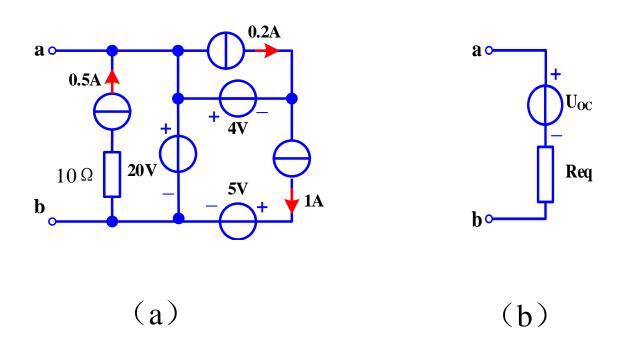


2021年度电路课程期末复习题及参考答案

【题1】判断题

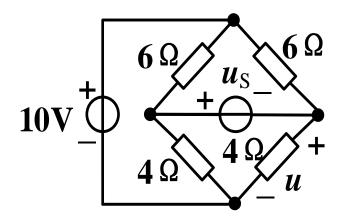
- (X) 1. 任一二端元件,当其两端电压为零时,通过该元件的电流一定为零。
- (√) 2. 在R-L串联电路中,当其他条件不变时,R越大,过渡过程所需要的时间越短。
 - (X)3. 电感元件两端电压为零时,其储能一定为零。
- (X)4. RLC 并联电路,当频率低于谐振频率时电路呈容性, 当频率高于谐振频率时电路呈感性。
 - (X)5. 回转器是无源元件,因此满足互易定理。

(1) 图 (a) 所示二端网络的最简等效电路如图 (b) 所示,则图中的Uoc= 20 V,Req= 0 Ω 。



(2) 图示电路, 若使 u=0V

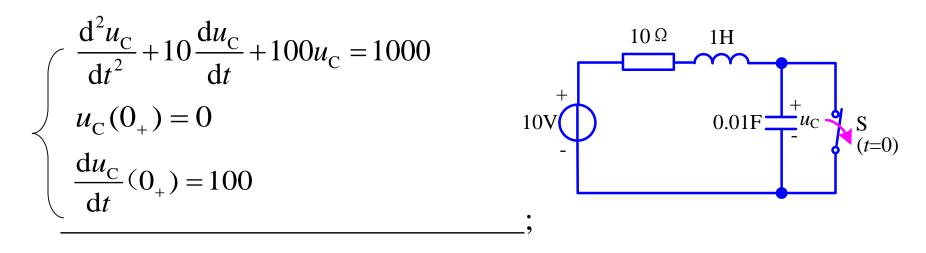
,则
$$u_s = 8$$
 V_\circ



注: 10V电压源单独作用时, $u^{(1)}=4$ V; 电压源 u_s 单独作用时, $u^{(2)}=-0.5u_s$ $u^{(1)}+u^{(2)}=-0.5u_s+4=0$, $\therefore u_s=8$ V

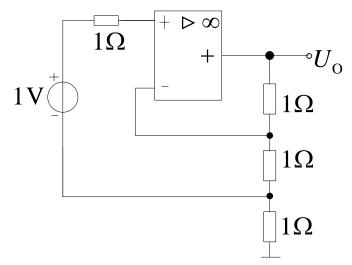
(3) 当开关S打开前电路已达到稳态,t=0时,开关S打开。

写出以u_c为变量的描述该电路的二阶微分方程及求解该微分方程所必需的初始条件(要求带入元件参数,不必求解方程)



 $u_{c}(t)$ 过渡过程的性质为 <u>振荡过程</u>(非振荡过程、振荡过程、临界非振荡过程)。

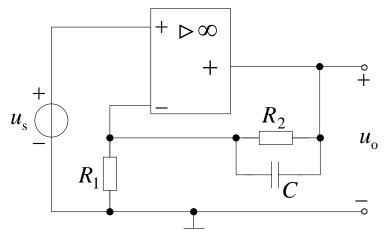
(4) 图示电路的 U_0 应为 <u>3</u>V。



(5) 含理想运算放大器的电路如图所示,理想运算放大器工作于线性放大区, R_1 =10KΩ, R_2 =100KΩ, C=20μF,则电路响应 u_0 (t) 中的时间常数为

$$\underline{2} \quad S_{\circ}$$
(方程: $\frac{u_{s}}{R_{1}} = \frac{u_{C}}{R_{2}} + c \frac{du_{C}}{dt}$,

特征方程:
$$cP + \frac{1}{R_2} = 0$$
)

