

## 中南大学

## 2003年研究生入学考试试题

考试科目: 电路理论

考试科目代码: 440

注意: 所有答案(含选择题、填空题、判断题、作图题等)一律答在中南大学答题纸上; 写在试题纸上或其他地点一律不给分。作图题可以在原试题图上作答, 然后将“图”撕下来贴在答题纸上相应位置。

一、计算下列各题(每小题 8 分, 共 32 分)

1-1 试求图 1-1 所示电路的输入电阻  $R_{ab}$ 。

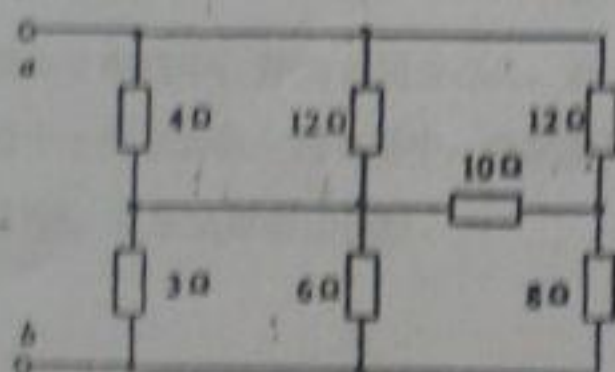


图 1-1

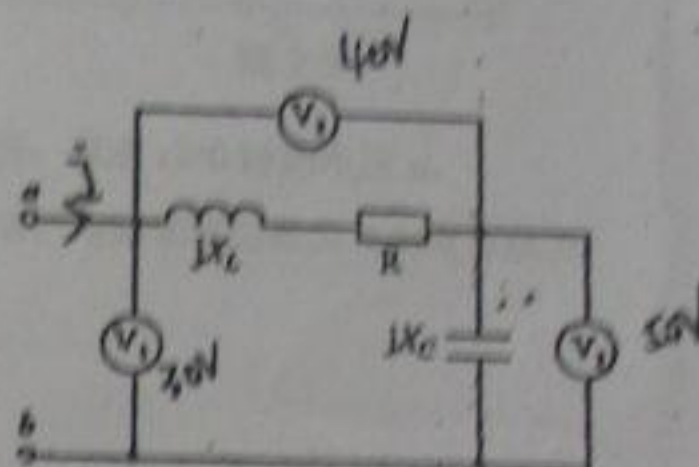


图 1-2

1-2 图 1-2 所示正弦稳态电路中, 电压表 1 的读数为 30V, 电压表 2 的读数为 40V, 电压表 3 的读数为 50V。试求正弦稳态电路的功率因数。

1-3 电阻电路如图 1-3, 试求支路电压  $u_x$ 。

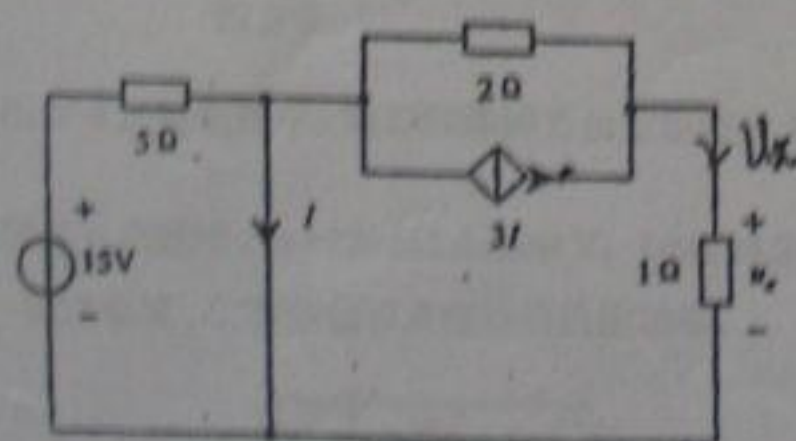


图 1-3

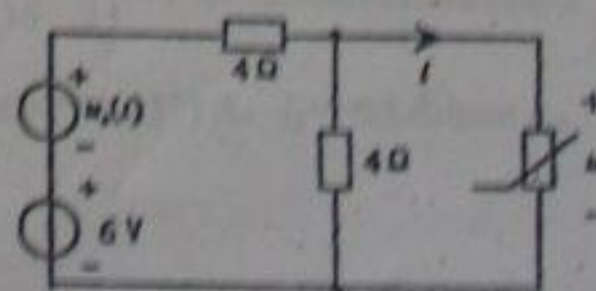
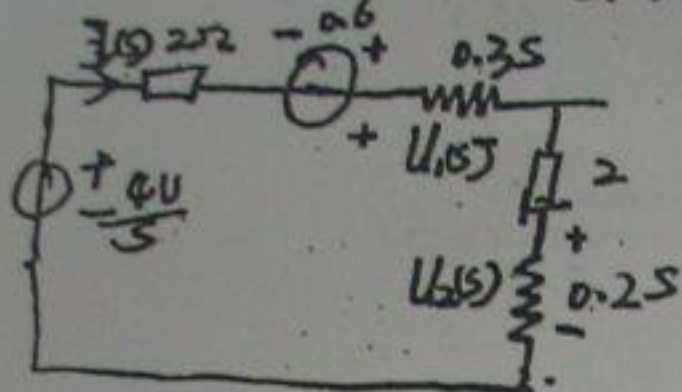


