

《电路原理》课后参考答案

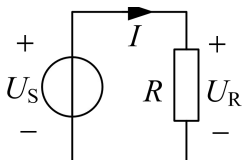
第一章

一、略

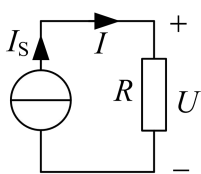
二、10~22: BCB BB, ABACD, ACC; 23: ABCD; 24: AAA; 25: ABD; 26: BB; 27: D; 28: D

三、

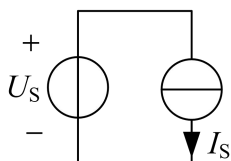
29: (a) $U_s = U_R = 8V$, $I = 2A$, $P_{U_s} = 16W$ (发出), $P_R = 16W$ (吸收)。



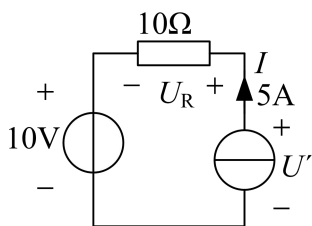
(b) $I = I_s = 5A$, $U = 20V$, $P_{I_s} = 100W$ (发出), $P_R = 100W$ (吸收)。



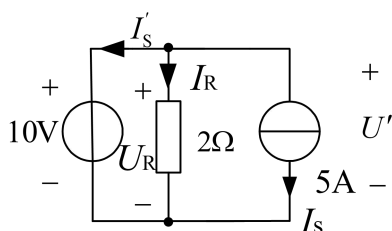
(c) 流过电压源的电流为 $I_s = 5A$, 而电流源两端的电压为 $U_s = 8V$, $P_{I_s} = 40W$ (关联参考方向, 吸收 $40W$), $P_{U_s} = 40W$ (非关联参考方向, 发出 $40W$)



30: (a) 流过电压源、电阻的电流为电流源电流 $5A$, $U_R = 50V$, $U' = 60V$, $P_R = 250W$ (吸收 $250W$), $P_{I_s} = -300W$ (发出 $300W$), $P_{U_s} = 50W$ (吸收 $50W$)

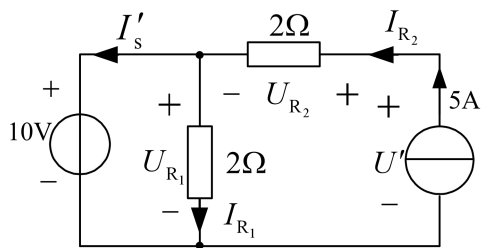


(b) 电阻电流源端电压均为 $10V$, $I_R = 5A$, 电压源电流 $I'_s = -10A$, $P_{U_s} = -100W$ (发出 $100W$), $P_{I_s} = 50W$ (吸收 $50W$), $P_R = 50W$ (吸收 $50W$)

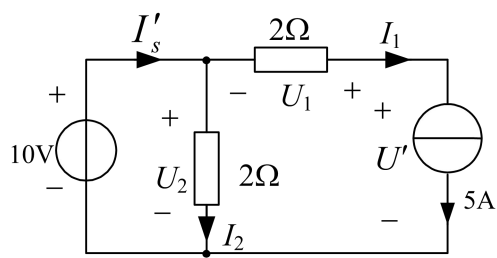


(c) $I_{R_1} = 5A$, $U_{R_2} = 10V$, $I_{R_2} = 5A$, $I'_s = 0A$, $U' = 20V$, $P_{U_s} = 0W$, $P_{I_s} = -100W$ (发出 $100W$), $P_{R_1} = 50W$ (吸

收 50W), $P_{R_2} = 50\text{W}$ (吸收 50W)



(d) $I_2 = 5\text{A}$, $U_1 = -10\text{V}$, $I'_s = 10\text{A}$, $U' = 0\text{V}$, $P_{U_s} = -100\text{W}$ (发出 100W), $P_{I_s} = 0\text{W}$ (吸收 0W), $P_1 = 50\text{W}$ (吸收 50W), $P_2 = 50\text{W}$ (吸收 50W)



31: 图(a): $u = Ri + u_s$; 图(b): $u = -Ri + u_s$; 图(c): $u = Ri - u_s$; 图(d): $u = -Ri - u_s$

32: $I_1 = \frac{1}{3}\text{A}$, $I_2 = \frac{7}{3}\text{A}$, $I_3 = \frac{4}{3}\text{A}$, $I_4 = \frac{5}{3}\text{A}$