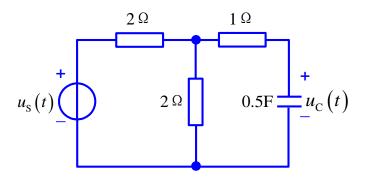


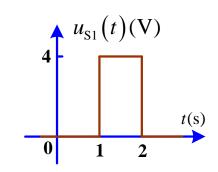
(6)
$$u_{c}(t)$$
的单位阶跃响应 $s(t) = (0.5 - 0.5e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$ V; $u_{c}(t)$ 的单位冲激响应 $h(t) = (0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t))$ V;

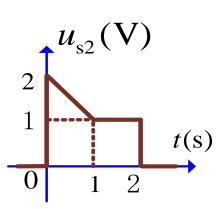
当 $u_{c}(0) = 4V$, $u_{s}(t)$ 为 $u_{s1}(t)$ 时,用一个表达式写出 $u_{c}(t)$,则 $u_{c}(t) = \underbrace{4e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 2(1-e^{-(t-1)})\varepsilon(t-1) - 2(1-e^{-(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)}_{U_{c}}V_{o}$ $u_{c}(0) = 0$, $u_{s}(t)$ 为 $u_{s2}(t)$ 时,用卷积积分法求 $u_{c}(t)$ 的零状态响应

$$u_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{t} (2 - \xi) \times 0.5 e^{-(t - \xi)} d\xi, 0 \le t < 1 \\ \int_{0}^{1} (2 - \xi) \times 0.5 e^{-(t - \xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{t} 0.5 e^{-(t - \xi)} d\xi, 1 \le t < 2 \\ \int_{0}^{1} (2 - \xi) \times 0.5 e^{-(t - \xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{2} 0.5 e^{-(t - \xi)} d\xi, t \ge 2 \end{cases}$$

(写出具体的积分表达式即可,不必给出积分结果)。



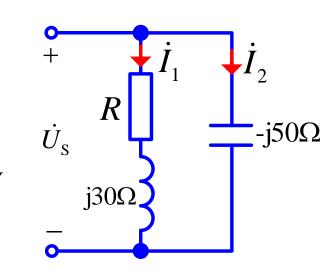




(7) 图示正弦稳态电路中,已知

$$I_1 = I_2 = 4A$$

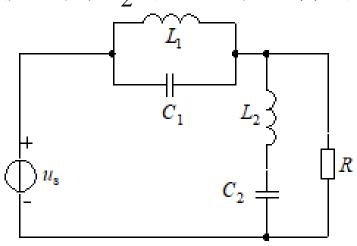
则,此二端网络的平均功率 $P=_{640}$ W、无功功率 $Q=_{-320}$ Var、视在功率 S=715.5 VA



(8) 电路如下图所示,电源 u_{s} 含直流、基波及三次谐波分量。现

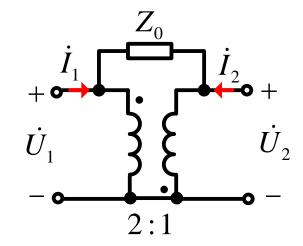
 L_1C_1 对三次谐波谐振, L_2C_2 对基波谐振,则 C_2 的电压中包含的

频率分量有<u>直流、基波</u>。



(9) 图示二端口网络, $Z0=i9\Omega$,二端口的Z参数为

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} --- \\ --- \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$



解:
$$\dot{U}_1 = -2\dot{U}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} - \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\dot{I}_{2} + \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{4}{9} Z_{0} \dot{I}_{1} - \frac{2}{9} Z_{0} \dot{I}_{2} Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{9} Z_{0} & -\frac{2}{9} Z_{0} \\ -\frac{2}{9} Z_{0} & \frac{1}{9} Z_{0} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j4 & -j2 \\ -j2 & j \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = -\frac{2}{9} Z_{0} \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{1}{9} Z_{0} \dot{I}_{2}$$

二端口电阻网络,已知当 $R = \infty$ 时, $U_2 = 7.5V$;



 $R = 0 \, \text{H}$, $I_1 = 3A$, $I_2 = -1A$.

