

[组题经验有限, 轻喷]

2022/2023 学年秋季学期

电路期末复习试题参考答案

2022. 11

一、填空题

1. $BU=0, B^T I_c = I \rightarrow$ [连支电流是一组独立变量 (单树支割集, 树支电流用连支电流线性组合表示)]

2. $1 + 0.0025 \cos \omega t$ (V) (注意单位) [注意方法掌握]

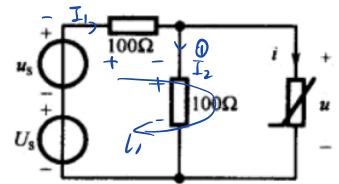
[解析] 先求静态工作点, 当只有直流电压源作用时, 容易列写 KVL 与 KCL 方程得

(① 节点 KCL) $I_2 + I = I_1$ (4 KVL) $U_s = 100I_1 + 100U$ 补充: $\frac{U}{100} = I_2$

(因是直流稳态, i, u 可写成 I, U), 解得 $U = 1V, I = 0.02A$

求该工作点下非线性电阻的动态电导 $G_d = \frac{di}{du}|_{u=1V} = 0.04 S \Rightarrow R_d = 25\Omega$

\therefore 小信号响应为 $\Delta U = \frac{U_s}{100+100/25} \times (100/25) = 2.5 \cos \omega t$ (mV) \therefore 电压 $u(t)$ 表达式为 $u(t) = 1 + 0.0025 \cos \omega t$ (V)



3. 行波在传输线上传播没有衰减 (无损线), 终端反射系数 $|N_2| = 1$.

[解析] 好好看书。

4. $5.332 \times 10^{-2} + j 6.5996 \times 10^{-2}$ 7.6164×10^4

提示: $\omega = 2\pi f, Y = \sqrt{(R_0 + j\omega L_0)(G_0 + j\omega C_0)}$, 相速 $V_p = \frac{\omega}{\beta}$. 计算器无法算复数开根, 用模开根辐角减半.

5. 1.4 4.312

[解析] 磁通最大值为 $\phi_m = \frac{U}{4.44 f N} = \frac{62V}{4.44 \times 50s^{-1} \times 200} = 1.40 \times 10^{-3} Wb$

磁感应强度最大值为 $B_m = \frac{\phi_m}{S} = \frac{1.40 \times 10^{-3} Wb}{10 \times 10^{-4} m^2} = 1.4 T$

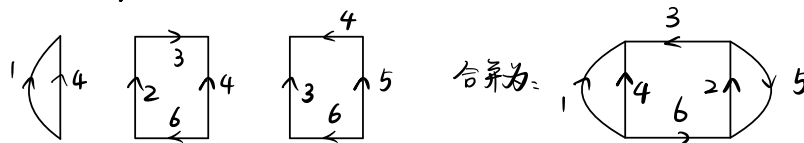
计算铁损: $B_m = 1.4 T > 1T, \text{取 } n=2$

$P_{Fe0} = P_{10/50} B_m^2 \left(\frac{f}{50Hz}\right)^{1.3} = 2.2 \times 1.4^2 W/kg = 4.312 W/kg$.

\rightarrow 若要进一步计算总铁损, 尚需计算铁芯体积与总质量.

二、分析与计算

(一) (1) 画出每个基本回路如下:



(2) 树为 3, 4, 6. (因为每个回路只有一个连支, 据此可确定连支, 进而知树支编号)

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [B_t \ B_l] \quad \text{又 } C_l^T = -B_t$$

$$\Rightarrow C_t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow C = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 6 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 答案不唯一, 例如若选 2, 3, 6 为树支, 则

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(一) 铁心平均长度 $l \approx 2 \times (6+2) + 2 \times (8+2) = 36 \text{ cm} = 0.36 \text{ m}$

铁心的有效截面积为 $S = 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 10^{-2} \times 0.92 = 5.52 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

气隙总长度为 $\delta = 0.04 \times 4 = 0.16 \text{ cm} = 1.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$

气隙面积为 $S_\delta = 2 \times 10^{-2} \times 3 \times 10^{-2} = 6.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

