

第5章 线性动态电路的正弦稳态分析

5.1 正弦交流电路的相量分析法

5.2 谐振

5.3 互感

5.4 三相交流电路

5.3 互感耦合电路

(mutual inductance)

5.3.1 互感和互感电压

5.3.2 互感线圈的串联和并联

5.3.3 含互感电路的计算

5.3.4 全耦合变压器和理想变压器

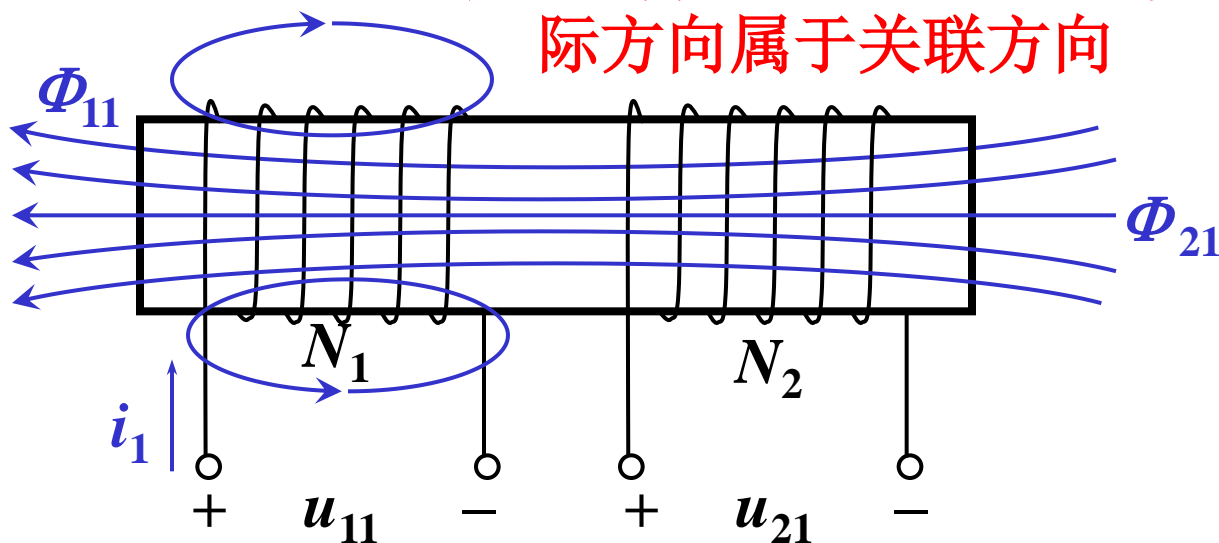
5.3.5* 实际变压器的电路模型

5.3.1 互感和互感电压

结论：自感电压与电流的实际方向属于关联方向

一、互感和互感电压

$$= L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$



$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{11}}{dt}$$

自感电压

$$u_{21} = \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi_{21}}{dt} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

互感电压

Ψ ：磁链 (*magnetic linkage*), $\psi = N\phi$

当线圈周围无铁磁物质(空心线圈)时, Ψ_{11} 、 Ψ_{22} 与 i_1 成正比。

两个线圈同时通电时，各线圈的端电压均包含自感和互感电压：

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = u_{21} + u_{22} = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$

互感的性质：

- ①从能量角度可以证明：对于线性电感 $M_{12}=M_{21}=M$
- ②互感系数 M 只与两个线圈的几何尺寸、匝数、相互位置和周围的介质磁导率有关，如其他条件不变时，有

$$M \propto N_1 N_2 \quad (L \propto N^2)$$

互感现象的利与弊：

利用—变压器：信号、功率传递

避免—干扰 克服：合理布置线圈相互位置减少互感作用。

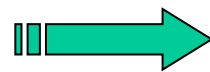
耦合系数 (*coupling coefficient*) k :

$$k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{\phi_{12}\phi_{21}}{\phi_{11}\phi_{22}}}$$

k 表示两个线圈磁耦合的紧密程度。
可以证明, $k \leq 1$ 。

$$\because \quad L_1 = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{11}}{i_1}, \quad L_2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{22}}{i_2}$$

$$M_{12} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1}, \quad M_{12} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$


$$k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$$

$K=1$ 完全耦合

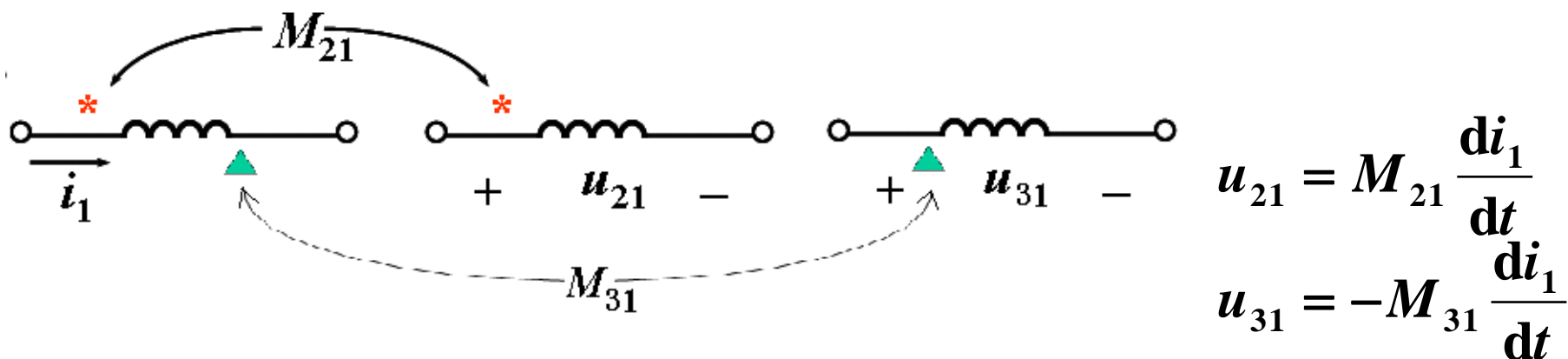
$K=0$ 无耦合

$K \rightarrow 1$ 紧耦合

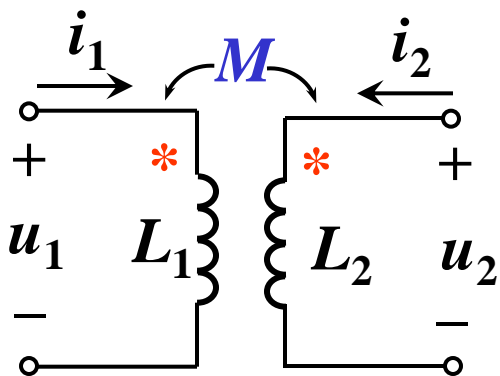
$K \rightarrow 0$ 松耦合

二、互感线圈的**同名端**

对互感电压，因产生该电压的电流在另一线圈上，因此，要确定其符号，就必须知道两个线圈的绕向。这在电路分析中显得很不方便。



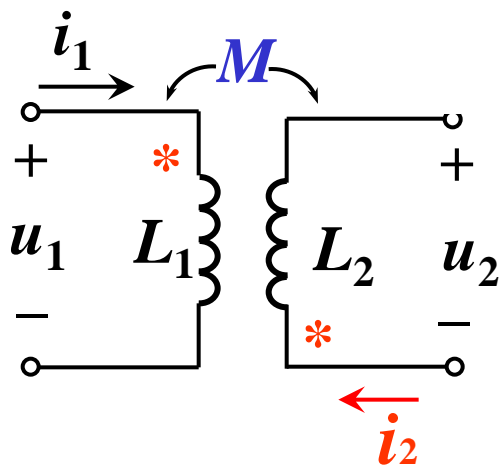
同名端：当两个电流分别从两个线圈的对应端子流入，其所产生的磁场相互加强时，则这两个对应端子称为同名端。



时域形式:

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

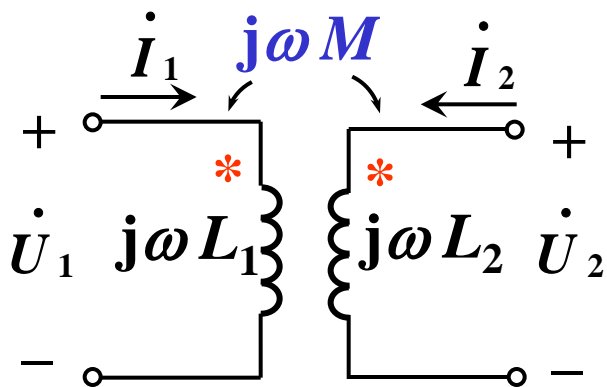


$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

互感电压的符号既与参考方向有关又与同名端有关。

在正弦交流电路中, 其相量形式的方程为



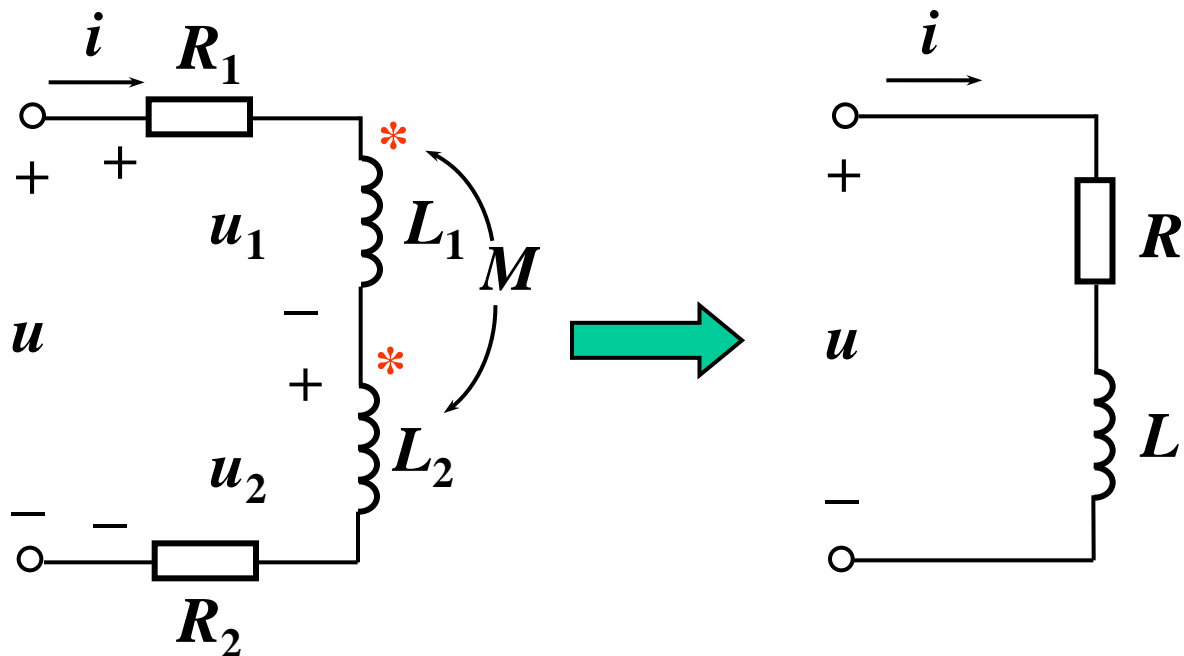
$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$