33: $p_{R_L} = \frac{u_0^2}{R_L} = \frac{(\mu u_s)^2}{R_L}$

34: $P_{3A} = 36\text{W}$ (吸收 36W), $P_{4\Omega} = 36\text{W}$ (吸收 36W), $P_{\text{受控源}} = 72\text{W}$ (发出 72W)

35: $I_1 = 3\text{A}$, $U_3 = 18\text{V}$

36: $U = 5\text{V}$, $I = -1.5\text{A}$, $R = \frac{32}{3}\Omega$

第二章

一、略

二、18~37: BDCAC, ADABA, CCDAB, DBCDA

三、

38: $R_1=2\Omega$ 、 $R_2=18\Omega$ 、 $R_3=180\Omega$

39: $R_L=24\Omega$

40: $I=1.44\text{A}$, $P=345.6\text{W}$

41: $U=-1\text{V}$

42: (a) $R_{ab}=10\Omega$;(b) $R_{ab}=2\Omega$;(c) $R_{ab}=6.6\Omega$;(d) $R_{ab}=\frac{5}{3}\Omega$;(e) $R_{ab}=30\Omega$;

43: $U=150\text{V}$, $U_1=5\text{V}$

44: $I=0.5\text{A}$

45: $I_1=1\text{A}$, $I_2=2.2\text{A}$,独立电流源吸收功率为 -16W ; 受控电流源吸收功率为 1.2W , 5Ω 、 3Ω 和 2Ω 吸收功率分别为 5W 、 0.12W 和 9.68W

46: $P=12.8\text{W}$

47: $R=\frac{6}{7}\Omega$

48: $U_0=80\text{V}$

49: 120V 电压源发出功率约为 113.49W , 60V 电压源发出功率约为 59.14W

50: $U_1=\frac{15}{4}\text{V}$

51: $I_1=8\text{A}$ 、 $I_2=10\text{A}$, $I_3=2\text{A}$ 、 $I_4=0\text{A}$ 、 $I_5=-2\text{A}$

52: $I_s=9\text{A}$, $I_0=-3\text{A}$

53: $P=14\text{W}$

54: 受控电压源吸收功率为 0 ; 受控电流源吸收功率为 -9W

55: $U_{ab}=-8\text{V}$

56: $\alpha=2$

57: $U_{ab}=-\frac{21}{19}\text{V}$

第三章

一、略

二、9~20: DACBC, DCACB, CB

三、

21: (a) $U_x = 4.5 \text{ V}$; (b) $I_x = -1 \text{ A}$

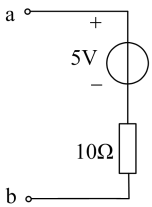
22: $I_1 = 1.4 \text{ A}$

23: $U_3 = 19.6 \text{ V}$

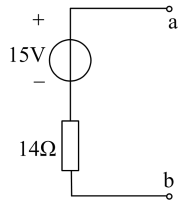
24: $\frac{U_o}{U_s} = 0.364$

25: (1) $I_x = 37.5 \text{ A}$; (2) $I_x = 40 \text{ A}$

26: (a)

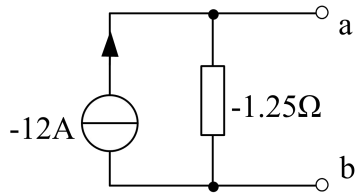
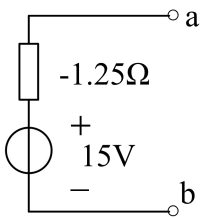


(b)



27: $I = 0.2 \text{ A}$

28:



29: $I_x = -1 \text{ A}$

30: $R = R_{eq} = 8\Omega$ 时, R 上得到最大功率为 $P_{\max} = 4.5 \text{ W}$

31: $U_{s2} = 100 \text{ V}$

32: $\hat{U}_1 = 1 \text{ V}$

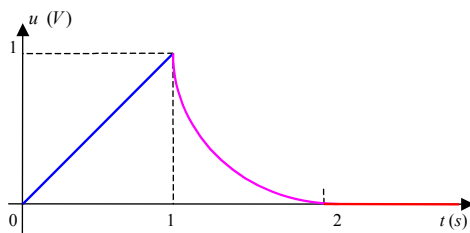
第四章

一、略

二、14~18: ABCDA

三、

19: (1) $u(t)$ 波形为:



$$(2) \quad p(t) = u(t) \cdot i(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 1s \\ 2t^3 - 12t^2 + 24t - 16, & 1s < t < 2s \\ 0, & t > 2s \end{cases}$$

