

《电路原理》期末考试题参考答案

一、解

1.

$$\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{I} + (100 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \times (\dot{I} - 0.5\dot{I}) = (50 + j\omega L + \frac{0.5}{j\omega C})\dot{I}$$

$$Z(j\omega) = 50 + j\omega L + \frac{0.5}{j\omega C}$$

当 $\omega L - \frac{0.5}{\omega C} = 0$ 时谐振。由此可得

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{LC}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{0.5 \times 10^{-4}}} = 100 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$Z(j\omega_0) = 50 \Omega$$

2.

$$0 < t \leq 1\text{s}, \quad r(t) = 0$$

$$1\text{s} < t \leq 2\text{s}, \quad r(t) = \int_0^{t-1} 2d\tau = 2(t-1)$$

$$2\text{s} < t \leq 3\text{s}, \quad r(t) = \int_{t-2}^{t-1} 2d\tau = 2(t-1) - 2(t-2) = 2$$

$$3\text{s} < t \leq 4\text{s}, \quad r(t) = \int_{t-2}^2 2d\tau = 4 - 2(t-2) = -2t + 8$$

$$4\text{s} < t, \quad r(t) = 0$$

3.

$$i_1 = \frac{u_1}{2} + \frac{u_1 - u_2}{1} = 1.5u_1 - u_2$$

$$i_2 = \frac{u_2}{2} - \frac{u_1 - u_2}{1} + 2u_1 = u_1 + 1.5u_2$$

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1.5 \end{pmatrix} \text{S}$$

4. 解 L, C 谐振，副边相当于开路。

$$\text{电流表 } A_1 \text{ 的读数: } \frac{220}{50 + 50} = 2.2 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{U}_s \times \frac{1}{10} = 11 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\omega L = 314 \times 16 \times 10^{-3} = 5.024 \Omega$$

$$\text{电流表 } A_2, A_3 \text{ 的读数: } \frac{11}{5.024} = 2.19 \text{ A}$$

二、解

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{u}_C \\ \dot{i}_{L1} \\ \dot{i}_{L2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_C \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

三、解 (1) 2Ω 和 3Ω 电阻构成的传输网络的传输参数为

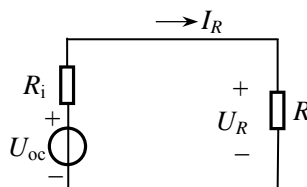
$$\mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & 12\Omega \\ \frac{1}{3}\text{S} & 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

虚线框所示二端口的参数为

$$\mathbf{T}' = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{T}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 0.5 & 2.5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & 2 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 12\Omega \\ \frac{5}{3}\text{S} & 3.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 电阻 R 两端的戴维南等效支路特性为

$$U_R = 4 - 2I_R$$



所以, 当 $R = 2\Omega$ 时可获得最大功率, 其获得德的最大功率为

$$P_{R\max} = \frac{4^2}{4 \times 2} = 2\text{W}$$

四、解 令负载端的线电压 $\dot{U}_{\text{AB}'} = 380\angle 30^\circ\text{V}$

(1) 单相计算电路如图所示。

A 相 (线) 电流为

$$I_A = \frac{P}{\sqrt{3}U_n \cos \varphi} = \frac{2850}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.866} = 5.000\text{A}$$

$$\cos \varphi = 0.866, \quad \varphi = 30.00^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_A = 5.000\angle -30.00^\circ\text{A}$$

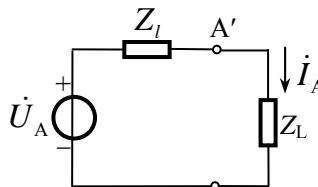
A 相电源电压为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_A &= \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{AB}'}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ + Z_l \dot{I}_A = 220\angle 0^\circ + (0.866 + \text{j}0.5) \times 5.000 \times \angle -30.00^\circ \\ &= 225\angle 0.00^\circ\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

由对称性, 可得 $\dot{U}_B = 225\angle -120.0^\circ\text{V}$, $\dot{U}_C = 225\angle 120.0^\circ\text{V}$

(2) 功率表接线 (略)。

$$\dot{U}_{\text{AB}} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_A \angle 30^\circ = 389.7\angle 30.00^\circ\text{V}$$



由对称性可得

$$\dot{U}_{BC} = 389.7 \angle -90.00^\circ \text{V}, \quad \dot{U}_{CB} = 389.7 \angle 90.00^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = 5.000 \angle 90.00^\circ \text{A}$$

所以，功率表的读数分别为

$$P_1 = U_{AB} I_A \cos(30.0^\circ + 30.0^\circ) = 0.974 \text{kW}$$

$$P_2 = U_{CB} I_C \cos(90.0^\circ - 90.0^\circ) = 1.949 \text{kW}$$

电源发出的总功率为

$$P_S = P_1 + P_2 = 1.949 + 0.974 = 2.923 \text{ kW}$$

五、解

$$i_L(0^-) = 2 \text{A}, \quad u_C(0^-) = 0$$

当 $0 < t \leq 3 \text{s}$:

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 2 \text{A}, \quad i_L(\infty) = \frac{8}{2} = 4 \text{A}, \quad \tau_L = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 \text{s}$$

$$i_L(t) = 4 - 2e^{-2t} \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{8-10}{3} + i_L(t) = \frac{10}{3} - 2e^{-2t} \text{ A}$$

当 $3 \text{s} < t$: $i_L(t)$ 不变，只需求 $i_C(t)$ 。

$$u_C(3^+) = u_C(3^-) = u_C(0^-) = 0, \quad u_C(\infty) = 8 \text{V}, \quad \tau_C = 2 \times 0.5 = 1 \text{s}$$

$$i_C(3^+) = \frac{8-0}{2} = 4 \text{A}, \quad i_C(\infty) = 0$$

$$u_C(t) = 8 - 8e^{-(t-3)} \text{ V} \quad (\text{若对 } i_C \text{ 应用三要素法，不必求})$$

$$i_C(t) = 4e^{-(t-3)} \text{ A}$$

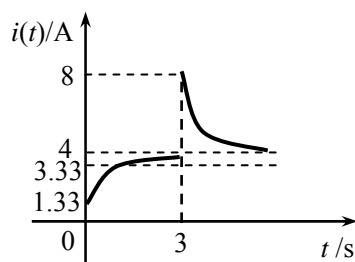
所以

$$i(t) = i_L(t) + i_C(t) = \frac{10}{3} - 2e^{-2t} + 4e^{-(t-3)} \text{ A}$$

因 $t > 3 \text{s}$ 后， $i_L(t)$ 已近似达到稳态值 4A ，所以有

$$i(t) \approx 4 + i_C(t) = 4 + 4e^{-(t-3)} \text{ A}$$

$i(t)$ 的定性波形如图所示。



六、解

(1) 以电容电压 u_C 为变量列写微分方程

$$2i + 1.5 \times 0.5 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 10$$

$$i + 0.5i = i_C = 0.5 \frac{du_C}{dt}, \text{ 即 } i = \frac{1}{3} \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

所以

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{du_C}{dt} + 1.5 \times 0.5 \frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + u_C = 10$$

标准形式为

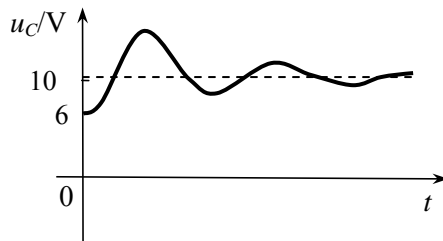
$$\frac{d^2 u_C}{dt^2} + \frac{8}{9} \frac{du_C}{dt} + \frac{4}{3} u_C = \frac{40}{3}$$

(2) 特征方程为

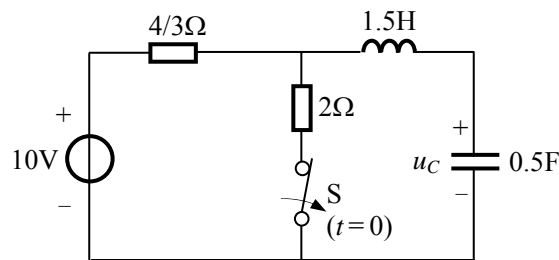
$$p^2 + \frac{8}{9}p + \frac{4}{3} = 0$$

特征根为 $p_{1,2} = -0.444 \pm j1.07$ 。所以响应为振荡衰减。又 $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 6V$,

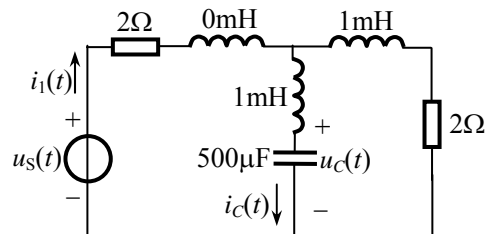
$\left. \frac{du_C}{dt} \right|_{t=0^+} = \frac{i_L(0^+)}{C} = 0$ 。由此可定性画出 $u_C(t)$ 的变化波形曲线如图。



