

学习指导

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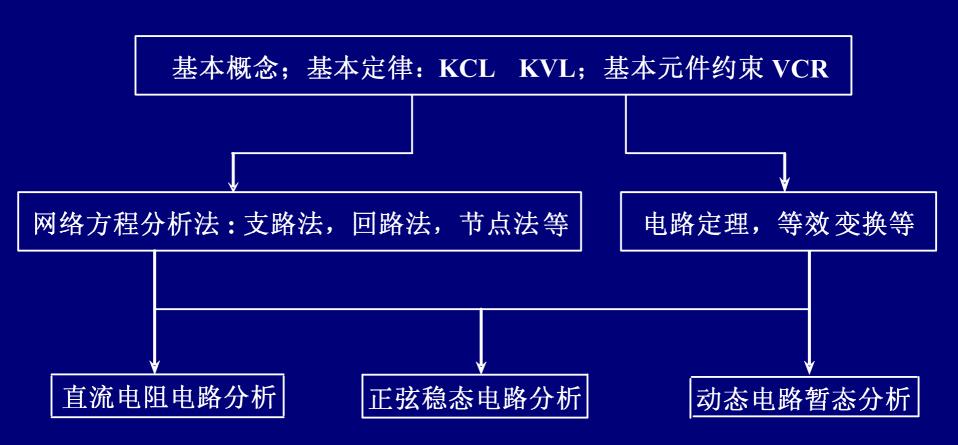


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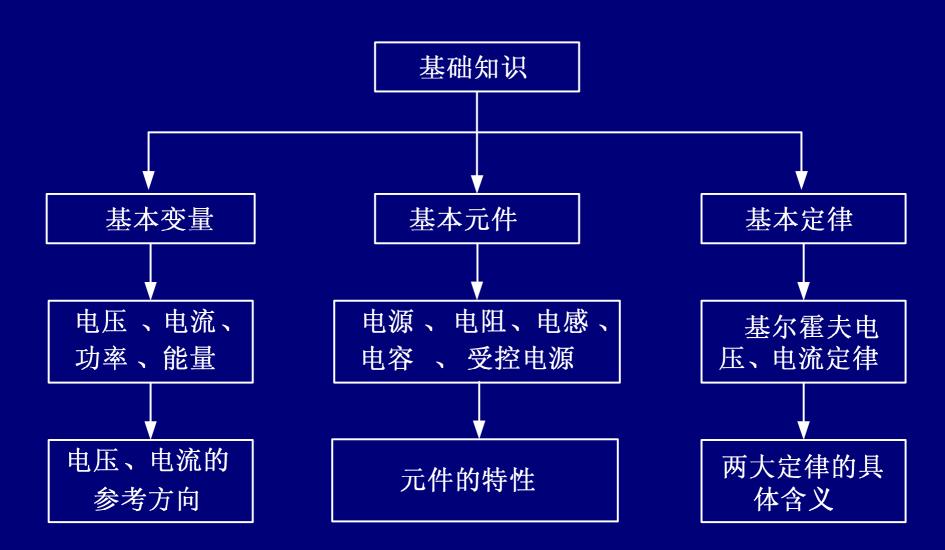
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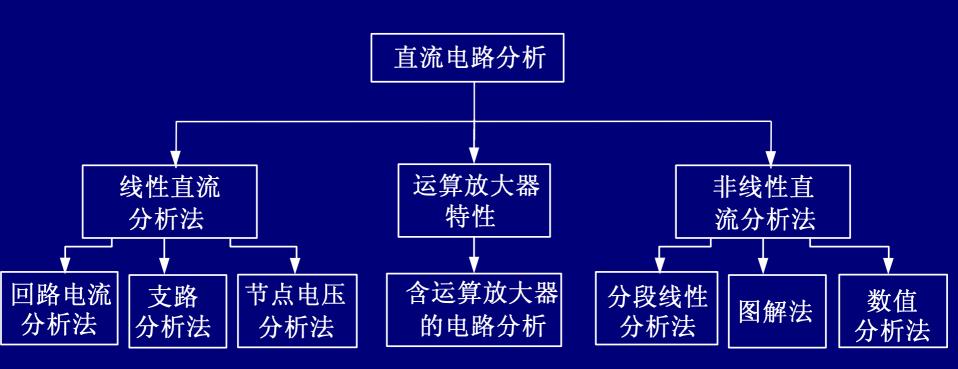
1 电路各主要内容关系图