(2) 当
$$R = 2.5\Omega$$
情况下的 I_1 = A。

解:

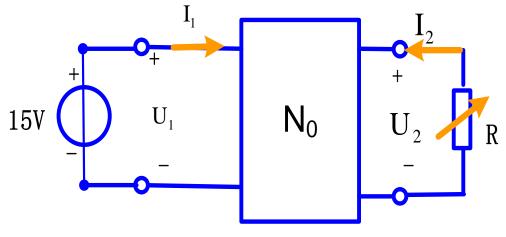
(10)

(1)

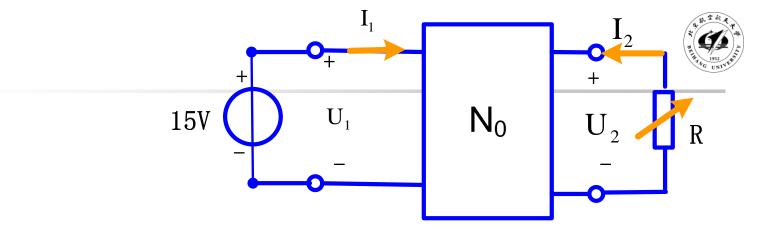
$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} \Big|_{I_2=0} = 2$$

$$B = \frac{U_1}{-I_2} \Big|_{U_2=0} = 15$$

$$D = \frac{I_1}{-I_2} \Big|_{U_2=0} = 3$$
曲 AD - BC = 1 得 C = $\frac{1}{3}$



由AD - BC = 1得C = $\frac{1}{3}$ 电路 自动化科学与电气工程学院



(2)

$$R = 2.5\Omega$$
, $U_2 = -2.5I_2$

$$U_1 = 15 = 2*(-2.5I_2) + 15*(-I_2)$$

$$I_2 = -0.75A$$
,

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2.5*0.75) - 3*(-0.75) = 2.875(A)$$

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(1)

线性电路应用叠加定理时,欲使电路中的独立电源对电路的作用为零,应将()

- A. 电压源以开路代替, 电流源以短路代替
- B. 电压源以短路代替, 电流源以开路代替
- C. 电压源与电流源同时以短路代替
- D. 电压源与电流源同时开路

答案: (B)

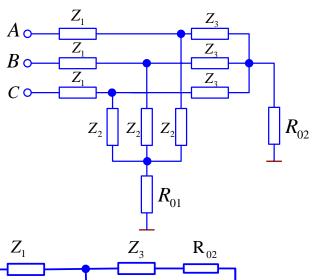
(2)

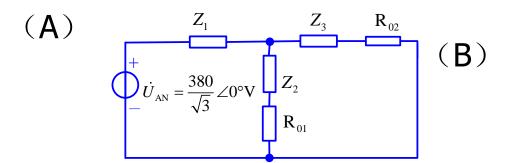
下列多端元件中,不消耗能量,且利用其阻抗变换作用可用电容获得电感的元件是()

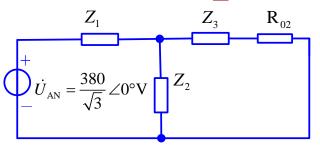
- A. 耦合电感
- B. 理想变压器
- C. 负阻抗变换器
- D. 回转器

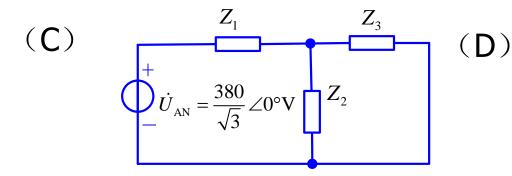
答案: (D)

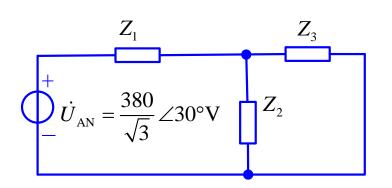
- (3) 三相对称电路, 已知 Ù_{AB}=380∠30°V
 - , A相计算电路图正确的是 ()





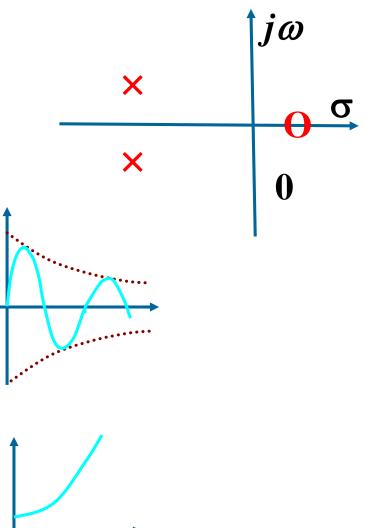


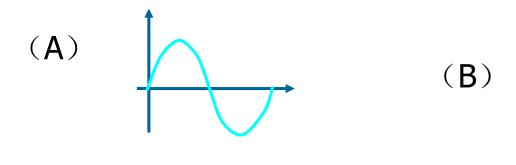


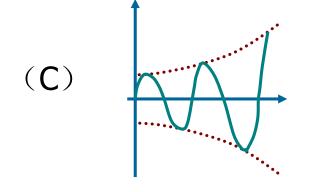


答案: (C)

