

## 2016 级电路分析基础 D 试卷 A 卷 答案

一、(本题共 14 分, 包含 2 个小题)

1. (8 分) (1)  $9 = 3I + 2 \times (I + 0.5I) = 6I \quad \therefore I = \frac{9}{6} = 1.5A$

(2) 设受控源两端电压为  $U$ , 则  $U = 9 - 3I = 4.5V$

受控源的功率为  $P = -U \times 0.5I = -3.375W$

(3) 受控源提供功率  $3.375W$

2. (6 分)  $U_{oc} = -4 + 6 + 2 \times 7 = 16V$

$R_0 = 5 + 7 = 12\Omega$

二、(12 分)  $u_c(0_-) = U_s = 12V$

由  $t = 0_+$  时的等效电路可得:

$$\begin{cases} i_c \times 2K + 12 = 12 - 3K \times i_1 \\ i_1 = i_c + i_2 \\ i_2 \times 6K + 3K \times i_1 = 12 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{cases} i_1(0_+) = \frac{2}{3}mA \\ i_2(0_+) = \frac{5}{3}mA \end{cases}$$

$$i_1(\infty) = i_2(\infty) = \frac{12}{9K} = \frac{4}{3}mA$$

$$R_0 = 3K // 6K + 2K = 4K\Omega$$

$$\tau = R_0 C = 4 \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6} = 0.02s$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = i_1(\infty) + [i_1(0_+) - i_1(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-50t}\right)mA$$

$$i_2(t) = i_2(\infty) + [i_2(0_+) - i_2(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-50t}\right)mA$$

图略。

三、(本题共 14 分, 包含 2 个小题)

(8 分) 设含源网络  $N$  中有  $n$  个独立源, 其在端口处产生的响应为

$$k_1 A = a_1 X_1 + a_2 X_2 + \cdots + a_n X_n$$

则  $u = k_1 A + k_2 u_{s1} + k_3 u_{s2}$

$$\text{由已知可得} \begin{cases} u = k_1 A = 1 \\ u = k_1 A + k_2 = 2 \\ u = k_1 A + k_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 A = 1 \\ k_2 = 1 \\ k_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u = 1 + u_{S1} - 2u_{S2}$$

$$2. (6 \text{ 分}) \quad \because i(t) = C \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

$$t = 0 \sim 1\text{ms} \text{ 时, } i = 6 \times 10^3 \text{ A}$$

$$t = 1.5\text{ms} \text{ 时, } i = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$t = 2\text{ms} \text{ 时, 电容的储能为}$$

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3^2 = 9 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{四、(10 分)} \quad t > 0 \text{ 时, 描述二阶电路的微分方程为 } LC \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = U_s$$

$$\text{特征根为 } S_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} = -\frac{R}{2L} = -1000$$

由此可知电路处于临界阻尼状态, 其全解的形式为

$$u_C(t) = (K_1 + K_2 t) e^{-1000t} + 100$$

$$\text{代入初值 } u_C(0_-) = 0, \quad u_C'(0_-) = \frac{i(0_-)}{C} = 0 \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{cases} K_1 + 100 = 0 \\ K_2 - 1000K_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = -100 \\ K_2 = -10^5 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = 100 - (100 + 10^5 t) e^{-1000t} \text{ V} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = 100te^{-1000t} \text{ A} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\text{五、(10 分)} \quad (1) \quad j\omega L = j1 \times 1 = j\Omega, \quad 1/j\omega C = -j0.5\Omega$$

将负载  $Z_L$  开路, 求开路电压(节点法)、短路电流

$$\dot{U}_{\text{ocm}} = \frac{\dot{U}_s / j + \dot{I}_s}{-j + 1 + j2} = \frac{-j + 1}{1 + j} = -j \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\text{SCm}} = \dot{I}_S + \dot{U}_S / \mathbf{j} = 1 - \mathbf{j} \text{ A} = \sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

等效内阻抗

$$Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{OCm}}}{\dot{I}_{\text{SCm}}} = \frac{-\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle -45^\circ = 0.5 - \mathbf{j}0.5 \Omega$$

当  $Z_L$  实部、虚部均可变时，应采用共轭匹配，即

$$Z_L = Z_0^* = 0.5 + \mathbf{j}0.5 \Omega \quad \text{时获得最大功率}$$

$$P_{L\max} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_0} = \frac{(1/\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 0.5} = 0.25 \text{ W}$$

