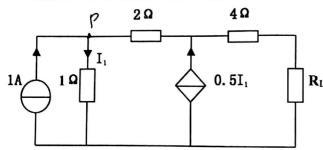
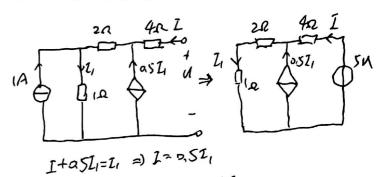
1.3 用戴维宁定理求图示电路中电阻 RL=? 时, 其功率最大, 并计算此最大功率。





思路: 凡两端, 背 知电阻

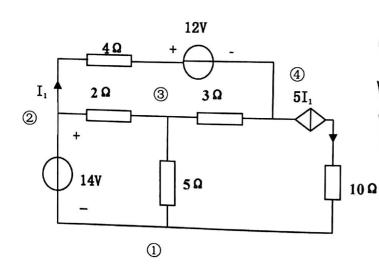
结品户就Uoc

4 x 0.5 Z, + (2+1) Z, = U (8 U=52,

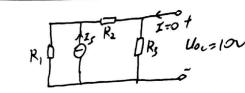
$$Req = \frac{V}{V} = \frac{SL_1}{4SL_1} = 10\Omega$$

得分	评阅人

- 2、计算题(每小题8分,共24分)
- 2.1 列写图示电路的结点电压方程。(取节点①为参考节点)



U21= 140 - U21: 3+ U31 (\(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \)
- \(\frac{1}{2} \)



发 p_{17} p_{17} p_{17} 2.2 图示电路, t=0 时开关 K 闭合, 求 $t\geq 0$ 时的 $u_c(t)$ 、 $i_c(t)$ 和 $i_s(t)$ 。 已知: $I_s=5A$, $R_t=10\Omega$, $R_s=10\Omega$, $R_s=5\Omega$, $C=250\mu F$, 开关闭合前电路已处于稳态。



 $T = Rea_{i}^{C} = 3.5 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{100}{3.5}A = 4.52$ $T = Rea_{i}^{C} = 3.5 \times 4 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{100}{3.5}A = 4.52$ $U(t) = 10 + 15 = \frac{1000}{1000} = \frac{1$

ielt)= 2= 5A

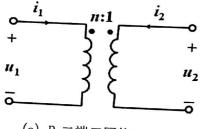
Uc12-1-5K3=25V

Ucio+)=Ucio-)=25V 七二0十 换账定则 tion 13

Uc(10)= 25. R1 R1+R2. R3 =10V

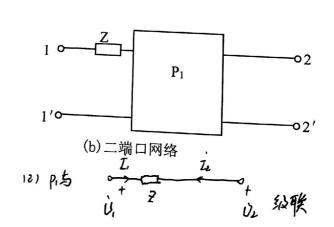
2.3(1) 求图(a) 所示 P1 二端口网络的 T 参数矩阵。

(2)求图(b)二端口网络的 T 参数矩阵, 其中 P1 网络即为图(a)所示电路。



(a) P₁二端口网络

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(1) & \frac{21}{22} = -\frac{1}{\Lambda} & \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \Lambda \\
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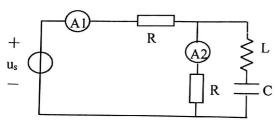
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得分	评阅人

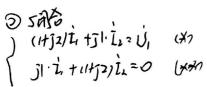
3、计算题 (每小题 12 分, 共 24 分)

3.1 已知 u_s = $220\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + \Phi)$, R=110 Ω , C=16 μ F, L=1H,

求: 1) 输入阻抗; 2) 谐振频率ωο; 3) 当ω=250 rad/S 时, A1 和 A2 的读数。

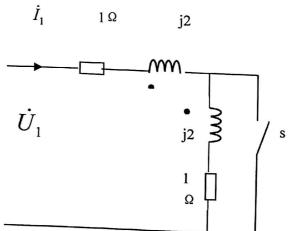


闭合时的电流 \dot{I}_1



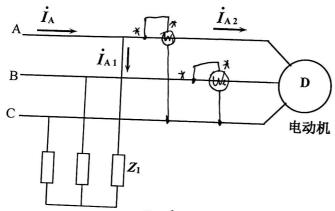
そのますの くけらりにナノけらろん=リ 计记= #13=100=104-131代顾成

= 4= 30-940

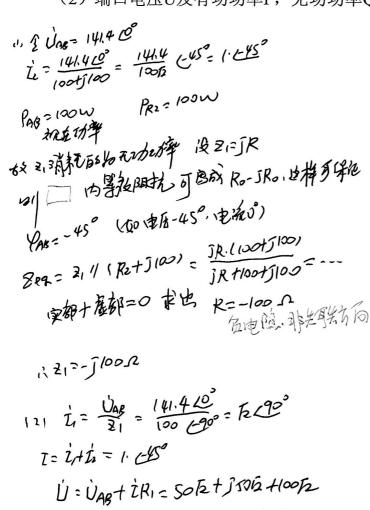


			In T
		1205 E-4	
得分	评阅人	オプリンタ。 12-7 4、计算题(毎小题 14 分,	共 28 分). 【Ax

- 4.1 图示对称三相电路中,线电压为 380V, Z_{l} = -j110 Ω ,电动机 P=1320W,电动机的功率因数为 0.5(滞后)。
 - 求: (1) 线电流和电源发出总功率;
 - (2) 用两表法测电动机负载的功率, 画接线图。



- 4.2 图示电路中,已知R₁=R₂=X_L=100 Ω,U_{AB}=141.4V,两并联支路的功率 P_{AB}=100W, 其功率因数为cos φ_{AB}=0.707 (φ_{AB}<0)。求:
 - (1) 该电路的复阻抗Z₁;
 - (2)端口电压U及有功功率P,无功功率Q和功率因数 λ。 有比区文



三切を打りたし

