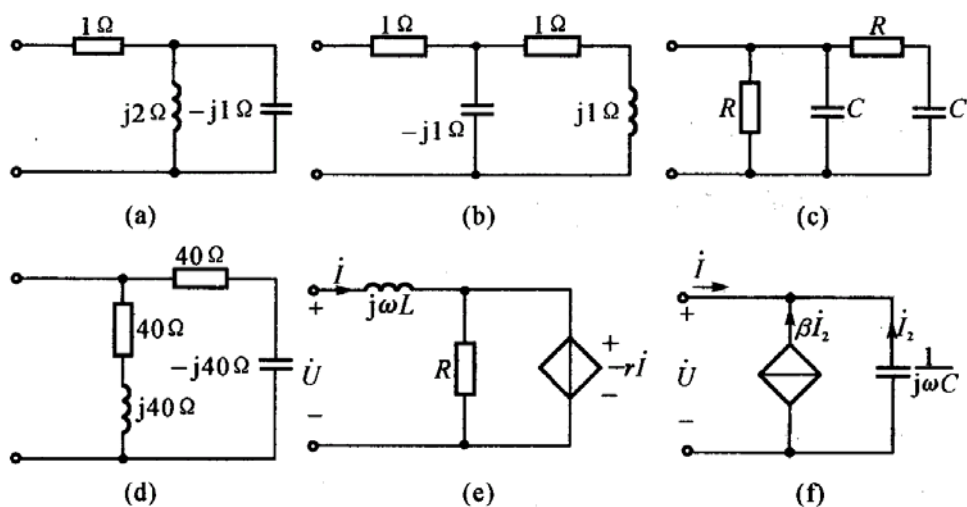


9-1 试求图示各电路的输入阻抗 Z 和导纳 Y 。

解 提示 正弦电路的输入阻抗(或导纳)的定义与直流电路输入电阻(或电导)的定义很相似, 即

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} \text{ 或 } Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} (\text{故 } Z = \frac{1}{Y})$$

一般地, 对于不包含受控源的无源一端口网络, 可以直接利用阻抗(或导纳)的串、并联关系, $Y-\Delta$ 变换等方法求得网络的输入阻抗(或导纳); 对于包含受控源的一端口网络, 必须利用输入阻抗的定义, 通过加压求流法(或加流求压法)求得网络的输入阻抗。



题 9-1 图

$$(a) Z = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j2} + \frac{1}{-j1}} = (1 - j2)\Omega$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{1 - j2} = (0.2 + j0.4)\text{S}$$

$$(b) Z = 1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{-j1} + \frac{1}{1 + j1}} = [1 + (1 - j1)]\Omega = (2 - j1)\Omega$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{2 - j} = (0.4 + j0.2)\text{S}$$

$$(c) Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{j\omega C}{R \cdot j\omega C + 1}$$

$$= \frac{(1 + 2\omega^2 C^2 R^2) + j\omega CR(2 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)}{R(1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)}\text{S}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}}\Omega$$

$$= \frac{R(1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)}{(1 + 2\omega^2 C^2 R^2) + j\omega CR(2 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)} \Omega$$

$$(d) Y = \frac{1}{40 + j40} + \frac{1}{40 - j40} = \frac{40 - j40 + 40 + j40}{(40 + j40)(40 - j40)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{40} S = 0.025 S$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = 40 \Omega$$

(e) 设端电压为 \dot{U} , 依题意有

$$\dot{U} = j\omega L \cdot \dot{I} + (-r\dot{I}) = (j\omega L - r)\dot{I}$$

则输入阻抗为

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega L - r \Omega$$

输入导纳为

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{j\omega L - r} = \frac{-r - j\omega L}{r^2 + \omega^2 L^2} S$$

(f) 设端电压、端电流分别为 \dot{U}, \dot{I} , 则依题意有

$$\dot{I} = -\beta \dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_2 = -(1 + \beta)\dot{I}_2$$

$$\text{而} \quad \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot (-\dot{I}_2) = -\frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot \dot{I}_2$$

故输入电阻抗为

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{-(1 + \beta)} = \frac{1}{j\omega C(1 + \beta)} = -j \frac{1}{\omega C(1 + \beta)} \Omega$$

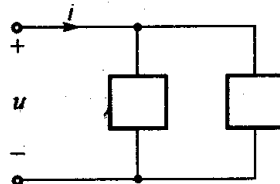
输入导纳为

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = j\omega C(1 + \beta) S$$

9-2 已知图示电路中 $u = 50\sin(10t + \pi/4) V, i = 400\cos(10t + \pi/6) A$. 试求电路中合适的元件值(等效).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \text{因为 } u = 50\sin(10t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= 50\cos(10t + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= 50\cos(10t - \frac{\pi}{4}) (V) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \dot{U} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{4} V$$



题 9-2 图

$$I = \frac{400}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A}$$

则输入导纳为

$$Y = \frac{I}{U} = \frac{\frac{400}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -\frac{\pi}{4}} = 8 \angle \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{4} = 8 \angle 75^\circ = (2.07 + j7.73) \text{ S}$$

故图示的并联元件为电导 G 和电容 C , 且其参数分别为

$$G = 2.07 \text{ S}$$

$$C = \frac{7.73}{\omega} = \frac{7.73}{10} = 0.773 \text{ (F)}$$

9-3 附图中 N 为不含独立源的一端口, 端口电压 u 、电流 i 分别如下列各式所示. 试求每一种情况下的输入阻抗 Z 和导纳 Y , 并给出等效电路图(包括元件的参数值)

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \begin{cases} u = 200 \cos(314t) \text{ V} \\ i = 10 \cos(314t) \text{ A} \end{cases} & \quad (2) \begin{cases} u = 10 \cos(10t + 45^\circ) \text{ V} \\ i = 2 \cos(10t - 90^\circ) \text{ A} \end{cases} \\ (3) \begin{cases} u = 100 \cos(2t + 60^\circ) \text{ V} \\ i = 5 \cos(2t - 30^\circ) \text{ A} \end{cases} & \quad (4) \begin{cases} u = 40 \cos(100t + 17^\circ) \text{ V} \\ i = 8 \sin(100t + \pi/2) \text{ A} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

解 提示 利用输入阻抗(或导纳)定义求出输入阻抗和导纳, 根据求得的阻抗(或导纳)值合理选择等效电路. 一般地, 阻抗宜用 R , L 或 R, C 串联电路实现, 导纳宜用并联电路实现.

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } \dot{U} = \frac{200}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \omega = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{200}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ} = 20 \angle 0^\circ = 20 (\Omega)$$

$$\text{故} \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{20} = 0.05 (\text{S})$$

等效电路为 20Ω 的电阻, 等效电路图如题解图(a)所示.

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s},$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -90^\circ} = 5 \angle 135^\circ = (-3.536 + j3.536) \Omega$$

$$\text{故 } Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{5 \angle 135^\circ} = 0.2 \angle -135^\circ = (-0.141 - j0.141) \text{ S}$$

根据输入阻抗值, 其等效电路可以视为一个负电阻和电感的串联, 其中负电阻可由一受控源实现, 电感 L 为

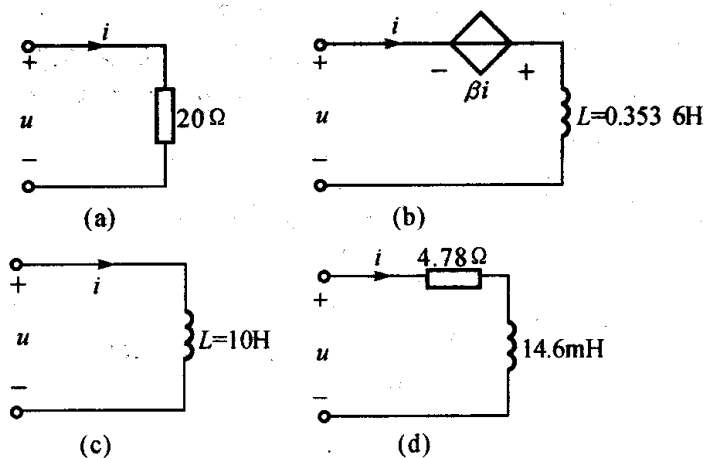
$$\omega L = 3.536 \Rightarrow L = \frac{3.536}{\omega} = \frac{3.536}{10} = 0.3536 \text{ (H)}$$

等效电路图如题解图(b)所示.

$$(3) \text{ 因为 } \dot{U} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{I} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}, \omega = 2 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ}{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ} = 20 \angle 90^\circ = j20 (\Omega)$$

$$\text{故 } Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{j20} = -j0.05 \text{ (S)}$$



题解 9-3 图

则等效电路为一个电感, 且 $\omega L = 20 \Rightarrow L = \frac{20}{\omega} = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ (H)}$, 等

效电路如题解图(c) 所示.

$$(4) i = 8\sin(100t + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 8\cos(100t + 90^\circ - 90^\circ) = 8\cos(100t) \text{ A}$$

$$\text{因为 } \dot{U} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 17^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{所以 } Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 17^\circ}{\frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ} = 5 \angle 17^\circ = (4.78 + j1.46) \Omega$$

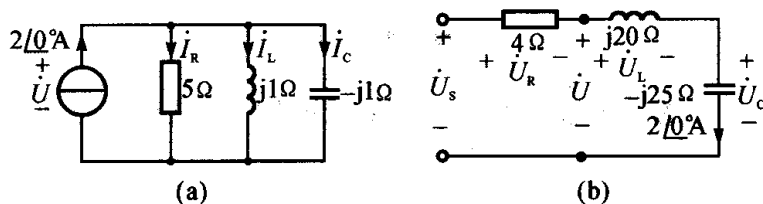
$$\text{故 } Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{5 \angle 17^\circ} = 0.2 \angle -17^\circ = (0.191 - j0.0585) \text{ S}$$

则等效电路可以由一个 4.78Ω 的电阻和一个电感 L 串联构成, 该电感 L 满足

$$\omega L = 1.46 \Rightarrow L = \frac{1.46}{\omega} = \frac{1.46}{100} = 0.0146 \text{ H} = 14.6 \text{ mH}$$

该等效电路如题解图(d) 所示.

9-4 求附图(a)、(b) 中的电压 \dot{U} , 并画出电路的相量图.



题 9-4 图

解 (a) 电路总导纳应为

$$Y = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{j1} + \frac{1}{-j1} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \text{ (S)}$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{U} = \frac{\dot{I}}{Y} = \frac{2 \angle 0^\circ}{0.2} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ (V)}$$

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}}{5} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{5} = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j1} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{j1} = 10 \angle -90^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

$$I_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{-j1} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{-j1} = 10 \angle 90^\circ (\text{A})$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-4 图(a) 所示.

(b) 依题意有

$$\dot{U} = (j20 - j25) \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 10 \angle -90^\circ (\text{V})$$

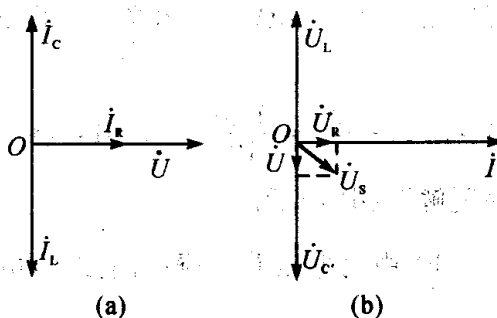
$$\dot{U}_R = 4 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 8 \angle 0^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j20 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 40 \angle 90^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j25 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 50 \angle -90^\circ (\text{V})$$

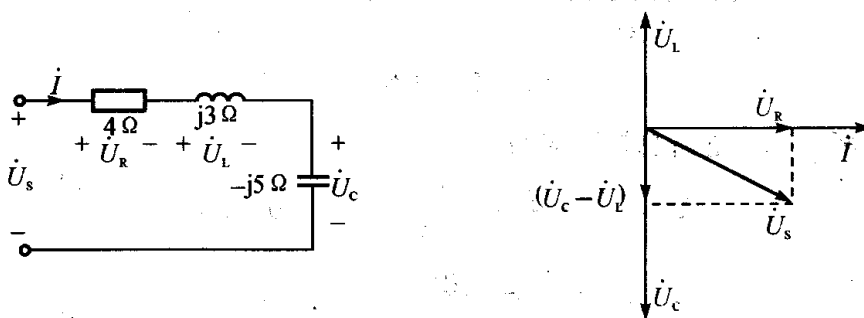
$$\dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-4 图(b) 所示.



题解 9-4 图

9-5 已知图示电路中 $I = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, 求电压 \dot{U}_s , 并作电路的相量图.



题 9-5 图

题解 9-5 图

解 依题意有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= (4 + j3 - j5) \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = (4 - j2) \times 2 \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 8 - j4 = 8.94 \angle -26.565^\circ (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = 4\dot{I} = 4 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 8 \angle 0^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j3\dot{I} = j3 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 6 \angle 90^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j5\dot{I} = -j5 \times 2 \angle 0^\circ = 10 \angle -90^\circ (\text{V})$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-5 图所示。

9-6 附图电路中, $I_2 = 10\text{A}$, $U_s = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\text{V}$, 求电流 I 和电压 \dot{U}_s , 并画出

电路的相量图。

解 提示 由于本题已知条件中没有给定某相量的初相位, 因此必须首先确定参考相量。若设 \dot{I}_2 为参考相量, 则可求出 \dot{U} , 继而求出 \dot{I} 和 \dot{U}_s , 考虑到相量图, 还应求出 \dot{I}_1 。

设参考相量为 \dot{I}_2 , 即 $\dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, 则

$$\dot{U} = -j1\dot{I}_2 = -j1 \times 10 \angle 0^\circ = 10 \angle -90^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{1} = 10 \angle -90^\circ (\text{A})$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle -90^\circ + 10 \angle 0^\circ = 10 - j10 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ (\text{A})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_s &= j\omega L \dot{I} + \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L \times 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ + 10 \angle -90^\circ \\ &= \omega L \cdot 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ - j10 = 10\omega L + j(10\omega L - 10) \end{aligned}$$

而
$$U_s = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{(10\omega L)^2 + (10\omega L - 10)^2}$$

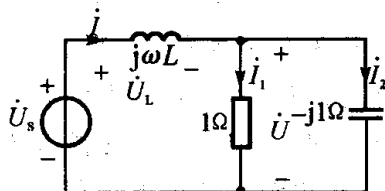
$$\text{当 } (\omega L)^2 - \omega L + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

有
$$\omega L = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times \frac{1}{4}}}{2} = 0.5 (\Omega)$$

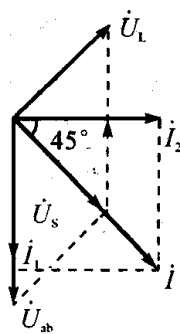
$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \dot{U}_s &= 10\omega L + j(10\omega L - 10) \\ &= 10 \times 0.5 + j(10 \times 0.5 - 10) \\ &= 5 - j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I} = j0.5 \times 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ (\text{V})$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-6 图所示。

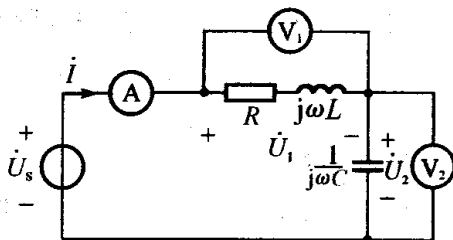


题 9-6 图



题解 9-6 图

9-7 附图中已知 $u_s = 200\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + \pi/3)\text{V}$, 电流表 A 的读数为 2A, 电压表 V_1, V_2 的读数均为 200V. 求参数 R, L, C , 并作出该电路的相量图 (提示: 可先作相量图辅助计算).



