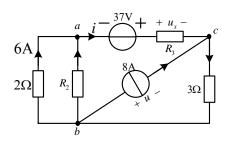
第一章部分习题及解答

1-20 电路如图题 1-15 所示,试求电流源电压u 和电压源电流i; u_x , i_x 。



解:在图中标上节点号,以c为参考点,则

$$u_a = (-2 \times 6)V = -12V$$

$$u_b = (3 \times 15)V = 45V$$

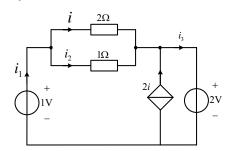
$$u_x = u_a - u_b + 37V = -20V$$

$$i = (15 - 8)A = 7A$$

$$i_x = (7 - 6)A = 1A$$

$$u_x = -u_b = -45V$$

1-23 在图题所示电路中,试求受控源提供的电流以及每一元件吸收的功率,



解:在图中标出各支路电流,可得

$$i = \frac{(1-2)V}{2\Omega} = -0.5A, \ i_2 = \frac{(1-2)V}{1\Omega} = -1A$$

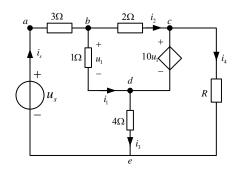
受控源提供电流 = 2i = -1A

$$\begin{split} &p_{2\Omega}=i^2\times 2=0.5\text{W} &p_{1\Omega}=i_2^2\times 1=1\text{W} \\ &p_{1\text{V}}=-i_1\times 1=-(i+i_2)\times 1=1.5\text{W} (吸收) \\ &p_{2\text{V}}=-i_3\times 2=-(-i-i_2-2i)\times 2=-5\text{W} \ (提供5\text{W}) \\ &p_{\frac{Q}{2}}=-2i\times 2=2\text{W} \ (w收) \end{split}$$

吸收的总功率 =
$$(0.5+1+1.5+2) = 5W$$

1-24 电路如图题所示, $u_s = -19.5V, u_1 = 1V$,试求 R

解 标出节点编号和电流方向。



$$i_1 = \frac{u_1}{1} = 1A, u_{bc} = u_1 - 10u_1 = -9V$$

$$i_2 = \frac{u_{bc}}{2} = -4.5A, i_s = i_1 + i_2 = -3.5A$$

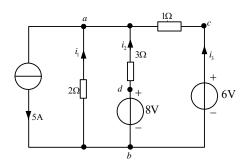
$$u_{ab} = i_s \times 3 = -10.5V$$

$$u_{ce} = u_{cb} + u_{ba} + u_s = (9 + 10.5 - 19.5) = 0V$$

为确定 R,需计算 i_4 ,

$$u_{ce} = u_{cd} + u_{de} = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $u_{de} = -u_{cd} = -10u_1 = -10V$ 故 $i_3 = \frac{u_{dc}}{4} = -2.5 \text{A}, i_4 = i_s - i_3 = (-3.5 + 2.5) \text{A} = -1 \text{A}$ 由此判定 $R = 0\Omega$

1-33 试用支路电流法求解图题所示电路中的支路电流 i_1, i_2, i_3 。



解 求解三个未知量需要三个独立方程。由 KCL 可得其中之一,即

$$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 5$$

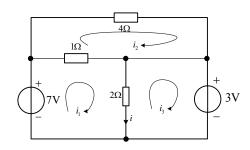
对不含电流源的两个网孔,列写 KVL 方程,得

网孔
$$badb$$
 $2i_1 - 3i_2 + 8 = 0$ 例孔 $bdacb$ $-8 + 3i_2 - i_3 + 6 = 0$

整理得:
$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 5 \\ -2i_1 + 3i_2 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = -1A \\ i_2 = 2A \\ i_3 = 4A \end{cases}$$

第二章部分习题及解答

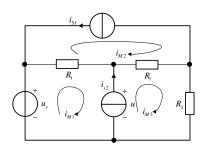
2-1 试用网孔电流法求图题所示电路中的电流i和电压 u_{ab} 。



解 设网孔电流为 i_1,i_2,i_3 ,列网孔方程

$$\begin{cases} 3i_1 - i_2 - 2i_3 = 7 \\ -i_1 + 8i_2 - 3i_3 = 9 \\ -2i_1 - 3i_2 + 5i_3 = -12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 2A \\ i_2 = 1A \\ i_3 = -1A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i = i_1 - i_3 = 3A \\ u_{ab} = 3(i_2 - i_3) - 9 = -3V \end{cases}$$

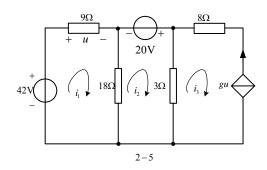
2-2 电路中若 $R_1=1\Omega, R_2=3\Omega, R_3=4\Omega, i_{s1}=0, i_{s2}=8$ A, $u_s=24$ V, 试求各网孔电流。



解 设网孔电流为 i_{M1} , i_{M2} , i_{M3} ,列网孔方程

$$\begin{cases} R_{1}i_{M1} - R_{1}i_{M2} - R_{1}i_{M3} = u_{S} - u \\ (R_{1} + R_{2})i_{M2} - R_{1}i_{M1} - R_{2}i_{M3} = u' \\ (R_{2} + R_{3})i_{M3} - R_{2}i_{M3} = u \\ i_{M2} = -i_{S1} = 0 \\ i_{M3} - i_{M1} = i_{S2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_{M1} = 24 - u \\ (3 + 4)i_{M3} = u \\ i_{M3} - i_{M1} = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_{M3} = 4A \\ i_{M1} = -4A \end{cases}$$