图 1-4

1-4 图 1-4 所示非线性电路中, 已知非线性电阻的伏安特性为  $u = i^2$  ( $i > 0$  A), 小信号电压  $u_s(t) = 160 \cos 314t$  mV, 试用小信号分析方法求电流  $i$ 。

解: 由圖知  $i_{L1}(0-) = \frac{4}{2} = 2A$ ,  $i_{L2}(0-) = 0$   
 原圖等效電路圖  $L i_{L1} = 0.3 \times 2 = 0.6V$



$$\therefore \frac{4}{s} = I(s) \cdot [2 + 0.3s + 0.2s] - 0.6 = I(s) \cdot (2 + 0.5s) - 0.6$$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{4 + 0.6s}{(2 + 0.5s)s}$$

$$U_1(s) = 0.3s \cdot I(s) = \frac{0.3s \cdot (4 + 0.6s)}{(2 + 0.5s)s} = \frac{(4 + 0.6s) \cdot 0.3}{2 + 0.5s} = 0.36 + \frac{0.96}{s + 4}$$

$$U_2(s) = 0.2s \cdot I(s) = \frac{0.2s \cdot (4 + 0.6s)}{(2 + 0.5s)s} = \frac{(4 + 0.6s) \cdot 0.2}{2 + 0.5s} = 0.24 + \frac{0.66}{s + 4}$$

$$\frac{1}{s} D(s) = 2 + 0.5s^2, \quad \frac{1}{s} D(s) = 0, \quad p_1 = 0, \quad p_2 = -4$$

$$K_1 = \frac{N(s)}{D'(s)} = \frac{4 + 0.6s}{2 + s} \Big|_{s=0} = 2$$

$$K_2 = \frac{N(s)}{D'(s)} = \frac{4 + 0.6s}{2 + s} \Big|_{s=-4} = -0.8$$

$$i(t) = 2 - 0.8e^{-4t}$$

$$U_1(s) = 0.36 + \frac{0.96}{s + 4}$$

$$U_2(s) = 0.24 + \frac{0.66}{s + 4}$$

$$\therefore U_1(t) = 0.36 + 0.96e^{-4t}$$

$$U_2(t) = 0.24 + 0.66e^{-4t}$$



二、计算下列各题 (每小题 10 分, 共 50 分)

