第一章

习 题

1-1 若某用电设备上通过的电流分别由(a)4 秒内 60 库仑;(b)2 分钟内 15 库仑电荷稳定形成的,求电流大小。

解:
$$i(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}q}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

(a)
$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{60}{4} = 15A$$
 (b) $i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{15}{2 \times 60} = 0.125A$

1-2 一电灯泡内有 0.5A 电流通过,时间为 4 秒,共产生 240J 的能量,求电灯泡的电压降。

解: 因为
$$i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt}$$
,所以 $u(t) = \frac{dW}{dq} = \frac{1}{i(t)} \cdot \frac{dW}{dt}$ 。

$$u(t) = \frac{dW}{dq} = \frac{1}{i(t)} \cdot \frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{1}{0.5} \cdot \frac{240}{4} = 120V$$

- 1-3 日常生活中常用的电能衡量单位为度,1 度电=1 千瓦时,求:
 - ①60W 灯泡消耗 1 度电可持续多长时间?
 - ②100W 电灯泡 1 小时消耗多少焦耳热量?

解: ①
$$t = \frac{1000}{60} = \frac{50}{3}$$
小时

② 因为
$$p = \frac{W}{t}$$
, 所以 $W = p \cdot t = 100 \times 60 \times 60 = 3.6 \times 10^5$ J

1-4 12V 汽车蓄电池向启动电动机提供 250A 电流,设电池共有 4×10⁶ 焦耳化学能,问可以持续多长时间?

解: 因为
$$p = \frac{W}{t}$$
, 所以 $t = \frac{W}{p} = \frac{W}{u \cdot i} = \frac{4 \times 10^6}{12 \times 250} = \frac{4}{3} \times 10^3 \text{ s}$

1-5 已知电路某段支路中各电量如题图 1-1 所示,求图中未知电量。

题图 1-1

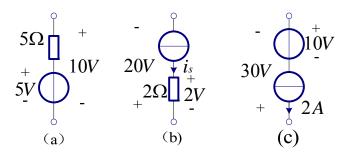
解: (a)
$$P = ui$$
 $\Rightarrow u = \frac{P}{i} = \frac{6}{3} = 2V$

(b)
$$P = -ui = -25V$$

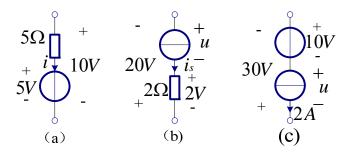
(c)
$$P = -ui \Rightarrow i = -\frac{P}{u} = -\frac{-50}{10} = 5A$$

(d)
$$P = ui \Rightarrow u = \frac{P}{i} = \frac{-20}{2} = -10V$$

1-6 求题图 1-2 各段电路上各元件的功率。



题图 1-2



解: (a) 支路电流为: $i = \frac{u_R}{R} = \frac{10-5}{5} = 1A$, 电流的参考方向如图所示。

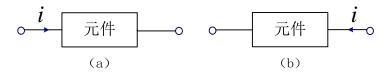
电阻的功率为: $P_R = i^2 R = 5W$ 电压源的功率为: $P_u = ui = 5W$

(b) 支路电流为: $i_s = \frac{u_R}{R} = \frac{2}{2} = 1A_{\circ}$

电阻的功率为: $P_R = i^2 R = 2W$

电流源两端电压的参考方如图所示,电流源功率为: $P_i = ui_s = (-20-2) \times 1 = -22W$

- (c) 电流源两端电压的参考方如图所示,电流源功率为: $P_i = ui_s = (-30-10) \times 2 = -80W$ 电压源功率为: $P_u = 10 \times 2 = 20W$
- 1-7 已知题图 1-3 的各支路放出功率 P=50W,电流 i=10A,求元件的电压 u,并标明电压的真实极性。



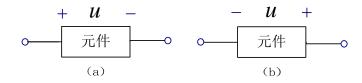
题图 1-3

解: 假定元件的电压与电流是关联参考方向,则元件功率为:

$$P = ui = 10u = -50W$$
$$\therefore u = -5V$$

所以元件电压的真实极性是与假定参考方向相反,即与元件的电流是非关联参考方向。

- (a) 元件电压的真实极性是左负右正。
- (b) 元件电压的真实极性是左正右负。
- 1-8 已知题图 1-4 的各支路吸收功率 P=80W, 电压u=16V, 求元件的电流 i ,并标明支路电流的真实方向。



题图 1-4

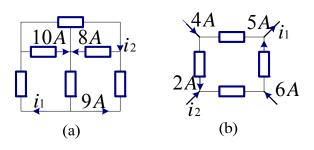
解: 假定元件的电流与电压是关联参考方向,则元件功率为:

$$P = ui = 16i = 80W$$

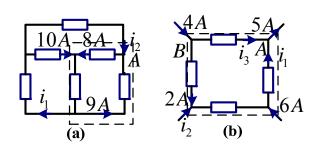
$$\therefore i = 5A$$

所以元件电流的真实方向是与假定参考方向一直,即与元件的电压是非关联参考方向。

- (a) 元件电流的真实方向是由左至右。
- (b) 元件电流的真实方向是由右至左。
- 1-9 已知某电路如题图 1-5 所示,求电流 i_1 和 i_2 。

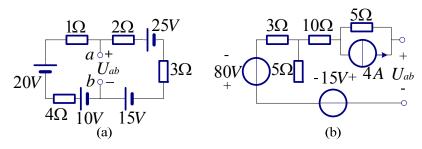


题图 1-5

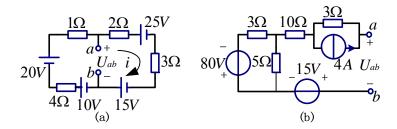


- 解: (a) 对 A 节点列 KCL 方程,有: $i_2+9=8 \Rightarrow i_2=-1A$; 如图,对虚线表示的封闭面列 KCL 方程,有: $i_1=i_2+10=9A$
 - (b) 对 B 节点列 KCL 方程,有: $i_3+2=4 \Rightarrow i_3=2A$; 对 A 节点列 KCL 方程,有: $i_3+i_1=5 \Rightarrow i_1=3A$ 如图,对虚线表示的封闭面列 KCL 方程,有: $i_2+4+6=5 \Rightarrow i_2=-5A$

1-10 求题图 1-6 所示电路的电压 U_{ab} 。



题图 1-6



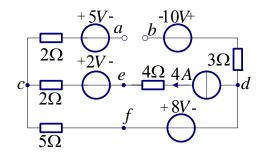
解: (a) 选回路的电流方向为顺时针方向,则有:

$$2i + 25 + 3i - 15 - 10 + 4i - 20 + i = 0 \Rightarrow i = 2A$$

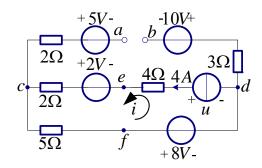
$$U_{ab} = 2i + 25 + 3i - 15 = 20V$$

(b)
$$U_{ab} = 3 \times 4 + \frac{5}{5+3} \times (-80) - 15 = -53V$$

1-11 求题图 1-7 中的电压 U_{ab} 、 U_{cd} 、 U_{ef} 。



题图 1-7



解:如图所示,设环路电流为i,则i=4A

电流源的端电压参考方向如图所示,沿逆时针方向对环路列 KVL 方程,有:

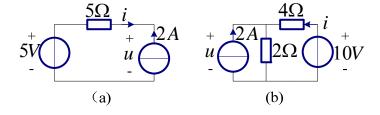
$$-2+2i+5i+8-u+4i=0 \implies u=11i+6=50V$$

所以
$$U_{cd} = -2i + 2 - 4i + u = 28V$$
 或 $U_{cd} = 5i + 8 = 28V$

$$U_{ab} = -5 + U_{cd} + 10 = 33V$$

$$U_{ef} = -2 + 2i + 5i = 26V_{\text{pl}}U_{ef} = -4i + u - 8 = 26V_{\text{pl}}U_{ef}$$

1-12 求题图 1-8 中电压u 和电流i 的值。

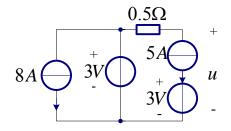


题图 1-8

$$\mathfrak{M}$$
: (a) $i = -2A$, $u = -5i + 5 = 15V$

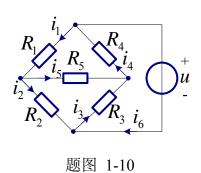
(b) 对右边的回路,按逆时针方向列写 KVL 方程: $^{4i+2\times(i+2)-10=0}$ \Rightarrow $^{i=1A}$, $u=2\times(i+2)=6$ V

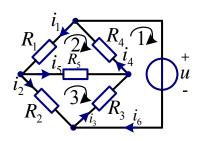
1-13 求题图 1-9 所示电路中的电压u。



解: $u = -0.5 \times 5 + 3 = 0.5$ V

1-14 在题图 1-10 的电路中,有几个节点?几条支路?几个网孔?写出每个节点的 KCL 方程和每个网孔的 KVL 方程。





解:有四个节点,六个支路,三个网孔,节点的 KCL 方程如下:

$$i_4 = i_1 + i_6$$
, $i_1 = i_2 + i_5$, $i_4 = i_5 + i_3$, $i_3 = i_2 + i_6$

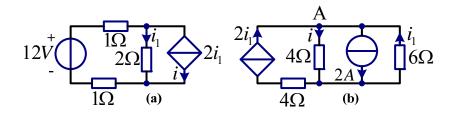
网孔的 KVL 方程为:

1 M \exists L: $R_4i_4 + u + R_3i_3 = 0$;

 $2 \bowtie \exists L: \ -R_4 i_4 - R_5 i_5 - R_1 i_1 = 0$;

3网孔: $R_5i_5 - R_3i_3 - R_2i_2 = 0$

1-15 求题图 1-11 电路中的电流 i 的值。

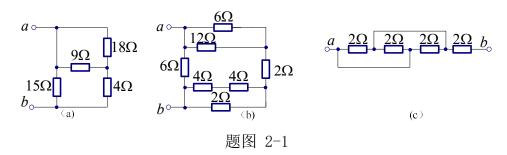


题图 1-11

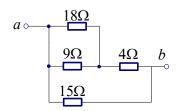
- 解: (a) 列写左边回路的 KVL 方程: $(1+1)\times(i_1+2i_1)+2i_1-12=0\Rightarrow i_1=1.5$ A 则 $i=2i_1=3$ A
 - (b) 对 A 节点列写 KCL 方程: $2i_1 + i_1 = i + 2$
 - 4 欧姆电阻和 6 欧姆电阻的端电压相同,则 $^{4i=-6i_1}$
 - 将上述两个方程联解,得: $i = -\frac{2}{3}A$

第二章 电阻电路的基本分析方法与定理

2-1 求题图 2-1 所示电路 ab 端的等效电阻。

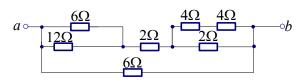


解: (a)



$$R_{ab} = \frac{(18//9) + 4}{/15}$$
$$= \frac{(6+4)}{/15}$$
$$= 6\Omega$$

(b)

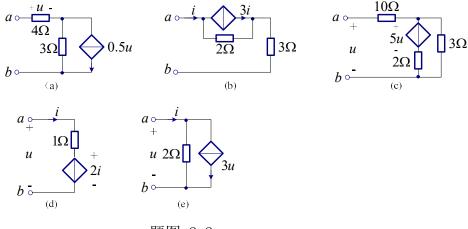


$$R_{ab} = \frac{((6/12) + 2 + (4+4)/2)/6}{(4+2+1.6)/6}$$
$$= \frac{7.6 \times 6}{7.6+6} \Omega = \frac{57}{17} \Omega$$

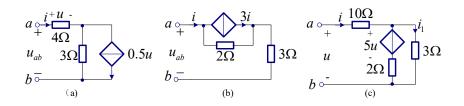
(c)

$$R_{ab} = (2//2//2) + 2 = \frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{8}{3}\Omega$$

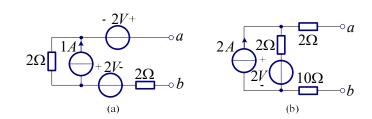
2-2 求题图 2-2 所示含受控源电路 ab 端的输入电阻。



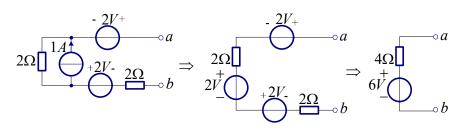
题图 2-2



- 解: (a) 列 KCL 方程,有: $i=\frac{u_{ab}-u}{3}+0.5u$,又因为u=4i,所以有: $u_{ab}=i$ 。 所以输入电阻 $R_i=\frac{u_{ab}}{i}=1\Omega$ 。
 - (b) 列 KVL 方程,有: $u_{ab}=2\times(i-3i)+3i=-i$ 。 所以输入电阻 $R_i=\frac{u_{ab}}{i}=-1\Omega$ 。
 - (c)列 KVL 方程,有: $u=10i+3i_1$, $u=10i+5u+2(i-i_1)$,整理得到: -10u=56i。 所以输入电阻 $R_i=\frac{u}{i}=-5.6\Omega$ 。
 - (d) 列 KVL 方程,有: u=i+2i=3i。所以输入电阻 $R_i=\frac{u}{i}=3\Omega$ 。
 - (e) 列 KCL 方程,有: $i = \frac{u}{2} + 3u = \frac{7}{2}u$ 。所以输入电阻 $R_i = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{2}{7}\Omega$ 。
- 2-3 将题图 2-3 电路化简为最简形式。

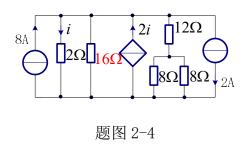


解: (a)



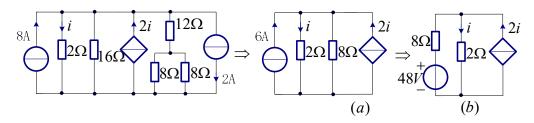
 $2A \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{a} \Rightarrow 2A \xrightarrow{1A} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \Rightarrow 3A \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{a} \Rightarrow 2A \xrightarrow{1A} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \Rightarrow 3A \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{a} \Rightarrow A \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{10\Omega} \xrightarrow{b} \Rightarrow A \xrightarrow{2\Omega} \xrightarrow{10\Omega} \xrightarrow{10\Omega$

2-4 利用电阻的等效变化和电源的等效变换, 求题图 2-4 中的 *i*。(建议把题目中的 6 欧姆改为 16 欧姆)



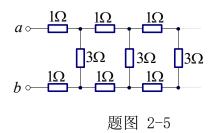
解:由电阻的串并联等效,可以得到 $(8/8+12)/16=16/16=8\Omega$

并由电源的等效变换可以得到如图(a)所示的电路图。由实际电流源与实际电压源的等效,可得如图(b)所示的电路图。



列写 KVL 方程: $48=8\times(i-2i)+2\times i=-6i \Rightarrow i=-8A$

2-5 题图 2-4 电路是一个无限梯形网络,试求出其端口的等效电阻 R_{ab} 。



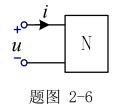
解:图所示,虚线框所包含的电路,电阻与所求 ab 端电阻相等。

$$a \circ \begin{array}{c|c} 1\Omega & 1\Omega & 1\Omega \\ \hline & 3\Omega & 3\Omega & 3\Omega \\ b \circ \begin{array}{c|c} 1\Omega & 1\Omega & 1\Omega \\ \hline \end{array}$$

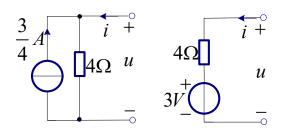
所以有
$$R_{ab} = R_{ab} / /3 + 1 + 1 = \frac{3R_{ab}}{3 + R_{ab}} + 2$$
,整理得到:

$$R_{ab}^{\ \ 2}-2R_{ab}-6=0$$
 , $R_{ab}=(1\pm\sqrt{5})\Omega$, 考虑电阻为正值,所以有
$$R_{ab}=(1+\sqrt{5})\Omega$$

2-6 已知题图 2-5 所示二端网络的 VCR 为u=3+4i,试画出该网络的最简等效形式。

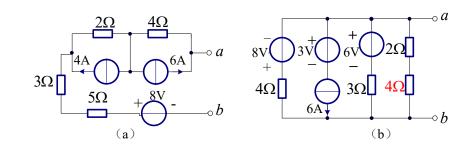


解:



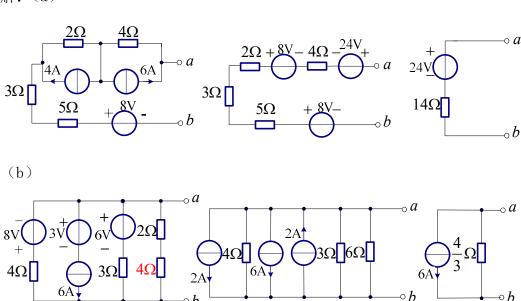
2-7 利用实际电压源与电流源的等效特性,将题图 2-7 化简成简单的电源电

路。(把b中的6欧姆电阻改成4欧姆电阻)

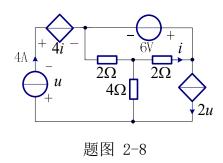


题图 2-7

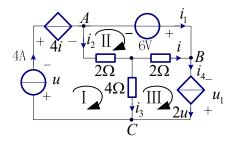
解: (a)



2-8 电路如题图 2-8 所示,列出求解方程的支路电流方程,并计算各支路电流。



解:



电路具有 4 个节点, 6 条支路。首先标出个支路电流及参考方向。由此电路可以列出 3 个独立的节点电流方程和 3 个独立的回路电压方程:

由节点 A 有:
$$i_1 + i_2 - 4 = 0$$

由节点 B 有:
$$i_4 - i_1 - i = 0$$

由节点 C 有:
$$-i_4 - i_3 + 4 = 0$$

按照图中所示列写回路 I、II、III的 KVL 方程,有:

回路 I:
$$4i+2i_2+4i_3+u=0$$

回路 II:
$$-6-2i-2i_2=0$$

回路III:
$$2i-u_1-4i_3=0$$

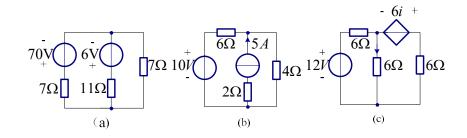
又由于
$$i_4 = 2u$$

由于有一条支路的电流已知,所以将上述方程组整理可得到:

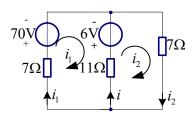
$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 - 4 = 0 \\ i_4 - i_1 - i = 0 \\ -i_4 - i_3 + 4 = 0 \\ 4i + 2i_2 + 4i_3 + 0.5i_4 = 0 \\ -6 - 2i - 2i_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 4.1A \\ i_2 = -0.1A \\ i_3 = 2.8A \\ i_4 = 1.2A \\ i = -2.9A \end{cases}$$

并可以得到: u = 0.6V, $u_1 = 17V$ 。

2-9 用网孔电流法求题图 2-9 电路中的每条支路电流。



解: (a)

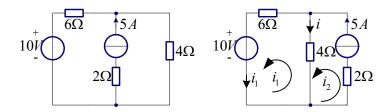


选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (7+11)i_1 - 11i_2 = -70 + 6 \\ -11i_1 + (11+7)i_2 = -6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = -6A \\ i_2 = -4A \end{cases}$$
即求出了两条支路的电流,另一条支路

的电流 $i = i_2 - i_1 = 2A$

(b)

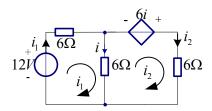


将右边两条之路更换位置,得到上图右边所示。然后选取网孔电流方向如 图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (6+4)i_1-4i_2=-10 \\ i_2=5A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1=1A \\ i_2=5A \end{cases}$$
即求出了两条支路的电流,另一条支路的电流

$$i = i_2 - i_1 = 4A$$

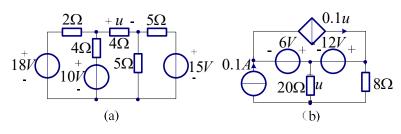
(c)



选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

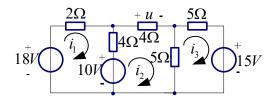
$$\begin{cases} (6+6)i_1 - 6i_2 = 12 \\ -6i_1 + (6+6)i_2 = 6i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 1.5A \\ i_2 = 1A \text{ 即求出了三条支路的电流。} \\ i = 0.5A \end{cases}$$

2-10 已知电路如题图 2-10 所示,用网孔电流法求电压 u。



题图 2-10

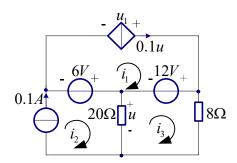
解: (a)



选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (2+4)i_1 - 4i_2 = 18 - 10 \\ -4i_1 + (4+4+5)i_2 - 5i_3 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 2A \\ i_2 = 1A \end{cases}, \quad \text{If } \text{If }$$

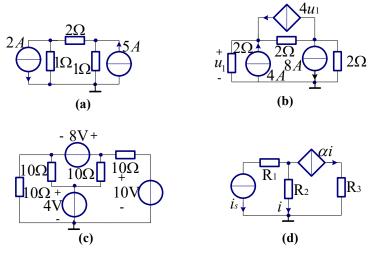
(b)



选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

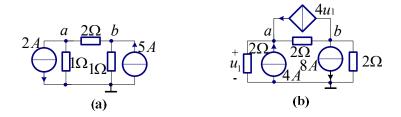
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0.1u \\ i_2 = 0.1A \\ -20i_2 + (20+8)i_3 = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = -0.8A \\ i_2 = 0.1A \\ i_3 = 0.5A \\ u = -8V \end{cases}, \quad \text{!!!} = -8V .$$

2-11 用节点电压法求解题图 2-11 各电路的每一条支路电压。



题图 2-11

解:

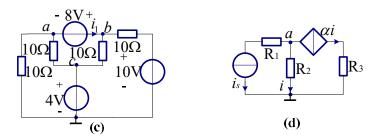


(a)参考节点是地,节点 a、b 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (1+\frac{1}{2})u_a - \frac{1}{2}u_b = -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}u_a + (1+\frac{1}{2})u_b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{1}{4}V \\ u_a = \frac{13}{4}V \end{cases}, \quad \text{If } u_{ab} = u_a - u_b = -\frac{7}{2}V \text{ or }$$

