

期末复习题

【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。

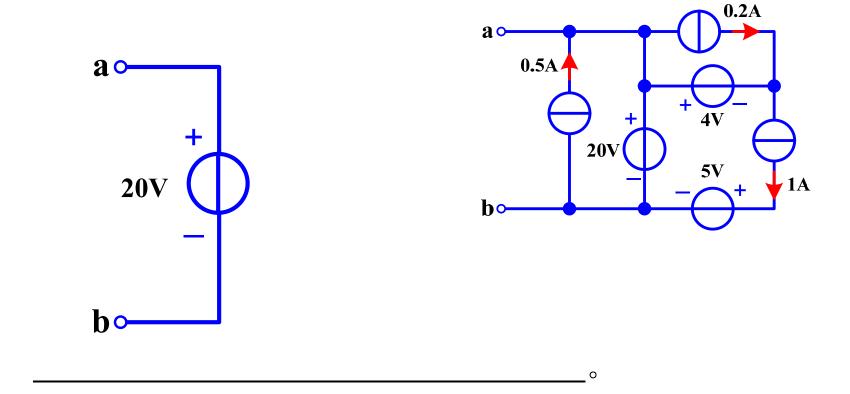
(√) 2. 在R-L串联电路中,当其他条件不变时,R越大,过渡过程所需要的时间越短。

(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) 画出图示二端网络的最简等效电路



(2) 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)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt^{2}} + 10\frac{du_{C}}{dt} + 100u_{C} = 1000 \\ u_{C}(0_{+}) = 0 \\ \frac{du_{C}}{dt}(0_{+}) = 100 \end{cases}$$

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

(3)以0结点为参考节点,按指定结点编号写出求解结点电压 u_{n1} , u_{n2} 所需的结点法方程的标准形式。

$$\left\{
\frac{\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10}\right)U_{n1} - \frac{1}{10}U_{n2} = 3}{-\frac{1}{10}U_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2}\right)U_{n2} = 20 - 2I_{1}}
\right.$$

$$U_{n1} = 10 + 5I_{1}$$

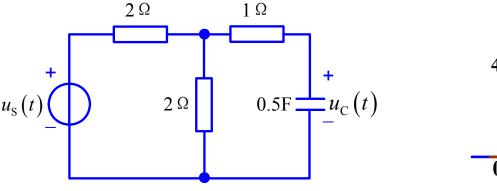
消去中间变量,整理后
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3}{10}U_{\rm n1} - \frac{1}{10}U_{\rm n2} = 3 \\ \\ \frac{3}{10}U_{\rm n1} + \frac{3}{5}U_{\rm n2} = 24 \end{cases}$$

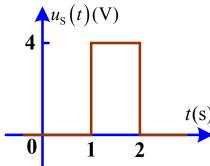
(4) $u_{c}(t)$ 的单位阶跃响应 $s(t) = (0.5 - 0.5e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$ V;

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

当 $u_c(0)$ =4V, $u_s(t)$ 如图示,用一个表达式写出 $u_c(t)$,则

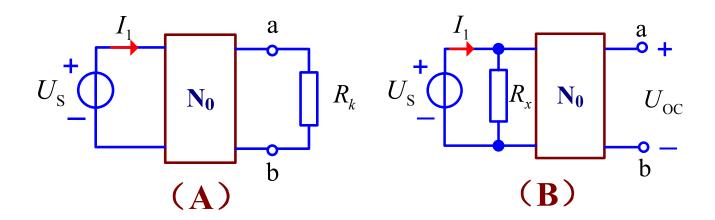
$$u_{c}(t) = 4e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 2\left[1 - e^{-(t-1)}\right]\varepsilon(t-1) - 2\left[1 - e^{-(t-2)}\right]\varepsilon(t-2) \quad V_{o}$$





【题3】

已知N₀是线性无源纯电阻网络,设断开支路R_x时,U₀c为a、b端的开路电压,R₀q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_x支路如图(B),若要保证电源输出的电流L不变,问图(B)中并联的电阻应为多大R_x。



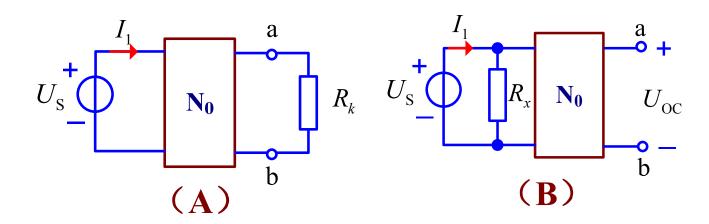
解:

解法一特勒根定理 $U_1\hat{I}_1 + U_{ab}\hat{I}_{ab} = \hat{U}_1I_1 + \hat{U}_{ab}I_{ab}$

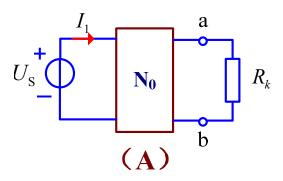
对图A应用戴维南定理
$$U_{ab} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq} + R_k} U_{OC}$$
 $I_{ab} = \frac{U_{OC}}{R_{eq} + R_k}$ $U_1 = U_S$

