

课程编号: H0051202

北京理工大学 2016 - 2017 学年 第二 学期

2016 级 电路分析基础 B 课程试卷 B 卷开课学院: 信息与电子学院 任课教师: _____试卷用途: ☐ 期中 ☒ 期末 ☐ 补考考试形式: ☐ 开卷 ☐ 半开卷 ☒ 闭卷考试日期: 2017 年 6 月 21 日 所需时间: 120 分钟考试允许带: 文具、计算器 入场

班级: _____ 学号: _____ 姓名: _____

考生承诺: “我确认本次考试是完全通过自己的努力完成的。”

考生签名: _____

题序	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	总分
满分	12	12	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	100

注意: 1. 试卷正面答题, 背面草稿; 2. 试卷不允许拆开; 3. 分析计算题要写过程。

一、(本题共 12 分, 包含 2 个小题)

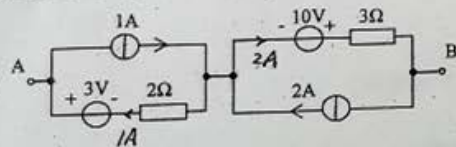
1. (6 分) 如图 1.1 所示, 求开路电压 U_{AB} 。

图 1.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{AB} &= 3 - 1 \times 2 - 10 + 2 \times 3 \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \\
 &= 1 - 4 \\
 &= -3 \text{ V} \quad (2 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

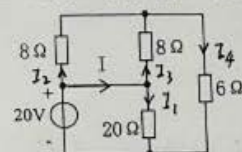
2. (6 分) 电路如图 1.2 所示, 求电流 I 。

图 1.2

$$I_1 = \frac{20}{20} = 1 \text{ A} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$I_4 = \frac{20 \text{ V}}{8\Omega // 8\Omega + 6\Omega} = \frac{20}{10} = 2 \text{ A} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$I_2 = I_3 = \frac{1}{2} I_4 = 1 \text{ A} \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$I = I_1 + I_3 = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ A} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

二、(本题共 12 分, 包含 2 个小题)

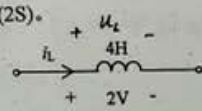
1. (6 分) 电感元件如图 2.1 所示, 设 $i_L(0) = 3 \text{ A}$, 2V 的电压源在 $t=0$ 时作用于电感两端, 历时 4S, (1) 求电感在时刻 2S 时的电流 $i_L(2\text{S})$; (2) 求电感在时刻 2S 时的储能 $w_L(2\text{S})$ 。

图 2.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_L(t) &= 2 \text{ V} \quad t \geq 0 \\
 i(t) &= i_L(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u_L(t) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 i(2\text{S}) &= i_L(0) + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 2 dt = 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \\
 &= 4 \text{ V} \quad (3 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 w_L(2\text{S}) &= \frac{1}{2} L i^2(2\text{S}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 4^2 = 32 \text{ J} \quad (3 \text{ 分})
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (6分) 图 2.2 为正弦稳态电路, $\omega=1\text{rad/s}$, 试用两个串联元件表示其对应的等效时域电路。

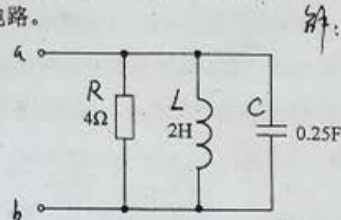


图 2.2

解: $-j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{1 \times 0.25} = -j4\Omega$

$j\omega L = j1 \times 2 = j2\Omega$

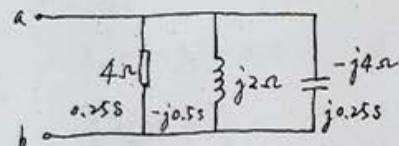
导纳 $Y = 0.25 + j0.25 - j0.5$
 $= 0.25 - j0.25\text{S}$
 $= 0.25\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ\text{S}$

$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{0.25\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ} = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ\Omega$
 $= 2 + j2 = R_0 + j\omega L_0$ (2分)

$R_0 = 2\Omega$

$L_0 = 2\text{H}$

等效时域电路如图 2.3 所示 (2分)



三、(本题共 16 分, 包含 2 个小题)

1. (8分) $t \geq 0$ 的电路如图 3.1 所示, (1) 求电路的特征根 (固有频率), 判断阻尼形式; (2) 写出 $t \geq 0$ 时 $u_c(t)$ 的表达式。

