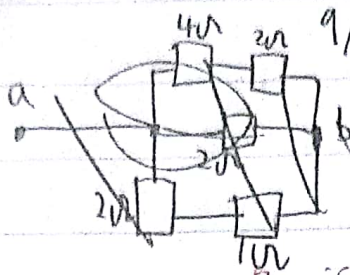


# Circuit Theory

9/19/2018

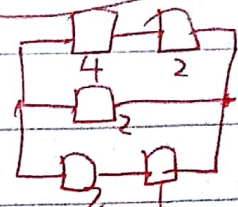
1.



解:  $2:1=4:2$   
 平衡:  $\therefore$  桥支电压

cd间无电压, 无电流

推广

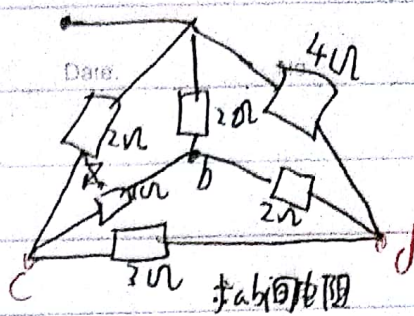


$$\frac{1}{U_{ab}} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{6} = 1$$

$$U_{ab} = 1V$$

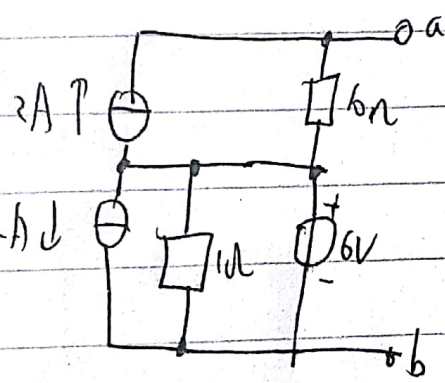
a

Date:

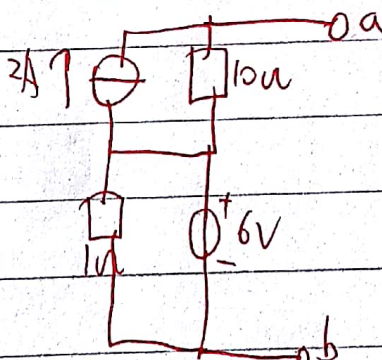


9/26/2018

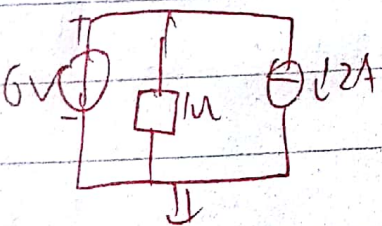
1.



解:  $\therefore$  电压电压并联电流源无致  
 $\therefore$  只考虑电压源



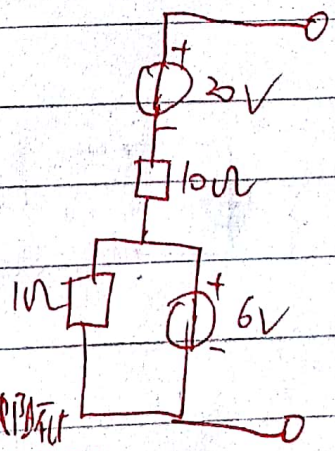
替代定理



电压唯一性

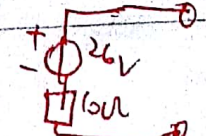
(电压源同理)

注意:



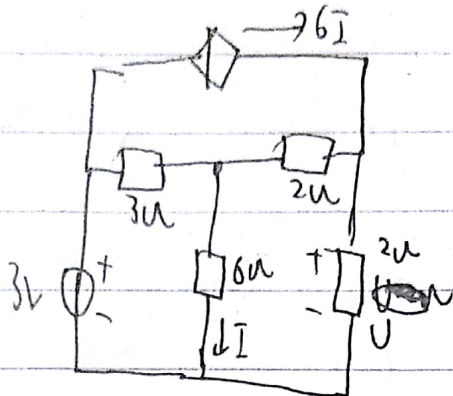
本质: 电压源并联电阻  
 与电压源串联电阻不计

求  $R_{ab}$  时:  $\text{电压源} \rightarrow \text{短路}$   
 $\text{电流源} \rightarrow \text{开路}$



