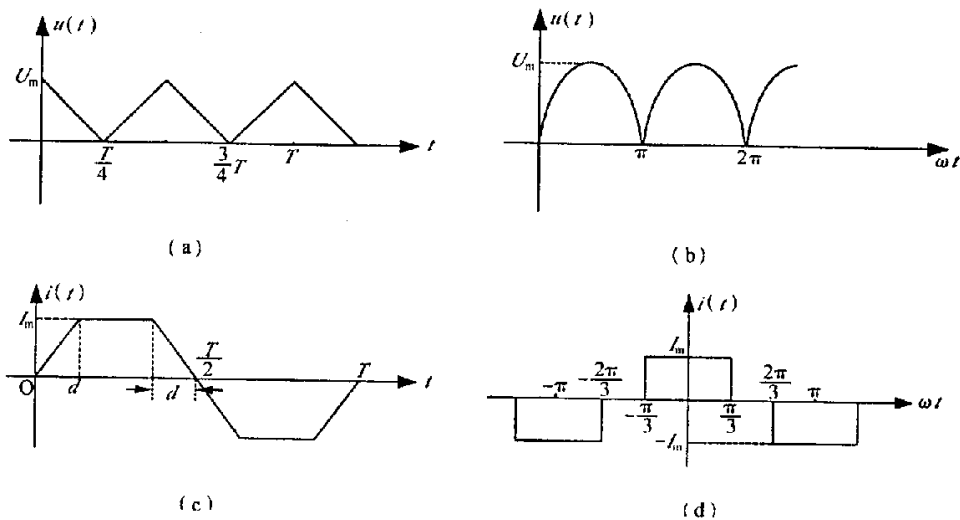


## 习 题 九

9—1 试求题 9—1 图示波形的傅立叶系数的恒定分量  $a_0$ , 并说明  $a_k, b_k (k=1, 2, 3, \dots)$  中哪些系数为零。



题 9—1 图

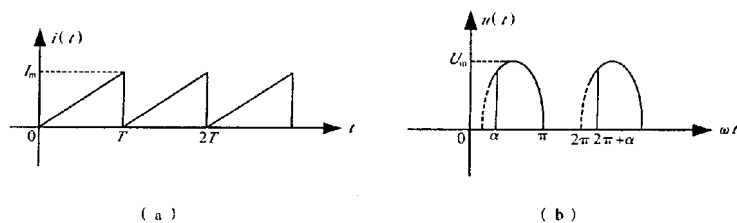
解 (a)  $a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2}$  ,  $b_k = 0$

(b)  $a_0 = 0.637U_m$  ,  $b_k = 0$

(c)  $a_0 = 0$  ,  $a_k = 0$  ,  $b_{2k} = 0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

(d)  $a_0 = 0$  ,  $b_k = 0$  ,  $a_{2k} = 0$  ( $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ )

9—2 求题 9—2 图示波形的傅立叶级数。



题 9-2 图

解 (a)  $i(t) = I_m \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \left[ \sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega t) + \dots \right] \right\}$

(b)  $a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \alpha)$

$$a_k = \frac{U_m}{\pi} \frac{\cos k\pi + \cos \alpha \cos k\alpha + k \sin \alpha \sin k\alpha}{1 - k^2} \quad (k \neq 1)$$

$$a_1 = \frac{-U_m}{\pi} \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$b_k = \frac{U_m}{\pi} \frac{k \cos(k\alpha) \sin \alpha - \sin(k\alpha) \cos \alpha}{k^2 - 1} \quad (k \neq 1)$$

$$b_1 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (\pi - \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

9—3 试求题 9—2 图(a)所示波形的平均值, 有效值与绝对平均值(设  $I_m = 10A$ )。

解:

(1) 平均值 
$$I_{av} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{T}{2} I_m$$

本题绝对平均值: 
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T |i(t)| dt = I_{av} = \frac{T}{2} I_m$$

(2) 有效值

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt} \quad i(t) = \frac{I_m}{T} t \quad (0 \leq t \leq T)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \frac{I_m^2}{T^2} \int_0^T t^2 dt} \quad \int_0^T t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} T^3$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \frac{I_m^2}{T^2} \frac{1}{3} T^3} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{3}}$$

9—4 题 9—2 图(b)所示波形为可控硅整流电路的电压波形, 图中不同控制角  $\alpha$  下的电压的直流分量大小也不同。现已知  $\alpha = \pi / 3$ , 试确定电压的平均值和有效值。

解: 由 9—2 题知, 当  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}$  时, 付立叶系数如下:

$$a_0 = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} (1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{3}) = 0.239 U_m$$

$$a_1 = -0.119 U_m \quad b_1 = 0.402 U_m$$

$$a_2 = -0.239 U_m \quad b_2 = -0.138 U_m$$

$$a_3 = 0.06 U_m \quad b_3 = -0.103 U_m$$

(1)  $\therefore u(t)$  的平均值  $U_{(0)} = a_0 = 0.239 U_m$

(2) 一次谐波  $U_{(1)}(t) = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} \sin(\omega t + \arctg \frac{a_1}{b_1})$

