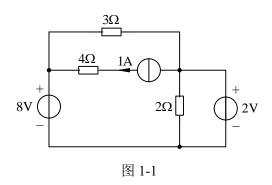
1. 图 1-1 所示电路, 求 8V 电压源提供的功率。



【解】如图 1-1,

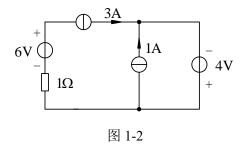
由 KVL、KCL 及元件 VAR 得

$$I_1 = \frac{8-2}{3} = 2A$$

$$I = I_1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1A$$

$$P=8I=8W$$

2. 求图 1-2 中 3A 电流源吸收的功率和 4V 电压源提供的功率。



$$6V \xrightarrow{+} U \xrightarrow{1} 1A \xrightarrow{-} 4V$$

$$I = 1 + 3 = 4A$$

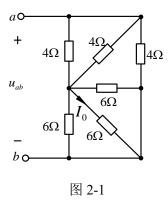
$$P_{4V} = 4 \times 4 = 16W$$

$$U = 6 - 1 \times 3 + 4 = 7V$$
 $P_{3A} = 3 \times 7 = 21W$

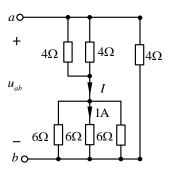
$$P_{24} = 3 \times 7 = 21$$
W

第二章

1. 已知电路图 2-1 中电流 I_0 =1A,试求 a、b 两端间的电压 U_{ab}



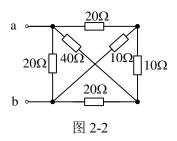
【解】将上述电路改画为如下电路



$$I=3A$$

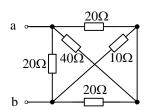
 $u_{ab}=4/2\times3+1\times6=12V$

2. 求图 2-2 所示电路中 a、b 端的输入电阻 R_{in} 。



【解】

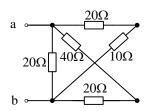
法1: 由电桥平衡得



$$R_{in} = [(20 || 10) + (40 || 20)] || 20$$

= 20 || 20
= 10\Omega

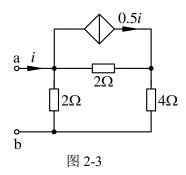
法 2: 由电桥平衡得



$$R_{in} = [(20+10)||(40+20)]||20$$

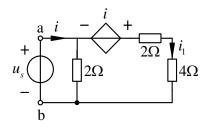
= 20||20
= 10\Omega

3. 求图 2-3 所示电路的输入电阻 R_{ab} 。



【解】

外加电压源或电流源

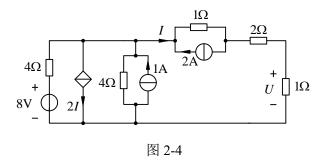


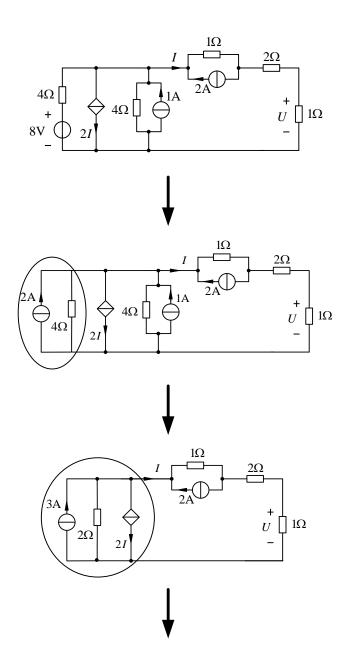
$$u_s = -0.5 \times 2i + (2+4)i_1$$

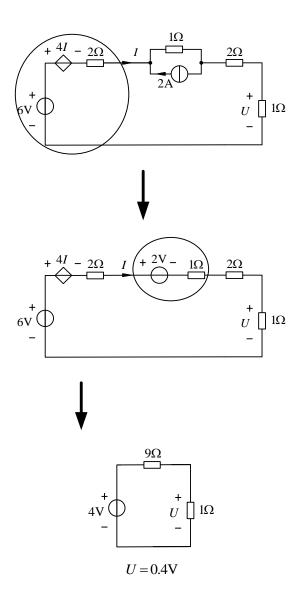
$$u_s = (i - i_1) \times 2$$

联立求解:
$$R_{ab} = \frac{u_s}{i} = \frac{5}{4}\Omega$$

4. 电路如图 2-4 所示,试用等效化简法求电路中的电压U。

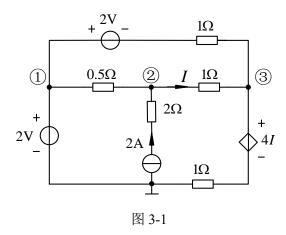






第三章

1. 试列写图 3-1 所示电路的节点电压方程(仅用节点电压表示)。



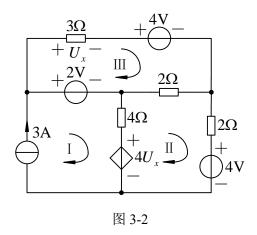
【解】

$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = 2 \\ -2U_{n1} + (2+1)U_{n2} - U_{n3} = 2 \\ -U_{n1} - U_{n2} + (1+1+1)U_{n3} = 4I - 2 \end{cases}$$

增立:
$$U_{n2} - U_{n3} = I$$

整理:
$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = 2 \\ -2U_{n1} + 3U_{n2} - U_{n3} = 2 \\ -U_{n1} - 5U_{n2} + 7U_{n3} = -2 \end{cases}$$

2. 试列写图 3-2 所示电路的网孔电流方程(仅用网孔电流表示)。



