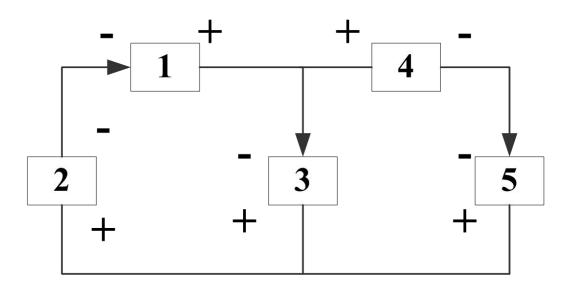
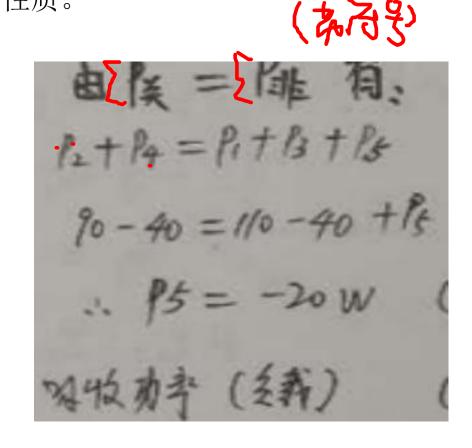
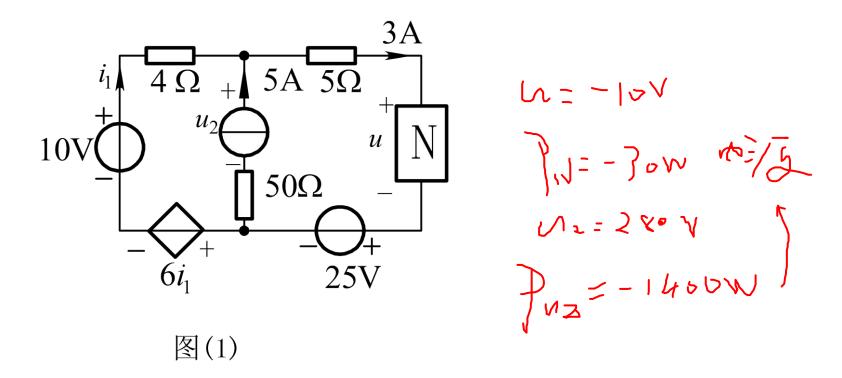
#### 一、简答题.

(1) 电路元件的电压电流参考万同如图 1-1 所示,已知 P1=110W, P2=90W, P3=-40W, P4=-40W,求 P5 并判断元件 5 的功率性质。

