

1995 年清华大学硕士生入学考试电路原理试题

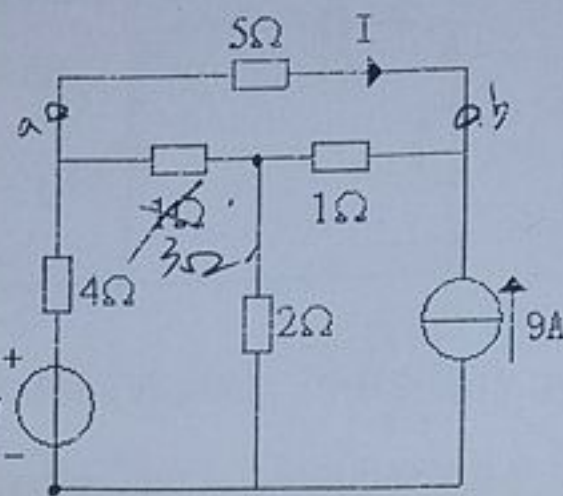
一、(10 分)

电路如右图所示，试用戴维南定理求流过 5Ω 电阻的电流 I 。

$$U_{oc} = 9V - 6V = 3V = -6V$$

$$R_{eq} = 3\Omega$$

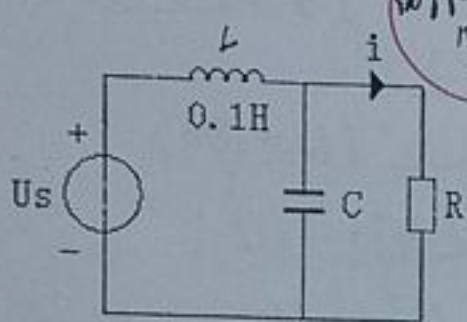
$$I = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_{eq} + R_L} = \frac{-6}{3+5} = -0.75A$$



二、完成下列各题 (直接填写结果, 不必写计算过程) (16 分)

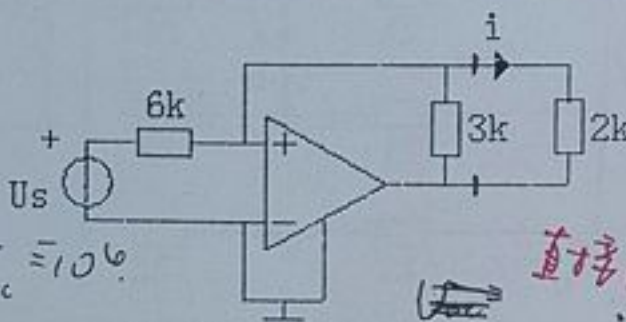
(1) 已知 $U_s = \sqrt{2} \sin 10^4 t V$ 。

(2) 已知 $U_s = 5 \cos \omega t V$, 求 i 。



$$W = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.1 \times C}} = 10^6$$

$C = 0.1 \mu F$ 时, 电流 i 大小与 R 无关。



$$i = 2.5 \cos \omega t \text{ mA}$$

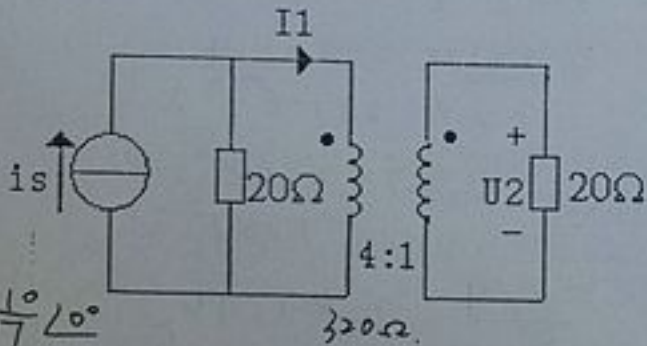
$$i = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_{eq} + R_L} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} U_s}{-1k\Omega}$$