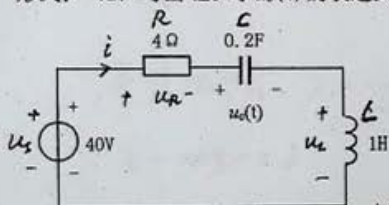


图 3.1

解: $u_R = Ri$ $i = C \frac{du_c}{dt}$ $u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$

$u_c + u_R + u_L = u_s$

$LC \frac{d^2 u_c}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_c}{dt} + u_c = u_s$

特征方程 $LCs^2 + RCs + 1 = 0$

$0.2s^2 + 0.8s + 1 = 0$ 即 $s^2 + 4s + 5 = 0$ (2分)

$s_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{2} = -2 \pm j$ (2分)

为欠阻尼情况 (2分)

(2) $u_c(t) = e^{-2t}(k_1 \cos t + k_2 \sin t) + 40\text{V}$ (2分)

2. (8分) 电路如图 3.2 所示, 求 ab 端口的戴维南等效电路和诺顿等效电路。

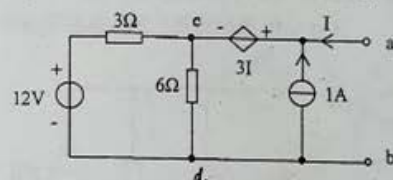
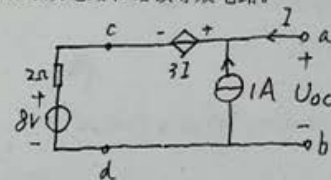


图 3.2



解: 若从 c, d 端断开

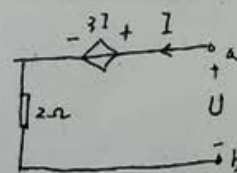
$U_{cdo} = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 12 = 8\text{V}$

$3\Omega // 6\Omega = 2\Omega$

当 a, b 端开路时, $I = 0$, 受控源 $3I = 0$

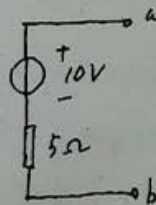
$U_{oc} = 1 \times 2 + 8 = 10\text{V}$ (2分)

将独立源除源后

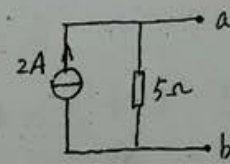


$U = 3I + 2I = 5I$

$R_0 = \frac{U}{I} = 5\Omega$ (2分)

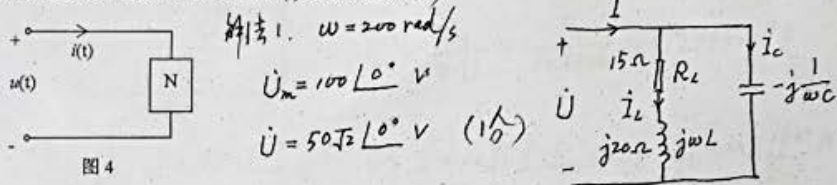


(2分)



(2分)

四、(10分) 电路如图4所示, 电源电压 $u(t) = 100\cos(200t)\text{V}$, 网络N为电感性负载, 其平均功率为120W, 功率因数为0.6。为使电路的功率因数提高到0.8(电感性), (1) 应在N两端并联多大的电容? (2) 求并联电容前, 电源供应的电流 $i(t)$ 的有效值; (3) 求并联电容后, 电源供应的电流 $i(t)$ 的有效值。



$$\lambda_L = \cos\varphi_L = 0.6, \quad \varphi_L = 53.13^\circ$$

并联电容前

$$I = I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos\varphi_L} = \frac{120}{50\sqrt{2} \times 0.6} = 2.83 \text{ A} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{ A} \quad (3\text{分})$$

$$Q_L = P \tan\varphi_L = 120 \tan 53.13^\circ = 160 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{并联电容后 } I = \frac{P}{U \cos\varphi} = \frac{120}{50\sqrt{2} \times 0.8} = 2.12 \text{ A} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2} \text{ A} \quad (3\text{分})$$

$$\lambda = \cos\varphi = 0.8 \quad \varphi = 36.87^\circ$$

$$Q = P \tan\varphi = 120 \tan 36.87^\circ = 90 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{电容C的无功功率 } Q_C = Q - Q_L = 90 - 160 = -70 \text{ var}$$

