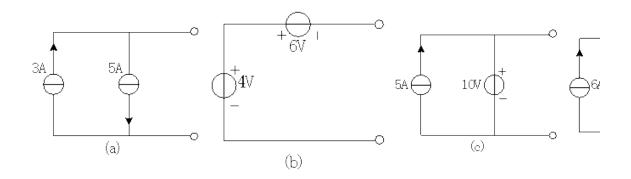
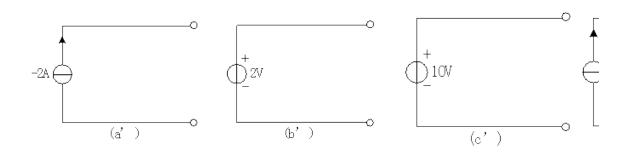
第二章 电阻电路等效变换

2—1 将图示电路等效化简为一个电压源或电流源。

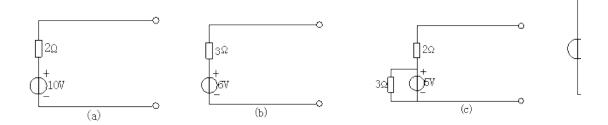


答案

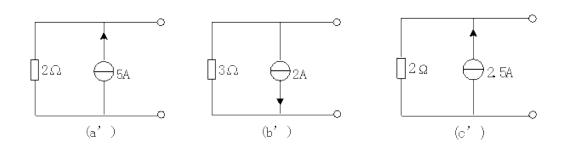
解:对应的等效电路如图 2-1 所示。



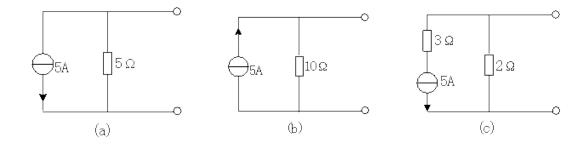
2-2 求图示电路的等效电流源模型。



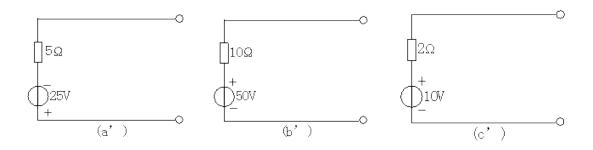
解:对应的等效电路如图 2—2 所示,其中(d)不存在等效的电流源模型。



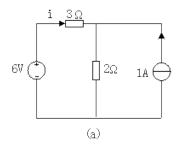
2-3 求图示电路的等效电源模型。

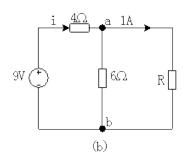


解:对应的等效电路如图 2-3 所示,其中(d)不存在等效的电压源模型。

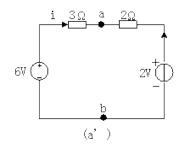


2-4 图示电路, 求 i、u_{ab}和 R。





解: (a) 经等效变换后,可得到右示(a') 电路。



$$i = \frac{6-2}{3+2} = 0.8(A)$$

$$u_{ab} = 2i + 2 = 3.6(V)$$

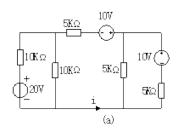
(b) 经等效变换后,可得到右示(b') 电路。

$$u_{ab} = 5.4 - 2.4 = 3V$$

$$R = 3\Omega$$

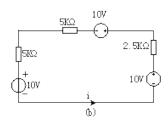
$$i = \frac{9 - u_{ab}}{4} = 1.5A$$

2-5 图示电路, 求 i。



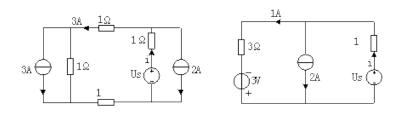
答案

解: 电路(a)经等效变换后,可得到(b)图电路。



$$\therefore i = \frac{5 - 10 - 10}{5K + 5K + 2.5K} = -1.2mA$$

2-6 图示电路, 求 i、u_s。



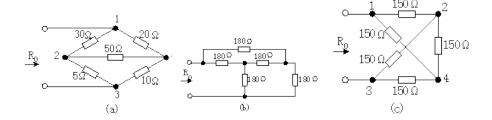
答案

解: 原电路经等效变换后,可得到2-6右示电路。

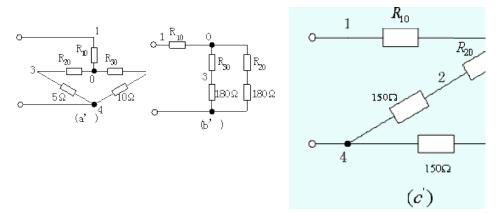
$$i = 3A$$

$$u_s = i + 3 - 3 = 3(V)$$

2-7 图示电路, 求输入电阻 R₀。



解:原电路经 \triangle —T等效变换可得到2—7所示对应电路,其中:



(a)
$$R_{10} = \frac{30 \times 20}{30 + 20 + 50} = 6(\% \text{ (b)}$$

$$R_{10} = R_{20} = R_{30} = 60\Omega$$
 (c)
$$R_{10} = R_{20} = R_{30} = 50\Omega$$

$$R_{20} = \frac{20\times50}{100} = 10(\Omega)$$

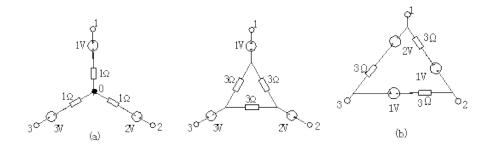
