

104 學年度第二學期 電路學(一) 期末考 參考解答

1.

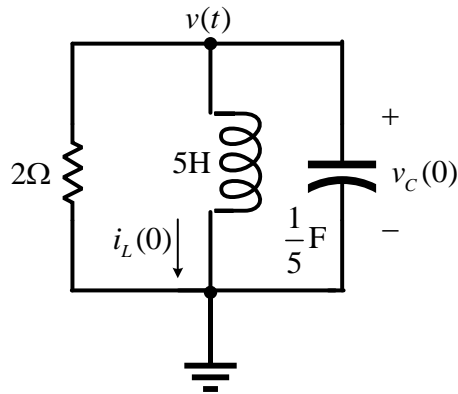


Fig.1

求初值： $i_L(0) = -1$ $v_C(0) = 4$

求終值： $i_L(\infty) = 0$ $v_C(\infty) = 0$

利用網路函數法求自然頻率：

$$Z(s) = \frac{5}{s} // 5s // 2 = \frac{1}{\frac{s}{5} + \frac{1}{5s} + \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2s^2 + 2 + 5s}{10s}} = \frac{10s}{2s^2 + 5s + 2}$$

令分母為零，求得 $s = -0.5, -2 \Rightarrow i_L(t) = k_1 e^{-0.5t} + k_2 e^{-2t} + k_p$ (1-1)

用初值終值求係數：

$$i_L(\infty) = 0 = k_p$$

$$i_L(0) = k_1 + k_2 = -1 \quad (1-2)$$

用電路狀態求係數。因為電壓 $v(t)$ 相等，所以可以列出下式：

$$v_C(t) = v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$v_C(0) = L \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 4 \Rightarrow \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$

因為 $i_L(t) = k_1 e^{-0.5t} + k_2 e^{-2t}$ ，所以求得： $\frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = 0.5k_1 e^{-0.5t} - 2k_2 e^{-2t}$

$$\left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0.5k_1 - 2k_2 = 0.8 \quad (1-3)$$

(1-2)(1-3)式解聯立後可得 $k_1 = -0.8$ ， $k_2 = -0.2$ ，代回(1-1)式，得：

$$i_L(t) = -0.8e^{-0.5t} - 0.2e^{-2t} \quad (\text{A})$$

2.

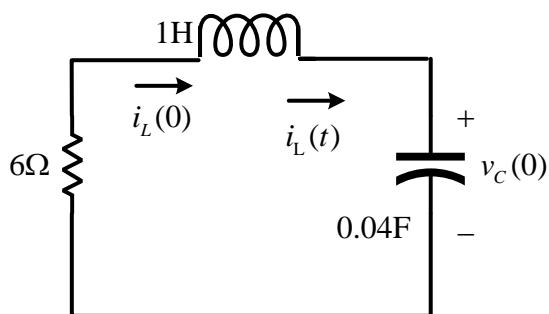


Fig.2

求初值： $i_L(0) = 4$ $v_C(0) = -4$

求終值： $i_L(\infty) = 0$ $v_C(\infty) = 0$

利用網路函數法求自然頻率：

$$Z(s) = 6/s + \frac{1}{0.04s} = 6/s + \frac{25}{s} = 6/s + \frac{25}{s} = 6/s + \frac{25}{s} = \frac{6 \cdot \frac{s^2 + 25}{s}}{6 + \frac{s^2 + 25}{s}} = \frac{6 \cdot (s^2 + 25)}{s^2 + 6s + 25}$$

令分母為零，求得 $s = -3 \pm 4j$

$$\Rightarrow i_L(t) = e^{-3t} (k_1 \cos(4t) + k_2 \sin(4t)) + k_p \quad (2-1)$$

用初值終值求係數：

$$i_L(\infty) = 0 = k_p$$

$$i_L(0) = k_1 = 4 \quad (2-2)$$

用電路狀態求係數：

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + i(t) \cdot R + v_C = 0$$

$$L \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} + 4 \cdot 6 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -20$$