$$-3\Omega = \frac{-\frac{1}{2} U_s}{\frac{1}{6} U_s} = R_{eq} = -3\Omega$$

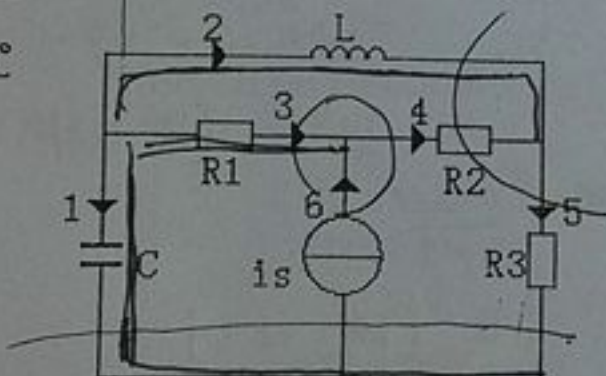
已知 $i_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$, 求 U_2, I_1

$$U_2 = \frac{80}{17} \angle 0^\circ V, I_1 = \frac{10}{17} \angle 0^\circ A$$

(3)



(4) 网络的电流图如下图所示, 以 1, 2, 3 支路为树支写出基本割集矩阵 Q 。



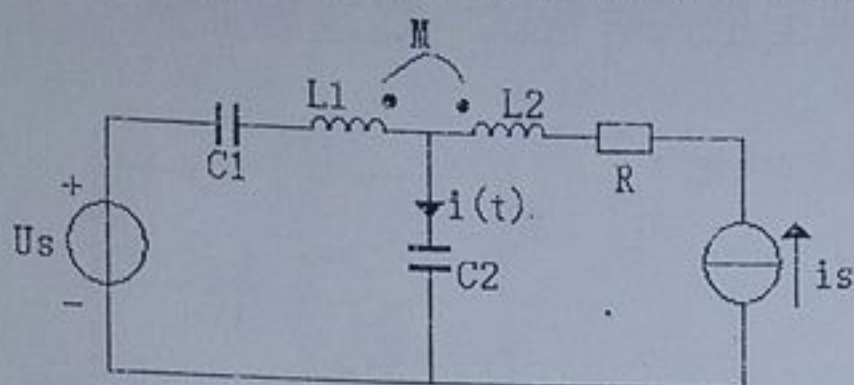
$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、(12 分)

下图电路中, 已知: $C_1 = 1/6F, C_2 = 1/3F, L_1 = 6H, L_2 = 4H, M = 3H, R = 4\Omega$,

$$U_s = 18\sqrt{2} \sin t + 9\sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 30^\circ) V, i_s = 5\sqrt{2} \sin t A$$

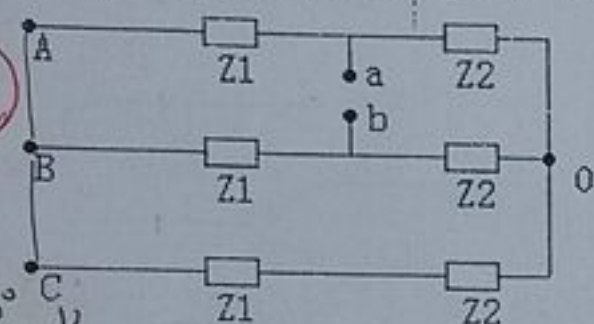
- (1) 求 $i(t)$ 及其有效值; (2) 求两电源各自发出的有功功率;



四、(12分)

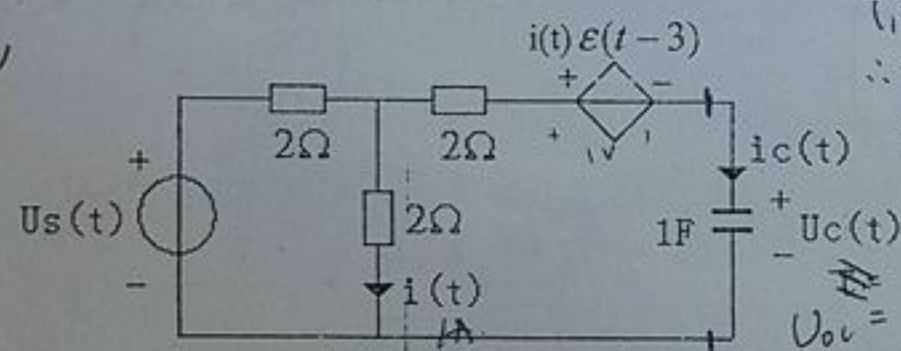
下图电路中, 已知电源为对称三相电源, 负载阻抗 $Z_2 = 60 + j80 \Omega$, 线路阻抗 $Z_1 = 2 \Omega$, 负载端线电压 $\dot{U}_{ab} = 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$.

