

专接本电路练习题答案

第一部分 电路模型和电路定律

一、选择题

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. B

二、填空题

1. 30 电流源 2. -20 3. 1, 3 4. 1, 12 5. 5 6. 5

三、判断题

1. × 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. × 6. × 7. √ 8. ×

四、计算题

1. 解:

2V 电压源发出的功率 $p_1 = 2 \times 1 = 2\text{W}$

5V 电压源吸收的功率 $p_2 = 5 \times 1 = 5\text{W}$

电阻吸收的功率 $p_3 = 1^2 \times 2 = 2\text{W}$

1A 电流源发出的功率 $p_4 = p_2 + p_3 - p_1 = 5\text{W}$

2. 解:

如右图, 对节点 a 列 KCL: $I_1 + 2 - I = 0$ (1)

对最大的回路列 KVL: $2I_1 + 2I - 10 = 0$ (2)

(1)(2) 联立得, $I = 3.5\text{A}$

3. 解:

$$i = \frac{10}{5} = 2\text{A}, \quad i_1 = \frac{i}{0.5} = 4\text{A}, \quad u_{ab} = 4(i_1 - i) = 8\text{V}$$

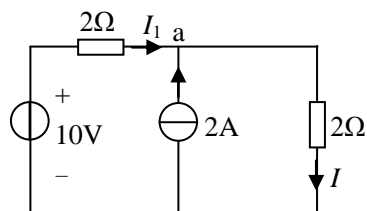


图 1-15

第二部分 电阻电路的等效变换

一、选择题

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. A

二、填空题

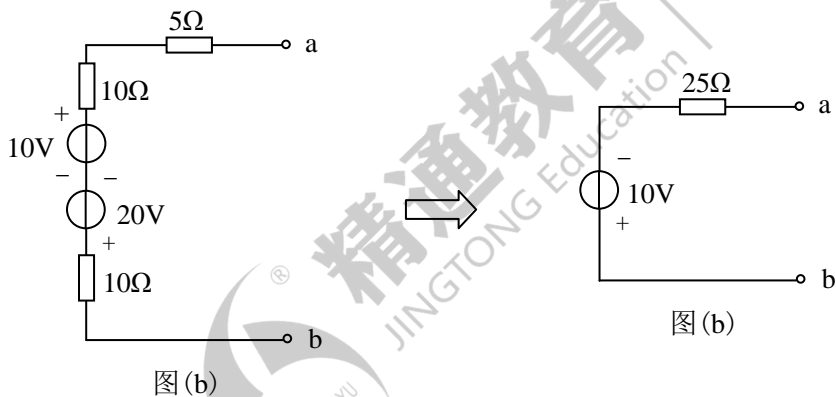
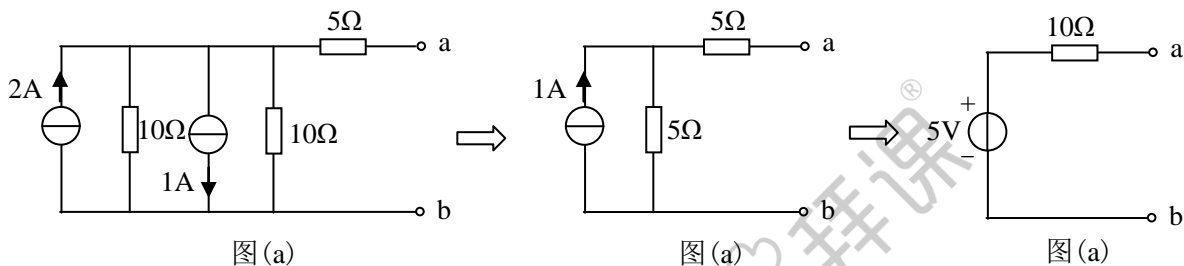
1. -4 2. 6 3. 1.5 4. 3 5. 7 6. 2, 2

