

**8-1** 将下列复数化为极坐标形式:

(1)  $F_1 = -5 - j5$ ; (2)  $F_2 = -4 + j3$ ; (3)  $F_3 = 20 + j40$ ; (4)  $F_4 = j10$ ; (5)  $F_5 = -3$ ; (6)  $F_6 = 2.78 + j9.20$ .

解 (1)  $F_1 = -5 - j5 = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + (-5)^2} \angle \arctan(-5/-5)$   
 $= 5\sqrt{2} \angle -135^\circ$  ( $F_1$  在第三象限)

(2)  $F_2 = -4 + j3 = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2} \angle \arctan[3/(-4)]$   
 $= 5 \angle 143.13^\circ$  ( $F_2$  在第二象限)

(3)  $F_3 = 20 + j40 = \sqrt{20^2 + 40^2} \angle \arctan(40/20)$   
 $= 44.72 \angle 63.43^\circ$  ( $F_3$  在第一象限)

(4)  $F_4 = j10 = 10 \angle 90^\circ$

(5)  $F_5 = -3 = 3 \angle 180^\circ$

(6)  $F_6 = 2.78 + j9.20 = \sqrt{2.78^2 + 9.20^2} \angle \arctan(9.20/2.78)$   
 $= 9.61 \angle 73.19^\circ$

**8-2** 将下列复数化为代数形式:

(1)  $F_1 = 10 \angle -73^\circ$ ; (2)  $F_2 = 15 \angle 112.6^\circ$ ; (3)  $F_3 = 1.2 \angle 152^\circ$ ;  
 (4)  $F_4 = 10 \angle -90^\circ$ ; (5)  $F_5 = 5 \angle -180^\circ$ ; (6)  $F_6 = 10 \angle -135^\circ$ .

解 (1)  $F_1 = 10 \angle -73^\circ = 10\cos(-73^\circ) + j10\sin(-73^\circ)$   
 $= 2.92 - j9.56$

(2)  $F_2 = 15 \angle 112.6^\circ = 15\cos 112.6^\circ + j15\sin 112.6^\circ$   
 $= -5.76 + j13.85$

(3)  $F_3 = 1.2 \angle 152^\circ = 1.2\cos 152^\circ + j1.2\sin 152^\circ$   
 $= -1.06 + j0.56$

(4)  $F_4 = 10 \angle -90^\circ = 10\cos(-90^\circ) + j10\sin(-90^\circ) = -j10$

(5)  $F_5 = 5 \angle -180^\circ = 5\cos(-180^\circ) + j5\sin(-180^\circ) = -5$

(6)  $F_6 = 10 \angle -135^\circ = 10\cos(-135^\circ) + j10\sin(-135^\circ)$   
 $= -7.07 - j7.07$

**8-3** 若  $100 \angle 0^\circ + A \angle 60^\circ = 175 \angle \psi$ . 求  $A$  和  $\psi$ .

解 原式左边  $= 100 + A\cos 60^\circ + jA\sin 60^\circ$

原式右边  $= 175\cos\psi + j175\sin\psi$

根据复数相等的定义, 应有实部和实部相等且虚部和虚部相等, 即

下式成立

$$\begin{cases} 100 + A\cos 60^\circ = 175\cos\psi \\ A\sin 60^\circ = 175\sin\psi \end{cases}$$

将上述两式平方相加并整理得

$$A^2 + 100A - 20625 = 0$$

解之得  $A = 102.07$  (另有一解  $A = -202.069$  不合题意, 舍去).

$$\text{所以 } \sin\psi = \frac{A\sin 60^\circ}{175} = \frac{102.07 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{175} = 0.505$$

$$\psi = 30.34^\circ$$

**8-4** 求 8-1 题中的  $F_2 \cdot F_6$  和  $F_2/F_6$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F_2 \cdot F_6 &= (-4 + j3) \times (2.78 + j9.20) \\ &= 5 \angle 143.13^\circ \times 9.61 \angle 73.19^\circ = 48.05 \angle 216.32^\circ \\ &= 48.05 \angle -143.68^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$F_2/F_6 = \frac{-4 + j3}{2.78 + j9.20} = \frac{5 \angle 143.13^\circ}{9.61 \angle 73.19^\circ} = 0.52 \angle 69.94^\circ$$