一次谐波有效值  $U_{(1)} = \frac{0.42}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

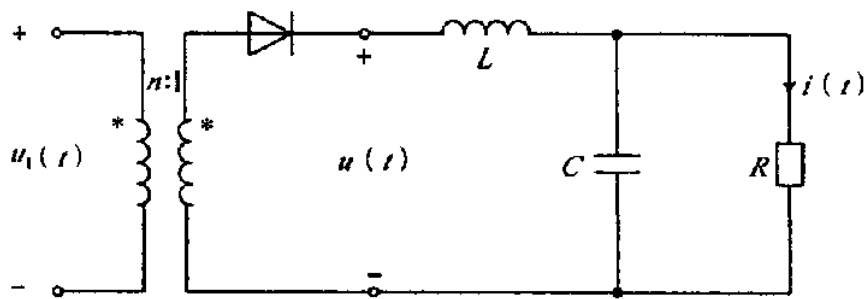
同理，二次谐波有效值  $U_{(2)} = \frac{\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{0.276}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

三次谐波有效值  $U_{(3)} = \frac{0.119}{\sqrt{2}} U_m$

∴略去四次以上高次谐波，电压  $u(t)$  的有效值为

$$U = \sqrt{U_{(0)}^2 + U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(2)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2} \approx 0.44 U_m$$

9—5 一半波整流电路的原理图如题 9—5 图所示。已知：  $L=0.5\text{H}$ ,  $C=100\mu\text{F}$ ,  $R=10\Omega$ 。控流后电压  $u=[100+\sqrt{2} \times 15.1\sin 2\omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 3\sin(4\omega t - 90^\circ)]\text{V}$ ，设基波角频率  $\omega=50\text{rad/s}$ 。求负载电流  $i(t)$  及负载吸收的功率。

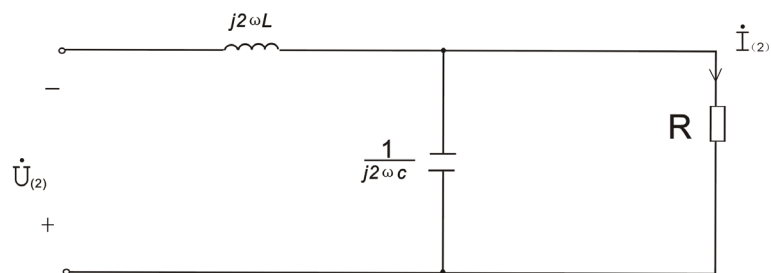


题 9 - 5 图

解：（1）直流分量单独作用， $L$  短路， $C$  开路

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{100}{10} = 10\text{A}$$

（2）二次谐波单独作用， $\dot{U}_{(2)} = 15.1\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$



$$\begin{aligned}
j2\omega L &= j2 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times 0.5 \\
&= j100\pi \quad \Omega \\
\frac{1}{j2\omega c} &= -j0.159 \times 10^2 = -j15.9\Omega \\
Z_{in} &= j2\omega L + \frac{1}{j2\omega c + \frac{1}{R}} = 309.6 \angle 88.7^\circ \Omega \\
\therefore \dot{I}_{(2)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{Z_{in}} \frac{Z_c}{Z_c + R} \\
&= \frac{15.1 \angle 0^\circ \times (-j15.9)}{309.6 \angle 88.7^\circ (10 - j15.9)} \\
&= \frac{-j240.1}{5820.5 \angle 30.9^\circ} \\
&= 0.041 \angle -120.9^\circ \quad A
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 四次谐波单独作用  $\dot{U}_{(4)} = 3 \angle -90^\circ$

$$\begin{aligned}
Z_{L(4)} &= j4\omega L = j4 \times 2\pi \times 50 \times \frac{1}{2} = j200\pi \quad \Omega \\
Z_{c(4)} &= \frac{1}{j4\omega c} = \frac{-j15.9}{2} = -j7.95 \\
Z_{in(4)} &= Z_{L(4)} + \frac{RZ_{c(4)}}{R + Z_{c(4)}} \\
&= j628 + \frac{-j79.5}{10 - j7.95} \\
&= j623 \quad \Omega \\
\dot{I}_{(4)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(4)}}{Z_{in(4)}} \frac{Z_{c(4)}}{R + Z_{c(4)}} \\
&= \frac{-j3 \times (-j7.95)}{j623 \times (10 - j7.95)} \\
&= -3 \times 10^{-3} \angle -51.5^\circ \quad A
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore i(t) &= 10 + \sqrt{2} \times 0.041 \sin(2\omega t - 120.9^\circ) - \\
&\quad - \sqrt{2} \times 3 \times 10^{-3} \sin(4\omega t - 51.5^\circ) \quad A
\end{aligned}$$

