

显然加压求流法比较简便、方便记忆,如果用叠加定理算开路电压:

$$U_{oc1} + U_{oc2} = U_{oc}$$
后再算功率 $\frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}}$ 

2. 除戴维南定理外,线性、叠加定理要求掌握(特勒根、互易定理考研要求), 如第四章 16 页例题如下:

# 例 封装好的电路如图,已知下列实验数据:

当  $u_s = 1$ V,  $i_s = 1$ A 时,响应 i = 2A 当  $u_s = -1$ V,  $i_s = 2$ A 时,响应 i = 1A 求  $u_s = -3$ V,  $i_s = 5$ A 时,响应 i = ?

应关系 的实验 方法

研究激励和响

解 法1: 根据叠加定理  $i = k_1 i_S + k_2 u_S$  代入实验数据:

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 = 2 \\ 2k_1 - k_2 = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$i = u_S + i_S = -3 + 5 = 2A$$



法2: 各激励变化倍数

当  $u_s = 1$ V,  $i_s = 1$ A 时,响应 i = 2A

$$k_1 i_S + k_2 u_S = 2$$

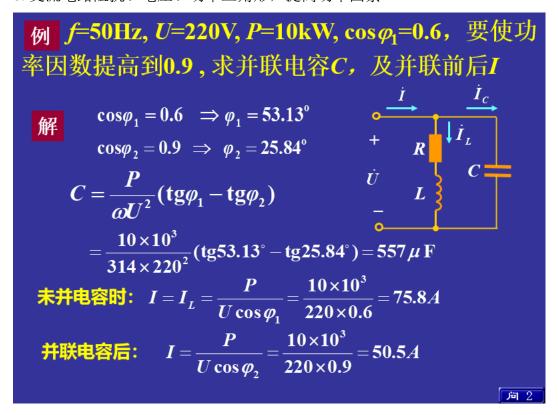
当  $u_S' = -1V$ ,  $i_S' = 2A$ 时, 响应 i' = 1A $2k_1i_S - k_2u_S = 1$ 

 $\Rightarrow k_1 i_S = 1, k_2 u_S = 1 \qquad \Rightarrow 5k_1 i_S = 5, -3k_2 u_S = -3$ 

 $5k_1i_S - 3k_2u_S = 5 - 3 = 2A$ 

注:如果中间不是无源线性网络则有对应响应值 U,且由于中间网络不变,在外面的源因为倍数变化响应也变化时,中间网络的作用一直不变,另外响应所在端接电阻时——则对应开路电压的线性叠加原理(考研要求)

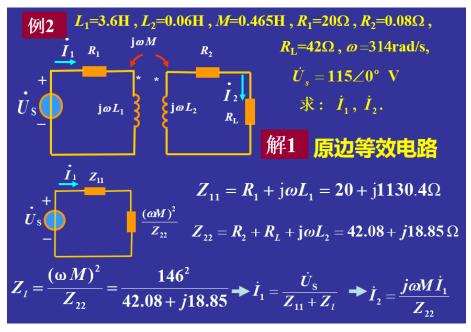
3. 交流电路阻抗、电压、功率三角形,提高功率因素



若端口外部端线上接电阻  $R_l$ ,则在不改变负载工作状态(有功功率 P 不变)的情况下,并联电容前后端线消耗功率差值  $\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 = R_l (I_1^2 - I_2^2) > 0$  — 节电,其中  $I_1$  为并联电容前端线电流。

# 并联电容也可以用导纳三角形确定: 导纳角与阻抗角相反 $Z // \frac{1}{j\omega C}, Z = R + jX \leftrightarrow Y = \frac{1}{Z}$ $Y' = Y + j\omega C = \frac{1}{R + jX} + j\omega C = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} + j\omega C = R' + jX'$ $\cos \varphi' \to \varphi' \to -tg\varphi' = \frac{X'}{R'}$ $R' \quad \text{可由原电路计算,即可算得} \qquad X' \to C$

4. 去耦等效,空芯、理想变压器原副方等效与最大功率



$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{Z_{11} + Z_I} = \frac{115 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j1130.4 + 422 - j188.8} = 0.111 \angle (-64.9^{\circ}) \, \text{A} \\ \dot{I}_2 &= \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = \frac{j146 \times 0.111 \angle -64.9^{\circ}}{42.08 + j18.85} = \frac{16.2 \angle 25.1^{\circ}}{46.11 \angle 24.1^{\circ}} = 0.351 \angle 1^{\circ} \, A \\ \text{解2} \qquad \qquad \dot{\square} \\ \ddot{\square} \\ \ddot{\square} \\ \dot{U}_{oc} &= j\omega M \dot{I}_1' = j\omega M \cdot \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{R_1 + j\omega L_1} \qquad \dot{U}_{oc} \\ &= j146 \times \frac{115 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j1130.4} = 14.85 \angle 0^{\circ} \, V \end{split}$$