题 9-7

解 提示 由于电路中电流的有效值已知, 且电容电压已知, 则参数 C 易求得, 如果能够想办法确定出 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{I} 的相位关系, 则可以得到 $R + j\omega L$, 从而求得 R 和 L 的值. 考虑到本题中由于 $\dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$ 且它们各自的有效值都为 200V, 则它们的相量图构成等边电压三角形, 利用这个等边三角形将有助于确定各相量的相位. 因此考虑使用相量图求解. 当然, 不用相量图也可以求解本题, 但相对复杂一些.

解法 I 利用相量图求解:

根据分析, 作等边电压三角形, 如题解 9-7 所示. 由于已知 $\dot{U}_s = 200 \angle 60^\circ \text{V}$, 则 \dot{U}_s 为三角形的 AB 边, 若 \dot{U}_2 为 CA 边, 即 $\dot{U}_2 = 200 \angle 120^\circ \text{V}$, 则 \dot{I} 应超前 $\dot{U}_2 90^\circ$, 故 $\dot{I} = 2 \angle 210^\circ = 2 \angle -150^\circ$, 此时 \dot{I} 与 \dot{U}_s 相位相差为 $210^\circ - 60^\circ = 150^\circ > 90^\circ$, 这是不合理的 (阻抗角或导纳角都应在 $\pm 90^\circ$ 范围内), 故 \dot{U}_2 不能是 CA 边, 则 \dot{U}_2 应该是 BC 边, 即 $\dot{U}_2 = 200 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, $\dot{U}_1 = 200 \angle 120^\circ \text{V}$, \dot{I} 超前 $\dot{U}_2 90^\circ$, 即 $\dot{I} = 2 \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$.

因为 $\dot{I} = j\omega C \dot{U}_2$

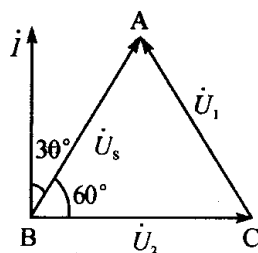
所以 $C = \frac{I}{\omega U_2} = \frac{2}{314 \times 200} = 31.85 \mu\text{F}$

而 $R + j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}} = \frac{200 \angle 120^\circ}{2 \angle 90^\circ} = 100 \angle 30^\circ$
 $= (86.6 + j50) \Omega$

解得 $R = 86.6 \Omega$, $\omega L = 50 \Omega$

故 $L = \frac{50}{\omega} = \frac{50}{314} = 0.159 \text{ (H)}$

解法 II 依题意



题解 9-7

$$C = \frac{I}{\omega U_2} = \frac{2}{314 \times 200} = 31.85 (\mu\text{F})$$

为便于计算, 可以假设 $I = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$ (注意此时 \dot{U}_s 初相不再是 60°),

则 $\dot{U}_2 = 200 \angle -90^\circ \text{V}, \dot{U}_1 = 200 \angle \varphi_1 \text{V}, \dot{U}_s = 200 \angle \varphi_s \text{V},$

且有 $\dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$

$$200 \angle \varphi_s = 200 \angle \varphi_1 + 200 \angle -90^\circ$$

推得
$$\begin{cases} \cos \varphi_s = \cos \varphi_1 \\ \sin \varphi_s = \sin \varphi_1 - 1 \end{cases}$$

将上式平方后相加, 解得

$$\sin \varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

因此

$$\varphi_1 = 30^\circ$$

而得

$$\dot{U}_1 = 200 \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$$

$$R + j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{I} = \frac{200 \angle 30^\circ}{2 \angle 0^\circ} = 100 \angle 30^\circ = (86.6 + j50) \Omega$$

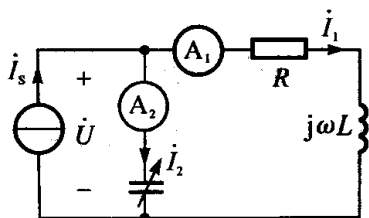
由于有

$$\begin{cases} R = 86.6 \Omega \\ \omega L = 50 \Omega \end{cases}$$

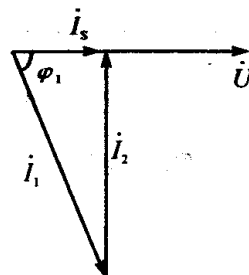
故

$$L = \frac{50}{\omega} = \frac{50}{314} \text{H} = 0.159 \text{H}$$

例 9-8 附图中 $i_s = 14\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \text{mA}$, 调节电容, 使电压 $\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi$, 电流表 A_1 的读数为 50mA . 求电流表 A_2 的读数.



题 9-8 图



题解 9-8 图

解 提示 由 KCL, 可得 $I_s = I_1 + I_2$, 如果设定 φ 的值, 则可以确定 I_1 与 I_2 的初相位, 从而在相量图中得到一个特殊的电流三角形, 有利于进一步求解.

解法 I 相量图法 设 $\varphi = 0^\circ$, 则 $I_s = 14 \angle 0^\circ \text{mA}$, $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, I_1 为感性支路的电流, 应该滞后电压 \dot{U} 一个角度 φ_1 ; I_2 为电容支路的电流, 应该超前电压 $\dot{U} 90^\circ$, 故相量图如题解 9-8 图所示. 可以发现, 三个电流正好构成一个直角三角形, 则电流表 A_2 的读数为

$$I_2 = \sqrt{I_1^2 - I_s^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 14^2} \text{mA} = 48 \text{mA}$$

解法 II 代数方法

设 $\varphi = 0^\circ$, 则 $I_s = 14 \angle 0^\circ \text{mA}$, $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 且 $I_1 = 50 \angle \varphi_1$ ($\varphi_1 < 0$), $I_2 = I_2 \angle 90^\circ$, 则由 KCL 方程可得

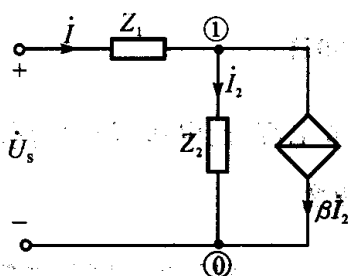
$$14 \angle 0^\circ = 50 \angle \varphi_1 + I_2 \angle 90^\circ$$

即

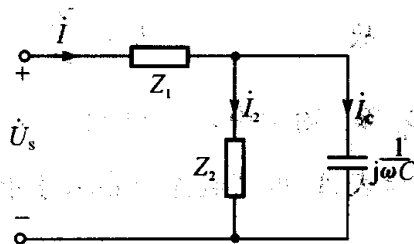
$$\begin{cases} 14 = 50 \cos \varphi_1 \\ 0 = 50 \sin \varphi_1 + I_2 \end{cases}$$

解之可得 $I_2 = \sqrt{50^2 - 14^2} \text{mA} = 48 \text{mA}$

9-9 附图中 $Z_1 = (10 + j50) \Omega$, $Z_2 = (400 + j1000) \Omega$, 如果要使 I_2 和 \dot{U}_s 的相位差为 90° (正交), β 应等于多少? 如果把图中 CCCS 换为可变电容 C , 求 ωC .



题 9-9 图



题解 9-9 图

解 提示 若 I_2 和 \dot{U}_s 的相位差为 90° , 则二者之比应该是一个纯虚数.

由 KCL:

$$I = I_2 + \beta I_2 = (1 + \beta) I_2$$

由 KVL:

$$\dot{U}_s = Z_1 I + Z_2 I_2 = [Z_1 (1 + \beta) + Z_2] I_2$$

则

$$\frac{\dot{U}_s}{I_2} = Z_1 (1 + \beta) + Z_2$$

$$= (10 + j50)(1 + \beta) + (400 + j1000) \\ = 10(1 + \beta) + 400 + j[50(1 + \beta) + 1000]$$

依题意知上式中实部应该为零, 则

$$10(1 + \beta) + 400 = 0$$

故 $\beta = -41$

如果 CCCS 换为可变电容 C , 如题解 9-9 图所示, 则

$$Z_2 I_2 = \frac{I_C}{j\omega C}$$

因此有

$$I_C = j\omega C Z_2 I_2$$

由 KCL:

$$I = I_2 + I_C = (1 + j\omega C Z_2) I_2$$

由 KVL:

$$U_s = Z_1 I + Z_2 I_2 = [Z_1(1 + j\omega C Z_2) + Z_2] I_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{U_s}{I_2} &= Z_1(1 + j\omega C Z_2) + Z_2 = Z_1 + Z_2 + j\omega C Z_1 Z_2 \\ &= (10 + j50) + (400 + j1000) + j\omega C(10 + j50)(400 + j1000) \\ &= 410 - 30000\omega C + j(1050 - 46000\omega C) \end{aligned}$$

若 U_s 与 I_2 相位相差 90° , 则上式中实部为零, 即

$$410 - 30000\omega C = 0$$

故

$$\omega C = \frac{410}{30000} \text{S} = 1.37 \times 10^{-2} \text{S}$$

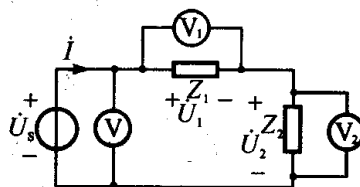
9-10 已知附图电路中 $Z_2 = j60\Omega$, 各交流电表的读数分别为 V : 100V ; V_1 : 171V ; V_2 : 240V . 求阻抗 Z_1 .

解 提示 参考相量设定后, 注意到三个电压构成三角形, 故可以采用相量图辅助求解.

解法 I 相量图法

设串联电流 I 为参考相量, 即 $I =$

$I \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, Z_2 为感抗, 则 \dot{U}_2 超前 I 90° , 即 $\dot{U}_2 = 240 \angle 90^\circ \text{V}$. 若设 Z_1 为感性负载, 则 $Z_1 = R_1 + jX_1 = |Z_1| \angle \varphi_1$, 且 $X_1 > 0, \varphi_1 > 0$ 依题有 $\dot{U}_1 = 171 \angle \varphi_1$, 则



题 9-10 图

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_s &= \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 171 \angle \varphi_1 + 240 \angle 90^\circ \\ &= 171 \cos \varphi_1 + j(171 \sin \varphi_1 + 240)\end{aligned}$$

因此有 $U_s = \sqrt{(171 \cos \varphi_1)^2 + (171 \sin \varphi_1 + 240)^2} \text{ V} > 240 \text{ V}$

而实际 $U_s = 100 < 240 \text{ V}$, 则 Z_1 为感性负载不合题意, 故 Z_1 为容性负载.

设 $Z_1 = R_1 + jX_1 = |Z_1| \angle \varphi_1$ 且 $X_1 < 0, \varphi_1 < 0$, 依题意作相量图如题解 9-10 图所示. 根据电压三角形可得

$$U_s^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2 \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{得 } \cos \theta &= \frac{U_1^2 + U_2^2 - U_s^2}{2U_1U_2} \\ &= \frac{171^2 + 240^2 - 100^2}{2 \times 171 \times 240} = 0.936 \\ \theta &= \arccos 0.936 = 20.58^\circ\end{aligned}$$

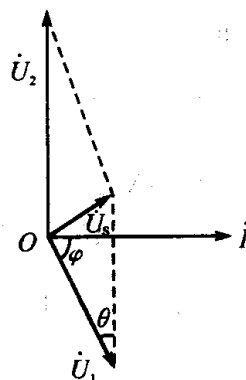
由相量图可知

$$\varphi = 90^\circ - \theta = 90^\circ - 20.58^\circ = 69.42^\circ$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{U}_1 = 171 \angle -69.42^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{而 } \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_2} = \frac{240 \angle 90^\circ}{j60} = 4 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{故 } Z_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}} = \frac{171 \angle -69.42^\circ}{4 \angle 0^\circ} \\ &= 42.75 \angle -69.42^\circ = (15.03 - j40.02) \Omega\end{aligned}$$



题解 9-10 图

$$\text{解法 II } \text{设 } \dot{I} \text{ 为参考相量, } \dot{I} = \frac{U_2}{|Z_2|} = \frac{240}{60} \text{ A} = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{故 } \dot{I} = 4 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A, 设 } Z_1 = |Z_1| \angle \varphi_1$$

$$\text{则 } |Z_1| = \frac{U_1}{I} = \frac{171}{4} = 42.75 \Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 240 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{U}_1 = 171 \angle \varphi_1 \text{ V}, \dot{U}_s = 100 \angle \varphi_s$$

$$\text{由 } \dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 171 \angle \varphi_1 + 240 \angle 90^\circ$$

可得方程组:

$$\begin{cases} 100 \cos \varphi_s = 171 \cos \varphi_1 \\ 100 \sin \varphi_s = 171 \sin \varphi_1 + 240 \end{cases}$$

$$100^2 = 171^2 + 240^2 + 2 \times 171 \times 240 \times \sin \varphi_1$$

解得 $\sin\varphi_1 = \frac{100^2 - 171^2 - 240^2}{2 \times 171 \times 240} = -0.936$

有 $\varphi_1 = -69.42^\circ$

故 $Z_1 = 42.75 \angle -69.42^\circ = (15.03 - j40.02)\Omega$

解法 III 设电流 \dot{I} 为参考相量, 则

$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_2}{|Z_2|} \angle 0^\circ = \frac{240}{60} \angle 0^\circ = 4 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

设阻抗 $Z_1 = R + jX$, 则

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_1 \dot{I} = (R + jX) \dot{I} = 171 \angle \varphi_1 \\ \dot{U}_s = (Z_1 + Z_2) \dot{I} = (R + jX + j60) \dot{I} = 100 \angle \varphi \end{cases}$$

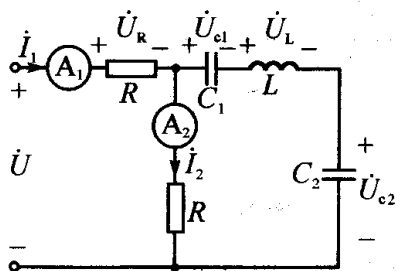
等式两边模相等, 则

$$\begin{cases} R^2 + X^2 = \left(\frac{117}{I}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{171}{4}\right)^2 = 1827.5625 \\ R^2 + (X + 60)^2 = \left(\frac{100}{I}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{100}{4}\right)^2 = 625 \end{cases}$$

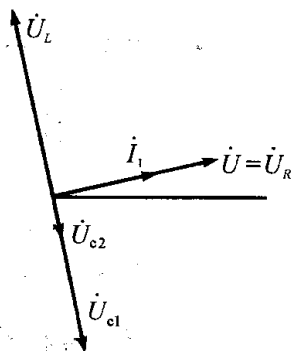
解上述方程组可得 $\begin{cases} R = 15.03\Omega \\ X = -40.02\Omega \end{cases}$

故有 $Z_1 = R + jX = (15.03 - j40.02)\Omega$

9-11 已知附图电路中, $u = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(250t + 20^\circ)\text{V}$, $R = 110\Omega$, $C_1 = 20\mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 80\mu\text{F}$, $L = 1\text{H}$. 求电路中各电流表的读数和电路的输入阻抗, 画出电路的相量图.



