



电路科目知识点，习题应知应会

**第一章：**了解基本概念，了解基本公式。

**第二章：**掌握基尔霍夫电压定理，加强计算 等效电阻的能力，理解节点，指路，回路的本质。

习题：2.33（电压，电流）

2.35（电压，电流）

2.41（等效电阻）

2.74（电机电流）

2.82（电阻模块）（注意集成块的封装边不要当成导线）

**第三章：**节点法（牢固掌握）掌握节点法的步骤，在含有电压源电路的节点分析时，掌握两种情况，例 3.3 3.4

网孔法（牢固掌握）：网孔法（牢固掌握）掌握网孔法的步骤，在含有电流源电路的节点分析时，掌握两种情况，例 3.7

掌握两种方法的不同，并能组合使用。掌握晶体管的电路。

习题：3.3 3.10 3.30 3.41 3.62

**第四章：**掌握叠加定理的步骤。掌握戴维南定理，诺顿定理，要求同网孔法和节点分析法。掌握最大功率传输定理

掌握电路变换技巧

例 4.3-4.12

作业：4.15（叠加定理） 4.31（电源转换） 4.36（戴维南定理-不含受控源） 4.57（戴维南/诺顿定理-含受控源） 4.67（最大功率传输定理）

**第六章：**深入理解电容和电感的伏安特性以及它们在基本电路中的应用。

解释串联电容和并联电容是怎样工作的。

理解串联电感和并联电感是怎样工作的。

习题：6-11（电容，伏安特性） 6-19（等效电容） 6-32（电容问题） 6-46（电感、电容，能量） 6-51（等效电感） 6-62（电感问题）

掌握三个元件的重要特性，

表 6-1 三个基本电路元件的重要特性

基本元件的重要特性 <sup>①</sup>			
关系	电阻(R)	电容(C)	电感(L)
电压-电流	$v = iR$	$v = \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i(\tau) d\tau + v(t_0)$	$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$
电流-电压	$i = \frac{v}{R}$	$i = C \frac{dv}{dt}$	$i = \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t v(\tau) d\tau + i(t_0)$
功率或能量	$p = i^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$	$w = \frac{1}{2} C v^2$	$w = \frac{1}{2} L i^2$
串联	$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2$	$C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$	$L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2$
并联	$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$	$C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2$	$L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2}$
直流激励	相同	开路	短路
不能突变电路变量	无	$v$	$i$

①采用关联参考方向约定。

**第七章：**暂态过程（零输入响应、自然响应）、稳态过程（零状态响应、强迫响应）、时间常数、完全响应的物理意义要特别清晰。

掌握三要素法。



习题： 7.44 (RC 一阶)

7.48 (RC 一阶, 阶跃函数)

7.49 (RC 一阶, 门电路输入)

7.53 (RL 一阶)

7.56 (RL 一阶)

### 第八章:

会列微分方程, 会判断临界阻尼, 过阻尼, 欠阻尼的情况以及相应的解。会计算初值和终值,

例 8.1, 掌握无源串行 RLC 电路的响应 例 8.4

掌握无源并行 RLC 电路的响应。例 8.5 例 8.6

掌握串行 RLC 电路的阶跃响应。例 8.7

掌握并行 RLC 电路的阶跃响应。例 8.8

掌握一般二阶电路。例 8.9 例 8.10

习题: 8.31 (初值) 8.32 (RLC 串联) 8.47 (RLC 并联) (可不作)

8.48 (RLC 并联)

8.53 (一般二阶)

### 第九章: 正弦量与相量的关系 (牢固掌握)

正弦量的相量表示法 (牢固掌握)

电路元件伏安特性的相量形式 (牢固掌握)

阻抗与导纳 (牢固掌握)

相量图 (一般掌握)

阻抗三角形 (一般掌握)

电路元件的频域模型 (牢固掌握)

基尔霍夫定律的相量形式 (牢固掌握)

习题: 9.5 (相位差)

9.51 (时域模型-频域模型)

9.54 (频域模型分析)

9.66 (阻抗计算)

9.67 (阻抗计算)

