# 答案 4.1

● 已知图示电路中 u = 100cos(ωt+10°) V, i<sub>i</sub> = 2cos(ωt+100°) A, i<sub>j</sub> = -4cos(ωt+190°) A, i<sub>j</sub> = 5sin(ωt+ 10°) A。试写出电压和各电流的有效值、初相位,并求电压超前于电流的相位差。

解:将i,和i,改写为余弦函数的标准形式,即

$$i_2 = -4\cos(\omega t + 190^\circ) A = 4\cos(\omega t + 190^\circ - 180^\circ) A = 4\cos(\omega t + 10^\circ) A$$
  
 $i_3 = 5\sin(\omega t + 10^\circ) A = 5\cos(\omega t + 10^\circ - 90^\circ) A = 5\cos(\omega t - 80^\circ) A$   
电压、电流的有效值为

$$U = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} = 70.7 \text{V}, I_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.414 \text{A}$$
$$I_2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.828 \text{A}, I_3 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = 3.54 \text{A}$$

初相位

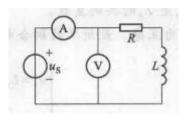
$$\psi_u = 10^\circ$$
,  $\psi_{i_1} = 100^\circ$ ,  $\psi_{i_2} = 10^\circ$ ,  $\psi_{i_3} = -80^\circ$ 

相位差

$$egin{aligned} arphi_1 &= \psi_u - \psi_{i_1} = 10^\circ - 100^\circ = -90^\circ & u 与 i_1 正交, u滞后于 i_1; \\ arphi_2 &= \psi_u - \psi_{i_2} = 10^\circ - 10^\circ = 0^\circ & u 与 i_2 同相; \\ arphi_3 &= \psi_u - \psi_{i_3} = 10^\circ - (-80^\circ) = 90^\circ & u 与 i_3 正交, u 超前于 i_3 \end{array}$$

### 答案 4.3

图示电路中正弦电流的频率为 50 Hz 时,电压表和电流表的读数分别为 100 V 和 15 A;当频率为 100 Hz 时, 读数为 100 V 和 10A。 试求电阻 R 和电感 L。



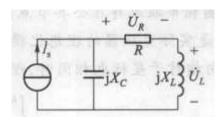
解: 电压表和电流表读数为有效值, 其比值为阻抗模, 即

$$\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = U/I$$

将已知条件代入,得

$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi \times 50 \times L)^2} = \frac{100\text{V}}{15\text{A}} \\ \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi \times 100 \times L)^2} = \frac{100\text{V}}{10\text{A}} \end{cases}$$

联立方程,解得  $L = 13.7 \text{mH}, R = 5.08\Omega$  46 已知图示电路中 U<sub>R</sub> = U<sub>L</sub> = 10 V, R = 10 Ω, X<sub>C</sub> = 10 Ω, 求 I<sub>s</sub> 。



解:

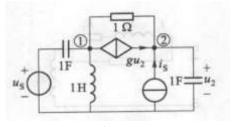
# 一般来说 $X_c$ 是负数,这里按题目给的值算

设
$$\dot{U}_R = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
,则

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}_R}{R} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A }, \dot{U}_L = j X_L \dot{I}_R = 10 \angle 90^\circ \text{V}$$
 $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L = (10 \angle 0^\circ + 10 \angle 90^\circ) \text{V} = 10 \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{V}$ 
 $\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{j X_C} = \frac{10 \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{V}}{j 10 \Omega} = -\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ \text{A}$ 
 $\dot{I}_S = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C = (1 \angle 0^\circ - \sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ) \text{A} = \sqrt{5} \angle - 22.5^\circ \text{A}$ 
所求电流有效值为
 $I_S = \sqrt{5} \text{A}$ 

### 答案 4.7

4.7 已知图示电路中 g=1 S, u<sub>n</sub> = 10√2 cos ωt V, i<sub>s</sub> = 10√2 cos ωt A, ω=1 rad/s。求受控电流源的电压 u<sub>12</sub> «



解: 电压源和电流源的相量分别为

$$\dot{U}_{S} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I}_{S} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

对节点①和②列相量形式节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (j\omega C_{1} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + 1S)\dot{U}_{n1} - 1S \times \dot{U}_{n2} = j\omega C_{1}\dot{U}_{S} - g\dot{U}_{2} \\ -1S \times \dot{U}_{n1} + (j\omega C_{2} + 1S)\dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{I}_{S} + g\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