题 9-11 图



题解 9-11 图

解 先计算 LC_1C_2 串联支路的总阻抗 Z

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C_2} \\ &= j \times 250 \times 1 - j\frac{1}{250 \times 20 \times 10^{-6}} - j\frac{1}{250 \times 80 \times 10^{-6}} \\ &= j250 - j200 - j50 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

则该支路相当于短路, 即发生了串联谐振. 所以 $I_2 = 0$,

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U} = 220 \angle 20^\circ \text{ V}$$

故

$$I_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_R}{R} = \frac{220 \angle 20^\circ}{110} = 2 \angle 20^\circ \text{ A}$$

所以电流表 A_1 的读数为 2A, 电流表 A_2 的读数为 0A.

电路的输入阻抗为 $Z_{eq} = R = 110 \Omega$

各支路相量为 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 20^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 2 \angle 20^\circ \text{ A}$$

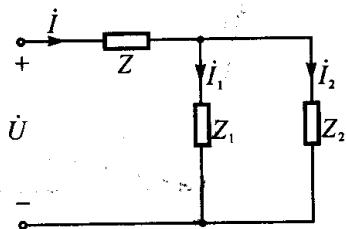
$$\dot{U}_{C1} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \dot{I}_1 = -j200 \times 2 \angle 20^\circ = 400 \angle -70^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\dot{U}_{C2} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \dot{I}_1 = -j50 \times 2 \angle 20^\circ = 100 \angle -70^\circ (\text{V})$$

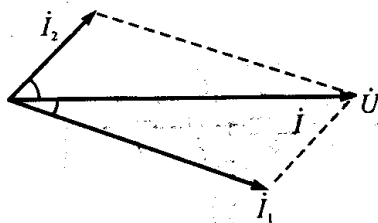
$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_1 = j250 \times 2 \angle 20^\circ = 500 \angle 110^\circ (\text{V})$$

相量图如题解 9-11 图所示.

9-12 已知附图电路中 $U = 8 \text{ V}$, $Z = (1 - j0.5) \Omega$, $Z_1 = (1 + j1) \Omega$, $Z_2 = (3 - j1) \Omega$. 求各支路的电流和电路输入导纳, 画出电路的相量图.



题 9-12 图



题解 9-12 图

解 设参考相量为 $\dot{U} = 8 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 则电路输入阻抗为

$$Z_{in} = Z_1 // Z_2 + Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} + Z$$

$$= \frac{(1+j)(3-j)}{1+j+3-j} + (1-j0.5) = 2(\Omega)$$

电路输入导纳为 $Y_{in} = \frac{1}{Z_{in}} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5(S)$

$$I = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_{in}} = \frac{8 \angle 0^\circ}{2} = 4 \angle 0^\circ (A)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} I = \frac{3-j}{1+j+3-j} \times 4 \angle 0^\circ = 3.162 \angle -18.44^\circ (A)$$

$$I_2 = I - I_1 = 4 \angle 0^\circ - 3.162 \angle -18.44^\circ = 1.414 \angle 45^\circ (A)$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-12 图所示。

9-13 已知附图电路中, $U = 100V$, $U_C = 100\sqrt{3}V$, $X_C = -100\sqrt{3}\Omega$,

阻抗 Z_x 的阻抗角 $|\varphi_x| = 60^\circ$ 。求 Z_x 和电路的输入阻抗。

解 提示 先判断 Z_x 的性质, 再利用相量图分析。

设 I 为参考相量, 依题意

$$I = \frac{U_C}{|X_C|} \angle 0^\circ = \frac{100\sqrt{3}}{100\sqrt{3}} \angle 0^\circ = 1 \angle 0^\circ (A)$$

因 $U = 100 < U_C = 100\sqrt{3}V$, 所以 Z_x 只能为感性阻抗, 则 $\varphi_x = 60^\circ$,

所以

$$\dot{U}_x = U_x \angle 60^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_C = 100\sqrt{3} \angle -90^\circ$$

电路的相量图如题解 9-13 图所示, 对电压三角形, 有

$$U^2 = U_C^2 + U_x^2 - 2U_C U_x \cos 30^\circ$$

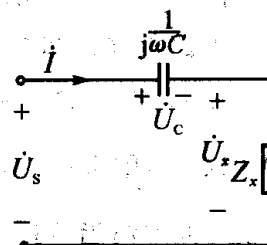
代入数据得

$$100^2 = (100\sqrt{3})^2 + U_x^2 - 2 \times 100\sqrt{3} U_x \cos 30^\circ$$

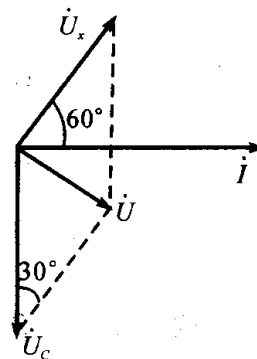
$$U_x^2 - 300U_x + 20000 = 0$$

$$U_x = \frac{300 \pm \sqrt{(-300)^2 - 4 \times 20000}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{300 \pm 100}{2} (V)$$



题 9-13 图



题解 9-13 图

所以当 $U_x = \frac{300+100}{2} = 200(\text{V})$ 时,

$$|Z_x| = \frac{U_x}{I} = \frac{200}{1} = 200(\Omega)$$

故 $Z_x = 200 \angle 60^\circ \Omega = (100 + j100\sqrt{3}) \Omega$

电路的输入阻抗

$$Z_{in} = Z_x + jX_C = 100 \Omega$$

当 $U_x = \frac{300-100}{2} = 100\text{V}$ 时,

$$|Z_x| = \frac{U_x}{I} = \frac{100}{1} = 100(\Omega)$$

故 $Z_x = 100 \angle 60^\circ = (50 + j50\sqrt{3}) \Omega$

电路的输入阻抗

$$Z_{in} = Z_x + jX_C = (50 + j50\sqrt{3} - j100\sqrt{3}) \Omega = (50 - j50\sqrt{3}) \Omega$$

9-14 附图电路中, 当S闭合时, 各表读数如下: V为220V、A为10A、

W为1000W; 当S打开时, 各表读数依次

为220V、12A和1600W. 求阻抗 Z_1 和 Z_2 , 设 Z_1 为感性.

解 提示 三表法测复阻抗时, 只要确定了复阻抗的性质, 就可以惟一确定复阻抗的值.

开关闭合时, Z_1 被短路, 此时电路阻抗为

$$Z_2 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi, P = UI \cos \varphi$$

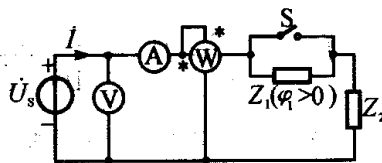
推得
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 10} = \frac{5}{11}$$

有
$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{5}{11} = \pm 62.964^\circ$$

$$|Z_2| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{220}{10} = 22(\Omega)$$

故 $Z_2 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi = 22 \angle \pm 62.964^\circ \Omega = (10 \pm j19.596) \Omega$

开关打开后, 电路阻抗为 $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = Z \angle \varphi$, 此时 $P = UI \cos \varphi$



题 9-14 图

推得 $\cos\varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{1600}{220 \times 12} = 0.606$

有 $\varphi = \arccos 0.606 = \pm 52.695^\circ$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{220}{12} = 18.333(\Omega)$$

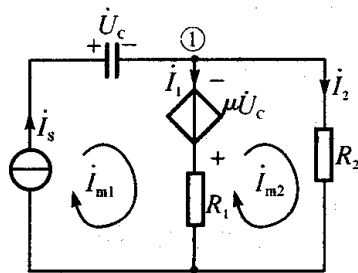
故 $Z = |Z| \angle \varphi = 18.333 \angle \pm 52.695^\circ \Omega = (11.11 \pm j14.58) \Omega$

由于 Z_1 为感性, 若 Z_2 也为感性, 则开关闭合后的总阻抗会变大, 从而电路中电流表读数应该减小, 这不符合题意, 故 Z_2 为容性负载, 即 $Z_2 = (10 - j19.596) \Omega$, 而对 Z 的性质无法作出判断. 则

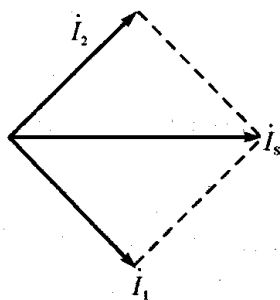
$$Z_1 = Z - Z_2 = [11.11 \pm j14.58 - (10 - j19.596)] \Omega$$

故 $\begin{cases} Z_1 = 1.11 + j5.016 = 5.137 \angle 77.52^\circ (\Omega) \\ \text{或 } Z_1 = 1.11 + j34.176 = 34.194 \angle 88.14^\circ (\Omega) \end{cases}$

9-15 已知附图电路中, $I_s = 10A$, $\omega = 5000\text{rad/s}$, $R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega$, $C = 10\mu\text{F}$, $\mu = 0.5$. 求各支路电流并作出电路的相量图.



题 9-15 图



题解 9-15 图

解 提示 可用结点电压法、回路法(网孔法)、支路法等方法求解.

解法 I 结点电压法, 只有一个独立结点, 注意电容与电流源串联支路的处理, 设 $I_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$,

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \dot{U}_{n1} = I_s - \frac{1}{R_1} \mu \dot{U}_C = I_s - \frac{\mu}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot I_s$$

代入数据, 得

$$\left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}\right) \dot{U}_{n1} = 10 \angle 0^\circ - \frac{0.5}{10} \times \frac{1}{j5000 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} \times 10 \angle 0^\circ$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = 50 + j50 = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ (\text{V})$$

则各电流为

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{n1}}{R_2} = \frac{50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{10} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = (5 + j5) (\text{A})$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_s - \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^\circ - (5 + j5) = 5 - j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ (\text{A})$$

相量图如题解 9-15 图所示

解法 II 网孔法 $\dot{I}_{m1} = \dot{I}_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ$

$$\dot{I}_{m2} = \dot{I}_2$$

$$-R_1 \dot{I}_{m1} + (R_1 + R_2) \dot{I}_{m2} = -\mu \dot{U}_C = -\frac{\mu}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_{m1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解得 } \dot{I}_{m2} &= \frac{R_1 - \frac{\mu}{j\omega C}}{R_1 + R_2} \dot{I}_{m1} = \frac{10 - \frac{0.5}{j5000 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}}{10 + 10} \times 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} \\ &= (5 + j5) \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_{m2} = (5 + j5) \text{ A}$$

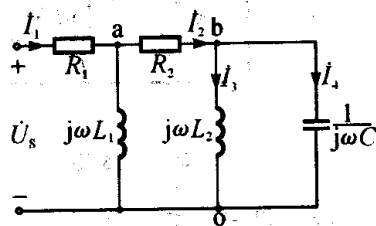
$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_{m1} - \dot{I}_{m2} = \dot{I}_s - \dot{I}_2$$

$$= [10 \angle 0^\circ - (5 + j5)] \text{ A} = (5 - j5) \text{ A}$$

9-16 已知附图电路中, $R_1 = 100 \Omega$, $L_1 = 1 \text{ H}$, $R_2 = 200 \Omega$, $L_2 = 1 \text{ H}$,

电压 $\dot{U}_s = 100\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, $\omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$, $\dot{I}_2 = 0$. 求其它各支路电流.

解 提示 由 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$ 可知 L_2 与 C 发生了并联谐振, 则流过 L_1 的电流也为 \dot{I}_1 , 故此时电路等效总输入阻抗为 $R_1 + j\omega L_1$, 因 R_2 上无电压, 所以 a, b 等电位, 即 $\dot{U}_{ao} = \dot{U}_{bo}$.



题 9-16 图

依题意, 设 $\dot{U}_s = 100\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 则

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega L_1} = \frac{100\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ}{100 + j \times 100 \times 1} = 1 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{ao} &= \dot{U}_{bo} = j\omega L_1 \cdot \dot{I}_1 = j100 \times 1 \times 1 \angle -45^\circ \\ &= 100 \angle 45^\circ (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_{b0}}{j\omega L_2} = \frac{100 \angle 45^\circ}{j \times 100 \times 1} \text{ A} = 1 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

根据并联谐振的特点, 知 $I_3 + I_4 = 0$

故 $I_4 = -I_3 = -1 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A} = 1 \angle 135^\circ \text{ A}$

9-17 如果图示电路中 R 改变时电流 I 保持不变, L, C 应满足什么条件?

解 提示 依题意, 设 L, C 已经满足条件, 则 R 不论为何值都应满足 I 保持不变, 从而可以取 R 的两个特殊值来求解, 此题用其它常规解法都较复杂.

当 $R = \infty$ (开路) 时, $I = \omega C U$.

当 $R = 0$ (短路) 时,

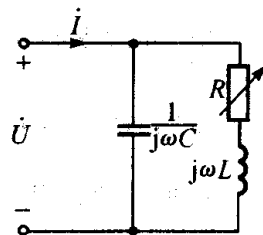
$$I = (j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}) \dot{U}$$

因此有 $I = | \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} | \cdot U$

根据分析, I 应保持不变, 则有

$$\omega C = | \omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} |$$

故 $LC = \frac{1}{2\omega^2}$, 此即为所求条件.



题 9-17 图

9-18 求附图电路电阻 R_2 的端电压 \dot{U}_0 .

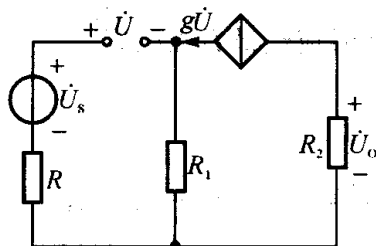
解 提示 R_2 上的电流为 $g\dot{U}$, 故欲求 \dot{U}_0 , 只需求出 \dot{U} 即可.

由于 \dot{U} 为开路电压, 则 R 上无电流, 故有

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_s - R_1 \cdot g\dot{U}$$

得 $\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{1 + R_1 g}$

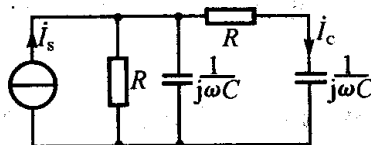
所以 $\dot{U}_0 = -R_2 \cdot g\dot{U} = -\frac{R_2 g}{1 + R_1 g} \cdot \dot{U}_s$



题 9-18 图

9-19 图示电路中, 已知 $I_s = 60\text{mA}$, $R = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C = 1\mu\text{F}$. 如果电流源的角频率可变, 问在什么频率时, 流经最右端电容 C 的电流 I_C 为最大? 求此电流.

解 提示 电路总结构为并联分流电路, 且总电流大小已知, 故可据此讨论频率对分流阻抗的影响.



