11-3 非正弦周期电流电路的计算

计算步骤:

(1) 先对非正弦周期信号进行傅里叶级数分解

(2) 其次,将各分量分别单独作用

(采用相量法等方法求解)

(3) 最后,将时域各求解得到的分量叠加起来。

日知 $u_s(t) = 10 + 5\cos(1000t + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 2.5\cos(2000t)$ 求达到稳态后的 i(t)和电阻吸收的平均功率P。

直流单独作用: 电容开路, $i^{(0)}=0$

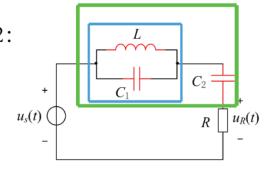
基波单独作用:
$$\dot{U}^{(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ V}$$
 $Z^{(1)} = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 8 + j2 - j8 = 8 - j6 \Omega$
$$\dot{I}^{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}^{(1)}}{Z^{(1)}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \angle 96.9^{\circ} \text{ A} \qquad \dot{i}^{(1)}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(1000t + 96.9) \text{ A}$$

二次谐波单独作用: $\dot{U}^{(2)} = \frac{2.5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$ $Z^{(2)} = R + \mathrm{j} 2\omega L + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j} 2\omega C} = 8 + \mathrm{j} 4 - \mathrm{j} 4 = 8 \Omega$

$$\dot{I}^{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}^{(2)}}{Z^{(2)}} = \frac{5}{16\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\text{o}} \text{ A} \qquad \dot{i}^{(2)}(t) = \frac{5}{16} \cos(2000t) \text{ A}$$

根据叠加定理 $i(t) = i^{(0)}(t) + i^{(1)}(t) + i^{(2)}(t) = \frac{1}{2}\cos(1000t + 96.9^{\circ}) + \frac{5}{16}\cos(2000t)$ A $P_R = I^2 R = ((\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})^2 + (\frac{5}{16\sqrt{2}})^2) \times 8 = 1.39 \text{ W}$





$$u_{s}(t) = 100\cos(1000t) + 15\cos(2000t) V$$

$$L = 1H \quad R = 10k\Omega \quad u_{R}(t) = 100\cos1000t V$$

$$R \quad \exists u_{R}(t) = 100\cos1000t V$$

L和C1对二次谐波发生并联谐振

$$2000 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_1}} \implies C_1 = 0.25 \mu F$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{j}\omega L \times \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C_1}}{\mathrm{j}\omega L + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C_1}} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C_2} = 0 \implies C_2 = 0.75\mu\mathrm{F}$$