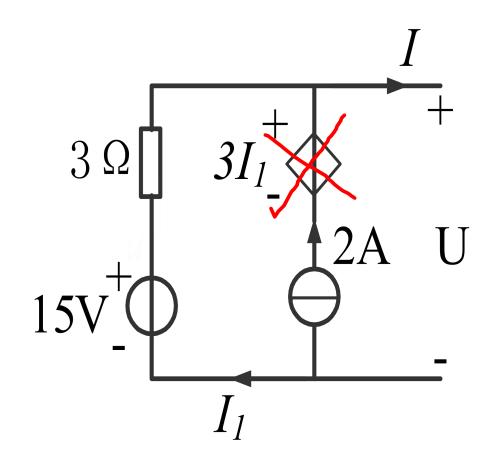


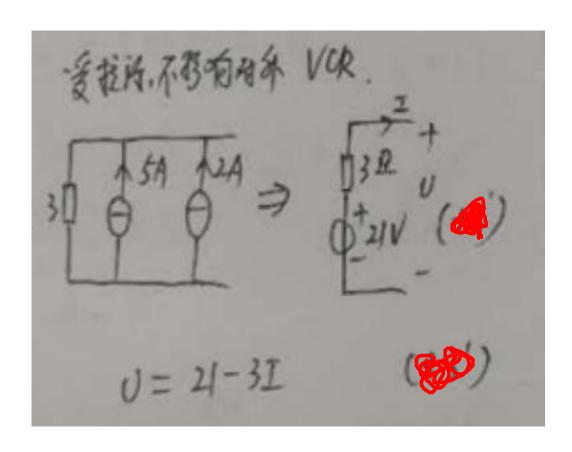


(1) 电路如图(1)所示,按给定参考方向求网络N和电流源的功率,并判断其功率性质。

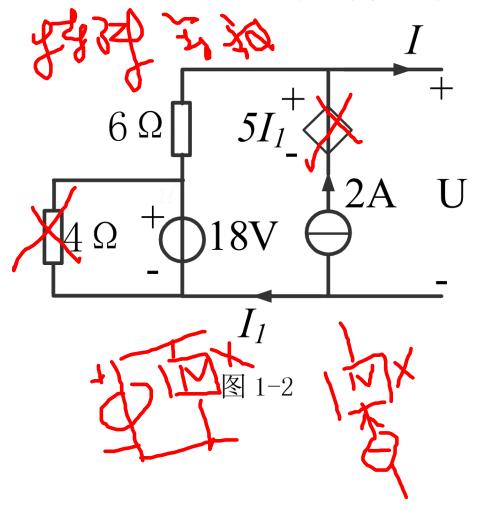


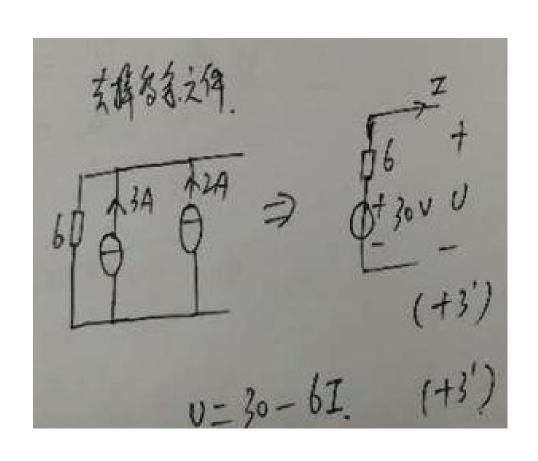
(2) 求图1-2所示电路的端口电压电流的伏安特性方程。



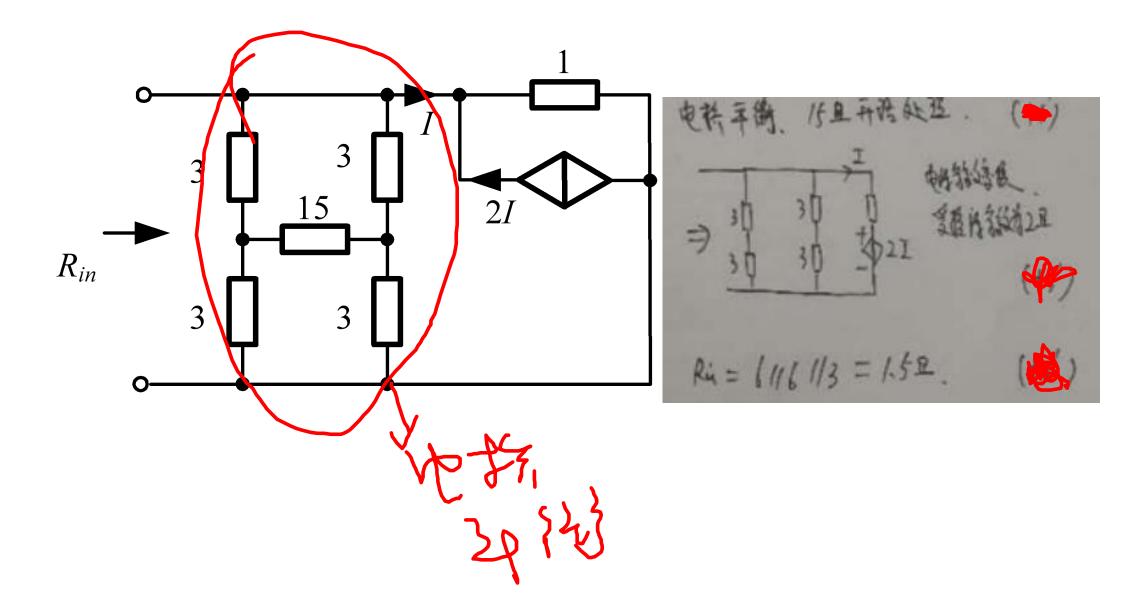


(2) 求图 1-2 所示电路的最简电路(有伴电压源模型)。

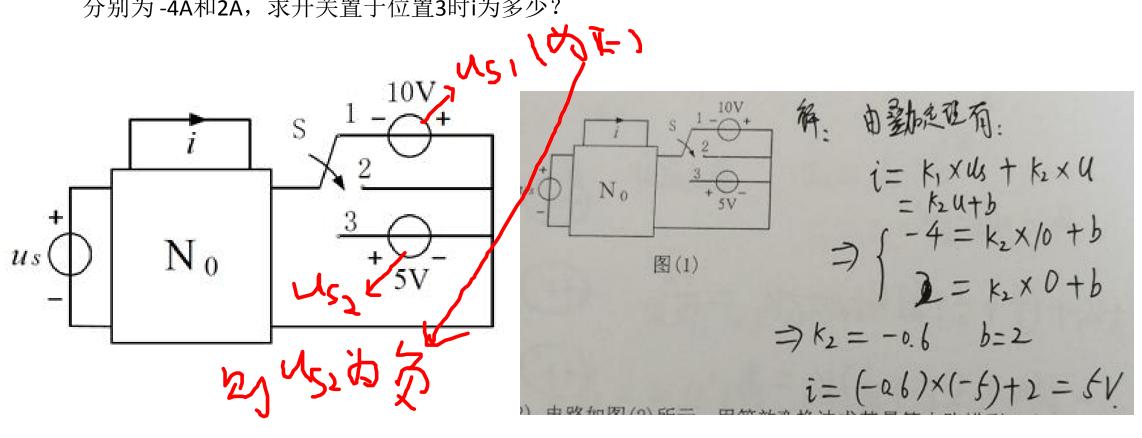




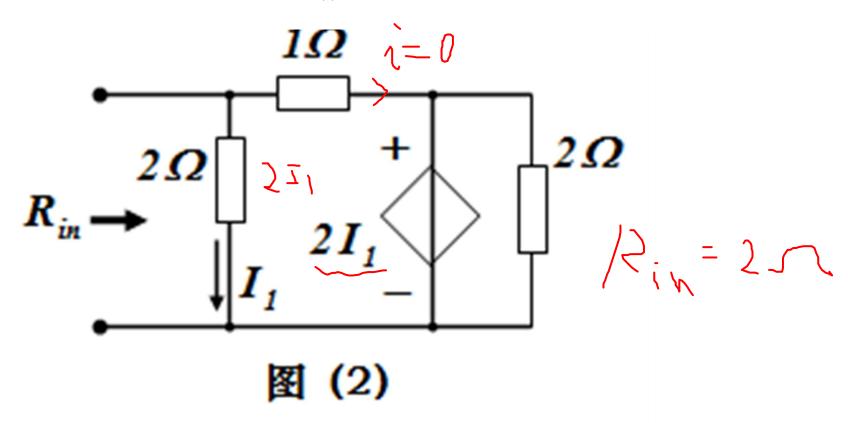
电路如图1-4所示,电阻单位均为 $\Omega$ ,求该电路的输入电阻 $R_{in}$ 。



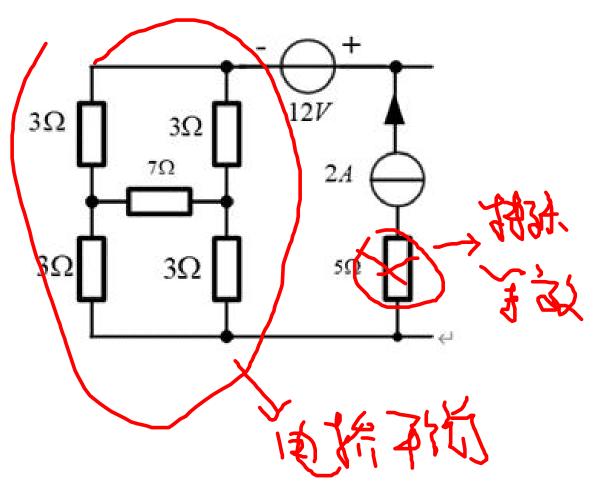
(1) 电路如图(1)所示,已知N0为纯电阻网络,开关置于位置1和位置2时电流i分别为-4A和2A,求开关置于位置3时i为多少?