**8-5** 求 8-2 题中的  $F_1 + F_5$  和  $F_1/F_5$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } F_1 + F_5 &= 10 \angle -73^\circ + 5 \angle -180^\circ \\ &= 10\cos(-73^\circ) + j10\sin(-73^\circ) - 5 \\ &= -2.08 - j9.56 = 9.78 \angle -102.27^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$F_1/F_5 = \frac{10 \angle -73^\circ}{5 \angle -180^\circ} = 2 \angle -73^\circ - (-180^\circ) = 2 \angle 107^\circ$$

**8-6** 若已知  $i_1 = -5\cos(314t + 60^\circ)\text{A}$ ,  $i_2 = 10\sin(314t + 60^\circ)\text{A}$ ,  $i_3 = 4\cos(314t + 60^\circ)\text{A}$ . (1) 写出上述电流的相量, 并绘出它们的相量图; (2)  $i_1$  与  $i_2$  和  $i_1$  与  $i_3$  的相位差; (3) 绘出  $i_1$  的波形图; (4) 若将  $i_1$  表达式中的负号去掉将意味着什么? (5) 求  $i_1$  的周期  $T$  和频率  $f$ .

**解 提示** 要准确地确定初相位, 将函数形式与正弦量的一般表达式相比较.

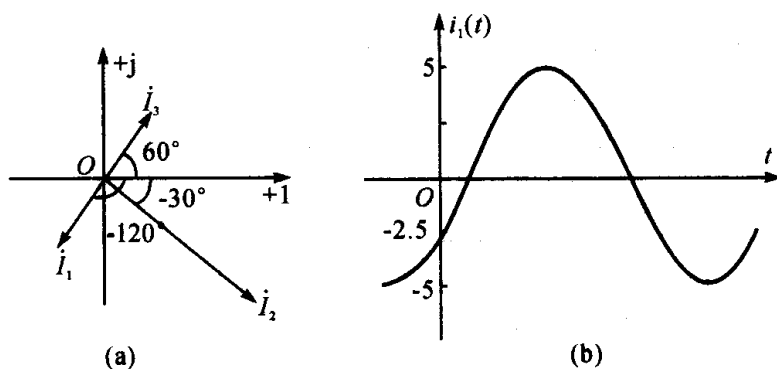
$$\begin{aligned} (1) i_1 &= -5\cos(314t + 60^\circ) = 5\cos(314t + 60^\circ - 180^\circ) \\ &= 5\cos(314t - 120^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} i_2 &= 10\sin(314t + 60^\circ) = 10\cos(314t + 60^\circ - 90^\circ) \\ &= 10\cos(314t - 30^\circ) \end{aligned}$$

故各相量分别为

$$I_1 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -120^\circ \text{A}, \quad I_2 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ \text{A}, \quad I_3 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ \text{A}$$

它们的相量图如题解 8-6 图(a) 所示.



题解 8-6 图

(2)  $i_1$  与  $i_2$  的相位差  $\varphi_{12} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -120^\circ - (-30^\circ) = -90^\circ$

$i_1$  与  $i_3$  的相位差  $\varphi_{13} = \varphi_1 - \varphi_3 = -120^\circ - 60^\circ = -180^\circ$

(3)  $i_1$  的波形图见题解 8-6 图(b) 所示.

(4) 若将  $i_1$  表达式中的负号去掉, 意味着  $i_1$  的参考方向反向.

$$(5) T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2\pi}{314} = 0.02\text{s}, \quad f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{0.02} = 50\text{Hz}$$

**8-7** 若已知两个同频正弦电压的相量分别为  $\dot{U}_1 = 50 \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$ ,  $\dot{U}_2 = -100 \angle -150^\circ \text{V}$ , 其频率  $f = 100\text{Hz}$ . 求: (1) 写出  $u_1, u_2$  的时域形式; (2)  $u_1$  与  $u_2$  的相位差.