2-5 电路如图题所示,其中 g = 0.1S ,用网孔分析法求流过 8Ω 电阻的电流。



解 设网孔电流为 $i_1, i_2, i_3, \text{则} i_3 = -gu_A = -0.1u_A$,所以只要列出两个网孔方程

$$27i_1 - 18i_2 = 42$$
$$-18i_1 + 21i_2 - 3(-0.1u_A) = 20$$

因 $u_A = 9i_1$,代入上式整理得

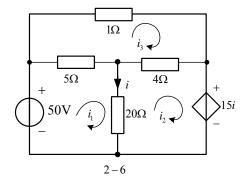
$$-15.3i_1 + 21i_2 = 20$$

解得

$$i_1 = 4.26A$$

 $u_A = (9 \times 4.26)V = 38.34V$
 $i_3 = -0.1u_A = -3.83A$

2-8 含 CCVS 电路如图题 2-6 所示,试求受控源功率。



解 标出网孔电流及方向,

$$\begin{cases} 25i_1 - 20i_2 - 5i_3 = 50 \\ -20i_1 + 24i_2 - 4i_3 = -15i \\ -5i_1 - 4i_2 + 10i_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

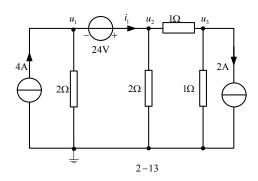
又受控源控制量i与网孔电流的关系为 $i = i_1 - i_2$

代入并整理得:
$$\begin{cases} 25i_1 - 20i_2 - 5i_3 = 50 \\ -5i_1 + 9i_2 - 4i_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
解得
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 29.6A \\ i_2 = 28A \end{cases}$$

受控源电压 $15i = 15(i_1 - i_2) = 24V$

受控源功率 24V×28A=672W

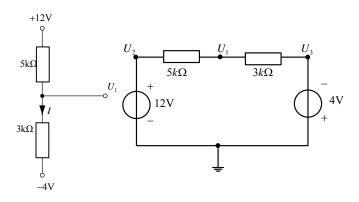
2-13 电路如图题所示,试用节点分析求 i_1,i_2



解 设节点电压为 u_1,u_2,u_3 。由于 u_1,u_2 之间是 24V 电压源,所以有 $u_2=u_1+24$,并增设 24V 电压源支路电流 i_1 为变量,可列出方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}u_{1} = 4 - i_{1} \\ (\frac{1}{2} + 1)(u_{1} + 24) - u_{3} = i_{1} \\ (\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1})u_{3} - \frac{1}{1}(u_{1} + 24) = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{1} = 8 - 2i_{1} \\ 3u_{1} + 72 - 2u_{3} = 2i_{1} \\ 2u_{3} - u_{1} = 22 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{3} = 4V \\ u_{1} = -14V \\ i_{1} = 11A \end{cases}$$

2-14 直流电路如图题 2-12 所示。试求 U_1, I

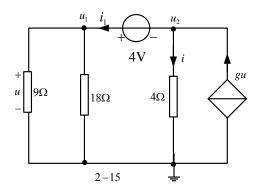


解 由图题解 2-14 可知,该电路有 3 个独立节点,计有 3 个节点电压 U_1,U_2,U_3 ,但

$$U_2 = 12V$$
 $U_3 = -4V$

故得
$$(\frac{1}{5000} + \frac{1}{3000})U_1 - \frac{1}{5000} \times 12 - \frac{1}{3000} \times (-4) = 0$$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1 = 2V \\ I = 2mA \end{cases}$

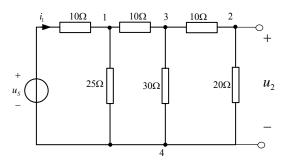
2-18 电路如图题 2-15 所示, 其中 $g = \frac{1}{3}S$ 。试求电压 u 和电流 i 。



解:标出节点编号和流过 4V 电压源的电流 i_1 , $u_1 = u_1$, $u_2 = u_3 = u_4$, 列出节点方程

第三章部分习题及解答

3-2 电路如图题 3-2 所示,(1)若 $u_2=10\mathrm{V}$,求 i_1,u_S ;(2)若 $u_S=10\mathrm{V}$,求 u_2 。



解(1)应从输出端向输入端计算,标出节点编号,应用分压、分流关系可得

$$i_{24} = \frac{u_2}{20} = 0.5A$$

$$u_{32} = (10 \times 0.5)V = 5V, \quad u_{34} = (10 + 5)V = 15V$$

$$i_{34} = \frac{15}{30}A = 0.5A, \quad i_{13} = (0.5 + 0.5)A = 1A$$

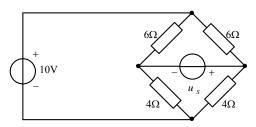
$$u_{13} = (10 \times 1)V = 10V, \quad u_{14} = (10 + 15)V = 25V$$

$$i_{14} = \frac{25}{25}A = 1A, \quad i_{1} = (1 + 1)A = 2A$$

(2) 应用线性电路的比例性

$$\frac{10}{45} = \frac{u_2}{10}, \qquad \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{100}{45} \text{V} = 2.2 \text{V}$$

3-7 电路如图题 3-7 所示,欲使 $u_{ab} = 0, u_s$ 应为多少?

