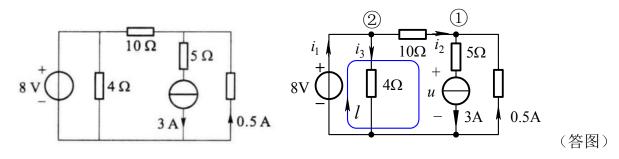
2021/2022 学年春季学期

电路 IA 期末复习试题(2)参考答案

- 一、填空题(共5小题,每小题4分,满分20分)
- 1. 下图中电压源发出的功率为 36 W, 电流源发出的功率为 96 W。



【解析】设各元件电压电流参考方向如答图所示。

$$i_2 = 3A - 0.5A = 2.5A$$
, $i_3 = \frac{8V}{4\Omega} = 2A$

对节点列 KCL 方程: 节点①: $i_2 = 3A - 0.5A = 2.5A$

节点②:
$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3 = 2.5A + 2A = 4.5A$$

对回路l列KVL方程: $10\Omega \times i_2 + 5\Omega \times 3A + u = 8V$

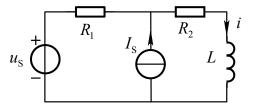
得 u = -32V

电压源发出的功率 $P_{U_s} = 8V \times i_1 = 8V \times 4.5A = 36W$

电流源发出的功率 $P_{i_s} = -u \times 3A = 32V \times 3A = 96W$

2. 图示电路中 R_1 =1 Ω , R_2 =3 Ω , L=2H, I_S =4A, u_S =4 $\sqrt{2}$ cos 2t V, 则电流 i 的有效值为

【解析】直流电流源单独作用时,电感处于短路。由分流公式得电流 *i* 的直流分量为:



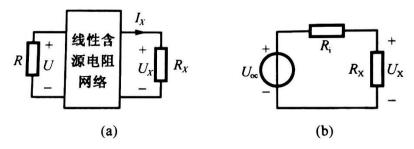
$$I_{(0)} = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \times I_S = \frac{1}{1+3} \times 4A = 1A$$

正弦电压源 $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=4\angle0^{\circ}{
m V}$ 单独作用时(电流源不作用,相当于开路),由欧姆定律得:

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + i\omega L} = \frac{4}{1 + 3 + i4} = 0.5\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}A$$

电流*i*的有效值
$$I = \sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(1)}^2} = \sqrt{1 + (0.5\sqrt{2})^2} = 1.225$$
A

3. 图示电路,已知 R_x =0 时, I_x =8A,U=12V;当 R_x →∞时, U_x =36V,U=6V。则当 R_x =9 Ω 时, U_x = 24 Ω V, Ω = 8 Ω V。



【解析】求出 R_x 以外电路的戴维南等效电路,如图(b)所示。

其中,
$$U_{\text{OC}} = U_{\text{x}|_{R_{\text{X}\to\infty}}} = 36\text{V} \ (R_{\text{X}\to\infty} = \text{相当于开路}) \qquad R_{\text{i}} = \frac{U_{oC}}{I_{_{SC}}} = \frac{U_{oC}}{I_{_{X}}\mid_{_{R}=0}} = 4.5\Omega$$

因此,当
$$R_x = 9 \Omega$$
 时, $U_x = \frac{9}{9 + R_i} \times U_{OC} = 24 \text{V}$ 。

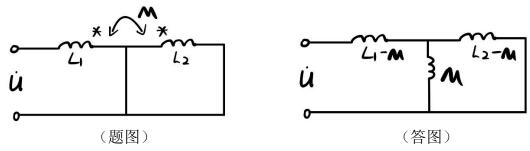
将电阻 R_x 用电压源 U_x 置换,由叠加定理得 $U=U'+U''=U'+kU_x$ (U' 是网络内所有独立源共同作用所产生的分量)

(此时电阻的变化用电压源 U_x 的变化来代表)

根据已知条件得
$$\begin{cases} 12 = U' + k \times 0 \\ 6 = U' + k \times 36 \end{cases}$$
, 因此
$$\begin{cases} U' = 12V \\ k = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

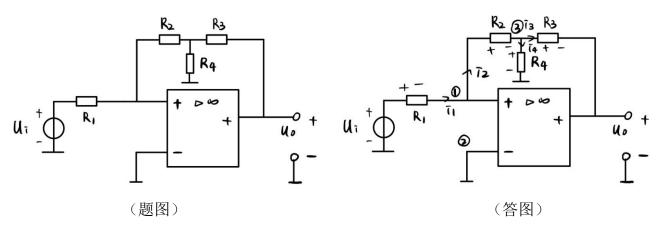
所以当 R_x =9 Ω 时, $U=U'+kU_x=12-\frac{1}{6}\times 24=8V$ 。