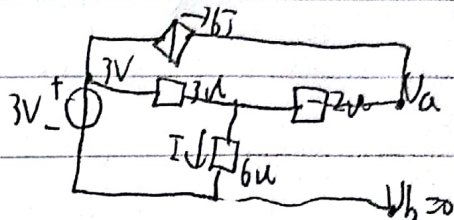
10/10/2018

1. 求  $U$



求  $U$ : 用戴维定理

①:  $U$ : 断开  $U_a - U_b$

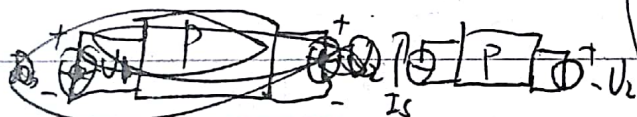


解得  $U_a = -6V$

2.

①: 替代:

用  $U_2$  替代  $R$ , (是盒,  $U$  确定)



多个电压

②: 叠加定理

没  $U_2$  产生  $U_1 = U_1'$

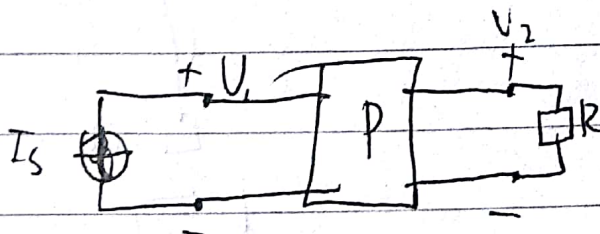
④  $U_2$  产生  $U_1 = U_1''$

$$U_1 = U_1' + KU_1''$$

$$\begin{cases} 5V = U_1' + 2U_1'' \\ 4V = U_1' + U_1'' \end{cases}$$

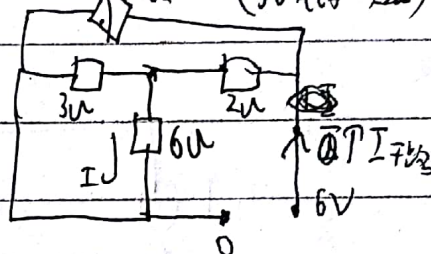
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_1'' = 1V \\ U_1' = 3V \end{cases}$$

要求:  $U_1' + 0 \Rightarrow 3V$



② 求  $R$ : 加压  $U_{ab} = 6V$  求  $R$

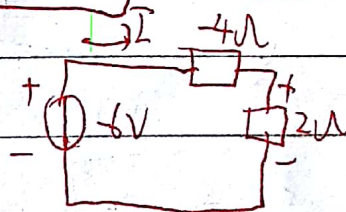
(3V 电源  $\rightarrow$  短路)



解得  $I_{\text{短}} = -1.5A$

戴维定理  
可能为负

$$R = -4\Omega$$



$$I = \frac{-6V}{-2\Omega} = 3A$$

$$U = IR = 6V$$

3.21

题图 3.21 所示电路中, 方框  $P$  为电阻网络。

当  $R = R_1$  时, 测得电压  $U_1 = 5V$ ,  $U_2 = 2V$ ; 当  $R = R_2$  时, 测得电压  $U_1 = 4V$ ,  $U_2 = 1V$ 。求当电阻  $R$  被短路时, 电流源  $I_s$  的端电压  $U_1$ 。

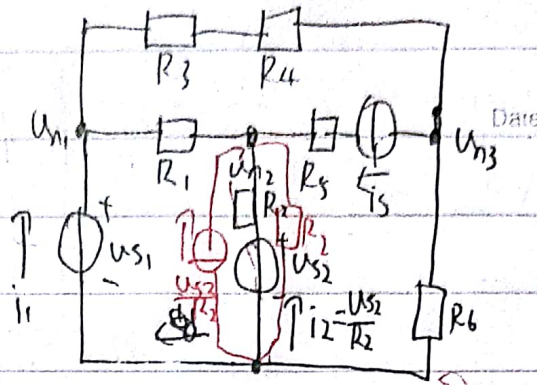


由 扫描全能王 扫描创建



10/15/2018

1. 列节点电压方程



节点电压法

注意：  
先改电压源+电阻，  
含有电阻，1个电阻

(only 2 电阻  
电压源 or 电流源)

$G_{11} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}$  坑1: 电阻并联支路 电阻, 1个电阻