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

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

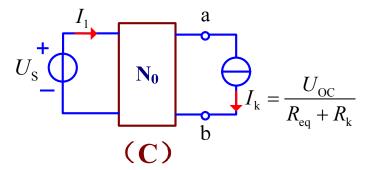


解法二替代+叠加+互易+分析电路不变性



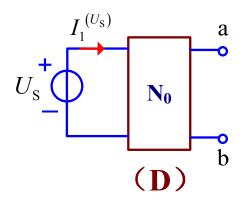
互易定理
$$I_1^{(I_k)} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{U_{\text{S}}} I_{\text{k}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{U_{\text{S}} (R_{\text{eq}} + R_{\text{k}})}$$

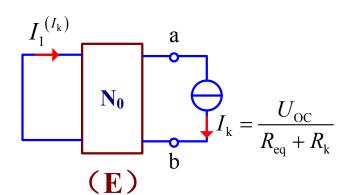
$$I_1^{(U_{\rm S})} = I_1 - \frac{{U_{\rm OC}}^2}{U_{\rm S}(R_{\rm eq} + R_{\rm k})}$$

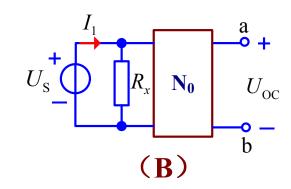


$$I_1 - \frac{U_S}{R_X} = I_1^{(U_S)}$$

$$\int_{I_{k}} \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{R_{\text{eq}} + R_{k}} \qquad I_{1} - \frac{U_{\text{S}}}{R_{\text{Y}}} = I_{1}^{(U_{\text{S}})} \qquad R_{\text{X}} = \frac{U_{\text{S}}^{2}}{U_{\text{OC}}^{2}} (R_{\text{eq}} + R_{k})$$







【题4】 己知 $u_s(t) = \sqrt{2\cos\omega t(V)}$, $\omega = \frac{1\text{rad}}{s}$, 电路处于稳态。 求: u(t)。

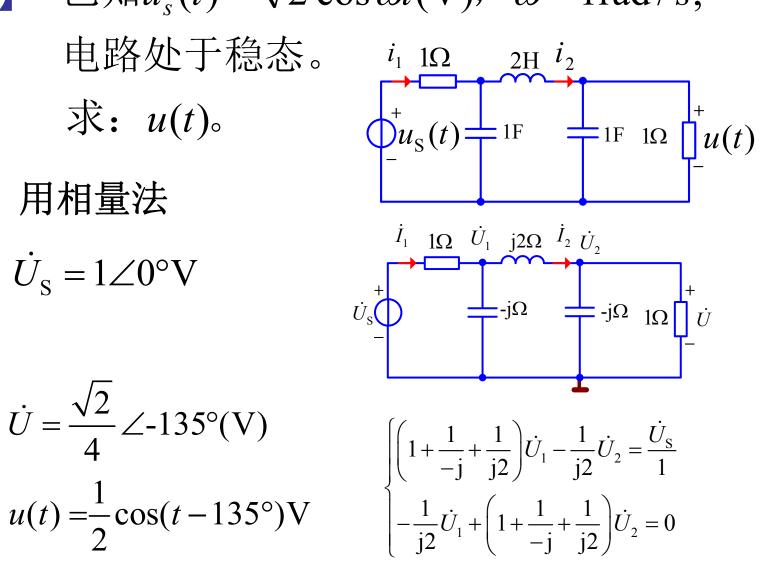
解:

用相量法

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} \rm V$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -135^{\circ}(V)$$

$$u(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(t - 135^{\circ}) V$$



【题5】 RLC串联电路,激励 $u_{\rm S}(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(2500t + 15^{\circ})$ V。 当电容C = 8 μ F时,电路吸收的有功功率达到最大值, $P_{\rm max} = 100$ W。

求: 电感L和电阻R的参数值,以及此时电路的功率因数。

解:

发生串联谐振: $LC = \frac{1}{\omega^2}$ $L = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = 0.02 \text{H}$ $R = \frac{U_S^2}{P_{\text{max}}} = 1 \Omega$ $\cos \varphi = 1$



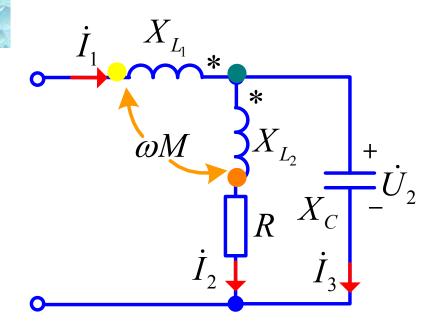
【题6】

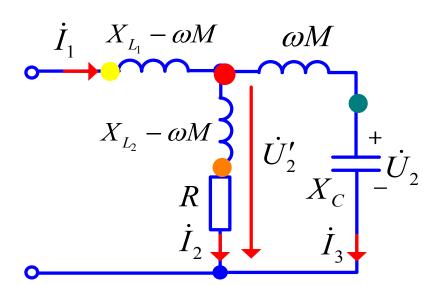
正弦电流电路,已知 $I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = 10A$,

