# 第3次习题课

准备好纸笔 把做题(过程)记录拿出来 全程开弹幕,大家有问题随时提出来 习题课要搞明白才行

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# 单选题 1分

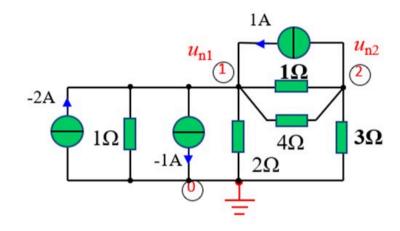
#### 节点1的自电导与互电导之和



**B** 0.25

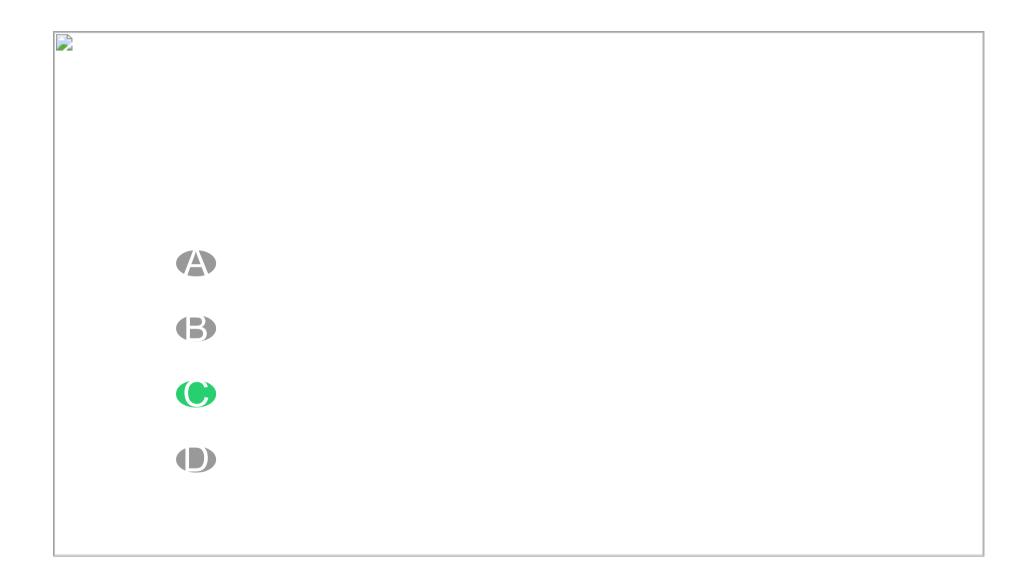


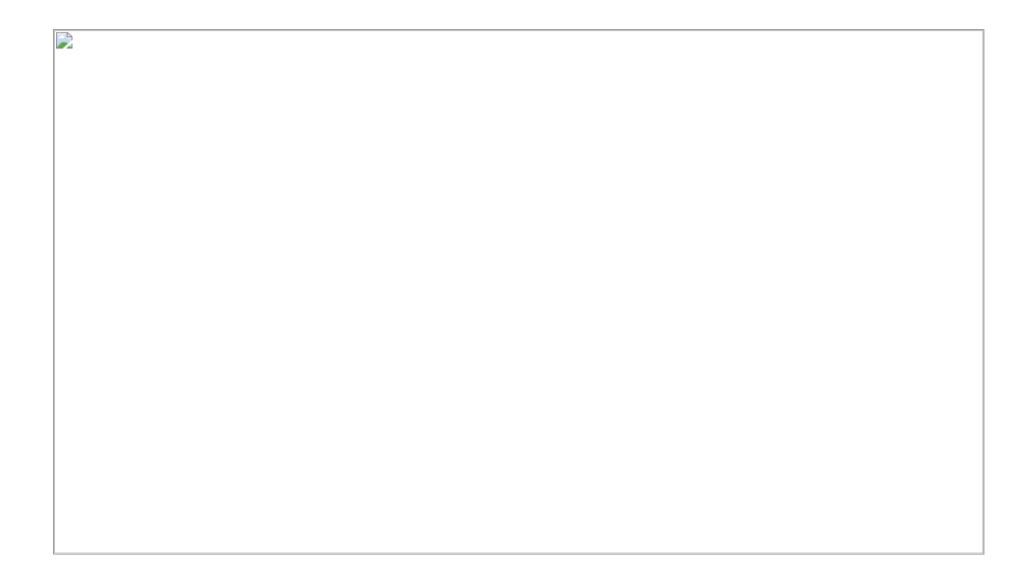
1.5



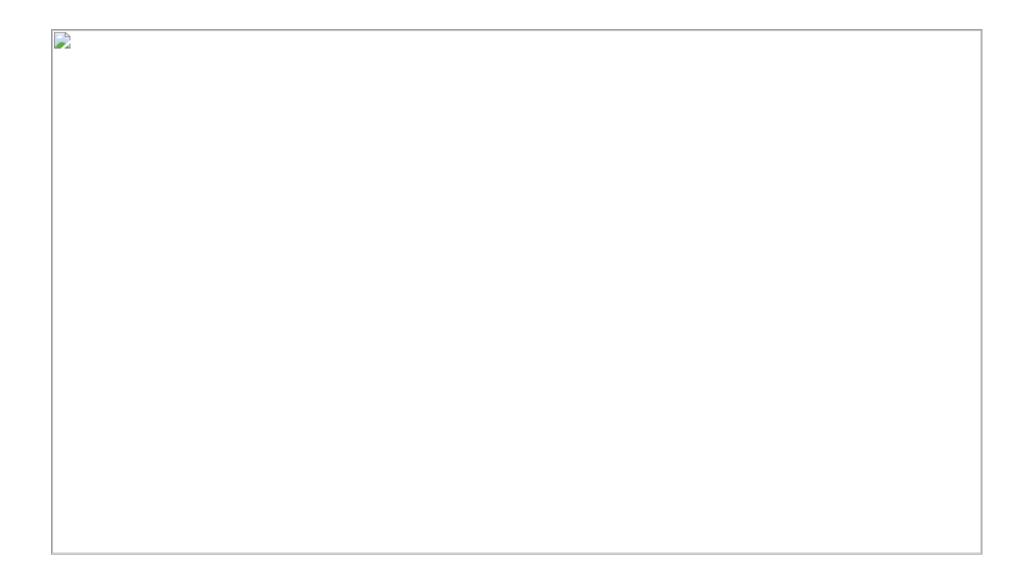
2

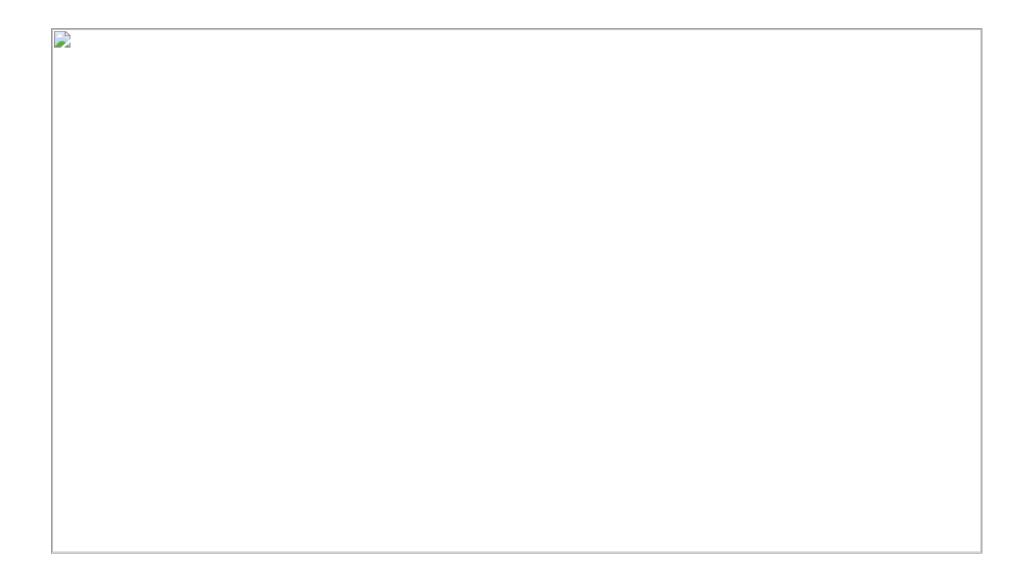