(b)参考节点是地,节点 a、b 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})u_a - \frac{1}{2}u_b = 4u_1 + 4 \\ -\frac{1}{2}u_a + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})u_b = -4u_1 - 8 \implies \begin{cases} u_a = 0V \\ u_b = -8V \end{cases}, \quad \text{if } u_{ab} = u_a - u_b = 8V \text{ of } u_1 = u_a \end{cases}$$



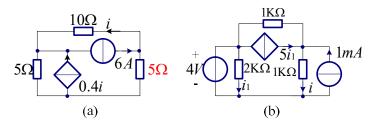
(c)参考节点是地,节点 a、b、c 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 、 u_b 和 u_c 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})u_a - \frac{1}{10}u_c = -i_1 \\ (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})u_b - \frac{1}{10}u_c = i_1 + \frac{10}{10} \\ u_c = 4V \\ u_b - u_a = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = \frac{1}{2}V \\ u_b = \frac{17}{2}V \\ u_c = 4V \\ i_1 = \frac{3}{10}A \end{cases}, \quad \text{II} \begin{cases} u_{ab} = -8V \\ u_{ac} = -\frac{7}{2}V \\ u_{bc} = \frac{9}{2}V \end{cases}$$

(d) 参考节点是地,节点 a 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 。则节点电压方程为:

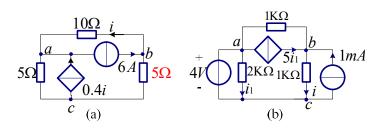
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_2} u_a = -i_s - \alpha i \\ i = \frac{1}{R_2} u_a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{R_2 i_s}{\alpha + 1} \\ i = -\frac{i_s}{\alpha + 1} \end{cases}$$

2-12 用节点电压法求解题图 2-12 中电流 i。(修改 13 欧姆电阻为 5 欧姆)



题图 2-12

解:



(a) 参考节点是 c, 节点 a、b 对节点 c 的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

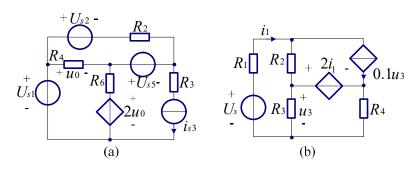
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})u_a - \frac{1}{10}u_b = 0.4i - 6 \\ -\frac{1}{10}u_a + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})u_b = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{120}{11}V \\ u_b = \frac{180}{11}V \\ i = \frac{u_b - u_a}{10} \end{cases}$$

(b) 参考节点是 c, 节点 a、b 对节点 c 的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} u_a = 4V \\ -\frac{1}{1000}u_a + (\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000})u_b = 5i_1 + 0.001 \implies \begin{cases} u_a = 4V \\ u_b = 7.5V \\ i_1 = \frac{u_a}{2000} = 0.002A \end{cases}$$

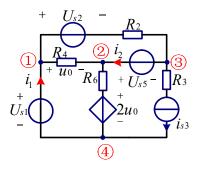
所以
$$i = \frac{u_b}{1000} = 0.0075 A = 7.5 mA$$
。

2-13 列出题图 2-13 电路的节点电压方程。



题图 2-13

解: (a)



设节点④为参考节点,节点①②③的节点电压为 u_1',u_2',u_3' ,节点电压方程为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_1' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_2' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_3' = \frac{U_{s2}}{R_2} + i_1$$

$$(-\frac{1}{R_4})u_1' + (\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_6})u_2' = \frac{2u_0}{R_6} + i_2$$

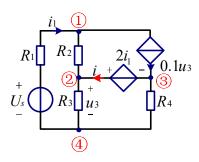
$$(-\frac{1}{R_2})u_1' + \frac{1}{R_2}u_3' = -\frac{U_{s2}}{R_2} - i_2 - i_{s3}$$

$$u_1' = U_{s1}$$

$$u_2' - u_3' = U_{s5}$$

$$u_1'-u_2'=u_0$$

(b)



设节点④为参考节点,节点①②③的节点电压为 u_1',u_2',u_3' ,节点电压方程为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_1' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_2' = \frac{U_s}{R_1} - 0.1u_3$$

$$(-\frac{1}{R_2})u_1' + (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3})u_2' = i$$

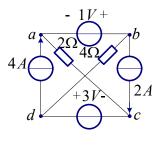
$$\frac{1}{R_4}u_3' = 0.1u_3 - i$$

$$u_2'-u_3'=2i_1$$

$$\frac{U_s - u_1'}{R_1} = i_1$$

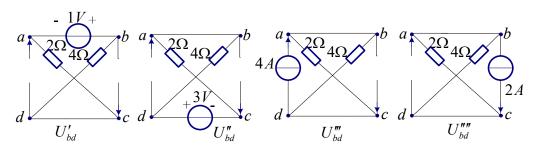
$$u_2'=u_3$$

2–14 利用叠加定理求解电压 U_{bd} 。 电路如题图 2–14 所示



题图 2-14

解:由叠加定理,电压 U_{bd} 可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压的代数和,如下图所示。



当 3V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻串联分压,可得:

$$U'_{bd} = \frac{4}{4+2} \times 1 = \frac{2}{3}V_{\circ}$$

当 1V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻串联分压,可得:

$$U''_{bd} = -\frac{4}{4+2} \times 3 = -2V$$

当 4A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻并联分流,可得:

$$U_{bd}^{m} = 4 \times \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} = \frac{16}{3} V_{\circ}$$

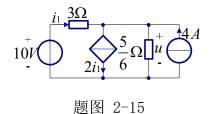
当 2A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻并联分流,可得:

$$U_{bd}^{""} = -2 \times \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} = -\frac{8}{3}V$$

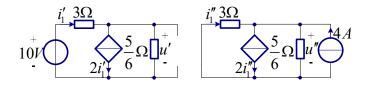
所以所有独立源共同作用时,有

$$U_{bd} = U'_{bd} + U''_{bd} + U'''_{bd} + U''''_{bd} = \frac{2}{3} - 2 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}V$$

2-15 电路如题图 2-15 所示,利用叠加定理求解电压 и



解:由叠加定理,电压u可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压的代数和,如下图所示。



当 10V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

$$\begin{cases} i_1' = 2i_1' + \frac{u'}{5/6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1' = \frac{60}{13} A \\ u' = 10 - 3i_1' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1' = \frac{50}{13} A \\ u' = -\frac{50}{13} V \end{cases}$$

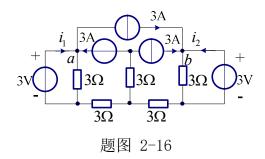
当 4A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

$$\begin{cases} i_1'' + 4 = 2i_1'' + \frac{u''}{5/6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1'' = -\frac{20}{13}A \\ u'' = -3i_1'' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u'' = \frac{60}{13}V \end{cases}$$

所以所有独立源共同作用时,有:

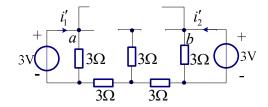
$$u = u' + u'' = -\frac{50}{13} + \frac{60}{13} = \frac{10}{13}V$$

2-16 电路题图 2-16 所示,利用叠加定理求解电路中的 u_{ab} , i_1 和 i_2 。



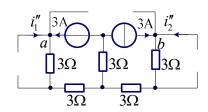
解:由叠加定理,电压/电流可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压/电流的代数和,如下图所示。

当两个 3V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示可得:



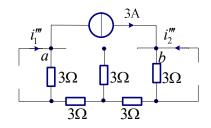
$$i'_1 = \frac{3}{3} = 1A; \quad i'_2 = \frac{3}{3} = 1A; \quad u'_{ab} = 0V$$

当两个并排的 3A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:



$$i_1'' = 0A$$
; $i_2'' = 0A$; $u_{ab}'' = 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 = 0V$

当最上面的 3A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

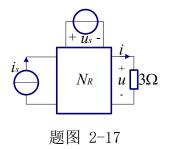


$$i_1''' = 0A$$
; $i_2''' = 0A$; $u_{ab}''' = -3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 = -36V$

所以所有独立源共同作用时,有:

$$i_1 = i_1' + i_1''' + i_1'''' = 1A;$$
 $i_2 = i_2' + i_2'' + i_2''' = 1A;$ $u_{ab} = u_{ab}' + u_{ab}'' + u_{ab}''' = -36V$

2-17 题图 2-17 所示,网络 N_R 为线性无源电阻网络,当 $i_s=1A, u_s=2V$ 时, i=5A;当 $i_s=-2A, u_s=4V$ 时, u=24V 。试求当 $i_s=2A, u_s=6V$ 时的电压 u 。



解法一:设 $i_s = 1A$, $u_s = 0V$ 时,即 $i_s = 1A$ 单独作用于网络时, $u = u_{x_o}$

设 $i_s = 0A$, $u_s = 1V$ 时,即 $u_s = 1V$ 单独作用于网络时, $u = u_v$ 。

根据题目,可以得到

$$\begin{cases} u_x + 2u_y = 3 \times 5 \\ -2u_x + 4u_y = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = \frac{3}{2}V \\ u_y = \frac{27}{4}V \end{cases}$$

所以当 $i_s = 2A, u_s = 6V$ 时,有:

$$u = 2u_x + 6u_y = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} + 6 \times \frac{27}{4} = \frac{87}{2}V$$

解法二:利用线性电路中响应与激励之间存在着线性关系,设该电路中激励 i_s,u_s 和响应u之间存在线性关系: $K_1i_s+K_2u_s=u$

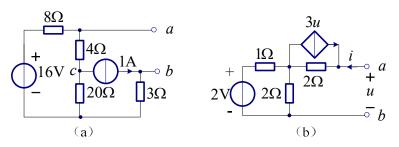
根据题目,可得:

$$\begin{cases} K_1 \times 1 + K_2 \times 2 = 3 \times 5 \\ K_1 \times (-2) + K_2 \times 4 = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_1 = \frac{3}{2} \\ K_2 = \frac{27}{4} \end{cases}$$

所以当 $i_s = 2A, u_s = 6V$ 时,有:

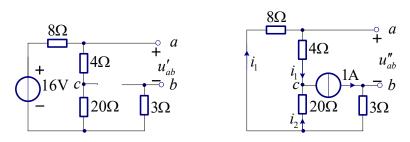
$$u = \frac{3}{2}i_s + \frac{27}{4}u_s = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 + \frac{27}{4} \times 6 = \frac{87}{2}V$$

2–18 求题图 2–18 所示电路的开路电压 u_{ab} 。



题图 2-18

解: (a)



如左图所示, 当 16V 电压源单独作用时, $u'_{ab} = \frac{4+20}{8+4+20} \times 16 = 12V$ 。

如右图所示,当 1A 电流源单独作用时, $i_1 = \frac{20}{8+4+20} \times 1 = \frac{5}{8}A$

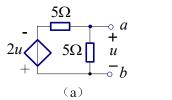
$$u_{ab}'' = -8i_1 - 3 \times 1 = -8V_{\circ}$$

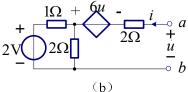
所以独立源共同作用时,有: $u_{ab} = u'_{ab} + u''_{ab} = 12 - 8 = 4V$

(b)
$$u_{ab} = 3u_{ab} \times 2 + \frac{2}{2+1} \times 2$$

$$-5u_{ab} = \frac{4}{3}$$
$$u_{ab} = -\frac{4}{15} V$$

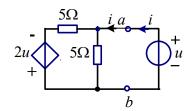
2-19 求题图 2-19 所示电路的等效内阻 R_{ab} 。





题图 2-19

解: (a) 外加电源法:

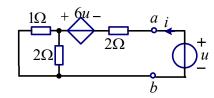


$$\frac{u}{5} + \frac{u - (-2u)}{5} = i$$

$$\frac{4}{5}u = i$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{5}{4}\Omega$$

(b) 外加电源法:

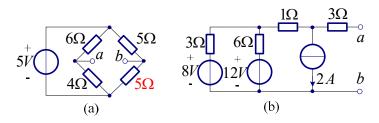


$$u = 2i - 6u + \frac{2 \times 1}{2 + 1} \times i$$

$$7u = \frac{8}{3}i$$

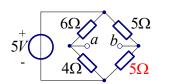
$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{8}{21}\Omega$$

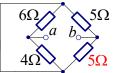
2-20 求题图 2-20 所示电路 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



题图 2-20

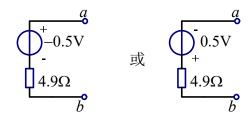
解: (a)





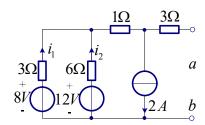
首先求开路电压:
$$u_{ab} = \frac{4}{4+6} \times 5 - \frac{5}{5+5} \times 5 = -0.5V$$

然后求等效电阻:
$$R_{ab} = \frac{4 \times 6}{4+6} + \frac{5 \times 5}{5+5} = 4.9\Omega$$

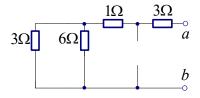


所以戴维南电路为:

(b) 首先求开路电压:



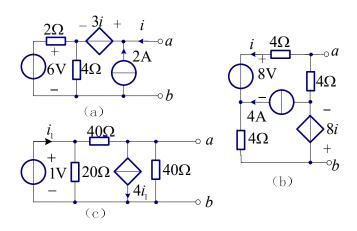
$$\begin{vmatrix} i_1 + i_2 = 2 \\ -8 + 3i_1 - 6i_2 + 12 = 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{8}{9}A \\ i_2 = \frac{10}{9}A \end{vmatrix}, \quad u_{ab} = -1 \times 2 - 6i_2 + 12 = \frac{10}{3}V$$



然后求等效电阻: $R_{ab} = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} + 1 + 3 = 6\Omega$

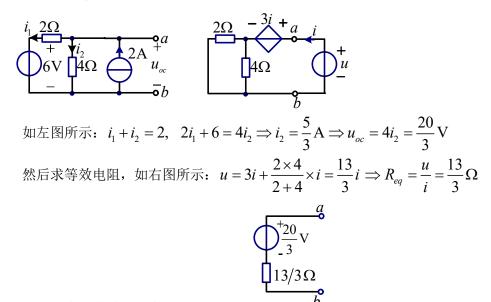
所以戴维南电路为:

2-21 求题图 2-21 所示电路中 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



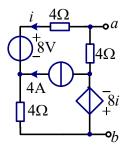
题图 2-21

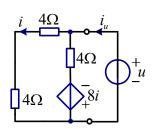
解: (a) 首先求开路电压



所以戴维南等效电路为:

(b) 首先求开路电压





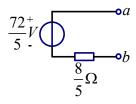
如左图所示:
$$4i+4i+8+4\times(4+i)+8i=0 \Rightarrow i=-\frac{6}{5}$$
A

所以
$$u_{oc} = -4i - 8i = \frac{72}{5}$$
V

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $i = \frac{u}{1+1} = \frac{u}{8}$

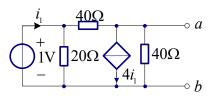
$$u = 4 \times (i_u - i) - 8i = 4i_u - 12i = 4i_u - 12 \times \frac{u}{8}$$

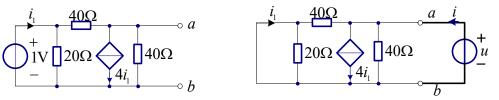
$$\frac{5}{2}u = 4i_u \Longrightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$



所以戴维南等效电路为:

(c) 首先求开路电压

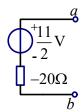




如左图所示:
$$i_1 - \frac{1}{20} - 4i_1 - \frac{u_{oc}}{40} = 0$$
, $u_{oc} = 1 - (i_1 - \frac{1}{20}) \times 40$ $\Rightarrow u_{oc} = \frac{11}{2}$ V

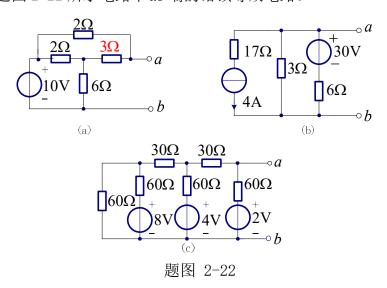
然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $u = -40i_1$, $i - \frac{u}{40} - 4i_1 + i_1 = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow i + \frac{1}{20}u = 0, \quad \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = -20\Omega$$

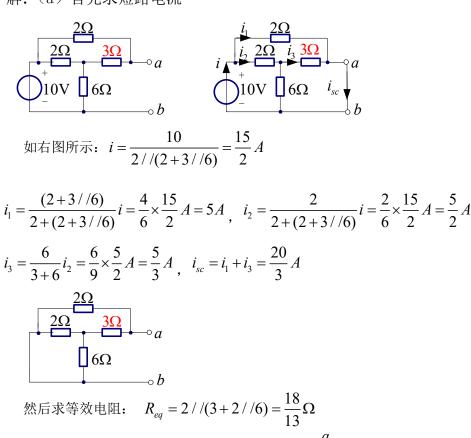


所以戴维南等效电路为:

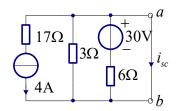
2-22 求题图 2-22 所示电路中 ab 端的诺顿等效电路。

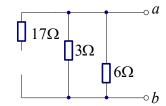


解: (a) 首先求短路电流



所以诺顿等效电路为:

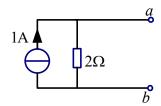




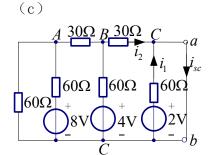
首先求短路电流,如左图所示:

$$i_{sc} = \frac{30}{6} - 4 = 1A$$

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $R_{eq} = 3//6 = 2\Omega$



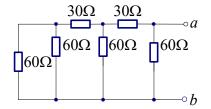
所以诺顿等效电路为:



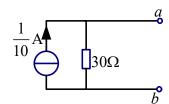
首先求短路电流,如左图所示,有三个节点,设节点 C 为参考节点,节点 A 和 B 的节点电压为 u_A,u_{B3} ,节点电压方程为::

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{30})u_A - \frac{1}{30}u_B = \frac{8}{60} \\ -\frac{1}{30}u_A + (\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30})u_B = \frac{4}{60} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_A = 3V \\ u_B = 2V \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} i_2 = \frac{1}{30} u_B \\ 60i_1 - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{1}{30} A \\ i_2 = \frac{1}{15} A \end{cases}, \text{ fill } i_{sc} = i_2 + i_1 = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{10} A \end{cases}$$

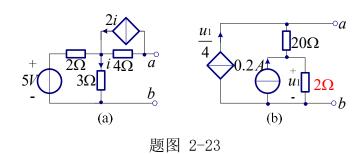


然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $R_{eq} = (((60//60) + 30)//60 + 30)//60 = 30\Omega$

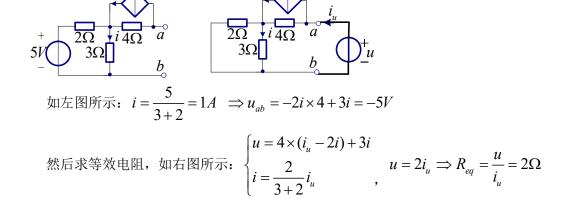


所以诺顿等效电路为:

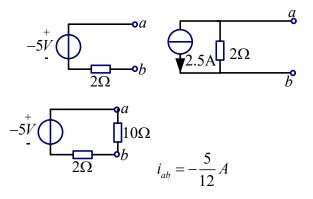
2-23 求题图 2-23 所示电路 ab 端的戴维南和诺顿等效电路,若 ab 端接入 10Ω 电阻,求电流 i_{ab} 。



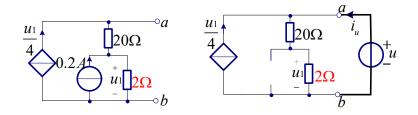
解: (a) 首先求开路电压



所以戴维南等效电路和诺顿等效电路为:



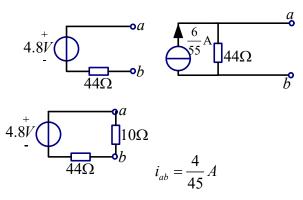
(b) 首先求开路电压



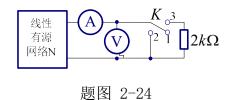
如左图所示:
$$\frac{u_1}{4} + 0.2 = \frac{u_1}{2}$$
, $u_1 = 0.8V$ $\Rightarrow u_{ab} = \frac{u_1}{4} \times 20 + u_1 = 6u_1 = 4.8V$

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示:
$$\begin{cases} u=1 \, 1 u_1 \\ i_u + \frac{u_1}{4} = \frac{u_1}{2} \;, \quad u=44 i_u \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 44 \Omega \end{cases}$$

所以戴维南等效电路和诺顿等效电路为:



2-24 电路如题图 2-24 所示,当开关在 1 的位置,电压表读数为 50V, K 在位置 2,电流表读数为 20mA, K 若打向位置 3,电压表和电流表读数为多少?



