

電路學(一)第三次測驗 四電機 2A 2015 年 12 月 18 日 參考解法

1.

電容串並聯的算法：並聯時兩電容相加，串聯時兩電容相乘除以兩電容相加。

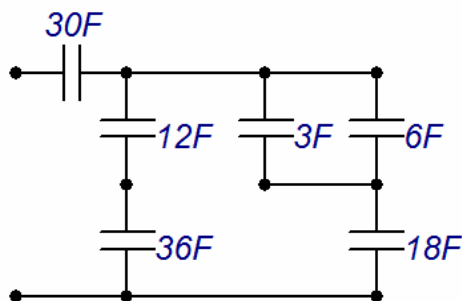
1) 6 並聯 3  $\rightarrow 6+3=9$

2) 9 串聯 18  $\rightarrow \frac{9 \times 18}{9+18}=6$

3) 12 串聯 36  $\rightarrow \frac{12 \times 36}{12+36}=9$

4) 6 並聯 9  $\rightarrow 6+9=15$

5) 30 串聯 15  $\rightarrow \frac{30 \times 15}{30+15}=10$

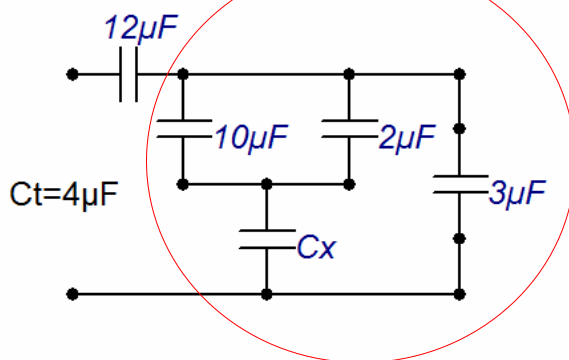


答案 10F

2. 1) 右圖中設紅色橢圓所包圍的電路，電容值為  $X$

$$\frac{12X}{12+X} = 4$$

解得  $X=6 \mu\text{F}$

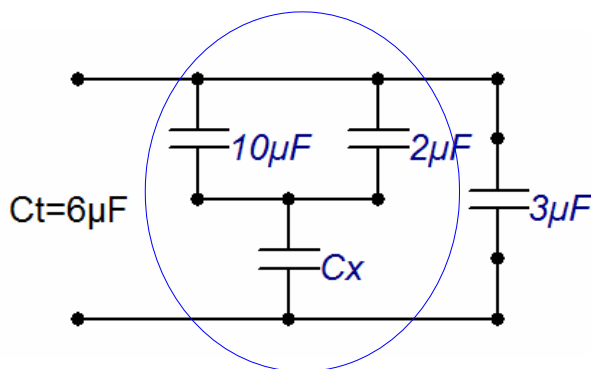


2) 右圖中，藍色橢圓所包圍的電路，電容值為  $6-3=3 \mu\text{F}$

$$2+10=12 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\frac{12 \times C_x}{12+C_x} = 3$$

$C_x = 4 \mu\text{F}$



3.  $t=0$  時開關閉合， $R=15+5=20 \Omega$ ,  $L=2 \text{ H}$

求初值  $i_R(0) = 0 \text{ A}$ ,  $v_L(0) = 100 \text{ V}$

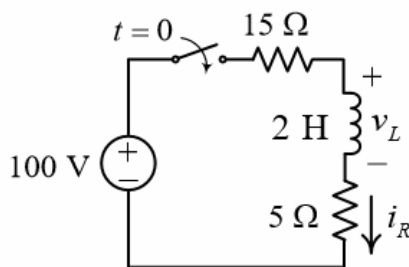
求終值  $i_R(\infty) = 5 \text{ A}$ ,  $v_L(\infty) = 0 \text{ V}$

(A)

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$$

代入公式  $i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ A}$

$i_R(0) = A + B = 0$ ,  $i_R(\infty) = A = 5$



$$B = -5$$

$$i_R(t) = 5 - 5e^{-10t} \text{ A}$$

(B) 代入公式  $v(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ V}$ ,  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{20} = \frac{1}{10}$

$v(0) = A + B = 100$ ,  $v(\infty) = A = 0$ , 得  $B = 100$

$$v_L(t) = 100e^{-10t} \text{ V}$$

或直接微分已知的電流方程式： $v_L(t) = L \frac{d}{dt} i_R(t) = 100e^{-10t} \text{ V}, t > 0$ ,

4. 求初值:  $i(0) = \frac{36}{12} = 3 \text{ A}$ , 求終值:  $i(\infty) = 0$

代入公式  $i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ A}$

$$i(0) = A + B = 3$$

$$i(\infty) = A = 0$$

$$B = 3$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{18} = \frac{1}{9}$$

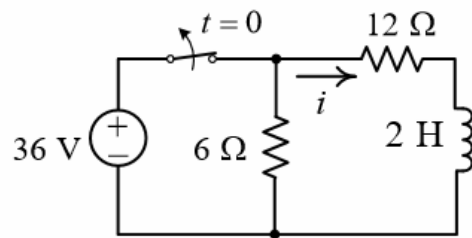


Fig. 4

答案  $i(t) = 3e^{-9t} \text{ A}$

5.