4. 如图所示电路,端口等效电感为 $L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2}$ 。

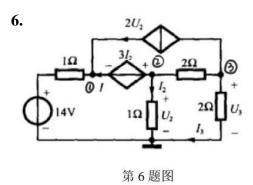


【提示】端口等效电路图如答图所示,由此得到端口电压电流关系,即可得等效电感。

5. 图示电路中, R_1 =1kΩ, R_2 =3kΩ, R_3 = R_4 =2kΩ,输入电压 u_i =1V,则输出电压 u_o =-8V.



二、计算题 (每小题 9 分,满分 27 分)

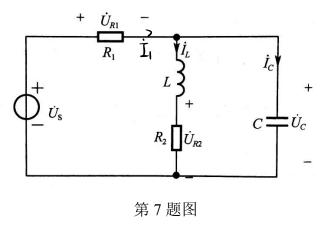


引克思生为程

$$U_{n_2} = U_2 = I_{\mathcal{N}} \times I_2$$

解得
$$U_3 = U_{n3} = 12V$$

7. 图示电路中,已知 $\dot{U}_{\rm S}$ 是频率为 ω 的正弦交流电压源, $I_{\rm C}=3$ A, $I_{\rm L}=5$ A, $\omega L=12\Omega$, $R_{\rm 1}=25\Omega$,且 $\dot{U}_{\rm R1}$ 滞后 $\dot{I}_{\rm C}$ 90°。求电阻 $R_{\rm 2}$ 上电压有效值 $U_{\rm R2}$ 和电压源 $\dot{U}_{\rm S}$ 的有效值。



$$\vec{R}_{1} = \vec{I}_{1} = \vec{I}_{2} = 3 / 9^{\circ} A$$

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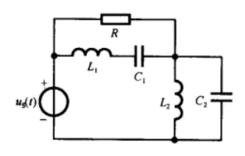
$$\vec{I}_{7} = \vec{I}_{7} = \vec{I}_{7} = 3 / 9^{\circ} A$$

$$\vec{I}_{7} = \vec{I}_{7}$$

工产带后了 Üc 的角度即为 L与R2串联部分的阻抗角

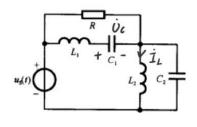
Ì = 40° A.

- 8. 如图所示正弦电路中,已知 $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega$, $1/(\omega C_1) = 160\Omega$, $1/(\omega C_2) = 40\Omega$, $R = 200\Omega$, $u_{\rm S}(t) = 100 + 10\sqrt{2} \cos(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + 5\sqrt{2} \cos(4\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$ V。试求:
 - (1) 电容 C_1 两端电压有效值; (2) 电感 L_2 中电流有效值。



第8题图

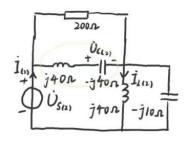
【答案】



第8题图

直流 Usin=100V单独作用时 电感相当于短路,电容相当于断路 Uc(0)=100V, 社(n)=0.5A

基波 $\dot{U}_{Sin} = 10 \angle 30^{\circ} V$ 单独衍用时 L_{2} 、 C_{2} 发生并联谐振 $\dot{I}_{Lin} = \frac{\dot{U}_{Sin}}{\dot{J}_{20n}} = 0.5 \angle -60^{\circ} A$ $\dot{U}_{Cin} = 0.5$



二次谐波Ùsw=5∠bo°V单独作用时 L、C、发生串联谐振

$$\dot{I}_{L(2)} = \frac{\dot{O}_{S(2)}}{\dot{J}_{40}\Omega} = 0.125 \angle -30^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{L(2)} = \frac{\dot{O}_{S(2)}}{\dot{J}_{40}\Omega} + \frac{\dot{O}_{S(2)}}{-\dot{J}_{10}\Omega} = 0.275 \angle 150^{\circ} A$$

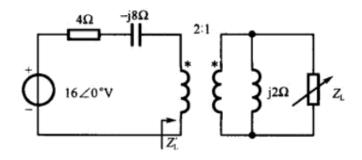
$$\dot{O}_{C(2)} = -\dot{J}_{40}\Omega \times \dot{I}_{L(2)} = 15 \angle 60^{\circ} V$$

$$I_{L} = \int 0.5^{2} + 0.5^{2} + 0.125^{2} = 0.718A$$

$$U_{C} = \int 100^{2} + 15^{2} = 101.12V$$

三、计算题 (每小题 11 分,满分 44 分)

