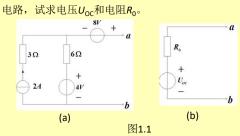
2015 级《电路分析基础A》试题及解答

一、(本题共10分,包含2个小题)

1. (4分)若将图1.1(a)所示电路等效变换为图1.1(b)所示

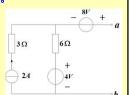


解:求ab端的戴维南等效电路。

$$U_{oc} = 8 + 4 + 2 \times 6 = 24V$$

$$R_0 = 6\Omega$$





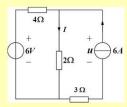
2. (6分) 电路如图1.2所示, (1) 求电流I;

(2) 求电流源的功率P。

$$I = \frac{4}{2+4} \times 6A + \frac{6V}{4+2} = 5A$$

(2) 设电流源两端的电压为u,则电流源的功率为

 $u = 2I + 3 \times 6 = 28V$ $P = -u \times 6A = -168W$



二、(本题共14分,包含2个小题)

1.(6分)电路如图2.1所示,(1)求电路的转移电压比 $H=\overline{\dot{U}_i}$ (2)若图示电路中仅能改变电阻 R_L 的参数,则 R_L 的参数为何值时, R_L 消耗的功率最大。

$$H = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_c} = \frac{-\beta \dot{I}_b (R_C // R_L)}{\dot{U}_c}$$

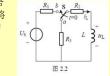


其中,
$$\dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{r_{bc}}$$
, $R_C // R_L = \frac{R_C R_L}{R_C + R_L}$ $\therefore H = \frac{-\beta R_C R_L}{r_{bc} (R_C + R_L)}$

(2) 当 $R_L = R_C$ 时, R_L 消耗的功率最大。

2. (8分) 电路如图2.2所示, 已知 $U_{S} = 20V$, $R_{1} = 2\Omega$,

 $R_2 = 3\Omega$, $R_3 = 6\Omega$, L=2H。 开关S合 于a时,电路已处于稳态,t=0时将 开关S合向b,试求开关S合向b后的 $i_{\rm L}(t) \not \! D u_{\rm L}(t)$.



$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{2\theta}{2+3} = 4A, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 0.4s$$

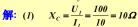
$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + \left[i_L(\theta_+) - i_L(\infty)\right]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = (4 - 4e^{-2.5t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

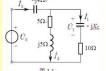
$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = (2\theta e^{-2.5t}) \varepsilon(t) V$$

三、(本题共16分,包含2个小题)

1. (8分) 在图3.1所示的正弦交流稳态电路相量模型中,已知 有效值 $I_1 = 10A$,有效值 $U_1 = 100V$,

- (1) 求有效值 I2;
- (2) 求有效值 I₀;
- (3) 求有效值U₀。





(2) 设 $\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$,则 $\dot{U}_1 = -jX_c \dot{I}_1 = -j100V$

 $\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + 10 \dot{I}_1 = -j100 + 100 = 100\sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ}V$

 $\vec{I}_2 = \frac{\vec{U}_2}{5 + j5} = -j20A$ $\therefore I_0 = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = 10\sqrt{5} \approx 22.36A$

(3) $U_0 = -j4I_0 + U_2 = 20 - j140V$ $\therefore U_0 = \sqrt{20^2 + 140^2} = 141.4V$

2. (8分) 电路如图3.2所示,已知 $u_{\rm S}(t)$ =20 $\cos(100\,t$ +30°) V, $i_{\rm S}(t)$ =5cos200tA, (1) 求电流i(t) 和i(t) 的有效值I; (2) 求电压u(t); (3) 求电压源的瞬时功率p(t)。

i(t)

2Ω-

 $\bigcap_{10\Omega}$

解: (1) $u_s(t)$ 单独作用时

$$i_1(t) = \frac{u_S(t)}{3+2} = 4\cos(1\theta\theta t + 3\theta^\circ)A$$

$$i_2(t) = -\frac{3}{3+2}i_S(t) = -3\cos(200t)A$$

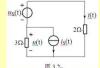
 $\therefore i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) = (4\cos(1\theta\theta t + 3\theta^\circ) - 3\cos 2\theta\theta t)A$

有效值:
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(4^2 + 3^2)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \approx 3.54 A$$

(8分) 电路如图3.2所示,已知 $u_{S}(t)$ =20cos(100t+30°)V, $i_{\rm S}(t)$ =5cos200 tA, (1) 求电流 i(t) 和 i(t) 的有效值 I; (2) 求电压 u(t); (3) 求电压源的瞬时功率 p(t)。