方法2 此题也可先对电路作戴维南等效。



七、解 等效电路如图所示。

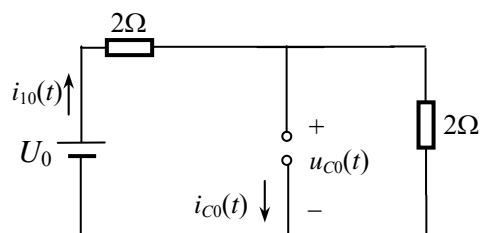


(1) 当直流分量作用时，等效电路如图。

$$i_{10}(t) = \frac{U_0}{4} = 0.25U_0$$

$$i_{C0}(t) = 0$$

$$u_{C0}(t) = 0.5U_0$$



当交流分量作用时，电路的相量模型为
由已知条件，可知此时电容中的电流有效值为

$$I_{C1} = I_C = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

可先令 $\dot{I}_{C1} = 2.5 \angle \varphi \text{ A}$ 。

$$Z_2 = \frac{-j1 \times (2 + j1)}{-j1 + (2 + j1)} = 0.5 - j1 \Omega$$

则

$$\dot{U}_{C1} = -j2 \times \dot{I}_{C1} = 5 \angle \varphi - 90^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{21} = \frac{(-j2 + j1)\dot{I}_{C1}}{2 + j1} = (-0.2 - j0.4)\dot{I}_{C1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{11} &= \dot{I}_{C1} + \dot{I}_{21} = \dot{I}_{C1} + (-0.2 - j0.4)\dot{I}_{C1} \\ &= (2.5 - 0.5 - j1)\text{e}^{j\varphi} = 2.236 \angle \varphi - 26.57^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = (2 + Z_2)\dot{I}_{11} = (2.5 - j1)\dot{I}_{11} = 6.021 \angle \varphi - 48.37^\circ \text{ V}$$

因交流分量的初相位为零，所以 $\varphi = 48.37^\circ$ 。

根据已知条件有

$$U_C = 12 = \sqrt{(0.5U_0)^2 + U_{C1}^2}$$

解得

$$U_0 = 2\sqrt{12^2 - U_{C1}^2} = 2\sqrt{12^2 - 5^2} = 21.81 \text{ V}$$

所以

$$u_s(t) = 22.03 + 6.021\sqrt{2} \sin 1000t \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_1(t) &= i_{10}(t) + i_{11}(t) = \frac{U_0}{4} + 2.236\sqrt{2} \sin(1000t + 21.80^\circ) \\ &= 5.453 + 2.236\sqrt{2} \sin(1000t + 21.80^\circ) \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 电源发出的功率为

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= U_0 I_{10} + U_1 I_{11} \cos(0^\circ - 21.8^\circ) \\ &= 21.81 \times 5.453 + 6.021 \times 2.236 \times \cos(-21.80^\circ) \\ &= 131.4 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

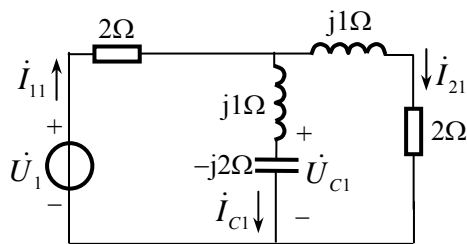
解法 2

$$\dot{I}_{C1} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{2 + Z_2} \frac{2 + j1}{2} = 0.4152 \dot{U}_1$$

$$I_{C1} = 2.5 = 0.4152 U_1 \rightarrow U_1 = 6.021 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{2 + Z_2} = \frac{6.021}{2.5 - j1} = 2.236 \angle 21.80^\circ \text{ A}$$

其余求法与方法 1 相同。



八、解

(1) $u_R(t)$ 的冲激响应为

$$\begin{aligned} u_{R\delta}(t) &= \frac{d}{dt}[(1-0.25e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)] \\ &= 0.75\delta(t) + 0.25e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

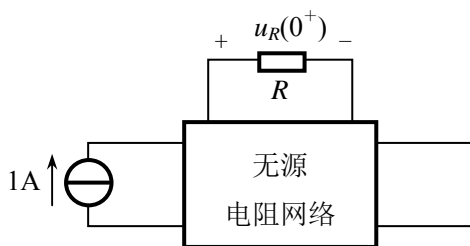
(2) 求 $u_R(t)$ 的零输入响应

由阶跃响应可得

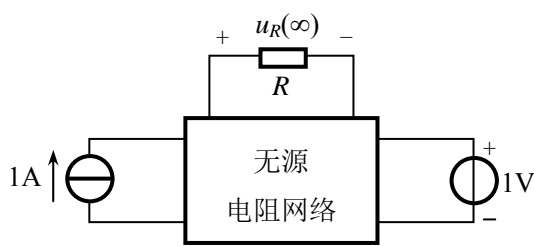
$$u_R(0^+) = 0.75\text{V}, \quad u_R(\infty) = 1\text{V}$$

$$u_C(0^+) = 0, \quad u_C(\infty) = 1\text{V}$$

对应的 0^+ 等效电路和稳态时的等效电路为



阶跃激励作用下的 0^+ 等效电路



阶跃激励作用下的稳态等效电路

由 0^+ 等效电路和稳态等效电路及叠加定理可知, 当 1V 电压源单独作用时, 电阻两端的电压为

$$u_R = u_R(\infty) - u_R(0^+) = 1 - 0.75 = 0.25\text{V}$$

所以, 当 $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 2\text{V}$ 的电压源单独作用时, 有

$$u_{RZIP}(0^+) = 0.5\text{V}$$

零输入时的稳态值 $u_{RZIP}(\infty) = 0\text{V}$ 。所以由 $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 2\text{V}$ 产生的零输入响应为

$$u_{RZIP}(t) = 0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)\text{V}$$

当 $u_C(0^-) = 2\text{V}$, $i_s(t) = \delta(t)\text{A}$ 时的全响应为

$$\begin{aligned} u_R(t) &= u_{R\delta}(t) + u_{RZIP}(t) \\ &= 0.75\delta(t) + 0.25e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 0.5e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \\ &= 0.75\delta(t) + 0.75e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$