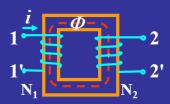
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{i46^2}{20 + j1130.4} = \frac{21316}{1130.6 \angle 90^{\circ}} = -j18.5 \, \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{-j18.5 + 42.08 + j18.85} = \frac{14.85 \angle 0^{\circ}}{42.08} = 0.353 \angle 0^{\circ} \, A$$

$$\dot{I}_1 Z_{11} = \dot{U}_{S} + j\omega M \dot{I}_{2}$$

# 2.理想变压器的主要性能

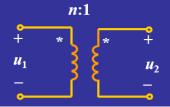
## (1) 变压关系



$$k=1 \longrightarrow \phi_1 = \phi_2 = \phi_{11} + \phi_{22} = \phi$$

$$u_1 = \frac{d\psi_1}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \longrightarrow \frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

$$u_2 = \frac{d\psi_2}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$



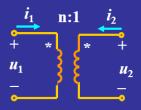
模型

# (2) 电流关系

$$u_{1} = L_{1} \frac{di_{1}}{dt} + M \frac{di_{2}}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow i_{1}(t) = \frac{1}{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{t} u_{1}(\xi) d\xi - \frac{M}{L_{1}} i_{2}(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{L_{1}} \int_{0}^{t} u_{1}(\xi) d\xi - \frac{M}{L_{1}} i_{2}(t)$$

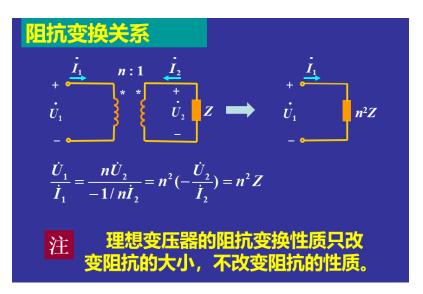


$$L_{1,}L_{2,}M\Rightarrow \infty$$
,  $\boxtimes \sqrt{L_{1}/L_{2}}=n$ 

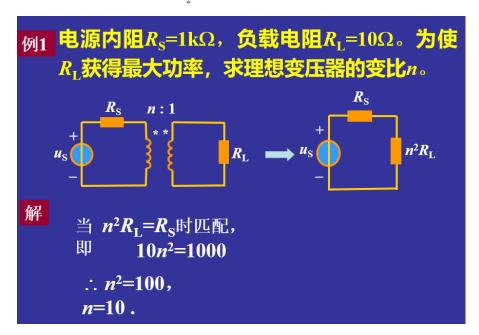
$$\frac{M}{L_1} = \frac{1}{n} \longrightarrow i_1(t) = -\frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$

若i<sub>1</sub>、i<sub>2</sub>一个从同名端流入,一个从同名端流出,则有:

$$i_1(t) = \frac{1}{n}i_2(t)$$



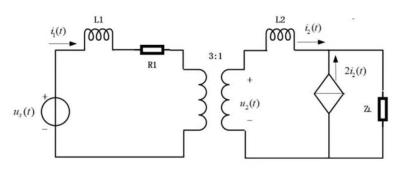
等效阻抗不受副方电流 12 的影响



若原方阻抗为 $Z_1=R_1+jX_1$ ,副方等效后的阻抗为 $n^2Z_2=n^2(R_L+jX_L)$ ,为使负载阻抗(副方阻抗) $Z_2$ 获得最大功率,即为 $n^2Z_2$ 获得最大功率,即 $n^2Z_2=Z_1^*$ ,

$$P_L = I_2^2 R_L = (nI_1)^2 R_L = n^2 \frac{U_s^2}{4R_1} R_L$$

■ 「图 所 示 理 想 放 大 电 路 , 其 中  $R_1$  = 30 $\Omega$  ,  $\omega L_1$  = 40 $\Omega$  ,  $\omega L_2$  = 10 $\Omega$  ,  $u_s(t)$  =  $60\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t)V$  ,若使副方电路获得最大功率,求此时  $Z_L$  的值以及其获得的最大功率。(12 分)



$$\dot{U}_2 = j10\dot{I}_2 + 3\dot{I}_2Z_L = \dot{I}_2(j10 + Z_L) = \dot{I}_2Z_{22}$$