基础知识



2 直流电路

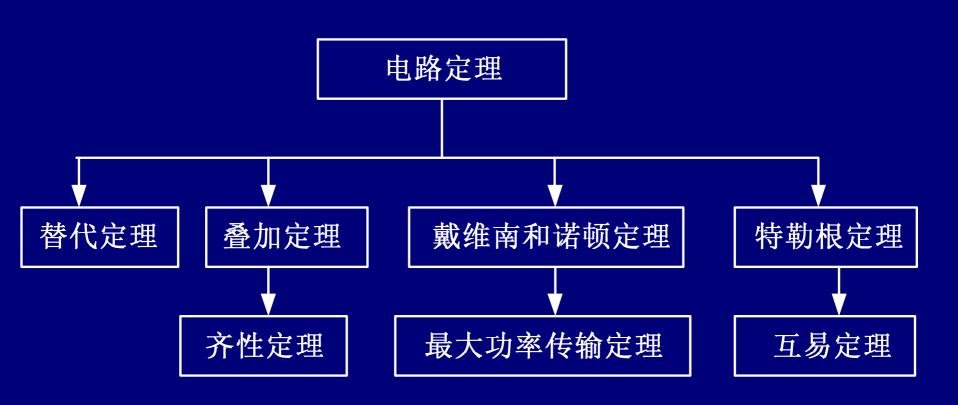


直流电路知识点

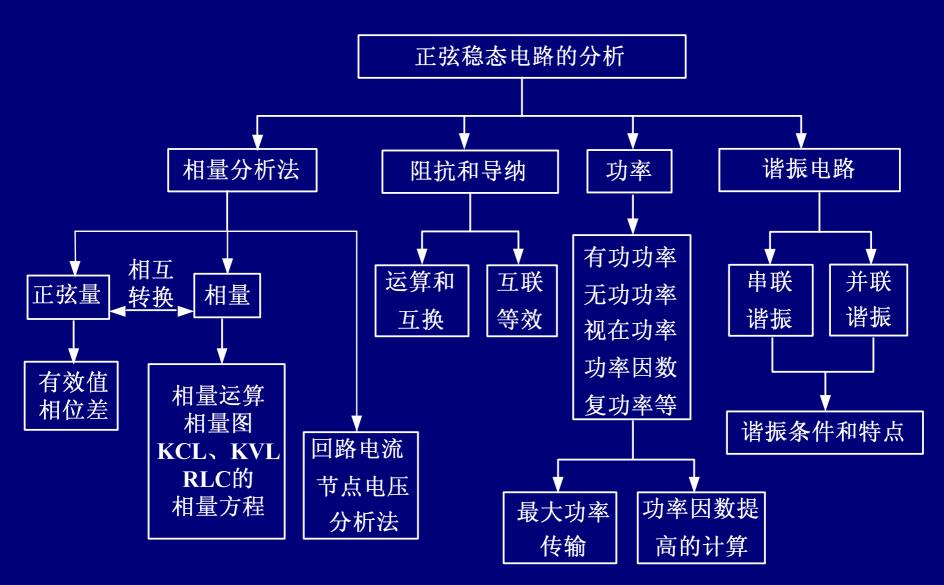
- 1. 电路的基本概念、基本元件和电路定律
 - (1) 电流、电压及其参考方向
 - (2) 基本电路元件
 - (3) 电路元件的功率
 - (4) 基尔霍夫定律
- 2. 电路的等效变换
 - (1) 电阻的串联和并联
 - (2) Y-∆连接的等效变换
 - (3) 电源与电阻连接的等效变换

- 3. 电路分析的基本方法
 - (1) 支路电流法
 - (2) 回路电流法
 - (3) 节点电压法
- 4. 含理想运算放大器的电路分析
 - (1) 理想运算放大器的特性
 - (2) 含理想运算放大器的电路分析

