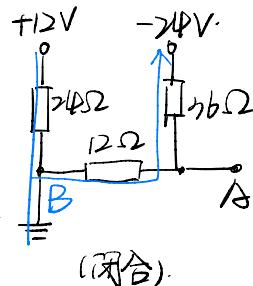
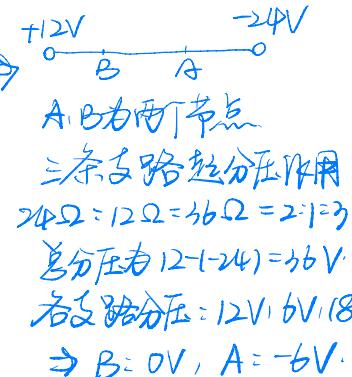
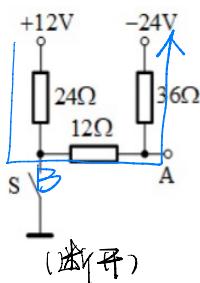


~~基本~~ 电路理论

△电路中某一点电位的计算

9、求题图所示电路在开关S断开和闭合时A点的电位。

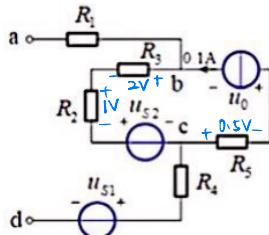


(闭合)

总电压 $0 - (-18) = 18V$
两条支路去分压
 $12\Omega : 36\Omega = 1:3$
各支路分压 $= 6V, 18V$
 $\Rightarrow A = -6V$

10、题图所示电路,已知 $R_1 = R_2 = R_4 = 10\Omega$, $R_3 = 20\Omega$, $R_5 = 5\Omega$, $u_{s1} = 5V$, $u_{s2} = 2V$

求 u_{ad} 和 u_o 。



$$\Rightarrow \text{易求得 } U_{R3} = 0.1A \times 20\Omega = 2V$$

$$\text{同理 } U_{R2} = 1V, U_{R5} = 0.5V$$

$$\text{由 } KVL: U_o + U_{R5} + U_{R2} + U_{s2} + U_{R3} = 0 \text{ 得 } U_o = -5.5V$$

$$\text{而 } \Delta U_{bc} = U_b - U_c = U_{R3} + U_{R2} + U_{s2} = 5V$$

$$(或 = -U_o - U_{R5} = -(5.5) - 0.5 = 5V)$$

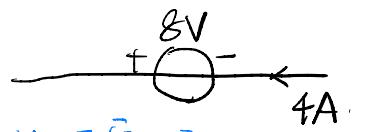
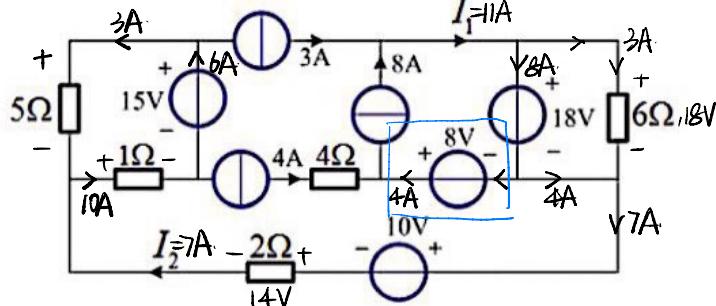
$$\Delta U_{ad} = U_{ab} + U_{bc} + U_{cd}$$

$$U_{ab} = 0 \Delta U_{bc} = 5V, U_{cd} = 5V \Rightarrow U_{ad} = 10V$$

\Rightarrow 计算电位差时要根据实际情况的电流方向和元件正负极性计算。
(如在电流方向为实际情况下: 从正号流入则电压为正, 从负号流入为负).

△ 区别 “发出/产生的功率为”“吸收/消耗的功率为”(吸收为正,发出为负)

7、求题图所示电路中的支路电流 I_2 和 8V 电压源吸收的功率。



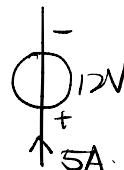
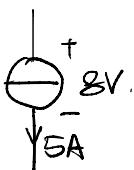
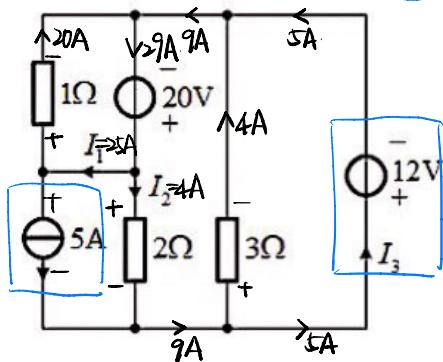
U 和工实际方向不一致，则

$$P = -IU = -32W$$

文字描述为发出32W功率
或吸收负32W功率

二、答案是 -32W

6、题图所示电路中 5A 电流源发出的功率为 ()，12V 电压源发出的功率为 ()。



串路中U和I实际方向均一致，则

$$P_1 = I U = 5 \times 8 = 40W, \quad P_2 = 5 \times 12 = 60W$$

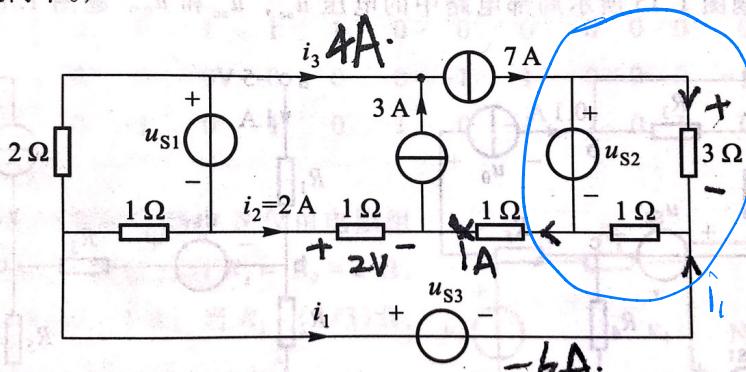
文字表述为吸收功率；吸收功率

或发出**直物W**冲年；发出**负加W**冲年

答：差异是 $-40W$; $-60W$ 。

△ 注意KCL的使用条件不仅对某节点
还可对某一割集(闭合面)使用

J1 试求题图 1.11 所示电路中的 i_1 和 i_3 。(提示:仔细考虑后再动手求解,如果求解
得当,计算就简单。)

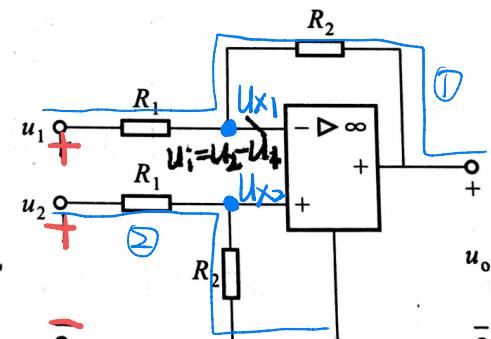
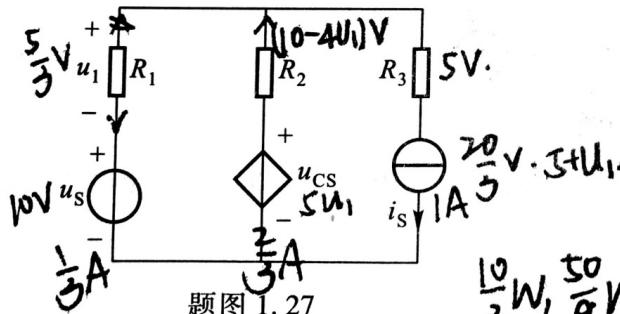


题图 1.11

$$\text{由图中闭合面KCL: } +7A - 1A + i_l = 0 \\ \Rightarrow i_l = -6A$$

△全运放的电路计算

(1.28) 题图 1.28 所示电路起减法作用，试求输出电压 u_o 和输入电压 u_1 , u_2 之间的关系。



根据“虚短”、“虚断”等推知：

$$\text{对支路1: } \frac{u_1 - u_{x1}}{R_1} = \frac{u_{x1} - u_o}{R_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_o = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}(u_1 - u_{x1}) + u_{x1} \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{对支路2: } \frac{u_2 - u_{x2}}{R_1} = \frac{u_{x2} - 0}{R_2}$$

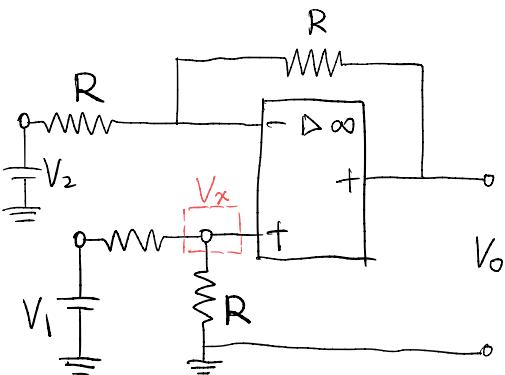
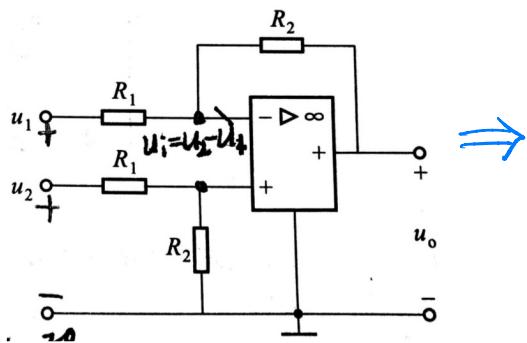
$$\Rightarrow u_{x2} = \frac{u_2 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{又由 } u_{x1} = u_{x2}$$

$$\text{联立求得: } u_o = \frac{R_2}{R_1}(u_2 - u_1)$$

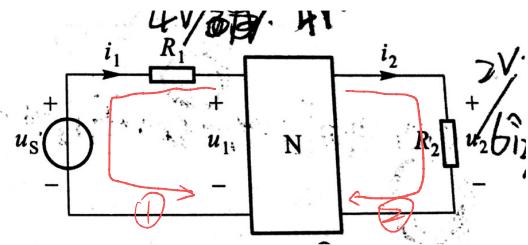
(当 $R_1 = R_2 = R$ 时, $u_o = u_2 - u_1$)

Δ减法电路



△特勒根定理应用

1.20 题图 1.20 所示电路中 N 仅由电阻组成。对该电路进行两次测量，当 $R_1 = R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $u_s = 8V$ 时, $\hat{i}_1 = 2A$, $\hat{i}_2 = 1A$; 当 $R_1 = (1/3)\Omega$, $R_2 = 6\Omega$, $u_s = 3V$ 时, $\hat{i}_1 = 1A$ 。试求 \hat{i}_2 。



$$\Rightarrow U_1 \hat{i}_1 + U_N \hat{i}_N + U_2 \hat{i}_2 = 0 ; \hat{U}_1 \hat{i}_1 + \hat{U}_N \hat{i}_N + \hat{U}_2 \hat{i}_2 = 0$$

$$N \text{未知} : U_1 \hat{i}_1 + U_2 \hat{i}_2 = \hat{U}_1 \hat{i}_1 + \hat{U}_2 \hat{i}_2 .$$

(复合支路) 支路 1 =

$$\begin{aligned} U_1 &= -\hat{i}_1 R_1 + u_s \\ &= -2 \times 2 + 8 = 4V \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{i}_1 = -2A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{U}_1 &= -\hat{i}_1 R_1 + \hat{u}_s \\ &= -1 \times \frac{1}{3} + 3 = \frac{8}{3}V \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{i}_1 = -1A$$

支路 2 =

$$\begin{aligned} U_2 &= \hat{i}_2 R_2 = 1 \times 2 = 2V \\ \hat{i}_2 &= 1A \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{U}_2 = \hat{i}_2 R_2 = 6 \hat{i}_2$$

$$\hat{i}_2 = \hat{i}_2$$

代入上式 =

$$4 \times (-1) + 2 \times \hat{i}_2 = \frac{8}{3} \times (-2) + 6 \hat{i}_2$$

$$\text{解得: } \hat{i}_2 = \frac{1}{3}A$$

2 [单选题]

以下哪个说法错误？

- A、实际电阻器的电阻值一定大于零。
- B、负电阻元件可以向外发出功率，是有源元件。
- C、理想开关是线性非时变电阻元件，可以处于开路或短路状态。
- D、线性时变电阻元件在任意时刻的伏安特性曲线都是一条过原点的直线。

A: 实际中电阻器的阻值不可能为负，负电阻不实际存在。

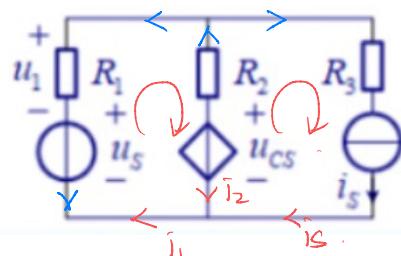
9 [单选题]

以下哪个说法错误？

- A、回转器是无源元件，既不吸收也不发出能量。
- B、负转换器是有源元件，能够向外发出功率。
- C、负转换器输出端口接电阻器后，输入端口对外呈现负电阻特性。
- D、回转器输出端口接电阻器后，输入端口对外呈现回转比平方倍的电阻值。

△未知方向时通过假设计算

在题图所示电路中，已知 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 5\Omega$ ，电压源 $u_s = 10V$ ，电流源 $i_s = 1A$ ，电压控制电压源 $u_{cs} = 5u_1$ ，试求各独立电源与受控电源发出的功率。



⇒ 假设电流方向如图所示：

$$\text{则由KCL: } i_1 = i_2 + i_s \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

由KVL:

$$-u_s - u_1 + u_2 + u_{cs} = 0$$

其中 $u_s = 10V$, $u_1 = -i_1 R_1$, $u_2 = i_2 R_2$, $u_{cs} = 5u_1 = -5i_1 R_1$

$$\text{代入得: } -10 - 20i_1 + 5i_2 = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{由①②: } i_1 = -1A, i_2 = -2A$$

$$\text{则 独立电压源: } P = -u_s i_1 = -10 \times (-1) = 10W$$

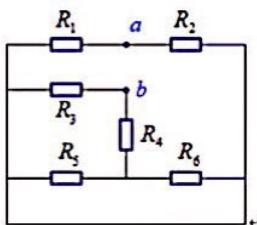
⇒ 吸收 10W 功率

$$\text{受控电压源: } P = u_{cs} i_2 = 25 \times (-2) = -50W$$

⇒ 发出 50W 功率

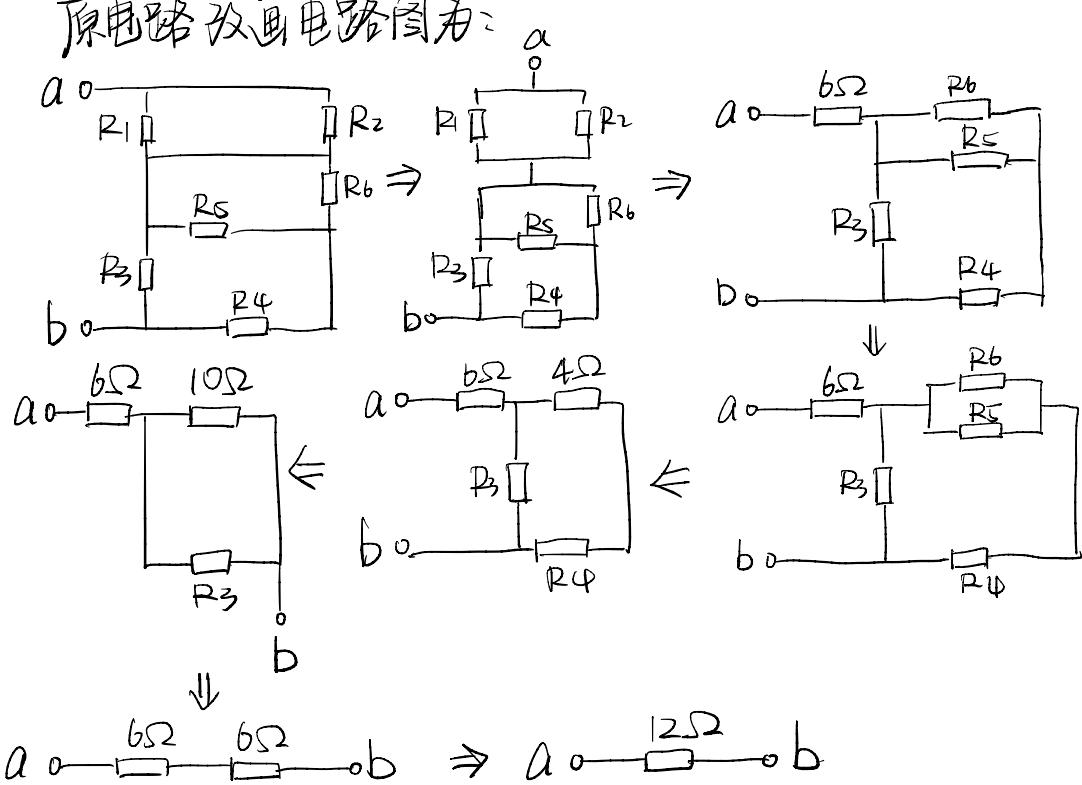
△复杂电路两点之间等效电阻的计算

4、题图所示电路中， $R_1 = 10\Omega$ ， $R_2 = R_3 = 15\Omega$ ， $R_4 = 6\Omega$ ， $R_5 = R_6 = 8\Omega$ ，求 ab 两点之间的等效电阻。



- A、 10Ω
- B、 15Ω
- C、 12Ω
- D、 25Ω

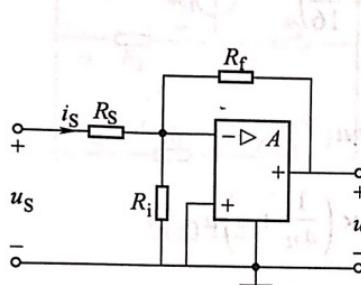
原电路改画电路图为：



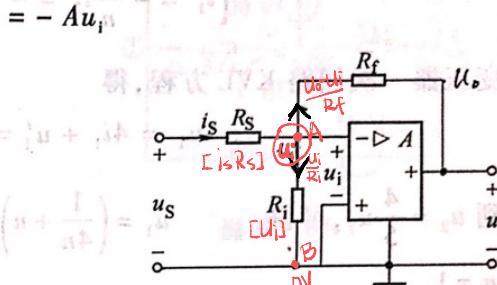
△“虚短”/“虚断”不满足的情况

1.28 试求题图 1.28 所示电路的输入电阻 $R_{in} = u_s/i_s$ 和转移电压比 $H = u_o/u_s$, 设运算放大器的开环增益为 A , R_s 、 R_i 和 R_f 为已知。

由于运算放大器的开环增益为 A , 该运算放大器不是理想运算放大器, “虚短”的概念不适用。由题意知输入电阻为无穷大, 所以“虚断”的概念仍然成立。设运算放大器两端的输入电压为 u_i , 如题图 1.28.1 所示, 并且有



题图 1.28



题图 1.28.1

根据“虚断”的概念, 有

由不满足“虚短”则有

$$U_A \neq U_B = 0V$$

$$U_A = U_i$$

$$i_s = \frac{u_i}{R_i} + \frac{u_i - Au_i}{R_f} = u_i \left[\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1-A}{R_f} \right]$$

$$u_s = i_s R_s + u_i = u_i R_s \left[\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1-A}{R_f} \right] + u_i$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{u_s}{i_s} = \frac{u_i R_s \left[\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1-A}{R_f} \right] + u_i}{u_i \left[\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1-A}{R_f} \right]} = \frac{R_i R_f + R_s R_f + (1-A) R_s R_i}{R_f + (1-A) R_i}$$

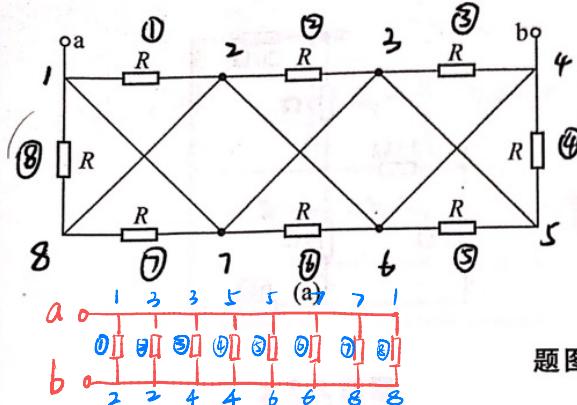
$$H = \frac{u_o}{u_s} = \frac{-Au_i}{u_i R_s \left[\frac{1}{R_i} + \frac{1-A}{R_f} \right] + u_i} = -\frac{AR_i R_f}{R_i R_f + R_s R_f + (1-A) R_s R_i}$$

