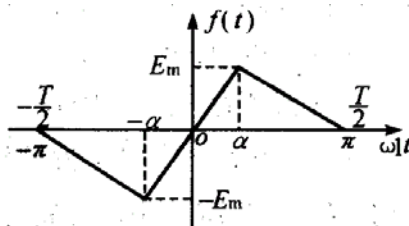


12-1 求图示波形的傅里叶级数的系数.

解 $f(t)$ 在第一个周期内表达式为:



题 12-1 图

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{E_m}{\pi - \alpha}(\omega_1 t + \pi) & \pi \leq \omega_1 t \leq -\alpha \\ \frac{E_m}{\alpha}(\omega_1 t) & -\alpha \leq \omega_1 t \leq \alpha \\ -\frac{E_m}{\pi - \alpha}(\omega_1 t - \pi) & \alpha \leq \omega_1 t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$f(t)$ 展开成傅里叶级数为

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (a_k \cos k\omega_1 t + b_k \sin k\omega_1 t)$$

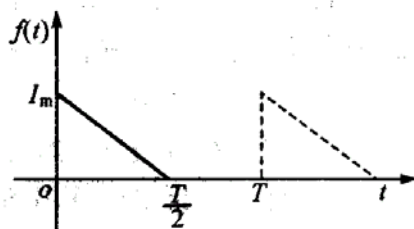
$f(t)$ 为奇函数, $a_0 = 0, a_k = 0$, 确定 b_k :

$$\begin{aligned} b_k &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\alpha} \left[\frac{E_m}{\alpha}(\omega_1 t) \sin(k\omega_1 t) \right] d(\omega_1 t) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \left[-\frac{E_m}{\pi - \alpha}(\omega_1 t - \pi) \sin(k\omega_1 t) \right] d(\omega_1 t) \right\} \\ &= \frac{2E_m}{k^2 \alpha (\pi - \alpha)} \sin k\alpha \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

12-2 已知某信号半周期的波形如图所示. 试在下列各不同条件下画出整个周期的波形:

- (1) $a_0 = 0$;
- (2) 对所有 $k, b_k = 0$;
- (3) 对所有 $k, a_k = 0$;
- (4) a_k 和 b_k 为零, 当 k 为偶数时.

解



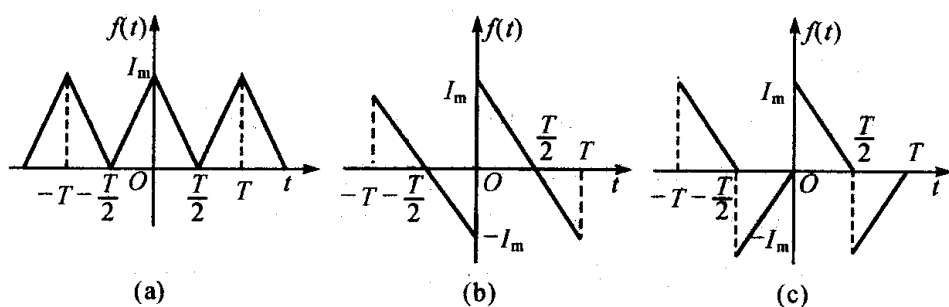
题 12-2 图

- (1) 当 $a_0 = 0$ 时, 在后半个周期上,

只要画出 $f(t)$ 的负波形与横轴 (t 轴) 所围面积与已给前半周期波形所围面积相等即可. 图(b), (c) 满足条件

- (2) 对所有 $k, b_k = 0, f(t)$ 应为偶函数, 即有 $f(t) = f(-t)$, 如图(a).
- (3) 对所有 $k, a_k = 0, f(t)$ 应为奇函数, $f(t) = -f(+t)$, 波形如(b).
- (4) a_k 和 b_k 为零, 当 k 为偶数时, 此时 $f(t)$ 为奇谐波函数, 波形如(c).

