

$$-\frac{d\phi}{dt} - L \frac{dI}{dt} = 0$$

由此得

$$dI = -\frac{B}{L} dS$$

积分得

$$I = -\frac{B}{L}(-\pi R^2) = \frac{\pi BR^2}{L}$$

(2) 力矩

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{M}| &= |\vec{m} \times \vec{B}| \\ &= \pi R^2 IB \sin \theta \\ &= \pi R^2 \cdot \frac{\pi R^2 B}{L} (1 - \cos \theta) \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

外力所做的总功为

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\vec{M}| d\theta \\ &= \frac{2\pi^2 B^2 R^4}{3L} \end{aligned}$$

## 第七章

7-1

外加直流电时，

$$U_1 = R_x I_1 \Rightarrow R_x = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = 40 \Omega$$

外加交流电时

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_z &= \dot{Z} \dot{I}_z = (R_x + j\omega L_x) \dot{I}_z \\ \Rightarrow \sqrt{R_x^2 + \omega^2 L_x^2} &= \frac{\dot{U}_z}{\dot{I}_z} = \frac{20}{0.4} \Omega = 50 \Omega \\ \Rightarrow L_x &= \frac{\sqrt{50^2 - 40^2}}{50} = 0.6 H \end{aligned}$$

7-2

$$\text{由 } \dot{Z} = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \quad \dot{Z} \dot{I} = \dot{U}$$

可得

$$\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} \cdot I = U$$

$$RI = U_R$$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{U}{U_R}\right)^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{2\pi f U_R}{I}}$$

$$\Rightarrow C = 1.0 \mu F$$

7-3

(1)

电路的总阻抗为

$$\dot{Z} = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

$$\therefore Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} = 51.4 \Omega$$

(2)

阻抗幅角为

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} = -0.678$$

(3)

电压峰值分别为

$$V_{mR} = \frac{V_m}{Z} R = 0.778V$$

$$V_{mL} = \frac{V_m}{Z} \omega L = 0.611V$$

$$V_{mC} = \frac{V_m}{Z} \frac{1}{\omega C} = 1.24V$$

7-4

(1)

$$\text{由 } Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}, \text{ 得}$$

$$\omega = 500 \text{ rad/s 时, } Z_1 = 626 \Omega$$

$$\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s 时, } Z_2 = 500 \Omega$$

(2)

$$I_m = \frac{V_m}{Z} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial I_m}{\partial \omega} = \frac{V_m \omega (\frac{1}{\omega^4 C^2} - L^2)}{[R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{又} \because \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 745 \text{ rad/s 时}$$

$$\frac{\partial I_m}{\partial \omega} = 0, \text{ 达极大值, } \omega < \omega_0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\partial I_m}{\partial \omega} > 0$$

所以电流先上升, 再下降

(3)

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} = -61.4$$

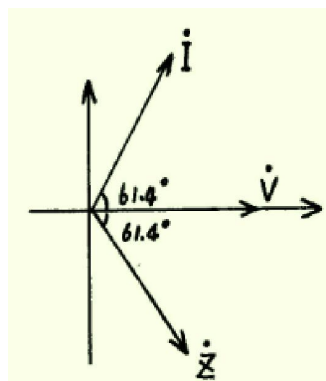
(4)

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \text{ 时共振, 共振频率 } f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 119 \text{ Hz}。 \text{ 此时功率因子 } \cos \varphi = 1。$$

(5)

电阻为  $100\Omega$  时,  $f$  仍为  $119\text{Hz}$

$$I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}R} = 0.354 \text{ A}$$



题解 7-4 图

7-5

(1)

$$\dot{Z} = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

功率因子

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{(1 + \tan^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{[1 + (\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R})^2]^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0.78$$

(2)

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = 51.4\Omega$$

电流最大值为

$$I_m = \frac{V_m}{Z} = 2.75A$$

(3)

功率损失

$$P = VI \cos \varphi = \frac{V^2}{Z} \cos \varphi = 151.5W$$

7-6

(1) 螺线管长度 2m 远大于管半径 0.1m, 忽略边缘效应, 则

$$L = \frac{\Psi}{I} = \frac{(\mu_0 n I) \pi R^2 N}{I} = 0.02H$$

(2)

轴线上的磁感应强度为

$$B = \mu_0 n I = 1.26T$$

(3)

磁螺线管的储能为

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2 = 40000J$$

(4)

$$iR = -L \frac{di}{dt} + \varepsilon$$

$$i = \frac{\varepsilon}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{Rt}{L}}) = 200(1 - e^{-5t})A$$