$$\text{因 } Q_C = \frac{-U^2}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} = -\omega C U^2$$

$$\text{故 } C = \frac{-Q_C}{\omega U^2} = \frac{70}{200 \times (50\sqrt{2})^2} = 7.00 \times 10^{-5} \text{ F} = 70.0 \mu\text{F} \quad (3\text{分})$$

$$i_L = 2.828 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A} \quad i = 2.121 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_C = j\omega C U = j200 \times 7 \times 10^{-5} \times 50\sqrt{2} = j0.7\sqrt{2} = j0.9898$$

$$i_{Lm} = 4 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A} \quad i = 3 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{cm} = j\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$$

五、(10分) 电路如图5所示, 开关在 $t=0$ 时由“a”端投向“b”端, 开关动作前电路已处于稳态, 用三要素法求 $i(t)$, $t > 0$ 。

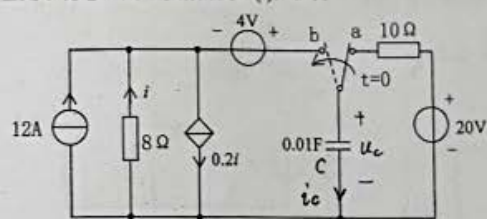


图5

$t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,

$$12 + i(\infty) = 0.2 \times i(\infty)$$

$$i(\infty) = -\frac{12}{0.8} = -15 \text{ A} \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$\text{求 } R_0 \quad U_C(\infty) = -8i(\infty) + 4 = 124 \text{ V}$$

$$i_1 = 0.2i - i = -0.8i$$

$$U_1 = -8i$$

$$R_0 = \frac{U_1}{i_1} = \frac{-8i}{-0.8i} = 10 \Omega \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$\tau = R_0 C = 10 \times 0.01 = 0.1 \text{ s} \quad (1\text{分})$$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0_+) - i(\infty)] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \quad (1\text{分})$$

$$= -15 + (-2 + 15) e^{-\frac{t}{0.1}}$$

$$= -15 + 13 e^{-10t} \text{ A} \quad t > 0 \quad (1\text{分})$$

$$U_C(t) = 124 - 104 e^{-10t} \text{ V} \quad i_C(t) = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = 10.4 e^{-10t} \text{ A}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan\varphi - \tan\varphi_L)$$

$$= \frac{120}{200 \times (50\sqrt{2})^2} (\tan 53.13^\circ - \tan 36.87^\circ) = 1.2 \times 10^{-4} \times \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{3}{4}\right) = 7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ F}$$

六、(10分) 正弦稳态电路如图6所示, 电流 i 、 i_1 、 i_2 、电压 u 的有效值分别为 I 、 I_1 、 I_2 、 U , 已知: $I=10\sqrt{3}\text{A}$, $U=300\text{V}$, $\omega=10\text{rad/s}$, u 比 i 超前 30° 。求 I_2 、 L 、 C 的值。

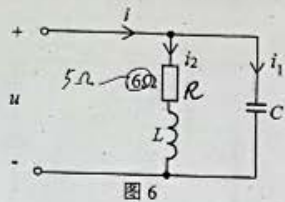


图6

$$I_1 = \omega C U$$

$$C = \frac{I_1}{\omega U} = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{10 \times 300} = 5.773 \times 10^{-3} \text{F}$$

$$\dot{U} = 300 \angle 0^\circ, \quad \dot{i} = 10\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \text{A}, \quad \dot{i}_1 = 10\sqrt{3} \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = \dot{i} - \dot{i}_1 = 10\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ - 10\sqrt{3} \angle 90^\circ \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= 10\sqrt{3} \cos(-30^\circ) + j10\sqrt{3} \sin(-30^\circ) - j10\sqrt{3}$$

$$= 15 - j8.66 - j17.32 = 15 - j25.98$$

$$= \sqrt{15^2 + 25.98^2} \arctan \frac{-25.98}{15}$$

$$= 30 \angle -60^\circ \text{A} \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

$$Z_{RL} = R + j\omega L = R + j10L$$

$$Z_{RL} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{i}_2} = \frac{300 \angle 0^\circ}{30 \angle -60^\circ} = 10 \angle 60^\circ \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= 10 \cos 60^\circ + j10 \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 5 + j5\sqrt{3} = 5 + j8.66 \Omega$$

$$R = 5 \Omega$$

$$L = \frac{8.66}{10} = 0.866 \text{H} \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