解 (1)  $\omega = 2\pi f = 2 \times 314 \times 100 = 628 \text{ rad/s}$

$$u_1(t) = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(628t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = -100 \angle -150^\circ = 100 \angle -150^\circ + 180^\circ = 100 \angle 30^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$u_2(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(628t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$$

(2)  $u_1$  与  $u_2$  的相位差

$$\varphi = 30^\circ - 30^\circ = 0^\circ, \text{即二者同相.}$$

**8-8** 已知:

$$u_1 = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 120^\circ)\text{V}$$

$$u_2 = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)\text{V}$$

- (1) 画出它们的波形图, 求出它们的有效值、频率  $f$  和周期  $T$ ;
- (2) 写出它们的相量和画出其相量图, 求出它们的相位差;
- (3) 如把电压  $u_2$  的参考方向反向, 重新回答(1), (2).

解 (1) 波形如题解 8-8 图(a) 所示.

有效值为  $U_1 = 220\text{V}, U_2 = 220\text{V}$

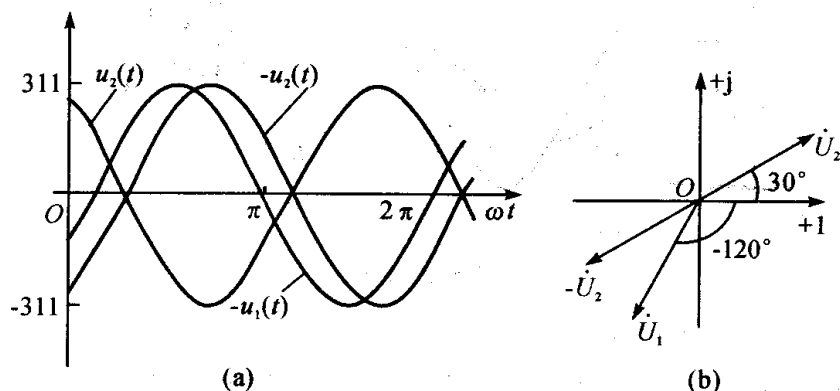
频率为  $f_1 = f_2 = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{314}{2 \times 3.14} = 50\text{Hz}$

周期为  $T_1 = T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{2 \times 3.14}{314} = 0.02\text{s}$

(2)  $u_1$  和  $u_2$  的有效值相量分别为

$$\dot{U}_1 = 220 \angle -120^\circ \text{V}, \dot{U}_2 = 220 \angle 30^\circ \text{V}$$

它们的相量图如题解 8-8 图(b) 所示.



题解 8-8 图

$u_1$  和  $u_2$  的相位差为

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -120^\circ - 30^\circ = -150^\circ, \text{即 } u_1 \text{ 滞后 } u_2 150^\circ.$$

(3)  $u_2$  的参考方向反向, 则其有效值、频率和周期均不会发生改变.

$$u_2(t) = -220\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ) = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 150^\circ)(\text{V})$$

此时  $u_2$  的有效值相量为  $\dot{U}_2 = 220 \angle -150^\circ \text{V}$ .

而  $u_1$  和  $u_2$  的相位差为

$$\varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = -120^\circ - (-150^\circ) = 30^\circ, \text{即 } u_1 \text{ 超前 } u_2 30^\circ.$$

波形和相量图参见题解 8-8 图(a) 和图(b).