(4) 已知网络函数的极点零点分布 如图所示,则该电路暂态响应的时 域表现形式为(





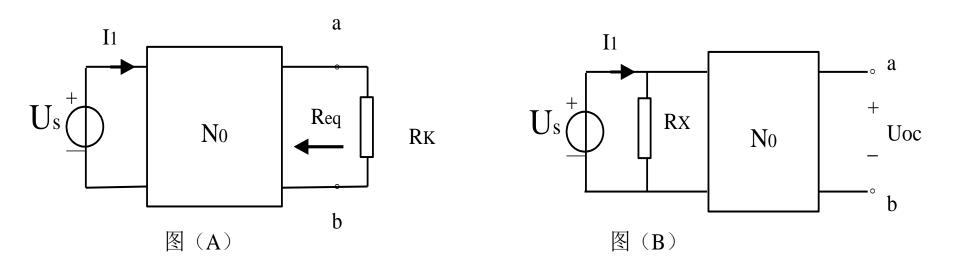


(D)



【题4】

已知N₀是线性无源纯电阻网络,设断开支路R_K时,U₀c为a、b端的开路电压,R₀g为从a、b端看进去的戴维宁等效电路的等效电阻。现断开支路R_K支路如图(B),若要保证电源输出的电流L不变,问图(B)中并联的电阻R_x应为多大。



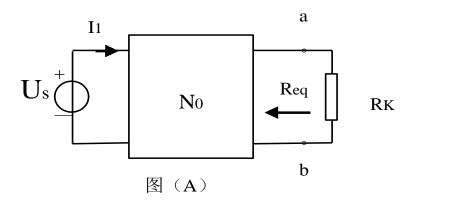
解:

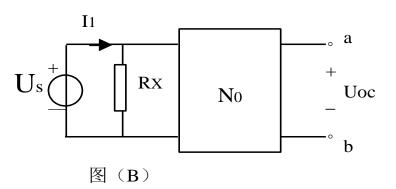
对图A应用戴维南定理
$$U_{ab} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq} + R_k} U_{OC}$$
 $I_{ab} = \frac{U_{OC}}{R_{eq} + R_k}$ $U_1 = -U_S$

图B
$$\hat{U}_1 = -U_S$$
 $\hat{I}_1 = I_1 - \frac{U_S}{R_X}$ $\hat{U}_{ab} = U_{OC}$ $\hat{I}_{ab} = 0$

根据特勒根定理 $U_1\hat{I}_1 + U_{ab}\hat{I}_{ab} = \hat{U}_1I_1 + \hat{U}_{ab}I_{ab}$

$$R_{\rm X} = \frac{U_{\rm S}^2}{U_{\rm OC}^2} \left(R_{\rm eq} + R_{\rm k} \right)$$





【题5】

已知图示正弦稳态电路中,端口

无功功率为零,
$$U = 65V$$
 $\omega = 3 \times 10^3$ rad/s, $I_1 = 3A$, $I_2 = 5A$ 。

 $\dot{I}_{R_1} = 10\Omega \qquad \dot{I}_2 \\
\dot{U}_{R_1} \qquad \dot{I}_1 \qquad j\omega L$ $\dot{U} \qquad \dot{U}_C \qquad \frac{1}{j\omega C} \qquad R$

求: I, R, L, C。

解:

无功功率为零,故端口上电流电压同相位,有:

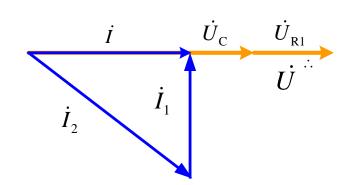
$$\therefore I = \sqrt{I_2^2 - I_1^2} = 4A, \quad U_{R1} = 40V,$$

$$\therefore U_{\rm C} = U - U_{\rm R1} = 25 \text{V}$$

$$I_1 \frac{1}{\omega C} = 25, \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{25}{3},$$

$$C = \frac{3}{25} \frac{1}{\omega} = 4 \times 10^{-5} (\text{F}) = 40 \mu\text{F}$$