12-3 一个 RLC 串联电路, 其 $R = 11\Omega, L = 0.015\text{H}, C = 70\mu\text{F}$, 外加电压为 $u(t) = [11 + 141.4\cos(1000t) - 35.4\sin(2000t)]\text{V}$, 试求电路中



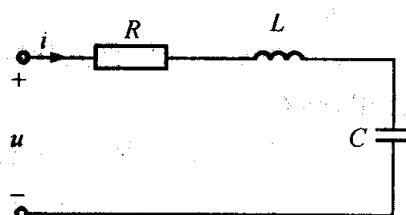
题解 12-2 图

的电流 $i(t)$ 和电路消耗的功率。

解 R, L, C 串联电路如图所示, 电流相量 I_k 表达式为

$$\dot{I}_{(k)} = \frac{\dot{U}_k}{Z_{(k)}} = \frac{\dot{U}_k}{R + j(k\omega L - \frac{1}{k\omega C})}$$

其中 $\omega L = 15\Omega$, $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 14.286\Omega$.



题解 12-3 图

电压分量单独作用, 产生的电流和功率分量为:

(1) 直流 $U_0 = 11V$ 作用时, 电感 L 为短路, 电容为开路. 故

$$I_0 = 0, \quad P_0 = 0$$

(2) 基波作用时, 有

$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = 100 \angle 0^\circ V$$

$$Z_{(1)} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = 11.023 \angle 3.71^\circ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{Z_{(1)}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{11.023 \angle 3.71^\circ} A = 9.072 \angle -3.71^\circ A$$

$$P_{(1)} = I_{(1)}^2 R = 905.28 W$$

(3) 二次谐波作用时, 有

$$\dot{U}_{(2)} = \frac{35.4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ V = 25.032 \angle 90^\circ V$$

$$Z_{(2)} = R + j(2\omega L - \frac{1}{2\omega C}) = 25.366 \angle 64.3^\circ \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{Z_{(2)}} = 0.987 \angle 25.7^\circ A$$

$$P_{(2)} = I_{(2)}^2 \times R = (0.98)^2 \times 11\text{W} = 10.716\text{W}$$

综上所述

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= [0 + 9.072 \times \sqrt{2} \cos(1000t - 3.71^\circ) + 0.987 \\ &\quad \times \sqrt{2} \cos(2000t + 25.7^\circ)]\text{A} \\ &= [12.83 \cos(1000t - 3.71^\circ) - 1.396 \sin(2000t - 64.3^\circ)]\text{A} \\ P &= P_0 + P_{(1)} + P_{(2)} = 905.28 + 10.716 = 916(\text{W}) \end{aligned}$$

12-4 电路如图所示, 电源电压为

$$u_s(t) = [50 + 100 \sin(314t) - 40 \cos(628t) + 10 \sin(942t + 20^\circ)]\text{V}$$

试求电流 $i(t)$ 和电源发出的功率及电源电压和电流的有效值。

解

(1) 当 $k=0$ 时, 直流分量 $U_0 = 50\text{V}$ 作用, 则有

$$Z_0 = R + R_1 = 60\Omega$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_0}{Z_0} = \frac{50}{60} = \frac{5}{6}\text{A}$$

$$P_{s0} = U_0 I_0 = 50 \times \frac{5}{6} = 41.667\text{W}$$

(2) 当 $k=1$ 时, 基波相量 $\dot{U}_{sm(1)} = 100 \angle -90^\circ\text{V}$ 作用时, 则有

$$Z_{(1)} = 10 + j3.14 + \frac{1}{j0.0157 + \frac{1}{50 + j3.14}}$$

$$= 71.267 \angle -19.31^\circ \Omega$$

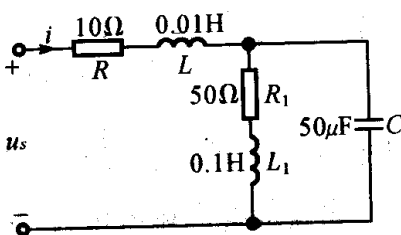
$$I_{m(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm(1)}}{Z_{(1)}} = \frac{100 \angle -90^\circ}{71.267 \angle -19.31^\circ} \text{A} = 1.403 \angle -70.69^\circ \text{A}$$

$$P_{s(1)} = \frac{1}{2} U_{sm(1)} I_{m(1)} \cos(-19.31^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 1.403 \cos 19.31^\circ \text{W} = 66.2\text{W}$$

