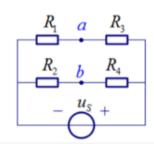
✓ 1 [单选题]

1、题图所示电路,已知 $R_1=10\Omega$, $R_2=60\Omega$, $R_3=30\Omega$, $R_4=20\Omega$, $u_S=8\mathrm{V}$, 求电



简单细计算:

$$\varphi_{b} = U_{s} \frac{R_{2}}{R_{2}+R_{4}} = 6V$$

$$\varphi_{a} = U_{s} \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1}+R_{3}} = 2V$$

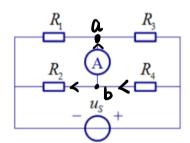
$$U_{ab} = \varphi_{a} - \varphi_{b} = -4V$$

- A, 4V
- B、-4V
- C, 2V
- D, -2V

参考答案: B

② 2 [单选题]

2、题图所示电路,已知 $R_1=R_4=10\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=20\Omega$, $u_S=60\mathrm{V}$, 求电流表 A 的读数 (电流表 A 的内阻很小,可忽略不计)。 $U_S=R_1$, $U_S=R_2$, $U_S=R_3$, $U_S=R_4$, $U_S=R_4$, $U_S=R_4$, $U_S=R_4$, $U_S=R_4$



$$\varphi_{01} = U_{S} \cdot \frac{\frac{R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{1}+R_{2}}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2}}{R_{1}+R_{2}} + \frac{R_{3}R_{4}}{R_{3}+R_{4}}} = 30V$$

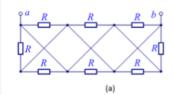
$$J_A = \frac{U_s - \varphi_b}{R_u} - \frac{\varphi_b}{R_2} = 1.5A$$

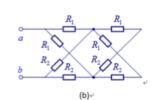
- A, 0A
- B 0.5A
- C 1A
- D、1.5A参考答案: D

② 3 [单选题

3、题图 (a)、(b) 所示电路中 $R=8\Omega$, $R_{\rm i}=40\Omega$, $R_{\rm 2}=60\Omega$,分别计算 ab 之间的等效

电阻 Rab 。 +



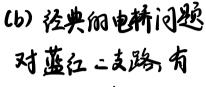


- A, 1Ω, 50Ω
- B、15Ω、100Ω
- C, 4Ω, 50Ω
- D、12Ω、100Ω参考答案: A

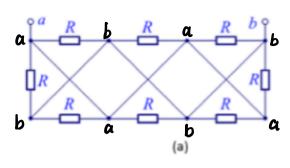
(0) 节点电势法

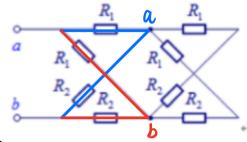
3里所有 R两侧均为Uab

$$Req = \frac{R}{8} = 1$$



$$\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$





(b)↔

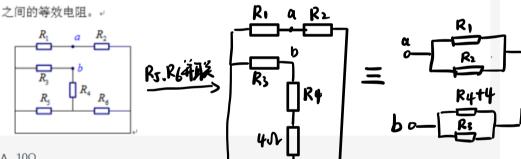
林问题

3知 Ya=16,左侧支路没有电流

$$\therefore Req = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{2} = 50 \text{ N}$$

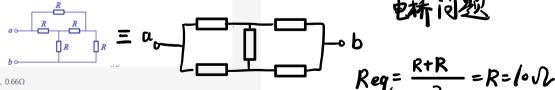


4、题图所示电路中, $R_1=10\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=15\Omega$, $R_4=6\Omega$, $R_5=R_6=8\Omega$,求 ab 两点



- Α, 10Ω
- Β、15Ω
- C、12Ω
- D. 25Ω

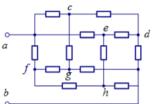
 $_{5}$ [单选题 $_{5}$ 、题图所示电路中, $_{R}$ = $_{10}\Omega$,求 $_{4}$ 两点之间的等效电阻。



- A, 0.66Ω
- B、10Ω

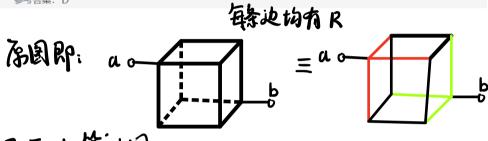


6、题图所示非平面电路中,所有电阻阻值相同都是 12Ω,求 ab 两点之间的等效电阻。

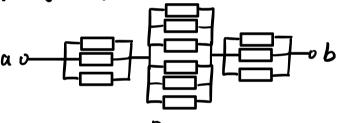


- 🔵 Α, 7Ω
- Β, 9Ω
- C、9.6Ω
- D, 10Ω

参考答案: D

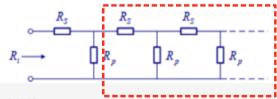


邮的画出等的图

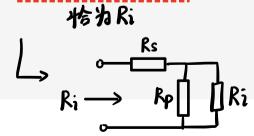




○ 7 [单选题]7、题图所示电路为无限梯形网络,这一网络由无限多个完全相同的环节组成,每一环节由 一个串臂电阻 $R_{\rm S}$ 和一个并臂电阻 $R_{\rm p}$ 组成。若 $R_{\rm S}=1\Omega$ 、 $R_{\rm p}=2\Omega$,试求输入电阻 $R_{\rm i}$ 。 +