$$\begin{cases} I_{m1} = 3 \\ -4I_{m1} + (4+2+2)I_{m2} - 2I_{m3} = 4U_x - 4 \\ -2I_{m2} + (3+2)I_{m3} = 2 - 4 \end{cases}$$

补充
$$U_x = 3I_{m3}$$

整理:
$$\begin{cases} I_{m1} = 3 \\ -4I_{m1} + 8I_{m2} - 14I_{m3} = -4 \\ -2I_{m2} + 5I_{m3} = -2 \end{cases}$$

3. 正弦稳态电路如图 3-3 所示, $u_s(t) = 8\sqrt{2}\sin(10t + 30^{\circ})V$, $i_s(t) = 6\sin(10t - 70^{\circ})A$,列写相量形式的节点电压方程。(仅用节点电压表示)

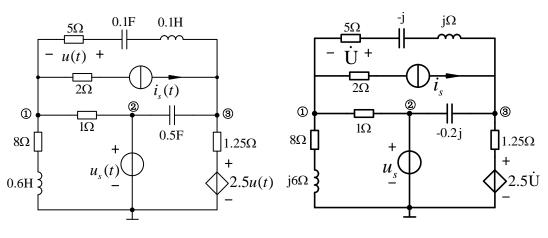


图 3-3

1)
$$\omega L = 0.6 \times 10 = 6\Omega$$
 $\omega L = 0.1 \times 10 = 1\Omega$ $\omega C = 10 \times 0.5 = 5S$ $\omega C = 10 \times 0.1 = 1S$ $\dot{U}_s = 8 \angle 30^0$ $\dot{I}_s = 3\sqrt{2}\angle -70^0$

2)
$$\dot{U}_{n2} = 8\angle 30^{\circ}$$

3)
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{n3} - \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{n1} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}$$

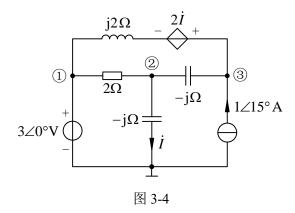
4)
$$\left(\frac{1}{8+j6}+1+\frac{1}{5}\right)\dot{U}_{n1}-\dot{U}_{n2}-\frac{1}{5}\dot{U}_{n3}=-3\sqrt{2}\angle-70^{0}$$

$$(1.28 - 0.06j)\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} - 0.2\dot{U}_{n3} = 3\sqrt{2}\angle 110^{0}$$

$$5)\left(\frac{1}{1.25} + 5j + \frac{1}{5}\right)\dot{U}_{n3} - 5j\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{5}\dot{U}_{n1} = 2\dot{U}, (1+5j)\dot{U}_{n3} - 5j\dot{U}_{n2} - 0.2\dot{U}_{n1} = 2\left(\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{n3} - \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{n1}\right)\right)$$

$$(-1+5j)\dot{U}_{n3} - 5j\dot{U}_{n2} + 1.8\dot{U}_{n1} = 0$$

4. 列写图 3-4 所示电路相量形式的节点电压方程(仅用节点电压表示)。



【解】

对各节点

$$\dot{U}_{\rm n1} = 3\angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{-j} + \frac{1}{-j}\right)\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{-j}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{j2}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{-j}\dot{U}_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{j2} + \frac{1}{-j}\right)\dot{U}_{n3} = 1\angle 15^{\circ} + \frac{2\dot{I}}{j2}$$

