

2007年硕士研究生《电路》试题参考答案

一、解：设4V电压源电流为 I_x ，可列方程为

$$\begin{cases} 8U_1 - 3U_2 - 5U_3 = 4 \\ U_2 = I \\ -5U_1 + 11U_3 = I_x \end{cases} \quad \text{补充方程} \begin{cases} U_3 - U_2 = 4 \\ I = 5(U_1 - U_3) \end{cases}$$

可求得 $U_1 = -2V$, $U_2 = -5V$, $U_3 = -1V$, $P_{\text{源}} = 50W$ (吸收)

二、解：由叠加定理，有 $I = k_1 I_s + k_2 U_s$

且10Ω电阻消耗的功率 $P = 10I^2$

当 $P_1 = 360W$ 时， $I_1 = \sqrt{P_1/10} = 6A$, $I_1 = 2k_1 + 5k_2 = 6$

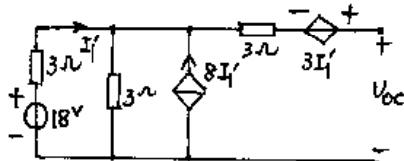
当 $P_2 = 640W$ 时， $I_2 = \sqrt{P_2/10} = 8A$, $I_2 = k_1 + 15k_2 = 8$

∴ $k_1 = 2$, $k_2 = 0.4$, $I = 2I_s + 0.4U_s$

当 $U_s = 20V$, $I_s = 3A$ 时， $I_3 = 2 \times 3 + 0.4 \times 20 = 14A$

$P_3 = 10 \times I_3^2 = 1960W$

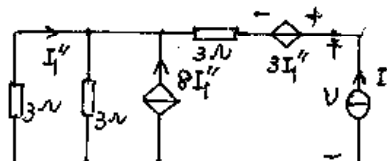
三、解：利用戴维南定理将a、b左边部分等效



$$V_{OC} = 3I_1' - 3I_1' + 18 = 18V$$

∴ 当 $R_L = R_{eq} = 3\Omega$ 时，吸收最大功率

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{OC}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{18^2}{4 \times 3} = 27W$$



$$U = 3I_1'' + 3I - 3I_1'' = 3I, R_{eq} = 3\Omega$$

四、解：电路的相量模型如图所示

$$\dot{U} = Z \dot{I}_s = (3 + j4) \times 2 \angle 30^\circ$$

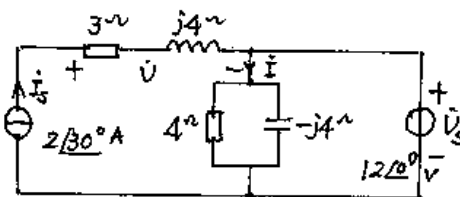
$$= 10 \angle 83.1^\circ V$$

$$\therefore u(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(100t + 83.1^\circ) V$$

$$\dot{I} = Y \dot{U}_s = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{j}{4}) \times 12 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle 45^\circ \times 12 \angle 0^\circ = 3\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ A$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 6 \cos(100t + 45^\circ) A$$



五、解：由 U_s 与 i 同相位一条件可知此电路达到串联谐振，整个电路亦谐振，导纳 Y 为实数，即

$$\operatorname{Im}[Y] = \operatorname{Im}\left[\frac{1}{10+jX_L} + \frac{1}{10-j10}\right] = 0$$

∴ $X_L = 10\Omega$ 时, 电路发生谐振

S2: 设 $\dot{I}_1 = I_1 \angle 0^\circ$ 为参考相量, \dot{I}_1 的参考方向如图中所示, 则有

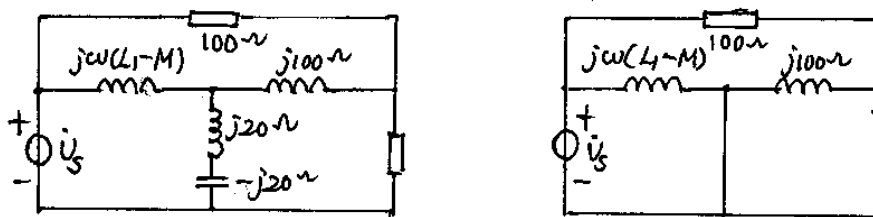
$$\dot{I}_1 = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{U}_2 = (10-j10)\dot{I}_1 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 20\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{10+j10} = \frac{20\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 2 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_3 = 10\dot{I} + \dot{U}_2 = 20\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ + 20\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = 40\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore U_3 = 40\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

六. 解: 去耦等效电路如下图, 设 $\dot{U}_S = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$