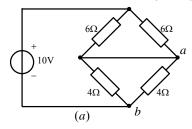


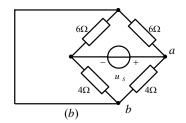
解 应用叠加原理,改画成图题解 3-7。由图 (a),应用分压公式,

$$u_{ab} = (\frac{2}{3+2} \times 10)V = 4V$$

为使 $u_{ab}=u_{ab}^{'}+u_{ab}^{''}=0$,应使 $u_{ab}^{''}=-4\mathrm{V}$ 。应用分压公式

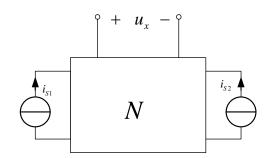
$$u_{ab}^{"} = \frac{2.4}{2.4 + 2.4} (-u_S) = -4 \implies u_S = 8V$$





3-10 (1) 图题 3-10 所示线性网络 N 只含电阻。若 $i_{S1} = 8A, i_{S2} = 12A, 则 u_x = 80V$;

若 $i_{S1}=-8$ A, $i_{S2}=4$ A,则 $u_x=0$ 。求: 当 $i_{S1}=i_{S2}=20$ A 时, u_x 是多少? (2)若所示网络 N 含有一个电源,当 $i_{S1}=i_{S2}=0$ 时, $u_x=-40$ V;所有(1)中的数据仍有效。求: 当 $i_{S1}=i_{S2}=20$ A 时, u_x 是多少?



解 (1) 设 $i_{s_1}=1$ A 能产生 u_x 为a,而 $i_{s_2}=1$ A 能产生 u_x 为b,则根据叠加定理列出方程,

$$\begin{cases} 9a + 12b = 80 \\ -8a + 4b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 2.5 \\ b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_x = (20 \times 5 + 20 \times 2.5) \text{V} = 150 \text{V}$$

(2) 当 N 内含电源 $i_s = 1$ A 能产生 u_x 为 c ,则根据叠加定理列出方程,

$$\begin{cases} 8a + 12b + i_s c = 80 \\ -8a + 4b + i_s c = 0 \\ i_s c = -40 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 8a + 12b = 120 \\ -8a + 4b = 40 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 0 \\ b = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_x = (20 \times 0 + 20 \times 10 - 40) \text{V} = 160 \text{V}$$

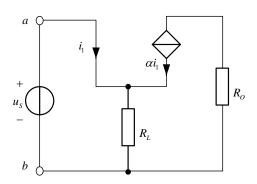
第四章部分习题及解答

4-3 试求图题 4-3 所示电路的 VCR。

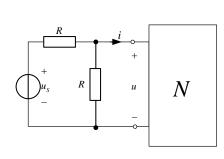
解 施加电压源 u_s 于a,b两端,则KVL和KCL,可得

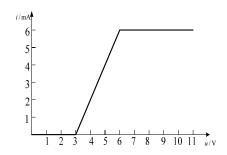
$$u_S = (i_1 + \alpha i_1) R_L = (1 + \alpha) R_L i_1$$

即本电路的 VCR 为: $u = (1 + \alpha)R_L i$



4-6 电路如图题 4-6(a) 所示, $u_s=12$ V, R=2 k Ω ,网络 N 的 VCR 如图题 4-6(b) 所示,求u,i ,并求流过两线性电阻的电流。



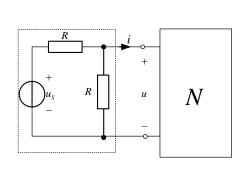


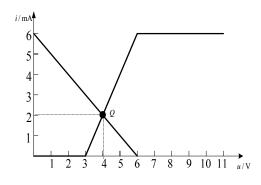
解 求解虚线框内电路的 VCR,可列出节点方程: $(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R})u = \frac{u_S}{R} - i$

得
$$u = \frac{u_s}{2} - \frac{R}{2}i = 6 - 1000i$$

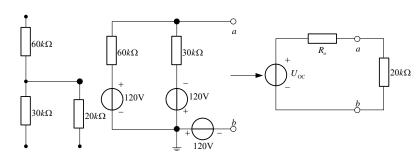
可在右边图中作出其特性曲线,与 N 的特性曲线相交于 Q 点,解得: $\begin{cases} u=4V\\ i=2mA \end{cases}$

以 4V 电压源置换 N,可得
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{12-4}{2000} \text{A} = 4\text{mA} \\ i_2 = \frac{4}{2000} \text{A} = 2\text{mA} \end{cases}$$





- 4-16 用戴维南定理求图题 4-11 所示电路中流过 $20k\Omega$ 电阻的电流及 a 点电压 U_a 。
- 解 将 $20k\Omega$ 电阻断开,a,b 间戴维南等效电路如图题解 4-16 所示。



$$R_a = 60k // 30k = 20k\Omega$$

$$U_{OC} = (\frac{120 + 120}{60 + 30} \times 30 - 120 + 100)V = 60V$$

将 $20k\Omega$ 电阻接到等效电源上,得

$$i_{ab} = \frac{60}{20 + 20} \text{ mA} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

 $U_a = (20 \times 10^3 \times 1.5 \times 10^{-3} - 100) \text{V} = -70 \text{V}$

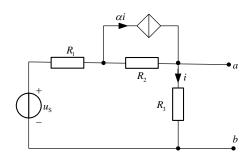
4-21 在用电压表测量电路的电压时,由于电压表要从被测电路分取电流,对被测电路有影响,故测得的数值不是实际的电压值。如果用两个不同内险的电压表进行测量,则从两次测得的数据及电压表的内阻就可知道被测电压的实际值。设对某电路用内阻为 $10^5\Omega$ 的电压

表测量,测得的电压为 45V; 若用内阻为 $5\times10^5\Omega$ 的电压表测量,测得电压为 30V。问实际的电压应为多少?