2-1 图 2-1 所示直流电路中, 当电流  $I_L = 2A$  时, 负载电阻  $R_L$  消耗的功率最大, 试求  $U_s$ 。

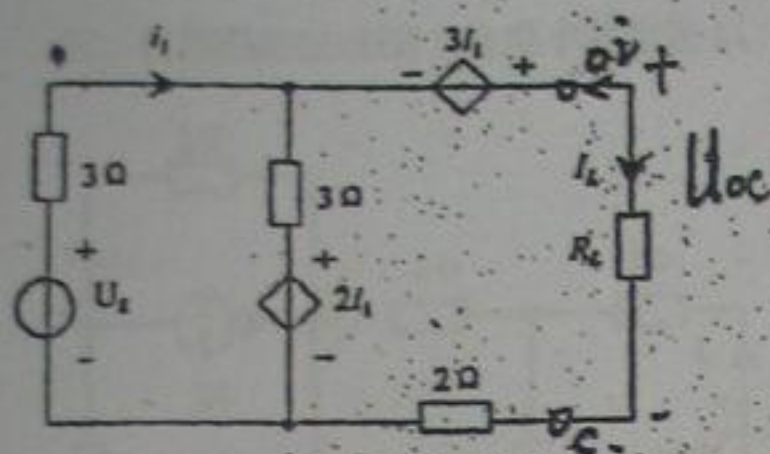


图 2-1

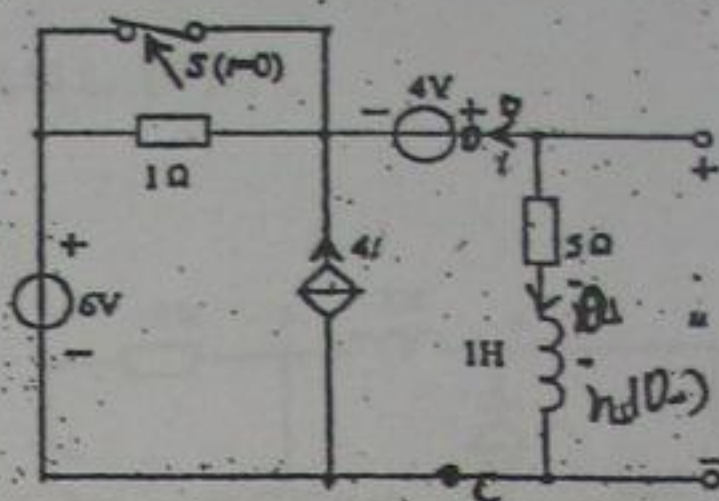


图 2-2

2-2 图 2-2 电路中, 开关 S 闭合已久, 在  $t=0$  时 S 断开, 试求  $t \geq 0$  时的电压  $u$ 。

2-3 图 2-3 所示对称三相电路中, 负载消耗功率为 3kW, 电路功率因数为 0.866 (负载为感性), 试求功率表的读数。

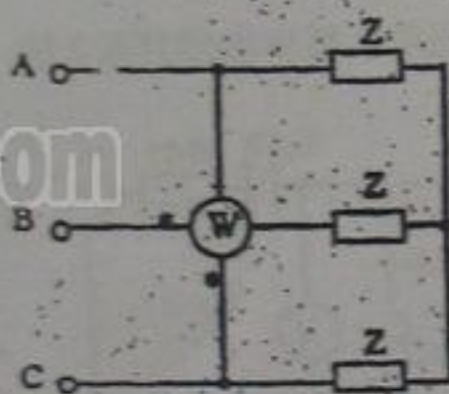


图 2-3

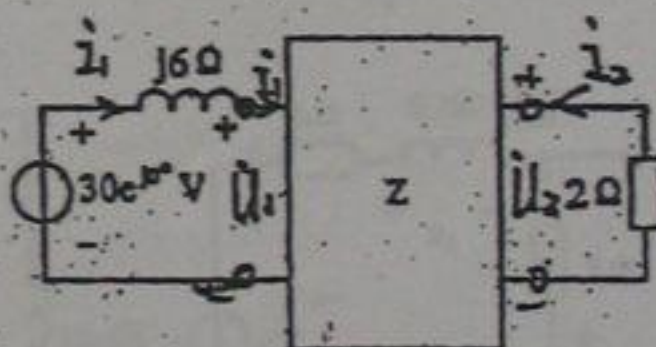


图 2-4

2-4 图 2-4 正弦电路中, 双口网络的 Z 参数矩阵为  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 6 \\ 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ , 求电压源发出的功率。

2-5 图 2-5 电路中,  $u = 12 + 141.4 \cos \omega t$  V,  $i_1 = 4 + 28.28 \cos(\omega t - 53.13^\circ)$  A,  $i_2 = -35.4 \sin \omega t$  A, 试求电流  $i$  的有效值以及电路消耗的功率。

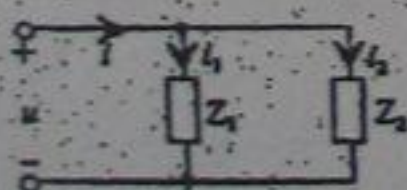


图 2-5



三、试用回路法求图 3 电路中的电流  $i_1$ 、 $i_2$  和  $i_3$ 。(18 分)

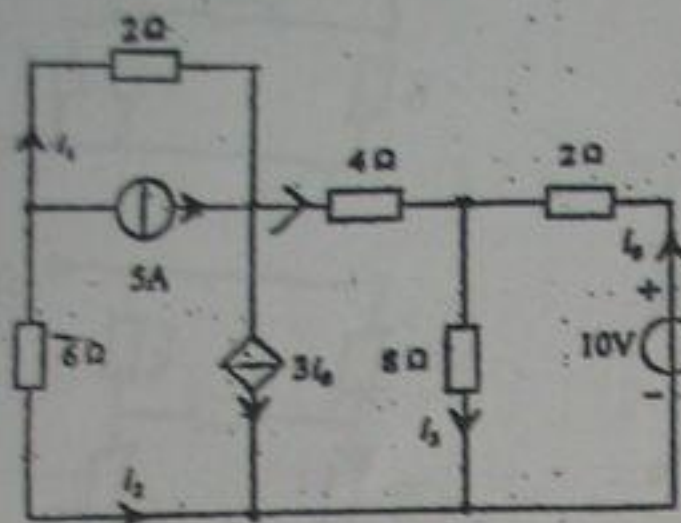


图 3

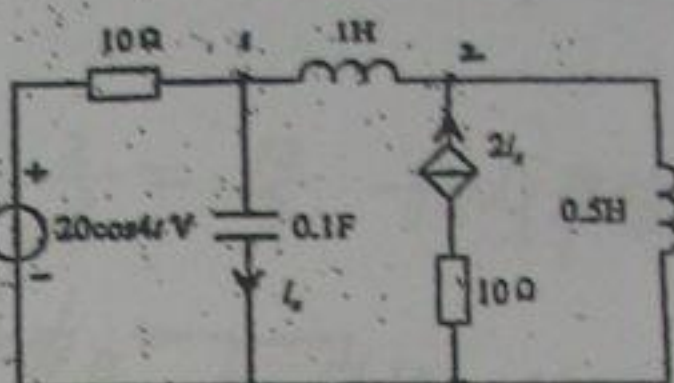


图 4

四、试用结点法求图 4 正弦稳态电路中的电流  $i_1$ 。(16 分)

