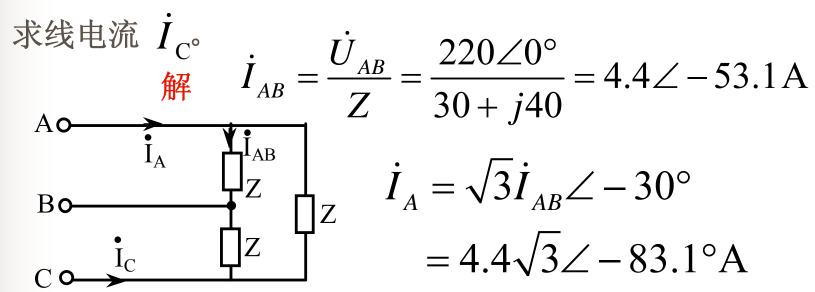
习题 课

1. 如图所示对称三相电路中,已知 $\dot{U}_{AB}=220\angle0^{\circ}V$ $Z=30+\mathrm{j}40~\Omega$

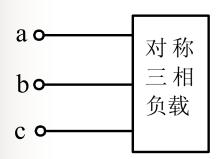


利用对称性

$$\dot{I}_C = 4.4\sqrt{3}\angle(-83.1^\circ + 120^\circ)$$

= $4.4\sqrt{3}\angle36.9^\circ = 7.62\angle36.9^\circ A$

2.如图所示电路为对称三相电感性负载与线电压为380V的供电系统相联,其中,有功功率为2.4 kW,功率因数为0.6。求



- (1) 线电流;
- (2) 若负载为星形联接,求相阻抗 Z_Y ;
- (3) 若负载为三角形联接,则相阻抗Z_△应 为多少?

解 (1) 求线电流

由
$$P=\sqrt{3}U_{l}I_{l}\cos\phi$$
,得 $I_{l}=\frac{P}{\sqrt{3}U_{l}\cos\phi}$,代入数据,有

$$I_l = \frac{2.4 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.6} = 6.077 \text{A}$$

(2) 若负载为星形联接,
$$U_P = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} = 220 \, V, I_P = I_l = 6.077 \, A$$

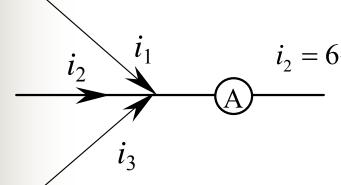
所以,
$$Z_{Y} = \frac{U_{P}}{I_{P}} \angle \phi = 36.1 \angle 53.1^{\circ}\Omega$$

(3) 若负载为三角形联接,
$$I_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} I_l = 3.51 A, U_P = U_l = 380 V$$

所以,
$$Z_{\underline{a}} = \frac{U_{\underline{p}}}{I_{\underline{p}}} \angle \phi = 108.6 \angle 53.1^{\circ}\Omega$$

3.如图所示,已知 $i_1 = 9\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$ A, $i_2 = 6\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$ A, $i_3 = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(2\omega t + 30^\circ)$ A 。 求电流表 (A)的读数。

解 求有效值时,注意同次谐波。



$$i_2 = 6\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ)A$$

可见, i2与i1为同次谐波。

由KCL知, $i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3$,所以,其有效值为

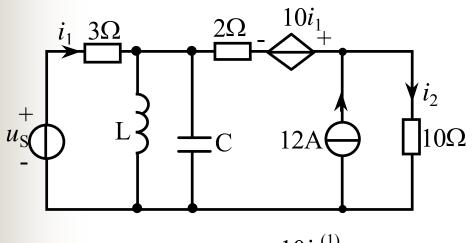
$$I = \sqrt{(9-6)^2 + 4^2} = 5A$$

4.如图所示电路
$$i(t) = 5 + \sqrt{2}\cos(t + 45^\circ) + \sqrt{2}\cos(t - 45^\circ)$$
 A 中, $u(t) = -10 + 3\sin t + 4\cos t$ V 求功率表 W的读数。

$$P=-10\times5+(1/2)\times5\times2\cos(-36.9^{\circ})=-46 \text{ W}$$

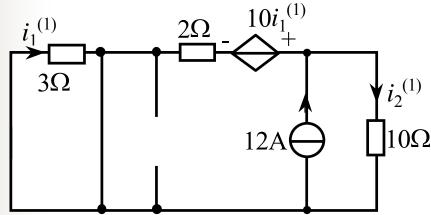
功率表 W的读数为46W。

5. 如图所示电路中,已知 u_s = $10\cos 1000t$ V,L=5mH,C=200µF,试求 i_2 (t)及其有效值。



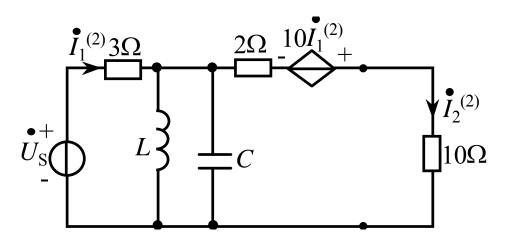
(1) 12A直流电流源 单独作用时

$$i_1^{(1)} = 0$$



$$i_2^{(1)} = \frac{2}{10+2} \times 12 = 2 \text{ A}$$

(2) us电压源单独作用时



$$\omega L = 5\Omega$$
 $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 5\Omega$ 所以,L、C发生并联谐振

$$\dot{I}_{1}^{(2)} = \dot{I}_{2}^{(2)}$$
 $\dot{U}_{S} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$

列, KVL方程

$$15\dot{I}_2^{(2)} - 10\dot{I}_2^{(2)} = \dot{U}_S$$

从而,得

$$\dot{I}_{2}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{5} = \sqrt{2} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

所以,有

$$i_2 = I_2^{(1)} + \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos 1000t$$

$$= 2 + 2\cos 1000t$$
 A

$$I_2 = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6} \text{ A}$$