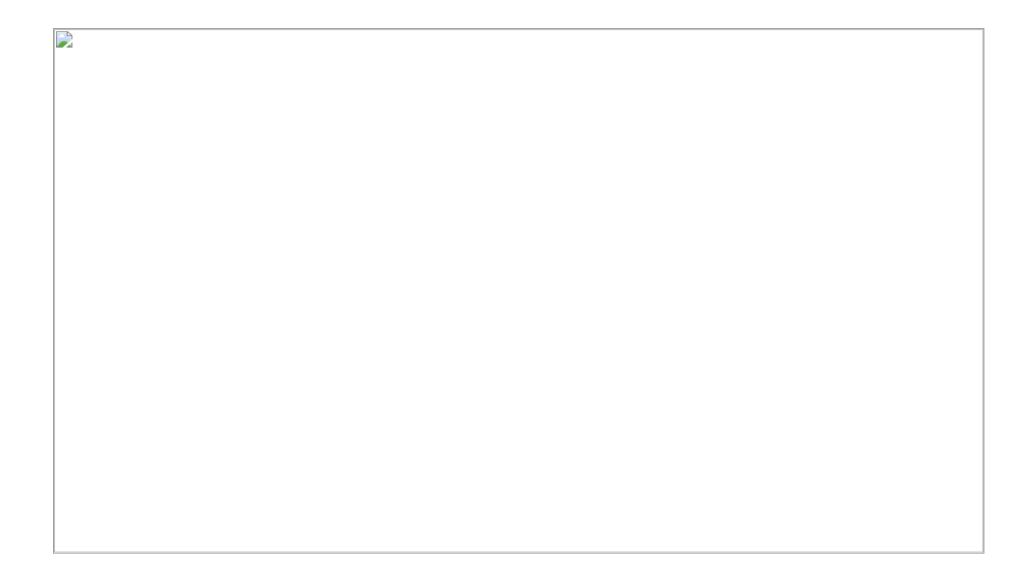




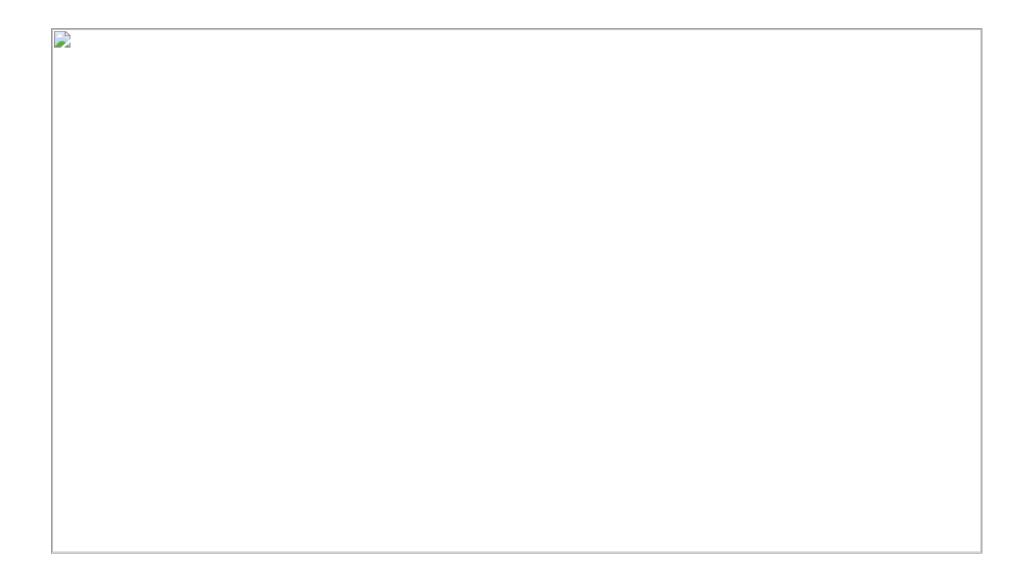


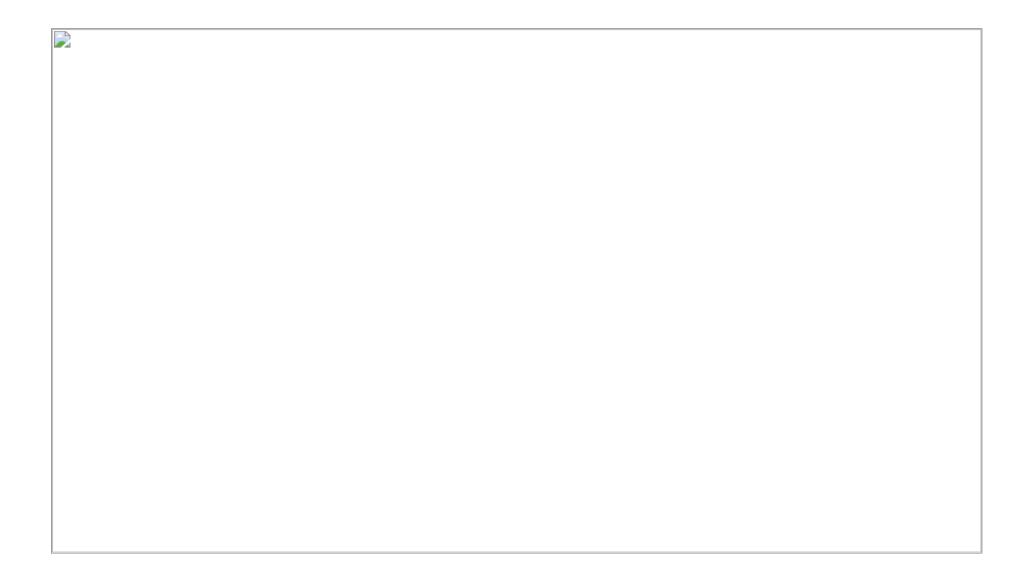




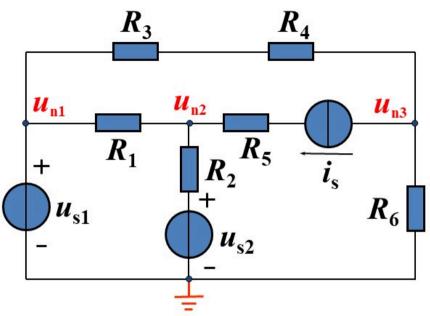








方法2: 选电压源 $u_{s1}$  支路所接的节点之一作为参考节点,则 $u_{n1} = u_{s1}$ ,此时可不必再列节点1的方程。



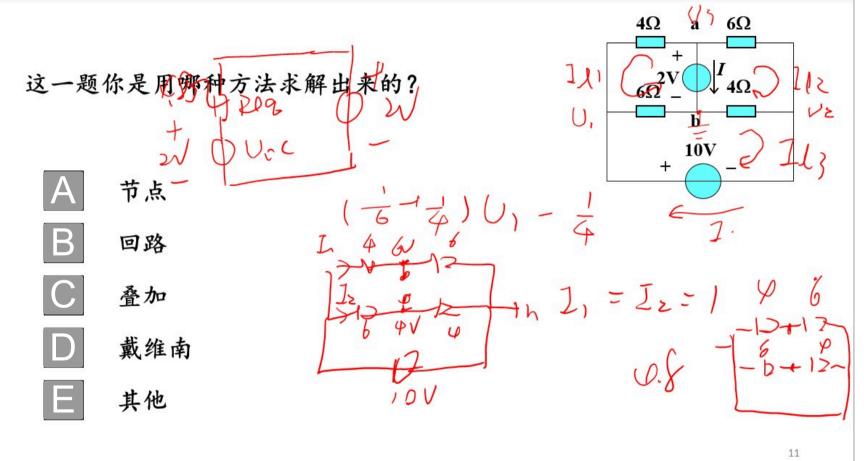
$$u_{n1} = u_{s1}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{1}}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + \frac{1}{R_{2}}\right)u_{n2} = \frac{u_{s2}}{R_{2}} + i_{s}$$

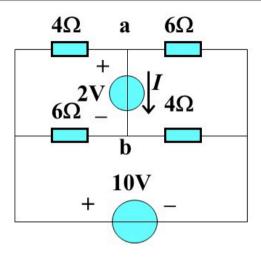
$$-\frac{1}{R_{3} + R_{4}}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_{3} + R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}}\right)u_{n3} = -i_{s}$$

