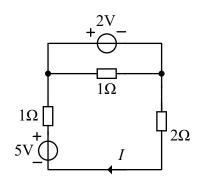
南京大学 电子科学与工程学院 全日制统招本科生 《电路分析》期末考试试卷 闭 卷

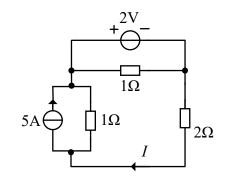
任课教师姓名: 沈一骑、柏业超 考试时间: 120 分钟

题号	_	11	111	四	五	六	七	八	总分
得分									

一. $(10 \, \text{分})$ 电路如图所示,试求电流 I 及各电源发出的功率。解:

本题得分





I=(5-2)/(1+2)=1A

2V 电压源发出功率: 2×(2/1-I)=2W

5A 电流源发出功率: (2+2×I)×5A=20W

二. (10 分) 电路如图所示,试求电流 I 和电压 U。

本题得分

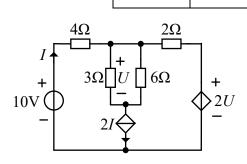
解:

10=4*I*-2*I*+2*U*

U/3+U/6=2I

解得

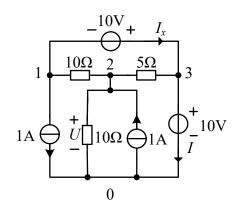
I=1A, U=4V

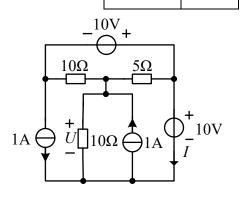


三、(10 分) 电路如图所示,试求电流I和电压U。

本题得分

解:





列节点电压方程:

 $(1/10)U_{n1}$ - $(1/10)U_{n2}$ =-1- I_x

 $-(1/10)U_{n1}+(1/10+1/10+1/5)U_{n2}-(1/5)U_{n3}=1$

 $U_{n3} = 10$

 U_{n3} - U_{n1} =10

 $U_{n1}=0$, $U_{n2}=7.5$ V, $U_{n3}=10$ V, $I_{x}=-0.25$ A

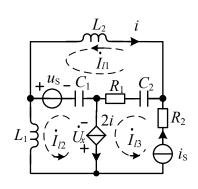
 $U = U_{n2} = 7.5 \text{V}$

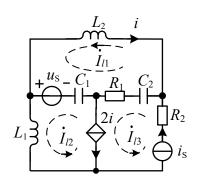
 $I=(U_{n2}-U_{n3})/5+I_x=-0.75A$

四. $(10\, f)$ 试写出图示电路的回路电流方程组,电源角频率为 ω 。

本题得分

解:





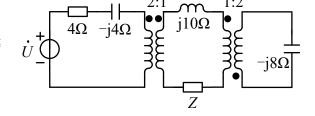
$$\begin{split} &\left(j\omega L_{2}-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}}+R_{1}-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{2}}\right)\dot{I}_{l1}-\left(-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}}\right)\dot{I}_{l2}-\left(R_{1}-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{2}}\right)\dot{I}_{l3}=-\dot{U}_{s}\\ &-\left(-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}}\right)\dot{I}_{l1}+\left(j\omega L_{1}-j\frac{1}{\omega C_{1}}\right)\dot{I}_{l2}=\dot{U}_{s}-\dot{U}_{x}\\ &\dot{I}_{l3}=\dot{I}_{s}\\ &\dot{I}_{l3}-\dot{I}_{l2}=2\dot{I}\\ &\dot{I}=-\dot{I}_{l1} \end{split}$$

五. $(15 \, \text{分})$ 电路如图所示,两个变压器均为理想变压器,U = 10 V, 试求Z为何值时可获得最大功率,最大功率 P_{max} 为多少?

本题得分

解:

第二个变压器二次回路负载在一次回路的等 效阻抗



$$Z_{eq2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 (-j8) = -j2 \Omega$$

Z 获得最大功率时,

$$2^{2}(Z+j10-j2)=4+j4$$

$$Z = 1 - j7$$

最大功率

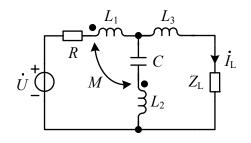
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{10^2}{4 \times 4} = 6.25 \,\text{W}$$

六. (15 分) 在图示正弦稳态电路中,已知 U=10V, $R=2\Omega$, $\omega L_1=$ 4Ω , $\omega L_2 = 6\Omega$, $\omega L_3 = 4\Omega$, $1/\omega C = 2\Omega$, $\omega M = 2\Omega$, $Z_L = 4 + j6\Omega$. (1) 试求负载 Z_L 的电流 I_L 和复功率 \overline{S}_L ; (2) 若 U=5V, 电路中其余参数不变, 试求此时负 载 Z_L 的电流 $I_{r'}$ 。

解:方法一:

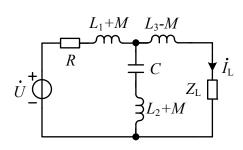
$$\begin{cases} \left(R + j\omega L_{1}\right)\dot{I}_{U} + j\omega M\left(\dot{I}_{U} - \dot{I}_{L}\right) + \left(Z_{L} + j\omega L_{3}\right)\dot{I}_{L} = 10 \\ \left(Z_{L} + j\omega L_{3}\right)\dot{I}_{L} = \left(j\omega L_{2} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)\left(\dot{I}_{U} - \dot{I}_{L}\right) + j\omega M\dot{I}_{U} \end{cases}$$