$$R_0 = 180\Omega$$

$$R_0 = 150\Omega$$

$$R_{30} = \frac{30 \! \times \! 50}{100} = 15(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore R_0 = 16\Omega$$

2-8 证明图 (a) 和图 (b) 电路是等效的。

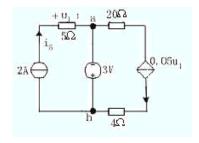


答案

证明:图(a)和图(b)电路等效变换过程如图2-8所示:

所以,图(a)和图(b)电路等效。(注:等效电路并不唯一)

2-9 图示电路, 求电压 u_{ab}, u_{cb}。



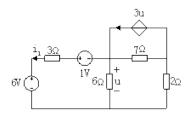
解:

$$\because \quad u_1 = 10V$$

$$\therefore u_{ab} = -3V$$

$$u_{cb} = -20 \times 0.05 u_1 - 3 = -13V$$

2-10 图示电路, 求电压 u。



答案

解:原电路经等效变换后,可得到下图所示电路,由此可得:

$$\frac{7\Omega}{3} + \frac{21u}{9} = 0$$

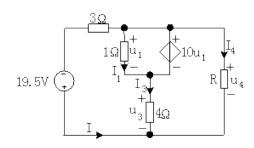
$$\frac{u-5}{3} + \frac{u}{6} + \frac{u-21u}{9} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{30}{31} = -968mV$$

$$\frac{u-5}{3} + \frac{u}{6} + \frac{u-21u}{9} = 0$$

$$u = -\frac{30}{31} = -968mV$$

2-11 图示电路, 求电压 R。已知 u₁=1V。



答案

解:

$$I_1 = 1.A I_2 = \frac{u_1 - 10u_1}{2} = -4.5A$$

$$I = -I_1 - I_2 = 3.5A$$

$$U_3 = -10u_1 - 2I_2 + 3I - 19.5 = -10V$$

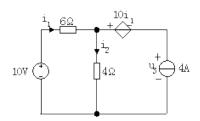
$$I_3 = -2.5A$$

$$I_4 = -I_3 - I = -1A$$

$$U_4 = 10u_1 + U_3 = 0V$$

$$R = \frac{U_4}{I_4} = 0$$

2-12 图示电路, 求 u₃。



答案

解:

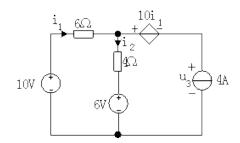
$$\begin{cases} i_1 + 4 - i2 = 10 \\ 6i_1 + 4i_2 = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = -0.6A$$

$$i_2 = 3.4 A$$

$$u_3 = 4i_1 + 6 - 10i_1 = 29.2V$$

2—13 图示电路, 求 u₃。



答案

解:

$$i_1 = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5A$$

$$i_2 = 3 - 2i_1 = 2A$$

$$u_2 = 3i_2 + 2 = 8V$$