五、图 5 正弦稳态电路，电压表读数为 100V，功率表读数为 1000W，求电压  $u_1(t)$ 。(18 分)

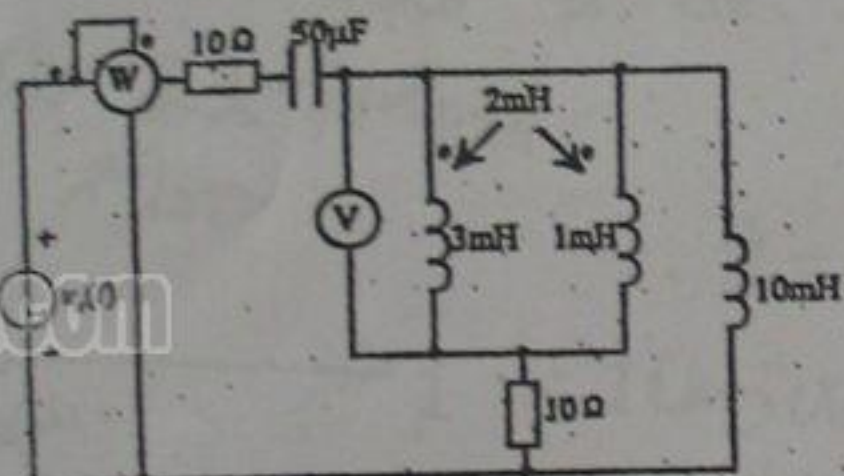


图 5

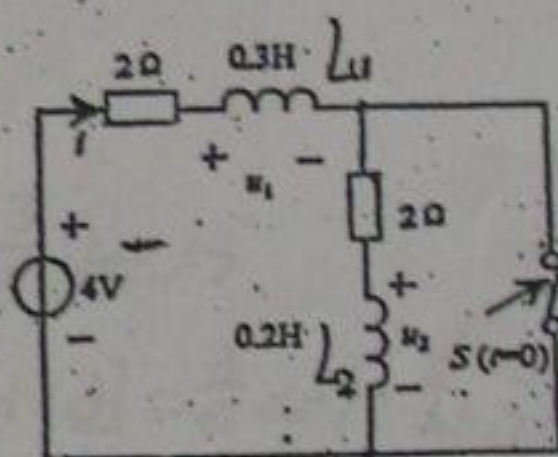
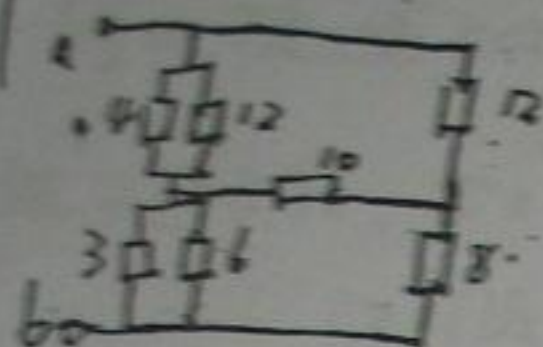


图 6

六、图 6 所示电路中，开关  $S$  在  $t=0$  时打开，打开之前电路处于稳态，试用运算法求  $t \geq 0$  时的电感电压  $u_1$  和  $u_2$  以及电路电流  $i$ 。(16 分)

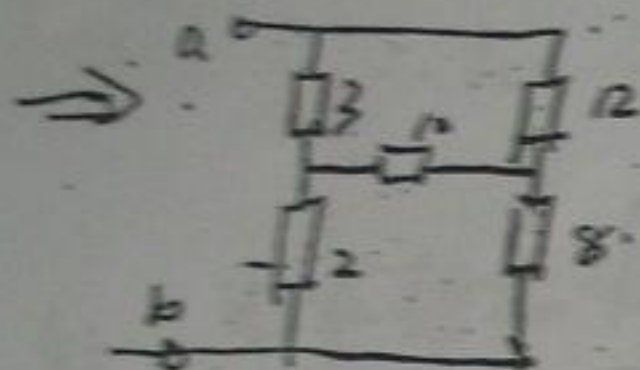
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2003年试题

