第11章 正弦电流电路稳态分析

- **11-1** (1)已知正弦电流 $i = 10\sin(314t + \frac{\pi}{3})$ A,正弦电压 $u = 200\sqrt{2}\sin(314t \frac{\pi}{4})$ V。分别写出电流、电压的最大值、有效值、初相角及角频率。
- (2)已知工频交流电压的最大值为 $U_{\rm m}$ =200V,初相角 $\Psi_u = \frac{\pi}{6}$; 工频交流电流的有效值为 10A,初相角 $\Psi_i = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ 。分别写出电压、电流的瞬时值表达式,并定性画出电压、电流的波形。

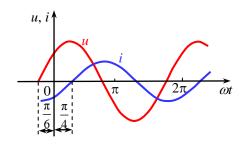
M (1) $I_{\rm m}$ =10A, I=7.07A, Ψ_i =60°, ω =314rad·s⁻¹, $U_{\rm m}$ =283V, U=200V, Ψ_u = -45°, ω =314 rad·s⁻¹;

(2) 电压、电流的瞬时值表达式分别为

$$u(t) = 200\sin\left(314t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) V$$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin\left(314t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) V$$

电压、电流的定性波形如题图 11-1 所示。



题图 11-1

- **11-2** 已知正弦电压 $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ V,正弦电流 $i = 10\sin(1000t \frac{\pi}{6})$ A。
- (1) 写出 u, i 的相量表达式;
- (2) 计算 u, i 的相位差;
- (3) 画出 u, i 的相量图。

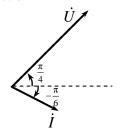
 \mathbf{M} (1) u, i 的相量表达式分别为

$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A} = 7.07 \angle -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A}$$

(2) u, i 的相位差为

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{12} = 75^{\circ}$$

(3) u, i 的相量图如题图 11-2 所示。



题图 11-2

11-3 已知正弦电流 $i_1=4\sin(314t-\frac{\pi}{6})$ A, $i_2=4\sin(314t+\frac{\pi}{6})$ A。分别用相量计算与相量作图求 $i=i_1+i_2$ 。

解 相量计算如下:

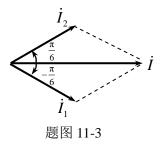
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_1 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{6.928}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

所以

$$i(t) = 6.928 \sin 314t$$
 A

作相量图如题图 11-3 所示,由相量图按比例可近似得到i(t)。



11-4 题图 11-4 所示电路中,已知 $u_{\rm S}=100\sqrt{2}\sin(314t+30^{\circ}){
m V}$,

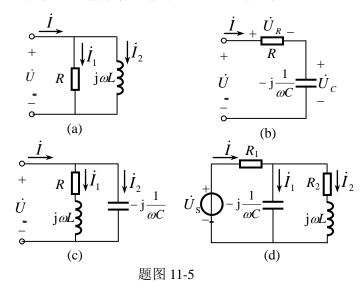
解 用相量运算,有

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_S - \dot{U}_1 = 100 \angle 30^\circ - 60 \angle - 6.9^\circ = 63.28 \angle 64.70^\circ V$$

变换为瞬时值为

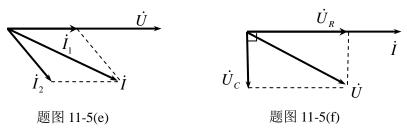
$$u_2(t) = u_S(t) - u_1(t) = 63.3\sin(314t + 64.7^\circ) \text{ V}$$

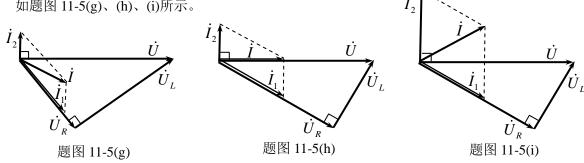
11-5 定性画出题图 11-5 所示各电路的电压、电流相量图。



解 (a) 对题图 11-5(a),以 \dot{U} 为参考相量,其相量图如题图 11-5(e)所示,其中电流满足 KCL。

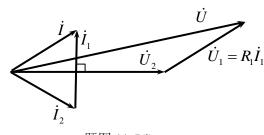
(b) 对题图 11-5(b),以 \dot{I} 为参考相量,其相量图如题图 11-5(f)所示,其中电压满足 KVL。





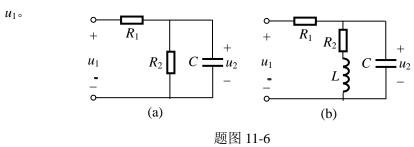
由相量图可见,题图 11-5(g)所对应的情况是端口的入端等效阻抗为感性;题图 11-5(h) 所对应的情况是端口的入端等效阻抗为纯电阻性;题图 11-5(i)所对应的情况是端口的入端等效阻抗为容性。

(d) 对题图 11-5(d),以 \dot{U}_2 为参考相量,其相量图如题图 11-5(j)所示。

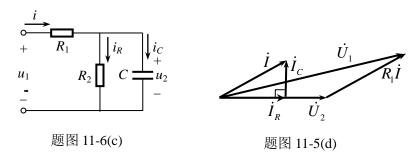


题图 11-5(j)

11-6 定性画出题图 11-6 所示电路中的电压、电流相量图,并判断 u_2 是超前还是滞后

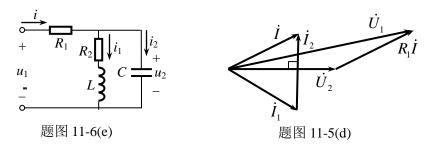


 \mathbf{k} (a) 参考方向如题图 11-6©所以,以 \dot{U}_2 为参考相量,其相量图如题图 11-5©所示。



由相量图可见,电压 u_1 超前 u_2 。

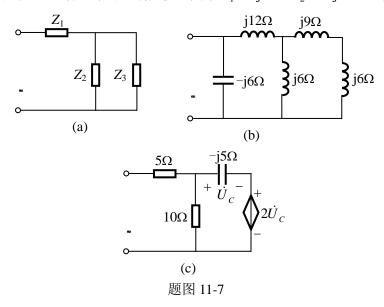
(b) 参考方向如题图 11-6(e)所以,以 \dot{U}_2 为参考相量,其相量图如题图 11-5(f)所示。



由题图 11-5(f)可见,此时电压 u_1 超前 u_2 。同时,端口电流i还可以滞后与电压 u_2 ,此

时电压 u_1 滞后 u_2 ;端口电流i还可与电压 u_2 同相,此时时电压 u_1 与 u_2 同相。

11-7 求题图 11-7 各电路的入端阻抗,其中 Z_1 =2+j3Ω, Z_2 =50-j20Ω, Z_3 =j5.9Ω。



解 (a) 对题图 11-7(a), 其入端阻抗为

$$Z_{i} = Z_{1} + Z_{2} / / Z_{3} = 2 + j3 + \frac{(50 - j20) \times j5.9}{50 - j20 + j5.9} = 2.64 + j9.08 \ \Omega = 9.46 \angle 73.8^{\circ} \Omega$$

(b) 题图 11-7(b), 其入端阻抗为

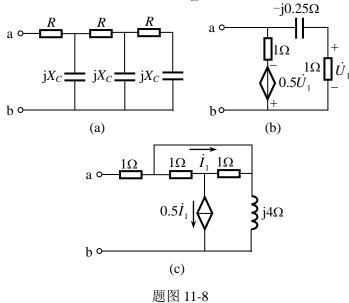
$$Z_i = (-j6) / /(j12 + j6 / /j15) = -j9.50\Omega$$

(c) 题图 11-7(c), 其入端阻抗为

$$Z' = \frac{3\dot{U}_C}{\frac{\dot{U}_C}{-j5}} = -j15 \Omega$$

$$Z_i = 5 + \frac{10 \times Z'}{10 + Z'} = 11.9 - j4.62 \Omega = 12.8 \angle -21.2^{\circ}\Omega$$

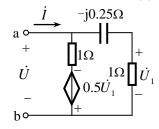
11-8 求题图 11-8 所示各电路的入端阻抗 Z_{ab}。



解 (a) 利用阻抗串并联,可得入端阻抗为

$$Z_{ab} = R + \frac{jX_{C} \left[R + \frac{jX_{C}(R + jX_{C})}{R + j2X_{C}} \right]}{jX_{C} + R + \frac{jX_{C}(R + jX_{C})}{R + j2X_{C}}}$$

(b) 题图 11-8(b)电压、电流参考方向如题图 11-8(d)所示。



题图 11-8(d)

用加压求流法求入端阻抗。方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{1 - \text{j}0.25} + \frac{\dot{U} + 0.5\dot{U}_1}{1} \\ \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{1 - \text{j}0.25}\dot{U} \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{1 - \text{j}0.25} + \dot{U} + \frac{0.5}{1 - \text{j}0.25} \dot{U}$$

所以可得

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1 - \text{j}0.25}{2.5 - \text{i}0.25} = 0.406 - 0.0594 \ \Omega = 0.410 \angle -8.33^{\circ}\Omega$$

(c) 题图 11-8(c)电压、电流参考方向如题图 11-8(f)所示。

a
$$\rightarrow$$
 \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-I_1}$ $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ \overrightarrow{i} $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1}$ $\overrightarrow{i-1.5i_1$

整理得 $\dot{I}=1.25\dot{I}_1$ 。又有

$$\dot{U} = 1 \times \dot{I} + j4(\dot{I} - 0.5\dot{I}_{1}) = (1 + j2.4)\dot{I}$$

入端阻抗为

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = 1 + \text{j}2.4 \ \Omega = 2.60 \angle -67.4^{\circ}\Omega$$

11-9 电路如题图 11-9 所示。求角频率 ω =1000 $\operatorname{rad·s}^{-1}$ 时网络的 Z 参数及 Y 参数。

解 所对应的相量模型中,有

$$\frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C} = -\mathrm{j}1000\Omega$$

直接列方程:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 2000\dot{I}_1 + (3\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)(-j1000) \\ \dot{U}_2 = (3\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)(-j1000) \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = (2000 - j3000)\dot{I}_1 - j1000\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -j3000\dot{I}_1 - j1000\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

Z参数矩阵为

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \mathbf{j}3 & -\mathbf{j}1 \\ -\mathbf{j}3 & -\mathbf{j}1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} 3.61 \angle -56.3 & 1 \angle -90^{\circ} \\ 3 \angle -90^{\circ} & 1 \angle -90^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}\Omega$$

对 Z 参数矩阵求逆得,得

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -1.5 & 1.5 + j1 \end{bmatrix} \text{mS} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -1.5 & 1.8 \angle 33.7^{\circ} \end{bmatrix} \text{mS}$$