副方获得最大功率, $Z_{11}^* = n^2 Z_{22}$ 

$$30 - j40 = 9(j10 + 3Z_L)$$

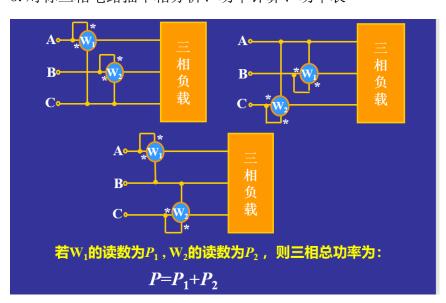
$$Z_L = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{j40}{9} - j10 = \frac{10}{3} - j\frac{130}{9} \Omega$$

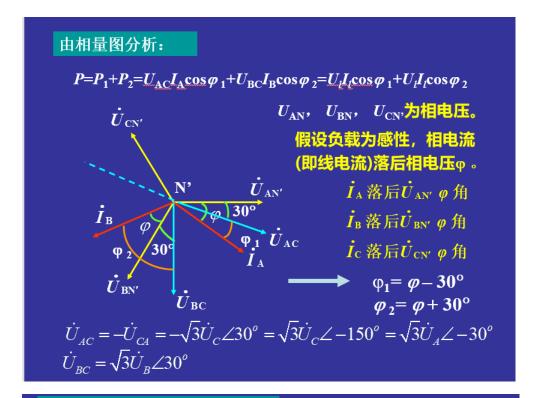
$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{I}_1 \times 2 \times 30$$
,  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{60} = \frac{60 \angle 0^0}{60} = 1 \angle 0^0 A$ 

$$\dot{I}_2 = n\dot{I}_1 = 3\angle 0^0 A$$

$$P_L = (3I_2)^2 R_L = 9I_2^2 R_L = 9 \times 9 \times \frac{10}{3} = 270 W$$

5. 对称三相电路抽单相分析、功率计算、功率表



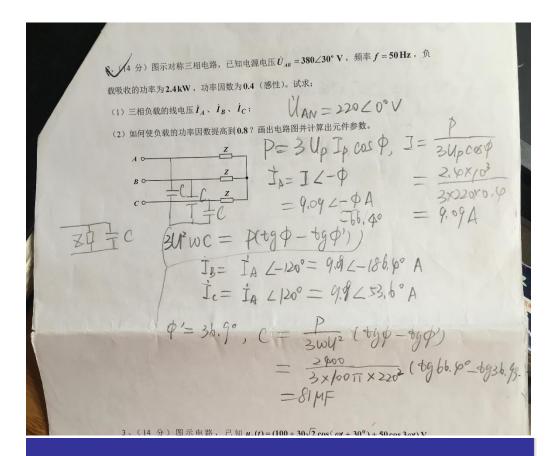


### 其它两种接法可类似讨论。

其它两种接法可类似讨论。 
$$P = P_1 + P_2 = U_{AB}I_A \cos \varphi_1 + U_{CB}I_C \cos \varphi_2 = U_tI_t \cos \varphi_1 + U_tI_t \cos \varphi_2$$
 
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi + 30^\circ$$
 
$$\varphi_2 = \varphi - 30^\circ$$
 
$$P = P_1 + P_2 = U_{BA}I_B \cos \varphi_1 + U_{CA}I_C \cos \varphi_2 = U_tI_t \cos \varphi_1 + U_tI_t \cos \varphi_2$$
 
$$\varphi_1 = \varphi - 30^\circ$$
 
$$\varphi_2 = \varphi + 30^\circ$$
 
$$\varphi_2 = \varphi + 30^\circ$$

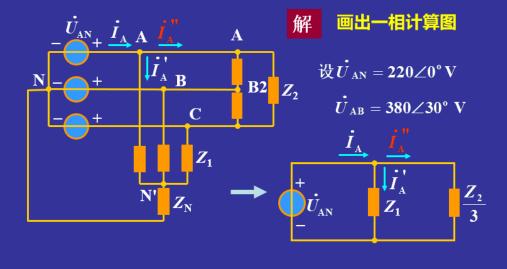
其中 $U_1$ 为负载端线电压有效值, $I_1$ 为线电流有效值, $\varphi$ 为对称负载的阻抗角。 如按照第一种接法:

 $P_1 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi - 30^\circ)$ ,  $P_2 = U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi + 30^\circ)$  已知,且 $U_1$  或者 $I_1$ 已知,则可求得 $\varphi$ 