三、判断题

1. × 2. √ 3. × 4. √ 5. √ 6. × 7. √ 8. ×

四、计算题

1. 解:



2. 解:

如右图, $R_{ab} = (3 // 3 // 3) + 3 = 4\Omega$

$$I = \frac{12}{R_{ab}} = 3A$$

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3}I = 1A$$

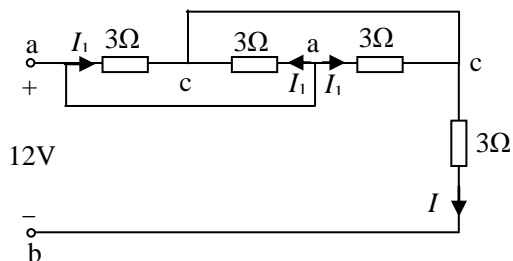
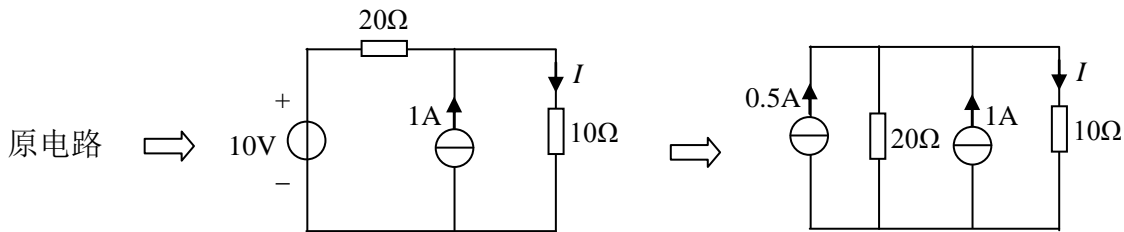


图 2-16

3. 解:

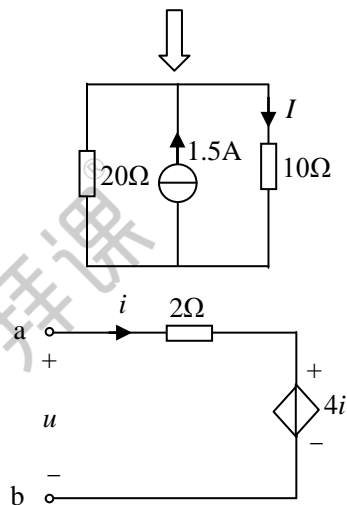


$$I = 1.5 \times \frac{20}{20+10} = 1\text{A}$$

4. 解: 如右图, 采用外加电源法

$$u = 2i + 4i = 6i$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = 6\Omega$$

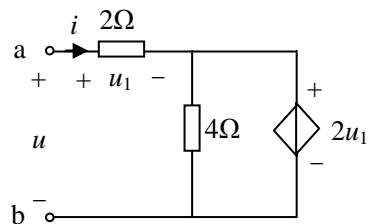


5. 解: 如右图, 采用外加电源法

$$u = u_1 + 2u_1 = 3u_1$$

$$i = \frac{u_1}{2}$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = 6\Omega$$



第三部分 电阻电路的一般分析

一、选择题

1. B 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C

二、填空题

1. 支路电流, KCL, KVL 2. 网孔电流, KCL 3. 结点电压, KVL 4. 正的, 绕行方向, 正的 5. 正的, 负的 6. $R_1 + R_2$, R_2 7. $R_1 + R_2$, R_1

三、判断题

1. × 2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. √

四、计算题

1. 解：支路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 - i_3 = 0 \\ 5i_1 + 20i_3 - 30 = 0 \\ 20i_2 + 20i_3 - 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得， $i_1 = 1.6\text{A}$ ， $i_2 = -0.5\text{A}$ ， $i_3 = 1.1\text{A}$

2. 解：网孔电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (3+2)i_{m1} + 2i_{m2} = 6-5 \\ 2i_{m1} + (3+2)i_{m2} = -3-5 \end{cases}$$

