

2009 年电路考研试题参考答案和评分标准

一、计算题(15 分)

解：利用结点电压法求解

选定参考结点，结点电压方程为

$$\begin{cases} U_{n1} = 8 \\ (1 + \frac{1}{2})U_{n2} - U_{n1} = 0.5I_1 \\ (1 + \frac{1}{2})U_{n3} - \frac{1}{2}U_{n1} = -0.5I_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{又} \quad I_1 = U_{n3}$$

联立解得： $U_{n2} = 6 \text{ V}$ ， $U_{n3} = 2 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2}U_{n2} + I_1 = 5 \text{ A}, \quad U = U_{n2} - U_{n3} = 4 \text{ V}$$

二、计算题(15 分)

解：根据叠加定理求解

$$I = k_1 I_S + k_2 U_S$$

$$\therefore k_1 + 10k_2 = 1, \quad 2k_1 - 5k_2 = 4.5$$

可求得 $k_1 = 2$ ， $k_2 = -0.1$

故当 $U_S = 15 \text{ V}$ ， $I_S = 2.5 \text{ A}$ 时， $I = 2 \times 2.5 - 0.1 \times 15 = 3.5 \text{ A}$

三、计算题(15 分)

解：根据戴维南定理求解求解

S1: 先求断开后的开路电压

S2: 再求短路后的短路电流

S3: 则有等效电阻 $R_{eq} = \frac{U_{OC}}{I_{SC}} = 1 \Omega$

$$\therefore R_L = R_{eq} = 15 \Omega \text{ 时可获得最大功率 且 } P_{\max} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_{eq}} = 4 \text{ W} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

四、计算题(15分)

解：利用三要素法求解

S1: 先求初始值 $u(0_+) = 2\text{ V}$ 因 $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0$

S2: 后求稳态值 $u(\infty) = 3\text{ V}$ 因 $i_L(\infty) = 0.5\text{ A}$

S3: 再求时间常数 $\tau = L/R_{eq} = 1/4\text{ s}$

$$\therefore u(t) = u(\infty) + [u(0_+) - u(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3 - 4e^{-4t}\text{ V}$$

五、计算题(15分)

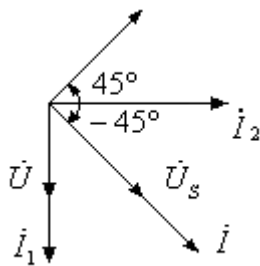
解：利用相量法结合相量图求解

Q $\dot{I}_2 = 10\angle 0^\circ\text{ A}$, 则 $\dot{U} = 10\angle -90^\circ\text{ V}$,

$\dot{I}_1 = 10\angle -90^\circ\text{ A}$, $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ\text{ A}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \dot{U}_s &= j\omega L \dot{I} + \dot{U} = \omega L \cdot 10\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ + 10\angle -90^\circ \\ &= 5\sqrt{2}\angle \varphi = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ\text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

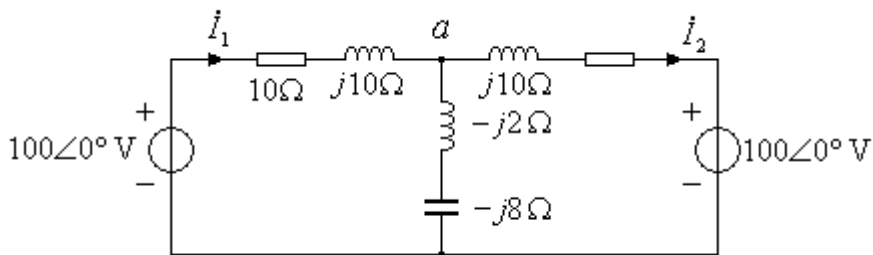
相量图 (3分)



六、计算题(15分)

解：先去耦等效再利用相量法求解

去耦等效电路图



结点电压方程为 $(\frac{1}{10+j10} + \frac{1}{-j10} + \frac{1}{10+j10})\dot{U}_a = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{10+j10} + \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{10+j10}$
 $\therefore \dot{U}_a = 100\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$
 $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 - \dot{U}_a}{10+j10} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_a - 100}{10+j10} = -\dot{I}_1 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -135^\circ \text{ A}$

七、计算题(15分)

