## 第四章 电路定理

4-1 由图题 4-1 所示电路,用迭加定理求 u、i。

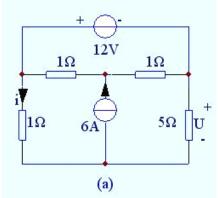
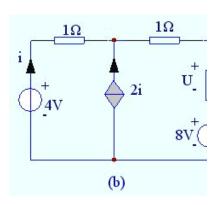


图 题 4-1



答案

解: (a)当 12V 电压源单独作用时:

$$\tau^* = \frac{5}{6} \times 6 = 5A$$

u' =5V

$$i' = \frac{5}{6} \times 6 = 5A$$

当 6A 电流源单独作用时:

$$u' = 5V$$

∴ 当两电源共同作用时: i = i + i = 7A

$$u = u' + u'' = -7V$$

(b) 当 4V 电压源单独作用时:

$$3(i + 2i) + i = 4i = 0.4$$

$$i' = 0.4 A u' = 2.4 V$$

当8V电压源单独作用时:

$$i'' + 3(i'' + 2i'') = -8$$

$$i^{"} = -0.8A u^{"} = -4.8V$$

$$i = i + i' = -0.4A$$
  $u = u' + u' = -2.4V$ 

4-2 如图题 4-2 所示电路,已知当  $i_{s1}=8A$  ,  $i_{s2}=12A$  时,  $u_{x}=80V$  ; 当  $i_{s1}=-8A$   $i_{s2}=4A$  时,  $u_{x}=0$  求当  $i_{s1}=i_{s2}=20$  A 时,  $u_{x}$ 为多大?

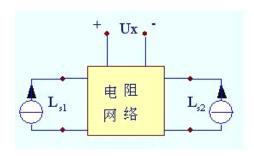


图 4-2

## 答案

解:由迭加定理可知:  $u_x = K_1 i_{s1} + K_2 i_{s2}$  故有:

$$8K_{1} + 12K_{2} = 80 
-8K_{1} + 4K_{2} = 0$$

$$\therefore K_{1} = 2.5 
K_{2} = 5$$

$$u_x = 2.5i_{s1} + 5i_{s2} = 150V$$

4-3 如图题 4-3 所示电路.求:(1)  $u_s = 10V$  时的  $\dot{i}_s$ ;(2)欲使,  $\dot{i}_s = 0$ ,  $u_s$ 应为多大?

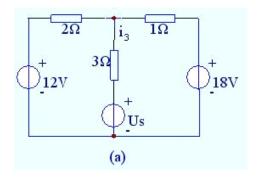


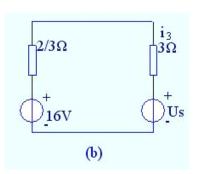
图 4-3

解: 经等效变换后电路如图 4-3(b)所示。

$$(1) u_s = 10V$$

$$\vec{j}_3 = \frac{16+10}{2/3+3} = \frac{78}{11} A$$

(2)若使
$$i_3 = 0$$
,则 $u_3 = -16V$ 



4-4 如图题 4-4 所示电路,已知 K 在 1 时, i = 40mA; K 在 2 时, i = -60mA。求 K 在 3 时 i 值

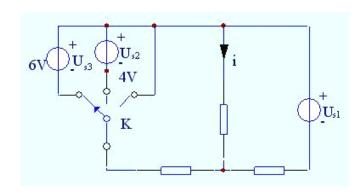


图 4-4

解: K 在 1 时, 
$$i' = 40 mA$$
。

K 在 2 时, 
$$i = \dot{i} + \dot{i} = -60 \, mA$$

$$\therefore i' = -100 \, mA$$

K在3时, 
$$i=\dot{i}-\dot{i}$$

$$:: \vec{i} = \frac{6}{4} \times (-1000 \text{ mA}) = -150 \text{ mA}$$
 (齐次性)

$$\therefore i = 190 mA$$

4-5 由电路,已知 $u_{ab} = 5V$ ,求 $u_5$ 。

解:略(参阅3-8)

4-6 如图题 4-6 所示电路, 求 R 的值。

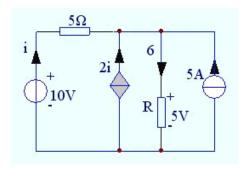


图 4-6

$$i = \frac{10 - 5}{5} = 1A$$

$$I = 8A$$

$$R = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625(\Omega)$$

4-7 如图题 4-7 所示电路,(1)选一电阻替代 4A 的电流源而不影响电路中的电压和电流;(2)选一电流源替代  $18\Omega$  的电阻而不影响电路中的电压和电流。

