

# 厦门大学《电路分析》期末试题·答案

## 考试日期: 2016 年 6 月 (A) 信息学院自律督导部

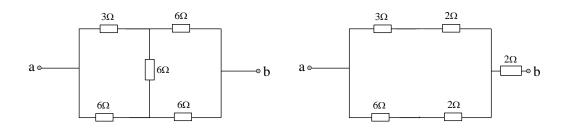


#### 1、解答:

KCL: 在任何集总参数电路中, 在任一时刻流出或流入任一节点的各支路的电流的代数和为 案

KVL: 在任何集总参数电路中, 在任一时刻沿任一闭合回路, 各支路电压的的电代数和为零。

#### 2、解答: 66/13Ω



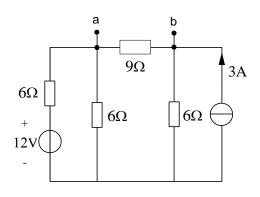
#### 3、解答:

叠加定理说明的是在线性电路中由所有各电源共同作用所产生的各支路电流或支路两端电压与每一电源单独作用时在该支路中产生的电流或电压的的相对关系。替代定理是任一线性电阻电路中的一支路两端电压或流过某一支路电流时,此支路可以用一相同电压的电压源或相同电流的电流源来替代。

#### 4、解答:

 $24\Omega$ 

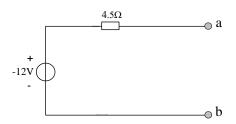
#### 5、解答:



a、求输入电阻,所有电源置零, $R = (6//6+6)//9 = 4.5\Omega$ 

b、求开路电压:  $U_{ab} = -12V$ 

等效电路图为:

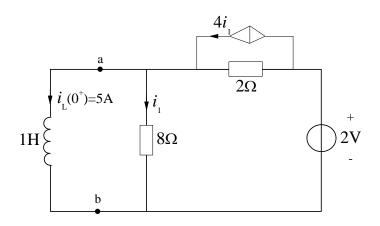


c、所获最大输出功率为:

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{144}{4 \times 4.5} = 8W$$

#### 6、解答:

1)在 0-时刻,电路处于稳态,流过电感的电流  $i_L(0)=40/8=5$  (A); 2)当开关拉开后,电感电流不发生突变,可得到:  $i_L(0)=i_L(0)$ ,即开关拉开后的电路为:



3) 求解电感以外 ab 端口的戴维宁电路:

开路电压: *U*<sub>ab</sub>=8*i*<sub>1</sub>

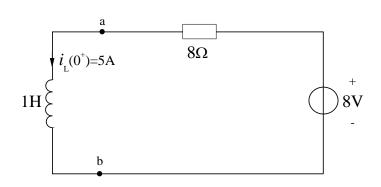
 $8i_1$ - $6i_1$ =2V;  $i_1$ =1A;

 $U_{ab}=8V;$ 

短路求电流: 短路时  $i_1=0A$ , 短路电流的  $i_{\Xi}=1A$ ;

等效输出电阻:  $R_{eq}=8\Omega$ ;

戴维宁电路为:



4) 可以采用叠加定理进行求解:

当电压源不作用时,电感电流为零输入响应,即 $i_L(t) = i_L(0_+)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = 5e^{-8t}(A)$ 当电压源作用时,电感初始电流不作用时,电感的电流为零状态响应:

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) - i_L(\infty)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = 1 - e^{-8t}(A)$$

因此可得到电感电流 $i_{L}(t) = 1 + 4e^{-8t}(A)$ 。

也可以采用三要素法直接得到:

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = 1 + (5 - 1)e^{-8t} = 1 + 4e^{-8t}(A)$$

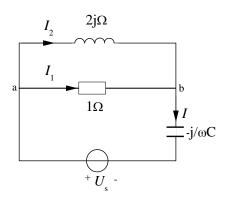
### 7、解答:

$$\begin{cases} \overset{\bullet}{U}_{ab} = 2j \times 1 = 2j \\ \overset{\bullet}{I} = \overset{\bullet}{I} = I_1 + I_2 = 2j + 1 \\ I_1 = \frac{\overset{\bullet}{U}_{ab}}{1} = 2j \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} = \dot{U}_{ab} + (2j+1) \times (-jx) = (2-x)j + 2x$$

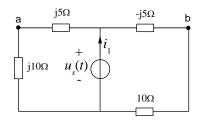
$$\sqrt{4x^{2} + (2-x)^{2}} = \sqrt{5} \implies x = 1$$

$$\dot{U}_{s} = j + 2$$



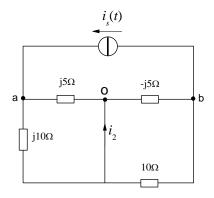
#### 8 解答:

1) 电压源单独作用时的电路:



$$\begin{split} Z_1 &= (10j + 5j) / / (10 - 5j) = \frac{(10j + 5j)(10 - 5j)}{(10j + 5j) + (10 - 5j)} = \frac{45 + 15j}{4} \\ \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_1} = \frac{40}{45 + 15j} = \frac{8}{9 + 3j} = \frac{8(9 - 3j)}{90} = \frac{4(3 - j)}{15} \\ \dot{U}_a &= \dot{U}_s \times \frac{10j}{15j} = 10 \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{20}{3}; \\ \dot{U}_b &= \dot{U}_s \times \frac{10}{10 - 5j} = 8 + 4j; \\ \dot{U}_{ab} &= \dot{U}_a - \dot{U}_b = -\frac{4}{3} - 4j; \end{split}$$

2) 电流源单独作用时, 电路变成:



$$Z_{1} = (10j//5j) + (10//-5j) = 2 - \frac{2}{3}j$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = Z\dot{I} = (2 - \frac{2}{3}j) \times 3 = 6 - 2j$$

$$U_{ao} = 3 \times \frac{-50}{15j} = 10j \Rightarrow \dot{I}_{ao} = \frac{U_{ao}}{5j} = 2$$

$$\dot{U}_{ob} = 3 \times (2 - 4j) = 6 - 12j \Rightarrow \dot{I}_{ob} = \frac{6 - 12j}{-5j} = \frac{12}{5} + \frac{6j}{5}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{ob} - \dot{I}_{ao} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{6j}{5}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = (-\frac{4}{3} - 4j) + (6 - 2j) = \frac{14}{3} - 6j$$

因此,
$$\dot{U}_{ab} = (-\frac{4}{3} - 4j) + (6 - 2j) = \frac{14}{3} - 6j$$
$$\dot{I} = \frac{4(3 - j)}{15} + (\frac{2}{5} + \frac{6j}{5}) = \frac{6}{5} + \frac{14j}{15}$$

电流源发出的复功率为:  $S = \dot{U}_{ab} \times 3 = 3(\frac{14}{3} - 6j) = 14 - 18j$ 

电压源发出的复功率为: 
$$S = \dot{U}_s \times \dot{I}^* = 10(\frac{6}{5} - \frac{14j}{15}) = 12 - \frac{28}{3}j$$

#### 9、解答:

$$\dot{U}_{s} = 12\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{U}_{s} = (15+12j)\dot{I}_{1} + 6j\dot{I}_{2} \\
0 = (18j-6j)\dot{I}_{2} + 6j\dot{I}_{1}
\end{cases}$$

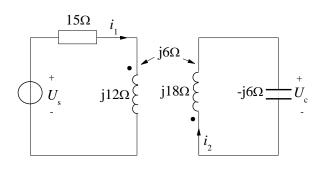
$$12j\dot{I}_{2} + 6j\dot{I}_{1} = 0 \Rightarrow 6j\dot{I}_{2} = -3\dot{I}_{1}$$

$$12\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = (15+12j)\dot{I}_{1} - 3\dot{I}_{1} = (12+12j)\dot{I}_{1} = 12\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = 1A \Rightarrow \dot{I}_{2} = -2j$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{U}_{c} = -2j \times (-6j) = -12V$$

$$U_{c}(t) = 12\sqrt{2}\cos(3t + \pi)$$



#### 10、解答:

1) 假设电路的角频率为ω

$$Z = j\omega L + \frac{R\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = 4j\omega + \frac{10}{2j\omega + 1} = 4j\omega + \frac{10(1 - 2j\omega)}{1 + 4\omega^2}$$

ab 两端口的输入阻抗为:

$$=\frac{j(4\omega+16\omega^3-20\omega)+10}{1+4\omega^2}$$

电路处于谐振状态,有阻抗的虚部为零,可得到:

$$4\omega_0+16\omega_0^3-20\omega_0=0$$
 →  $\omega_0^2=1$  →  $\omega_0=1$   $rad/s$  负频率忽略

2) 当电路入于谐振时: 电路的总阻抗 
$$Z_0 = \frac{10}{1+4} = 2\Omega$$

电源的相量形式: 
$$\dot{U}_s = 10e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}, Z = 2 \Rightarrow \dot{I} = 5e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$
 
$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega_0 L\dot{I} = 20e^{j\frac{5\pi}{6}} \Rightarrow U_L(t) = 20\sqrt{2}\cos(t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$$