1. 解: 原图可化为

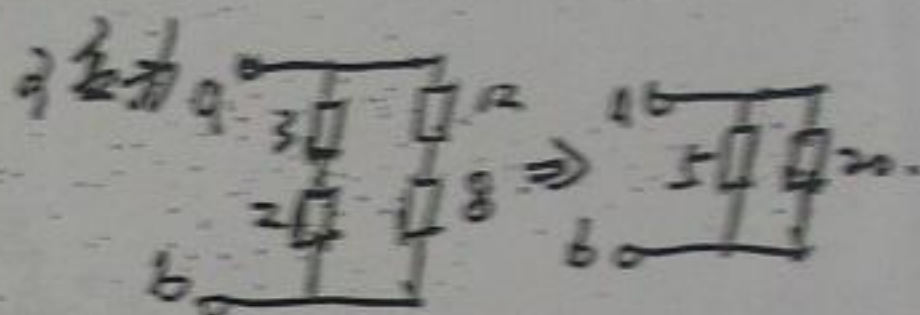


$$R_{12} = \frac{4 \times 12}{4 + 12} = 3$$

$$R_2 = \frac{6 \times 3}{6 + 3} = 2$$

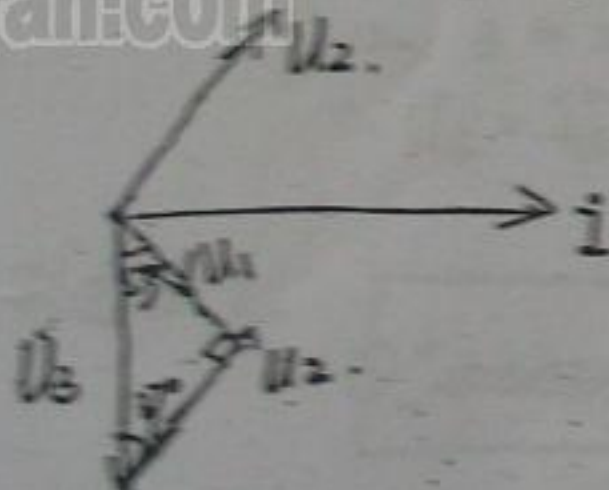


因为  $\frac{3}{2} = \frac{12}{8}$ , 构成平衡电桥。



$$R_{ab} = \frac{5 \times 20}{5 + 20} = \frac{100}{25} = 4 \Omega$$

2. 由已知画出相量图。



$$\therefore U_1 = \frac{3}{5} U_2 \angle 53^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} [R + j(X_L + X_C)] = \frac{3}{5} \angle 53^\circ \cdot \dot{I} \cdot jX_C$$

$$R + j(X_L + X_C) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot jX_C (0.6 + j0.8)$$

$$R + j(X_L + X_C) = j0.36X_C - 0.48X_C$$

$$\therefore \text{有 } \begin{cases} R = -0.48X_C \\ X_L + X_C = 0.36X_C \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \cos \phi = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L + X_C)^2}} = \frac{-0.48X_C}{\sqrt{(-0.48X_C)^2 + (0.36X_C)^2}} = \frac{-0.48X_C}{-0.6X_C} = 0.8$$



解: 由图可知, 流过  $1\Omega$  电阻的电流为  $\frac{U_x}{1} = U_x \text{ A}$ .

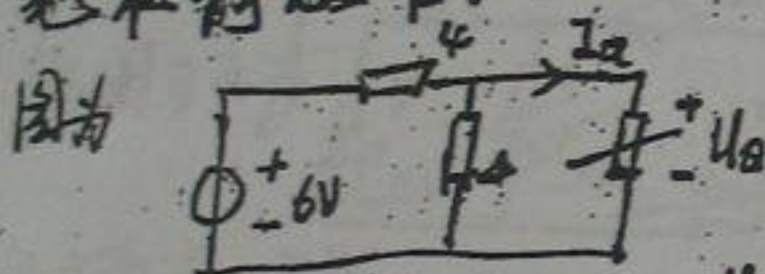
所以流过  $2\Omega$  电阻的电流为  $U_x - 3\text{I}$

所以流过  $5\Omega$  电阻的电流为  $U_x + \text{I}$

$$\begin{cases} 15 = 5 \times (U_x + \text{I}) \\ 2 \times (U_x - 3\text{I}) + U_x = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 3U_x = 6.$$

$$\therefore U_x = 2\text{V}$$

解: 先求静态值.

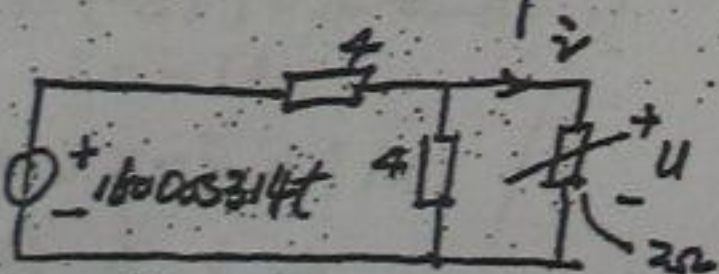


$$\text{列方程 } 6 = 4 \times (I_0 + \frac{U_0}{4}) + U_0.$$

$$3 = 2I_0 + U_0.$$

$$\therefore U_0 = I_0 \text{ 代入解得 } I_0 = 1\text{A 或 } I_0 = -3\text{A (舍去)}$$

动态图:



$$U = i^2 \Rightarrow R_d = \frac{dU}{di} = 2i \Big|_{i=I_0} = 2\Omega$$

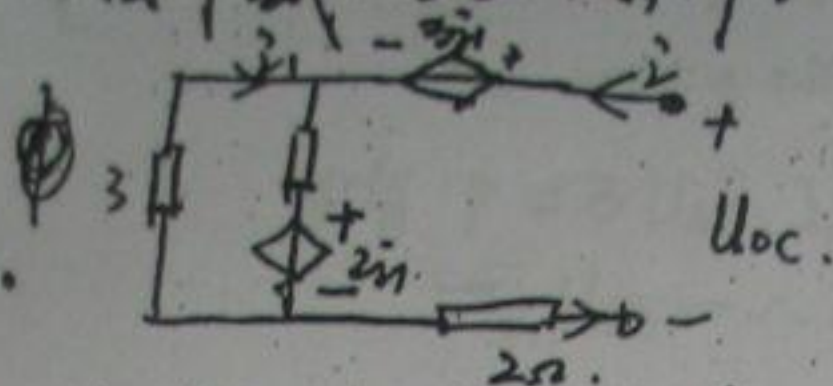
$$\therefore U = \frac{4 \times 2}{4 + \frac{4 \times 2}{4 + 2}} \times 160 \cos 314t = \frac{1}{4} \times 160 \cos 314t = 40 \cos 314t$$

$$i_x = \frac{U}{R_d} = 20 \cos 314t$$

$$\therefore i = i_x + i_0 = 1 + 20 \cos 314t$$



解：原图作戴维宁变换，即为

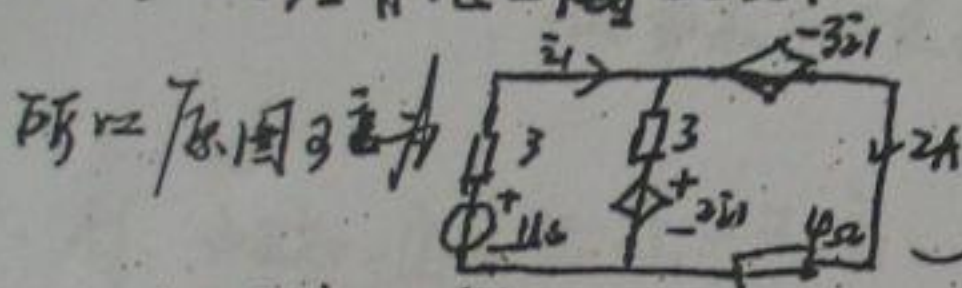


$$\therefore U_{oc} = 3i_1 - 3i_1 + 2i_1$$

$$\therefore R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{i_1} = 2\Omega$$

当  $I_L = 2A$  时  $R_L$  消耗功率最大

此时应有  $R_L = R_{eq} = 2\Omega$



$$\therefore U_s = 3i_1 - 3i_1 + 2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$\therefore U_s = 8V$$

2. 解：由三要素法得  $i_L(0_-) = \frac{1}{5} = 2A = i_L(0_+)$

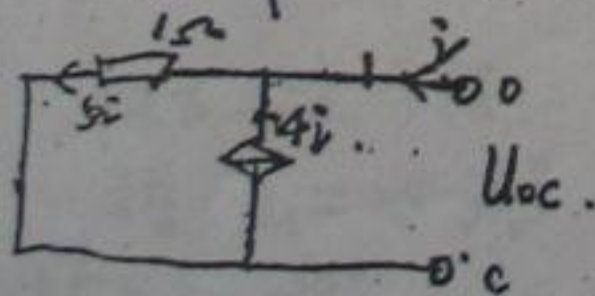
S 打开后，稳定后有

$$6 = 1 \times (-5i) - 4 \times 5i$$

$$\therefore i = -1A$$

$$\text{又 } i_L(\infty) = -i = 1A$$

原图作戴维宁变换

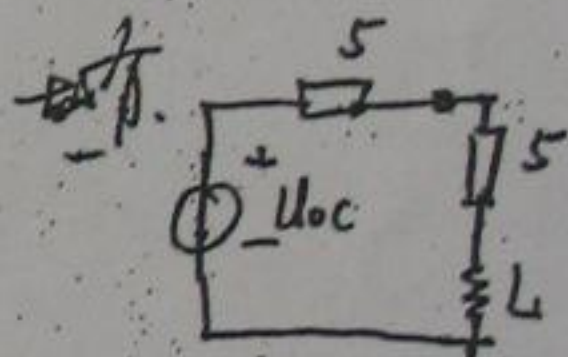


$$\therefore U_{oc} = 5i \times 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{U_{oc}}{i} = 5 = R_{eq}$$

$$i_{sc} = 2$$

$$\therefore U_{oc} = R_{eq} i_{sc} = 10V$$



$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i_L(t) &= i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= 1 + (2 - 1)e^{-10t} \\ &= 1 + e^{-10t} \end{aligned}$$

$$u = L \frac{di_L}{dt} = 1 \times (-10)e^{-10t} = -10e^{-10t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore u &= 5 + 5e^{-10t} + L \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ &= 5 + 5e^{-10t} - 10e^{-10t} \\ &= 5 - 5e^{-10t} (V) \end{aligned}$$



2-3. 解: 由已知功率表读数  $P = \operatorname{Re}[\dot{U}_{BA} \cdot \dot{i}_B^*] = U_{BA} \cdot I_B \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ)$   
 又  $\cos \varphi = 0.866 \therefore \varphi = 30^\circ$ .