【评注】当工作在线性区的运算放大器的开环增益为无穷大时, 运算放大器输入端的电压为零, “虚短”的概念成立; 当运算放大器的输入电阻为无穷大时, 运算放大器两输入端的电流为零, “虚断”的概念成立。由题意知, 该运算放大器的开环增益不为无穷大, 而输入电阻为无穷大, 因此“虚短”的概念不适用, 但“虚断”的概念仍然成立。

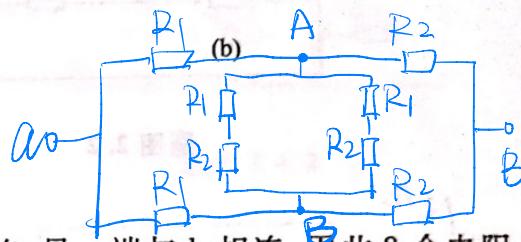
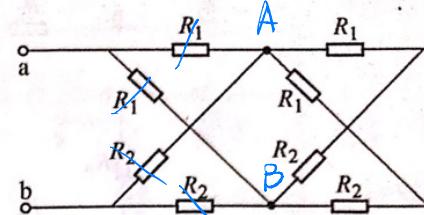
△ 两种等效电路

2.1 试求题图 2.1(a)、(b) 所示电路的等效电阻 R_{ab} 。题图 2.1(b) 中 $R_1 = 20 \Omega$, $R_2 = 60 \Omega$ 。

$$I=7=3=5, 8=2=6=4$$



题图 2.1



解

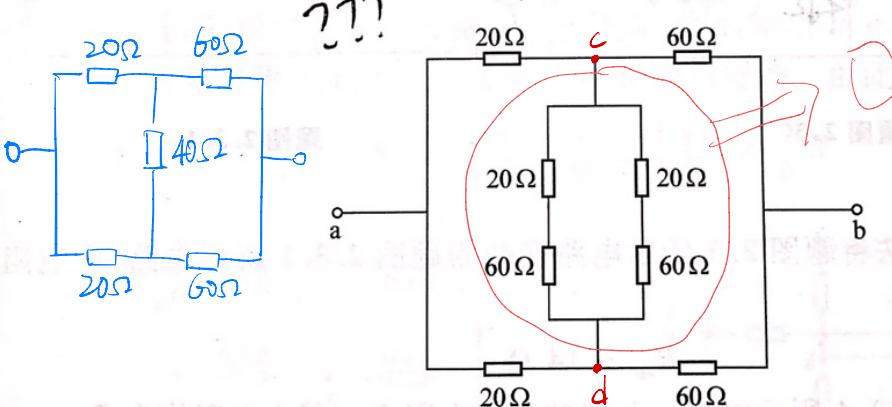
分析:

对题图 2.1(a), 每个电阻的一端与 a 相连, 另一端与 b 相连, 因此 8 个电阻并联, $R_{ab} = R/8$ 。

电桥平衡:

在 ab 施加一电压源, 则
 $U_C = U_d$, C, d 可短接
 $R_{cd} = 0 \Omega$

对图(b), 改画电路形式如题图 2.1.1 所示。

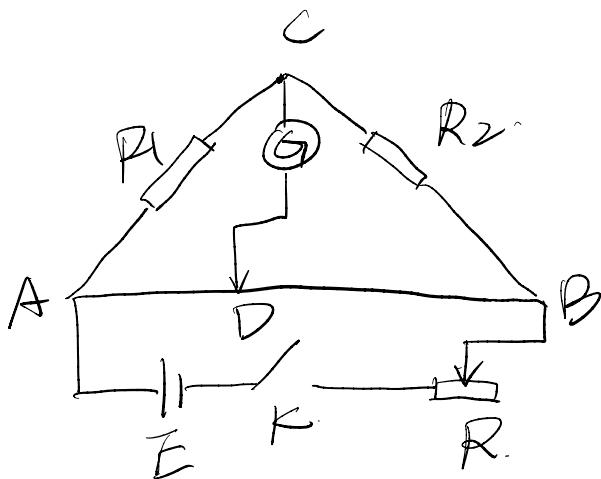
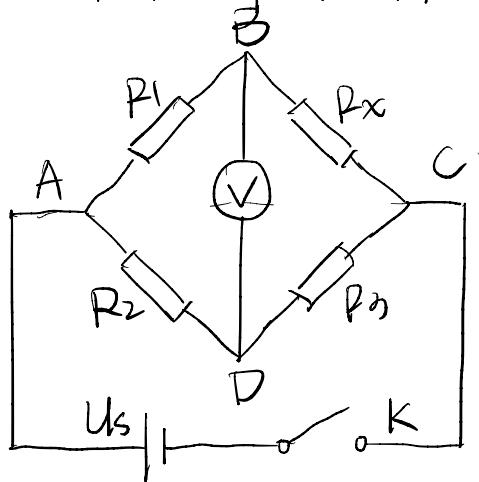


题图 2.1.1

由电桥平衡, 有 $R_{ab} = \frac{(20+60) \times (20+60)}{(20+60) + (20+60)} \Omega = 40 \Omega$ 。

△电桥平衡

四个电阻 R_1, R_2, R_3, R_x 连成四边形，称为电桥的四个臂。一条对角线连有检流计，称为“桥”。AC为“电源对角线”。



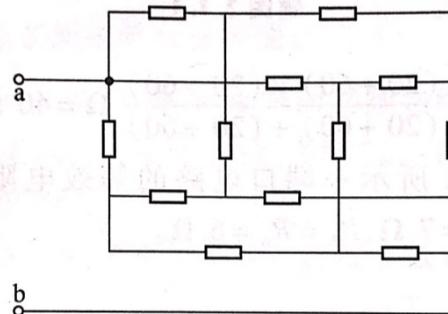
电桥的平衡条件：

电桥相对臂电阻乘积相等时为平衡。

$$\text{依上图即为 } \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_3}{R_4}$$

平衡时 V 示数为 0. B、D 电位相等

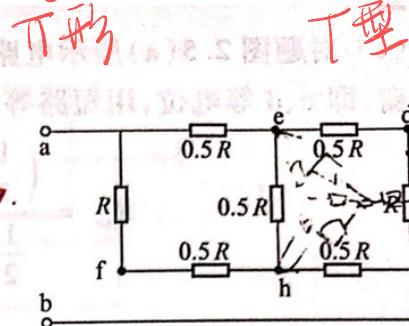
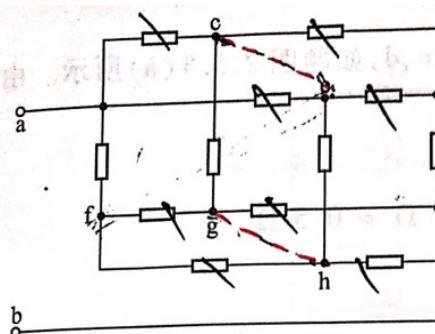
2.4 试求题图 2.4 所示电路 a、b 端的等效电阻 R_{ab} , 其中电阻均为 R。



题图 2.4

解 1

对题图 2.4 所示电路的有关节点标注符号, 如题图 2.4.1 所示。从题图 2.4.1 所示电路可以看出 c、e 等电位, g、h 等电位, 等电位节点之间短路可得如题图 2.4.2 所示等效电路。将 e、h、b 之间的三角形联结的电阻等效变换为星形联结的电阻, 如题图 2.4.3 所示。

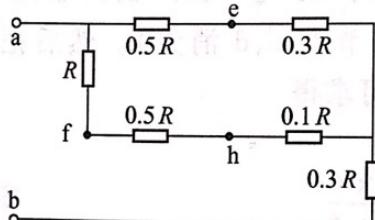


题图 2.4.1

题图 2.4.2

可以计算得

$$R_{ab} = \frac{0.8R \times 1.6R}{0.8R + 1.6R} + 0.3R = \frac{5}{6}R$$

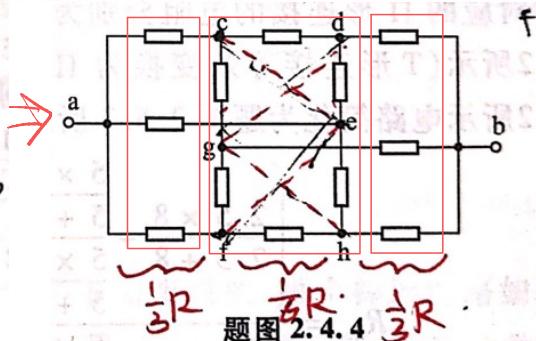
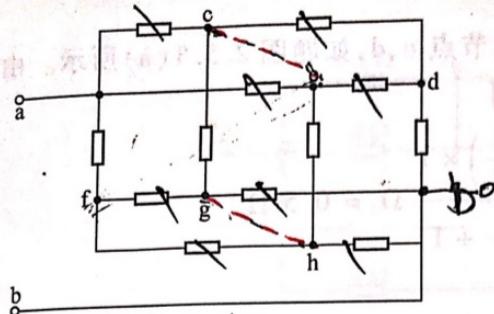


题图 2.4.3

解 2

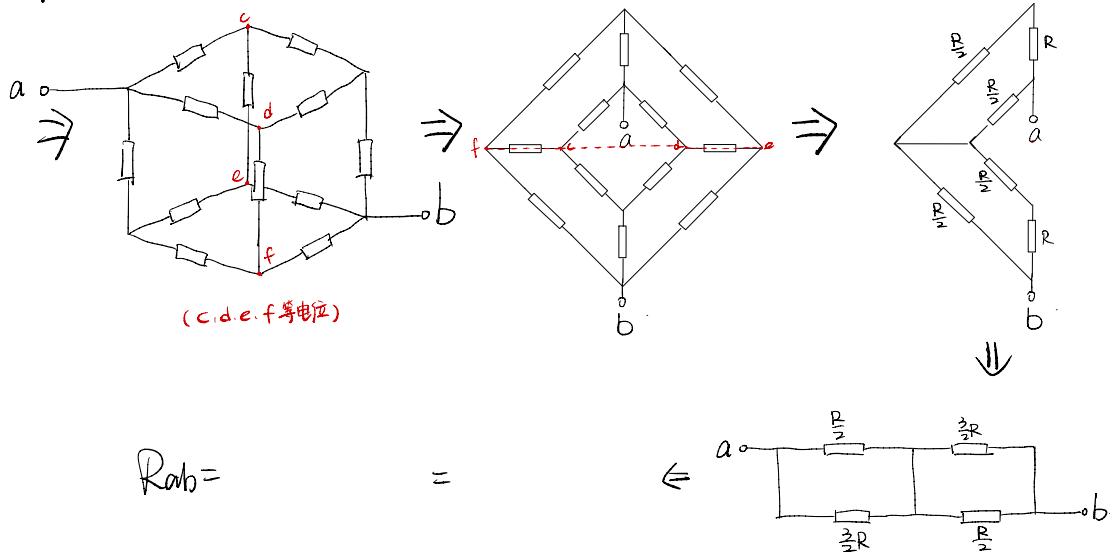
题图 2.4.1 所示电路重画为题图 2.4.4 所示电路, 可见电路是一个平衡对称的电阻电路, 设想在 a、b 端加一个电压源, 必然得出 c、e、f 三点等电位, 可视为短路。同理可得 d、g、h 三点也等电位, 也视为短路。由此可求得等效电阻

$$R_{ab} = \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \right) R = \frac{5}{6} R$$



题图 2.4.1

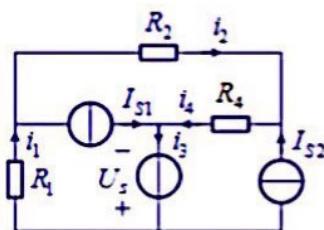
解 3:



△支路电流应用(含无伴电源)

3、题图所示电路，已知 $R_1 = 2\Omega$, $R_2 = 6\Omega$, $R_4 = 3\Omega$, $U_S = 6V$, $I_{S1} = 8A$, $I_{S2} = 4A$ 。

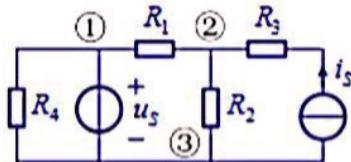
用支路电流法求 i_1 和 i_3 时，最少需要列写（ ）个方程，包含（ ）个 KCL 方程和（ ）个 KVL 方程，可求得 $i_1 = ()$ 。



- A、6、3、3、2A
- B、2、1、1、10A
- C、4、3、1、6A
- D、4、2、2、4A

△易错：与电流源串联的电阻不出现在分析方程中

7. 列出题图所示电路的节点电压方程。

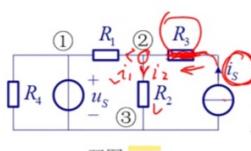


- Ⓐ A、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$
- Ⓑ B、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$
- Ⓒ C、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$
- Ⓓ D、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R_1} & \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$

○ 节点方程的实质是 KCL 方程
和电流串联的电阻不计入方程

○ 回路方程的实质是 KVL 方程。
和电压并联的元件不计入方程。

或者在列节点/网孔方程之前，先把
戴维宁/诺顿支路转换为源级/戴维南路

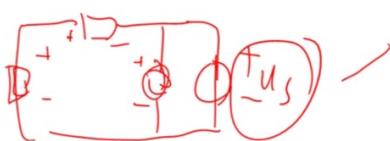


节点方程 \rightarrow KCL

① KCL：
$$\frac{u_2 - u_1}{R_2} + \frac{u_2}{R_2} - i_s = 0$$

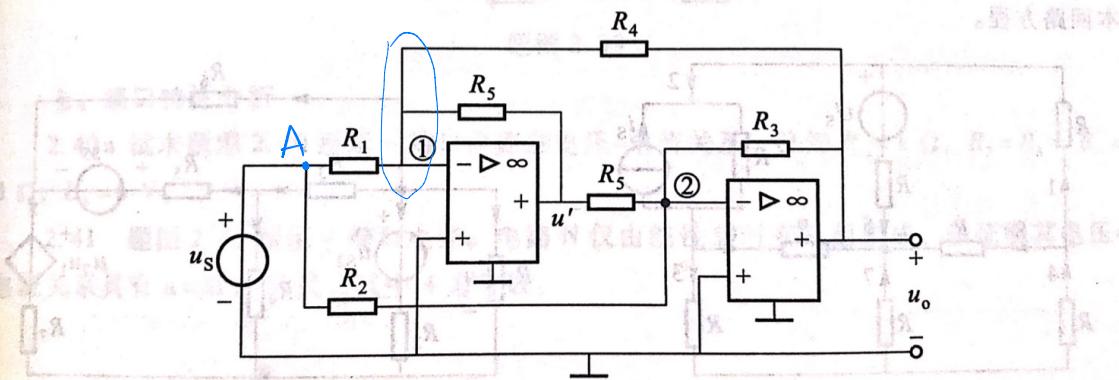
$$-\frac{u_1}{R_1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_2 = i_s$$
 节点方程

② 节点方程：



△含运放的电路应用节点分析法

题图 2.29 所示为两个运算放大器构成的放大电路，试求输出电压与输入电压之比 u_o/u_s 。



一般地，选取公共接地点为参考节点，选取运放的输入端为独立节点，若不求输出电压则不列输出节点的方程。
含运放时，前几级运放的输出口将作为中间变量（节点）计算，最后消去。

对节点①、②列节点方程：

$$\textcircled{1} = \left(\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_1} \right) U_{N1} - \frac{1}{R_5} U' - \frac{1}{R_4} U_0 - \frac{1}{R_1} U_s = 0 \quad (\text{此处实际上已经把 } A \text{ 看做一个独立节点了})$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \left(\frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) U_{N2} - \frac{1}{R_5} U' - \frac{1}{R_3} U_0 - \frac{1}{R_2} U_s = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } U_{N1} = U_{N2} = 0 \text{ ("虚短")} : & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{U'}{R_5} + \frac{U_0}{R_4} + \frac{U_s}{R_1} = 0 \\ \frac{U'}{R_5} + \frac{U_0}{R_3} + \frac{U_s}{R_2} = 0 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

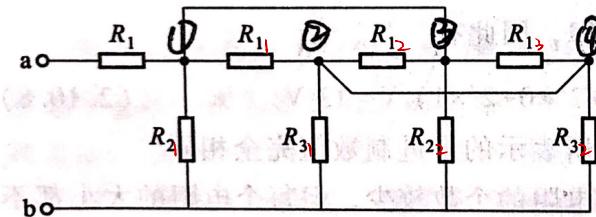
两式相减（消去中间变量），得：

$$\frac{U_0}{U_s} = \frac{G_2 - G_1}{G_4 - G_3}$$

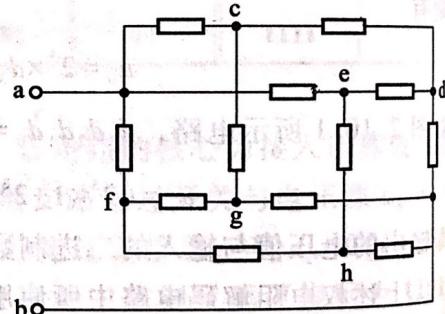
△按照节点和支路改画电路

2.3 试求题图 2.3 所示一端口电路的等效电阻 R_{ab} 。已知 $R_1 = 12 \Omega$, $R_2 = 6 \Omega$, $R_3 = 4 \Omega$ 。

2.4 试求题图 2.4 所示电路 a、b 端的等效电阻 R_{ab} , 其中电阻均为 R 。



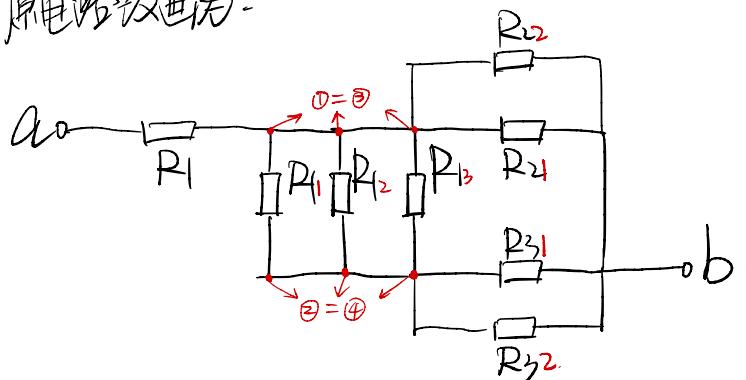
题图 2.3



题图 2.4

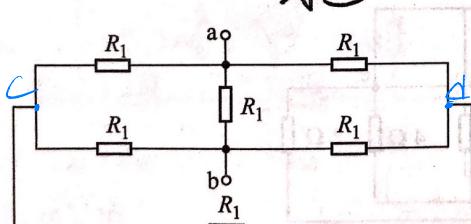
2.3 根据元件连接方式可知：三个 R_1 互相并联，两个 R_2 /两个 R_3 并联

原电路改画为：

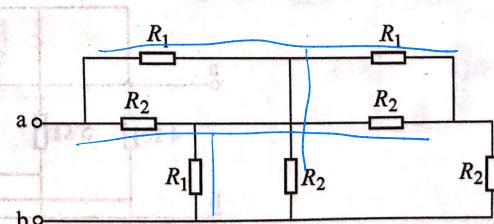


△求等效电阻

2.5 试求题图 2.5 (a)、(b) 所示电路 a、b 端的等效电阻 R_{ab} 。已知 $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$ 。

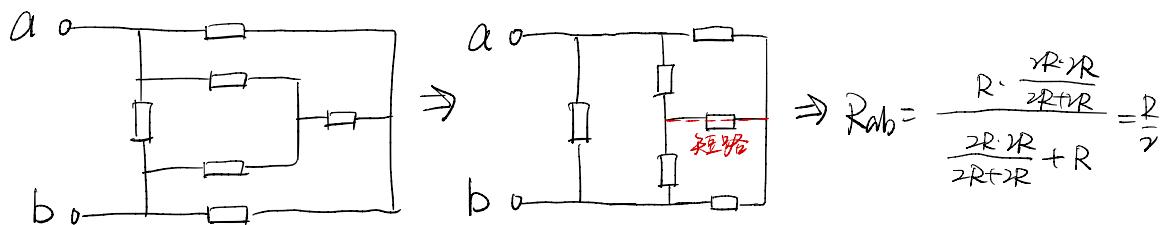


(a)



(b)