(3) 当 $k=2$ 时, $\dot{U}_{sm(2)} = -40 \angle 0^\circ\text{V}$ 作用时, 有

$$Z_{(2)} = 10 + j6.28 + \frac{1}{j0.0314 + \frac{1}{50 + j62.8}}$$



题 12-4

更多资料, 请见网学天地 (www.e-studysky.com)

$$= 42.528 \angle -54.552^\circ \Omega$$

$$I_{m(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm(2)}}{Z_{(2)}} = \frac{-40 \angle 0^\circ}{42.528 \angle -54.552^\circ} \text{A}$$
$$= 0.941 \angle -125.448^\circ \text{A}$$

$$P_{s(2)} = \frac{1}{2} U_{sm(2)} I_{m(2)} \cos(-54.552^\circ)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 0.94 \times \cos 54.552^\circ \text{W} = 10.915 \text{W}$$

(4) 当 $k=3$ 时, $\dot{U}_{sm(3)} = 10 \angle -70^\circ \text{V}$ 作用时, 有

$$Z_{(3)} = 10 + j9.42 + \frac{1}{j0.0471 + \frac{1}{50 + j94.2}}$$
$$= 20.552 \angle -51.19^\circ (\Omega)$$

$$I_{m(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{sm(3)}}{Z_{(3)}} = \frac{10 \angle -70^\circ}{20.552 \angle -51.19^\circ}$$
$$= 0.487 \angle -18.81^\circ (\text{A})$$

$$P_{s(3)} = \frac{1}{2} U_{sm(3)} I_{m(3)} \cos(-51.19^\circ) = 1.526 (\text{W})$$

综上所述

$$i(t) = 0.833 + 1.403 \sin(314t + 19.31^\circ) -$$

$$0.941 \cos(628t + 54.552^\circ) + 0.487 \sin(942t + 71.19^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$P_s = P_{s0} + P_{s(1)} + P_{s(2)} + P_{s(3)} = 120.308 \text{W}$$

电源电压有效值

$$U_s = \left(U_0^2 + \frac{U_{sm(1)}^2}{2} + \frac{u_{sm(2)}^2}{2} + \frac{U_{sm(3)}^2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left(50^2 + \frac{100^2}{2} + \frac{40^2}{2} + \frac{10^2}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{V} = 91.378 \text{V}$$

电源电流有效值

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1.403}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{0.941^2}{2} + \frac{0.487^2}{2}} \text{A} = 1.497 \text{A}$$

12-5 有效值为 100V 的正弦电压加在电感 L 两端时, 得电流 $I = 10\text{A}$, 当电压中有 3 次谐波分量, 而有效值仍为 100V 时, 得电流 $I =$

8A. 试求这一电压的基波和 3 次谐波电压的有效值.

解 提示 电压中有 3 次谐波时, 其有效值为 $\sqrt{U_1^2 + U_3^2}$.

(1) 基波时, 感抗为

$$|Z_{L_1}| = \omega L = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \Omega$$

三次谐波时, 感抗为

$$|Z_{L_3}| = 3\omega L = 30 \Omega$$

(2) 由题意

$$U_1^2 + U_3^2 = 100^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{U_1}{|Z_{L_1}|}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{U_1}{|Z_{L_3}|}\right)^2 = 8^2 \quad (2)$$

代入参数值, 并整理得

$$U_1^2 + U_3^2 = 100^2$$

$$9U_1^2 + U_3^2 = 64 \times 900$$

解得 $U_1 = 77.14 \text{V}, \quad U_3 = 63.64 \text{V}.$

12-6 已知一 RLC 串联电路的端口电压和电流为:

$$u(t) = [100\cos(314t) + 50\cos(942t - 30^\circ)] \text{V}$$

$$i(t) = [100\cos(314t) + 1.755\cos(942t + \theta_3)] \text{A}$$

试求: (1) R, L, C 的值; (2) θ_3 的值; (3) 电路消耗的功率.