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## 投票 最多可选2项



# 二. 求电流I。

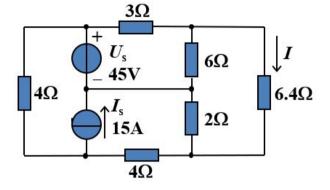


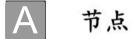
12



### 投票 最多可选2项

#### 这一题你是用哪种方法求解出来的?





- B回路
- **企** 叠加
- **D** 戴维南
- E 其他

《第3次习题课》

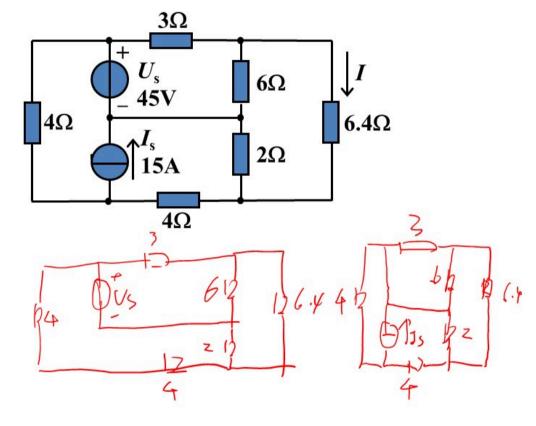
13

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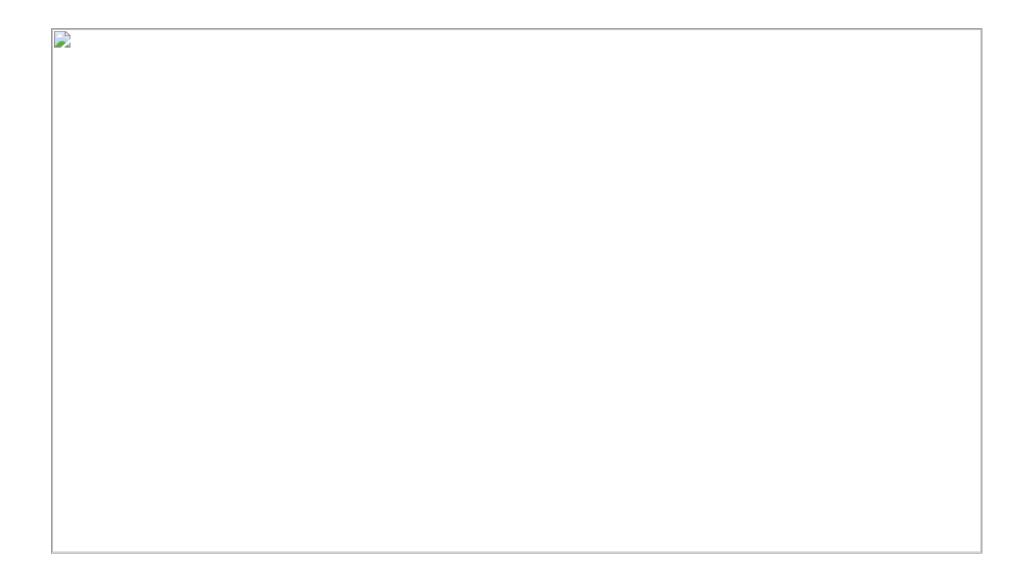


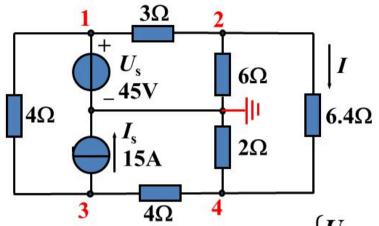
# 三. 求电流I。



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$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = U_{S} \\ \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6.4}\right) U_{n2} - \frac{1}{3} U_{n1} - \frac{1}{6.4} U_{n4} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) U_{n3} - \frac{1}{4} U_{n1} - \frac{1}{4} U_{n4} = -15 \\ \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6.4}\right) U_{n4} - \frac{1}{4} U_{n3} - \frac{1}{6.4} U_{n2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = 15V \\ U_{n2} = 23.4V \\ U_{n3} = -6.36V \\ U_{n4} = 2.28V \end{cases}$$

$$U_{n4} = 2.28V$$

$$I = \frac{U_{n2} - U_{n4}}{6.4}$$

$$= 3.3A$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = 15V \\ U_{n2} = 23.4V \\ U_{n3} = -6.36V \\ U_{n4} = 2.28V \end{cases}$$