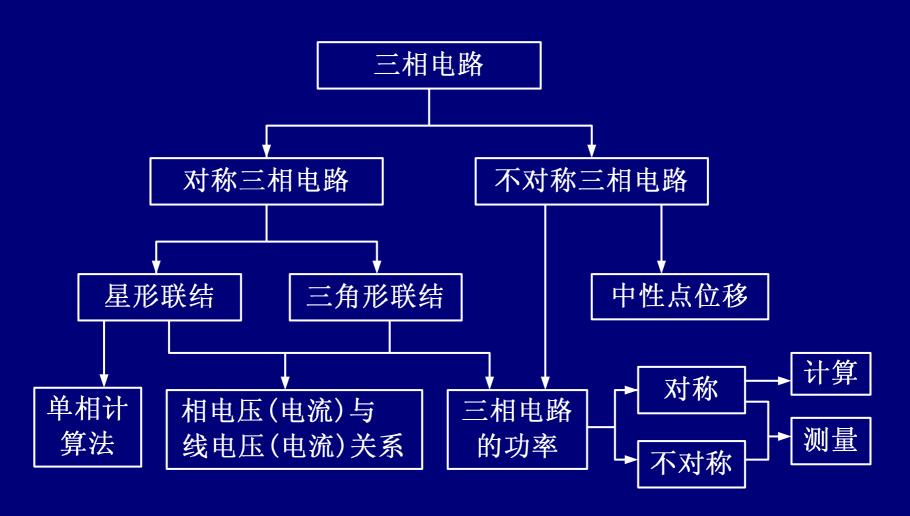
3电路定理



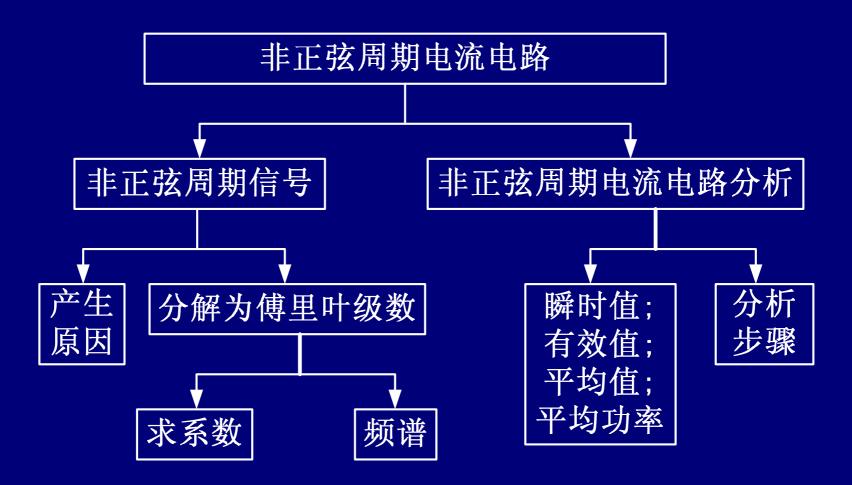
4 正弦稳态电路



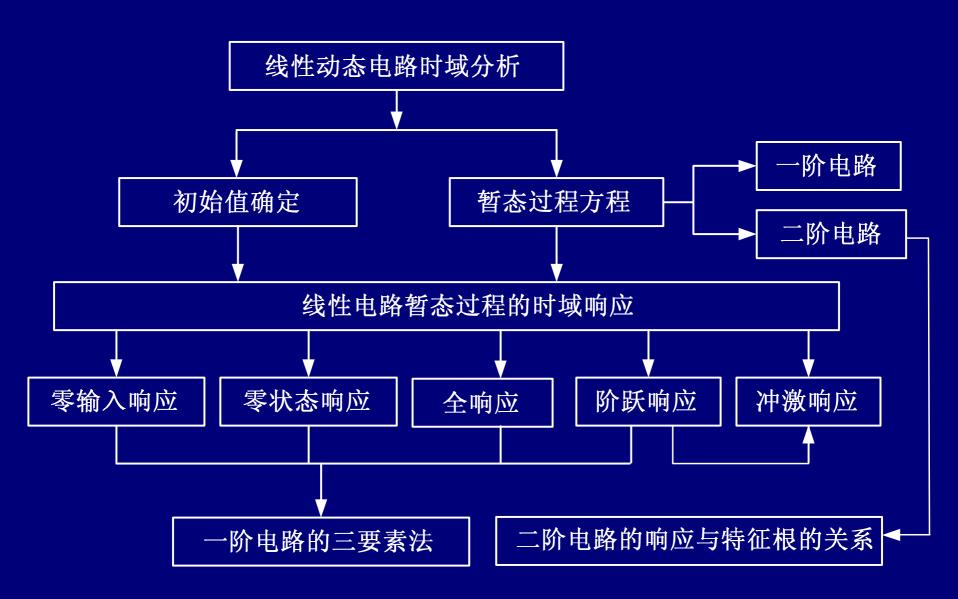
5 三相电路



6 非正弦周期电路



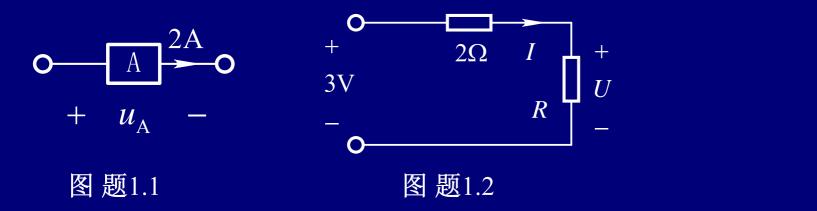
7 线性动态电路



8 模拟试题分析

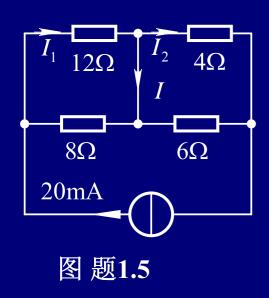
一、填充题

- 1. 图示电路,设元件A消耗功率为10W, $u_A = ______$ 。
- 2. 图示电路,若使电压U=(2/3)V,电阻 $R=\frac{-(2/3)}{7}$ 。



- 3. 自感分别为 L_1 、 L_2 互感为M的耦合串联反接时等效电感 $L=L_1+L_2-2M$
- **4.** 电流相量 $\dot{I} = -30$ A 所代表的正弦电流 $\dot{i} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 180^{\circ})A}{2}$

- 5.图示电路的电流 $I_{1}=\frac{8\text{mA}}{1}$ 。



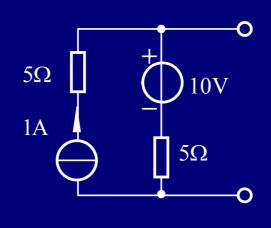


图 题1.6

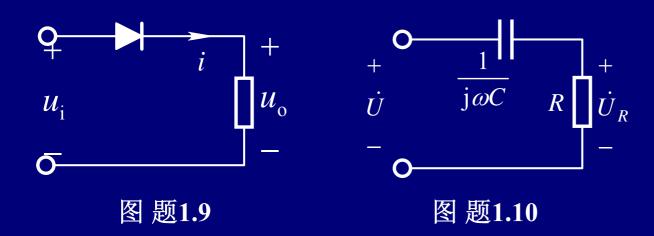
- 8. 动态电路暂态过程分析中换路定律是指

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-), i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-)$$