解: 当开关在 1 的位置,电压表读数为 50V ,说明开路电压 $u_{oc} = 50V$

K在位置 2,电流表读数为 20mA,说明短路电流 $i_{sc}=20mA$

则线性由源网络 N 的等效电阻为

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = \frac{50}{0.02} = 2.5k\Omega$$

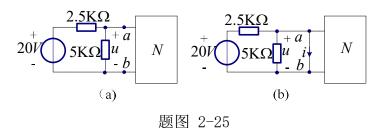
所以戴维南等效电路为:

$$50V - 2.5k\Omega = 50V - 2.5k\Omega$$

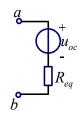
$$i_{ab} = \frac{50}{2.5 + 2} mA = \frac{100}{9} mA \quad u_{ab} = 2i_{ab} = \frac{200}{9} V$$

所以K若打向位置 3,电压表读数为 $\frac{200}{9}V$,电流表读数为 $\frac{100}{9}mA$ 。

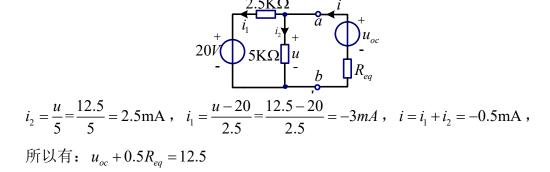
2-25 已知如题图 2-25 (a) 所示电路中,电压u = 12.5V; 当ab 间短路,如题图 2-25 (b) 所示电流i = 10mA。求网络 N 的戴维南等效电路。



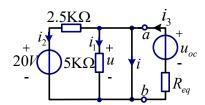
解: 设网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:



如题图 2-25 (a) 所示电路, 电压u=12.5V, 即:



当ab间短路,如题图 2-25(b)所示电流i=10mA,即:

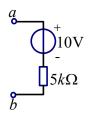


$$i_1 = 0$$
, $i_2 = \frac{-20}{2.5} = -8\text{mA}$, $i_3 = i_1 + i_2 + i = 0 - 8 + 10 = 2\text{mA}$,

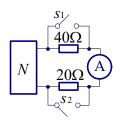
所以有:
$$u_{oc} - 2R_{eq} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{oc} + 0.5R_{eq} = 12.5 \\ u_{oc} - 2R_{eq} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{oc} = 10V \\ R_{eq} = 5k\Omega \end{cases}$$

所以网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:

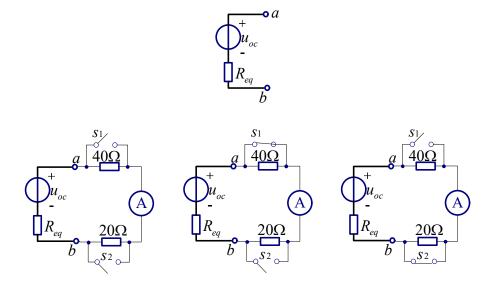


2-26 如题图 2-26 所示,N 为线性含源网络,已知开关 S_1S_2 断开电流表读数为1.2A,当 S_1 闭合 S_2 断开,电流表为 3A,求 S_1 断开 S_2 闭合时电流表读数。



题图 2-26

解:设网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:



开关 S_1S_2 断开时,电流表读数为1.2A,如上图的左图所示,有:

$$u_{oc} = (R_{eq} + 40 + 20) \times 1.2$$

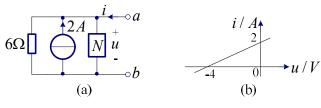
当 S_1 闭合 S_2 断开,电流表为3A,如上图的中间的图所示,有:

$$u_{oc} = (R_{eq} + 20) \times 3$$

所以可以得到: $R_{eq} = \frac{20}{3}\Omega$, $u_{oc} = 80V$

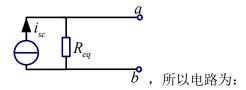
当 S_1 断开 S_2 闭合时,如上图的右图所示,电流表读数为 $\frac{u_{oc}}{R_{eq}+40}=\frac{12}{7}A$ 。

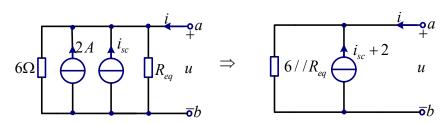
2-27 电路如题图 2-27 (a) 所示,其ab端的 VCR 如图 (b) 所示,求网络 N的戴维南等效电路。



题图 2-27

解: 设网络 N 的诺顿等效电路为:



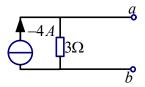


所以有:
$$u = \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times (i + i_{sc} + 2) = \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times i + \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times (i_{sc} + 2)$$

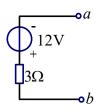
由其ab端的 VCR, 可以得到: u=2i-4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6R_{eq}}{6+R_{eq}} = 2\\ \frac{6R_{eq}}{6+R_{eq}} \times (i_{sc}+2) = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{eq} = 3\Omega\\ i_{sc} = -4A \end{cases}$$

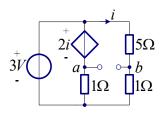
设网络 N 的诺顿等效电路为:



所以网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:

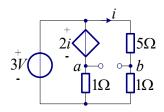


2-28 题图 2-28 所示电路中,ab之间需接入多大电阻 R,才能使电阻电流为ab的短路电流 i_{ab} 的一半?此时 R 获得多大功率?



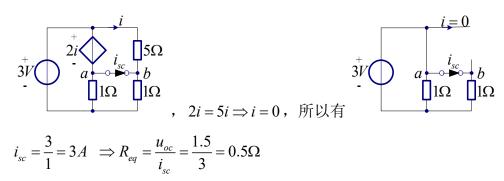
题图 2-28

解: 先求 ab 端电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:

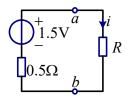


$$i = \frac{3}{5+1} = 0.5A$$
, 所以有 $u_{oc} = u_{ab} = -2i + 5i = 3i = 1.5V$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用短路电流法,如下图所示:



所以本题电路可以等效为:

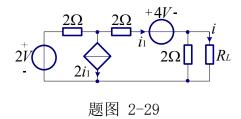


若 R 的 电 阻 电 流 为 ab 的 短 路 电 流 i_{ab} 的 一 半 , 即 : $i = \frac{1.5}{0.5 + R} = \frac{i_{sc}}{2} = 1.5 A$

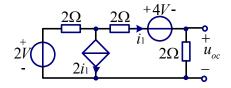
$$\Rightarrow R = 0.5\Omega$$

当
$$R = R_{eq} = 0.5\Omega$$
 时,功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{u_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{(1.5)^2}{4 \times 0.5} = \frac{9}{8} \text{W}$ 。

2-29 题图 2-29 所示电路中 $R_L=0,\infty$ 时,分别求电流i; R_L 为何值时可获得最大功率,此时功率为多少。



解: 先求除了 R_L 的左边电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:



$$2i_1 + 4 + 2i_1 + 2 \times (i_1 + 2i_1) = 2$$
, $i_1 = -\frac{1}{5}A$, 所以有 $u_{oc} = 2i_1 = -\frac{2}{5}V$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用外加电源法,如下图所示:

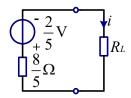
$$i_3$$
 2Ω
 i_2
 i_3

$$i_2 = \frac{u}{2}$$
, $i_1 = i_2 - i_u = \frac{u}{2} - i_u$, $i_3 = 3i_1 = \frac{3u}{2} - 3i_u$

$$2i_3 + 2i_1 + u = 0$$
, 所以有 $2i_3 + 2i_1 + u = 3u - 6i_u + u - 2i_u + u = 5u - 8i_u = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$

所以本题电路可以等效为:

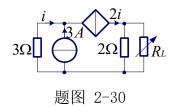


$$R_L = 0 \Rightarrow i = -\frac{2}{5} / \frac{8}{5} = -\frac{1}{4} A$$

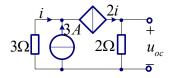
$$R_L = \infty \Longrightarrow i = 0$$

当
$$R_L = R_{eq} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$
时可获得最大功率,此时功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{{u_{oc}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}{4 \times \frac{8}{5}} = \frac{1}{40}$ W。

2-30 题图 2-30 所示电路中,求 R_L =?时获得最大功率,并求功率值为多少?

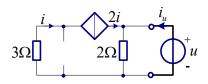


解: 先求除了 R_L 的左边电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:



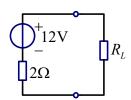
$$i+3=2i \Rightarrow i=3A$$
,所以有 $u_{oc}=2\times 2i=12V$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用外加电源法,如下图所示:



$$i = 2i \Rightarrow i = 0$$
, $\therefore R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 2\Omega$

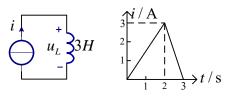
所以本题电路可以等效为:



当 $R_L = R_{eq} = 2\Omega$ 时可获得最大功率,此时功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{{u_{oc}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{\left(12\right)^2}{4\times 2} = 18$ W。

第三章 动态电路的时域分析

3-1 电路和电流源的波形如题图 3-1 所示,若电感无初始储能,试写出 $u_{L}(t)$ 的表达式。

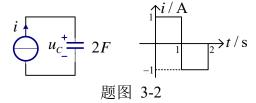


题图 3-1

解•

$$i_{L}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 3t/2 & 0 \le t < 2 \\ -3t + 9 & 2 \le t < 3 \\ 0 & 3 \le t \end{cases} \quad u_{L}(t) = L \frac{di_{L}(t)}{dt} = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 9/2 & 0 \le t < 2 \\ -9 & 2 \le t < 3 \\ 0 & 3 \le t \end{cases}$$

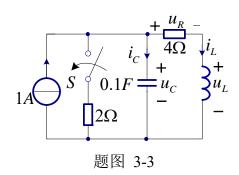
3-2 电路和电流源的波形如题图 3-2 所示,若电容无初始储能,试写出 $u_{c}(t)$ 的表达式。



解:

$$i_{C}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \le t < 1 \\ -1 & 1 \le t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases} \quad u_{C}(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{t} i_{L}(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ t/2 & 0 \le t < 1 \\ 1 - t/2 & 1 \le t < 2 \\ 0 & 2 \le t \end{cases}$$

3-3 根据题图 3-3 所示的电路, t=0 时开关 S 闭合,求初始值 $u_R(0^+)$ 、 $i_c(0^+)$ 、 $i_L(0^+) \not \ge u_L(0^+)$ 。

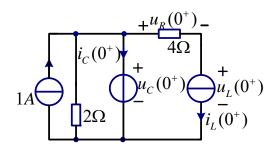


解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t=0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路: $u_c(0^-)=4\times 1=4$ V, $i_L(0^-)=1$ A。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 4\text{V}$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 1\text{A}$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:

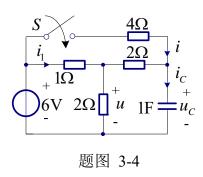


$$u_R(0^+) = 4i_L(0^+) = 4V$$

$$i_C(0^+) = 1 - i_L(0^+) - \frac{u_C(0^+)}{2} = -2A$$

$$u_L(0^+) = u_C(0^+) - u_R(0^+) = 0$$
V

3-4 根据题图 3-4 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 闭合,求初始值 $i(0^+)$ 、 $u(0^+)$ 、 $i_c(0^+)$ 及 $i_1(0^+)$ 。

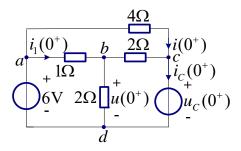


解: t=0时,开关 S 闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 未闭合,电容开路: $u_c(0^-) = \frac{2}{2+1} \times 6 = 4V$ 。

由换路定则,有: $\boldsymbol{u}_{C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = \boldsymbol{u}_{C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}) = \mathbf{4}V$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0⁺等效电路,如下图所示:



d 为参考节点,a、b、c 点的节点电压为 u_a,u_b,u_c , 列写节点电压方程:

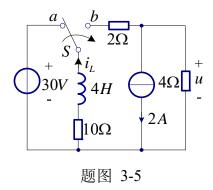
$$\begin{split} &u_a(0^+) = 6V \ , \quad u_c(0^+) = u_C(0^+) = 4V \ , \\ &-\frac{1}{1} \times u_a(0^+) + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1}) \times u_b(0^+) - \frac{1}{2} \times u_c(0^+) = 0 \end{split}$$

$$u_b(0^+)=4V$$

所以有:
$$u(0^+) = u_b(0^+) = 4V$$
, $i_1(0^+) = \frac{u_a(0^+) - u_b(0^+)}{1} = 2A$,

$$i(0^{+}) = \frac{u_a(0^{+}) - u_c(0^{+})}{4} = 0.5A, \quad i_C(0^{+}) = i(0^{+}) + \frac{u_b(0^{+}) - u_c(0^{+})}{2} = 0.5A$$

3-5 根据题图 3-5 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 由 $_a$ 打向 $_b$,求初始值 $_{i_L(0^+)}$ 、 $_u(0^+)$ 。

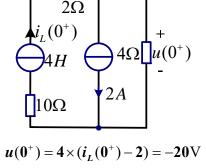


解: t=0时,开关由 a 打向 b。

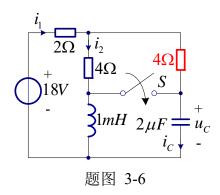
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = -30/10 = -3$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -3A$ 。

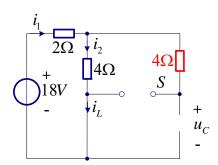
画出开关在b后的 0^+ 等效电路,如下图所示:



3-6 根据题图 3-6 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,求初始值 $_{i_{1}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{i_{2}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u_{c}(0^{+})}$ 。



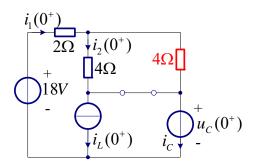
解: t=0时,开关闭合。t=0一时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路:



$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{4}{4+2} \times 18 = 12 \text{V}, \quad i_L(0^-) = \frac{18}{2+4} = 3 \text{A}.$$

由换路定则,有: $u_{C}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = u_{C}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}) = \mathbf{12} \text{V}$, $i_{L}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{+}}) = i_{L}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle{-}}) = \mathbf{3} \text{A}$ 。

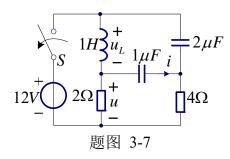
画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:



$$i_1(0^+) = \frac{18 - u_C(0^+)}{2 + 4//4} = 1.5A$$
,

$$i_2(0^+) = \frac{4}{4+4}i_1(0^+) = 0.75$$
A

3-7 根据题图 3-7 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 断开,求初始值 $_{i(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u_{L}(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{u(0^{+})}$ °



解: t=0时,开关断开。t=0一时开关闭合,电感短路,电容开路:

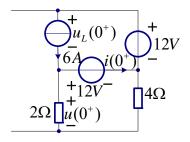
$$12V \longrightarrow 2\Omega \qquad \begin{array}{c} i_{L} \\ \downarrow \\ 12V \longrightarrow 2\Omega \qquad \begin{array}{c} + \\ u_{C2} \\ - \\ - \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} + \\ u_{C2} \\ - \\ - \end{array}$$

$$u_{C1}(0^{-}) = u_{C2}(0^{-}) = 12V$$
, $i_{L}(0^{-}) = \frac{12}{2} = 6A$.

曲換路定则,有: $u_{C1}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = u_{C1}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{12}\mathrm{V}$, $u_{C2}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = u_{C2}(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{12}\mathrm{V}$,

$$\boldsymbol{i}_L(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = \boldsymbol{i}_L(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \boldsymbol{6} \boldsymbol{A}_{\scriptscriptstyle \circ}$$

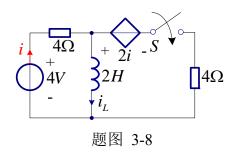
画出开关闭合后的0⁺等效电路,如下图所示:



$$u(0^+) = \frac{2u_{C1}(0^+)}{2+4} = 4V$$
, $i(0^+) = i_L(0^+) - \frac{u(0^+)}{2} = 4A$,

$$u_L(0^+) = u_{C2}(0^+) - u_{C1}(0^+) = 0V$$

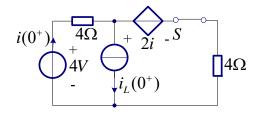
3-8 根据题图 3-8 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,求初始值 $_{i(0^{+})}$ 、 $_{i_{L}(0^{+})}$ 和时常数 $_{\tau}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

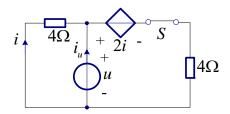
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{4}{4} = 1$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 1A$ 。



$$-4 + 4i(0^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) + 2i(0^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) + 4 \times [i(0^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) - i_L(0^{\scriptscriptstyle +})] = 0 \Longrightarrow i(0^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = 0.8A$$

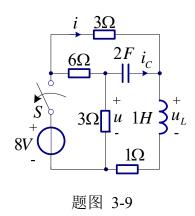
求时间常数:



采用外加电源法求等效电阻:

$$\begin{cases} i + i_u = \frac{u - 2i}{4} \\ i = -\frac{u}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_u = \frac{5u}{8}, \quad R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega, \quad \text{所以时间常数} \ \tau = L/R_{eq} = \frac{5}{4}s$$

3-9 根据题图 3-9 所示的电路,t=0时开关 S 断开,求初始值 $i(0^+)`u(0^+)`i_c(0^+)`$ $u_L(0^+)°$



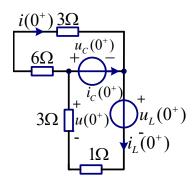
解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路: $u_c(0^-) = \frac{3}{6+3} \times 8 - \frac{1}{3+1} \times 8 = \frac{2}{3} \text{V}$,

$$i_L(0^-) = 8/(1+3) = 2A$$
.

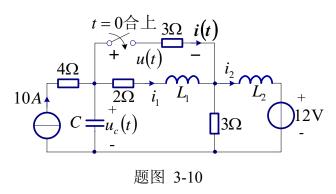
由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \frac{2}{3} \text{V}$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 2 \text{A}$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0⁺等效电路,如下图所示:



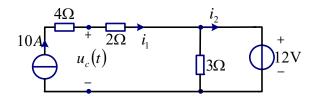
$$i(0^+) = u_C(0^+)/(3+6) = 2/27 \,\mathrm{A}$$
, $u(0^+) = -3i_L(0^+) = -6 \mathrm{V}$

$$i_C(0^+) = i_L(0^+) - i(0^+) = 52/2 \text{ A}$$
, $u_L(0^+) = -u_C(0^+) - (3+1) \times i_L(0^+) = -26/3 \text{ V}$



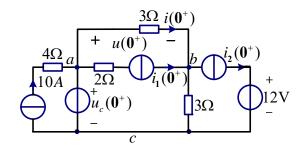
解: t=0时, 开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路:



$$i_1(0^-) = 10$$
A, $i_2(0^-) = 10 - 12/3 = 6$ A, $u_C(0^-) = 2 \times 10 + 12 = 32$ A.

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{32} \text{V}$, $i_1(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_1(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{10} \text{A}$, $i_2(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_2(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{6} \text{A}$ 。 画出开关闭合后的 $\mathbf{0}^+$ 等效电路,如下图所示:

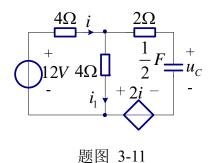


c 为参考节点,a、b 点节点电压为 u_a,u_b , 列写节点电压方程:

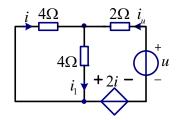
$$u_a = u_C(0^+) = 32 \text{V}$$
, $(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3})u_b + (-\frac{1}{3})u_a = i_1(0^+) - i_2(0^+)$

$$u_b = [u_a + 3i_1(0^+) - 3i_2(0^+)] \big/ 2 = 22 \text{V} \text{ '} \quad u(0^+) = u_a - u_b = 10 \text{V}$$

3-11 根据题图 3-11 所示的电路, 求电路时间常数 τ 。



解: 求电路 ab 端的左侧电路的等效电阻,采用外加电源法。

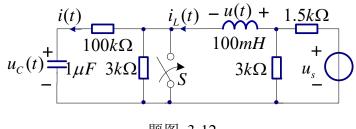


$$i = -i_u/2$$
, $u = (2 + \frac{4}{2}) \times i_u + 2i = 3i_u$, $R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 3\Omega$

$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}s$$

3-12 根据题图 3-12 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合,开关闭合前 $_{u_{s}=60V}$,

开关闭合后 $u_s = 0V$, 求 $i_I(0^+)$, $u_C(0^+)$, 并求出 $t \ge 0$ 以后的 $u_C(t)$ 和u(t)。



题图 3-12

解: t=0时,开关闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路,电容开路:

$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{60}{1.5 + 3/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 10 m \,\mathrm{A} \;, \;\; u_C(0^-) = 3i_L(0^-) = 30 \,\mathrm{V} \;_{\circ}$$

由换路定则,有: $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 30$ V, $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 10m$ A。

开关闭合后电路分为两部分:

$$R_{Ceq} = 100k\Omega$$
, $\tau_C = R_{Ceq}C = 100 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6} = 0.1s$

$$R_{Leq} = \frac{3 \times 1.5}{3 + 1.5} = 1k\Omega$$
, $\tau_L = \frac{L}{R_{Leq}} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-3}}{10^3} = 10^{-4}s$

 $t \geq 0$ 时电路没有外加激励,所以为零输入响应。

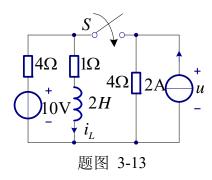
$$u_C(0^+) = 30 \text{V}, \quad i_L(0^+) = 10 \text{mA}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{C}}} = 30e^{-10t}V, t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_{L}}} = 10e^{-10^{4}t} \text{mA}, \ t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$u(t) = -i_L(t) \times \frac{3 \times 1.5}{3 + 1.5} = -10e^{-10^4 t} \text{mA} \times 1 \text{k}\Omega = -10e^{-10^4 t} \text{V}, \ t \ge 0^+$$

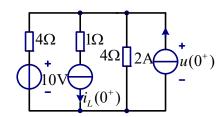
3-13 根据题图 3-13 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 闭合, 求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的 $_{i_{L}(t)}$ 和电压 $_{u(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{10}{4+1} = 2A$.

由换路定则,有: $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{2}\mathbf{A}$.