且有  $P = 3 U_{AN} \cdot I_A \cdot \cos \varphi$ .

~~$I_B U_{BA} = 3 \times 10^3$~~   $\therefore 3 \times 10^3 = 3 \times U_{AN} \cdot I_A \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore U_{AN} \cdot I_A = \frac{2000}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\therefore U_{BA} \cdot I_A = \sqrt{3} U_{AN} \cdot I_A = 2000$

$\therefore P = U_{BA} \cdot I_A \cdot \cos(30^\circ - 30^\circ) = 2000 \text{ W}$ .

$\therefore$  功率表之读数为  $2000 \text{ W}$ .

4. 解: 由已知  $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_{11} \cdot \dot{I}_1 + Z_{12} \cdot \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = Z_{21} \cdot \dot{I}_1 + Z_{22} \cdot \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$

由已知  $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 6 \\ 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ .

$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 20 \dot{I}_1 + 6 \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = 10 \dot{I}_1 + 3 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$

由图可知  $30 = \dot{I}_1 j6 + \dot{U}_1$

$\dot{U}_2 = -2 \dot{I}_2$

联立上述方程.

得  $\dot{I}_1 = 2.4 - j0.8$

$\dot{U} = 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$\therefore$  电压源发出功率  $S = 30 \dot{I}_1^* = 30 \times (2.4 - j0.8) \text{ VA}$   
 $30 \times 2.4 = 72 \text{ W}$ .



$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \text{ 解: 由图知 } i &= i_1 + i_2 = 4 + 20\sqrt{2} \cos(100t - 53.13^\circ) - 35.4 \sin 100t \\
 &= 4 + 20\sqrt{2} [\cos 100t \cdot \cos 53.13^\circ + \sin 100t \cdot \sin 53.13^\circ] - 4 \\
 &= 4 + 20\sqrt{2} (0.6 \cos 100t + 0.8 \sin 100t) - 35.4 \sin 100t \\
 &= 4 + 16.968 \cos 100t + 22.624 \sin 100t - 35.4 \sin 100t \\
 &= 4 + 16.968 \cos 100t - 12.8 \sin 100t \\
 &= 4 + \sqrt{16.968^2 + 12.8^2} \cos(100t + 37^\circ) \\
 &= 4 + 21.25 \cos(100t + 37.03^\circ)
 \end{aligned}$$

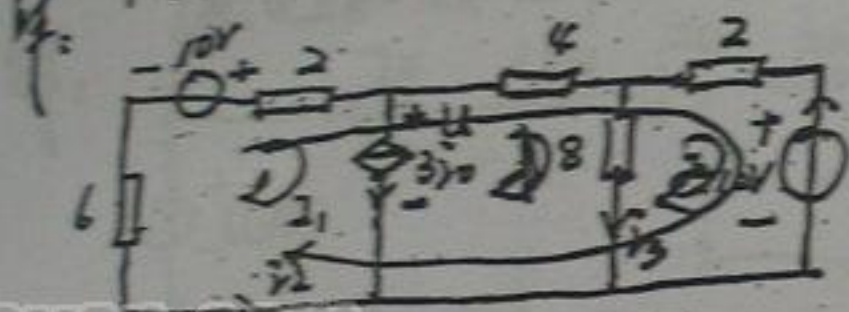
$$\therefore I = \sqrt{4^2 + \frac{21.25^2}{2}} = \sqrt{244.875} = 15.55 \text{ A}$$

电路消耗功率  $P_1 = UI_1 = 12 \times 4 = 48 \text{ W}$

又  $R = \frac{12}{4} \Omega$ ,  $\therefore$  在  $R$  上  $I_2 = \frac{35.4}{\sqrt{2}} = 20 \text{ A}$

$P_2 = 20^2 \times 3 = 1200 \text{ W}$ ,  $\therefore P = P_1 + P_2 = 1248 \text{ W}$

原电路图可变为



$$(6+2)i_2 = 10 - 11$$

$$\begin{cases} (2+4+2+6)i_1 + 2i_2 = 10 - 10 \\ 2i_1 + (4+2)i_2 = -10 \end{cases}$$