题 9-19 图

$$RC \text{ 并联支路的导纳为 } Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C$$

$$RC \text{ 串联支路的阻抗为 } Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

根据分流原理, 流经最右端电容 C 的电流 I_C 为

$$I_C = \frac{\frac{1}{Y}}{\frac{1}{Y} + Z} \cdot I_s = \frac{I_s}{1 + YZ}$$

要使 I_C 有效值为最大, 则必须使 $1 + YZ$ 的模为最小, 因为

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + YZ &= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C\right)\left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right) \\ &= 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{j\omega CR} + j\omega CR + 1 = 3 + j\left(\omega CR - \frac{1}{\omega CR}\right) \end{aligned}$$

所以只有当 $\omega CR - \frac{1}{\omega CR} = 0$ 时 $|1 + YZ|$ 为最小值 3.

$$\text{即 } \omega = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{1 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times 10^{-6}} = 1000\text{rad/s 时, } |1 + YZ| \text{ 为最小,}$$

此时流经最右端电容 C 的电流 I_C 有效值为最大.

$$I_{C\max} = \frac{I_s}{|1 + YZ|} = \frac{60}{3}\text{mA} = 20\text{mA}$$

$$(\text{此时 } f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1000}{2 \times 314} = 159.16\text{Hz})$$

9-20 已知附图电路中的电压源为正弦量, $L = 1\text{mH}$, $R_0 = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $Z = (3 + j5)\Omega$. 试求: (1) 当 $I_0 = 0$ 时, C 值为多少? (2) 当条件(1) 满足时, 试证明输入阻抗为 R_0 .

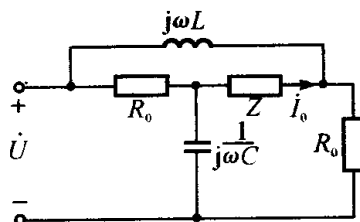
解 提示 从桥式电路电桥平衡入手.

(1) 当 $I_0 = 0$ 时, 电桥处于平衡状态, 则满足

$$R_0^2 = j\omega L \times \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{L}{C}$$

得
$$C = \frac{L}{R_0^2} = \frac{1 \times 10^{-3}}{(1 \times 10^3)^2}$$

$$= 10^{-9} \text{ F} = 1000 \text{ pF}$$



题 9-20 图

(2) 当 $I_0 = 0$ 时, Z 所在支路相当于开路, 则输入阻抗为

$$Z_{\text{in}} = (R_0 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) // (R_0 + j\omega L)$$

$$= \frac{(R_0 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \cdot (R_0 + j\omega L)}{(R_0 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) + (R_0 + j\omega L)} = \frac{R_0^2 + jR_0(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) + \frac{L}{C}}{2R_0 + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

代入 $R_0^2 = \frac{L}{C}$ 得

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{2R_0^2 + jR_0(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}{2R_0 + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})} = R_0$$

9-21 在附图电路中, 已知 $U = 100 \text{ V}$, $R_2 = 6.5 \Omega$, $R = 20 \Omega$, 当调节

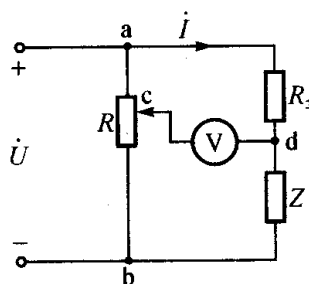
触点 c 使 $R_{\text{ac}} = 4 \Omega$ 时, 电压表的读数最小, 其值为 30 V . 求阻抗 Z .

解 提示 电压表的读数为 \dot{U}_{cd} 的有效值; 可以采用相量图分析.

解法 I 电压表的读数为 \dot{U}_{cd} 的有效值, 设 $\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 则

$$\dot{U}_{\text{cd}} = \dot{U}_{\text{ca}} + \dot{U}_{\text{ad}} = \dot{U}_{\text{ad}} - \dot{U}_{\text{ac}}$$

$$= \frac{R_2 \dot{U}}{R_2 + Z} - \frac{R_{\text{ac}} \dot{U}}{R}$$



题 9-21 图

当调节触点时, 改变了 R_{ac} , 从而只影响到 \dot{U}_{cd} 的实部而 \dot{U}_{cd} 虚部保持不变. 因此当 \dot{U}_{cd} 实部为零时 $|\dot{U}_{\text{cd}}|$ 为最小, 故可知当电压表读数

为 30V 时 \dot{U}_{cd} 实部为零, 则 $\dot{U}_{cd} = \pm j30$, 代入各参数值可得

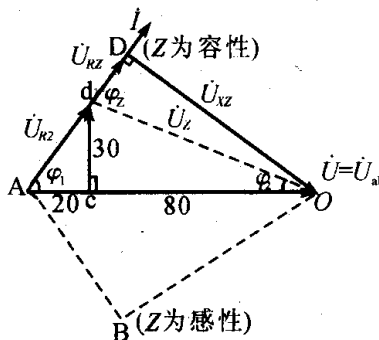
$$\pm j30 = \frac{6.5 \times 100 \angle 0^\circ}{6.5 + Z} - \frac{4 \times 100 \angle 0^\circ}{20} = \frac{650}{6.5 + Z} - 20$$

解之可得

$$Z = \frac{650}{20 \pm j30} - 6.5 = 10 \mp j15 - 6.5 = (3.5 \mp j15) \Omega$$

解法 II 利用相量图分析.

设 $\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 对电阻支路来说, \dot{U}_{ac} 和 \dot{U}_{cb} 与 \dot{U} 同相位, 设 $Z = R_Z + jX_Z$, 由于 Z 的性质未知, 不妨设为容性分析, 则其电流 \dot{I} 超前 \dot{U} 一定角度, 作相量图如题解 9-21 图实线部分所示. \dot{U}_{R2} 与 \dot{I} 同相, \dot{U}_{RZ} 与 \dot{I} 同相, 而 \dot{U}_{XZ} 滞后 $\dot{I} 90^\circ$. 据相量图可知, d 位于 AD 线段上某点, 不随 c 的移动而变化, 而 c 在 AO 上滑动, 电压表的读数对应于线段 cd , 显然使 cd 最短的位置应是 $cd \perp AO$.



题解 9-21 图

依相量图, 有

$$U_2 = \sqrt{30^2 + 80^2} = 85.44(\text{V})$$

$$U_{R2} = \sqrt{20^2 + 30^2} = 36.06(\text{V})$$

$$I = \frac{U_{R2}}{R_2} = \frac{36.06}{6.5} = 5.55(\text{A})$$

$$\varphi_1 = \arctan \frac{30}{20} = 56.31^\circ$$

$$\varphi_2 = \arctan \frac{30}{80} = 20.556^\circ$$

有 $\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_1 = 5.55 \angle 56.31^\circ \text{A}$

$$\dot{U}_Z = U_Z \angle -\varphi_2 = 85.44 \angle -20.556^\circ \text{V}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{\dot{U}_Z}{\dot{I}} = \frac{85.44 \angle -20.556^\circ}{5.55 \angle 56.31^\circ} \\ &= 15.4 \angle -76.866^\circ = (3.5 - j15) \Omega \end{aligned}$$

若设 Z 为感性负载, 同理可得

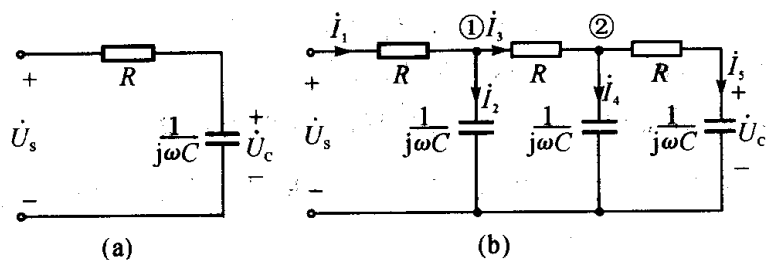
$$Z = 15.4 \angle 76.866^\circ = (3.5 + j15) \Omega$$

9-22 附图电路是阻容移相装置。

(1) 如果要求图(a)中 \dot{U}_C 滞后电压 \dot{U}_s 的角度为 $\pi/3$, 参数 R, C 应如何选择?

(2) 如果要求图(b)中的 \dot{U}_C 滞后 \dot{U}_s 的角度为 π , 即反相, R, C 应如何选择?

(3) 如果图(b)中 R 和 C 的位置互换, 又如何选择 R, C ?



题 9-22 图

解 (1) 依题意,

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{U}_s = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{1 + j\omega CR},$$

要使 \dot{U}_C 滞后电压 \dot{U}_s 的角度为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 则 $\frac{\omega CR}{1} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3}$ 即 $\omega CR = \sqrt{3}$.

(2) 可利用齐性定理求解, 对“T”型电路, 宜采用倒推法求解.

设 $\dot{U}_C = 1 \angle 0^\circ$ 则

$$\dot{I}_5 = j\omega C \cdot \dot{U}_C = j\omega C = Y_C$$

$$\dot{U}_{n2} = R\dot{I}_5 + \dot{U}_C = RY_C + 1$$

$$\dot{I}_4 = j\omega C\dot{U}_{n2} = Y_C\dot{U}_{n2} = RY_C^2 + Y_C$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_4 + \dot{I}_5 = (RY_C^2 + Y_C) + Y_C = RY_C^2 + 2Y_C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{n1} &= R\dot{I}_3 + \dot{U}_{n2} = R(RY_C^2 + 2Y_C) + (RY_C + 1) \\ &= R^2Y_C^2 + 3RY_C + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = Y_C\dot{U}_{n1} = R^2Y_C^3 + 3RY_C^2 + Y_C$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = (R^2Y_C^3 + 3RY_C^2 + Y_C) + (RY_C^2 + 2Y_C)$$

$$= R^2 Y_C^3 + 4RY_C^2 + 3Y_C$$

$$\dot{U}_s = R\dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_{nl} = R(R^2 Y_C^3 + 4RY_C^2 + 3Y_C) + (R^2 Y_C^2 + 3RY_C + 1)$$

$$= R^3 Y_C^3 + 5R^2 Y_C^2 + 6RY_C + 1$$

$$= R^3 (j\omega C)^3 + 5R^2 (j\omega C)^2 + 6R \cdot j\omega C + 1$$

$$= 1 - 5R^2 \omega^2 C^2 + j(6R\omega C - R^3 \omega^3 C^3)$$

要使 \dot{U}_C 与 \dot{U}_s 反相, 则 $\dot{U}_s = U_s \angle 180^\circ$, 即虚部应为零, 且实部为负值, 故

$$6R\omega C - R^3 \omega^3 C^3 = 0$$

$$\text{解得} \quad R\omega C = 0 \text{ 或 } R\omega C = \sqrt{6}$$

$R\omega C = 0$ 时 $\dot{U}_s = 1$ 不合题意, 故舍去.

$R\omega C = \sqrt{6}$ 时 $\dot{U}_s = -29$, 满足题意, 此即为所求.

(3) 按(2)所示方法倒推, 把(2)中的 R 用 $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ 替换, Y_C 用 $\frac{1}{R}$ 替换,

$$\text{可得} \quad \dot{U}_s = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^3 + 5 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + 6 \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C} \cdot \frac{1}{R} + 1$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{(R\omega C)^2} + j \frac{1}{R\omega C} \left[\left(\frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)^2 - 6 \right]$$

令 \dot{U}_s 虚部为零, 且实部为负值, 即

$$\frac{1}{R\omega C} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)^2 - 6 \right] = 0$$

当 $R\omega C \rightarrow \infty$ 不合题意, 舍去.

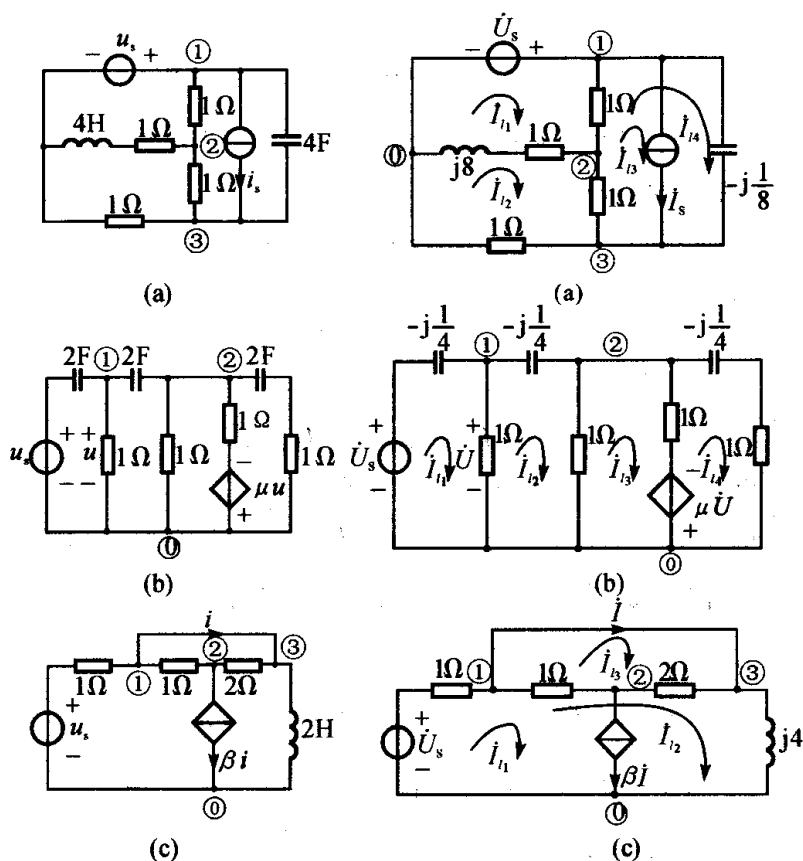
只有在 $R\omega C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ 时, $\dot{U}_s = -29$, 符合题意.

9-23 列出图示电路的回路电流方程和结点电压方程. 已知 $u_s = 14.14\cos(2t)\text{V}$, $i_s = 1.414\cos(2t + 30^\circ)\text{A}$.

解 先计算各感抗和容抗, 画出各电路的相量模型如题解 9-23 图所示. 给结点编号; 给回路编号并设定各回路绕行方向.