负载吸收功率

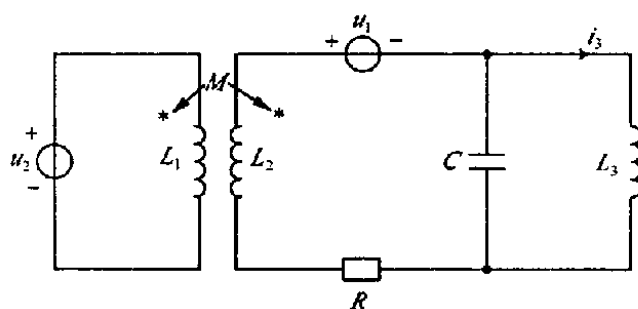
$$P = RI^2 = R(\sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(2)}^2 + I_{(4)}^2})$$

$$= 10 \left( \sqrt{10^2 + 0.041^2 + (3 \times 10^{-3})^2} \right)^2$$

$$= 1000 \text{ W}$$

9—6 题 9—6 图示电路中,  $u_1(t) = 100V$ ,  $u_2(t) = (30\sqrt{2} \sin 3\omega t)V$   
 $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \omega M = 100\Omega$ ,  $\omega C = \frac{1}{18}S$ ,  $\omega L_3 = 2\Omega$ ,  $R = 20\Omega$ 。试求:

- (1) 电流  $i_3(t)$  及其有效值  $I_3$ ;  
 (2) 电路中电阻  $R$  所吸收的平均功率  $P$ 。

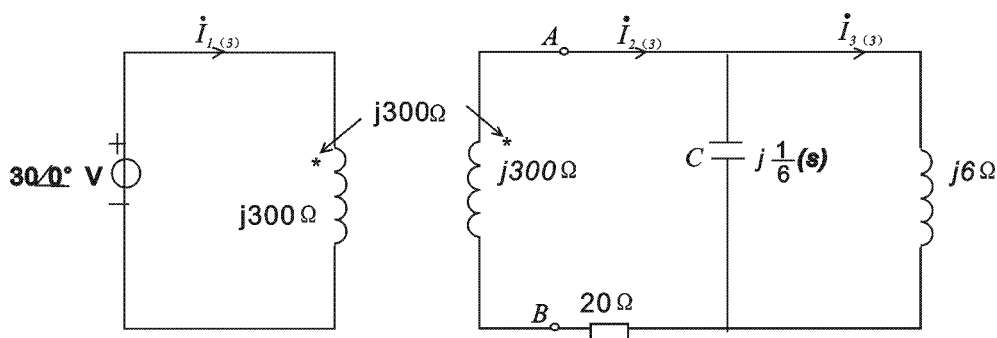


题 9 - 6 图

解 (1) 当  $u_1(t) = 100V$  单独作用 (直流)

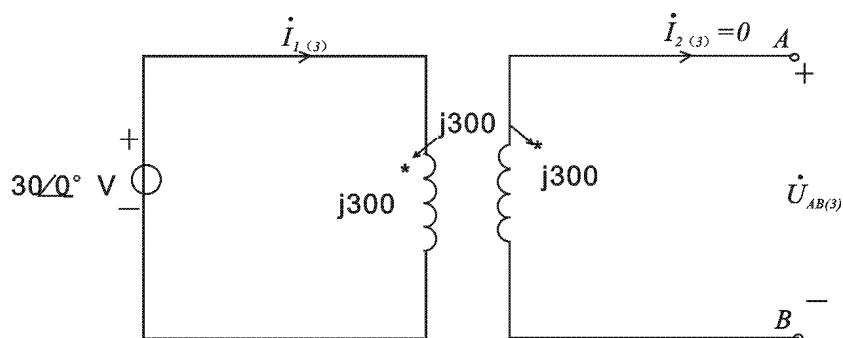
$$i_{3(0)} = -\frac{u_1(t)}{R} = -\frac{100}{20} = -5A$$

(2)  $u_2(t) = 30\sqrt{2} \sin(3\omega t)V$  单独作用



由上图电容与电感并联导纳  $Y = Y_C + Y_L = \frac{j}{6} - \frac{j}{6} = 0$

$i_{(3)} = 0$ , 故  $2\Omega$  电阻上电压为 0, 电感电压为  $A$ 、 $B$  端口开路电压。



$$\dot{I}_{1(3)} = \frac{30\angle 0^\circ}{j300} = \frac{1}{j10} \text{ A} \quad \dot{U}_{AB(3)} = j300\dot{I}_{1(3)} = j300 \times \frac{1}{j10} = 30\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

