

# 第一章课后作业

[1-8] 解: 元件的吸收功率

$$P = u_i = (75 - 75e^{-1000t}) \cdot 50e^{-1000t}$$

$$= 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) W$$

1)  $t = 0.1ms$  时,  $P = 3750 (1e^{-0.1} - e^{-0.1}) W = 322.9 W$

2)  $\frac{dP}{dt} = 3750 \times 10^6 e^{-1000t} (2e^{-1000t} - 1)$   
 令  $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0$  则  $t = \ln 2 \times 10^{-3} s \approx 0.697ms$

此时  $P_{max} = 3750 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = 937.5 W$

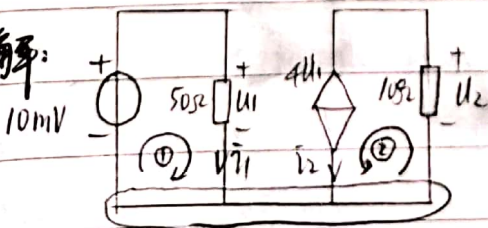
3) 令  $P = 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) = 0$  则  $t = 0$  或  $t \rightarrow \infty$   
 在  $t \rightarrow 0$  或  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时吸收功率为 0

4)  $W = \int_0^{+\infty} 3750 e^{-1000t} (1 - e^{-1000t}) dt$   
 $\xrightarrow{-1000t = x} \int_0^0 -375 e^x (1 - e^x) dx = 1.875 J$

[1-10] 解: 1)  $W = UIt = 12V \times 1000mA \times 1h$   
 $= 4.32 \times 10^4 J$

2)  $t = \frac{W}{P} = \frac{4.32 \times 10^4 J}{0.25W} = 1.728 \times 10^5 s$   
 $I = \frac{q}{t} = \frac{3600 C}{1.728 \times 10^5 s} = 2.08 \times 10^{-2} A$

[1-14] 解:



①

KVL 方程:

对网孔①:  $-10mV + U_1 = 0 \Rightarrow U_1 = 10mV$

$\therefore i_2 = 4U_1 = 0.04A$

对结点①的KCL方程:  $i_1 + i_2 + \frac{U_2}{100} - i_1 = 0$

1)  $\therefore U_2 = -4V$

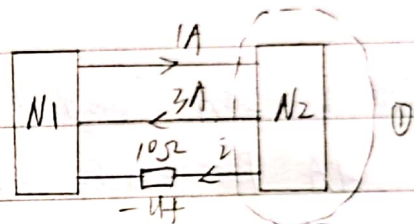
2)  $P_2 = U_2 i_2 = -0.16W$  即吸收  $-0.16W$

3)  $i_1 = \frac{U_1}{50} = 0.2mA$

独立电源吸收功率  $P_1 = -10i_1 = -2\mu W$

$\therefore$  发出功率为  $2\mu W$

[1-19]

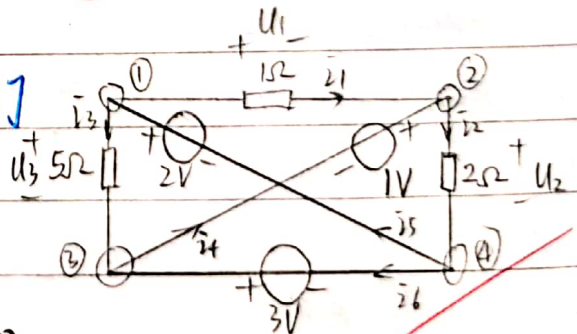


解: 对广义结点①:  $1A + i - 3A = 0$

$\therefore i = 2A$

$U = 10i = 20V$

[1-27]



解: 1) 对图中4个结点可列3个KCL方程:

对结点①  $i_1 + i_3 - i_5 = 0$

②  $i_1 + i_4 - i_2 = 0$

③  $i_3 + i_6 - i_4 = 0$

取  $i_1, i_5, i_6$  作自由变量则解得:

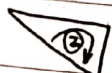
$i_3 = i_5 - i_1, i_4 = i_5 + i_6 - i_1, i_2 = i_5 + i_6$