解得， $i_{m1} = 1\text{A}$ ， $i_{m2} = -2\text{A}$

$$i = i_{m1} + i_{m2} = -1\text{A}$$

3. 解：结点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) u_{n1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) u_{n2} = \frac{4}{2} \\ -\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) u_{n2} = 2 \end{cases}$$

解得， $u_{n1} = 2.5\text{V}$ ， $u_{n2} = 3\text{V}$

$$i = \frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2}}{2} = -0.25\text{A}$$

4. 解：结点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2} u_{n2} = 1 - 3 \\ -\frac{1}{2} u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1\right) u_{n2} = 3 - 2i_1 \end{cases}$$

补充方程 $u_{n1} - u_{n2} = 2i_1$

解得， $u_{n1} = 0.5\text{V}$ ， $u_{n2} = 5.5\text{V}$

$$i_1 = \frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2}}{2} = -2.5\text{A}$$

受控源吸收的功率

$$p = 2i_1 \times u_{n2} = -27.5\text{W}$$

第四部分 电路定理

一、选择题

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. D

二、填空题

1. 线性 2. 常数 k 3. 5 4. 12, 2 5. 1.8 6. 2.5

三、判断题

1. \times 2. \checkmark 3. \times 4. \checkmark 5. \times

四、计算题

1. 解:

1V 电压源单独作用, $I^{(1)} = \frac{1}{1+(1//1)+1} \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.2\text{A}$ (分电路图略)

2A 电流源单独作用, $I^{(2)} = 2 \times \frac{1}{1+(1//1)+1} \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.4\text{A}$ (分电路图略)

两电源共同作用, 由叠加定理 $I = I^{(1)} + I^{(2)} = 0.6\text{A}$

2. 解:

3A 电流源单独作用, $U^{(1)} = -3 \times \frac{2}{2+2+2} \times 2 = -2\text{V}$ (分电路图略)

12V 电压源单独作用, $U^{(2)} = \frac{12}{2+2+2} \times 2 = 4\text{V}$ (分电路图略)

两电源共同作用, 由叠加定理 $U = U^{(1)} + U^{(2)} = 2\text{V}$

3. 解: (1) 断开并移走待求支路, 求开路电压 U_{oc} (电路图略)

$$\text{KVL: } U_{oc} - 6 - \frac{12-6}{6+3} \times 3 + 2 \times 1 = 0 \quad \therefore U_{oc} = 6\text{V}$$

(2) 求等效电阻 R_{eq}

$$R_{eq} = 1 + 1 + (6//3) = 4\Omega$$

(3) 画出简单电路求解 (电路图略)

$$I = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_{eq} + 2} = 1A$$

4. 解: (1) 求开路电压 u_{oc}

由 KVL: $8i_1 + 5i_1 - 3i_1 - 40 = 0, \therefore i_1 = 4A$

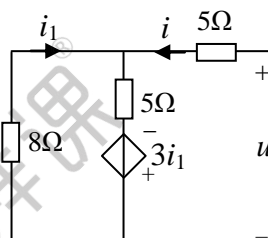
开路电压 $u_{oc} = 5i_1 - 3i_1 = 8V$

(2) 求等效电阻 R_{eq}

将 40V 电压源短路, 用加压求流法求等效电阻 R_{eq} , 如右图

$$8i_1 = -5(i + i_1) + 3i_1 \therefore i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i \quad u = 5i - 8i = -3i$$

$$\therefore R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = 9\Omega \quad \text{所以此二端网络为 } 8V \text{ 的电压源和 } 9\Omega \text{ 的电阻串联 (电路图略)}$$



(3) 当 $R_L = R_{eq} = 9\Omega$ 时, $P_{Lmax} = \frac{u_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{16}{9} W$

第五部分 储能元件及一阶电路和二阶电路的时域分析

一、选择题

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B 8. D 9. B 10. C

二、填空题

1. $\frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$, $L_1 + L_2$ 2. 零状态响应 3. 零输入响应 4. -1, 4 5. $2 + e^{-5t}$ 6. 过阻