(3) 当 $t=1s$ 时, $u(1)=1V$, $W(1)=0.5(J)$

当 $t=2s$ 时, $u(2)=0$, $W(2)=0$

当 $t=\infty$ 时, $u(\infty)=0$, $W(\infty)=0$

20: $t=1s$ 时, $i(1)=2.5(A)$, $t=2s$ 时, $i(2)=5(A)$, $t=3s$ 时, $i(3)=5(A)$, $t=4s$ 时, $i(4)=3.75(A)$

21: $2.5F; 10H$

22: (a) $u_c(0_+) = 10V$, $i_c(0_+) = i(0_+) = -1.5A$, $u_R(0_+) = -15V$

(b) $i_L(0_+) = 1A$, $u_R(0_+) = 5V$, $u_L(0_+) = -5V$

23: (a) $i_1(0_+) = 4/3 A$, $i_2(0_+) = 1A$, $i(0_+) = 7/3 A$

(b) $i_1(0_+) = 3A$, $u(0_+) = -18V$, $u_L(0_+) = -21.6V$

(c) $i_c(0_+) = -\frac{1}{6}A$, $i_1(0_+) = \frac{1}{6}A$

(d) $i_c(0_+) = 3.33A$, $u(0_+) = 66.6A$

24: $u_{L1}(0_+) = -4V$, $u_{L2}(0_+) = 0V$

25: (1) $u_1(0_+) = 0$, $u_2(0_+) = 0$, (2) $\frac{du_1}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0_+} = \frac{U_s}{CR_1}$, $\frac{du_2}{dt}\bigg|_{t=0_+} = 0$, (3) $\frac{d^2u_2}{dt^2}\bigg|_{t=0_+} = \frac{R_2U_s}{LCR_1}$

26: $u_c(t) = 4e^{-2t}V$, $i(t) = 0.04e^{-2t}mA$

27: (1): $1.024kV$ (2) $R = 52.66 \times 10^6 \Omega$ (3) $t \geq 4588.44s$ (4) $i(t) \leq 50kA$, $\bar{p} = 5.0 \times 10^{-7}W$

(5) $7.5s$

28: (1) $u_c = 100(1 - e^{-200t})V$ ($t \geq 0$), $i = 0.2e^{-200t}A$ ($t \geq 0$) (2) $t_1 = 8.045ms$

29: $i = 0.24(e^{-500t} - e^{-1000t})A$

$$30: u_L(t) = 14e^{-50t} \text{V}, \quad p = (-6 - 14e^{-50t}) \text{W}$$

$$31: u_c(t) = 2 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{10^6 t}{21}} \right) \text{V}$$

$$32: i_L(t) = \frac{u_s}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{2L}} \right) \text{A}, \quad p = \frac{u_s}{R} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \right) \text{W}$$

$$33: (1) i_L(t) = 2 \text{A} \quad (2) p = 48 \text{W}$$

$$34: u_c(t) = 4 + 0.8e^{-t} \text{V}$$

$$35: i(t) = 1.5 - 0.75e^{-2t} \text{A}$$

$$36: i_L(t) = (2 - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \text{A}, \quad i_1(t) = (3 + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \text{A}$$

$$37: i(t) = [5 - e^{-\frac{2t}{3}}] \text{A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$38: (1) i_L(t) = 1.2 - 2.4e^{-\frac{5}{9}t} \text{A} \quad (t \geq 0) \quad (2) i_1(t) = [1.8 - 1.6e^{-\frac{5}{9}t}] \text{A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$39: u_c = [-2.5 + 2.5e^{-\frac{4}{3}t}] \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$40: i_1 = (8 - 0.667e^{-4.17 \times 10^5 t}) \text{A}, \quad i_c(t) = 0.833e^{-4.17 \times 10^5 t} \text{A}, \quad u_c(t) = 4 - e^{4.17 \times 10^{-5} t} \text{V}$$

$$41: (1) \text{ 在 } 0 \leq t \leq 2 \text{ 区间, } RC \text{ 电路的零状态响应为 } u_c(t) = 10(1 - e^{-100t}) \text{V}$$