或 列方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2}}{2000} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = j1 \times 10^{-3} \dot{U}_{2} - 3\dot{I}_{1} = -1.5 \times 10^{-3} \dot{U}_{1} + (1.5 + j1) \times 10^{-3} \dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

由此得Y参数矩阵为

$$\mathbf{Y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 \\ -1.5 & 1.5 + \mathrm{j}1 \end{bmatrix} \mathrm{mS}$$

对Y参数矩阵求逆得Z参数矩阵。

11-10 求题图 11-10 所示网络的 T 参数。各阻抗值为 R_1 =10 Ω , X_1 =20 Ω , X_2 = X_3 = -40 Ω 。

解 可用开路-短路法计算参数。

$$A = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\sum_{i_2 = 0}^{j_2} \frac{j_2}{R_1 + j_2 + j_3} \dot{U}_1} = \frac{R_1 + j_3 (X_2 + X_3)}{j_3 X_3} = \frac{10 - j_2 0}{-j_3 40} = 0.559 \angle 26.6^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{I}_{2}=0} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{jX_{2}} + \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{R_{1} + jX_{2} + jX_{3}}}{\frac{jX_{3}}{R_{1} + jX_{2} + jX_{3}}} = \frac{R_{1} + j(X_{1} + X_{2} + X_{3})}{(jX_{2}) \cdot (jX_{3})}$$
$$= \frac{10 - j60}{-40 \times 40} = 0.380 \angle 99.5^{\circ}S$$

$$B = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{I}_2}\bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0} = R_1 + jX_1 = 10 + j20 = 22.4 \angle 63.4^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$D = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{-\dot{I}_2}\bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0} = \frac{R_1 + j(X_1 + X_2)}{jX_2} = \frac{10 - j20}{-j40} = 0.559 \angle 26.6^{\circ}$$

- **11-11** 题图 11-11 所示二端口网络中,给定R和C的值。
- (1) 求此网络的 T参数;
- (2)若图中电压 \dot{U}_2 与 \dot{U}_1 反相(即相位差 180°),问这时 \dot{U}_1 的频率是多少?比值 U_2/U_1

又是多少?

题图 11-11

解 (1) 此电路可视为题图 11-11(a)所示中三个二端口的级联,每个二端口的 T 参数相同。

先求其中一个二端口的 T 参数,有

$$A = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = \frac{R - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = 1 + j\omega RC$$

$$C = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = j\omega C$$

$$B = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0} = R$$

$$D = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{-\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0} = 1$$

所以有

$$T = T_1 T_2 T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega RC & R \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega RC & R \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega RC & R \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + j\omega RC & R \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j\omega RC(6 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2) & R(3 + \omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j4\omega RC) \\ -3\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j\omega C(2 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2) & 1 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j2\omega RC \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 若要使 \dot{U}_2 与 \dot{U}_1 反相,此时 \dot{I}_2 =0,则有

$$A = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\bigg|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = 1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + j\omega RC(6 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2)$$

即有

$$\begin{cases} 1 - 5\omega^2 R^2 C^2 < 0 \\ 6 - \omega^2 R^2 C^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\omega = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{RC}$$
,且应满足 $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}RC}$

此时

$$\left| \frac{U_2}{U_1} \right| = \frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{5\omega^2 R^2 C^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{29}$$

11-12 一交流接触器的线圈电阻 R=200Ω, L=63H,接到工频电源上,电源电压 U=220V。问线圈中的电流为多大?

若将此线圈接至 U=220V 的直流电源上,线圈中电流又将为多大?

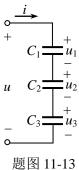
解 (1) 当线圈接到已知工频电源上时,线圈中的电流有效值为

$$I = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{200^2 + (314 \times 63)^2}} = 11.12 \text{mA}$$

(2) 当线圈接至 U=220V 的直流电源上时,稳态电感相当于短路,又假设线圈直流等效电阻与工频交流等效电阻相同,则电流为

$$I = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{220}{200} = 1.1 \text{ A}$$

- **11-13** 串联电容可用于交流电压的分压。题图 11-13 所示电路中有三个电容 C_1 , C_2 和 C_3 串联。
 - (1) 若 $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t V$, 求i;
 - (2) 电容 C_3 上电压 U_3 为多大?
- (3) 若 U=35kV,ω=314rad·s⁻¹, C_1 = C_2 =1 μ F, C_3 =0.5 μ F,则 i=? u_3 =? 三个电容的额定电压各应不低于多少伏?



解 用相量法求解。

(1)

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_3}} = \frac{\dot{U} \angle 90^{\circ}}{\frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{\omega C_3}}$$

电流的瞬时值为

$$i(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{\omega C_3}} \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

结论: 串联线性电容中的电流幅值与端部电压的幅值成正比, 与所有容抗的绝对值之和成反比: 相位超前电压 90°。

(2)

$$\dot{U}_{3} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{3}}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{2}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{3}}} \times \dot{U} = \frac{\frac{1}{C_{3}}}{\frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} + \frac{1}{C_{3}}} \times \dot{U}$$

 U_3 的值取上式中 \dot{U}_3 的模即可。

结论: 串联线性电容上分压大小于与该电容值的倒数和总电压值成正比, 与所有电容值的倒数之和成反比; 分压大小与频率(角频率)无关。

(3) 由给定参数得

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 3185\Omega, \quad \frac{1}{\omega C_3} = 6369\Omega$$

由(1)、(2)中结果,有

$$i(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{\omega C_3}} \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) = 3.89 \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) \text{mA}$$

$$u_3(t) = \frac{\frac{1}{C_3}}{\frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}} \times \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t = 17.5\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \text{ kV} = 24.7 \sin \omega t \text{ kV}$$

同样可得电容 C_1 、 C_2 的分压有效值分别均为 8.75kV。电容的耐压应按最大值计算,所以各电容耐压分别为

 C_1 、 C_2 的耐压应大于 8.75 $\sqrt{2}$ kV=13.4kV ; C_3 的耐压应大于 24.7kV

11-14 一线圈接到 U_0 =120V 的直流电源时,电流 I_0 =20A。若接到频率 f=50Hz,电压 U_2 =220V 的交流电源时,电流 I_2 =28.2A。求此线圈的电阻和电感。

 \mathbf{M} 令线圈的等效电阻和等效电感分别为 \mathbf{R} 和 \mathbf{L} ,则有

$$R = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = 6\Omega$$

$$U_2 = I_2 |Z_L| = I_2 \sqrt{R^2 + (2\pi f L)^2} = 28.2 \times \sqrt{6^2 + (314L)^2}$$

解得L = 15.9 mH。

11-15 电阻为 1Ω ,阻抗为 8.06Ω 的线圈与电阻为 1.42Ω 的第二个线圈串联。当 220V 电压加到两端时,电流为 6.3A。试求第二个线圈的电感。电源频率为 50Hz。

解 第一个线圈的感抗为

$$X_{L1} = \sqrt{8.06^2 - 1^2} = 8.00\Omega$$

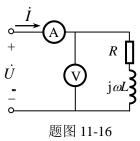
令第二个线圈的感抗为 X_{L2} ,由已知条件可得

$$\frac{220}{\sqrt{(1+1.4)^2 + (8.00 + X_{L2})^2}} = 6.3$$

解得 $X_{L2} = 26.8\Omega$ 。所以第二个线圈的电感为

$$L_2 = \frac{X_{L2}}{2\pi f} = \frac{26.8}{2 \times 3.14 \times 50} = 85.4 \text{mH}$$

11-16 电路如题图 11-16 示。用改变频率的方法测线圈的等效参数。测量结果如下: (1) f=50Hz,U=60V,I=10A; (2) f=100Hz,U=60V,I=6A。试求线圈的等效参数 L 和 R。

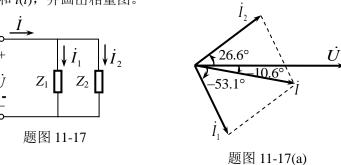


解 由测量结果可列方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{60}{\sqrt{R^2 + (314L)^2}} = 10\\ \frac{60}{\sqrt{R^2 + (628L)^2}} = 6 \end{cases}$$

解得 $R = 3.84\Omega$,L = 14.7mH。

11-17 题图 11-17 所示电路中,已知 $\dot{U}=220\angle0^\circ \text{V}$, $Z_1=30+\text{j}40\Omega$, $Z_2=40-\text{j}20\Omega$ 。求 \dot{I}_1 , \dot{I}_2 和 \dot{I} ,写出 $i_1(t)$, $i_2(t)$ 和 i(t),并画出相量图。



$$\vec{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{220 \angle 0}{30 + j40} = 4.4 2 - 53.1$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_{2}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{40 - j20} = 4.92 \angle 26.6^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 4.40 \angle -53.1^{\circ} + 4.92 \angle 26.6^{\circ} = 7.041 - \text{j}1.316 \text{ A} = 7.16 \angle -10.6^{\circ} \text{A}$$

各电流的瞬时值表达式为

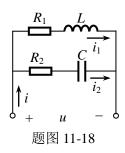
$$i_1(t) = 4.4\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 53.1^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = 4.92\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 26.6^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 7.16\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 10.6^{\circ}) \text{ A}$$

相量图如题图 11-17(a)所示。

11-18 电路如题图 11-18 所示。 $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$ V, R_1 =3.25Ω, R_2 =8.17Ω,L=12.5mH,C=500μF,f=50Hz。求电流 $i_1(t)$, $i_2(t)$ 和 i(t)。



解 用相量法。由题图 11-18 所示电路对应的相量模型中,有

$$X_{L} = 2\pi f L = 3.927\Omega$$
, $X_{C} = -\frac{1}{2\pi f C} = -6.366\Omega$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{R_1 + jX_L} = \frac{220\angle 30^\circ}{3.25 + j3.927} = 43.16\angle - 20.39^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{R_2 + jX_C} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{8.17 - j6.366} = 21.24 \angle 67.93^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 43.16 \angle -20.39^{\circ} + 21.24 \angle 67.93^{\circ} = 48.66 \angle 5.479^{\circ} A$$

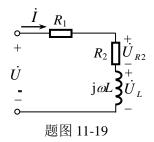
电流的瞬时值表达式为

$$i_1(t) = 43.2\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 20.4^{\circ})$$
 A

$$i_2(t) = 21.2\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 67.9^\circ) \text{ A}$$

 $i(t) = 48.7\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 5.48^\circ) \text{ A}$