5.3.2 互感线圈的联接和去耦

一、互感线圈的串联

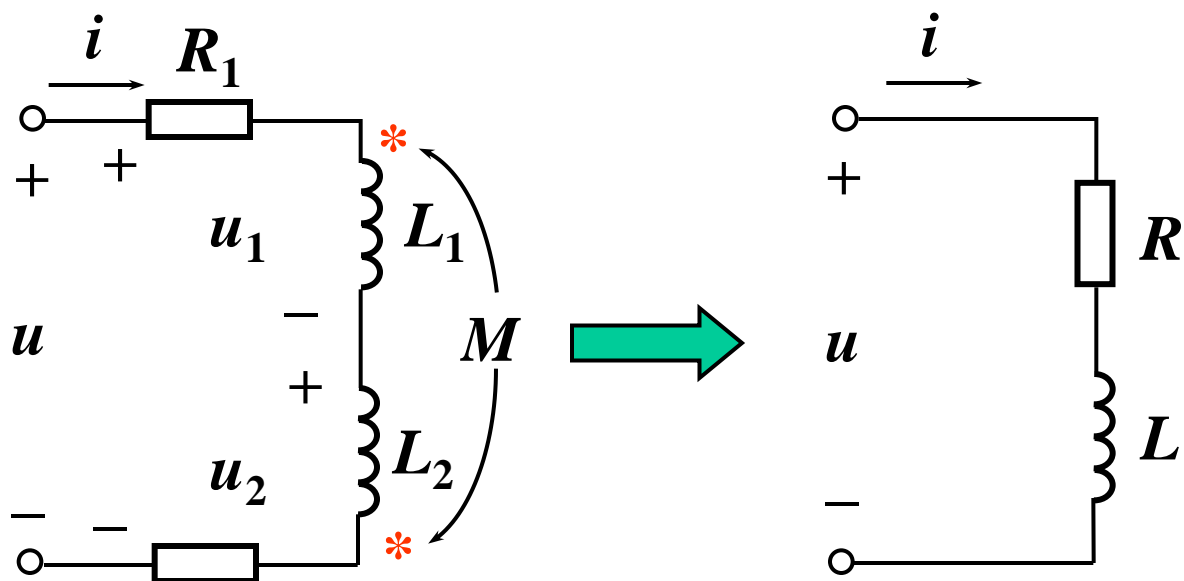
1. 顺串



$$\begin{aligned} u &= R_1 i + L_1 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} + M \frac{di}{dt} + R_2 i \\ &= (R_1 + R_2) i + (L_1 + L_2 + 2M) \frac{di}{dt} = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = R_1 + R_2 \quad L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$$

2. 反串



$$\begin{aligned} u &= R_1 i + L_1 \frac{di}{dt} - M \frac{di}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di}{dt} - M \frac{di}{dt} + R_2 i \\ &= (R_1 + R_2) i + (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) \frac{di}{dt} = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R = R_1 + R_2 \quad L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$$

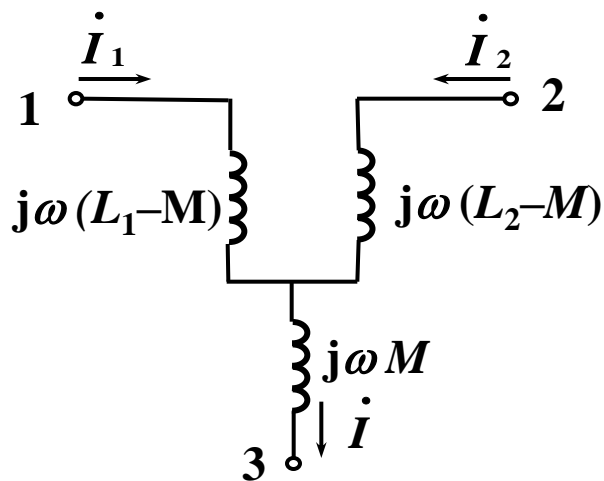
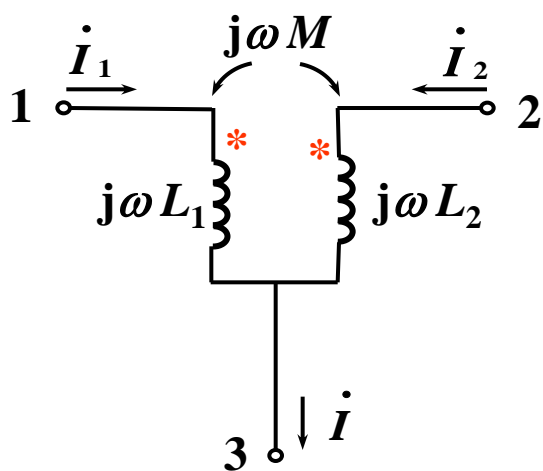
$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \geq 0 \quad \therefore M \leq \frac{1}{2}(L_1 + L_2)$$

互感不大于两个自感的算术平均值。

三、互感消去法

1. 去耦等效(两电感有公共端)

(a) 同名端接在一起



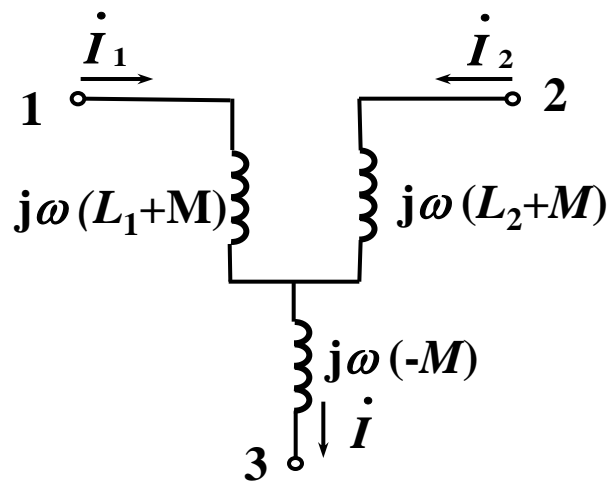
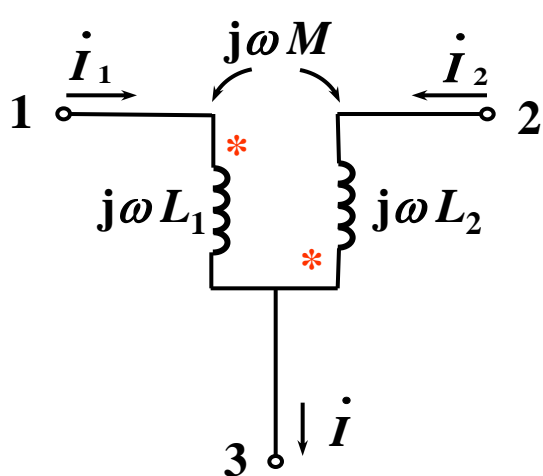
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

整理得



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega(L_1 - M) \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega(L_2 - M) \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

(b) 非同名端接在一起



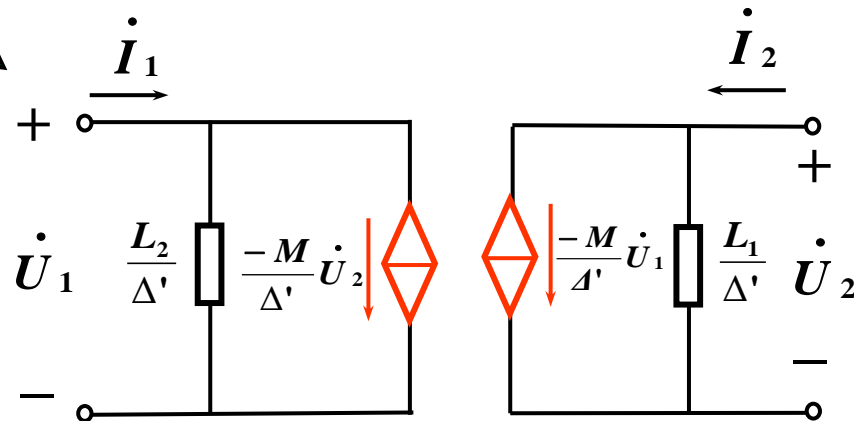
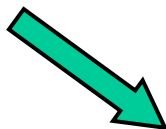
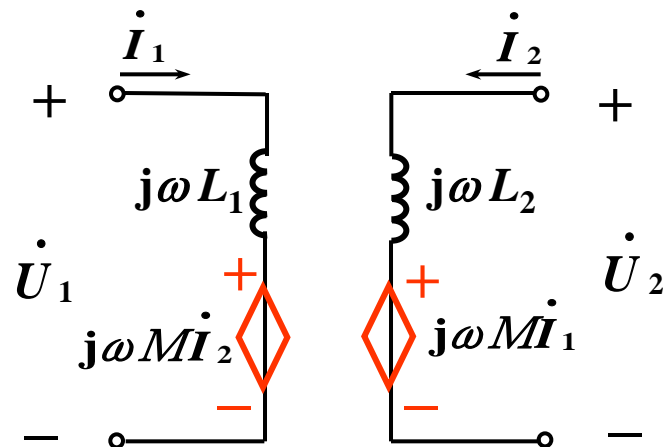
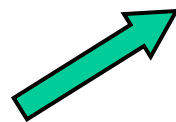
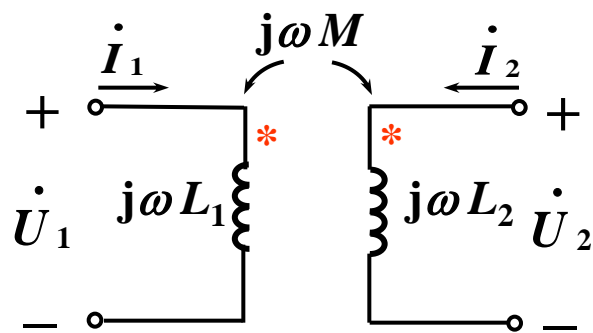
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

整理得



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = j\omega(L_1 + M) \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = j\omega(L_2 + M) \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

2. 受控源等效电路



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} j\omega L_2 & -j\omega M \\ -j\omega M & j\omega L_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{L_2}{\Delta'} & -\frac{M}{\Delta'} \\ -\frac{M}{\Delta'} & \frac{L_1}{\Delta'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (j\omega)^2 (L_1 L_2 - M^2), \quad \Delta' = j\omega (L_1 L_2 - M^2)$$