$B = 1 \text{ T}$ 时, 查曲线得 $H_m \approx 380 \text{ A/m}$ 磁通 $\phi = BS = 5.52 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Wb}$, 则气隙中磁感应强度

$$B_\delta = \frac{\phi}{S_\delta} = \frac{5.52 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Wb}}{6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2} = 0.92 \text{ T} \quad \text{气隙中的磁场强度 } H_\delta = \frac{B_\delta}{\mu_0} = \frac{0.92 \text{ T}}{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H/m}} = 7.321 \times 10^5 \text{ A/m}$$

磁通势 $F = H_m l + H_\delta \delta = 380 \times 0.36 + 7.321 \times 10^5 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-3} = 1308.2 \text{ A}$

(三) 解: (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(2) 先写支路导纳矩阵 Y . $Y = \text{diag}(\frac{1}{j\omega L_1}, \frac{1}{R_2}, \frac{1}{R_3}, \frac{1}{R_4}, \frac{1}{R_5}, j\omega C_6)$

$$Y_n = AYA^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_2} & -\frac{1}{R_5} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2} & \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} & -\frac{1}{R_3} \\ -\frac{1}{R_5} & -\frac{1}{R_3} & \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_5} + j\omega C_6 \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) $\dot{U}_S = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ -\dot{U}_{S5} \ 0]^T$ $\dot{I}_S = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ \dot{I}_{S6}]^T$

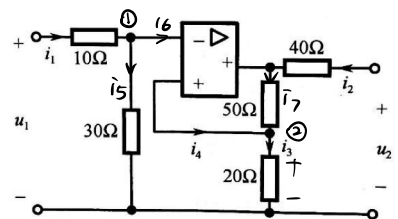
$$AY\dot{U}_S - A\dot{I}_S = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\dot{U}_{S5}}{R_5} & 0 & -\frac{\dot{U}_{S5}}{R_5} - \dot{I}_{S6} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{节点电压方程为 } Y_n \dot{U}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\dot{U}_{S5}}{R_5} & 0 & -\frac{\dot{U}_{S5}}{R_5} - \dot{I}_{S6} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

(四) 解: (1) 由虚短特性, $i_6 = i_4 = 0$, $\Rightarrow i_5 = i_1$

\Rightarrow 由 KVL, $U_1 = (10 + 30)i_1 = 40i_1$

又由虚短特性, 知 $U_{n1} = U_{n3}$, $\Rightarrow 20\Omega$ 电阻上的电压为 30Ω 电阻上的电压, $\Rightarrow i_3 = 1.5i_1$



又由 $i_4=0$, 知 $i_7=i_3 \Rightarrow u_2 = 40i_2 + (50+20)i_3 = 40i_2 + 105i_1$

$\Rightarrow Z = \begin{bmatrix} 40 & 0 \\ 105 & 40 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$

[这是考研题, 作业中也有此种类型题, 因电路图中并未画出“地”, 所以看起来似乎不满足端口条件。但其实不用太关心]

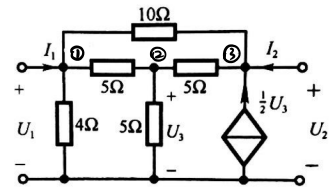
(2) [对于结构清晰的二端口, 常利用节点电压求其参数, 用回路电流求其Z参数]

对①、②、③ 节点列写节点电压方程:

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})U_1 - \frac{1}{10}U_2 - \frac{1}{5}U_3 \\ I_2 = -\frac{1}{10}U_1 + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})U_2 - \frac{1}{5}U_3 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 \\ 0 = -\frac{1}{5}U_1 - \frac{1}{5}U_2 + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5})U_3 \end{cases}$$

整理得 $\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{29}{60}U_1 - \frac{1}{6}U_2 \\ I_2 = -\frac{1}{3}U_1 + \frac{1}{15}U_2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{29}{60} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{15} \end{bmatrix} S$



(3) 由KVL得 $U_1 = 2 \times I_1 + U_{10}$ (变压器一次侧电压)

$U_2 = U_{20}$, (变压器二次侧电压) $I_2 = U_2 \times j\omega + I_{20}$ (变压器二次侧电流, 注意参考方向)

又有 $I_1 = -\frac{1}{2}I_{20}$, $U_{10} = 2U_{20}$ 得: $U_1 = 2 \times I_1 + 2U_2$, $I_2 = j\omega U_2 + (-2)I_1$

$\Rightarrow H = \begin{bmatrix} 2j\omega & 2 \\ -2 & j\omega S \end{bmatrix}$

(五) 先求非线性元件以外部分的戴维南等效电路。

求开路电压: 如右图, 列节点方程, 有

[注: 含受控源, 但控制支路和被控支路都在同一被等效部分中, 故可作等效.]