故时间常数  $\tau = 0.2s$

7-7

设其等效阻抗为  $z_x$

$$z_1 + \frac{z_2 z_x}{z_2 + z_x} = z_x$$

$$\Rightarrow z_x = \frac{z_1 + \sqrt{z_1^2 + 4z_1 z_2}}{2}$$

7-8

(1) 系统的总复阻抗为

$$\dot{z} = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R \square \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{[R(R^2 + \frac{2}{\omega^2 C^2}) - j \frac{1}{\omega C} (2R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2})]}{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

$$\therefore z = \frac{\sqrt{R^2(R^2 + \frac{2}{\omega^2 C^2})^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2} (2R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2})^2}}{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$

(2)  $u(t)$  与  $u_2(t)$  位相等, 则

$$\text{要求 } \varphi = \varphi_2 \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \tan \varphi_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{-\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} (2R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C^2})}{R(R^2 + \frac{2}{\omega_0^2 C^2})} = -R\omega_0 C$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2R^2 \omega_0^2 C^2 + 1}{2 + R^2 \omega_0^2 C^2} = R^2 \omega_0^2 C^2$$

$$\Rightarrow R^2 \omega_0^2 C^2 = 1$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$

(3)  $\omega = \omega_0$  时

$$\dot{z} = \frac{3}{2} R(1-j)$$

$$\dot{z}_2 = \frac{1}{2} R(1-j),$$

串联电路  $i$  相同,  $u(t)$  与  $u_2(t)$  峰值关系为  $u_0 = 3u_{20}$

7-9

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= \frac{R_1 \square \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{(j\omega L + R_2) \square \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + j\omega L} \\ &= 4.9 + 0.7j \Omega \end{aligned}$$

所以是电感性的

(2)

$$U_1 = U \frac{z_1}{z} = 36.4V$$

7-10

(1) 电路中的总复阻抗

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z} &= R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L + \frac{j\omega L \square \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \\ &= R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} + \frac{L\omega}{1 - \omega^2 LC}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = \left[ R^2 + \left( \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} + \frac{L\omega}{1 - \omega^2 LC} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2)

输出功率要达到最大, 则由  $p = \frac{u^2}{z}$  得  $z$  要尽量小

$$\therefore \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} + \frac{L\omega}{1 - \omega^2 LC} = 0 \text{ 时, 即 } \omega = \frac{0.62}{\sqrt{CL}} \text{ 或 } \omega = \frac{1.62}{\sqrt{CL}} \text{ 时电源输出功率最大。}$$

7-11

(1) 电路中的复阻抗

$$\dot{z} = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L$$

$$I = \frac{u}{z} = 4.42A$$

$$i = \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \varepsilon e^{j\omega t}}{z}\right) = (34 \cos 314t - 6 \sin 314t)A$$

(2)

有效值

$$U_R = 132.7V$$

$$U_L = 176.5V$$

$$U_C = 352V$$

瞬时值

$$u_R = (54.4 \cos \omega t - 180.1 \sin \omega t) V$$

$$u_L = (-239.6 \cos \omega t - 72.4 \sin \omega t) V$$

$$u_C = (477.8 \cos \omega t + 144.4 \sin \omega t) V$$

(3)

$$P_{\text{有}} = UI \cos \varphi = UI \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = 586.4 W$$

$$P_{\text{无}} = UI(1 - \cos \varphi) = 386.0 W$$

7-12

(1) 设灯泡的总电阻为  $R$ , 则

$$\square$$

$$z = R + r + j\omega L = R + r + j2\pi fL$$

$$\text{又 } \left(\frac{U}{I}\right)^2 = z^2 = (R + r)^2 + (2\pi fL)^2$$

$$R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{U}{I}\right)^2 - (2\pi fL)^2} - r = 107.9 \Omega$$

灯泡两端电压为 215.8V

(2)

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{(220\sqrt{2})^2}{\sqrt{108.9^2 + (5\pi)^2}} = 879.8 W$$

(3)

发生短路时

$$P = \frac{V^2}{z} \cos \varphi = \frac{V^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \varphi}} = 195.4 W$$

7-13

(1)

$$\dot{z} = R + \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C} \bullet j\omega L}{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega L} = R + j \frac{\omega L}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

电路中总阻抗

$$z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{L\omega}{1 - \omega^2 LC}\right)^2} = 8.94 \Omega$$

(2)

$$I_c = \frac{U}{z} \cdot \frac{z_{LC}}{z_c} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{100\pi} \times 530 \times 10^{-6}\right)^2} = 2.73 A$$

(3)

$$P_{\text{有}} = UI \cos \varphi = 4840 W$$

(4)

$$\text{功率因数 } \cos \varphi = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$$

(5)