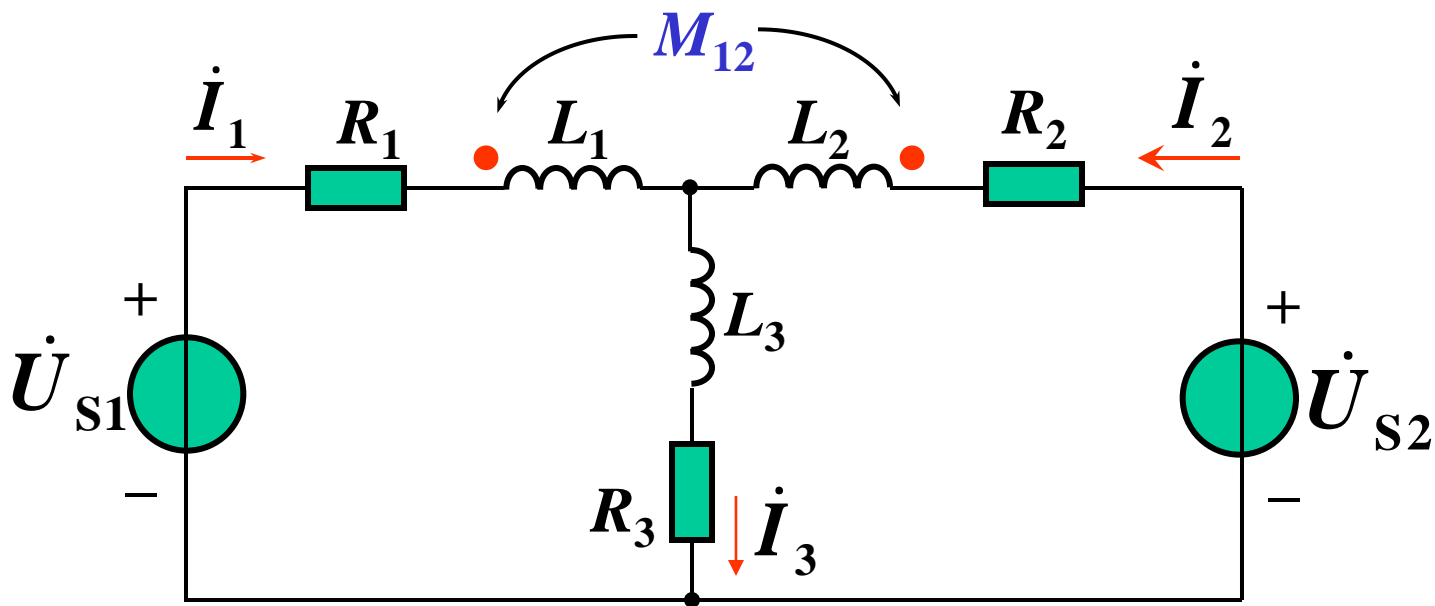
去耦等效与受控源等效电路的特点：

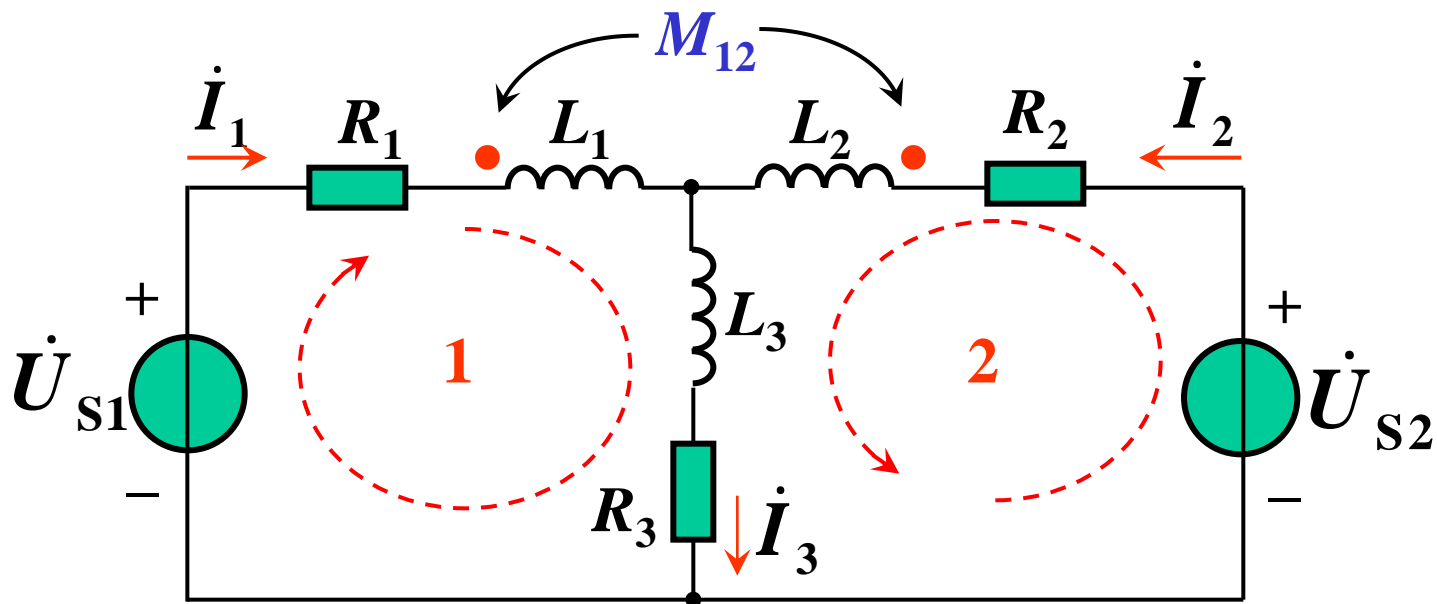
- (1) 去耦等效电路简单，等值电路与参考方向无关，但必须有公共端；
- (2) 受控源等效电路，与参考方向有关，不需公共端。

5.3.3 含互感的电路的计算

有互感的电路的计算仍属正弦稳态分析，前面介绍的相量分析的的方法均适用。只需注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外，还应包含互感电压。

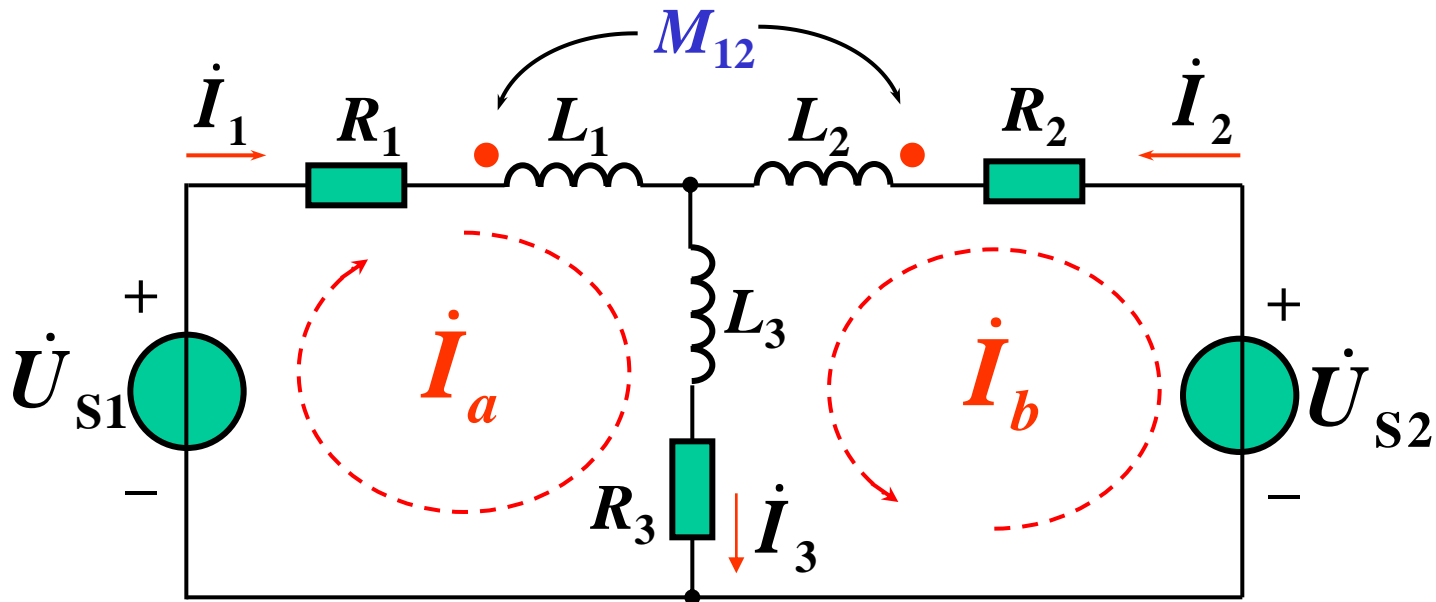
例 1. 列写下图电路的方程。





支路电流法：

$$\begin{cases} R_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 + j\omega L_3 \dot{I}_3 + R_3 \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ R_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_3 \dot{I}_3 + R_3 \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_{S2} \\ \dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$



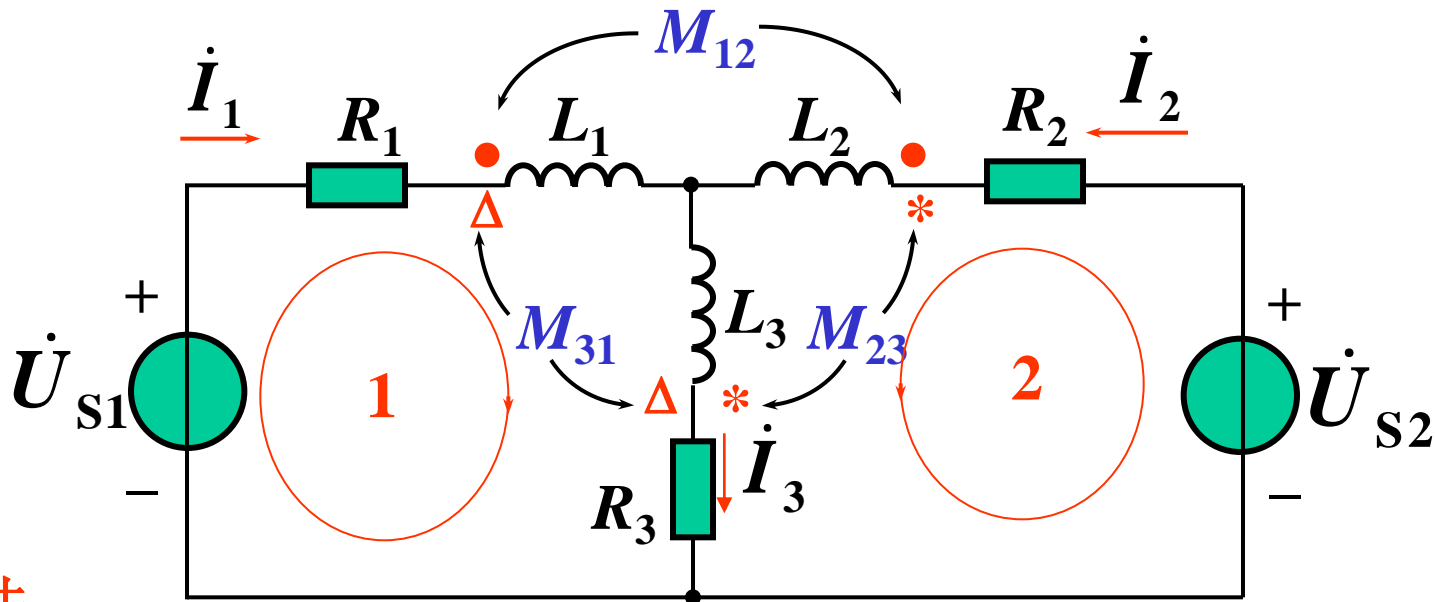
回路电流法： (1) 不考虑互感 (2) 考虑互感

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1 + R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_a + (R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b + j\omega M\dot{I}_b = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_b + (R_3 + j\omega L_3)\dot{I}_a + j\omega M\dot{I}_a = \dot{U}_{S2} \end{cases}$$

注意：互感线圈的互感电压的表示式及正负号。

含互感的电路，直接用节点法列写方程不方便。

例 2.



支路法:

$$\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3$$

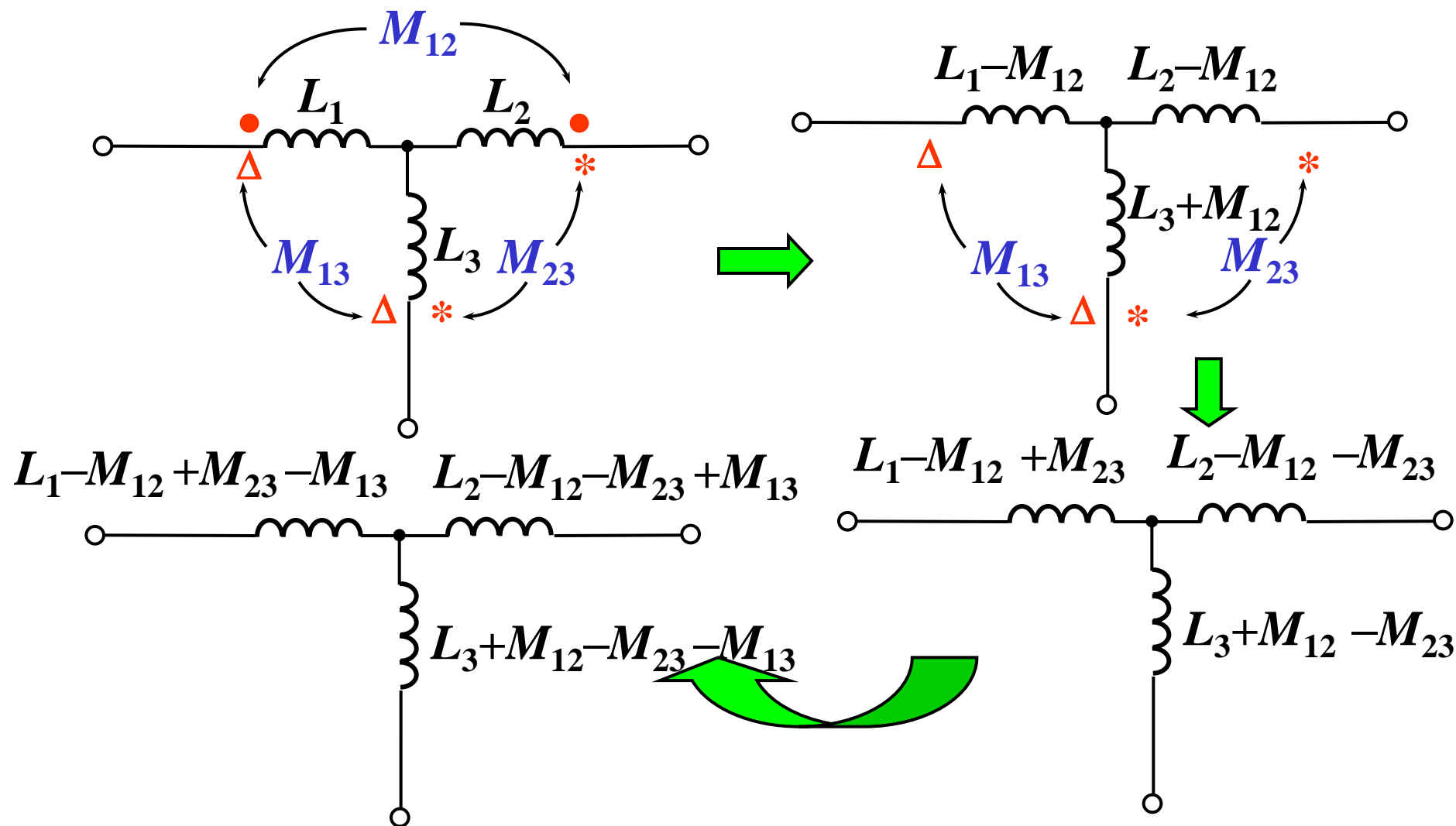
$$R_1 \dot{I}_1 + (j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_3) +$$

$$(j\omega L_3 \dot{I}_3 - j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{23} \dot{I}_2) + R_3 \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_{S1}$$

$$R_2 \dot{I}_2 + (j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M_{12} \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{23} \dot{I}_3) +$$

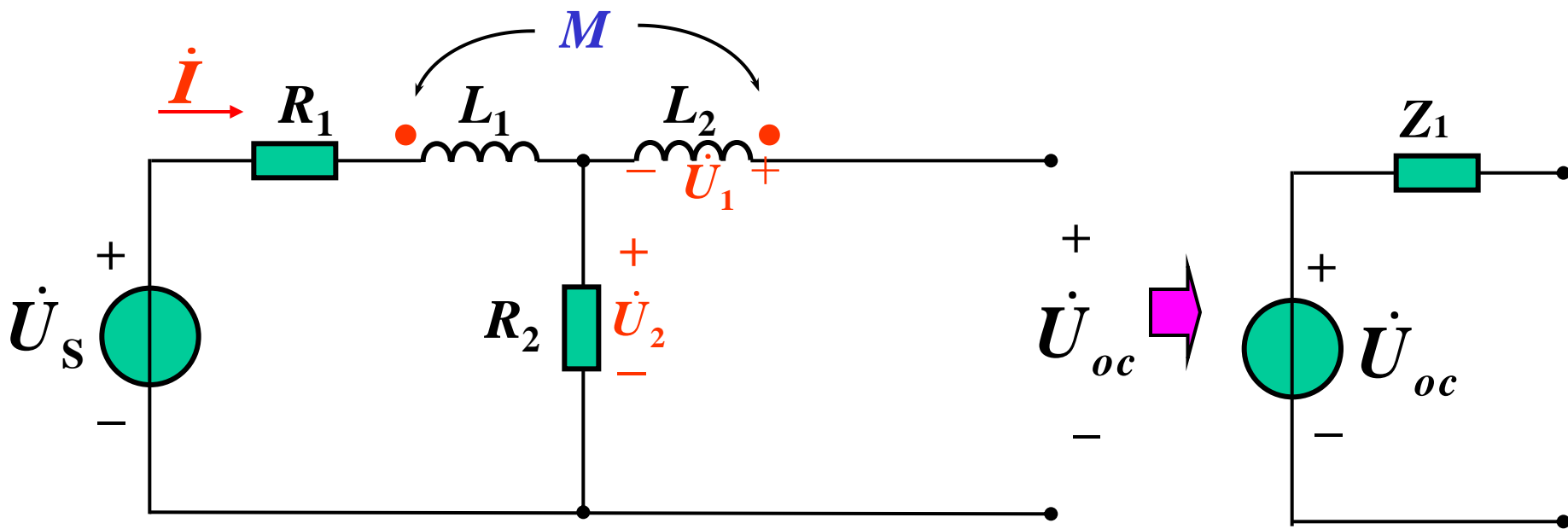
$$(j\omega L_3 \dot{I}_3 - j\omega M_{31} \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M_{23} \dot{I}_2) + R_3 \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_{S2}$$

此题可先作出去耦等效电路，再列方程(一对一对消)：



若 $L_1 = L_2 = L_3 = L$; $M_{12} = M_{23} = M_{31} = M$, 则三个电感均为 $L - M$ 。

例3. 已知 $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 10\Omega$, $\omega M = 5\Omega$, $R_1 = R_2 = 6\Omega$, $U_s = 6V$, 求其戴维南等效电路。

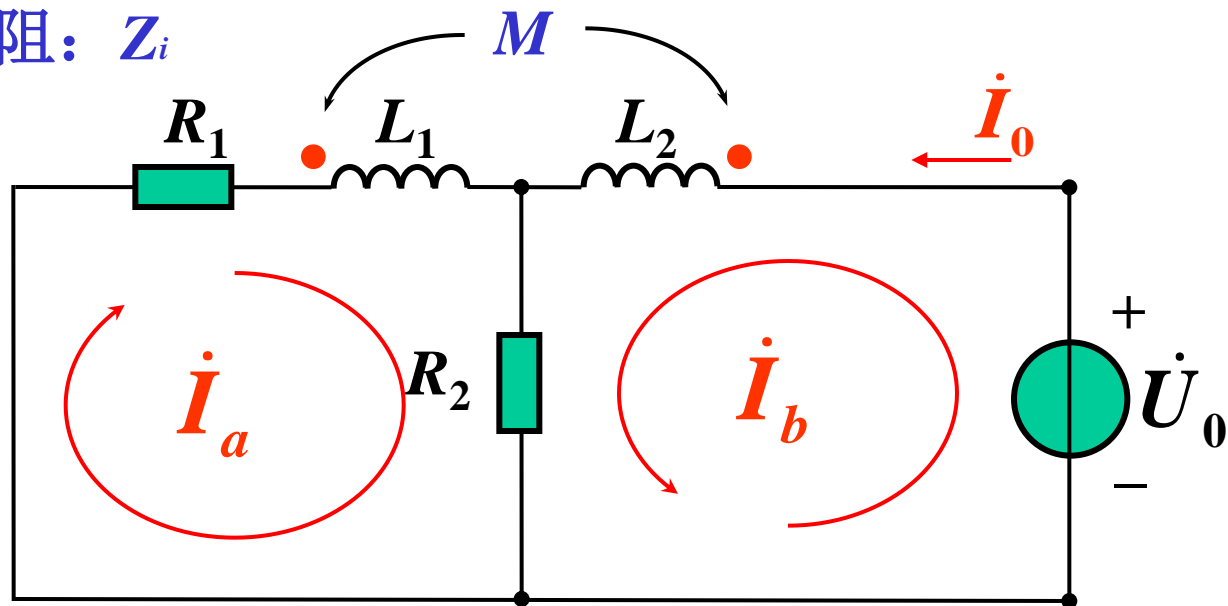


计算开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc} 。

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I} + R_2 \dot{I} = (6 + j5) \times 0.384 \angle -39.8^\circ = 3 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega L_1 + R_2} = \frac{6 \angle 0^\circ}{12 + j10} = \frac{6 \angle 0^\circ}{15.62 \angle 39.8^\circ} = 0.384 \angle -39.8^\circ \text{ A}$$

求内阻: Z_i

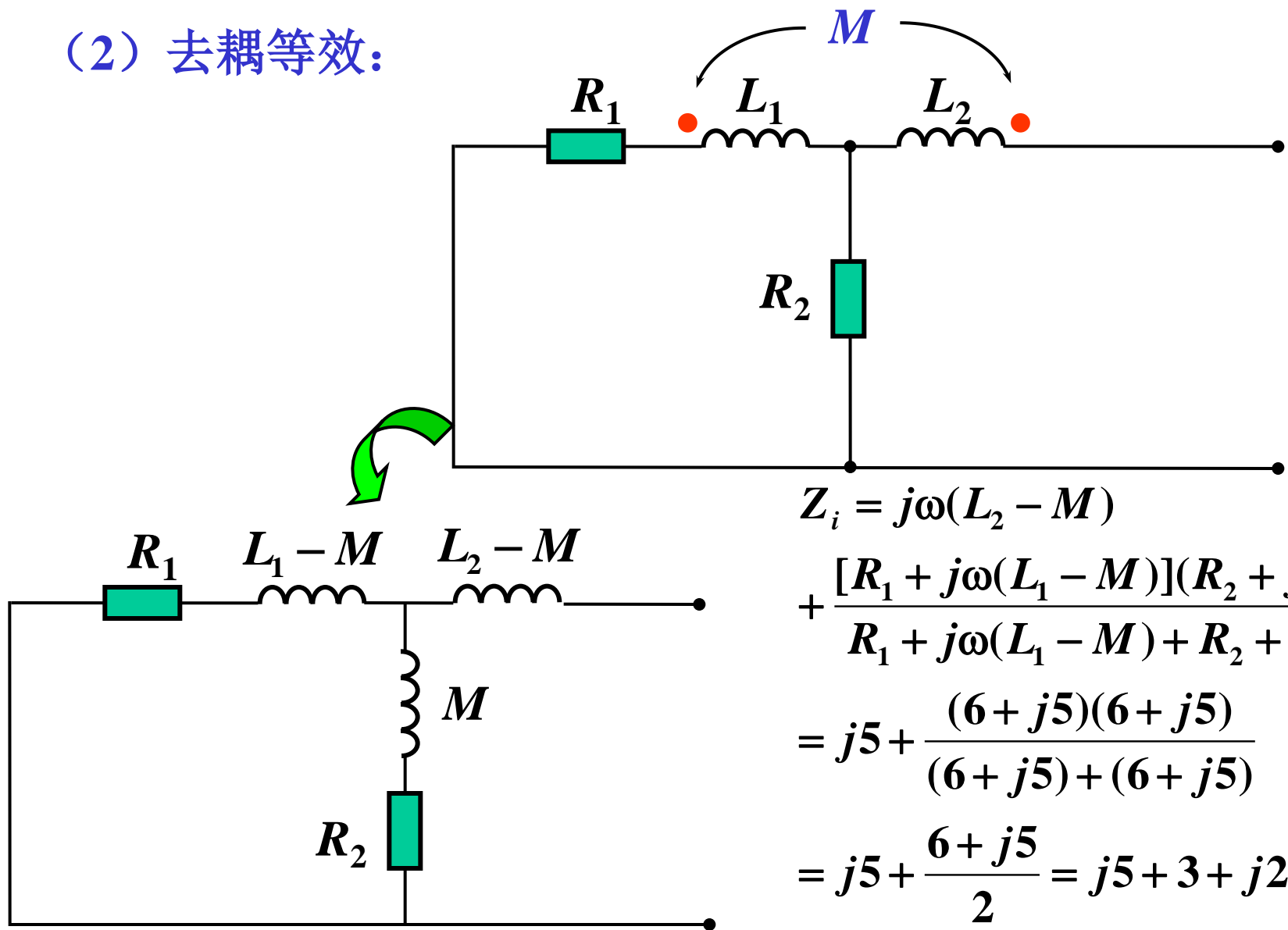


(1) 加压求流: 列回路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L_1) \dot{I}_a + R_2 \dot{I}_b + j\omega M \dot{I}_b = 0 \\ (R_2 + j\omega L_2) \dot{I}_b + R_2 \dot{I}_a + j\omega M \dot{I}_a = \dot{U}_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \dot{I}_b = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{3 + j7.5}, \quad Z_i = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_0} = 3 + j7.5 = 8.08 \angle 68.2^\circ \Omega$$