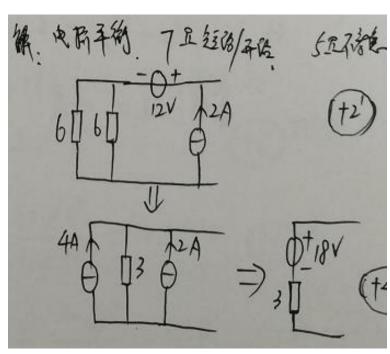


求图 (2) 所示电路的输入电阻 $R_{in}$ 

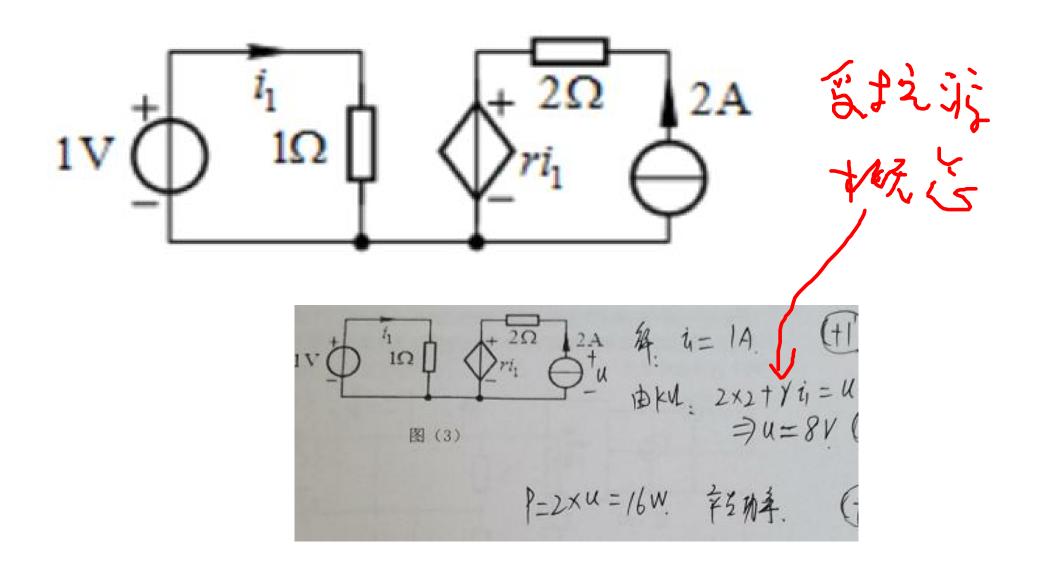


电路如图(2)所示,用等效变换法求其最简电路模型(有伴电压源)。



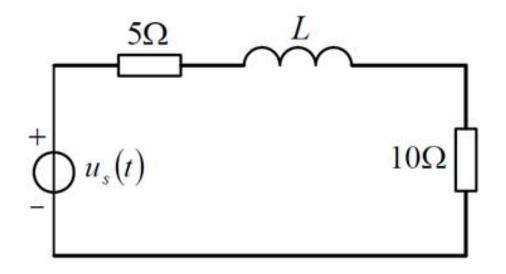


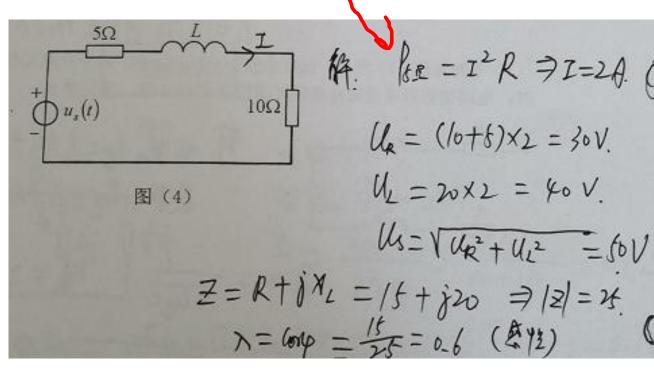
(3) 电路如图(3)所示, 已知r=4,求理想电流源的功率并判断其特性。



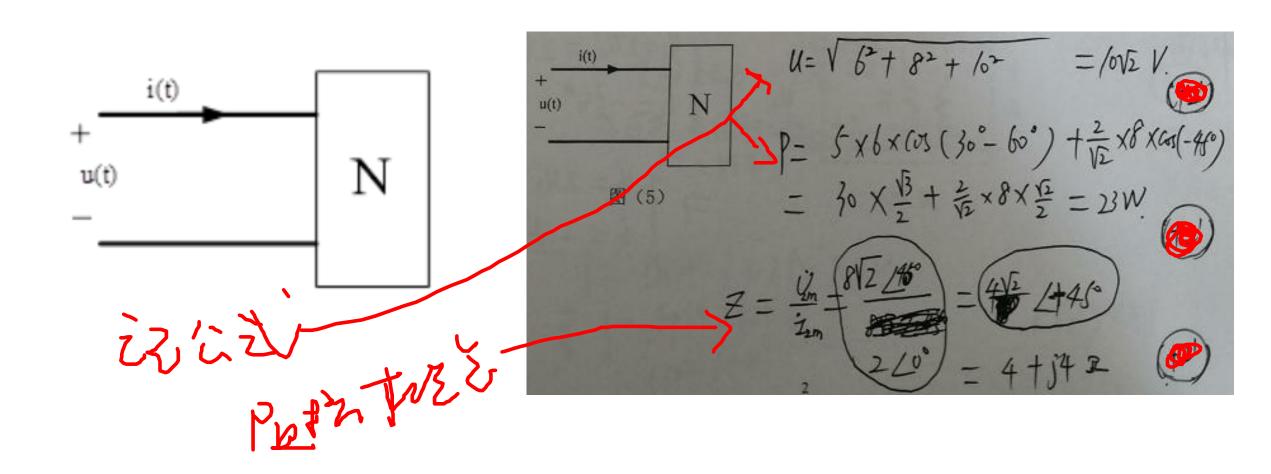
电路如图(4)所示,已知5Ω电阻消耗的有功功率P=20W,电感L的感抗 XL=20Ω,求电压源的有效值Us和电路的功率因数λ

# Pin知道主义

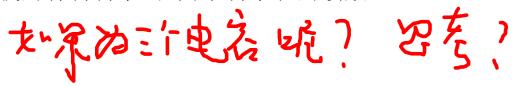


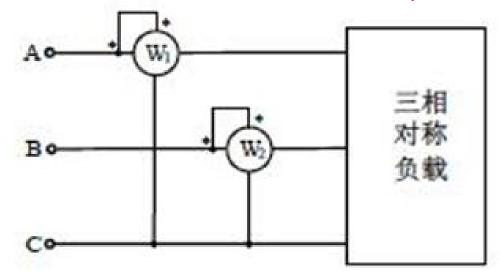


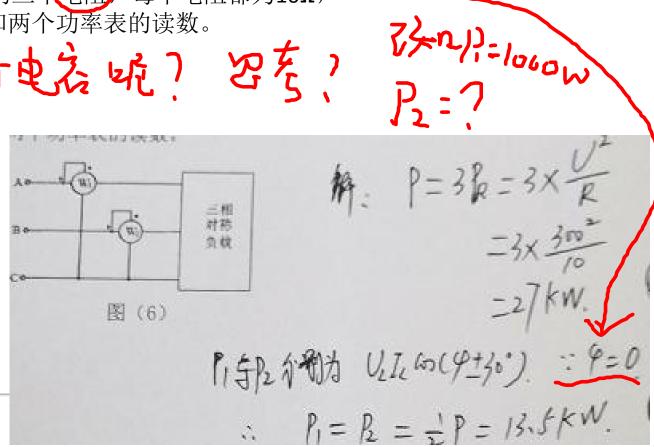
电路如图(5)所示,已知:  $i(t)=5V2 \cos f_0 \omega t + 30^\circ$  )+2  $\cos f_0 \omega t$  ωt ,  $u(t)=6V2 \cos f_0 \omega t + 90^\circ$  )+8V2  $\cos f_0 \omega t + 45^\circ$  )+10V2  $\cos 3\omega t$ , N为无源端口,求端口电压的有效值U、端口平均功率P和二次谐波对应的阻抗Z。



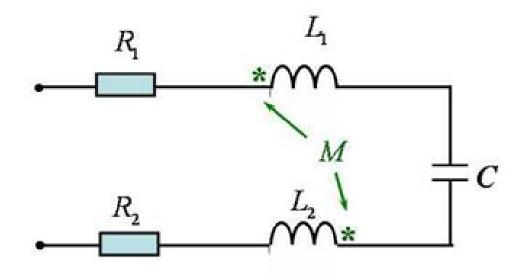
电路如图(6)所示,三相对称负载为三角形连接的三个电阻。每个电阻都为10Ω, 已知线电压UAB为300V,求三相负载的有功功率P和两个功率表的读数。

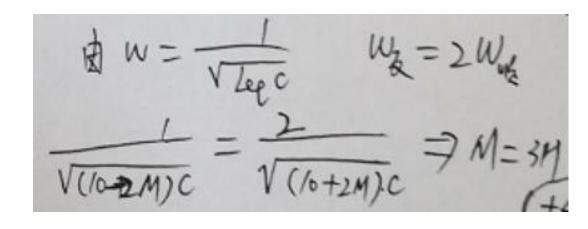




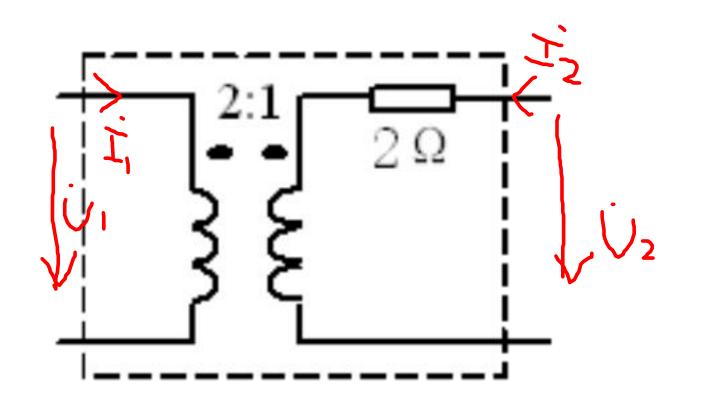


电路如图(7)所示,已知电感L1=6H,L2=4H,两个电感反向串联时,电路谐振频率是同向串联时谐振频率的2倍,求互感M。





电路如图(8)所示,求该二端口网络的T参数



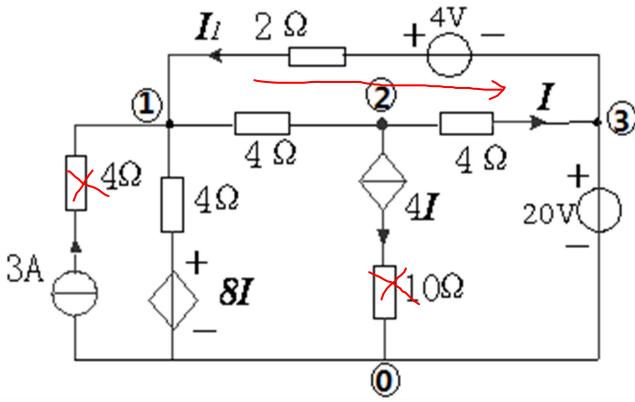
$$\begin{cases} 4_1 = 24_2' = 2(4_2 - 2i_2) \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i_2'' \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4_1 = 24_2 - 4i_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i_2'' \end{cases}$$