11-19 电路如题图 11-19 所示。已知 U=200V,f=50Hz,I=10A,且测得 U_{R1} =80V, U_L =100V。求:(1) $|\dot{U}_L+\dot{U}_{R2}|$;(2)L 及 R_2 。



解 (1) 列有效值电压、电流关系的方程为

$$U = \sqrt{\left(U_{R1} + U_{R2}\right)^2 + U_L^2}$$

代入测量结果有

$$200 = \sqrt{\left(80 + U_{R2}\right)^2 + 100^2}$$

解得 $U_{R2} = 93.21$ V。由此可得

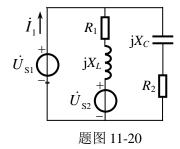
$$|\dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_{R2}| = \sqrt{100^2 + 93.21^2} = 136.7 \text{V}$$

(2)

$$L = \frac{U_L}{2\pi fI} = \frac{100}{2\pi \times 50 \times 10} = 31.8 \text{mH}$$

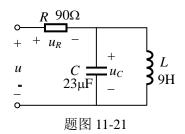
$$R_2 = \frac{U_{R2}}{I} = \frac{93.21}{10} = 9.32\Omega$$

11-20 电路如题图 11-20 所示。已知 $\dot{U}_{\rm S1}=100\angle0^{\circ}{
m V}$, $\dot{U}_{\rm S2}=100\angle-60^{\circ}{
m V}$, $R_{\rm I}=R_2=50\Omega$, $X_C=-50\Omega$, $X_L=50\Omega$ 。求 $\dot{I}_{\rm I}$ 。



$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}_{S2}}{R_1 + jX_L} + \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{R_2 + jX_C} \\ &= \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ - 100 \angle - 60^\circ}{50 + j50} + \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{50 - j50} \\ &= 1.414 \angle 15^\circ + 1.414 \angle 45^\circ \\ &= 2.73 \angle 30.0^\circ \text{A} \end{split}$$

11-21 题图 11-21 所示电路中,已知 $\dot{U}=220\angle10^{\circ}\mathrm{V}$,电源频率 f=50Hz。求 \dot{U}_{R} 及 \dot{U}_{C} 。



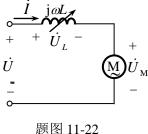
解 用相量法。

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 23 \times 10^{-6}} = 138.5\Omega, \quad \omega L = 314 \times 9 = 2826\Omega$$

$$Z_{LC} = \frac{j\omega L \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC} = -j145.6\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_R = \frac{R}{R + Z_{IC}} \times \dot{U} = \frac{90}{90 - \text{j}145.6} \times 220 \angle 10^\circ = 115.7 \angle 68.28^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \dot{U} - \dot{U}_R = 220 \angle 10^\circ - 115.7 \angle 68.28^\circ = 187.1 \angle - 21.73 \text{V}$$



解 电动机用电阻和电感的串联等效电路模型。根据已知条件可得,等效电阻两端电压

有效值为

$$U_{\rm Mr} = U_{\rm M} \cos \varphi = 110 \times 0.8 = 88 \text{V}$$

等效电感两端电压有效值为

$$U_{\rm ML} = U_{\rm M} \sin \varphi = 110 \times 0.6 = 66 \text{V}$$

总电压有效值关系为

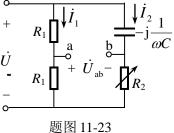
$$U = U_{Mr}^2 + (U_{ML} + U_L)^2$$

代入参数有

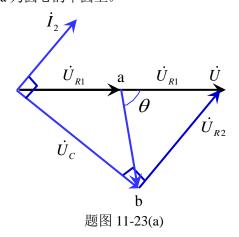
$$220^2 = 88^2 + (66 + U_I)^2$$

解得 $U_L = 135.6$ V。

11-23 题图 11-23 所示电路为一种移相电路。用相量分析说明改变电阻可电压 \dot{U}_{ab} 相位变化而大小不变。若 U=2V,f=200Hz, R_1 =4kΩ,C=0.01μF, R_2 由 30kΩ变至 140kΩ,求出 \dot{U}_{ab} 的相位变化。



解 以 $\dot{U}=2\angle0^{\circ}$ V 为参考相量,作相量图如题图 11-23(a)所示。由相量图可见,当 R_2 改变时,b 点的轨迹在以 a 为圆心的半圆上。

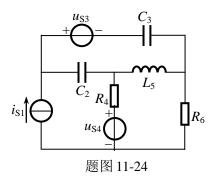


由几何关系可得

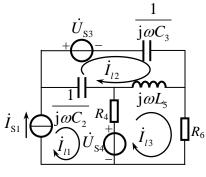
$$\tan\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{U_{R2}}{U_C} = R_2 \omega C = 1.257 \times 10^{-5} R_2$$

当 R_2 由 30kΩ变至 140kΩ时, $\tan\frac{\theta}{2}$ 的值由 0.3771 变至 1.760, $\frac{\theta}{2}$ 由 20.66°变至 60.40°。 则 $\dot{U}_{\rm ab}$ 的相位变化范围为-41.3° ~ -120.8°。

11-24 用回路法列写题图 11-24 所示电路的相量方程。



解 题图 11-24 所示电路的相量模型及回路电流参考方向如题图 11-24(a)所示。

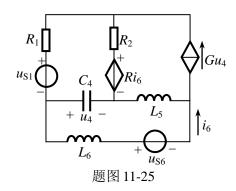


题图 11-24(a)

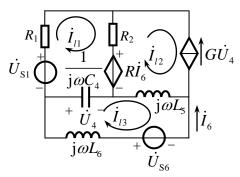
相量形式的回路电流方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{l1} = \dot{I}_{S1} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \dot{I}_{l1} + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_3} + j\omega L_5\right) \dot{I}_{l2} - j\omega L_5 \dot{I}_{l3} = -\dot{U}_{S3} \\ -R_4 \dot{I}_{l1} - j\omega L_5 \dot{I}_{l2} + (R_4 + j\omega L_5 + R_6) \dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{U}_{S4} \end{cases}$$

11-25 用回路法列写题图 11-25 所示电路的相量方程。



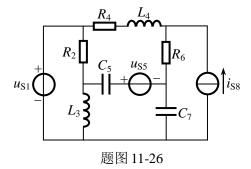
解 题图 11-25 所示电路的相量模型及回路电流参考方向如题图 11-25(a)所示。



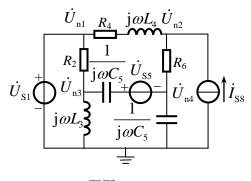
相量形式的回路电流方程如下: 题图 11-25(a)

$$\begin{cases} \left(R_{1} + R_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_{4}}\right) \dot{I}_{l1} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{l2} - \frac{1}{j\omega C_{4}}\dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{U}_{S1} + R\dot{I}_{6} \\ \dot{I}_{l2} = -G\dot{U}_{4} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C_{4}}\dot{I}_{l1} - j\omega L_{5}\dot{I}_{l2} + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C_{4}} + j\omega L_{5} + j\omega L_{6}\right)\dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{U}_{S6} \\ \dot{I}_{l3} = -\dot{I}_{6} \\ \dot{U}_{4} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_{4}}(\dot{I}_{l3} - \dot{I}_{l1}) \end{cases}$$

11-26 用节点法列写题图 11-26 所示电路的相量方程。



解 题图 11-26 所示电路的相量模型及节点电压如题图 11-26(a)所示。

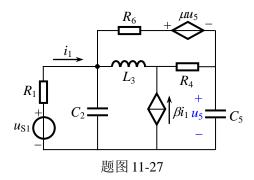


题图 11-26(a)

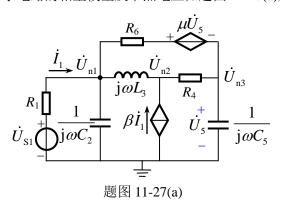
相量形式的节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_5} \dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_4 + j\omega L_5} + j\omega C_5 + \frac{1}{R_6}\right) \dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_6} \dot{U}_{n4} = \dot{I}_{S8} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2} \dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_3} + j\omega C_5\right) \dot{U}_{n3} - j\omega C_5 \dot{U}_{n4} = j\omega C_5 \dot{U}_{S5} \\ -\frac{1}{R_6} \dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C_5 \dot{U}_{n3} + \left(j\omega C_5 + \frac{1}{R_6} + j\omega C_7\right) \dot{U}_{n4} = -j\omega C_5 \dot{U}_{S5} \\ \dot{I}_{l2} = -G\dot{U}_4 \end{cases}$$

11-27 用节点法列写题图 11-27 所示电路的相量方程。



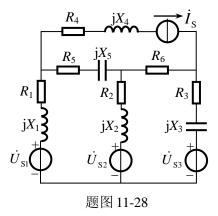
解 题图 11-27 所示电路的相量模型及节点电压如题图 11-27(a)所示。



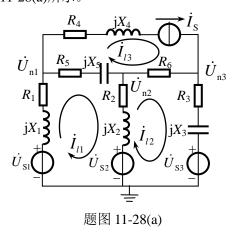
相量形式的节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}} + j\omega C_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}}\right)\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{j\omega L_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{6}}\dot{U}_{n3} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{R_{1}} + \frac{\mu\dot{U}_{5}}{R_{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega L_{3}}\dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}}\right)\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{4}}\dot{U}_{n3} = -\beta\dot{I}_{1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{6}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{4}}\dot{U}_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{R_{4}} + \frac{1}{R_{6}} + j\omega C_{5}\right)\dot{U}_{n3} = -\frac{\mu\dot{U}_{5}}{R_{6}} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}_{n1}}{R_{1}} \\ \dot{U}_{5} = \dot{U}_{n3} \end{cases}$$

11-28 分别用回路法和节点法列写题图 11-28 所示电路的相量方程。



解 参考方向如题图 11-28(a)所示。



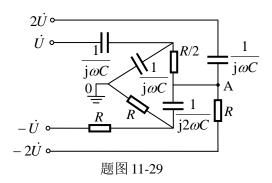
回路法:

$$\begin{cases} (R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{5} + jX_{1} + jX_{2} + jX_{5})\dot{I}_{l1} - (R_{2} + jX_{2})\dot{I}_{l2} - (R_{5} + jX_{5})\dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}_{S2} \\ -(R_{2} + jX_{2})\dot{I}_{l1} + (R_{2} + R_{3} + jX_{2} + jX_{3})\dot{I}_{l2} - R_{6}\dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{U}_{S2} - \dot{U}_{S3} \\ \dot{I}_{l3} = \dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$