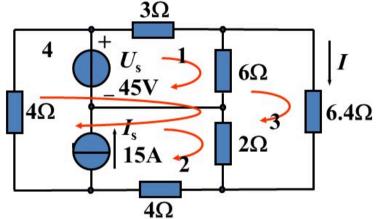
$$I = \frac{U_{n2} - U_{n4}}{6.4}$$

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#### 解法二: 回路法

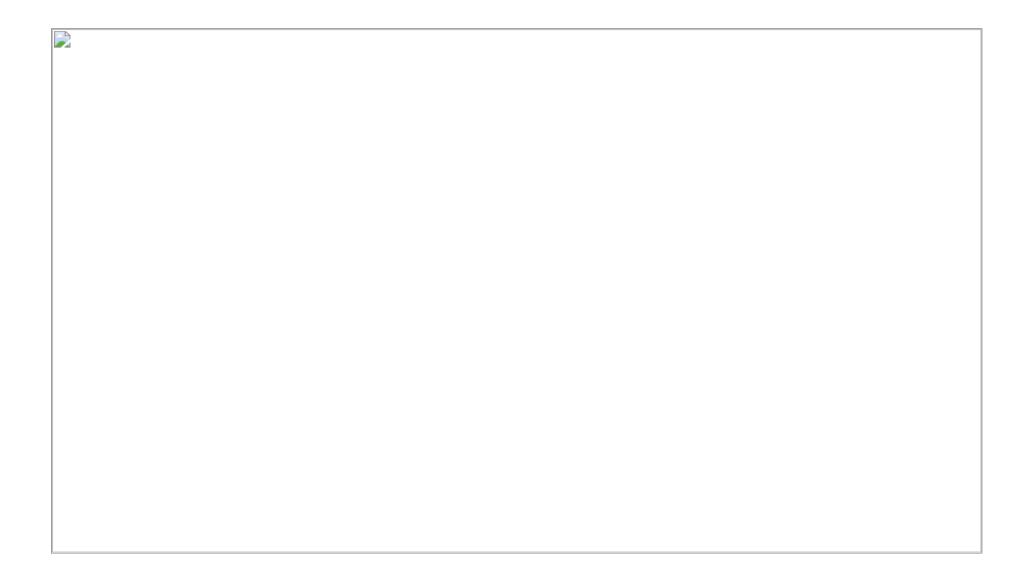
电流源支路的处理:选一组合适的回路

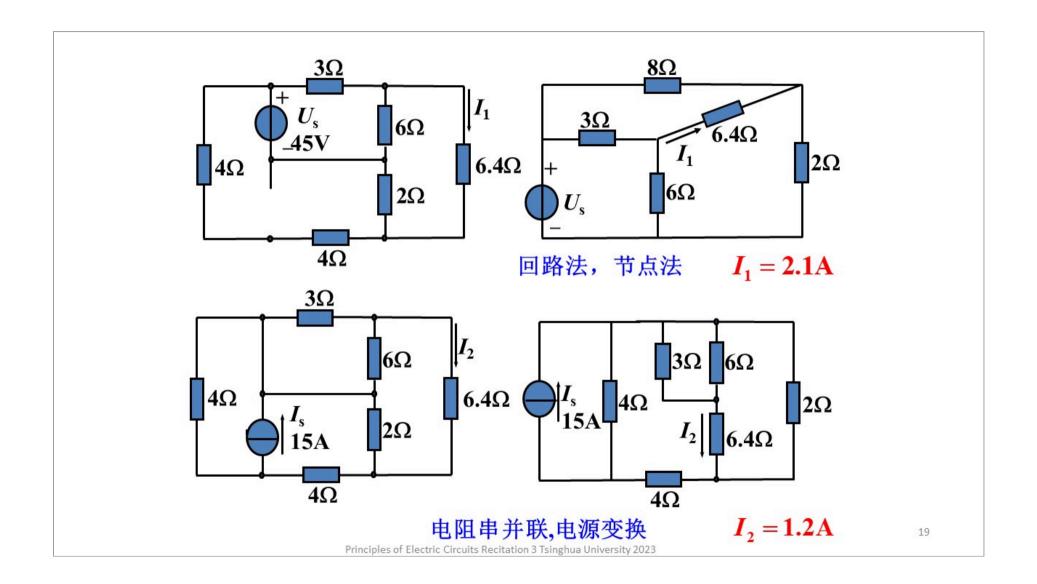


$$\begin{cases} I_{12} = 15 \\ (3+6)I_{11} + 9I_{14} - 6I_{13} = 45 \\ (2+6+6.4)I_{13} - 6(I_{11} + I_{14}) - 2(I_{12} + I_{14}) = 0 \\ (4+3+6+2+4)I_{14} + (3+6)I_{11} + (2+4)I_{12} - (6+2)I_{13} = 0 \end{cases}$$