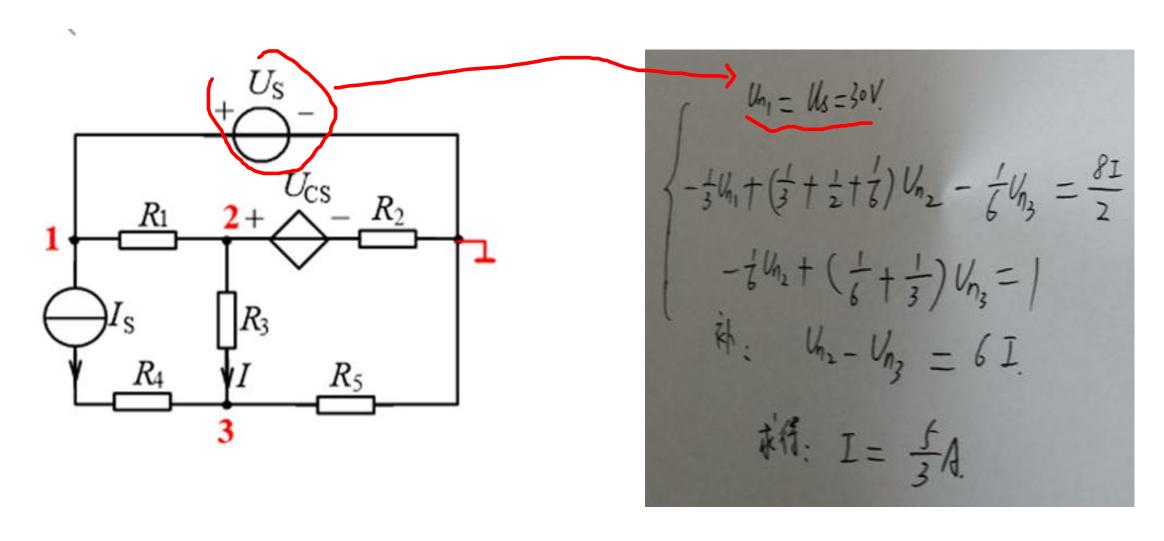
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4_1 = 24_2 - 4i_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

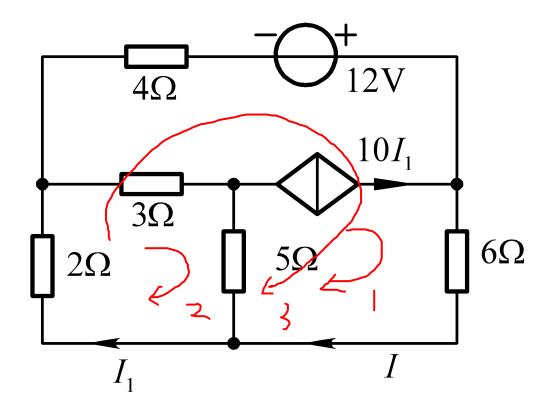
### 二、用结点电压法求图2所示电路中的I<sub>1</sub>



电路如图 2 所示,已知 $R_1 = 3\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\Omega$ , $R_3 = 6\Omega$ , $R_4 = 2\Omega$ , $R_5 = 3\Omega$ , $I_8 = 1A$ ,  $U_8 = 30$  V,电流控制电压源 $U_{CS} = 8I$ ;用结点电压法求电流 I(结点号如图所示)。



用回路电流法求图2所示电路中的电流I



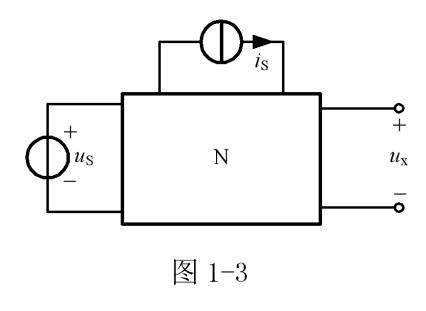
$$\begin{array}{l}
\hat{C}e_{1}=10\bar{I}_{1} \\
10ie_{2}-5ie_{1}+2ie_{3}=0 \\
12ie_{3}+6ie_{1}+2ie_{3}=12 \\
I_{1}=ie_{2}+6ie_{1}+2ie_{3}
\end{array}$$

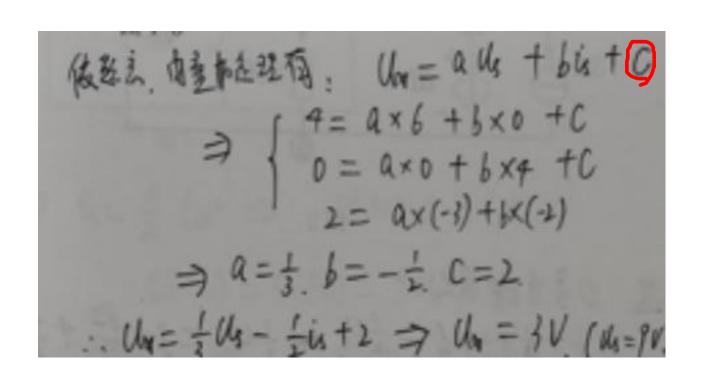
$$\begin{array}{l}
\hat{I}_{1}=-6ie_{1} \\
\hat{I}_{2}=-5ie_{1}+6ie_{2} \\
\hat{I}_{3}=-5ie_{1}+6ie_{2}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\hat{I}_{1}=-6ie_{2}+6ie_{3} \\
\hat{I}_{2}=-5ie_{1}+6ie_{3}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
\hat{I}_{1}=-6ie_{2}+6ie_{3} \\
\hat{I}_{2}=-5ie_{1}+6ie_{3}
\end{array}$$

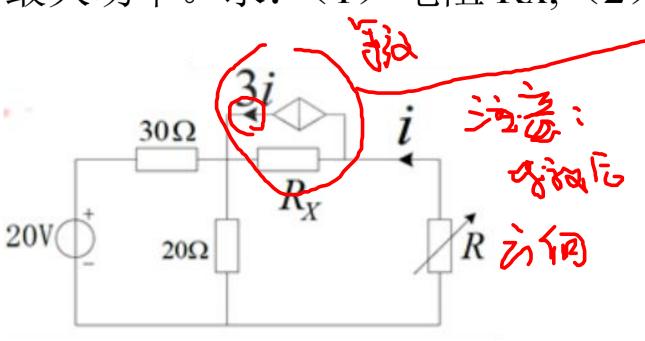
电路如图 1-3 所示,N 为含有独立电源的线性电阻电路。已知:当 $u_s = 6V$ , $i_s = 0$ 时,开路电压 $u_x = 4V$ ;当 $u_s = 0$ , $i_s = 4A$ 时, $u_x = 0$ ;当 $u_s = -3V$ , $i_s = -2A$ 时, $u_x = 2V$ 。求当 $u_s = 9V$ , $i_s = 4A$ 时的 $u_x$ 。