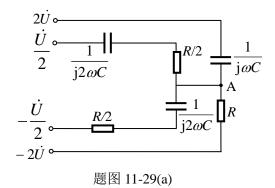
节点法:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{R_{1}+jX_{1}}+\frac{1}{R_{3}+jX_{3}}+\frac{1}{R_{5}+jX_{5}}\right)\dot{U}_{n1}-\frac{1}{R_{5}+jX_{5}}\dot{U}_{n2}=\frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{R_{1}+jX_{1}}-\dot{I}_{S} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{5}+jX_{5}}\dot{U}_{n1}+\left(\frac{1}{R_{2}+jX_{2}}+\frac{1}{R_{5}+jX_{5}}+\frac{1}{R_{6}}\right)\dot{U}_{n2}-\frac{1}{R_{6}}\dot{U}_{n3}=\frac{\dot{U}_{S2}}{R_{2}+jX_{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{R_{6}}\dot{U}_{n2}+\left(\frac{1}{R_{3}+jX_{3}}+\frac{1}{R_{6}}\right)\dot{U}_{n3}=\frac{\dot{U}_{S3}}{R_{3}+jX_{3}}+\dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$

11-29 题图 11-29 所示电路中,已知ω=10 4 rad·s $^{-1}$,C=5nF,R=20kΩ。求节点 A 电压。



解 题图 11-29 所示电路可作局部电源等效变换,得题图 11-29(a)所示等效电路。



对节点 A 列写节点电压方程:

$$\left(\frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{j2\omega C}} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{j2\omega C}} + \frac{1}{R}\right)\dot{U}_{A} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}}{2}}{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{j2\omega C}} + j\omega C(2\dot{U}) + \frac{-\frac{\dot{U}}{2}}{\frac{R}{2} + \frac{1}{j2\omega C}} + \frac{-2\dot{U}}{R}$$

整理得

$$\left(1 + j\omega RC + \frac{j4\omega RC}{1 + j\omega C}\right)\dot{U}_{A} = (-2 + j2\omega RC)\dot{U}$$

代入参数得

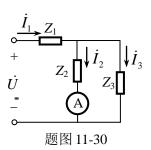
$$\left(1+j1+\frac{j4}{1+j1}\right)\dot{U}_{A} = (-2+j2)\dot{U}$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_{A} = \frac{-2 + j2}{3 + j3}\dot{U} = j\frac{2}{3}\dot{U} = j0.667\dot{U}$$

11-30 电路如题图 11-30 所示。已知 U=220V, Z_2 =15+j20 Ω , Z_3 =20 Ω , $\dot{I}_2 = 4 \angle 0$ °A,

且 \dot{I}_2 滞后 \dot{U} 30°。求 Z_1 。



解 令
$$\dot{I}_2 = 4\angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$
,则 $\dot{U} = 220\angle 30^\circ \text{V}$ 。
$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{I}_2 Z_2 = 4 \times 25\angle 53.1^\circ = 100\angle 53.1^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_3} = 5\angle 53.1^\circ \text{A}$$

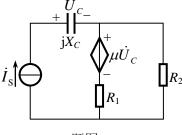
$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 4 + (3 + \text{j}4) = 7 + \text{j}4 = 8.06\angle 29.74^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}_1 Z_1 + \dot{U}_2$$

$$220\angle 30^\circ = 8.06\angle 29.74^\circ \times Z_1 + 100\angle 53.1^\circ$$

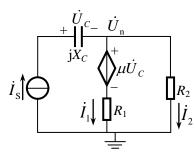
解得 $Z_1 = 16.62 \angle -16.8$ ° $\Omega = 15.9 - j4.8\Omega$ 。

11-31 题图 11-31 所示电路中, $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=10$ $\angle 0$ °A, ω =5000 rad·s⁻¹, R_1 = R_2 =10Ω,C=10μF, μ =0.5。求各支路电流。 $\dot{U}_{.C}$



题图 11-31

解 各电压、电流参考如题图 11-31(a)所示。



题图 11-31(a)

列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \dot{U}_n = \dot{I}_S + \frac{\mu \dot{U}_C}{R_1} \\ \dot{U}_C = j X_C \dot{I}_S \end{cases}$$

代入参数得

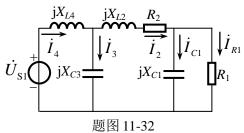
$$\begin{cases} 0.2\dot{U}_{\rm n} = 10\angle0^{\circ} + 0.05\dot{U}_{\rm C} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm C} = -\rm{j}20\times10\angle0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

解得 $\dot{U}_{\rm n}$ = 70.71 \angle - 45°V。各支路电流为

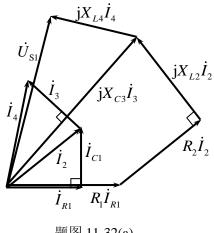
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{n} - \mu \dot{U}_{C}}{R_{1}} = \frac{70.71 \angle -45^{\circ} - 0.5 \times 200 \angle -90^{\circ}}{10} = 7.07 \angle 45.0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_n}{R_2} = \frac{70.71 \angle -45^\circ}{10} = 7.07 \angle -45.0^\circ A$$

11-32 在同一相量图中,定性画出题图 11-32 所示电路中各元件电压、电流的相量关系。



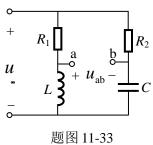
解 题图 11-32 中各电压、电流相量关系如题图 11-32(a)所示,以 \dot{I}_{R1} 为参考相量。



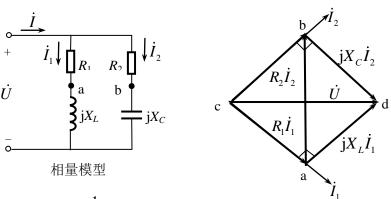
题图 11-32(a)

题图 11-32(a)中, $\mathrm{j}X_{L4}\dot{I}_4\perp\dot{I}_4$ 。从 \dot{U}_{S1} 与 \dot{I}_4 的关系可以看出,此时从电源看入的电路略 显容性。依参数得不同,电路还可以呈感性或纯电阻性。

11-33 题图 11-33 所示正弦稳态电路中,已知 $U_{ab}=U$, $R_1=500\Omega$, $R_2=1$ kΩ,C=1μF,ω=314 $rad \cdot s^{-1}$ 。求电感 L 的值。



原电路的相量模型如图所示。令 $\dot{U}=U\angle 0^{\circ}$,其可得相量图如图。



图中,
$$X_L = \omega L$$
, $X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$ 。

由相量图及已知条件 $U_{AB}=U$,可知四边形 acbd 应为矩形,所以

$$\begin{cases} I_1 R_1 = \frac{1}{\omega C} I_2 \\ I_2 R_2 = \omega L I_1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$L = R_1 R_2 C = 500 \times 1000 \times 10^{-6} = 0.5 H$$

解法 2 由相量模型可列方程:

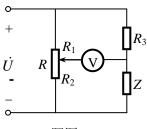
$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \frac{jX_L}{R_1 + jX_L} \dot{U} - \frac{jX_C}{R_2 + jX_C} \dot{U} = \left(\frac{jX_L}{R_1 + jX_L} - \frac{jX_C}{R_2 + jX_C}\right) \dot{U}$$

由上式及已知条件 $U = U_{ab}$ 可得

$$\left| \frac{jX_L}{R_1 + jX_L} - \frac{jX_C}{R_2 + jX_C} \right| = 1$$

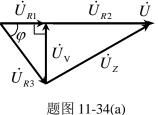
整理,可得 $L = R_1 R_2 C = 500 \times 1000 \times 10^{-6} = 0.5 H$ 。

11-34 题图 11-34 所示电路中,已知 U=100V, R3=6.5 Ω ,可调变阻器 R 在 R1=4 Ω , R2=16 Ω 的位置时,电压表的读数最小为 30V。求阻抗 Z。



题图 11-34

 $m{R}$ 作相量图如题图 11-34(a)所示,此时阻抗 $m{Z}$ 应为感性,因电压表读数最小,所以 $\dot{m{U}}_{
m V} \perp \dot{m{U}}$ 。



由相量图可得

$$\varphi = 56.31^{\circ}$$
, $U_{R3} = \sqrt{U_{R1}^2 + U_V^2} = \sqrt{20^2 + 30^2} = 36.06V$

令 $Z = R_z + jX$,则有

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{X}{R_3 + R_z}, \quad U_{R3} = \frac{R_3}{\sqrt{(R_3 + R_z)^2 + X^2}}U$$

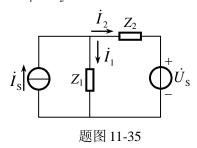
即

$$\begin{cases} 1.5 = \frac{X}{6.5 + R_z} \\ 36.06 = \frac{6.5}{\sqrt{(6.5 + R_z)^2 + X^2}} \times 100 \end{cases}$$

解得 $R_z = 3.50\Omega$, $X = 15.0\Omega$ 。

当 Z 为容性时,同样满足题中要求。所以所求结果应为 $Z=3.50\pm15.0\Omega$ 。

11-35 电路如题图 11-35 所示。已知 $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=2.5\angle0$ °A, $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=50\angle-25$ °V, $Z_{\rm l}$ =40-j20Ω, $Z_{\rm 2}$ =32+j50Ω。用叠加定理求电流 $\dot{I}_{\rm l}$ 和 $\dot{I}_{\rm 2}$ 。



解 当 $\dot{I}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用时,有

$$\vec{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \vec{I}_S = \frac{32 + j50}{40 - j20 + 32 + j50} \times 2.5 \angle 0^\circ = 1.903 \angle 34.76^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 2.5 \angle 0^\circ - 1.903 \angle 34.76^\circ = 1.433 \angle -49.20^\circ A$$

当 $\dot{U}_{\rm s}$ 单独作用时,有

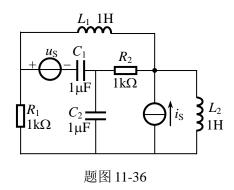
$$\dot{I}_{1}^{"} = -\dot{I}_{2}^{"} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} = \frac{50\angle - 25^{\circ}}{40 - j20 + 32 + j50} = 0.6410\angle - 47.62^{\circ}A$$