$$\text{在 } 2 \leq t < 3 \text{ 区间, } RC \text{ 的全响应为 } u_c(t) = -20 + 30e^{-100(t-2)} \text{V}$$

$$\text{在 } 3 \leq t < \infty \text{ 区间, } RC \text{ 的零输入响应为 } u_c(t) = -20e^{-100(t-3)} \text{V}$$

$$(2) u_c(t) = 10(1 - e^{-100t})\varepsilon(t) - 30[1 - e^{-100(t-2)}]\varepsilon(t-2) + 20[1 - e^{-100(t-3)}]\varepsilon(t-3) \text{V}$$

$$42: u_c(t) = [10(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) - 15(1 - e^{-(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2) + 5(1 - e^{-(t-6)})\varepsilon(t-6)] \text{V}$$

$$43: (1) u_c(t) = 100(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t) \text{V}, i_c = 10e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t) \text{mA}$$

$$(2) u_c(t) = 80e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t) \text{V}, i_c(t) = [0.4\delta(t) - 8e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t)] \text{mA}$$

$$44: i_L(t) = 5e^{-10t} \cdot \varepsilon(t) \text{A}$$

$$45: u(t) = (1.5 - e^{-200t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{V}$$

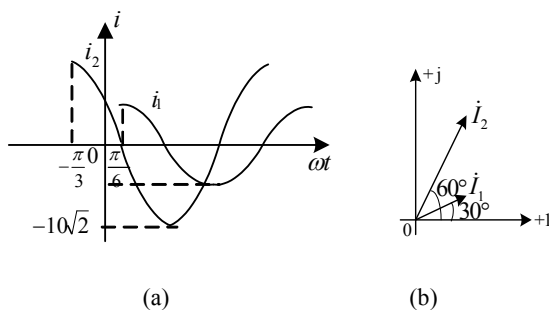
第五章

一、略

二、20~36: C(ACB)CBA,CCBBC,(CA)BABC,BC

三、

37: (1)波形图如题 5-37 图(a)所示。 $\varphi_{12} = -90^\circ$, i_1 滞后于 i_2 ; (2) $\dot{I}_1 = 5\angle 30^\circ \text{A}$, $\dot{I}_2 = 10\angle 60^\circ \text{A}$, 相量图如图(b)所示。



题 5-37 图

38、 设元件 P 的电压、电流为关联参考方向, 已知元件 P 的正弦电压 $u = 220\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$, 若 P 分别为: (1) 电阻, 且 $R = 4\text{k}\Omega$; (2) 电感, 且 $L = 20\text{mH}$; (3) 电容, 且 $C = 1\mu\text{F}$ 时, 求流过元件 P 的电流 i 。

解: (1)若 P 为电阻, 有 $i = .055\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 30^\circ) \text{A}$

(2)若 P 为电感, 有 $i = 35\sqrt{2} \cos(314t - 60^\circ) \text{A}$

(3)若 P 为电容, 有 $i = 0.069 \cos(314t + 120^\circ) \text{A}$

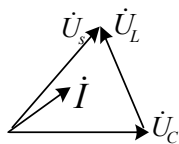
39: (1) $U_s = 25\text{V}$; (2) $U_s = 50\text{V}$

40: (1) $I_A = 25\text{A}$ (2) $I_A = 25\text{A}$ 。

41: $\psi = -49.9^\circ$

42: $R = 30\Omega$, $L = 127\text{mH}$

43: $\dot{I} = 0.1667\angle 36.9^\circ \text{A}$, $\dot{U}_s = 16.66\angle 53.1^\circ \text{V}$,



44: (a) $Z_{in} = 2.64 + j9.08\Omega$ (b) $Z_{in} = -j9.5\Omega$ (c) $Z_{in} = 11.9 - j4.62\Omega$

45: (1) $i = \sqrt{2}\omega \frac{C_1 C_2 C_3}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} U \cos(\omega t + 90^\circ) \text{A}$

(2) $u_3 = \sqrt{2} \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} U \cos \omega t \text{V}$

$$(3) i = 3.89 \cos(314t + 90^\circ) \text{ A}, u_3 = \sqrt{2} \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 C_2 + C_2 C_3 + C_3 C_1} U \cos \omega t = 24.745 \cos 314t \text{ kV}$$