**8-9** 已知一段电路的电压、电流为:

$$u = 10\sin(10^3t - 20^\circ)\text{V}$$

$$i = 2\cos(10^3t - 50^\circ)\text{A}$$

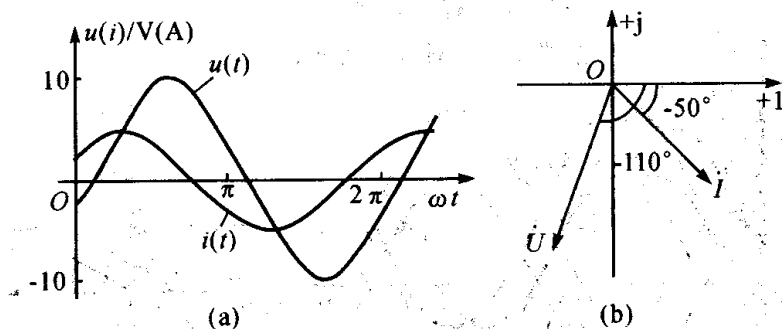
(1) 画出它们的波形图和相量图;

(2) 求它们的相位差.

解 (1)  $u(t) = 10\sin(10^3t - 20^\circ) = 10\cos(10^3t - 20^\circ - 90^\circ) = 10\cos(10^3t - 110^\circ)\text{V}$ , 则各相量分别为

$$\dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -110^\circ \text{V}, \dot{I} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -50^\circ \text{A}$$

它们的波形图和相量图分别如题解 8-9 图(a) 和图(b) 所示.



题解 8-9 图

(2)  $u$  和  $i$  的相位差为

$$\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = -110^\circ - (-50^\circ) = -60^\circ, \text{即电压滞后电流 } 60^\circ.$$

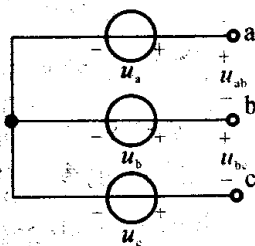
**8-10** 已知图示 3 个电压源的电压分别为:

$$u_a = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 10^\circ)\text{V}$$

$$u_b = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 110^\circ)\text{V}$$

$$u_c = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 130^\circ)\text{V}$$

求: (1) 3 个电压的和; (2)  $u_{ab}$ ,  $u_{bc}$ ; (3) 画出



题 8-10 图

它们的相量图.

**解 提示** 可利用相量进行相应运算.

$u_a, u_b, u_c$  的有效值相量分别为

$$\dot{U}_a = 220 \angle 10^\circ \text{V}, \dot{U}_b = 220 \angle -110^\circ \text{V}, \dot{U}_c = 220 \angle 130^\circ \text{V}$$

$$(1) \text{ 因为 } \dot{U}_a + \dot{U}_b + \dot{U}_c = 220 \angle 10^\circ + 220 \angle -110^\circ + 220 \angle 130^\circ = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } u_a + u_b + u_c = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } \dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U}_a - \dot{U}_b = 220 \angle 10^\circ - 220 \angle -110^\circ = 220\sqrt{3} \angle 40^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\text{所以 } u_{ab} = u_a - u_b = (220\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 40^\circ) (\text{V})$$

$$= 380\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t + 40^\circ) \text{V}$$

$$\text{同理 } \dot{U}_{bc} = \dot{U}_b - \dot{U}_c$$

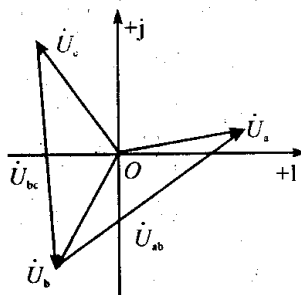
$$= 220 \angle -110^\circ - 220 \angle 130^\circ$$

$$= 220\sqrt{3} \angle -80^\circ (\text{V})$$

$$\text{所以 } u_{bc} = u_b - u_c$$

$$= (220\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 80^\circ)$$

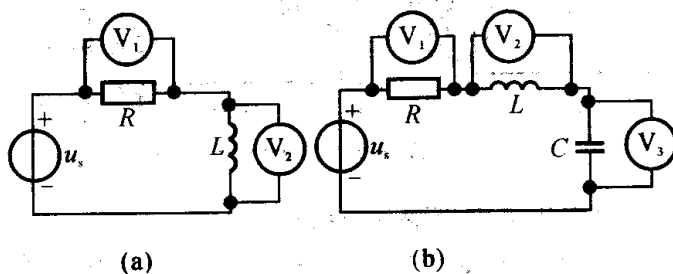
$$= 380\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 80^\circ) (\text{V})$$



题解 8-10 图

(3) 它们的相量图如题解 8-10 图所示.