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2})U_{n1} - \frac{1}{3}U_{n2} - \frac{1}{2} \times 4U_1 = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3})U_{n2} - \frac{1}{3}U_{n1} - \frac{1}{5} \times 4U_1 = -1 - 5 \end{cases}$$

补充: $U_{n1} - U_{n2} = U_1$ 解得 $U_{n1} = U_{oc} = 30V$ ($U_{n2} = 21V, U_1 = 9V$)

求等效电阻: 用开路短路法, 将原非线性元件处短接。

由 I_1 KVL: $U_2 = 4U_1$ 对 I_2 列KVL: $5U_1 + 5I_3 = 25$

又 $I_3 = I_2 - 1 = \frac{U_1}{3} - 1$ 得 $U_1 = 4.5V$

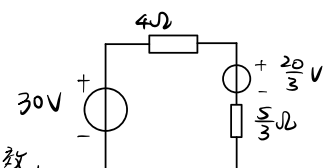
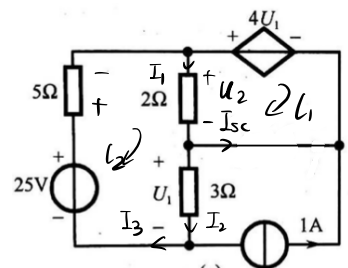
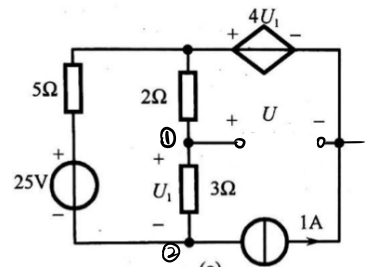
$\therefore I_{sc} = I_1 - I_2 = \frac{U_2}{2\Omega} - \frac{U_1}{3} = 7.5A \Rightarrow Req = 4\Omega$

将非线性元件作分段线性近似:

① $0 < I < 2A$, $0 < U < 10V$ 时, 将其用 $R_1 = \frac{du}{dI} = 5\Omega$ 的电阻等效

$I = \frac{30}{9} > 2A$, 舍去

② $I > 2A$, $U > 10V$ 时, 将其用 $R_2 = \frac{du}{dI} = \frac{5}{3}\Omega$, 串接 $U_{eq} = \frac{20}{3}V$ 的结构等效,



$$\text{例得 } I = \frac{30 - \frac{20}{3}}{4 + \frac{5}{3}} = \frac{70}{17} \text{ A} > 2 \text{ A}, \quad U = \frac{70}{17} \times \frac{5}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{690}{51} \text{ V} > 10 \text{ V}$$

综上, 电流为 $\frac{70}{17} \text{ A}$, 电压为 $\frac{690}{51} \text{ V}$.

[另解. 可见该非线性电阻元件为流控型, 且容易作分段线性等效而将电压电流表示为

$U = U_{eq} + R_{eq} \times I$ 的形式, 所以也可一开始就把该非线性元件用一电压源和电阻串联的结构来等效,

然后列写KCL、KVL方程求出电压 U 、电流 I 通过 U_{eq} 与 R_{eq} 的表达式, 再代入 U_{eq} 与 R_{eq} , 检验 I 与 U 是否存在对应工作点,

此非常规解法, 也可借此练习KCL、KVL列写方法; 此外, 本书涉及针对压控、流控型非线性电阻列写(改进)节点方程、

回路方程的题目, 请认真复习作业题!]