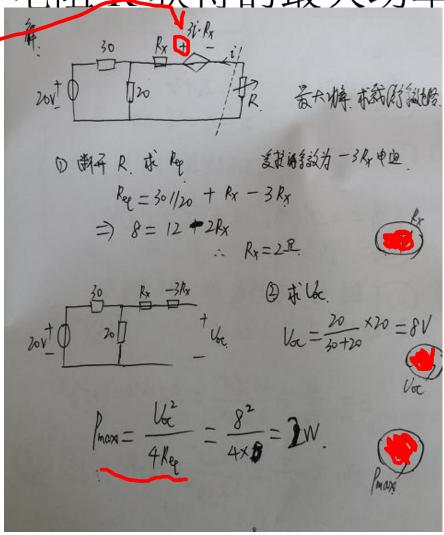




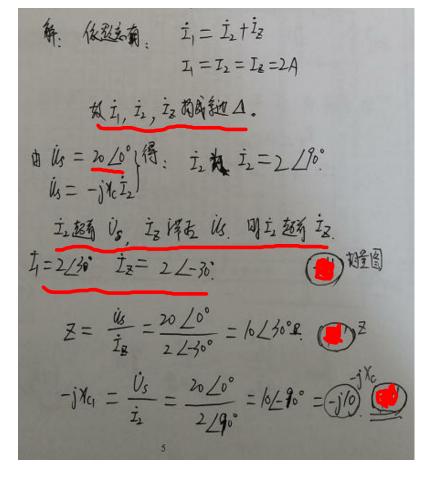
电路如图 6 所示, 当负载电阻 R 为 8 Ω 时, R 可获得

最大功率。求:(1)电阻 Rx;(2) 电阻 R 获得的最大功率。



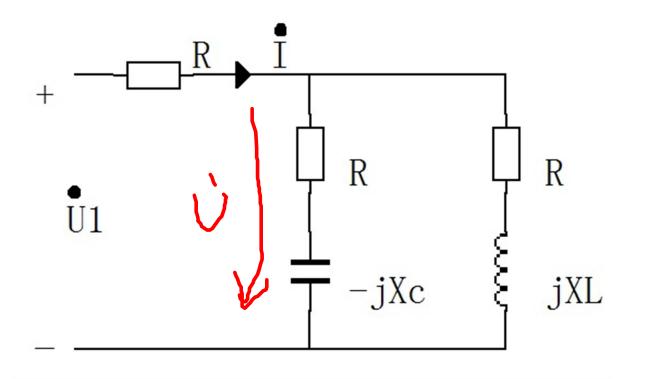


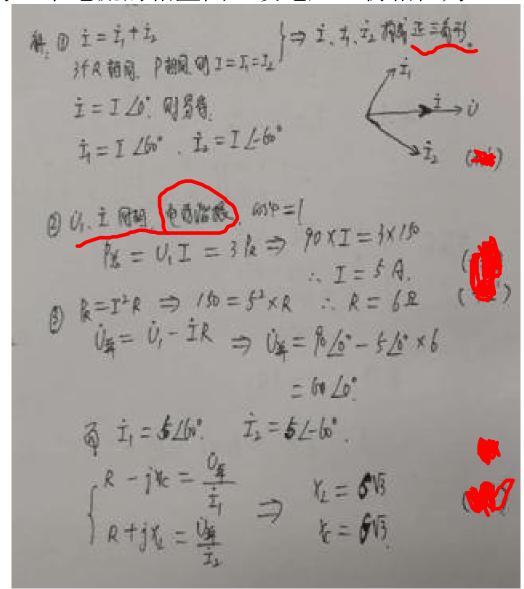
电路如图 3 所示,已知 $u_s = 20\sqrt{2}cos10t\ V$  ,电容 C 可调。当电容 C 断开时,电流表 A1 读数为 2A;调节电容 C,当 C=C1 时,两个电流表 A1 与 A2 读数均为 2A。 (1) 画出相量图(含 3 个电流和电压 $u_s$ );(2)求阻抗 Z (Z 为感性负载)和



单相电路如图3所示,已知电压U1有效值为90 V,电压U1与电流I同相位,三个电阻的阻值相同,有功功率都是150 W,分析下列问题:(1)画出U1与三个电流的相量图(设电压U1初相位为

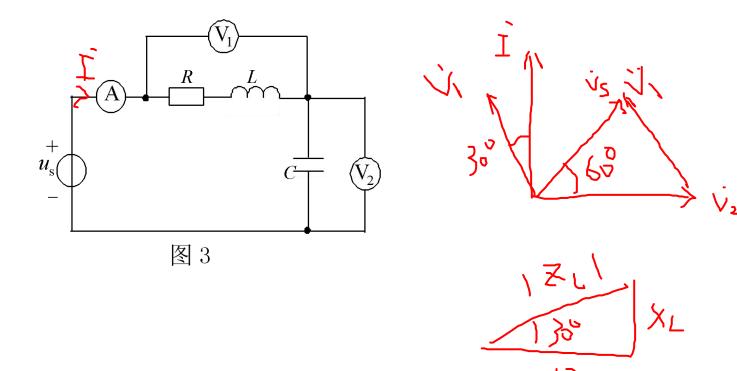
0); 2) 求电流I; (3) 求参数R, X<sub>L</sub>, Xc。





知 $u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$  (V),电流表 A 的读数为 2A,电压表  $V_1$ 、 $V_2$ 的读数均为  $V_3$  V

(1) 作出该电路的相量图; (2) 求 R、L、C的值。

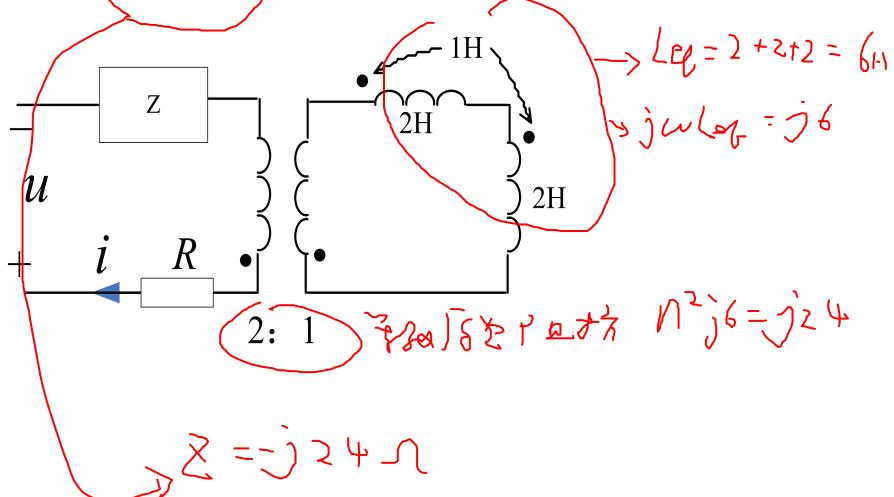


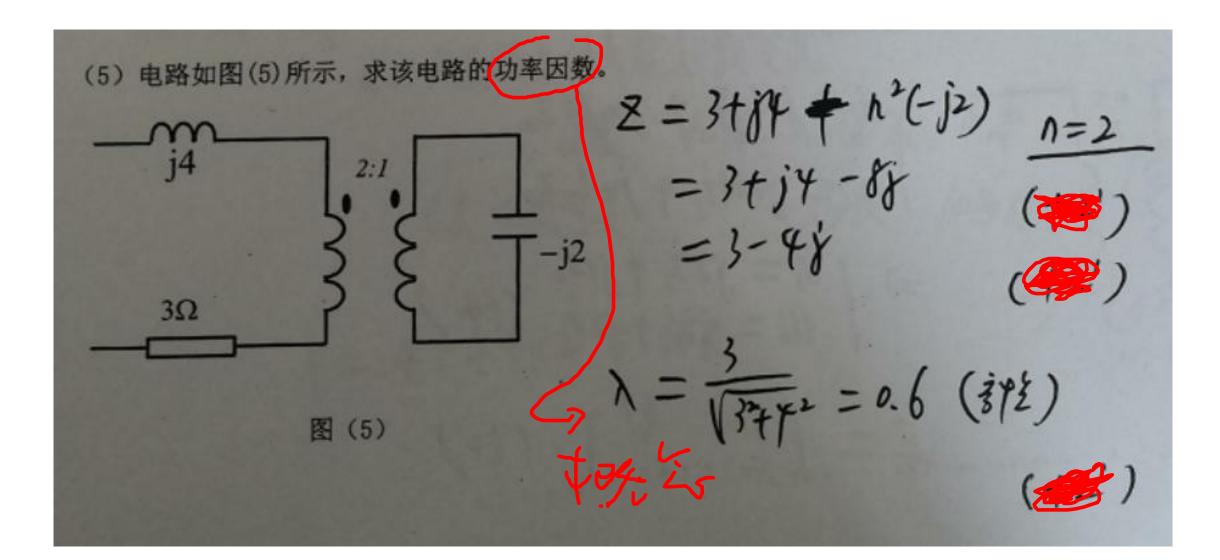
$$|X_{c}| = \frac{1}{5} = 50 \text{ A}$$

