

### 6. 4A 1A (注意单位)

[解析] 设两个线性电阻网络组成的复合二端口的A参数为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

则  $U_1 = A_{11}U_2' - A_{12}I_2'$  结合实际电路知  $U_2' = I_3R_3, I_2' = -I_3$ , 再代入数据得  $\begin{cases} 9 = 3A_{11} + A_{12} \\ 10 = 2A_{22} \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} A_{11} = \frac{4}{3} \\ A_{12} = 5\Omega \end{cases}$

当  $U_1 = 13V, R_3 = 6\Omega$  时,  $I_2' = -I_3, U_2' = 6I_3$  得  $13 = (8+5)I_3 \Rightarrow I_3 = 1A$

再设右侧二端口的A参数为  $A^b = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^b & A_{12}^b \\ A_{21}^b & A_{22}^b \end{bmatrix}$  则  $I_2 = A_{21}^b U_2' - A_{22}^b I_2'$ , 结合实际电路知  $U_2' = I_3R_3, I_2' = -I_3$ ,

再代入数据得  $\begin{cases} 3 = 3A_{11}^b + A_{12}^b \\ 4 = 2A_{22}^b \end{cases}$  得  $\begin{cases} A_{21}^b = \frac{1}{3} \\ A_{22}^b = 2 \end{cases}$  当  $U_1 = 13V, R_3 = 6\Omega$  时, 已求得  $I_3 = 1A$ , 则得  $I_2 = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 \times 1 - (-1) \times 2 = 4A$

7. 解: 由Z参数得  $\begin{cases} U_1 = 4I_1 + 2I_2 \\ U_2 = 3I_1 + 4I_2 \end{cases}$  (参考方向如右)

又由二端口网络右侧端口接2Ω电阻, 有  $U_2 = -2I_2$

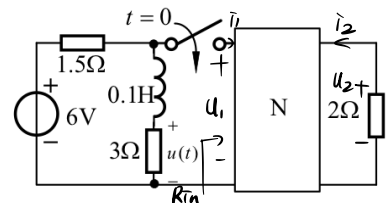
得  $-6I_2 = 3I_1 \Rightarrow U_1 = 4I_1 - I_1 = 3U_2 \Rightarrow R_{in} = 3\Omega$

开关闭合前  $i_L(0^-) = \frac{6}{4.5} A = \frac{4}{3} A$  由换路定律  $i_L(0^+) = \frac{4}{3} A$

从电感视入的等效电阻  $R_{eq} = 4\Omega \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 0.025s$

$i_L(\infty) = \frac{6V}{1.5\Omega + 3\Omega // 3\Omega} \times \frac{1.5\Omega}{3\Omega} = 1A$  由三要素公式得  $i_L(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} e^{-40t}, t > 0$

$\Rightarrow u(t) = 3i_L(t) = 3 + e^{-40t}, t > 0$   $f(t) = f_p(t) + [f(0^+) - f_p(0^+)]e^{-t/\tau}$  若有稳态  $f(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau}$



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

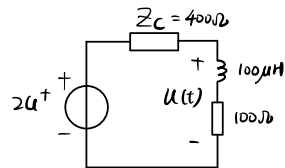
在  $0 \sim 100\mu s$  时, 从始端发出的入射波到达终端,  $U^+ = 20kV, I^+ = 50A$ ,

$\Rightarrow u^+(x,t) = 20 \varepsilon(t - \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) kV, i^+(x,t) = 50 \varepsilon(t - \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) A$

$100\mu s$  时, 入射波到达终端, 发生反射. 由于终端接一般性负载, 故用波生法分析其量值.

画出其等效参考等效电路如右所示:

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



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

电压反向行波  $u^-(x,t) = [-12 + 32e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) (kV)$

电流反向行波  $i^-(x,t) = \frac{u^-(t)}{Z_c} = [-30 + 80e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) (A)$

$\therefore t = 150\mu s$  时, 传输线上电压电流分布为

$$u(x,t) = 20 \varepsilon(t - \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) + [-12 + 32 e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) \quad (\text{kV}) \quad [\text{以 } x \text{ 右端为 } t=0 \text{ 点}]$$

$$= 20 + [-12 + 32 e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) \quad (\text{kV})$$

$$i(x,t) = 50 \varepsilon(t - \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) - [-30 + 80 e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) \quad (\text{A}) \quad [\text{以 } x \text{ 右端为 } t=0 \text{ 点}]$$

$$= 50 - [-30 + 80 e^{-5 \times 10^6 (t - 10^{-4} s)}] \varepsilon(t - 2 \times 10^{-4} + \frac{x}{3 \times 10^8}) \quad (\text{A})$$

(注: 不少分送传输线左右两半来分析, 因为上述阶跃函数中代入  $t = 150 \mu\text{s}$  即可知有一半传输线还没有反向行波)