$G_{12} = -\frac{1}{R_1}$

$G_{21} = -\frac{1}{R_1}$

$G_{13} = -\frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}$

$G_{22} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

坑2: 电压源+电阻=电阻并联

坑3: 在  $\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}$  5 电阻并联, 只有中间电阻在

$G_{23} = 0$

$I_{n1} = i_1$

$I_{n2} = \frac{u_{S2}}{R_2} + i_{S2}$

(只有2个电阻 { 有电阻, 有电压源 })

$G_{31} = -\frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}$

$I_{n3} = -i_{S2}$

$G_{32} = 0$

$G_{33} = \frac{1}{R_6} + \frac{1}{R_3 + R_4}$

$u_{n1} = u_{S1}$

$-\frac{1}{R_1} u_{n1} + (\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}) u_{n2} = \frac{u_{S2}}{R_2} + i_{S2}$

$-\frac{1}{R_3 + R_4} u_{n1} + (\frac{1}{R_3 + R_4} + \frac{1}{R_6}) u_{n3} = -i_{S2}$

总 (5) 注意: { KCL, KVL  
4 个节点, 电阻, 电压源, 电流源

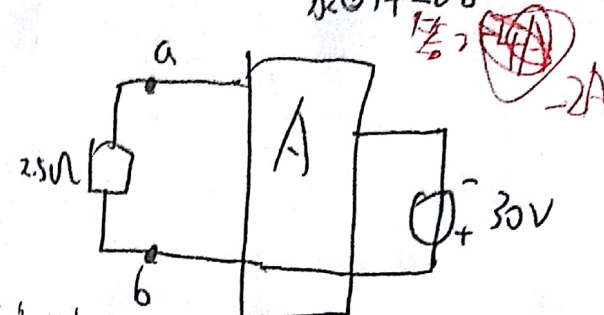
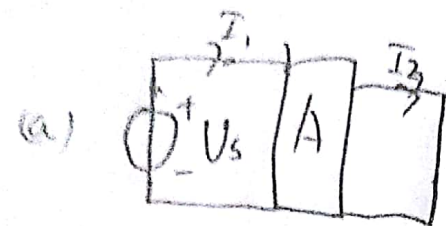
注意: {  $U_+ = U_-$   
 $I_+ = I_- = 0$

注意: { 节点电压: 求  $u_{S2}$   
回路电压: 求  $u_{S2}$

定理: { Thevenin, Norton 推导  
齐性电路  
互易性







①: 分析 叠加原理

求  $U_s, A$  对  $I_2$  的影响

求  $I_{ab}$

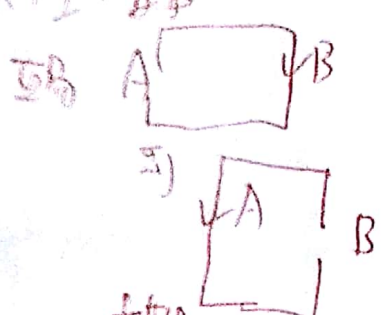
答:  $-2A$

叠加原理: (电压源) 打开 (电流源) 短路

设  $U_s$  产生  $I_1$  为  $I_1'$ ,  $I_2$  为  $I_2'$

→ 多由数据 齐性原理

齐性 + 叠加 → 多由数据分析  $A$  产生  $I_1$  为  $I_1''$ ,  $I_2$  为  $I_2''$



$$\begin{cases} U_{s1} \cdot I_1' + I_1'' = I_{11} \\ U_{s2} \cdot I_1' + I_1'' = I_{12} \\ U_{s1} \cdot I_2' + I_2'' = I_{21} \\ U_{s2} \cdot I_2' + I_2'' = I_{22} \end{cases}$$

解得:

$$\begin{cases} I_1' = 0.4A \\ I_1'' = -2A \\ I_2' = 0.2A \\ I_2'' = -1A \end{cases}$$

② 求  $a, b$  间  $I$  用 Thevenin: (局部)

电阻 = Thevenin 等效

Thevenin: 等效电路

①: 求  $U_{ab}$ : 拆了

②: 求  $I_{ab}$ : 用齐性

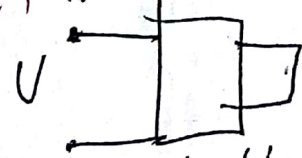
(互易) (左有右无右有左无)

$$\begin{cases} \text{单独的 } A \text{ 产生 } I_{ab} = -I_1'' = 2A \\ \text{单独的电压产生 } I_{ab} = (30V) \times I_2' = 6A \end{cases}$$