9. 图示电路中电流为非正弦周期量

 $i = [1 + 1.57\cos(\omega t - 90^{\circ}) - 0.67\cos(2\omega t) - 0.13\cos(4\omega t)]A$,正弦电压 $u_i = 94.2\cos(\omega t - 90^{\circ})V$,此二端电路输入的平均功率 73.95W。

10. 以电阻电压作输出,图示CR串联电路属于 高通 滤波网络。

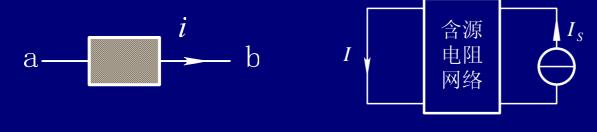


二、单项选择题

1. 图示元件当时间t < 2s时电流为2A,从a流向b;当t > 2s时为3A, 从b流向a。根据图示参考方向,电流的数学表达式为(A)。

A.
$$i = \begin{cases} 2A & t < 2s \\ -3A & t > 2s \end{cases}$$
 B. $i = \begin{cases} -2A & t < 2s \\ 3A & t > 2s \end{cases}$ **C.** $i = \begin{cases} 2A & t < 2s \\ 3A & t > 2s \end{cases}$ **D.** $i = \begin{cases} -2A & t < 2s \\ -3A & t > 2s \end{cases}$

- 2. 图示电路,I可表示为含源网络和 I_s 作用叠加,即 $I = I' + kI_s$, 已知 $I_S = 2A$ 时,I = -1A; 当 $I_S = 4A$ 时,I = 0。若要使 I = 1A, I_{S} 应为(B)。
- A. -2A B. 6A C. -6A D. 2A