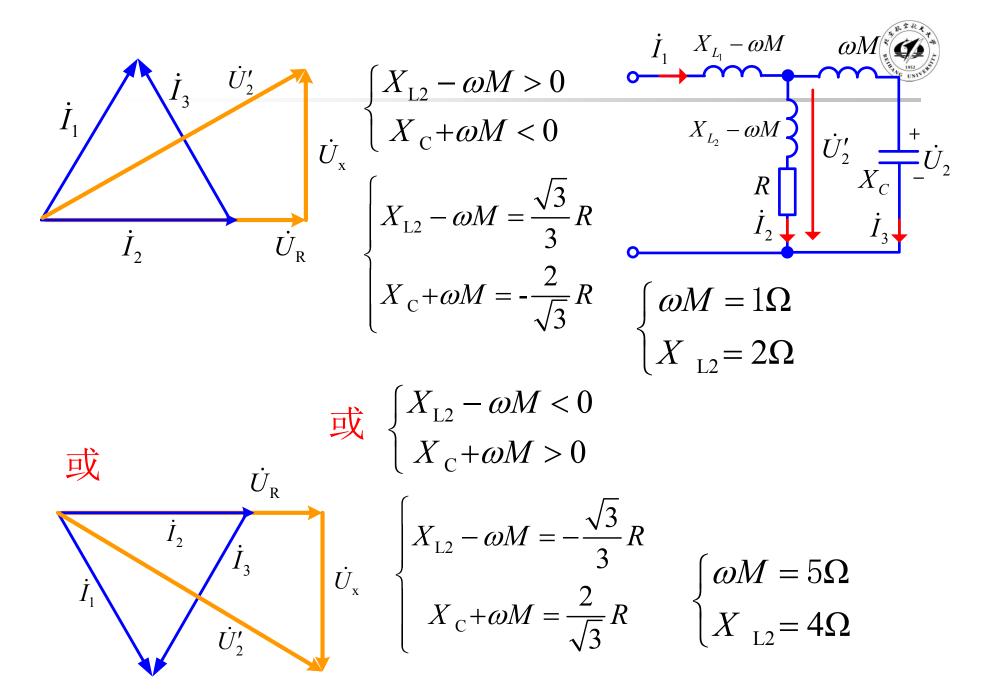
$$X_{\rm C} = -3\Omega$$
, $R = \sqrt{3}\Omega$.

求: $X_{1,2}$ 和 ωM 。

解:





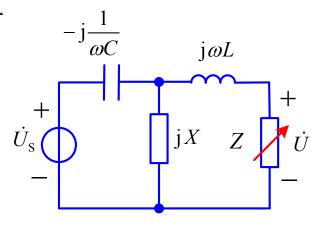


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【题7】

L、C、 ω 均为已知,欲使Z($Z\neq 0$)变化时 \dot{U} ($U\neq 0$)不变,问电抗X应为何值?



解:

方法一

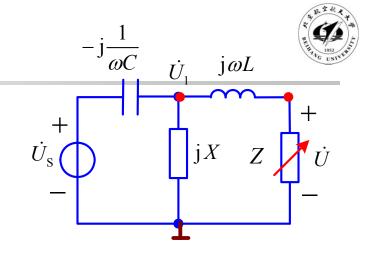
根据题意从Z向左看的戴维南等效电路为理想电压源

$$Z_{\rm eq} = 0$$

$$\therefore Z_{\text{eq}} = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C - \frac{1}{jX}} = 0 \qquad X = \frac{\omega L}{\omega^2 LC - 1}$$

方法二: 结点法

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{jX} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}\right)\dot{U}_{1} - \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{S}\left(j\omega C\right) & \dot{U}_{S} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_{1} + \left(\frac{1}{Z} + \frac{1}{j\omega L}\right)\dot{U} = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S} \left(X \omega^{2} L C \right)}{X^{2} \omega L C - \omega L + j \frac{\omega L \left(X \omega^{2} L C - X - \omega L \right)}{Z}}$$

$$X\omega^2 LC - X - \omega L = 0$$

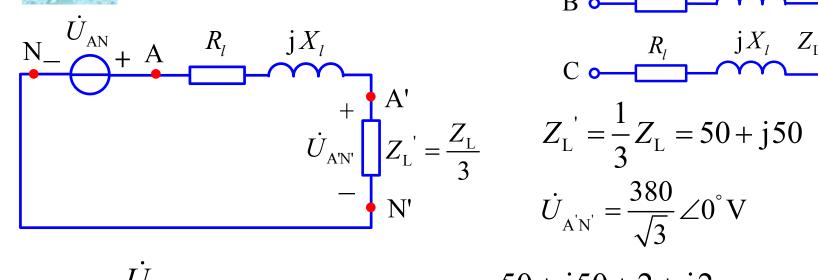
$$X = \frac{\omega L}{\omega^2 LC - 1}$$