对受控源控制量

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{n2}}{-i}$$

整理

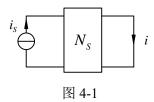
$$\dot{U}_{n1} = 3 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2j\right)\dot{U}_{n2} - j\dot{U}_{n3} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}j\dot{U}_{n1} - (1+j)\dot{U}_{n2} + \frac{1}{2}j\dot{U}_{n3} = 1 \angle 15^{\circ}$$

第四章

1. 图 4-1 所示电路中, N_s 为线性含源网络。已知当 $i_s=0$ 时,i=-1A;当 $i_s=1$ A 时,i=2A;求当i=0时,电流源 i_s 的大小。



【解】

由叠加和齐性定理可得

$$i = k_1 + k_2 i_s$$

代入条件可得

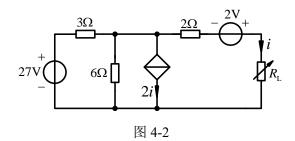
$$\begin{cases} -1 = k_1 + k_2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 = k_1 + k_2 \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$i = -1 + 3i_s$$

$$0 = -1 + 3i_s \implies i_s = \frac{1}{3} A$$

2. 如图 4-2 所示电路中负载 R_L 可调,求 R_L 为何值时负载获得最大功率,并求此最大功率值。

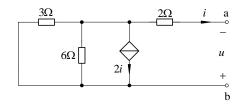


【解】

(1) 求开路电压 U_{∞} 。电路如图所示。

$$U_{oc} = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 27 + 2 = 20$$
V

(2) 求戴维南等效电阻 R_{eq} , 电路如图所示。



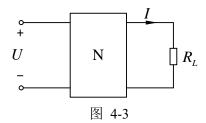
$$u = (2i+i) \times (6/3) + 2i = 8i$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = 8\Omega$$

(3) 当 $R_L = R_{eq} = 8\Omega$ 时,其上获得最大功率,

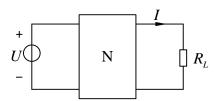
此最大功率为
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{20^2}{4 \times 8} = 12.5 \text{W}$$

3. 如图 4-3 所示电路中,N 为含有独立源的线性电阻网络。已知当U=4V时,I=10A;U=6V时, I=12A。求当U=8V时电流 I 的值。



【解】

由替代定理将 U 所在的开路支路用电压为 U 的电压源替代,如图所示



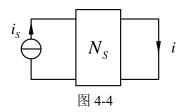
由叠加定理和齐次性定理可得 $I = \alpha + \beta U$

代入已知条件得
$$\begin{cases} 10 = \alpha + 4\beta \\ 12 = \alpha + 6\beta \end{cases}$$
 解得 $\begin{cases} \alpha = 6 \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$

即 I = 6 + U

所以当U=8V时,I=6+8=14A

4. 图 4-4 所示电路中, N_s 为线性含源网络。已知当 $i_s=0$ 时,i=-1A;当 $i_s=1$ A 时,i=2A;求当i=0时,电流源 i_s 的大小。



【解】

由叠加和齐性定理可得

$$i = k_1 + k_2 i_s$$

代入条件可得

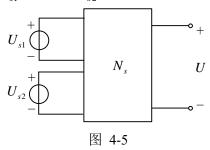
$$\begin{cases} -1 = k_1 + k_2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 = k_1 + k_2 \cdot 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$i = -1 + 3i_s$$

$$0 = -1 + 3i_s \Rightarrow i_s = \frac{1}{3} A$$

5. 电路如图 4-5 所示, N_s 是一个线性含源网络,已知: $U_{s1} = -1$ V, $U_{s2} = -1$ V 时,U = 1V; $U_{s1} = 0$, $U_{s2} = 1$ V 时,U = 2V; $U_{s1} = -1$ V, $U_{s2} = 0$ 时,U = -1V。求:(1) U_{s1} 和 U_{s2} 为任意值时,电压U的表达式;(2) $U_{s1} = 2$ V, $U_{s2} = -2$ V 时,U的值。