(2) 当负载为纯电阻时，则应采用模匹配，即

$$R_L = |Z_0| = 0.5\sqrt{2} \Omega = 0.707 \Omega \quad \text{时获得最大功率，电路中电流有效值相量}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{OC}}}{R_L + Z_0} = \frac{-\mathbf{j}0.707}{0.707 + 0.5 - \mathbf{j}0.5} = 0.564 \angle -67.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$P'_{L\max} = I^2 R_L = 0.564^2 \times 0.707 = 0.207 \text{ W}$$

六、(本题共 14 分，包含 2 个小题)

1. (8 分)

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{400 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} \approx 796 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi f_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{20} \times \sqrt{\frac{400 \times 10^{-3}}{0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} = 100$$

$$U_L = U_C = QU_1 = 100 \text{ V}$$

2. (6 分) 设  $\dot{U}_R$  为参考相量，即  $\dot{U}_R = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$       $I_R = \frac{2 \text{ V}}{1 \Omega} = 2 \text{ A}$

$$I_C = \frac{2 \text{ V}}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} = 2 \text{ A} \quad (1 \text{ 分}) \quad \theta = \arctan \frac{I_C}{I_R} = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_L \text{ 超前 } \dot{I}_L \quad 90^\circ, \therefore \dot{U}_L \text{ 超前 } \dot{U}_R \quad 135^\circ$$

(相量图略)

七、(本题共 14 分, 包含 2 个小题)

1. (8 分) (1) 通过日光灯灯管的电流为:  $I_1 = \frac{P}{U_R} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4A$

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{U_R}{U} = \frac{100}{220} = 0.455 = \cos \varphi_1$$

$$\therefore \varphi_1 = \arccos 0.455 \approx 63^\circ$$

(2)  $\varphi_2 = \arccos 0.9 \approx 25.84^\circ$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2) = \frac{40}{100\pi \times 220^2} (\tan 63^\circ - \tan 25.84^\circ) = 3.88\mu F$$

(3) 并联前电源提供的电流  $I_1 = \frac{P}{U_R} = \frac{40}{100} = 0.4A$

并联后电源提供的电流  $I_2 = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_2} = \frac{40}{220 \times 0.9} \approx 0.202A$

2. (6 分) 70V 单独作用时,  $I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_1 + R_2} = 2A$

基波单独作用时,  $Z_1 = R_1 + j(X_L - X_C) // R_2$

$$= 20 - j15 = 25 \angle -36.9^\circ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_1} = 2 \angle 36.9^\circ A$$

$$i_1(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 36.9^\circ) A$$

二次谐波单独作用时,  $Z_2 = R_1 + [j2\omega L - j\frac{1}{2\omega C}] // R_2 = 5\Omega$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_2} = 1 \angle 15^\circ A \quad i_2(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos(2\omega t + 15^\circ) A$$

$$i(t) = I_0 + i_1(t) + i_2(t) = 2 + 2\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 36.9^\circ) + \sqrt{2} \cos(2\omega t + 15^\circ) A$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2 + I_2^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1} = 3A$$

八、(本题共 12 分, 包含 2 个小题)

1. (7 分) 由题意可知, L、C 在  $\omega = 100\text{rad/s}$  时发生串联谐振。

L, C, C<sub>1</sub> 在  $\omega = 300\text{rad/s}$  时发生并联谐振, 故

$$\begin{cases} \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ 3\omega L - \frac{1}{3\omega C} = \frac{1}{3\omega C_1} \end{cases}$$

$$3\omega L - \frac{1}{3}\omega L = \frac{1}{3\omega C_1} \quad \therefore L = \frac{1}{8\omega^2 C_1} = 50H$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L} = \frac{1}{100^2 \times 50} = 2\mu F$$

2. (5 分) 由已知可得  $\dot{I}_s = 1\angle 0^\circ V$

求电阻以左电路的戴维南等效相量模型

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega L \dot{I}_s \quad Z_0 = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

(1) 当  $Z_0 = 0$  时, 电压  $\dot{U}$  与电阻  $R(R \neq 0)$  无关, 即

$$\omega^2 LC = 1 \quad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}}} = 100$$

$$(2) \quad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega L \dot{I}_s = j100 = 100\angle 90^\circ V$$

$$\therefore u(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 90^\circ) \approx 141.4 \cos(100t + 90^\circ) V$$