

第一章习题

$$1.1 \text{ 解 } B = \frac{\Phi}{S} = \frac{0.002}{20 * 10^{-4}} = 1\text{T}$$

当 $B = 1$ 查铸钢曲线 $H = 700\text{A/m}$ (p13页上例题)

$$HL = NI \Rightarrow I = \frac{HL}{N} = \frac{700 * 0.5}{1000} = 0.35\text{A}$$

1.2 解 $B = 1\text{T}$ (同上题)

当 $B = 1$ 查铸钢曲线 $H = 700\text{A/m}$ (p13页上例题)

$$H_0 = \frac{B}{\mu_0} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{10^7}{4\pi} \text{A/m}$$

$$NI = H_1 L_1 + H_0 L_0 = 700 \times (50 - 0.2) \times 10^{-2} + \frac{10^7}{4\pi} \times 0.2 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$I = \frac{\sum HL}{N} = 0.7 \times 0.498 + \frac{5}{\pi} = 1.94$$

*说明增加气隙后，电流也相应增大才能产生相同的磁通。

1.3 分析B、I、I²R的变化

(1) 解: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I = \frac{U}{R} \text{ 不变} \\ NI = HL \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H \text{ 不变} \Rightarrow B \text{ 不变} \Rightarrow B、I、I^2R \text{ 均不变。}$

(2) 解: $U \approx 4.44fNB_m S = 4.44fN \frac{\Phi_m}{S} S \Rightarrow f、N、U \text{ 不变时, } \Phi \text{ 不变}$

\Rightarrow 当S增加时, B减小 $\Rightarrow H$ 减小, $NI = HL \Rightarrow I、I^2R$ 均减小, 所以B、I、I²R均减小。

(3) 解: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I = \frac{U}{R} \text{ 不变} \\ N_1 I = H_1 L \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow H_1 = \frac{2NI}{L} \uparrow \Rightarrow B \uparrow、I、I^2R \text{ 不变。}$

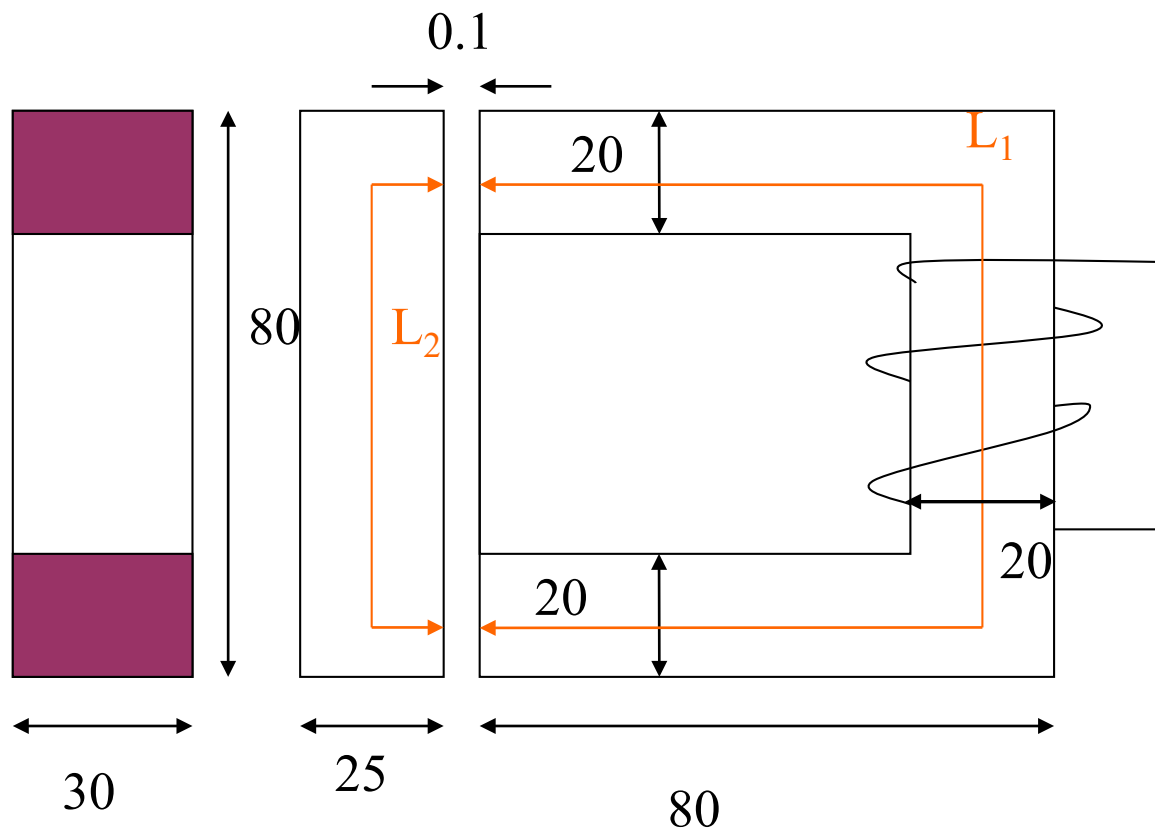
(4) 解: $U \approx 4.44fNB_m S$, 当 $N_1 = 2N$ 时 $\Rightarrow B' = \frac{1}{2}B$; $I' = \frac{H'L}{N'} = \frac{\frac{B'}{\mu}L}{2N} \downarrow \Rightarrow$ 所以B、I、I²R均减小。