- (1) 求电源端线电压 \dot{U}_{AB} , \dot{U}_{BC} , \dot{U}_{CA} .
(2) 若在 ab 间接一电阻 $R = 100 \Omega$, 求此电阻 R 吸收的有功功率.



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{ab} &= 380 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V} \\ \dot{U}_a &= 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \\ \dot{I}_A &= \frac{\dot{U}_a}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{62 + j80} = 2.2 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A} \\ \dot{U}_A &= \dot{I}_A (Z_1 + Z_2) = 2.2 \angle -53.13^\circ (62 + j80) = 222.7 \angle -0.91^\circ \text{ V} \\ \therefore \dot{U}_{AB} &= 385.7 \angle 29.1^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

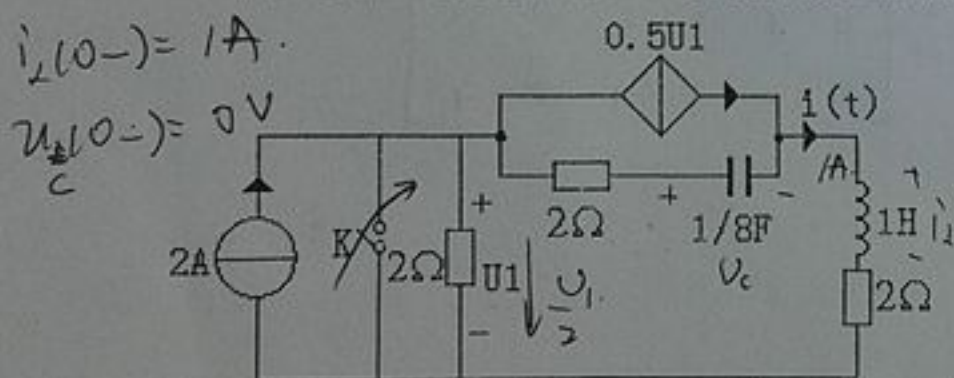
已知: 下图电路中, $u_c(0^-) = 0$, $U_s = 4\varepsilon(t) \text{ V}$, ($\varepsilon(t)$ 为单位阶跃函数)
 $0 < t < 3$, $U_c(\infty) = 2 \text{ V}$
求: $i_c(t)$ 并画出其变化曲线,



$$\begin{aligned} T_1 &= RC = 35 \\ \therefore u_c(t) &= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{35}}) \text{ V} \\ u_c(3^-) &= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{35}}) \text{ V} = 1.264 \text{ V} \\ u_c(\infty) &= 1 \text{ V} \\ \therefore u_c(t) &= [1 + 0.264 e^{-\frac{(t-3)}{2.5}}] \cdot \varepsilon(t-3) \\ u_c(t) &= 2(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{35}}) \cdot \varepsilon(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

六、(10分)

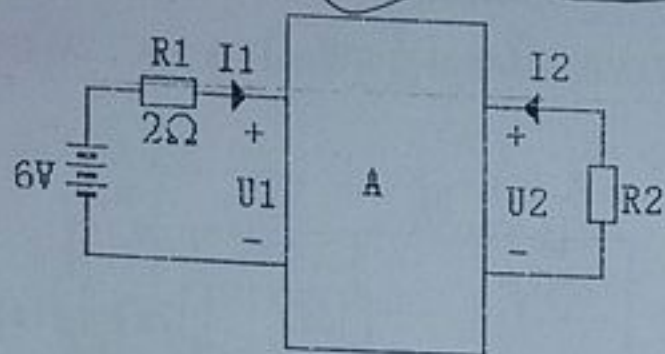
下图电路已达稳态, 在 $t=0$ 时闭合开关 K, 用拉普拉斯变换法求解换路后的 $i(t)$.



$$\begin{aligned} i_c(t) &= C \cdot \frac{dU_c(t)}{dt} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} e^{-\frac{t}{3}} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-3)] \\ &\quad - 1.06 e^{-\frac{t-3}{2.5}} \cdot \varepsilon(t-3) \\ &\quad + 1.88 \varepsilon(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

七、已知下图电路中, 二端口网络的传输参数, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8\Omega \\ 0.5S & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$, 求负载电阻为何值时,

R2 为何值时, R2 获最大功率, 并求此最大功率。



$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2I_1 + 8I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.5U_2 + 2.5I_2 \\ U_1 = 6 - 2I_1 \end{cases}$$