【题5】



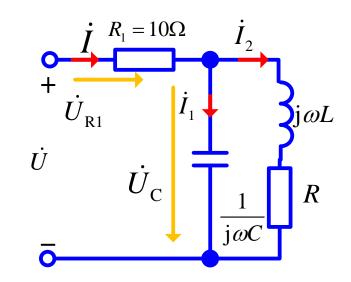
$$I_1^2 \frac{1}{\omega C} = I_2^2 \omega L, \omega L = \frac{9}{25} \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$L = \frac{9}{25} \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{9}{25} \times \frac{1}{9 \times 40} = 10^{-3} \text{(H)}$$

$$I_2 \times \sqrt{(\omega L)^2 + R^2} = 25,$$

$$\therefore R = 4\Omega$$

:.
$$I = 4A, R = 4\Omega, L = 10^{-3}H, C = 40\mu F$$



【题6】 RLC串联电路,激励 $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(2500t + 15^\circ)V$ 。 当电容C=8μF时,电路吸收的有功功率达到最大 值, $P_{\text{max}} = 100 \text{W}$ 。

求: 电感L和电阻R的参数值,以及此时电路的功率因数。

发生串联谐振: $LC = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$ $L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = 0.02H$ $R = \frac{U_{\rm S}^2}{P} = 1 \,\Omega$

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$

【题7】

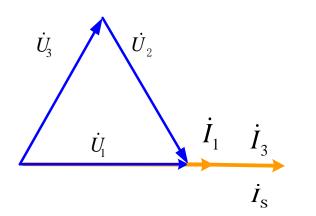
已知 $R_1=R_2$, $I_S=9A$,三个电压表读数相等(电压表内阻为无穷大),功率表读数为162W。

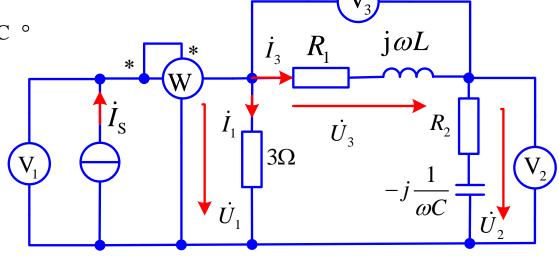


求 R_1 、 R_2 、 X_L 、 X_C 。

解:

画出相量图:





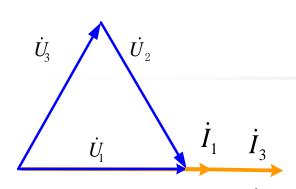
$$U_2 = U_3, :: I_3 \times \sqrt{R_1^2 + (\omega L)^2} = I_3 \times \sqrt{R_2^2 + (\frac{1}{\omega C})^2}$$

$$: R_1 = R_2$$

$$\therefore \omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$
,串联谐振

故: \dot{I}_3 与 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{I}_1 同相位

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故: $U_1 \times I_S = 162$



$$U_1 = 18V$$
, $I_1 = 6A$, $I_3 = 3A$

$$2 I_3^2 R_1 = 162 - I_1^2 \times 3 = 54,$$

 $R_1 = R_2 = 3\Omega$

$$I_3 \sqrt{R_1^2 + (\omega L)^2} = 18,$$

$$\therefore \omega L = 3\sqrt{3}(\Omega)$$

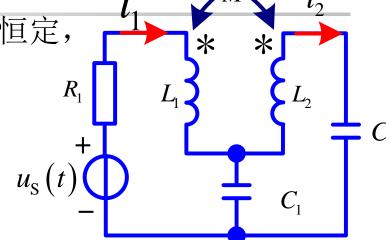
$$\therefore R_1 = R_2 = 3\Omega, X_L = 3\sqrt{3}\Omega, X_C = -3\sqrt{3}\Omega$$

【题8】 己知: L_1 、 L_2 、M、 C_1 、 C_2 ;

$$u_{\rm S}(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos\omega t$$
, 激励的有效值U恒定,

角频率ω可调。(1)若使 i_2 =0,

求相应的 ω 值; (2) 若使 i_1 =0,求相应的 ω 值



解:

先给出去耦等效电路

(1) $i_2=0$,则M与 C_1 发生串联谐振

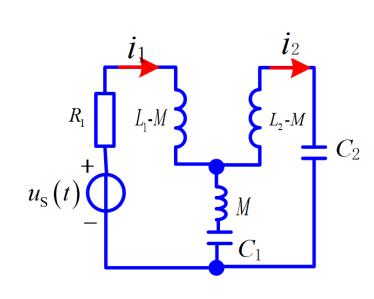
$$\therefore \omega M = \frac{1}{\omega C_1}, \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{MC_1}}$$