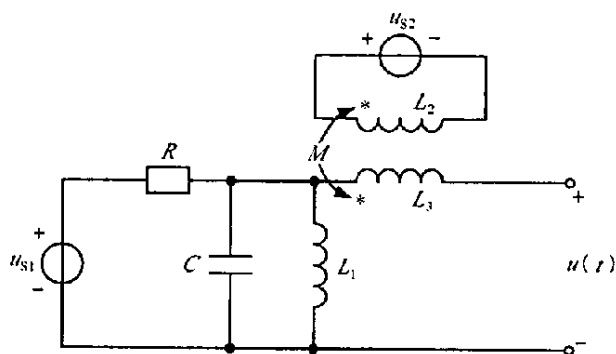
$$\therefore \dot{I}_{3(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB(3)}}{j6} = 5\angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_3(t) = -5 + 5\sqrt{2} \sin(3\omega t - 90^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

$$(3) \quad R \text{ 吸收功率 } P = RI_{3(0)}^2 + RI_{3(3)}^2 = RI_3^2 = 20 \times 50 \\ = 1000 \text{ W}$$

9—7 题 9—7 图示电路中,  $R = 10\Omega$ ,  $\omega M = 11\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 33\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_3 = 11\Omega$ ,  $u_{s1} = [15 + \sqrt{2}10\sin\omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5\sin 3\omega t] \text{ V}$   
 $u_{s2} = \sqrt{2} \times 9.9\sin(3\omega t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$ , 求开路电压  $u$  及其有效值  $U$ 。



题 9 - 7 图

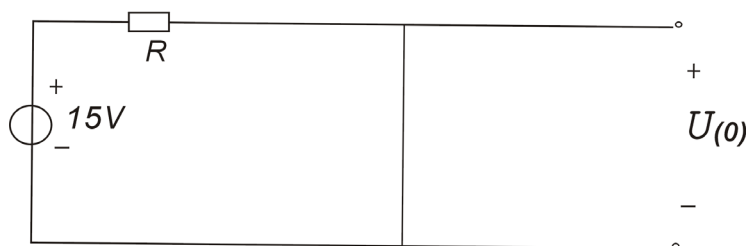
解

(1) 直流分量单独作用

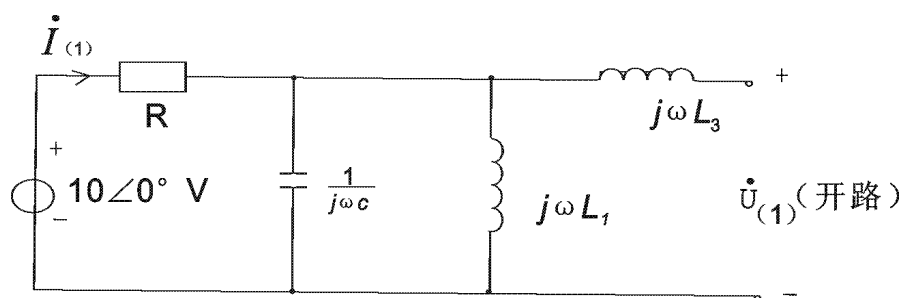
$$U_{s1(0)} = 15 \text{ V}, \quad U_{s2(0)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$U_{(0)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

可知：



(2) 一次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{s1(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ,  $\dot{U}_{s2(1)} = 0 \text{ V}$

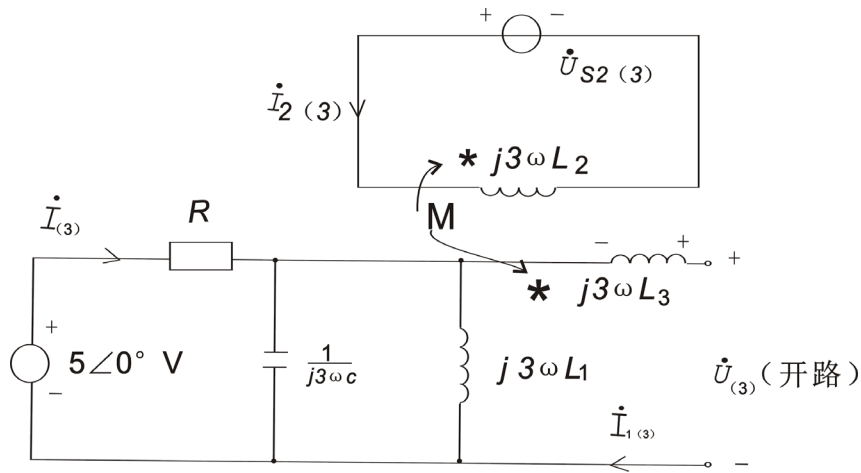


$$\because j\omega c = j\frac{1}{33} \quad \frac{1}{j\omega L_1} = -j\frac{1}{33}$$

