

2005年硕士研究生《电路》试题答案

一、解：结点电压方程为

$$\begin{cases} u_{n1} = 4 \\ u_{n2} = I_1 \\ -u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} + (1+2+1)u_{n3} = -2 - 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又 } I_1 = u_{n1} - u_{n2}$$

$$\therefore u_{n1} = 4V, \quad u_{n2} = 2V, \quad u_{n3} = 1V$$

$$\text{流过受控电流源的电流为 } I_1 + 2 + 2(u_{n3} - u_{n2}) = 2A$$

$$\text{受控电流源的功率为 } P = u_{n2} \times 2 = 4W \text{ (吸收功率)}$$

二、解：(1) 1-1'端口开路，即 U_S 单独作用， $I_1' = 0$, $I_2' = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{4}{3}A$, $U_2' = 12V$

(2) 2-2'端口短路，即 I_S 单独作用， $I_1'' = 2A$, $I_2'' = -0.5A$, $U_1'' = \frac{16}{2} = 8V$, $U_2'' = 0$

(3) 根据互易定理，有

$$U_1' I_2'' + U_2' I_1'' = U_1'' I_1' + U_2'' I_2' \Rightarrow U_1' \times 2 + 12 \times (-0.5) = 8 \times 0 + 0 \times \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\therefore U_1' = 3V$$

(4) U_S , I_S 共同作用时，应有

$$U_1 = U_1' + U_1'' = 3 + 8 = 11V, \quad U_2 = U_2' + U_2'' = 12V$$

$$I_1 = I_1' + I_1'' = 2A, \quad I_2 = I_2' + I_2'' = \frac{4}{3} - 0.5 = \frac{5}{6}A$$

$$\text{则 } U_S \text{ 发出功率 } P_{U_S} = -U_S \times I_2 = -12 \times \frac{5}{6} = -10W \text{ (发出)}$$

$$I_S \text{ 发出功率 } P_{I_S} = -U_1 \times I_1 = -11 \times 2 = -22W \text{ (发出)}$$

三、解：(1) 因为 $P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = 250W$, $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R$,

$$\text{又 } P_1 = I_1^2 R_1 = I_1^2 R, \quad P_2 = I_2^2 R_2 = I_2^2 R, \quad P_3 = I_3^2 R_3 = I_3^2 R$$

$$\text{所以 } I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$$

(2) 设 $\dot{U}_2 = U_2 \angle 0^\circ V$ (并联部分电压)，则 $\dot{I}_1 = I_1 \angle \varphi_1$, $\dot{I}_2 = I_2 \angle \varphi_2$, $\dot{I}_3 = I_3 \angle \varphi_3$

因 $I_1 = I_2 = I_3 = I$, 故 $\dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_2, \dot{I}_3$ 构成等边三角形，即

$$\varphi_2 = -60^\circ, \quad \varphi_3 = 60^\circ, \quad \varphi_1 = 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = I \angle 0^\circ A, \quad \dot{I}_2 = I \angle -60^\circ A, \quad \dot{I}_3 = I \angle 60^\circ A$$

(3) 因 $\dot{U}_1 = R_1 \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = RI \angle 0^\circ + U_2 \angle 0^\circ$ 故 $U_1 = RI + U_2$

$$\text{由 } \tan(-\varphi_2) = \frac{X_L}{R_2} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow X_L = \sqrt{3} R_2 = \sqrt{3} R$$

$$\tan(-\varphi_3) = \frac{-X_C}{R_3} = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow X_C = \sqrt{3} R_3 = \sqrt{3} R$$

$$\text{又 } U_2 = I \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} = 2RI$$

故 $V_1 = RI + 2RI = 3RI \Rightarrow RI = 50V$
 再由 $P_1 = I^2 R = 250W \Rightarrow I = 5A, R = 10\Omega$

- ∴ (1) 电阻 $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R = 10\Omega$
 (2) 电压 $V_2 = 2RI = 100V$
 (3) 复阻抗 $X_L = X_C = \sqrt{3}R = 10\sqrt{3}\Omega$

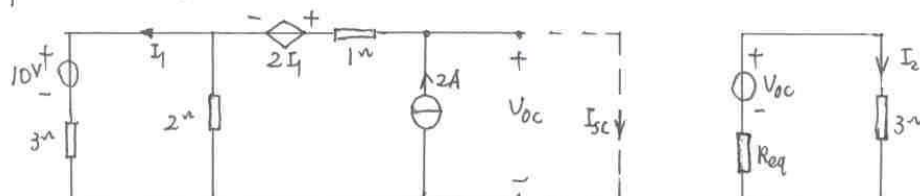
四. 解: 利用结点电压法, 则可列结点电压方程为

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 1)u_{n1} - u_{n2} = \frac{10}{3} - 2I_1 \\ -u_{n1} + (1 + \frac{1}{3})u_{n2} = 2 + 2I_1 \end{cases}$$

又 $I_1 = \frac{u_{n1} - 10}{3}$

∴ $u_{n1} = 5.2V, u_{n2} = 3V, I_2 = 1A$

另解: 利用戴维南定理, 将右边电路等效.