节点电压法: $(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4})u(0^+) = \frac{10}{4} - i_L(0^+) + 2 \Rightarrow u(0^+) = 5$ V

求时间常数: $R_{eq} = 4//4 + 1 = 3\Omega$, $\tau = L/R_{eq} = \frac{2}{3}s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路。

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & 1\Omega \\
 & 4\Omega \\
 & 10V \\
 & i_L(\infty)
\end{array}$$

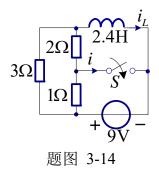
由节点电压法: $(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1)u(\infty) = \frac{10}{4} + 2 \Rightarrow u(\infty) = 3V$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{u(\infty)}{1} = 3A$$

$$i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 3 + [2 - 3]e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = (3 - e^{-\frac{3}{2}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$u(t) = u(\infty) + [u(0^{+}) - u(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 3 + [5 - 3]e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} = (3 + 2e^{-\frac{3}{2}t})V, \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

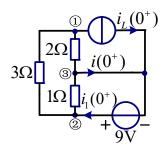
3-14 根据题图 3-14 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的 $_{i(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

$$t = 0^-$$
时开关未闭合,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{9}{3/(2+1)} = 6A$ 。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 6A$ 。

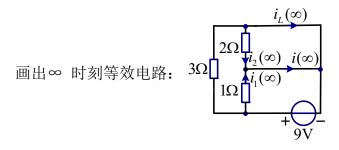


节点电压法,参考节点③,节点①②的节点电压分别为 u_1,u_2 ,节点电压方程为:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})u_1(0^+) + (-\frac{1}{3})u_2(0^+) = -i_L(0^+) = -6 \; , \quad u_2(0^+) = 9 \vee 10^+ \; . \label{eq:continuous}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1(0^+) = -\frac{18}{5} \text{V}, \Rightarrow i(0^+) = \frac{u_1(0^+)}{2} + \frac{u_2(0^+)}{1} = \frac{36}{5} \text{A}$$

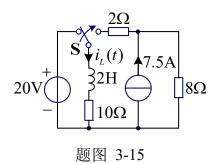
求时间常数:
$$R_{eq}=2//3=\frac{6}{5}\Omega$$
, $\tau=L/R_{eq}=2s$



$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{9}{1} = 9A$$
, $i_2(\infty) = 0A$, $i(\infty) = i_1(\infty) + i_2(\infty) = 9A$

$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 9 + (\frac{36}{5} - 9)e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} = (9 - \frac{9}{5}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t})A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

3-15 题图 3-15 中所示电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 1 打向 2,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后电流 $_{i_{L}(t)}$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。

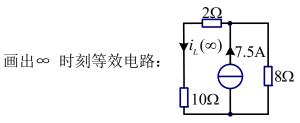


解: t=0时, 开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 1 处,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = 20/10 = 2$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 2A$ 。

求时间常数: $R_{eq}=2+8+10=20\Omega$, $\tau=L/R_{eq}=2/20=0.1s$

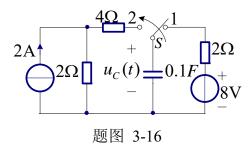


$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{8}{8+12} \times 7.5 = 3A$$

t≥0 时,零输入响应为: $i_{I_{\tau,i,r}}(t) = i_{I_{\tau}}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 2e^{-10t}A, t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为: $i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{t}}) = 3(1 - e^{-10t})$ A, $t \ge 0^+$ 全响应为: $i_L(t) = i_{Lz,i,r}(t) + i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = (3 - e^{-10t})$ A, $t \ge 0^+$

3-16 题图 3-16 所示电路,t=0时开关 S 由 1 打向 2,求 $t\geq 0$ 以后电压 $u_c(t)$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。



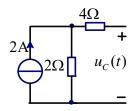
解: t=0时, 开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 1 处,电容开路: $u_c(0^-) = 8V$ 。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{8} V$ 。

求时间常数:
$$R_{eq} = 2 + 4 = 6\Omega$$
, $\tau = R_{eq}C = 0.6s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



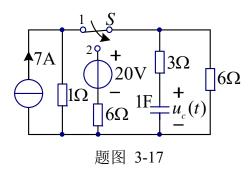
$$u_C(\infty) = 2 \times 2 = 4V$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $u_{Cz,i,r}(t) = u_{C}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 8e^{-\frac{5}{3}t}$ V, $t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为: $u_{Cz.s.r}(t) = u_{C}(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = 4(1 - e^{-\frac{5}{3}t})V$, $t \ge 0^{+}$

全响应为:
$$u_C(t) = u_{Cz,i,r}(t) + u_{Cz,s,r}(t) = (4 + 4e^{-\frac{5}{3}t})V$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

3-17 题图 3-17 所示电路,t=0时开关 S 由 1 打向 2,求 $t\geq 0$ 以后电压 $u_c(t)$ 的 全响应,零输入响应,零状态响应。

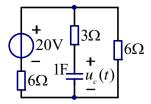


解: t=0时, 开关S从1打到2。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 在 2 处,电容开路,有: $u_c(0^-) = 7 \times \frac{6 \times 1}{6 + 1} = 6 \text{V}$ 。

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 6V$

求时间常数:



$$R_{eq} = 3 + 6 / / 6 = 6\Omega$$
, $\tau = R_{eq}C = 6s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
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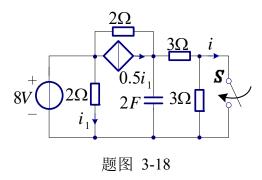
$$u_C(\infty) = 20 \times \frac{6}{6+6} = 10 \text{V}$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $u_{Cz,i,r}(t) = u_{C}(0^{+})e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = 6e^{-\frac{1}{6}t}$ V, $t \ge 0^{+}$

零状态响应为:
$$u_{Cz,s,r}(t) = u_{C}(\infty)(1-e^{-\frac{1}{t}}) = 10(1-e^{-\frac{1}{6}t})V, t \ge 0^{+}$$

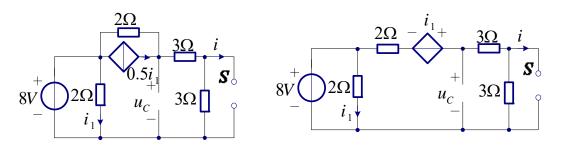
全响应为:
$$u_{C}(t) = u_{Cz,i,r}(t) + u_{Cz,s,r}(t) = (10 - 4e^{-\frac{1}{6}t})V$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

3-18 根据题图 3-18 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i(t)}$ 的零输入响应与零状态响应。



解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

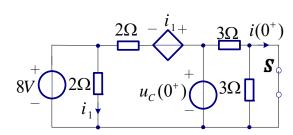
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开,电容开路:



$$i_1(0^-) = \frac{8}{2} = 4A \Rightarrow u_C(0^-) = \frac{3+3}{2+3+3} \times [8+i_1(0^-)] = 9V$$

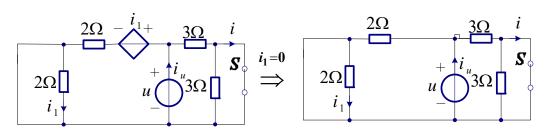
由换路定则,有: $\boldsymbol{u}_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = \boldsymbol{u}_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(\boldsymbol{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = 9V$ 。

画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:



$$i(0^+) = \frac{u_C(0^+)}{3} = 3A$$

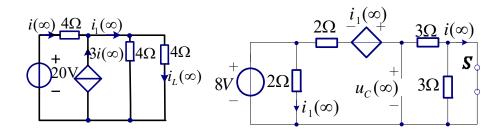
先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:



$$R_{eq}=2//3=\frac{6}{5}\Omega$$
,

求时间常数: $\tau = R_{eq}C = \frac{12}{5}s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{8}{2} = 4A$$
, $8 = 2i(\infty) - i_1(\infty) + 3i(\infty)$, $i(\infty) = \frac{12}{5}A$

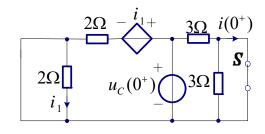
t≥0时, 全响应为:
$$i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{t}t} = (\frac{12}{5} + \frac{3}{5}e^{-\frac{5}{12}t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

下面求零输入响应:

t=0时,开关S闭合。

$$t = \mathbf{0}^-$$
时开关 S 打开, $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 9V$ 。

外加输入为零,画出开关闭合后的0+等效电路,如下图所示:



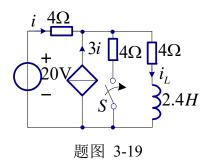
$$i(0^+) = \frac{u_C(0^+)}{3} = 3A$$

t≥0 时,零输入响应为:
$$i_{z,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{t}t} = 3e^{-\frac{5}{12}t}$$
A, $t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为:
$$i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(t) - i_{z,i,r}(t) = \frac{12}{5} (1 - e^{-\frac{5}{12}t}) A, t \ge 0^+$$

3-19 电路如题图 3-19 所示, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i_L(t)}$ 的零

输入响应、零状态响应及完全响应。

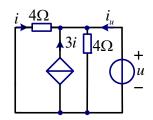


解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

$$t = \mathbf{0}^-$$
时开关 S 打开,电感短路:
$$\begin{cases} i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = i(\mathbf{0}^-) + 3i(\mathbf{0}^-) \\ 2\mathbf{0} = 4i(\mathbf{0}^-) + 4i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = 4A.$$

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 4A$ 。

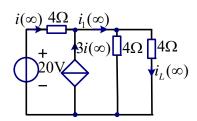
先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:



$$u = -4i$$
, $i + 3i - \frac{u}{4} + i_u = 0$, $\frac{5u}{4} = i_u$, $R_{eq} = 4 + \frac{u}{i_u} = 4 + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{24}{5}\Omega$,

求时间常数:
$$\tau = L/R_{eq} = 2.4/\frac{24}{5} = 0.5s$$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$i_1(\infty) = i(\infty) + 3i(\infty)$$
, $20 = 4i(\infty) + \frac{4 \times 4}{4 + 4}i_1(\infty) = 4i(\infty) + 2i_1(\infty)$

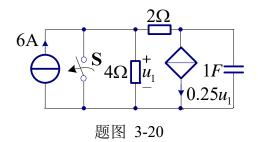
$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{20}{3} A$$
, $i_L(\infty) = \frac{10}{3} A$

$$t \ge 0$$
 时,零输入响应为: $i_{L_t,r}(t) = i_L(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = 4e^{-2t}A, t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为:
$$i_{Lz.s.r}(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = \frac{10}{3}(1 - e^{-2t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

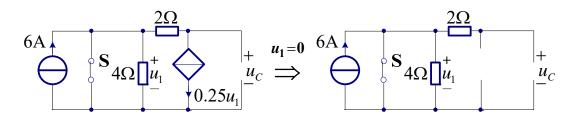
全响应为:
$$i_L(t) = i_{Lz,i,r}(t) + i_{Lz,s,r}(t) = (\frac{10}{3} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t})A$$
, $t \ge 0^+$

3-20 根据题图 3-20 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 断开, 求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的电压 $_{u_{1}(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时, 开关S断开。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关闭合,电容开路:



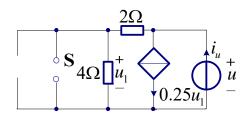
$$u_c(\mathbf{0}^-)=\mathbf{0}$$
。 由换路定则,有: $u_c(\mathbf{0}^+)=u_c(\mathbf{0}^-)=\mathbf{0}V$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
2\Omega \\
6A \\
& \circ \mathbf{S} \\
4\Omega \\
& \downarrow \\$$

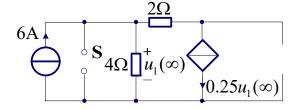
$$6 = \frac{u_1(0^+)}{4} + \frac{u_1(0^+)}{2} \Rightarrow u_1(0^+) = 8V$$

求时间常数:



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = \frac{4u}{4+2} \\ i_u = 0.25u_1 + \frac{u_1}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow i_u = \frac{u}{3}, \quad \text{fight } R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = 3\Omega, \quad \tau = R_{eq}C = 3s$$

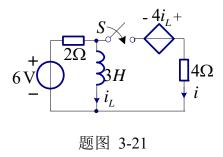
画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$6 = \frac{u_1(\infty)}{4} + 0.25u_1(\infty) \Rightarrow u_1(\infty) = 12V$$

$$u_1(t) = u_1(\infty) + [u_1(0^+) - u_1(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 12 + (8 - 12)e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} = (12 - 4e^{-\frac{1}{3}t})A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

3-21 根据题图 3-21 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_S$ 闭合,求 $_{t\geq 0}$ 以后电流 $_{i(t)}$ 的零输入响应 $_{i_x(t)}$ 、零状态响应 $_{i_t(t)}$ 及完全响应 $_{i(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时,开关 S 闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开,电感短路: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{6}{2} = 3$ A。

由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 3A$ 。

画0+时刻等效电路:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
S & \stackrel{4i_L(0^+)}{\longrightarrow} \\
6 V & \stackrel{1}{\longrightarrow} i_L(0^+) & i(0^+)
\end{array}$$

$$-6 + 2 \times (i_L(0^+) + i(0^+)) - 4i_L(0^+) + 4i(0^+) = 0 \Longrightarrow i(0^+) = 2A$$

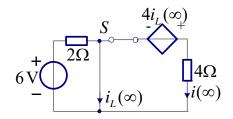
先求等效电阻,采用外加电源法:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
S & -4i_L + \\
\hline
2\Omega & -u \\
\downarrow i_L & i
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = 2(i_L + i) \\ 2 \times (i_L + i) - 4i_L + 4i = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = \frac{8}{3}i_L, \text{ 所以有 } R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_L} = \frac{8}{3}\Omega.$$

求时间常数:
$$\tau = L/R_{eq} = 3/\frac{8}{3} = \frac{9}{8}s$$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$\begin{cases} -4i_L(\infty) + 4i(\infty) = 0 \\ 2 \times (i_L(\infty) + i(\infty)) = 6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow i(\infty) = 1.5A$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,全响应为: $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{t}} = (1.5 + 0.5e^{-\frac{8}{9}t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$ 下面求零输入响应:

t=0时,开关S闭合。

$$t = 0^-$$
时开关 S 打开, $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 3$ A。

画零输入下的0+时刻等效电路:

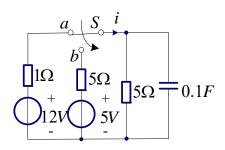
$$\begin{array}{c|c} S & \stackrel{4i_L(0^+)}{-} \\ \hline 2\Omega & \stackrel{1}{\longrightarrow} 4\Omega \\ \hline i_L(0^+) & \stackrel{i}{\longrightarrow} i(0^+) \end{array}$$

$$2 \times (i_L(0^+) + i(0^+)) - 4i_L(0^+) + 4i(0^+) = 0 \implies i(0^+) = 1A$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $i_x(t) = i_{\tau,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = e^{-\frac{8}{9}t}A$, $t \ge 0^+$

零状态响应为: $i_f(t) = i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(t) - i_{z,i,r}(t) = 1.5 - 0.5e^{-\frac{8}{9}t}$ A, $t \ge 0^+$

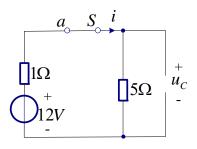
3-22 根据题图 3-22 所示的电路,t=0时开关S由a打向b,求 $t\geq 0$ 以后电流i(t)的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。



题图 3-22

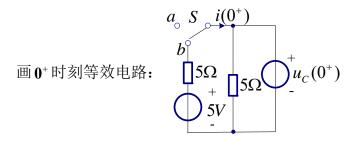
解: t=0时, 开关S从a打到b处。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 在 a 处,电容开路:



$$u_C(0^-) = \frac{5}{5+1} \times 12 = 10V$$
.

由换路定则,有: $u_c(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_c(\mathbf{0}^-) = \mathbf{10}V$ 。



$$-5 + 5i(0^{+}) + u_{C}(0^{+}) = 0 \Rightarrow i(0^{+}) = -1A$$

求时间常数: a S $i(0^+)$ b 5Ω 0 1

$$R_{eq} = 5 / / 5 = 2.5 \Omega$$
 , $\tau = R_{eq} C = 0.25 s$

画出 ∞ 时刻等效电路: $\begin{bmatrix} a & S & i(\infty) \\ b & & & \\ \end{bmatrix} 5\Omega & u_C(\infty) \\ 0 & 5V \end{bmatrix}$

$$i(\infty) = \frac{5}{5+5} = 0.5A$$

 $t \ge 0$ 时,全响应为: $i(t) = i(\infty) + [i(0^+) - i(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = (0.5 - 1.5e^{-4t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$ 下面求零输入响应:

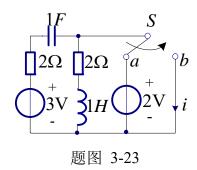
t=0时,开关S从a打到b处。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 在 a 处, $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 10V$ 。

$$5i(0^+) + u_C(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow i(0^+) = -2A$$

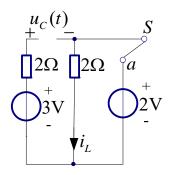
 $t \ge 0$ 时,零输入响应为: $i_{z,i,r}(t) = i(0^+)e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = -2e^{-4t}A$, $t \ge 0^+$ 零状态响应为: $i_{z,s,r}(t) = i(t) - i_{z,i,r}(t) = (0.5 + 0.5e^{-4t})A$, $t \ge 0^+$

3-23 根据题图 3-23 所示的电路, $_{t=0}$ 时开关 $_{S}$ 由 $_{a}$ 打向 $_{b}$,求 $_{t\geq0}$ 以后的电流 $_{i(t)}$ 。



解: t=0时,开关S由a打到b。

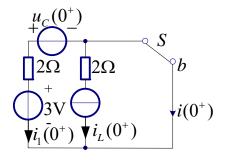
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a 处,电容开路,电感短路:



$$u_C(0^-) = 3 - 2 = 1V$$
, $i_L(0^-) = \frac{2}{2} = 1A$.

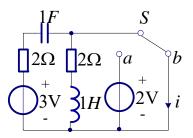
由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{1}V$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle +}) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^{\scriptscriptstyle -}) = \mathbf{1}A$ 。

画 0⁺ 时刻等效电路:



$$-u_C(0^+)+2i_1(0^+)+3=0 \Rightarrow i_1(0^+)=-1$$

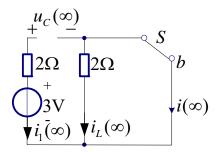
求时间常数:



$$R_{Leq}=2\Omega$$
 , $\tau_{L}=L/R_{Leq}=0.5s$

$$R_{Ceq} = 2\Omega$$
, $\tau_C = R_{eq}C = 2s$

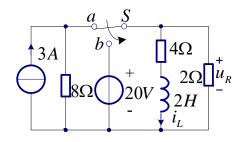
画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$i_1(\infty) = 0$$
, $i_L(\infty) = 0$

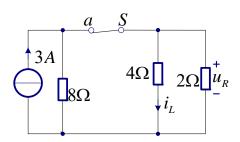
$$\begin{split} & i_{L}(t) = i_{L}(\infty) + [i_{L}(0^{+}) - i_{L}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_{L}}t} = e^{-2t}A, \quad t \ge 0^{+} \\ & i_{1}(t) = i_{1}(\infty) + [i_{1}(0^{+}) - i_{1}(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_{C}}t} = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}A, \quad t \ge 0^{+} \\ & i(t) = -i_{1}(t) - i_{L}(t) = (e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} - e^{-2t})A, \quad t \ge 0^{+} \end{split}$$

3-24 根据题图 3-24 所示的电路,t=0时开关S由a打向b,求 $t\geq 0$ 以后的 $i_L(t)$ 和 $u_R(t)$ 。



解: t=0时,开关S由a打到b。

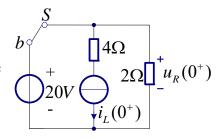
 $t = 0^-$ 时开关在 a 处,电感短路:



$$i_L(0^-) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} \times 3 = \frac{6}{7}A$$

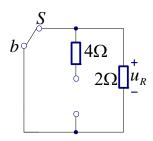
由换路定则,有: $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = \frac{6}{7}A$.

画0+时刻等效电路:



$$u_R(0^+)=20V$$

求时间常数:



$$R_{eq}=4\Omega$$
 , $\tau=L/R_{eq}=0.5s$

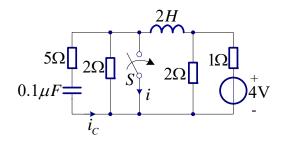
画出 ∞ 时刻等效电路: b 4Ω $u_R(\infty)$ $i_L(\infty)$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{20}{4} = 5A$$
, $u_R(\infty) = 20V$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{t}t} = 5 + (\frac{6}{7} - 5)e^{-2t} = (5 - \frac{29}{7}e^{-2t})A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_R(t) = u_R(\infty) + [u_R(0^+) - u_R(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = 20 + (20 - 20)e^{-2t} = 20V, \ t \ge 0^+$$

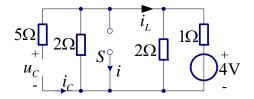
3-25 根据题图 3-25 所示的电路, t=0时开关 S 闭合, 求 $t \ge 0$ 以后的 i(t)、 $i_c(t)$ 。



题图 3-25

解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

 $t = 0^-$ 时开关 S 打开, 电容开路, 电感短路:



$$u_{C}(0^{-}) = \frac{2/2}{2/2+1} \times 4 = 2V$$
, $i_{L}(0^{-}) = -\frac{2}{2} = -1A$.