由图可知受控源控制量

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_{n2}$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_{\rm n1} = j10V$$
  $\dot{U}_{\rm n2} = 10 - j10V$ 

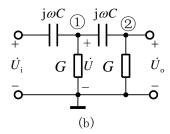
$$\dot{U}_{12} = \dot{U}_{n_1} - \dot{U}_{n_2} = (-10 + j20)V = 22.36 \angle 116.57^{\circ} V$$

受控电流源的电压为

$$u_{12} = 22.36\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 116.57^{\circ})V$$

# 答案 4.8

4-8 在图示 RC 移相电路中设 R=1/(ωC),试求输出电压 u。和输入电压 u 的相位差。解:相量模型如图(b)所示。



对节点①、②列节点电压方程:

$$(j\omega C + j\omega C + G)\dot{U}_{n_1} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n_2} = j\omega C\dot{U}_{i}$$
 (1)

$$-j\omega C\dot{U}_{n_1} + (j\omega C + G)\dot{U}_{n2} = 0$$
 (2)

联立解得

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{n2}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{1}{3} \angle 90^{\circ}$$

又因为

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

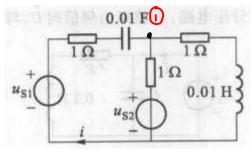
所以

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{o}}{\dot{U}_{i}} = \frac{1}{3} \angle 90^{\circ}$$

即 $u_0$ 越前于 $u_i$ 的相位差为90°。

# 答案 4.10

4.10 已知图示电路中 u<sub>si</sub> = u<sub>s2</sub> = 4cos ωt V,ω=100 rad/s。试求电流 i。



解:图示电路容抗

$$X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = -\frac{1}{100 \times 0.01} \Omega = -1\Omega$$
,

感抗

$$X_L = \omega L = (100 \times 0.01)\Omega = 1\Omega$$

列节点电压方程

$$\left[\frac{1}{1\Omega + j(-1\Omega)} + \frac{1}{1\Omega} + \frac{1}{1\Omega + j\Omega}\right]\dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{1\Omega + j(-1\Omega)} + \frac{\dot{U}_{S2}}{1\Omega}$$
(1)

将

解得

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \sqrt{5} \angle 18.43^{\circ} \text{V}$$

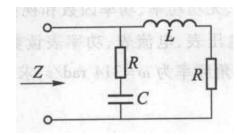
$$\dot{I} = -\frac{-\dot{U}_{n1} + \dot{U}_{S1}}{1\Omega + i(-1\Omega)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} A$$

电流

$$i = \cos(100t)$$
A

# 答案 4.11

4.11 求图示一端口网络的输入阻抗 Z,并证明当  $R = \sqrt{L/C}$  时, Z 与频率无关且等于 R。



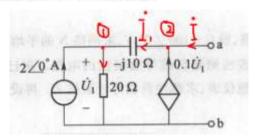
解:由阻抗的串、并联等效化简规则得

$$Z = (R + j\omega L) / (R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) = \frac{R^2 + \frac{L}{C} + jR(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}{2R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})}$$

当 $R = \sqrt{L/C}$ 时,由上式得Z = R,且与频率无关。

### 答案 4.12

# 4.12 求图示电路的戴维宁等效电路。



解: (1)求开路电压 $\dot{U}_{\rm oc}$ 

对图(a)电路列节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{-j10}) S \times \dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{-j10} \times \dot{U}_{n2} = 2 \angle 0^{\circ} A \\ -\frac{1}{-j10} S \times \dot{U}_{n1} + \frac{1}{-j10} S \times \dot{U}_{n2} = 0.1 S \times \dot{U}_{1} \end{cases}$$
(2)

受控源控制量 $U_1$ 即为节点电压 $U_{n1}$ ,即

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_{n1} \tag{3}$$

将式(3)代入式(2)再与式(1)联立解得

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = -40 \text{V}$$
,  $\dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{U}_{OC} = 40 \sqrt{2} \angle 135^{\circ} \text{V}$ 

(2)求等效阻抗 $Z_i$ 

在 ab 端外施电压源 $\dot{U}_{ab}$ ,求输入电流 $\dot{I}$ , $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 与 $\dot{I}$  的比值即为等效阻抗 $Z_{i}$ 。由节点②得

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 - 0.1S \times \dot{U}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{20\Omega} - \frac{\dot{U}_1}{10\Omega}$$

又

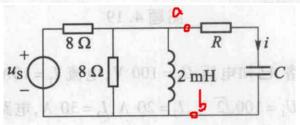
$$\dot{U}_{ab} = (20 - j10)\Omega\dot{I}_1 = (20 - j10) \times \frac{\dot{U}_1}{20}$$

得

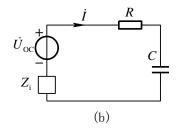
$$Z_{i} = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{(20 - j10) \times \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{20}}{(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{10})\dot{U}_{1}} = 22.36 \angle 153.43^{\circ}\Omega$$

# 答案 4.14

4.14 图中 u<sub>s</sub>为正弦电压源,ω=2 000 rad/s。同电容 C 为何值才能使电流 i 的有效值达到最大?