【题8】 对称三相电路,已知 $Z_{r} = (150 + j150) \Omega$,



 $R_1 = 2\Omega, X_1 = 2\Omega,$ 负载端线电压为380V。

求: 电源端线电压。



$$R_l$$
 jX_l Z_L R_l jX_l Z_L Z_L Z_L

$$Z_{\rm L}' = \frac{1}{3}Z_{\rm L} = 50 + j50$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm A'N'} = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{AN} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A'N'}}{Z_{L}} (R_l + jX_l + Z_{L}) = \dot{U}_{A'N'} \frac{50 + j50 + 2 + j2}{50 + j50} = 1.04 \dot{U}_{A'N'}$$

$$\therefore U_{\text{电源线值}} = \sqrt{3}U_{\text{AN}} = 1.04 \times 380 = 395.2 \text{V}$$

【题9】

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



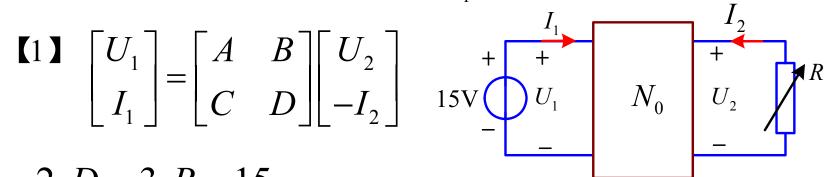
$$R = 0$$
时, $I_1 = 3A$, $I_2 = -1A$ 。

求:【1】其传输(矩阵)参数;

【2】当 $R = 2.5\Omega$ 情况下的 I_1 。



$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$A = 2, D = 3, B = 15$$

$$AD - BC = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{AD - 1}{B} = \frac{2 \times 3 - 1}{15} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 15 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 15 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 15 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_2 \\ -I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{1}{3}U_2 - 3I_2 \\ U_1 = 15 \\ U_2 = -2.5I_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_2 = -0.75A \\ I_1 = 2.875A \\ U_2 = 1.875V \\ U_1 = 15V \end{cases} I_1 = 2.875A$$

【题10】

已
$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -0.25 \\ -0.25 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$
 4V

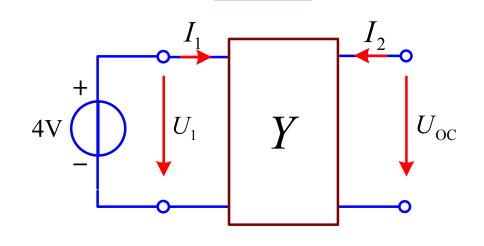
求: R为何值时, R获最大功

率? 此最大功率是多少?



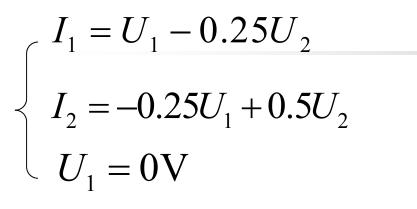
先求戴维宁等效电路

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = U_1 - 0.25U_2 \\ I_2 = -0.25U_1 + 0.5U_2 \\ U_1 = 4V \\ I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

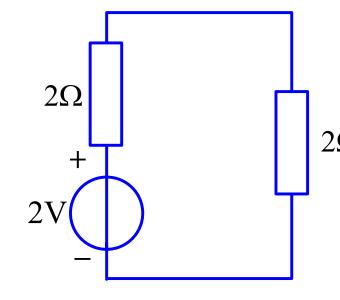


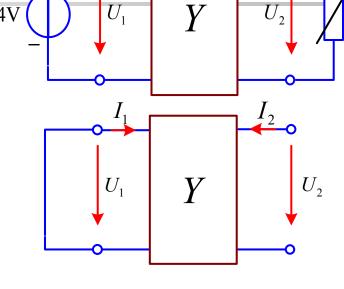


$$U_2 = U_{\rm OC} = 2V$$



$$R_{\rm eq} = \frac{U_2}{I_2} = 2\Omega$$





 $R=2\Omega$ 时,R获最大功率。

$$^{2\Omega} P = \left(\frac{2}{2+2}\right)^2 \times 2 = 0.5W$$

【 题 1 1 】 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 $u_s(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V, u_c(t) = ?$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbf{I} & u_1 = -ri_2 \\
u_2 = ri_1
\end{array}$$

$$U_1(s) = -rI_2(s)$$

$$U_2(s) = rI_1(s)$$

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

$$I_2(s) = -sC \cdot U_2(s)$$

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

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

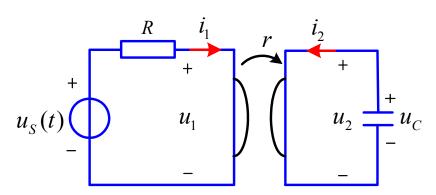
求: 【1】以 u_s 为激励、 u_c 为响应的网络函数;

【2】 若 $u_{s}(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)V, u_{c}(t) = ?$

[2]