例3 如图对称三相电路,电源线电压为380V, $|Z_1|=10\Omega$ , $\cos \varphi_1=0.6$ (感性), $Z_2=-\mathrm{j}50\Omega$ , $Z_N=1+\mathrm{j}2\Omega$ 。

求: 线电流、相电流, 并定性画出相量图(以A相为例)。



$$\cos \phi_{1} = 0.6, \phi_{1} = 53.1^{\circ}$$

$$Z_{1} = 10 \angle 53.1^{\circ} = 6 + j8\Omega$$

$$Z_{2}' = \frac{1}{3} Z_{2} = -j \frac{50}{3} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{A}' = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z_{1}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10 \angle 53.13^{\circ}} = 22 \angle -53.13^{\circ} A = 13.2 - j17.6A$$

$$\dot{I}_{A}'' = \frac{\dot{U}_{AN}}{Z_{2}'} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{-j50/3} = j13.2A$$

$$\dot{I}_{B} = 13.9 \angle -138.4^{\circ} A$$

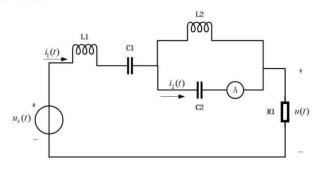
$$\dot{I}_{A} = \dot{I}_{A}' + \dot{I}_{A}'' = 13.9 \angle -18.4^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = 13.9 \angle 101.6^{\circ} A$$

第一组负载的三相电流 
$$\ddot{I}_{A}' = 22\angle -53.1^{\circ} A$$
  $\ddot{I}_{B}' = 22\angle -173.1^{\circ} A$   $\ddot{I}_{C}' = 22\angle 66.9^{\circ} A$   $\ddot{I}_{C}' = 22\angle 66.9^{\circ} A$   $\ddot{I}_{AB2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ddot{I}_{A}'' \ \angle 30^{\circ} = 7.6\angle 120^{\circ} A$   $\ddot{I}_{CA2} = 7.6\angle -120^{\circ} A$ 

6. 非正弦周期交流电路分析,各频率产生谐振不同

μ图所示电路中,电阻  $R_1$  =  $10\Omega$  ,  $L_1$  = 0.01H ,  $C_2$  = 0.01F ,  $\omega$  = 314 rad / s , 电压源  $u_s(t)$  =  $100 + 100\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 30^\circ) + 200\sqrt{2}\cos(2\omega t + 45^\circ)$  V ,若希望输入电压中基波分量完全传送至负载  $R_1$ ,且负载不含有 2 次谐波分量,试确定  $L_2$  、  $C_1$  的值,以及安培表读数。(15 分)



解:由于负载不含有 2 次谐波分量,因此频率为  $2\omega$ 时电路发生并联谐振

$$2\omega L_2 = \frac{1}{2\omega C_2}$$
,  $\omega^2 L_2 C_2 = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$ ,  $L_2 = \frac{1}{4\omega^2 C_2} = \frac{1}{4 \times 314^2 \times 0.01} = 2.43 \times 10^{-4} H$ 

基波分量完全传送至  $R_1$ ,因此频率为 $\omega$ 时电路发生串联谐振

$$j\omega L_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{j\omega L_2 \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = 0$$

$$\frac{j\omega L_2 \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} = j\frac{1}{\omega C_1} - j\omega L_1$$

$$\frac{\omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 C_2} = \frac{1}{\omega C_1} - \omega L_1$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \frac{\omega L_2}{1 - \omega^2 L_2 C_2} + \omega L_1 = \frac{\frac{1}{4\omega C_2}}{1 - 0.25} + \omega L_1 = \frac{1}{4 \times 314 \times 0.01} \frac{4}{3} + 314 \times 0.01 = 3.246$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{314 * 3.246} = 981 \mu F$$

直流分量作用时:  $i_{1(0)} = 0 = i_{2(0)}$ 

频率为 $\omega$ 作用时发生串联谐振, $\dot{I}_{\text{I}(0)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{R_{\text{I}}} = \frac{100 \angle 30^{\circ}}{10} = 10 \angle 30^{\circ} A$ 

$$\dot{I}_{2(1)} = j\omega C_2 \dot{U}_{c_2(1)} = j\omega C_2 [-\dot{I}_{1(1)} (j\omega L_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C_1})]$$

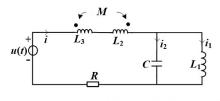
 $= j314 \times 0.01[-10 \angle 30^{\circ} (j314 \times 0.01 - j3.246)] = 3.328 \angle -150^{\circ} A$ 