故 C_1 耐压 $\geq 12.375 \text{ kV}$, C_2 耐压 $\geq 12.375 \text{ kV}$, C_3 耐压 $\geq 25 \text{ kV}$

$$46: I_2 = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$47: U_L = 131.2 \text{ V}$$

$$48: R = 52 \Omega, L = 0.437 \text{ H}$$

$$49: Z_X = 50 + j50\sqrt{3}\Omega \text{ 或 } Z_X = 100 + j100\sqrt{3}\Omega; Z_{in} = 50 - j50\sqrt{3}\Omega \text{ 或 } Z_{in} = 100\Omega$$

$$50: LC = \frac{1}{2\omega^2}$$

$$51: C = 250 \mu\text{F}$$

$$52: i = 3.84\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 38.66^\circ) \text{ A}, u = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 83.13^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$53: C = 1 \text{ nF}$$

$$54: U = 44.7 \text{ V}$$

$$55: i_2(t) = 0.322 \cos(2t - 28.37^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$56: u(t) = 5 \cos(\omega t - 53.13^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$57: \dot{I}'_1 = 2.33 \angle -48.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$58: \dot{U}_{ab} = 8.06 \angle -7.13^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$59: P = -50 \text{ W}, \text{即二端网络 N 发出功率 } 50 \text{ W}。$$

$$60: Z_2 = 22.36 \angle 26.56^\circ \Omega, P_2 = 2.5 \text{ W}$$

$$61: U = 300 \text{ V}$$

$$62: P = 5.42 \text{ W}$$

$$63: C = 117.6 \mu\text{F}$$

$$64: \text{电路总功率因数 } \lambda = 0.867, C = 1338 \mu\text{F}$$

$$65: \text{电流源的复功率为 } \bar{S} = -(500 + j2500) \text{ VA}, \bar{S}_3 = (7500 + j5000) \text{ VA}, \bar{S}_2 = (-7000 - j2500) \text{ VA}$$

电路中各支路吸收的总功率之和为 $\bar{S} + \bar{S}_2 + \bar{S}_3 = 0 \text{ VA}$, 证明复功率守恒。

$$66: Z_L = (3 - j4) \Omega, \text{获得最大功率为 } P_{\max} = 52.1 \text{ W}$$

$$67: Q = 346.4 \text{ Var}$$

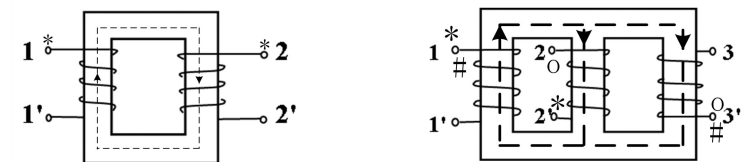
$$68: X_C = -85.4 \Omega$$

$$69: R_2 = 10 \Omega, X_L = 5.77 \Omega, R = 20 \Omega$$

$$70: R_2 = 7.2 \Omega, X_L = 9.6 \Omega。$$

$$71: \text{电容的容抗为 } -0.414 \Omega。$$

72:



73: (a)2.5H, (b)2.2H

$$74: \begin{cases} (14 + j4\omega)\dot{I}_{m1} - 8\dot{I}_{m2} - 6\dot{I}_{m3} + j4.5\omega(\dot{I}_{m2} - \dot{I}_{m3}) = 0 \\ -8\dot{I}_{m1} + (8 + j9\omega)\dot{I}_{m2} - j9\omega\dot{I}_{m3} + j4.5\omega\dot{I}_{m1} = \dot{U}_s, \quad i_1 = i_{m1}, \quad i_2 = i_{m2} - i_{m3} \\ -6\dot{I}_{m1} - j9\omega\dot{I}_{m2} + (26 + j9\omega)\dot{I}_{m3} + j4.5\omega\dot{I}_{m1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$75: \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_1 = 1.104 \angle -83.66^\circ$$

$$76: \dot{I}_2 = 27.5 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$77: \dot{U}_{OC} = 3.6 \angle 17.2^\circ \text{ V}, \quad Z_{eq} = 3 + j7.5 \Omega$$

$$78: i = 2.11 \cos 40t \text{ A}, u = 284.8 \cos(40t - 90^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$79: \text{阻抗 } Z \text{ 应取电容元件, 其电容 } C \text{ 为 } C = \frac{2}{(2\pi f)^2(L+M)} \text{ F}$$

$$80: L_1 = 0.1 \text{ H}, \quad \dot{U}_2 = \frac{200}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -135^\circ \text{ V}, \quad u_2 = 200 \cos(10^3 t - 135^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$81: P_R = 1406.25 \text{ W}$$

$$82: P_L^2 = 5.56 \text{ W}, \text{ 若使 } R_2 = 1 \Omega \text{ 获得的功率最大, } R_1 \text{ 应取 } R_1 = 0, \text{ 则 } P_{L\max} = 12.5 \text{ W}$$

$$83: \dot{I}_2 = 0.4745 \angle -16.59^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$84: (1) L_2 = 4 \text{ mH} \quad (2) i_{C_1}(t) = 10^{-2} \sqrt{2} \cos(10^3 t + 36.87^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$85: n = 10$$

