

## 第四章 非正弦周期电流电路

4.1 验证图 4.1.1 (b) 所示三角波电压的傅里叶级数展开式, 并求出当  $U_m=123V$  时的有效值。

解: 三角波电压在一个周期  $(-\pi, \pi)$  内的表示式为

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{\pi} U_m \omega t - 2U_m & -\pi \leq \omega t \leq -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{2}{\pi} U_m \omega t & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \omega t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\frac{2}{\pi} U_m \omega t + 2U_m & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \omega t \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

由于  $u(t)$  是奇函数, 故其傅里叶级数展开式中, 系数  $A_0=0$ ,  $C_{km}=0$

$$\begin{aligned} B_{km} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} u(t) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} -\frac{2U_m}{\pi} (\omega t + \pi) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2U_m}{\pi} \omega t \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) + \\ &\quad \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -\frac{2U_m}{\pi} (\omega t - \pi) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

对第一个积分式作变量变换后, 与第三个积分式相同, 故

$$\begin{aligned} B_{km} &= \frac{4U_m}{\pi^2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\omega t + \pi) \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) + \frac{2U_m}{\pi^2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \omega t \sin k\omega t d(\omega t) \\ &= -\frac{4U_m}{k\pi^2} \left[ (-\omega t + \pi) \cos k\omega t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos k\omega t d(\omega t) \right] - \frac{2U_m}{k\pi^2} \left[ \omega t \cos k\omega t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos k\omega t d(\omega t) \right] \\ &= -\frac{4U_m}{k\pi^2} \left[ \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \cos k\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{k} \left( \sin k\pi - \sin k\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] - \frac{2U_m}{k\pi^2} \left[ 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \cos k\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{k} \left( \sin k\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \times 2 \right] \\ &= \frac{8U_m}{k^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{8U_m}{\pi^2} \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{(2l-1)^2} & k = 2l-1 \\ 0 & l \text{ 为自然数} \\ 0 & k = 2l \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) = \frac{8U_m}{\pi^2} \left[ \sin \omega t - \frac{1}{9} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{25} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots + \frac{(-1)^{l+1}}{(2l-1)^2} \sin(2l-1)\omega t + \cdots \right]$$

$U_m=123V$  时

$$u(t) = 100(\sin \omega t - \frac{1}{9} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{25} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots)V$$

各谐波分量有效值为

$$U_1 = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad U_3 = \frac{100}{9\sqrt{2}}, \quad U_5 = \frac{100}{25\sqrt{2}}$$

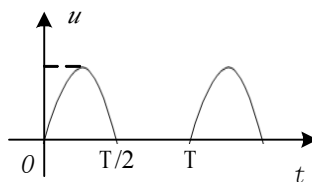
总有效值

$$U = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_3^2 + \cdots} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{9^2} + \frac{1}{25^2} + \cdots} = 71.2V$$

4.2 求题 4.2 图所示半波整流电压的平均值和有效值。

解：半波整流电压在一个周期内可表示为

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} U_m \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq T \end{cases}$$



题4.2图

电压平均值

$$\begin{aligned} U_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} U_m \sin \frac{2\pi}{T} t dt \\ &= \frac{U_m}{T} \frac{T}{2\pi} \cos \frac{2\pi}{T} t \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{U_m}{\pi} = 0.32U_m \end{aligned}$$

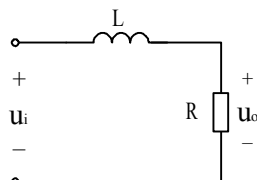
电压有效值

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} U_m^2 \sin^2 \frac{2\pi}{T} t dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{U_m^2}{2T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} (1 - \cos \frac{4\pi}{T} t) dt} = \frac{U_m}{2} = 0.5U_m \end{aligned}$$

4.3 在题 4.3 图所示电路中,  $L=1H$ ,  $R=100\Omega$ ,  $u_i=20+100\sin \omega t+70\sin 3\omega t$ , 基波频率为 50Hz, 求输出电压  $u_o$  及电路消耗的功率。

解：电感对直流相当于短路, 故输出电压中直流分量  $U_0=20V$ , 由分压公式得,  $u_o$  中基波分量为

$$\dot{U}_{1m} = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} 100 \angle 0^\circ = \frac{100 \times 100}{100 + j314 \times 1} = 30.3 \angle -72.3^\circ V$$



题4.3图

电流中基波分量为  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{1m}}{R} = \frac{0.303}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -72.3^\circ A$

三次谐波分量为

$$\dot{U}_{3m} = \frac{R}{R + j3\omega L} 70 \angle 0^\circ = \frac{100 \times 70}{100 + j314 \times 3} = 7.4 \angle -83.9^\circ V$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{0.074}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -83.9^\circ A$$

$$u_0 = 20 + 30.3 \sin(\omega t - 72.3^\circ) + 7.4 \sin(3\omega t - 83.9^\circ) V$$

电路消耗的功率为各谐波消耗的功率之和

$$P = P_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2$$

$$= \frac{20^2}{100} + \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.303}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 72.3^\circ + \frac{70}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.074}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 83.9^\circ$$

$$= 4 + 4.6 + 0.3 = 8.9 W$$

或为电阻 R 消耗的平均功率

$$P = P_0 + P_1 + P_3 = \frac{20^2}{100} + \left( \frac{30.3}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{100} + \left( \frac{7.4}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \frac{1}{100} = 8.9 W$$