$V_{oc} = 2 + 2I_1 + 10 + 3I_1 = 12 + 5I_1 = 12 + 5(-\frac{6}{5}) = 6V$

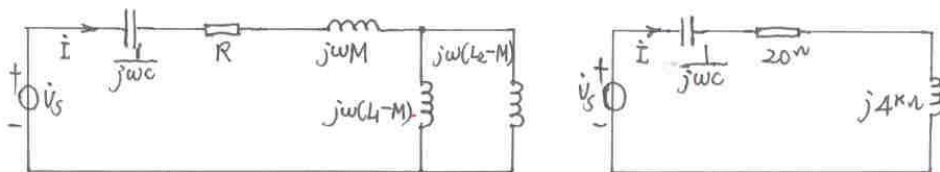
其中 $I_1 = -\frac{10}{3+2} + \frac{2}{3+2} \times 2 = -\frac{6}{5}A$

$I_{sc} = 2A$

$R_{eq} = V_{oc}/I_{sc} = 6/2 = 3\Omega$ (也可采用外加电源的方法求得)

$I_2 = \frac{V_{oc}}{R_{eq} + 3} = 1A$

五. 解: 原电路去耦等效后的相量模型为下左图.



欲使等效化简后的相量模型(右上图)中 \dot{V}_s 和 \dot{I} 同相, 则应有

$j4k + \frac{1}{jwc} = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4k \cdot \omega} = 0.25\mu F$

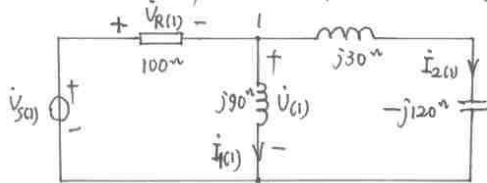
且 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{V}_s}{R} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{20} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ A$

$\underline{i} = 5 \cos 10^3 t A$

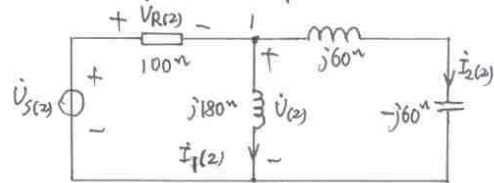
六、解：(1) 直流作用， $U_{S(0)} = 100\text{V}$ ，则

$$I_{2(0)} = 0, I_{1(0)} = \frac{U_{S(0)}}{R} = 1\text{A}, U_{R(0)} = U_{S(0)} = 100\text{V}, U_{L(0)} = 0$$

(2) 基波作用， $\dot{U}_{S(1)} = \frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ\text{V}$ ，等效相量模型如左下图所示。



基波相量模型图



二次谐波相量模型图

由于 $Y_{10(1)} = 0$ ，右也部分发生并联谐振相当于开路

$$\dot{U}_{R(1)} = 0, \dot{U}_{L(1)} = \dot{U}_{S(1)} = \frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ\text{V}, \dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{L(1)}}{j90} = \sqrt{2} \angle -90^\circ\text{A}, \dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{L(1)}}{-j90} = \sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ\text{A}$$

(3) 二次谐波作用， $\dot{U}_{S(2)} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ\text{V}$ ，等效相量模型如右上图所示。

由于 $Z_{10(2)} = 0$ ，右也部分发生串联谐振相当于短路。

$$\dot{U}_2 = 0, \dot{I}_{1(2)} = 0, \dot{U}_{R(2)} = \dot{U}_{S(2)} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ\text{V}, \dot{I}_{2(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S(2)}}{100} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ\text{A}$$

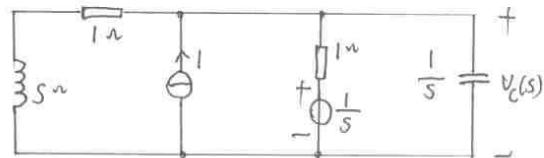
$$\begin{cases} u_R(t) = 100 + 50 \cos 2\omega_1 t \text{ V} \\ u_L(t) = 180 \cos \omega_1 t \text{ V} \\ i_1(t) = 1 + 2 \cos(\omega_1 t - 90^\circ) \text{ A} \\ i_2(t) = 2 \cos(\omega_1 t + 90^\circ) + 0.5 \cos 2\omega_1 t \text{ A} \end{cases}$$

七、解：运算电路为右图，则

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+s} + 1 + s\right) U_C(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_C(s) &= \frac{(s+1)^2}{[(s+1)^2 + 1]s} \\ &= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1-j} + \frac{k_3}{s+1+j} \\ &= \frac{0.5}{s} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^\circ}{s+1-j} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle 45^\circ}{s+1+j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_C(s)] \\ &= 0.5 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} e^{-t} \cos(t - 45^\circ) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{其中 } k_1 = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{3s^2 + 4s + 2} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 1}{3s^2 + 4s + 2} \Big|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$k_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle 45^\circ$$