(2) 去耦等效:



$$Z_i = j\omega(L_2 - M)$$

$$+ \frac{[R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)](R_2 + j\omega M)}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) + R_2 + j\omega M}$$

$$= j5 + \frac{(6 + j5)(6 + j5)}{(6 + j5) + (6 + j5)}$$

$$= j5 + \frac{6 + j5}{2} = j5 + 3 + j2.5$$

$$= 3 + j7.5 = 8.08 \angle 68.2^\circ \Omega$$

例4. 图示电路 $L_2 = M = 10mH, L_1 = 40mH, R = 500\Omega, U = 100V$,
当 $\omega = 10^4 1/s$ 时, C的大小使电路发生并联谐振。求电容C和
各电流表读数。

解: 电路去耦如图,

并联支路等效阻抗

方法1: 按定义求

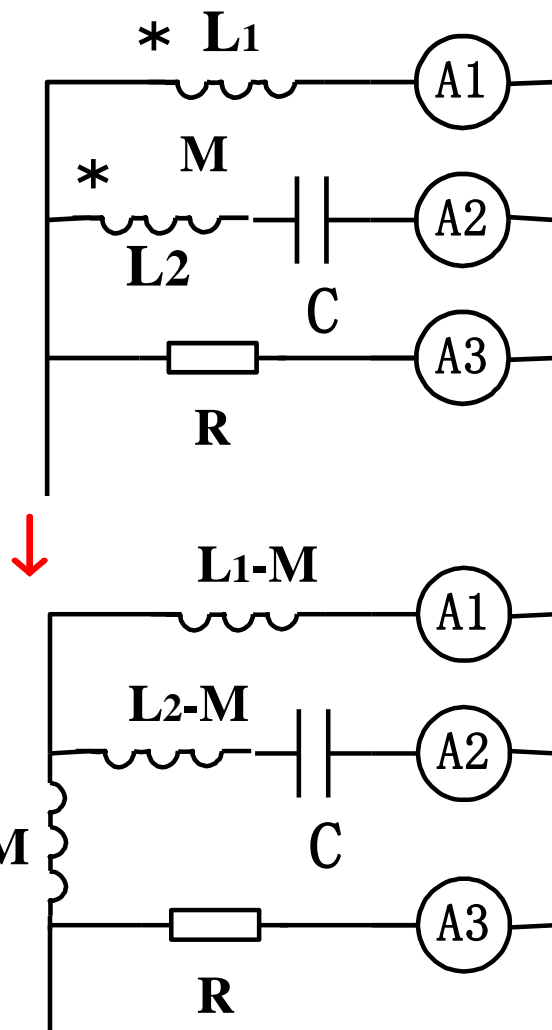
$$j\omega M + \frac{j\omega(L_1 - M)j(\omega L_2 - \omega M - \frac{1}{\omega C})}{j\omega(L_1 - 2M + L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C})} \rightarrow \infty$$

方法2: 反推

假设发生并联谐振, 则耦合电感与C串联,
容抗与阻抗相等

并联谐振时 $j\omega(L_1 - M) + j\omega(L_2 - M) - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$

$$j300 - j\frac{1}{C}10^{-4} = 0$$



例4. 图示电路 $L_2 = M = 10\text{mH}$, $L_1 = 40\text{mH}$, $R = 500\Omega$, $U = 100\text{V}$,
当 $\omega = 10^4 1/\text{s}$ 时, C 的大小使电路发生并联谐振。求电容 C 和
各电流表读数。

解: 电路去耦如图, 并联谐振时

$$j\omega(L_1 - M) + j\omega(L_2 - M) - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$

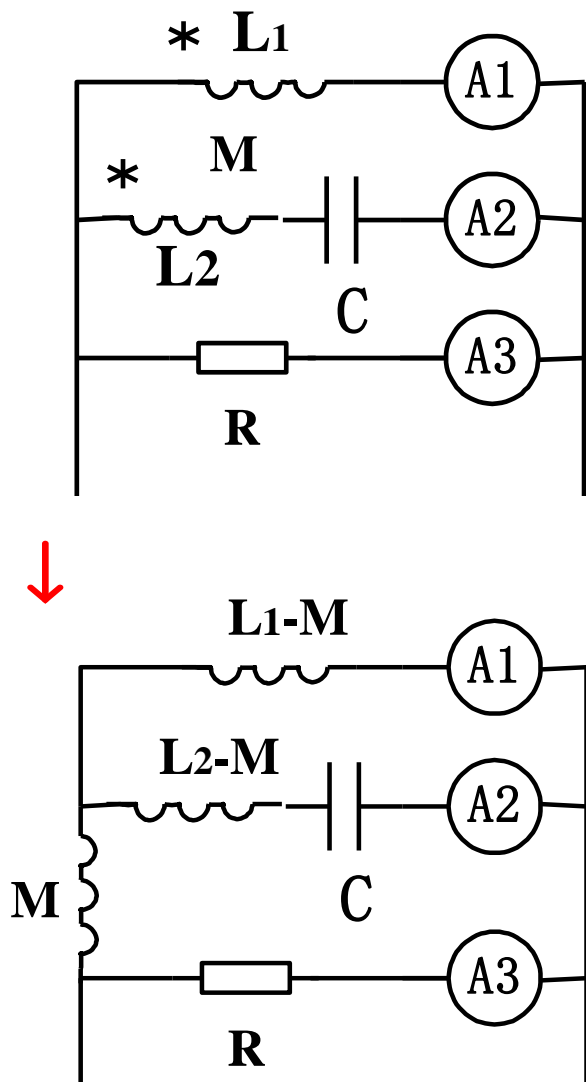
$$j300 - j\frac{1}{C}10^{-4} = 0$$

得: $C = \frac{1}{3}10^{-6}\text{F} = \frac{1}{3}\mu\text{F}$

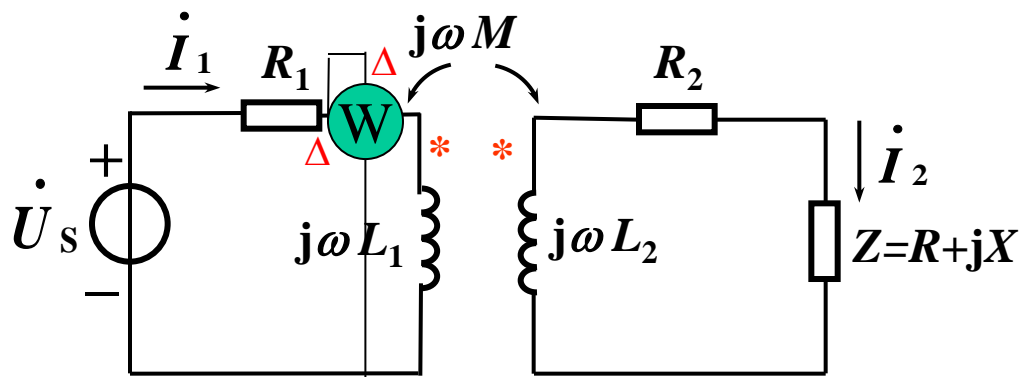
电流表读数

$$A_3 = \frac{U}{R} = 0.2\text{A}, \quad A_2 = \frac{U}{\omega(L_2 - M) - \frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1}{3}\text{A},$$

$$A_1 = \frac{U}{\omega(L_1 - M)} = \frac{1}{3}\text{A}$$



例5. 空心变压器:



问题1: 放置两块瓦特表, 分别测量 L_1 和 L_2 的功率, 读数为多少?

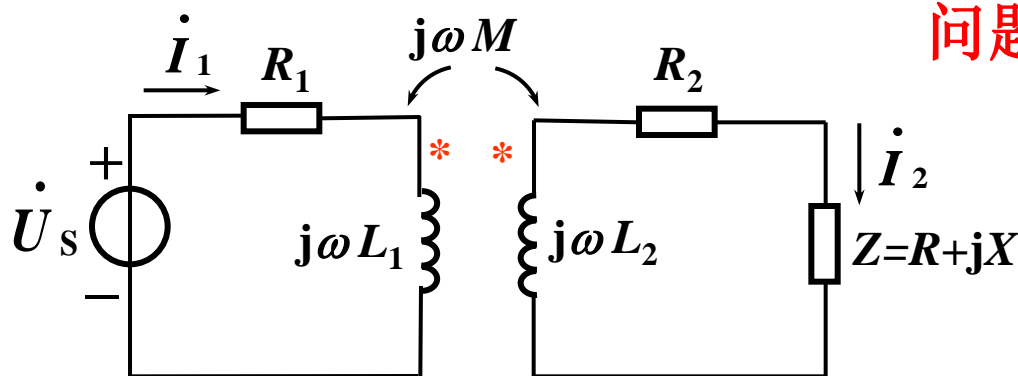
L_1 的功率 $\text{Re} \left\{ \left(j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \right) \dot{I}_1^* \right\}$

L_2 的功率 $\text{Re} \left\{ \left(j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \right) \dot{I}_2^* \right\}$

大小相等, 符号相反。表示 L_1 吸收的有功功率与 L_2 发出的有功功率相等

例5. 空心变压器:

问题2: 如何快速求 \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{I}_2 ?



$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s \\ -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z)\dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

假设: $Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1$
 $Z_{22} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}}$$

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_s}{(Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}})Z_{22}} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_s}{Z_{11}} \bullet \frac{1}{Z_{22} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}}}$$

数学处理方法

原边的等效电路

假设: $Z_{11}=R_1+j\omega L_1$; $Z_{22}=R_2+j\omega L_2+Z$

$$Z_l = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R_{22} + jX_{22}} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2 R_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} - j \frac{\omega^2 M^2 X_{22}}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} = R_l + jX_l$$

$Z_l = R_l + jX_l$: 副边对原边的引入阻抗。

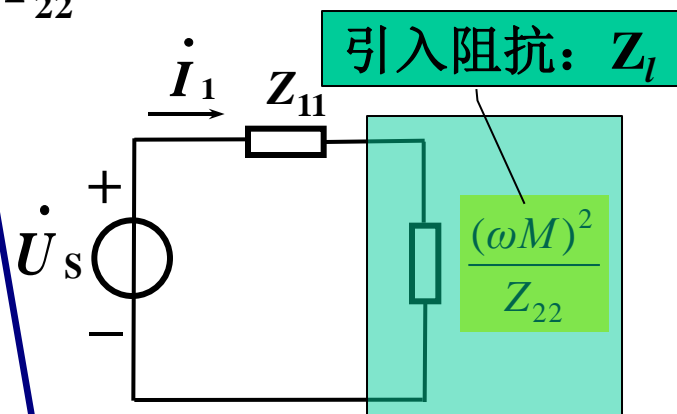
恒为正, 即消耗在付边电路的功率是靠原边供给的。

负号反映了付边的感性阻抗反映到原边为一个容性阻抗

当 $I_2 = 0$, 即副边开路 $Z_{in} = Z_{11}$

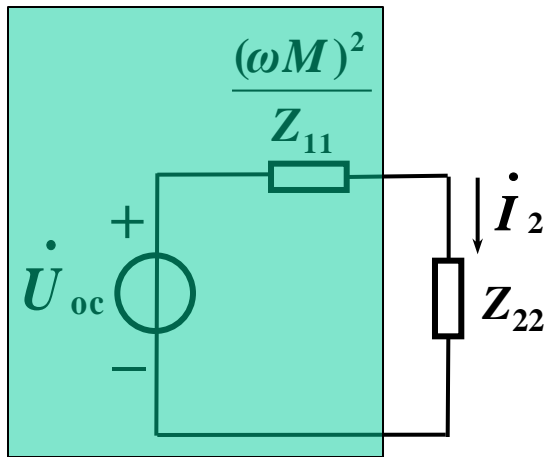
由于互感, 电源需要提供更大的 I_1
互感两个线圈中的有功功率性质相反

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}}$$



工程处理方法

副边的等效电路



$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_s}{(Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}})Z_{22}} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_s}{Z_{11}} \bullet \frac{1}{Z_{22} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{U}_s}{Z_{11}} \quad \text{—副边开路时，原边电流在副边产生的互感电压。}$$

$$\frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{11}} \quad \text{—原边对副边的引入阻抗。}$$