4.4 在题 4.4 图所示电路中,  $U_s=4V$ ,  $u(t)=3\sin 2tV$ , 求电阻上的电压  $u_R$ 。

解: 利用叠加定理求解较方便

直流电压源  $U_s$  单独作用时

$$u'_R = U_s = 4V$$

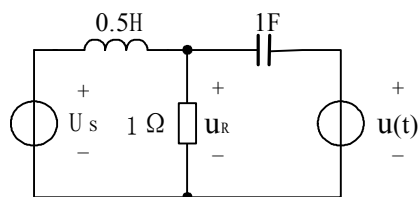
交流电压源  $u(t)$  单独作用时

$$X_L = \omega L = 2 \times 0.5 = 1\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2 \times 1} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$$

电阻与电感并联支路的等效阻抗为

$$\frac{R \times jX_L}{R + jX_L} = \frac{j}{1 + j} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega$$



题4.4图

故

$$U_R'' = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^\circ}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \angle 45^\circ - j \frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 3 \angle 45^\circ V$$

$$u_R'' = 3\sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) V$$

$$u_R = u_R' + u_R'' = 4 + 3\sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) V$$

4.5 在 RLC 串联电路中, 已知  $R=10 \Omega$ ,  $L=0.05H$ ,  $C=22.5 \mu F$ , 电源电压为  $u(t)=60+180\sin \omega t+60\sin(3 \omega t+45^\circ)+20\sin(5 \omega t+18^\circ)$ , 基波频率为  $50Hz$ , 试求电路中的电流、电源的功率及电路的功率因数。

解: RLC 串联电路中, 电容对直流相当于开路, 故电流中直流分量为零。  
对基波

$$X_L = \omega L = 314 \times 0.05 = 15.7 \Omega, \quad X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 22.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 141.5 \Omega$$

$$Z_1 = R + j(X_L - X_C) = 10 + j(15.7 - 141.5) = 126 \angle -85.3^\circ \Omega$$

基波电流的幅值相量为

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{180 \angle 0^\circ}{126 \angle -85.3^\circ} = 1.43 \angle 85.3^\circ A$$

对三次谐波

$$X_L = 3\omega L = 47.1 \Omega, \quad X_C = 47.1 \Omega, \quad Z_3 = 10 \Omega$$

三次谐波电流的幅值相量为

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{60 \angle 45^\circ}{10} = 6 \angle 45^\circ A$$

对五次谐波

$$X_L = 5\omega L = 78.5 \Omega, \quad X_C = 28.2 \Omega$$

$$Z_5 = R + j(X_L - X_C) = 10 + j(78.5 - 28.2) = 51.2 \angle 78.8^\circ \Omega$$

五次谐波电流的幅值相量为

$$\dot{I}_5 = \frac{20 \angle 18^\circ}{51.2 \angle 78.8^\circ} = 0.39 \angle -60.8^\circ A$$

总电流为

$$i(t) = 1.43 \sin(\omega t + 85.3^\circ) + 6 \sin(3\omega t + 45^\circ) + 0.39 \sin(5\omega t - 60.8^\circ) A$$

电源的功率

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= P_1 + P_3 + P_5 = I_1 U_1 \cos \varphi_1 + I_3 U_3 \cos \varphi_3 + I_5 U_5 \cos \varphi_5 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [1.43 \times 180 \cos(-85.3^\circ) + 6 \times 60 \cos 0^\circ + 0.39 \times 20 \cos 78.8^\circ] = 191 W
 \end{aligned}$$

电路的无功功率

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q &= Q_1 + Q_3 + Q_5 = I_1 U_1 \sin \varphi_1 + I_3 U_3 \sin \varphi_3 + I_5 U_5 \sin \varphi_5 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [1.43 \times 180 \sin(-85.3^\circ) + 0 + 0.39 \times 20 \sin 78.8^\circ] = -124.4 \text{ var}
 \end{aligned}$$

功率因数

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}} = \frac{191}{\sqrt{191^2 + 124^2}} = 0.84$$

4.6 在题 4.6 图所示  $\pi$  型 RC 滤波电路中,  $u_i$  为全波整流电压, 基波频率为 50Hz, 如要求  $u_o$  的二次谐波分量小于直流分量的 0.1%, 求 R 与 C 所需满足的关系。

解: 全波整流电压为

$$u_i = \frac{2U_m}{\pi} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} \cos 2\omega t - \frac{2}{15} \cos 4\omega t + \dots \right) V$$

显然,  $u_o$  中的直流分量与  $u_i$  中的直流分量相等, 为  $\frac{2U_m}{\pi} V$

对二次谐波, 其幅值为

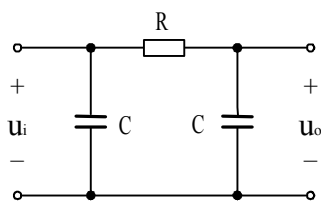
$$U_{02m} = \frac{\left| \frac{j}{2\omega C} \right|}{\left| R + \frac{1}{j2\omega C} \right|} \frac{4U_m}{3\pi} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\omega C}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{4\omega^2 C^2}}} \frac{4U_m}{3\pi} = \frac{4U_m}{3\pi \sqrt{4\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + 1}}$$

按要求有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{4U_m}{3\pi \sqrt{4\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + 1}} &< 0.1\% \times \frac{2U_m}{\pi} \\
 \sqrt{4\omega^2 R^2 C^2 + 1} &> \frac{2000}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$RC > \frac{2000}{2 \times 314 \times 3} = 1.06$$



题4.6图