9. 解: 当电源直流分量单独作用时, 电感相当于短路, 把电阻短路掉了, 电压表上无压降,

所以电压表读数即为电源交流分量单独作用时, 电感(或右侧电阻上)电压有效值,

而此时电感的感抗为  $Z_L = j0.5 \Omega$ ,  $\therefore$  电感上电流有效值  $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$ , 电阻上电流有效值  $I_R = 1 \text{ A}$

$\therefore$  流过电流表总电流有效值  $I_{(1)} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1} = \sqrt{5} \text{ A}$  (电压有效值与电流有效值之比等于阻抗模)

$\therefore$  当直流分量单独作用时电流有效值  $I_{(0)} = \sqrt{3^2 - (\sqrt{5})^2} = 2 \text{ A}$

设  $N$  的传输参数矩阵为  $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$

当直流分量单独作用时,  $u_S = A_{11} u_2' - A_{12} i_2'$  ( $u_2', i_2'$  为  $\rightarrow$  端口右端电压电流)

$$u_2' = 0, i_2' = -2 \text{ A}, u_S = 8 \text{ V}, \quad \text{得 } A_{12} = 4 \Omega$$

(参考方向)

电源交流分量单独作用时, 则  $u_S = A_{11} u_2' - A_{12} i_2'$  ( $u_2', i_2'$  为  $\rightarrow$  端口右端电压电流)

设  $\dot{I}_R = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$ ,  $\dot{I}_L = -2j \dot{I}_R$ ,  $\dot{u}_2' = \dot{I}_R$ ,  $\dot{i}_2' = -(\dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_R)$  又  $\dot{u}_S = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  有

$$8\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ = A_{11} \dot{I}_R + 4(1-2j) \dot{I}_R \quad \text{得 } 8\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ = [(A_{11} + 4) - 8j] \dot{I}_R$$

由模关系可知:  $128 = 64 + (A_{11} + 4)^2$  得  $A_{11} = -12$  (舍去)  $A_{11} = 4$  从而  $\dot{I}_R = 1 \angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$ .

当电感、电阻串联时, 当直流分量单独作用时, 电感相当于短路,

$$\text{得 } 8 = 4 \times I_{R(0)} + 4 \times I_{R(0)} \quad \therefore I_{R(0)} = 1 \text{ A}, \quad U_{R(0)} = 1 \text{ V}$$

电源交流分量单独作用时, 由  $A$  参数方程得  $8\sqrt{2} = 4 \times (\dot{I}_{R(1)} + j0.5 \times \dot{I}_{R(1)}) + 4 \times \dot{I}_{R(1)}$

$$\text{得 } 8\sqrt{2} = (8 + 2j) \dot{I}_{R(1)} \quad \text{由此有 } I_{(1)} = I_{R(1)} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{17}} = \frac{4\sqrt{34}}{17} \text{ A}$$

$$u_{(2)} = (1 + 0.5j) \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{8 + 2j} \quad \text{则 } u_{(2)} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{17}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{17}} \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{1^2 + (\frac{4\sqrt{34}}{17})^2} = 1.698 \text{ A} \quad U = \sqrt{1^2 + (\frac{2\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{17}})^2} = 1.831 \text{ V}$$

5. [解析] (1) 终端匹配时, 有线上各处电压相量与电流相量比值为  $Z_C$ , 则入端电压  $\dot{U}_{1m} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm}}{Z_C + R_i} = 50 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

电流  $\dot{I}_{1m} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$  ; 线上电压的相量表达式为  $\dot{U}_n(x) = \dot{U}_{1m} \cos \beta x - j Z_C \dot{I}_{1m} \sin \beta x = 50 \cos 2\pi x - j 50 \sin 2\pi x$

时域表达式为  $u(x,t) = 50 \cos \omega t \cos 2\pi x - 50 \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}) \sin 2\pi x = 50 \cos \omega t \cos 2\pi x + 50 \sin \omega t \sin 2\pi x$

同理,  $i(x,t) = \cos(\omega t - 2\pi x)$ .

$$= 50 \cos(\omega t - 2\pi x)$$

(2) 由终端短路, 知  $Z_i = j Z_C \tan \beta l = j \times 50 \times \tan \frac{2\pi}{1} \times 3.25 = \infty$

$\therefore \dot{U}_{1m} = \dot{U}_m = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$      $\dot{I}_m = 0$

$\therefore$  相量形式的线间电压电流表达式  $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_n(x) = 100 \cos \beta x = 100 \cos(2\pi x) \\ \dot{I}_n(x) = -2j \sin \beta x = -2j \sin(2\pi x) \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  转化为时域表达式为  $u(x,t) = 100 \cos(2\pi x) \cos(\omega t)$ ,

$$i(x,t) = 2 \sin(2\pi x) \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}).$$