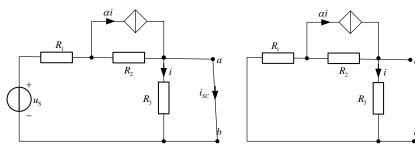
解 将被测电路作为一含源二端网络,其开路电压 U_{oc} ,等效电阻 R_o ,则有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{u_{\text{OC}}}{R_{\text{o}} + 10^{5}} \times 10^{5} = 45 \\ \frac{u_{\text{OC}}}{R_{\text{o}} + 5 \times 10^{4}} \times 5 \times 10^{4} = 30 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 45R_{\text{o}} = 10^{5}u_{\text{OC}} - 45 \times 10^{5} \\ 30R_{\text{o}} = 5 \times 10^{4}u_{\text{OC}} - 15 \times 10^{5} \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_{\text{OC}} = (180 - 90)V = 90V^{4} - 15 \times 10^{5}$$

28 求图题 4-20 所示电路的诺顿等效电路。已知: $R_1 = 15\Omega, R_2 = 5\Omega, R_3 = 10\Omega,$ $u_S = 10 \text{V}, i_S = 1 \text{A}$ 。



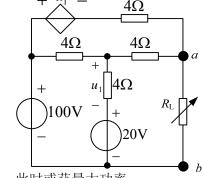
解 对图题 4-20 所示电路,画出求短路电流 i_{SC} 和等效内阻的电路,如下图所示



对左图,因 ab 间短路,故 i = 0, $\alpha i = 0$, $i_{sc} = \frac{10}{15+5}$ A = 0.5 A

对右图,由外加电源法, $R_{ab} = \frac{10}{6-\alpha}\Omega$

- 4-30 电路如图题 4-22 所示。
- (1) 求 R 获得最大功率时的数值;
- (2) 求在此情况下, R 获得的功率;
- (3) 求 100V 电压源对电路提供的功率;
- (4) 求受控源的功率;
- (5) R 所得功率占电路内电源产生功率的百分比。



- 解 (1) 断开 R,求戴维南等效电路,得 $R_{ab} = 3\Omega$,此时或获最大功率。
- (2) 求开路电压, $u_{\text{OC}} = 120\text{V}$, $P_{R} = 1200\text{W}$;
- (3) $P_{100\text{V}} = -3000\text{W}$,提供功率;
- (4) $P_{\rm g} = -800{
 m W}$,提供功率;
- (5) $P_{20V} = 200 \text{W}, \quad \eta = \frac{1200}{3000 + 800} = 31.58\%$

第五章部分习题及解答

- 5-1 (1) 1μ F 电容的端电压为 $100\cos 1000t(V)$,试求i(t)。u与i的波形是否相同?最大值、最小值是否发生在同一时刻?
 - (2) 10μ F 电容的电流为 $10e^{-100t}$ mA, 若u(0) = -10V, 试求u(t), t > 0

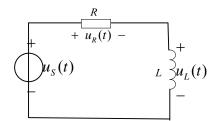
解 (1) $i_{\rm C} = C \frac{du_{\rm C}}{dt} = 10^{-6} \times 100 [-\sin 1000t] \times 1000 {\rm A} = -0.1 \sin 1000t ({\rm A})$,u 与 i 的波形相同,均为正弦波,但最大值、最小值并不同时发生。

(2)
$$u_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i_{\rm C} dt + u_{\rm C}(0) = [10^5 \int_0^t 10^{-2} e^{-100t} dt + (-10)] V = -10e^{-100t} (V)$$

5-7 在图题 5-6 所示电路中
$$R=1k\Omega, L=100$$
mH, 若 $u_R(t)=\begin{cases} 15(1-e^{10^4t}) V & t>0\\ 0 & t>0 \end{cases}$,

t单位为秒。(1) 求 $u_L(t)$, 并绘波形图;

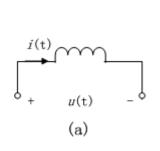
(2) 求电源电压 $u_s(t)$

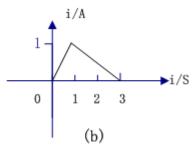


解 (1)
$$i_L(t) = \frac{u_R}{R} = 15(1 - e^{-10^4 t}) \text{mA}$$
, $u_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = 15e^{-10^4 t} \text{V}$

(2)
$$u_S(t) = u_R + u_L = (15 - 15e^{-10^4 t} + 15e^{-10^4 t}) = 15V$$

5-9 如题图(a)所示所为电感元件,已知电感量 L=2H,电感电流 i(t)的波形如题图(b)所示,求电感元件的电压 u(t),并画出它的波形。





题 1-19 图

解:写出电流 i(t)的数学表达式为

$$i(t) = 1 \underbrace{5-0.5t}_{0} 1s \le t \le 1s$$

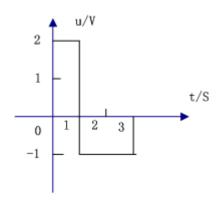
$$1 \le t \le 3s$$

$$0$$
其余

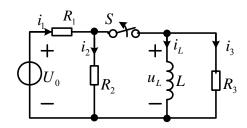
电流电压参考方向关联,由电感元件 VCR 的微分形式,得

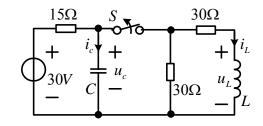
$$u(t)$$
=L $di(t)/dt$ = $0 \le t < 1s$ $1s \le t < 3s$ 其余

波形如图所示:

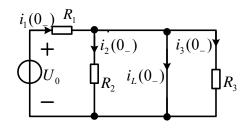


5–11 如题图所示电路,换路前处于稳定状态,试求换路后电路中各元件的电压、电流初始值。 己知: $U_0=5\,V$, $R_1=5\,\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=10\,\Omega$, $L=2\,H$ 。



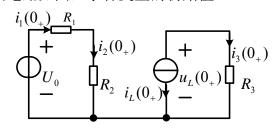


解: (1) 画 t=0_ 时的等效电路如图,求状态变量的初始值 $i_L(0_-)$ 。



由欧姆定律有 $i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_0}{R_1} = 1A$

根据换路定律
$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_0}{R_1} = 1A$$



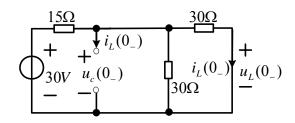
由欧姆定律有
$$i_1(0_+) = i_2(0_+) = \frac{U_0}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{1}{3} A$$