【解】

(1) N是一个线性含源网络,U是 U_{s_1} 和 U_{s_2} 及 Ns 三部分电源共同作用的结果。

由齐次定理,可设 $U = K_1 U_{s1} + K_2 U_{s2} + U_3$,

其中 U₃ 表示 Ns 内部电源单独作用时对 U 的贡献,又由己知(1),(2),(3),代入可得

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -K_1 - K_2 + U_3 \\ 2 = K_2 + U_3 \\ -1 = -K_1 + U_3 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} K_1 = 5 \\ K_2 = -2 \\ U_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

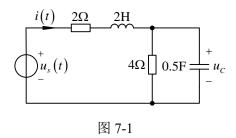
得: 电压 U 的表达式 $U = -5U_{s1} - 2U_{s2} + 4$

(2) $U_{s1} = 2$, $U_{s2} = -2$ \mathbb{H} ,

$$U = 5 \times 2 - 2 \times (-2) + 4 = 18V$$

第七章

1. 列写图 7-1 所示电路以 $u_c(t)$ 为输出的输入一输出方程。

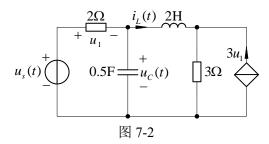


【解】由 KVL 得

$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + 2i + u_C = u_s$$
$$i = \frac{u_C}{4} + 0.5\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

整理得:
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u_{\mathrm{C}}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{3}{2} u_{\mathrm{C}} = u_{\mathrm{s}}$$

2. 列写图 7-2 所示电路中以电容电压 u_c 和电感电流 i_L 为变量的状态方程。



【解】

由基尔霍夫定律和元件 VAR 得

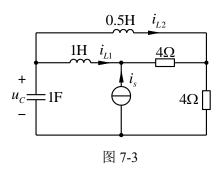
$$\begin{cases} 0.5 \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{u_1}{2} - i_L = \frac{u_s - u_C}{2} - i_L \\ 2 \frac{di_L}{dt} = u_C - (i_L + 3u_1) \times 3 = u_C - [i_L + 3(u_s - u_C)] \times 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{du_C}{dt} = -u_C - 2i_L + u_s \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} = 5u_C - 1.5i_L - 4.5u_s \end{cases}$$

状态方程的矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 5 & -1.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_L \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4.5 \end{bmatrix} u_s(t)$$

3. 电路如图 7-3 所示,试列写以电容电压 u_C ,电感电流 i_{L1} 、 i_{L2} 为状态变量的状态方程。



【解】

对于电容:

$$\frac{du_c}{dt} = -i_{L1} - i_{L2}$$

对于电感 L_1 :

$$\frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = u_C - u_{R_1} - u_{R2}$$

$$i_{R1} = i_{L1} + i_s \; , \quad i_{R_2} = i_{L1} + i_s + i_{L2} \; , \quad u_{R_1} = 4i_{R1} = 4i_{L1} + 4i_s \; , \quad u_{R_2} = 4i_{R2} = 4i_{L1} + 4i_{L2} + 4i_{S} \; , \quad u_{R_3} = 4i_{R4} = 4i_{R4} + 4i_{$$

所以:
$$\frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = u_C - (4i_{L1} + 4i_s) - (4i_{L1} + 4i_{L2} + 4i_s) = u_C - 8i_{L1} - 4i_{L2} - 8i_s$$

对于电感 L_2 :

$$0.5\frac{di_{L2}}{dt} = u_C - 4i_{L1} - 4i_{L2} - 4i_s$$

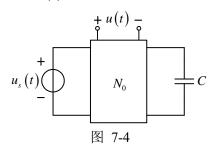
对于电感 L_2 :

$$\frac{di_{L2}}{dt} = 2u_C - 8i_{L1} - 8i_{L2} - 8i_s$$

整理成矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{du_c}{dt} \\ \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} \\ \frac{di_{L2}}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -8 & -4 \\ 2 & -8 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_C \\ i_{L1} \\ i_{L2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -8 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix} i_s$$

4. 图 7-4 所示电路中, N_0 为不含独立电源的电阻性网络,已知当 $u_s(t) = 12\varepsilon(t)$ V,响应 $u(t) = 12 + 4e^{-t}$ V (t>0) ,当 $u_s(t) = 24\varepsilon(t)$ V 时,响应 $u(t) = 24 - 6e^{-t}$ V (t>0) ,求零输入响应。