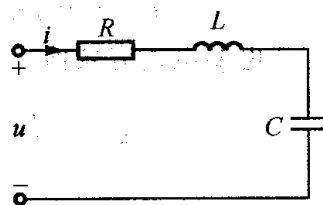
解 (1) 基波的电压、电流同相位, RLC

电路在基波频率下发生串联谐振.

$$R = \frac{U_{m1}}{I_{m1}} = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \Omega$$

且 $X_{L1} = X_{C1} = X_1$

即 $\omega_1 L = \frac{1}{\omega_1 C} = X_1 \quad (\omega_1 = 314 \text{rad/s})$



题解 12-6 图

(2) 三次谐波的阻抗为

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{(3)} &= R + j3\omega_1 L - j\frac{1}{3\omega_1 C} \\ &= 10 + j(3X_1 - \frac{1}{3}X_1) = 10 + j\frac{8}{3}X_1 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$|Z_{(3)}| = \sqrt{10^2 + \left(\frac{8}{3}X_1\right)^2} = \frac{U_{m3}}{I_{m3}} = \frac{50}{1.755} = 28.49\Omega.$$

解得

$$X_1 = 10.004\Omega$$

故

$$L = \frac{X_1}{\omega_1} = \frac{10.004}{314} = 31.86(\text{mH})$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_1 X_1} = \frac{1}{314 \times 10.004} = 318.34(\mu\text{F})$$

(3) 三次谐波时, Z_3 的阻抗角为

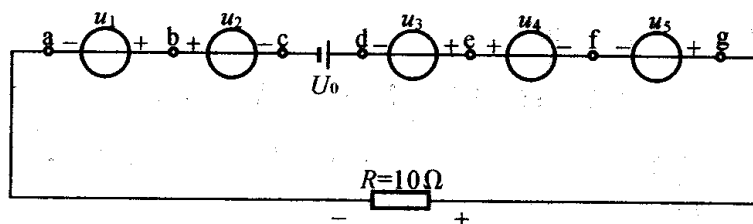
$$\varphi_3 = \arctan \frac{\frac{8}{3}X_1}{10} = \arctan 2.668 = 69.45^\circ$$

$$\varphi_3 = \varphi_{u3} - \varphi_{i3} = -30 - \theta_3$$

$$\theta_3 = -99.45^\circ$$

$$(4) P = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} \times 50 \times 1.755 \cos 69.45^\circ = 515.4(\text{W})$$

12-7 图示电路各电源的电压为:



题 12-7 图

$$U_0 = 60\text{V}$$

$$u_1 = [100\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t) + 20\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega_1 t)]\text{V}$$

$$u_2 = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t)\text{V}$$

$$u_3 = [30\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t) + 20\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t)]\text{V}$$

$$u_4 = [80\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t) + 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega_1 t)]\text{V}$$

$$u_5 = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega_1 t)\text{V}$$

(1) 试求 $U_{ab}, U_{ac}, U_{ad}, U_{ae}, U_{af}$;

(2) 如将 U_0 换为电流源 $i_s = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(7\omega_1 t)$, 试求电压 U_{ac}, U_{ad} ,

U_{ae}, U_{ag} (U_{ab} 等为对应电压的有效值).

解

$$(1) U_{ab} = \sqrt{100^2 + 20^2} = 101.98 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ac} = \sqrt{100^2 + 50^2 + 20^2} = 113.578 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ad} = \sqrt{60^2 + 100^2 + 50^2 + 20^2} = 128.45 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ae} = \sqrt{60^2 + (100 + 30)^2 + (50 - 20)^2 + 20^2} = 147.648 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{af} = \sqrt{60^2 + (100 + 30 - 80)^2 + (50 - 20)^2 + (20 - 10)^2} = 84.261 \text{ V}$$

(2) 设 U_R 参考方向如图中所示, 当将 U_o 换为电流源 i_s , 方向从 $c \rightarrow d$,

$$U_R = R i_s = 20 \sqrt{2} (\cos 7\omega_1 t) \text{ V}$$

则各电压有效值为

$$U_{ac} = \sqrt{100^2 + 50^2 + 20^2} = 113.578 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ad} = \sqrt{[(80 - 30)^2 + 10^2] + 20^2 + 10^2 + 20^2} = 59.16 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ae} = \sqrt{(80^2 + 10)^2 + 10^2 + 20^2} = 83.666 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{ag} = U_R = 20 \text{ V}$$

12-8 图示为滤波电路, 要求负载中不含基波分量, 但 $4\omega_1$ 的谐波分量能全部传送至负载. 如 $\omega_1 = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$, $C = 1 \mu\text{F}$, 求 L_1 和 L_2 .