解: 先对电路 ab 端左侧电路作戴维南等效,如图(b)所示。



令

$$X_L = \omega L = 2000 \,\text{rad/s} \times 2 \times 10^{-3} \,\text{H} = 4\Omega$$

得等效阻抗

$$Z_{i} = 8\Omega // 8\Omega // j4\Omega = \frac{4\Omega \times j4\Omega}{4\Omega + j4\Omega} = 2(1+j)\Omega$$

由

$$i = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{Z_{i} + R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

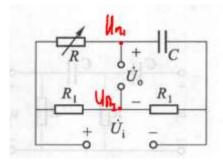
知,欲使电流i有效值为最大,电容的量值须使回路阻抗虚部为零,即:

$$\text{Im}[Z_i + R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}] = 2 - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$

解得

$$C = \frac{1}{2\omega} = 250\mu F$$

图示阻容移相器电路,设输入电压U,及R,、C已知,求输出电压U。,并讨论当R由零变到无穷大时输出电压U。与输入电压U的相位差变化范围。



解:应用分压公式,输出电压 Ü。可表示为

$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{o}} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{n}1} - \dot{U}_{\mathrm{n}2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \times \dot{U}_{i} - \frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{2}$$

$$=\frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{1+j\omega CR}-\frac{\dot{U}_{i}}{2}=\frac{1-j\omega CR}{2(j\omega CR+1)}\dot{U}_{i}$$

当 R=0,  $\dot{U}_{o}$ 与 $\dot{U}_{i}$ 同相位;

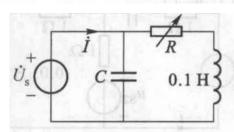
当 
$$R = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$
,  $\dot{U}_{o}$ 落后于 $\dot{U}_{i}$ 90°;

当  $R \to \infty$ ,  $\dot{U}_{o}$ 落后于 $\dot{U}_{i}$ 180°。

即当R由零变到无穷时, $\dot{U}_{o}$ 落后于 $\dot{U}_{i}$ 相位差从 $0^{\circ}$ 到180°变化。

# 答案 4.17

4.17 图示电路,  $\dot{U}_s$  = 10 V, 角類率  $\omega$  =  $10^3$  rad/s。要求无论 R 怎样改变, 电流有效值 I 始终不变, 求 C 的值, 并分析电流  $\dot{I}$  的相位变化情况。



解:图示电路负载等效导纳为

$$Y = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j(\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2})$$
(1)

$$|Y|^2 = \left[\frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}\right]^2 + \left[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}\right]^2 = \frac{1 - 2\omega^2 LC}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + (\omega C)^2$$
 (2)

由式(2)可见: 当 $\omega^2 = 1/(2LC)$  时, $|Y| = \omega C$  与 R 无关,电流有效值  $I = |Y|U = \omega CU$  不随 R 改变。

解得

$$C = \frac{1}{2\omega^2 L} = 5 \text{uF}$$

将ω、L、C 值代入(1)式,得

$$Y = \frac{R + j5 \times 10^{-3} (R^2 - 10^4)}{R^2 + 10^4}$$

当R=0,  $\dot{I}$ 滞后 $\dot{U}$ ,为 $-90^{\circ}$ ;

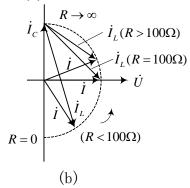
当 $0 < R < 100\Omega$ ,  $\dot{I}$  滞后 $\dot{U}_s$  为从-90° 向0 变化;

当 $R = 100\Omega$ ,  $\dot{I}$ 与 $\dot{U}_s$ 同相位;

当 $R > 100\Omega$ ,  $\dot{I}$ 越前 $\dot{U}_s$ 为从0向90°变化;

当 $R \to \infty$ ,  $\dot{I}$ 越前 $\dot{U}_s$ 为90°。

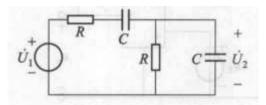
图(b)为电流相量图:



 $\dot{I}$  的终点轨迹为半圆,当R从0变到 $\infty$ 时, $\dot{I}$  的辐角从-90°变到90°。

# 答案 4.18

# 4.18/ 图示 RC 分压电路,求频率为何值时 U2与 U1同相?



解: 由分压公式得

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{1}} = \frac{R/\sqrt{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + (R/\sqrt{\frac{1}{j\omega C}})} = \frac{\frac{R \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}}$$

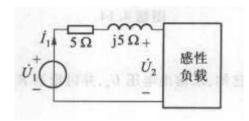
$$= \frac{R}{3R + j(\omega R^{2}C - 1/\omega C)}$$

令虚部

$$\omega R^2 C - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0 , \quad \mathcal{H} \omega = \frac{1}{RC}$$
即 $f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$  时,且 $\dot{U}_1$ 与 $\dot{U}_2$ 同相位
$$\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

### 答案 4.21

4.21 图示电路,已知电压 U<sub>1</sub>=100 V,电流 I<sub>1</sub>=10A,电源输出功率 P=500 W。求负载阻抗及端电压 U<sub>1</sub>。



解:

平均功率 $P = U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi$ ,可推出电压与电流的相位差 $\varphi$ 

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{P}{U_1 I_1} = \arccos \frac{500 \,\mathrm{W}}{100 \,\mathrm{V} \times 10 \,\mathrm{A}} = 60^{\circ}$$

设
$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
,则 $\dot{U}_1 = 100 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 

负载端电压相量

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 - (5\Omega + j5\Omega)\dot{I}_1 = 36.6\angle 90^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

有效值为

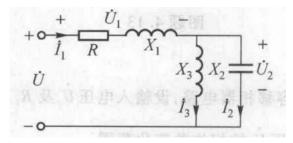
$$U_2 = 36.6 \text{V}$$

负载阻抗

$$Z_{\rm L} = \dot{U}_2 / \dot{I}_1 = {\rm j} 3.66 \Omega$$

### 答案 4.22

4.22 若已知 U1=100√2 V, I2=20 A, I3=30 A, 电路消耗的总功率 P=1 000 W, 求 R 及 X1。



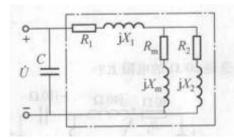
解:

设 
$$\dot{I}_2 = 20 \angle 0^\circ$$
 A ,则  $\dot{I}_3 = 30 \angle -180^\circ$  A ,  $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 10 \angle -180^\circ$  A 设  $\dot{U}_1 = 100\sqrt{2} \angle \varphi_U$  V  $100\sqrt{2} \cdot 10 \cdot \cos(\varphi_U - (-180^\circ)) = 1000$  解得  $\varphi_U = 135^\circ$ 或  $-135^\circ$  ,  $\dot{I}_1 \cdot (R + jX_1) = \dot{U}_1$  得到  $R = 10\Omega$  ,对应  $\varphi_U = 135^\circ$ 

# 答案 4.25

4.28 图示为某负载的等效电路模型,已知  $R_1=X_1=8$   $\Omega$ ,  $R_2=X_2=3$   $\Omega$ ,  $R_n=X_n=6$   $\Omega$ , 外加正弦电压有效值 U=220 V, 頻率 f=50 Hz。

- (1) 求负载的平均功率和功率因数;
- (2) 若井上电容,将功率因数提高到 0.9,求 C=?。



解:

(1)

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 100\pi \text{rad/s}$$

$$Z = \frac{(R_{\text{m}} + jX_{\text{m}}) \cdot (R_2 + jX_2)}{(R_{\text{m}} + jX_{\text{m}}) + (R_2 + jX_2)} + (R_1 + jX_1) = (10 + j10)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220}{10 + j10} = 11(1 - j) = 11\sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$P = \dot{U} \cdot \dot{I} = 220 \cdot 11\sqrt{2} \cdot \cos(45^{\circ}) = 2420 \text{W}$$

$$\lambda = \cos(45^{\circ}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

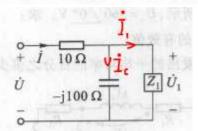
(2)

设电容阻抗为 $X_{C}$ ,则并联电容后总的阻抗为

$$Z = \frac{(10+j10) \cdot jX_C}{(10+j10) + jX_C} = \frac{-10X_C + j10X_C}{10+j(10+X_C)}, \quad \text{相位为 } \arccos(0.9) = 25.84^\circ$$
 解得  $X_C = -38.78$ ,  $C = -\frac{1}{\omega X_C} = \frac{1}{100\pi \cdot 38.78} = 82.1 \mu F$ 

### 答案 4.27

4.27 图示电路, U<sub>1</sub> = 200 V, Z<sub>1</sub> 吸收的平均功率 P<sub>1</sub> = 800 W, 功率因数 λ = 0.8(感性)。求电压有效值 U 和 申海有效值 I.