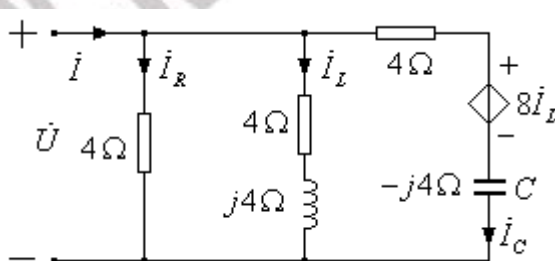
解：利用谐波分析法和相量法求解 $Q \quad u_s = u'_s + u''_s$

S1: 先求 $u'_s = 36 \text{ V}$ 单独作用

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{36}{R // R + R} = 6 \text{ A}, \quad P_{(0)} = -36 \times 6 = -216 \text{ W}$$

S2: 后求 $u''_s = 64\sqrt{2} \cos \omega t$ 单独作用

设 $\dot{U}_s = 64\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 求出右边三条并联支路的等效复导纳 $Y_{eq} = \dot{I} / \dot{U}$



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{4} + \frac{\dot{U}}{4+j4} + \frac{\dot{U}}{4-j4} = \frac{1}{4}\dot{U} \quad \therefore Y_{eq} = 1/4 \text{ S}$$

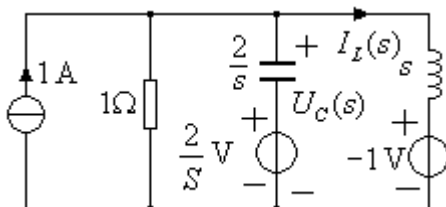
$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{4 + 1/Y_{eq}} = \frac{64}{4+4} = 8\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \quad P_{(1)} = -U_s I \cos 0^\circ = -512 \text{ W}$$

故有 $i(t) = 6 + 8\sqrt{2} \cos \omega t \text{ A}$

$$I = \sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(1)}^2} = 10 \text{ A} \quad P = P_{(0)} + P_{(1)} = -728 \text{ W}$$

八、计算题(15分)

解：利用复频域分析法求解，先画出运算模型图如下



$$U_C(s) = \frac{4s+4}{(s+1)^2+1} - \frac{6}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

$$u_C(t) = L^{-1}[U_C(s)] = 4e^{-t} \cos t - 6e^{-t} \sin t \quad \text{V}$$

九、计算题(15分)

解：利用相量法结合对称三相电路的特点求解

$$P_1 = \text{Re}[\dot{U}_{AC} \dot{I}_A] = \text{Re}[\sqrt{3} \dot{U}_A \angle -30^\circ \dot{I}_A] = \sqrt{3} U_A I_A \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ)$$

$$P_2 = \text{Re}[\dot{U}_{BC} \dot{I}_B] = \text{Re}[\sqrt{3} \dot{U}_B \angle -30^\circ \dot{I}_B] = \sqrt{3} U_B I_B \cos(\varphi + 30^\circ)$$

$$\text{又 } U_A = U_B = U_P = 100 \text{ V}, \quad I_A = I_B = I_P$$

$$P_1 = \sqrt{3} 100 I_P \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ) = 500\sqrt{3} \quad P_2 = \sqrt{3} 100 I_P \cos(\varphi + 30^\circ) = 250\sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore \varphi = 30^\circ, \quad I_P = 5 \text{ A} \quad |Z| = \frac{U_P}{I_P} = 20 \Omega \quad \text{又} \quad \varphi_Z = \varphi = 30^\circ$$

$$\text{故 } Z = 20 \angle 30^\circ \Omega$$

十、计算题(15分)

解：利用双口网络参数方程和相量法求解

$$\text{Q } \dot{U}_1 = z_{11} \dot{I}_1 + z_{12} \dot{I}_2 = 9 \dot{I}_1 + 3 \dot{I}_2 \quad \dot{U}_2 = z_{21} \dot{I}_1 + z_{22} \dot{I}_2 = 3 \dot{I}_1 + 5 \dot{I}_2$$

$$\text{又 } \dot{U}_1 = 24 \angle 0^\circ, \quad \dot{U}_2 = j2 \dot{I}_L, \quad \dot{I}_2 = -\dot{I}_L - \frac{\dot{U}_2}{4}$$

$$\therefore 24\angle 0^\circ = 9\dot{I}_1 - 3(1 + j\frac{1}{2})\dot{I}_L \quad j2\dot{I}_L = 3\dot{I}_1 - 5(1 + j\frac{1}{2})\dot{I}_L$$

解得 $\dot{I}_L = \sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$