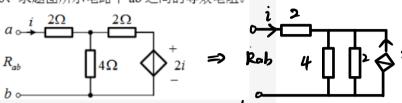
- Α、2.414Ω
- B, 2.732Ω
- C、3Ω
- D, 2Ω 参考答案: D



$$\Rightarrow R_i = R_s + \frac{R_i R_p}{R_i + R_p}, R_p R_i = 1 + \frac{2R_i}{R_i + 2} \Rightarrow R_i = 2\Omega$$

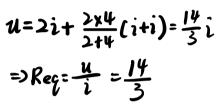


8、求题图所示电路中 ab 之间的等效电阻。



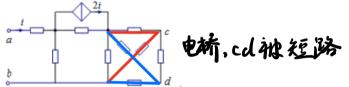
- A, 3Ω
- B, 10/3Ω
- C、14/3Ω
- D, 8/3Ω

参考答案: C



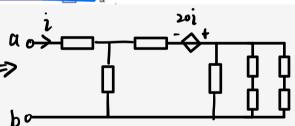
❷ 9 [单选题]

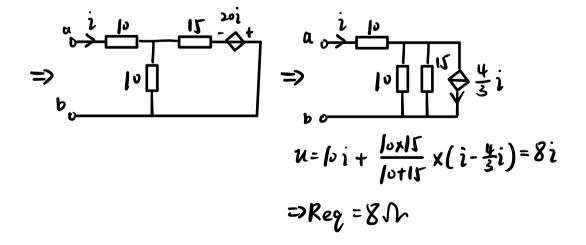
9、题图所示电路中,所有电阻均为 10Ω, 求 ab 之间的等效电阻。



- 🔵 Α, 10Ω
- B、8Ω
- _____ C、6Ω
- 📗 D, 12Ω

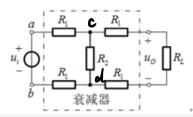
参考答案: B





2 10 「单洗題

10、在电子设备中,衰减器通常连接在信号源和负载之间,可以调整信号的大小,改善阻抗匹配。如图所示的衰减器由电阻网络构成。已知 $R_{ab} = R_L$ (R_{ab})为衰减器和 R_L 连接后 ab 之间的等效电阻),则有哪个结论成立。 ϕ



B
$$R_L^2 = 2R_1(2R_1 + R_2)$$
, $\frac{u_O}{u_i} = \frac{R_2}{4R_1 + 2R_2 + R_L}$

$$R_L^2 = 4R_1(R_1 + R_2)$$
, $\frac{u_O}{u_i} = \frac{R_2}{4R_1 + 2R_2 + R_L}$

$$R_L^2 = 2R_1(2R_1 + R_2) \cdot \frac{u_O}{u_i} = \frac{R_2}{2R_1 + R_2 + R_L}$$

参考答案: A

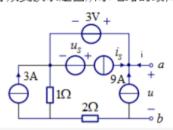
$$Rab = R_L \Rightarrow 2R_1 + \frac{R_2(2R_1 + R_L)}{2R_1 + R_2 + R_2} = R_L = > R_L^2 = 4R_1^2 + 4R_1R_2$$

$$u_{cd} = (1 - \frac{2R_{1}}{R_{L}})u_{i}, u_{o} = \frac{R_{L}}{2R_{1}+R_{L}}u_{cd}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_{o}}{u_{i}} = \frac{R_{L}}{2R_{1}+R_{L}} \cdot \frac{R_{L}-2R_{1}}{R_{L}} = \frac{R_{L}-2R_{1}}{2R_{1}+R_{L}} = \frac{R_{L}^{2}-4R_{1}^{2}}{(2R_{1}+R_{L})^{2}} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{L}+2R_{1}+R_{2}}$$

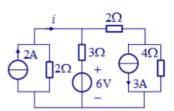
习题4-1

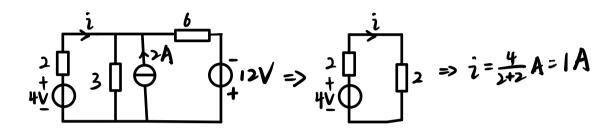
试用等效变换求题图所示电路的最简等效电路。



2 习题4-2:

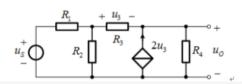
试用等效变换求题图所示电路中的电流 i。

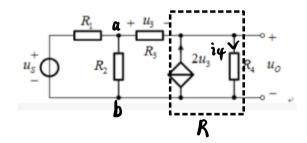




3 习题4-3:

题图所示电路中, $R_1=R_2=2\Omega$, $R_3=R_4=1\Omega$,试用电路等效变换方法求电压比 u_O/u_S 。





$$i_4 = \frac{u_3}{R_3} + 2u_3 = 3u_3$$

$$R = \frac{i_4 R_4}{i_3} = 3 \text{ Im}$$

$$u_0 = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{2 + \frac{4}{3}} \times \frac{3}{4} u_S = \frac{3}{10} u_S$$

$$=>\frac{u_c}{u_s}=\frac{3}{10}$$