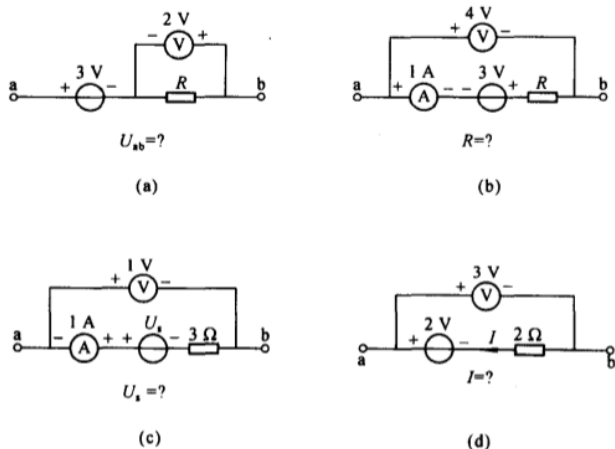


作 P₉ 1-2, 1-3, 1-5, 1-9, 1-10, 1-11, 1-17, 1-23

1-2 解答题 1-2 图中的各个分题(设电流表内阻为零)。



题 1-2 图

$$a). 2 - 3 + U_{ab} = 0 \quad U_{ab} = 1V$$

$$b). -3 + U_R - 4 = 0 \quad U_R = 7V$$

$$R = \frac{U_R}{I} = \frac{7}{1} = 7\Omega$$

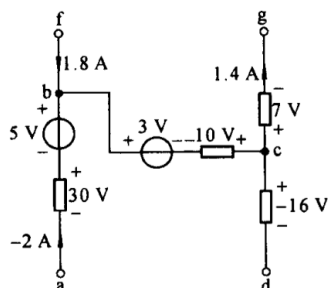
$$c). U_R = IR = -1 \times 3 = -3V$$

$$U_s - 3 - 1 = 0 \quad U_s = 4V$$

$$d). -2 + 3 + U_R = 0 \quad U_R = -1V$$

$$I = \frac{U_R}{R} = -0.5A$$

1-3 试求题 1-3 图所示部分电路中的电压 U_{gf} 、 U_{ag} 、 U_{db} 和电流 I_{cd} 。



题 1-3 图

$$3 - 10 + 7 + U_{gf} = 0$$

$$U_{gf} = 0V$$

$$-30 - 5 - U_{ag} = 0$$

$$U_{ag} = -35V$$

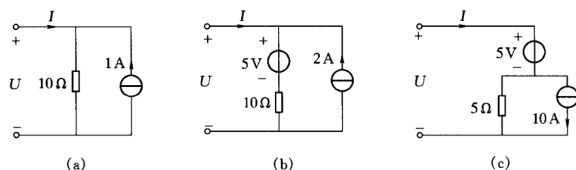
$$3 - 10 - 16 + U_{db} = 0 \quad U_{db} = 23V$$

$$\text{at } b: 1.8 - 2 = I_{bc} = -0.2A$$

$$\text{at } c: -0.2 = I_{cd} + 1.4 \quad I_{cd} = -1.6A$$

1-5 写出题 1-5 图所示各电路的 $U = f(I)$ 和 $I = f(U)$ 两种形式的端口特性方程。

1-5



题 1-5 图

$$a). I_R = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{U}{10} \quad I + 1 = \frac{U}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{10} - 1 \quad U = 10 + 10I$$

$$b). I + 2 = I_R \quad 5 + U_R = U$$

$$\Rightarrow I_R = \frac{U_R}{R} = \frac{U-5}{10} = I + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{10} - 2.5 \quad U = 10I + 25$$

$$c). U_R = U - 5 \quad I = 10 + I_R$$

$$I_R = \frac{U_R}{R} = \frac{U-5}{5} = I - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{U}{5} + 9 \quad U = 5I - 45$$