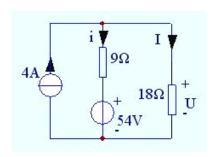


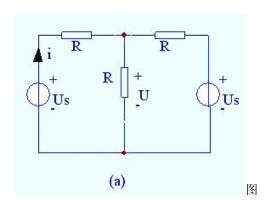
图 4-7

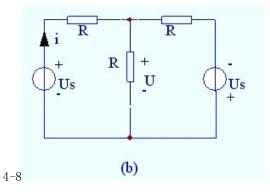
答案

解: 
$$u = \frac{4 - 54/9}{1/9 + 1/18} = -12V$$

$$\therefore (1) 可 选 R = -\frac{u}{4} = 3\Omega$$
 替代 4A 电流源。

$$I = \frac{u}{18} = -\frac{2}{3}$$
 A的电流源替代18 $\Omega$ 电阻。





$$U = 2 \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} \bullet \frac{R}{2} = \frac{2}{3} U_s$$
#: (a)

(b) U=0

$$I = \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} - \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} \bullet \frac{1}{2} = \frac{U_s}{3R}$$

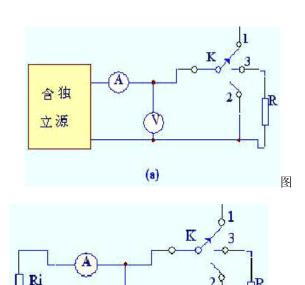
$$I = \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} + \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{U_s}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} + \frac{U_s}{R + \frac{R}{2}} = \frac{U_s}{R}$$

4-9 如图题 4-9 所示电路, K 在 1 时, 电压表的读数为 20V; K 在 2 时, 电流表的读数为 50mA.。

(1)若  $R=100\Omega$ , K 在 3 时, 电压表及电流表的读数各位多少?

R 的消耗功率为多大? (2)R 为何值时能获得最大功率  $P_m$ ?  $P_m$ 为多大?



4-9 答案

解: K 在 1:

$$U_{oc} = 20V$$

K 在 2: 
$$\therefore R_{i} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 400\Omega$$

**(b)** 

 $I_{sc} = 5mA$ 

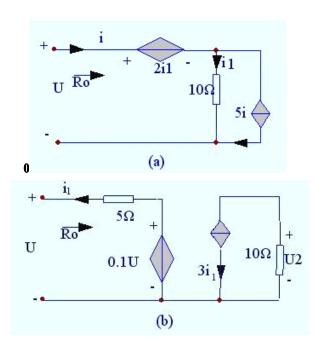
可得戴维南等效电路如图 4 - 9 (b) 所示。

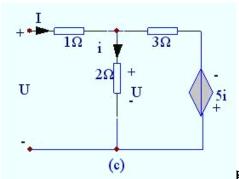
$$\therefore$$
 (1)若 $R = 100\Omega$ ,  $K$ 在3是:
$$I = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_i + R} = 40 mA$$
且 $U = IR = 4V$ 
$$P_R = 160 mW$$

(2) 由最大功率传输定理可知; 当 $R=R_{_{J}}=400\Omega_{_{J}}R$ 可获最大功率 $P_{_{m}}$ .

$$P_{m} = \frac{U_{oc}^{2}}{4R_{i}} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25W$$

4-10 求图题 4-10 所示电路的输入电阻  $R_0$ .





图题 4-10

<u>答案</u>

解: :电路含有受控源。:采用外加电压法求 $\mathbf{R}_0$ 

$$U = -2i_1 + 10i$$

$$(a) \quad i_1 = i - 5i$$

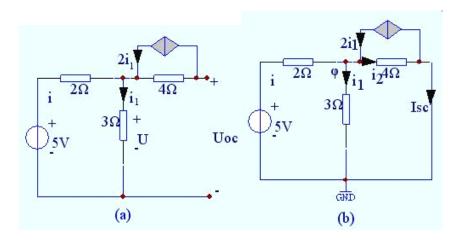
$$\therefore R_0 = \frac{U}{i} = -32\Omega \qquad \therefore R_0 = -\frac{U}{i} = 8\Omega$$

$$U = I + 2i$$

$$(c) \quad 3(I - i) + 5i = 2i$$

$$\therefore I = 0 \quad R_0 = \frac{U}{I} = \infty$$

4-11 如图题 4-11 所示电路,用等效电压源定理求 i.