$I_{ab} \text{ 总} = -4A$

③ 求电阻: 电源全短/开路

(加压求流)

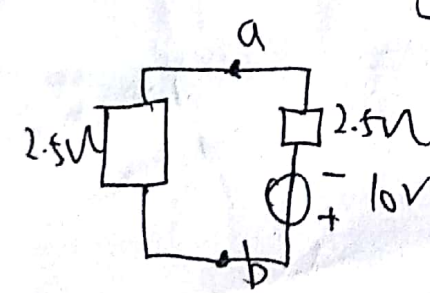


当  $U = U_s$  时

$$I = U_s \cdot I_1'$$

$$R = \frac{U}{I} = 2.5 \Omega$$

$$\therefore U = IR = 10V$$

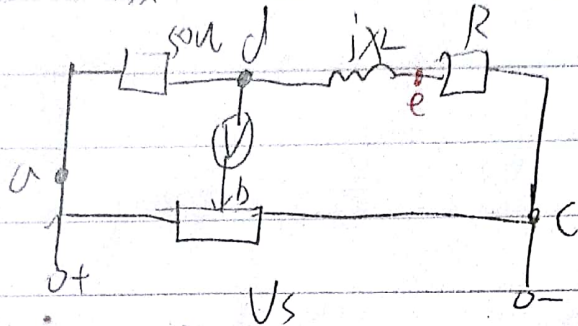


$$I = \frac{U}{R} = 2A, \text{ 反方向}$$

$$I_{ab} = -2A$$

11/24/2018

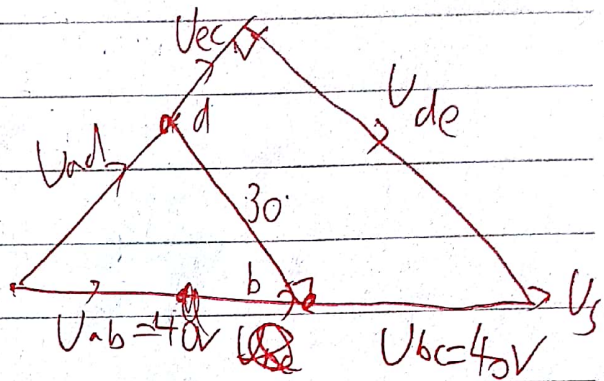
1. 电压表读数为 30V, 此时  $U_{ab} = 40V$ ,  $U_s = 80V$ , 求  $R, X_L$



极值问题 用 KVL

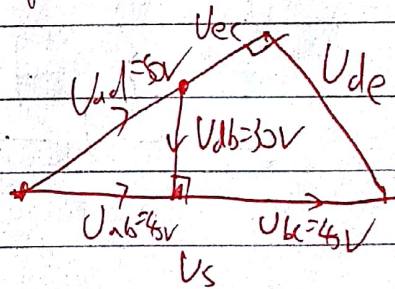
以  $U_s$  正方向:

$$U_{ab} + U_{bc} = U_s$$



最大:  $U_{ab} \perp U_s$

由此:



极值:  $U_{ab} + U_{bc} = 64V$ ,  $U_{ec} = 14V$

$U_{de} = 48V$

$R = 14\Omega$

$X_L = 48\Omega$



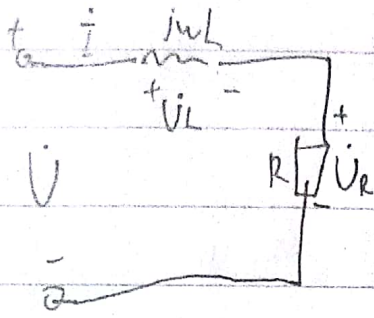


10/29/2018

判断对错

Date.

No.