### 第十章:

掌握分析交流电路的步骤。例 10.1-10.10

习题: 10.3 (只含独立源, 节点法) 10.32 (独立源与受控源, 网孔法) 10.46 (叠加法, 不同频率) 10.58 (不含受控源, 戴维南) 10.66 (含受控源, 只求诺顿等效)

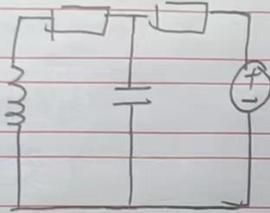
附: 第八章, 第九章, 第十章课后题答案



31. 根据两个原因

$$V_c(t_0^+) = V_c(t_0^-) = 40V$$

$t < 0$  时, 稳定



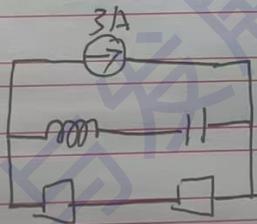
$t > 0$  时, 对电感上端采用节点分析法

$$Z = iL + iR$$

$$i_L(t_0^+) = i_L(t_0^-) = 1A \Rightarrow iR = 1A$$

$$\therefore V_c(t_0^+) = 80V$$

32.  $t = 0^-$  时, 电流源工作, 电压源短路



$$i_L(t_0^-) = 0 = i_L(t_0^+) \quad v(t_0^-) = V_c(t_0^+) = 3 \times 6 = 18V$$

当  $t > 0$  时

$$\alpha = \frac{R}{2L} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \quad \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.04}} = 5$$

$$s = -\alpha \pm \sqrt{\alpha^2 - \omega_0^2} = -3 \pm 4j$$

$$v(t) = v_{\text{st}} + v_{\text{t}}(t)$$

$$= 75 + [A \cos 4t + B \sin 4t] e^{-3t} \quad (\text{欠阻尼})$$

$$v(0) = -18 = 75 + A \Rightarrow A = -93$$

$$i(0) = 0 = C \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = [-3(A \cos 4t + B \sin 4t) e^{-3t}] + [4(-A \sin 4t + B \cos 4t) e^{-3t}]$$

$$0 = \frac{dv(0)}{dt} = -3A + 4B \Rightarrow B = \frac{3}{4}A = -69.75$$

$$v(t) = \{ 75 + [-93 \cos 4t - 69.75 \sin 4t] e^{-3t} \} \text{ V}$$



8.4.1 暂态响应 - 稳态响应

$$t=0^- \text{ 时, } i_L(0) \xrightarrow{5/10 \text{ A}} 6 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V(0) = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$t=0^+ \text{ 时 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2RC} = \frac{1}{10 \cdot 20} = 10 \text{ (10m 被短路)}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10 \text{ (临界阻尼)}$$

$$\gamma_{1,2} = -10 \quad \omega_0 = 10$$

$$i_L(t) = I_{\text{ss}} + [A + Bt] e^{-10t}$$

$$i_L(0) = 2 = 6 \text{ A} \Rightarrow A = -4$$

$$V_o(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = [B e^{-10t}] + [b(A+Bt) e^{-10t}]$$

$$V_o(0) = 0 = B - 10A \Rightarrow B = -40$$

$$V_o(t) = 400t e^{-10t}$$



$$8.48 \quad t=0^- \text{ 时} \quad i_L(0) = \frac{-6}{3} = -2 \text{ A}$$

$$v_L(0) = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$t > 0 \text{ 时} \quad \lambda = \frac{1}{2RC} = 2 = \omega_0$$