由换路定则,有: $u_C(\mathbf{0}^+) = u_C(\mathbf{0}^-) = 2V$, $i_L(\mathbf{0}^+) = i_L(\mathbf{0}^-) = -1A$ 。

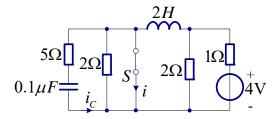
画0+时刻等效电路:

$$u_{C}(0^{+}) \stackrel{t}{\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}} 1\Omega \qquad 1\Omega \qquad 1$$

$$i_{C}(0^{+}) \stackrel{t}{\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}} i_{C}(0^{+}) \qquad 1$$

$$5i_C(0^+) + u_C(0^+) = 0 \Rightarrow i_C(0^+) = -\frac{2}{5}A$$

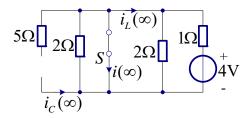
求时间常数:



$$R_{Leq} = 2 \, / \, / 1 = rac{2}{3} \Omega \; , \quad au_L = L \, / \, R_{Leq} = 3 s$$

$$R_{Ceq} = 5\Omega$$
 , $\tau_C = R_{eq}C = 0.5 \times 10^{-6} s$

画出∞ 时刻等效电路:



$$i_C(\infty) = 0$$
, $i_L(\infty) = -\frac{4}{1} = -4A$

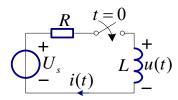
$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_L}t} = -4 + (-1 + 4)e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} = (-4 + 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}t})A, \quad t \ge 0^+$$

$$i_C(t) = i_C(\infty) + [i_C(0^+) - i_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_C}t} = -\frac{2}{5}e^{-2\times 10^6 t}A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

$$i(t) = i_C(t) + i_L(t) = (-4 + 3e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} - \frac{2}{5}e^{-2\times 10^6 t})A, \ t \ge 0^+$$

3-26 若题图 3-26 所示 RL 电路的零状态响应 $i(t) = (10-10e^{-200t})A$, $t \ge 0$,

$$u(t) = (500e^{-200t})V$$
, $t \ge 0$, 求 U_s , R , L 及时间常数 τ 。



题图 3-26

解: t=0时, 开关S闭合。

当电路再达稳态时,电感短路,有: $i(\infty) = U_s/R$

时间常数: $\tau = L/R$

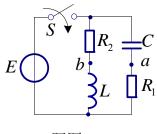
电感电流:
$$i(t) = i(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}) = \frac{U_s}{R}(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) = (10 - 10e^{-200t})A$$

电感电压:
$$u(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = U_s e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} = (500e^{-200t})V$$

所以
$$U_s=500\mathrm{V}$$
, $U_s/R=10$ \Rightarrow $R=50\Omega$,

$$R/L = 200 \Rightarrow L = 0.25 \text{H}$$
, $\tau = L/R = \frac{1}{200} s$

3-27 如题图 3-27 所示电路, $_{t<0}$ 无初始储能, $_{t=0}$ 闭合开关,求 $_{u_{ab}}$ 。



题图 3-27

解: t < 0时无初始储能。t = 0时,开关S闭合,响应为零状态响应。

当电路再达稳态时,电容开路电感短路,有: $i_L(\infty) = E/R_2$, $u_C(\infty) = E$ 。

时间常数:
$$\tau_L = L/R_2$$
, $\tau_C = R_1C$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_L}t}) = \frac{E}{R_2}(1 - e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}), t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau_C}t}) = E(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{R_1C}t}), t \ge 0^+$$

$$u_{ab}(t) = -u_{C}(t) + R_{2}i_{L}(t) = -E(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{R_{1}C}t}) + E(1 - e^{-\frac{R_{2}}{L}t}), \quad t \ge 0^{+}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{ab}(t) = E(e^{-\frac{1}{R_1C}t} - e^{-\frac{R_2}{L}t}), t \ge 0^+$$

第四章 正弦稳态电路的分析

4-1. 写出下列正弦量的相量,列出有效值和初相位,分别画出各自的相量图。

(1)
$$i = -10\cos(\omega t - 60^{\circ})A$$

(2)
$$u = -10\cos 2\pi \times 10^6 (t - 0.2 \times 10^{-6})V$$

(3)
$$u = \cos 2\pi f(t + 0.15T)mV$$

(4)
$$u = 7.5\cos 2\pi / T(t - 0.15T)V$$

解: (1)
$$i = -10\cos(\omega t - 60^{\circ})A = 10\cos(\omega t - 60^{\circ} + 180^{\circ})A = 10\cos(\omega t + 120^{\circ})A$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{m} = 10 \angle 120^{\circ} \boldsymbol{A} \stackrel{\text{deg}}{=} 5\sqrt{2} \angle 120^{\circ} \boldsymbol{A}$$

有效值
$$I = 5\sqrt{2}A$$
 ,初相位 $\psi_i = 120^\circ$

(2)
$$u = -10\cos 2\pi \times 10^6 (t - 0.2 \times 10^6) V = 10\cos[2\pi \times 10^6 t - 0.4\pi + \pi]V = 10\cos[2\pi \times 10^6 t + 0.6\pi]V$$

$$\dot{U}_m = 10 \angle 108^{\circ} V \stackrel{?}{\bowtie} \dot{U} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 108^{\circ} A$$

有效值
$$U = 5\sqrt{2}A$$
,初相位 $\psi_u = 108^\circ$

(3)
$$u = \cos 2\pi f (t + 0.15T) mV = \cos[2\pi f t + 0.3\pi] mV$$

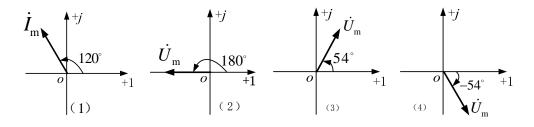
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{m} = 1 \angle 54^{\circ} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{V} \stackrel{\mathbf{\mathbf{U}}}{=} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 54^{\circ} \boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{V}$$

有效值
$$U = 0.707 mV$$
, 初相位 $\psi_u = 54^{\circ}$

(4)
$$u = 7.5\cos 2\pi / T(t - 0.15T)V = 7.5\cos[2\pi t / T - 0.3\pi)V$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{m} = 7.5 \angle -54^{\circ} \boldsymbol{V} \; \vec{\boxtimes} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \frac{7.5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -54^{\circ} \boldsymbol{A}$$

有效值
$$U = \frac{7.5}{\sqrt{2}}V$$
,初相位 $\psi_u = -54^\circ$



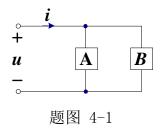
4-2. 已知 $u(t)=5\cos(\omega t+60^\circ)V$,请写出该电压u(t)的相量形式 \dot{U}_m 。

解:
$$\dot{U}_m = 5 \angle 60^{\circ} V$$

4-3. 已知电流 i(t)的相量形式为 $\dot{I} = 6 + j8 = 10 \angle 53.1^{\circ}$,请写出电流的时域表达式。

解:
$$\dot{I}_m = \sqrt{2}\dot{I} = 10\sqrt{2}\angle 53.1^\circ$$
,所以 $\dot{i}(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 53.1^\circ)A$

4-4. 题图 4-1 所示正弦交流电路,已知 $u = 10\cos(10t + 30^\circ)V$, $i = 10\cos(10t + 75^\circ)A$,则图中 A、B 为何元件,其值多少?



解:
$$u = 10\cos(10t + 30^{\circ})V \Rightarrow \dot{U}_m = 10\angle 30^{\circ}$$

$$i = 10\cos(10t + 75^{\circ})A \Longrightarrow \dot{I}_m = 10\angle75^{\circ}$$

则导纳
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{\dot{I}_m}{\dot{U}_m} = \frac{10}{10} \angle (75^\circ - 30^\circ) = 1 \angle 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

因为导纳角为-45°电阻, 所以是容性导纳。

$$Y_R = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow R = \sqrt{2}\Omega$$

$$Y_C = j\omega C = j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \omega = 10 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{20} = 0.0707F$$

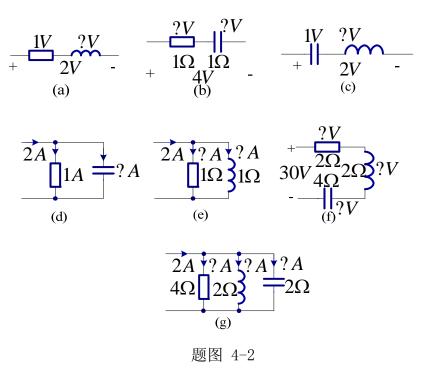
A 为 $\sqrt{2}\Omega$ 电阻,B 为 0.0707F 电容;或 A 为 0.0707F 电容,B 为 $\sqrt{2}\Omega$ 电阻。

4-5. 已知 $i(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6})A$ 请写出电流的相量形式 \dot{I} 。

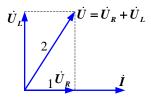
解:
$$i(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6})A = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})A$$

$$\dot{I} = 2\angle\frac{\pi}{3}A$$

4-6. 试对题图 4-2 中各个电路的问题做出答案(可借助于相量图),图中给出的电压、电流皆为有效值,待求的也是相应的有效值。



解: (a) $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I}$



所以有
$$U_L = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}V$$

(b)
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = \dot{I} - j\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{\vec{U}}_{R} \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{\vec{U}}_{C} = \dot{\vec{U}}_{R} + \dot{\vec{U}}_{C}$$

所以有
$$U_C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 4 = 2\sqrt{2}V$$
, $U_R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 4 = 2\sqrt{2}V$

(c)
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_C + \dot{U}_L = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I}$$

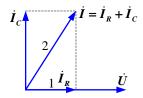
$$\dot{U}_{L}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{C} + \dot{U}_{L}$$

$$\dot{U}_{C}$$

所以有 $U_L = 2 + 1 = 3V$

(d)
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{1/j\omega C} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + j\omega C\dot{U}$$



所以有
$$I_C = \sqrt{2^2 - 1^2} = \sqrt{3}A$$

(e)
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \dot{U} - j\dot{U}$$

$$\vec{I}_{L} \qquad \qquad \vec{I} = \vec{I}_{R} + \vec{I}_{L}$$

所以有
$$I_L = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2 = \sqrt{2}A$$
 , $I_R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 2 = \sqrt{2}A$

(f)
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = 2\dot{I} + j2\dot{I} - j4\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{L} + \dot{U}_{C}$$

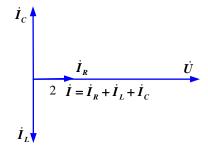
$$\dot{U}_{L} + \dot{U}_{C}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{R} + \dot{U}_{L} + \dot{U}_{C}$$

所以有
$$U_R = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 30 = 15\sqrt{2}V$$
, $U_L = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 30 = 15\sqrt{2}V$,

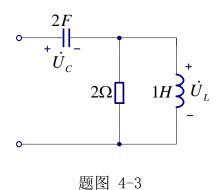
$$U_L = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 30 \times 2 = 30\sqrt{2}V$$

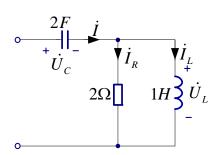
(g)
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{1/j\omega C} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{4} + j\frac{1}{2}\dot{U} - j\frac{\dot{U}}{2}$$



所以有 $I_R = 2A$, $I_C = 4A$, $I_L = 4A$

4–7. 电路如题图 4–3 所示,已知 $\dot{U_L}=2\angle 0^\circ V$, $\omega=4rad/s$,求 $\dot{U_C}$ 与 $\dot{U_L}$ 的相位差角。





$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{j\omega L} = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{j4\times1} = -j\frac{\dot{U}_L}{4}, \quad \dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{R} = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{2}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{2} - j\frac{\dot{U}_L}{4} = (\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{4})\dot{U}_L$$

$$\dot{U}_{C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = \frac{1}{j4\times2}\dot{I} = \frac{1}{j8}(\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{4})\dot{U}_{L}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{C}}{\dot{U}_{L}} = \frac{1}{j8}(\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{32}(-1 - j2) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{32}(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - j\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}) = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{32}\angle -116.5^{\circ}$$

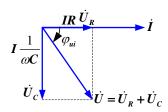
$$\dot{U}_{C} = \dot{U}_{L} \text{ 的相位差角为} -116.5^{\circ}$$

4-8. 题图 4-4 所示电路处于正弦稳态中,请判断电压u与电流i的相位超前滞后关系。

$$u(t)$$
 $i(t)$ C 题图 $4-4$

解:
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = (R + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I} = (R - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \psi_u - \psi_i = \frac{U}{I} \angle \varphi_{ui}, \quad \varphi_{ui} = \arctan \frac{-1/\omega C}{R} = \arctan \frac{-1}{\omega CR}$$



所以电压 \dot{U} 滞后 \dot{I} arctan $\frac{1}{\omega CR}$

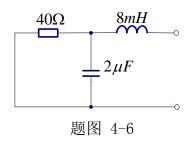
4-9. 题图 4-5 所示电路, 求单口网络的输入阻抗 Z_{ab} 。

$$a \circ \underbrace{-5\Omega}_{b}$$
 $b \circ \underbrace{-j4\Omega}_{j3\Omega}$

题图 4-5

解:
$$Z_{ab} = 5 + \frac{-j3 \times j4}{j3 - j4} = (5 + j12)\Omega$$

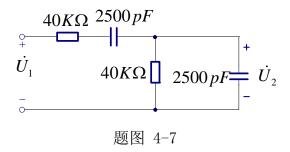
4-10. 如题图 4-6 所示, $\omega=10^4 rad/s$,求单口网络的输入阻抗 Z_{ab} 。



$$\widetilde{\mathbf{H}}: \ \mathbf{Z}_{L} = j\omega \mathbf{L} = j \times 10^{4} \times 8 \times 10^{-3} = j80\Omega, \ \mathbf{Z}_{C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j \times 10^{4} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j50\Omega$$

$$Z_R = 40\Omega$$
,所以有 $Z_{ab} = Z_L + \frac{Z_R Z_C}{Z_R + Z_C} = j80 + \frac{40 \times (-j50)}{40 + (-j50)} = \frac{1}{41}(1000 + j2480)\Omega$

4-11. 电路如题图 4-7 所示,求当电压频率 f 为多少时,电压 $\overset{\cdot}{U_1}$ 和 $\overset{\cdot}{U_2}$ 同相。



$$\dot{U}_{1} = 3 + j\omega RC + \frac{1}{j\omega RC} \dot{U}_{2} = 3 + j(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC})\dot{U}_{2}$$

电压 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{U}_2 同相,所以有 $\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC} = 0$

$$\mathbb{E} \, \omega = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{40 \times 10^3 \times 2500 \times 10^{-12}} = 10^4 \, rad \, / \, s$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f \Rightarrow f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{10^4}{2\pi} = 1592Hz$$

4-12. 如 题 图 4-8 所 示 , 已 知 $R=10\Omega, C=20\mu F, L=30mH$, $u(t)=30\cos(1000t+45^{\circ})$ 。求电路中电流 i(t)。

解: $u(t) = 30\cos(\omega t + 45^\circ) \Rightarrow \dot{U} = 15\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$

$$\stackrel{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} =
\begin{array}{c}
\dot{I} \\
\dot{U} \\
\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I}_{R} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R}$$
, $\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = -j\frac{\dot{U}}{\omega L}$, $\dot{I}_{C} = \frac{\dot{U}}{1/j\omega C} = j\omega C\dot{U}$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + j\omega C\dot{U} - j\frac{\dot{U}}{\omega L} = \left[\frac{1}{R} + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})\right]\dot{U}$$

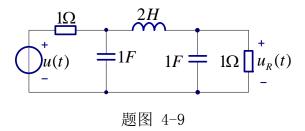
$$R = 10\Omega$$
, $C = 20\mu F$, $L = 30mH$, $\omega = 1000 rad / s$

$$\dot{I} = \left[\frac{1}{10} + j(1000 \times 20 \times 10^{-6} - \frac{1}{1000 \times 30 \times 10^{-3}})\right] \dot{U} = \left(\frac{1}{10} - j\frac{1}{75}\right) \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{I} = (\frac{1}{10} - j\frac{1}{75})\dot{U} = 0.1\angle -8^{\circ} \times 15\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ} = 1.5\sqrt{2}\angle 37^{\circ}$$

$$i(t) = 1.5\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 37^{\circ}) = 3\cos(\omega t + 37^{\circ})A$$

4-13. 电路如题图 4-9 所示,已知 $u_R(t) = \cos \omega t \ V$, $\omega = 1 rad / s$, 求u(t) 。



解: $u_R(t) = \cos \omega t \Rightarrow \dot{U}_R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$, $j\omega L = j2\Omega$, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j1\Omega$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{R}}{\frac{-j1\times1}{-j1+1}} = \dot{U}_{R}(1+j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \times (1+j) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \times \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} = 1 \angle 45^{\circ}$$

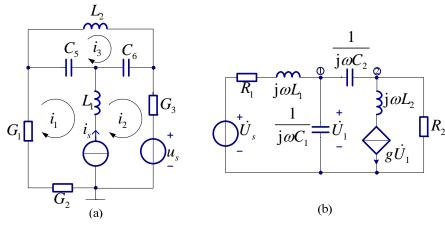
$$\dot{U}_{1} = (j2 + \frac{-j1 \times 1}{-j1 + 1})\dot{I}_{1} = (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 72^{\circ} \times \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 72^{\circ} \times 1 \angle 45^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 117^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\frac{-j1 \times (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})}{-j1 + (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})}} = \frac{-j1 + (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})}{-j1 \times (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})} \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1+j}{3-j} \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}}{\sqrt{10} \angle -18^{\circ}} \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \angle 117^{\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 144^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U} = (1 + \frac{-j1 \times (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})}{-j1 + (\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{3}{2})})\dot{I} = (1 + \frac{3-j}{1+j})\dot{I} = \frac{4}{1+j}\dot{I} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\angle 144^{\circ} = 2\angle 99^{\circ}$$

$$u(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 99^\circ)V$$

4-14. 正弦稳态电路如题图 4-10 (a)、(b) 所示,列写图(a) 电路的网孔电流方程,图(b) 电路的节点电压方程。



题图 4-10

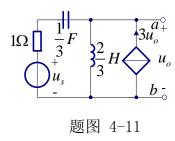
解: (a) 网孔电流方程:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{G_{1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{5}} + j\omega L_{1} + \frac{1}{G_{2}})\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{2} - \frac{1}{j\omega C_{5}}\dot{I}_{3} = -\dot{U} \\ -j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + (\frac{1}{G_{3}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{6}} + j\omega L_{1})\dot{I}_{2} - \frac{1}{j\omega C_{6}}\dot{I}_{3} = -\dot{U}_{s} + \dot{U} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C_{5}}\dot{I}_{1} - \frac{1}{j\omega C_{6}}\dot{I}_{2} + (\frac{1}{j\omega C_{5}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{6}} + j\omega L_{2})\dot{I}_{3} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{2} - \dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{s} \end{cases}$$

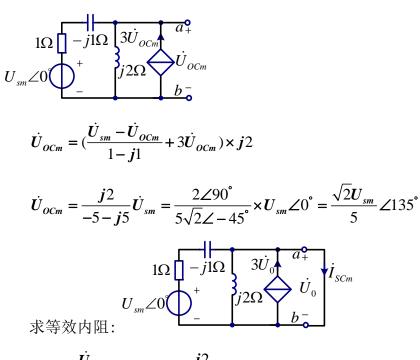
(b) 节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{1}+\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{L}_{1}}+\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{C}_{1}+\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{C}_{2})\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}-\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{C}_{2}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}=\frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{s}}{\mathbf{R}_{1}+\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{L}_{1}}\\ -\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{C}_{2}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}+(\frac{1}{\mathbf{R}_{2}}+\boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega}\mathbf{C}_{2})\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}=-\boldsymbol{g}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1} \end{cases}$$

4-15. 电路如题图 4-11 所示,已知 $u_s = U_{sm} \cos 3t$,求ab端的戴维南等效电路。

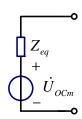


解: 求 \dot{U}_{ocm} 。首先画出相量模型。



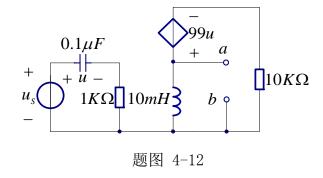
$$\dot{I}_{SCm} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm}}{1-i}, \quad \dot{U}_{OCm} = \frac{j2}{-5-i5}\dot{U}_{sm}$$

所以
$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{SCm}}{\dot{I}_{SCm}} = \frac{j2}{-5 - j5} \times (1 - j) = -\frac{2}{5}\Omega$$



由此得到戴维南等效电路的相量模型:

4–16. 电路如题图 4–12 所示,已知 $u_s = \sqrt{2}\cos 10^4 t$ V。求a b端的戴维南等效电路。



解: 求开路电压:

$$u_S(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos 10^4 t \Rightarrow \dot{U}_S = 1\angle 0^\circ$$
, $\omega = 10^4 rad/s$

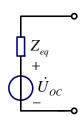
$$j\omega L = j10^4 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = j100\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{10^4 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} = -j1000\Omega$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{-j1000}{-j1000 + 1000} \dot{U}_{S} = \frac{1000 \angle -90^{\circ}}{1000 \sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ}} \times 1 \angle 0^{\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_{OC} = \dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{j100}{j100 + 10000} \times 99 \dot{U} = \frac{100 \angle 90^{\circ}}{10000.5 \angle 0.6^{\circ}} \times 99 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} \approx \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^{\circ} V$$

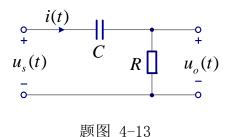
求等效电阻:

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{j100 \times 10000}{j100 + 10000} \approx j100\Omega$$



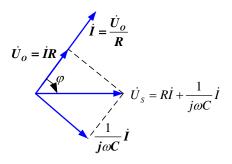
由此得到戴维南等效电路的相量模型:

4-17. 已知电路如题图 4-13 所示,输入电压 $u_s = 2\cos(\omega t)$,请用相量图表示输入电压 $u_s(t)$ 与输出电压 $u_o(t)$ 之间的相位关系



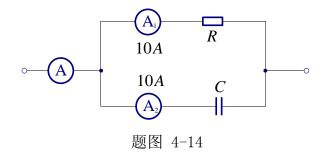
解:
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_O}{R}$$
, $\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}$

$$\dot{U}_{O} = \dot{I}R = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}\dot{U}_{S} = \frac{R}{R - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}\dot{U}_{S}$$

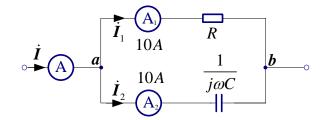


所以电压 \dot{U}_o 超前 \dot{U}_o arctan $\dfrac{1}{\omega CR}$

4-18. 已知电路如题图 4-14 所示, 求电流表 A 的读数。

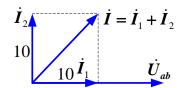


解:



$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{R}$$
, $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{1/j\omega C} = j\omega C\dot{U}_{ab}$

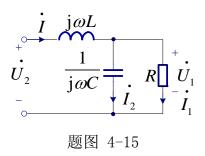
$$\dot{I}=\dot{I}_{1}+\dot{I}_{2}=\frac{1}{R}\dot{U}_{ab}+j\omega C\dot{U}_{ab}$$



 $\therefore \mathbf{I} = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{2}\mathbf{A}$,即电流表 A 的读数为 $10\sqrt{2}\mathbf{A}$ 。

4–19. 正弦稳态电路如题图 4–15 所示, $R=2K\Omega$, $I_2/I_1=\sqrt{3}$,试求以 \dot{U}_1 作为参

考向量,使 $\dot{U_2}$ 超前 $\dot{U_1}$ 45°时的感抗 ωL 的值。



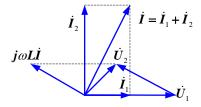
解:
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}_1}{1/j\omega C} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R} + j\omega C\dot{U}_1$$