副边吸收的功率：

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} \quad \therefore \quad I_2 = \frac{\omega M I_1}{\sqrt{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2}}$$

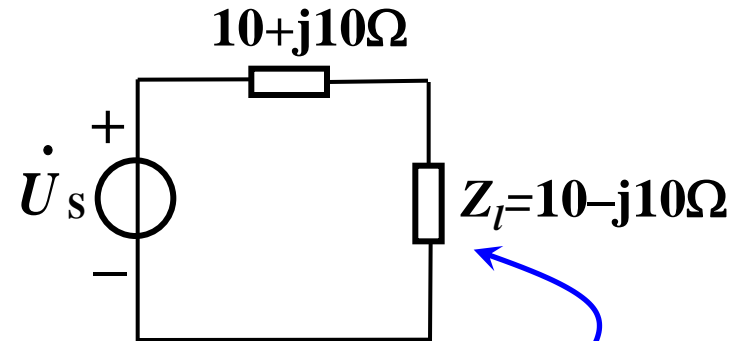
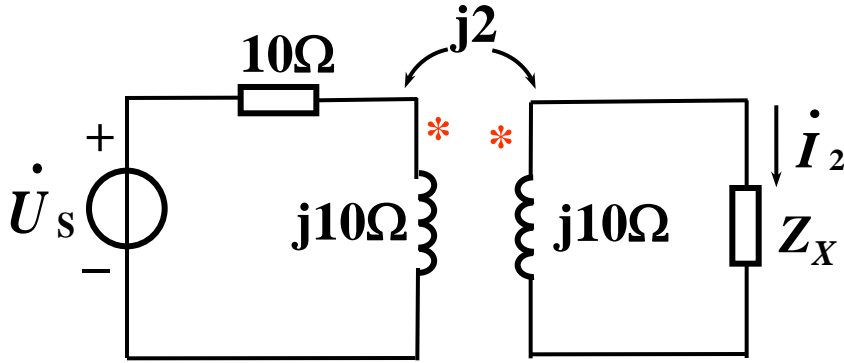
$$I_2^2 R_{22} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2 I_1^2}{R_{22}^2 + X_{22}^2} R_{22}$$

变压器传输效率：

$$\eta = \frac{I_2^2 R_{22}}{U_s I_1 \cos \varphi} \times 100\%$$

例6. 已知 $U_S=20\text{ V}$, 原边引入阻抗 $Z_l=10-j10\Omega$.

求: Z_X 并求负载获得的有功功率.



解: $Z_l = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{Z_{22}} = \frac{4}{Z_X + j10} = 10 - j10$

$$\therefore Z_X = \frac{4}{10 - j10} - j10 = \frac{4 \times (10 + j10)}{200} - j10$$

$$= 0.2 + j0.2 - j10 = 0.2 - j9.8\Omega$$

此时负载获得的功率: $P = P_{R_{引}} = \left(\frac{20}{10 + 10}\right)^2 R_l = 10\text{ W}$

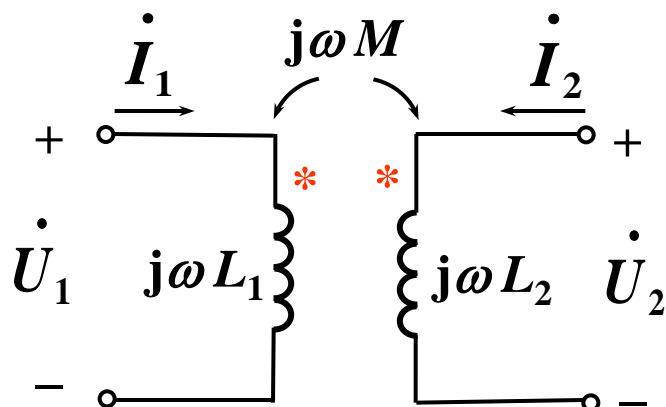
这是最佳匹配:

$$Z_l = Z_{11}^*$$

$$P = \frac{U_S^2}{4R} = 10\text{ W}$$

5.3.4 全耦合变压器和理想变压器

1. 全耦合变压器 (*transformer*)



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 & (1) \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

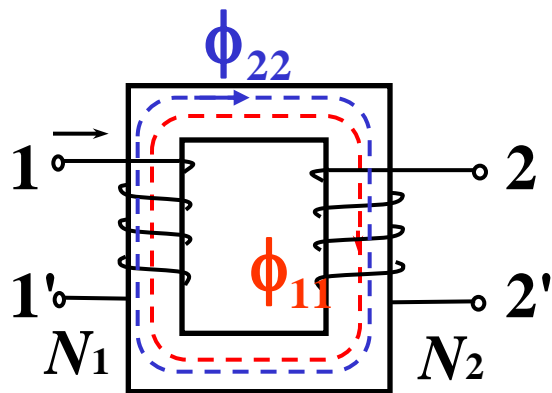
全耦合时 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$, $k = 1$

由 (2) 得: $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2}{j\omega M}$ 代入 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_1 &= \frac{L_1}{M} (\dot{U}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2) + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = \frac{L_1}{M} \dot{U}_2 \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} \dot{U}_2 = \frac{M}{L_2} \dot{U}_2 = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \dot{U}_2 = n \dot{U}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22}$$

$$M \propto N_1 N_2 \quad (L \propto N^2)$$



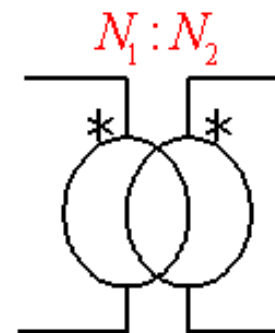
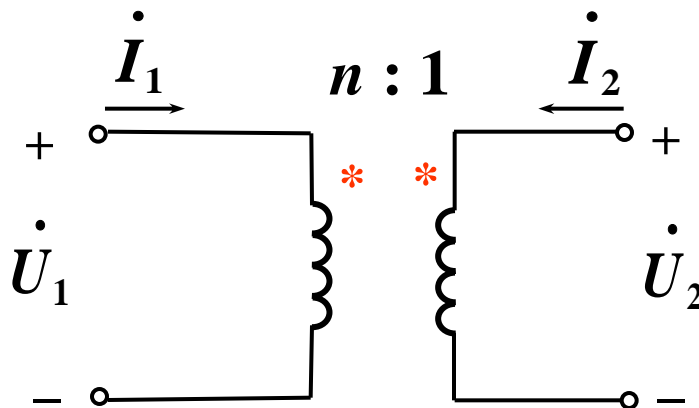
全耦合变压器的电压、电流关系:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2}{j\omega M} = \frac{1}{j\omega M n} \dot{U}_1 - \frac{j\omega L_2}{j\omega M} \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

2. 理想变压器 (*ideal transformer*):

$L_1, M, L_2 \rightarrow \infty$, L_1/L_2 比值不变 (磁导率 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$) , 则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$



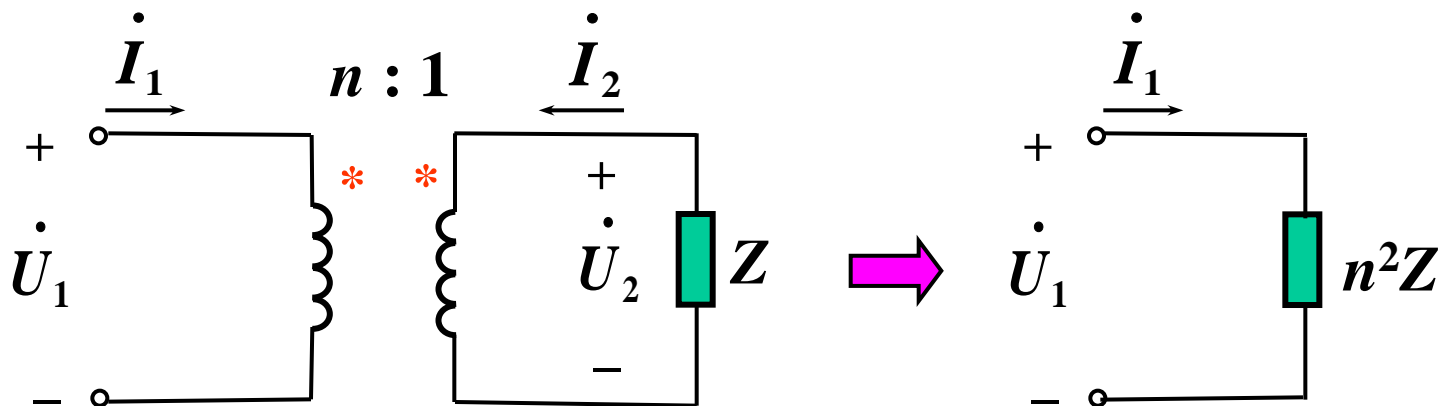
理想变压器的元件特性

$$n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{L_1}{M} = \frac{M}{L_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

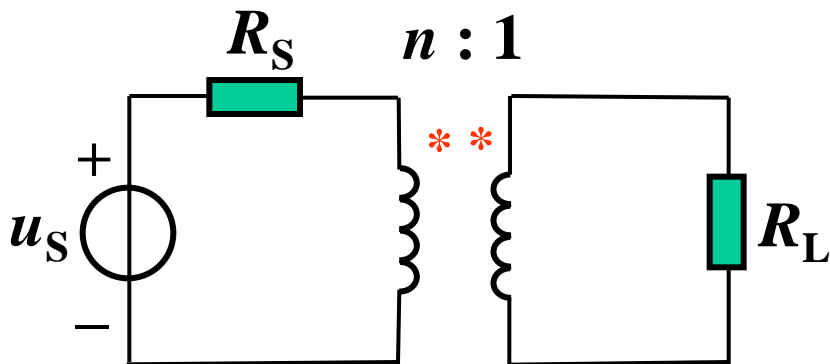
理想变压器的性质:

(a) 阻抗变换性质

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-1/n\dot{I}_2} = n^2 \left(-\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \right) = n^2 Z$$



例1. 已知电源内阻 $R_S = 1\text{k}\Omega$ ，负载电阻 $R_L = 10\Omega$ 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率，求理想变压器的变比 n 。