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

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



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

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





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



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

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

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

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



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

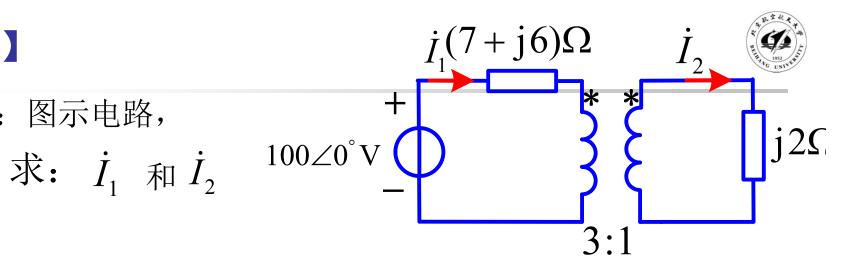
$$H(j2) = \frac{1}{j^2+2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^{\circ}$$

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

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

【题13】

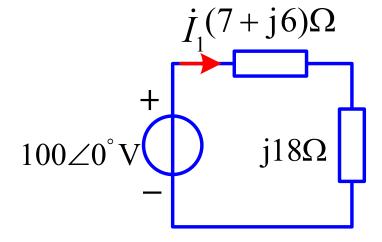
已知:图示电路,



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14】 Y-Y联接对称三相电路,负载线电压为208V,线电 流为6A(均为有效值),三相负载的总功率为 1800W, 求每相负载的阻抗Z。

解:
$$U_{\rm L} = 208 \text{V}, I_{\rm L} = 6 \text{A}, P = 1800 \text{W}$$

$$U_{\rm P} = \frac{U_{\rm L}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{208}{\sqrt{3}} = 120.09({\rm V})$$
 $I_{\rm P} = I_{\rm L} = 6{\rm A}$

$$|Z| = \frac{U_{\rm P}}{I_{\rm P}} = 20.02(\Omega)$$

$$Z = 20.02 \angle 33.6^{\circ} = 16.68 + j11.08(\Omega)$$

【題15】 己知:
$$R = 200\Omega$$
, $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega$, $\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 160\Omega$, $\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 40\Omega$

$$u_{\rm S}(t) = 100 + 14.14\cos(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 7.07\cos(4\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$
V

求: i(t)及其有效值I和电源发出的功率P。

解:

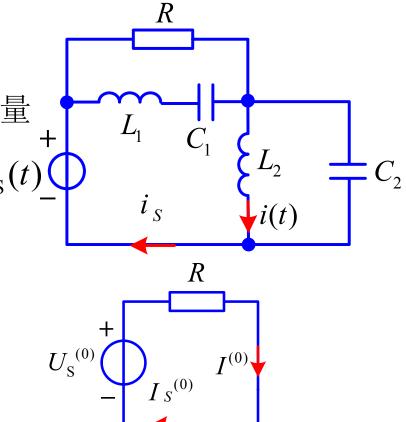
有直流分量+2次谐波分量+4次谐波分量

直流分量单独作用:

$$U_{\rm S}^{(0)} = 100{\rm V}$$

$$I^{(0)} = I_S^{(0)} = \frac{100}{200} = 0.5(A)$$

$$P^{(0)} = U^{(0)}I^{(0)} = 50$$
W



2次谐波分量作用

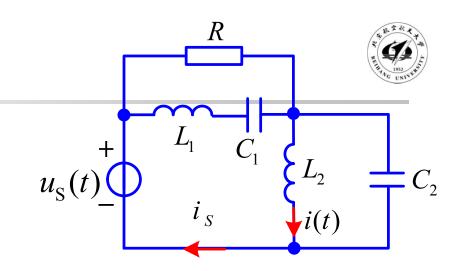
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}^{(2)} = 10 \angle \frac{\pi}{6} {\rm V}$$

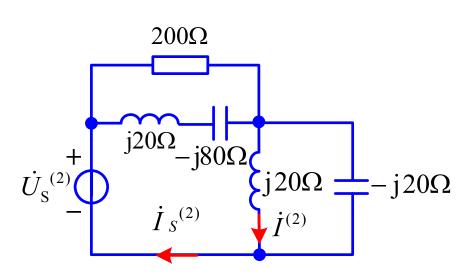
 L_2C_2 并联谐振

$$\dot{I}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}^{(2)}}{j20} = \frac{10\angle\frac{\pi}{6}}{j20} = 0.5\angle-\frac{\pi}{3}(A)$$

$$\dot{I}_S^{(2)} = 0$$

$$P^{(2)} = 0W$$

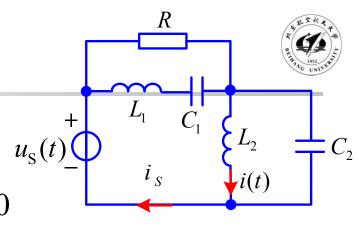




4次谐波分量作用

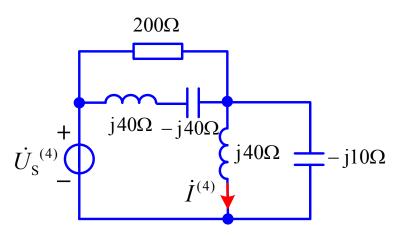
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}^{(4)} = 5 \angle \frac{\pi}{3} \rm V$$