(六) 解: 从2-2'端口视入, 2-3间传输线的集中参数等效阻抗为 $Z_3 = -j Z_{C2} \cot \beta l_2 = -j \times 300 \times \cot \frac{\pi}{6} = -300\sqrt{3}j \Omega$

从2-2'端口视入, 2-4间传输线的集中参数等效阻抗为 $Z_4 = j Z_{C2} \tan \beta l_3 = 300\sqrt{3}j \Omega$, 以上两等效阻抗发生并联谐振,

可见, 若从1-1'端口往终端看, l_1 相当终端开路, 因此, 从1-1'看进去的入端等效阻抗 $Z_1 = -j Z_{C1} \cot \beta l_1 = -150j \Omega$

$$U_1 = \frac{-150j}{150\sqrt{3} - 150j} U_S = \frac{150 \angle -90^\circ}{300 \angle -30^\circ} 10 \angle 30^\circ = 5 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V} \quad I_1 = \frac{U_1}{Z_1} = \frac{1}{30} \angle 60^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$U_2 = U_1 \cos \beta x - j Z_{C2} I_1 \sin \beta x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times 5 \angle -30^\circ - j \times 150 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \times \frac{1}{30} \angle 60^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{对 } 3-3' \text{ 端, 入端电流 } I_{31} = \frac{U_2}{-300\sqrt{3}j} \text{ A},$$

$$\therefore U_3 = U_2 \cos \beta x - j I_{31} Z_{C2} \sin \beta x = U_2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} U_2 = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{3} \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{对 } 4-4' \text{ 端, 入端电流 } I_{41} = \frac{U_2}{300\sqrt{3}j} \text{ A},$$

$$I_4 = I_{41} \cos \beta x - j \frac{U_2}{Z_{C2}} \sin \beta x = \frac{U_2}{600\sqrt{3}j} + \frac{U_2}{200\sqrt{3}j} = \frac{5\sqrt{2} \angle -30^\circ}{150\sqrt{3} \angle 90^\circ} \text{ A} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{90} \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$$

注意: 若改为求 $u_2(t)$, $u_3(t)$, $i_4(t)$, 记得转为时域表达式!

(七) 解: (1) 终端反射系数为 $N_2 = \frac{100 - 200}{100 + 200} = -\frac{1}{3}$, 始端反射系数为 $N_1 = \frac{50 - 200}{50 + 200} = -\frac{3}{5}$

当 $0 < t < l/2v$ 时, 入射波尚未传到无损线中点处, $i(t) = 0$;

$l/2v < t < 3l/2v$ 时, 入射波已传到无损线中点处, 但终端反射波尚未到达, $i^+(t) = \frac{25}{200 + 50} = 0.1 \text{ A}$, $\therefore i(t) = 0.1 \text{ A}$

$3l/2v < t < 5l/2v$ 时, 第一个反射波传到无损线中点处, $i_1^-(t) = 0.1 \text{ A} \times N_2 = -\frac{1}{30} \text{ A}$ $\therefore i(t) = 0.1 \text{ A} - (-\frac{1}{30} \text{ A}) = \frac{2}{15} \text{ A}$

$5l/2v < t < 3l/v$, 第一个反射波传到始端并发生了反射, 此反射波传到了无损线中点处, $i_2^+(t) = -\frac{1}{30} \times (-\frac{3}{5}) = \frac{1}{50} \text{ A}$

$$\therefore i(t) = 0.1 \text{ A} - (-\frac{1}{30} \text{ A}) + \frac{1}{50} \text{ A} = \frac{23}{150} \text{ A}$$

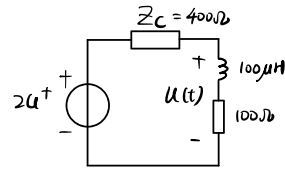
$$i(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < 1/20, \\ \frac{1}{10}, & 1/20 < t < 3/20, \\ \frac{2}{15}, & 3/20 < t < 5/20, \dots \\ \frac{23}{100}, & 5/20 < t < 3/10. \end{cases} \quad \text{稳态时电流 } i(\infty) = \frac{25}{R_5 + R_2} = \frac{1}{6} \text{ A (稳态时无损线相当于理想导线)}$$

(2) 波从一端传到另一端的时间 $t = \frac{L}{v} = \frac{3 \times 10^4}{3 \times 10^8} \text{ s} = 10^{-4} \text{ s} = 100 \mu\text{s}$

在 $0 \sim 100 \mu\text{s}$ 时, 从始端发出的入射波到达终端, $U^+ = 20 \text{ kV}$, $I^+ = 50 \text{ A}$, $u(t) = 0$.

$100 \mu\text{s}$ 时, 入射波到达终端, 发生反射. 由于终端接一般性负载, 故用微扰法分析其量值.