KVL 方程:



$$\bar{i}_1 + 1 - 5\bar{i}_3 = 0$$



$$\bar{i}_1 + 2\bar{i}_2 - 2 = 0$$



$$2\bar{i}_2 - 3 - 1 = 0$$

解得  $\bar{i}_1 = -2A$ ,  $\bar{i}_2 = 2A$ ,  $\bar{i}_3 = -0.2A$

$\therefore 1\Omega$  电阻:  $\bar{i}_1 = -2A$ ,  $P_1 = \bar{i}_1^2 R_1 = 4W$

$2\Omega$ :  $\bar{i}_2 = 2A$ ,  $P_2 = \bar{i}_2^2 R_2 = 8W$

$5\Omega$ :  $\bar{i}_3 = -0.2A$ ,  $P_3 = \bar{i}_3^2 R_3 = 0.2W$

12) 可解得  $\bar{i}_4 = 4A$ ,  $\bar{i}_5 = -2.2A$ ,  $\bar{i}_6 = 4.2A$

$\therefore 1V$  电源:  $\bar{i}_4 = 4A$ ,  $P_1' = -\bar{i}_4 \times 1 = -4W$

即提供  $4W$

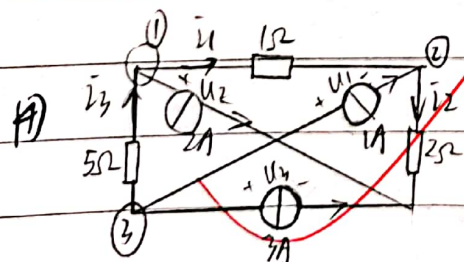
$2V$  电源:  $\bar{i}_5 = -2.2A$ ,  $P_2' = -2 \times \bar{i}_5 = 4.4W$  吸收

$3V$  电源:  $\bar{i}_6 = 4.2A$ ,  $P_3' = -3 \times \bar{i}_6 = -12.6W$  提供

13) 提供:  $P = -P_1' - P_3' = 16.6W$

吸收  $P' = P_1 + P_2 + P_3 + P_2' = 16.6W$

$P = P'$  即功率守恒



对结点

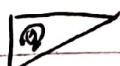
KCL 方程: ①  $\bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_1 + 2$

②  $\bar{i}_1 + 1 = \bar{i}_2$

③  $\bar{i}_3 + 1 + \bar{i}_5 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = -6A \\ \bar{i}_2 = -5A \\ \bar{i}_3 = -4A \end{cases}$$

KVL 方程:



$$5\bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_1 - U_1 = 0$$

对网孔



$$2\bar{i}_2 + \bar{i}_1 - U_2 = 0$$



$$U_1 + 2\bar{i}_2 - U_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} U_1 = -26V \\ U_2 = -16V \\ U_3 = -36V \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  提供的功率分别为:

$1A$  的  $P_1 = -U_1 = 26W$

$2A$  的  $P_2 = -2U_2 = 32W$

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3个电阻的吸收功率:

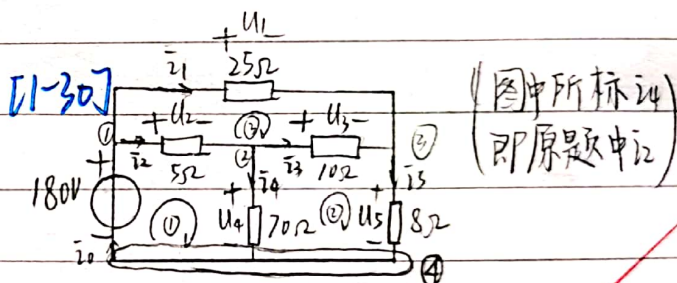
$$P_1' = \bar{i}_1^2 R_1 = 36W$$

$$P_2' = \bar{i}_2^2 R_2 = 50W$$

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$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = P_1' + P_2' + P_3'$  即功率守恒

$\therefore$  结果正确



KCL 方程: 对结点 ①:  $\bar{i}_6 = \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_2$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4$$

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KVL 方程: 对网孔 ①:  $U_2 + U_4 - 180V = 0$

$$\textcircled{2}: U_3 + U_5 - U_4 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad U_1 - U_3 - U_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha: U_1 = 25\bar{i}_1, U_2 = 5\bar{i}_2, U_3 = 10\bar{i}_3$$

$$U_4 = 70\bar{i}_4, U_5 = 8\bar{i}_5$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} 5\bar{i}_1 = \bar{i}_2 + 2\bar{i}_3 \\ \bar{i}_2 + 14\bar{i}_4 = 36 \\ 5\bar{i}_3 + 4\bar{i}_5 = 35\bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = 4A \\ \bar{i}_2 = 8A \\ \bar{i}_3 = 6A \\ \bar{i}_4 = 2A \\ \bar{i}_5 = 10A \end{cases}$$

由上述 5 个方程可解得  $\bar{i}_1 \sim \bar{i}_5$   
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$\bar{i} = 4A$  条件  
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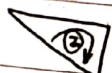
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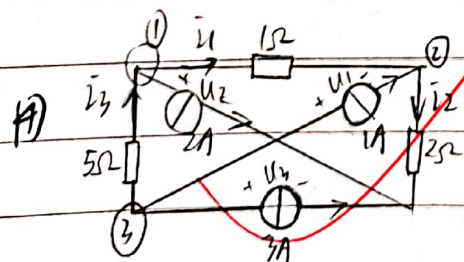
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KVL 方程: ④  $5\bar{i}_3 + \bar{u}_1 - U_1 = 0$