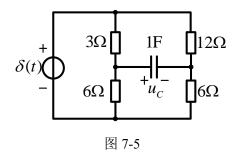
【解】

$$\begin{cases} u_x(t) + u_f(t) = 12 + 4e^{-t} \\ u_{Cx}(t) + 2u_f(t) = 24 - 6e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

解之得:
$$\begin{cases} u_x(t) = 14e^{-t} \\ u_f(t) = 12 - 10e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

零输入响应: $u(t) = 14e^{-t}V(t>0)$

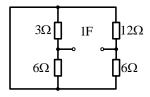
5. 求图 7-5 所示电路的单位冲击响应 u_C 。



【解】利用三要素法:

(1)
$$u_c(0_-) = 0$$

(2) 求 R_{in} 和 τ



$$R_{in} = 3//6 + 12//6 = 2 + 4 = 6\Omega$$
, 所以 $\tau = R_{in}C = 6s$

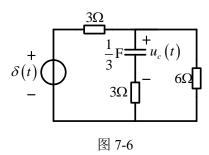
(3) 求 $u_c(\infty)$

$$u_{c}(\infty) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} V$$

所以单位阶跃响应为: $u_{cs}(t) = \frac{1}{3}(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}})V$;

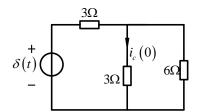
则单位冲击响应为: $u_c(t) = \frac{du_{cs}(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{6}})\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{18}e^{-\frac{t}{6}}\varepsilon(t)$

6. 求如图 7-6 所示电路的冲击响应 $u_c(t)$ 。



【解】

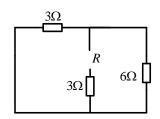
1) 求 $i_c(0)$



$$i_c(0) = \frac{\delta(t)}{3 + 3//6} \times \frac{6}{3 + 6} = \frac{2}{15}\delta(t)A$$

$$u_c(0_+) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} i_c(0) dt = \frac{3}{1} \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \frac{2}{15} \delta(t) dt = \frac{2}{5} V$$

2)



$$R=3/(6+3=5\Omega)$$
 $\tau = RC=5 \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3}S$

3)

$$u_{c}(t) = u_{c}(0_{+})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{2}{5}e^{-\frac{3}{5}t}\varepsilon(t)V$$

- 7. 图 7-7 所示电路中,开关动作前电路已达稳态,已知 $u_s(t)=100\sin 10t$ 。 t=0时开关从 1 合至
- 2, 求 $t \ge 0$ 时电容电压 $u_c(t)$ 。

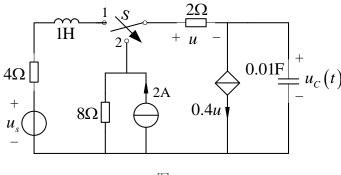
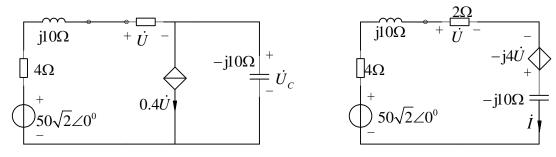


图 7-7

【解】

1) 求电容电压起始值



$$\omega L = 10 \times 1 = 10\Omega$$
 $\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{10 \times 0.01} = 10\Omega$ $\dot{U}_s = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$

$$6\dot{I} + \mathrm{j}4 \times 2 \times \dot{I} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{50\sqrt{2}\angle 0^{\circ}}{6+8j} = \frac{50\sqrt{2}\angle 0^{\circ}}{10\angle 53^{\circ}} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -53^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -53^{\circ} \times 10 \angle -90^{\circ} -4 \angle -90^{\circ} \times 10\sqrt{2} \angle -53^{\circ} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -143^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

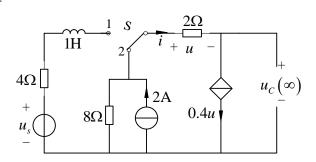
$$u_C(t) = 20\sin(10t - 143^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C(0_-) = 20\sin(-143^\circ) = -12V$$

由换路定则

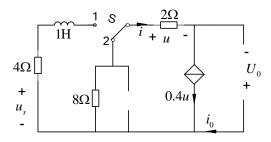
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = -12V$$