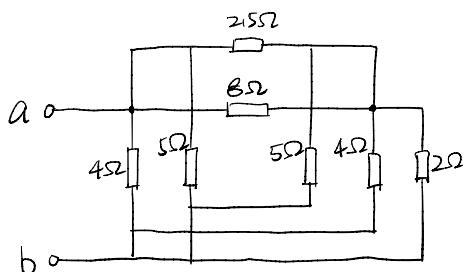
① 原电路改画为：



② 由电桥平衡，知 cd 为零电压、零电流支路。

$$cd \text{ 短路: } R_{ab} = \frac{\frac{2R}{R+R} \times R}{\frac{2R}{R+R} \times 2 + R} = \frac{R}{2} \quad cd \text{ 开路: } R_{ab} = R // 2R // 2R = \frac{R}{2}$$

(b) 将两 Y-T 形电路转化成 π 型电路。

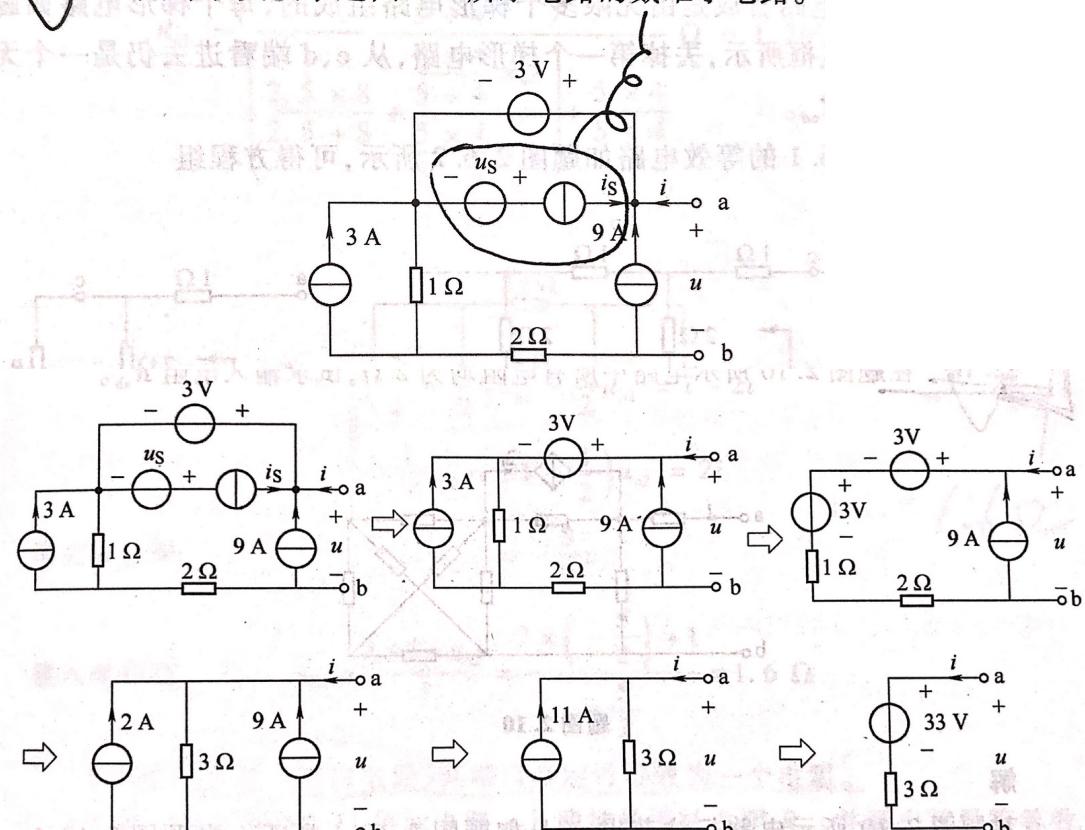


等效电路题目：

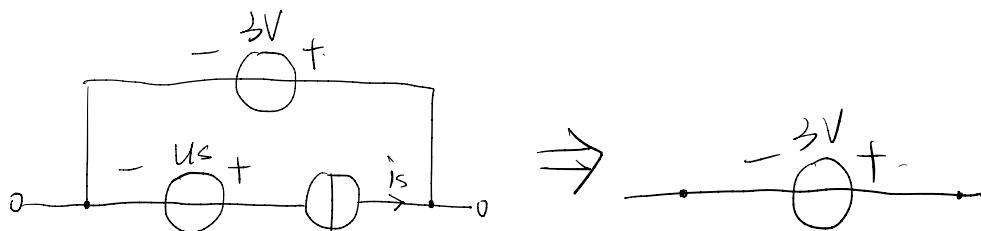
1. 凡是看到与电压源两端直接并联的任何元件，直接去掉
2. 凡是看到与电流源、直接串联的任何元件，直接去掉。

△ 和由压源、并联的支路等效时划掉

2.8 试用等效变换求题图 2.8 所示电路的戴维宁电路。

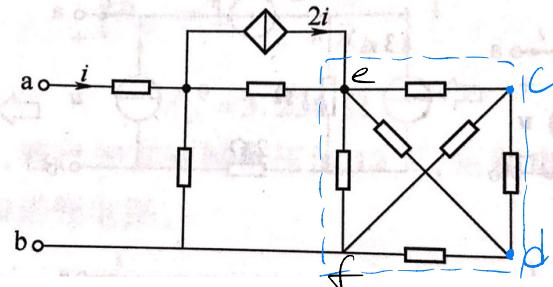


同序地和电流源串联的元件等效时划掉

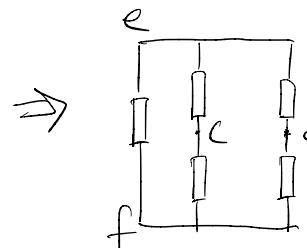
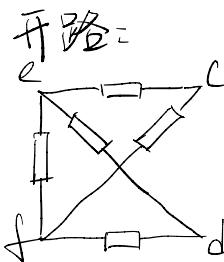


△寻找零电流支路和等电压节点。

2.10 在题图 2.10 所示电路中所有电阻均为 2Ω , 试求输入电阻 R_{ab} 。

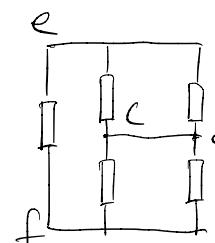
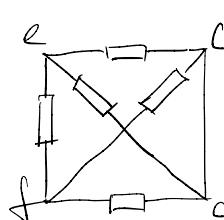


方框中的电路部分结构对称, 则 $U_{cd}=0$, 又支路 cd 电流也为 0, 即 $i_{cd}=0$. cd 支路可短路也可开路.



$$U_{ref} = \frac{\frac{R \cdot R}{2R+R} \cdot R}{\frac{R \cdot R}{2R+R} + R} = \frac{R}{2}$$

短路:

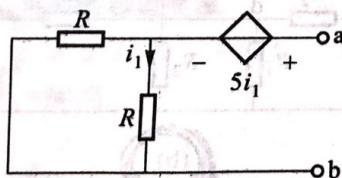


$$U_{ref} = \frac{\frac{R \cdot R}{R+R} \times 2 \cdot R}{\frac{R \cdot R}{R+R} \times 2 + R} = \frac{R}{2}$$

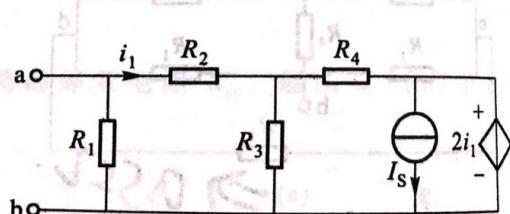
△由端口特性求含受控源电路的等效电路

2.10 试求题图 2.10 所示电路 a、b 两端的等效电阻 R_{ab} ，并画出其最简等效电路。已知 $R = 3 \Omega$ 。

2.11 试求题图 2.11 所示电路输入端电阻 R_{ab} 。已知 $I_s = 4 A$, $R_1 = 2 \Omega$, $R_2 = 3 \Omega$, $R_3 = R_4 = 6 \Omega$ 。

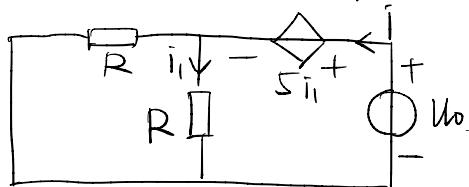


题图 2.10



题图 2.11

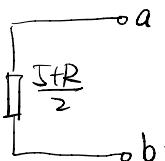
2.10. 给电路加电压源：



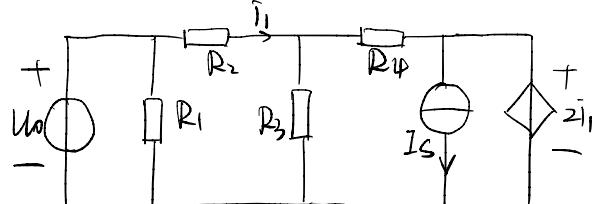
列写以 U_0 , i 为变量的电路方程:

$$U_0 = 5i_1 + R_i_1 = (5+R)i_1 = \frac{5+R}{2}i_1$$

则其最简等效电路为：



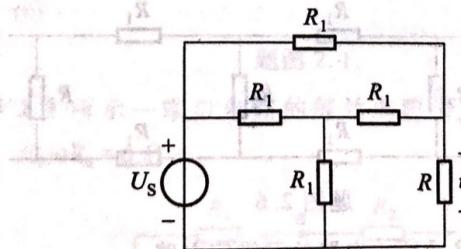
2.11. 给电路加电压源：



列写电路方程：

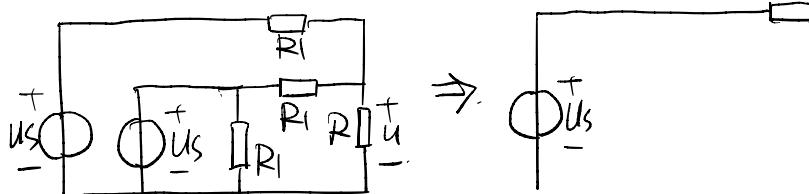
△电源的等效变换应用

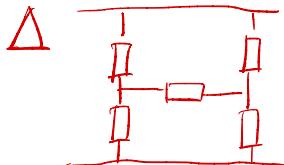
2.12 试求题图 2.12 所示电路中电阻 R 两端的电压 u 。已知 $U_s = 3 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R = 0.75 \Omega$ 。



题图 2.12

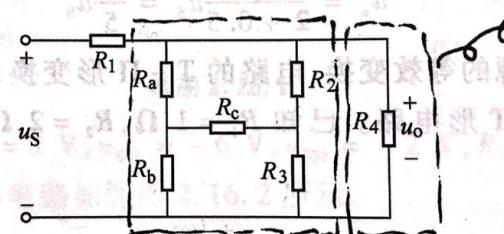
进行电源的等效变换





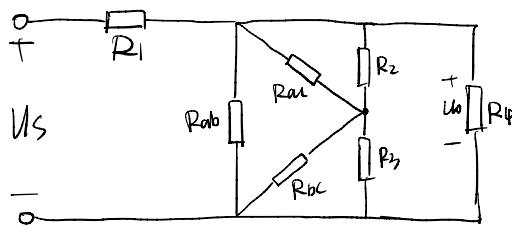
麦独路变换

- 2.15 如题图 2.15 所示电路, 已知 $R_a = 1/3 \Omega$, $R_b = 1 \Omega$, $R_c = 1/2 \Omega$, $R_1 = 2 \Omega$, $R_2 = R_4 = 1 \Omega$, $R_3 = 3 \Omega$, 假定输入电压为 u_s , 试求电压 u_o 。



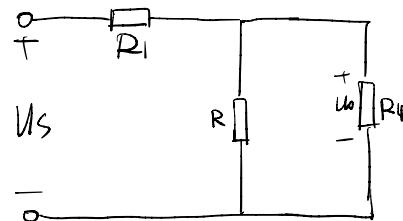
题图 2.15

将 Π 型绕化为 T 型



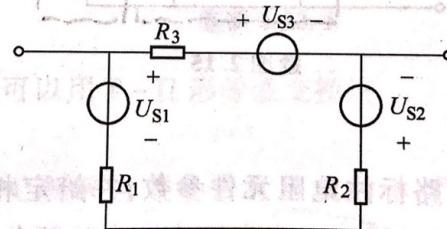
R_{an} 和 R_{nc} 并联、 R_{bp} 和 R_2 并联

由串并联关系化简



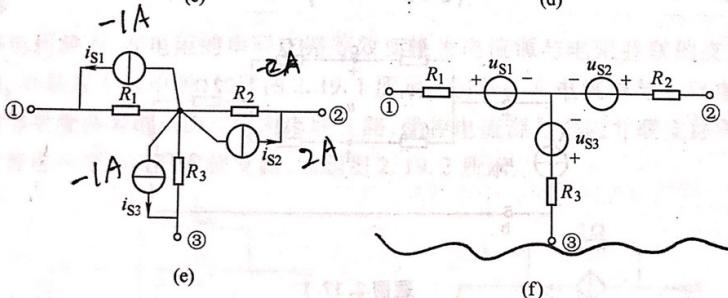
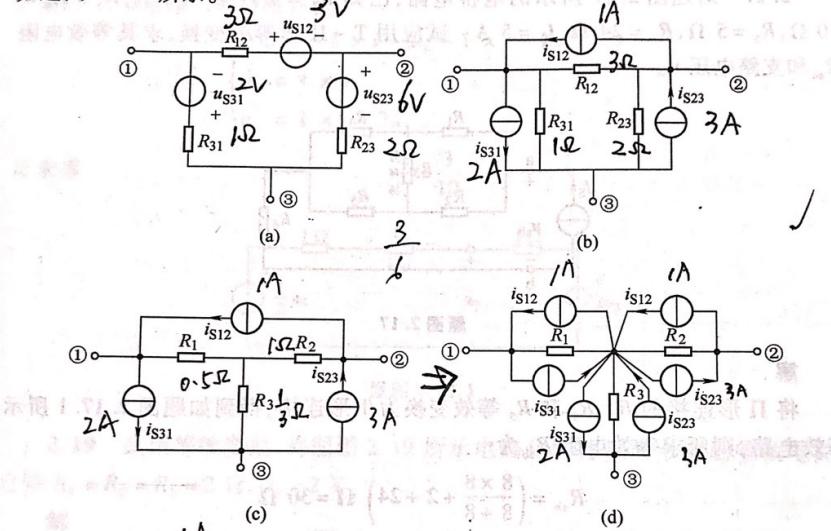
△电源的等效变换

~~16~~ 试用电源的等效变换、电路的 T - Π 形变换, 把题图 2.16 所示的 Π 形电路等效变换为 T 形电路。已知 $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $R_3 = 3 \Omega$, $U_{S1} = 2 \text{ V}$, $U_{S2} = 6 \text{ V}$, $U_{S3} = 3 \text{ V}$ 。



解

对于题图 2.16 所示的含源 II 形电路等效变换为 T 形电路的具体变换过程如题图 2.16.1 所示。



题图 2.16.1

△ 力将节急弄混淆

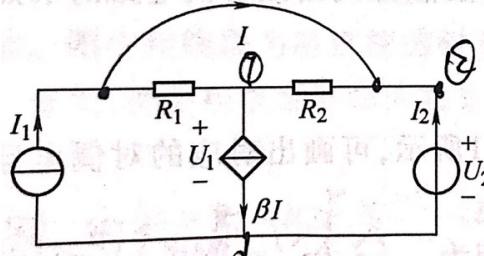
2.42

在题图 2.42 所示电路中, 已知 R_1 、 R_2 、 β 、 I_1 和 U_2 , 试求 U_1 和 I_2 。

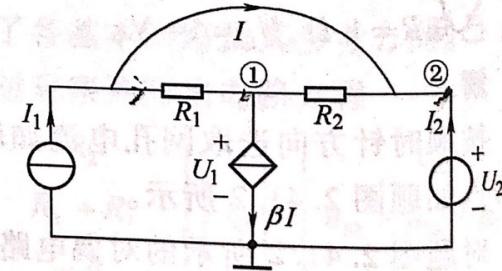
解

设参考节点如题图 2.42.1 所示。电路的节点方程为

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) U_{n1} - \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right) U_{n2} = -\beta I \\ U_{n2} = U_2 \end{cases}$$



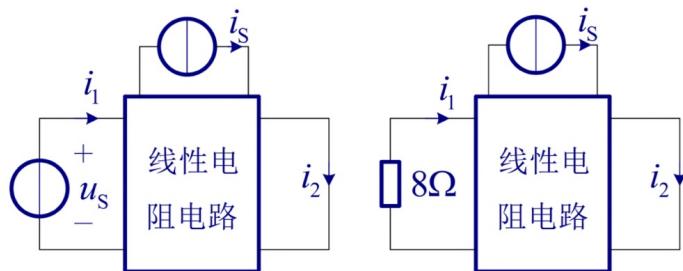
题图 2.42



题图 2.42.1

Δ端口特性分析(变量间的线性关系).

例: 图示电路, 当 $u_s=10V$, $i_s=4A$ 时, $i_1=4A$, $i_2=2.8A$ 。当 $u_s=0V$, $i_s=2A$ 时, $i_1=-0.5A$, $i_2=0.4A$ 。求: 当 $i_s=10A$ 时, 用 8Ω 电阻置换 u_s 时的 i_1 、 i_2 。

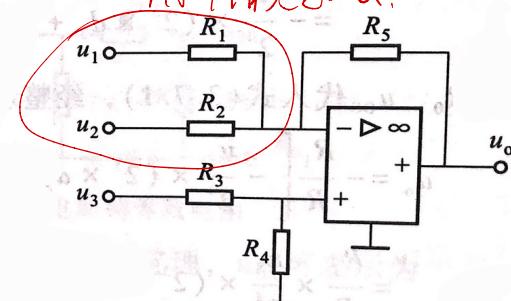


也可采用戴维宁电路或诺顿电路

A 分流、分压的计算

△多输入同时作用于放大器

3.4 试求题图 3.4 所示电路的输出电压 u_o 与输入电压 u_1, u_2, u_3 间的关系。已知 $R_1 = 4 \text{ k}\Omega, R_2 = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, R_3 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, R_4 = 5 \text{ k}\Omega, R_5 = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$ 。
用并联等效。



题图 3.4

→ ① u_1 单独作用时, $u_2 = u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 反相比例放大器。

$$\text{由 } \frac{u_1}{R_1} = -\frac{u_o}{R_5} \text{ 得 } u'_o = -\frac{R_5}{R_1} u_1 = -5u_1$$

② u_2 单独作用时, $u_1 = u_3 = 0 \Rightarrow$ ① 得 $u''_o = -\frac{R_5}{R_2} u_2 = -2u_2$

△ ③ u_3 单独作用时, $u_1 = u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$ 同相比例放大器。

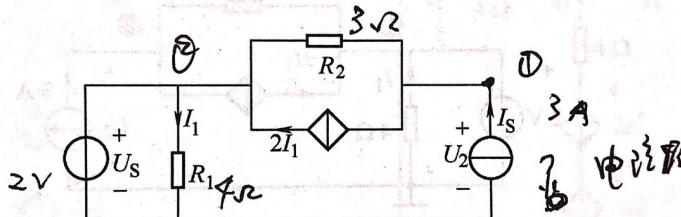
$$u_+ = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} u_3, \quad \boxed{u_- = \frac{R_1 / R_2}{R_1 / R_2 + R_5} u'_o}$$

$$\text{由 } u_+ = u_- \text{ 得 } u'''_o = \frac{40}{7} u_3$$

$$\text{综上: } u_o = -5u_1 - 2u_2 + \frac{40}{7} u_3.$$

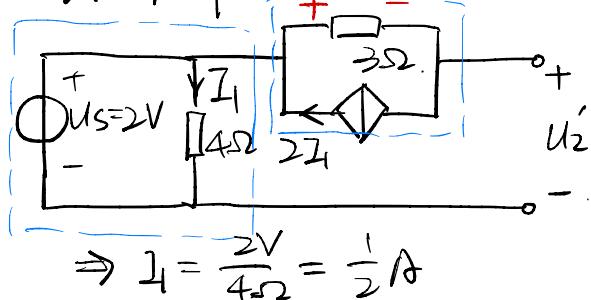
△ 叠加定理

3.8 试分别用下列方法求题图 3.8 所示电路中的电压 U_2 。(1) 叠加定理; (2) 节点分析法; (3) 回路分析法。已知 $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $R_2 = 3 \Omega$, $U_s = 2 V$, $I_s = 3 A$ 。



题图 3.8

① 由电压源单独作用时:



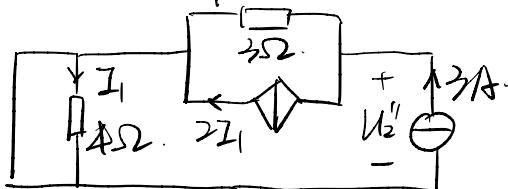
错解 =

$$U_2' = U_s = 2 V$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2V}{4\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} A$$

$$U_2' = -2I_1 \times 3 + 2 = -1 V$$

② 由电流源单独作用时:



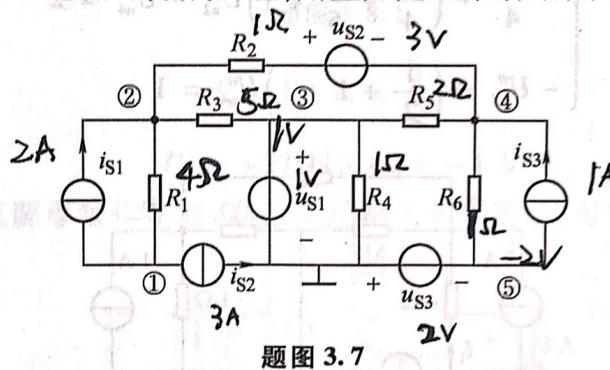
$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 0 \quad \text{要将电源支路开路}$$

$$U_2'' = 3A \times 3\Omega = 9 V$$

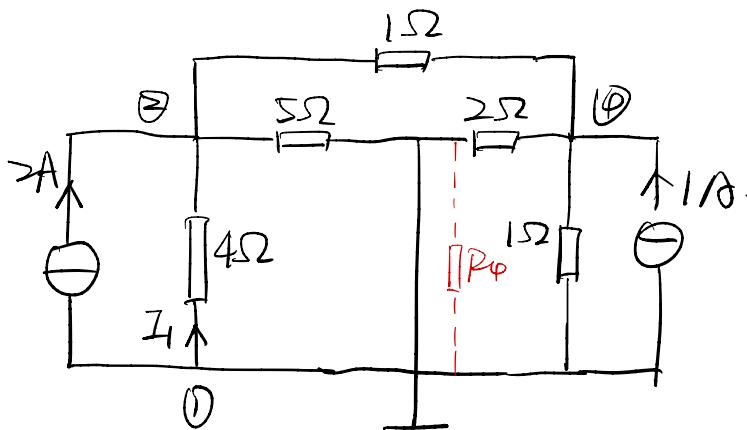
$$U_2 = -1 + 9 = 8 V$$

A-注意简化电路.