$$\lambda = \omega_0 \quad (\text{临界阻尼})$$

$$s_{1,2} = -2$$

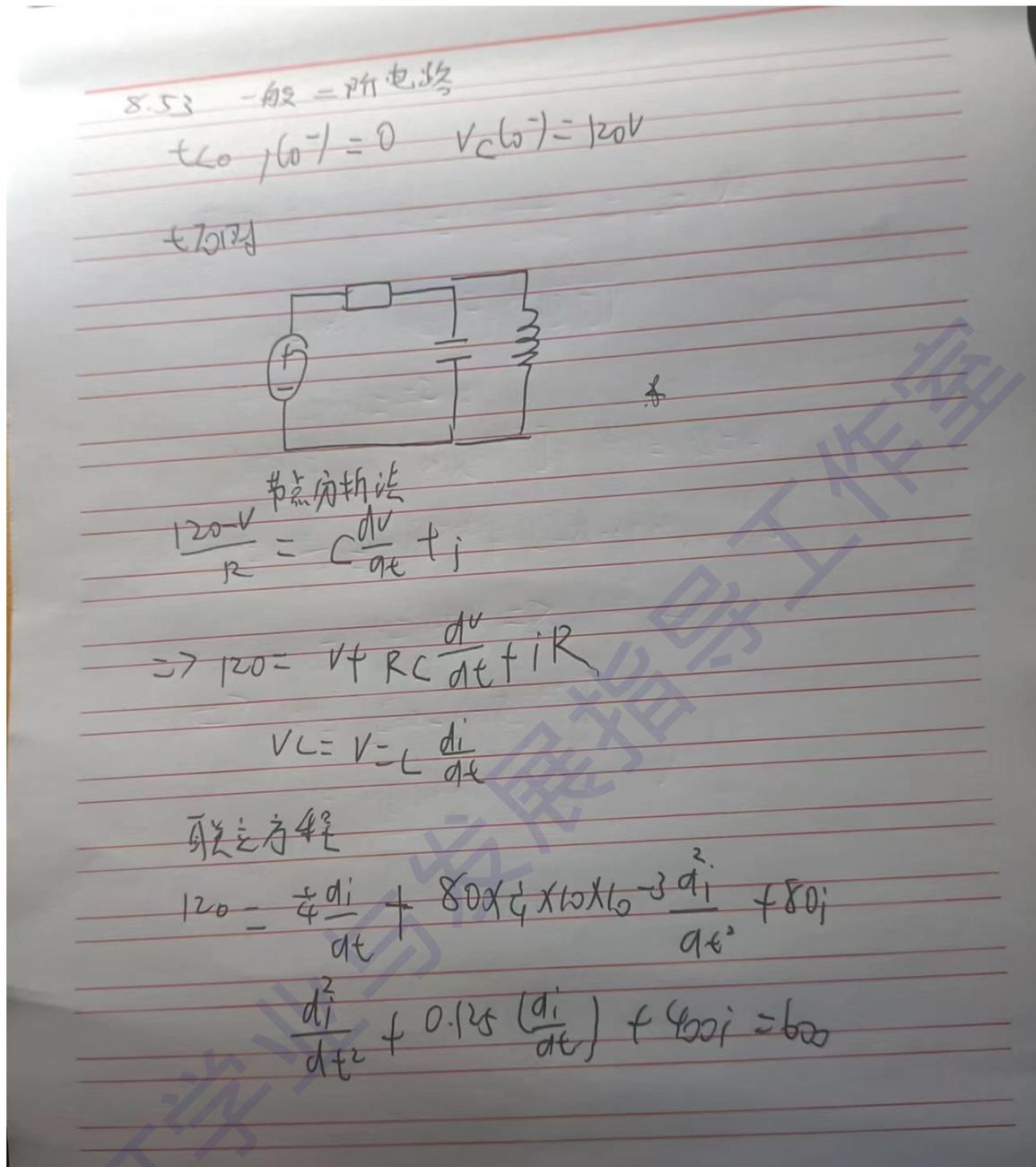
$$i(t) = [A + Bt]e^{-2t}, \quad i(0) = -2 = A$$

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt} = [Be^{-2t} + (-2A - 2Bt)e^{-2t}]$$

$$v_0(0) = 2 = B + 4 \Rightarrow B = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow i(t) = [-2 - 2t]e^{-2t} \text{ A}$$

$$v(t) = [2 - 4t]e^{-2t} \text{ V}$$



Chapter 9, Solution 5.

$$v_1 = 45 \sin(\omega t + 30^\circ) \text{ V} = 45 \cos(\omega t + 30^\circ - 90^\circ) = 45 \cos(\omega t - 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$
$$v_2 = 50 \cos(\omega t - 30^\circ) \text{ V}$$

This indicates that the phase angle between the two signals is  $30^\circ$  and that  $v_1$  lags  $v_2$ .