2) 求电容电压稳态值



$$i = \frac{u}{2} \qquad \frac{u}{2} - 0.4u = 0 \qquad u = 0$$
$$u_C(\infty) = 2 \times 8 = 16V$$

3) 求时间常数



$$u_0 = 10i$$

 $i_0 = i - 0.4u = i - 0.4 \times 2 \times i = 0.2i$

$$R = \frac{u_0}{i_0} = \frac{10i}{0.2i} = 50\Omega$$

$$\tau = RC = 50 \times 0.01 = 0.5s$$

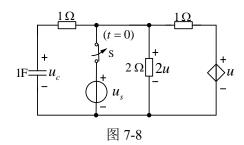
4) 代入三要素公式

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + (u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(\infty))e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$= 16 + (-12 - 16)e^{-2t}$$

$$= 16 - 28e^{-2t}V$$

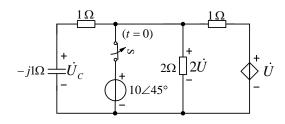
8. 如图 7-8 所示电路中,电压源 $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(t + 45^\circ)$ V,开关动作前电路已达稳态,在t = 0时开关 S 打开,求t > 0时电容电压 $u_c(t)$ 。



【解】

(1) 求 $u_{\scriptscriptstyle C}(0_{\scriptscriptstyle +})$

作相量模型



$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{10\angle 45^\circ}{1-j1} \cdot -j1 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ V$$

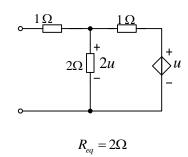
$$u_C(t) = 10\sin(t)V$$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0V$$

(2) 求 $u_{c}(\infty)$

$$u_{C}(\infty) = 0 \text{ V}$$

(3) 求时间常数



$$\tau = R_{eq}C = 2s$$

$$u_{C}(t) = u_{C}(\infty) + \left[u_{C}(0_{+}) - u_{C}(\infty)\right]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0V \qquad (t \ge 0_{+})$$

第八、九章

1. 某网络的输入阻抗 $Z=20\angle60^{\circ}\Omega$,外加电压 $\dot{U}=100\angle-30^{\circ}\mathrm{V}$,求此网络消耗的平均功率与功率因数。

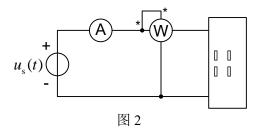
【解】

$$\cos\theta = \cos 60^{\circ} = 0.5$$
(滞后)

$$I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{100}{20} = 5 \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$P = UI\cos\varphi = 100 \times 5 \times 0.5 = 250 \text{ W}$$

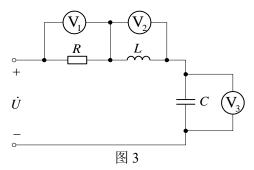
2. 图 2 所示正弦稳态电路中,已知 $u_s(t)=220\sqrt{2}\sin(314t+45^\circ)$ V ,电流表读数为 5A,功率表读数为 880W,无源网络呈现容性。试求无源网络串联等效电路中的电阻参数 R 和电容参数 C 。



【解】
$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{220}{5} = 44(\Omega)$$

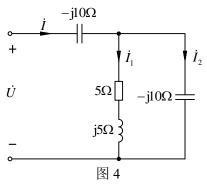
 $\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{880}{220 \times 5} = 0.8$, $\sin \varphi = -0.6$
 $R = |Z|\cos \varphi = 44 \times 0.8 = 35.2(\Omega)$
 $X = |Z|\sin \varphi = 44 \times (-0.6) = -26.4(\Omega)$
 $C = -\frac{1}{\varphi X} = -\frac{1}{314 \times (-26.4)} = 120.6(\mu\text{F})$

3. 图 3 所示正弦稳态电路中,电压表 V_1 的示数为 40V,电压表 V_2 的示数为 100V,电压表 V_3 的示数为 70V 。求端口电压 \dot{U} 的有效值。



【解】
$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_L - U_C)^2} = \sqrt{40^2 + (100 - 70)^2} = 50$$
V

4. 图 4 所示正弦稳态电路中,已知电流 I_2 = 10A。(1) 求电流 I_1 、 I 和电压U;(2) 求该电路吸收的有功功率 P、无功功率 Q、视在功率 S 和复功率 \tilde{S} 。



【解】

(1) $\diamondsuit \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$

$$\dot{U}_{C2} = -j10 \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 100 \angle -90^{\circ} \text{V}$$