3.7 如题图 3.7 所示电路, $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $R_2 = 1 \Omega$, $R_3 = 5 \Omega$, $R_4 = 1 \Omega$, $R_5 = 2 \Omega$, $R_6 = 1 \Omega$, $i_{S1} = 2 A$, $i_{S2} = 3 A$, $i_{S3} = 1 A$, $u_{S1} = 1 V$, $u_{S2} = 3 V$, $u_{S3} = 2 V$ 。试将所有独立源按电压源和电流源分成两组,用叠加定理求各节点电压。



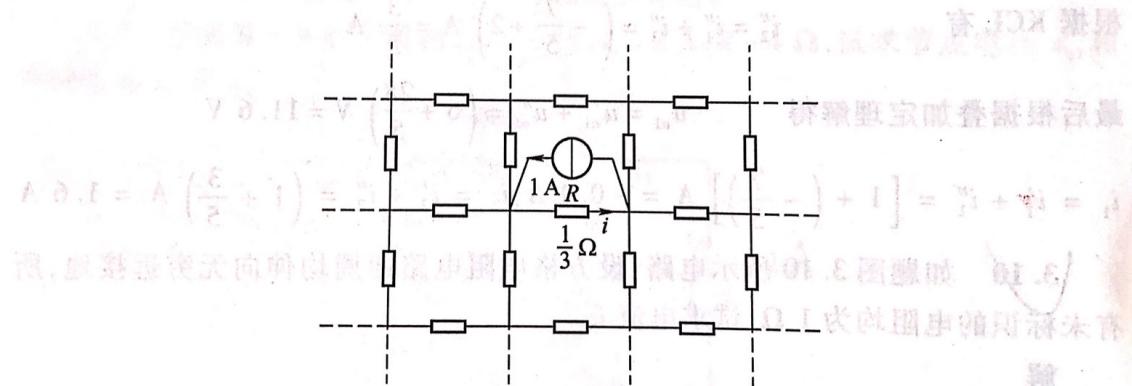
用流源部分



注意有没有电阻被短路！

A 叠加定理

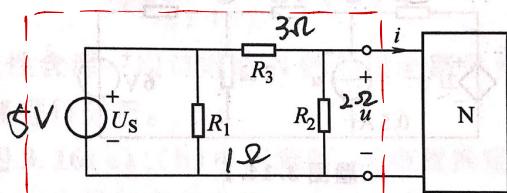
~~3.11~~ 如题图 3.11 所示电路, 方格电阻电路四周均伸向无穷远接地, 其中 $R = 1/3 \Omega$, 所有未标识的电阻均为 1Ω , 试求流经电阻 R 的电流 i 。



题图 3.11

Δ置换定理及求端口的电流-电压方程

3.13 如题图 3.13 所示电路, 已知 $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $R_3 = 3 \Omega$, $U_s = 5 \text{ V}$, N 的电压 - 电流关系为 $u = 2i + 18$ 。试用置换定理求电路中各支路电流。



题图 3.13

N 左端的电流电压关系可由节点方程得到:

$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u - \frac{1}{3} \times 5 = -i$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 2 - 1.2i$$

与 N 的电压 - 电流关系 $u = 2i + 18$ 联立求得:

$$u = 8 \text{ V}, \quad i = -5 \text{ A}$$

此时可用 8V 电压源或 5A 电流源置換 N.

置換定理：

1. 已知某支路电流，求支路电阻

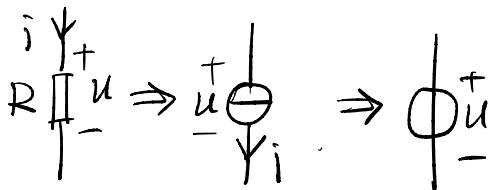
↳ 用电流源置換，由节点法求其端电压

2. 已知某支路电压，求支路电阻

↳ 用电压源置換，由网孔法求其电流

3. 含“N”的电路，求出某两端电压/电流，用相应电源置換

4. 注意置換之后的方向：

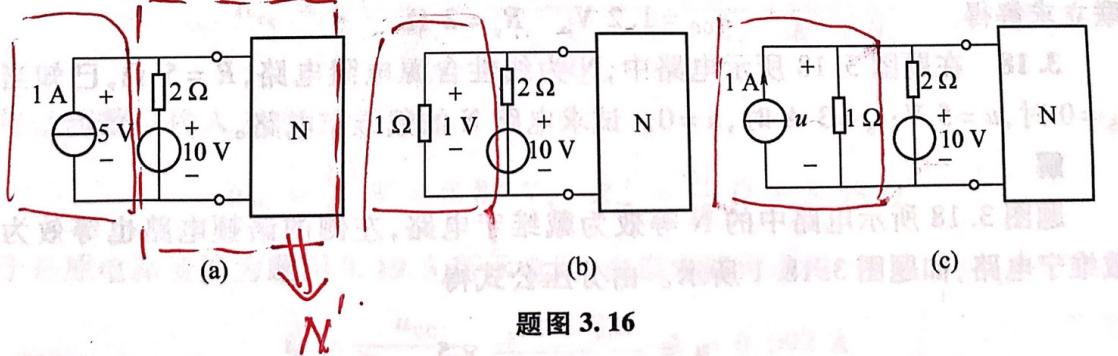


△置换定理及端口特性方程

3.16 根据题图 3.16(a)、(b) 中的数据, 试用置換定理求题图 3.16(c) 中的电压 u 。电路图中 N 为线性含源电路。

解

如果将题图 3.16(a) 中的 1 A 电流源置换成 i_s 的电流源, 则电流源两端的电压 u 满足



题图 3.16

⇒ 断开过程都是左侧相内变化, 右侧可看作一个整体 N'

对 N' 来说其端口特性:

$$u = ai + b$$

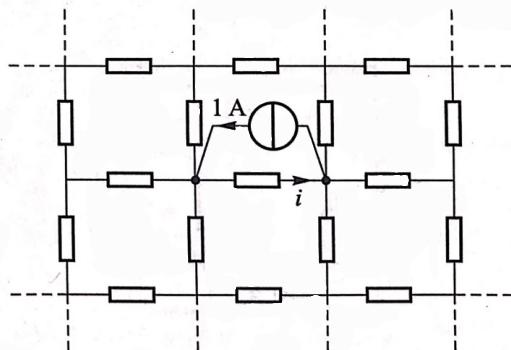
$$\text{代入} \begin{cases} i=1 \\ u=5 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} i=-1 \\ u=1 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } u = 2i + 3.$$

$$\text{代入} i=1 \text{ 得 } 2(1)-u+3=u$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{5}{3}V$$

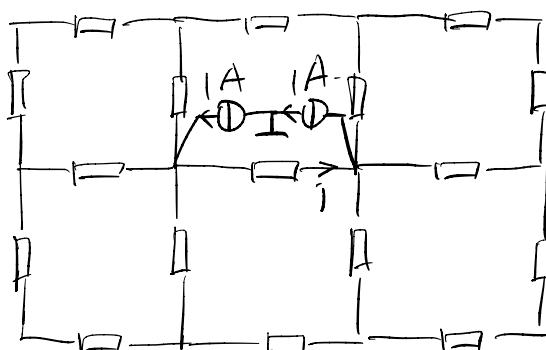
△叠加定理

3.9 题图 3.9 所示电路，方格电阻电路四周均伸向无穷远接地，其中 $R = 1/3 \Omega$ ，所有未标识的电阻均为 1Ω ，试求流经电阻 R 的电流 i 。



题图 3.8

将 1A 电流源分成两个 1A 电流源串联。
连接处接地。



单电流源单独作用时流经 R 的电流
都为 0.5A (利用电阻分流)。则 $i = 0.5A$

求戴维南等效电路(诺顿电路):

△ 求开路电压:

含了独立电源时可用叠加定理.

较少运用节点方程和开路电压.

△ 求等效电阻:

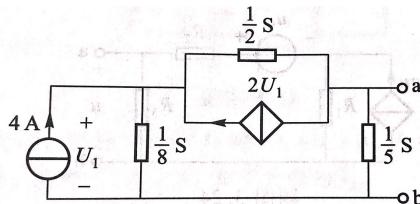
含受控源时采用“外加电源”法.

(受控电源不能去掉)可加电压源,可加电流源.

采用这类分析方法(网孔法、节点法等)求出电流、电压关系.

可通求开路电压 U_{OC} 和短路电流 I_{SC} 相比得出

△求戴维南电压



用结点分析法求

互转器:

$$u_1 = -ri_2, \quad u_2 = ri_1.$$

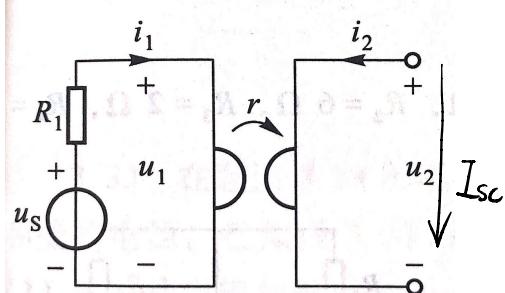
$$\text{题中: } u_2 = ri_1 = \frac{rU_s}{R_1} = U_{oc}$$

$$\text{再令右端短路: } i_{sc} = -i_2$$

$$u_2 = 0 \Rightarrow i_1 = 0 \Rightarrow u_1 = U_s.$$

$$i_{sc} = -i_2 = \frac{U_1}{r} = \frac{U_s}{r}$$

$$R_o = \frac{U_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = r$$



题图 3.17

U_s 置零时, 可直接写出电路

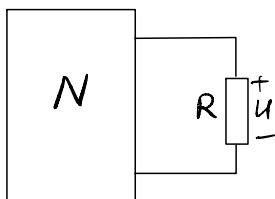
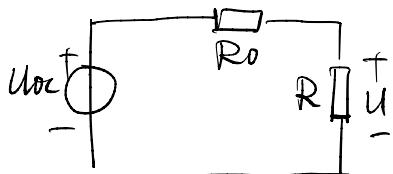
的等效电阻为

$$R_o = \frac{r^2}{R_1}$$

A线性含源一端口电路的外接电路变化.

3.15 在题图 3.15 所示电路中, N 为线性含源电阻电路。已知当 $R = 1 \Omega$ 时, $u = 5 V$; $R = 4 \Omega$ 时, $u = 8 V$ 。试求 $R = 9 \Omega$ 时的电压 u 。

将其余部分等效为戴维宁电路



$$\text{由 } U = \frac{R}{R + R_o} \cdot U_{o2}.$$

$$\text{代入已知条件} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{1+R_o} \cdot U_{o2} = 5 \\ \frac{4}{4+R_o} \cdot U_{o2} = 8 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{解出 } R_o = 1 \Omega, U_{o2} = 10 V \text{ 即 } U = \frac{10R}{R+1}.$$

$$\text{代入 } R = 9 \text{ 得 } U = \frac{10 \times 9}{9+1} = 9 V.$$

(和 P28 方法类似)

△戴维宁定理

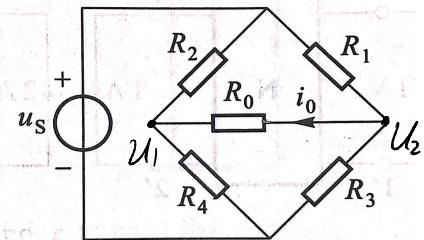
21 题图 3.21 所示桥形电路, $R_1 = 4 \Omega$, $R_2 = 5 \Omega$, $R_3 = 8 \Omega$, $R_4 = 7 \Omega$, $R_0 = 3 \Omega$, $u_s = 10 \text{ V}$ 。试求流过电阻 R_0 的电流 i_0 。

① 求开路电压 U_{oc}

$$R = (R_2 + R_4) // (R_1 + R_3) = 6 \Omega$$

$$i = \frac{u_s}{R} = \frac{5}{3} A$$

$$U_{oc} = U_2 - U_1 = iR_3 - iR_4 = \frac{5}{6} \times (8 - 7) = \frac{5}{6} \text{ V}$$



题图 3.21

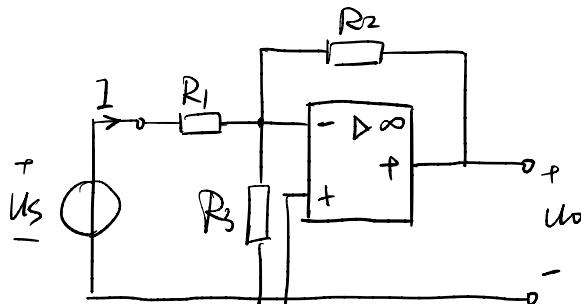
② 求等效电阻 R_{eq}

$$R_{eq} = R_2 // R_4 + R_1 // R_3 = \frac{5 \times 7}{5+7} + \frac{4 \times 8}{4+8} = \frac{35}{12} + \frac{32}{12} = \frac{67}{12} \Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow i_0 = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_{eq}} = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{2 + \frac{67}{12}} = \frac{10}{103} A$$

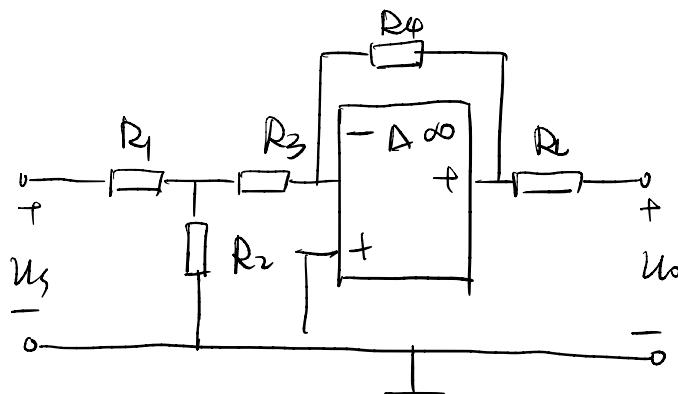
△ 合理想放大器的等效电阻

△ 从a1b端向运算放大器看进去的等效电阻为?



由“虚短”知: R_3 被短路, 故 $Req = R_1$.

△ 求输入端和输出端的等效电阻.



$$\text{输入端} = (R_1 + R_2 // R_3)$$

$$\text{输出端} = R_L$$

Δ 或含源线性电阻网络中参数之间的关系.

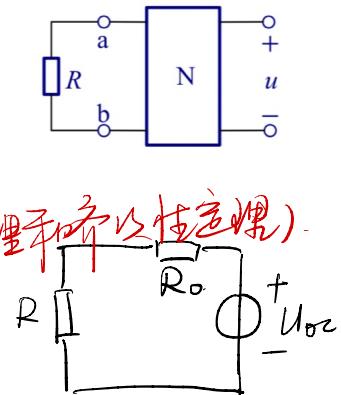
如图, N为线性含独立源电阻网络。当 $R=0\Omega$ 时, 电压 $u=3V$; 当 $R \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $u=4V$ 。ab端口的等效电阻 $R_{eq}=5\Omega$ 。试求 u 与 R 的一般关系。

<类似于 P40, P43 题目>

① 运用戴维宁定理, 将N等效为:

设 U 和 R 之间关系为 $U=Ai+B$ (叠加原理和齐次性定理)

其中 $i = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_0+R} = \frac{U_{oc}}{5+R}$, 则 $U = \frac{AU_{oc}}{5+R} + B$.



代入 $\begin{cases} R=0 \\ U=3 \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} R=\infty \\ U=4 \end{cases}$ 得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{AU_{oc}}{5} + B = 3 \\ B = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} AU_{oc} = -5 \\ B = 4 \end{cases}$$

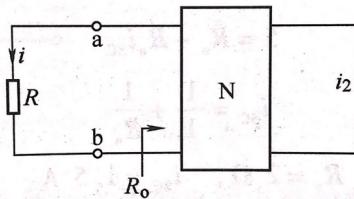
$$By \quad U = -\frac{5}{5+R} + 4 = \frac{15+4R}{5+R}.$$

② 特例法.