因為 $i_L(t) = e^{-3t} (k_1 \cos(4t) + k_2 \sin(4t)) + k_p$

所以求得：
$$\frac{di(t)}{dt} = -3e^{-3t} (k_1 \cos(4t) + k_2 \sin(4t)) + e^{-3t} (-4 \cdot k_1 \sin(4t) + 4k_2 \cos(4t))$$

$$\left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -3 \cdot k_1 + 4 \cdot k_2 = -20$$

$$\Rightarrow k_2 = -2$$

(2-3)

(2-2)及(2-3)式代回(2-1)式，得

$$i_L(t) = e^{-3t}(4 \cos(4t) - 2 \sin(4t)) \quad (\text{A})$$

3.

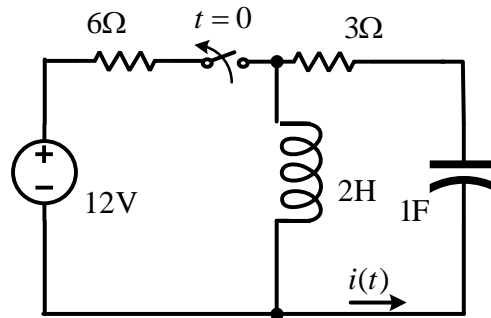


Fig.3-1

求初值： $i(0) = 2, v_C(0) = 0$

求終值： $i(\infty) = 0$

開關切離後，電路如圖(3-2)所示。

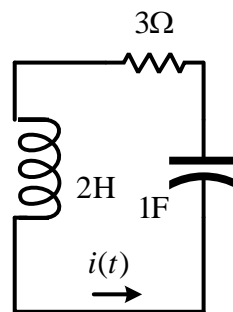


Fig.3-2

利用網路函數法求自然頻率：

$$Z(s) = 2s // 3 + \frac{1}{s} = 2s // \frac{3s+1}{s} = \frac{2s \cdot \frac{3s+1}{s}}{2s + \frac{3s+1}{s}} = \frac{s(3s+1)}{2s^2 + 3s + 1}$$

$$\text{令分母為零，求得 } s = -1, -5 \Rightarrow i(t) = k_1 e^{-0.5t} + k_2 e^{-t} + k_p \quad (3-1)$$

用初值終值求係數：

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

$$i(0) = 2 = k_1 + k_2 \quad (3-2)$$

用電路狀態求係數：

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + i(t) \cdot R + v_C(t) = \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{i(t) \cdot R}{L} + \frac{v_C(t)}{L}$$

$$\left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2} + \frac{0}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -3$$

因為 $i(t) = k_1 e^{-0.5t} + k_2 e^{-t} + k_p$, 所以求得 $\frac{di(t)}{dt} = -0.5 \cdot k_1 e^{-0.5t} - k_2 e^{-t}$

$$\left. \frac{di(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -0.5 \cdot k_1 - k_2 = -3 \quad (3-3)$$

解(3-2)及(3-3)之聯立方程式，求得 $k_1 = -2$ ， $k_2 = 4$ 。代回(3-1)得

$$i(t) = -2e^{-0.5t} + 4e^{-t} \text{ (A)}$$

4.

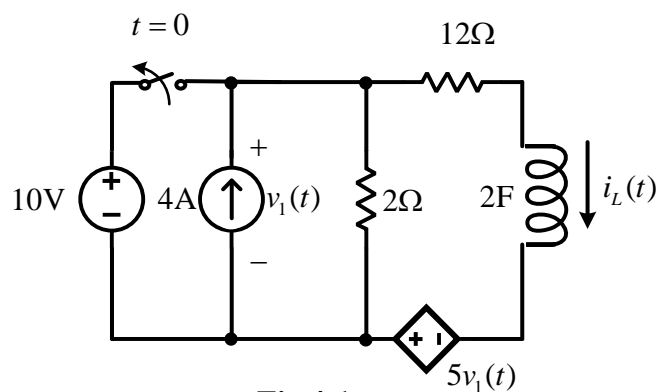


Fig.4-1

$$\text{開關切離前：} i_L = \frac{v_1 - (-5v_1)}{R} = \frac{10 - (-50)}{12} = 5 \quad (4-1)$$