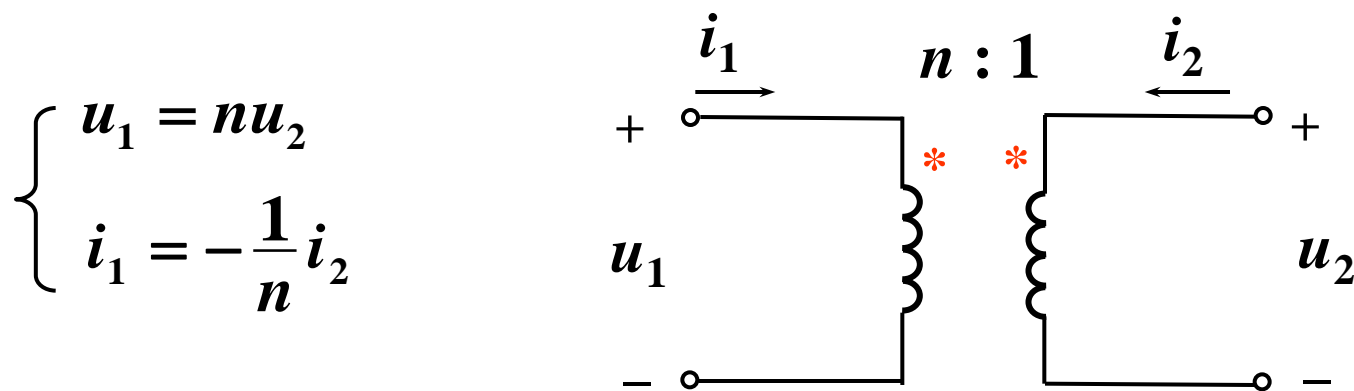


当 $n^2 R_L = R_S$ 时匹配，即

$$\therefore n^2 = 100, \quad n = 10.$$

(b) 功率性质：

理想变压器的特性方程为代数关系，因此无记忆作用。

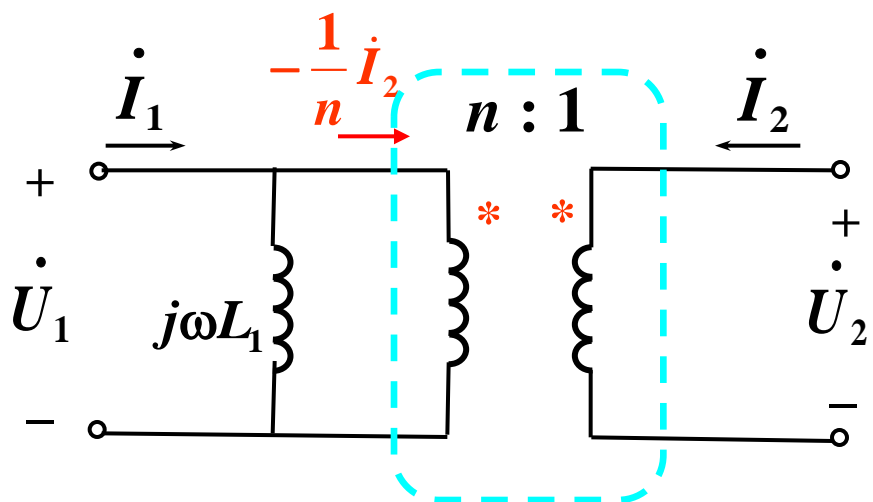


$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + \frac{1}{n} u_1 \times (-n i_1) = 0$$

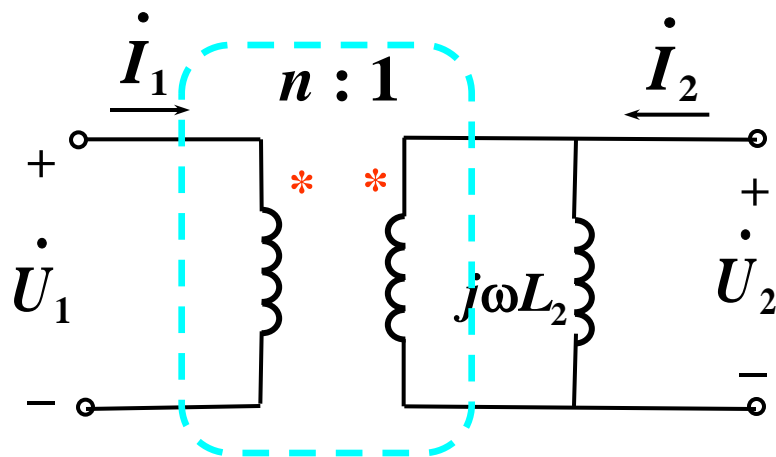
由此可以看出，理想变压器既不储能，也不耗能，在电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。

全耦合变压器的电路模型:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_2 - j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2}{j\omega M} = \frac{1}{j\omega M n} \dot{U}_1 - \frac{j\omega L_2}{j\omega M} \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

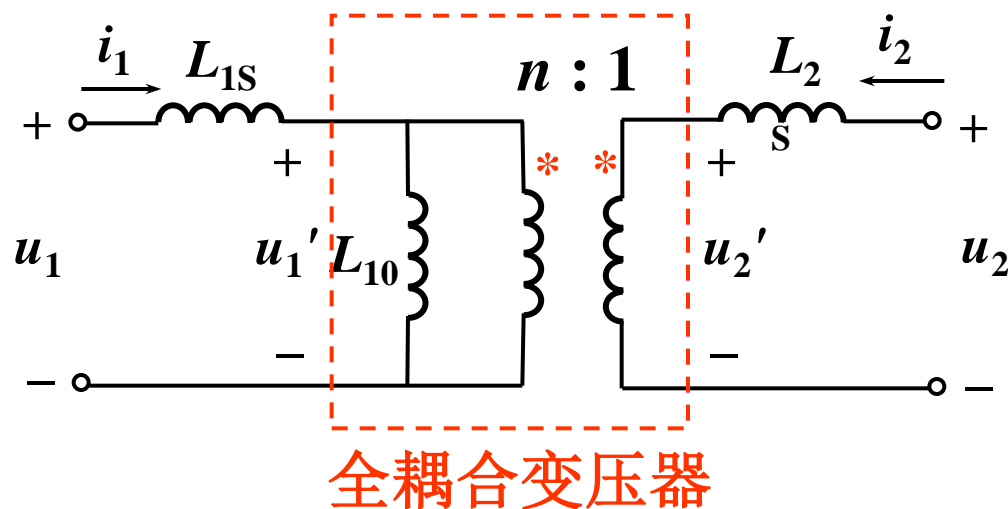


理想变压器



理想变压器

由此得无损非全耦合变压器的电路模型：

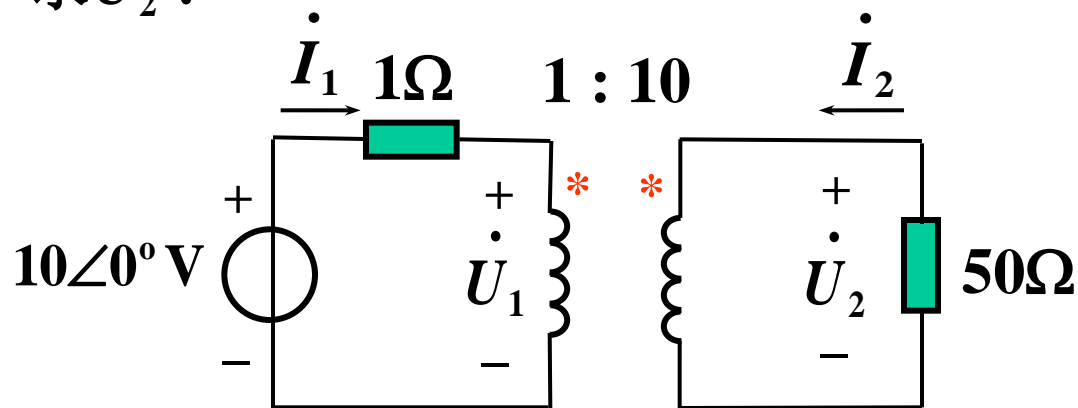


L_{1s}, L_{2s} : 漏电感
(*leakage inductance*)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = L_{1s} \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_{10} \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} = L_{1s} \frac{di_1}{dt} + u_1' \\ u_2 = L_{2s} \frac{di_2}{dt} + L_{20} \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} = L_{2s} \frac{di_2}{dt} + u_2' \end{cases}$$

全耦合部分

例2. 求 \dot{U}_2 .



方法1: 列方程

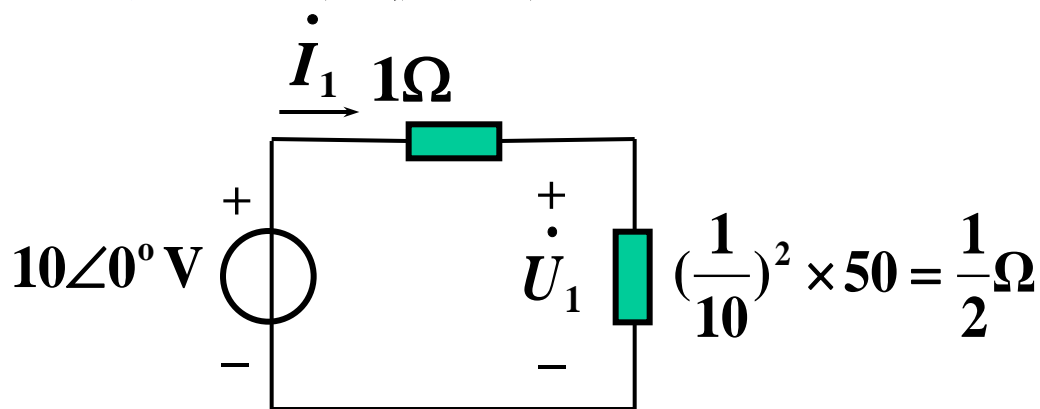
$$\begin{cases} 1 \times \dot{I}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 10\angle 0^\circ \\ 50\dot{I}_2 + \dot{U}_2 = 0 \\ \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{10}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -10\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

解得



$$\dot{U}_2 = 33.33\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

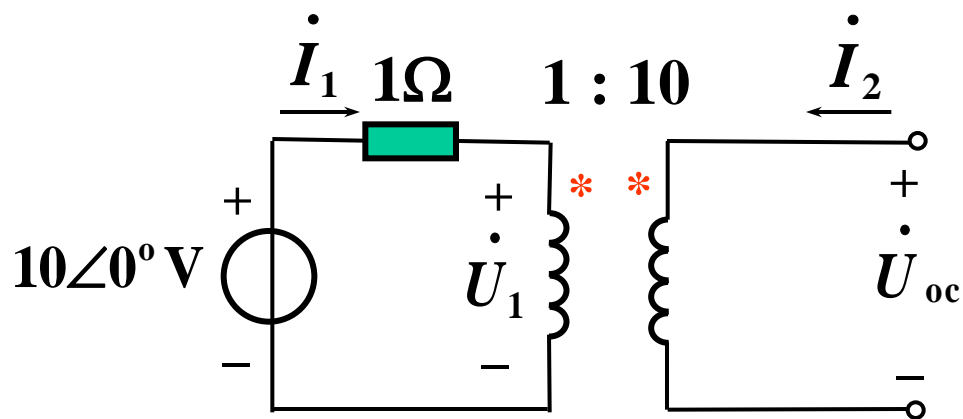
方法2：阻抗变换



$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{1 + 1/2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{10}{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_2 &= n\dot{U}_1 = 10\dot{U}_1 \\ &= 33.33\angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

方法3：戴维南等效

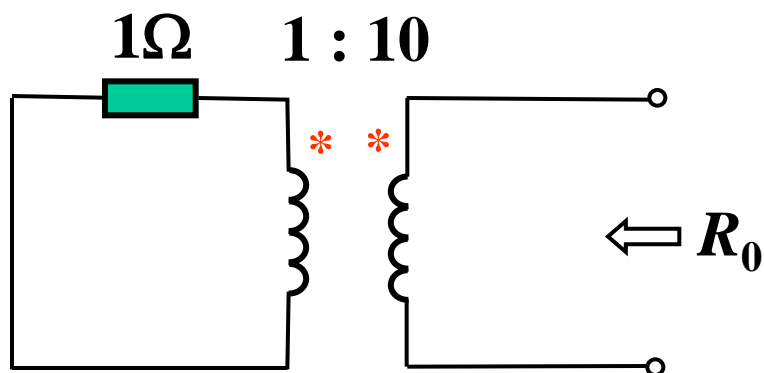


求 \dot{U}_{oc} :

$$\because \dot{I}_2 = 0, \quad \therefore \dot{I}_1 = 0$$

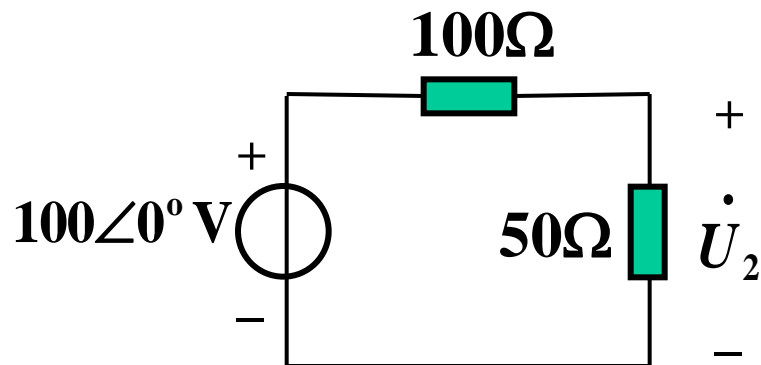
$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{oc} &= 10\dot{U}_1 = 10\dot{U}_s \\ &= 100\angle 0^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