七、(10分) 如图7所示的正弦稳态电路, 已知 $u_s(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos t \text{V}$, $i_s(t) = 4\sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 45^\circ) \text{A}$,

(1) 求 $i(t)$; (2) 求 $i(t)$ 的有效值 I 。

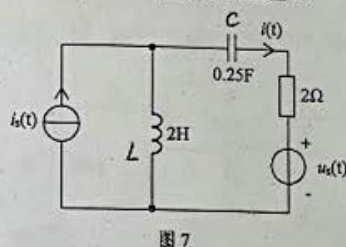
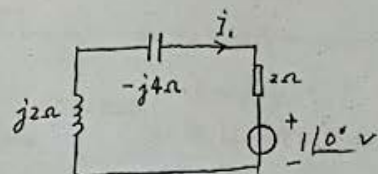


图7

$$\text{解: (1) } u_s(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos t \text{V}, \quad \omega_1 = 1 \text{ rad/s};$$

$$j\omega_1 L = j2 \Omega, \quad -j\frac{1}{\omega_1 C} = -j4 \Omega$$



$$\dot{i}_1 = -\frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{2 - j4 + j2} = \frac{1 \angle 180^\circ}{2 - j2} = \frac{1 \angle 180^\circ}{2\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -135^\circ$$

$$= 0.3535 \angle -135^\circ \text{A} \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

$$i_1(t) = 0.5 \cos(t - 135^\circ) \text{A} \quad (1\frac{1}{2})$$

(2) $i_s(t) = 4\sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 45^\circ) \text{A}$, $\omega_2 = 2 \text{ rad/s}$

$$j\omega_2 L = j4 \Omega, \quad -j\frac{1}{\omega_2 C} = -j2 \Omega$$

$$\dot{i}_s = 4 \angle 45^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = \frac{j4 \dot{i}_s}{2 - j2 + j4} = \frac{4 \angle 90^\circ \times 4 \angle 45^\circ}{2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}$$

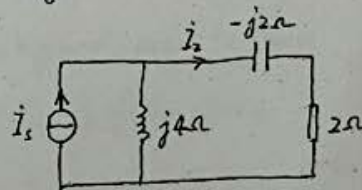
$$= 4\sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ \text{A} \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$

$$i_2(t) = 8 \cos(2t + 90^\circ) \text{A} \quad (1\frac{1}{2})$$

$$i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) = 0.5 \cos(t - 135^\circ) + 8 \cos(2t + 90^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$(2) I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} (I_{1m}^2 + I_{2m}^2)} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \times (0.5^2 + 8^2)} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{514}$$

$$= 5.668 \text{A} \quad (2\frac{1}{2})$$



八、(10分) 如图8所示的正弦稳态电路的相量模型中, $\dot{I}_s = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$, Z_L 为负载阻抗, 其实部、虚部均可变, 求 Z_L 变为多少时, 负载能获得最大功率, 并求该最大功率值。

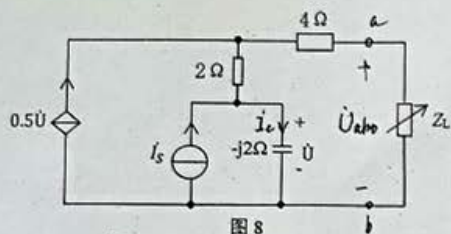


图8

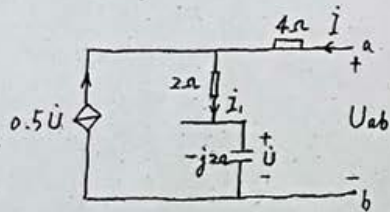
a. b 端断开

$$0.5\dot{U} + \dot{I}_s = \dot{I}_c, \quad \text{即} \quad 0.5\dot{U} + 2 + j2 = j0.5\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{2 + j2}{-0.5 + j0.5} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ}{0.5\sqrt{2}\angle 135^\circ} = 4\angle -90^\circ = -j4\text{ V} \quad (2\text{分})$$