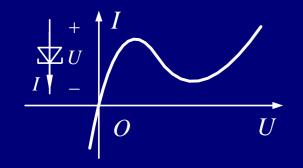


图题 2.1

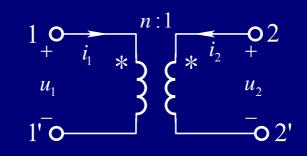
图题2.2

- 3. 图示隧道二极管特性可表示为(℃)。
- A. U = U(U) B. U = U(I)
- c. I = I(U)
- **D.** $I = \overline{I(I)}$
- 4. 图示理想变压器实现的变压关系为(B)。

- **A.** $u_2 = nu_1$ **B.** $u_1 = nu_2$ **C.** $u_1 = \frac{1}{n}u_2$ **D.** $u_2 = \frac{1}{n}u_1$





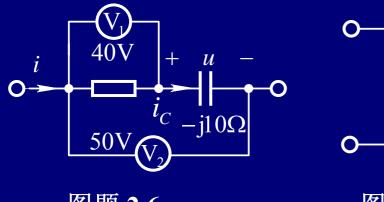


图题 2.4

- 5. 非正弦周期电流电路中,k次谐波容抗和感抗分别为(B)。
- $x_{ck} = kx_{c1},$ A. $x_{Lk} = \frac{1}{k}x_{L1}$ $x_{ck} = \frac{1}{k}x_{c1},$ $x_{Lk} = kx_{L1}$ C. $x_{ck} = x_{c1},$ $x_{Lk} = \frac{1}{k}x_{L1}$

- 6. 示电路已知电压表和电流表的读数,电压u的有效值为(\mathbb{C})。

- A. 10V B. -10V C. 30V D. -30V
- 7. 图示电路负载1和2的平均功率、功率因数分别为 $P_1 = 80$ W、 $\lambda_1 = 0.8$
- (感性), $P_{2} = 30$ W、 $\lambda_{3} = 0.6$ (容性)。则负载1和2的无功功率分别为(D).
 - **A.** $Q_1 = -60 \text{ var},$ **B.** $Q_1 = 60 \text{ var},$ $Q_2 = 40 \text{ var}$
- C. $Q_1 = -60 \text{ var},$ $Q_1 = 60 \text{ var},$ $Q_2 = -40 \text{ var}$



图题 2.6

图题 2.7

- 8.对称三相电路, Y型连接中相电压有效值是线电压有效值的(D), 线电压在相位上超前于先行相电压(D)
 - A. $\sqrt{3},30^{\circ}$

- **B.** $\sqrt{3}$, -30° **C.** $1/\sqrt{3}$, -30°
- **D.** $1/\sqrt{3}$, 30°

- 9. 图示电路网络函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{U_c}{I_i}$ 属于(A)。
- A. 转移电压比 B. 输入导纳 C. 转移阻抗 D. 输入阻抗
- 10. 图示电路t < 0时处于稳态,t = 0时开关断开,则初值

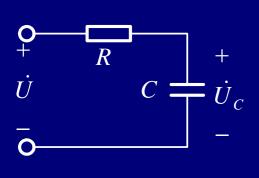
$$u_{C}(0_{+}), i_{1}(0_{+})$$
 \to (C)

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 40 \text{V} \\ i_1(0_+) = 5 \text{mA} \end{cases}$$

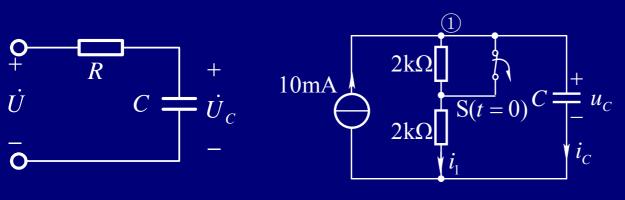
B.
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 20 \text{V} \\ i_1(0_+) = 10 \text{mA} \end{cases}$$

C.
$$\begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 20V \\ i_1(0_+) = 5mA \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 40 V \\ i_1(0_+) = 5 \text{mA} \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{B} \cdot \begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 20 V \\ i_1(0_+) = 10 \text{mA} \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{C} \cdot \begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 20 V \\ i_1(0_+) = 5 \text{mA} \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{D} \cdot \begin{cases} u_C(0_+) = 40 V \\ i_1(0_+) = 10 \text{mA} \end{cases}$$