(1)  $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L}$  X

$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L}$  (绝对值, U)

(2)  $\dot{I} = \frac{U}{R + j\omega L}$  X

$\dot{I} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$  (绝对值)

(3)  $u = u_R + u_L$  ✓ (绝对值, U, R)

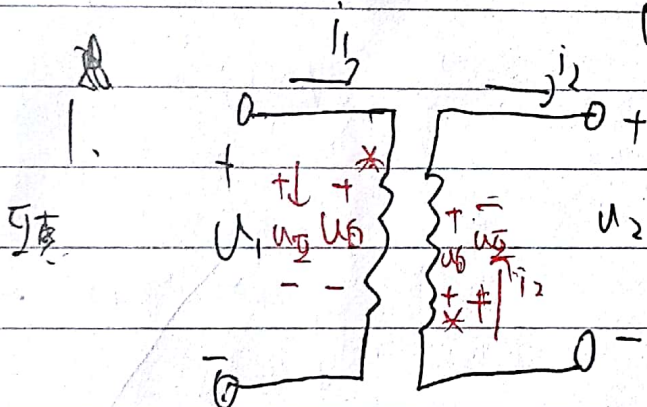
(4)  $U = U_L + U_R$  X  $U = \sqrt{U_L^2 + U_R^2}$  (绝对值)

(5)  $p = \frac{U^2}{R}$  X  $P = \frac{U_R^2}{R}$

(6)  $P = I^2 R$  ✓ 有功功率

(7)  $|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$  ✓ (绝对值)

10/31/2018

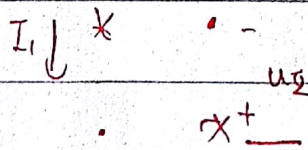


$\dot{U}_1 = L_1 \frac{d\dot{I}_1}{dt} + M \frac{d\dot{I}_2}{dt}$

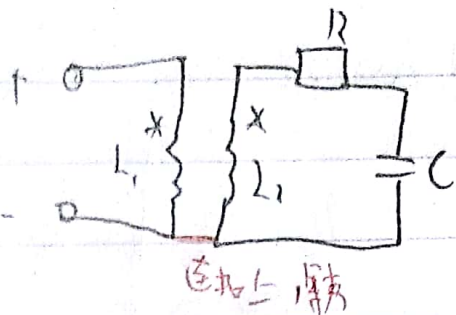
$\dot{U}_2 = -M \frac{d\dot{I}_1}{dt} - L_2 \frac{d\dot{I}_2}{dt}$

① 自感: 相当于 自感电压参考方向 电压

② 互感: 相当于在另一边绕组上产生的电压



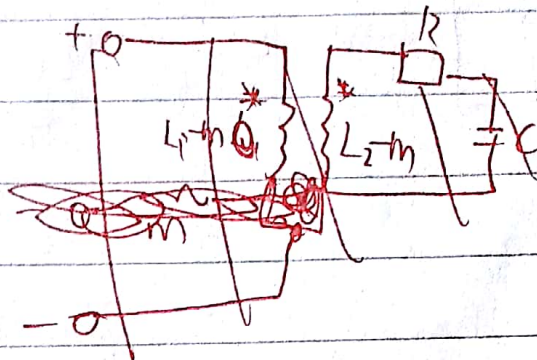
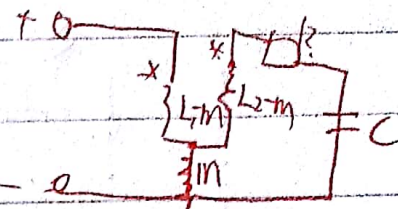
2.



求入端阻抗

Date.

No.

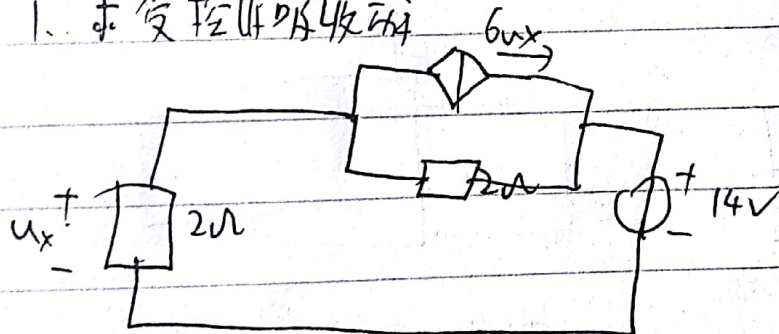


11/4/2018

~~1. 回路电流法~~

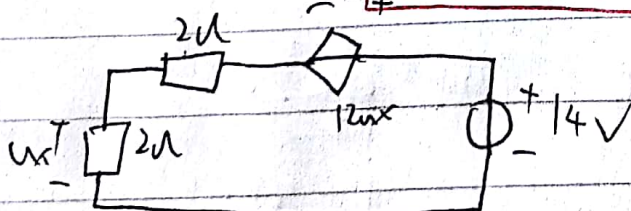
1. 求受控源吸收功率

解法(1) (电压源  
I 功率, 欧姆)