开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = 2 \times 0.5\dot{U} + \dot{U} = 2\dot{U} = 8\angle -90^\circ = -j8\text{ V} \quad (2\text{分})$$



$$\dot{I} + 0.5\dot{U} = \dot{I}_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{ab} &= 2\dot{I}_1 + \dot{U} + 4\dot{I} \\ &= 2\dot{I}_1 + (-j2\dot{I}_1) + 4\dot{I} \\ &= (2 - j2)\dot{I}_1 + 4\dot{I} \quad (2\text{分}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I} + 0.5 \times (-j2\dot{I}_1) = \dot{I} - j\dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{1+j}\dot{I} \quad \dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{2-j2}{1+j}\dot{I} + 4\dot{I}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_o &= \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{\dot{I}} = 4 + \frac{2-j2}{1+j} = 4 + \frac{2\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ}{\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = 4 + 2\angle -90^\circ \\ &= 4 - j2\Omega \end{aligned} \quad (2\text{分})$$

当 $Z_L = Z_o^* = 4 + j2\Omega$ 时, Z_L 能获得最大功率

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_{ab}^2}{4R_L} = \frac{8^2}{4 \times 4} = 4\text{ W} \quad (2\text{分})$$

九、(10分) 如图9所示的稳态电路中, 试求电流 i_1 、 i_2 。

已知 $u(t) = 80 + 120\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t) + 60\sqrt{2}\cos(2000t + 45^\circ)\text{ V}$ 。

解: 设 $u(t) = U_0 + u_1(t) + u_2(t)$

$$u_1(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t)\text{ V}, \quad \omega_1 = 1000\text{ rad/s}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = 120\angle 0^\circ\text{ V}$$

$$u_2(t) = 60\sqrt{2}\cos(2000t + 45^\circ)\text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 60\angle 45^\circ\text{ V}$$

$$\text{① 当 } U_0 \text{ 单独作用时}$$

$$I_{10} = I_{20} = \frac{80\text{ V}}{20\Omega} = 4\text{ A} \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$\text{② 当 } u_1(t) \text{ 单独作用时} \quad j\omega_1 L_1 = j10^3 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = j40\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega_1 C_1} = -j\frac{10^6}{25 \times 10^3} = -j40\Omega \quad \text{③ } \omega_1 L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_1 C_1}, \quad L_1 \text{ 和 } C_1 \text{ 并联谐振}$$

$$\text{故 } i_{11}(t) = 0$$

$$j\omega_1 L_2 = j10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = j10\Omega, \quad -j\frac{1}{\omega_1 C_2} = -j\frac{10^6}{10^3 \times 25} = -j40\Omega \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$\text{④ } \omega_1 L_2 \neq \frac{1}{\omega_1 C_2}, \quad \text{故 } L_2 \text{ 和 } C_2 \text{ 不处于谐振状态}$$

$$\text{⑤ } i_{11}(t) = 0, \quad \text{故 } i_{21}(t) = 0$$

$$\text{③ 当 } u_2(t) \text{ 单独作用时} \quad j\omega_2 L_1 = j2 \times 10^3 \times 40 \times 10^{-3} = j80\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega_2 C_1} = -j\frac{10^6}{2 \times 10^3 \times 25} = -j20\Omega \quad -j\frac{1}{\omega_2 C_2} = -j20\Omega$$

$$j\omega_2 L_2 = j2000 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = j20\Omega \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$\text{④ } \omega_2 L_2 = \frac{1}{\omega_2 C_2}, \quad \text{故 } L_2 \text{ 和 } C_2 \text{ 并联谐振, 故 } i_{12}(t) = 0$$

$$u_{22}(t) = u_2(t) = 60\sqrt{2}\cos(2000t + 45^\circ)\text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{22} = \frac{\dot{U}_{22}}{j\omega_2 L_2} = \frac{60\angle 45^\circ}{j20} = 3\angle -45^\circ\text{ A} \quad (2\text{分})$$

$$i_{22}(t) = 3\sqrt{2}\cos(2000t + 45^\circ)\text{ A}$$

$$\text{叠加 } i_1(t) = I_{10} + i_{11}(t) + i_{12}(t) = 4\text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = I_{20} + i_{21} + i_{22} = 4 + 3\sqrt{2}\cos(2000t - 45^\circ)\text{ A} \quad (2\text{分})$$