解:

设 
$$\dot{U}_1 = 200 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$
,  $\varphi_1 = \arccos 0.8 = 36.86^\circ$ 

$$I_{1} = \frac{P_{1}}{U_{1}\lambda} = 5 \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{1} = I_{1}\angle - \varphi_{1} = 5\angle - 36.86^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{1}/(-j100\Omega) = j2 \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{1} = (4-j) \text{ A} = 4.12\angle - 14.04^{\circ}$$

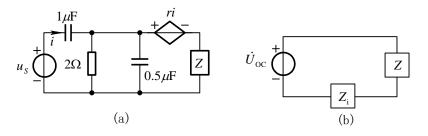
$$\dot{U} = 10\dot{I} + \dot{U}_{1} = (240 - j10) \text{ V} = 240.2\angle - 2.39^{\circ}$$

$$I = 4.12 \text{ A}, \quad U = 240.2 \text{ V}$$

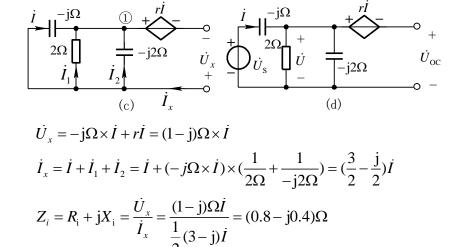
### 答案 4.28

428 图示电路中  $u_s$  = 2cos  $\omega t$  V ,  $\omega$  =  $10^6$  rad/s , r = 1  $\Omega_s$  问负载阻抗 Z 为何值可获得最大功率? 求出此最大功率。

解:对原电路做戴维南等效,如图(b)所示。



(1) 求输入阻抗,由图(c)得:



(2) 求开路电压,如图(d)所示:

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_{\text{OC}} &= \dot{U} - r\dot{I} \\ &= \frac{2\Omega / / (-j2\Omega)}{2\Omega / / (-j2\Omega) + (-j\Omega)} \dot{U}_{\text{S}} - r \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{S}}}{2\Omega / / (-j2\Omega) + (-j\Omega)} \\ &= \frac{1+j}{1+j3} \dot{U}_{\text{S}} = (0.4-j0.2) \sqrt{2} \text{V} = 0.2 \sqrt{10} \angle - 26.57^{\circ} \text{V} \end{split}$$

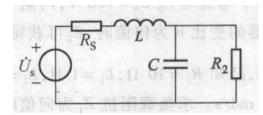
(3) 求最大功率:

根据最大功率传输定理,当 $Z_L = \overset{*}{Z_i} = (0.8 + j0.4)\Omega$ 时, $Z_L$ 可获得最大功率:

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}} = \frac{(0.2\sqrt{10})^2}{4 \times 0.8} \text{W} = 0.125 \text{W}$$

### 答案 4.29

4/29 图示电路中电源频率 f=31.8 kHz,  $U_s=1$  V, 内限  $R_s=125$  Ω, 负载电阻  $R_s=200$  Ω。为使  $R_s$ 获得最大功率。L和 C应为多少? 求出此最大功率。



解:  $L \times C \otimes R_2$  的等效阻抗

$$Z_{\rm L} = j\omega L + \frac{R_2/(j\omega C)}{R_2 + 1/(j\omega C)}$$

当L、C改变时, $Z_L$ 的实部及虚部均发生变化,根据最大功率传输定理知,

当 $Z_L = R_S$ ,  $R_2$ 可获得最大功率,

即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{R_2}{1 + (\omega R_2 C)^2} = R_S \\ \omega L - \frac{\omega R_2^2 C}{1 + (\omega R_2 C)^2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

联立解得

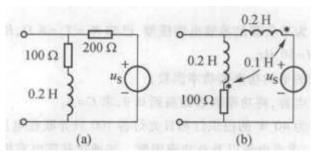
$$\begin{cases} C = \frac{\sqrt{R_2 / R_S - 1}}{\omega R_2} = 0.0194 \mu F \\ L = R_2 R_S C = 0.485 \text{mH} \end{cases}$$