$$|X_{c}| = \frac{1}{5} = 50 \text{ A}$$

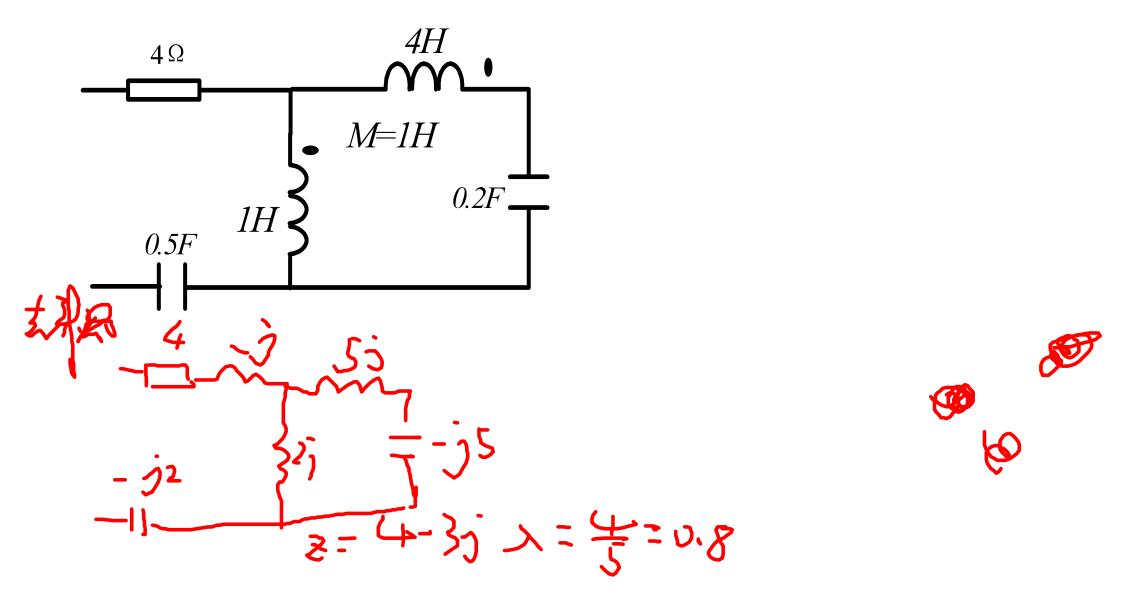
$$|X_{c}| = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{3} = \frac{$$

(2) 图1-2所示电路中, 已知u、i同相, Z为纯电抗, ω=1(rad/s)。求阻抗Z的值。

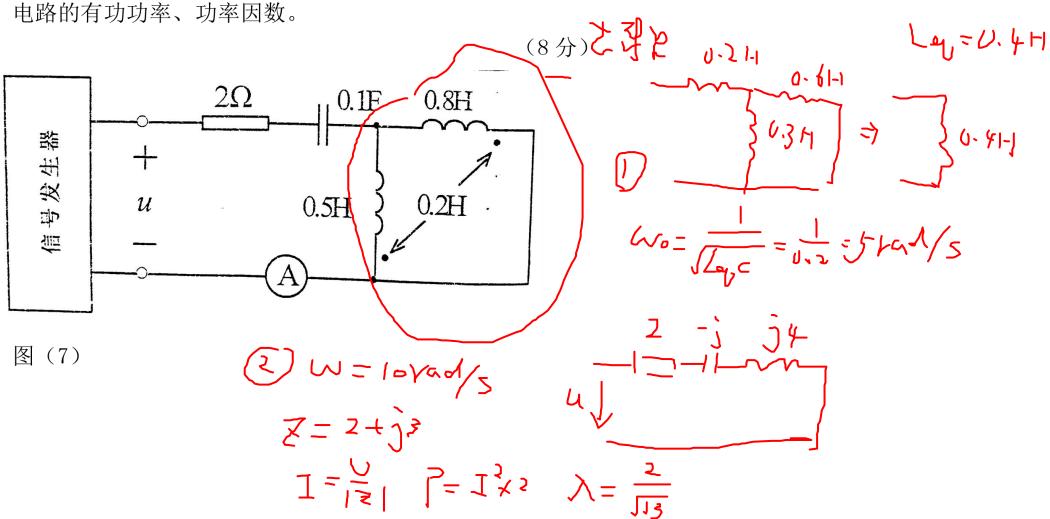




(7) 电路如图1-7所示,求该电路的功率因数  $\lambda$  (电源  $\omega$ =1rad/s)。

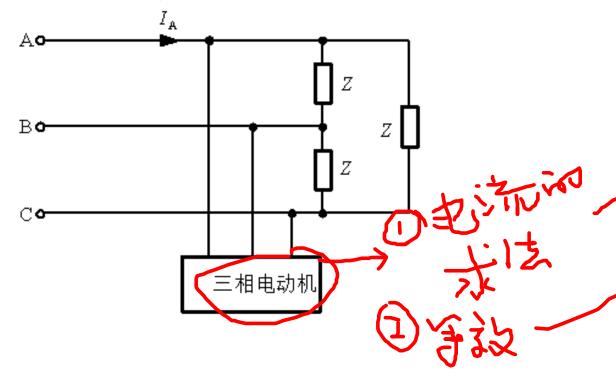


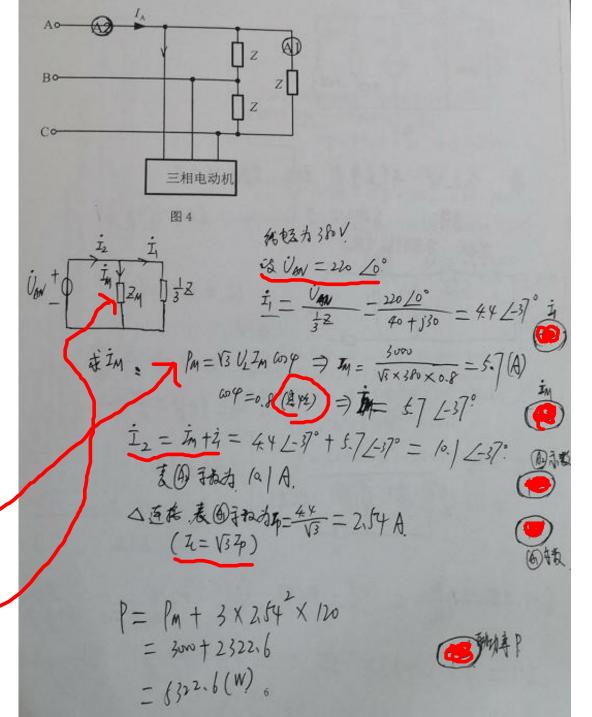
(7)含有互感的电路如图(7)所示,信号发生器输出的正弦信号 u 的有效值为 10V,频率可调。现调节输出信号频率,使电流表读数达到最大,求此时信号的 频率值。保持信号输出有效值不变,将信号频率增大一倍,求此时电流表的读数、电路的有功功率、功率因数。



三相电路如图4所示,已知电源的线电压间为380V,对称负载 $Z = (120 + j90)\Omega$ ,三相电动机的 额定功率为3KW,功率因数为0.8(L)。求: (1) 两个电流表的读数 (有效值);