因为
$$I_2/I_1 = \sqrt{3}$$
,所以有 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{R}\dot{U}_1 = \frac{2}{R}\dot{U}_1 \angle 60^\circ$

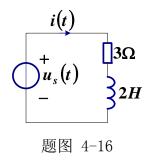
$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega L\dot{I} + \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L \times \frac{2}{R}\dot{U}_1 \angle 60^\circ + \dot{U}_1 = \frac{2\omega L}{R}\dot{U}_1 \angle 150^\circ + \dot{U}_1$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{2\omega L}{R} \angle 150^\circ + 1 = \frac{2\omega L}{R} (\cos 150^\circ + j \sin 150^\circ) + 1 = 1 - \sqrt{3} \frac{\omega L}{R} + j \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$\dot{U}_2$$
 超前 \dot{U}_1 45° 时, $1-\sqrt{3}\frac{\omega L}{R} = \frac{\omega L}{R}$ $\omega L = \frac{R}{1+\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{3}}k\Omega$



4–20. 题图 4–16 所示电路中,已知 $u_s(t) = \cos t + \cos 2t \ V$,求电流i(t) 以及电路吸收的功率。



解:
$$\dot{I}_m = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm}}{R + i\omega L}$$

激励为 cost:
$$\omega = 1$$
, $\dot{I}_m = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{3 + j2} = 0.277 \angle -33.7^\circ$

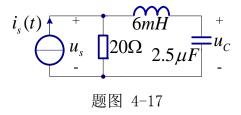
激励为 cos2t:
$$\omega = 2$$
, $\dot{I}_m = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{3 + j4} = 0.2 \angle 53.1^\circ$

$$i(t) = [0.277\cos(t-33.7^{\circ}) + 0.2\cos(2t-53.1^{\circ})]A$$

由于 $\int_0^T \cos t \cos 2t dt = 0$, $\int_0^T \sin t \cos 2t dt = 0$, $\int_0^T \cos t \sin 2t dt = 0$, $\int_0^T \sin t \sin 2t dt = 0$ $P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u(t)i(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 0.277 \cos t \cos(t - 33.7^\circ) dt + \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T 0.\cos 2t \cos(2t - 53.1^\circ) dt$ 对于单一频率: $P = UI \cos \varphi_{ui} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \varphi_{ui}$

$$P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.277}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 33.7^{\circ} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 53.1^{\circ} = 0.176W$$

4-21. 电路如题图 4-17 所示,已知 $i_s(t) = 5\sin(10^4t - 20^\circ)A$ 。试求(1)电路的输入阻抗 Z_{ab} 并说明电路的性质,(2) \dot{U}_S 及 $u_s(t)$,(3) \dot{U}_C 及 $u_C(t)$,(4)电路吸收的平均功率P。



解: $i_s(t) = 5\sin(10^4t - 20^\circ)A = 5\cos(10^4t - 110^\circ)A \Rightarrow \dot{I}_S = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -110^\circ$, $\omega = 10^4 rad/s$

$$j\omega L = j10^4 \times 6 \times 10^{-3} = j60\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{10^4 \times 2.5 \times 10^{-6}} = -j40\Omega$

$$\dot{I}_{s}$$
 \dot{U}_{s}
 \dot{U}_{s}
 \dot{U}_{c}
 \dot{U}_{c}

(1) 电路的输入阻抗
$$Z_{ab} = \frac{20 \times (j60 - j40)}{20 + (j60 - j40)} = \frac{j20}{1 + j} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}\Omega$$
,为感性阻抗。

(2)
$$\dot{U}_S = Z_{ab}\dot{I}_S = 10\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\angle -110^\circ = 50\angle -65^\circ V$$

$$u_s(t) = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(10^4t - 65^\circ)V$$

(3)
$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{-j40}{j60 - j40} \dot{U}_S = \frac{-j40}{j20} \dot{U}_S = -2\dot{U}_S = 2\angle 180^\circ \times 50\angle -65^\circ = 100\angle 115^\circ V$$

$$u_C(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(10^4 t + 115^\circ)V$$

(4)
$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{I}_S} = Z_{ab} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Rightarrow \varphi_{ui} = 45^\circ$$

$$P = U_S I_S \cos \varphi_{ui} = 50 \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos 45^\circ = 50 \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 125W$$

4-22. 已知某电路的瞬时功率为 $p=10+8\sin(300t+45^{\circ})W$,求最大瞬时功率、最小瞬时功率和平均功率。

$$\mathbf{m}: \quad \mathbf{p}(t) = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{I}\cos\varphi_{ui} + \mathbf{U}\mathbf{I}\cos(2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i)$$

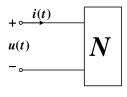
平均功率
$$P = UI \cos \varphi_{ui} = 10W$$

最大瞬时功率 $p_{\text{max}}(t) = 18W$

最小瞬时功率 $p_{\min}(t) = 2W$

4-23. 题图 4-18 所示二端网络 N,已知 $u(t) = 110\cos(\omega t + 45^{\circ})V$,

 $i(t) = 10\cos(\omega t + 15^{\circ})A$,求网络N吸收的平均功率P,无功功率Q,视在功率S。



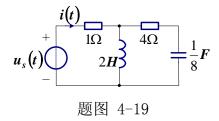
题图 4-18

解:
$$P = UI\cos\varphi_{ui} = \frac{110}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\cos 30^\circ = 275\sqrt{3} = 476.3$$
W

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi_{ui} = \frac{110}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \sin 30^{\circ} = 275 \text{VAR}$$

$$S = UI = \frac{110}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 550 \text{VA}$$

4–24. 电路题图 4–19 所示,已知 $u_s(t)=10\sqrt{2}\cos 2t\ V$,试求电流i(t)、电源供出的有功功率P和无功功率O。



解:
$$j\omega L = j4\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j4\Omega$

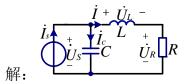
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{1 + \frac{j4 \times (4 - j4)}{j4 + (4 - j4)}} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + j4} = 1.56\angle -38.66^{\circ}$$

$$i(t) = 1.56\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 38.66^{\circ})A$$

$$P = UI \cos \varphi_{ui} = 10 \times 1.56 \cos 38.66^{\circ} = 12.18 \text{W}$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi_{ui} = 10 \times 1.56 \sin 38.66^{\circ} = 9.7 \text{VAR}$$

4-25. 已知某单口网络当负载功率为 30kW 时,功率因数为 0.6 (感性),负载电压为 220V,若使得负载功率因数提高到 0.9,若电源频率为 100Hz,求并联电容为多大?



负载功率为 $P = UI\cos\varphi_{ui} = 220I \times 0.6 = 30 \times 10^3 W$,所以 $I = \frac{2500}{11} A$

$$\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{S} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$
, $\dot{I} = \frac{2500}{11} \angle -53^{\circ} A$, $\dot{I}_{C} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{1/j\omega C} = j\omega C \dot{U}_{S} = 220\omega C \angle 90^{\circ} A$

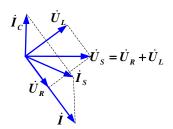
$$\dot{I}_{S} = \dot{I} + \dot{I}_{C} = \frac{2500}{11} \angle -53^{\circ} + 220\omega C \angle 90^{\circ} = \frac{2500}{11} \cos(-53^{\circ}) + j\frac{2500}{11} \sin(-53^{\circ}) + j220\omega C$$

$$\dot{I}_{s} = \frac{2500}{11} \times 0.6 - j\frac{2500}{11} \times 0.8 + j220\omega C = \frac{1500}{11} + j(-\frac{2000}{11} + 220\omega C)$$

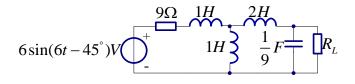
$$\frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_s} = \frac{220\angle 0^\circ}{\frac{1500}{11} + j(-\frac{2000}{11} + 220\omega C)} = \frac{U_s}{I_s} \angle \arctan \frac{\frac{2000}{11} - 220\omega C}{\frac{1500}{11}} = \frac{U_s}{I_s} \angle \arctan \frac{100 - 121\omega C}{75}$$

$$\cos[\arctan\frac{100 - 121\omega C}{75}] = 0.9 \Rightarrow \frac{100 - 121\omega C}{75} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - 0.9^2}}{0.9} \Rightarrow \omega C = 0.562$$

$$\omega C = 2\pi f C = 0.562 \Rightarrow C = \frac{0.562}{2\pi f} = \frac{0.562}{2\pi \times 100} = 894 \mu F$$



4-26. 已知电路如题图 4-20 所示,试求电阻 R_L 为多大值能够获取最大功率,最大功率是多少?



题图 4-20

解:
$$6\sin(6t-45^\circ) = 6\cos(6t-135^\circ) = 3\sqrt{2}\angle -135^\circ, \omega = 6rad/s$$
,

$$j\omega L_1 = j6\Omega$$
, $j\omega L_1 = j12\Omega$, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j6 \times \frac{1}{\Omega}} = -j1.5\Omega$

$$3\sqrt{2}\angle -135^{\circ}V \bigcirc_{-}^{+} \qquad j6\Omega \qquad j12\Omega$$

$$3\sqrt{2}\angle -135^{\circ}V \bigcirc_{-}^{+} \qquad j6\Omega \qquad j12\Omega$$

$$3\sqrt{2}\angle -135^{\circ}V \bigcirc_{-}^{+} \qquad j6\Omega \qquad -j1.5\Omega \qquad \dot{U}_{oc}$$

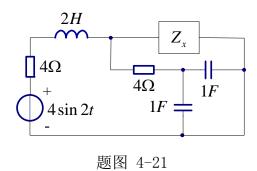
$$\dot{U}_{oC} = \frac{\frac{j6 \times (j12 - j1.5)}{j6 + (j12 - j1.5)}}{9 + j6 + \frac{j6 \times (j12 - j1.5)}{j6 + (j12 - j1.5)}} \times \frac{-j1.5}{j12 - j1.5} \times 3\sqrt{2} \angle -135^{\circ} = \frac{-j2}{11 + j12} \times \sqrt{2} \angle -135^{\circ}$$
$$= \frac{-j2}{11 + j12} \times \sqrt{2} \angle -135^{\circ} = 0.12\sqrt{2} \angle 87.5^{\circ}$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{-j1.5 \times (j12 + \frac{j6 \times (9 + j6)}{j6 + (9 + j6)})}{-j1.5 + (j12 + \frac{j6 \times (9 + j6)}{j6 + (9 + j6)})} = \frac{1 - j109.5}{66.25} \Omega$$

 $Z_x = \frac{1+j109.5}{66.25}$ Ω 时获得最大功率,最大功率为:

$$P_{L_{\text{max}}} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_x} = \frac{(0.12\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times \frac{1}{66.25}} = 0.477W$$

4-27. 电路如题图 4-21 所示,试求负载 Z_x 为多大值能够获得最大功率,最大功率是多少?



解:
$$j\omega L = j4\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j0.5\Omega$

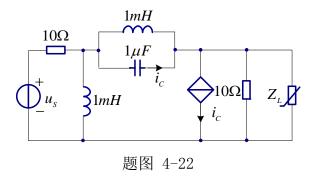
$$\dot{U}_{OC} = \frac{(4 - j0.25) \times 2\sqrt{2} \angle -90^{\circ}}{4 + j4 + 4 - j0.25} = 1.28 \angle -118.7^{\circ}V$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{(4+j4)\times(4-j0.25)}{4+j4+4-j0.25} = (2.463+j0.72)\Omega$$

 Z_x = (2.463 – j0.72)Ω时获得最大功率,最大功率为:

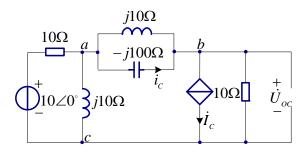
$$P_{L\text{max}} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_x} = \frac{1.28^2}{4 \times 2.463} = 0.166W$$

4-28. 题图 4-22 所示电路中, $u_s(t)=10\sqrt{2}\cos 10^4 t \ V$,若负载 Z 的实部和虚部均可调,求负载 Z 获得的最大功率。



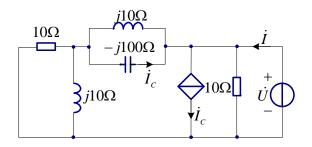
解: $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos 10^4 t \Rightarrow \dot{U}_S = 10\angle 0^\circ, \omega = 10^4 rad/s$

$$j\omega L = j10^4 \times 10^{-3} = j10\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{j10^4 \times 10^{-6}} = -j100\Omega$



设 c 为参考节点,节点 a 和 b 的节点电压为 \dot{U}_a , \dot{U}_b ,节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j100})\dot{U}_{a} - (\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j100})\dot{U}_{b} = \frac{10\angle0^{\circ}}{10} \\ -(\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j100})\dot{U}_{a} + (\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j100} + \frac{1}{10})\dot{U}_{b} = -\dot{I}_{C} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{oC} = \dot{U}_{b} = \frac{100\angle0^{\circ}}{29}V \\ \dot{U}_{a} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}\angle45^{\circ}}{29}V \end{cases}$$

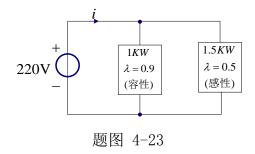


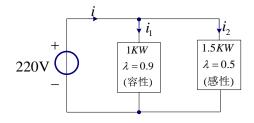
$$\begin{split} \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{10} + \dot{I}_{C} + \frac{\dot{U}}{\frac{10 \times j10}{10 + j10} + \frac{j10 \times (-j100)}{j10 - j100}} \\ \dot{I}_{C} &= -\frac{\dot{U}}{\frac{10 \times j10}{10 + j10} + \frac{j10 \times (-j100)}{j10 - j100}} \times \frac{j10}{j10 - j100} \\ &\Rightarrow Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{190 + j100}{29} \Omega \end{split}$$

$$Z_x = \frac{190 - j100}{29} \Omega$$
时获得最大功率,最大功率为:

$$P_{L_{\text{max}}} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_x} = \frac{(\frac{100}{29})^2}{4 \times \frac{190}{29}} = 0.454W$$

4-29. 电路如题图 4-23 所示,试求电路中输入电流和总功率因数。





容性: $P = UI\cos\varphi_{ui} = 1KW$, $\cos\varphi_{ui} = 0.9 \Rightarrow \varphi_{ui} = -25.84^{\circ}$

$$I_1 = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.9} = 5.05A$$

感性: $P = UI\cos\varphi_{ui} = 1.5KW$, $\cos\varphi_{ui} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \varphi_{ui} = 60^{\circ}$

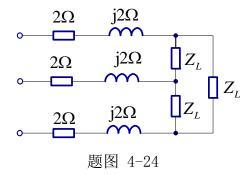
$$I_2 = \frac{1500}{220 \times 0.5} = 13.64A$$

所以 $\dot{I} = 5.05 \angle 25.84^{\circ} + 13.64 \angle -60^{\circ} = 11.365 - j9.61 = 14.88 \angle -40.22^{\circ} A$

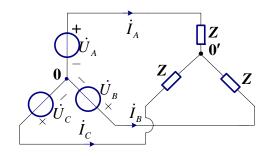
$$\varphi_{ui} = 40.22^{\circ} > 0$$
(感性)

$$\lambda = \cos \varphi_{ui} = \cos 40.22^{\circ} = 0.764$$

4-30. 题图 4-24 所示对称三相电路,负载阻抗 $Z_L = (60 + j60)\Omega$,负载端的线电压为 380V,求电源端线电压。

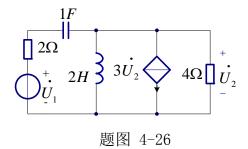


4-31. 题图 4-25 所示对称三相电路中,已知线电压 $U_c=380V$,负载 $Z=20+j15\Omega$,求线电流 I_A , I_B 和 I_C 及负载吸收总功率 $P_{\!_{\dot{\mathbb{B}}}}$ 。



题图 4-25

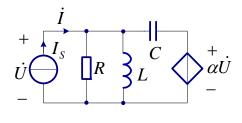
4-32. 求题图 4-26 所示电路的网络系统函数 $H(j\omega) = \dot{U}_2 / \dot{U}_1$ 。



解: 节点电压法:
$$(\frac{1}{2+\frac{1}{j\omega}}+\frac{1}{j2\omega}+\frac{1}{4})\dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{2+\frac{1}{j\omega}}-3\dot{U}_2$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{j\omega}} \times \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{j\omega}} + \frac{1}{j2\omega} + \frac{1}{4} + 3)} = \frac{4\omega^2}{26\omega^2 - j17\omega - 2}$$

4-33. 如题图 4-27 所示正弦电路,求电路的谐振角频率,设 α <1。



题图 4-27

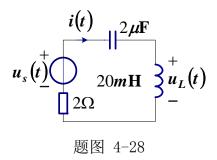
解: 求
$$Z_{ab}$$
: $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} + \frac{\dot{U} - \alpha \dot{U}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \left[\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C(1-\alpha)\right]\dot{U}$

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C(1 - \alpha)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j[-\frac{1}{\omega L} + \omega C(1 - \alpha)]}$$

电路发生谐振,呈纯电阻性: $-\frac{1}{\omega L} + \omega C(1-\alpha) = 0$

所以电路的谐振角频率为:
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC(1-\alpha)}}$$

4-34. 如题图 4-28 所示串联电路,已知 $u_s(t)=4\cos\omega t\ mV$,求该电路的谐振频率,谐振时的电流i(t)和电感电压 $u_L(t)$ 。



$$\widetilde{R}: Z = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

该电路的谐振频率为:
$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2 \times 10^{-6} \times 20 \times 10^{-3}}} = 5000 rad / s$$

此时
$$Z = R = 2\Omega$$
, $i(t) = \frac{u_s(t)}{2} = (2\cos 5000t) \text{mA}$

$$\dot{U}_{Lm} = j\omega L \dot{I}_m = j5000 \times 20 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \angle 0^{\circ} = 200 \angle 90^{\circ}$$

$$u_L(t) = 200\cos(5000t + 90^\circ)\text{mV}$$

第五章 基本半导体器件及其电路模型

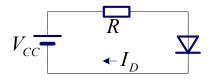
5-1

- (1) 稳压管的正常工作在<u>反向击穿</u>状态,在这个状态下,电流变化幅度很<u>大</u>,而电压变化幅度很 小
 - (2) 三极管处于放大状态时,发射结处于__正_偏,集电结处于 反 偏。
- 5-7 在什么条件下可以使用三极管低频小信号模型分析电路?

低频:信号频率远小于三极管的工作频率

小信号:输入信号电压幅度的变化使三极管基极电流变化的范围较小,基极电流的变化 近似线性,基极电流对应的输出电流处于放大区。

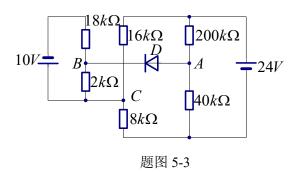
5-8 计算题图 5-2 所示电路中电流 I_D 大小。设二极管 D 有 0.7V 的管压降,图中 R=1kΩ,电源电压为 5V。



题图 5-2

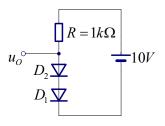
解:
$$i_D = \frac{V_{CC} - V_D}{R} = \frac{5 - 0.7}{1k\Omega} = 4.3 \text{ mA}$$

5-9 判断题图 5-3 所示电路中的二极管是导通还是截止,为什么?



解:未接二极管时, $V_A=4~V$, $V_C=8~V$;而 $I_{BC}=\frac{10}{20k\Omega}=0.5mA$, $V_B=V_C-I_{BC}\cdot 2k\Omega$,所以 $V_B=7~V$, $V_B>V_A$,因此二极管截止。

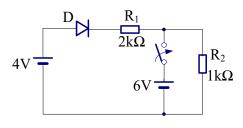
5-11 设题图 5-5 所示电路中二极管有 0.7V 管压降,利用二极管恒压降模型求电路中电流大小和输出电压 u_o



题图 5-5

解: 电流
$$I = \frac{10 - 2 \times 0.7}{1k\Omega} = 8.6 mA$$
 $u_0 = 1.4V$

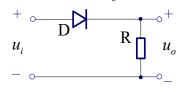
5-12 电路如题图 5-6 所示,二极管 D 为硅管(导通电压降 $V_{th}=0.7V$),采用恒压降模型,估算开关闭合前后 R_2 上的电压降为多少?