解, 电压源

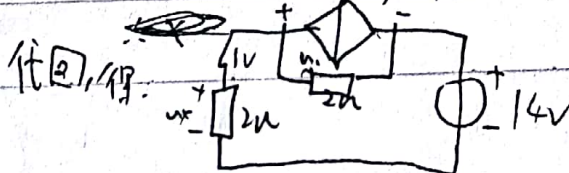
① 电压源  
取回路电流参考方向



$$I = \frac{14V - 12u_x}{4\Omega} = 3.5 - 3u_x$$

$$u_x = IR = 7 - 6u_x$$

$$u_x = 1V \quad I = 6A$$



②  $u_x = 1V$   
 $I = 6A$   
 $P = u_x I = 6W$

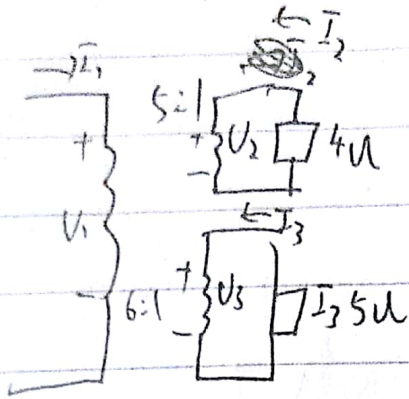




11/5/2018

NO.

1. 理想变压器有2个, 1个(4:1), 变(5:1), 6:1, 求各支路电流



$$U_1:U_2=5:1$$

$$U_1:U_3=6:1$$

变比: 5:1, 6:1,  $\frac{U_1}{U_2}=5:1$

$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{5}I_2 - \frac{1}{6}I_3$$

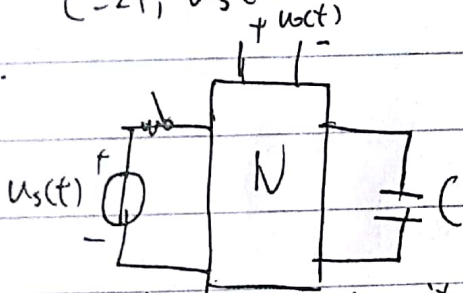
$$\text{其中 } I_2 = \frac{-U_2}{4} = -\frac{U_1}{20}, I_3 = -\frac{U_3}{5} = -\frac{U_1}{30}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{100}U_1 + \frac{1}{180}U_1$$

$$Z = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = 64.3\Omega$$

等效于  $n^2 Z$   
 $5n^2 Z$   
并置

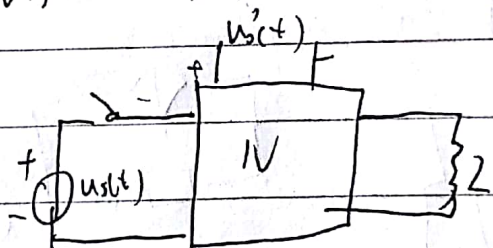
2.  $C=2F$ ,  $u_s(t)=1V$ ,  $L=4H$  为线性电阻网络



$$u_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{t}{4}}$$

$$\tau_1 = RC = 4$$

$$R = 2\Omega$$



求  $u_o'(t)$  (零状态响应)

$$\tau_2 = \frac{L}{R} = 2$$

$$e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

- ① 零状态, 零输入响应
- ② 求, 电容的等效
- ③ 求, 电感

$$\begin{cases} \text{电容 } u_c(t) \\ t=0^+ \\ t=\infty \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{电感 } u_L(t) \\ t=\infty \\ t=0^+ \end{cases}$$