42

△ 综合题(类似 P42)

3.23 在题图 3.23 所示电路中, N 为线性含源电阻电路。已知 $R = 0$ 时, $i_2 = 10 \text{ A}$; $R \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $i_2 = 9 \text{ A}$ 。a、b 端等效电阻 $R_o = 10 \Omega$, a、b 端的开路电压为 $u_{oc} = 10 \text{ V}$ 。试求电流 i_2 与电阻 R 的关系。

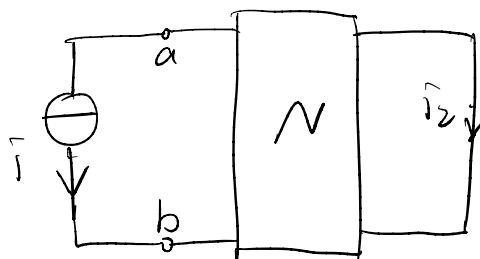


题图 3.23

由戴维宁定理:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{戴维宁等效电路图: } \\ \text{电压源 } U_{oc} \text{ 串联 } R_o \text{ 与 } R \text{ 并联} \end{array} \Rightarrow i = \frac{U_{oc}}{R+R_o} = \frac{10}{R+10}.$$

由置換定理: 将电阻 R 替换为电流源,



由叠加定理及齐次性定理知: $i_2 = i_2' + i_2'' = i_2' + k i$

$$\text{代入 } \begin{cases} R=0 \\ i_2=10 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} R=\infty \\ i_2=9 \end{cases} \text{ 得 } i_2 = 9 + \frac{10}{R+10}$$

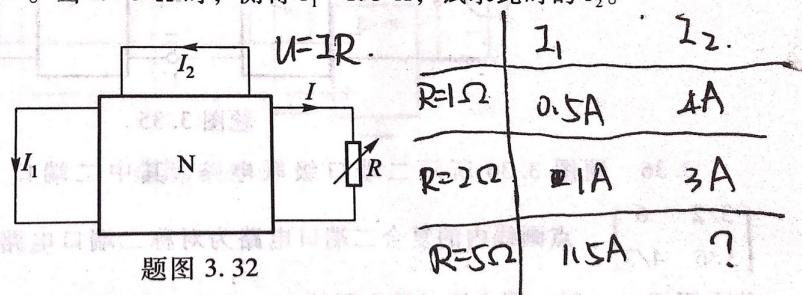
43

A 线性题

~~3.32~~ 题图 3.32 所示 N 为含源线性电阻电路，已知当 $R=1 \Omega$ 时， $I_1=0.5 \text{ A}$, $I_2=4 \text{ A}$ ；当 $R=2 \Omega$ 时， $I_1=1 \text{ A}$, $I_2=3 \text{ A}$ 。当 $R=5 \Omega$ 时，测得 $I_1=1.5 \text{ A}$ ，试求此时的 I_2 。

$$U = mI_1 + nI_2$$

$$\begin{cases} I = 0.5m + 4n \\ 2I = m + 3n \\ 5I = 1.5m + n \end{cases}$$

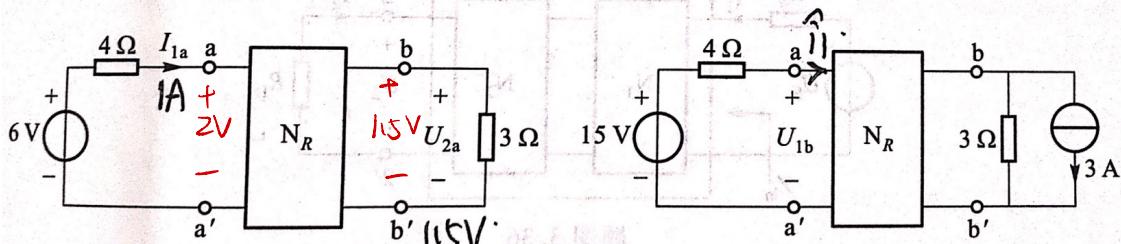


题图 3.32

△综合题

33 在题图 3.33 所示电路中, N_R 是同一个线性非时变电阻电路, 其中不含独立源和受控电源。已知图 3.33(a) 中 $I_{1a} = 1 \text{ A}$, $U_{2a} = 1.5 \text{ V}$, 试求图 3.33(b) 中的 U_{1b} 的值。

(1) 用互易定理和叠加定理求解; (2) 用特勒根定理求解。

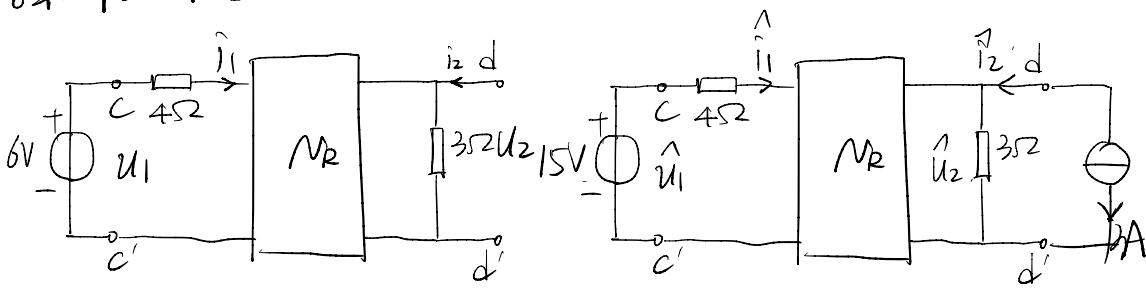


(a)

(b)

题图 3.33

特勒根定理:



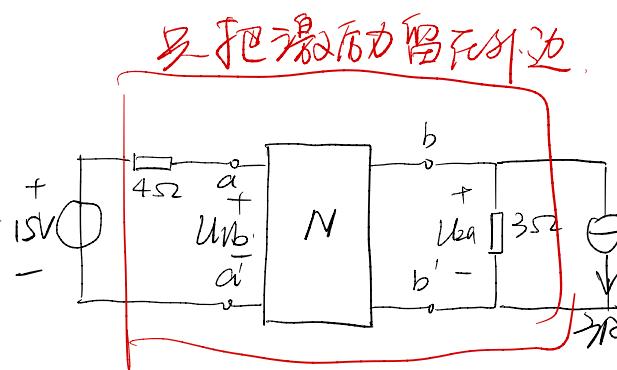
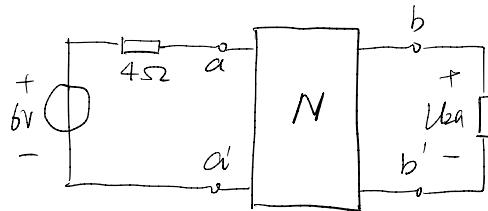
$$由 \quad U_1 \hat{i}_1 + U_2 \hat{i}_2 = \hat{U}_1 \hat{i}_1 + \hat{U}_2 \hat{i}_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$6\hat{i}_1 + 15 \times (-3) = 15\hat{i}_1 + \hat{U}_2 \times 0 \Rightarrow \hat{i}_1 = 3.25 \text{ A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{U}_1 = 15 - 4 \times 3.25 = 2 \text{ V}$$

运用特勒根定理时通常把不变化的电容部分看成整体 N' 计算较为方便

互易定理、叠加定理：



由叠加定理：

U_{1b} 产生的电压等于电压源、电流源分别在此处产生的电压

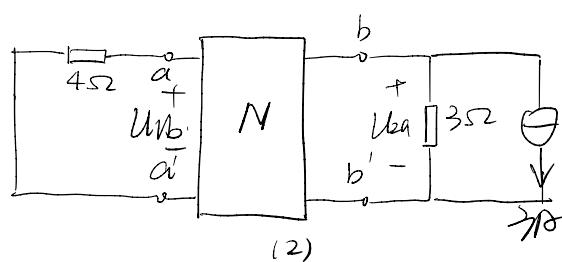
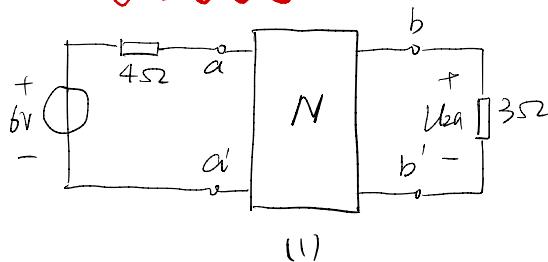
电压源：电流源开路

$$U_{1bo} = 6V - 4\Omega \times 1A = 2V$$

$$\text{由齐次性定理: } \frac{U_{1bo}}{U_{s1}} = \frac{U_{1b}'}{U_{s2}} \text{ 即 } \frac{2}{6} = \frac{U_{1b}'}{15} \text{ 得 } U_{1b}' = 5V$$

电流源：电压源短路

△
由互易定理第三种形式：



(1) 中激励为 $a|a'$ 6V 电压源，响应为 $b|b'$ 电压 $U_{2a} = 1.5V$

(2) 中激励为 $b|b'$ 3A 电流源，响应为 $a|a'$ 电流 $\frac{U_{1b}''}{4}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\frac{U_{1b}''}{4}}{-3} = \frac{1.5}{6} \text{ 解出 } U_{1b}'' = -3V$$

$$\text{综上: } U_{1b} = 5 - 3 = 2V$$

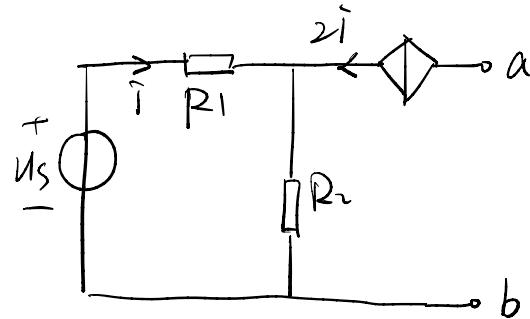
A 端口等效电路分析

试求图示一端口电路的戴维宁等效电路和其等效电阻 R_0 。
并写出其端口等效方程 $R_0=2\Omega$, $R_2=2\Omega$.

→ 将 U_S 置零, 加入电压源 U_S

而则方程:

$$i' = 2i$$

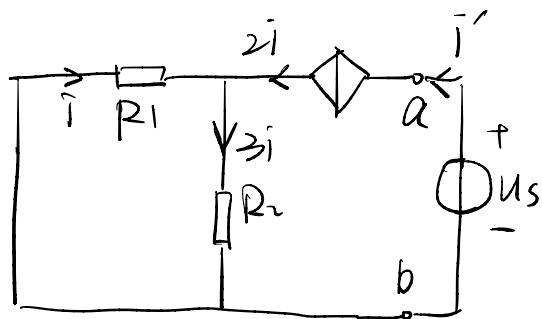


$$U_S = 3i \times 2\Omega = 6i$$

$$U_S = -i \times 4\Omega = -4i$$

由 $i=0$, $i'=0$

$$\therefore R_0 = \frac{U_S}{i'} = \frac{U_S}{0} = \infty$$



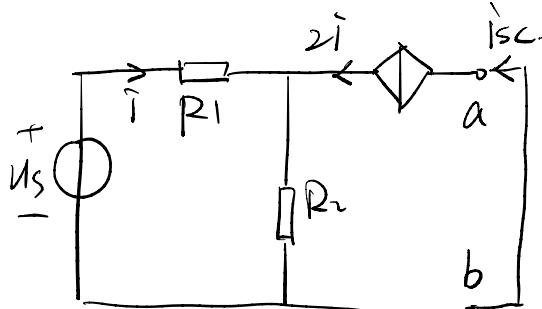
其等效电路不存在戴维宁等效电路, 只存在诺顿电路且只包含一个电源源,

其大小为短路电流 I_{SC} .

将原电路短路, 运用欧姆定律

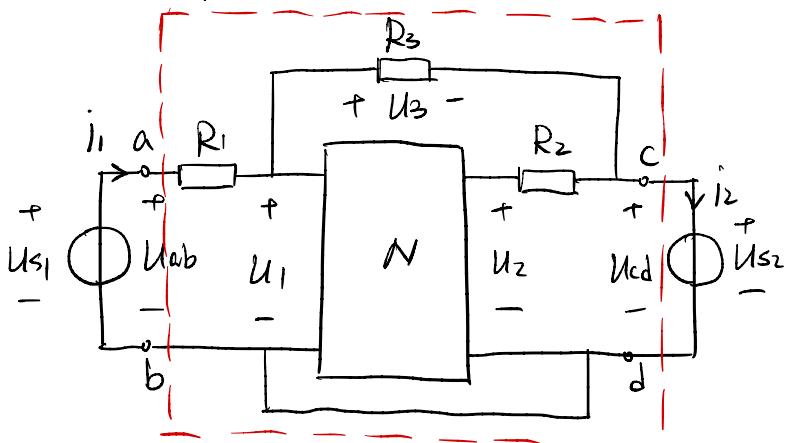
$$\text{分析方法求得 } I_{SC} = \frac{U_S}{5}. (U_S \text{ 短路值})$$

上式即为端口等效方程



A=端口

N为无源线性非时变电阻电路，其中 $R_1=1\Omega$, $R_2=2\Omega$, $R_3=3\Omega$.
 $U_{S1}=18V$, $U_{S2}=27V$. 当 U_{S1} 作用而 U_{S2} 用短路代替时，测得
 $U_1=9V$, $U_2=4V$. 试求当 U_{S1} , U_{S2} 共同作用时的 U_3 .



U_{S1} 单独作用时: $U_3 = U_1 = 9V$, $U_2 = 4V$.

$$i_2 = \frac{U_3}{R_3} + \frac{U_2}{R_2} = 5A.$$

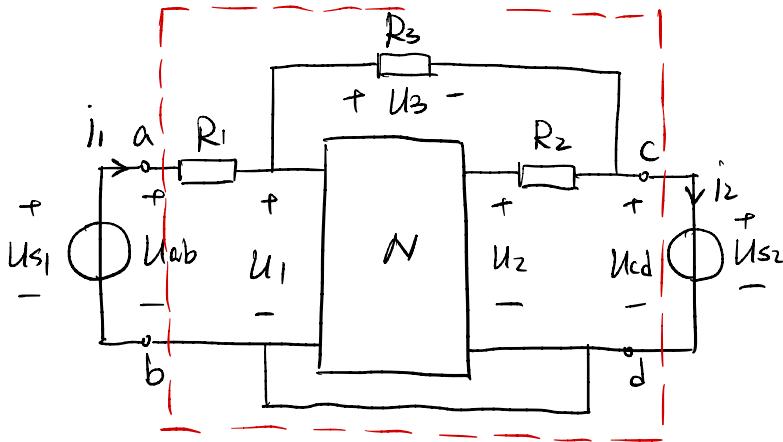
$$i_1 = \frac{U_{S1} - U_1}{R_1} = 9A.$$

由特勒根:

	U_{ab}	U_{cd}	i_1	i_2
①	18	0	9	-5
②	18	27	<u><u>i_1</u></u>	<u><u>i_2</u></u>

$$\Rightarrow 18 \times i_1 + 0 \times i_2 = 18 \times 9 - 27 \times 5$$

解得: $i_1 = 1.5A$



U_{s1} 单独作用时产生的 $i_1 = 9A$

由叠加定理得 U_{s2} 单独作用时产生的 $i_1 = 1.5 - 9 = -7.5A$
此时 $U_3 = -i_1 R_1 - U_{s2} = 7.5 \times 1 - 27 = -19.5V$

U_{s1}, U_{s2} 共同作用时的 U_3 :

$$U_3 = 9 - 19.5 = -10.5V$$

△此题应注意弄清

△端口电路的范围

也可用隔离定理.

$$\frac{-i_2}{U_{s1}} = \frac{i_1}{U_{s2}}$$

$$\frac{-5}{18} = \frac{i_1}{27} \Rightarrow i_1 = -7.5A$$

△电容串并联

已知 $U_s = 120V$, $C_1 = 3\mu F$, $C_2 = 4\mu F$, $C_3 = 2\mu F$. 求 U_{C2} .

由串联规律:

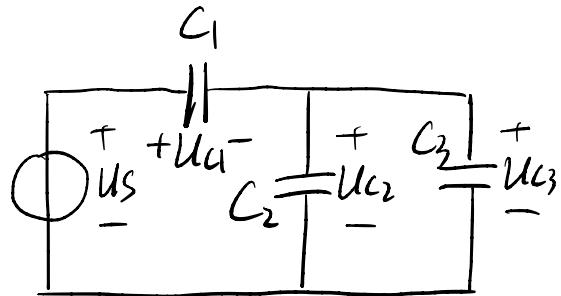
$$q_1 = q_2 + q_3$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 U_1 = C_2 U_2 + C_3 U_3$$

$$3U_1 = 4U_2 + 2U_3$$

$$\text{又 } U_2 = U_3 \text{ 时, } U_1 = 2U_2.$$

$$\text{又 } U_1 + U_2 = U_s = 120V \quad \text{解得 } U_2 = 40V.$$



△ 计算电容电流、电感电压、跳变

所示电路处于稳态，当 $t=0$ 时开关 S 闭合，则 $i_C(0+)=$ _____.

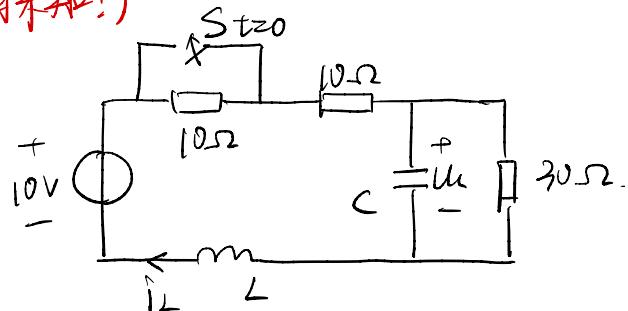
$$u_L(0+) = \text{_____} \quad (\text{C 和 } L \text{ 未知!})$$

→ 求原始状态：

$$u_C(0-) = u_C(0) = 6V$$

$$i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 0.2A$$

(无跳跃)

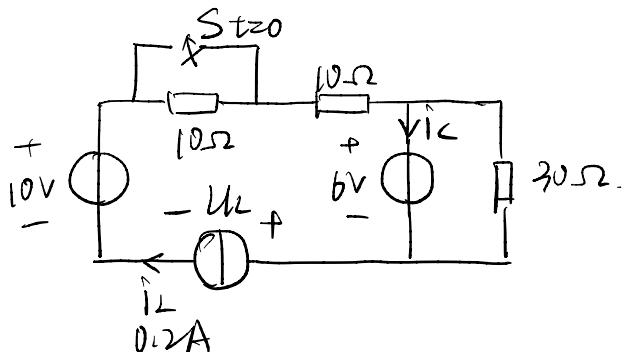


将电容置换成 6V 电压源、电感置换成 0.2A 电流源。

运用电阻电路分析求得：

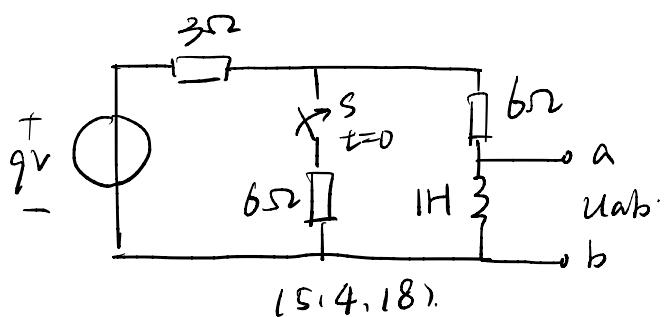
$$\begin{cases} i_C(0+) = 2A \\ u_L(0+) = 1V \end{cases}$$

(有限跳跃)



\Rightarrow 开关闭合前电路已达稳态, $t=0$ 时开关闭合, $t=0$ 时若刻

则 $U_{ab} = \underline{-2V}$:



△耦合电感元件的端口特性.

A. 求二阶电路的初值 (P149)

开关打开前电路已达稳态, $R_1=R_2=6\Omega$, $R_3=3\Omega$, $C=\frac{1}{24}F$, $L=1H$, $U_s=12V$, $t=0$ 时开关打开, 求 $\frac{du_c}{dt}|_{t=0^+}$, $\frac{di_L}{dt}|_{t=0^+}$, $\frac{di_R}{dt}|_{t=0^+}$.

由换路前稳态电路求得:

$$i_L(0-) = i_L(0+) = 2A$$

$$u_C(0-) = u_C(0+) = 6V$$

换路后 $t=0+$ 等效:

$$i_R = (U_s - U_C)/R_2 = 1A$$

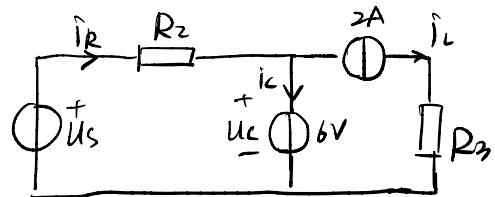
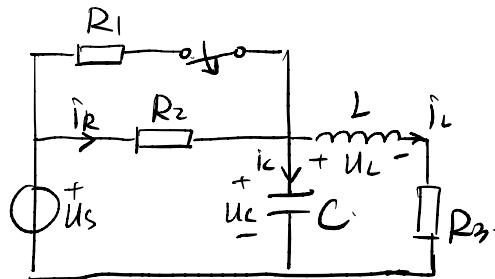
$$\Rightarrow i_C = i_R - i_L = 1A - 2A = -1A$$

$$\therefore \frac{du_C}{dt}|_{t=0^+} = \frac{i_C}{C} = -24V/s$$

$$\Rightarrow U_L = U_C - R_3 i_L = 6V - 2A \times 3\Omega = 0V$$

$$\therefore \frac{di_L}{dt}|_{t=0^+} = \frac{U_L}{L} = 0A/s$$

$$\frac{di_R}{dt}|_{t=0^+} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{U_s - U_L}{R_2}\right)|_{t=0^+} = -\frac{1}{R_2} \frac{du_C}{dt}|_{t=0^+} = 4A/s$$



△RC串联电路的时域分析(C1C2串联)

已知 $R = 250\text{k}\Omega$, $C_1 = 5\mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 20\mu\text{F}$, $U_{C1}(0-) = 5\text{V}$, $U_{C2}(0-) = 25\text{V}$

$t=0$ 时开关闭合,求 $t>0$ 时的 $i(t)$, $U_{C1}(t)$, $U_{C2}(t)$.