解得:  $i_1 = \frac{5}{34}$ ,  $i_2 = -\frac{35}{34}$

$$i_2 = -i_1 = -\frac{5}{34} \text{ A}$$

$$i_3 = -i_2 = \frac{35}{34} \text{ A}$$

由原图可得:

$$i_1 + 5 = i_{10} + i_3 - i_0$$

$$\therefore i_1 = 2i_{10} + i_3 - 5$$

$$\text{又 } i_{10} = -(i_1 + i_2) = \frac{30}{34} = \frac{15}{17}$$

$$\therefore i_1 = \frac{15}{17} + \frac{35}{34} - 5 = \frac{115}{34} \text{ A}$$



解: 由节点法列方程得

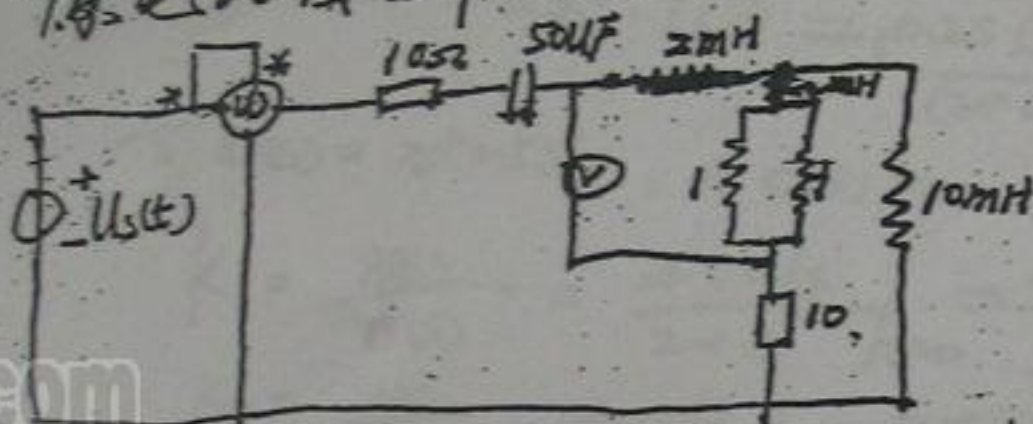
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1})U_{n1} - \frac{1}{j\omega L_1}U_{n2} = \frac{20}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega L_1}U_{n1} + (\frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2})U_{n2} = 2\dot{i}_x \end{cases}$$

且有  $U_{n1} = \dot{i}_x \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}$

联立解方程可得  $U_{n2} = 5\dot{i}_x$ ,  $U_{n1} = \frac{60}{3-j}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \dot{i}_x &= j\omega C U_{n1} = j \times 4 \times 0.1 \times \frac{60}{3-j} = \frac{j \times 4 \times (3+j)}{10} \\ &= -2.4 + j7.2 \end{aligned}$$

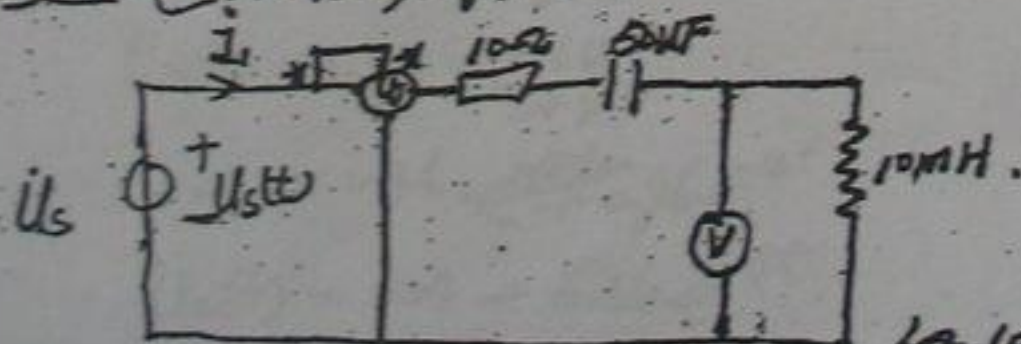
解: 原电路图在右边可得



很显然, 1mH 与 -1mH 发生并联谐振

$$\text{Im}[Y(j\omega)] = 0$$

上述电路图可简化为



由已知  $P = \text{Re}[U_S \dot{I}_1^*] = 1000 = U_S \cdot I_1 \cdot \cos(\varphi - 20^\circ)$   $P = I_1^2 R = 1000$

$$U_S = I_1 \cdot 10 + \frac{10^6}{j10000} \cdot j10000 \quad \therefore I_1^2 = 100$$

$$\text{或 } I_1 \cdot \omega L = 100 \quad \therefore \omega L = \frac{10}{100} \quad \therefore \omega = 1000$$

$$\text{或 } Z = 10 + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 10 - j10 \quad \therefore \varphi = -45^\circ$$

$$\therefore U_S = |Z| \cdot I_1 = 10\sqrt{2} \times 10 = 100\sqrt{2} \quad \therefore U_S(t) = 200 \cos(1000t - 45^\circ)$$