不能，因为无法使

$$\frac{L\omega}{1 - \omega^2 LC} = 0$$

7-14

电路图和向量图如下。向量图中，将负载所在支路的电流  $\dot{I}_l$  分解。有功分量  $\dot{I}_{ly}$  和电压同相

位，两者有效值相乘后得有功功率；无功功率  $\dot{I}_{lw}$  与电压相差  $90^\circ$ ，相乘为无功功率。

再将并联电容后的总电流  $\dot{I}$  做同样的分解，得到有功分量  $\dot{I}_y$  和无功分量  $\dot{I}_w$ 。

可以看出， $\dot{I}_y = \dot{I}_{ly}$ 。因此，有功功率不变。还可以看出

$$I_{lw} - I_w = I_c$$

即

$$I_l \sin \varphi_L - I \sin \varphi = I_c$$

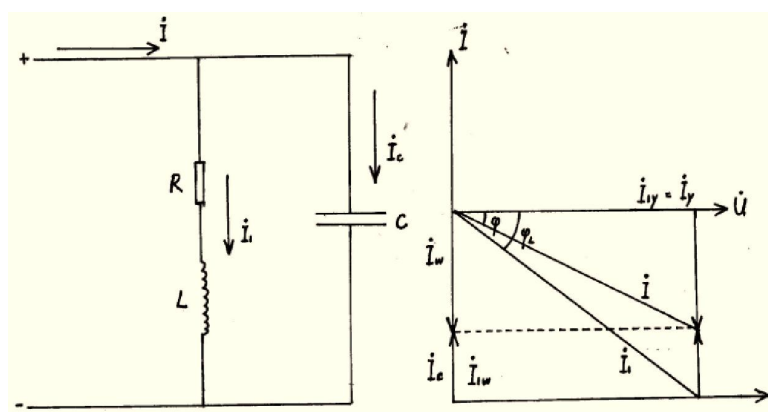
又由

$$I_l = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_L}$$

$$I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi}$$

及  $I_c = U\omega C$ ，得

$$C = \frac{P}{U^2 \omega} (\tan \varphi_L - \tan \varphi)$$



题解 7-14 图

7-15



(1)

由

$$N_{\text{副}} = \frac{V_{\text{副}}}{V_{\text{原}}} N_{\text{原}}$$

得

$$N_1 = \frac{V_1}{V} N = \frac{5}{220} \times 660 = 15$$

$$N_2 = \frac{V_2}{V} N = \frac{6.8}{220} \times 660 = 20.4$$

$$N_3 = \frac{V_3}{V} N = \frac{350}{220} \times 660 = 1050$$

(2)

由

$$V_{\text{原}} I_{\text{原}} = V_1 I_1 + V_2 I_2 + V_3 I_3$$

得

$$I_{\text{原}} = \frac{5 \times 3 + 6.8 \times 2 + 350 \times 280 \times 10^{-6}}{220} A = 0.13 A$$

7-16

第一臂达谐振状态时，谐振频率

$$f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$$

7-17

(1)

阻抗

$$\tilde{z} = (R + R_0) + j\omega(L + L_0)$$

电源供电功率为

$$P = \frac{\varepsilon^2}{z} \cos \varphi$$
$$= \frac{\varepsilon^2 (R + R_0)}{\sqrt{(R + R_0)^2 + \omega^2 (L + L_0)^2}}$$

(2)

由

$$P' = I^2 z' \cos \varphi'$$

$$z' = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}$$

得

$$P' = \frac{\varepsilon^2 R}{(R + R_0)^2 + \omega^2 (L + L_0)^2}$$

(3)

系统效率

$$\eta = \frac{P'}{P} = \frac{R}{R + R_0}$$

7-18

视在功率

$$S = UI = 660 \text{ W}$$

有功功率

$$P = S \cos \varphi = 528 \text{ W}$$

绕组阻抗

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = 73.3 \Omega$$

7-19

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{RC\omega_0} = 0.3$$

7-20

常用小型变压器每伏匝数计算公式为

$$N = \frac{10000}{4.44 fBS}$$

其中  $f$  为交流电频率， $B$  为磁通密度（单位 T）， $S$  为铁芯面积（单位  $\text{cm}^2$ ）。

代入最大磁感应强度值，得  $N$  最小值为

$$N = \frac{1 \times 10^4}{4.44 \times 50 \times 1.2 \times 8} = 4.69$$

取  $N = 5$

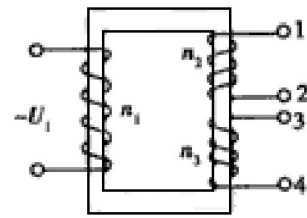
得初级线圈，次级线圈匝数分别为

$$N_1 = 5 \times 220 = 1100 \text{ 匝}$$

$$N_2 = 5 \times 40 = 200 \text{ 匝}$$

$$N_3 = 5 \times 6 = 30 \text{ 匝}$$

变压器结构如图



题解 7-20 图