由换路定律:

$$U_{C1}(0+) = U_{C1}(0-) = 5\text{V}$$

$$U_{C2}(0+) = U_{C2}(0-) = 25\text{V}$$

$$\text{时间常数 } \tau = RC = R \cdot \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 1\text{s}$$

由KCL得:

$$C_1 \frac{dU_{C1}}{dt} + C_2 \frac{dU_{C2}}{dt} = 0$$

$$\text{两边从 } 0+ \text{ 到 } \infty \text{ 积分: } \int_{0+}^{\infty} C_1 dU_{C1}(t) + \int_{0+}^{\infty} C_2 dU_{C2}(t) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 U_{C1}(\infty) - C_1 U_{C1}(0+) + C_2 U_{C2}(\infty) - C_2 U_{C2}(0+) = 0$$

由KVL得:

$$U_{C1}(\infty) = U_{C2}(\infty)$$

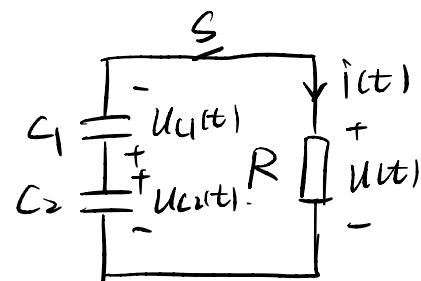
$$\text{联立解得: } U_{C1}(\infty) = 21\text{V} \quad U_{C2}(\infty) = 21\text{V}$$

由三要素该公式:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{C1}(t) &= U_{C1}(\infty) + (U_{C1}(0+) - U_{C1}(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \\ &= 21 + (5 - 21) e^{-\frac{t}{1}} = 21 - 16e^{-t} (\text{V}), t \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$U_{C2}(t) = 21 + 4e^{-t} (\text{V}), t \geq 0.$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \frac{U_{C2}(t) - U_{C1}(t)}{R} = \frac{20e^{-t} \text{V}}{250\text{k}\Omega} = 80e^{-t} \mu\text{A}$$



△方法二

△RL串联电路的时域分析 (L₁ L₂ 互感)

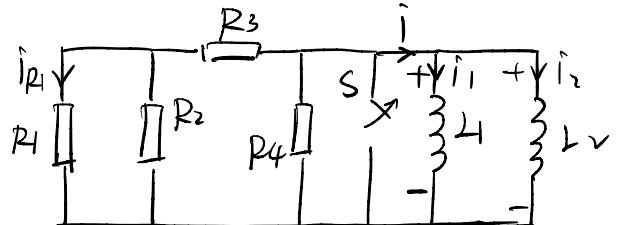
$$R_1 = 10\Omega, R_2 = 15\Omega, R_3 = 4\Omega, R_4 = 40\Omega, L_1 = 5H, L_2 = 20H$$

$i_1(0) = -8A, i_2(0) = -4A$. $t=0$ 时开关打开，求 $t>0$ 时 i, i_1, i_2 .

由基尔霍夫定律：

$$i_1(0+) = i_1(0-) = -8A$$

$$i_2(0+) = i_2(0-) = -4A.$$



$$Req = 8\Omega$$

$$\text{互感系数} \quad \mu = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{4L_2}{Req} = 0.5S$$

由 KVL 得 $U_{L1} = U_{L2}$ 即 $L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$

对基尔霍夫第一定律从 0+ 到 ∞ 积分： $\int_{0+}^{\infty} L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} dt = \int_{0+}^{\infty} L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} dt$

$$L_1 i_1(\infty) - L_1 i_1(0+) = L_2 i_2(\infty) - L_2 i_2(0+)$$

由 KCL 得 $i_1(\infty) + i_2(\infty) = 0$

联立解得 $i_1(\infty) = 1.6A, i_2(\infty) = -1.6A$.

由三要素法公式：

$$i_1(t) = i_1(\infty) + (i_1(0+) - i_1(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = 1.6 - 9.6 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, t > 0$$

$$i_2(t) = i_2(\infty) + (i_2(0+) - i_2(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{T}} = -1.6 - 2.4 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, t > 0.$$

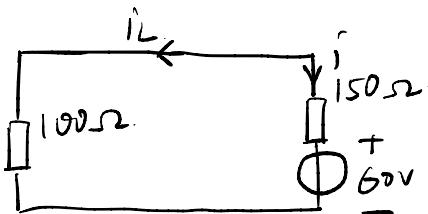
$$\therefore i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) = -12 e^{-\frac{t}{T}}, t > 0$$

Δ

闭合之前电势差 =

$$i_L(0-) = \frac{U_s}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{6}{25} A.$$

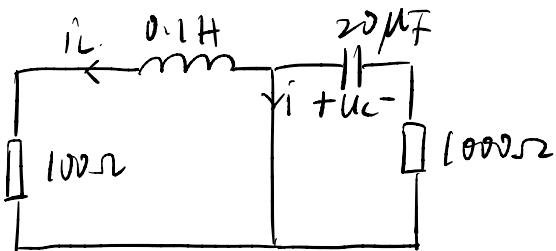
$$U_C(0-) = U_{D1} = 24 V$$



闭合后电势差 =

$$i_L = \frac{L}{R} = 10^{-3} S.$$

$$\tau_c = RC = 2 \times 10^{-3} S.$$



由换路定理 = $U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) = 24 V$

$$i_L(0+) = i_L(0-) = 0.24 A$$

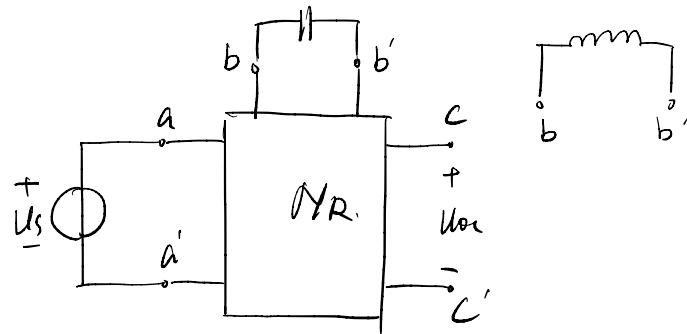
$$t > 0 \text{ ms} = U_C(t) = 24 e^{-500t} V$$

$$i_L(t) = 0.24 e^{-1000t} A$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_i &= -i_L - C \frac{du_C}{dt} = -0.24 e^{-1000t} + 20 \times 10^{-6} \times 24 \times 500 e^{-500t} \\ &= 0.24 (e^{-500t} - e^{-1000t}) A \quad (t > 0) \end{aligned}$$

△ 动态电路初始值和稳态值判断

NR无源性非时变电路，一个2F电容（初始电压为0）接在端部 bb' 上。恒压源 U_s 在 $t=0$ 时加在端部 aa' 上，测得 cc' 上输出电压为 $U_{oc} = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{t}{4}}) V (t \geq 0)$ 。若把电容换成一个2H的电感（初始电流为0）接到 bb' 上，求 cc' 输出电压 $U_{oc2} (t \geq 0)$ 。



$$\text{由 } U_{oc} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{t}{4}}\right) \text{ 及 } U_{oc} = (U(0+) - U(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{4L}} + U(0),$$

$$L = RC \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{LC} = U(0+) = \frac{5}{8}V, U(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}V, R = 2\Omega$$

由于电容初始电压为0，电感初始电流为0。

则电容初态短路，稳态断路；电感初态断路，稳态短路。

将电容换成电感后， $U(0+)$ 和 $U(\infty)$ 交换值。

$$\text{即 } U_{oc2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{8}\right) e^{-t} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-t} (V)$$

△二阶动态电路时域分析(基本)

已知 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = 2\Omega$, $L = 3H$, $C = 3F$, $U_S = 6V$. 若在 $t=0$ 时, 将开关 S 打开. 试求 $t \geq 0$ 时的 U_C 和 I_L .

$t < 0$ 时已达稳态:

$$i_L(0) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2 // R_3} \times \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} = 1A$$

$$U_C(0) = i_L(0)R_2 = 2V$$

$t \geq 0$ 时, 由 KCL 有: $i_L = i_C + \frac{U_C}{R_2}$. 即 $i_L - C \frac{dU_C}{dt} - \frac{U_C}{R_2} = 0$
由 KVL 有: $R_1 i_L + U_L + U_C = U_S$ 即 $R_1 i_L + L \frac{di_L}{dt} + U_C = U_S$.

$$\text{两式联立消去 } i_L: 6 \frac{d^2 U_C}{dt^2} + 7 \frac{dU_C}{dt} + 2U_C - 6 = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } 6s^2 + 7s + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{特征根: } s_1 = -\frac{2}{3}, s_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{其次解为 } U_{hp} = k_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}t} + k_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$$

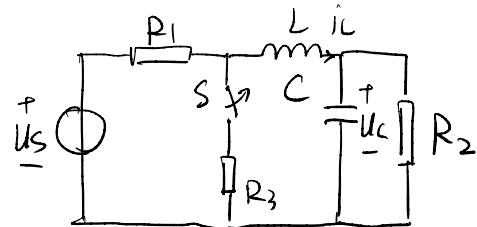
$$\text{易求其特解即为稳态值 } U_{sp} = U_C(\infty) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_S = 3V$$

$$\Rightarrow U_C = 3 + k_1 e^{-\frac{2}{3}t} + k_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$$

$$\text{由初始条件: } \begin{cases} U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) = 3 + k_1 + k_2 = 2 \\ \left. \frac{dU_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \left. \frac{i_C}{C} \right|_{t=0^+} = -\frac{2}{3}k_1 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{联立解得: } k_1 = 3, k_2 = -4$$

$$\therefore U_C = 3 + 3e^{-\frac{2}{3}t} - 4e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} (V)$$



这个地方直接 $k_1 + k_2 = 2$ 是错的. 这是零输入响应的解. 此处为全响应.

△ 二阶动态电路全响应(含受控源)

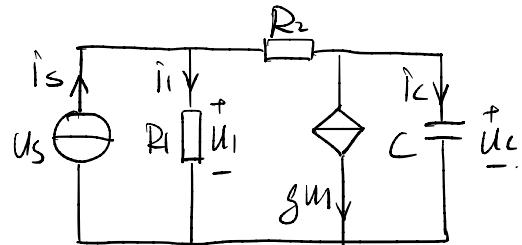
已知 $i_s = 10\epsilon(t) A$, $R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega$, $C = 1F$, $u_c(0-) = 2V$, $g = 0.5S$.

求全响应 i_1 , i_c , u_c .

① 三要素法

$$u_c(0+) = u_c(0-) = 2V$$

运用网孔电流法:



$$\begin{cases} R_1 i_s - g u_1 R_1 = u_s = u_1 \\ g u_1 (R_1 + R_2) - R_1 i_s = -u_1 \end{cases}$$

受控源!

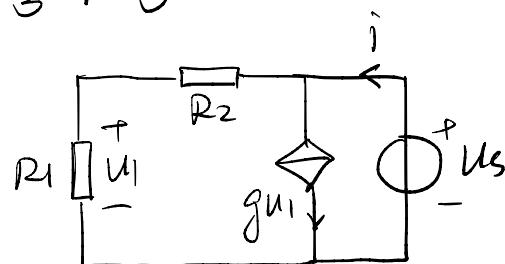
$$u_1 = R_1 (i_s - g u_1)$$

$$\text{初值 } u_c(\infty) = u_1 - u_{R_2} = \frac{20}{3} - \frac{10}{3} \times 1 = \frac{10}{3} V$$

求等效电阻 =

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = R_1 (i - g u_1) \\ u_s = (R_1 + R_2) (i - g u_1) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } i = \frac{3}{4} u_s, \text{ 则 } R_{eq} = \frac{4}{3} \Omega.$$



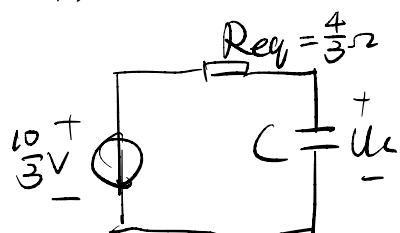
$$\therefore \tau = R C = \frac{4}{3} s.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_c = \frac{10}{3} + (2 - \frac{10}{3}) e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{4}{3} e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} (V)$$

$$\therefore i_c = C \frac{du_c}{dt} = e^{-\frac{3}{4}t} (A) \quad (t \geq 0+).$$

② 可以求左边部分电路的

戴维宁等效电路



△ 求一阶电路的冲激响应

由容来充电, $R_1 = 8\text{k}\Omega$, $R_2 = 20\text{k}\Omega$, $R_3 = 12\text{k}\Omega$, $C = 5\mu\text{F}$.

(1) $i_s = 25\varepsilon(t)\text{mA}$ $i_s = 25\delta(t)\text{mA}$ 求两种情况下 U_C 和 I_C .

(1) $U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) = 0\text{V}$

$$U_C(\infty) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \cdot R_1 i_s$$

$$= \frac{20}{40} \times 200 = 100\text{V}$$

$$R_{eq} = R_2 // (R_1 + R_3) = 10\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore \tau = R_{eq}C = 10\text{k}\Omega \times 5\mu\text{F} = 0.05\text{s}$$

$$\therefore U_C = 100 + (0 - 100)e^{-20t} = 100(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t)\text{V}$$

$$I_C = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = 10e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t)\text{mA}$$

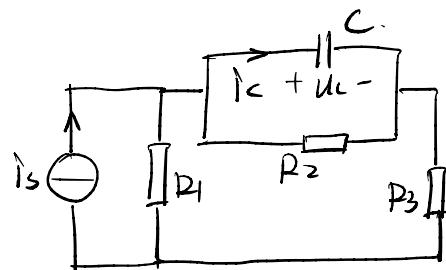
(2) 方法(-) =

对阶跃响应求导即得冲激响应:

$$U_C = \frac{d}{dt} [100(1 - e^{-20t})\varepsilon(t)] = 2000e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t)\text{V}$$

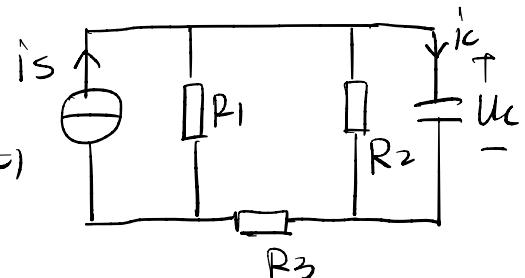
$$i_C = \frac{d}{dt} [10e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t)] = [-200e^{-20t}\varepsilon(t) + 10\delta(t)]\text{mA}$$

(另外, 若冲激响应不好求得, 可先求其阶跃响应再求导)



$$(2) \vec{U}_C = (I_C / R_2)$$

$$\text{由KCL: } \frac{\left(\frac{U_C}{R_2} + i_C\right)R_3 + U_C}{R_1} + \frac{U_C}{R_2} + i_C = i_S.$$



$$\text{整理得: } C \frac{dU_C}{dt} + 10^{-4} U_C = 10^{-2} \delta(t)$$

$$\text{积分: } \int_{0^-}^{0^+} C \frac{dU_C}{dt} + \int_{0^-}^{0^+} \frac{1}{10^4} U_C dt = \int_{0^-}^{0^+} 10^{-2} \delta(t) dt.$$

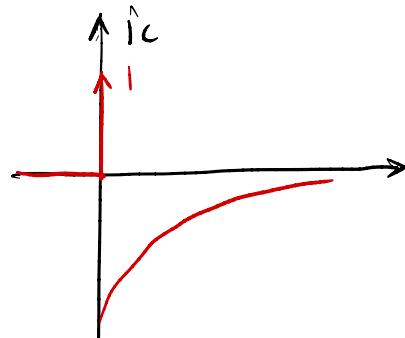
$$\Rightarrow C U_C(0^+) = 10 \Rightarrow U_C(0^+) = \frac{10^{-2}}{C} = \frac{10^{-2}}{5 \times 10^{-6}} = 2000V.$$

由上式求得输入电压为:

$$U_C = 2000 e^{-200t} \sin(t)V$$

$$i_C = \underline{10 \delta(t)} + C \frac{dU_C}{dt} = \underline{[-200e^{-200t} \sin(t)]} + \underline{[10 \delta(t)]} mA$$

莫要忘记



~~习题 5.3.19~~ 图 5.3.19 所示电路中,开关 S 原来闭合,电路达稳态, $R_1 = 1 \Omega$, $R_2 = 2 \Omega$, $L_1 = 1 \text{ H}$, $L_2 = 2 \text{ H}$, $M = 0.5 \text{ H}$, $E = 10 \text{ V}$ 。当 $t = 0$ 时打开开关 S,试求图 5.3.19 (a)、(b)、(c) 三种情况下的 i_1 。

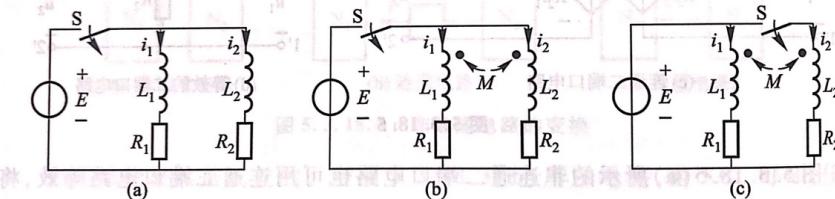


图 5.3.19

【思路】 本题换路后,电路均为一阶动态电路,但图 5.3.19 (b)、(c) 中含有互感。可将耦合电感的伏安特性代入回路的 KVL 方程,然后采用经典法求解;也可对耦合电感去耦简化,再用三要素法求解。

【解答 1】 换路前电路已达稳态,电感相当于短路,所以图 5.3.19 (a)、(b)、(c) 的原始电流相同,即 $i_1(0_-) = E/R_1 = 10 \text{ A}$, $i_2(0_-) = E/R_2 = 5 \text{ A}$ 。换路后的图 5.3.19 所示电路均为一阶动态电路。

(1) 对于图 5.3.19(a),为无互感耦合的情况,但换路时由于存在纯电感割集,故电感电流在 $t = 0$ 时发生跳变,且 $i_1(0_+) = -i_2(0_+)$,又

$$\begin{cases} \Psi(0_-) = L_1 i_1(0_-) - L_2 i_2(0_-) = 10 - 10 = 0 \\ \Psi(0_+) = (L_1 + L_2) i_1(0_+) = 3i_1(0_+) = \Psi(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

根据回路磁链守恒定律 $\Psi(0_+) = \Psi(0_-)$,解得 $i_1(0_+) = 0$,因此 $i_1 = 0(t \geq 0)$ 。

(2) 对于图 5.3.19(b),为有互感耦合的情况,在换路时,电感电流发生跳变,但应注意互感产生的磁链。同样

$$\begin{cases} \Psi(0_-) = L_1 i_1(0_-) + Mi_2(0_-) - [L_2 i_2(0_-) + Mi_1(0_-)] \\ = (10 + 2.5 - 10 - 5) \text{ Wb} = -2.5 \text{ Wb} \\ \Psi(0_+) = (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) i_1(0_+) = 2i_1(0_+) \end{cases}$$

根据回路磁链守恒定律 $\Psi(0_+) = \Psi(0_-)$,解得 $i_1(0_+) = -\frac{2.5}{2} \text{ A} = -1.25 \text{ A}$ 。

由电路方程

$$2\frac{di_1}{dt} + (R_2 + R_1)i_1 - 2M\frac{di_1}{dt} + (L_2 + L_1)i_2 = 0$$

$$\text{得到 } 2\frac{di_1}{dt} + 3i_1 = 0 \Rightarrow s = -1.5$$

故得零输入响应为 $i_1 = i_1(0_+) e^{-st} = -1.25e^{-1.5t} \text{ A}$

$$(3) \text{ 对于图 5.3.19(c), } t = 0 \text{ 时刻由于 } i_2 \text{ 突变为零, 根据 } u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} +$$

$M \frac{di_2}{dt}$, 可看出通过互感 M 的作用,使电感 L_1 两端产生一个冲激电压,使 i_1 在换路时刻也发生跳变。 $t = 0_-$ 时刻的总磁链为 $\Psi(0_-) = L_1 i_1(0_-) + Mi_2(0_-) = 12.5 \text{ Wb}$, 而换路后 $i_2(0_+) = 0$, 因此

$$\Psi(0_+) = L_1 i_1(0_+) + Mi_2(0_+) = L_1 i_1(0_+) = i_1(0_+)$$

根据回路磁链守恒定律 $\Psi(0_+) = \Psi(0_-)$,解得 $i_1(0_+) = 12.5 \text{ A}$ 。对换路后的电路,由三要素法可得 $i_1(\infty) = E/R_1 = 10 \text{ A}$, $\tau = L_1/R_1 = 1 \text{ s}$, 则所求零输入响应为

$$i_1 = [10 + (12.5 - 10)e^{-t}] \text{ A} = (10 + 2.5e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) \text{ A}$$

△ 运算法求全响应: $t=0$ 时刻的参数值

已知 $i_s = \varepsilon(t) A$, $R_1 = R_2 = 2\Omega$, $L = 2H$, $U_1(0) = 1V$. $\frac{du_1}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 2V/s$

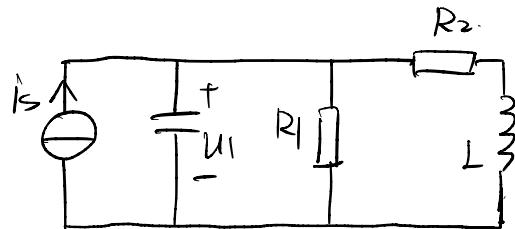
求全响应 U_1 .

$$i_c(0-) = C \frac{du_c}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = 1A.$$

$$i_R(0-) = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{1}{2}A.$$

$$i_L(0-) = i_s - i_c(0-) - i_R(0-) = 0 - 1 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}A.$$

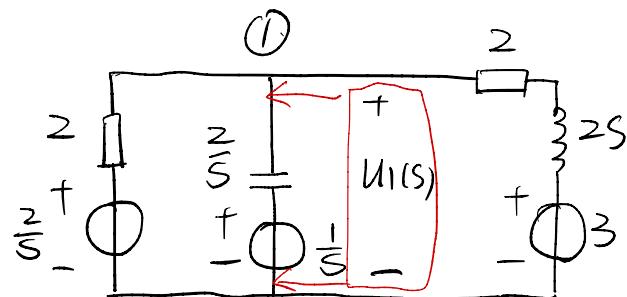
则其复频域模型如下图:



对①列节点方程:

可解出:

$$U_1 = (1 + 4e^{-t} \cos t) \varepsilon(t) V.$$



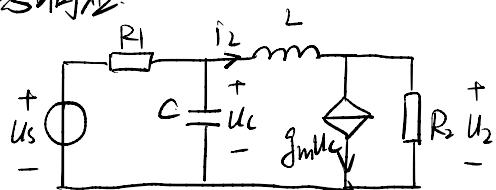
△用运算方法分别求零输入响应和零状态响应.