**8-11** 已知图(a)中电压表读数为  $V_1: 30\text{V}; V_2: 60\text{V}$ ; 图(b)中的  $V_1: 15\text{V}; V_2: 80\text{V}; V_3: 100\text{V}$ . (电压表的读数为正弦电压的有效值). 求图中电压  $U_s$ .



题 8-11 图

**解 提示** 注意弄清楚  $R, L, C$  元件上电压与电流之间的相量关系, 包括有效值关系和相位关系. 这是分析正弦稳态电路的基础. 有时

候利用相量图进行分析会有事半功倍的效果.

解法 I

(a) 图: 设回路中电流  $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$  (参考相量), 方向如题解 8-11 图 (a) 所示. 则

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = RI \angle 0^\circ = 30 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \cdot \dot{I} = \omega LI \angle 90^\circ = 60 \angle 90^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_s = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L = 30 \angle 0^\circ + 60 \angle 90^\circ = (30 + j60) \text{V}$$

所以  $u_s$  的有效值为  $U_s = \sqrt{30^2 + 60^2} \text{V} = 67.08 \text{V}$

(b) 图: 设回路中电流  $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$  (参考相量), 方向如题解 8-11 图 (b) 所示, 则

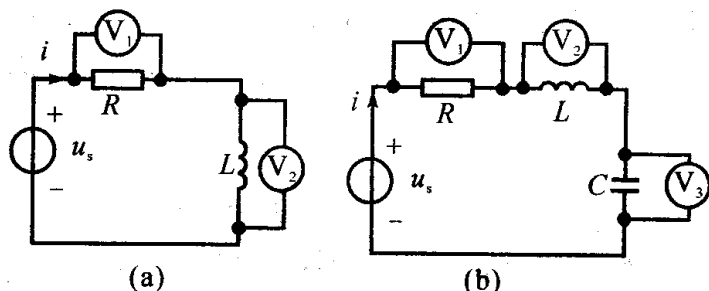
$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = RI \angle 0^\circ = 15 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = \omega LI \angle 90^\circ = 80 \angle 90^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = \frac{I}{\omega C} \angle -90^\circ = 100 \angle -90^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \dot{U}_s &= \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = (15 \angle 0^\circ + 80 \angle 90^\circ + 100 \angle -90^\circ) \text{V} \\ &= (15 + j80 - j100) \text{V} = (15 - j20) \text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$u_s$  的有效值为  $U_s = \sqrt{15^2 + (-20)^2} \text{V} = 25 \text{V}$



题解 8-11 图

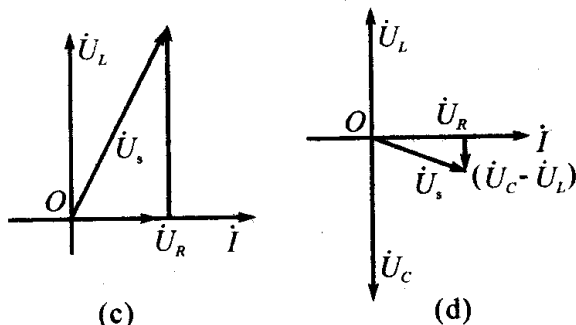
解法 II 利用相量图求解.

设回路中电流  $\dot{I} = I \angle 0^\circ$  为参考相量, 则由元件电压电流关系可知, 在关联参考方向下, 电阻电压  $\dot{U}_R$  与  $\dot{I}$  同相, 电感电压  $\dot{U}_L$  超前  $\dot{I} 90^\circ$ , 电容电压  $\dot{U}_C$  滞后  $\dot{I} 90^\circ$ , 据此可分别画出两电路的相量图如题解 8-11 图 (c) 和图 (d) 所示. 由题解 8-11 图 (c) 可得

$$U_s = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_L^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 60^2} \text{V} = 67.08 \text{V}$$