 L_1C_1 串联谐振,4次谐波电源发出功率为0



$$P^{(4)} = 0W$$

$$\dot{I}^{(4)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}^{(4)}}{j40\Omega} = \frac{5\angle\frac{\pi}{3}}{j40} = 0.125\angle -\frac{\pi}{6}A$$



$$i(t) = 0.5 + 0.5\sqrt{2}\cos(2\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}) + 0.125\sqrt{2}\cos(4\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6})A$$

$$I = \sqrt{0.5^2 + 0.5^2 + 0.125^2} = 0.718A$$

$$P = U_S^{(0)} I_S^{(0)} = 50 \text{W}$$

【题16】 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 $u_{\rm C}(t)$ 。

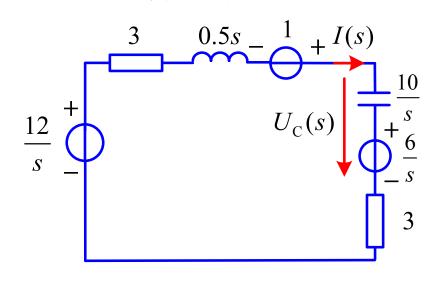
解:

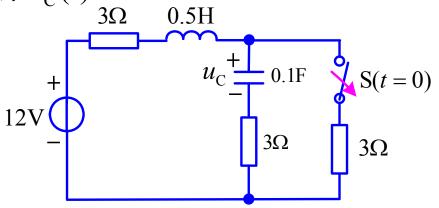
0_等效电路

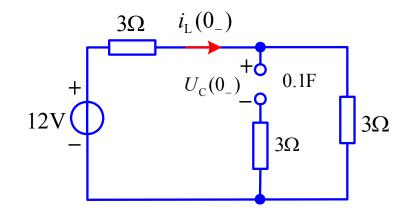
$$i_{\rm L}(0_{-}) = \frac{12}{3+3} = 2A$$

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

t>0时,运算电路图:



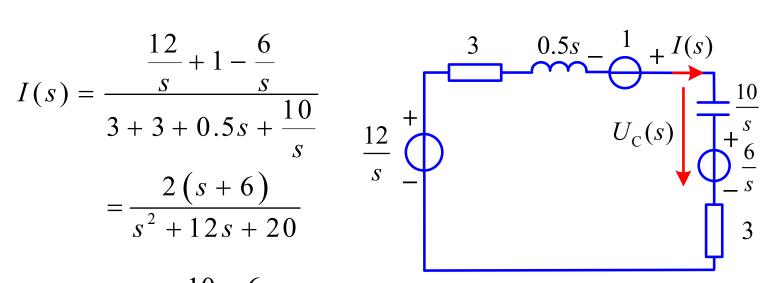




【题16】 己知: 开关S打开前电路已达稳态, t=0时, 开关S打开, 求: 1) 画出t>0时运算电路图,并标明参数;

2) 用运算法求t>0时的 $u_{c}(t)$ 。

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



$$U_{C}(s) = I(s) \times \frac{10}{s} + \frac{6}{s}$$
$$= \frac{12}{s} - \frac{5}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+10}$$

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

【题17】 已知电路如图所示,求Y参数矩阵。

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = I + I_3 = \frac{U_1}{3} + I_3 \\ I_2 = 2I - I_3 = \frac{2U_1}{3} - I_3 \end{cases}$$

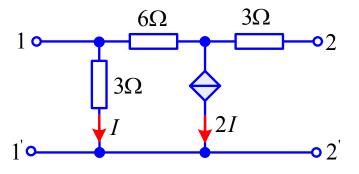
$$U_1 = 6I_3 + U_2 - 3I_2$$

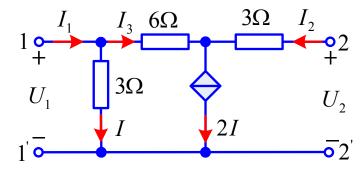
$$I_3 = \frac{1}{6}(U_1 - U_2 + 3I_2)$$

$$I_1 = U_1 - I_2$$

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{6}(4U_1 - U_2 - 3I_1)$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{2}{3}U_1 - \frac{1}{9}U_2 \\ I_2 = \frac{1}{3}U_1 + \frac{1}{9}U_2 \end{cases} Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \end{bmatrix}$$





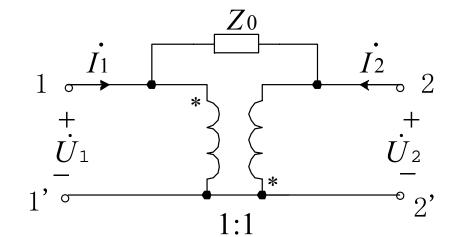
【题18】

求图示二端口网络的Z参数。



$$\dot{U}_1 = -\dot{U}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} - \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} = \dot{I}_{2} + \frac{(\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2})}{Z_{0}} \qquad \qquad \dot{\underline{U}}_{1}$$