1-9 题 1-9 图所示电路是从某一电路中抽出的受控支路, 试根据已知条件求出控制变量。

$$a). 10U_x = -1 \quad U_x = -0.1V$$

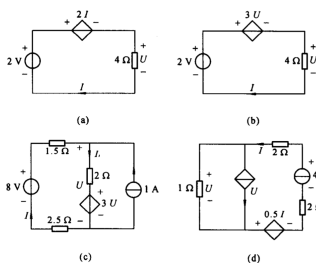
$$b). 10U_x = -10V \quad U_x = -1V$$

$$c). 10I_x = 2A \quad I_x = 0.2A$$

$$d). 10I_x = 10V \quad I_x = 1A$$

1-10 求题 1-10 图各分图所示电路中的电流 I 和电压 U 。

1-10



题 1-10 图

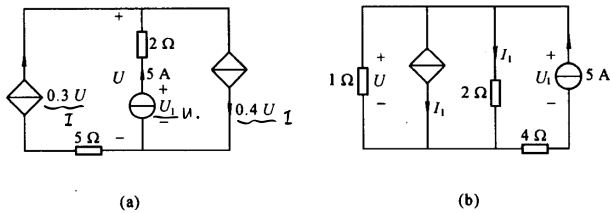
$$a). \begin{cases} 2 - U - 2I = 0 \\ U = 4I \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I = \frac{1}{3}A \\ U = \frac{4}{3}V \end{cases}$$

$$b). \begin{cases} 2 - U - 3U = 0 \\ I = \frac{U}{\varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U = 0.5V \\ I = \frac{1}{8}A \end{cases}$$

$$c). \begin{cases} 2.5I - 8 + 1.5I + 3U = 0 \\ (I+1) \times 2 + U = U. \end{cases} \begin{cases} I = 11A \\ U = -12V \end{cases}$$

$$d). \begin{cases} 0.5I + 2I - 4 + 2I + U = 0 \\ I = U + U \end{cases} \Rightarrow U = 0.4V \quad I = 0.8A$$

1-11 求题 1-11 图所示电路中的电压 U 和 U_1 之值。



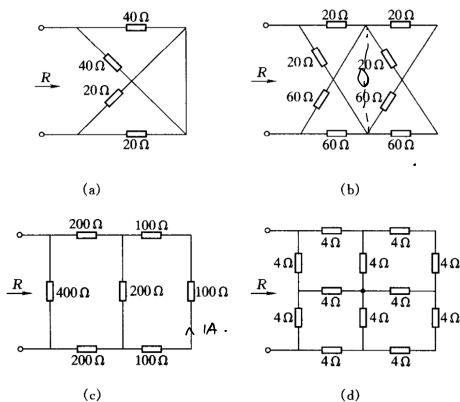
题 1-11 图

$$a). KCL: 0.3U + 5 = 0.4U \Rightarrow U = 50V$$

$$-2 \times 5 + U_1 = U \Rightarrow U_1 = 60V$$

$$\begin{cases} KCL: 5 = 2I_1 + U \\ KVL: U_1 - 4 \times 5 - 2I_1 = 0 \\ KVL: U - 2I_1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{5}{4}A \\ U_1 = 22.5V \\ U = 2.5V \end{cases}$$

1-17. 试求题 1-17 图所示各电路的等效电阻 R 。



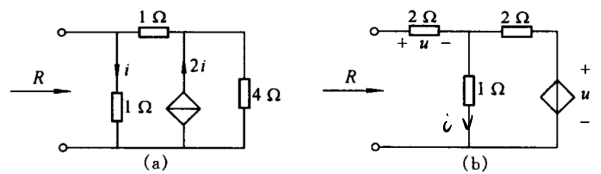
$$a). R = 40\Omega \parallel 40\Omega + 20\Omega \parallel 20\Omega = 20 + 10 = 30\Omega$$

$$b). \text{由电桥平衡} \Rightarrow R = (20 + 60) \parallel (20 + 60) = 40\Omega$$

$$c). R = (300 \parallel 200 + 400) \parallel 400 = 226.07\Omega$$

$$d). e, f, g \text{ 等电位, 故 } R = 5\Omega$$

1-23 求题 1-23 图所示两电路的端口等效电阻 R 。



题 1-23 图

$$a). \text{设端口 } U, I.$$

$$\begin{cases} i = U \\ U = (I - i) \times 1 + (I - i + 2i) \times 4 \end{cases}$$

$$R = \frac{U}{I} = -2.5\Omega$$

$$b). \text{设端口 } U, I_0, \text{ 如图 } i$$

$$\begin{cases} U = 2I_0 \\ U_0 = U + i \\ i - U - (I_0 - i) \times 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = \frac{U}{I_0} = \frac{2}{3}\Omega$$