(a) 回路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (1+1+j8)\dot{I}_{l1} - (1+j8)\dot{I}_{l2} - \dot{I}_{l3} - \dot{I}_{l4} = \dot{U}_s = 10\angle 0^\circ \\ -(1+j8)\dot{I}_{l1} + (1+1+1+j8)\dot{I}_{l2} - \dot{I}_{l3} - \dot{I}_{l4} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{I}_s = 1\angle 30^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_{l1} - \dot{I}_{l2} + (1+1)\dot{I}_{l3} + (1+1-j\frac{1}{8})\dot{I}_{l4} = 0 \end{cases}$$



题 9-23 图

题解 9-23 图

整理得

$$\begin{cases} (2 + j8)I_{11} - (1 + j8)I_{12} - I_{13} - I_{14} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -(1 + j8)I_{11} + (3 + j8)I_{12} - I_{13} - I_{14} = 0 \\ I_{13} = 1 \angle 30^\circ \\ -I_{11} - I_{12} + 2I_{13} + (2 - j\frac{1}{8})I_{14} = 0 \end{cases}$$

结点电压方程：以结点 0 为参考结点，注意结点 1 的处理。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} + (1 + 1 + \frac{1}{1 + j8})\dot{U}_{n2} - \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ -j8\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} + (1 + 1 + j8)\dot{U}_{n3} = \dot{I}_s = 1 \angle 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} + (2 + \frac{1}{1+j8})\dot{U}_{n2} - \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ -j8\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} + (2+j8)\dot{U}_{n3} = 1 \angle 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

(b) 回路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (1-j0.25)\dot{I}_{11} - \dot{I}_{12} = \dot{U}_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_{11} + (2-j0.25)\dot{I}_{12} - \dot{I}_{13} = 0 \\ -\dot{I}_{12} + 2\dot{I}_{13} - \dot{I}_{14} = \mu\dot{U} \\ -\dot{I}_{13} + (2-j0.25)\dot{I}_{14} = -\mu\dot{U} \\ \dot{U} = 1 \times (\dot{I}_{11} - \dot{I}_{12}) = \dot{I}_{11} - \dot{I}_{12} \end{cases}$$

结点电压方程: 以结点 0 为参考结点.

$$\begin{cases} (1+j4+j4)\dot{U}_{n1} - j4\dot{U}_{n2} = j4\dot{U}_s = j4 \times 10 \angle 0^\circ = j40 \\ -j4\dot{U}_{n1} + (1+1+j4 + \frac{1}{1-j0.25})\dot{U}_{n2} = -\mu\dot{U} \\ \dot{U} = \dot{U}_{n1} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} (1+j8)\dot{U}_{n1} - j4\dot{U}_{n2} = j40 \\ (\mu-j4)\dot{U}_{n1} + (2+j4 + \frac{1}{1-j0.25})\dot{U}_{n2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

(c) 回路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{11} = \beta \dot{I} \\ (1+1)\dot{I}_{11} + (1+1+2+j4)\dot{I}_{12} - (1+2)\dot{I}_{13} = \dot{U}_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_{11} - (1+2)\dot{I}_{12} + (1+2)\dot{I}_{13} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{13} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{11} = \beta \dot{I} \\ 2\dot{I}_{11} + (4+j4)\dot{I}_{12} - 3\dot{I}_{12} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_{11} - 3\dot{I}_{12} + 3\dot{I}_{13} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{13} \end{cases}$$

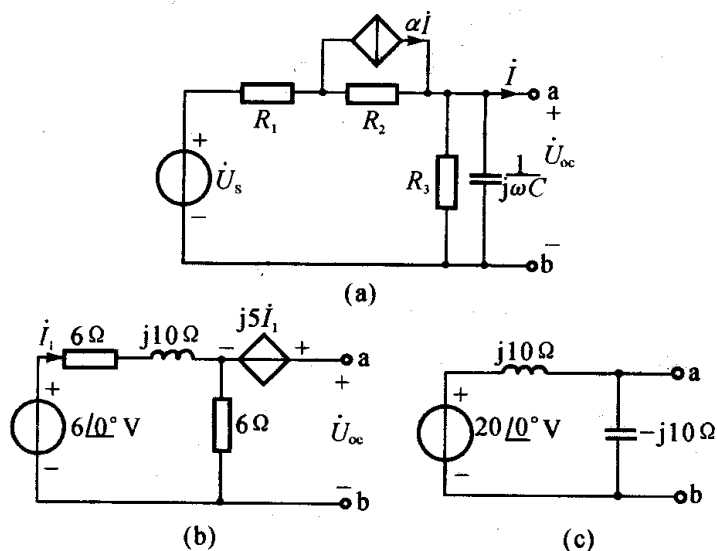
结点电压方程, 注意可将 \dot{I} 所在短路导线视作零伏电压源或 $\dot{I}_s = \dot{I}$ 的电流源(替代定理) 处理.

故

$$\begin{cases} (1+1)\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{1} - \dot{I} = 10 \angle 0^\circ - \dot{I} \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} + (1 + \frac{1}{2})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{n3} = -\beta \dot{I} \\ -\frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_{n2} + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{j4})\dot{U}_{n3} = \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} = 10 \angle 0^\circ - \dot{I} \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} + 1.5\dot{U}_{n2} - 0.5\dot{U}_{n3} = -\beta \dot{I} \\ -0.5\dot{U}_{n2} + (0.5 - j0.25)\dot{U}_{n3} = \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \end{cases}$$

9-24 求图示一端口的戴维宁(或诺顿)等效电路.



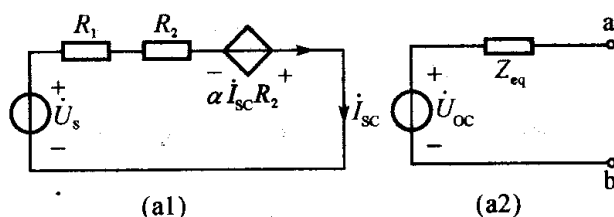
题 9-24 图

解 (a) 先求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc} , 由于开路, $\dot{I} = 0$, 则受控源 $\alpha \dot{I} = 0$, 设 R_3 与 $\frac{1}{j\omega C}$ 并联支路的等效阻抗为 Z , 则

$$Z = \frac{R_3 \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R_3}{1 + j\omega C R_3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \dot{U}_{oc} &= \frac{Z}{R_1 + R_2 + Z} \cdot \dot{U}_s = \frac{\frac{R_3}{1 + j\omega CR_3}}{R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_3}{1 + j\omega CR_3}} \cdot \dot{U}_s \\ &= \frac{R_3 \cdot \dot{U}_s}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + j\omega CR_3(R_1 + R_2)} \end{aligned}$$

再求戴维宁等效阻抗 Z_{eq} , 注意到短路电流易于求得, 故先求短路电流 I_{sc} . 将 ab 短路并将受控源支路作等效变换可得题解 9-24 图(a1) 所示电路, 则



题解 9-24 图

$$R_1 I_{sc} + R_2 I_{sc} - \alpha I_{sc} R_2 - \dot{U}_s = 0$$

$$\text{有 } I_{sc} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + R_2 - \alpha R_2}$$

$$\text{故 } Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{R_3(R_1 + R_2 - \alpha R_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + j\omega CR_3(R_1 + R_2)}$$

等效电路如题解 9-24 图(a2) 所示.

(b) 先求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc} , 开路时, 端口无电流, 则

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = j5\dot{I}_1 + 6\dot{I}_1 = (6 + j5)\dot{I}_1$$

$$\text{而 } 6\angle 0^\circ = 6\dot{I}_1 + j10\dot{I}_1 + 6\dot{I}_1 = (12 + j10)\dot{I}_1$$

$$\text{故 } \dot{U}_{oc} = (6 + j5)\dot{I}_1 = (6 + j5) \times \frac{6\angle 0^\circ}{12 + j10} \text{ V} = 3\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

再求短路电流. 将 ab 短路可得题解 9-24 图(b1) 所示电路, 则

$$(6 + j10)\dot{I}_1 - j5\dot{I}_1 = 6\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\text{推得 } \dot{I}_1 = \frac{6\angle 0^\circ}{6 + j5} \text{ A}$$

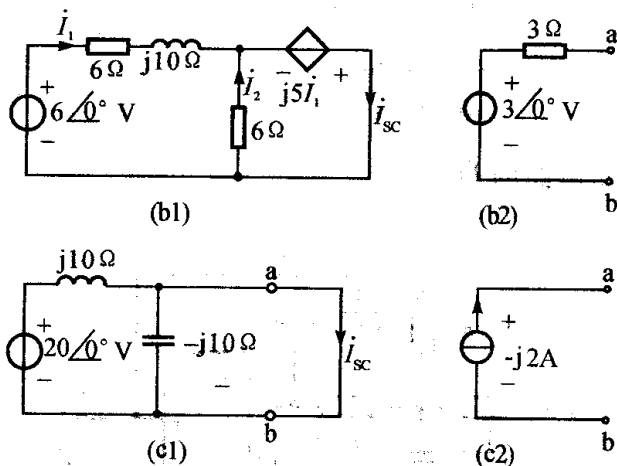
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j5\dot{I}_1}{6} = \frac{j5}{6} \times \frac{6}{6 + j5} \text{ A} = \frac{j5}{6 + j5} \text{ A}$$

则 $I_{sc} = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{6}{6+j5} + \frac{j5}{6+j5} = \frac{6+j5}{6+j5} = 1 \angle 0^\circ (\text{A})$

电路的戴维宁等效阻抗为

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = \frac{3 \angle 0^\circ}{1 \angle 0^\circ} = 3(\Omega)$$

戴维宁等效电路如题解 9-24 图(b2) 所示.



题解 9-24 图

(c) 求短路电流, 将 ab 短路如题解 9-24 图(c1) 所示, 则

$$I_{sc} = \frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{j10} = 2 \angle -90^\circ = -j2(\text{A})$$

将电压源置零, 即用短路替代, 求等效电导 Y_{eq} , 则

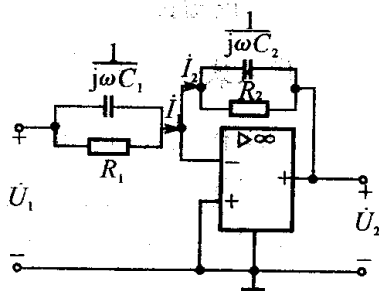
$$Y_{eq} = \frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j10} = 0(\text{S})$$

故等效电路为一个电流源, 如题解 9-24 图(c2) 所示. 该电路无戴维宁等效电路.

9-25 设 $R_1 = R_2 = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $C_1 = \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$. 求图示电路的 \dot{U}_2/\dot{U}_1 .

解 提示 对理想运算放大器, 可从“虚短路”和“虚断路”两个性质入手分析.

依题意 $I_1 = I_2$



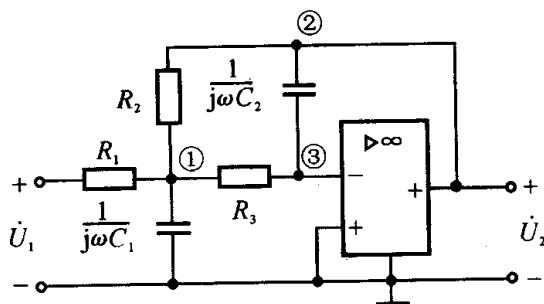
题 9-25 图

而 $I_1 = (j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1})\dot{U}_1$, $I_2 = -(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_2})\dot{U}_2$

则 $(j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1})\dot{U}_1 = -(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_2})\dot{U}_2$

故
$$\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1}}{-(j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_2})} = -\frac{0.001 + j\omega \times 10^{-6}}{0.001 + j\omega \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= -\frac{10^5 + j100\omega}{10^5 + j\omega}$$

9-26 求图示电路的 \dot{U}_2/\dot{U}_1 .



题 9-26 图

解 结点编号如图,根据理想运放虚断路的特点可列写结点电压方程如下:

$$(G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + j\omega C_1)\dot{U}_{n1} - G_2\dot{U}_{n2} - G_3\dot{U}_{n3} = G_1\dot{U}_1 \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{U}_2 \quad (2)$$

$$-G_3\dot{U}_{n1} - j\omega C_2\dot{U}_{n2} + (G_3 + j\omega C_2)\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \quad (3)$$

根据“虚短路”得 $\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \quad (4)$

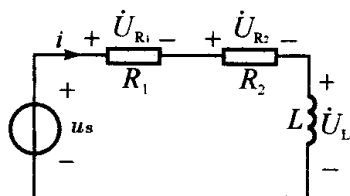
式(4)代入式(3)得 $\dot{U}_{n1} = -\frac{j\omega C_2}{G_3}\dot{U}_{n2} \quad (5)$

式(2), (5)代入式(1)得

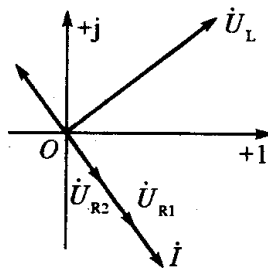
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} &= \frac{G_1}{-(G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + j\omega C_1) \cdot \frac{j\omega C_2}{G_3} - G_2} \\ &= -\frac{G_1 G_3}{G_2 G_3 - \omega^2 C_1 C_2 + j\omega C_2 (G_1 + G_2 + G_3)} \end{aligned}$$

其中 $G_k = \frac{1}{R_k}, \quad k = 1, 2, 3.$

9-27 图示电路中 $u_s = 141.4\cos(314t - 30^\circ)\text{V}$, $R_1 = 3\Omega$, $R_2 = 2\Omega$, $L = 9.55\text{mH}$. 试求各元件的端电压并作电路的相量图, 计算电源发出的复功率.



题 9-27 图



题解 9-27 图

解 依题意

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L} = \frac{100 \angle -30^\circ}{3 + 2 + j314 \times 9.55 \times 10^{-3}} \text{A} \\ &= 17.15 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

则各元件上的电压为

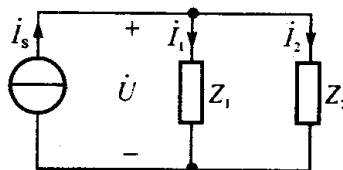
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{R1} &= R_1 \dot{I} = 3 \times 17.15 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{V} = 51.45 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{V} \\ \dot{U}_{R2} &= R_2 \dot{I} = 2 \times 17.15 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{V} = 34.3 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{V} \\ \dot{U}_L &= j\omega L \cdot \dot{I} = j314 \times 9.55 \times 10^{-3} \times 17.15 \angle -60.96^\circ \text{V} \\ &= 51.45 \angle 29.04^\circ \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

相量图如题解 9-27 图所示.

电源发出的复功率为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= \dot{U}_s \dot{I}^* = 100 \angle -30^\circ \times 17.15 \angle 60.96^\circ \text{V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= 1715 \angle 30.96^\circ \text{V} \cdot \text{A} = (1470.66 + j882.26) \text{V} \cdot \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

9-28 附图电路中 $i_s = \sqrt{2}\cos(10^4 t)\text{A}$, $Z_1 = (10 + j50)\Omega$, $Z_2 = -j50\Omega$. 求 Z_1, Z_2 吸收的复功率, 并验证整个电路复功率守恒, 即有 $\sum \bar{S} = 0$.