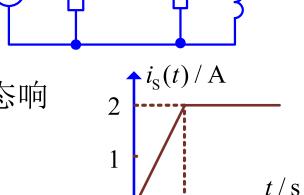
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_1 - \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -\frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_1 + \frac{Z_0}{4} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \qquad Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_0}{4} & -\frac{Z_0}{4} \\ -\frac{Z_0}{4} & \frac{Z_0}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_0}{4} & -\frac{Z_0}{4} \\ -\frac{Z_0}{4} & \frac{Z_0}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

【题19】

电路如图所示, 求:

- (1) 求i 的单位阶跃响应;
- (2) 求i 的单位冲激响应;
- (3) 如图所示,用卷积积分法求il的零状态响 应(写出具体的积分表达式即可)。



 2Ω

 1Ω

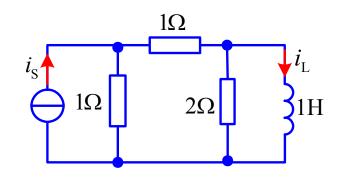
 \mathbf{M} : (1) i_{l} 的单位阶跃响应

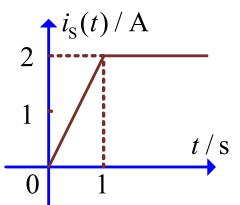
$$R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2} = 1\Omega$$
 $t = \frac{L}{R_{\text{eq}}} = 1\text{s}$ $i_L(\infty) = 0.5\text{A}$

$$S_{i_L}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)A$$

(2)
$$h_{i_L}(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) A$$

【题19】





解:

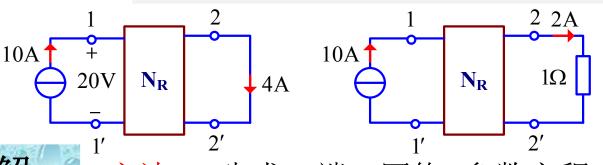
(3)
$$i_{S}(t) = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 < t \le 1 \\ 2 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

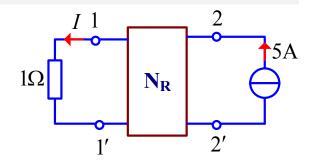
$$0 < t \le 1 \qquad i_{L}(t) = \int_{0}^{t} 2\xi \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi = \int_{0}^{t} \xi e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$t > 1 \qquad i_{L}(t) = \int_{0}^{1} 2\xi \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{t} 2 \times \frac{1}{2} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \xi e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi + \int_{1}^{t} e^{-(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

【 题 2 () N_R 为纯电阻网络,当1-1'端接10A电流源,2-2'端短路时,短路电流为4A 电流源端电压为20V; 若2-2'端接 1Ω 电阻,则电流为2A。现将1-1'端 接1Ω电阻,2-2'端接5A电流源,求此时1-1'端电流I=?





先求二端口网络T参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ I_{1'1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{22'} \\ -I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} U_{11'} = 5.4U_{22'} - 5I_{2'2} \\ I_{1'1} = 2.5U_{22'} - 2.5I_{2'2} \end{cases}$$

代入图A条件
$$\begin{cases} 20 = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot 4 & B = 5 \\ 10 = C \cdot 0 + D \cdot 4 & D = 2.5 \end{cases}$$

代入图B条件

$$10 = C \cdot 2 + D \cdot 2$$

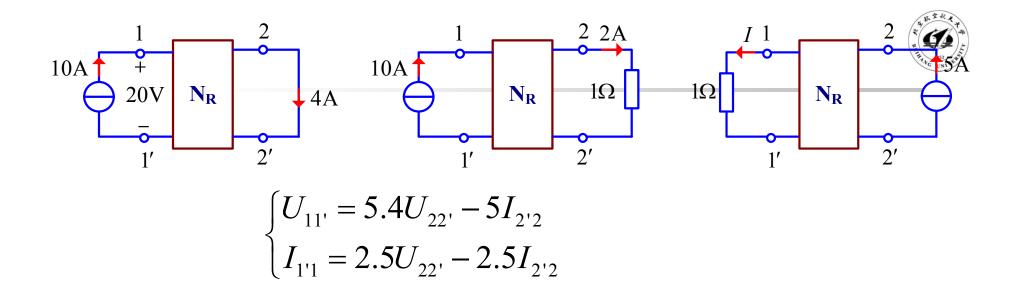
$$C = 2.5$$

代入条件

$$AD - BC = 1$$

$$A = 5.4$$

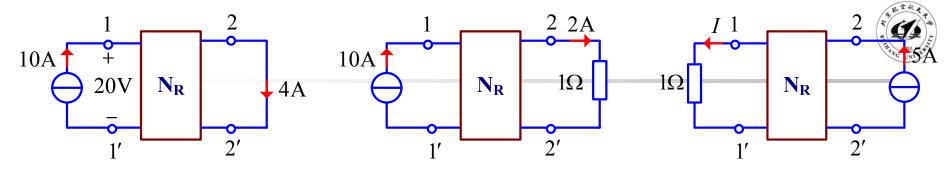
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代入图C条件
$$\begin{cases} I = 5.4U_{22}, -5.5 \\ -I = 2.5U_{22}, -2.5.5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I = 0.633 \\ U_{22}, = 4.75 \end{cases}$$