当 \dot{I}_{S} 和 \dot{U}_{S} 共同作用时,有

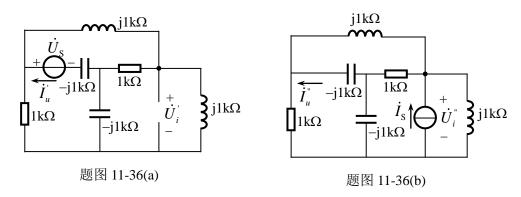
$$\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{1}^{"} + \dot{I}_{1}^{"} = 1.903 \angle 34.76^{\circ} + 0.6410 \angle -47.62^{\circ} = 2.09 \angle 17.0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{2}^{"} + \dot{I}_{2}^{"} = 1.433 \angle -49.20^{\circ} - 0.6410 \angle -47.62^{\circ} = 0.792 \angle -50.5^{\circ} A$$

11-36 电路如题图 11-36 所示,其中电压源 $u_{\rm S}=100\sqrt{2}\sin 1000t{\rm V}$,电流源 $i_{\rm S}=10\sqrt{2}\sin (1000)\cos (100$



解 应用叠加定理分别求电压源中的电流和电流源两端的电压。电压源和电流源单独作用时的相量模型分别如题图 11-36(a)和题图 11-36(b)所示。



由题图 11-36(a)可见, 电路有一平衡电桥, 所以

$$\dot{U}_{i}^{'}=0$$

$$\dot{I}_{u}^{'} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{-j1000 + (1000 - j1000) / /(1000 + j1000)} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{-j1000 + 1000} = 0.07071 \angle 45^{\circ} A$$

题图 11-36(b)中同样有平衡电桥, 所以

$$\dot{I}_{i}^{"} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{i}^{"} = \left[j1000 / /(1000 - j1000) / /(1000 + j1000) \right] \dot{I}_{S}$$

$$= \left[j1000 / /1000 \right] \times 100 \times 10^{-3} \angle 30^{\circ}$$

$$= 70.71 \angle 75^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

所以

$$\dot{I}_u = \dot{I}_u + \dot{I}_u = 0.07071 \angle 45^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_i = \dot{U}_i' + \dot{U}_i'' = 70.71 \angle 75^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

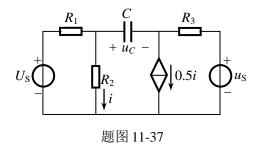
电压源发出的有功功率为

$$P_u = 100 \times 0.07071 \cos(0^{\circ} - 45^{\circ}) = 5.00 \text{W}$$

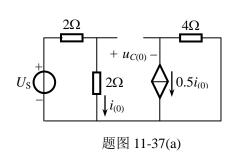
电流源发出的有功功率为

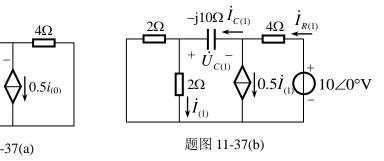
$$P_i = 0.1 \times 70.71 \cos(30^{\circ} - 75^{\circ}) = 5.00 \text{W}$$

11-37 电路如题图 11-37 所示。已知直流电压源 $U_{\rm S}$ =8V,正弦交流电压源 $u_{\rm S}=10\sqrt{2}\sin 200t$ V, $R_{\rm I}=R_{\rm 2}$ =2Ω, $R_{\rm 3}$ =4Ω,C=500μF。求电容两端电压 $u_{\rm C}$ 。



解 当直流电源 $U_{\rm S}$ 单独作用时,电路如题图 11-37(a)所示;当交流电源 $u_{\rm S}$ 单独作用时,对应电路的相量模型如题图 11-37(b)所示。





由题图 11-37(a)求得

$$u_{C(0)} = 2i_{(0)} + 4 \times 0.5i_{(0)} = 4 \times \frac{8}{4} = 8V$$

由题图 11-37(b)可列方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{C(1)} = 2\dot{I}_{(1)}, \, \dot{I}_{R(1)} = \dot{I}_{C(1)} + 0.5\dot{I}_{(1)} = 2.5\dot{I}_{(1)} \\ 4\dot{I}_{R(1)} - \mathrm{j}10\dot{I}_{C(1)} + 2\dot{I}_{(1)} = 10\angle0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

解得

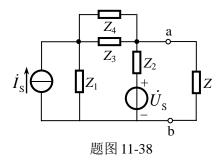
$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{12 - j20} = 0.4287 \angle 59.04^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U}_{C(1)} = -(-j10)\dot{I}_{C(1)} = j10 \times 2 \times 0.4287 \angle 59.04^{\circ} = 8.57 \angle 149^{\circ} \text{V}$$

电容两端的电压为

$$u_C = u_{C(0)} + u_{C(1)} = 8 + 8.57 \sin(200t + 149^\circ) V$$

11-38 电路如题图 11-38 所示。已知 $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=1\angle30^{\circ}{\rm A}$, $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=50\angle-60^{\circ}{\rm V}$, $Z_{\rm l}$ =20Ω, $Z_{\rm 2}$ =15-j10Ω, $Z_{\rm 3}$ =5+j7Ω, $Z_{\rm 4}$ = -j20Ω。求 ab 端接上多大阻抗 Z 时,此阻抗中有最大电流?此最大电流为多大?



解 求 a,b 以左电路的戴维南等效电路。

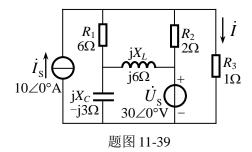
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{\dot{I}_{S}Z_{1} - \dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{1} + Z_{3} // Z_{4} + Z_{2}} \times Z_{2} + \dot{U}_{S} = 32.85 - j23.41 = 40.32 \angle -35.5^{\circ}V$$

$$Z_{\text{in}} = Z_2 // (Z_1 + Z_3 // Z_4) = 12.33 \angle -17^{\circ}\Omega = 11.79 - j3.61\Omega$$

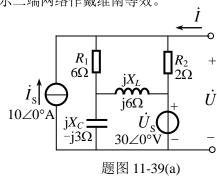
所以,当 $Z=j3.61\Omega$ 时,电流 \dot{I} 的值最大,且最大有效值 $I_{\rm max}$ 为

$$I_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}}{11.79} = 3.42 \text{ A}$$

11-39 电路如题图 11-39 所示。用戴维南定理求图中电流 \dot{I} 。



解 对题图 11-39(a)所示二端网络作戴维南等效。



对题图 11-39(a)所示电路求开路电压时可用叠加定理,得

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \left[(6 - j3//j6)//2 \right] \dot{I}_{S} + \left[\left(-\frac{j6//(2+6)}{-j3+j6//(2+6)} \times \dot{U}_{S} \times \frac{2}{2+6} \right) + \dot{U}_{S} \right]$$

$$= 1.697 \angle -8.130^{\circ} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} + (-0.4000 \angle 36.87^{\circ} + 1) \times 30 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

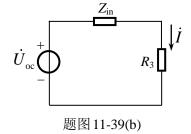
$$= 38.42 \angle -14.47^{\circ} V$$

等效阻抗为

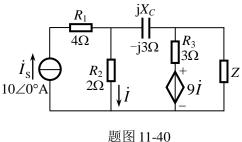
$$Z_{\rm in} = 2//(6 - \mathrm{j}3//\mathrm{j}6) = \frac{2(6 - \mathrm{j}6)}{2 + 6 - \mathrm{j}6} = 1.68 - \mathrm{j}0.24\Omega = 1.697 \angle -8.130^{\circ}\Omega$$

等效电路如题图 11-39(b)所示由此可求得

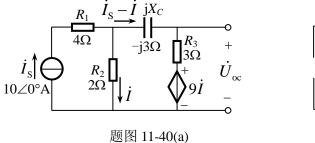
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{in}} = \frac{38.42 \angle -14.47^{\circ}}{1.697 \angle -8.130^{\circ} + 1} = 14.3 \angle -9.35^{\circ} A$$
 $\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{1}{1.697} \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{1.697} = \frac{1}{1.697} \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{1.69$

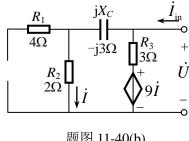


11-40 题图 11-40 所示电路中,阻抗 Z 为何值时其上获得最大功率,并求此最大功率 值。



应用戴维南定理。求开路电压 $\dot{U}_{\rm oc}$ 和等效阻抗的电路分别如题图 11-40(a)和题图 11-40(b)所示。





题图 11-40(b)

由题图 11-40(a)电路可列方程:

$$2\dot{I} = (3 - \mathrm{j}3)(\dot{I}_{s} - \dot{I}) + 9\dot{I}$$

解得

$$\dot{I} = \frac{(3-j3)\dot{I}_s}{2-9+(3-j3)} = 8.485 \angle 98.13^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{U}_{cc} = j3(\dot{I}_{s} - \dot{I}) + 2\dot{I} = 55.32 \angle 65.66^{\circ} \text{V}$$

由题图 11-40(b)电路,用加压求流法可列方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{2 - j3} \\ \dot{I}_{in} = \dot{I} + \frac{\dot{U} - 9\dot{I}}{3} = \frac{\dot{U}}{2 - j3} + \frac{\dot{U}}{3} - \frac{9}{3} \times \frac{\dot{U}}{2 - j3} = 0.4623 \angle - 86.82^{\circ} \dot{U} \end{cases}$$

所以等效阻抗为

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1}{0.4623 \angle -86.82^{\circ}} = 0.120 + \text{j}2.16 \ \Omega = 2.16 \angle 86.8^{\circ}\Omega$$

由最大功率传输定理可知,当 $Z=Z_{\rm in}^*=0.120$ - j2.16 Ω 时,阻抗 Z 获得最大功率,且此最大功率值为

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{oc}}^2}{4 \times 0.120} = 6.38 \text{ kW}$$

11-41 一阻抗 Z接到正弦电压 \dot{U} 。求在下列三种情况下,电路的功率因数及功率。

- (1) $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$, $\dot{I} = 5 \angle -30^{\circ} \text{A}$;
- (2) U = 220V, $Z = 100 \angle 45^{\circ}\Omega$;
- (3) $Z = 40 + j20\Omega$, I=5A.

$$\bar{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = 953 + j550 \text{ VA}$$

或 $P = 220 \times 5 \times \cos 30 = 9$, $Q = 220 \times 5 \times \sin 30^\circ = 550 \text{ var}$
 $\cos \varphi = \cos 30^\circ = 0.866$ (滞后)

(2) $P = 220 \times 2.2 \times \cos 45^{\circ} = 342 \text{W}, \quad Q = 220 \times 2.2 \times \sin 45^{\circ} = 342 \text{var}$ $\cos \varphi = \cos 45^{\circ} = 0.707 (滞后)$