(5) 解: $U \approx 4.44fNB_m S$, 当 $f' = \frac{1}{2}f$ 时, $B' = 2B \Rightarrow H \uparrow$, $I = \frac{HL}{N} \uparrow$, 所以B、I、I²R均增加。

(6) 解: 当 $f' = \frac{1}{2}f$ 、 $U' = \frac{1}{2}U$ 时 $\Rightarrow B' = B \Rightarrow$ 所以B、I、I²R均不变。

$$1.4 \text{ 解: } P = I^2 R + \Delta P_{\text{Fe}} \Rightarrow 70 = 2^2 \times 1.75 + \Delta P_{\text{Fe}} \Rightarrow \Delta P_{\text{Fe}} = 63 \text{ W}$$

$$P = UI \cos \varphi \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{70}{120 \times 2} = 0.2916$$



1.5 解：忽略气息的边缘效应

铁心： $L_1 = 70 \times 2 + 80 - 20 = 2\text{m}$; $S_1 = 20 \times 30 \times 10^{-4} = 0.06\text{m}^2$

衔铁： $L_2 = 80 - 20 + 25 = 0.85\text{m}$; $S_2 = 25 \times 30 \times 10^{-4} = 0.075\text{m}^2$

气隙： $d_1 + d_2 = 0.1 + 0.1 = 0.2\text{cm} = 0.002\text{m}$; $S_3 = S_1$ (以小的计算)

$$B_1 = \frac{\Phi}{S_1} = \frac{0.06}{0.06} = 1 \Rightarrow H_1 = 350\text{A/m}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{\Phi}{S_2} = \frac{0.06}{0.075} = 0.8 \Rightarrow H_2 = 400\text{A/m}$$

$$H_3 = \frac{B_3}{\mu_0} = \frac{\Phi}{\mu_0 S_1} = \frac{1}{4\pi \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \times 10^7 \text{ A/m}$$

$$NI = \sum H_i L_i \Rightarrow I \approx 1.05\text{A}$$

$$\text{吸力: } F = \frac{10^7}{16\pi} B_m^2 S_0 = \frac{10^7}{16\pi} (\sqrt{2} \times 1)^2 \times 0.06 \times 2 \approx 4.78 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$$

第二章习题

2.1解：变压器原、副绕组之间是通过电、磁、电的关系将能量传输到副边的。当负载增加时，要求输出功率 $P_2 \uparrow \Rightarrow I_2 \uparrow$ (U_2 与 U_1 成比例) $\Rightarrow I_1 \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 从原边吸取更多功率。

2.2解：不可以。 $U \approx 4.44fN\Phi_m$ ，当 U_1 一定时， $N \downarrow \Rightarrow \Phi_m \uparrow$
 $\Phi_m \uparrow = \frac{I_1 \uparrow N_1 + I_2 \uparrow N_2}{R_m} \Rightarrow I_1 \uparrow、I_2 \uparrow \Rightarrow$ 功率 \uparrow ，同时涡流、磁滞、发热、能量损耗增加。