题图 5-6

解: 开关闭合前,二极管导通:
$$u_{R2}=(4-0.7)\cdot\frac{R_2}{R_1+R_2}=3.3\times\frac{1}{3}=1.1V$$
 开关闭合后,二极管 D 截止: $u_{R2}=6V$

5-13 电路如题图 5-7 所示,输入电压 $u_i=5\cos\left(\omega t\right)V$,二极管 D 为硅管,分别采用理想模型和恒压降模型,求 $R=1k\Omega$ 上的输出电压 u_o 。

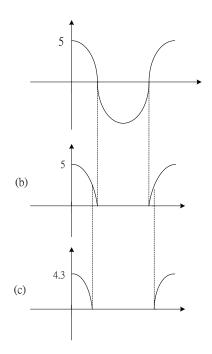


题图 5-7

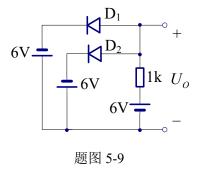
当 $u_i < 0$ 时,二极管截止, $u_o = 0$,如图(b)

采用恒压降模型: 当 $u_i > 0.7 V$ 时, 二极管导通, $u_o = u_i - 0.7$;

当 $u_i < 0.7 V$ 时, 二极管截止, $u_o = 0$, 如图 (c)

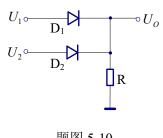


5-15 电路如题图 5-9 所示,采用理想化模型,判断图中的二极管是导通还是截止?并求 U_o



解: $D_1 D_2$ 均导通, $U_0 = -6V$ 。

5-16 电路题图 5-10 所示,采用理想化模型输入信号 U_{l} 和 U_{2} 的值可以为 0V 或 5V,求 不同输入时对应的输出。



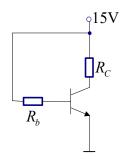
题图 5-10

解:逻辑或

7 7	T T	7.7
U_1	U_{γ}	U_0
1	2	U

0	0	0
0	5	5
5	0	5
5	5	5

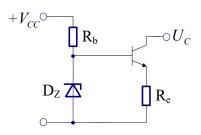
5-21 如题图 5-15 所示电路,电源电压为 15 V,三极管的 β = 100 , R_b = 1 $k\Omega$,试选择合适的 R_C 电阻值。



题图 5-15

解:
$$I_B = \frac{15 - 0.7}{1k\Omega} = 14.3 mA$$
,所以 $I_C \approx 1.4 A$
$$15 - I_C \cdot R_C \ge 1V$$
,所以 $R_C \le \frac{14}{1.4} = 10\Omega$

5-24 电路如图 5-18 所示,稳压管的稳定电压是5V,电源电压 $V_{CC}=12$ V,三极管集电极电压 $U_C=8$ V,电阻 $R_e=2$ k Ω , $R_b=20$ k Ω , 试计算发射极电流和三极管的压降。



题图 5-18

解:首先判断稳压管的工作状态,假设无稳压管,计算 U_B

$$\stackrel{\text{i.t.}}{\not\sim} \beta = 100 , \quad V_{CC} = I_B R_b + 0.7 + I_E R_e = I_B R_b + 0.7 + \beta I_B R_e , \quad I_B = \frac{12 - 0.3}{R_b + \beta R_e} \approx \frac{11.3}{\beta R_e}$$

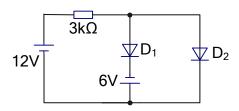
$$\text{III} \ I_B = 0.05 \ \text{mA} \ , \quad U_B = V_{CC} - I_B R_b = 12 - \frac{11.3 \cdot R_b}{R_b + \beta R_e} = 12 - \frac{11.3}{\frac{\beta}{10} + 1} = 11V \ ,$$

所以稳压管正常工作,稳压在5V

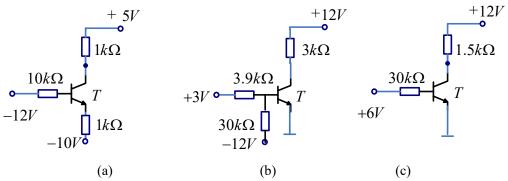
$$I_E = \frac{5 - 0.7}{R_e} = 2.15 \text{ mA}$$
, $U_{CE} = U_C - R_e I_E = 3.7 \text{ V}$,

补充 5-1: 如图所示电路中两个二极管的状态分别为: (B)

- (A) D_1 截止, D_2 导通 (B) D_1 导通, D_2 截止
- (C) D_1 截止, D_2 截止 (D) D_1 导通, D_2 导通



补充5-2: 判断下图所示电路中三级管工作的状态(各三级管 $\beta = 30$):



解: (a) 截止 (b) 饱和 (c) 放大

(a) 截止

(b)
$$U_{B} = \frac{15}{30+3.9} \times 30-12 = 1.27$$
, 所以发射结正偏

$$I_B = \frac{2.3}{3.9} - \frac{12.7}{30} = 0.5897 - 0.4233 = 0.166 mA$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 4.99 mA$$

$$U_{\mathit{CE}} = 12 - 3 \times 4.99 \approx -3V$$

 U_{CE} 不可能为负,所以 $I_{C} < \beta I_{B}$,处于饱和状态

(c)
$$I_B = \frac{5.3}{30} = 0.1767 mA$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 5.3 mA$$

$$U_{\it CE}=12-7.95pprox 4V$$
,处于放大状态。

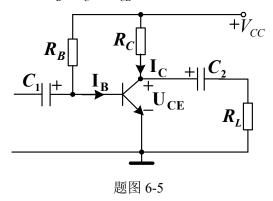
第六章 基本放大电路

6-1

- (1)在阻容耦合放大电路中,偏置电路的作用是保证放大电路有合适的<u>静态工作点(或直流工作点)</u>,集电极电阻 Rc 的作用是<u>把集电极电流的变化转换为电压的变化</u>,耦合电容 C 的作用是 隔离直流、导通交流 。
- (2)射极输出器的主要特点可归纳为三点: 电压放大倍数接近 1,且输出与输入同相, $\underline{\mathbf{u}}(A_u=1)$,即电压跟随性好; 输入电阻大 ,所以常被用在多极放大电路的第一极; <u>输</u>出电阻小 ,所以带负载能力强。
- (3) 差动放大电路对<u>共模</u>信号无放大能力,所以可以抑制<u>零票</u>,对<u>差模</u>信号有放大能力,其共模抑制比为__*CMRR* = ∞ __。
 - (4) 放大电路如题图 6-1 所示,填写温度升高后工作点的稳定过程:

$$T \uparrow \rightarrow I_C(\uparrow) \rightarrow U_E(\uparrow) \rightarrow U_{BE}(\downarrow) \rightarrow I_B(\downarrow) \rightarrow I_C(\downarrow)$$

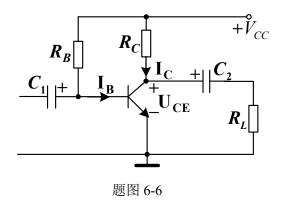
- 6-2 (a)截止 (b)放大 (c)损坏 (d)饱和
- 6-3 (a) 无 (b) 有 (c) 无 (d) 有
- 6-4 (1) 饱和失真,消除方法:减低静态工作点(增大基极电阻 Rb、减小集电极电阻 Rc、增大 Vcc)或者减小输入电压的幅值
- (2) 截止失真,消除方法:提高静态工作点(减小基极电阻 Rb,增大 V_{BB})或者减小输入电压的幅值
- 6-5 在如题图 6-5 所示共发射极放大电路中, $R_{B}=200k\Omega,~R_{C}=2k\Omega$, 三极管 $\beta=40$, $V_{CC}=18$ V, 试计算静态工作点 I_{B} , I_{C} 和 U_{CE} 。



解:

$$I_B = \frac{18 - 0.7}{200} = 86.5 \mu A$$
, $I_c = 3.46 mA$, $U_{CE} = 18 - 3.46 \times 2 \approx 11 \text{V}$

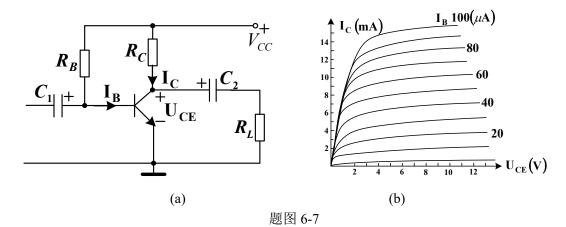
6-6 题图 6-6 所示共发射极放大电路工作在放大区,三极管 $\beta=50$,若 $I_{B}=40\mu A$ $R_{C}=3k\Omega$, $V_{CC}=12V$,试计算 I_{C} , U_{CF} 和 R_{B} 。



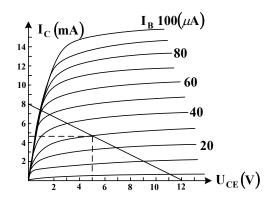
解:

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 2mA$$
 $U_{cE} = 12 - 2 \times 3 = 6v$ $R_B = \frac{12 - 0.7}{40 \times 10^{-6}} = 282.5k\Omega$

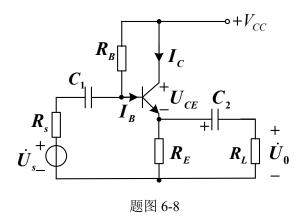
6-7 题图 6-7 (a) 所示放大电路中,若选用三极管输出特性曲线如图 (b) 所示,设电路中电源 $V_{CC}=12V$, $R_B=380k\Omega$, $R_C=1.5k\Omega$,试在输出特性曲线上作直流负载线,并从图上求静态工作点 $Q(I_B,\ I_C$ 和 U_{CE})。



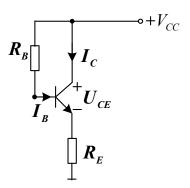
$$I_B = \frac{12 - 0.7}{380} = 30 \,\mu A, \quad I_c = 4.7 \,mA, \quad U_{CE} = 5V$$



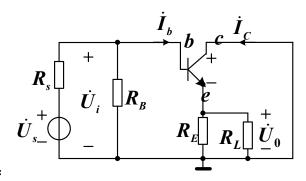
6-8 如题图 6-8 所示电路是射极输出器电路,试画出①直流通路,②交流通路,③微变等效电路。



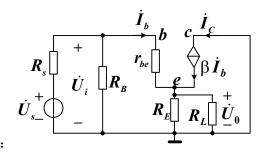
解:



直流通路:

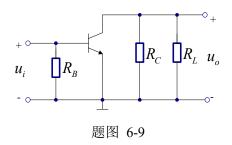


交流通路:



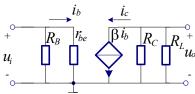
微变等效电路:

6-9 如题图 6-9 所示电路,为共射放大电路的交流通路,试画出它的微变等效电路。

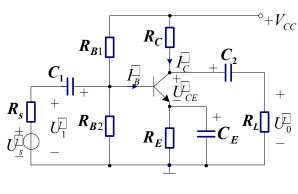


解:

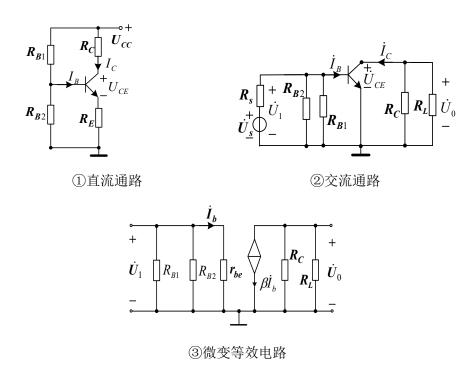
微变等效电路:



6-11 如题图 6-11 所示电路是共发射极放大电路,试画出①直流通路,②交流通路,③微变等效电路。

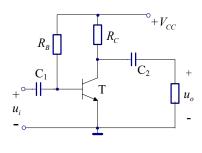


题图 6-11



6-12 放大电路如题图 6-12 所示,其中 $V_{\rm CC}$ = 12 V , R_B = 560 $k\Omega$, R_C = 8 $k\Omega$, V_{BE} = 0.7 V ,饱和压降 $V_{CE(sat)}$ = 0.2 V 。

- (1) 当 β =50时,求静态电流 I_{B} 、 I_{C} 和管压降 V_{CE} 的值。
- (2) 当 β =100时,求静态电流 I_B 、 I_C 和管压降 V_{CE} 的值,此时电路能否正常放大?

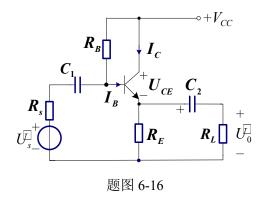


题图 6-12

解: (1)
$$I_B = \frac{12 - 0.7}{560} \approx 0.02 mA$$
, $I_C = 1 mA$, $U_{CE} = 12 - 1 \times 8 = 4 \text{V}$

(2)
$$I_B = \frac{12 - 0.7}{560} \approx 0.02 mA$$
, $I_c = 2 mA$, $U_{CE} = 12 - 2 \times 8 = -4 \text{V}$ 此时三极管进入饱和区

6-16 如题图 6-16 所示,共集电极电路各参数已知,在发射极获得输出电压,试写出电压放大倍数 A_u ,输入电阻 R_t 和输出电阻 R_o 。

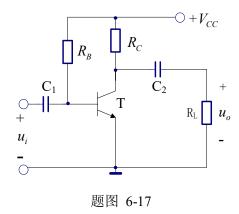


$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & I_{b} & C & I_{C} \\
\hline
R_{s} & V_{i} & R_{B} & P_{be} & P_{be} & P_{be} \\
\dot{U}_{s-} & R_{b} & R_{b} & R_{b} & P_{b} \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\overset{\bullet}{A}_{u} = 1$$
, $r_{1} = r_{be} + (\beta + 1)(R_{E} // R_{L})$, $r_{0} = R_{E} // \frac{r_{be}}{\beta + 1}$ °

6-17 单管放大电路如题图 6-17 所示, $V_{CC}=12~{
m V}$, $R_{B}=300~{
m k}\Omega$, $R_{C}=R_{L}=4{
m k}\Omega$, $\beta=50$, $U_{BEQ}=0.7~{
m V}$, $r_{be}=300\Omega$ 。

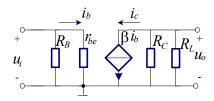
- (1) 估算Q点;
- (2) 画出交流通路及微变等效电路,计算 \mathbf{A}_{u} 、 \mathbf{R}_{i} 和 \mathbf{R}_{o} ;
- (3) 若所加信号源内阻 R_{c} 为500 Ω , 计算 A_{us}



解.

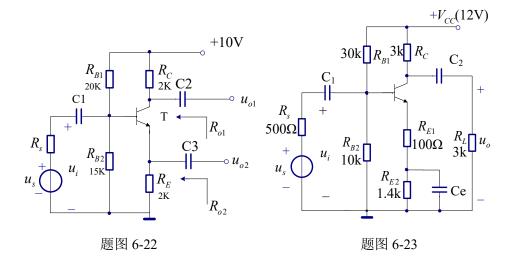
(1)
$$I_B = \frac{12 - 0.7}{300} \approx 0.0377 mA$$
, $I_C = 1.883 mA$, $U_{CE} = 12 - 1.883 \times 4 = 4.467 \text{V}$

(2) 微变等效电路:



$$\dot{A}_{u} = -\frac{\beta(R_{c} // R_{L})}{r_{be}} \approx -333$$
, $r_{i} = R_{B} // r_{be} \approx r_{be} = 300\Omega$, $r_{0} = R_{c} = 4k\Omega$

(3)
$$\dot{A}_{us} = \dot{A}_u \frac{r_i}{R_s + r_i} \approx -125$$



6-22 电路如题图 6-22 所示, R_S =500 Ω ,设晶体管的 β = 50 , r_{bb} = 100 Ω , V_{BE} = 0.7 V ,试求:

- (1) 静态工作点;
- (2) 计算不同输出端的 **A**_{vs1} 和 **A**_{vs2} :
- (3) 计算输入电阻 R_i , 输出电阻 R_{o1} 和 R_{o2} 。

解: (1)
$$U_{B} \approx \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot V_{CC} = \frac{15}{35} \times 10 \approx 4.3V$$
, $I_{E} = \frac{U_{B} - 0.7}{R_{E}} = \frac{3.6}{2k} = 1.8 \text{ mA}$

$$I_{B} = \frac{I_{E}}{1 + \beta} \approx 0.036 \text{ mA}, \quad U_{CE} = 10 - I_{C}R_{C} - I_{C}R_{E} = 10 - 7.2 = 2.8 \text{ } V$$

(2) 画整流微变等效电路。

$$r_{be} = r_b + (1+\beta) \cdot \frac{26mV}{I_E} = 100 + 51 \times 14.4 \approx 840\Omega$$

$$\therefore u_{o2} = i_e \cdot R_E = (1+\beta)i_b \cdot R_E, \quad u_i = i_b \cdot r_{be} + (1+\beta)i_b \cdot R_E$$

$$\therefore \dot{A}_{v2} = \frac{u_{o2}}{u_i} = \frac{(1+\beta) \cdot R_E}{r_{be} + (1+\beta) \cdot R_E} \approx 1$$

$$\therefore u_{o1} = -\beta i_b \cdot R_C, \quad u_i = i_b \cdot r_{be} + (1+\beta)i_b \cdot R_E$$

$$\therefore \dot{A}_{vl} = \frac{u_{o1}}{u_i} = \frac{-\beta R_C}{r_{be} + (1+\beta) \cdot R_E} \approx -1$$

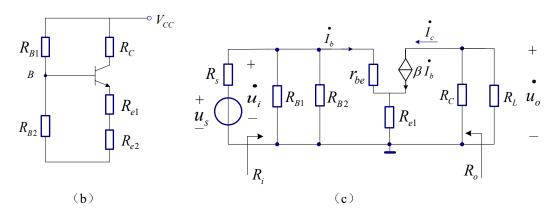
$$(3) \quad R_i = R_{B1} / / R_{B2} / / r_{be} + (1+\beta) \cdot R_E \approx 7.9k\Omega$$

$$R_{o1} = R_C = 2k\Omega, \quad R_{o2} = R_E / / \frac{r_{be} + R_s / / R_{B1} / / R_{B2}}{1+\beta} \approx 26\Omega$$

$$u_i = \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} \cdot u_s = \frac{7.9}{8.4} u_s$$

$$\therefore \dot{A}_{vsl} = \frac{u_{o1}}{u_s} = \frac{u_{o1}}{u_i} \cdot \frac{u_i}{u_s} = -0.94, \quad \dot{A}_{vs2} = \frac{u_{o2}}{u_s} = \frac{u_{o2}}{u_i} \cdot \frac{u_i}{u_s} = 0.94$$

- 6-23 在题图 6-23 所示电路中三极管 β = 50, $\mathrm{U_{BEO}}$ = 0.7 V, r_{bb} = 300 Ω 。
 - (1) 分析静态工作点;
 - (2) 求放大电路的 \dot{A}_{v_i} , \dot{A}_{vs} , R_i 和 R_o 。



① 直流通路如图(b)所示,则:

$$\begin{split} U_{BQ} &\approx \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot V_{CC} = \frac{1}{4} \times 12 = 3V \\ I_{CQ} &\approx I_{EQ} = \frac{U_{BQ} - U_{BEQ}}{R_{e1} + R_{e2}} = \frac{2.3}{100 + 1400} \approx 1.53 mA \\ I_{BQ} &= \frac{I_{EQ}}{1 + \beta} \approx 30 \, \mu A \; , \quad U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ} (R_C + R_{e1} + R_{e2}) = 12 - 1.53 \times 4.5 = 5.115 V \end{split}$$

②微变等效电路如图(c)所示, 其中:

$$r_{be} = r_{bb'} + (1 + \beta) \cdot \frac{V_T}{I_{EO}} = 300 + 51 \times \frac{26}{1.53} = 1.167k\Omega$$

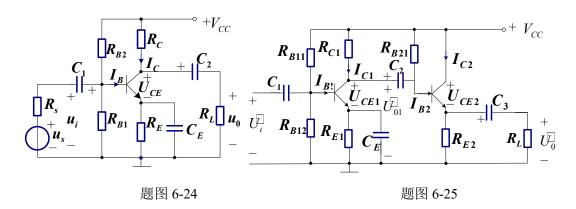
则可以求得:

$$\dot{A}_{v} = \frac{\dot{u}_{o}}{\dot{u}_{i}} = -\frac{\beta \dot{I}_{b} \cdot (R_{C} / / R_{L})}{r_{t, v} \cdot \dot{I}_{b} + (1 + \beta) \cdot \dot{I}_{b} \cdot R_{cl}} = -\frac{50 \times 1.5}{1.167 + 51 \times 0.1} = -11.97$$

$$R_i = R_{B1} / / R_{B2} / / [r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \cdot R_{e1}] = 3.418k\Omega$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{A}}_{vs} = \frac{R_i}{R_i + R_s} \cdot \dot{\mathbf{A}}_v = \frac{3418}{3418 + 500} \times (-11.97) = -10.44$$

用外加电源法求 R_o 。有源网络无源化,外加电源的电流不能流过受控源,则受控源 $\dot{I_c}=0$ 即开路。所以有: $R_o=R_C=3~k\Omega$

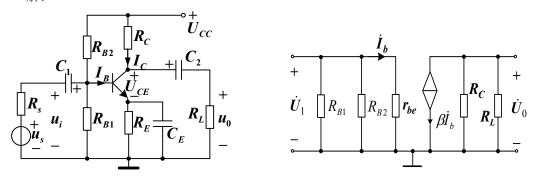


6-24 如题图 6-24 所示,共发射极放大电路中,已知电路中各元件参数: $R_c=1.5k\Omega$, $R_{B1}=20k\Omega$, $R_{B2}=60k\Omega$, $R_E=1k\Omega$, $R_L=2k\Omega$, $V_{CC}=15V$, $\beta=40$ 。

- (1) 试计算该放大电路的静态工作点(I_{BO} , I_{CO} , U_{CEO})。
- (2) 求电压放大倍数 \mathbf{A}_{v} ,输入电阻 \mathbf{R}_{i} 和输出电阻 \mathbf{R}_{o} 。
- (3) 说明稳定工作点的过程, 即温度:

$$T \uparrow \rightarrow I_C (\uparrow) \rightarrow U_E () \rightarrow U_{BE} () \rightarrow I_B () \rightarrow I_C ()$$

解:



$$U_B = 15 \times \frac{20}{20 + 60} = 3.75v, \ I_E = I_C = \frac{3.75 - 0.7}{1} = 3.05 \text{mA}, \ I_B = \frac{3.05}{40} = 76 \mu\text{A},$$

$$U_{CE} = 15 - 3.05 \times (1.5 + 1) = 7.375v$$

$$\overset{\bullet}{A}_{u} = -\frac{\beta \left(R_{c} // R_{L}\right)}{r_{c}}, \quad r_{i} \approx r_{be}, \quad r_{0} = R_{c}$$

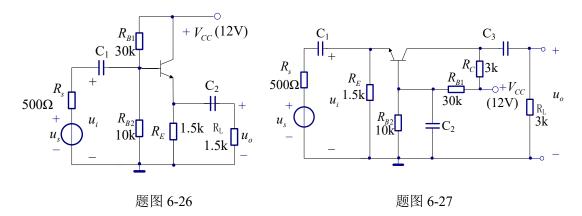
$$T \uparrow \rightarrow I_C (\uparrow) \rightarrow U_E (\uparrow) \rightarrow U_{BE} (\downarrow) \rightarrow I_B (\downarrow) \rightarrow I_C (\downarrow)$$

