 + R_3 = 16/4$$
,  $R_3 = 8/4$   $\therefore$   $R_1 = 2 \Omega$ ,  $R_3 = 2 \Omega$ 

$$R_2 = (16-6 \times R_1)/4=1 \Omega$$

故图a等效为:

$$R_{eqa} = 2 \Omega$$
,  $\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eqa}} = \frac{1}{3} \therefore L = \frac{2}{3} H$ 





# 故图b等效为:

$$R_{\text{eqb}} = \frac{8}{3} + 2 + \frac{1 \times 2}{1 + 2} = \frac{16}{3} (\Omega)$$
,  $\tau' = \frac{L}{R_{\text{eqb}}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{16} = \frac{1}{8} (S)$ 

$$u_{ab}(0+) = \frac{2}{3} \times 16 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ (V)}$$

$$u_{ab}(0+) = \frac{2}{3} \times 16 = \frac{32}{3} \text{ (V)}$$

$$\left[\frac{2 + \frac{8}{3}}{8} u_{ab}(\infty)\right] \left(\frac{1}{2 + \frac{8}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right) = \frac{16}{1}, u_{ab}(\infty) = \frac{16}{3} \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore u_{ab}(t) = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{3} e^{-8t}(V), \quad t>0$$



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