画出其集中参数等效电路如右所示:



$T = \frac{L}{R} = 2 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$ $u(0+) = 2u^+ = 40 \text{ kV}$ (零状态电感相当于开路)

$u(\infty) = \frac{100}{100+400} \times 2u^+ = 8 \text{ kV}$ $\therefore u(t) = 8 + 32e^{-5 \times 10^6(t-10^{-4} \text{ s})}$

$\therefore u(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < t < 100 \mu\text{s} \\ 8 + 32e^{-5 \times 10^6(t-10^{-4} \text{ s})}, & 100 \mu\text{s} < t < 150 \mu\text{s} \end{cases}$

(八) 解: (1) 首先写出复合二端口网络的传输参数方程 $\begin{cases} U_1 = A_{11}U_2 - A_{12}I_2 \\ I_1 = A_{21}U_2 - A_{22}I_2 \end{cases}$

当 $R_L = \infty$ 时, 可知 $I_2 = 0$, 也即 $\begin{cases} U_1 = -A_{11}U_2 & (1) \\ I_1 = -A_{21}U_2 & (2) \end{cases}$

又知 $\frac{U_1}{I_1} = 7 \Omega$ (想想为什么不是 -7Ω ? = 端口的参考方向约定?)

将 (1)(2) 得: $7 = \frac{A_{11}}{A_{21}} & (3)$ 同理, 当 $R_L = 0$ 时, 类似可得 $\frac{A_{12}}{A_{22}} = \frac{45}{7} & (4)$

又知复合二端口是对称二端口, 由互易及对称条件有 $A_{11} = A_{22} & (5)$ $A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21} = 1 & (6)$

由 (3)(4)(5) 得 $\frac{A_{12}}{A_{21}} = 45$ 代入 (6) 有 $(7A_{21})^2 - 45A_{21}^2 = 1 \Rightarrow A_{21} = \frac{1}{2}$, 进而 $A_{11} = A_{22} = \frac{7}{2}$, $A_{12} = \frac{45}{2}$

= 复合二端口的 A 参数为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{45}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$.

由 $A_0 A_b = A$, 有 $A_b = A_0^{-1} A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & -6 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & 1.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & \frac{45}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & 9 \\ \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}$

(2) 由 $P_{us} = U_s I_1$ $\therefore I_1 = 2 \text{ A}$ $\therefore U_1 = U_s - R_s I_1 = 21 - 4 \times 2 = 13 \text{ V}$

又 $\begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{7}{2}U_2 - \frac{45}{2}I_2 \\ I_1 = \frac{1}{2}U_2 - \frac{7}{2}I_2 \end{cases}$ 解得 $\begin{cases} I_2 = -0.5 \text{ A} \\ U_2 = 0.5 \text{ V} \end{cases}$ $\therefore R_L = \frac{U_2}{-I_2} = 1 \Omega$ \rightarrow 注意此处为何是 $-I_2$?

(3) 将 A 参数化为 Z 参数: 由 $\begin{cases} U_1 = \frac{7}{2}U_2 - \frac{45}{2}I_2 & \textcircled{1} \\ I_1 = \frac{1}{2}U_2 - \frac{7}{2}I_2 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$ $\therefore Z$ 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$

$\textcircled{1} - 7 \times \textcircled{2}$: $U_1 - 7I_1 = 2I_2$ $\therefore U_1 = 7I_1 + 2I_2$

[(2)(3) 另解: 可适当地利用 A 参数入端等效阻抗公式或输出端等效公式]

再代回 $\textcircled{2}$ 有: $\frac{7}{2}U_2 = \frac{45}{2}I_2 + 7I_1 + 2I_2$ 得 $U_2 = 7I_2 + 2I_1$

\therefore 可得该二端口的 T 形等效电路:

求虚线左侧的戴维南等效电路: $R_{eq} = \frac{73}{11} \Omega$ $U_{oc} = \frac{42}{11} \text{ V}$

\therefore 当 $R_L = \frac{73}{11} \Omega$ 时, R_L 获得最大功率, 最大功率为 $P_{max} = \frac{(\frac{42}{11})^2}{4 \times \frac{73}{11}} = \frac{441}{803} \text{ W}$