解 提示 基波对 L_1 和 C 发生并联谐振, 对 4 次谐波, 电路发生串联谐振.

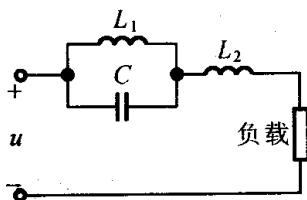
由题分析, 负载中不含基波分量, 即在负载中电流为 0, 则有 L_1 和 C 在 ω_1 处在发生并联谐振, 由谐振条件得

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}} = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_1^2 C} = \frac{1}{1000^2 \times 10^{-6}} = 1 \text{ H}$$

若要求 4 次谐波分量能全部传送至负载端, 需在 $4\omega_1$ 处发生串联谐振, 则有

$$X_{L_2} = 4\omega_1 L_2 = 4000 L_2$$



题 12-8 图

而 L_1 与 C 并联的电抗为

$$X_{L_1 C} = \frac{1}{4\omega_1 C - \frac{1}{4\omega_1 L_1}} = \frac{4\omega_1 L_1}{16\omega_1^2 CL_1 - 1} = \frac{800}{3} \Omega$$

串联谐振时, 有

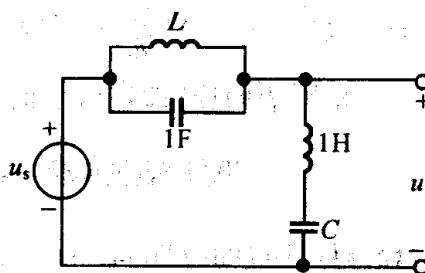
$$X_{L_2} - X_{L_1 C} = 4000L_2 - \frac{800}{3} = 0$$

$$L_2 = 66.67 \text{ mH}$$

12-9 图示电路中 $u_s(t)$ 为非正弦周期电压, 其中含有 $3\omega_1$ 及 $7\omega_1$ 的谐波分量. 如果要求在输出电压 $u(t)$ 中不含这两个谐波分量, 问 L, C 应为多少?

解 提示 使 1H 电感与 C 对 $3\omega_1$, 发生串联谐振, 1F 电容与 L 对 $7\omega_1$ 发生并联谐振.

由题意, 输出电压 $u(t)$ 中不含 $3\omega_1$ 和 $7\omega_1$ 的谐波分量, 需在这两个频率时发生谐振.



题 12-9 图

(1) 若在 $3\omega_1$ 处 1H 电感与电容 C 发生串联谐振, 输出电压的三次谐波 $U_{(3)} = 0$, 即

$$3\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}}$$

故

$$C = \frac{1}{9\omega_1^2 L_1} = \frac{1}{9\omega_1^2}$$

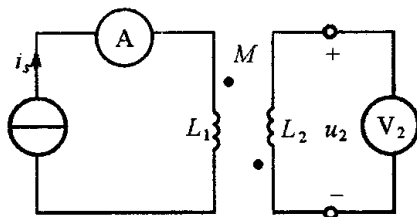
(2) 若在 $7\omega_1$ 处 1F 电容与电感 L 发生并联谐振, 则 $I_{(7)} = 0$, 电压 $U_{(7)} = 0$, 即

$$7\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}}$$

故

$$L = \frac{1}{49\omega_1^2 C_1^2} = \frac{1}{49\omega_1^2}$$

12-10 图示电路中 $i_s = [5 + 10\cos(10t - 20^\circ) - 5\sin(30t + 60^\circ)] \text{ A}$, $L_1 = L_2 = 2\text{ H}$, $M = 0.5\text{ H}$. 求图中交流电表的读数和 u_2 .