開關切離後：

求從端點 a 與端點 b 看入之等效電阻 (R_{th})，如圖(4-2)所示。

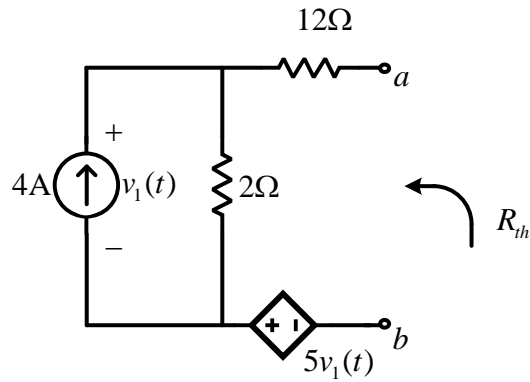


Fig.4-2

因為有相依電壓源之故，所以要求得等效電阻 (R_{th}) 需要先求得開路電壓 (v_{oc}) 和
 短路電流 (i_{sc}) 再進行計算。

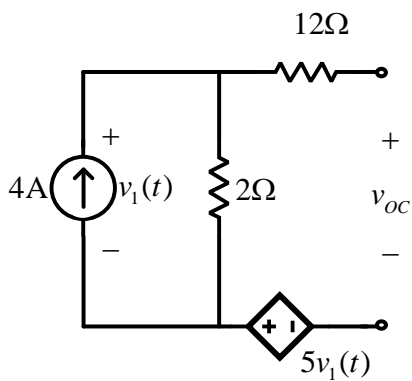


Fig.4-3

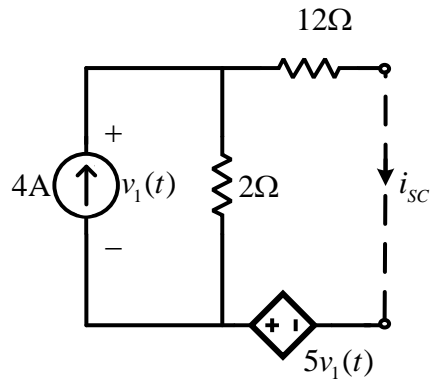


Fig.4-4

開路電壓 (v_{oc})，如圖(4-3)示： $v_1 = 4 \cdot 2 = 8 \Rightarrow v_{oc} = 8 - (-8 \cdot 5) = 48$

短路電流 (i_{sc})，如圖(4-4)示： $4 = \frac{v_1}{2} + \frac{6v_1}{12} \Rightarrow 8 = 2 \cdot v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 = 4 \Rightarrow i_{sc} = \frac{4 - (-4 \cdot 5)}{12} = 2$

$$R_{th} = \frac{v_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = \frac{48}{2} = 24 \quad \Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{2}{24} = \frac{1}{12} \quad \text{s}$$

開關切離後電感穩態電流：

$$4 = \frac{v_1}{2} + \frac{6v_1}{12} \rightarrow 8 = 2 \cdot v_1 \rightarrow v_1 = 4 \rightarrow i_L(\infty) = \frac{4 - (-20)}{12} = 2 \quad (4-2)$$

從式子(4-1)和(4-2)可得知初始電流和穩態電流，即可得出：

$$i_L(t) = 2 + 3e^{-12t} \quad (\text{A})$$

5.