令 $I_2 = 0$ 得 $U_{oc} = U_2 = 2V$

$$U_2 = 0 \quad I_{sc} = I_2 = \frac{6}{13} A$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{2}{\frac{6}{13}} = \frac{13}{3} \approx 4.33 \Omega$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4 \times R_{eq}} = \frac{2^2}{4 \times 4.33} = 0.231 W$$

八、(10分)

下图电路 (图 a) 中, 已知 $i(0^-) = 0$,

(1) 当 $U_s = \delta(t) V$ (冲激函数) 时求 $i(t)$ 。

(2) 当 $U_s = 2[\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-3)] V$ (图 b 示) 时, 用卷积积分求 $i(t)$ 。

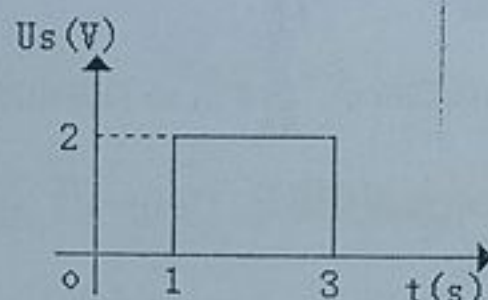
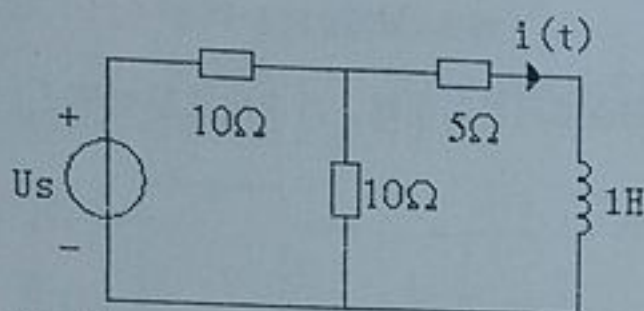


图 b

先求冲激 $i(t)$ 图 a

0-0+ 时刻, 电感看作开路。

于是 $U_L(t) = \frac{1}{2} U_s(t) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(t)$

$$i_2(0^+) = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^+ u_L dt + i_2(0^-) = \frac{1}{1} \int_0^+ \frac{1}{2} \delta(t) dt + 0 = 0.5 A$$

$$T = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 s$$

$$i(t) = 0.5 \times e^{-10t} A$$

$$(2) i(t) = \int_0^t 2[\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-3)] \cdot 0.5 \times e^{-10(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

(1) 当 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t) V$ (阶跃函数) 时, 其响应的初值为 $y(0^+) = 2$, 其一阶导数初值为

$$\frac{dy}{dt}(0^+) = 1, \text{ 求此响应的自由分量和强制分量。 } H(j\omega) = \frac{3+j1}{1+j3} = 1 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

(2) 当 $e(t) = \cos t V$ 时求此电路的正弦稳态响应。

$$Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) \cdot 1 = 1 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^t e^{-10(t-\tau)} d\tau & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ \int_1^t e^{-10(t-\tau)} d\tau & 1 \leq t < 3 \\ \int_1^3 e^{-10(t-\tau)} d\tau & 3 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理 } i(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 0.1(1 - e^{-10t}) & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 0.1(e^{-10(t-3)} - e^{-10t}) & 1 \leq t < 3 \\ 0.1(e^{-10(t-3)} - e^{-10t}) & 3 \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$(2) E(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \quad Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1} \cdot \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{s}{s^2+1} + \frac{-1}{s+1} + \frac{0.4}{s+2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0.1[1 - e^{-10(t-1)}] \varepsilon(t-1) + (0.1e^{-10(t-3)} - 0.1) \cdot \varepsilon(t-3) \end{cases}$$

$$Y(s) = H(s) \cdot E(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)s} = \frac{1.5}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{0.5}{s+2}$$

$$\text{零状态响应 } y(t) = (1.5 - 2e^{-t} + 0.5e^{-2t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\text{设零输入响应 } y''(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$y = y' + y'' \quad \text{由 } y(0^+) = 2 \quad \frac{dy}{dt}(0^+) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 4 \\ C_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{自由 } (-2e^{-t} + 0.5e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \quad \text{强制 } 1.5 \varepsilon(t)$$