2.6解： 设 U_{1L} 、 U_{2L} 为原副边的线电压，
 $U_{1\phi}$ 、 $U_{2\phi}$ 为原副边的相电压。

$$\text{(1) Y/Y连接} \quad \frac{U_{1L}}{U_{2L}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}U_{1\phi}}{\sqrt{3}U_{2\phi}} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$U_{2L} = U_{1L} \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} = 6000 \times \frac{80}{2080} = 231\text{V}$$

$$U_{2\phi} = \frac{U_{2L}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{231}{\sqrt{3}} = 133\text{V}$$

$$\text{(2) Y/\Delta连接} \quad \frac{U_{1L}}{U_{2L}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}U_{1\phi}}{U_{2\phi}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}N_1}{N_2} \Rightarrow$$

$$U_{2L} = \frac{U_{1L}}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{6000}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{80}{2080} = 133\text{V}$$

$$U_{2\phi} = U_{2L} = 133\text{V}$$

2.7解:

$$\frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \Rightarrow N_2 = N_1 \times \frac{U_2}{U_1} = 550 \times \frac{36}{220} = 90 \text{匝}$$

$$\frac{U_1}{U_3} = \frac{N_1}{N_3} \Rightarrow N_3 = N_1 \times \frac{U_3}{U_1} = 550 \times \frac{12}{220} = 30 \text{匝}$$

磁动势平衡方程:

$$I_0 N_1 = I_1 N_1 + I_2 N_2 + I_3 N_3 = I_1 N_1 + \frac{P_2}{U_2} N_2 + \frac{P_3}{U_3} N_3 \approx 0$$

$$I_1 = -\frac{P_2}{U_2} \times \frac{N_2}{N_1} - \frac{P_3}{U_3} \times \frac{N_3}{N_1}$$

$$= -\frac{36 \times 90}{36 \times 550} - \frac{24 \times 30}{12 \times 550} = -\frac{3}{11} = -0.273 \text{A}$$

$$2.8\text{解:} \quad (1) \quad R'_L = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 R_L = \left(\frac{300}{100} \right)^2 \times 8 = 72\Omega$$

$$P_{\text{输出}} = \left(\frac{E}{R_0 + R'_L} \right)^2 \times R'_L = \left(\frac{12}{200 + 72} \right)^2 \times 72 = 0.14\text{W}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{当} R'_L = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2} \right)^2 R_L = R_0 \text{时,}$$

$$\text{即} N_1 = \sqrt{\frac{R_0}{R_L}} \times N_2 = 500 \text{匝时阻抗匹配。}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \left(\frac{E}{R_0 + R'_L} \right)^2 \times R'_L = \left(\frac{12}{200 + 200} \right)^2 \times 200 = 0.18\text{w}$$

第三章习题

3.2解：（1） $S = 0$ 时， $n = n_0$ 即电动机转子的转速 n 等于旋转磁场的同步转速，转子与旋转磁场之间没有相对运动，不产生感应电动势和电流，没有磁力矩驱动转子旋转。

（2） $S > 1$ 时， $S = \frac{n_0 - n}{n_0} > 1$ ，所以 $n < 0$ ，转子反转，制动状态。

（3） $0 < S < 1$ 时， $0 < S = \frac{n_0 - n}{n_0} < 1$ ， $0 < n < n_0$ ，电动机正转，但转速小于旋转磁场的转速 n_0 ， $2\% < S < 6\%$ ，正常工作状态。

（4） $S = 1$ 时，起动瞬间 $n = 0$ 。

$$3.5\text{解: } M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{3}{1430} \approx 20\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{M_{\max}}{M_N} = \frac{4.1 \times 9.8}{20} = 2$$

$$3.8\text{解: } M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{4}{1450} \approx 26.345\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{st}} = \frac{M_{\text{st}}}{M_N} \times M_N = 1.2 \times 26.345 \approx 31.614\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max}}{M_N} \times M_N = 2.4 \times 26.345 \approx 63.228\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$3.13 \text{解: } n_0 = \frac{60f}{p} = \frac{60 \times 50}{3} = 1000 (\text{r} / \text{min}) ;$$

$$n_N = (1 - S) n_0 = 960 (\text{r} / \text{min})$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{IN} = \sqrt{3} U_N I_N \cos \varphi_N \\ M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} P_N = \frac{M_N n_N}{9550} = \frac{40 \times 9.8 \times 960}{9550} = 39.4 \text{ kw} \\ \cos \varphi_N = \frac{P_{IN}}{\sqrt{3} U_N I_N} = \frac{50 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 87} = 0.873 \end{cases}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_N}{P_{IN}} \times 100\% = \frac{39.4}{50} \times 100\% = 78.8\%$$

$$3.14\text{解: } M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{17}{970} = 167.4 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{st}} = \frac{M_{\text{st}}}{M_N} \times M_N = 1.4 \times 167.4 = 234.36 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}}}{M_N} \times M_N = 1.8 \times 167.4 = 301.32 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$3.15\text{解: } Y - \Delta \text{ 起动时, } \frac{M_{\text{stY}}}{M_{\text{st}\Delta}} = \frac{1}{3},$$

$$M_{\text{stY}} = \frac{1}{3} M_{\text{st}\Delta} = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.4 \times M_N = 0.467 M_N$$

