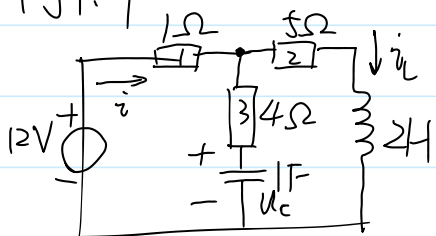


第一二章例题

Sunday, September 3, 2023 12:54 AM

例1. 计算 i_L , U_C , i_C 以及有储在 C, L 中能量。



解: $U = i_L \cdot (R_1 + R_2)$ 由于电感对直流短路

$$\therefore i_L = \frac{12}{6} = 2A$$

$$\therefore U_{3\Omega} = IR = 10V$$

$$\text{而: } U_C = U_3 = 10V$$

$$i = i_L = 2A$$

电容储能: $Q = CU$

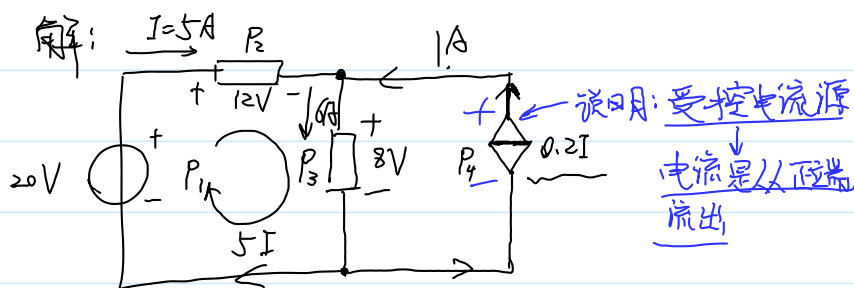
$$= 10 \text{ (C)}$$

→ 有储能量 $W_C = \frac{1}{2} Cu^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^2 = 50 \text{ (J)}$

电感公式: $\psi = L \cdot i = 4 \text{ (Wb)}$

$W_L = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 = 4 \text{ (J)}$

例1.2 计算各元件发出或吸收的功率



解: $P_2 = (+)(+) UI = 60 \text{ (W)} \text{ (吸)}$

$P_3 = (+)(+) UI = 48 \text{ (W)} \text{ (吸)}$

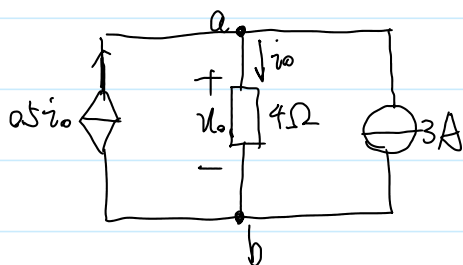
$P_1 = (-)(-) UI = 100 \text{ (W)} \text{ (发出)}$

对 P_4 是 CCCS, 从而有: $i = 0.2I = 1A$

而 U 与 P_3 相同为 8V, \therefore

$P_4 = (-)(-) UI = 8 \text{ (W)} \text{ (发出)}$

2-2. 求 i_o, u_o



由 K: $3A + 0.5i_o = i_o$

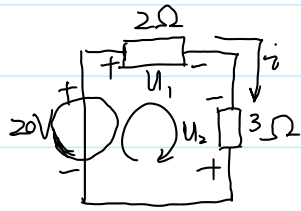
得: $i_o = 6A$

由欧姆定律: $U = i_o R = 24 \text{ (V)}$

(选关联参考方向)

2-3. 求 U_1, U_2

取回路顺时针压



解: 由 KVL 定律: $U_1 - U_2 - U_3 = 0$

↑
电压参考(顺时针)方向列方程

$$\therefore U_1 - U_2 - 20 = 0,$$

由欧姆定律: $U_1 = 2i, U_2 = -3i$ *** 注意的问题**
再反一次方向,

$$\therefore 2i + 3i - 20 = 0 \quad \therefore 5i = 20, \quad i = 4(A)$$

$$\therefore U_1 = 8(V) \quad U_2 = -12V,$$