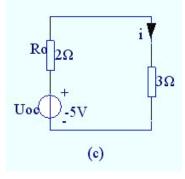


图 4-11

<u>答案</u>

解: (1)移去待求支路求 $U_{oc}$ ,如图4-11(a)所示。

$$i_1 = \frac{5}{2+3} = 1A U_{oc} = 3i_1 - 4 \times 2i_1 = -5V$$

(2) 移去待求支路求 I<sub>sc</sub>,如图4-11(b)

$$\varphi = \frac{2.5 + 2i_1}{0.5 + 1/3 + 1/4}$$

$$i_1 = \varphi/3$$

$$i_2 = \frac{\varphi}{4} = 1.5A \quad i_1 = \frac{\varphi}{3} = 2A$$

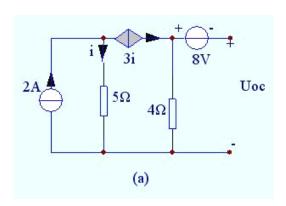
$$I_{sc} = i_2 - 2i_1 = -2.5A$$

$$(3) \times R_{\circ} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 2\Omega$$

(4) 画出戴维南等效电路,并接入移去的待求支路,如图 4-11(c) 所示.

$$\therefore i = \frac{-5}{2+3} = -1(A)$$

4-12 如图题 4-12 所示电路电路, 求等效电流源.



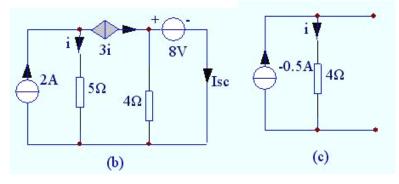


图 4-12

## <u>答案</u>

解: 由图 4-12(a)得:

$$u_{oc} = -8 + 4 \times 3i$$

$$i + 3i = 2$$

$$u_{oc} = -2V$$

由图 4-12(b)得:

$$I_{sc} = 4 \times 3i - 8/4$$

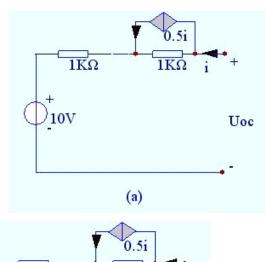
$$i + 3i = 2$$

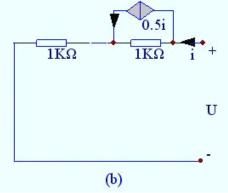
$$\therefore I_{sc} = -0.5A$$

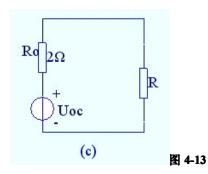
$$R_o = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 4\Omega$$

等效的电流源电路如图 4-12(c)

4-13 如图题 4-13 所示电路, 求 R 获得最大功率时的值,并求最大功率值。







解: (a) 移去 R, 求  $U_{oc}$ ,如图4-13(a) 所示.

$$U_{oc} = 10V$$

除源求 $R_0$ ,如图4-13(b)所示.

$$U = (i - 0.5i) \times 1K + i \times 1K$$

$$\therefore R_{\circ} = \frac{U}{I} = 1.5 K\Omega$$

原电路(a)的等效电路图 4-13(c)所示,由最大功率传输定理可知:

当 
$$R=R_{\circ}=1.5K\Omega$$
时,R 可获得最大功率  $P_{m}$ ,且

$$P_{m} = \frac{U_{oc}^{2}}{4R_{o}} = \frac{1}{60} W$$

(b) 移去R 求  $U_{oc}$  ,  $U = U_{oc}$ 如图 4 - 1 3 (D) 所示 (I=0)

$$U_{oc} = 6i + 3i i = \frac{3}{3+6} = \frac{1}{3}A$$

$$U_{oc} = 3V$$

除源外加电压 U,则有

(3V 电压源短接)

$$U = 6i + 3i$$

$$i = \frac{3}{3+6}I = \frac{1}{3}A$$

$$\therefore R = R_o = 6\Omega$$

$$P_m = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_o} = 3/8W$$

4-14 求电路向外可能提供的最大功率  $P_m$  各个多大?

#### <u>答案</u>

解: (a) 
$$U_{oc} = 2i - 2i = 0$$
  $R_o = \frac{U}{I} = 7\Omega$  (除源)
$$\therefore P_m = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_o} = 0$$
(b)  $U_{oc} = 5V$  除外加电流源 i,有
$$u = 15 \times (i - 0.5i) + 10i - 0.5u_1$$

$$u_1 = 10i$$

$$\therefore R_o = \frac{u}{i} = 12.5\Omega$$

$$\therefore P_m = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_o} = 0.5W$$

4-17 如图题 4-15 所示电路,

 $u_s=10V$ 时,i=1A。若 $u_s=100V$ 加于c,d端,而把a,b短路<sub>,问此短路线中的电流多大?</sub>

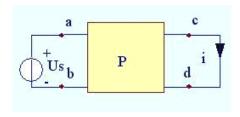


图 4-15

<u>答案</u>

解: 由互易定理一和齐次定理可得:

$$I_{ab} = 10A$$

4-18 如图题 4-16 所示电路,当  $I_s=10$  A时, $u_{cd}=-2V_{\circ}$  吾  $i_s=20$  A 施于端 c 、d 端,而把 a 、b 端开路,问 a,b 端开路电压多大?设 20A 电流源为由 d 端流入.