9. 图示电路中,负载阻抗 Z_L 可任意调节,试求负载 Z_L 为何值时它可以获得最大功率?最大功率 多为多少?并求此时通过二次侧阻抗为 $j2\Omega$ 的电感的电流有效值。



第9题图

解:将二次侧阻抗等效到一次侧,得等效阻抗Zi为

$$Z_{\rm L}' = n^2 \times \frac{\rm j2 \times Z_{\rm L}}{\rm j2 + Z_{\rm L}}$$

当Z'、等于电源内阻抗的共轭时它可以获得最大功率,即

$$4 \times \frac{j2 \times Z_{\rm L}}{j2 + Z_{\rm L}} = 4 + j8$$

化简得

$$\frac{1}{Z_{\rm L}} + \frac{1}{\rm i2} = \frac{1}{1 + \rm i2} \Rightarrow Z_{\rm L} = (4 - \rm i2)\Omega$$

由于理想变压器不消耗功率, 只传递功率, 所以 Z_L' 吸收的功率等于 Z_L 所吸收的功率, 它吸收的最大功率为

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}} = \frac{16^2}{4 \times 4} = 16(\text{W})$$

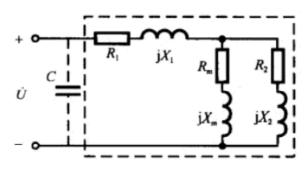
等效不影响变压器一次侧电流,则变压器一次侧电流相量为 $\dot{I} = \frac{16\angle 0^{\circ}}{4-\mathrm{j}8+4+\mathrm{j}8} = 2\angle 0^{\circ}\mathrm{A}$

变压器一次侧电压相量为 $\dot{U}_1 = 16\angle 0^{\circ} - (4 - j8)2\angle 0^{\circ} = 8 + j16$ V

则二次侧电压相量为 $\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_1 = 4 + j8$ V

所以通过二次侧阻抗为 j2Ω 的电感的电流有效值 $I = \frac{U_2}{|j2|} = \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{2} = 2\sqrt{5}$ A = 4.472A

- **10.** 下图为某负载的等效电路模型,已知 $R_1 = X_1 = 8\Omega$, $R_2 = X_2 = 3\Omega$, $R_m = X_m = 6\Omega$,外加正弦电压有效值 U = 220V,频率 f = 50Hz。
 - (1) 求负载的平均功率和功率因数。
 - (2) 若并上电容 C,将电路的功率因数提高到 0.9,求 C。



第10题图

解: (1)负载即虚线部分等效阻抗为 $Z = R_1 + jX_1 + (R_m + jX_m) \| (R_2 + jX_2) = (10 + j10)\Omega$

阻抗角为
$$\varphi_z = \arctan \frac{10}{10} = 45^\circ$$

则功率因数为 $\lambda = \cos \varphi_z = \cos 45^\circ \approx 0.707$

负载消耗的平均功率为 $P = \frac{U^2}{|Z|} \times \lambda \approx 2420 \text{W}$

(另解:
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = 11\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}\text{A}$$
, $\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{11}{3}\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}\text{A}$, $\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{22}{3}\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^{\circ}\text{A}$

$$P = I^2 R_1 + I_1^2 R_m + I_2^2 R_2 = 2420 \text{W}$$

(2)并联电容前负载的无功功率 $Q = P \tan \varphi_z = 2420 \text{var}$

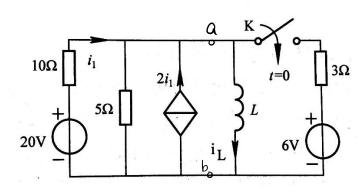
并上电容后 $\lambda' = 0.9$,则功率因数角为 $\varphi' = \arccos 0.9 \approx 25.84^{\circ}$

并联电容后总的无功功率 $Q' = P \tan \varphi' \approx 1172.06 \text{var}$

则电容引进的无功功率应为 $Q_C = Q' - Q = -\omega CU^2 = -1247.94$ var

则所需电容值为
$$C = -\frac{Q_C}{\omega U^2} \approx 82.1 \mu F$$

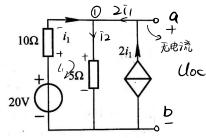
11. 图示电路原处于稳态,L=0.12H。t=0时开关 K由断开突然闭合,试用三要素法求 t>0时的电感电流 $i_L(t)$ 。