题 9-28 图

解 根据分流公式, 有

$$I_1 = \frac{Z_2 I_s}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{-j50 \times 1 \angle 0^\circ}{10 + j50 - j50} = -j5 = 5 \angle -90^\circ (\text{A})$$

$$I_2 = I_s - I_1 = 1 \angle 0^\circ - 5 \angle -90^\circ = 1 + j5 = \sqrt{26} \angle 78.69^\circ (\text{A})$$

Z_1 吸收的复功率为

$$\bar{S}_1 = Z_1 I_1^2 = (10 + j50) \times 5^2 = (250 + j1250) (\text{V} \cdot \text{A})$$

Z_2 吸收的复功率为

$$\bar{S}_2 = Z_2 I_2^2 = -j50 \times (\sqrt{26})^2 = -j1300 (\text{V} \cdot \text{A})$$

$$\bar{U} = Z_1 I_1 = (10 + j50) \times 5 \angle -90^\circ = (250 - j50) \text{V}$$

电流源发出的复功率为

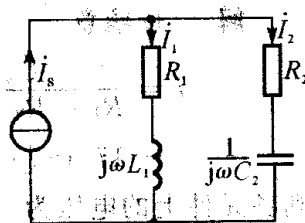
$$\bar{S} = \bar{U} I_s^* = (250 - j50) \times 1 \angle 0^\circ = (250 - j50) (\text{V} \cdot \text{A})$$

$$\bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2 = (250 + j1250) + (-j1300) = 250 - j50 = \bar{S}$$

即复功率守恒。

9-29 图示电路中 $I_s = 10 \text{A}$, $\omega = 1000 \text{rad/s}$,

$R_1 = 10 \Omega$, $j\omega L_1 = j25 \Omega$, $R_2 = 5 \Omega$, $-j \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = -j15 \Omega$. 求各支路吸收的复功率和电路的功率因数。



题 9-29 图

解 提示 功率因数角 φ 是电路输入电压与输入电流之间的相位差, 也是输入阻抗的阻抗角, 还可以利用功率三角形计算得到. 在复功率的表示中, $\bar{S} = P + jQ = S \angle \varphi$, φ 为功率因数角.

R_1, L_1 串联支路的阻抗为

$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = (10 + j25) \Omega$$

R_2, C_2 串联支路的阻抗为

$$Z_2 = R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} = (5 - j15) \Omega,$$

设 $I_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, 则根据分流公式有

$$I_1 = \frac{Z_2 I_s}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{(5 - j15) \times 10 \angle 0^\circ}{(10 + j25) + (5 - j15)} \text{A}$$

$$= 8.77 \angle -105.25^\circ \text{A}$$

$$I_2 = I_s - I_1 = (10 \angle 0^\circ - 8.77 \angle -105.25^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$= 14.936 \angle 34.51^\circ \text{ A}$$

R_1, L_1 串联支路的复功率为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S}_1 &= Z_1 I_1^2 = (10 + j25) \times 8.77^2 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= (769.13 + j1922.82) \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}\end{aligned}$$

R_2, C_2 串联支路的复功率为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S}_2 &= Z_2 I_2^2 = (5 - j15) \times 14.936^2 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= (1115.42 - j3346.26) \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}\end{aligned}$$

电流源发出的复功率为

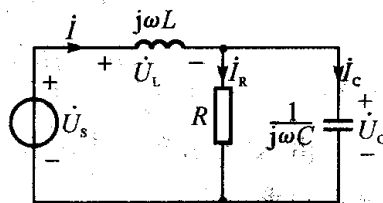
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S} &= \bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2 = (769.13 + j1922.82) + (1115.42 - j3346.26) \\ &= (1884.55 - j1423.42) \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= 2361.7 \angle -37.064^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}\end{aligned}$$

则电路的功率因数为

$$\cos \varphi = \cos(-37.064^\circ) = 0.798$$

9-30 图示电路中 $R = 2\Omega, \omega L = 3\Omega, \omega C = 2\text{S}, \dot{U}_C = 10 \angle 45^\circ \text{V}$. 求各元件的电压、电流和电源发出的复功率.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \dot{I}_C &= j\omega C \cdot \dot{U}_C = j2 \times 10 \angle 45^\circ \\ &= 20 \angle 135^\circ \text{ A} \\ \dot{I}_R &= \frac{1}{R} \cdot \dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \angle 45^\circ \text{ A} \\ &= 5 \angle 45^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$



题 9-30 图

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_R = (20 \angle 135^\circ + 5 \angle 45^\circ) \text{ A} = 20.62 \angle 120.96^\circ \text{ A}$$

电感 L 上的电压为

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \cdot \dot{I} = j3 \times 20.62 \angle 120.96^\circ \text{ V} = 61.86 \angle -149.04^\circ \text{ V}$$

电压源的电压为

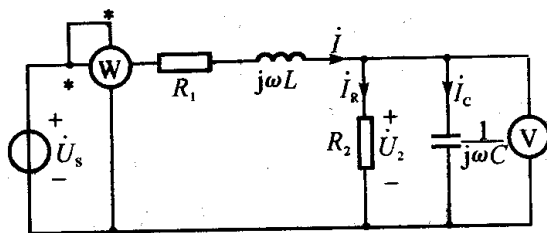
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_s &= \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = (61.86 \angle -149.04^\circ + 10 \angle 45^\circ) \text{ V} \\ &= 52.217 \angle -151.7^\circ \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

电源发出的复功率为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S} &= \dot{U}_s \dot{I}^* = 52.217 \angle -151.7^\circ \times 20.62 \angle -120.96^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= 1076.71 \angle 87.34^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} = 49.97 + j1075.55 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}\end{aligned}$$

9-31 图示电路中 $R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega, L = 0.25\text{H}, C = 10^{-3}\text{F}$, 电压表

的读数为 20V, 功率表的读数为 120W. 试求 $\frac{U_2}{U_s}$ 和电源发出的复功率 \bar{S} .



题 9-31 图

解 提示 功率表的读数为电阻 R_1 和 R_2 消耗的有功功率之和, 电感和电容不消耗有功功率. 据此可求得 I 并进而求得 I_C 和 ω .

设 $\dot{U}_2 = 20 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 则

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{1}{R_2} \cdot \dot{U}_2 = \frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{10} \text{A} = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A},$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U}_2 = \omega C \dot{U}_2 \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$$

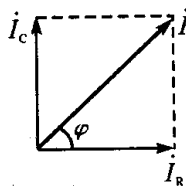
$$P = I^2 R_1 + I_R^2 \cdot R_2$$

因此有
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{P - I_R^2 \cdot R_2}{R_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{120 - 2^2 \times 10}{10}} \text{A} = 2\sqrt{2} \text{A}$$

由 KCL 方程 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C$ 作相量图如题解 9-31 图所示, 则由电流三角形可得:

$$I_C = \sqrt{I^2 - I_R^2} = \sqrt{8 - 2^2} \text{A} = 2 \text{A}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{I_C}{I_R} = \arctan \frac{2}{2} = 45^\circ$$



题解 9-31 图

则
$$\dot{I} = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{A}$$

$$I_C = \omega C U_2 \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{I_C}{C U_2} = \frac{2}{10^{-3} \times 20} = 100 \text{rad/s}$$

故
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_s &= (R_1 + j\omega L) \dot{I} + \dot{U}_2 \\ &= (10 + j100 \times 0.25) \times 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ + 20 \angle 0^\circ \\ &= -10 + j70 = 70.71 \angle 98.13^\circ (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$

则
$$\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_s} = \frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{70.71 \angle 98.13^\circ} = 0.283 \angle -98.13^\circ$$

电源发出的复功率为

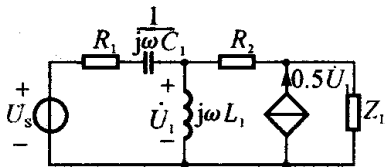
$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S} &= \dot{U}_s \dot{I}^* = 70.71 \angle 98.13^\circ \times 2\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} \\ &= 200 \angle 53.13^\circ \text{ V} \cdot \text{A} = (120 + j160) \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}\end{aligned}$$

9-32 图示电路中 $R_1 = 1\Omega$, $C_1 = 10^3\mu\text{F}$, $L_1 = 0.4\text{mH}$, $R_2 = 2\Omega$, $\dot{U}_s = 10 \angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$, $\omega = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$. 求 Z_L (可任意变动) 能获得的最大功率.

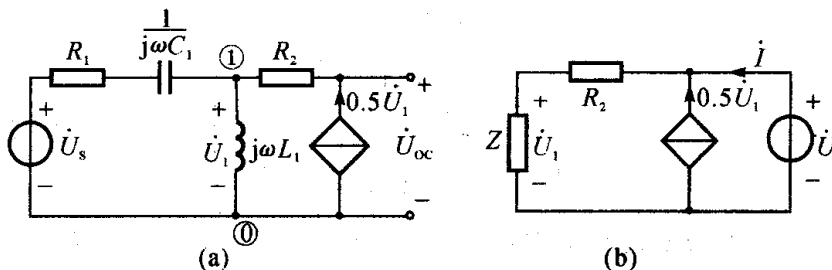
解 提示 最大功率问题一般采用戴维宁定理分析.

把 Z_L 断开得含源一端口网络如题

解 9-32 图(a) 所示, 求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc} , 用结点法, 注意 R_2 与受控电流源串联支路的处理.



题 9-32 图



题解 9-32 图

$$jX_L = j\omega L_1 = j \times 10^3 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-3} \Omega = j0.4 \Omega$$

$$-jX_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C_1} = -j \frac{1}{10^3 \times 10^3 \times 10^{-6}} \Omega = -j\Omega$$

对结点 ①, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} \right) \dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + 0.5\dot{U}_1$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_{n1}$$

于是
$$\left(\frac{1}{1-j} + \frac{1}{j0.4} \right) \dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{10 \angle -45^\circ}{1-j} + 0.5\dot{U}_{n1}$$

解得
$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_1 = \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ \text{ V}$$

因此有
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = R_2 \times (0.5\dot{U}_1) + \dot{U}_1$$

$$= 2 \times 0.5 \times \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ + \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 90^\circ (\text{V})$$

求戴维宁等效阻抗, 采用加压求流法, 电路如题解 9-32 图(b) 所示, 图中

$$Z = (R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}) // j\omega L_1 = \frac{(1-j) \times j0.4}{1-j+j0.4} = \frac{4+j4}{10-j6} \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z} - 0.5\dot{U}_1 = (\frac{1}{Z} - 0.5)\dot{U}_1$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z} \cdot R_2 + \dot{U}_1 = (\frac{R_2}{Z} + 1)\dot{U}_1$$

$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}}{I} = \frac{\frac{R_2}{Z} + 1}{\frac{1}{Z} - 0.5} = \frac{R_2 + Z}{1 - 0.5Z}$$

$$= \frac{2 + \frac{4+j4}{10-j6}}{1 - 0.5 \times \frac{4+j4}{10-j6}} = \frac{3-j}{1-j} = (2+j)\Omega$$

根据最大功率传输定理, 当

$$Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = (2-j)\Omega$$

时获得最大功率, 且最大功率为

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{(5\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 2} \text{W} = 6.25 \text{W}$$

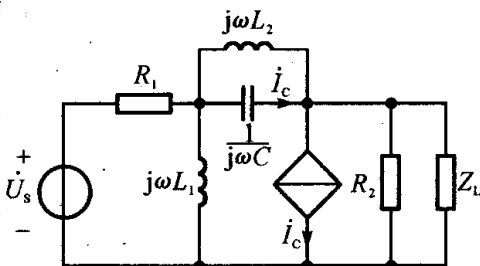
9-33 附图中 $R_1 = R_2 = 100\Omega$, $L_1 = L_2 = 1\text{H}$, $C = 100\mu\text{F}$, $\dot{U}_s = 100$

$\angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, $\omega = 100\text{rad/s}$. 求 Z_L 能获得的最大功率.

解 提示 可利用戴维宁定理或诺顿定理分析. 求取戴维宁等效电路可用求端电压与端电流的表达式的方法.

$$X_{L1} = \omega L_1 = 100 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$

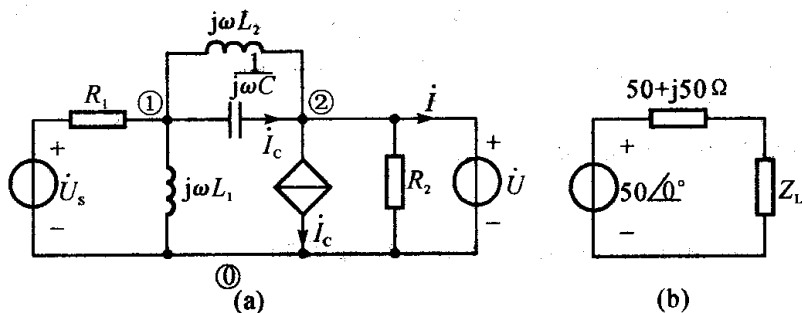
$$X_{L2} = \omega L_2 = 100 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$



题 9-33 图

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} \Omega = 100 \Omega$$

断开 Z_L 得到含源一端口网络, 在端口上外加频率为 ω 的正弦电压 \dot{U} 并设电流 I 如题解 9-33 图(a) 所示, 由于 $X_C = X_{L2}$, 可知 L_2 与 C 并联电路部分发生了并联谐振, 则该并联支路可视为开路。



题解 9-33 图

对结点 ①, 有分压关系成立:

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{j\omega L_1}{R_1 + j\omega L_1} \cdot \dot{U}_s = \frac{j100}{100 + j100} \times 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{V} = (50 + j50) \text{V}$$

对结点 ②, KCL 方程为

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2}}{j\omega L_2} + \dot{I}_c = \dot{I}_c + \frac{\dot{U}}{R_2} + \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{U}$$

$$\frac{50 + j50 - \dot{U}}{j100} + \dot{I}_c = \dot{I}_c + \frac{\dot{U}}{100} + \dot{I}$$

解得

$$\dot{U} = 50 - (50 + j50)\dot{I}$$

则该含源一端口的开路电压为

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 50 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

戴维宁等效阻抗为

$$Z_{eq} = (50 + j50) \Omega$$

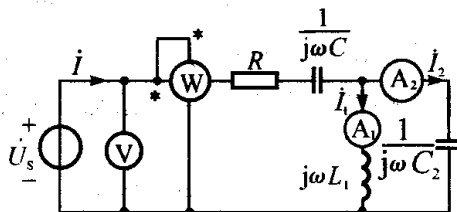
其等效电路如题解 9-33 图(b) 所示. 所以当 $Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = (50 - j50) \Omega$ 时, 会有最大功率, 且最大功率为

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{50^2}{4 \times 50} \text{W} = 12.5 \text{W}$$

9-34 附图电路中已知: $\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 1.5\omega L_1$, $R = 1\Omega$, $\omega = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$, 电压

表的读数为 10V , 电流表 A_1 的读数为 30A . 求图中电流表 A_2 、功率表 W 的读数和电路的输入阻抗 Z_{in} .

解 提示 功率表读数为电路消耗的有功功率, 由于电感和电容不消耗有功功率, 故该读数为电阻 R 消耗的有功功率, 与流过 R 的电流 I 有关.



题 9-34 图

设 $I_1 = 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$, 根据并联分流原理可知

$$\frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{j\omega L_1}{-j\frac{1}{\omega C_2}} = \frac{j\omega L_1}{-j1.5\omega L_1} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

有
$$I_2 = -\frac{2}{3}I_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \times 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} = 20 \angle 180^\circ \text{ A}$$

则电流表 A_2 的读数为 20A .

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = (30 \angle 0^\circ + 20 \angle 180^\circ) \text{ A} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

则电阻消耗的功率为 $P = I^2 R = 10^2 \times 1 = 100\text{W}$, 故功率表读数为 100W .