或

$$\overline{S} = U^2 Y^* = 342 + j342 \text{ VA}$$

(3) $Z = 40 + j20 = 44.72 \angle 26.6^{\circ}\Omega, \quad I = 5A, \quad U = |Z|I = 223.6V, \quad \varphi = 26.6^{\circ}$

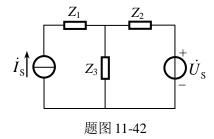
$$P = 223.6 \times 5 \times \cos 26.6^{\circ} = 1000 \text{W}, \quad Q = 223.6 \times 5 \times \sin 26.6^{\circ} = 500 \text{var}$$

或

$$\overline{S} = I^2 Z = 1000 + \text{j}500\text{VA}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos 26.6^{\circ} = 0.894$$
(滞后)

11-42 电路如题图 11-42 所示。其中 $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=100\angle30^{\circ}{\rm V}$, $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle0^{\circ}{\rm A}$, $Z_{\rm I}=Z_3=50\angle30^{\circ}\Omega$, $Z_2=50\angle-30^{\circ}\Omega$ 。求电流源的功率(说明是发出还是吸收)。



解法1 节点法方程

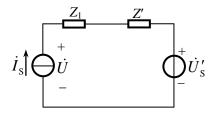
$$(\frac{1}{Z_2} + \frac{1}{Z_3})\dot{U} = \dot{I}_S + \frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z_2}$$

代入参数,解得 $\dot{U} = 153 \angle 19.1$ °V。

$$\dot{U}_{I_s} = Z_1 \dot{I}_S + \dot{U} = 351 \angle 25.3^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\bar{S}_{//2} = \dot{U}_{I_{\rm S}} \stackrel{*}{I_{\rm S}} = 1269 + \text{j}600\text{VA}$$

解法 2 利用电源变换,原电路变换如题图 11-42(a)所示的等效电路。



题图 11-42(a)

$$Z' = Z_2 // Z_3 = \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ} \times 50 \angle -30^{\circ}}{50 \angle 30^{\circ} + 50 \angle -30^{\circ}} = 28.87\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S}' = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{Z_{\rm o}} \times (Z_{\rm o} // Z_{\rm o}) = \frac{100 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ}} \times 28.87 = 57.74 \angle 60^{\circ} {\rm V}$$

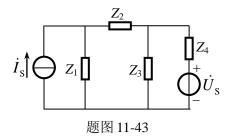
电流源两端的电压

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}_{S}(Z_{1} + Z') + \dot{U}'_{S} = 4\angle 0^{\circ} \times (50\angle 30^{\circ} + 28.87) + 57.74\angle 60^{\circ}$$
$$= 317.545 + i150 = 351.2\angle 25.29^{\circ}V$$

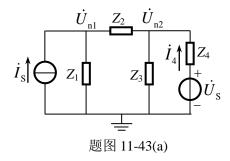
电流源发出的复功率为

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U} \stackrel{*}{I}_{S} = 351.2 \angle 25.29^{\circ} \times 4 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1270 + j600 \text{ VA}$$

11-43 题图 11-43 所示电路,已知 $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=100\angle-120^{\circ}{\rm V}$, $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=1\angle30^{\circ}{\rm A}$, $Z_1=3\Omega$, $Z_2=10+{\rm j}5\Omega$, $Z_3=-{\rm j}10\Omega$, $Z_4=20-{\rm j}20\Omega$ 。求两电源各自发出的功率。



解 用节点法求解,电压、电流参考方向如题图 11-43(a)所示。



列写节点电压方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{Z_{1}} + \frac{1}{Z_{2}}\right) \dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{Z_{2}} \dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{I}_{S} \\ -\frac{1}{Z_{2}} \dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{Z_{2}} + \frac{1}{Z_{3}} + \frac{1}{Z_{4}}\right) \dot{U}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{4}} \end{cases}$$

代入参数得

$$\begin{cases} 0.4153 \angle -5.528^{\circ} \dot{U}_{n1} - 0.08944 \angle -26.57^{\circ} \dot{U}_{n2} = 1 \angle 30^{\circ} \\ -0.08944 \angle -26.57^{\circ} \dot{U}_{n1} + 0.1351 \angle 38.99^{\circ} \dot{U}_{n2} = 3.536 \angle -75^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\dot{U}_{\rm n1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1\angle 30^{\circ} & -0.08944\angle -26.57^{\circ} \\ 3.536\angle -75^{\circ} & 0.1351\angle 38.99^{\circ} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 0.4153\angle -5.528^{\circ} & -0.08944\angle -26.57^{\circ} \\ -0.08944\angle -26.57^{\circ} & 0.1351\angle 38.99^{\circ} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{0.1843\angle -94.67^{\circ}}{0.05620\angle 41.63^{\circ}} = 3.279\angle -136.3^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm n2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0.4153\angle -5.528^{\circ} & 1\angle 30^{\circ} \\ -0.08944\angle -26.57^{\circ} & 3.536\angle -75^{\circ} \end{vmatrix}}{0.05620\angle 41.63^{\circ}} = \frac{1.481\angle -77.08^{\circ}}{0.05620\angle 41.63^{\circ}} = 26.35\angle -118.7^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I}_4 = \frac{\dot{U}_S - \dot{U}_{n2}}{Z_2} = \frac{100 \angle -120^\circ - 26.35 \angle -118.7^\circ}{20 - j20} = 2.604 \angle -75.47^\circ V$$

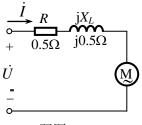
所以, 电流源发出的复功率为

$$\overline{S}_{i_{S}} = \dot{U}_{n1} \overset{*}{I}_{S1} = 3.279 \angle -136.3^{\circ} \times 1 \angle -30^{\circ} = -3.19 - j0.777 \text{ VA}$$

电压源发出的复功率为

$$\overline{S}_{u_{S}} = \dot{U}_{S}^{*} I_{4} = 100 \angle -120^{\circ} \times 2.604 \angle 75.47^{\circ} = 186 - j183 \text{ VA}$$

11-44 一台额定功率为 20kW、 $\cos \varphi$ =0.8(滞后)的电动机,经 R=0.5 Ω , X_L =0.5 Ω 的导线接到正弦交流电源(如题图 11-44 所示)。若要保证电动机的额定工作电压 220V,则电源电压 U 应为多少?



题图 11-44

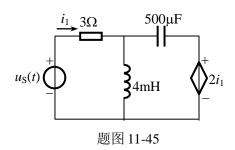
解 由电动机的额定参数可得

$$I = \frac{P}{U_{\rm M} \cos \varphi} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.8} = 113.6 \text{ A}, \quad \varphi = 36.87^{\circ}$$

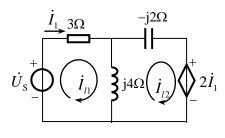
令
$$\dot{U}_{\rm M}=220\angle0^{\circ}{
m V}$$
,则 $\dot{I}=113.6\angle-36.87^{\circ}$,所以

 $\dot{U} = (0.5 + \mathrm{j}0.5)\dot{I} + \dot{U}_{\mathrm{M}} = (0.5 + \mathrm{j}0.5) \times 113.6 \angle -36.87^{\circ} + 220 \angle 0^{\circ} = 300 \angle 2.17^{\circ}\mathrm{V}$ 即电源电压应为 $U = 300\mathrm{V}$ 。

11-45 题图 11-45 所示电路中,受控源是流控电压源,已知 $u_{\rm s}(t)=7.07\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t+90^\circ){\rm V}$ 。求电压源 $u_{\rm S}(t)$ 发出的功率。



解 作出题图 11-45 的相量模型如题图 11-45(a)所示,并用回路电流法求解。



题图 11-45(a)

列写方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} (3+j4)\dot{I}_{l1} - j4\dot{I}_{l2} = 7.07 \angle 90^{\circ} \\ -j4\dot{I}_{l1} + (-j2+j4)\dot{I}_{l2} = -2\dot{I}_{1} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{l1} \end{cases}$$

解上述方程,可得

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_{11} = \frac{7.07 \angle 90^{\circ}}{3 + j4 - j4 \times \frac{2 - j4}{-j2}} = 0.8769 \angle 119.7^{\circ} A$$

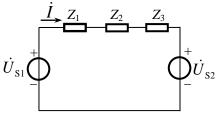
电压源发出的复功率为

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}_{S}^{*} \dot{I}_{1} = 7.07 \angle 90^{\circ} \times 0.8769 \angle -119.7^{\circ} = 5.39 - j3.07 \text{ VA}$$

即发出的有功功率和无功功率分别为

$$P = 5.39 \text{ W}$$
, $Q = -3.07 \text{ var}$

11-46 电路如题图 11-46 所示。已知 $U_{\rm S1}=U_{\rm S2}=100{
m V}$, $\dot{U}_{\rm S1}$ 领先 $\dot{U}_{\rm S2}$ 60°, $Z_{\rm I}=1$ -j 1Ω , $Z_2=2+{\rm j}3\Omega$, $Z_3=3+{\rm j}6\Omega$ 。求电流 \dot{I} 及两个电源各自发出的复功率 \overline{S}_1 和 \overline{S}_2 。



题图 11-46

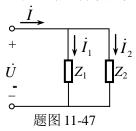
解 设
$$\dot{U}_{S2} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$
, $\dot{U}_{S1} = 100 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 。

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}_{S2}}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3} = \frac{100 \angle 60^{\circ} - 100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{6 + j8} = 10 \angle 66.9^{\circ} A$$

$$\bar{S}_{1\%} = \dot{U}_{S1}\dot{I}^* = 1000\angle -6.9^\circ = 993 - \text{j}120 \text{ VA}$$

$$\overline{S}_{2/2} = \dot{U}_{S2}(-\dot{I}^*) = -1000 \angle -66.9^\circ = -392 + j920 \text{ VA}$$

11-47 电路如题图 11-47 所示,其中 Z_1 =8+j 10Ω , I_1 =15A, Z_2 吸收的有功功率 P_2 =500W,功率因数 $\cos \varphi_2$ =0.7(滞后)。求电流 \dot{I} 及电路总功率因数。



解 令 $\dot{I}_1 = 15 \angle 0$ °A,则

$$\dot{U} = Z_1 \dot{I}_1 = (8 + j10) \times 15 \angle 0^\circ = 192.1 \angle 51.34^\circ V$$

$$I_2 = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2} = \frac{500}{192.1 \times 0.7} = 3.718 \text{ A}$$

$$\varphi_2 = \cos^{-1} 0.7 = 45.57^\circ$$

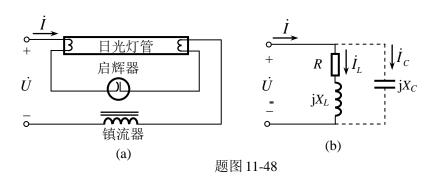
$$\dot{I}_2 = 3.718 \angle (51.34^\circ - 45.57^\circ) = 3.718 \angle 5.77^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 15 \angle 0^\circ + 3.718 \angle 5.77^\circ = 18.7 \angle 1.15^\circ \text{A}$$