⑤  $2\bar{i}_2 + \bar{u}_1 - U_2 = 0$

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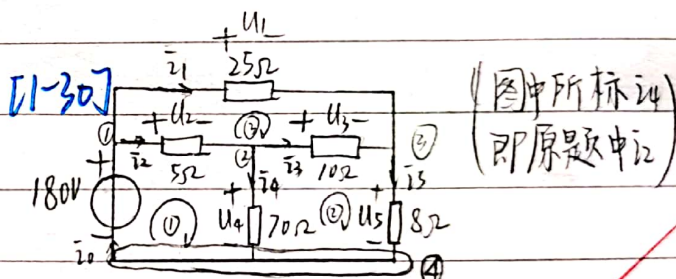
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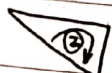


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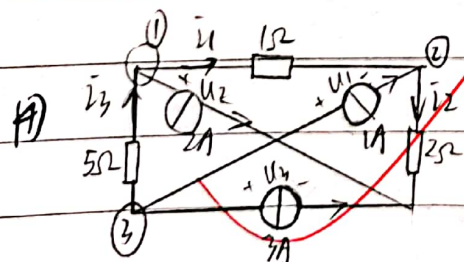
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对结点

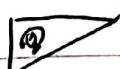
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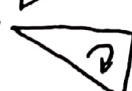
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对网孔



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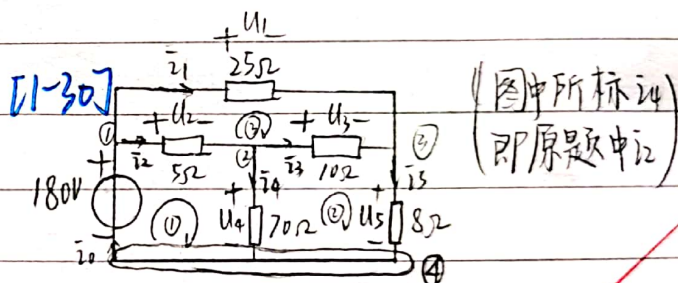
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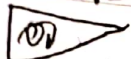
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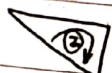
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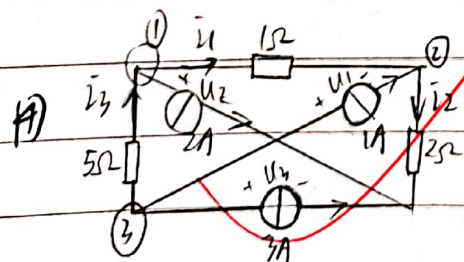
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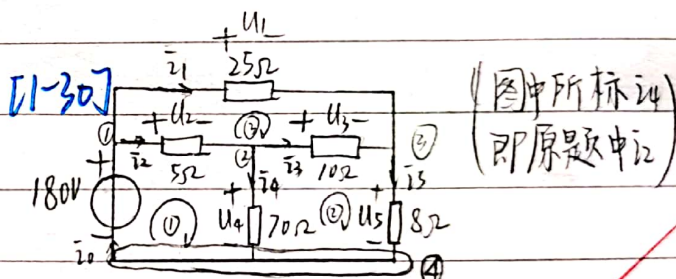
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$P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = P_1' + P_2' + P_3'$  即功率守恒

$\therefore$  结果正确



KCL 方程: 对结点 ①:  $\bar{i}_0 = \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_2$

②  $\bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4$

③  $\bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_5$

KVL 方程: 对网孔 ①:  $U_2 + U_4 - 180V = 0$

②:  $U_3 + U_5 - U_4 = 0$

③  $U_1 - U_3 - U_2 = 0$

又:  $U_1 = 25\bar{i}_1$ ,  $U_2 = 5\bar{i}_2$ ,  $U_3 = 10\bar{i}_3$

$U_4 = 70\bar{i}_4$ ,  $U_5 = 8\bar{i}_5$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} 5\bar{i}_1 = \bar{i}_2 + 2\bar{i}_3 \\ \bar{i}_2 + 14\bar{i}_4 = 36 \\ 5\bar{i}_3 + 4\bar{i}_5 = 35\bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_2 = \bar{i}_3 + \bar{i}_4 \\ \bar{i}_1 + \bar{i}_3 = \bar{i}_5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = 4A \\ \bar{i}_2 = 8A \\ \bar{i}_3 = 6A \\ \bar{i}_4 = 2A \\ \bar{i}_5 = 10A \end{cases}$$

由上述5个方程可解得  $\bar{i}_1 \sim \bar{i}_5$

17 题中  $\bar{i}_2 = -2A$

$\bar{i} = 4A$  条件  
是多余的



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