Chapter 9, Solution 51.

$$0.1 \text{ F} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(2)(0.1)} = -j5$$

$$0.5 \text{ H} \longrightarrow j\omega L = j(2)(0.5) = j$$

The current  $\mathbf{I}$  through the  $2\text{-}\Omega$  resistor is

$$\mathbf{I} = \frac{1}{1 - j5 + j + 2} \mathbf{I}_s = \frac{\mathbf{I}_s}{3 - j4}, \quad \text{where } \mathbf{I} = \frac{10}{2} \angle 0^\circ = 5$$

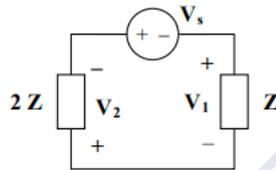
$$\mathbf{I}_s = (5)(3 - j4) = 25 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

Therefore,

$$i_s(t) = 25 \cos(2t - 53.13^\circ) \text{ A}$$

Chapter 9, Solution 54.

Since the left portion of the circuit is twice as large as the right portion, the equivalent circuit is shown below.



$$\mathbf{V}_1 = \mathbf{I}_o(1 - j) = 2(1 - j)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_2 = 2\mathbf{V}_1 = 4(1 - j)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_2 + \mathbf{V}_s + \mathbf{V}_1 = 0 \text{ or}$$

$$\mathbf{V}_s = -\mathbf{V}_1 - \mathbf{V}_2 = -6(1 - j) = (6 \angle 180^\circ)(1.4142 \angle -45^\circ)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_s = 8.485 \angle 135^\circ \text{ V}$$

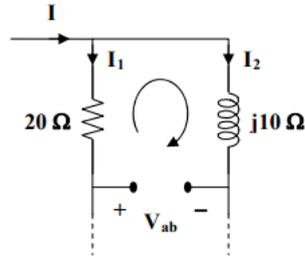


Chapter 9, Solution 66.

$$Z_T = (20 - j5) \parallel (40 + j10) = \frac{(20 - j5)(40 + j10)}{60 + j5} = \frac{170}{145}(12 - j)$$

$$Z_T = 14.069 - j1.172 \Omega = 14.118 \angle -4.76^\circ$$

$$I = \frac{V}{Z_T} = \frac{60 \angle 90^\circ}{14.118 \angle -4.76^\circ} = 4.25 \angle 94.76^\circ$$



$$I_1 = \frac{40 + j10}{60 + j5} I = \frac{8 + j2}{12 + j} I$$

$$I_2 = \frac{20 - j5}{60 + j5} I = \frac{4 - j}{12 + j} I$$

$$V_{ab} = -20I_1 + j10I_2$$

$$V_{ab} = \frac{-(160 + j40)}{12 + j} I + \frac{10 + j40}{12 + j} I$$

$$V_{ab} = \frac{-150}{12 + j} I = \frac{(-12 + j)(150)}{145} I$$

$$V_{ab} = (12.457 \angle 175.24^\circ)(4.25 \angle 97.76^\circ)$$

$$V_{ab} = 52.94 \angle 273^\circ \text{ V}$$



## Chapter 9, Solution 67.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad 20 \text{ mH} &\longrightarrow j\omega L = j(10^3)(20 \times 10^{-3}) = j20 \\ 12.5 \text{ }\mu\text{F} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(10^3)(12.5 \times 10^{-6})} = -j80 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{in} &= 60 + j20 \parallel (60 - j80) \\ Z_{in} &= 60 + \frac{(j20)(60 - j80)}{60 - j60} \\ Z_{in} &= 63.33 + j23.33 = 67.494 \angle 20.22^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$Y_{in} = \frac{1}{Z_{in}} = 14.8 \angle -20.22^\circ \text{ mS}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad 10 \text{ mH} &\longrightarrow j\omega L = j(10^3)(10 \times 10^{-3}) = j10 \\ 20 \text{ }\mu\text{F} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(10^3)(20 \times 10^{-6})} = -j50 \\ 30 \parallel 60 &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{in} &= -j50 + 20 \parallel (40 + j10) \\ Z_{in} &= -j50 + \frac{(20)(40 + j10)}{60 + j10} = -j50 + 20(41.231 \angle 14.036^\circ) / (60.828 \angle 9.462^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= -j50 + (13.5566 \angle 4.574^\circ) = -j50 + 13.51342 + j1.08109$$