設  $P$  點之電壓為  $V_x$ ,  $t < 0$  開關開啟前

$$\frac{V_x + 4}{2} + \frac{V_x - 12}{2} + \frac{V_x}{2} = 0$$

$$V_x = \frac{8}{3} \text{ V}$$

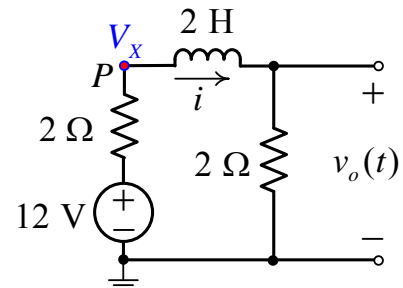
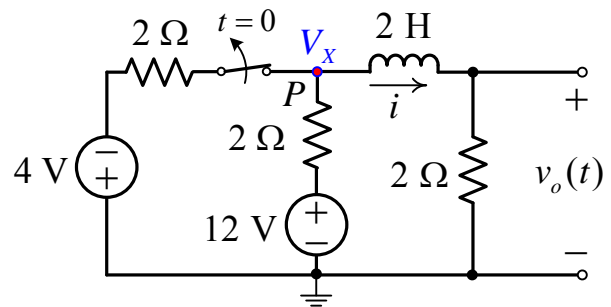
我們可得電流  $i$  之初值  $i(0^-) = i(0^+) = V_x/2 = 4/3 \text{ A}$ , 電流  $i$  之終值  $i(\infty) = 12/(2+2) = 3 \text{ A}$ .

由一階電路之通解  $i(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ A}$ ,  $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s}$

$$i(0) = A + B = \frac{4}{3}, i(\infty) = A = 3, B = \frac{4}{3} - 3 = -\frac{5}{3}$$

$$i(t) = 3 - \frac{5}{3} \exp(-2t) \text{ A}$$

$$v_o(t) = i(t) \times 2 = 6 - \frac{10}{3} \exp(-2t) \text{ V}$$



## 6.

(a)

開關閉合前

$$V_1 = 120 \text{ V}, V_2 = 0$$

總電荷量  $Q = C_1 V_1 = 360 \text{ C}$  (庫倫)

開關閉合，達到穩態後，兩電容器電壓相同  $\Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 = V_f$

因電荷守恆故， $C_1 V_1 + C_2 V_2 = 9V_f = 360 \Rightarrow V_f = 40 \text{ V}$

$$V_f = V_1 = V_2 = 40 \text{ V}$$

(b) 電流初值:  $i(0) = 120/1 = 120 \text{ A}$ , 電流終值:  $i(\infty) = 0$

$$\text{令 } i(t) = A + B e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ A}, \quad i(0) = A + B = 120, \quad i(\infty) = A = 0$$

$$B = 120, \quad \tau = RC = 2$$

$$i(t) = 120 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \text{ A}$$

(c)

方法一：計算開關閉合前後的儲能差值

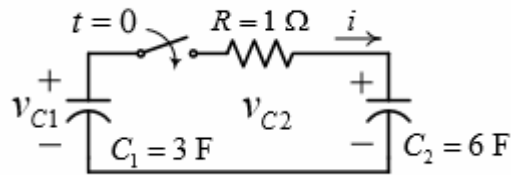
$$\text{開關閉合前的儲能 } W_0 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 120^2 = 21600 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{開關閉合後的儲能 } W_1 = \frac{1}{2} C_1 V_f^2 + \frac{1}{2} C_2 V_f^2 = 7200 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{能量損耗 } \Delta W = W_0 - W_1 = 14400 \text{ J}$$

方法二：計算電阻所消耗的總能量

$$\int_0^{\infty} i(t)^2 R dt = \int_0^{\infty} (120 e^{-\frac{t}{2}})^2 \times 1 dt = \int_0^{\infty} 14400 e^{-t} dt = -14400 e^{-t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 14400 \text{ J}$$



## 7.

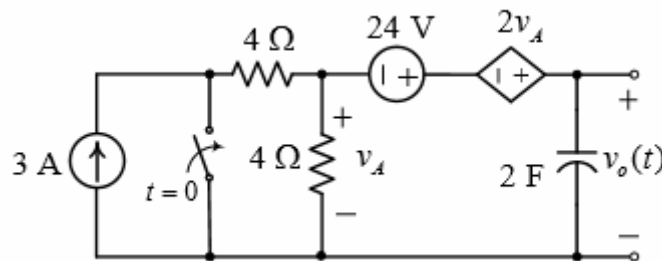


Fig. 7

開關閉合前

$$v_A = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ V}, \quad v_o(0^-) = v_o(0^+) = 2v_A + 24 + v_A = 60 \text{ V}$$