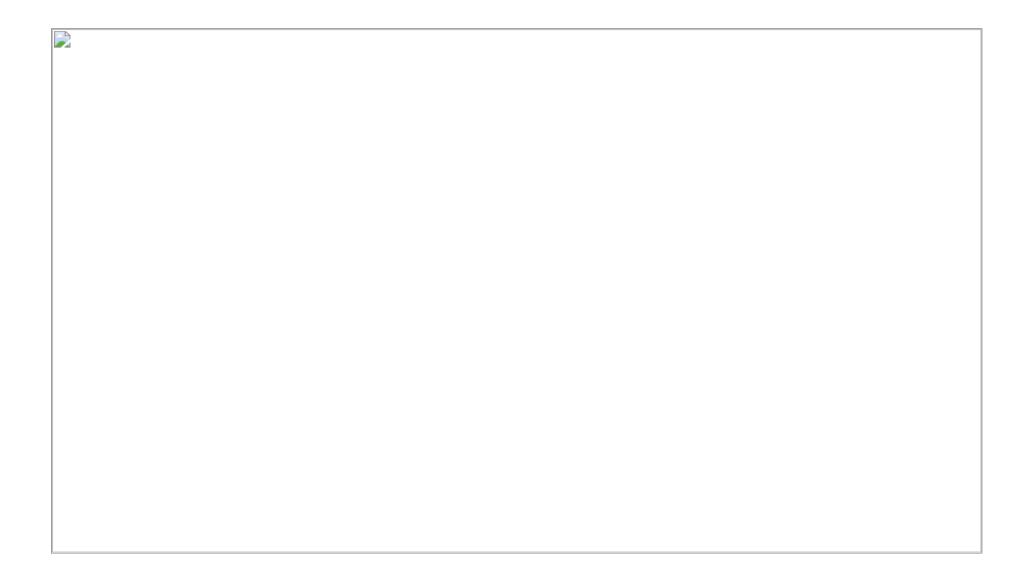
$$I = I_{13} = 3.3A$$

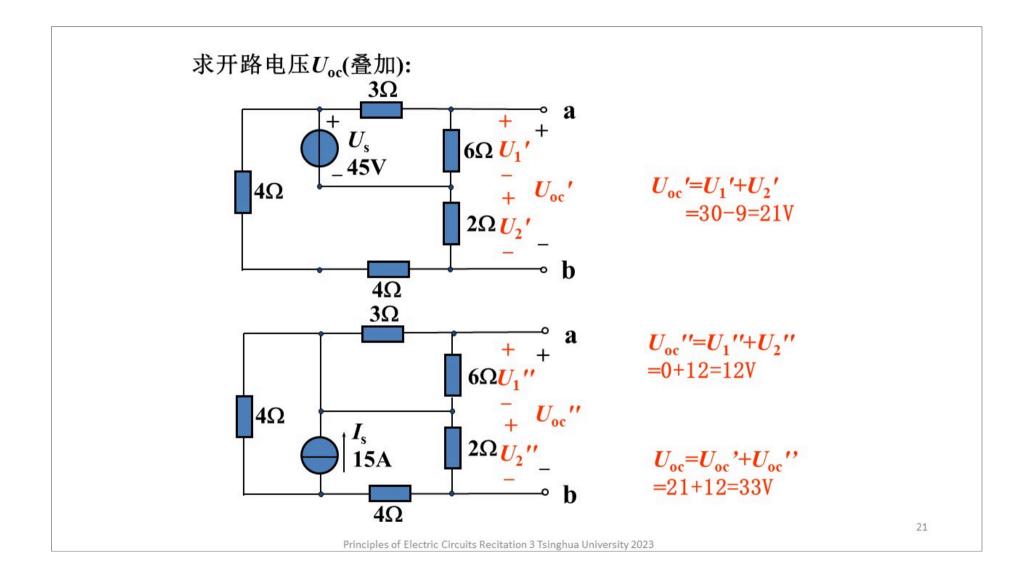
17



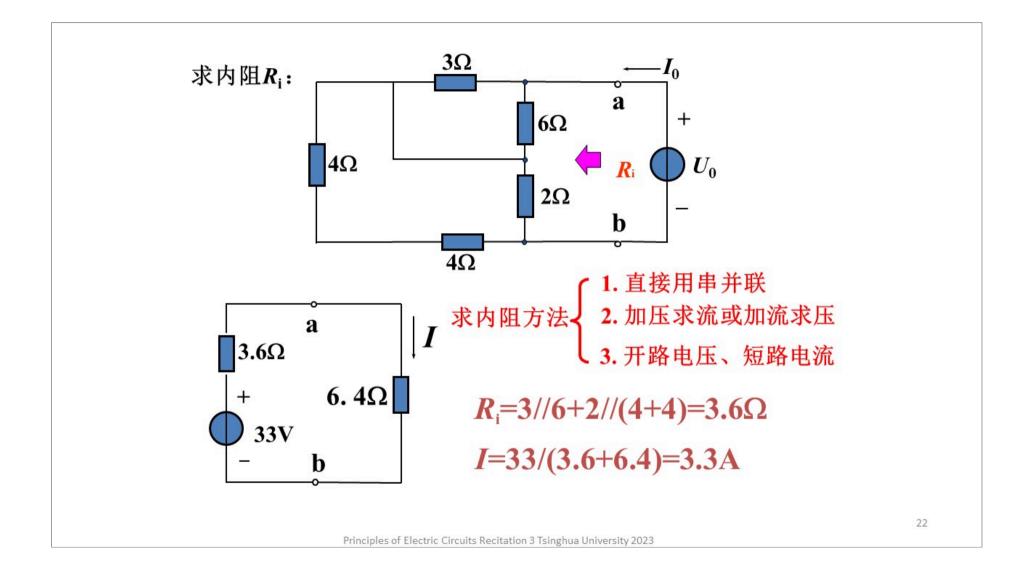


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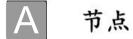
《第3次习题课》



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### 投票 最多可选2项

#### 这一题你是用哪种方法求解出来的?

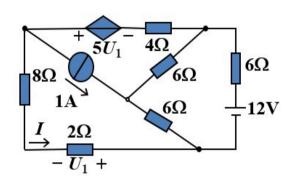


B回路

**企** 叠加

**D** 戴维南

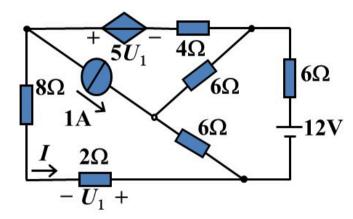
E 其他



23

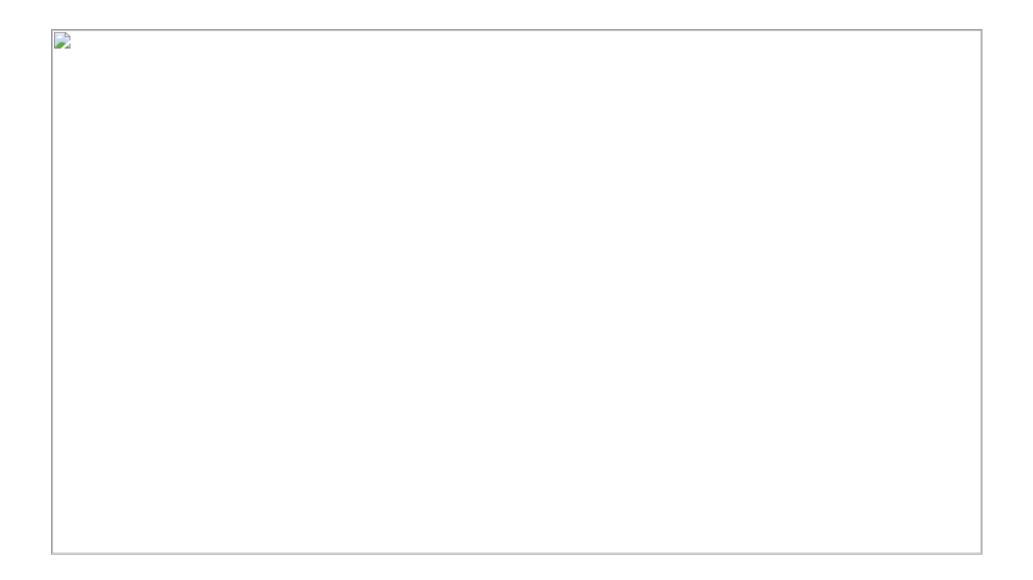
《第3次习题课》 - 23/36页 -

# 四.求 1。

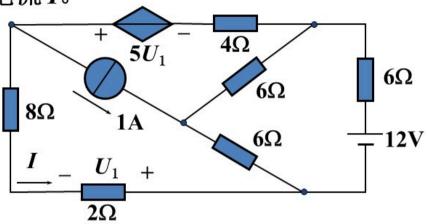


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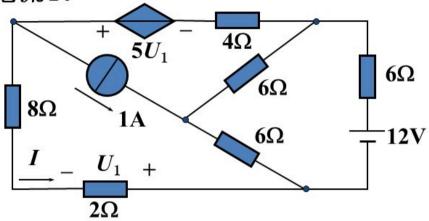