$\therefore$  c 与  $L_1$  并联复导纳为 0，而阻抗无穷大， $\dot{I}_{(1)} = 0A$  开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

(3) 三次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{s1(3)} = 5\angle 0^\circ V$ ,  $\dot{U}_{s2(3)} = 9.9\angle 60^\circ V$



其中  $\frac{1}{j3\omega C} = -j11\Omega, \quad j3\omega L_1 = j99\Omega$

$\therefore \dot{I}_{l(3)} = 0$

$\therefore \dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s2(3)}}{j3\omega L_2} = \frac{9.9\angle 60^\circ}{j3 \times 33} = 0.1\angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$

又 $\therefore \dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{5\angle 0^\circ}{10 + \frac{-j11 \times j99}{-j11 + j99}} = \frac{5}{15.9\angle -51.1^\circ}$   
 $= 0.314\angle 51.1^\circ \text{ A}$

$\therefore \dot{U}_{(3)} = -j3\omega M \dot{I}_{2(3)} - R \dot{I}_{(3)} + 5\angle 0^\circ$   
 $= -j33 \times 0.1\angle -30^\circ - 10 \times 0.314\angle 51.1^\circ + 5$   
 $= -3.3\angle 60^\circ - 3.14\angle 51.1^\circ + 5$   
 $= -1.65 - j2.86 - 2 - j2.44 + 5$   
 $= 1.35 - j5.3$   
 $= 5.47\angle -75.7^\circ \text{ V}$

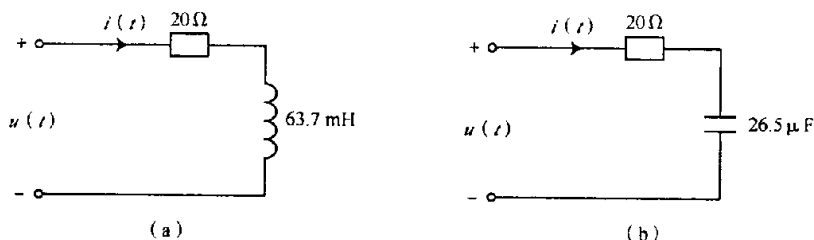
$\therefore u(t) = \sqrt{2} \times 10 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 5.47 \sin(3\omega t - 75.7^\circ) \text{ V}$

有效值

$U = \sqrt{U_{(1)}^2 + U_{(3)}^2}$   
 $= \sqrt{10^2 + 5.47^2}$   
 $= 11.4 \text{ V}$



9—8 题 9—8 图示的两个电路中, 输入电压均为  
 $u(t) = [100\sin 314t + 25\sin 3 \times 314t + 10\sin 5 \times 314t] \text{ V}$ 。试求两电路中的电流  $i(t)$  及有效值和每个电路消耗的功率。



题 9-8 图

解 (a) 一、三、五次谐波单独作用, 电流复振幅为

$$i_{m(1)} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{100}{20 + j20} = \frac{100}{20\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(3)} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j3 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{25}{20 + j60} = \frac{25}{63\angle 71.6^\circ} = 0.4\angle -71.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{20 + j5 \times 314 \times 63.7 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{10}{20 + j100} = \frac{10}{102\angle 78.7^\circ} = 0.1\angle -78.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$I^2 = \left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.4}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = 6.25 + 0.08 + 0.005 = 6.34$$

$$I = \sqrt{6.34} = 2.52 \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 3.5\sin(314t - 45^\circ) + 0.4\sin(942t - 71.6^\circ) + 0.1\sin(1570t - 78.7^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$P = 20 \times I^2 = 126.8 \text{ W}$$

(b)

$$i_{m(1)} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{20 + \frac{1}{j314 \times 26.5 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{100}{20 + \frac{1}{j8321 \times 10^{-6}}}$$

$$= \frac{100}{20 - j1.2 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^6} = \frac{100}{20 - j120}$$

$$= \frac{100}{121.7\angle 80.5^\circ} = 0.82\angle 80.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_{m(3)} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{20 - j40} = \frac{25\angle 0^\circ}{44.7\angle -63.4^\circ} = 0.56\angle +63.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{m(5)} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{20 - j24} = \frac{10}{31.2\angle -50.2^\circ} = 0.32\angle 50.2^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 0.82\sin(314t + 80.5^\circ) + 0.56\sin(942t + 63.4^\circ) + 0.32\sin(1570t + 50.2^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.82}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.56}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.32}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}$$