当 $M_F = 0.8 M_N$ 时, $M_F > M_{\text{stY}}$ 所以不能起动。

当 $M_F = 0.25 M_N$ 时, $M_F < M_{\text{stY}}$ 所以能起动。

3.18解: (1) $P_N = \sqrt{3}U_N I_N \cos\varphi_N \eta_N$

$$I_N = \frac{P_N}{\sqrt{3}U_N \cos\varphi_N \eta_N} = \begin{cases} \text{Y连接: } \frac{10 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.88 \times 0.866} = 19.94\text{A} \\ \text{\Delta连接: } \frac{10 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 220 \times 0.88 \times 0.866} = 34.44\text{A} \end{cases}$$

(2) $I_{\text{stY}} = \frac{1}{3} I_{\text{st}\Delta} = \frac{1}{3} \times I_N \times 6.5 = \frac{1}{3} \times 34.44 \times 6.5 = 74.62\text{A}$

$$M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{10}{1460} = 65.41$$

$$M_{\text{stY}} = \frac{1}{3} M_{\text{st}\Delta} = \frac{1}{3} \times 1.5 \times M_N = 32.5\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

(3) 当负载为 $0.6M_N = 39\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$ 时大于起动转矩故不能起动。

当负载为 $0.25M_N = 16.25\text{N} \cdot \text{m}$ 时小于起动转矩故能起动。

第四章习题

4.1答：交流电。因为线圈在磁场中朝同一方向旋转而磁场方向不变，当转过一定角度时，线圈中的电流流向会改变，当转过一个周期电流交替一个周期。换向器又称整流子，在直流电动机中它的作用是将电刷上的直流电流转换为电枢绕组上的交流电流，使电磁转矩的方向恒定不变。在直流发电机中它的作用是将电枢绕组产生的交流电动势转换为电刷端输出的直流电动势。

4.2答发电机电磁转矩的方向与发电机旋转方向相反，故称阻转矩。电枢旋转过程中导体因切割磁力线而产生感应电动势。该电动势与电流方向相反，故称反电动势。

4.3答：可逆性指即可作为发电机运行也可作为电动机运行。现作为发电机计算出 E_0 ，若比外网的电压大则作为发电机运行，若比外网的电压小则作为电动机运行。

电机运行方式	E与Ia的方向	E的作用	M的性质	能量的转换
发电机	相同	电源电动势	阻转矩	机械能转换为电能
电动机	相反	反电动势	驱动转矩	电能转化为机械能

4.5解: (1) $I_f = \frac{U_f}{R_f} = \frac{200}{150} = 1.33A$

(2) $E_a = U - I_a R_a = 200 - 60 \times 0.25 = 185V$

(3)
$$\begin{cases} M = K_m \Phi I_a \\ E_a = K_e \Phi n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{M}{E_a} = \frac{K_m I_a}{K_e n} = \frac{60}{2\pi} \times \frac{I_a}{n} = 9.554 \frac{I_a}{n}$$

$$M = 9.554 \times \frac{I_a}{n} \times E_a = 9.554 \times \frac{60}{1000} \times 185 = 106N \cdot m$$

(4) $P_{\text{输出}} = P_{\text{输入}} \eta = UI \eta = 200 \times 60 \times 0.85 = 10.2KW$

$$4.6\text{解: } \quad (1) \quad M_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \frac{13}{1500} = 82.77 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{当 } M_F = 50 \text{N} \cdot \text{m}, \quad M = K_m \Phi I_a$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{M_N} = \frac{I_a}{I_{aN}} = \frac{I_a}{70} = \frac{50}{82.77} \Rightarrow I_a = 42.3 \text{A}$$