求除 Z 之外电路的戴维南等效电路

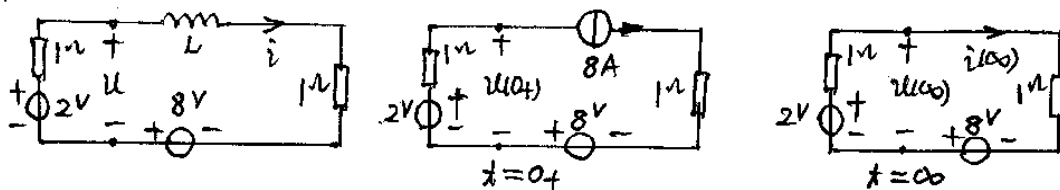
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{j100}{100+j100} \dot{U}_S = \frac{100 \angle 90^\circ}{100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} \times 100 \angle 0^\circ = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$Z_{eq} = 100 / j100 = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega = 50 + j50 \Omega$$

∴ 当 $Z = Z_{eq}^* = 50 - j50 \Omega$ 时获得最大功率

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4\operatorname{Re}[Z]} = \frac{(50\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 50} = 25 \text{ W}$$

七. 解: 开关 S 断开前, $i(0_-) = 8 \text{ A}$, 开关 S 断开后可等效如下图



初始值: $i(0_+) = i(0_-) = 8 \text{ A}$, $u(0_+) = -8 + 2 = -6 \text{ V}$

稳态值: $i(\infty) = 5 \text{ A}$, $u(\infty) = -3 \text{ V}$

时间常数: $\tau = L/R = 0.5 \text{ s}$

$$\therefore i(t) = 5 + 3e^{-2t} \text{ A}, \quad t \geq 0$$

$$u(t) = -3 - 3e^{-2t} \text{ V}, \quad t \geq 0$$

八. 解: 为求一阶电路的全响应, 先由题图求出初始值

$$u_C(0_-) = 2 \text{ V}, \quad i_L(0_-) = 1 \text{ A}$$

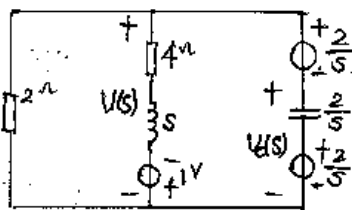
作运算电路如下图, 由弥尔曼定理可求出

$$V(s) = \frac{-\frac{1}{4+s} + 2}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4+s} + \frac{s}{2}} = \frac{4(4+s)-2}{(1+s)(4+s)+2}$$

$$= \frac{4s+14}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{6}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore U_s(s) = V(s) - \frac{2}{s} = \frac{6}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3} - \frac{2}{s}$$

$$\text{则 } u_{oc}(t) = L^{-1}[U_s(s)] = -2 + 6e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} \text{ V}$$



九、解：对称三相电路中，线电压、线电流、相电压、相电流均呈对称关系

$$\therefore \dot{I}_B = 5 \angle 180^\circ \text{ A}, \dot{I}_C = 5 \angle 60^\circ \text{ A}$$

设三相负载接成Y型，如图所示，则

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = Z(\dot{I}_A - \dot{I}_B) = Z(5 \angle 60^\circ - 5 \angle -180^\circ)$$

$$= |Z| \sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } \dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \therefore \varphi_2 = 30^\circ$$

$$P = \sqrt{3} U_L I_L \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2850 \text{ W}$$



十、解：S1：先将II'左侧部分用戴维南定理等效

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{U}_s \quad (\because \dot{U}_{oc} = 2 \times \frac{Z_2}{Z_1+Z_2} \dot{U}_s)$$

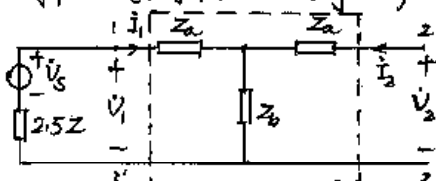
$$Z_{eq} = Z_3 + 2^2(Z_1 // Z_2) = 2.5 \Omega$$

S2：原电路等效为右图（因N为线性无源对称双口网络）

$$\dot{U}_1 = Z_1 \dot{I}_1 + Z_2 \dot{I}_2 = (Z_1 + Z_2) \dot{I}_1 + Z_2 \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = Z_1 \dot{I}_1 + Z_2 \dot{I}_2 = Z_1 \dot{I}_1 + (Z_1 + Z_2) \dot{I}_2$$

$$\text{又 } \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_s - 2.5 \dot{I}_1$$



\therefore 22' 端开路时, $\dot{I}_2 = 0$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_a + Z_b + 2.5 \Omega}, \dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{U}_2 = Z_b \dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b + 2.5 \Omega} \dot{U}_s = \frac{1}{6} \dot{U}_s$$

22' 端短路时, $\dot{U}_2 = 0$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_a + Z_a // Z_b + 2.5 \Omega}, \dot{I}_{sc} = -\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_b \dot{U}_s}{(Z_a + Z_b)(Z_a + Z_a // Z_b + 2.5 \Omega)} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{11 \Omega}$$

S3：由S2中所得关系式，可求出

$$Z_a = \frac{17}{14} \Omega, \quad Z_b = \frac{52}{70} \Omega$$

$$\therefore Z_{11} = Z_a + Z_b = \frac{137}{70} \Omega$$

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21} = Z_b = \frac{52}{70} \Omega$$

即为所求。