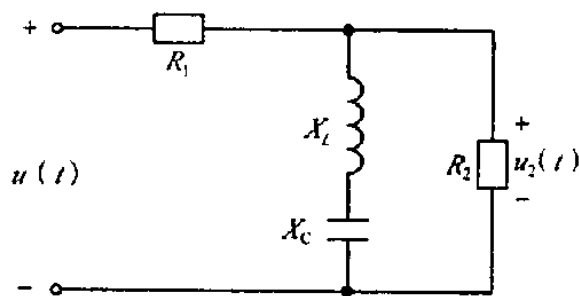
$$= \sqrt{0.34 + 0.16 + 0.05}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.55}$$

$$= 0.74 \text{ A}$$

$$R \text{ 吸收功率 } P = RI^2 = 50 \times 0.55 = 11 \text{ W}$$

9—9 题 9—9 图示电路中,  $u(t) = [10 + 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 10\sqrt{2}\cos 3\omega t] \text{ V}$ ,  $R_1 = R_2 = 16\Omega$ , 对基波的  $X_{L(1)} = 1\Omega$ ,  $X_{C(1)} = 9\Omega$ 。求  $U_2$  的有效值。



题 9-9 图

(1)  $u_{(0)} = 10 \text{ V}$  直流源作用

$$u_{2(0)} = \frac{u_{(0)}}{R_1 + R_2} \times R_2 = \frac{10}{2 \times 16} \times 16 = 5 \text{ V}$$

(2)  $u_{(1)} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$  作用

$$u_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)} / R_1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{jX_{L(1)} + -jX_{C(1)}} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{\frac{10}{16}}{\frac{2}{16} + \frac{1}{-j8}} = \frac{5}{1+j} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

(3)  $\dot{U}_{(3)} = 10\angle 0^\circ$  作用

$$\because 3X_{L(1)} = \frac{X_{C(1)}}{3}$$

$$\therefore Z_{Lc} = Z_L + Z_c = j3x_{L(1)} - j\frac{x_{c(1)}}{3} = 0$$

故对本次谐波 LC 使  $R_2$  短路

$$u_{2(3)}(t) = 0$$

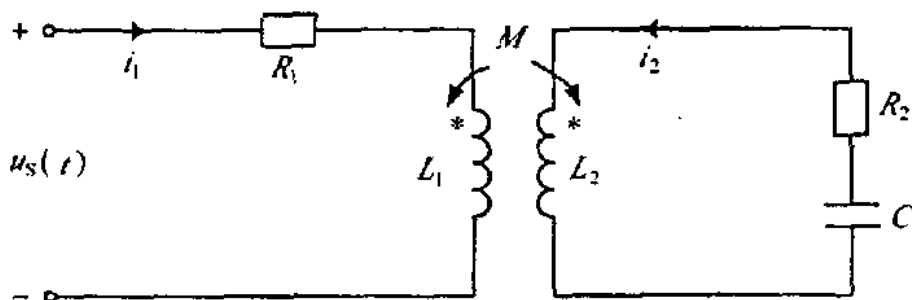
$$\therefore U_2 = \sqrt{U_{2(0)}^2 + U_{2(1)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + \frac{25}{2}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} = 6.1V$$

9—10 已知题 9—10 图示电路中,  $R_1 = R_2 = 2\Omega$ ,  $\omega M = 1\Omega$ ,  $\omega L_1 = \omega L_2 = 2\Omega$ ,

$\frac{1}{\omega C} = 2\Omega$ 。外接电压  $u = [10 + 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t]V$ 。试求:

(1) 电流有效值  $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ ;

(2) 电路吸收的有功功率。



题 9—10 图

解 (1)  $u_{s(0)} = U_{s(0)} = 10V$  单作用

$$I_{1(0)} = \frac{U_{s(0)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5A, \quad I_{2(0)} = 0A$$

(2)  $\dot{U}_{s(1)} = 10 \angle 0^\circ V$  单独作用

$$\textcircled{\dot{i}_{1\omega}}: (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)}$$

$$\textcircled{\dot{i}_{2\omega}}: j\omega M\dot{I}_{1(1)} + (R_2 + j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{2(1)} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2+j2 & j \\ j & 2+j2-j2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(l)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(l)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2+j2) \times 2 - j^2 = 4+j4+1 = 5+j4 = 6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ$$

$$\Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & j \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 20 - 0 = 20$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2+j2 & 10 \\ j & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - j10 = 10 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(l)} = \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta} = \frac{20}{6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ} = 3.1 \angle -38.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2(l)} = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{10 \angle -90^\circ}{6.4 \angle 38.7^\circ} = 1.6 \angle -128.7^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = \sqrt{I_{1(o)}^2 + I_{1(l)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + 3.1^2} = 5.9 \text{ A}$$