八、解：(1) 图(a)中， $u_0(t) = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-8t} = u_0(\infty) + [u_0(0+) - u_0(\infty)] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$

$$\therefore u_0(\infty) = \frac{5}{8}\text{V}, u_0(0+) = \frac{1}{2}\text{V}, \tau = \frac{1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow R_{eq} = 8L = 4\Omega$$

(2) 图(b)中， $u_0'(t) = u_0'(\infty) + [u_0'(0+) - u_0'(\infty)] e^{-t/\tau}$

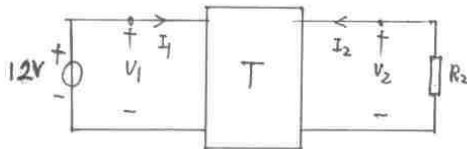
因图(a)中的初始状态等同于图(b)中的稳态状态，同理，图(b)中的稳态状态等同于图(a)中初始状态，则有

$$u_o(\infty) = u_o(0+) = \frac{1}{2} V, \quad u_o(0+) = u_o(\infty) = \frac{5}{8} V, \quad \tau' = R_{eq} \cdot C = 4 \times 0.05 = 0.2 S,$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{0.2}} = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} e^{-5t}\right) V$$

九、解：利用两个二端口的级联，原电路可等效在下图，其中传输参数矩阵

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 0.5 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 0.5 & 2.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\text{传输参数方程为} \begin{cases} V_1 = 3V_2 - 12I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.5V_2 - 2.5I_2 \end{cases}$$

(2) 求 R_2 右边部分的戴维南等效电路，如右上图所示。

开路电压 V_{oc} 为 $I_2 = 0$ 时的电压 V_2 ，即 $V_{oc} = V_2 = \frac{V_1}{3} = 4 V$

短路电流 I_{sc} 为 $V_2 = 0$ 时的电流 $(-I_2)$ ，即 $I_{sc} = -I_2 = 1.0 A$

$$\therefore R_{eq} = V_{oc} / I_{sc} = 4 \Omega$$

(3) 当 $R_2 = R_{eq} = 4 \Omega$ 时， R_2 获得最大功率，此最大功率为

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{4^2}{4 \times 4} = 1 W$$

十、解：将 Δ 形连接的负载转换为 Y 形连接，则用等效电路如下图所示。

(1) 开关打开时，电路对称，则

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{10 + j30} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{40} = 5.5 \angle -30^\circ A$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{I}_B = 5.5 \angle 150^\circ A, \quad \dot{I}_C = 5.5 \angle 90^\circ A$$

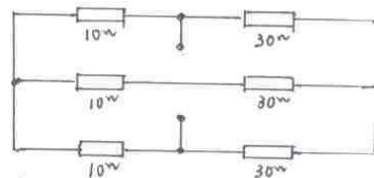
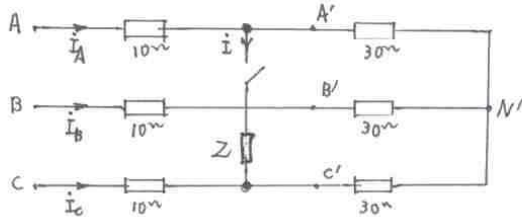
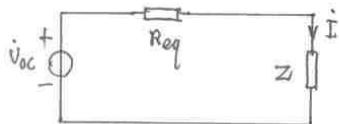
负载端电压为

$$\dot{U}_{AB'} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_{A'N'} \angle 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times 30 \times \dot{I}_A \angle 30^\circ$$

$$= 165\sqrt{3} \angle 0^\circ V$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{U}_{B'C'} = 165\sqrt{3} \angle 120^\circ V, \quad \dot{U}_{C'A'} = 165\sqrt{3} \angle 240^\circ V$$

(2) 开关闭合时，因只求 Z 支路的电流，可将电路的其余部分作戴维南等效如下图所示。



其中 $\dot{V}_{oc} = \dot{V}_{A'C'} = -\dot{V}_{C'A'} = 165\sqrt{3} \angle 60^\circ V$ (开路电压即为线电压 $\dot{V}_{A'C'}$)

$$R_{eq} = (30 + 30) // (10 + 10) = 15 \Omega \quad (\text{右上图满足电桥平衡条件, B线看作开路})$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{V}_{oc}}{R_{eq} + Z} = \frac{165\sqrt{3} \angle 60^\circ}{15 + 15 + j40} = \frac{165\sqrt{3} \angle 60^\circ}{50 \angle 53.1^\circ} = 3.3\sqrt{3} \angle -113.1^\circ A$$