求问: 求, 均为  $u_s(t)$  的等效

求:  $u_o'$  零状态响应

$$u_o'(0^+) = \frac{1}{4}V$$

$$\therefore u_o'(\infty) = \frac{3}{8}V$$

$$\text{求 } u_o'(\infty)$$

求, 求, 求

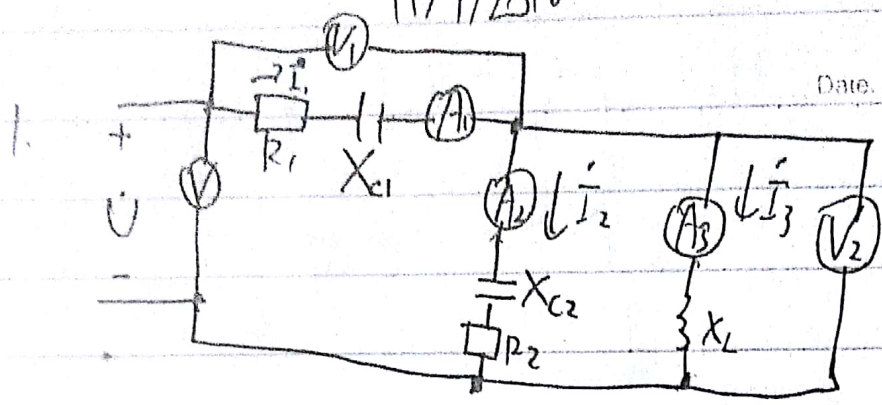
$$u_o'(t) = \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}$$

和, 和, 和





11/7/2018

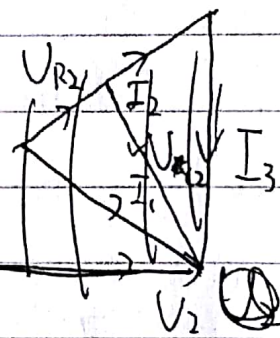
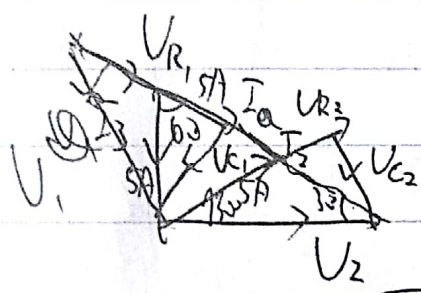


$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = 5A$   
 $U_1 = U_2 = 100V$   
 $U$  与  $I$  同相  
 $\angle U, R_1, R_2$   
 $|X_{c1}|, |X_{c2}|, |X_L|$

谐振, 相量图

$$U = U_1 + U_2$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3$$



$\therefore$  电压  
 $\angle I_1$  与  $U_1$  同相  
 $\angle I_2$  与  $U_2$  同相  
 $\angle I_1 = \angle I_2 = \angle I_3$   
 $\therefore$  正交  
 $\angle I_2$  与  $U_1$   
 $\therefore$  电压  $U_2$