采用关联方向有
$$u_{R_1}(0_+) = i_1(0_+)R_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3} V$$

$$u_{R_2}(0_+) = i_2(0_+)R_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 10 = \frac{10}{3} V$$

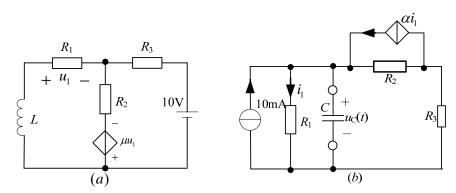
根据 KCL
$$i_3(0_+) = -i_L(0_+) = -1$$
 A

则
$$u_L(0_+) = u_{R3}(0_+) = i_3(0_+)R_3 = -1 \times 10 = -10 \text{ V}$$



第六章部分习题及解答

6-2 对图 6-2 两电路, 重复上题的要求。即(1)把各电路除动态元件民个的部分化简为戴维南或诺顿等效电路;(2)利用化简后的电路列出图中所注明输出量 u 或 i 的微分方程。



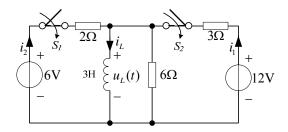
解 (1)对 6-2(a)电路,求开路电压 $u_{\rm OC}$ 和短路电流 $i_{\rm SC}$ 。

$$u_{\text{OC}} = (\frac{10}{300 + 200} \times 200) \text{V} = 4\text{V}$$
 , $i_{\text{SC}} = \frac{0.2}{11 - 3\mu}$, $R_{ab} = \frac{u_{\text{OC}}}{i_{\text{SC}}} = (220 - 60\mu)\Omega$ 微分方程为
$$\frac{di}{dt} + (1.1 - 0.3\mu) \times 10^5 i = -2 \times 10^3$$

(2) 对 6-2 (a) 电路,求开路电压 $u_{\rm OC}$ 和短路电流 $i_{\rm SC}$ 。

$$u_{\rm OC} = \frac{1}{1.2 - 0.4\alpha}$$
 , $i_{\rm SC} = 10 {\rm mA}$, $R_{ab} = \frac{u_{\rm OC}}{i_{\rm SC}} = \frac{250}{3 - \alpha} \Omega$ 微分方程为
$$\frac{du_C}{dt} + (12 - 4\alpha) \times 10^3 u_C = 10^4$$

6-6 电路如图题 6-6 所示。(1) t=0时 S_1 闭合(S_2 不闭合),求 $i,t \ge 0$;(2) t=0时 S_2 闭合(S_1 不闭合),求 $i,t \ge 0$;



解 (1) S_1 闭合(S_2 不闭合), 断开电感, 得戴维南等效电路, 其中

$$u_{\text{OC}} = \frac{6}{6+2} \times 6 = 4.5 \text{V}, \quad R_{\text{o}} = 2\Omega // 6\Omega = 1.5\Omega, \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 2\text{s}$$

$$i_{\text{L}}(t) = \frac{4.5}{1.5} (1 - e^{-0.5t}) \text{A} = 3(1 - e^{-0.5t}) \text{A}, t \ge 0$$

(2) S_2 闭合(S_1 不闭合),断开电感,得戴维南等效电路,其中 $u_{\rm OC}=\frac{6}{6+2}\times 12=8{\rm V}$,

$$R_{\rm o} = 2\Omega // 6\Omega = 1.5\Omega$$
, $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 1.5$ s

$$i_{\rm L}(t) = \frac{8}{2}(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{1.5}t})A = 4(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{1.5}t})A, t \ge 0$$

$$u_{\rm L}(t) = \frac{di_{\rm L}(t)}{dt} = 8e^{-\frac{1}{1.5}t} V, t \ge 0$$

$$i = \frac{u_{\rm L}(t)}{6} = \frac{4}{3}e^{-\frac{1}{1.5}t} A, t \ge 0$$

6-8 电路如图题所示,电压源于t=0时开始作用于电路,试求 $i_1(t), t \ge 0, r=2\Omega$

解 从 ab 处断开 1Ω 和 0.8F 串联支路, 求开路电压 $u_{\rm oc}=1.5V$, 短路电流

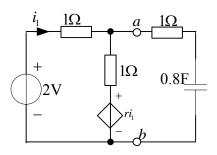
$$i_{SC} = 6A \ R_{ab} = 0.25\Omega, \ \ \tau = (1 + R_{ab})C = 1s$$

$$u_C(t) = 1.5(1 - e^{-t})V, t \ge 0$$

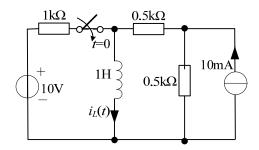
$$i_{\rm C}(t) = C \frac{du_{\rm C}(t)}{dt} = 1.2e^{-t} A, t \ge 0$$

$$u_{ab}(t) = 1\Omega \times i_{C}(t) + u_{C}(t) = (1.5 - 0.3e^{-t})V, t \ge 0$$

$$i_1(t) = (0.5 + 0.3e^{-t})A, t \ge 0$$



6-38 求解图题 6-25 所示电路中,流过 $1k\Omega$ 电阻的电流, $i(t),t \ge 0$



解 (1) 求 $t \ge 0$ 时的等效电阻 $R_{\rm o}$, $R_{\rm o} = 1k\Omega//(0.5k\Omega + 0.5k\Omega) = 500\Omega$,