即 I_1 为 $10\sqrt{2}$ A。

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = -j10A = 10 \angle -90^{\circ}A$$

I 为10A

$$\dot{U}_C = -j10 \times (-j10) = -100 \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{C2} + \dot{U}_C = -j100 - 100 = 100\sqrt{2} \angle -135^{\circ}V$$

U 为100√2V

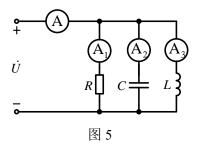
(2)
$$P = I_1^2 R = (10\sqrt{2})^2 \times 5 = 1000W$$

 $Q = UI \sin(-135^\circ - (-90^\circ)) = -1000 \text{ var}$

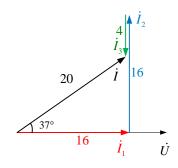
$$S = UI = 1000\sqrt{2}VA$$

$$\tilde{S} = 1000 - j1000 \text{VA}$$

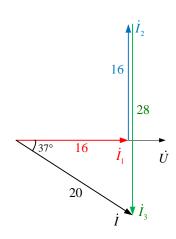
5. 如图 5 所示正弦稳态电路中,电流表 A 的读数为 20A,电流表 A_1 的读数为 16A,电流表 A_2 的读数为 16A,利用相量图法求电流表 A_3 的读数。



【解】 以电压 \dot{U} 作为参考相量

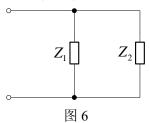


容性电路: A3 的读数为4A



感性电路: A3 的读数为28A

6. 图 6 所示正弦稳态电路中,已知阻抗 Z_1 消耗的平均功率为 80W,功率因数为 0.8 (感性);阻抗 Z_2 消耗的平均功率为 30W,功率因数为 0.6 (容性)。求电路的功率因数。



对于阻抗 Z_1 ,因为其消耗的平均功率 $P_1 = 80$ W, $\lambda = 0.8$ (感性),所以

$$S_1 = \frac{P_1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{80}{0.8} = 100 \text{VA}$$
, $Q_1 = \sqrt{S_1^2 - P_1^2} = \sqrt{100^2 - 80^2} = 60 \text{ var}$

因为阻抗 Z_2 消耗的平均功率 $P_2 = 30$ W, $\lambda_2 = 0.6$ (容性),所以

$$S_2 = \frac{P_2}{\lambda_2} = \frac{30}{0.6} = 50 \text{VA}$$
, $Q_2 = -\sqrt{S_2^2 - P_2^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = -40 \text{ var}$

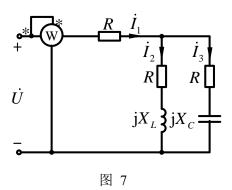
阻抗 Z₁和 Z₂ 并联后总阻抗消耗的平均功率、无功功率和视在功率分别为

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 80 + 30 = 110$$
W, $Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = 60 - 40 = 20$ var
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{110^2 + 20^2} = 111.8$$
VA

因此,阻抗 Z_1 和 Z_2 并联后总阻抗的功率因数为

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{110}{111.8} = 0.984$$
 (感性)

7. 如图 7 所示电路,电压 U=150V,电流 $I_1 = I_2 = I_3$,功率表示数为 1500W,求 R 及 X_L , X_C 。



【解法1】

由于
$$I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

根据 $I_2 = I_3$ 且两条支路承受相同电压 \dot{U} ',则可知 $X_L = -X_C = X$

$$\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = I \angle \theta + I \angle - \theta = 2I \cos \theta = I$$

所以 $\cos\theta = 0.5$,所以 $\theta = 60^{\circ}$,所以 $X = \sqrt{3}R$

所以端口看进去的整体阻抗为

$$Z = R + \frac{(R+jX)(R-jX)}{(R+jX) + (R-jX)} = \frac{R^2 + X^2}{2R} + R = 3R$$
 可知其为纯阻性,所以

$$U = \left(\frac{R^2 + X^2}{2R} + R\right) \cdot I \Rightarrow 150 = 3R \cdot I \Rightarrow R \cdot I = 50$$

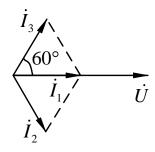
又由于 $P_{all} = 3I^2R = 1500W$,所以 $I^2R = 500W$