# 四、求电流I。

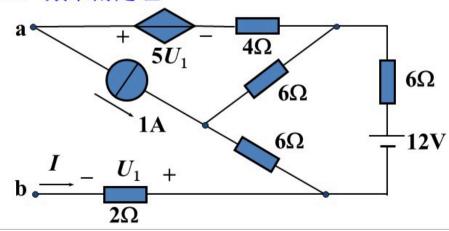


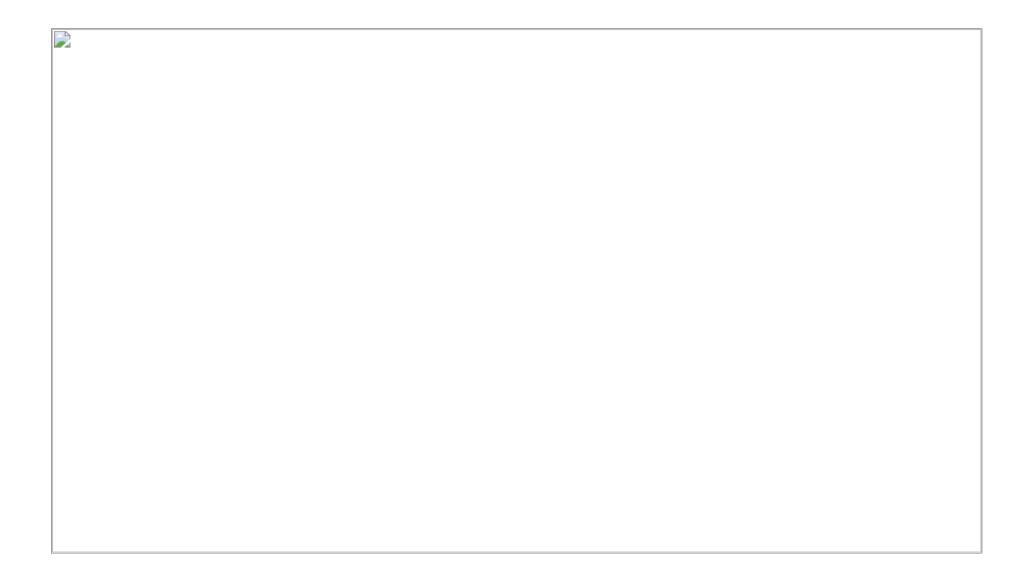
解法二: 回路法

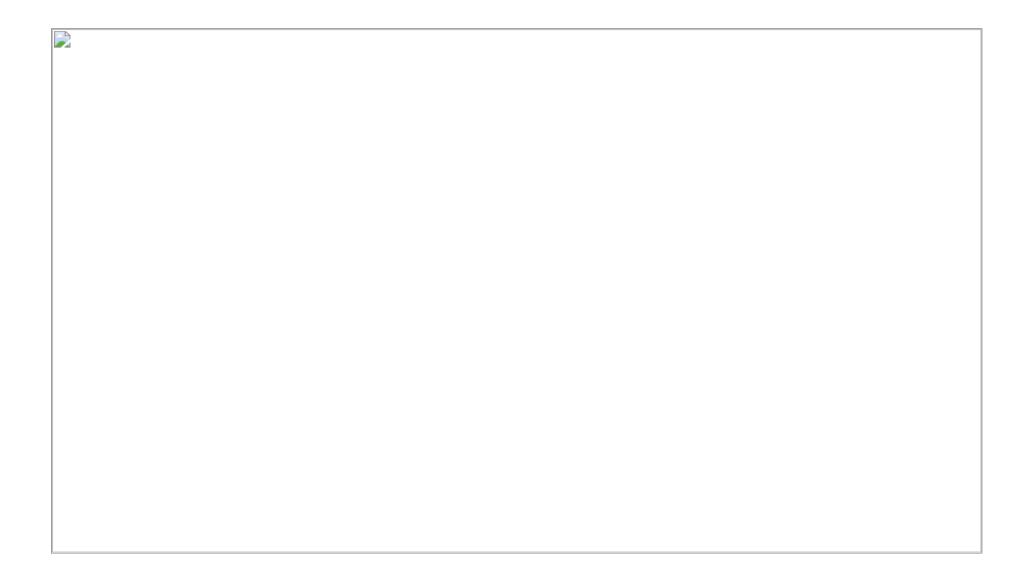
## 四、求电流I。



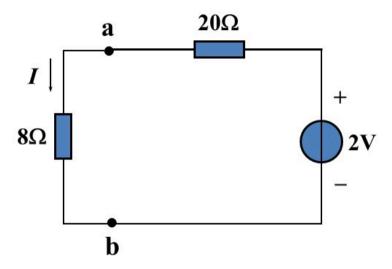
#### 解法三: 戴维南定理



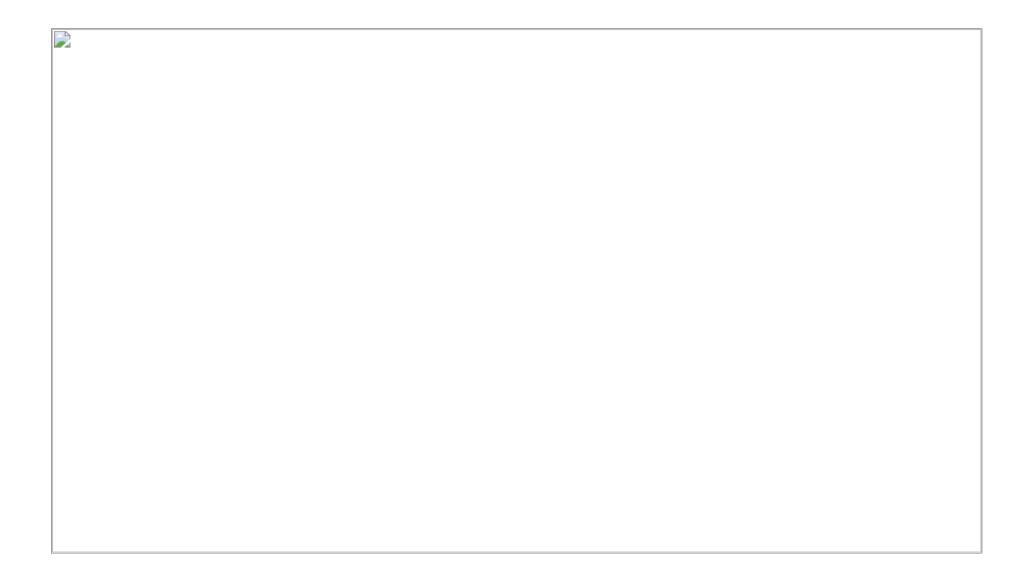


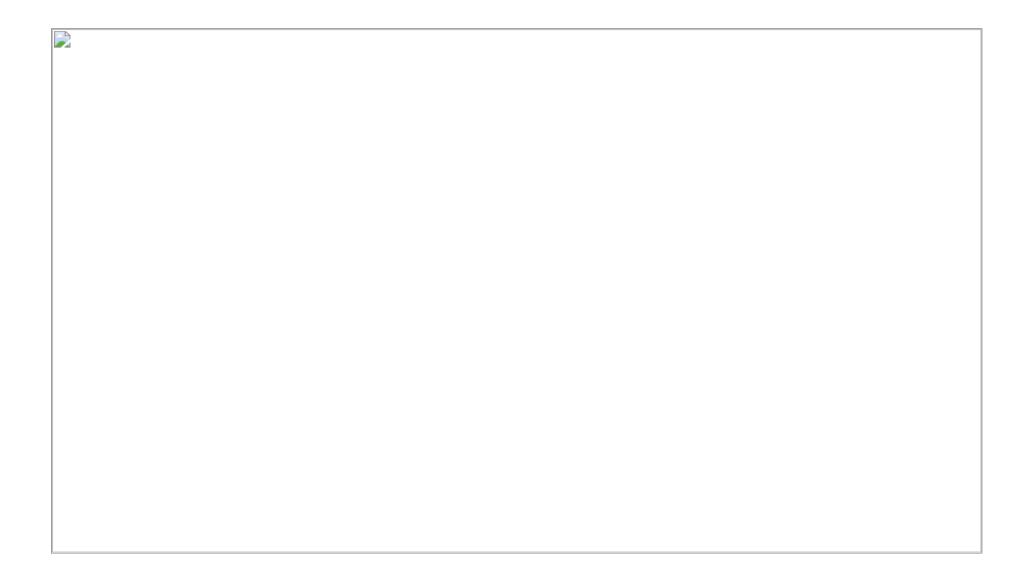


#### (c) 戴维南等效电路如图所示:

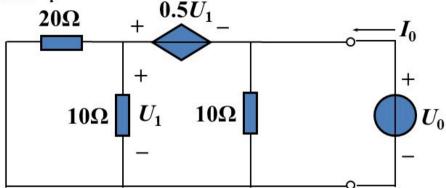


I=2/(20+8)=1/14=0.0714 A





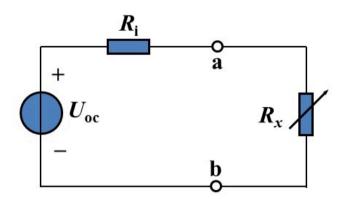
#### 加压求流计算内阻 $R_i$ :



$$\begin{cases} I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_2} + \frac{U_1}{R_3 // R_1} \\ U_0 = -\mu U_1 + U_1 \end{cases} \longrightarrow I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R_2} + \frac{U_0 / (1 - \mu)}{R_3 // R_1}$$

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$$R_x = R_i = 2.5\Omega$$
 时 $R_x$ 上获得最大功率。

此时最大功率为

