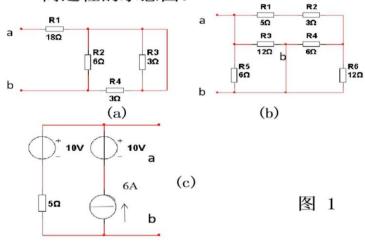
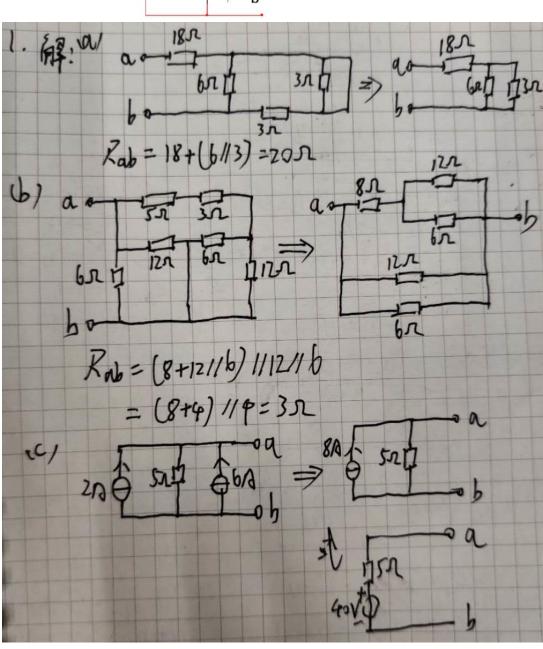
第1题

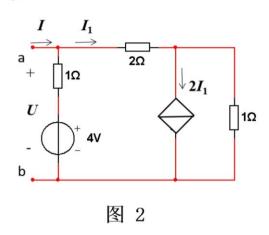
如图1所示,求图1(a)(b)所示电路ab端的等效电阻,将图1(c)所示电路化成最简形式。请画出化简过程的示意图。

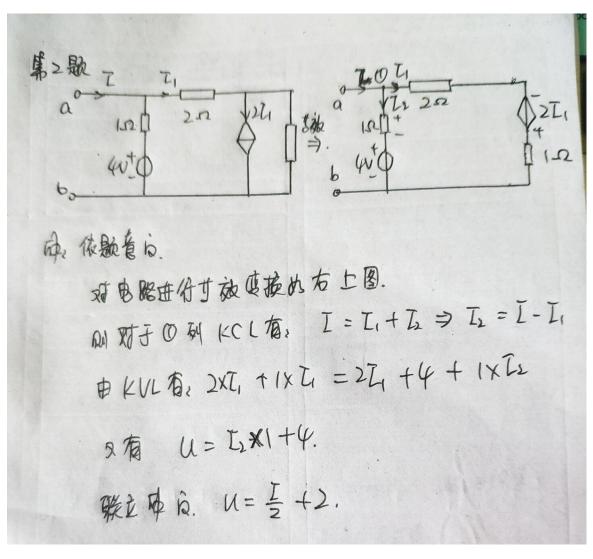




第2题

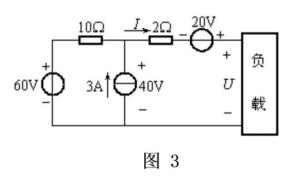
如图2所示电路,求ab端口电压U与电流I的伏安特性方程U=f(I)表达式。





第3题

如图3所示电路中,已知3A电流源两端电压为40V,分析负载是吸收功率还是发出功率,并计算该负载的功率值。



解:

$$\pm KVI: I_1 + 3A = I$$

通过两端电势差求I₁

$$I_1 = \frac{60 - 40}{10} = 2A, I = 2 + 3 = 5A$$

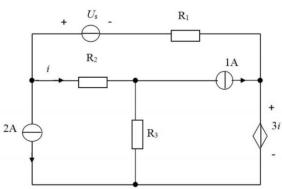
$$\pm KVL: 40 + 20 - 2I = U$$

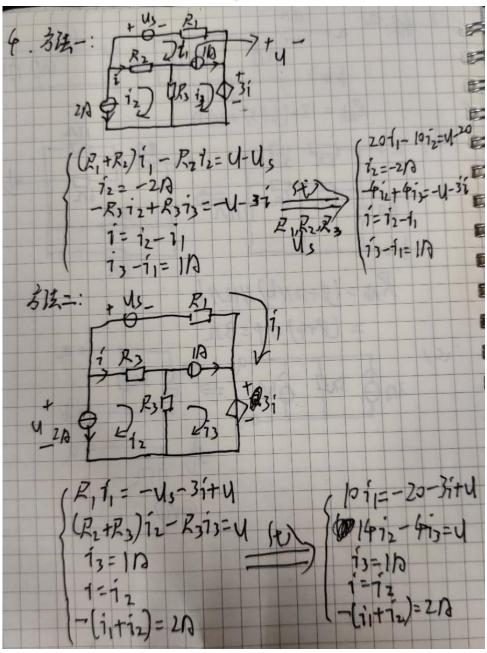
$$U = 50V$$

$$P = UI = 50*5 = 250W$$
,吸收功率

第4题

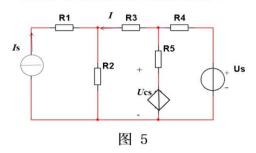
如图**4**所示,已知, $R_1=R_2=10\Omega$, $R_3=4\Omega$, $U_s=20V$,请按照规则,列出回路电流方程。

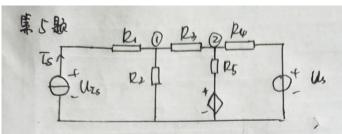




第5题

如图5所示,已知 R_1 =4 Ω , R_2 =10 Ω , R_3 =2 Ω , R_4 =4 Ω , R_5 =2 Ω , I_8 =4 Λ , U_8 =40V,其中, U_{CS} =4I,请直接列出结点电压方程组,并求出独立电流源的功率。





成, 依题重应

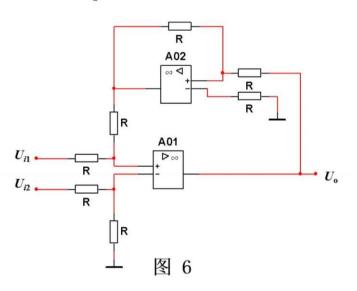
结点电压充程组:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}}) un_{1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}} un_{2} = \overline{L}s \\ -\frac{1}{R_{3}} un_{1} + (\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{5}}) un_{2} = \frac{us}{R_{5}} + \frac{ucs}{R_{5}} \\ ucs = 4\overline{L} \\ \overline{L} = \frac{un_{2} - un_{1}}{R_{3}} \end{cases}$$

电题目描播代入可带的. Uni=15V, Uni=10V I=-2.5A-

第6题

电路如图**6**所示,已知 U_{i1} 、 U_{i2} 和**R**,求 U_{o} .

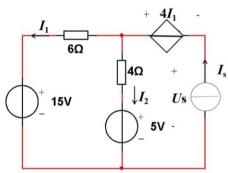


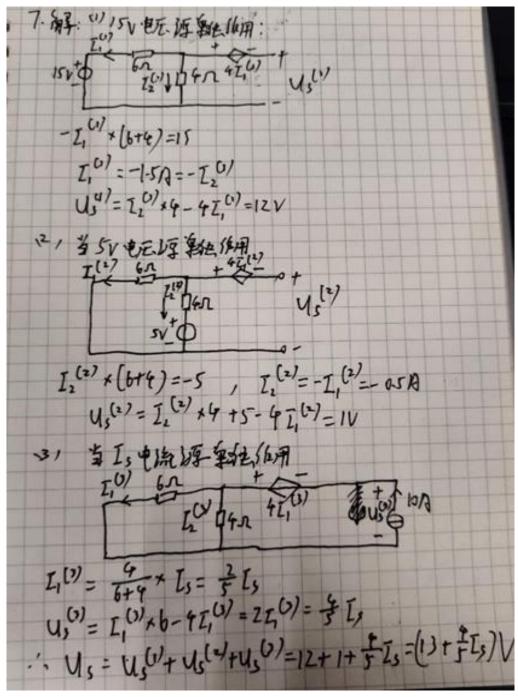
解:

由A01、A02虚短虚断,得到如下关系:

第7题

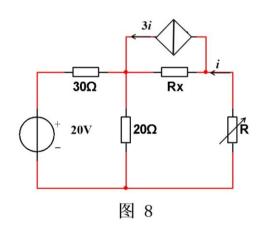
如图7所示,请用叠加定理求独立电流源两端电压 U_{S} 。

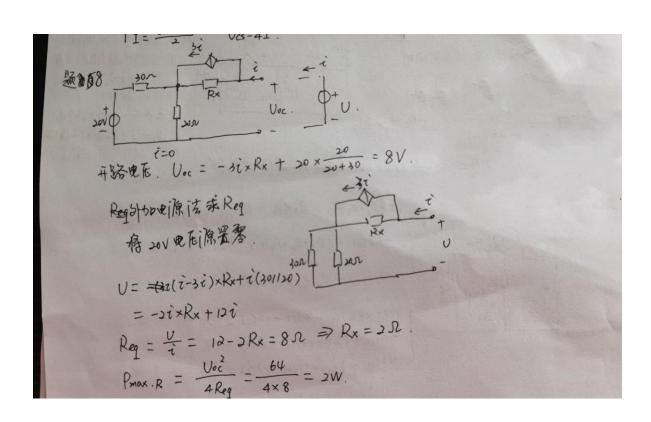




第8题

如图8所示电路中,若 $R=8\Omega$ 时, R获得最大功率,试确定Rx的值 及R获得的最大功率。

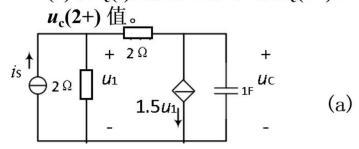


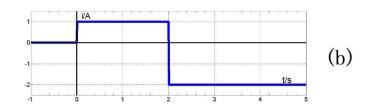


第9题

如图9(a)所示电路,若输入电流

- *i_s*(t) 如图9(b)所示, 求:
- (1)使用阶跃函数表达is(t);
- (2)求该电路的时间常数;
- (3)求 $u_c(t)$ 的阶跃响应,及 $u_c(0+)$ 、





解:

$$i > 0$$
部分 $\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)$

$$i < 0$$
部分 $-2\varepsilon(t-2)$

$$i_s(t) = \varepsilon(t) - 3\varepsilon(t-2)$$

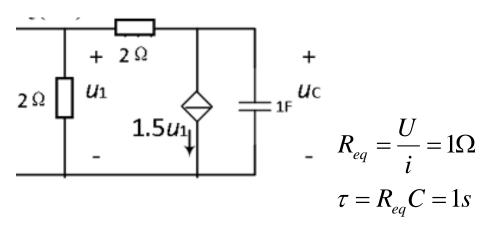
$$(2)C = 1F$$

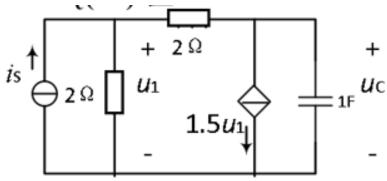
$$R_{ea} = ?$$

外加电源后对于逆时针方向的环路电流I及电源电流i,有

$$i = 1.5u_1 + I$$

$$U = 2u_1 = 4I$$





$$KVI: i_S = 1.5u_1 + i_1$$

$$KVL: Ri_1 = U_C + R*1.5u_1$$

$$u_1 = i_1 * R$$

$$U_C = -i_S$$

简化后电路 i_s, R_{eq}, C

$$U_{C}(0+) = 0, U_{C}(\infty) = i * R_{eq} = 1V$$

$$U_{C}(\infty) + [U_{C}(0) - U_{C}(\infty)]e^{-t} = 1 - e^{-t}$$

$$U_C(2+) = 1 - e^{-2}$$

$$U_{c}(t) = -(1 - e^{-t}) \ \varepsilon(t) + 3[1 - e^{-(t-2)}]\varepsilon(t-2)$$