$$= 13.51342 - j48.9189 = 50.751 \angle -74.56^\circ$$

$$Z_{in} = 13.5 - j48.92 = 50.75 \angle -74.56^\circ$$

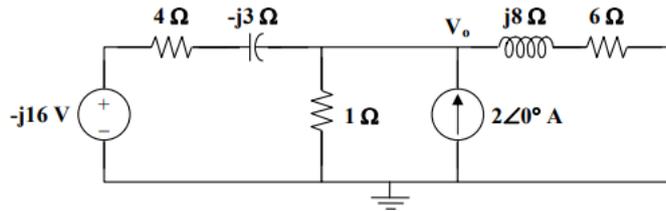
$$Y_{in} = \frac{1}{Z_{in}} = 19.704 \angle 74.56^\circ \text{ mS} = 5.246 + j18.993 \text{ mS}$$



Chapter 10, Solution 3.

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= 4 \\ 2 \cos(4t) &\longrightarrow 2 \angle 0^\circ \\ 16 \sin(4t) &\longrightarrow 16 \angle -90^\circ = -j16 \\ 2 \text{ H} &\longrightarrow j\omega L = j8 \\ 1/12 \text{ F} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(4)(1/12)} = -j3\end{aligned}$$

The circuit is shown below.



Applying nodal analysis,

$$\frac{-j16 - V_o}{4 - j3} + 2 = \frac{V_o}{1} + \frac{V_o}{6 + j8}$$

$$\frac{-j16}{4 - j3} + 2 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{4 - j3} + \frac{1}{6 + j8}\right)V_o$$

$$V_o = \frac{3.92 - j2.56}{1.22 + j0.04} = \frac{4.682 \angle -33.15^\circ}{1.2207 \angle 1.88^\circ} = 3.835 \angle -35.02^\circ$$

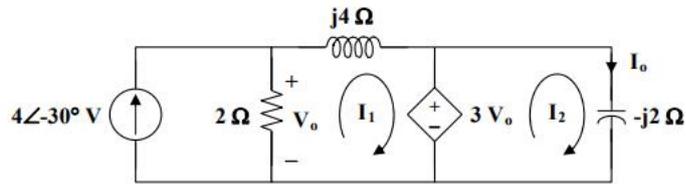
Therefore,

$$v_o(t) = 3.835 \cos(4t - 35.02^\circ) \text{ V}$$



Chapter 10, Solution 32.

Consider the circuit below.



For mesh 1,

$$(2 + j4)I_1 - 2(4\angle -30^\circ) + 3V_o = 0$$

where

$$V_o = 2(4\angle -30^\circ - I_1)$$

Hence,

$$(2 + j4)I_1 - 8\angle -30^\circ + 6(4\angle -30^\circ - I_1) = 0$$

$$4\angle -30^\circ = (1 - j)I_1$$

or

$$I_1 = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 15^\circ$$

$$I_o = \frac{3V_o}{-j2} = \frac{3}{-j2}(2)(4\angle -30^\circ - I_1)$$

$$I_o = j3(4\angle -30^\circ - 2\sqrt{2}\angle 15^\circ)$$

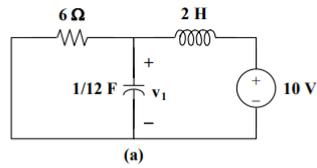
$$I_o = 8.485\angle 15^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$V_o = \frac{-j2I_o}{3} = 5.657\angle -75^\circ \text{ V}$$



## Chapter 10, Solution 46.

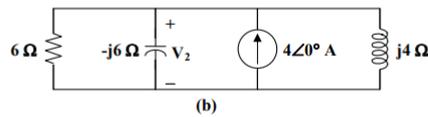
Let  $v_o = v_1 + v_2 + v_3$ , where  $v_1$ ,  $v_2$ , and  $v_3$  are respectively due to the 10-V dc source, the ac current source, and the ac voltage source. For  $v_1$  consider the circuit in Fig. (a).