(2)
$$u(t) = -(i_s + i) \times 3$$

= $(-12\cos(1\theta\theta t + 3\theta^\circ) - 6\cos 2\theta\theta t)V$



(3)
$$p(t) = -(u_s i)$$
 $= -2\theta \cos(100t + 30^\circ) \left[4\cos(100t + 30^\circ) - 3\cos 200t \right]$
 $= \left(-8\theta \cos^2(100t + 30^\circ) + 6\theta \cos(100t + 30^\circ) \cos 200t \right) W$

四、(10分)电路如图4所示,(1)求电流I;(2)求受控源 的功率P, 并判断是吸收功率还是提供功率。

解: (1) 列网孔方程

$$\begin{cases} 10I_1 + u - 4 - 4I = 10I \\ 20I_2 - u + 6 = 0 \\ 40I - 10I_1 = 6 \end{cases}$$

辅助方程: $I_1 - I_2 = 2$

解方程可得:
$$I = \frac{28}{53} \approx 0.528A$$

(2) 由上列方程可得: $I_1 = 4I - 0.6 = 1.513A$

五、(10分) 在图5所示的二阶电路中,已知 $u_{S}(t)$ =20 $\epsilon(t)$, R = 5 Ω , 电路的 全响应为 $u_{C}(t)$ =($4e^{x}$ - $2e^{-x}$)+2 θV , t-0。(1)列出图示电路以 $u_{c}(t)$ 为变量的二阶微分方程;(2)求电路中元件L和C的参数;(3)计算阻尼电阻,判断电路处于欠阻尼、临界阻尼还是过阻尼情况。

解: ::
$$LC\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + RC\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S$$
又 $s_1 = -1$, $s_2 = -4$
则 特征方程为 $s^2 + 5s + 4 = 0$

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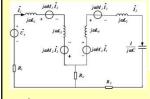
(1)
$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{du_C}{dt} + 4 u_C = 80$$

(2) 由上式可知,
$$LC = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $RC = \frac{5}{4}$
 $\therefore C = 0.25F$, $L = 1H$

(3)
$$R_d = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 4\Omega < R = 5\Omega$$
 ∴电路处于过阻尼。

大、(10分)如图6所示电路中有两组耦合电感,第一组耦合电感 L_1 =1.5H, 电流 $i_1(t)$ 和 $i_2(t)$ 。

解:将图6转化成相量模型

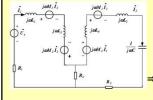


$$\omega = 2$$
 :: $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j2$

 $j\omega L_1 = j3\Omega$, $j\omega L_2 = j2\Omega$ $j\omega L_3 = j6\Omega$, $j\omega L_4 = j4\Omega$ $j\omega M_1 = j2\Omega$, $j\omega M_2 = j4\Omega$

沿顺时针方向列网孔方程

$$\begin{split} &(R_{1}+R_{2}+j\omega L_{1}+j\omega L_{3})\stackrel{.}{I}_{1}-R_{2}\stackrel{.}{I}_{2}=\stackrel{.}{U}_{s}+jM_{2}\stackrel{.}{I}_{2}-jM_{1}\stackrel{.}{I}_{2}\\ &R_{2}\stackrel{.}{I}_{1}+(R_{2}+R_{3}+j\omega L_{2}+j\omega L_{4}+\frac{1}{j\omega C})\stackrel{.}{I}_{2}=jM_{2}\stackrel{.}{I}_{1}-jM_{1}\stackrel{.}{I}_{1} \end{split}$$



$$\begin{cases} (12+j9)I_1 - (8+j2)I_2 = \\ (8+j2)I_2 = (4+j)I_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases}
\vec{I}_{i} = \frac{15}{2+j2} = \frac{15}{2\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} A \\
\vec{I}_{2} = 0.5 \vec{I}_{1} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} A
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} i_1(t) = 7.5\cos(2t - 45^\circ)A \\ i_2(t) = 3.75\cos(2t - 45^\circ)A \end{cases}$$

2

七、(9分)由理想运算放大器构成的电路如图7所示,已知: G_1 =2S, G_2 =1S, G_3 =0.5S, G_4 =0.5S, G_5 =4S, G_6 =3S,试求 u_0 与 u_{i1} 、 u_{i2} 之间的运算关系式。

解:列写关于节点A和运放输入端 的节点方程

$$(u_{11} - u_A)G_1 = (u_A - u_-)G_2 + (u_A - u_o)G_5$$

$$(u_A - u_-)G_2 = (u_- - u_o)G_6$$

$$u_{11} \qquad G_5$$

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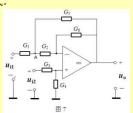
 $(u_{i2} - u_{+})G_3 = u_{-}G_4, \quad u_{+} = u_{-}$