题 12-10

解 由题可知, 电流表读数为有效值, 即

$$\begin{aligned}\text{电流表的示数} &= \sqrt{5^2 + \frac{10^2}{2} + \frac{5^2}{2}} \\ &= 9.354 \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

而 $U_{2(t)} = -M \frac{di_s}{dt} = [50\sin(10t - 20^\circ) + 75\cos(30t + 60^\circ)] \text{ V}$

电压表的读数即为 U_2 的有效值, 即

$$\text{电压表的示数} = \sqrt{\frac{50^2}{2} + \frac{75^2}{2}} \text{ V} = 63.738 \text{ V}$$

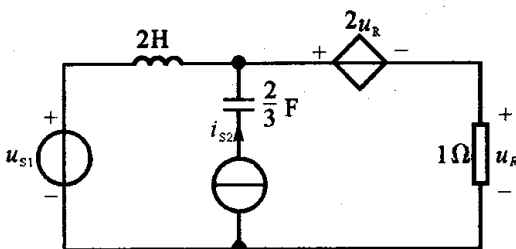
12-11 图示电路中 $u_{s1} = [1.5 + 5\sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 90^\circ)] \text{ V}$, 电流源电流

$i_{s2} = 2\sin(1.5t) \text{ A}$. 求 u_R 及 u_{s1}

发出的功率.

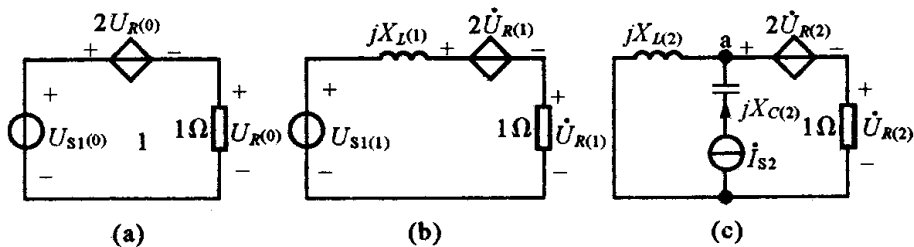
解 由题意, 利用叠加定理求各响应分量. 具体计算如下:

(1) 直流 $U_{s1(0)} = 1.5 \text{ V}$ 单独作用时, 电感处于短路, 电容处于开路, 有



题 12-11 图

$$U_{s1(0)}^* = 2U_{R(0)} + U_{R(0)} = 3U_{R(0)}$$



题解 12-11 图

$$U_{R(0)} = \frac{1}{3} U_{s1(0)} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{(0)} = U_{R(0)} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{s1(0)} = U_{s1(0)} I_{(0)} = 1.5 \times 0.5 = 0.75 \text{ W}$$

(2) 当 $U_{s1(1)} = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 90^\circ) \text{ V}$ 的电压分量单独作用时, 有

$$U_{s1(1)} = 5 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \quad jX_{L(1)} = j\omega_1 L = j4 \Omega$$

由 KVL, 得

$$U_{s1(1)} = jX_{L(1)} I_{(1)} + 2\dot{U}_{R(1)} + \dot{U}_{R(1)} = j4I_{(1)} + 3\dot{U}_{R(1)}$$

$$\dot{U}_{R(1)} = I_{(1)}$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_{R(1)} = \frac{U_{s1(1)}}{3 + j4} = \frac{5 \angle 0^\circ}{5 \angle 53.13^\circ} = 1 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$I_{(1)} = \dot{U}_{R(1)} = 1 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$P_{s1(1)} = U_{s1(1)} I_{(1)} \cos 53.13^\circ = 5 \times 1 \times 0.6 = 3 \text{ W}$$

(3) 当电流源 i_{s2} 单独作用时, 有

$$I_{s2} = \sqrt{2} \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$jX_{L(2)} = j\omega_2 L = j3 \Omega, \quad jX_{C(2)} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_2 C} = -j1 \Omega$$