根据 $I^2R = 500W$,所以 I = 10A

所以
$$R = 5\Omega, X_L = 5\sqrt{3}\Omega, X_C = -5\sqrt{3}\Omega$$

【解法2】

由于 $I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$,利用相量图



根据 $P_{all} = UI = 150 \times I = 1500$ W,所以 I = 10A

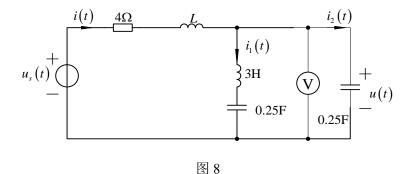
又由于 $P_{all} = 3I^2R = 1500$ W,所以 $I^2R = 500$ W

所以 $R=5\Omega$

可知 $X_L = -X_C = \sqrt{3}R$

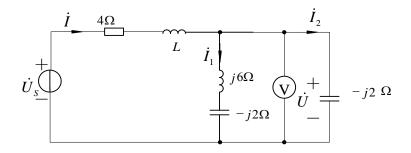
所以
$$X_L = 5\sqrt{3}\Omega, X_C = -5\sqrt{3}\Omega$$

8. 正弦稳态电路如图 8 所示,已知 $u_s(t)$ 的有效值为5V, $\omega=2$ rad/s,电压表V读数为4V。(1)画出电路的相量模型;(2)用相量图法求电感L(令u(t)的初相为 0°)。

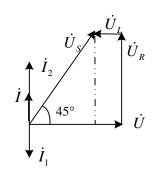


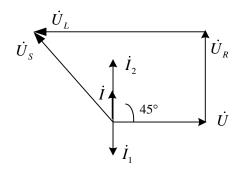
【解】

1) 电路相量模型为



2)设: 并联支路电压为 $\dot{U}=4\angle0^{\circ}V$,相量图:





3)
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{j6 - j2} = \frac{4\angle 0^{\circ}}{j4} = 1\angle -90^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{-j2} = \frac{4 \angle 0^{\circ}}{-j2} = 2 \angle 90^{\circ} \,\text{A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 2\angle 90^{\circ} + 1\angle - 90^{\circ} = 1\angle 90^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{I} \times 4 = 4 \angle 90^{\circ} \text{V}$$

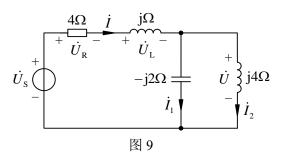
$$\dot{U}_L = \dot{U}_S - \dot{U}_L - \dot{U}_R$$

$$\dot{U}_L = \dot{U}_S - \dot{U}_L - \dot{U}_R$$

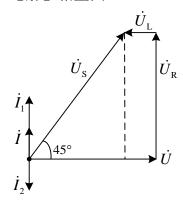
$$U_L = \sqrt{U_S^2 - U_R^2} + U = 1V$$
 $E_L = \sqrt{U_S^2 - U_R^2} - U = 7V$

所以:
$$L = \frac{U}{\omega I} = 0.5H$$
 或 $L = \frac{U}{\omega I} = 3.5H$

9. 正弦稳态电路如图 9 所示,以 Ü 为参考相量,定性画出该电路的相量图。

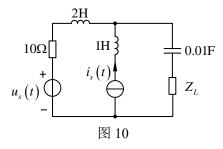


【解】相量图:



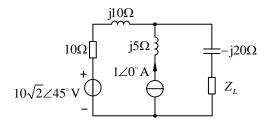
10. 如图 10 所示正弦稳态电路中, $u_s(t) = 20\sin(5t + 45^{\circ})$ V , $i_s(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(5t - 90^{\circ})$ A ,负载 $Z_{\rm L}$ 可变。试问 $Z_{\rm L}$ 为何值时其获得最大功率?并求此最大功率 $P_{\rm max}$ 。

9

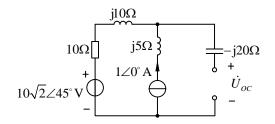


【解】

相量模型为

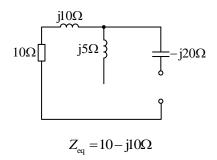


(1) 求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc}

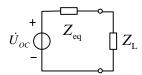


$$\dot{U}_{oC} = 10\sqrt{2}\angle45^{\circ} + (10 + j10)\cdot1\angle0^{\circ} = 20 + j20V$$

(2) 除源求等效阻抗 Z_{eq}



(3) 戴维南等效电路



当 $Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = 10 + j10\Omega$ 可获得最大功率