(2) i_1 =0 ,则M、 C_1 串联支路与

 $(L_2-M)、C_2$ 串联支路发生并联谐振

$$\therefore \omega L_2 = \frac{C_1 + C_2}{\omega C_1 C_2}, \omega = \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{L_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

$$\text{BB each with properties}$$

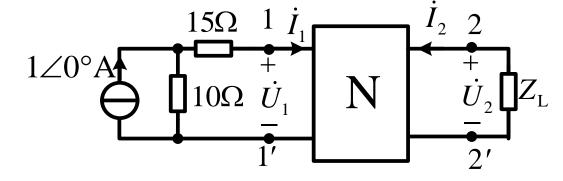


【题9】图示电路中,不含独立源网络N的传输参数矩阵为



$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & \text{j}25 \\ \text{j}0.02 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & j25 \\ j0.02 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 Z_L 为何值时它将获得最大功率?并求此最大功率。



求
$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{OC}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 0.5\dot{U}_2 - j25\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = j0.02\dot{U}_2 - \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = 0 \\ \dot{U}_1 = 10\angle 0^\circ - 25\dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}V$$
 $\dot{U}_{OC} = \dot{U}_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}V$

【题9】图示电路中,不含独立源网络N的传输参数矩阵为



$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & \text{j}25\\ \text{j}0.02 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

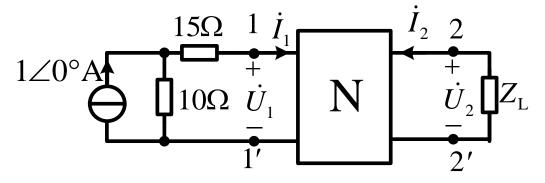
 $T = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & j25 \\ i0.02 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 求Z_L为何值时它将获得最大功率? 并求 此最大功率。



求
$$Z_{eq}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = 0.5\dot{U}_{2} - j25\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = j0.02\dot{U}_{2} - \dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{1} = -25\dot{I}_{1} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = 50\Omega$$



注意: 最大功率获得条件

则 $Z_{\rm L} = Z_{\rm eq}^{*} = 50\Omega$ 时获得最大功率

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{\left(10\sqrt{2}\right)^2}{4 \times 50} = 1\text{W}$$

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【题10】正弦交流电路如图所示,已知 $i_s(t) = (3\sin\omega t - 2\cos3\omega t)$



$$\omega L = 3\Omega$$
 $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 27\Omega$

求电路中的 $u_{ab}(t)$, $i_{s}(t)$ 的有效值,以及电源发出的功率P。



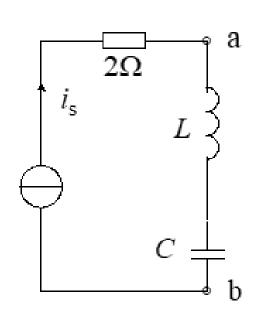
基波分量作用

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S}^{(1)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -90^{\rm O} {\rm A},$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab}^{(1)} = \dot{I}_{S}^{(1)} \times (j3 - j27) = \frac{72}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -180^{\circ}(V)$$

$$u_{ab}^{(1)} = 72\sin(\omega t - 90^{\circ})V$$

$$P_1 = (I_S^{(1)})^2 \times 2 = 9(W)$$



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三次谐波分量作用



$$\dot{I}_{\rm S}^{(3)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 180^{\rm O} {\rm A},$$

$$j3\omega L - j\frac{1}{3\omega C} = 0$$
 串联谐振

$$\dot{U}_{ab}^{(3)} = 0, u_{ab}^{(3)} = 0$$

$$P_3 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}})^2 \times 2 = 4(W)$$

$$i_s$$
 $C \downarrow b$

$$\therefore u_{ab}(t) = u_{ab}^{(1)} + u_{ab}^{(3)} = 72\sin(\omega t - 90^{\circ})V$$

$$I_S = \sqrt{(I_S^{(1)})^2 + (I_S^{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{\frac{13}{2}} = 2.55(A)$$

$$P = P_1 + P_3 = 13W$$

【题11】



零状态网络,当激励 $u_s(t)=e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$ V时,

响应
$$u_{O}(t) = \left[e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \right] V_{\circ}$$

求: (1) 网络函数H(s);

(2) 若
$$u_{S}(t) = [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)]V$$
, $u_{O}(0_{+}) = 2V$ 时的响应 $u_{O}(t)$;

解:

(1)
$$H(s) = \frac{R(s)}{E(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}}{\frac{1}{s+1}} = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

(2)
$$h(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)(V),$$



$$u_{O}(t) = Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{t} u_{S}(x)e^{-2(t-x)} dx$$

$$u_{O}(t) = \begin{cases} Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{t} 1 \times e^{-2(t-x)} dx, & 0 \le t < 1 \\ Ae^{-2t} + \int_{0-}^{1} 1 \times e^{-2(t-x)} dx, & t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