对独立结点 a 列出结点电压方程, 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{jX_{L(2)}} + 1 \right) \dot{U}_{a(2)} = I_{s(2)} + 2\dot{U}_{R(2)} / 1$$

$$\dot{U}_{a(2)} = 3\dot{U}_{R(2)}$$

代入参数值, 并消去 $\dot{U}_{a(2)}$, 有

$$\left(-j \frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \times 3\dot{U}_{R(2)} = I_{s(2)} + 2\dot{U}_{R(2)}$$

$$\dot{U}_{R(2)} = \frac{I_{s(2)}}{1 - j1} = 1 \angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

综上所述

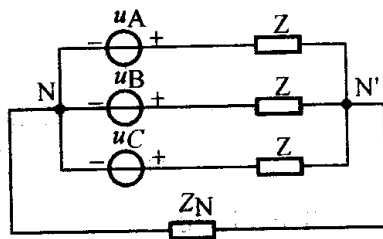
$$U_{R(t)} = 0.5 + \sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 53.13^\circ) + \sqrt{2}\cos(1.5t - 45^\circ) \text{ V}$$

电源 $U_{s(1)}$ 发出功率

$$P_{s1} = P_{s1(0)} + P_{s1(1)} = (0.75 + 3) \text{ W} = 3.75 \text{ W}$$

12-12 对称三相星形连接的发电机的 A 相电压为

$u_A = [215\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t) - 30\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t) + 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega_1 t)]\text{V}$, 在基波频率下负载阻抗为 $Z = (6 + j3)\Omega$, 中线阻抗 $Z_N = (1 + j2)\Omega$. 试求各相电流、中线电流及负载消耗的功率. 如不接中线, 再求各相电流及负载消耗的功率; 这时中点电压 $U_{N'N}$ 为多少?



题 12-12 图

解 提示 对称三相电压源, 基波构成正序对称三相电压, 三次谐波构成零序对称组, 五次谐波构成负序对称三相电压. 对称三相电路, 中线电流为 0, 可以归结为一相计算.

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_{A(1)} = 215 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}, \quad \dot{U}_{A(5)} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

$$Z_{(1)} = (6 + j3)\Omega, \quad Z_{(5)} = (6 + j15)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{A(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A(1)}}{Z_{(1)}} = \frac{215 \angle 0^\circ}{6 + j3} \text{A} = 32.05 \angle -26.57^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A(5)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A(5)}}{Z_{(5)}} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{6 + j15} \text{A} = 0.62 \angle -68.2^\circ \text{A}$$

由对称性可以写出

$$\dot{I}_{B(1)} = 32.05 \angle -146.57^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C(1)} = 32.05 \angle 93.43^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{B(5)} = 0.62 \angle -68.2^\circ + 120^\circ \text{A} = 0.62 \angle 51.8^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C(5)} = 0.62 \angle -68.2^\circ - 120^\circ \text{A} = 0.62 \angle -188.2^\circ \text{A}$$

三次谐波时, 有

$$\dot{U}_{A(3)} = \dot{U}_{B(3)} = \dot{U}_{C(3)} = 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

$$Z_{(3)} = (6 + j9)\Omega$$

$$Z_{N(3)} = (1 + j6)\Omega$$

则中性点 N' 与 N 之间电压 $\dot{U}_{N'N(3)}$ 为

$$\dot{U}_{N'N(3)} = \frac{\frac{3\dot{U}_{A(3)}}{Z_{(3)}}}{\frac{3}{Z_{(3)}} + \frac{1}{Z_{N(3)}}} = \frac{3\dot{U}_{A(3)} Z_{N(3)}}{3Z_{N(3)} + Z_{(3)}} = 19.236 \angle 8.968^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A(3)} = \dot{I}_{B(3)} = \dot{I}_{C(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A(3)} - \dot{U}_{N'N}}{Z_{(3)}} = 1.054 \angle -71.57^\circ \text{ A}$$