因

$$P = U_s I \cos \varphi$$

因此有
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{U_s I} = \frac{100}{10 \times 10} = 1$$

解得

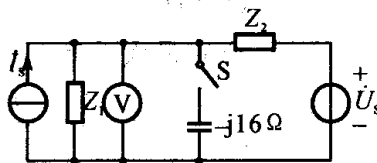
$$\varphi = 0^\circ$$

即 U_s 与 I 同相位, $U_s = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

故

$$Z_{in} = \frac{U_s}{I} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle 0^\circ} \Omega = 1\Omega$$

9-35 附图中的独立电源为同频正弦量, 当 S 打开时, 电压表的读数为 25V . 电路中的阻抗为 $Z_1 = (6 + j12)\Omega$, $Z_2 = 2Z_1$. 求 S 闭合后电压表的读数.



题 9-35 图

解 提示 把电容看作外加负载

阻抗, 则其余电路构成含源一端口网络, 当 S 打开时, 电压表的读数应为该含源网络的开路电压 U_{oc} . 利用戴维宁定理求解.

依题意将电容视作负载阻抗, 其余电路为含源一端口网络, 则开关 S 打开时, 开路电压 $U_{oc} = 25\text{V}$, 故设 $\dot{U}_{oc} = 25 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$.

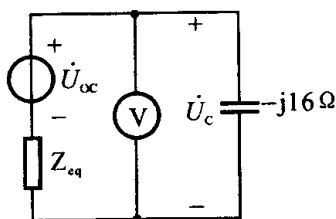
求等效阻抗: 将电压源和电流源置零, 即 \dot{U}_s 用短路替代, \dot{I}_s 用开路替代, 则等效阻抗

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{eq} &= Z_1 // Z_2 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{Z_1 \times 2Z_1}{Z_1 + 2Z_1} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} Z_1 = \frac{2}{3} \times (6 + j12) \Omega = (4 + j8) \Omega \end{aligned}$$

开关闭合后的等效电路如题解 9-35 图所示,

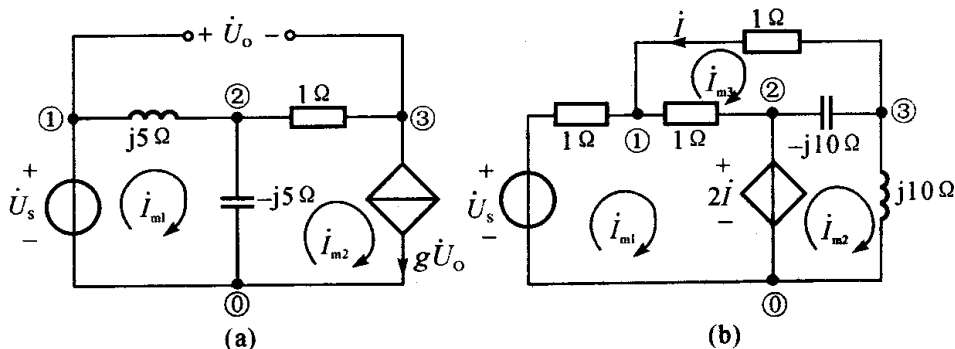
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_C &= \frac{-j16}{Z_{eq} + (-j16)} \cdot \dot{U}_{oc} \\ &= \frac{-j16}{4 + j8 - j16} \times 25 \angle 0^\circ \text{V} \\ &= 44.72 \angle -26.57^\circ \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

故电压表读数为 44.72V.



题解 9-35 图

9-36 列出附图电路的结点电压方程和网孔电流(顺时针)方程.



题 9-36 图

解 (a) 结点电压方程

$$\text{有} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_s \\ -\frac{1}{j5}\dot{U}_{n1} + (\frac{1}{j5} + \frac{1}{-j5} + 1)\dot{U}_{n2} - \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ -\dot{U}_{n2} + \dot{U}_{n3} = -g\dot{U}_o \\ \dot{U}_o = \dot{U}_{13} = \dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n3} \end{cases}$$

网孔电流方程, 要注意只有两个网孔, \dot{U}_o 是结点 ① 和 ③ 之间的开路电压.

$$\begin{cases} [j5 + (-j5)]\dot{I}_{m1} - (-j5)\dot{I}_{m2} = \dot{U}_s \\ \dot{I}_{m2} = g\dot{U}_o \\ \dot{U}_o = j5\dot{I}_{m1} + \dot{I}_{m2} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} j5\dot{I}_{m2} = \dot{U}_s \\ \dot{I}_{m2} = g\dot{U}_o \\ \dot{U}_o = j5\dot{I}_{m1} + \dot{I}_{m2} \end{cases}$$

(b) 结点电压方程, 要注意电流 I 不是电流源电流.

$$\begin{cases} (1 + 1 + 1)\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} - \dot{U}_{n3} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{1} \\ \dot{U}_{n2} = 2\dot{I} \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_{n2} + (1 - \frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{j10})\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{31}}{1} = \dot{U}_{n3} - \dot{U}_{n1} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} 3\dot{U}_{n1} - \dot{U}_{n2} - \dot{U}_{n3} = \dot{U}_s \\ \dot{U}_{n2} = 2\dot{I} \\ -\dot{U}_{n1} - j0.1\dot{U}_{n2} + \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{U}_{n3} - \dot{U}_{n1} \end{cases}$$

网孔电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (1 + 1)\dot{I}_{m1} - \dot{I}_{m3} = \dot{U}_s - 2\dot{I} \\ (-j10 + j10)\dot{I}_{m2} - (-j10)\dot{I}_{m3} = 2\dot{I} \\ -\dot{I}_{m1} - (-j10)\dot{I}_{m2} + [1 + 1 + (-j10)]\dot{I}_{m3} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = -\dot{I}_{m3} \end{cases}$$

故

$$\begin{cases} 2\dot{I}_{m1} - \dot{I}_{m3} = \dot{U}_s - 2\dot{I} \\ j10\dot{I}_{m3} = 2\dot{I} \\ -\dot{I}_{m1} + j10\dot{I}_{m2} + (2 - j10)\dot{I}_{m3} = 0 \\ \dot{I} = -\dot{I}_{m3} \end{cases}$$

9-37 把 3 个负载并联接到 220V 正弦电源上, 各负载取用的功率和

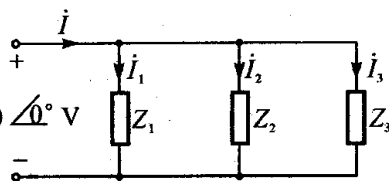
电流分别为: $P_1 = 4.4\text{kW}$, $I_1 =$

44.7A (感性); $P_2 = 8.8\text{kW}$, $I_2 =$

50A (感性); $P_3 = 6.6\text{kW}$, $I_3 =$

60A (容性). 求电源供给的总电流和

电路的功率因数.



题解 9-37 图

解 提示 根据 $P = UI \cos \varphi$,

在已知三个量的情况下可以确定第四个量.

依题意作题解 9-37 图, 设

$$Z_1 = |Z_1| \angle \varphi_1, Z_2 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi_2, Z_3 = |Z_3| \angle \varphi_3,$$

且 $U = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 则

$$\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{P_1}{UI_1} = \frac{4.4 \times 10^3}{220 \times 44.7} = 0.447 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 63.42^\circ (\text{感性})$$

$$\cos \varphi_2 = \frac{P_2}{UI_2} = \frac{8.8 \times 10^3}{220 \times 50} = 0.8 \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = 36.87^\circ (\text{感性})$$

$$\cos \varphi_3 = \frac{P_3}{UI_3} = \frac{6.6 \times 10^3}{220 \times 60} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \varphi_3 = -60^\circ (\text{容性})$$

则

$$\dot{I}_1 = 44.7 \angle -63.42^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 50 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = 60 \angle 60^\circ \text{A}$$

故总电流 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3$

$$= (44.7 \angle -63.42^\circ + 50 \angle -36.87^\circ + 60 \angle 60^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$= 91.79 \angle -11.31^\circ \text{A}$$

电路的功率因数为

$$\lambda = \cos \varphi = \cos [0 - (-11.31^\circ)] = \cos 11.31^\circ = 0.981$$

9-38 功率为 60W, 功率因数为 0.5 的日光灯(感性)负载与功率为

100W 的白炽灯各 50 只并联在 220V 的正弦电源上 ($f = 50\text{Hz}$). 如果要把电路的功率因数提高到 0.92, 应并联多大电容?

解 提示 在线路上并联电容 C 提高电路的功率因数时, 并联电容前后电路中原负载的工作状态不发生改变, 即电压、电流、功率均不改变, 但由于电路功率因数的提高, 使得输电线上的总电流 I 减小, 从而减少了线路损耗, 提高了传输效率. 并联电容后, 电容产生无功功率提供给原负载, 来自电源端的无功功率减少了, 但是总有功功率依然不变. 设原负载消耗有功功率为 P , 电压为 U , 功率因数为 $\cos\varphi$, 则其无功功率 $Q = P\tan\varphi$; 并联电容 C 后, 功率因数为 $\cos\varphi'$, 故此时电源端提供的无功功率为 $Q' = P\tan\varphi'$, 而电容吸收的无功功率为 $Q_C = UI_C \sin(-90^\circ) = -\omega CU^2$, 根据功率平衡有 $Q' = Q + Q_C$, 即

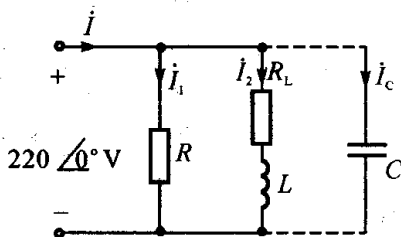
$$P\tan\varphi' = P\tan\varphi - \omega CU^2$$

解得
$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan\varphi - \varphi')$$

此式可直接用于 C 的计算, 还可用相量图法或电流无功分量法分析.

依题意作题解 9-38 图, 设电源电压为 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$, 图中 R 为 50 只白炽灯的总电阻, $R_L + j\omega L$ 为 50 只日光灯的阻抗. 则据 $P = UI\cos\varphi$

得
$$I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U\cos\varphi_1} = \frac{50 \times 100}{220 \times \cos 0^\circ} \text{A}$$
$$= 22.727 \text{A}$$
$$I_2 = \frac{P_2}{U\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{50 \times 60}{220 \times 0.5} \text{A}$$
$$= 27.27 \text{A}$$



题解 9-38 图

因此有 $\dot{I}_1 = 22.727 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$
 $\dot{I}_2 = 27.27 \angle -60^\circ \text{A}$ (感性负载)
 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = (22.727 \angle 0^\circ + 27.27 \angle -60^\circ) \text{A}$
 $= 43.358 \angle -33.003^\circ \text{A}$

则并联电容 C 前电路的功率因数为

$$\cos\varphi = \cos[0 - (33.003^\circ)] = \cos 33.003^\circ = 0.8386$$

总功率为 $P = (50 \times 100 + 50 \times 60) \text{W} = 8000 \text{W}$

并联电容后电路的功率因数为

$$\cos\varphi' = 0.92(\text{感性}), \text{则 } \varphi' = 23.074^\circ$$

故电容 C 的值为

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan\varphi - \tan\varphi') \\ &= \frac{8000}{314 \times 220^2} \times (\tan 33.003^\circ - \tan 23.074^\circ) \mu\text{F} \\ &= 117.6 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

对于过补偿情况(即电路并联电容 C 后呈容性)由于 $\cos\varphi' = 0.92$ (容性) 则 $\varphi' = -23.074^\circ$.

故此时需并联的电容 C' 为

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan\varphi - \tan\varphi') \\ &= \frac{8000}{314 \times 220^2} \times [\tan 33.003^\circ - \tan(-23.074^\circ)] \mu\text{F} \\ &= 566 \mu\text{F} > 117.6 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

因此过补偿不经济, 应采用 $C = 117.6 \mu\text{F}$ 进行功率因数的提高.

9-39 已知附图电路中, $I_1 = 10\text{A}$, $I_2 = 20\text{A}$, 其功率因数分别为 λ_1

$$= \cos\varphi_1 = 0.8(\varphi_1 < 0), \lambda_2 = \cos\varphi_2 =$$

$$0.5(\varphi_2 > 0), \text{端电压 } U = 100\text{V}, \omega =$$

$$1000\text{rad/s. (1) 求图中电流表、功率表的$$

读数和电路的功率因数; (2) 若电

源的额定电流为 30A , 那么还能并联

多大的电阻? 求并联该电阻后功率表

的读数和电路的功率因数; (3) 如使

原电路的功率因数提高到 $\lambda = 0.9$, 需要并联多大电容?

解 依题意, 设 $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$,

$$(1) \quad \varphi_1 = \arccos 0.8 = -36.87^\circ (\varphi_1 < 0)$$

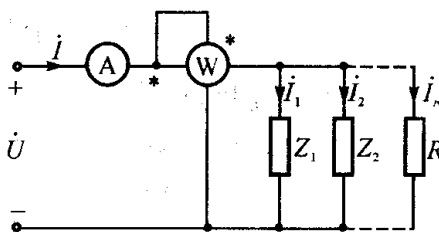
$$\varphi_2 = \arccos 0.5 = 60^\circ (\varphi_2 > 0)$$

故

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 20 \angle -60^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle -36.87^\circ + 20 \angle -60^\circ$$



题 9-39 图

$$= 21.264 \angle -32.166^\circ \text{ A}$$

则电流表读数为 21.264 A.

功率表读数为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= UI \cos \varphi = 100 \times 21.264 \times \cos[0 - (-32.166^\circ)] \text{ W} \\ &= 1800 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

电路的功率因数为

$$\lambda = \cos \varphi = \cos 32.166^\circ = 0.847$$

(2) 并联电阻后, 对 Z_1 、 Z_2 的工作状况无影响, 则此时总电流为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_R = 21.264 \angle -32.166^\circ + \frac{U}{R} \angle 0^\circ \\ &= (18 - j11.32 + \frac{100}{R}) \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

依题意, 令 $I = 30 \text{ A}$, 则

$$30 = \sqrt{\left(18 + \frac{100}{R}\right)^2 + (-11.32)^2}$$

解之得

$$R = \frac{100}{\sqrt{30^2 - 11.32^2} - 18} \Omega = 10.22 \Omega$$

此时

$$\dot{I} = (18 - j11.32 + \frac{100}{10.22}) \text{ A} = 30 \angle -22.167^\circ \text{ A}$$

功率表读数为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= UI \cos \varphi = 100 \times 30 \times \cos[0 - (-22.167^\circ)] \text{ W} \\ &= 2778 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

电路的功率因数为

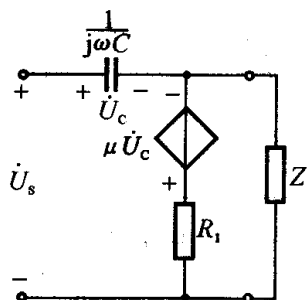
$$\lambda = \cos \varphi = \cos 22.167^\circ = 0.926$$

(3) 原电路 $\cos \varphi = 0.847$, 则 $\tan \varphi = \tan 32.166^\circ = 0.627$, 现提高到 $\cos \varphi' = 0.9$ (感性), 即 $\tan \varphi' = 0.484$, 则需并联的电容量为

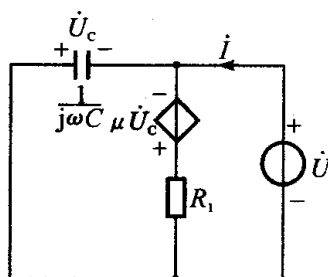
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi - \tan \varphi') \\ &= \frac{1800}{1000 \times 100^2} \times (0.627 - 0.484) \mu\text{F} = 25.8 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

9-40

求图示电路中 Z 的最佳匹配值.