由题解 8-11 图(d) 可得

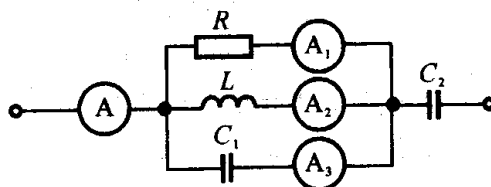
$$U_s = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_C - U_L)^2} = \sqrt{15^2 + (100 - 80)^2} = 25\text{V}$$



题解 8-11 图

**8-12** 已知图示正弦电流电路中电流表的读数分别为  $A_1: 5\text{A}$ ;  $A_2:$

$20\text{A}$ ;  $A_3: 25\text{A}$ . 求: (1) 图中电流表 A 的读数; (2) 如果维持  $A_1$  的读数不变, 而把电源的频率提高一倍, 再求电流表 A 的读数.



题 8-12 图

**解 提示** 在正弦交流电路稳态分析时参考相量的选取

十分重要. 一般地, 对于串联电路宜选取电流作参考相量, 而对于并联电路宜选取电压作为参考相量. 合理利用相量图中的几何关系可能使问题得到很大简化.

**解法 I**

(1) 设电路中并联部分的电压为  $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$  (参考相量), 电源频率为  $\omega$ , 根据元件电压、电流的相量关系, 有

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

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{U}{\omega L} \angle -90^\circ = 20 \angle -90^\circ \text{A} = j20\text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \cdot \dot{U} = \omega C U \angle 90^\circ = 25 \angle 90^\circ \text{A} = j25\text{A}$$

根据 KCL 定律的相量形式, 有总电流相量

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = 5 - j20 + j25 = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ (\text{A})$$



则电流表 A 的读数为  $I = 5\sqrt{2} = 7.07(\text{A})$

(2) 还设电路中并联部分的电压为  $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ$ , 但此时电源频率为  $2\omega$ , 因此感抗及容纳都会发生相应的变化, 由于

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{U}{R} \angle 0^\circ = 5 \angle 0^\circ = 5\text{A} \text{ 维持不变, 故 } U \text{ 维持不变, 则参照}$$

问题(1) 中的关系式可得电源频率为  $2\omega$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_L &= \frac{\dot{U}}{j(2\omega)L} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \angle -90^\circ \text{A} = 10 \angle -90^\circ \text{A} = -j10\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_C &= j(2\omega)C \cdot \dot{U} = 2 \cdot j\omega C \cdot \dot{U} \\ &= 2 \times 25 \angle 90^\circ \text{A} = 50 \angle 90^\circ \text{A} = j50\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

则  $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = 5 - j10 + j50 = 5 + j40(\text{A})$

所以电流表 A 的读数为  $I = \sqrt{5^2 + 40^2} \text{A} = 40.31\text{A}$

解法 II 利用相量图求解.

设电路中并联部分的电压为  $\dot{U} = U \angle 0^\circ$  (参考相量), 则依据元件特性可知  $\dot{I}_R$  与  $\dot{U}$  同相,  $\dot{I}_L$  滞后  $\dot{U} 90^\circ$ ,  $\dot{I}_C$  超前  $\dot{U} 90^\circ$ , 且总电流

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C,$$

依题意作出相量图如题解 8-12 图所示, 则由

图中直角三角形可得  $I = \sqrt{\dot{I}_R^2 + (\dot{I}_C - \dot{I}_L)^2}$ , 此即为电流表 A 的读数.

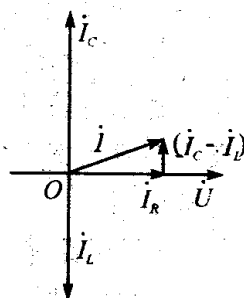
(1)  $I_R = 5\text{A}$ ,  $I_L = 20\text{A}$ ,  $I_C = 25\text{A}$ , 则电流表 A 的读数为  $I = \sqrt{5^2 + (25 - 20)^2} \text{A} = 7.07\text{A}$ .