I = 0.633A



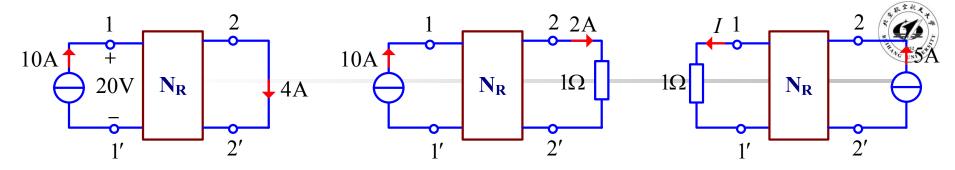
方法2: 先求二端口网络Y参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{1'1} \\ I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ U_{22'} \end{bmatrix} \qquad Y_{12} = Y_{21} \qquad \begin{cases} I_{1'1} = 0.5U_{11'} - 0.2U_{22'} \\ I_{2'2} = -0.2U_{11'} + 1.08U_{22'} \end{cases}$$

代入图A条件
$$\begin{cases} 10 = Y_{11} \cdot 20 + Y_{12} \cdot 0 & \begin{cases} Y_{11} = 0.5 \\ -4 = Y_{21} \cdot 20 + Y_{22} \cdot 0 \end{cases} & \begin{cases} Y_{21} = -0.2 \end{cases}$$

代入图B条件
$$\begin{cases} 10 = 0.5U_{11'} - 0.2 \cdot 2 \\ -2 = -0.2U_{11'} + Y_{22} \cdot 2 \end{cases} \qquad Y_{22} = 1.08$$

代入图C条件
$$\begin{cases} -I = 0.5I - 0.2U_{22'} \\ 2 = -0.2I + 1.08U_{22'} \end{cases} \begin{cases} I = 0.633 \\ U_{22'} = 4.75 \end{cases} I = 0.633A$$



方法3: 先求二端口网络Z参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} U_{11'} \\ U_{22'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_{1'1} \\ I_{2'2} \end{bmatrix} \qquad Z_{12} = Z_{21} \qquad \begin{cases} U_{11'} = 2.16I_{1'1} + 0.4I_{2'2} \\ U_{22'} = 0.4I_{1'1} + I_{2'2} \end{cases}$$

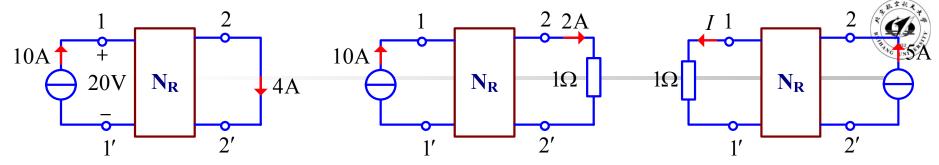
代入图A条件
$$\begin{cases} 20 = Z_{11} \cdot 10 - Z_{12} 4 \\ 0 = Z_{21} \cdot 10 - Z_{22} 4 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} 20 = Z_{11} \cdot 10 - Z_{12} 4 \\ 0 = Z_{21} \cdot 10 - Z_{22} 4 \end{cases}$$

代入图B条件
$$2 = Z_{21} \cdot 10 - Z_{22} \cdot 2$$
 $Z_{21} = Z_{12}$

$$\begin{cases} 20 = Z_{11} \cdot 10 - Z_{12} 4 \\ 0 = Z_{21} \cdot 10 - Z_{22} 4 \\ 2 = Z_{21} \cdot 10 - Z_{22} \cdot 2 \\ Z_{21} = Z_{12} \end{cases}$$

代入图C条件
$$I = 2.16(-I) + 0.4 \cdot 5$$

$$I = 0.633$$
A



方法4: 用特勒根定理 $U_{11}\hat{I}_{11} + U_{22}\hat{I}_{22} = \hat{U}_{11}\hat{I}_{11} + \hat{U}_{22}\hat{I}_{22}$

由图A、图B、图C可知:

	$U_{11'}$	I _{11'}	U_{22} ,	I _{22'}	
图 A	20	-10	0	4	
图 B	$U_{11'}^{\mathrm{B}}$	-10	2	2	
图 C	I	I	U_{22}^{c}	-5	

$$\therefore \begin{cases}
20 \times (-10) + 0 = U_{11'}^{B} \times (-10) + 8 \\
U_{11'}^{B} \times I + 2 \times (-5) = -10I + 2 \times U_{22'}^{C} \\
20 \times I + 0 = -10I + 4 \times U_{22'}^{C}
\end{cases} I = 0.633A$$

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