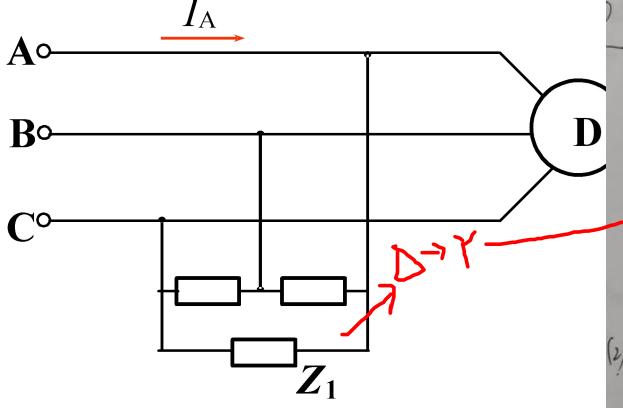
(2) 电源发出的有功功率 P。

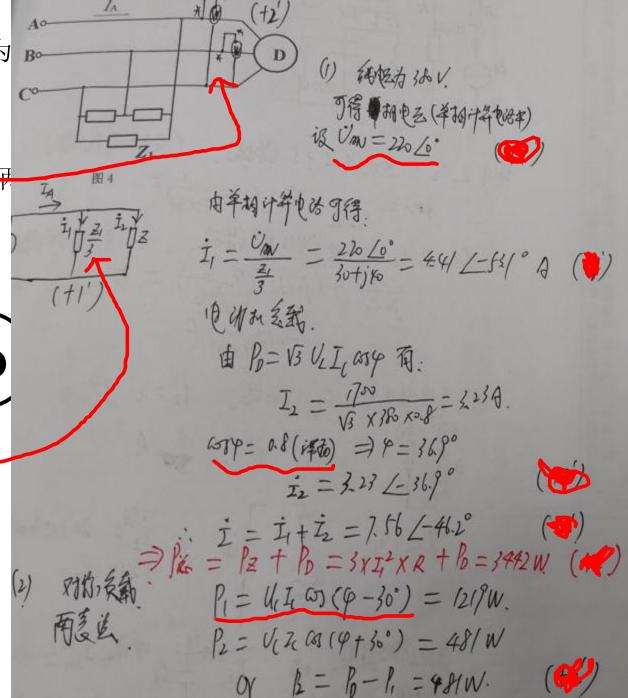




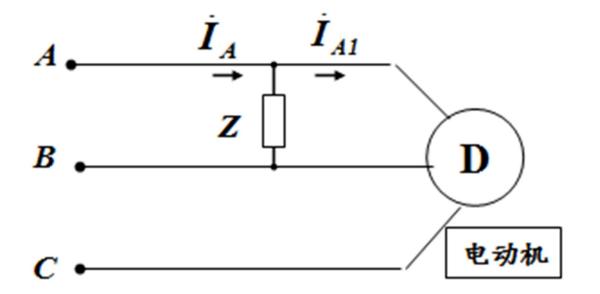
四、对称三相电路如图4所示,已知电源线电压为 380V, $Z_1$ =90+j120, 电动机D的有功功率为1700W, 功率因数  $\lambda$  =0.8 (滞后),求:

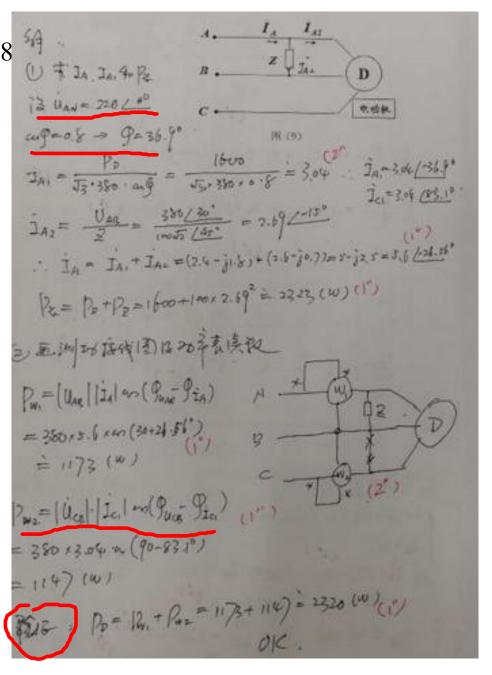
- (1). 电源端的线电流和电源发出的总有功功率;
- (2).用两表法测量电动机功率、画出接线图,求表表的读数。

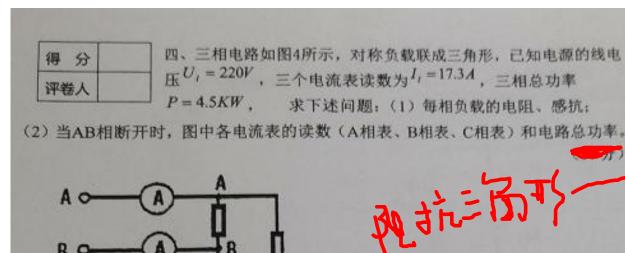


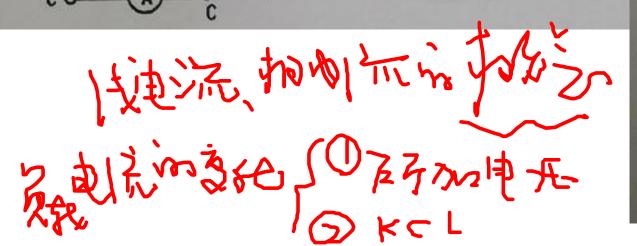


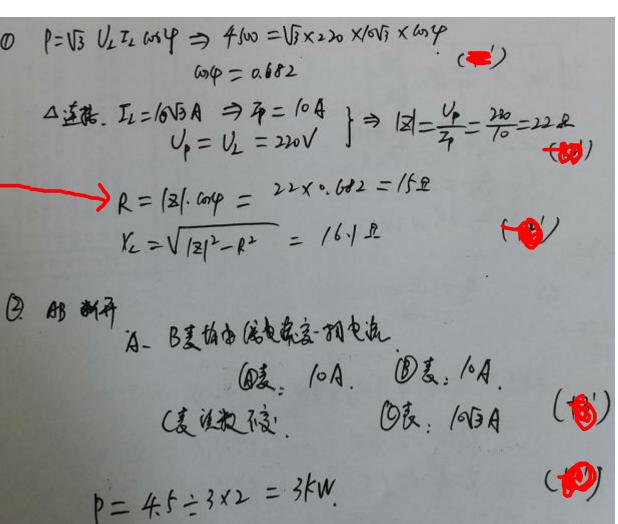
- 二、图(10)所示电路中,对称三相电源端的线电压 $U_1$ =38 Z=(100+j100) $\Omega$ 。电动机 P=1600W, $\cos \psi$ =0.8(感性)。(10分)
  - (1) 试求I<sub>A</sub>、I<sub>A1</sub>及电源发出的总功率;
  - (2) 若用二瓦计法测量电源端三相功率,试画出接线圈,