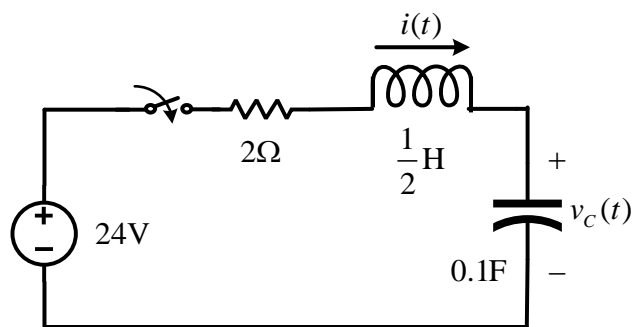


Fig.5

求初值： $i(0) = 0$ $v_C(0) = 0$

求終值： $i(\infty) = 0$ $v_C(\infty) = 24$

利用網路函數法求自然頻率： $Z(s) = \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{0.1s} + 2 = 0 = \frac{s^2}{2} + 10 + 2s = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 20}{2}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{Z(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4s + 20}$$

令分母為零，求得 $s = -2 \pm j4$

$$\Rightarrow v_C(t) = e^{-2t}(k_1 \cos(4t) + k_2 \sin(4t)) + k_p \quad (5-1)$$

用初值終值求係數：

$$v_C(\infty) = k_p = 24$$

$$v_C(0) = k_1 + k_p = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = -24 \quad (5-2)$$

$$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$\frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = \frac{i(t)}{C} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{i(0)}{0.1} = 0$$

$$\text{因為 } \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -2e^{-2t}(k_1 \cos(4t) + k_2 \sin(4t)) + e^{-2t}(-4 \cdot k_1 \sin(4t) + 4k_2 \cos(4t))$$

$$\text{所以求得 } \left. \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = -2k_1 + 4k_2 = 0 \Rightarrow k_2 = -12 \quad (5-3)$$

(5-2)(5-3)式代回(5-1)式，得

$$v_C(t) = e^{-2t}(-24 \cos(4t) - 12 \sin(4t)) + 24 \quad (\text{V})$$

6.

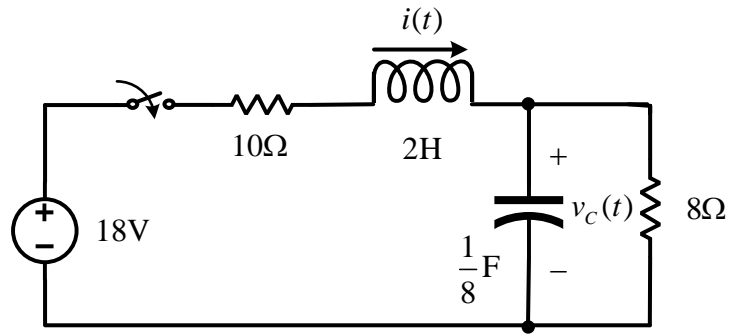


Fig.6

求初值： $i(0) = 0, v_C(0) = 0$

求終值： $i(\infty) = 1, v_C(\infty) = 8$

利用網路函數法求自然頻率：

$$Z(s) = \left(\frac{8}{s} // 8\right) + 10 + 2s = \frac{\frac{64}{s}}{\frac{8}{s} + 8} + 10 + 2s = \frac{2s^2 + 12s + 18}{s + 1}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{Z(s)} = \frac{s + 1}{2s^2 + 12s + 18} \text{ 令分母為零，求得}$$

$$s = -3(\text{重根}) \Rightarrow v_C(t) = k_1 e^{-3t} + k_2 t e^{-3t} + k_p \quad (6-1)$$

用初值終值求係數：

$$v_C(\infty) = k_p = 8$$

$$v_C(0) = k_1 + k_p = 0 \rightarrow k_1 = -8 \quad (6-2)$$

$$C \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = i(t) \rightarrow \left. \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{i(0)}{C} = 0$$

$$\text{因為 } \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} = -3k_1 e^{-3t} + k_2(e^{-3t} + -3e^{-3t}t), \text{ 所以求得 } \left. \frac{dv_C(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0 = -3k_1 + k_2$$

$$\Rightarrow k_2 = -24 \quad (6-3)$$

(6-2)(6-3)式代回(6-1)式，得

$$v_C(t) = -8e^{-3t} + 24te^{-3t} + 8 \text{ (V)}$$