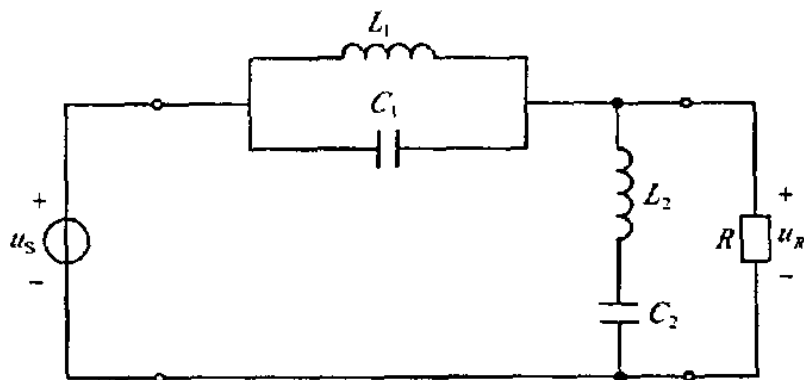
$$I_2 = \sqrt{I_{2(o)}^2 + I_{2(l)}^2} = I_{2(l)} = 1.6 \text{ A}$$

(3) 电路吸收

$$\begin{aligned} P &= U_{s(o)} I_{1(o)} + U_{s(l)} I_{1(l)} \cos(-38.7^\circ) \\ &= 10 \times 5 + 10 \times 3.1 \times 0.78 = 50 + 24.2 = 74.2 \text{ W} \end{aligned}$$

9—11 题 9—11 图示电路是 LC 滤波电路，输入电压  $u_s =$

$[10 \sin 10^2 t + 8 \sin 2 \times 10^2 t + 6 \sin 3 \times 10^2 t] \text{ V}$ ,  $L_1 = 1 \text{ H}$ ,  $L_2 = 2 \text{ H}$ , 欲使  $u_R$  中设有二次与三次谐波分量，试确定  $C_1$ 、 $C_2$  值，并求  $u_R(t)$ 。



题 9 - 11 图

解(1)使  $C_1$ 、 $L_1$  对二次谐波导纳为  $0 \Rightarrow u_{R(2)}=0$

$$Y=Y_{C1}+Y_{L1}=j2\omega C_1-j\frac{1}{2\omega L_1}=j2\times 10^2 C_1-j\frac{1}{2\times 10^2 \times 1}=0$$

$$2\times 10^2 C_1=\frac{1}{2\times 10^2} \Rightarrow C_1=\frac{1}{2\times 10^2 \times 2\times 10^2}=\frac{1}{4\times 10^4}$$

$$=0.25\times 10^{-4}=25\mu F$$

(2)使  $C_2$ 、 $L_2$  串联对三次谐波  $Z=0 \Rightarrow u_{R(3)}=0$

$$\text{即 } 3\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{3\omega C_2} = 0$$

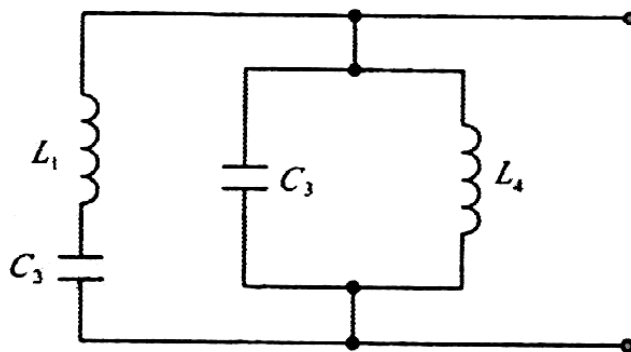
$$\frac{1}{3\omega C_2} = 3\omega L_2 \Rightarrow 3\omega C_2 = \frac{1}{3\omega L_2}$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{(3\omega)^2 L_2} = \frac{1}{9\times 10^4 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{18} \times 10^{-4} = 0.056 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$= 5.6\mu F$$

9—12 题 9—12 图所示电路中, 已知  $X_1 = \omega L_1 = 18\Omega$ , 整个电路的输入端对基波谐振, 而  $L_1$ 、 $C_2$  支路对三次谐波发生串联谐振,  $C_3$ 、 $L_4$  支路对二次谐波发生并联谐振, 求  $C_2$ 、 $C_3$ 、 $L_4$  对基波的电抗值。



题 9—12 图

解 (1)  $L_1$  与  $C_2$  串对三次谐波谐振,  $X=0$

$$3\omega L_1 = \frac{1}{3\omega C_2} \Rightarrow \omega C_2 = \frac{1}{x_{C_2}} = \frac{1}{162}$$

$$\therefore X_{C_2} = \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 162\Omega \quad \text{①}$$

(2)  $C_3$  与  $L_4$  并对二次谐波谐振  $B=0$

$$\text{即 } 2\omega C_3 = \frac{1}{2\omega L_4} \Rightarrow \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{4\omega L_4} \quad \text{②}$$

(3) 全电路基次谐振  $Y=0$  ( $\because$  电路中无电阻)

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} + j\omega C_3 + \frac{1}{j\omega L_4} = 0$$