图题 2.9



图题 2.10

三、计算题

1. 求图示电路中电流I和电压U。

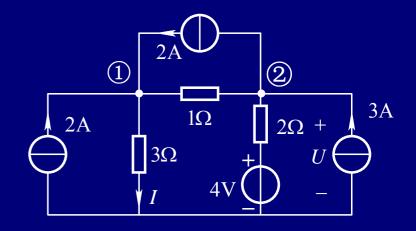
解:
$$(1+\frac{1}{3})U_{n1} - U_{n2} = 2+2$$

 $-U_{n1} + (1+\frac{1}{2})U_{n2} = -2+3+2$

整理得
$$4U_{n1} - 3U_{n2} = 12$$
 $-2U_{n1} + 3U_{n2} = 6$

解得
$$U_{n1} = 9V$$
$$U_{n2} = 8V$$

即
$$I = \frac{U_{\text{nl}}}{3\Omega} = 3A$$
$$U = U_{\text{n2}} = 8V$$



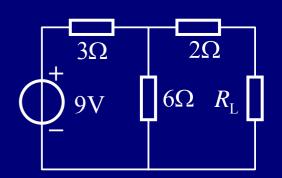
2. 求图示电路中 R_L 为何值时,它可以获得最大功率,最大功率为多少?

解: $U_{\text{oc}} = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 9\text{V} = 6\text{V}$

$$R_i = 3//6 + 2 = 4\Omega$$

$$R_{\rm L} = R_{\rm i} = 4\Omega$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}} = \frac{6^2}{4 \times 4} = 2.25 \text{W}$$



解:

$$\dot{U} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 0^{\circ} V,$$

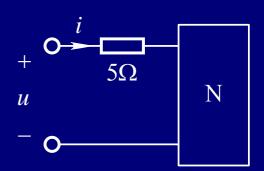
$$\dot{I} = 1\angle -45^{\circ} A$$

$$(5+Z)\dot{I} = \dot{U}$$

$$5+Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^{\circ} = 10 + \text{j}10$$

$$Z = (5+\text{j}10)\Omega$$

$$R = 5\Omega, L = \frac{10\Omega}{2} = 1\text{H}$$



4. 某对称星形负载与对称三相电源相联接,已知线电流、线电压分别为 $\dot{I} = 5 \angle 10^{\circ} \text{A}$, $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 85^{\circ} \text{V}$, 试求此负载每相阻抗。

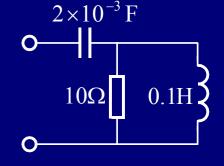
解:
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{AN} \angle 30^{\circ}$$
故 $\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{\sqrt{3}\angle 30^{\circ}} = 220\angle 55^{\circ} \text{ V}$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{\dot{I}_{\Delta}} = \frac{220\angle 55^{\circ}}{5\angle 10^{\circ}} = 44\angle 45^{\circ} \Omega$$

5. 图示正弦交流电路, 求电路发生谐振时电源的角频率 ω 。

解:

$$Z = \frac{10 \times (j\omega \times 0.1)}{10 + (j\omega \times 0.1)} + \frac{1}{j\omega \times 2 \times 10^{-3}}$$

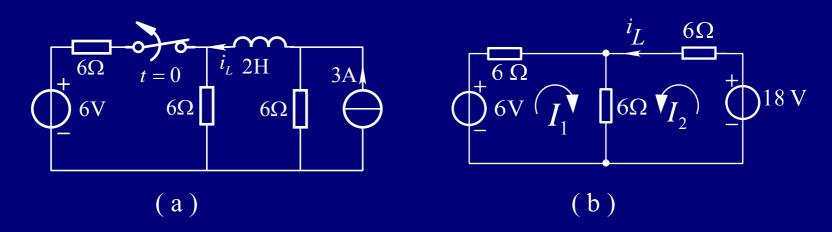


$$Z = \frac{j\omega 1000 - 10\omega^2}{10000 + \omega^2} - j\frac{500}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{\omega 1000}{10000 + \omega^2} = \frac{500}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 100 \, \text{rad/s}$$

6. 图(a)示电路原处于稳态,t=0 时开关断开,用三要素法求t>0时的电感电流 i_L 。



解:

$$12I_{1} + 6I_{2} = 6$$

$$6I_{1} + 12I_{2} = 18$$

$$I_{2} = i_{L}(0_{-}) = i_{L}(0_{+}) = \frac{5}{3}A$$

$$i_{L}(\infty) = 1.5A \qquad \tau = L/R = 2/(6+6) = 1/6s$$

$$i_{L} = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0_{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} = [1.5 + \frac{1}{6}e^{-6t}]A$$

7. 图示电路,当 R_I =4 Ω 时,I=2A ,求 R_I =10 Ω 时,电流I 为多少?