尼非振荡 7. 20, 30 8. 0.1

三、判断题

1. \checkmark 2. \checkmark 3. \times 4. \times 5. \times 6. \times 7. \checkmark 8. \checkmark

四、计算题

1. 解: (1) 求 $i_L(0_+)$

$$i_L(0_-) = 0A$$

由换路定律： $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 0\text{A}$

(2) 求 $i_L(\infty)$

$$i_L(\infty) = 1 \times \frac{2}{3+5+2} + \frac{5}{3+5+2} = 0.7\text{A}$$

(3) 求时间常数 τ

$$\text{等效电阻 } R_{\text{eq}} = 2+3+5 = 10\Omega$$

$$\text{时间常数 } \tau = L/R_{\text{eq}} = 0.02\text{S}$$

由三要素法 $i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 0.7 - 0.7e^{-50t}\text{A}$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = 7e^{-50t}\text{V}$$

2. 解：(1) 求 $u_C(0_+)$

$$u_C(0_-) = 6 \times \frac{6}{3+6} = 4\text{V}$$

由换路定律： $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 4\text{V}$

(2) 求 $u_C(\infty)$

$$u_C(\infty) = 12 \times \frac{6}{3+6} = 8\text{V}$$

(3) 求时间常数 τ

$$\text{等效电阻 } R_{\text{eq}} = 3 // 6 = 2\text{k}\Omega$$

$$\text{时间常数 } \tau = R_{\text{eq}}C = 0.01\text{S}$$

由三要素法 $u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 8 - 4e^{-100t}\text{V}$

$$i(t) = \frac{12 - u_C(t)}{3} = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{4}{3}e^{-100t}\text{mA}$$

3. 解：(1) 求 $u_C(0_+)$

由换路定律： $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0\text{V}$

(2) 求 $u_C(\infty)$

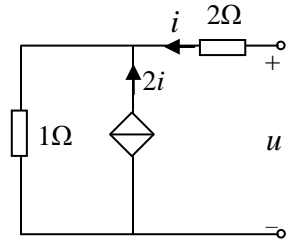
$$u_c(\infty) = 2V$$

(3) 求时间常数 τ

将 2V 电压源短路，用加压求流法求等效电阻 R_{eq} ，如右图

$$u = 2i + 3i = 5i \quad \therefore R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = 5\Omega$$

$$\text{时间常数 } \tau = R_{eq}C = 1S$$



$$\text{由三要素法 } u_c(t) = u_c(\infty) + [u_c(0_+) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 2 - 2e^{-t}V$$

第六部分 相量法

一、选择题

1. A 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. B 8. C

二、填空题

1. $5\sqrt{2}$, 50, -30° 2. $\sqrt{2}\angle 150^\circ$ 3. $u = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 135^\circ)$ 4. 0.25 5. 20 6. 5

7. 电容 8. $2\angle 120^\circ$ 9. 变大 10. 80

三、判断题

1. × 2. × 3. × 4. × 5. × 6. √ 7. × 8. × 9. ×

四、计算题

1. 解: $\dot{I}_1 = 5\angle 37^\circ = 4 + j3A$, $\dot{I}_2 = 5\angle 53^\circ = 3 + j4A$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2 = 1 - j1 = \sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ A$$

$$\therefore i = 2\cos(314t - 45^\circ)A$$

2. 解: $R = \frac{U_R}{I} = 80\Omega$, $X_L = \frac{U_L}{I} = 100\Omega$, $X_C = -\frac{U_C}{I} = -40\Omega$

$$\text{总阻抗 } Z = R + jX_L + jX_C = 80 + j60 = 100\angle 37^\circ\Omega$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}Z = 100\angle 37^\circ V$$

3. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 i &= \frac{\dot{U}}{50} + \frac{\dot{U}}{-j50} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j100} \\
 &= \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{50} + \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{-j50} + \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{j100} \\
 &= 2 + j1\text{A}
 \end{aligned}$$

第七部分 正弦稳态电路的分析

一、选择题

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. B 11. A 12. B

二、填空题

1. 频率 2. 45° 3. $4\angle 60^\circ$, 电感性 4. $5-j5$, $0.1+j0.1$ 5. 增大 6. 5 7. 1A, 5V

8. $2-j4$, 2 9. 谐振 10. $I_m[Z]=0$, $Z=R$ 11. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$, $Z=R$ 12. 2, 0.05

13. 10, 1000

三、判断题

1. \times 2. \times 3. \checkmark 4. \checkmark 5. \times 6. \times 7. \checkmark 8. \times 9. \checkmark 10. \times 11. \checkmark 12. \times

四、计算题

1. 解: $Z_L = j\omega L = j2\Omega$, $Z_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j2\Omega$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z &= (Z_R // Z_L) + Z_C \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot j2}{2 + j2} - j2 \\
 &= 1 + j1 - j2 \\
 &= (1 - j)\Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 解:

$$\dot{U} = (\dot{I} + 4\dot{I})Z_1 = 5\dot{I}Z_1$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = 5Z_1 = 5 + j10$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z_{eq}} = \frac{1}{5 + j10} = (0.04 - j0.08)\text{S}$$

3. 解:

$$Y_R = \frac{1}{1} = j1S, \quad Y_L = \frac{1}{j4} = -j0.25S, \quad Y_C = \frac{1}{-j1} = j1S$$

$$\text{总导纳 } Y = Y_R + Y_L + Y_C = (1 + j0.75) = \frac{5}{4} \angle 37^\circ S$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{I}_S}{Y} = 8 \angle -37^\circ V$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{j4} = 2 \angle -127^\circ A$$

4. 解: $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{2} = 1 \angle 0^\circ A, \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{-j2} = 1 \angle 90^\circ A$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 1 + j1 = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ A \quad \dot{U} = (1 + j1) \dot{U}_C = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ V$$

$$\text{复功率 } \bar{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \times \sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 4V \cdot A$$

$$\therefore P = 4W, \quad Q = 0\text{var}$$

5. 解: (1) 断开 Z_L 支路, 求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc}

$$-j2\Omega \text{ 和 } 2\Omega \text{ 并联后的等效阻抗 } Z_2 = \frac{2 \times (-j2)}{2 - j2} = (1 - j1)\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 4 \angle 0^\circ \times (1 - j1) = 4\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ V$$

(2) 求等效电阻 Z_{eq}

$$Z_{eq} = 2 // (-j2) = (1 - j)\Omega$$

(3) 当 $Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = (1 + j1)\Omega$ 时, $P_{Lmax} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = 8W$

第八部分 三相电路

一、选择题

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. A 10. C

二、填空题

1. 相同, 相同, 依次相差 120° 2. 相, 线 3. $220\angle-30^\circ$, $220\angle157^\circ$ 4. $3.8\angle-7^\circ$, $3.8\sqrt{3}\angle-37^\circ$ 5. 0 6. $\sqrt{3}$, 90° 7. 三角形连接 8. 0

三、判断题

1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \checkmark 4. \times 5. \times 6. \checkmark

四、计算题

1. 解:

$$\text{相电压 } \dot{U}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 220\angle-30^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\text{相电流 } \dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z} = 11\angle-83^\circ \text{A}$$

由对称关系得, $\dot{I}_B = 11\angle157^\circ \text{A}$, $\dot{I}_C = 11\angle37^\circ \text{A}$

2. 解: 将三角形负载变换成星型负载, 等效阻抗 $Z' = \frac{Z}{3} = 6 + j5\Omega$

$$\text{相电压 } \dot{U}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 220\angle30^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\text{线电流 } \dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z'} = 22\angle-7^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\text{相电流 } \dot{I}_{AB} = \frac{\dot{I}_A}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 30^\circ = 12.7\angle23^\circ \text{A}$$