求 R_0 :



$$R_0 = 10^2 \times 1 = 100\Omega$$

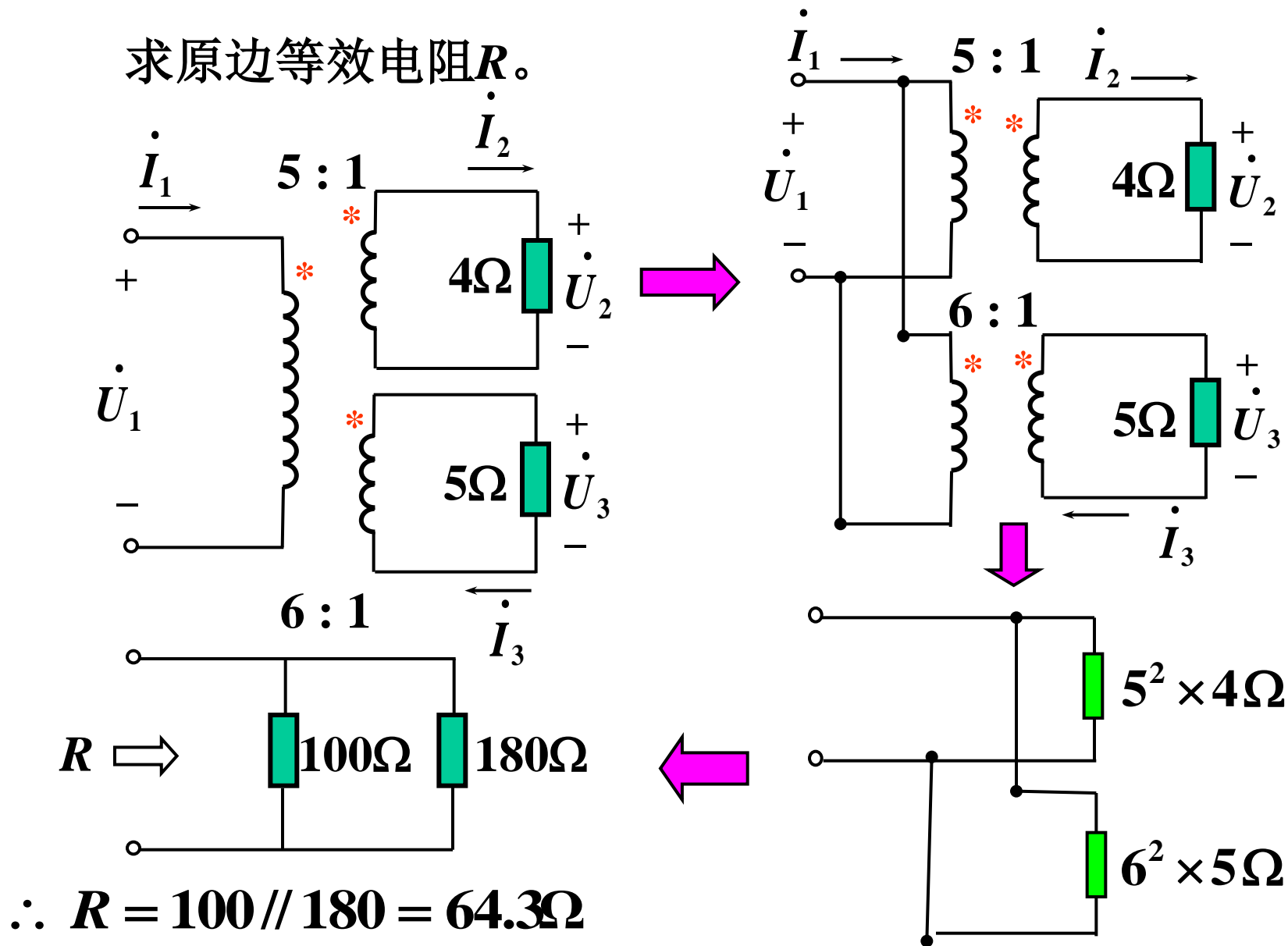
戴维南等效电路:



$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{100 + 50} \times 50 = 33.33\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

例3. 理想变压器副边有两个线圈，变比分别为5:1和6:1。

求原边等效电阻 R 。



6.13 图示电路，理想变压器原边和副边的匝数分别为 N_1 和 N_2 ，求a-b端的入端电阻。

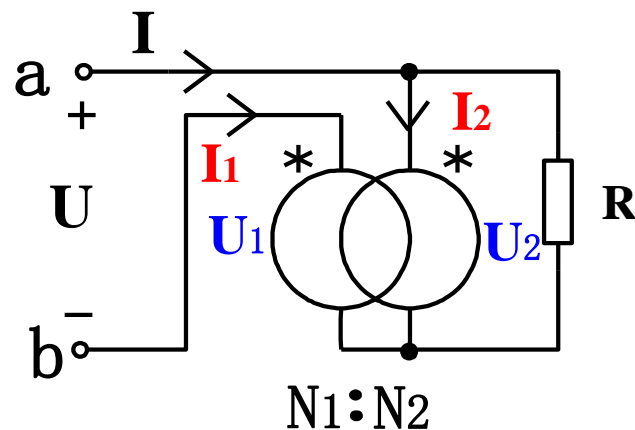
解： 入端电阻 $Z_i = \frac{U}{I}$

$$U = U_2 - U_1 = \left(1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}\right) U_2$$

$$I = I_2 + \frac{U_2}{R} = -I_1 \frac{N_1}{N_2} + \frac{U_2}{R} = I \frac{N_1}{N_2} + \frac{U_2}{R}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}} \frac{U_2}{R}$$

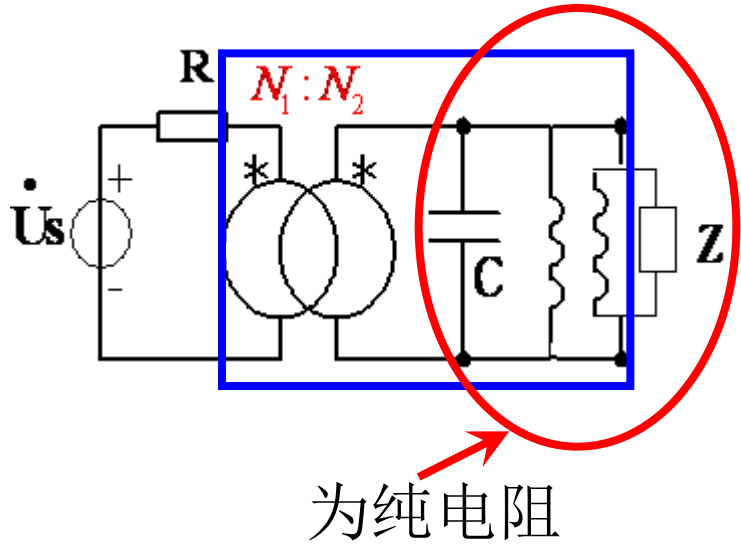
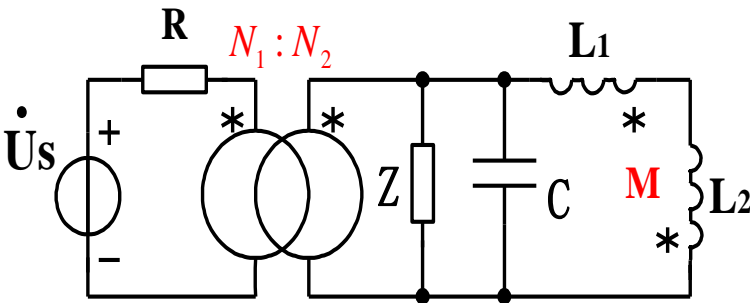
$$Z_i = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}\right) U_2}{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}} \frac{U_2}{R}} = \left(1 - \frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 R$$



$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad \frac{I_1}{I_2} = -\frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

6.15 图示电路， $Z = 100\angle 36.9^\circ, R = 5\Omega, \omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 160\Omega, \omega M = 90\Omega, U_s = 10\angle 0^\circ V$. 为使负载 Z 获得最大有功功率，问电容容抗 X_C 和理想变压器的匝数 $N_1:N_2$ 比为多少，并求最大功率 P 。

解：负载端看进去的等效
阻抗电路如图b所示，



$$Y_{LC} = -j\left(\frac{1}{\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)} - \omega C\right)$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{100} \angle -36.9^\circ = \frac{1}{125} - j\frac{3}{500}$$

要获得最大功率，电源端和负载端须分别满足匹配条件。

$$Y_{LC} = -j\left(\frac{1}{\omega(L_1 + L_2 + 2M)} - \omega C\right) \quad Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{100} \angle -36.9^\circ = \frac{1}{125} - j\frac{3}{500}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{500} - \frac{1}{X_C}\right) = -\frac{3}{500} \rightarrow X_C = 125$$

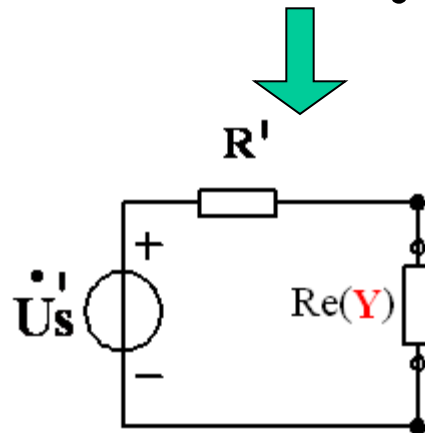
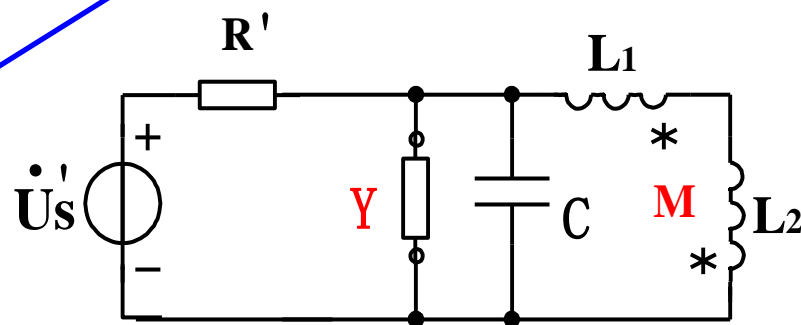
$$\frac{N_1}{N_2} = \sqrt{\frac{5}{125}} = 0.2$$

开路电压: $\dot{U}_s' = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1}\right) U_s = 50 \angle 0^\circ$

$$R' = \left(\frac{N_2}{N_1}\right)^2 R = 5^2 \times 5 = 125$$

最大功率:

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_s'^2}{4R_Z} = \frac{50^2}{4 \times 125} = 5W$$



作业

- 5.3—4, 5, 6, 10, 11*, 13, 15

互感的有功功率
 $\neq 0$