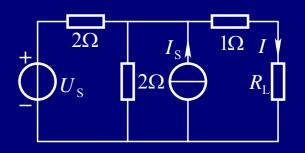
$$R_{\rm i} = (2/2) + 1 = 2\Omega$$

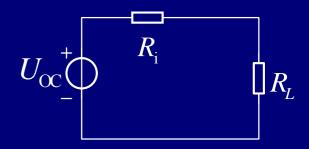
$$I = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{R_{\text{i}} + R_{L}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{2 + R_{L}}$$

由已知
$$2 = \frac{U_{OC}}{2+4}$$

得
$$U_{\rm OC} = 12 \mathrm{V}$$

即
$$I = \frac{12}{2+10} = 1A$$





8. 图示正弦交流电路中,已知 $U_2 = 20V$,求电压U和电路吸收的有 功功率P和无功功率Q。

 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{10} = 2 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$

$$\dot{U} = (20 + 10 + \text{j}40)\dot{I} = (30 + \text{j}40) \times 2 = 2 \times 50 \angle 53.1^{\circ} = 100 \angle 53.1^{\circ}$$

 $\therefore U = 100\text{V}$

$$\tilde{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = 100 \angle 53.1^\circ \times 2 = 200(\frac{3}{5} + j\frac{4}{5}) = 120 + j160 = P + jQ$$

$$P = 120W$$

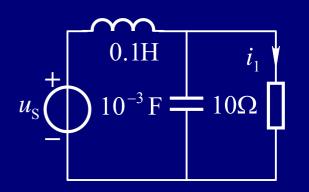
解:

$$Q = 160 \text{Var}$$

9. 图示电路中 $u_s = [10 + 10\sqrt{2} \cos 100t]V$,求电流 i_1 的瞬时值和有效值。

解: 当直流单独作用时 $U_{S(0)} = 10V$

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{U_{S(0)}}{R} = \frac{10V}{10\Omega} = 1A$$



当交流单独作用时 $\dot{U}_{S(1)} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

$$\omega L = 100 \times 0.1 = 10\Omega$$
 $\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^{-3}} = 10\Omega$

$$Z_{(1)} = j10 + \frac{-j10 \times 10}{-j10 + 10} = j10 + 5 - j5 = (5 + j5)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S(1)}}{Z_{(1)}} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j5} = \sqrt{2}\angle -45^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{-\mathrm{j}10}{-\mathrm{j}10 + 10} \dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} \times \sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ} = 1 \angle -90^{\circ} A$$

$$i_1$$
瞬时值 $i_1 = [1 + \sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 90^\circ)]A$

有效值
$$I = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2} = 1.414A$$

10. 图示电路原处于稳态,t=0时开关闭合,用三要素法求t>0时的电容电压 u_c 。

解:

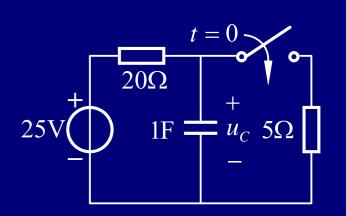
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 25V$$

$$\tau = RC = (20 // 5) \times 1 = 4s$$

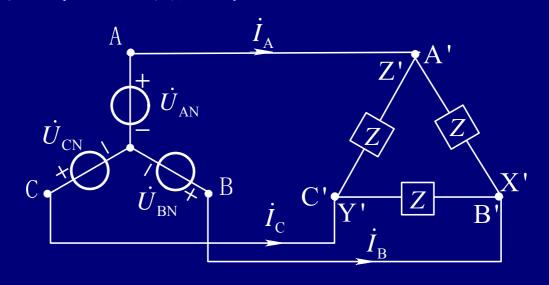
$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{5}{20+5} \times 25 = 5V$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

= 5 + (25 - 5)e^{-0.25t} = 5 + 20e^{-0.25t}



11. 图示对称三相电路,已知 \dot{U}_{AN} =220V,Z=(3+j4) Ω 。求负载每相电压、电流及线电流的相量值。



解:
$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{AN} \angle 30^{\circ} = 380 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'B'}}{Z} = 76 \angle -23.13^{\circ} \text{A}$$

 $\dot{I}_{A} = \sqrt{3}\dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle -30^{\circ} = 131.64 \angle -53.13^{\circ} \text{ A}$