第九部分 含有耦合电感的电路

一、选择题

1. A 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C

二、填空题

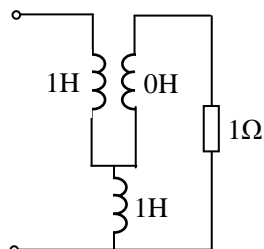
1. 自感, 互感, 正 2. $u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$, $u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$, $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 j\omega L_1 - \dot{I}_2 j\omega M$, $\dot{U}_2 = -\dot{I}_1 j\omega M + \dot{I}_2 j\omega L_2$ 3. $u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$, $u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} - L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$, $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 j\omega L_1 + \dot{I}_2 j\omega M$, $\dot{U}_2 = -\dot{I}_1 j\omega M - \dot{I}_2 j\omega L_2$ 4. 11 5. $4\angle-7^\circ$, $8\angle173^\circ$ 6. $u_1 = i_1 R_1 + L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$ 7. 8

三、判断题

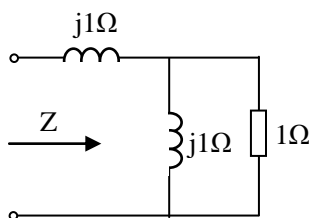
1. × 2. × 3. × 4. √ 5. √ 6. √

四、计算题

1. 解：原电路的去耦等效电路和相量模型图如下：



去耦等效电路



相量模型图

$$Z = j1 + (1 // j1) = j1 + 0.5 + j0.5 = (0.5 + j1.5)\Omega$$

2. 解： Z_L 折算到原边回路的输入阻抗

$$Z'_L = n^2 Z_L = Z_s^* = 100 + j100$$

$$\therefore n^2 = \frac{Z'_L}{Z_L} = \frac{100 + j100}{4 + j4} = 25 \quad \therefore n = 5$$

$$\text{此时, } P_{L_{\max}} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{40^2}{4 \times 100} = 4\text{W}$$

第十部分 二端口网络

一、选择题

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. D

二、填空题

1. 3 2. $T_1 T_2$ 3. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z} & -\frac{1}{Z} \\ -\frac{1}{Z} & \frac{1}{Z} \end{bmatrix}$ 4. $\begin{bmatrix} Z & Z \\ Z & Z \end{bmatrix}$ 5. $\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$ 6. $\begin{bmatrix} 3-j4 & -j4 \\ -j4 & -j1 \end{bmatrix}$

三、判断题

1. × 2. × 3. × 4. √

四、计算题

1. 解: $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 Z_1 + (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) Z_2 = (Z_1 + Z_2) \dot{I}_1 + Z_2 \dot{I}_2$

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

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 + Z_2 & Z_2 \\ Z_2 & Z_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 + Z_2 & Z_2 \\ Z_2 & Z_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2}{Z_1} = \frac{1}{Z_1} \dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{Z_1} \dot{U}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1}{Z_1} + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_2} = -\frac{1}{Z_1} \dot{U}_1 + \left(\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}\right) \dot{U}_2$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_1} & -\frac{1}{Z_1} \\ -\frac{1}{Z_1} & \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_1} & -\frac{1}{Z_1} \\ -\frac{1}{Z_1} & \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

或者 $Y = Z^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta Z} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{22} & -Z_{12} \\ -Z_{21} & Z_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_1} & -\frac{1}{Z_1} \\ -\frac{1}{Z_1} & \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} \end{bmatrix}$

2. 解: $U_1 = 3I_2 + 5I_1 + 5(I_1 + I_2) = 10I_1 + 8I_2$

$$U_2 = 5I_2 + 5(I_1 + I_2) = 5I_1 + 10I_2$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = Z^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta Z} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{22} & -Z_{12} \\ -Z_{21} & Z_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{2}{15} \\ -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$