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{500}$$
s

- (2) 求稳态值 $i(\infty)$, 画出等效电路, $i(\infty) = 10$ mA,
- (3) 求初始值 $i(0_+)$,分别画出 $t=0_-$ 和 $t=0_+$ 电路图, $i_L(0_-)=5$ mA $=i_L(0_+)$,由节点分析可求得, $i(0_+)=5$ mA

(4) 代入三要素公式:
$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0_+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = (10 - 5e^{-500t}) \text{mA}, t \ge 0$$

第七章部分习题及解答

7-4 已知 RLC 电路中 $R = 2\Omega, L = 2H$,试求下列三种情况下响应的形式: $(1)C = \frac{1}{2}F;(2)C = 1F;(3)C = 2F;$

解 RLC 串联电路方程为:
$$LC \frac{du_C}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = u_S$$

特征方程为:
$$LC\lambda^2 + RC\lambda + 1 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}$$

(1) 当
$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$
F时, $R = 2\Omega < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 4\Omega$,电路为欠阻尼响应, $\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$u_C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left[K_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t + K_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} t \right]$$

(2) 当
$$C = 1$$
F 时, $R = 2\sqrt{2}\Omega < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 4\Omega$, 电路仍为欠阻尼响应, $\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{1}{2}$

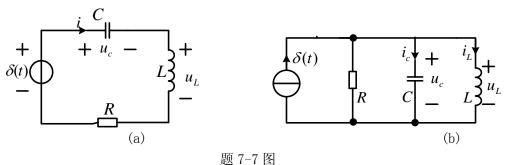
$$u_C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} [K_1 \cos \frac{1}{2}t + K_2 \sin \frac{1}{2}t]$$

(3) 当
$$C=2$$
F时, $R=4\Omega=2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}=4\Omega$,电路为临界阻尼响应, $\lambda_{1,2}=-\frac{1}{2}$

$$u_C = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} [K_1 + K_2 t]$$

三种情况下的常数 K_1, K_2 由初始条件确定。

7-7 单位冲激信号分别作用于如题 7-7 (a) 图所示、题 7-7 (b) 图所示 RLC 串、并联电路,设储能元件的初始状态为零,在t=0 时换路瞬间,电容电压和电感电流是否都发生跃变?为什么?



解:(1)题 7-7(a)图示 RLC 串联电路中,t<0时,由于 $\delta(t)$ = 0, u_c (0_) = 0, i_L (0_) = 0。 在冲激作用瞬间,电容、电感可分别视为短路和开路,此时冲激电压全部加到电感的两端,于是电感中的电流为

$$i_L(0_+) = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta(t) dt = \frac{1}{L}$$

$$i_c(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{1}{L}$$

由于该电流为有限值,所以电容的电压不会发生跃变, $u_c(0_+) = u_c(0_-) = 0$ 。

(2) 类似上述分析,题 9-8(b)图所示的 RLC 并联电路中,在冲激作用的瞬间,电容、电感分别视为短路和开路,冲激电流全部流过电容,故电容电压为

$$u_c(0_+) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \delta(t) dt = \frac{1}{C}$$

由于它是有限值,所以电感的电流不会发生跃变, $i_L(0_+)=i_L(0_-)=0$ 。

综上所述,冲激电压作用于 RLC 串联电路时,仅在换路瞬间电感的电流才会发生跃变,而电容的电压不会发生跃变,冲激电流作用于 RLC 并联电路,仅在换路瞬间电容的电压发生跃变,而电感电流不发生跃变。

7-8 如题 7-8 图所示电路,已知 $U_{0}=100V$, $U_{S}=200V$, $R_{1}=30\Omega$, $R_{2}=10\Omega$,

L = 0.1H , $C = 1000 \,\mu$ F , 换路前电路处稳态, 求换路后 $t \ge 0$ 时支路电流 i_1 。

解: (1) 先求初始值。

换路前t=0 时有

$$u_c(0_-) = -100 \ V$$
, $i_1(0_-) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2} = 5 \ A$

根据换路定律

$$u_{0}(0_{+}) = -100 \text{ V}, \quad i_{1}(0_{+}) = i_{1}(0_{+}) = 5 \text{ A}$$

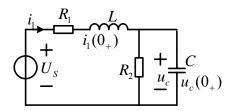
 $t = 0_+$ 时有

$$u_{1}(0_{+}) = U_{5} - R_{1}i_{1}(0_{+}) - u_{5}(0_{+}) = 150 \text{ V}$$

则

$$\frac{di_1(0_+)}{dt} = \frac{u_L(0_+)}{L} = 1500 \ A/S$$

(2) 换路后t ≥ 0时的等效电路如下图。



列关于电路的微分方程,由大回路利用 KVL 有

$$R_1 i_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt} + u_c = U_S$$

利用电容的 VCR, 并对方程两边同时求导得

$$R_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + L \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + \frac{i_c}{C} = 0$$

故

$$i_c = -LC\frac{d^2i_1}{dt^2} - R_1C\frac{di_1}{dt} \tag{1}$$

由左回路列方程

$$R_1 i_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt} + R_2 (i_1 - i_c) = U_S$$
 ②

联立①和②,可得到

$$R_1 i_1 + L \frac{di_1}{dt} + R_2 i_1 + R_2 LC \frac{d^2 i_1}{dt^2} + R_2 R_1 C \frac{di_1}{dt} = U_S$$