開關閉合後，求從  $v_o(t)$  正負端點  $x$ - $y$  看入的戴維寧等效電路，Fig. 7.1 中， $4\text{-}\Omega$  電阻無電流通過，故  $v_A = 0$ ，因此開路電壓  $V_{OC} = 24 \text{ V}$ 。Fig. 7.2 中，沿著節點  $w, x, y, z$  寫 KVL 方程式可得

$-24 - 2v_A - v_A = 0$ ,  $v_A = -8 \text{ V}$ , 因此短路電流  $I_{sh} = 2 \times (8/4) = 4 \text{ A}$

戴維寧等效電阻  $R_{th} = V_{OC} / I_{sh} = 24/4 = 6\text{-}\Omega$ , Fig. 7.3 為所求之戴維寧等效電路。

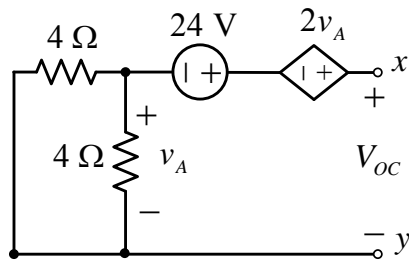


Fig. 7.1

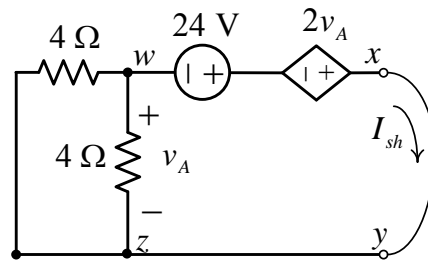


Fig. 7.2

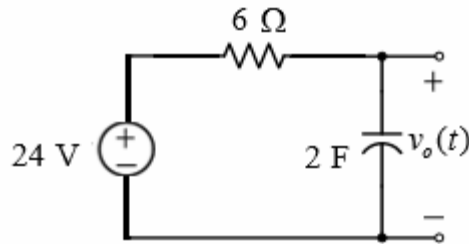
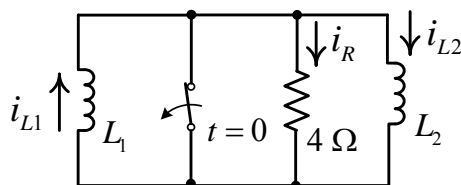


Fig. 7.3

求初值:  $v_o(0) = 60 \text{ V}$ , 求終值:  $v_o(\infty) = 24 \text{ V}$ 。令  $v_o(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \text{ V}$ ,  $\tau = RC = 12 \text{ s}$

$v_o(0) = A + B = 60$ ,  $v_o(\infty) = A = 24$ , 故  $B = 36$ , 得  $v_o(t) = 24 + 36e^{-\frac{t}{12}} \text{ V}$

## 8.



(a)

開關開啟前，系統的總磁鏈為  $\lambda_0 = i_{L1} \times L_1 = 54 \text{ V}\cdot\text{S}$ (伏特-秒)

開關開啟後，總磁鏈數守恒，故必須滿足下式

$$L_1 \times i_{L1} + L_2 \times i_{L2} = L_1 \times i_0$$

到達穩態時，電阻的電流必衰減至零，此時兩電感的電流必相等，故

$$i_{L1} = i_{L2}$$

$t$  趨近於無限大時，電感電流之值為

$$i_{L1} = i_{L2} = \frac{L_1 \times I_0}{L_1 + L_2} = 3 \text{ A}$$

(b) 當開關開啟後，從電阻看到的電路為  $L_1$  與  $L_2$  之並聯電路，等效電感值

$$L_{eq} = \frac{12 \times 6}{12 + 6} = 4 \text{ H}, \text{ 令 } i_R(t) = A + Be^{-\frac{R}{L_{eq}}t}$$

$$i(0) = A + B = 9, i(\infty) = A = 0, \Rightarrow B = 9$$

$$i_R(t) = 9e^{-t} \text{ A}, t > 0$$

(c)

方法一	方法二
開關開啟前的儲能 $W_0 = \frac{1}{2} \times L_1 \times I_0^2 = 243 \text{ J}$ 開關開啟後的儲能 $W_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times i_{L1}^2 \times L_1 + \frac{1}{2} \times i_{L2}^2 \times L_2 = 81 \text{ J}$ 能量損耗 $\Delta W = W_0 - W_1 = 243 - 81 = 162 \text{ J}$	電阻損耗: $I^2 R$ $\int_0^{\infty} i_R(t)^2 R \cdot dt = \int_0^{\infty} (9e^{-t})^2 \times 4 \cdot dt$ $= \int_0^{\infty} 81e^{-2t} \times 4 \cdot dt = \frac{81 \times 4}{-2} e^{-2t} \Big _0^{\infty}$ $= 162 \text{ J}$