此时

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{{U_{\text{S}}}^2}{4R_{\text{S}}} = \frac{1\text{V}}{4 \times 125\Omega} = 2\text{mW}$$

# 答案 4.33

4.33 设图示一端口网络中 u<sub>s</sub> = 200√2 cos ωt V,ω=10³ rad/s。求其戴维宁等效电路。



解: (a) 对图(a)电路, 感抗

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^3 \, \text{rad/s} \times 0.2 \, \text{H} = 200 \Omega$$

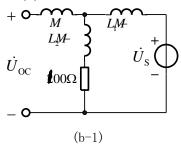
由分压公式得端口开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{(100 + j200)\Omega}{(100 + j200 + 200)\Omega} \times 200 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V} = 124 \angle 29.7^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

求等效阻抗,将电压源作用置零

$$Z_{i} = (100 + j200)\Omega // 200\Omega = \frac{200\Omega \times (100 + j200)\Omega}{(200 + 100 + j200)\Omega} = 124 \angle 29.7^{\circ}\Omega$$

(b) 对图(b)电路,应用互感消去法,将电路等效成图(b-1)。



图中

$$M = 0.1H$$
,  $L - M = 0.1H$  o

由分压公式得

$$\dot{U}_{\text{OC}} = \frac{R + j\omega(L_2 - M)}{R + j\omega(L_2 - M) + j\omega(L_1 - M)}\dot{U}_{\text{S}} = (120 - 40j)\text{V} = 126.5 \angle -18.43^{\circ}\text{V}$$

等效阻抗

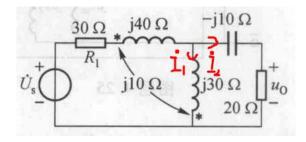
$$Z_{i} = j\omega M + [R + j\omega(L_{2} - M)] / j\omega(L_{1} - M)$$

$$= j\omega M + \frac{[R + j\omega(L_{2} - M)] \times j\omega(L_{1} - M)}{R + j\omega(L_{2} - M) + j\omega(L_{1} - M)} = (20 + j160)\Omega = 161.24 \angle 82.87^{\circ}\Omega$$

### 答案 4.35

4.38 电路如图所示, U.=360 / 0° V。求:

- (1)输出电压 uo的有效值;
- (2) 理想电压源发出的平均功率的百分之多少传递到 20 Ω 的电阻上?



解:

(1)

$$j30 \cdot \dot{I}_1 - j10 \cdot (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = (-j10 + 20) \cdot \dot{I}_2$$
$$\dot{U}_S = (30 + j40) \cdot (\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) - j10 \cdot \dot{I}_1 + (-j10 + 20) \cdot \dot{I}_2$$

解得

$$\dot{I}_1 = -j4.5 \text{A}, \dot{I}_2 = 4.5 \text{A}$$

 $\dot{u}_{o} = 20 \cdot \dot{I}_{2} = 90 \text{V}$ ,有效值为90V

(2)

$$\eta = \frac{4.5^2 \cdot 20}{360 \cdot 4.5} = \frac{1}{4}$$

### 答案 4.37

4.37 图示电路中电源电压  $U_*=100$  V,内阻  $R_*=5$   $\Omega$ ,负载阻抗  $Z_L=(16+j12)$   $\Omega$ ,问理想变压器的变比 n 为何值时, $Z_L$ 可获得最大功率?试求此最大功率。

解: 由理想变压器的阻抗变换关系得

$$Z_L' = n^2 Z_L$$

当变比n改变时Z'的模改变而阻抗角不变,此时获得最大功率条件是模匹配,即

$$R_S = |Z_L'| = |n^2 Z_L|$$

由此求得:

$$n^2 = \frac{R_S}{|Z_L|} = \frac{5\Omega}{\sqrt{16^2 + 12^2}\Omega} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$n = 0.5$$

设 $\dot{U}_s = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ , 则理想变压器原端电流:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R_S + Z'_L} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{5 + 4 + j3} = \frac{10}{3} \sqrt{10} \angle -18.4^{\circ} A$$

副端电流为

$$\dot{I}_2 = -n\dot{I}_1 = -\frac{5}{3}\sqrt{10}\angle -18.4^{\circ}A$$

负载吸收的最大平均功率为

$$P_{\text{max}} = I_2^2 \times 16\Omega = (\frac{5\sqrt{10}}{3})^2 \times 16 = 444.44\text{W}$$

### 重点

- 1. 相量的写法,注意题目要求,最后是否要转换到时域
- 2. 互感的方向