(2)  $I_R = 5\text{A}$  不变, 电源频率为  $2\omega$ , 则

$$I_L = \frac{U}{2\omega L} = \frac{1}{2} \times 20\text{A} = 10\text{A},$$

$$I_C = 2\omega C \cdot U = 2 \times 25\text{A} = 50\text{A},$$

所以此时电流表 A 的读数为  $I = \sqrt{5^2 + (50 - 10)^2} \text{A} = 40.31\text{A}$ .



题解 8-12 图

**8-13** 对 RL 串联电路作如下 2 次测量: (1) 端口加 90V 直流电压 ( $\omega = 0$ ) 时, 输入电流为 3A; (2) 端口加  $f = 50\text{Hz}$  的正弦电压 90V 时, 输

入电流为 1.8A. 求  $R$  和  $L$  的值.

解 电路如题解 8-13 图所示.

(1)  $u_s$  为 90V 直流电压时, 电感  $L$  对直流短路, 则有  $R = \frac{u_s}{i} = \frac{90}{3} \Omega = 30 \Omega$ .

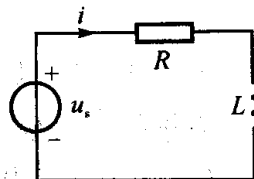
(2)  $u_s$  为 90V 正弦电压时,  $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 50 = 314 \text{ rad/s}$ , 回路阻抗为  $Z = R + j\omega L = |Z| \angle \varphi$ , 由于  $|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$ , 而

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{90}{1.8} = 50 (\Omega)$$

因此有  $\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + (314L)^2} = 50$

解得  $314L = 40$

故  $L = \frac{40}{314} \text{ H} = 0.127 \text{ H}$



题解 8-13 图

**8-14** 某一元件的电压、电流(关联方向) 分别为下述 4 种情况时, 它可能是什么元件?

$$(1) \begin{cases} u = 10\cos(10t + 45^\circ) \text{ V} \\ i = 2\sin(10t + 135^\circ) \text{ A} \end{cases};$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} u = 10\sin(100t) \text{ V} \\ i = 2\cos(100t) \text{ A} \end{cases};$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} u = -10\cos t \text{ V} \\ i = -\sin t \text{ A} \end{cases};$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} u = 10\cos(314t + 45^\circ) \text{ V} \\ i = 2\cos(314t) \text{ A} \end{cases}.$$

解 直接利用公式

(1) 因为  $i = 2\sin(10t + 135^\circ) = 2\cos(10t + 135^\circ - 90^\circ) = 2\cos(10t + 45^\circ) \text{ A}$ , 则

$$\dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}, \dot{I} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ, \omega = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

有 
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ} = 5 \angle 0^\circ \Omega$$

由于电压、电流同相位, 则该元件为电阻, 且阻值为  $5\Omega$ .

(2) 因为  $u = 10\sin(100t) = 10\cos(100t - 90^\circ)\text{V}$ , 则

$$\dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -90^\circ \text{V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{A}, \quad \omega = 100 \text{ rad/s}$$

有 
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -90^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ} = 5 \angle -90^\circ \Omega$$

由于电流超前电压  $90^\circ$ , 则该元件为电容, 且  $\frac{1}{\omega C} = 5$ , 即

$$C = \frac{1}{5\omega} = 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{F}$$

(3) 因为  $u = -10\cos t = 10\cos(t + 180^\circ)\text{V}$

$$i = -\sin t = \cos(t + 90^\circ)\text{A}$$

则 
$$\dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 180^\circ \text{V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$$

有 
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 180^\circ}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ} = 10 \angle 90^\circ \Omega$$

由于电压超前电流  $90^\circ$ , 则该元件为电感, 且  $\omega L = 10, \omega = 1\text{rad/s}$ , 即

$$L = \frac{10}{\omega} = 10\text{H}$$

(4) 依题意, 有  $\dot{U} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ \text{V}, \dot{I} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{A}, \omega = 314 \text{ rad/s}$ ,

