## P9 SSS AMORE

## 厦门大学《电路分析》期末试题·答案

考试日期: 2014 年 6 月 (B) 信息学院自律督导部



## 一、选择题

- 1、C
- 2、A
- 3、C
- 4、B
- 5、C/D
- 6、B
- 7、C
- 8、A
- 9、A
- 10、D

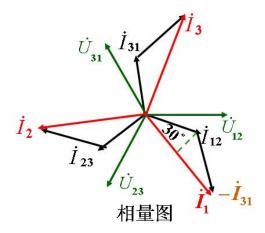
## 二、填空题

- 1、独立电源
- 2、-4

$$3, R_L = R_i, X_L = -X_i$$

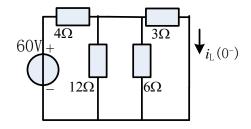
- 4、UI, 0; 0, UI
- 5、50, 10, 0.5, 90 度

 $\equiv$ 



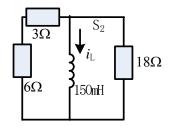
四、

1、0 时刻的等效电路为:



易求得 $i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{6}A$ 。

 $0 \le t \le 35$ 的等效电路为:

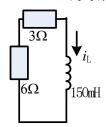


电感两端的戴维南等效电阻为 6 欧, 电路的时间常数为  $150 \times 10^{-3}$  / 6 = 25ms, 由三要素法可得:

$$i_L(t) = 6e^{-40t}, \quad 0 \le t \le 35$$
.

当 t=35ms 时,电感电流 $i_L = \mathbf{6}e^{-1.4} = \mathbf{1.48}A$ 。

t ≥ 35ms 的等效电路为:



电感两端的戴维南等效电阻为 9 欧,电路的时间常数为  $150 \times 10^{-3}$  / 9 = 16.67ms,由三要素法可得:

$$i_L(t) = 1.48e^{-60(t-0.035)}, t \ge 35$$

综上有:

$$i_L(t) = \begin{cases} 6e^{-40t}, & 0 \le t \le 35\\ 1.48e^{-60(t-0.035)}, & t \ge 35 \end{cases}$$

2、

感抗

$$X_L = \omega L = 314 \times 31.8 \times 10^{-3} \Omega = 10\Omega$$

容抗

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 318 \times 10^{-6}} \Omega = 10\Omega$$

并联支路的等效阻抗

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{(10 + j10)(10 - j10)}{10 + j10 + 10 - j10} \Omega = 10\Omega$$

可见, 并联支路呈电阻性, 且其阻值与R相等, 故

$$U_{ab} = \frac{U}{2} = \frac{10}{2}V = 5V$$

并联支路电流

$$I_1 = I_2 = \frac{U_{ab}}{|Z_1|} = \frac{U_{ab}}{|Z_2|} = \frac{5}{10\sqrt{2}}A = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A$$

总电流

$$I = \frac{U_{ab}}{|Z_{ab}|} = \frac{5}{10}A = 0.5A$$

电路的P、Q、S、 $\cos \varphi$ 

$$P = RI^{2} + R_{1}I_{1}^{2} + R_{2}I_{2}^{2}$$

$$= \left[10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} + 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} + 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}\right]W = 5W$$

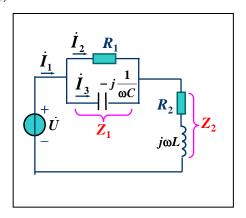
$$Q = X_{L}I_{1}^{2} - X_{C}I_{2}^{2} = \left[10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2} - 10 \times \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^{2}\right] \text{var} = 0$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^{2} + Q^{2}} = \sqrt{5^{2} + 0} V \cdot A = 5 V \cdot A$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{5}{5} = 1$$

3、

1)



2) 设 *u* 为参考相量, 节点电压方程为:

$$(\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{j1000} + \frac{1}{100 + j100})\dot{U}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^0}{100 + j100}$$

可解出:  $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{100}{1.2} = 83.33 \angle 0^0$ 

3) 设 u 为参考相量, 网孔电流方程为:

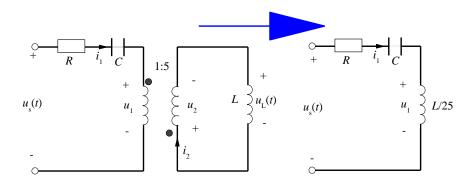
$$\begin{cases} (100 - j300)\dot{l}_1 + j500\dot{l}_2 = 100 \angle 0^0 \\ j500\dot{l}_1 + (1000 - j500)\dot{l}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
可解出:  $\dot{l}_1 = \frac{1-j}{2-j3.5} = \frac{22+j6}{65} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{65}} \angle 15.26^0 = \frac{\sqrt{520}}{65} \angle 15.26^0 = 0.3508 \angle 15.26^0$ 

4、电流参考方向如图所示,由此理想变压器原理得到 $u_2 = 5u_1, i_1 = -5i_2$ 

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{U}_{L} = j\omega L \overrightarrow{I}_{2} \\ \overrightarrow{U}_{L} + \overrightarrow{U}_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 5\overrightarrow{U}_{1} = -j\omega L \times (-\frac{1}{5}\overrightarrow{I}_{1}) \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{U}_{1} = j\omega \frac{L}{25}\overrightarrow{I}_{1}$$

电路变换,可得去耦合等效电感值为 $L_{eq} = \frac{L}{25}$ 

已知条件 
$$\begin{cases} \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \Rightarrow \omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_{eq}C}} \\ Q = \frac{\omega_0 L_{eq}}{R} = \frac{1}{R\omega_0 C} = \frac{1}{R}\sqrt{\frac{L_{eq}}{C}} = 100 \Rightarrow L = 2.5 \text{ H} \end{cases}$$



$$-\overset{ullet}{U_L}=\overset{ullet}{U_2}=5\overset{ullet}{U_1}=5\overset{ullet}{Q}\overset{ullet}{U_s}=500$$
 可得到 $U_L$ =500 V

5、**解:** (1) 
$$U_L = 380$$
 (V) 则  $U_p = 220$  (V) 
$$\ddot{U}_a = 220/0^\circ \text{ (V)}$$
 则  $\dot{U}_b = 220/-120^\circ \text{ (V)}, \ \dot{U}_c = 220/120^\circ \text{ (V)}$ 

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_a}{R} = 22/0^{\circ} \quad (A)$$

$$\dot{I}_B = \frac{\dot{U}_b}{-jX_C} = \frac{220/-120^\circ}{-j10} = 22/-30^\circ$$
 (A)

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{jX_L} = \frac{220/120^\circ}{j10} = 22/30^\circ$$
 (A)

所以: 
$$\dot{I}_N = \dot{I}_A + \dot{I}_B + \dot{I}_C = 22/0^\circ + 22/-30^\circ + 22/30^\circ = 60.1/0^\circ$$
 (A)

(2)由于 b 相负载为电容, c 相负载为电感, 其有功功率为 0, 故三相总功率即 a 相电阻性负载的有功功率。

即 
$$P = I_a^2 R = 22^2 \times 10 = 4840$$
 (W) = 4.84(KW)