已知 $R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega$, $C = 2F$, $L = 2H$, $g_m = 0.5S$, $U_{C(0)} = -2V$, $I_{L(0)} = 1A$.

$U_S = \sin(\omega t)V$. 求零输入响应和零状态响应.

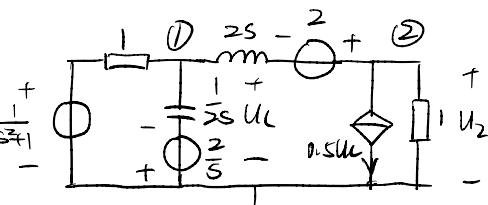
其运算电路为:

求零输入响应 $= U_S$ 置零.



对节点①②有节点方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+2s+\frac{1}{2s})U_{n1} - \frac{1}{2s}U_{n2} = -4 - \frac{1}{5} \\ (1+\frac{1}{2s})U_{n2} - \frac{1}{2s}U_{n1} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2}U_{n1}. \end{array} \right.$$



解方程得: $U_{n2} = U_2 = \frac{2s - \frac{1}{2}}{s^2 + s + \frac{5}{8}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \times \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}})^2}$

$$\therefore U_2 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} (2\cos\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}t - \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}}\sin\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}t) \sin(t)V.$$

求零状态响应: 电容电压、旁独立电源置零.

对节点①②有节点方程:

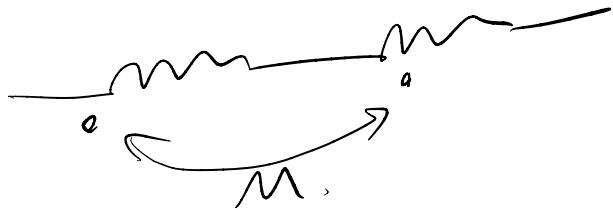
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (1+2s+\frac{1}{2s})U_{n1} - \frac{1}{2s}U_{n2} = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \\ (1+\frac{1}{2s})U_{n2} - \frac{1}{2s}U_{n1} = -\frac{1}{2}U_{n1}. \end{array} \right.$$

解此方程得: $U_{n2} = U_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+s+\frac{5}{8})} = \frac{-\frac{10}{73}s - \frac{22}{73}}{s^2+1} + \frac{\frac{10}{73}s + \frac{32}{73}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}})^2}$

$$= \frac{-\frac{10}{73}s - \frac{22}{73}}{s^2+1} + \frac{\frac{10}{73}(s+\frac{1}{2})}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}})^2} + \frac{\frac{27}{73}\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}}{(s+\frac{1}{2})^2 + (\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}})^2}$$

$$\therefore U_2 = \left(-\frac{10}{73}\cos t - \frac{22}{73}\sin t + \frac{10}{73}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}t + \frac{18\sqrt{6}}{73}\sin\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}t \right) \sin(t)V.$$

△耦合电感的复数域模型



$$u = u_1 + u_2 = L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L[u] &= sL_1 I(s) + sM I(s) + sL_2 Z(s) + sM Z(s) \\&= s(L_1 + L_2 + 2M) I(s)\end{aligned}$$

$$4stL + s^2$$

已知 $U_S = 12 \cos t \text{ V}$, $R = 2 \Omega$, $L = 2 \text{ H}$, $M = 2 \text{ H}$. 电路已达稳态, $t=0$ 时将开关打开, 用运算法求 $t \geq 0$ 时的 i_L , U_{L2} .

\Rightarrow 作出其换路前的运算模型.

耦合电感 (MDO) 2T 形去耦等效.

$$I = \frac{\frac{12s}{s^2+1}}{(2+s)+(1+s)} = \frac{4s}{(1+s)(s^2+1)}$$

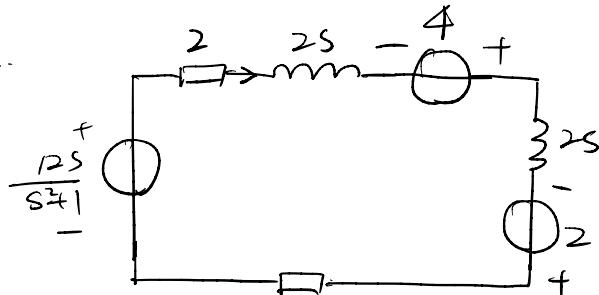
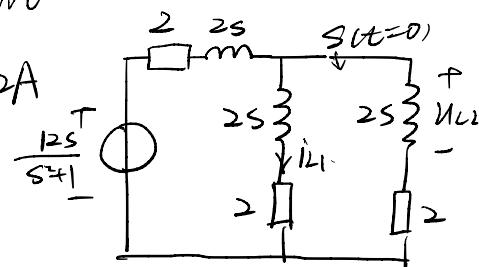
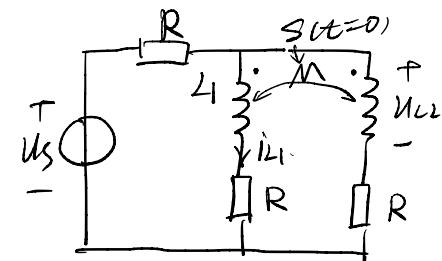
$$\text{且 } i_L(0-) = i_{L2}(0-) = \frac{2s}{(1+s)(s^2+1)} = 10\sqrt{2} \sin t$$

$$t=0 \text{ 时 } i_L(0-) = i_{L2}(0-) = 1 \text{ A}, i_M(0-) = 2 \text{ A}$$

作出换路后的运算模型.

$$I(s) = \frac{\frac{12s}{s^2+1} + 4 + 2}{4(s+1)} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{s+1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = \frac{3}{2} (10\sqrt{2} \sin t + \sin t) \varepsilon(t) \text{ A}$$



$$\begin{aligned} U_{L2} &= M \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} - [L i_{L2}(0-) + M i_L(0-)] \delta(t) \\ &= [-3\delta(t) - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \varepsilon(t)] \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

A 电感串联、电容串联会发正弦变.

△ 网络函数 $H(s)$

已知当 $U_S = 6\varepsilon(t) V$ 时，全响应 $U_o = (8 + 2e^{-0.2t}) V (t > 0)$. 当 $U_S = 12\varepsilon(t) V$ 时
全响应 $U_o = (11 - e^{-0.2t}) V (t > 0)$. 求当 $U_S = 6e^{-st}\varepsilon(t) V$ 时的全响应.

$$\text{全响应 } U_o = U_o' + U_o'' = U_o' + H(s)U_S(s).$$

$$\text{代入 } U_S(s) = \frac{6}{s}, U_o = \frac{8}{s} + \frac{2}{s+0.2} \text{ 得:}$$

$$U_S(s) = \frac{12}{s}, U_o = \frac{11}{s} - \frac{1}{s+0.2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{8}{s} + \frac{2}{s+0.2} = U_o'(s) + H(s) \times \frac{6}{s} \\ \frac{11}{s} - \frac{1}{s+0.2} = U_o'(s) + H(s) \times \frac{12}{s} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{解得: } H(s) = \frac{0.1}{s+0.2}, U_o'(s) = \frac{(10s+1)}{s(s+0.2)}$$

$$\therefore U_o(s) = \frac{10s+1}{s(s+0.2)} + \frac{0.1}{s+0.2} \cdot U_S(s).$$

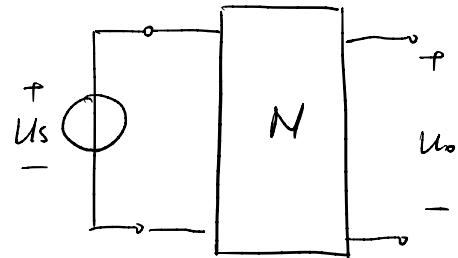
$$\text{代入 } U_S(s) = 6e^{-st}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{6}{s+5} \text{ 得:}$$

$$U_o(s) = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{5/12s}{s+0.2} - \frac{0.1/2s}{s+5}$$

$$\therefore U_o(t) = (5 + 5/12se^{-0.2t} - 0.1/2se^{-st}) \varepsilon(t) V$$

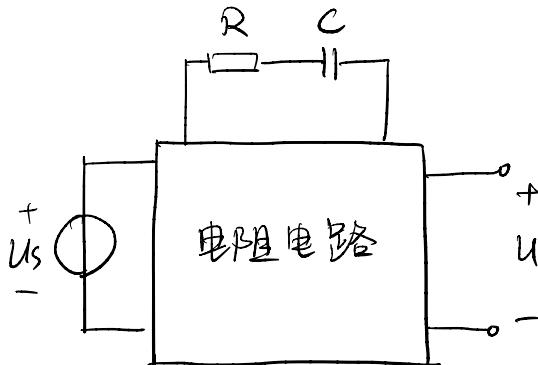
△ 复频域中，全响应 U_o 可写为零输入响应 U_o' 和零状态响应 U_o'' 之和。
零输入响应仅由内部电源及储能组成，零状态响应为将内部“双零”
后，由激励引起，可用网络函数表示 $= H(s)U_S(s)$.

$$\text{即 } U_o(s) = U_o'(s) + H(s)U_S(s)$$



Δ 用路支路发生变化后求网络函数.

已知当 $R=2\Omega$, $C=0.5F$, $U_s = e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) V$ 时的零状态响应为
 $U = (-0.1e^{-0.5t} + 0.6e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t) V$. 现将 R 换成 1Ω 电阻 将 C 换成 $0.5F$ 电容. U_s 换成冲激电压源 $U_s = 28\varepsilon(t) V$. 求零状态响应 U .



当 $R=2\Omega$, $C=0.5F$ 时 电路的网络函数为:

$$H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{\frac{-0.1}{s+0.5} + \frac{0.6}{s+3}}{\frac{1}{s+3}} = \frac{0.5s}{s+0.5} = \frac{s}{2s+1}$$

RC 支路运算阻抗 $Z(s) = R + \frac{1}{sc} = 2 + \frac{2}{s}$

$$\text{则其在网络函数中体现为 } H(s) = \frac{s}{2s+1} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{s}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}(2 + \frac{2}{s})} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}Z(s)}$$

<找到该部分在网络函数中的位置>

替换后 RL 支路运算阻抗为 $Z(s) = R + sL = 1 + 0.5s$,

$Z(s)$ 变换后的 $H(s) =$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}Z(s)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + 0.5s)} = \frac{4}{6+s}$$

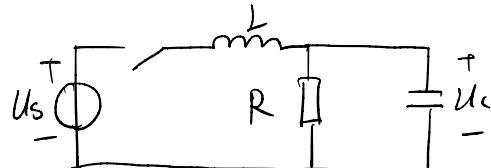
$$\text{源2而有 } U_s(s) = 28\varepsilon(t) = 2 \text{ 时.}$$

$$U_o(s) = H(s)U_s(s) = \frac{8}{6+s} = 8e^{-6t}\varepsilon(t) V$$

① 电路原处于稳态, $R=0.5\Omega$, $L=2H$, $C=0.5F$, $U_s=10V$. 求开关S接通后电感 U_L 的零输入响应并判断是否振荡?

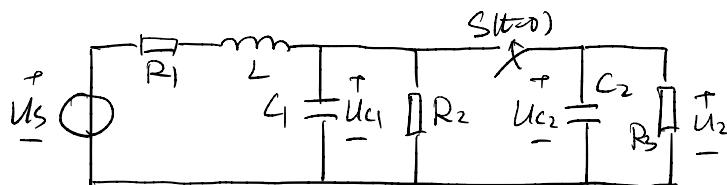
$$U_L(s) \left[\frac{1}{0.5} + 0.5s + \frac{1}{2s} \right] = \frac{10}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{2s}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_L(s) = \frac{10}{s(s^2 + 4s + 1)}$$



其极点为 $P_1=0$, $P_{2,3} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{16-4}}{2} = -2 \pm j\sqrt{3}$ 为负实根, 所以响应不振荡.

② 电路原处于稳态, $t=0$ 时将开关接通. 已知 $U_s=10V$, $R_1=1\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=4\Omega$, $L=1H$, $C_2=0.2F$, $C_1=0.8F$. 求电感 U_L 的零输入响应 $U_L(s)$. 判断电路的暂态过程是否振荡. 并用初值、终值定理求 U_L 的初始值和稳态值.



求原始值: $i_L(0)=\frac{10}{4+1}=2A$, $U_{C1}(0)=4 \times i_L(0)=8V$, $U_{C2}(0)=0$.

作出运算模型的节点方程:

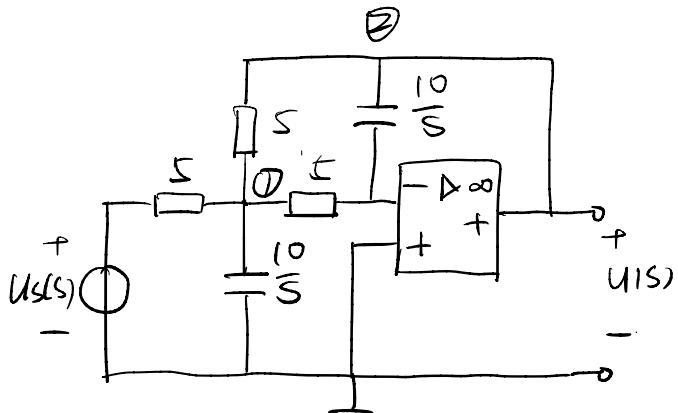
$$\left(\frac{1}{s+1} + 0.2s + 0.8s + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \right) U_L(s) = \frac{\frac{10}{s} + 2}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{8}{s}}{0.2s}$$

$$\Rightarrow U_L(s) = \frac{1.6s^2 + 3.6s + 10}{s(s^2 + 1.5s + 1.5)}$$

$\Delta = 1.5^2 - 4 \times 1 \times 1.5 = -3.75 < 0$. 则有共轭复根, 稳态过程振荡.

初始值 $U_L(0+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sU_L(s) = 1.6V$

稳态值 $U_L(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sU_L(s) = \frac{20}{3}V$



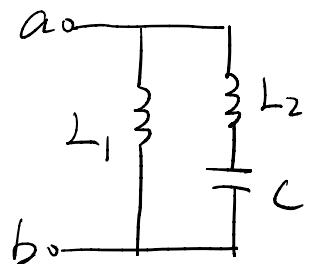
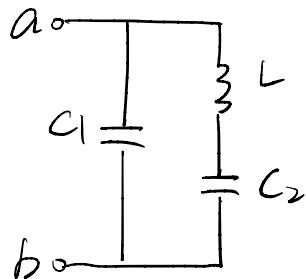
280(2) 试求节点方程:

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{s}{10} + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{10}{s}} + \frac{1}{5}\right)U_{n1} - \left(\frac{1}{5 + \frac{10}{s}} + \frac{1}{5}\right)U_{n2} = \frac{U_s(s)}{5}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{10}{s}}\right)U_{n2} - \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5 + \frac{10}{s}}\right)U_{n1} = 0$$

解得:

分别求其阻抗为零和导纳为零的谐振角频率



$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad Z &= \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \parallel \left(j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \left(j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right)}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = \frac{1 - \omega^2 L C_2}{j\omega (C_1 + C_2 - \omega^2 L C_1 C_2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

即当 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC_2}}$ 时 $Z = 0$

$$Y = j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L} \parallel j\omega C_2$$

$$(2) \quad Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} \parallel j\omega C$$

$$\Delta \text{理解公式 } |Z| = \frac{|U|}{|I|}$$

图为三表法测量感性负载等效参数电路。现已知电压表
电流表、功率表读数为 70.7V、10A、500W。求(1)负载等效阻抗
(2)若电路频率为 50Hz，求负载等效电阻和电感。

$$(1) (5 + j5) \Omega, 1mS, 159 \text{ mH}$$

△合理想变压器(耦合电感)的阻抗计算

求端口电路的输入阻抗 Z_{ab} .

在 a,b 处施加一电流源.

列写节点方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{-j5}U_1 - \frac{1}{-j5}U_2 = I - I_1 \\ (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{-j5})U_2 + \frac{1}{-j5}U_1 = -I_2 \end{cases}$$

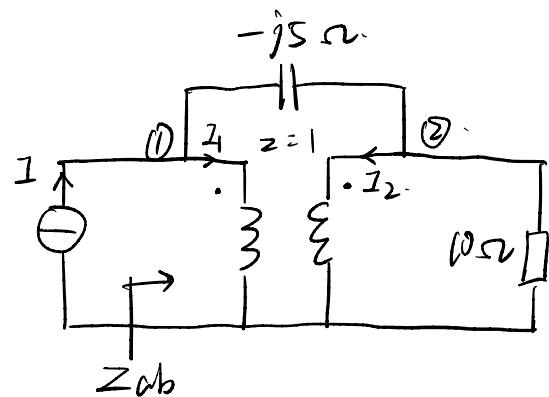
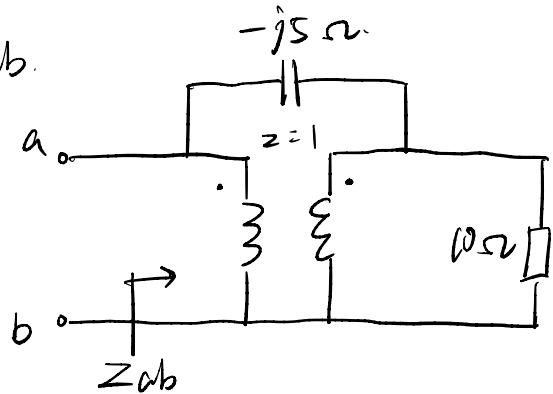
代入理想变压器方程:

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2U_2 \\ I_1 = \frac{1}{2}I_2 \end{cases}$$

解得: $U_1 = (8 - 16j)I$

$\therefore Z = 8 - 16j$

理想变压器电感无穷大, 则其等效为 0).



要求在任意频率下，电流 i 与输入电压 U_s 始终同相。试求参数 M 、 L_1 、 L_2 之间满足的关系。

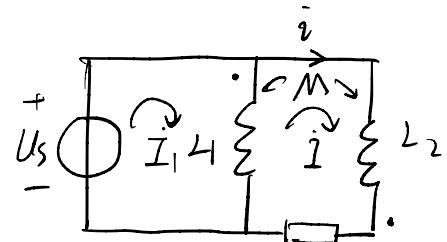
列写回路方程：

$$\begin{cases} -jwM\dot{I} + jwL_1\dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_s \\ -jwM\dot{I}_1 + jwL_2\dot{I} + RI = \dot{U}_s \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得: } I = \frac{(L_1 + M)\dot{U}_s}{RL_2 + jw(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}$$

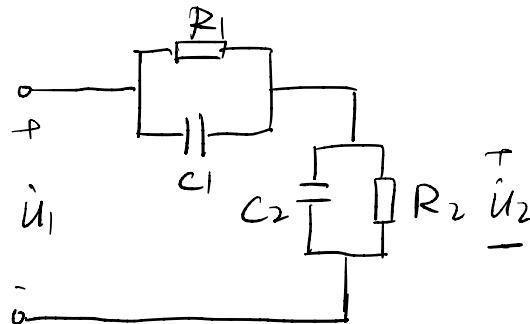
知道 $M^2 = L_1 L_2$ 时 I 与 \dot{U}_s 无关且同相。

(也可直接用观察法, 由两电感互耦合时同相)。



△求同相位的条件

试分析 C_1, C_2 在什么条件下 U_2 和 U_1 同相位?