$$E_a = U_N - I_{aN} R_a = 220 - 70 \times 0.2 = 206 \text{V}$$

$$E'_a = U_N - I_a R_a = 220 - 42.3 \times 0.2 = 211.5 \text{V}$$

$$\frac{E'_a}{E_a} = \frac{K_e \Phi n'}{K_e \Phi n_N} = \frac{n'}{n_N} = \frac{211.5}{206} \Rightarrow n' = 1540 \text{r/min}$$

$$4.7 \text{解: } (1) E_a = U_N - I_{aN} R_a = 122 - (I_N - \frac{U_N}{R_f}) R_a =$$

$$E_a = 122 - (122 - \frac{122}{110}) \times 0.15 = 103.9V$$

$$\frac{E'_a}{E_a} = \frac{n'}{n_N} = \frac{1000}{960} \Rightarrow E'_a = \frac{1000}{960} \times 103.9 = 108.19V$$

$$\Rightarrow E'_a = U_N - I'_a R_a = 122 - 0.15 I'_a = 108.19V$$

$$I'_a = \frac{U_N - E'_a}{R_a} = \frac{122 - 108.19}{0.15} = 92A$$

$$I' = I'_a + I_f = 92 + \frac{122}{110} = 93.1A$$

$$(2) \frac{M'}{M} = \frac{K_m \Phi I'_a}{K_m \Phi I_{aN}} \Rightarrow I'_a = I_{aN} \times \frac{3}{4} = (122 - \frac{122}{110}) \times \frac{3}{4} = 90.67A$$

$$\frac{E'_a}{E_a} = \frac{K_e \Phi n'}{K_e \Phi n_N} = \frac{U_N - I'_a R_a}{U_N - I_a R_a} = \frac{108.4}{103.87} = 1.0436 \Rightarrow n' = 1002r / \min$$

$$4.9 \text{解: } \quad (1) \quad I_{st} = \frac{U_N}{R_a + R_f + R_{st}} \leq 2.5 I_N \Rightarrow \frac{220}{0.16 + R_{st}} \leq 300$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{st} = 0.573 \Omega$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{M}{M_N} = \frac{K_m \Phi' I'_a}{K_m \Phi I_N} = \frac{I_a'^2}{I_a^2} = 2; \quad I'_a = \sqrt{2} I_a = 120 \times \sqrt{2} = 169.7 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{E'_a}{E_a} = \frac{K_e \Phi' n'}{K_e \Phi n} = \frac{U_N - I'_a R'_a}{U_N - I_a R_a} = \frac{220 - 169.7 \times 0.16}{220 - 120 \times 0.16}$$

$$= \frac{192.848}{200.8} = 0.96 = \frac{\sqrt{2} n'}{n_N} \Rightarrow n' = 651.87 \text{ r/min}$$

$$4.11\text{解: } I_a = I + I_f = \frac{U}{R} + \frac{U}{R_f} = \frac{230}{5} + \frac{230}{460} = 46.5\text{A}$$

$$E_a = I_a R_a + U = 46.5 \times 0.25 + 230 = 241.625\text{V}$$

$$4.13\text{解: } I_a = I + I_f = \frac{U}{R} + \frac{U}{R_f} = \frac{230}{2.3} + \frac{230}{1.5} = 102\text{A}$$

$$E_a = I_a R_a + U = 102 \times 0.05 + 230 = 235.1\text{V}$$

第五章习题

$$5.3 \text{解: } P_2 = 3U_{\varphi}I_{\varphi}\cos\varphi = \sqrt{3}U_LI_L\cos\varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{P_2}{3U_{\varphi}I_{\varphi}} = \frac{360 \times 10^3}{3 \times 6300 \times 70} = 0.272$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= \dot{U} + \dot{I}X_s j = \dot{U} + \dot{I}X_s \sin\varphi + \dot{I}X_s \cos\varphi j \\ &= 6300 + 70 \times 25.5 \times 0.9623 + 70 \times 25.5 \times 0.272j \\ &= 8017.65 + 485.7j = 8032.35 \angle 3.47^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } E_0 = 8032.35, \quad \theta = 3.47^\circ$$

5.16解: (1) $\theta = \frac{360}{\text{mzc}} = \frac{360}{5 \times 24 \times \frac{10}{5}} = \frac{360}{240} = 1.5^\circ$

(2) $n = \frac{60f}{\text{mzc}} \Rightarrow f = \frac{n\text{mzc}}{60} = \frac{1200 \times 5 \times 24 \times \frac{10}{5}}{60} = 4800\text{HZ}$