代入已知参数将方程变化为

$$\frac{d^2i_1}{dt^2} + 400\frac{di_1}{dt} + 4 \times 10^4 i_1 = 2 \times 10^5$$

方程的齐次解 $i_{1h}=(A_1+A_2t)e^{-200t}$,而特解为 $i_{1p}=5$

即

$$i_1 = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-200t} + 5$$

由初始条件 $i_1(0_+) = 5$ A, $\frac{di_1(0_+)}{dt} = 1500$ A/S 求解方程。

$$i_1(0_+) = A_1 + 5 = 5$$

$$\frac{di_1(0_+)}{dt} = A_2 = 1500$$

所以, $A_1 = 5$, $A_2 = 1500$ 。

则所求响应是

$$i_1 = 5 + 1500te^{-200t} A \quad t \ge 0$$

第八章部分习题及解答

- (1) 求对应于下列正弦量的振幅相量: $(a)4\cos 2t + 3\sin 2t$; $(b)-6\sin(5t-75^\circ)$
- (2) 求下列振幅相量对应的正弦量: (a)6-j8; (b)-8+6j; (c)-j10

(1)

(a)
$$4\cos 2t + 3\sin 2t = 5\left[\frac{4}{5}\cos 2t + \frac{4}{5}\sin 2t\right] = 5\cos(2t - 37^\circ); \quad \dot{A} = 5\angle -37^\circ$$

$$(b) - 6\sin(5t - 75^{\circ}) = 6\cos(5t - 75^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}) = 6\cos(5t + 15^{\circ}); \quad \dot{B} = 6 \angle 15^{\circ}$$

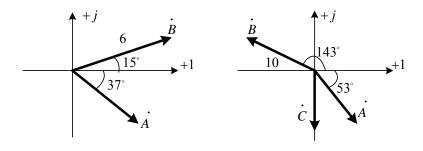
(1)

$$(a)6 - j8 = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} \angle \arctan \frac{-8}{6} = 10 \angle 53^\circ \qquad \to 10\cos(\omega t - 53^\circ);$$

$$(b) - 8 + 6j = 10 \angle \arctan \frac{6}{-8} = 10 \angle 180^\circ - 37^\circ = 10 \angle 143^\circ \qquad \to 10\cos(\omega t + 143^\circ);$$

$$(b) - 8 + 6j = 10 \angle \arctan \frac{6}{-8} = 10 \angle 180^{\circ} - 37^{\circ} = 10 \angle 143^{\circ} \rightarrow 10\cos(\omega t + 143^{\circ})$$

$$(c) - j10 = 10 \angle 90^{\circ} \rightarrow 10\cos(\omega t - 53^{\circ});$$
 $\rightarrow 10\cos(\omega t - 90^{\circ});$



已知图题 8-2 所示无源网络两端的电压u(t) 和电流i(t) 各如下式所示。试求每种情 8-11 况下的阻抗及导纳。

(1)
$$u(t) = 200\cos 314t(V)$$
, $i(t) = 10\cos 314t(A)$;

(2)
$$u(t) = 10\cos(10t + 45^{\circ})(V)$$
, $i(t) = 2\cos(10t + 35^{\circ})(A)$;

(3)
$$u(t) = 100\cos(2t + 30^{\circ})(V)$$
, $i(t) = 5\cos(2t - 60^{\circ})(A)$;

(4)
$$u(t) = 40\cos(100t + 17^{\circ})(V), \quad i(t) = 8\cos(100t)(A);$$

(5)
$$u(t) = 100\cos(\pi t - 15^{\circ})(V), \quad i(t) = \sin(\pi t + 45^{\circ})(A);$$

(6)
$$u(t) = [-5\cos 2t + 12\sin 2t](V), \quad i(t) = 1.3\cos(2t + 40^{\circ})(A);$$

(7)
$$u(t) = \text{Re}[je^{j2t}](V), \quad i(t) = \text{Re}[(1+j)je^{j(2t+30^\circ)}](mA);$$

(1)
$$Z = \frac{200 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10 \angle 0^{\circ}} = 20 \angle 0^{\circ} = 20\Omega; \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{20 \angle 0^{\circ}} = 0.05S;$$

(2)
$$Z = \frac{10\angle 45^{\circ}}{2\angle 35^{\circ}} = 5\angle 10^{\circ} = (4.92 + j0.87)\Omega; \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{20\angle 0^{\circ}} = 0.05S;$$

(3)
$$Z = \frac{100 \angle 30^{\circ}}{5 \angle -60^{\circ}} = 20 \angle 90^{\circ} = j20\Omega; \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = -j0.05S;$$

(4)
$$Z = \frac{40\angle 17^{\circ}}{8\angle 0^{\circ}} = 5\angle 17^{\circ} = (4.78 + j1.46)\Omega; \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = (0.1913 - j0.058)S;$$

(5)
$$Z = \frac{100 \angle -15^{\circ}}{1 \angle 45^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} = (86.6 + j50)\Omega; \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = (0.0086 - j0.005)S;$$

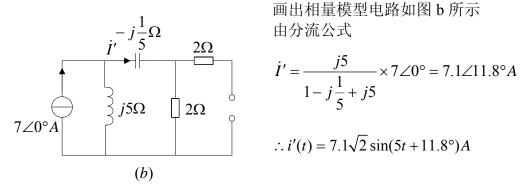
(6)
$$Z = 10 \angle -152.62^{\circ} \Omega$$
; $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = 0.1 \angle 152.62^{\circ} S$;

(7)
$$Z = 707 \angle 15^{\circ} \Omega$$
; $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = 1.41 \angle -15^{\circ} S$;

8-15.解: (1) 电流源 $i_s(t)$ 单独作用时,设电容电流为 i'(t) 。

$$\therefore Z_L = j\omega_1 L = j5 \times 1 = j5\Omega$$

$$Z_{C_1} = \frac{1}{j\omega_1 C} = -j\frac{1}{5\times 1} = -j\frac{1}{5}\Omega$$