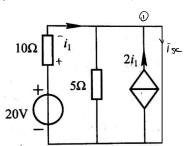
第11题图

新. 为方便解题,将ab左侧电路作-戴维角等效、

① 本开岩电压、 由①节点 kCL, 有i2=3i, 由回路 Ll kVL,有 20= loi; +5i2



② 才等效电阻。这里等取开路经路法,即将清中经路,扩射 经路电流,利用 Ri= uoc 即可,



由
$$VL$$
 知, $i_1 = \frac{20V}{10\Omega} = 2A$ isc 与 5Ω 电阻上 i 没有压降(放无电流)由 ① 节点 KCL , 知 i $sc = 3i = 6A$ i $Ri = \frac{Uoc}{isc} = 2\Omega$

简化后的电路加加方所了。

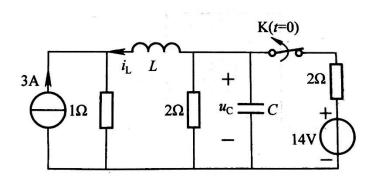
挨路前电路处于證券,电感相多7%路, ju(0-)= 1210 = 6A

接路后腾间, 由接路定律, 证(04)=证(0-)=6A

按路后达到稳态时,用量加定理求解得、12V电源率独作用时,12=6A;

6v 电源率独作用时,记"=2A, → 元(∞)=8A

12. 图示电路原处于稳态, L=0.1H, C=0.5F。t=0 时开关 K 由闭合突然断开, 试用拉普拉斯 变换方法求 t>0 时的电压 $u_{\rm C}(t)$ 。

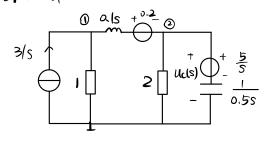


第12题图

確: t<0时, 利用量加定理求证(0-)和 Uc(0-):

14V电压源车独作用时,Uć"= - 7V

画出运算电路如下。



利用节点电压法:

利用電路注注:
$$(1+\frac{1}{0.(5)}) U_{n_1}(5) - \frac{1}{0.(5)} U_{n_2}(5) = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{0.2}{0.(5)}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{0.15}) U_{n_1}(5) - \frac{1}{0.(5)} U_{n_2}(5) = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{0.2}{0.(5)}$$

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{0.15}) + 0.5s) U_{n_2}(5) - \frac{1}{0.(5)} U_{n_1}(5) = 2.5 - \frac{0.2}{0.(5)}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{5} + \frac{A_2}{5+5} + \frac{A_3}{5+6}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{3}{5} A_1 = 2, A_2 = 9, A_3 = -6$$

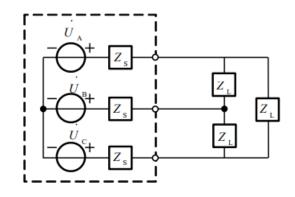
$$\frac{1}{2} U_{n_2}(5) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{9}{5+5} - \frac{6}{5+6}$$

$$= U_{n_2}(5) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{9}{5+5} - \frac{6}{5+6}$$

$$= U_{n_2}(5) = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{9}{5+5} - \frac{6}{5+6}$$

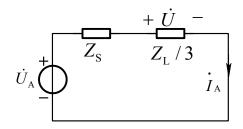
四、计算题 (9分)

13. 如图所示,内阻抗 $Z_S=(2+j4)\Omega$ 的对称三相电源给功率因数为 0.8 的感性负载 Z_L 供电,用电压表和电流表分别测得电源输出端的线电压和线电流分别为 380V 和 2A,求负载断开后电源输出的线电压为多少。



第13题图

解:



取一相分析:

由题意知
$$U = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}}$$
 $V = 220$ V

设
$$\dot{U}$$
 = 220 \angle 0°, 又 $\cos \varphi$ = 0.8 且 I_{A} = 2 A = I_{l}

所以
$$\dot{I}_{\mathrm{A}} = 2 \angle -36.87^{\circ}$$

所以
$$U_{Z_s} = \dot{I}_A \cdot (2 + j4) = (8 + j4) V$$

$$\dot{U}_{
m A} = \dot{U} + \dot{U}_{Z_s} = 228.04 \angle 1^{\circ}$$

所以
$$U_l = \sqrt{3} U_A = 394.98 \text{V}$$

请大家认真订正。祝大家取得好成绩!