第六章

一、略

二、16~25: CBBCB, CACBC

三、

$$26: \dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ, \dot{I}_A = 58.14\angle -35^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_{A'B'} = 33.57\angle -5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$27: (1) \dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{I}_A = 6.33\angle -7.94^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_B = 6.33\angle -127.94^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_C = 6.33\angle 112.06^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$(2) \dot{U}_{A'B'} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{A'N'}\angle 30^\circ = 378.90\angle 27.54^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$28: (1) \text{星形连接负载时, 令电源相电压 } \dot{U}_A = 132.79\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{I}_A = 6.64\angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_B = 6.64\angle -173.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = 6.64\angle 66.87^\circ \text{ A}, \text{星形连接负载吸收的总功率为 } P = 1587.11 \text{ W}$$

$$(2) \text{三角形连接负载时, 令负载端线电压 } \dot{U}_{A'B'} = \dot{U}_{AB} = U_1\angle 0^\circ = 230\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \text{则三角形负载中的相电流 } \dot{I}_{A'B'}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = 11.5\angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_{B'C'} = 11.5\angle -173.13^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_{C'A'} = 11.5\angle 66.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{线电流 } \dot{I}_A = 19.92\angle -83.13^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_B = 19.92\angle -203.13^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_C = 19.92\angle 36.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{负载吸收的总功率为 } P = 4761.34 \text{ W}$$

(3)相同的电源条件下, 负载由星形连接改为三角形连接后, 对应的相电流增加到原来的 $\sqrt{3}$ 倍, 线电流增大到原来的 3 倍, 功率也增大到原来的 3 倍。

$$29: (1) \text{令 } \dot{U}_{AN} = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \text{则线电流 } \dot{I}_A = 6.1\angle -33.69^\circ \text{ A}, \text{故图中电流表读数为 } 6.1 \text{ A}.$$

$$(2) \text{三相负载吸收的功率为 } P = 3349 \text{ W}$$

$$(3) \dot{U}_{AB} = 380\angle 30^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{AC} = 380\angle -30^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{I}_A = 18.26\angle -33.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{这时图中的电流表读数变为 } 18.26 \text{ A}。 \text{三相负载吸收的功率变为: } P = 6665.5 \text{ W}$$

$$(4) \text{如果图示电路中 A 相负载开路, 则这时图中的电流表读数为零。三相负载吸收的功率为 } P = 1666.4 \text{ W}$$

$$30: \text{令 } \dot{U}_{A'N'} = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{AB} = 332.78\angle -7.4^\circ \text{ V}, \text{电源端的功率因数为 } \lambda' = 0.9917 \text{ (超前)}$$

$$31: (1) \text{设 A 端的相电压 } \dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{AN'} = 150.4\angle 61.6^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{BN'} = 265.0\angle -167.3^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{CN'} = 413.6\angle 127.8^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$(2) \text{当电感 L 被短接时, 有 } \dot{U}_{N'N} = \dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{BN'} = 380\angle -150^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_{CN'} = 380\angle 150^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$(3) \text{当电感 L 被断开时, 有 } \dot{U}_{BN'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{2} = -j190, \dot{U}_{CN'} = \frac{-\dot{U}_{BC}}{2} = j190$$

$$32: (1) \text{设 } \dot{U}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \text{则 } \dot{U}_B = 220\angle -120^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_C = 220\angle 120^\circ \text{ V}, \text{中点电压 } \dot{U}_{N'N} = 50.09\angle 115.52^\circ \text{ V}$$