(1) 列写节点电压方程.

$$(j\omega C_1 + j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2})U_2 - (j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1})U_1 = 0$$

解得: $U_2 = \frac{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1}}{j\omega C_1 + j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} U_1$

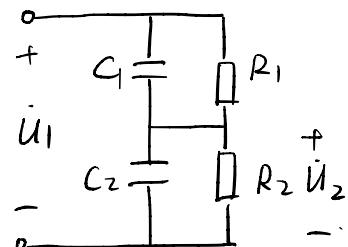
$$= \frac{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1}}{j\omega(C_1 + C_2) + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2}} U_1 = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_2 + 1}{j\omega \cdot \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (C_1 + C_2) + 1} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot U_1$$

当 U_1, U_2 同相位时, $R_1 C_1 = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (C_1 + C_2)$

解得: $R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2$

(2) 证明.

$$\frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$



$$\Delta \text{有功功率} = P = \operatorname{Re}[U I^*], \Delta \text{无功功率} = Q = \operatorname{Im}[U I^*]$$

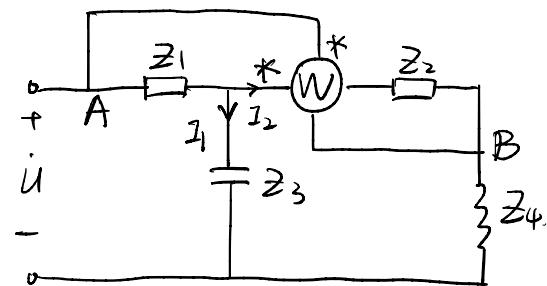
$$U = 200V, Z_1 = 30\Omega, Z_2 = 10\Omega, Z_3 = -j20\Omega, Z_4 = j10\Omega$$

求该一端口网络的有功功率和功率因数的模数。

电路总电流：

$$I = \frac{U}{Z_1 + Z_3 // (Z_2 + Z_4)}$$

$$= \frac{200}{30 + \frac{-j20(10+j10)}{10+j10-j20}} = 4A$$



$$U' = U - IZ_1 = 80V \Rightarrow U_{Z_2} = \frac{10}{10+j10} \cdot 80 = 40\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ V$$

$$\therefore U^* = 4 \times 30 + 40\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = (160 - 40j)V$$

$$I^* = \frac{Z_2 + Z_4}{Z_3 + Z_2 + Z_4} \cdot I = \frac{10 + j10}{10 + j10 - j20} \times 4 = 4 \angle 90^\circ A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{-20j}{10 + j10 - j20} \times 4 = 4\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 4 - 4j$$

$$\underline{I^* = 4 + 4j}$$

$$\therefore S = U^* I^* = (160 - 40j)(4 + 4j) = 932.96 \angle 30.96^\circ (VA)$$

$$P = S \cos \varphi = 932.96 \times \cos 30.96^\circ = 799 \approx 800 W \text{ (有功)}$$

$$\text{等效电阻} = R = 30 + 10 = 40\Omega \Rightarrow P = \frac{200^2}{40} = 1000W$$

[有功]

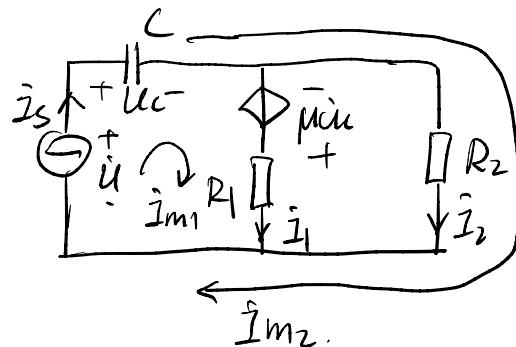
Δ含无伴电流源列回路方程

$\bar{I}_S = 10A$, $\omega = 5 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$, $R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega$, $C = 10\mu F$, $\mu = 0.5$

试求 I_1 , I_2

列写回路方程:

$$\begin{cases} R_1 \bar{I}_{m_1} = \bar{u} + \mu \bar{u}_C \\ R_2 \bar{I}_{m_2} = \bar{u} \end{cases}$$



另外补充方程:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{I}_{m_1} = \bar{I}_1 \\ \bar{I}_{m_2} = \bar{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{I}_{m_1} + \bar{I}_{m_2} = \bar{I}_s = 10A$$

$$\bar{u}_C = \bar{I}_s Z_C = 10 \times \frac{1}{j \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 10 \times 10} = -200j$$

解方程得:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{I}_1 = 5 - 5j = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ A \\ \bar{I}_2 = 5 + 5j = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ A \end{cases}$$

Δ和电流源串联的阻抗不能写入方程.

将电流源所在支路放进两个回路,以便消去电压未知量.

△求最大功率

已知 $U_S = 20\angle 0^\circ V$, $R_1 = R_2 = 4\Omega$, $R_3 = 1\Omega$, $R_4 = 2\Omega$. 求 R_L 为何值时有最大功率. 并求之.

(1) 求开路电压 U_{OC}

$$R = (R_3 + R_4) \parallel R = 4 \times (1+2) = 12\Omega$$

$$U_A = \frac{R_3 + R}{R_1 + R_2 + R} U_S = \frac{4+12}{4+4+12} \times 20\angle 0^\circ = 16\angle 0^\circ V$$

$$U_1 = \frac{R}{R_1 + R_2 + R} U_S = 12\angle 0^\circ V$$

$$\because U_2 = \frac{U_1}{2} = 6\angle 0^\circ V$$

$$U_B = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} U_2 = \frac{2}{1+2} \times 6\angle 0^\circ = 4\angle 0^\circ V$$

$$\therefore U_{OC} = U_A - U_B = 12\angle 0^\circ V$$

(2) 求短路电流 I_{SC}

$$I_{SC} = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_4} = \frac{20\angle 0^\circ}{4+2} = \frac{10}{3}\angle 0^\circ A (\text{X})$$

列写方程:

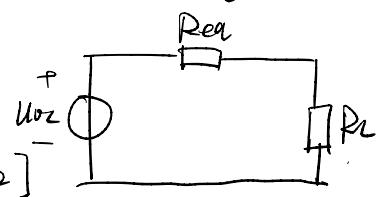
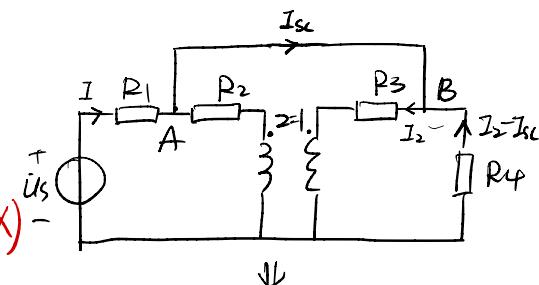
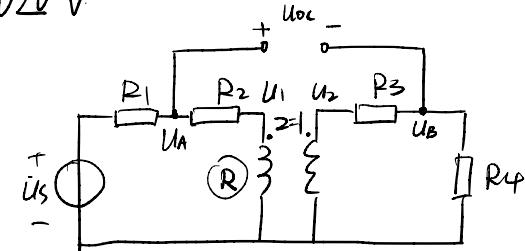
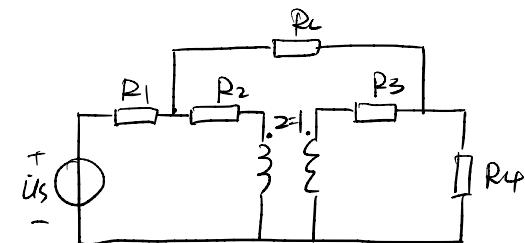
$$I - I_{SC} = \frac{1}{2} I_2 \quad (\text{理想变压器})$$

$$\left\{ 20\angle 0^\circ - 4I - 4(I - I_{SC}) = -2[2(I_2 - I_{SC}) + I_2] \right.$$

$$4I - 2(I_2 - I_{SC}) = 20\angle 0^\circ \quad (A, B \text{ 等电位})$$

$$\text{解得: } I_{SC} = \frac{30}{7}\angle 0^\circ A \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{U_{OC}}{I_{SC}} = 2.8\Omega$$

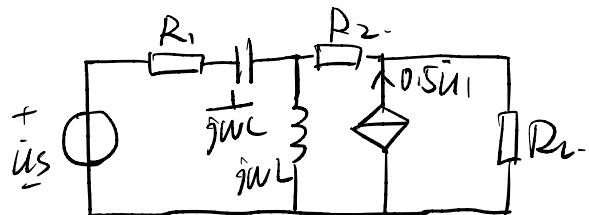
$$P_{max} = \frac{12^2}{4 \times 2.8} = 12.8 W$$



注意正负号!!!

△求最大功率

已知 $i_{us} = 20L - 45^\circ \text{ V}$, $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$, $R_1 = 1\Omega$, $R_2 = 2\Omega$, $L = 0.4 \text{ mH}$,
 $C = 1000 \mu\text{F}$. 求 i_L (可任意变动) 为何值时取最大功率, 并求之.



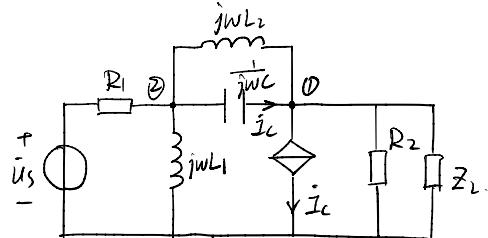
$$R_1 = R = 100 \Omega, L_1 = L_2 = 1 H, C = 100 \mu F, i_s = 100 \angle 0^\circ V, \omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}.$$

求 Z_L 能获得的最大功率

(1) 求开路电压

调节方程：

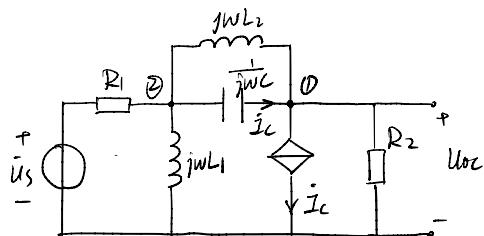
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2})U_1 - (\frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + j\omega C)U_2 = -i_c \\ (\frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_1})U_2 - (\frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C)U_1 = \frac{i_s}{R_1} \end{array} \right.$$



补充方程：

$$i_c = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{j\omega C} = j\omega C(U_2 - U_1)$$

$$\text{解得: } U_1 = U_{oc} = 50 \angle 90^\circ V$$



(2) 求等效电阻

调节方程：

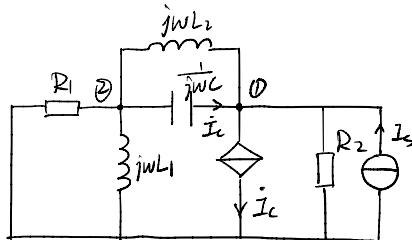
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_2})U_1 - (\frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + j\omega C)U_2 = I_s - i_c \\ (\frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R_1})U_2 - (\frac{1}{j\omega L_2} + j\omega C)U_1 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{补充方程: } i_c = \frac{U_2 - U_1}{j\omega C} = j\omega C(U_2 - U_1) \quad \text{解得: } R_{eq} = \frac{U_1}{I_s} = 50(1+j) \Omega$$

则当 $Z_L = 50(1-j)$ 时，得最大功率：

$$P = \frac{1}{50} \times \left(\frac{50}{50+50} \times 50 \right)^2 = 12.5 W$$

ΔjwL_2 和 jwC 发生并联谐振，相当开路，但其内都有阻流



△三相电

题图所示三相电中，线电压为380V 接有对称三相日光灯负载。已知三相白炽灯所消耗功率为210W。A相上还接有一功率为40W、功率因数为0.5的日光灯。求各电流表读数。

$$\Rightarrow \text{每相白炽灯消耗功率 } \frac{210}{3} = 70W$$

$$\text{其电流表读数: } I_2 = I_3 = \frac{70W}{220V} = 0.318A$$

$$\therefore \vec{I}_1' = 0.318 \angle 0^\circ A, \vec{I}_2 = 0.318 \angle +20^\circ A, \vec{I}_3 = 0.318 \angle 120^\circ A$$

日光灯支路 =

$$\text{电流有效值 } I_p = \frac{P}{U_p \cos \varphi} = \frac{40}{220 \times 0.5} = 0.364A$$

$$\text{由 } 108\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 及感性负载 } \varphi = -60^\circ$$

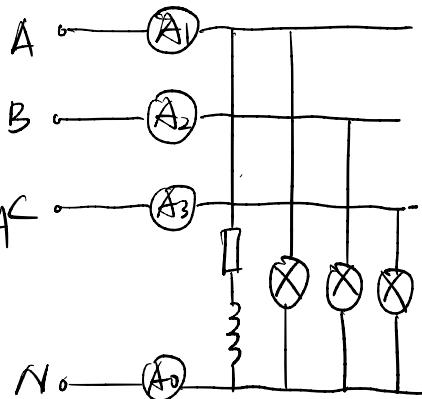
$$\therefore \vec{I}_1'' = 0.364 \angle -60^\circ A$$

$$\vec{I}_1 = \vec{I}_1' + \vec{I}_1'' = 0.318 \angle 0^\circ + 0.364 \angle -60^\circ = 0.591 \angle -32^\circ A$$

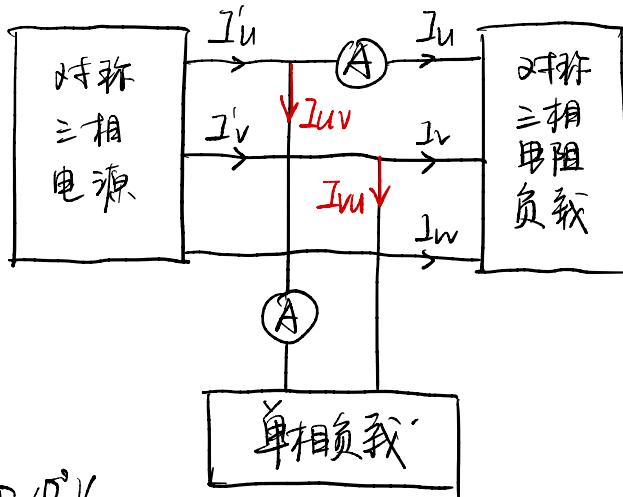
$$\vec{I}_0 = \vec{I}_1 + \vec{I}_2 + \vec{I}_3 = 0.591 \angle -32^\circ + 0.318 \angle 120^\circ + 0.318 \angle 120^\circ = 0.364 \angle 60^\circ A$$

$$\text{中性线电流表读数} = 0.364A$$

中性线无阻抗，可以拆分为三相对称负载+单相负载。



题图所示两个电流表读数均为 2A. 计算两种情况下的 \bar{I}_u , \bar{I}_v 的有效值
 (1) 单相负载为纯电阻 (2) 单相负载为纯电容.



$$\text{设 } \bar{U}_u = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V.}$$

电流表读为有效值. 即 $\bar{I}_u = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

又由对称三相负载, V, W 相也为 $2\text{A} = \bar{I}_v = 2 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$. $\bar{I}_w = 2 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$.

$$(1) \quad \bar{I}_{uv} = \sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ \bar{I}_u \quad \text{即} \quad \bar{I}_{uv} = 2 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A} \quad (\text{和 } \bar{I}_{uv} \text{ 同相}) \quad (\text{此处假设了单相负载的电流方向})$$

$$\therefore \bar{I}_u' = \bar{I}_{uv} + \bar{I}_u = 2 \angle 30^\circ + 2 \angle 0^\circ = 3.86 \angle 15^\circ \text{ A} \Rightarrow 3.86$$

$$\bar{I}_v' = \bar{I}_v - \bar{I}_{uv} = 2 \angle 120^\circ - 2 \angle 30^\circ = 3.86 \angle 15^\circ \text{ A} \Rightarrow 3.86$$

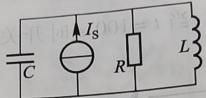
(2) 由容抗路电流超前电压 90° . 即 $\bar{I}_{uv} = 2 \angle 120^\circ \text{ A}$.

$$\therefore \bar{I}_u' = \bar{I}_{uv} + \bar{I}_u = 2 \angle 120^\circ + 2 \angle 0^\circ = 2 \angle 60^\circ \text{ A} \Rightarrow 2$$

$$\bar{I}_v' = \bar{I}_v - \bar{I}_{uv} = 2 \angle 120^\circ - 2 \angle 60^\circ = 2\sqrt{3} \angle 90^\circ \text{ A} \Rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}$$

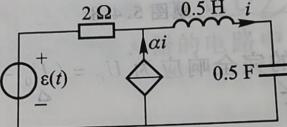
取 $R > \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时, 电路瞬态响应为欠阻尼振荡。

$$R > \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$



题图 5.4.12

14. 题图 5.4.13 所示电路中, 当控制系数 α 为 $\alpha < 0$ 值时, 电流 i 的波形为非振荡型。
 $\alpha \geq 1$



题图 5.4.13

$t < 0$ 时电路处于正弦稳态，已知 $R_1 = 4\Omega$, $R = R_2 = 5\Omega$, $L_1 = 5H$, $L_2 = 2H$, $M = 1H$, $u = 18\cos t V$. 开关在 $t = 0$ 时断开，试求 $t > 0$ 时的 i_{L1} , i_{L2} , u_{L1} , u_{L2} .

列回路方程求稳态值：

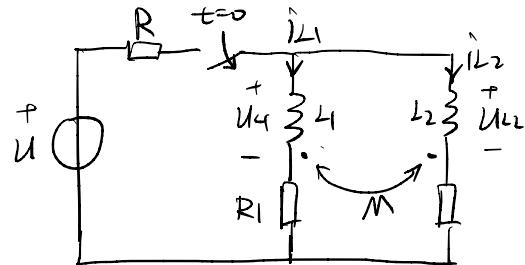
$$\begin{cases} (R + R_1 + jwL_1)i_1 + jwM i_2 + R i_2 = u \\ (R + R_2 + jwL_2)i_2 + jwM i_1 + R i_1 = u \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_1 = \sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ, i_2 = 4\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ.$$

(也可用 T 形互耦变换求得)

$$t = 0^- \text{ 时: } i_{L1}(0^-) = 1A, i_{L2}(0^-) = 4A$$

换路后：电感电流发生改变。



$$u_{L1} = L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{L2}}{dt}, \quad u_{L2} = L_2 \frac{di_{L2}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{L1}}{dt}.$$

$$\text{KVL: } u_{L1} + R_1 i_{L1} - u_{L2} - R_2 i_{L2} = 0$$

对其从 0^- 到 0^+ 积分求回路电流初始值：

$$\int_{0^-}^{0^+} (L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{L2}}{dt} + R_1 i_{L1} - L_2 \frac{di_{L2}}{dt} - M \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} - R_2 i_{L2}) dt = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow L_1(i_{L1}(0^+) - i_{L1}(0^-)) + M(i_{L2}(0^+) - i_{L2}(0^-)) - L_2(i_{L2}(0^+) - i_{L2}(0^-)) - M(i_{L1}(0^+) - i_{L1}(0^-)) = 0$$

也即 磁通守恒。

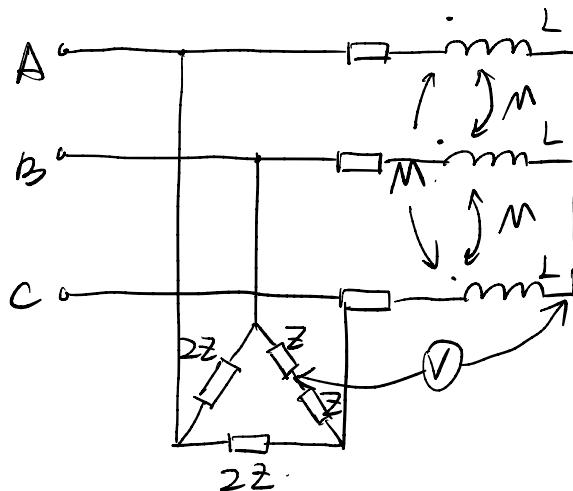
$$\text{设 } i_{L1}(0^-) = 1A, i_{L2}(0^-) = 4A, i_{L1}(0^+) = -i_{L2}(0^+) \text{ 得 } i_{L1}(0^+) = i_{L2}(0^+) = 0A$$

$$\text{结合 } i_{L1}(0^+) = i_{L2}(0^+) = 0 \text{ 得 } i_{L1} = \varepsilon(-t)A, i_{L2} = 4\varepsilon(-t)A.$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{L1} = -98(t)V$$

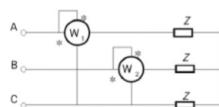
$$u_{L2} = -98(t)V$$

已知电源线电压为380V，求电压表读数。



(12) [单选题]

12、在图所示对称三相电路中，已知两个瓦特计的读数相同，试分析图中负载阻抗 Z 的性质。



A. 电阻性负载

B. 感性负载

C. 容性负载

D. 无法确定