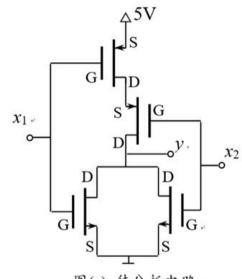
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}} = \frac{107.5^2}{4 \times 2.5} = 1155.6 \text{W}$$

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#### 六.

本题所有输入输出信号均为数字信号,即用 0V 表示信号"0",5V 表示信号"1"。n 沟道增强型 MOSFET 的元件符号和简化模型如图 4-(a)所示,p 沟道增强型 MOSFET 的元件符号和简化模型如图 4-(b)所示,<u>二者从</u>栅极 G 流入的电流都可以忽略不计。图 4-(c)所示电路中,(1)分别画  $x_1=x_2=$ "0"、 $x_1=x_2=$ "1"、 $x_1=$ "0"且  $x_2=$ "1"和  $x_1=$ "1"且  $x_2=$ "0"时的等效电路,分别求此时的输出 y;(2)该电路实现了怎样的功能?;(3)求该电路消耗的最大功率。(。

图(b)p 沟道增强型 MOSFET。



图(c)· 待分析电路。

七.

某 n 沟道增强型 MOSFET 的  $U_T$ =1V, D-S 间电阻区满足\_ $R_{ON}$ =100Ω, 电流源区满足

$$i_{\rm DS} = \frac{K \left(u_{\rm GS} - U_{\rm T}\right)^2}{2}$$
 , ##=0.5mA/V<sup>2</sup>. .

将该 MOSFET 的 G 与 D 相连,构成一个二端元件。求该元件端口 u-i 关系,画出其 u-i 关系,画出其 u-i 关系,越线,标出关键点坐标,在已经学过的电路元件中,这可等效为什么元件?  $\omega$