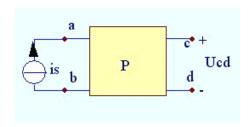


图 4-16

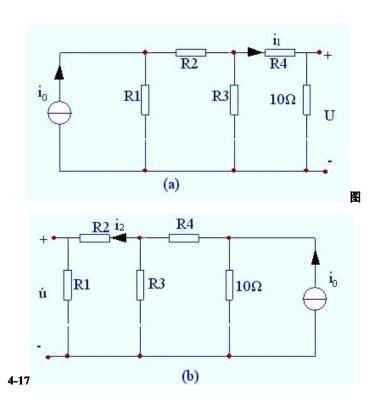
答案

解: 由互易定理二和奇次定理

可得:

$$\mathcal{U}_{ab} = -4V_{\circ}$$

4-19 图题 4-17 所示电路,已知图(a)中 i=0.3i,图(b)中 i=0.2i,用互易定理 求  $R_{i}$ 值.



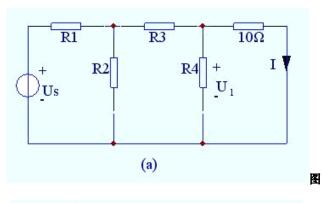
# <u>答案</u>

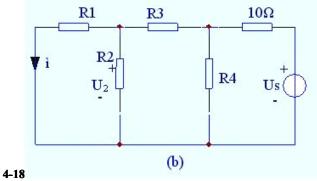
解: 
$$(a)U=10i_1=3i_2$$

$$(b)\hat{U} = R_{i_2} = 0.2i_0R_1$$

由互易定理二可知: 
$$\hat{U} = U$$
 .  $R_i = 15\Omega$ 

4-20 图题 4-18 所示电路,已知图(a)中  $u_1 = 0.25u_s$ ,图(b)中 $u_1 = 0.15u_s$ ·,用互易定理求  $R_1$ 值.





答案

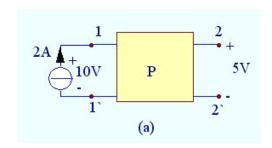
解: 
$$(a)I = \frac{u_1}{10} = 0.025 u_s$$

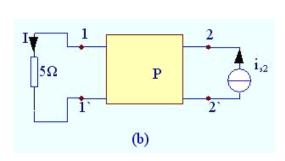
$$(b)\hat{I} = \frac{u_1}{R_1} = 0.15 u_s / R_1$$

$$(b)\hat{I} = \frac{u_1}{R_1} = 0.15u_s / R_1$$

由互易定理一可知: 
$$\hat{\boldsymbol{J}} = \boldsymbol{I} : R_{i} = 6\Omega$$

4-21 图(a)示互易网络中的数据示出。今已知图(b)中 5Ω电阻吸收功率为125。求 $I_{s2}$ 。





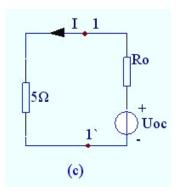


图 题 4-19

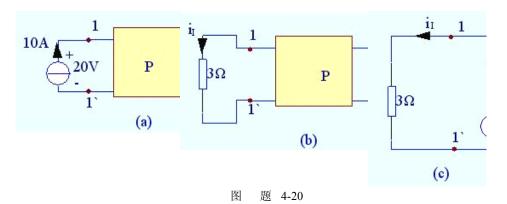
解:由 (b) 
$$I = \sqrt{P/R} = 5A$$
 移出  $5\Omega$  电阻:当  $i_{s2} = 2A_{\text{H}} u_{11} = U_{oc} = 5V$  (互易定理)

当  $i_{s2} = 10A_{\text{H}}$ ,  $u_{11} = U_{oc} = 25V$  (互易定理)

二 从1-1 端向右看得除源内阻为

$$R_0 = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 5\Omega,$$
 戴维南等效电路如图 4-19(c)
$$: i_{s2} = 10A\text{H}, U_{oc} = 25V, I = 2.5A$$
 若  $I = 5A$ ,则  $U_{oc} = 50V$ ,  $I_{s2} = 20A$ (奇次定理)

4-22 图(a)是互易网络中数据以示出。今已知图(b)中  $\dot{q} = 4A$ 。求  $u_{s2}$ 。



<u>答案</u>

解:移出图(b)3
$$\Omega$$
 电阻,则由(a)可知  $R_0 = \frac{20}{10} = 2\Omega$ 

曲图(c), 
$$\dot{l}_i = 4$$
 和可求得:  $U_{oc} = (3+2)\dot{l}_i = 20V$ 

由互易定理三: 
$$(a)$$
若 $I_{s1}=10A \rightarrow I_{sc_2}=2A$ 

$$(b)$$
若 $u_{s2} \rightarrow U_{oc} = 20V$ 

$$\therefore u_{s2} = 10 \times \frac{20}{2} = 100 V$$