由于
$$u_{\mathcal{O}}(0_+) = 2 \therefore A = 2$$

$$\therefore u_{o}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t}, 0 \le t < 1\\ \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-1)} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t}, t \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\mathbb{E}}u_{O}(t) = 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2(t-1)})\varepsilon(t - 1)(V)$$

(3)
$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}, \therefore H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+2}$$



$$H(j2) = \frac{1}{j2+2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} \rm V$$

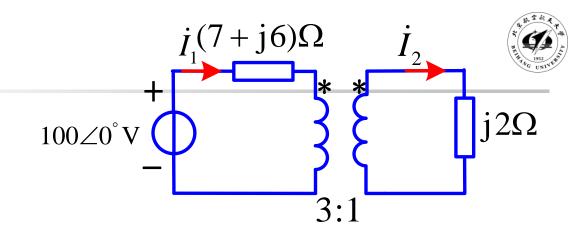
$$\dot{U}_{o} = H(j2)\dot{U}_{S} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}V$$

$$u_{\rm O}(t) = \frac{5}{2}\cos(2t - 45^{\circ})V$$

【题12】

已知:图示电路,

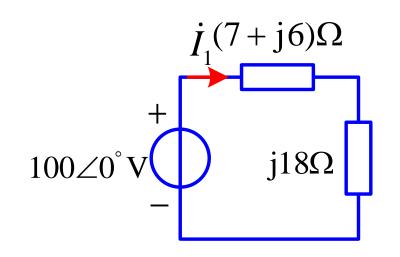
求: \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{I}_2



解:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{7 + j6 + j18} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{7 + j24} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{25\angle 73.74^{\circ}} = 4\angle -73.74^{\circ} (A)$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 3\dot{I}_1 = 12\angle -73.74^{\circ}(A)$$

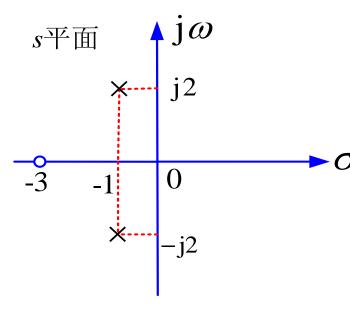


【题13】网络函数的极点零点分布图如图所示,相应的冲激响应(电压)在0+时刻初值为2V, 求此网络函数。

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{(s - z_1)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2)}$$

$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{s+3}{(s+1-j2)(s+1+j2)}$$

$$= H_0 \frac{s+3}{s^2+2s+5}$$



曲初值定理, $h(0_+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = H_0 \frac{1+0}{1+0+0} = H_0 = 2$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{2(s+3)}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$$

<u>注: 也可求出h(t)后由初值确定Ho</u>

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【题14】

已知 $\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$, $Z = 22 \angle -30^{\circ} \Omega$ 。方框内是一组对称三相感性负载,功率因数为0.866,该感性负载的三相有功功率为5700W。

求 \dot{I}_A 和功率表读数。

解:

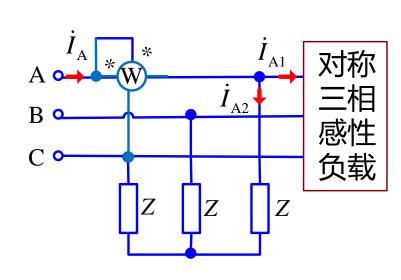
$$\cos \varphi_{Z'} = 0.866$$

$$\varphi_{Z'} = 30^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A1} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^{\circ} / Z'$$

$$P = 3I_{A1}^{2} |Z'| \times 0.866 = 5700$$

$$|Z'| = 21.94\Omega, \qquad \dot{I}_{A1} = 10\angle -60^{\circ} (A)$$

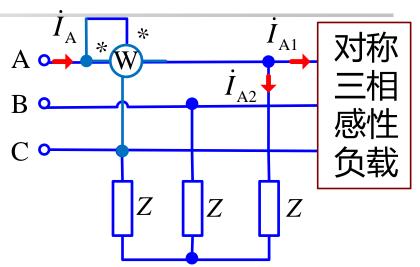


【题14】





$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^{\circ} / Z = 10(A),$$



$$\dot{I}_{A} = \dot{I}_{A1} + \dot{I}_{A2} = 10\sqrt{3}\angle -30^{\circ} = 17.32\angle -30^{\circ} (A)$$

$$P_{W} = U_{AC} \times I_{A} \cos(\widehat{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_{A})$$

$$\dot{U}_{AC} = 380 \angle -60^{\circ} V$$

$$P_{\rm W} = 380 \times 10\sqrt{3}\cos(-60^{\circ} + 30^{\circ}) = 5700(\rm W)$$