题 9-40 图



题解 9-40 图

解 提示 计算含源一端口的戴维宁等效阻抗 Z_{eq} , 则 $Z = Z_{eq}^*$ 即为最佳匹配值. 对于含有受控源的电路, 一般采用加压求流法或加流求压法, 计算输入阻抗.

依题意, 将 U_s 置零, 即用短路导线替代; 将 Z 断开, 外加电压, 得题解 9-40 图. 则有

$$\dot{U} = -\dot{U}_c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= -j\omega C \dot{U}_c + \frac{\mu \dot{U}_c + \dot{U}}{R_1} = -j\omega C \dot{U}_c + \frac{\mu \dot{U}_c - \dot{U}_c}{R_1} \\ &= \left(\frac{\mu - 1}{R_1} - j\omega C \right) \dot{U}_c \end{aligned}$$

故戴维宁等效阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{eq} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{-\dot{U}_c}{\left(\frac{\mu - 1}{R_1} - j\omega C \right) \dot{U}_c} = \frac{1}{j\omega C - \frac{\mu - 1}{R_1}} \\ &= \frac{R_1}{1 - \mu + j\omega C R_1} = \frac{R_1 (1 - \mu - j\omega C R_1)}{(1 - \mu)^2 + (\omega C R_1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

则最佳匹配值为

$$Z = Z_{eq}^* = \frac{R_1 (1 - \mu + j\omega C R_1)}{(1 - \mu)^2 + (\omega C R_1)^2}$$

9-41 当 $\omega = 5000 \text{ rad/s}$ 时, RLC 串联电路发生谐振, 已知 $R = 5 \Omega$, $L = 400 \text{ mH}$, 端电压 $U = 1 \text{ V}$. 求电容 C 的值及电路中的电流和各元件电压的瞬时表达式.

解 提示 RLC 串联电路发生谐振时, 有以下特点:

$$(1) Z = R + j\left(\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}\right) = R,$$

阻抗模最小, 电流 $I = \frac{U}{R}$ 达到最大值.

$$(2) \text{ 谐振频率 } \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, \text{ 或 } \omega_0 L$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}.$$

(3) $\dot{U}_L = -\dot{U}_C$, 即电感电压和电容电压大小相等, 相位相反.

(4) 电路的功率因数 $\lambda = \cos\varphi = 1$, $P = UI$, $Q = Q_L - Q_C = 0$.

$$(5) \text{ 品质因数 } Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{U_L}{U} = \frac{U_C}{U}.$$

依题意, 作题解 9-41 图, 设 $\dot{U} = 1 \angle 0^\circ$, 则 RLC 串联电路发生谐振时, 有

$$\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

因此有 $C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{5000^2 \times 400 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.1 \mu\text{F}$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{1 \angle 0^\circ}{5} = 0.2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_L &= j\omega_0 L \dot{I} = j5000 \times 400 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \\ &= 400 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_C &= \frac{1}{j\omega_0 C} \dot{I} = \frac{1}{j5000 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} \times 0.2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \\ &= 400 \angle -90^\circ \text{ V} = -\dot{U}_L \end{aligned}$$

各元件电压瞬时表达式为

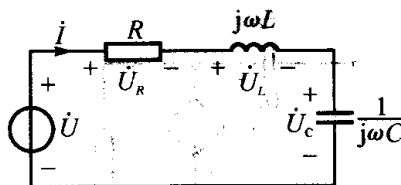
$$u_R(t) = \sqrt{2} \cos(5000t) \text{ V}$$

$$u_L(t) = 400 \sqrt{2} \cos(5000t + 90^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C(t) = 400 \sqrt{2} \cos(5000t - 90^\circ) \text{ V}$$

电流瞬时表达式为

$$i(t) = 0.2 \sqrt{2} \cos(5000t) \text{ A}$$



题解 9-41 图

9-42 RLC 串联电路的端电压 $u = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2500t + 10^\circ)\text{V}$, 当 $C = 8\mu\text{F}$ 时, 电路中吸收的功率为最大, $P_{\max} = 100\text{W}$. (1) 求电感 L 和 Q 值; (2) 作出电路的相量图.

解 依题意, 该电路吸收功率为最大时发生串联谐振, 电路图参考题解 9-41 图, 则

$$(1) \text{ 串联谐振时, 有 } \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C},$$

$$\text{故 } L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = \frac{1}{2500^2 \times 8 \times 10^{-6}} = 0.02\text{H}$$

$$P_{\max} = UI = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

$$\text{因此 } R = \frac{U^2}{P_{\max}} = \frac{10^2}{100} = 1\Omega$$

电路的品质因数

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{2500 \times 0.02}{1} = 50$$

(2) 要画相量图, 需求出各电压、电流相量.

$$\dot{U} = 10 \angle 10^\circ \text{V}$$

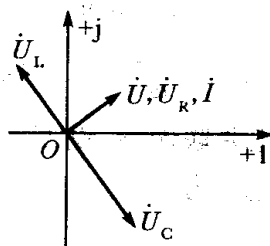
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{10 \angle 10^\circ}{1} = 10 \angle 10^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U} = 10 \angle 10^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jQ\dot{U} = j50 \times 10 \angle 10^\circ \text{V} = 500 \angle 100^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -\dot{U}_L = -500 \angle 100^\circ \text{V} = 500 \angle -80^\circ \text{V}$$

相量图如题解 9-42 图所示.



题解 9-42 图

9-43 RLC 串联电路中, $R = 10\Omega$, $L = 1\text{H}$, 端电压为 100V , 电流为 10A . 如把 R, L, C 改成并联接到同一电源上. 求并联各支路的电流. 电源的频率为 50Hz .

解 提示 RLC 并联电路谐振条件为 $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$.

依题意, RLC 串联电路中, $f = 50\text{Hz}$, $\omega = 2\pi f = 314\text{rad/s}$.

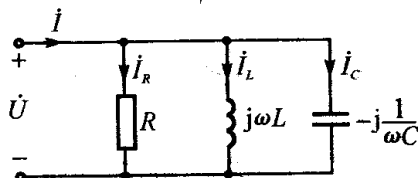
$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{100}{10} = 10\text{A}, \text{ 则根据串联谐振特点可知该串联电路发生了}$$

谐振.

$$\text{故} \quad \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

$$\text{因此有} \quad C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{314^2 \times 1} \mu\text{F} = 10.13 \mu\text{F}$$

把 R, L, C 改成并联接到同一电源上, 电路如题解 9-43 图所示, 则由于 $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$ 依然成立, 故此时电路发生并联谐振. 设 $\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^\circ$, 则各支路电流为



题解 9-43 图

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10} \text{A} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega_0 L} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{j314 \times 1} \text{A} = 0.318 \angle -90^\circ \text{A}$$

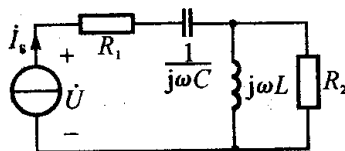
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega_0 C \dot{U} = -\dot{I}_L = -0.318 \angle -90^\circ \text{A} = 0.318 \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$$

总电流为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C \\ &= (10 \angle 0^\circ + 0.318 \angle -90^\circ + 0.318 \angle 90^\circ) \text{A} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{A} \end{aligned}$$

9-44 附图电路中, $I_s = 1 \text{A}$, 当 $\omega_0 = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$ 时电路发生谐振, $R_1 = R_2 = 100 \Omega$, $L = 0.2 \text{H}$. 求 C 值和电流源端电压 \dot{U} .

解 提示 电路发生谐振时, 其等效输入阻抗的虚部为零, 即 $\text{Im}[Z_{\text{in}}] = 0$ 可求得串联谐振频率; 而等效输入导纳的虚部为零, 即 $\text{Im}[Y_{\text{in}}] = 0$ 可求得并联谐振频率, 谐振时端电压 \dot{U} 与端电流 \dot{I} 同相位.



题 9-44 图

依题意, 设 $\dot{I}_s = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$, 则电路入端阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{in}} &= R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R_2 \times j\omega L}{R_2 + j\omega L} \\ &= \left[R_1 + \frac{(\omega L)^2 \cdot R_2}{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right] + j \left[\frac{\omega L R_2^2}{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right] \end{aligned}$$

令 $\text{Im}[Z_{\text{in}}] = 0$, 此时电路发生谐振, 则

$$\frac{\omega_0 LR_2^2}{R_2^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

$$C = \frac{R_2^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{\omega_0^2 LR_2^2} = \frac{100^2 + (1000 \times 0.2)^2}{1000^2 \times 0.2 \times 100^2} \mu\text{F} = 25 \mu\text{F}$$

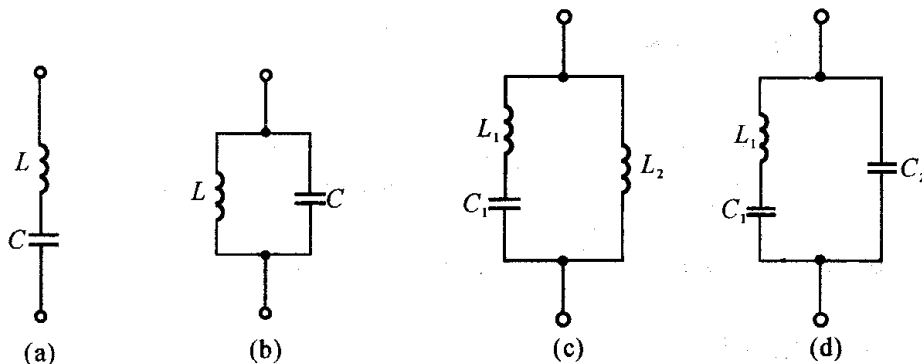
此时 $Z_{\text{in}} = R_1 + \frac{(\omega L)^2 \cdot R^2}{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2}$

$$= 100 + \frac{(1000 \times 0.2)^2 \times 100}{100^2 + (1000 \times 0.2)^2} \Omega = 180 \Omega$$

电流源端电压为

$$\dot{U} = Z_{\text{in}} \dot{I}_s = 180 \times 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{V} = 180 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

9-45 求附图电路在那些频率时为短路或开路.



题 9-45 图

解 提示 对 \$LC\$ 串联电路, 在发生谐振时, 电感电压与电容电压大小相等, 相位相反, 故其两端电压为零, 相当于短路; 对 \$LC\$ 并联电路, 在发生谐振时, 电感电流与电容电流大小相等, 相位相反, 故其总电流为零, 相当于开路. 电感对直流短路, 在高频 (\$\omega \rightarrow \infty\$) 时感抗为无穷大, 故相当于开路; 电容对直流开路, 在高频 (\$\omega \rightarrow \infty\$) 时容抗为无穷小, 故相当于短路.

(a) 电路总阻抗为

$$Z = j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

令 \$\text{Im}[Z] = 0\$, 得 $\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$

故 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ (可直接由 LC 串联谐振得到)

此时 $Z = 0$, 电路为短路.

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, 电容容抗为无穷大, 则 $|Z| \rightarrow \infty$, 电路为开路;

当 $\omega = \infty$ 时, 电感感抗为无穷大, 则 $|Z| \rightarrow \infty$, 电路为开路.

(b) 显然 LC 发生并联谐振时电路导纳为零, 相当于开路, 即

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \text{ 时, 电路为开路.}$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, 由于电感支路感抗为零而电容容抗为无穷大, 故电路为短路.

当 $\omega = \infty$ 时, 由于电容支路容抗为零而电感感抗为无穷大, 故电路为短路.

(c) 电路总导纳为

$$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2} = j \frac{\omega L_1 + \omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1}}{\omega L_2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \omega L_1 \right)}$$

$$\text{则当 } \omega L_1 + \omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 0, \text{ 即 } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2)C_1}}$$

时, $Y = 0$, 电路开路.

$$\text{当 } \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \omega L_1 \right) \cdot \omega L_2 = 0, \text{ 即 } \omega = 0 \text{ 或 } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$$

时, $|Y| \rightarrow \infty$, 电路短路.

(d) 电路总导纳为

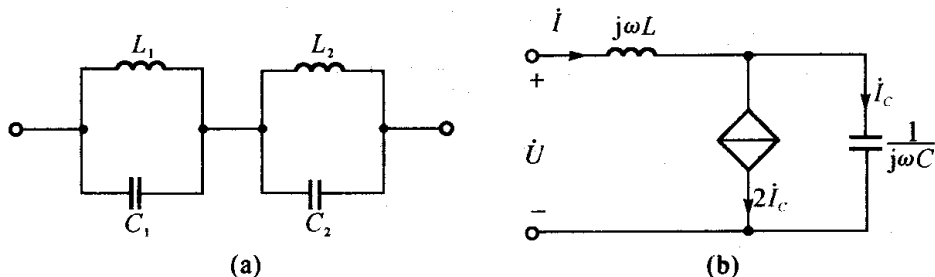
$$Y = \frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + j\omega C_2 = j \frac{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} - \omega^2 L_1 C_2}{\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \omega L_1}$$

$$\text{则当 } 1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1} - \omega^2 L_1 C_2 = 0, \text{ 即}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}}{L_1 C_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{L_1 C_2}} \text{ 时, } Y = 0, \text{ 电路开路.}$$

当 $\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \omega L_1 = 0$, 即 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$ 时, $|Y| \rightarrow \infty$, 电路短路.

9-46 求附图电路的谐振频率.



题 9-46 图

解 提示 谐振时端电压与端电流同相.

(a) 显然 $L_1 C_1$ 并联支路可确定一个并联谐振频率 $\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$;

$L_2 C_2$ 并联支路可确定一个并联谐振频率 $\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$.

电路总阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{1}{j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_2}} \\ &= j \frac{\omega C_1 + \omega C_2 - \frac{1}{\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{\omega L_2}}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega L_1} - \omega C_1\right)\left(\omega C_2 - \frac{1}{\omega L_2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当} \quad \omega C_1 + \omega C_2 - \frac{1}{\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{\omega L_2} = 0$$

即 $\omega = \sqrt{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{(C_1 + C_2)L_1 L_2}}$ 时, $Z = 0$, 电路发生串联谐振.

(b) 依题意 $I = 2I_C + I_C = 3I_C$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= j\omega L \dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_C = j3\omega L \cdot \dot{I}_C - j \frac{1}{\omega C} \dot{I}_C \\ &= j \left(3\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) \dot{I}_C \end{aligned}$$

则电路输入阻抗为

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{j\left(3\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_C}{3\dot{I}_C} = j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{3\omega C}\right)$$

故当电路发生谐振时, \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 应该同相, 则 $I_m[Z] = 0$, 即

$$\omega L - \frac{1}{3\omega C} = 0$$

因此有 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3LC}}$, 此即为所求谐振频率.