则 
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ} = 5 \angle 45^\circ = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \Omega = R + j\omega L$$

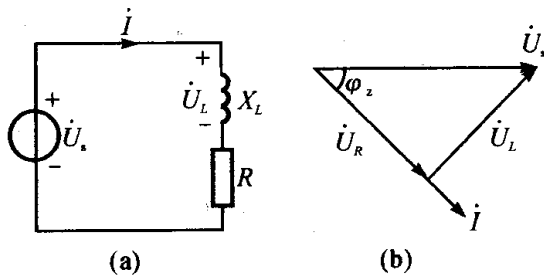
由于电压超前电流  $45^\circ$ , 则为感性负载, 可以看作是电阻  $R$  与电感

$L$  的串联组合, 其中  $R = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \Omega$ ,  $\omega L = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \Omega$ , 即

$$L = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}\omega} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2} \times 314} = 0.0113(\text{H})$$

**8-15** 电路由电压源  $u_s = 100\cos(10^3 t)\text{V}$  及  $R$  和  $L = 0.025\text{H}$  串联组成, 电感端电压的有效值为  $25\text{V}$ . 求  $R$  值和电流的表达式.

**解** 依题意可做出其电路图及相量图如题解 8-15 图所示, 则



题解 8-15 图

$$\dot{U}_s = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^3 \times 0.025 = 25(\Omega)$$

故 
$$I = \frac{U_L}{X_L} = \frac{25}{25} = 1(\text{A})$$

由相量图中的直角三角形可得

$$U_s = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_L^2}$$

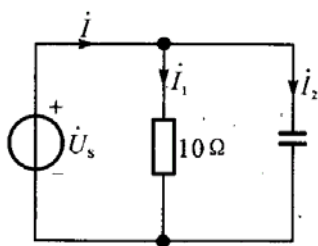
有 
$$U_R = \sqrt{U_s^2 - U_L^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - 25^2} = 66.144(\text{V})$$

则电阻为 
$$R = \frac{U_R}{I} = \frac{66.144}{1} = 66.144(\Omega)$$

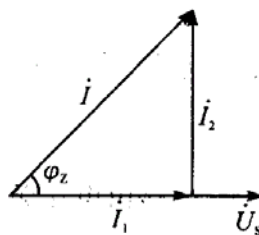
又 
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{66.144 + j25} = 1 \angle -20.70^\circ (\text{A})$$

则 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(10^3 t - 20.70^\circ) \text{ A}$$

**8-16** 已知图示电路中  $I_1 = I_2 = 10\text{A}$ . 求  $I$  和  $\dot{U}_s$ .



题 8-16 图



题解 8-16 图

解 设  $\dot{U}_s = U \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$  为参考相量, 则依题意有  $\dot{I}_1$  与  $\dot{U}_s$  同相而  $\dot{I}_2$  超前  $\dot{U}_s 90^\circ$ , 且  $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$ , 做相量图如题解 8-16 图所示, 则由相量图可知

$$I = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2} = 10\sqrt{2} (\text{A})$$

$$\varphi_z = \arctan \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \arctan 1 = 45^\circ$$

故  $I = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{A}$

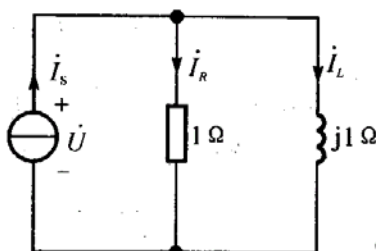
由电路图可知  $U_s = RI_1 = 10 \times 10 = 100 \text{V}$

则  $\dot{U}_s = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$

**8-17** 图示电路中  $\dot{I}_s = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$ . 求电压  $\dot{U}$ .

解  $\dot{I}_s = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L}$

因此有 
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U} &= \frac{\dot{I}_s}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{jX_L}} = \frac{2 \angle 0^\circ}{1 + \frac{1}{j}} \\ &= \frac{2 \angle 0^\circ}{1 - j} = \frac{2 \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ (\text{V}) \end{aligned}$$



题 8-17 图