解得: $\dot{I}_L = 0.22 - j0.35 = 0.41 \angle -58.5^\circ$



$$\overline{S}_L = I_L^2 Z_L = 0.41^2 (4 + j6) = 0.67 + j1.01 = 1.21 \angle 56.44^\circ$$

若 U=5V,由齐次性定理, $\dot{I}_{L}'=\dot{I}_{L}/10\times 5=0.11$ -j0.18=0.21 \angle -58.5° 方法二:



$$I_{L} = 10 \times \frac{\left[j\omega(L_{3}-M)+Z_{L}\right]/\left[j\omega(L_{2}+M)-j\frac{1}{\omega C}\right]}{R+j\omega(L_{1}+M)+\left[j\omega(L_{3}-M)+Z_{L}\right]/\left[j\omega(L_{2}+M)-j\frac{1}{\omega C}\right]} \times \frac{1}{j\omega(L_{3}-M)+Z_{L}}$$
带入数值得: $\dot{I}_{L} = 0.22 - j0.35 = 0.41 \angle -58.5^{\circ}$
其余同方法一。

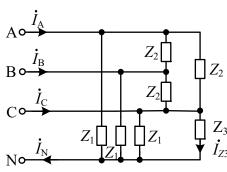
七. (15 分) 在图示三相电路中,负载 Z_1 = 10+j15 Ω , Z_2 = 3+j3 Ω , Z_3 =10 Ω ,电源线电压 U_1 =220V,试求(1)电流 \dot{I}_{z_3} ;(2)电流 \dot{I}_{A} 、 \dot{I}_{B} 、 \dot{I}_{C} 、 \dot{I}_{N} 。

本题得分

解:

设
$$\dot{U}_A = \frac{220}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 127 \angle 0^\circ$$
 ,

$$\dot{I}_{z3} = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{Z_3} = \frac{127 \angle 120^\circ}{10} = 12.7 \angle 120^\circ$$



$$\dot{I}_{A} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{1}} + \frac{\dot{U}_{A} - \dot{U}_{B}}{Z_{2}} + \frac{\dot{U}_{A} - \dot{U}_{C}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{1}} + \frac{3\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{2}} = 67.41 \text{-j}69.36 = 96.7 \angle -45.82^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\rm B} = 96.7 \angle -165.82^{\circ}$$
, $\dot{I}_{\rm C} = 96.7 \angle 74.18^{\circ} + 12.7 \angle 120^{\circ} = 20.01 + \text{j}104.04 = 105.94 \angle 79.11$

$$\dot{I}_{N} = \dot{I}_{A} + \dot{I}_{B} + \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{I}_{z3} = 12.7 \angle 120^{\circ}$$

八. (15 分) 电路如图所示。 $u(t) = [10 + 5\cos(50t)]\varepsilon(t)$,试求uc(t) 和ic(t)。

本题得分

解: τ =(4//4+2)×0.01=0.04s $u(t) = 10\varepsilon(t)$ 时, $u_{\text{C1}}(t)$ =5(1-e^{-t/0.04}) $\varepsilon(t)$, $i_{\text{C1}}(t)$ =5/4 e^{-t/0.04} $\varepsilon(t)$

 $4\Omega \qquad \qquad 2\Omega \qquad \qquad \\ u(t) \qquad \qquad 4\Omega \qquad \qquad 1 \\ u(t) \qquad \qquad 0.01F \qquad \qquad i_{\rm C}(t)$

 $u(t) = 5\cos(50t) \varepsilon(t)$ 时,

稳态响应:

$$\dot{I}_{c} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \frac{4//(2-j2)}{4+4//(2-j2)} \frac{1}{2-j2} = 0.40 \angle 26.57^{\circ} \qquad u_{c}'(t) = 1.13 \cos(50t - 63.43^{\circ})$$

$$\dot{U}_{c} = \dot{I}_{c}(-j2) = 0.80 \angle -63.43^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{c}'(t) = 0.57 \cos(50t + 26.57^{\circ})$$

故 $u(t) = 5\cos(50t) \varepsilon(t)$ 时,

$$u_{\rm C2}(0_+) = 0, i_{\rm C2}(0_+) = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$u_{c2}(t) = \left[1.13\cos(50t - 63.43^{\circ}) - 1.13\cos(63.43^{\circ})e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t) = \left[1.13\cos(50t - 63.43^{\circ}) - 0.51e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_{c2}(t) = \left[0.57\cos(50t + 26.57^{\circ}) + \left(\frac{5}{8} - 0.57\cos(26.57^{\circ})\right)e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t) = \left[0.57\cos(50t + 26.57^{\circ}) + 0.12e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

由叠加定理:

$$u_{c}(t) = \left[5\left(1 - e^{-t/0.04}\right) + 1.13\cos\left(50t - 63.43^{\circ}\right) - 0.51e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t) = \left[5 + 1.13\cos\left(50t - 63.43^{\circ}\right) - 5.51e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_{c}(t) = \left[5 / 4 e^{-t/0.04} + 0.57\cos\left(50t + 26.57^{\circ}\right) + 0.12e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t) = \left[0.57\cos\left(50t + 26.57^{\circ}\right) + 1.37e^{-t/0.04}\right]\varepsilon(t)$$