所以, 各相负载的电流(即线电流)为

$$\dot{I}_A = 68.17\angle -44.29^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_B = 44.51\angle 155.52^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_C = 76.07\angle 94.76^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_N = 10.02\angle 78.65^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{负载吸收的总功率为 } P = 33.439 \text{ kW}$$

$$(2) \text{当 } Z_N = 0 \text{ 且 A 相开路(即 } Z_A = \infty \text{)时, 有 } \dot{U}_{N'N} = 0, \dot{I}_A = 0, \text{ B 相和 C 相互不影响, 有}$$

$$\dot{I}_B = 38.89 \angle -165^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_C = 98.39 \angle 93.43^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_N = 98.28 \angle 116.43^\circ \text{ A}$$

(3) 如果无中线, 即 $Z_N = \infty$ 且 A 相开路, 有 $\dot{I}_N = 0$, $\dot{I}_A = 0$, 则 $\dot{I}_B = 48.66 \angle -129.81^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_C = -\dot{I}_B = -48.66 \angle -129.81^\circ \text{ A}$

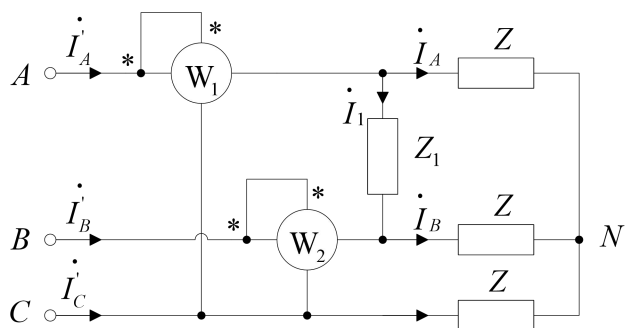
33:(1) 当负载全部用电时的线电流为 $\dot{I}_A = 40.89 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_B = 27.26 \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_C = 27.26 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$, 中线电流为 $\dot{I}_N = 13.63 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

(2) 当 A 相负载断开, 显然有 $\dot{I}_A = 0 \text{ A}$, 且 $\dot{I}_B = 27.26 \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_C = 27.26 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$, 中线电流为 $\dot{I}_N = -27.26 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

(3) 各项负载不对称, A 相灯暗, B、C 相灯易烧坏。

34: (1) 令电源端相电压 $\dot{U}_{AN} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 则 $\dot{I}'_A = \dot{I}_A = 3.11 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}'_B = \dot{I}_B = 3.11 \angle -165^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}'_C = 3.11 \angle 75^\circ \text{ A}$

(2) 开关 S 闭合时, 用二瓦计法测量电源端三相功率的接线图如题解 6-34(b) 图所示。



题解 6-34(b)图

两功率表的读数为 $P_1 = 2127.59 \text{ W}$, $P_2 = 41.97 \text{ W}$

35:(1) 设 $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 所以 A 相线电流为 $\dot{I}_A = 6.06 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_B = 6.06 \angle -173.13^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_C = 6.06 \angle 66.87^\circ \text{ A}$

(2) 星形联结各相负载阻抗 $Z_Y = 36.30 \angle 53.13^\circ \Omega$

(3) 三角形联结各相负载阻抗 $Z_\Delta = 108.26 \angle 53.13^\circ \Omega$, $\bar{S} = 29040 \angle 53.13^\circ \text{ VA}$

36: $\bar{S} = 29040 \angle 53.13^\circ \text{ VA}$

37: $\dot{I}_A = 71.30 \angle -31.79^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_B = 90.47 \angle -133.91^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_C = 102.95 \angle 88.77^\circ \text{ A}$

38: (1) 电路的有功功率为 $P = 1299 \text{ W}$, 电路的无功功率为 $Q = 750 \text{ var}$

(2) $\lambda = \cos \phi = 0.866$

(3) 则负载阻抗 Z 为 $Z = 288.8 \angle 30^\circ \Omega$

第八章

一、略

二、8-19 A; 8-20 D; 8-21 B; 8-22 D; 8-23 C; 8-24 B; 8-25 D; 8-26 C; 8-27 C; 8-28 ACD

三、

$$29: (1) F(s) = \frac{6}{s^3}, (2) F(s) = L(f(t)) = \frac{\omega \cos \phi + s \sin \phi}{s^2 + \omega^2}, (3) F(s) = \frac{s \cos \phi - \omega \sin \phi}{s^2 + \omega^2}, (4) F(s) = \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$(5) F(s) = \frac{s^2 - \alpha^2}{(s^2 + \alpha^2)^2}, (6) F(s) = \frac{s(s^2 + 7)}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 9)}, (7) F(s) = 4e^{-s} - \frac{3}{s + a}, (8) F(s) = \frac{s}{(s + a)^2}$$