电路总功率因数为

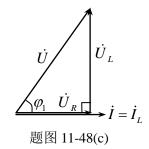
$$\cos \varphi = \cos(51.34^{\circ} - 1.15^{\circ}) = 0.640$$

11-48 题图 11-48(a)所示为一日光灯实用电路,图(b)为其等效电路。日光灯可看作一电阻,其规格为 110V、40W,镇流器是一电感,电源电压为 220V,频率为 50Hz。为保证灯管两端电压为 110V,则镇流器的电感应为多大?此时电路的功率因数是多少?电路中电流是多大?若将电路的功率因数提高到 1,需并联一个多大的电容?其无功量是多少?



$$W_R = 1.10 \text{ V}, \quad P_R = 40 \text{W}, \quad R = \frac{U_R^2}{P_R} = 302.5 \Omega, \quad I_L = \frac{P_R}{U_R} = 0.364 \text{A}$$

并C前,相量图如题图 11-48(c)所示。



$$U_{L} = \sqrt{U^{2} - U_{R}^{2}} = \sqrt{220^{2} - 110^{2}} = 190.5V$$

$$\omega L = \frac{U_{L}}{I_{L}} = 523.4\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{523.4}{2\pi \times 50} = 1.67H$$

此时的功率因数 $\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{U_R}{U} = 0.5 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 60^\circ$

并 C 后,功率因数提高到 $\cos \varphi_2 = 1$,则功率因数角 $\varphi_2 = 0^\circ$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2) = 4.56 \mu F$$

$$Q_C = -\omega C U^2 = -69.3 \text{var}$$

11-49 电压为 220V 的工频电源供给一组动力负载,负载电流 I=318A,功率 P=42kW。现在要在此电源上再接一组功率为 20kW 的照明设备(白炽灯),并希望照明设备接入后电路总电流不超过 325A,为此便需再并联电容。计算所需电容的无功量、电容值,并计算此时电路的总功率因数。

解法 1: 令 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ 。则对动力负载 Z,由已知有

$$P_Z = UI_1 \cos \varphi_1$$
, $\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{P_Z}{UI_1} = \frac{42 \times 10^3}{220 \times 318} = 0.600$, $\varphi_1 = 53.1^\circ$

所以 $\dot{I}_1 = 318 \angle -53.1$ °A。

对照明负载R,有

$$I_R = \frac{P_R}{U} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{220} = 90.9$$
A

则 $\dot{I}_R = 90.9 \angle 0$ °A。

并电容C前:

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_R = 318\angle -53.1^\circ + 90.9\angle 0^\circ$$

= 190.9 - j254.3 + 90.9 = 281.8 - j254.3 = 379.6\angle -42.1^\circ A

并电容C后:

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C = 281.8 - \text{j}254.3 + \text{j}I_C = 281.8 - \text{j}(254.3I_C)$$
 $I = \sqrt{281.8^2 + (254.3 - I_C)^2} = 325\text{A}$
 $254.3 - I_C = \sqrt{325^2 - 281.8^2} = \sqrt{26213.76} = 161.9$
 $I_C = 254.3 - 161.9 = 92.4\text{A}$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{I_C} = \frac{220}{92.4} = 2.38\Omega, \quad C = \frac{1}{2.38 \times \omega} = \frac{1}{2.38 \times 314} = 1.34\text{mF}$$
 $Q_C = \frac{-1}{\omega C}I_C^2 = -2.38 \times 92.4^2 = -20.3 \text{ kvar}$
 $\dot{I} = 281.8 - \text{j}161.9 = 325 \angle -29.9^\circ\text{A}, \quad \cos\varphi = \cos 29.9^\circ = 0.867($ 愿性)

解法2

(1) 当仅有动力负载(感性)时

$$P_Z = 42 \text{kW}, I_1 = 318 \text{A}$$

此时

$$\cos \varphi_1 = \frac{P_Z}{UI_1} = \frac{42 \times 10^3}{220 \times 318} = 0.600, \quad \varphi_1 = 53.1^\circ, \quad Q = P \tan \varphi_1 = 55.9 \text{ kvar}$$

(2) 当同时接有动力负载和电阻负载,未补偿时

$$P = P_Z + P_R = 42 + 20 = 62 \text{kW}, \ Q = 55.9 \text{ kvar}$$

 $S = \sqrt{(P)^2 + (Q)^2} = \sqrt{62^2 + 55.9^2} = 83.5 \text{ kVA}$
 $\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{S} = 0.743, \ \varphi = 42.1^\circ$

(3) 当同时接有动力负载和电阻负载,补偿后

$$P' = P = 62 \text{kW}, I' = 325 \text{A}, S' = UI' = 220 \times 325 = 71.5 \text{ kVA}$$

$$Q' = \sqrt{(S')^2 - (P')^2} = \sqrt{71.5^2 - 62^2} = 35.6 \text{ kvar}$$

补偿电容的最小容量为

$$|Q_c| = 55.9 - 35.6 = 20.3$$
 kvar

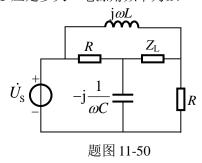
补偿电容值为

$$C = \frac{|Q_C|}{\omega U^2} = \frac{20.3 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} = 1.34 \text{ mF}$$

补偿后的功率因数为

$$\cos \varphi' = \frac{P'}{S'} = \frac{62}{71.5} = 0.867 \text{ (感性)}$$

11-50 电路如题图 11-50 所示。其中电源为正弦交流电源,L=1mH,R=1k Ω , $Z_L=3+j5\Omega$ 。 当 Z_L 中电流为零时,电容 C 应是多大?电源角频率为 ω 。



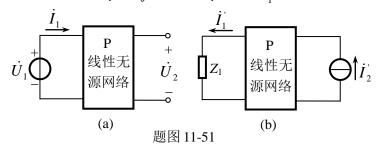
解 题图 11-50 可看作交流电桥电路。当 ZL 中电流为零时,电桥平衡,则有

$$R \times R = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C} \times \mathrm{j}\omega L$$

解得

$$C = \frac{L}{R^2} = \frac{10^{-3}}{10^6} = 1 \text{ nF}$$

11-51 题图 11-51(a)所示电路中, $\dot{U}_1=220\angle0^\circ\mathrm{V}$, $\dot{I}_1=5\angle-30^\circ\mathrm{A}$, $\dot{U}_2=110\angle-45^\circ\mathrm{V}$ 。图(b)中, $\dot{I}_2=10\angle0^\circ\mathrm{A}$,阻抗 Z_1 =40+j30 Ω ,则 Z_1 中电流 \dot{I}_1 为多大?



解 由己知条件,对题图 11-51(a)有

$$\dot{U}_1 = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
, $\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle -30^{\circ} \text{A}$, $\dot{U}_2 = 110 \angle -45^{\circ} \text{V}$, $\dot{I}_2 = 0$

对题图 11-51(a)有

$$\dot{I}_{2} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$
, $\dot{U}_{2} \pm M$, $\dot{I}_{1} \pm M$, $\dot{U}_{1} = Z_{1} \dot{I}_{1} \pm M$

应用特勒根定理,有

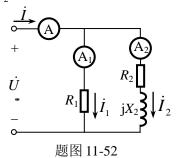
$$\dot{U}_1\dot{I}_1' - \dot{U}_2\dot{I}_2' = \dot{U}_1'(-\dot{I}_1) + \dot{U}_2'\dot{I}_2$$

代入已知条件,解得

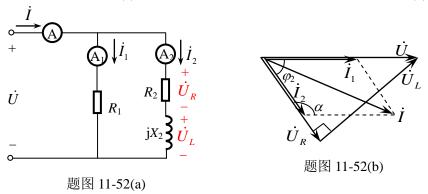
$$\dot{I_1'} = \frac{\dot{U}_2 \dot{I_2'}}{\dot{U}_1 + Z_1 \dot{I_1}} = \frac{110 \angle -45^\circ \times 10 \angle 0^\circ}{\dot{U}_1 = 220 \angle 0^\circ + (40 + j30) \times 5 \angle -30^\circ} = 2.344 \angle -48.65^\circ A$$

说明: 本题也可用戴维南定理+互易定理求解。

11-52 电路如题图 11-52 所示。已知电流表 A_1 、 A_2 和 A_3 的读数分别为 3A、4.5A 和 6A,且 R_1 =20 Ω 。 求电阻 R_2 和感抗 X_2 。



解 参考方向如题图 11-52(a)所示。令 $\dot{U}=U\angle 0^\circ$,作相量图如题图 11-52(b)所示。



由相量图和余弦定理可得

$$\cos \alpha = -\frac{I^2 - I_1^2 - I_2^2}{2I_1I_2} = \frac{36 - 9 - 20.25}{27} = -0.25$$

由此得 $\alpha = 104.5^{\circ}$ 。所以

$$\varphi_2 = 180^{\circ} - \alpha = 75.5^{\circ}$$

由己知条件,有

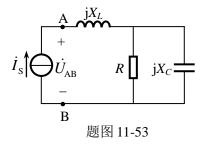
$$U = 20 \times 3 = 60 \text{V}$$

所以

$$U_R = U\cos\varphi_2 = 15.02\text{V}$$
, $U_L = U\sin\varphi_2 = 58.09\text{V}$

$$R_2 = \frac{U_R}{I_2} = \frac{15.02}{4.5} = 3.34\Omega$$
, $X_2 = \frac{U_L}{I_2} = \frac{58.09}{4.5} = 12.9\Omega$

11-53 题图 11-53 所示电路中,已知 $I_S=1$ A,当 $X_L=2\Omega$ 时,测得电压 $U_{AB}=2V$;当 $X_L=4\Omega$ 时,测得电压仍为 $U_{AB}=2V$ 。试确定电阻 R 及容抗 X_C 的值。



解 从 A、B 两端看如的入端阻抗为

$$Z_{AB} = jX_L + \frac{R \times (jX_C)}{R + jX_C} = \frac{RX_C^2}{R^2 + X_C^2} + j\left(X_L + \frac{R^2X_C}{R^2 + X_C^2}\right)$$