画出相量模型电路如图 b 所示

$$\dot{I}' = \frac{j5}{1 - j\frac{1}{5} + j5} \times 7 \angle 0^{\circ} = 7.1 \angle 11.8^{\circ} A$$

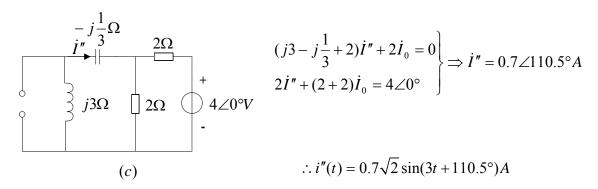
$$i'(t) = 7.1\sqrt{2}\sin(5t + 11.8^{\circ})A$$

(2) 电压源 $u_s(t)$ 单独作用时,设电容电流为i''(t)

$$\therefore Z_{L_2} = j\omega_2 L = j3 \times 1 = j3\Omega$$

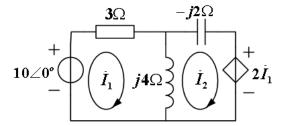
$$Z_{C_2} = \frac{1}{j\omega_2 C} = -j\frac{1}{3\times 1} = -j\frac{1}{3}\Omega$$

相应的相量模型电路如图 c 所示,由网孔法:



(3) $i(t) = i'(t) + i''(t) = 7.1\sqrt{2}\sin(5t + 11.8^\circ) + 0.7\sqrt{2}\sin(3t + 110.5^\circ)A$

8-16. 解: 电路的相量模型如图所示:



由网孔法,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+j4 & -j4 \\ -j4 & j4-j2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ -2\dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3+j4 & -j4 \\ 2-j4 & j2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

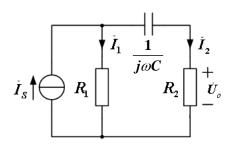
$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 10 & -j4 \\ 0 & j2 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} 3+j4 & -j4 \\ 2-j4 & j2 \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{j20}{8+j14} = \frac{20 \angle 90^o}{16.12 \angle 60.3^o} = 1.24 \angle 29.7^o$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} 3+j4 & 10 \\ 2-j4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}{8+j14} = \frac{-20+j40}{8+j14} = \frac{44.72 \angle 116.6^o}{16.12 \angle 60.3^o} = 2.77 \angle 56.3^o$$

∴ 正弦稳态响应: $i_1(t) = \sqrt{2} [1.24 \sin(10^3 t + 29.7^\circ)]$

$$i_2(t) = \sqrt{2} [2.77 \sin(10^3 t + 56.3^\circ)]$$

8-20. 解:由题,频域下的等效电路如下:



$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{I}_S$$

① $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega = 1 \text{ rad } / s \text{ if}, \quad \dot{I}_s = 1 \angle 0^o \text{ mA},$

$$\dot{U}_{o1} = R_2 \dot{I}_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{jC}} \dot{I}_S = 90 \angle 83.16^{\circ}$$

$$u_{01}(t) = \sqrt{2} [90\sin(t + 83.16^{\circ})]$$

② $\cong \omega = 10 rad / s$ 时,

$$\dot{U}_{o2} = R_2 \dot{I}_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j10C}} \dot{I}_S = 576 \angle 39.8^o$$

$$u_{a2}(t) = \sqrt{2} [576 \sin(10t + 89.8^{\circ})]$$

③ 当 $\omega = 1000 rad / s$ 时,

$$\dot{U}_{o3} = R_2 \dot{I}_2 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j1000C}} \dot{I}_S = 750 \angle 0^o$$

$$u_{o3}(t) = \sqrt{2} [750 \sin 1000t]$$

由叠加定理, 总输出电压

$$u_o(t) = u_{o1}(t) + u_{o2}(t) + u_{o3}(t)$$

= $\sqrt{2} [90\sin(t + 83.16^\circ) + 576\sin(10t + 89.8^\circ) + 750\sin1000t]$

8-28. 解:

(1)
$$\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{4} - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{5\pi}{4} > \pi \implies \varphi = 2\pi - \frac{5\pi}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

(2)
$$i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^o + 90^o) = 10\sin(100\pi t + 75^o)$$

$$\varphi = 30^o - 75^o = -45^o$$

(3) $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$, 不能比较相位差

(4)
$$i_2(t) = 3\sin(100\pi t + 60^\circ - 180^\circ) = 3\sin(100\pi t - 120^\circ)$$

$$\varphi = -30^\circ - (-120^\circ) = 90^\circ$$

8-31.##:
$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 1A, \quad U_R = 30V, \quad U_L = 40V$$

$$U_{AC} = 78 = \sqrt{30^2 + (40 + U_{BC})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_{BC} = \sqrt{78^2 - 30^2} - 40 = 32V$$

8-35.解: 选 \dot{U}_{ab} 为参考相量, 画出本题电路中各支路电流电压相量图如图 b 所示。

$$\dot{I}_{C} = j4A, \quad \dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_{C} = (-j6) \times j4 = 24\angle 0^{\circ}V$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = \dot{I}_{L} + 1 \quad \dot{I}_{R} = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{R} = \frac{24\angle 0^{\circ}}{8} = 3\angle 0^{\circ}A$$

$$(b) \qquad \therefore I_{L} = \sqrt{I_{R}^{2} + I_{C}^{2}} = \sqrt{3^{2} + 4^{2}} = 5A$$

$$\varphi_L = \arctan(\frac{I_C}{I_R}) = \arctan(\frac{4}{3}) = 53.1^{\circ}$$

即: $\dot{I}_L = I_L \angle \varphi_L = 5\angle 53.1$ °A,电流表指示值为5A

 $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}=j\omega L\,\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle L}=j5\times5\angle53.1^\circ=25\angle143.1^\circ V$,电压表指示值为 25V。