$$(9) f(t) = \varepsilon(t) * e^{-2t} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t), (10) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{Te^{-Ts}}{(1 - e^{-Ts})s}$$

$$30: (1) f(t) = 6e^{-3t} - 4e^{-2t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$(2) f(t) = \cos t e^{-3t} + 2 \sin t e^{-3t} = (\cos t + 2 \sin t)e^{-3t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$(3) f(t) = 2te^{-t} - 3e^{-t} + 5e^{-3t} = (2t - 3)e^{-t} + 5e^{-3t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$(4) f(t) = -4e^{-2t} + e^{-t} + \delta(t), \quad t > 0$$

$$(5) f(t) = \frac{3}{4} \cos t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 3t = \cos^3 t, \quad t > 0$$

$$(6) f(t) = \delta(t - a) - be^{-b(t-a)}\varepsilon(t - a), \quad t > a$$

31: 答案略

$$32: i_1(t) = \left(\frac{5}{3}e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-5t}\right)A$$

$$33: u(t) = \left(-\frac{3}{4}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2}te^{-t} + \frac{3}{4}e^{-t}\right)V, \quad t > 0$$

$$34: u_{c3}(t) = (4 - 0.5e^{-0.375t})\varepsilon(t)V, \quad i_{c3}(t) = 4\delta(t) - \frac{8}{3}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{8}{3}e^{-0.375t}\varepsilon(t)A$$

$$35: u_c(t) = (20 + 9e^{-2t} + 32e^{-3t})V, \quad t > 0$$

$$36: u_{c2}(t) = (3 + 3e^{-0.5t})V, \quad t > 0$$

$$37: i_1(t) = (2 - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)A; \quad i_2(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

$$38: u_{C1}(t) = 75(1 - e^{-2000t})\varepsilon(t)V, \quad u_{C2}(t) = (25 - 75e^{-2000t})\varepsilon(t)V$$

$$39: u_C(0_-) = 0, \quad u_C(t) = 0.2(e^{-\frac{1}{20}t} - e^{-2t})V, \quad t > 0$$

$$40: i_1(t) = -\frac{1}{6}(7e^{-t} - e^{-4t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

$$41: L = 3H; \quad C = 1/6F; \quad R = 2\Omega; \quad W_C(0_-) = 1/3J$$

$$42: H(s) = \frac{5000}{s^2 + 100s + 5000}$$

$$43: u_c(t) = 3e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}$$

$$44: i_1(t) = \varepsilon(t)[1 - e^{-2t} - e^{-t} \sin 2t] \text{A}$$

$$45: H(s) = \frac{5}{160s + 26}$$

$$46: u(t) = (9e^{-5t} + 9e^{-15t} - e^{-10t}) \text{V}$$

$$47: (1) i(t) = (12e^{-2t} - 12e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t) \text{A}$$

$$(2) i(t) = 0.6 \cos(4t + 30^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$(3) i(t) = -0.52e^{-3t} + 0.6 \cos(4t + 30^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$(4) I = 2 \text{A}$$

$$48: L = 0.3 \text{H}, C = \frac{1}{3} \text{F}$$

$$49: H(s) = \frac{2s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)}, p_1 = -1; p_2 = -2; z_1 = -\frac{3}{2}, \text{零、极点分布图略}$$

$$50: (1) \text{网络函数 } H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 6.5s + 1.5625}$$

$$(2) \text{零点为 } z_{1,2} = 0, p_1 = -0.25, p_2 = -6.25$$

$$(3) \text{单位冲激响应 } h(t) = \delta(t) + \left(\frac{1}{96}e^{-0.25t} - \frac{625}{96}e^{-6.25t}\right)\varepsilon(t) \text{V}$$

$$(4) \text{幅频响应 } |H(j\omega)| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + \frac{39.125}{\omega^2} + \frac{2.44140625}{\omega^4}}}, \text{ 具有高通特性}$$

$$\text{相频响应 } \arg H(j\omega) = 180^\circ - \arg \tan \frac{6.5\omega}{1.5625 - \omega^2}, \omega \in (0, +\infty), \arg H(j\omega) \in (180^\circ \sim 90^\circ), \text{ 相当于两级 RC 高通滤波电路的相移}$$

$$51: (1) \alpha > -2; (2) \alpha = -2$$