中线电流为

$$\dot{I}_{N(3)} = 3\dot{I}_{A(3)} = 3.162 \angle -71.57^\circ \text{ A}$$

所以, 各相电流为

$$i_A = [32.05\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t - 26.57^\circ) - 1.054\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t - 71.57^\circ) + 0.62\cos(5\omega_1 t - 68.2^\circ)] \text{ A}$$

$$i_B = [32.05\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t - 146.57^\circ) - 1.054\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t - 71.57^\circ) + 0.62\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega_1 t + 51.8^\circ)] \text{ A}$$

$$i_C = [32.05\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega_1 t + 93.43^\circ) - 1.054\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t - 71.57^\circ) + 0.62\sqrt{2}\cos(5\omega_1 t - 188.2^\circ)] \text{ A}$$

中线电流为

$$i_N = 3.16\sqrt{2}\cos(3\omega_1 t - 71.57^\circ) \text{ A}$$

负载消耗功率为

$$\begin{aligned} P &= 3(I_{A(1)}^2 + I_{A(3)}^2 + I_{A(5)}^2)R \\ &= 3 \times (32.05^2 + 1.054^2 + 0.62^2) \times 6 \text{ W} \\ &= 18517 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

若不接中线, 则无零序组电流, 即上述表达式中不含 3 次谐波.

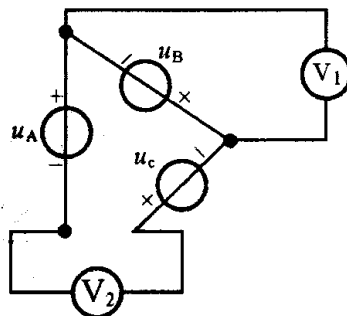
$$P = 3(I_{A(1)}^2 + I_{A(5)}^2)R = 18497 \text{ W}$$

12-13 如果将上题中三相电源连接成三角形并计及每相电源的阻抗, (1) 试求测各相电压的电压表读数, 即题图中 V_1 的读数, 但三角形电源没有插入电压表 V_2 ; (2) 打开三角形电源接入电压表 V_2 , 如图示, 试求此时两个电压表的读数.

解

(1) 当三角形电源中未插入电压表 V_2 时, 三角形电源构成闭合回路, 其端电压中将不含零序对称组, 而只含正序和负序对称组, $U_1 = \sqrt{215^2 + 10^2} = 215.232 \text{ V}$.

(2) 当打开三角形插入电压表 V_2 时,



题 12-13 图

由于此时三角形电源回路处于开路, 电路中无 3 次谐波, 且正序和负序对称电压之和为 0, 电压表 V_2 的读数为 3 次谐波电压有效值的 3 倍, 即

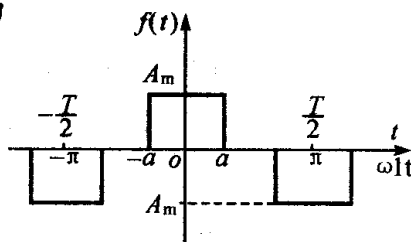
$$V_2 = 3U_A = 3 \times 30 = 90\text{V}$$

$$V_1 = \sqrt{215^2 + 10^2 + 30^2} = 217.31\text{V}$$

12-14 求图形波形的傅里叶级数的指数形式的系数.

解 $f(t)$ 在一个周期内的表达式为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} -A_m & -\frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq -\frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1} \\ 0 & -\frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1} \leq t \leq -\frac{a}{\omega_1} \\ A_m & -\frac{a}{\omega_1} \leq t \leq \frac{a}{\omega_1} \\ 0 & \frac{a}{\omega_1} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1} \\ -A_m & \frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1} \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$



题 12-14 图

$f(t)$ 展开为傅里叶级数的指数形式为

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{jk\omega_1 t}$$

由于 $f(t)$ 为偶函数, 且具有镜对称性质, 有 $c_0 = 0$ 和 $c_{2k} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} c_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-\frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1}}^{-\frac{a}{\omega_1}} (-A_m) e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt + \int_{-\frac{a}{\omega_1}}^{\frac{a}{\omega_1}} A_m e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\frac{\pi-a}{\omega_1}}^{\frac{T}{2}} (-A_m) e^{-jk\omega_1 t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{2A_m}{k\pi} \sin k\alpha \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

所以
$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2A_m}{k\pi} \sin k\alpha e^{jk\omega_1 t} \quad (k = \pm 1, \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots)$$