【题15】 已知: 开关S打开前电路已达稳态,t=0时,开关S打开,求: 1) 画出t>0时运算电路图,并标明参数;

2) 用运算法求t > 0时的 $u_{C}(t)$ 。

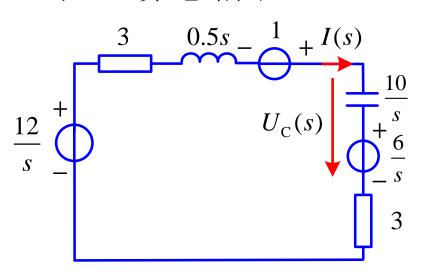
解:

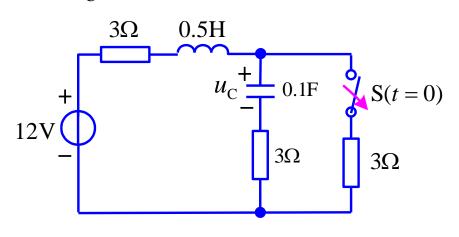
0_等效电路

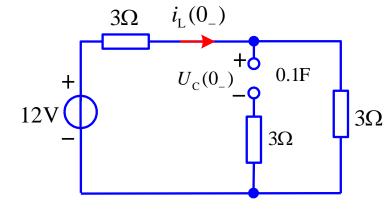
$$i_{\rm L}(0_{-}) = \frac{12}{3+3} = 2A$$

$$U_{\rm C}(0_{-}) = \frac{3}{3+3} \times 12 = 6V$$

t>0时,运算电路图:







【题15】

已知: 开关S打开前电路已达稳态, t=0时, 开关S打开,

求: 1) 画出t>0时运算电路图,并标明参数;

2) 用运算法求t>0时的 $u_{\rm C}(t)$ 。

解:

$$I(s) = \frac{\frac{12}{s} + 1 - \frac{6}{s}}{3 + 3 + 0.5s + \frac{10}{s}}$$
$$= \frac{2(s + 6)}{s^2 + 12s + 20}$$

$$U_{C}(s) = I(s) \times \frac{10}{s} + \frac{6}{s}$$

$$= \frac{12}{s} - \frac{5}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+10}$$

$$u_{\rm C}(t) = (12 - 5e^{-2t} - e^{-10t}) \ \epsilon(t) V$$

【16】 己知: $R = 5\Omega$, C = 1F, $r = 2\Omega$.

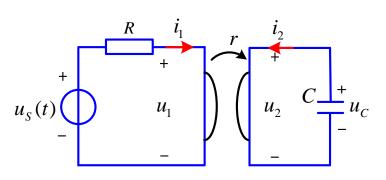
求:(1)以 u_s 为激励、 u_c 为响应的网络函数;

(2) 若 $u_s(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V$,求零状态响应 $u_c(t) = ?$

$$u_{1} = -ri_{2}$$

$$u_{2} = ri_{1}$$

$$\begin{cases} U_{1}(s) = -rI_{2}(s) \\ U_{2}(s) = rI_{1}(s) \\ U_{1}(s) = U_{S}(s) - I_{1}(s)R \\ I_{2}(s) = -sC \cdot U_{2}(s) \end{cases}$$



$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U_{\rm C}(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{U_{\rm 2}(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{r}{sCr^2 + R} = \frac{2}{4s + 5}$$



解:

(2)
$$:: H(s) = \frac{U_{\rm C}(s)}{U_{\rm S}(s)} = \frac{2}{4s+5}$$

$$U_{\rm S}(s) = L[10e^{-t}] = 10\frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\therefore U_{\rm C}(s) = H(s)U_{\rm S}(s) = 20\frac{1}{s+1}\frac{1}{4s+5} = \frac{20}{s+1} + \frac{-20}{s+\frac{5}{4}}$$

$$\therefore u_{\mathbf{C}}(t) = 20(\mathrm{e}^{-t} - \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{5}{4}t})\varepsilon(t) \,\mathbf{V}$$



答疑地点:新主楼E座904

答疑时间:1月4日下午2:00~5:00

1月5日下午2:00~5:00

1月6日下午2:00~5:00

1月7日上午9:00~11:30

考试时间: 2022年1月7日



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