代入数值得:

$$0.5u_{i2} = u_{-}, \quad u_{A} = 2u_{i2} - 3u_{o}$$

 $7u_{A} = 2u_{i1} + 4u_{o} + 0.5u_{i2}$

$$\therefore u_o = \frac{27}{50}u_{i2} - \frac{2}{25}u_{i1}$$



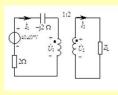
人、(9分)电路相量模型如图8所示,(1)当阻抗 $Z=4+j4\Omega$ 时,求电压相量 $\dot{\alpha}$,和电流相量 $\dot{\alpha}$;(2)若Z可任意改变,则当Z为何值时可获最大功率,并求此最大功率 P_{\max} 。

解法1: 将 2 折合到原边,等效电



(1)
$$n=2$$

$$\therefore Z'_L = \frac{Z_L}{n^2} = 1 + j$$



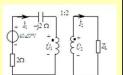
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{40}{2 - j2 + 1 + j} = \frac{40}{3 - j} = 4\sqrt{10} \angle 18.43^{\circ} \approx 12.65 \angle 18.43^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1 + j}{3 - i} \dot{U}_{3} = 8\sqrt{5} \angle 63.43^{\circ} \approx 17.89 \angle 63.43^{\circ} A$$

解法2: $\dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_1$, $\dot{I}_1 = 2\dot{I}_2$

对初、次级回路列写KVL方程

$$(2-j2)\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{1} = 40$$
, $\dot{U}_{2} = Z_{L}\dot{I}_{2}$



联立方程解得:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{40}{3 - j} = 12 + j4 = 4\sqrt{10}\angle 18.43^\circ A = 12.65\angle 18.43^\circ A$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{4}Z_L\dot{I}_1 = (1 + j)4\sqrt{10}\angle 18.43^\circ = 8\sqrt{5}\angle 63.43^\circ V$$

(2) 将初级回路的元件折合到次级回路中可得:

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = n \dot{U}_{s} = 8\theta \angle \theta^{\circ} V$$

$$Z_{\theta} = n^{2} (2 - j2) = (8 - j8) \Omega$$



$$\therefore Z_L = Z_0^* = (8+j8)\Omega$$
 时可获得最大功率 P_{max}
$$P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_0} = \frac{80^2}{32} = 200W$$

九、(本题共12分,包含2个小题) 1.(6分)已知三相电源线电压的有效值 U_{M} =380V,频率 2 =50Hz,

三角形联结的三相对称负载如图9.1所示,已知 $Z_1=Z_2=Z_3=Z_1$ 三相负载吸收的 总功率为3600W,功率因数为0.6(感性)。

(1) 求2; (2) 若要在不改变负载工作状况的条件下提高功率因数,应接 入什么补偿元件?应如何连接?试画在图9.1中。(3)欲使功率因数提高到 0.9(感性),补偿元件的参数应为多少?

F: (1) 由题意可知, $P = 3U_{AB}I_{AB}\cos\varphi = 3600$

其中,
$$\cos \varphi = 0.6$$
, $U_{AB} = 380$

故
$$I_{AB} = \frac{3600}{3 \times 380 \times 0.6} = 5.26A$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U_{AB}}{I_{AB}} - \frac{380}{5.26} = 72.2\Omega, \quad \forall \varphi = \arccos 0.6 = 53.13$$

$$\therefore Z = 72.2 \angle 53.13^{\circ} \Omega$$

九、(本题共12分,包含2个小题) 1.(6分)已知三相电源线电压的有效值 U_{B} =380V,频率f = $50 {
m Hz}$,

三角形联结的三相对称负载如图9.1所示,已知 $Z_1=Z_2=Z_3=Z$,三相负载吸收的 总功率为3600W,功率因数为0.6(感性)。

(1) 求2; (2) 若要在不改变负载工作状况的条件下提高功率因数,应接 入什么补偿元件?应如何连接?试画在图9.1中。(3)欲使功率因数提高到 0.9(感性),补偿元件的参数应为多少?

(2) 应并联接入电容元件进行补偿。

(3) 欲使功率因数提高到0.9,即 $\cos \varphi_1 = 0.9$

则 $\varphi_1 = \arccos 0.9 = 25.84^\circ$



补偿后电容
$$C = \frac{P/3}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi - \tan \varphi_1)$$

= $\frac{1200}{2\pi \times 50 \times 380^2} (\tan 53.13^\circ - \tan 25.84^\circ)$
= $22.46 \mu F$