6-25 如题图 6-25 所示两级阻容耦合放大电路中,已知参数: $\beta_1=\beta_2=50$, $R_{B11}=30k\Omega$, $R_{B12}=20k\Omega$, $R_{C1}=4k\Omega$, $R_{E1}=4k\Omega$, $R_{B21}=130k\Omega$, $R_{E2}=3k\Omega$, $R_{L}=1.5k\Omega$, $V_{CC}=12\mathrm{V}$, $V_{BE}=0.7\mathrm{V}$, $r_{be}=300\Omega$ 。

- (1) 试计算第一级放大电路的静态工作点($I_{\mathit{BQ}},\ I_{\mathit{CQ}},\ U_{\mathit{CEQ}}$);
- (2) 求放大电路的输入电阻,如果第一级电压放大倍数 $\mathbf{A}_{u1} = \mathbf{U}_{01}^{\mathbf{A}}/\mathbf{U}_{i}^{\mathbf{A}} = -112.5$,总电压放大倍数近似等于多少。

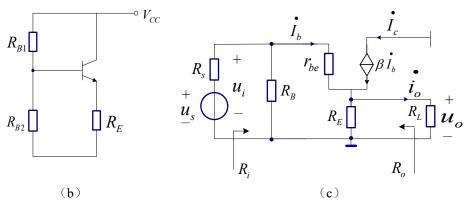
解: ①
$$U_{B1} = 12 \times \frac{20}{20 + 30} = 4.8v$$
, $I_{E1} = I_{C1} = \frac{4.8 - 0.7}{4} \approx 1mA$,
$$I_{B1} = \frac{1}{51} \approx 20 \mu A$$
,
$$U_{CE1} = 12 - 1.0 \times (4 + 4) = 4V$$

②
$$r_{bel} = 300 + (1 + \beta_1) \frac{26}{1} \approx 1.6 \,\mathrm{k}\,\Omega$$
, 总电压放大倍数近似等于 \dot{A}_{ul} 。

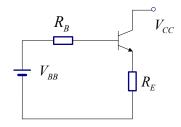


- 6-26 在题图 6-26 所示电路中,三极管 β = 50 , $\mathrm{U_{BEO}}$ = 0.7 V , r_{be} = 2 $\mathrm{k}\Omega$ 。
 - (1) 分析静态工作点;
 - (2) 求放大电路的 A_{vi} , R_{i} 和 R_{o}

解:



① 直流通路如图(b)所示,图中 V_{CC} , R_{B1} , R_{B2} 用戴维宁定理等效如图所示。



其中,
$$V_{BB} = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot V_{CC} = \frac{1}{4} V_{CC} = 3V$$
, $R_B = R_{B1} / / R_{B2} = 7.5 k\Omega$

$$V_{BB} = I_{BQ} \cdot R_B + U_{BEQ} + (1+\beta)I_{BQ} \cdot R_E$$

$$\therefore I_{BQ} = \frac{V_{BB} - U_{BEQ}}{R_B + (1+\beta) \cdot R_E} = \frac{2.3}{7.5 + 50 \times 1.5} mA \approx 28 \mu A$$

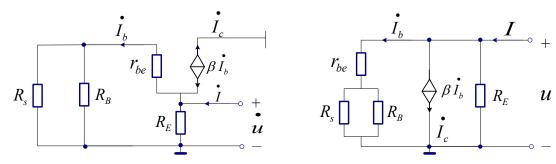
$$\therefore I_{CQ} = \beta I_{BQ} = 1.4 mA, \quad U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{EQ} \cdot R_E = 9.9V$$

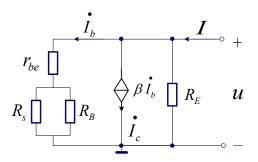
②交流微变等效电路如图(c)所示,可求得:

$$\dot{\mathbf{A}}_{u} = \frac{(1+\beta) \dot{I}_{b} \cdot (R_{E} / / R_{L})}{\dot{I}_{b} \cdot r_{be} + (1+\beta) \dot{I}_{b} \cdot (R_{E} / / R_{L})} = \frac{51 \times 0.75}{2 + 51 \times 0.75} = 0.95$$

$$R_i = R_B / [r_{be} + (1 + \beta) \cdot (R_E / R_L)] \approx 6.32 \ k\Omega$$

外加电源法求 R_o ,有源网络 u_s 置零,电路如图,则有:



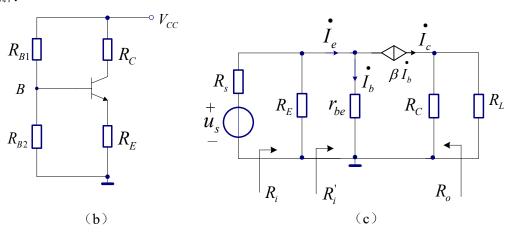


$$\begin{cases} u = I_b \cdot (r_{be} + R_s / / R_B) \\ I = \frac{u}{R_E} + (1 + \beta) \cdot I_b \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \frac{u}{R_E} + (1 + \beta) \cdot \frac{u}{r_{be} + R_s / / R_B}$$

:.
$$R_o = \frac{u}{I} = R_E / [\frac{r_{be} + R_s / / R_B}{1 + \beta}] = 1.5k\Omega / /48.4k\Omega \approx 48.4k\Omega$$

6-27 在题图 6-27 所示电路中,三极管 β = 50 , $\mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{BEQ}}$ = 0.7 \mathbf{V} , r_{be} = 2 $\mathbf{k}\Omega$ 。

- (1) 分析静态工作点;
- (2) 求放大电路的 \mathbf{A}_{vi} , \mathbf{R}_{i} 和 \mathbf{R}_{o}



① 直流通路如图(b)所示,
$$U_{BQ} \approx \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \cdot V_{CC} = 3V$$

$$\therefore I_{CQ} \approx I_{EQ} = \frac{U_{BQ} - U_{BEQ}}{R_E} \approx 1.53 mA \; , \quad I_{BQ} = \frac{I_{CQ}}{\beta} \approx 30 \mu A$$

$$\therefore U_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_{CQ}(R_C + R_E) = 5.115V$$

②交流微变等效电路如图(c)所示,可求得:

$$\dot{A}_{u} = \frac{u_{o}}{u_{i}} = \frac{\beta \dot{I}_{b} \cdot (R_{C} / / R_{L})}{\dot{I}_{b} \cdot r_{be}} = \frac{\beta \cdot (R_{C} / / R_{L})}{r_{be}} = \frac{50 \times 1.5}{2} = 37.5$$

$$R'_{i} = \frac{u'_{i}}{I_{e}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{b} \cdot r_{be}}{(1 + \beta) \cdot \dot{I}_{b}} = \frac{r_{be}}{1 + \beta} = 39\Omega$$

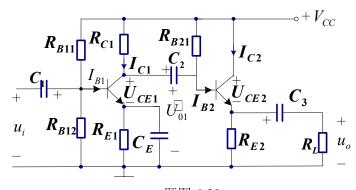
$$\therefore R_i = R_E / / R_i \approx 39\Omega$$

外加电源法求 R_o ,有源网络无源化,外加电流不能流过受控源,即开路,

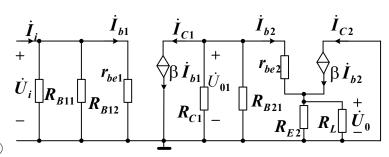
$$\therefore R_{o} = R_{C} = 3k\Omega$$

6-28 在题图 6-28 所示两级阻容耦合放大电路中,已知参数: $\beta_1=\beta_2=50$, $R_{B11}=30k\Omega$, $R_{B12}=20k\Omega$, $R_{C1}=4k\Omega$, $R_{E1}=4k\Omega$, $R_{B21}=130k\Omega$, $R_{E2}=3k\Omega$, $R_{L}=1.5k\Omega$, $V_{CC}=12\mathrm{V}$, $V_{BEO}=0.7\mathrm{V}$, $V_{be}=300\Omega$ 。

- (1) 画出全电路的微变等效电路图,并求出晶体管输入电阻 r_{hel} 、 r_{he2} ;
- (2))计算多级放大电路的输入电阻 R_i 、输出电阻 R_o



解: ①
$$U_{B1} = 12 \times \frac{20}{20 + 30} = 4.8v$$
, $I_{E1} = I_{C1} = \frac{4.8 - 0.6}{4} = 1.05 mA$, $I_{B1} = \frac{1.05}{51} = 21 \mu A$, $U_{CE1} = 12 - 1.05 \times (4 + 4) = 3.6v$ $I_{B2} = \frac{12 - 0.6}{130 + 51 \times 3} \approx 0.04 \text{ mA}$ $I_{C2} = 50 \times 0.04 = 2 \text{ mA}$ $U_{CE2} = 12 - 2 \times 3 = 6v$



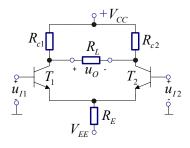
③
$$r_{be1} = 300 + (1 + \beta_1) \frac{26}{1.05} \approx 1.6 \text{k}\Omega$$
, $r_{be2} = 300 + (1 + \beta_2) \frac{26}{2} \approx 1 \text{k}\Omega$

$$R'_{L1} = R_{C1} // R_{B21} // [r_{be2} + (1 + \beta_2)(R_{E2} // R_L)] \approx 3.6 \text{k}\Omega$$

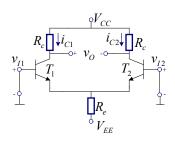
$$\dot{A}_{u1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{01}}{\dot{U}_i} = -\frac{\beta_1 R'_{L1}}{r_{be1}} = -50 \times \frac{3.6}{1.6} = -112.5$$
,总电压放大倍数近似等于 \dot{A}_{u1} 。
③ $r_{be1} = 300 + (1 + \beta_1) \frac{26}{1.05} \approx 1.6 \text{k}\Omega$, $r_{be2} = 300 + (1 + \beta_2) \frac{26}{2} \approx 1 \text{k}\Omega$

$$r_i = r_{i1} = R_{B11} // R_{B12} // r_{be1} = 30 // 20 // 1.6 \approx 1.4 \text{k}\Omega$$
,
$$r_0 = r_{02} \approx R_{E2} // [(1 + \beta_2)(r_{be2} + R_{C1} // R_{B21})] \approx 0.1 \text{k}\Omega$$
。

6-30 差动放大电路如题图 6-30 所示,已知晶体管的 β = 100, U_{BEQ} = 0.7 V, $R_{C1}=R_{C2}=5$ k Ω , $R_e=5$ k Ω , $R_L=4$ k Ω , $V_{CC}=6$ V, $V_{EE}=-6$ V,计算静态时的 U_{C1} , U_{C2} , I_{C1} , I_{C2}



题图 6-30



直流通路

解:输入信号置零,两个输入端均接地,

 $V_{B1} = V_{B2} = 0, V_E = 0 - V_{BE}$,设b - e 结压降为 0.7V ,则 $V_E = -0.7V$,所以发射极电阻 R_o 中的电流

$$I_{R_{\rm e}} = -(0.7 + V_{\rm EE}) / R_{\rm e}$$

由于管子参数相同,所以,每一个三极管的发射极电流为

$$I_{\rm E} = -(0.7 + V_{\rm EE}) / 2R_{\rm e} = I_{R_{\rm e}} / 2$$

每个三极管的基极电流为: $I_{\rm B} = I_{\rm E}/(1+\beta)$

每个三极管的集电极电流为: $I_{\rm C} \approx I_{\rm E} = I_{R}/2$

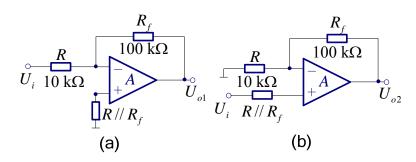
集电极电压为 $U_{\rm C} = V_{\rm CC} - I_{\rm C} R_{\rm C}$

第七章 集成运算放大器简介

- 7-1 根据下列要求,将应优先考虑使用的集成运放填入空内。已知现有集成运放的类型是:
 - ①通用型 ②高阻型 ③高速型 ④低功耗型 ⑤高压型 ⑥大功率型 ⑦高精度型
 - (1)作低频放大器,应选用 ①通用型。
 - (2)作宽频带放大器,应选用 ③高速型。
 - (3)作幅值为 $1\mu V$ 以下微弱信号的测量放大器,应选用 ⑦高精度型 。
 - (4)作内阻为 $100k\Omega$ 信号源的放大器,应选用 ②高阻型。
 - (5)负载需 5A 电流驱动的放大器,应选用 ⑥大功率型。
 - (6)要求输出电压幅值为±80V的放大器,应选用⑤高压型。
 - (7)宇航仪器中所用的放大器,应选用 ④低功耗型。

7-11 填空:

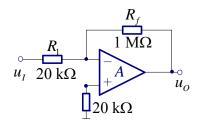
- (1)_____运算电路可实现 $A_{,i} > 1$ 的放大器。
- (2) 运算电路可实现 $A_{\mu} < 0$ 的放大器。
- [3]_____运算电路可实现函数 $Y = aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3$, a、b和c均大于零。
- (4)_____运算电路可实现函数 $Y = aX_1 + bX_2 + cX_3$, a、b和c均小于零。
- (1) 同相比例 (2) 反相比例 (3) 同相求和 (4) 反相求和
- 7-12 电路如题图 7-9 所示,集成运放输出电压的最大幅值为±14V,填写下表。



题图 7-9

$u_{\rm I}/{ m V}$	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5
$u_{\rm O1}/{ m V}$	-1	-5	-10	-14
$u_{\rm O2}/{ m V}$	1.1	5.5	11	14

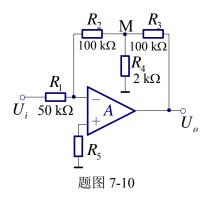
7-13 设计一个比例运算电路,要求输入电阻 $R_i = 20k\Omega$,比例系数为 -50 。



解:比例系数为-50,反响比例电路如图所示,

$$R_i=R_1=20k\Omega$$
 , $u_0=-rac{R_f}{R_1}\cdot u_I$,比例系数 $-rac{R_f}{R_1}=-50$
 $\therefore R_f=1000k\Omega=1M\Omega$

7-14 电路如题图 7-10 所示,试求其输入电阻以及输入电压 U_i 与输出电压 U_o 的比例系数。



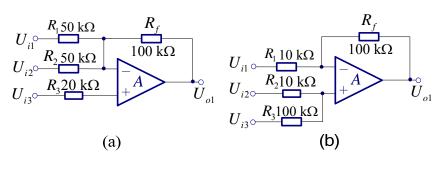
解:输入电阻 $R_I = R_1 = 50 k\Omega$ 比例系数 104

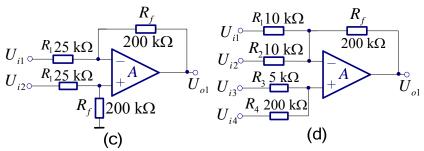
7-15 电路如题图 7-10 所示,集成运放输出电压的最大幅值为 $\pm 14V$, u_I 为 2V 的直流信号。分别求出下列各种情况下的输出电压。

(1) R_2 短路; (2) R_3 短路; (3) R_4 短路; (4) R_4 断路。

解: (1) -4 (2) -4 (3) -14 (4) -8

7-16 试求题图 7-11 所示各电路输出电压与输入电压的运算关系式。





题图 7-11

解: (a) $:: R_1 / R_2 / R_f = R_3$

$$\therefore u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{i1} - \frac{R_f}{R_2} u_{i2} + \frac{R_f}{R_3} u_{i3} = -2u_{i1} - 2u_{i2} + 5u_{i3}$$

(b) :
$$R_1 / R_f = R_2 / R_3$$

$$\therefore u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1}u_{i1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2}u_{i2} + \frac{R_f}{R_3}u_{i3} = -10u_{i1} + 10u_{i2} + u_{i3}$$

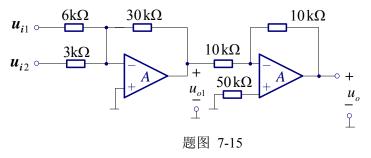
(c) :
$$R_f / R_1 = R_2 / R_f$$

$$\therefore u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{i1} + \frac{R_f}{R_2} u_{i2} = -8u_{i1} + 8u_{i2}$$

(d) :
$$R_1 / R_2 / R_f = R_3 / R_4$$

$$\therefore u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} u_{i1} - \frac{R_f}{R_2} u_{i2} + \frac{R_f}{R_3} u_{i3} + \frac{R_f}{R_4} u_{i4} = -20u_{i1} - 20u_{i2} + 40u_{i3} + u_{i4}$$

7-21 含理想运算放大器电路如题图 7-15 所示,已知输入电压 u_{i1} 和 u_{i2} ,试求输出电压与输入电压的关系式。



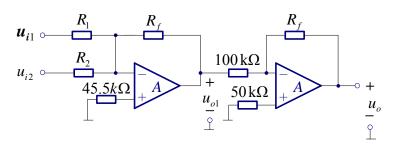
解:

$$u_{01} = -\frac{30}{6}u_{i1} - \frac{30}{3}u_{i2} = -5u_{i1} - 10u_{i2}$$

$$u_0 = -\frac{10}{10} \cdot u_{01} = -u_{01}$$

$$\therefore u_0 = 5u_{i1} + 10u_{i2}$$

7-22 含理想运算放大器电路如题图 7-16 所示,已知 $R_1=R_f=100k\Omega,\ R_2=500k\Omega,\$ 输入电压 u_{i1} 和 u_{i2} ,求 u_{01} , u_0 与 u_{i1} 、 u_{i2} 的关系。



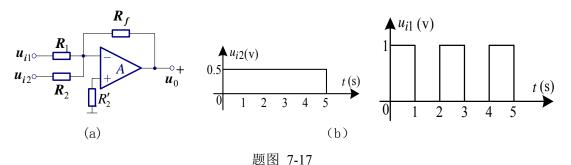
题图 7-16

$$u_{01} = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \cdot u_{i1} - \frac{R_f}{R_2} \cdot u_{i2} = -u_{i1} - \frac{1}{5}u_{i2}$$

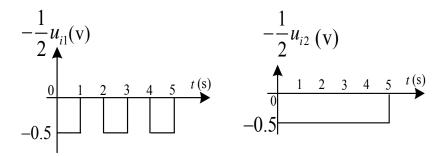
$$u_0 = -\frac{R_f}{100} \cdot u_{01} = -u_{01}$$

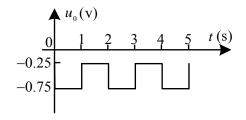
$$\therefore u_0 = u_{i1} + \frac{1}{5}u_{i2}$$

7-23 含理想运算放大器电路如题图 7-17(a)所示,已知 $R_1 = 10$ k Ω , $R_2 = 10$ k Ω , $R_f = 5$ k Ω , 写出输出电压 u_0 与输入电压 u_{i1} 和 u_{i2} 的关系式。当输入电压 u_{i1} 和 u_{i2} 的波形分别如题图 9-9 (b)所示,试在图中画出输出电压 $u_0 \sim$ t 的波形。



$$u_0 = -\frac{R_f}{R_1} \cdot u_{i1} - \frac{R_f}{R_2} \cdot u_{i2} = -\frac{1}{2}u_{i1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{i2}$$





第八章 负反馈放大器

8-1

- (1) B B
- (2) D
- (3) C
- (4) C
- (5) A B B A B
- (6) A B C D B A

8-2

- (1) 在某放大电路中加上串联电压负反馈以后,对其工作性能的影响为: <u>降低放大器的</u>放大倍数、放大倍数稳定、非线性失真减小、通频带展宽、输入电阻增大、输出电阻减小。
- (2) 负反馈使放大电路的放大倍数<u>下降</u>,但提高了放大倍数的<u>稳定性</u>,串联负反馈使输入电阻 提高了 ,电压负反馈使输出电阻 降低了 。
- (3) 在引入深度负反馈条件下,运算放大器的闭环电压放大倍数仅与_<u>外接电阻(或反</u>馈系数)_有关,而与运放组件本身参数(或开环放大倍数) 无关
- (4) 在放大器输出端获取反馈信号的方式可分为<u>电压和电流</u>,从反馈电路与放大电路在输入端的连接方式来分可分为 串联 和 并联
- (5) 放大器产生自激振荡的条件是AF = -1,即振幅平衡条件 $AF \models 1$,相位平衡条件 $\varphi = (2n+1)\pi$ 度。振荡器要产生单一频率的正弦波振荡除了以上条件之外,还必须有一个<u>选频</u>网络才能实现。通常要求振荡电路接成正反馈,电路又引入了负反馈是为了<u>改善放大器性能</u>
- (6) 正弦波振荡器应由 4 个电路环节构成: <u>放大电路</u>; <u>正反馈电路</u>; <u>选频电路</u>; <u>稳幅电路</u>。
 - (7) 自激振荡的幅度条件是|AF|=1,相位条件是 $\varphi_A+\varphi_F=(2n+1)\pi$ 。
 - 8-3 (a)直流负反馈 (电压串联负反馈) (b)正反馈
 - (c)直流负反馈(电压并联负反馈)
 - (d) 既有交流负反馈也有直流负反馈(电流并联)
 - (e)交流负反馈(电压串联负反馈)
 - (f)既有交流负反馈也有直流负反馈(电压串联负反馈)
 - (g) 既有交流负反馈也有直流负反馈(电压串联负反馈)
 - 8-5 (d)电流并联负反馈 (e)电压串联负反馈 (f)电压串联负反馈 (g)电压串联负反馈
 - 8-6 (a)电压并联负反馈 (d)电压并联负反馈
 - 8-8 (a) $A \approx R_f$ (b) $A = 1 + \frac{R_4}{R_1}$
 - 8-9 接与B端子连接,属于电压串联负反馈

- 8-12 (1) 500 (2) 0.1%
- 8-13 $A_u = 2000 \quad F = \frac{1}{20}$
- 8-14 (1)电压并联负反馈 (2)电流串联负反馈 (3)电压串联负反馈 (4)电流并联负反馈

补充:

要得到一个由电压控制的电流源,应选<u>电流串联</u>反馈放大电路; 要得到一个有电流控制的电压源,应选<u>电压并联</u>反馈放大电路; 如果信号源内阻很大,为提高反馈效果,应采用<u>并联</u>负反馈; 如果信号源内阻很小,为提高反馈效果,应采用<u>串联</u>负反馈