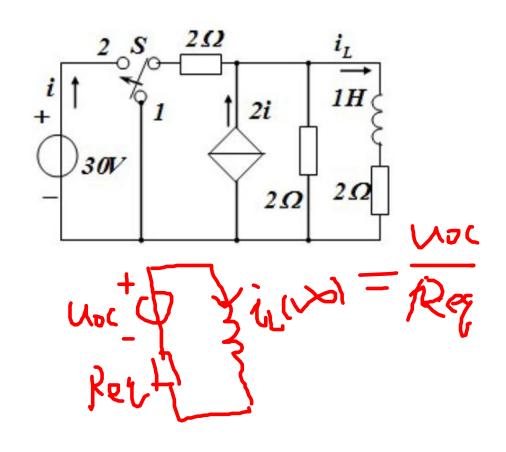


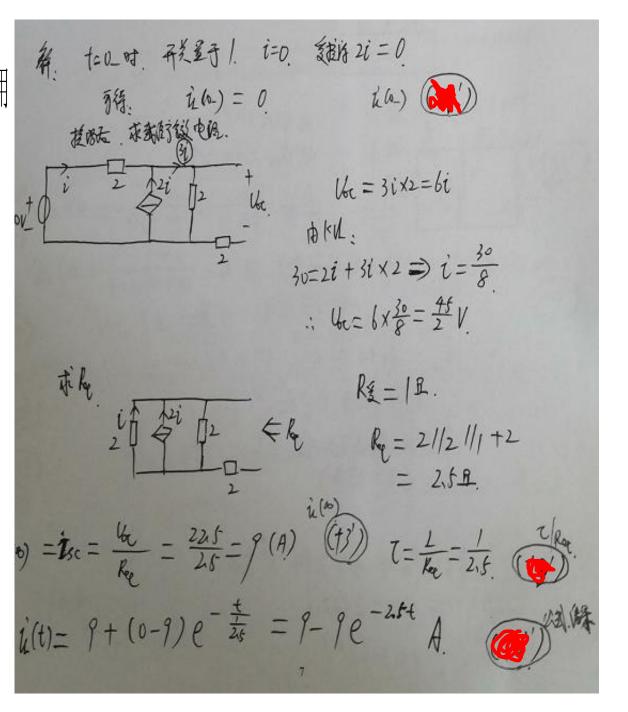




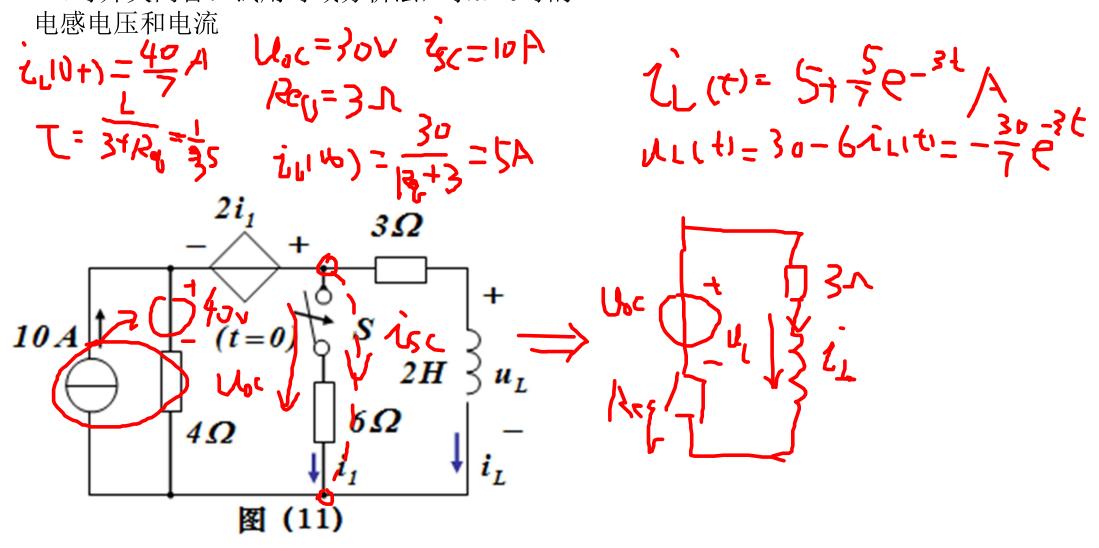
可急走步勃电路

电路如图 5 所示,开关动作之前,电路处于稳态, t=0 时开关 S 由 1 拨到 2,用 三要素法求 t>0 时的电感电流 iz。

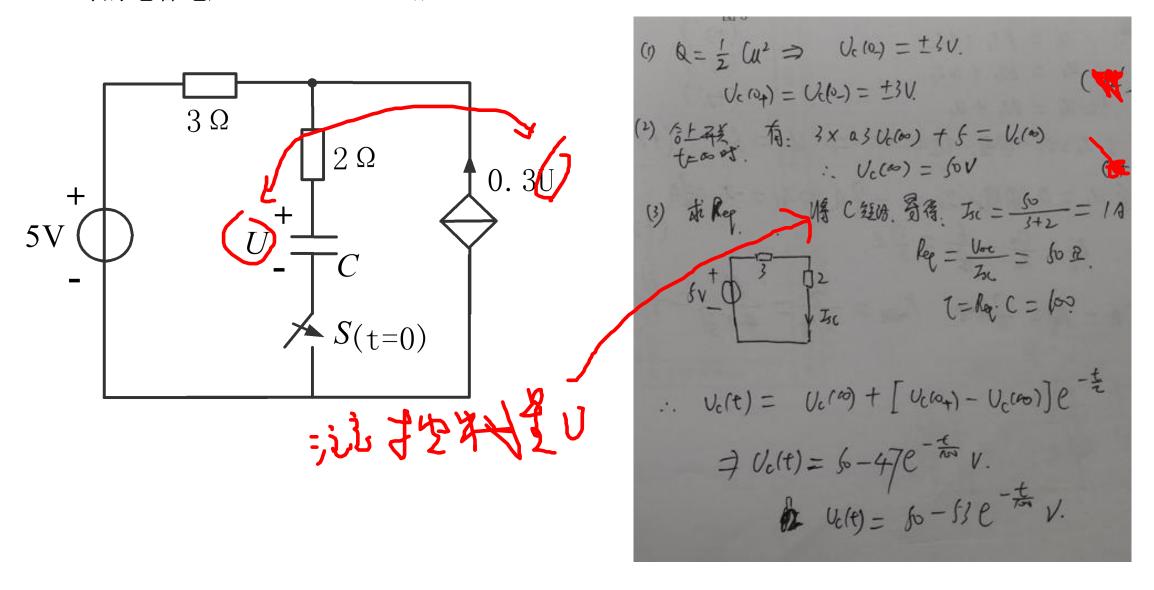




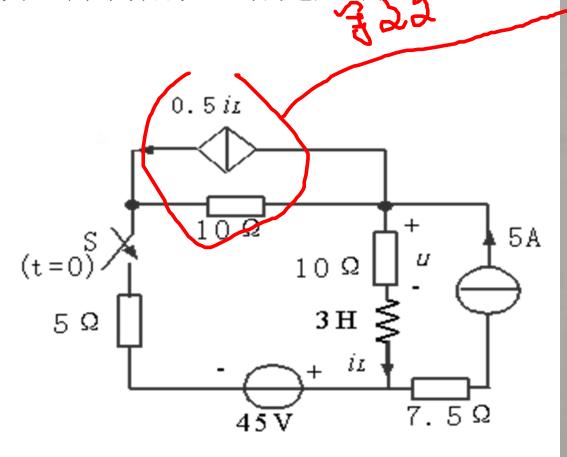
四、电路如图(11)所示,电路原来已达稳态,t=0时开关闭合。试用时域分析法,求 $t \ge 0$ 时的

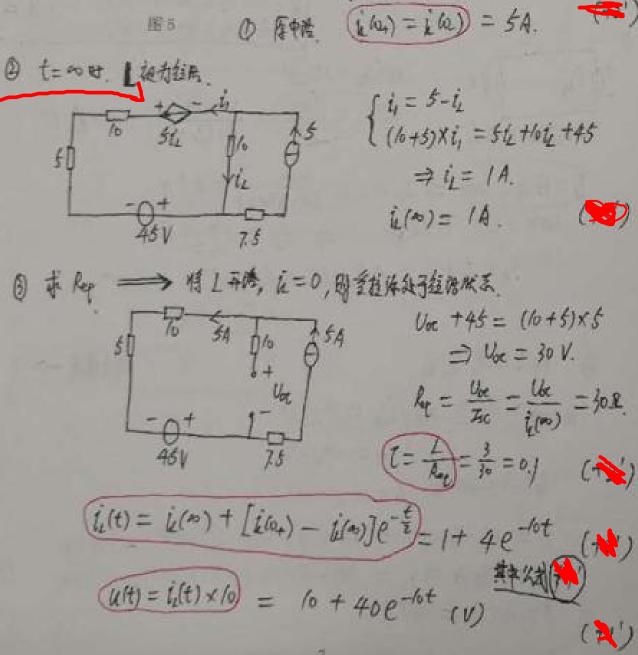


五、电路如图5所示,已知C=2F,初始储能为9J(焦耳),t=0时合上开关S,用时域法求t>0时的电容电压。 (10分)

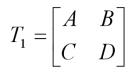


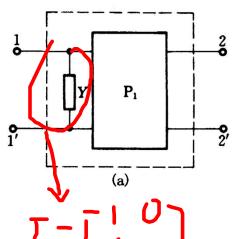
电路如图5所示,t=0之前电路已处于稳态,t=0时合上 开关S,用时域法求t>0时的电压u(t)。





12-3. 求图示二端口的 T 参数矩阵,设内部二端口  $P_1$ 的 T 参数矩阵为





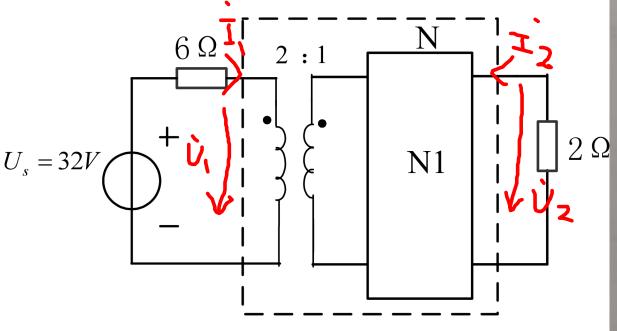
 $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{1}}$ 

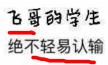
电路如图6所示, 已知二端口网络N1的T参数为:

$$T_{N1} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

求: (1) 二端口网络N的T参数;

(2) 电压源发出的有功功率P。









## 预祝大家