频率为 $2\omega$ 作用时发生并联谐振,

$$\dot{I}_{2(2)} = j2\omega C_2 \dot{U}_{c_2(2)} = j2\omega C_2 \dot{U}_{s(2)} = j628 \times 0.01 \times 200 \angle 45^o = 1256 \angle 135^o A$$

$$I_2 = \sqrt{I_{2(0)}^2 + I_{2(1)}^2 + I_{2(2)}^2} = \sqrt{0 + 3.328^2 + 1256^2} \approx 1256A$$

如图,  $u(t)=180\cos(1250t+45^\circ)+33\cos(250t+145^\circ)$ V, $i(t)=2\cos(1250t+45^\circ)$ A,C=(2/3)mF, $L_2=L_3=10$ mH,求:M 和 R 的值。 $\leftarrow$ 



答:由 L1和C在33cos(250t+145°)下谐振,得 L1C=(1/250)<sup>2</sup>得 L1=24m H.↔

由 电路在 190cos(1250t+45°)下串联谐振,得 此时总阻抗为 <u>j $\omega$ </u>(L<sub>2</sub>+L<sub>3</sub>-2M)+(j $\omega$ L<sub>1</sub>//(1/<u>j $\omega$ C</u>) )=0 ,其中  $\omega$ = 1250 $\leftarrow$ 

ωL<sub>1</sub>=30, 1/jωC=1.2 代入, 得←

 $\underline{j}\underline{\omega}(L_2+L_3-2M)-\underline{j}$  ( 30\*1.2/ (30-1.2) ) ,得  $\underline{j}\underline{\omega}(L_2+L_3-2M)=1.25$  , ,得( $L_2+L_3-2M$ )=1mH,得 M=9.5mH. $\stackrel{\smile}{\leftarrow}$  R=190/2=90  $\Omega$  。  $\stackrel{\smile}{\leftarrow}$ 

### 7. 一阶动态电路, 三要素法

# ■例: 电路原已稳态, t=0, k闭合,

■ 求: i∟(t),i(t)

$$3i + (i - 3)6 = 27$$

$$9i = 45$$

$$i_{L}(0_{-}) = i(0_{-}) = \frac{27}{3+6} = 3A$$

$$i_{L}(0_{+}) = i_{L}(0_{-}) = 3A \qquad i(0_{+}) = 5A$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R_{eq}} = \frac{0.5}{3/\sqrt{6+6}} = \frac{1}{16} = 0.0625s$$

$$i_{L}(\infty) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{27}{3+6 \parallel 6} = 2.25A \qquad i(\infty) = \frac{27}{3+6 \parallel 6} = 4.5A$$

$$i_{L}(t) = 3e^{-16t} + 2.25(1-e^{-16t}) = (2.25+0.75e^{-16t})A \quad t \ge 0$$

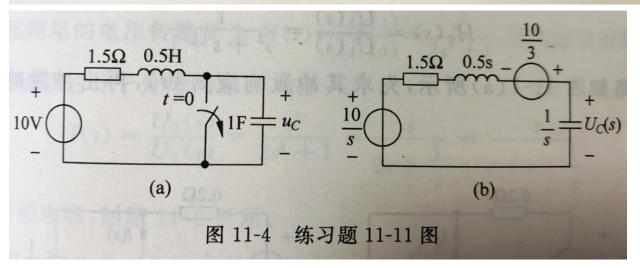
$$i_{L}(t) = 5e^{-16t} + 4.5(1-e^{-16t}) = (4.5+0.5e^{-16t})A \quad t \ge 0$$

8. 二阶动态电路,尽量用拉氏变换法分析

11-11 图 11-4(a)所示电路已处于稳态,开关在 t=0 时断开,试用运算法求响应  $u_{C}(t)$ 。解 做出原电路的运算电路,如图(b)所示。

$$U_{C}(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{10}{3} + \frac{10}{s}\right)}{0.5s + 1.5 + \frac{1}{s}} = \frac{\frac{20}{2} + \frac{20}{s}}{s^{2} + 3s + 2} = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{40}{3} \frac{1}{s + 1} + \frac{10}{3} \frac{1}{s + 2}$$

$$u_{C}(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_{C}(s)] = \left(10 - \frac{40}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{10}{3}e^{-2t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$



用拉氏变换解决动态电路非常方便,将各元件初始状态、参数画在拉氏电路图中,用 KVL、KCL 计算出拉氏变换下的变量,再进行反变换即可算出瞬时值,无需进行零状态响应、零输入响应、全响应。