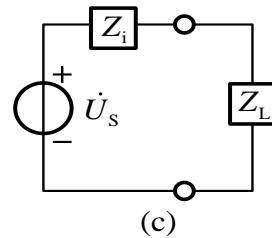
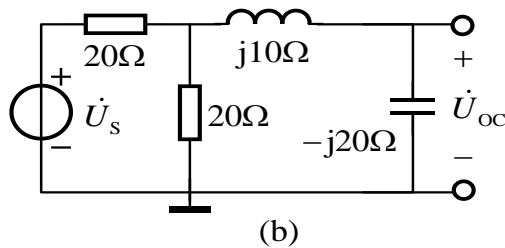
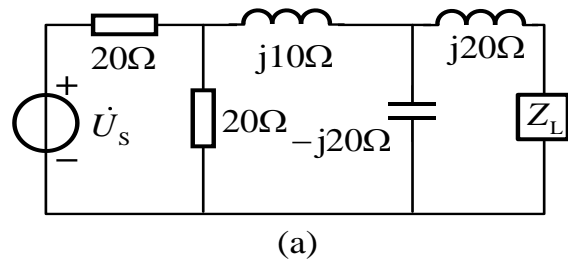


最大功率传输定理

例1 电路图(a)中电压源 $\dot{U}_s = 20\angle 0^\circ \text{V}$ ，阻抗 Z_L 可任意改变，求 Z_L 为何值时可从电路中获得最大功率，并求该最大功率。



解:
$$\left(\frac{1}{20\Omega} + \frac{1}{20\Omega} + \frac{1}{j10\Omega}\right)\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{j10\Omega}\dot{U}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{20\Omega}$$

$$-\frac{1}{j10\Omega}\dot{U}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{j10\Omega} + \frac{1}{-j20\Omega}\right)\dot{U}_{n2} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{n2} = 10\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{V} = \dot{U}_{oc}$$

$$Z_i = j20\Omega + \frac{[(20\Omega \parallel 20\Omega) + j10\Omega][-j20\Omega]}{(20\Omega \parallel 20\Omega) + j10\Omega - j20\Omega}$$

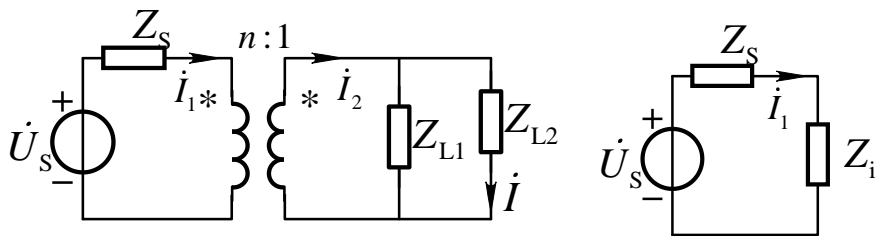
$$= (20 + j20)\Omega$$

$$Z_L = Z_i^* = (20 - j20)\Omega$$

$$P_{L\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_s} = \frac{(10\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 20} = 2.5 \text{W}$$

最大功率传输定理

例2 图示理想变压器电路，电源 $\dot{U}_s = 12\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ，内阻抗 $Z_s = (6 + j8)\Omega$ ，变比 $n = 2$ ，问负载阻抗 $Z_{L1} = Z_{L2}$ 为多少可获得最大功率，求此最大功率。并确定 Z_{L2} 支路电流 i 的值。



解： 变压器阻抗变换

$$Z_i = n^2 Z_L = 2^2 \times \frac{Z_{L2}}{2} = Z_s^* = (6 - j8)\Omega$$

$$Z_{L1} = Z_{L2} = (3 - j4)\Omega$$

变压器变流

并联分流

$$i_2 = n i_1 = 2 \times 1\angle 0^\circ \text{ A} = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i = \frac{i_2}{2} = 1\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

最大功率传输

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4 \times R_s} = \frac{(12\text{ V})^2}{4 \times 6\Omega} = 6\text{ W}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_s + Z_i} = \frac{12\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{(6 + j8) + (6 - j8)} = 1\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$