电压、电流有效值关系为

$$U_{AB}^{2} = I_{S}^{2} |Z_{AB}|^{2} = I_{S}^{2} \left[\left(\frac{RX_{C}^{2}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left(X_{L} + \frac{R^{2}X_{C}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]$$

代入已知条件,有

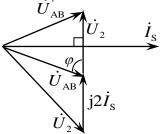
$$\begin{cases}
2^{2} = 1^{2} \left[\left(\frac{RX_{C}^{2}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left(2 + \frac{R^{2}X_{C}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right] \\
2^{2} = 1^{2} \left[\left(\frac{RX_{C}^{2}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} + \left(4 + \frac{R^{2}X_{C}}{R^{2} + X_{C}^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]
\end{cases}$$

由上式可得

$$\left(2 + \frac{R^2 X_C}{R^2 + X_C^2}\right)^2 = \left(4 + \frac{R^2 X_C}{R^2 + X_C^2}\right)^2$$

$$-2 - \frac{R^2 X_C}{R^2 + X_C^2} = 4 + \frac{R^2 X_C}{R^2 + X_C^2} \tag{1}$$

可作相量图如题图 11-53(a)所示,其中 \dot{U}_{AB} 为 X_L =2 Ω 时电流源两端电压, \dot{U}_{AB} 为 X_L =4 Ω 时电流源两端电压。 \dot{U}_{AB}



题图 11-53(a)

由已知条件可知 $U_{AB}=U_{AB}=2I_{S}=2V$,可见 \dot{U}_{AB} 、 \dot{U}_{AB} 和 j $2\dot{I}_{S}$ 组成等边三角形,所以

 $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$ 。由余弦定理

$$U_2^2 = U_{AB}^2 + 2I_S^2 - 2U_{AB} \times 2I_S \cos 120^\circ = 12$$

解得 $U_2 = 2\sqrt{3}$ V。由此可得

$$U_2^2 = \frac{R^2 X_C^2}{R^2 + X_C^2} I_S$$

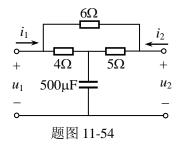
即

$$12 = \frac{R^2 X_C^2}{R^2 + X_C^2} \tag{2}$$

联立求解式(1)和式(2)可得

$$X_C = -4\Omega$$
, $R = 4\sqrt{3} \Omega = 6.93 \Omega$

11-54 求题图 11-54 所示网络的 H 参数。已知网络激励的角频率为 ω =1000rad·s⁻¹。



解 题图 11-54 所对应的相量模型中,容抗为

$$X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{1000 \times 500 \times 10^{-6}} = -2\Omega$$

该二端口H参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = H_{11}\dot{I}_1 + H_{12}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = H_{21}\dot{I}_1 + H_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$H_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0} = 6 / / [4 + 5 / / (-j2)] = 6 / / 5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}$$
$$= 2.72 - j0.530 \ \Omega = 2.77 \angle -11.0^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\begin{split} H_{21} &= \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0} = \frac{1}{\dot{I}_1} \Bigg(-\frac{5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}}{6 + 5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}} \dot{I}_1 - \frac{6}{6 + 5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}} \times \frac{-j2}{5 - j2} \dot{I}_1 \Bigg) \\ &= \frac{1}{6 + 5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}} \Bigg(-5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ} + \frac{j12}{5 - j2} \Bigg) \\ &= \frac{6.70 \angle 145^{\circ}}{6 + 5.00 \angle -20.2^{\circ}} \\ &= -0.559 + j0.265 = 0.619 \angle 155^{\circ} \end{split}$$

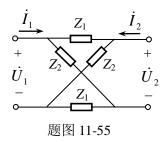
$$H_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\frac{10}{3} - j2} \times (-j2) + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\frac{10}{3} - j2} \times \frac{5}{15} \times 4}{\dot{U}_2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\frac{10}{3} - j2} \left(-j2 + \frac{4}{3}\right) = 0.559 - j0.265 = 0.619 \angle -25.4^{\circ}$$

$$H_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = \frac{\frac{\dot{U}_2}{10} - j2}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{1}{\frac{10}{3} - j2} = 0.211 + j0.132 \text{ S} = 0.257 \angle 31.0^{\circ}\text{S}$$

检验:该二端口是互易的,所以 $H_{12} = -H_{21}$ 。

11-55 题图 11-55 所示二端口网络中, Z_1 = j10Ω, Z_2 =10-j10Ω。

- (1) 求此二端口网络的 Z 参数;
- (2)在输入端接上电源 $U_{
 m S}$ =100mV,求输出端开路时的 $\dot{I}_{
 m l}$ 和 $\dot{U}_{
 m 2}$ 。



解 (1) 此二端口网络为互易、对称二端口,其 Z 参数为

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = \frac{(Z_1 + Z_2)(Z_1 + Z_2)}{2Z_1 + 2Z_2} = 5\Omega$$

$$Z_{21} = Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} - \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}\right) \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{10 - j20}{10} \times 5 = 5 - j10\Omega$$

写成参数矩阵形式为

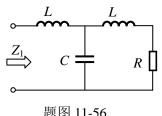
$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 - \mathrm{j}10 \\ 5 - \mathrm{j}10 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

(2)当 $U_1=U_{\rm S}=100~{
m mV}$ 、输出端开路($\dot{I}_2=0$)时,令 $\dot{U}_1=\dot{U}_{\rm S}=0.1\angle0^{\rm o}{
m V}$,则方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 5\dot{I}_1 + (5 - j10)\dot{I}_2 = 5\dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 = (5 - j10)\dot{I}_1 + 5\dot{I}_2 = (5 - j10)\dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

解得 $\dot{I}_1 = 20 \angle 0$ °mA, $\dot{U}_2 = 224 \angle -63.4$ °mV。

- **11-56** 题图 11-56 所示滤波器,负载电阻 R=1kΩ,网络的 L=0.4H,C=0.1μF。
- (1) 求滤波器的 T 参数;
- (2)输入频率 f 为何值时,入端阻抗 $Z_1 = \dot{U} / \dot{I}$ 的大小为一实数,并确定在所求频率下 Z_1 的值。



解 (1) 参考方向如题图 11-56(a)所示。

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\dot{I}_1 & L & \dot{I}_2 \\
+ \circ & & & \\
\downarrow \dot{U}_1 & & & \\
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滤波器的 T 参数可用三个二端口级联的方式得到:

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \boldsymbol{T}_{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\omega^{2}LC & j\omega L(2-\omega^{2}LC) \\ j\omega C & 1-\omega^{2}LC \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 由 T 参数可得方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = (1 - \omega^2 LC)\dot{U}_2 - \mathrm{j}\omega L(2 - \omega^2 LC)\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}_2 - (1 - \omega^2 LC)\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -R\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

由上述方程可得

$$Z_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{(1 - \omega^{2}LC)R + j\omega L(2 - \omega^{2}LC)}{j\omega RC + (1 - \omega^{2}LC)} = \frac{R\left[(1 - \omega^{2}LC) + j\frac{\omega L}{R}(2 - \omega^{2}LC)\right]}{(1 - \omega^{2}LC) + j\omega RC}$$

若要入端阻抗 Z_1 为实数,应有

$$1-\omega^2 LC=0$$

或

$$\frac{\omega L}{R}(2 - \omega^2 LC) = \omega RC$$

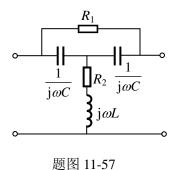
解得

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.4 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} = 5000 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}, \quad f_1 = 796 \text{Hz}$$

$$\omega_2 = \sqrt{\frac{2L - R^2C}{L^2C}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 0.4 - 10^6 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}{0.4^2 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} = 6614 \text{rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1} \text{ , } f_2 = 1053 \text{Hz}$$

对应 $f_1 = 796$ Hz ,入端阻抗为 $Z_1 = 4$ k Ω ; 对应 $f_2 = 1053$ Hz ,入端阻抗为 $Z_1 = 1$ k Ω 。

11-57 将题图 11-57 所示二端口网络绘成由两个二端口网络连接而成的复合二端口网 络,据此求出原二端口网络的 Z 参数。

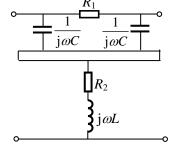


原电路该画为如图所示。由此可得

$$\mathbf{Z}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C(\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 2)} & \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C(\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 2)} \\ \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C(\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 2)} & \frac{\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C(\mathrm{j}\omega R_{1}C + 2)} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_{1}}{\mathrm{j}\omega C} & \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{2} + \mathrm{j}\omega L & R_{2} + \mathrm{j}\omega L \\ R_{1} + \mathrm{j}\omega L & R_{2} + \mathrm{j}\omega L \end{bmatrix}$$

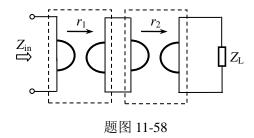
$$\mathbf{J}\omega C$$



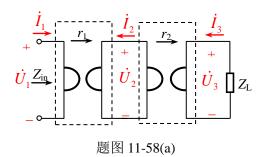
$$\boldsymbol{Z} = \boldsymbol{Z}_{1} + \boldsymbol{Z}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{2} + j\omega L + \frac{j\omega R_{1}C + 1}{j\omega C(j\omega R_{1}C + 2)} & R_{2} + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C(j\omega R_{1}C + 2)} \\ R_{2} + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C(j\omega R_{1}C + 2)} & R_{2} + j\omega L + \frac{j\omega R_{1}C + 1}{j\omega C(j\omega R_{1}C + 2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

11-58 题图 11-58 示电路中,两个回转器级联,其回转电阻分别为 $r_1=2\Omega$, $r_2=1\Omega$,

负载电抗 $Z_{\rm L}={
m j}20\Omega$ 。求入端阻抗 $Z_{
m in}$ 。



解 参考方向如题图 11-58(a)所示。



回转器 1、2 的 Z 参数方程分别为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r_1 \\ r_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{U}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r_2 \\ r_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

转换为传输参数方程分别为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r_1 \\ \frac{1}{r_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r_2 \\ \frac{1}{r_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_3 \\ -\dot{I}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

级联后的传输参数矩阵为

$$\boldsymbol{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

列方程有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 2\dot{U}_3 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -0.5\dot{I}_3 \\ \dot{U}_3 = j20(-\dot{I}_3) \end{cases}$$

求得

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{2\dot{U}_3}{-0.5\dot{I}_3} = \frac{2 \times j20(-\dot{I}_3)}{-0.5\dot{I}_3} = j80\Omega$$