$$U_{R2} = \sqrt{3} U_{C2}$$

$$\sqrt{R_2^2 + X_{C2}^2} = 100V$$

$$R_2 = 100\Omega$$

$$R_2 = \sqrt{3} |X_{C2}|$$

$$|X_L| = \frac{100V}{5A} = 20\Omega$$

$$|X_{C2}| = 10\Omega \quad U = \sqrt{3} U_2 = 100\sqrt{3}V$$

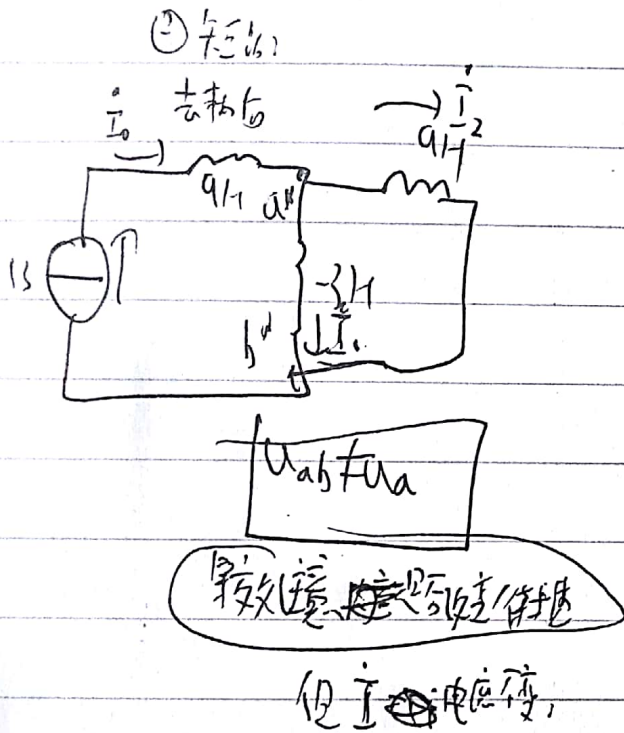
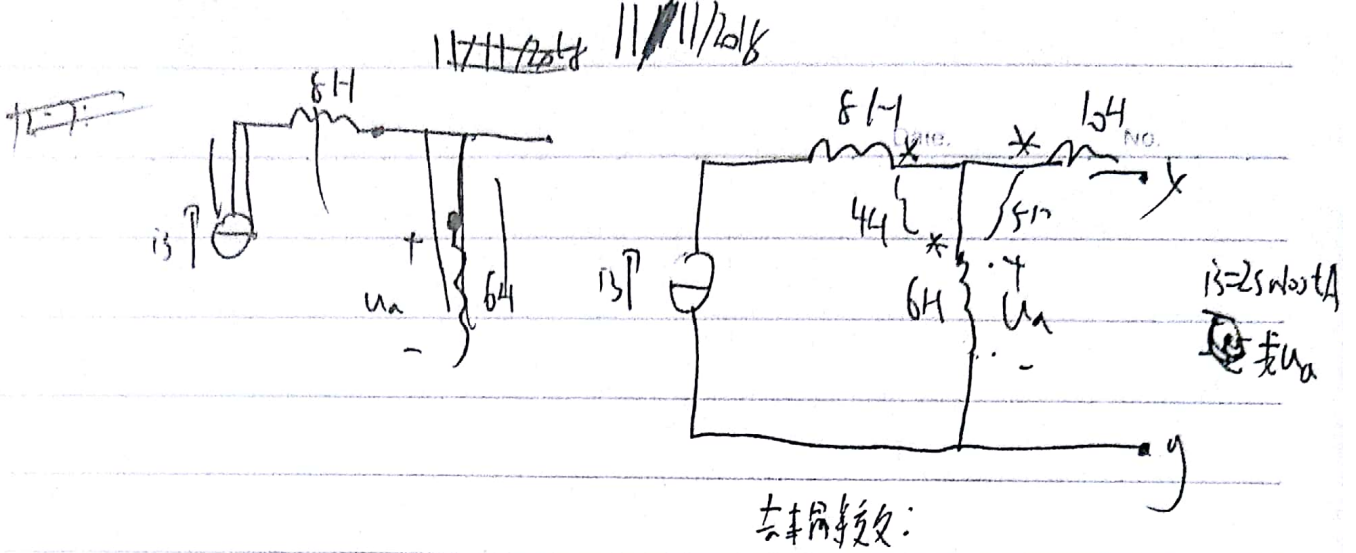
$$U_{R1} = \sqrt{3} U_{C1} = 50\sqrt{3}V$$

$$R_1 = \frac{U_{R1}}{I_1} = 10\sqrt{3}\Omega$$

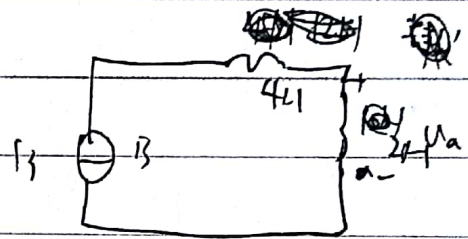
$$U_{C1} = 50V$$

$$|X_{C1}| = \frac{U_{C1}}{I_1} = 10\Omega$$





①: X 开路:  $6H, 6H$  无感 ( $E_i$ )



$Z = j\omega L$

$I_s = \sqrt{2} \angle 0 = 100j$

$U_a = I_s \cdot Z = 100\sqrt{2} \angle 90$

$u_a = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 90^\circ)$

$I_1 = \frac{3}{2} I_s = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle 0$

$I_2 = -\frac{1}{2} I_s = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 0$

求电压:

$I_0 = I_1 = \sqrt{2} \angle 0$

$U_a = j\omega L \cdot I_1 + j\omega M \cdot I_0 + j\omega M \cdot I_2$

$= \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle 0 + \dots \angle 90$

$- \sqrt{2} \angle 0 \cdot 400 \angle 90$

$- \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 0 \cdot 500 \angle 90$

$= 250\sqrt{2} \angle 90$

$u_a = 250\sqrt{2} \sin(100t + 90^\circ)$