The capacitor is open to dc, while the inductor is a short circuit. Hence,  
 $v_1 = 10 \text{ V}$

For  $v_2$ , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &= 2 \\ 2 \text{ H} &\longrightarrow j\omega L = j4 \\ \frac{1}{12} \text{ F} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(2)(1/12)} = -j6\end{aligned}$$



Applying nodal analysis,

$$4 = \frac{V_2}{6} + \frac{V_2}{-j6} + \frac{V_2}{j4} = \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{j}{6} - \frac{j}{4}\right)V_2$$

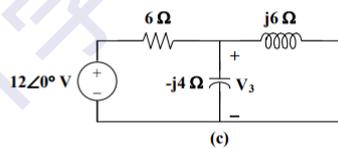
$$V_2 = \frac{24}{1 - j0.5} = 21.45 \angle 26.56^\circ$$

Hence,  $v_2 = 21.45 \sin(2t + 26.56^\circ) \text{ V}$

For  $v_3$ , consider the circuit in Fig. (c).

$$\omega = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned}2 \text{ H} &\longrightarrow j\omega L = j6 \\ \frac{1}{12} \text{ F} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(3)(1/12)} = -j4\end{aligned}$$



At the non-reference node,

$$\frac{12 - V_3}{6} = \frac{V_3}{-j4} + \frac{V_3}{j6}$$

$$V_3 = \frac{12}{1 + j0.5} = 10.73 \angle -26.56^\circ$$

Hence,  $v_3 = 10.73 \cos(3t - 26.56^\circ) \text{ V}$

Therefore,

$$v_o = [10 + 21.45 \sin(2t + 26.56^\circ) + 10.73 \cos(3t - 26.56^\circ)] \text{ V}$$



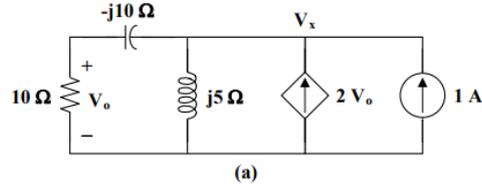
## Chapter 10, Solution 66.

$$\omega = 10$$

$$0.5 \text{ H} \longrightarrow j\omega L = j(10)(0.5) = j5$$

$$10 \text{ mF} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j(10)(10 \times 10^{-3})} = -j10$$

To find  $Z_{th}$ , consider the circuit in Fig. (a).

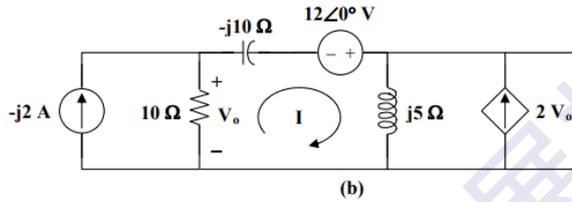


$$1 + 2V_o = \frac{V_x}{j5} + \frac{V_x}{10 - j10}, \quad \text{where } V_o = \frac{10V_x}{10 - j10}$$

$$1 + \frac{19V_x}{10 - j10} = \frac{V_x}{j5} \longrightarrow V_x = \frac{-10 + j10}{21 + j2}$$

$$Z_N = Z_{th} = \frac{V_x}{1} = \frac{14.142 \angle 135^\circ}{21.095 \angle 5.44^\circ} = 670 \angle 129.56^\circ \text{ m}\Omega$$

To find  $V_{th}$  and  $I_N$ , consider the circuit in Fig. (b).



$$(10 - j10 + j5)I - (10)(-j2) + j5(2V_o) - 12 = 0$$

where  $V_o = (10)(-j2 - I)$

Thus,

$$(10 - j105)I = -188 - j20$$

$$I = \frac{188 + j20}{-10 + j105}$$

$$V_{th} = j5(I + 2V_o) = j5(-19I - j40) = -j95I + 200$$

$$V_{th} = \frac{-j95(188 + j20)}{-10 + j105} + 200 = \frac{(95 \angle -90^\circ)(189.06 \angle 6.07^\circ)}{105.48 \angle 95.44^\circ} + 200$$

$$= 170.28 \angle -179.37^\circ + 200 = -170.27 - j1.8723 + 200 = 29.73 - j1.8723$$

$$V_{th} = 29.79 \angle -3.6^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$I_N = \frac{V_{th}}{Z_{th}} = \frac{29.79 \angle -3.6^\circ}{0.67 \angle 129.56^\circ} = 44.46 \angle -133.16^\circ \text{ A}$$