①式、②式代至上式后整理

$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{\omega L_4} - \frac{1}{4\omega L_4}$$

$$\frac{1}{144} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{\omega L_4}$$

$$144 = \frac{4\omega L_4}{3}$$

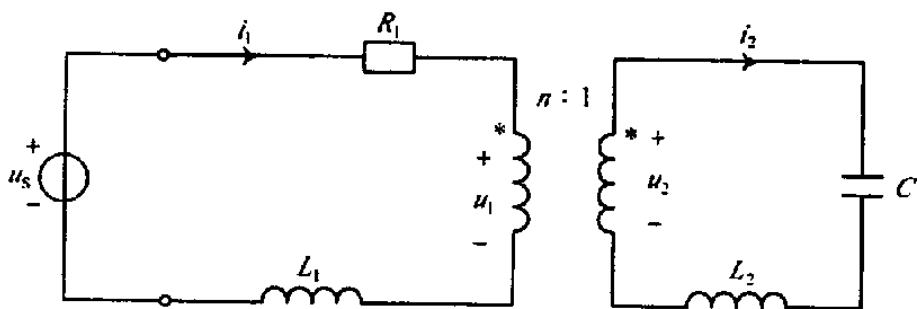
$$X_{L_4} = \omega L_4 = \frac{3}{4} \times 144 = 108\Omega \quad \text{③}$$

③代至②, 求

$$X_{C_3} = \frac{1}{\omega C_3} = 4 \times 108 = 432\Omega$$

9—13 题 9—13 图示电路中,  $R_l=1\Omega$ ,  $L_l=1H$ ,  $L_2=2H$ ,  $C=1/8F$ , 理想

变压器变比  $n = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $u_s = (10 + 5\sin 2t)V$  试计算电流  $i_1$  与  $i_2$ 。



题 9 - 13 图

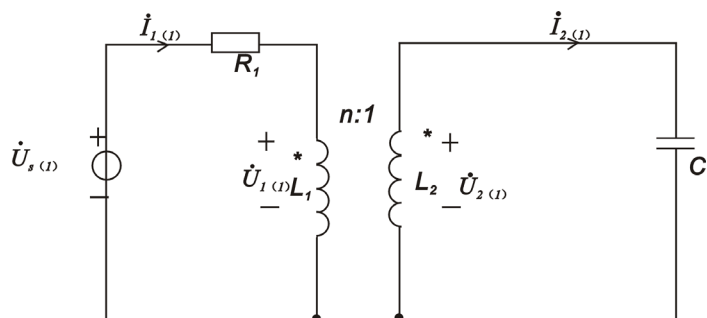
解 (1)  $U_{s(o)} = 10$  单独作用

$$I_{1(o)} = \frac{u_{s(o)}}{R_1} = \frac{10}{1} = 10A, \quad I_{2(o)} = 0A$$

(2)  $\dot{U}_{s(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$  单独作用

$$\textcircled{\dot{i}_{1\omega}} \quad (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{s(1)} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{\dot{i}_{2\omega}} \quad -\dot{U}_{2(1)} + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{2(1)} = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$$



$$\text{增列: } \dot{U}_{1(1)} = n\dot{U}_{2(1)} \quad \textcircled{5}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{2(1)} \quad (\dot{I}_{2(1)} \text{ 没指向*变号}) \quad \textcircled{6}$$

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+j2 & 0 \\ 0 & j4-j4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{I}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ - \dot{U}_{1(1)} \\ \dot{U}_{2(1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \textcircled{3}$$

④

由④  $\dot{U}_{2(1)} = 0$ ，由⑤  $\Rightarrow \dot{U}_{1(1)} = 0$  ⑦

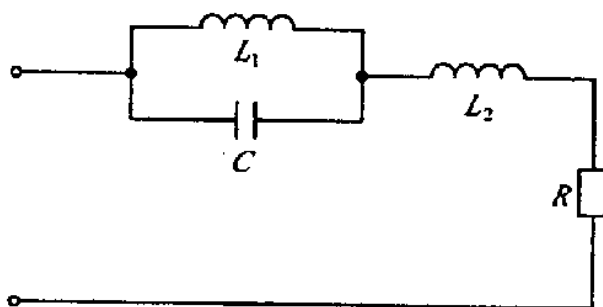
将⑦式代至③：  $\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{1 + j2} = \frac{\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{\sqrt{5} \angle 63.4^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -63.4^\circ \text{ A}$

由⑥：  $\dot{I}_{2(1)} = n\dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5}{2}} \angle -63.4^\circ \text{ A}$

$$i_{1(t)} = I_{1(o)} + i_{1(1)} = 10 + \sqrt{5} \sin(2t - 63.4^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_{2(t)} = I_{2(o)} + i_{2(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \sin(2t - 63.4^\circ) \text{ A}$$

9—14 题 9—14 图示电路中，网络电源的基波频率  $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$ ，电容  $C = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$ ，若要求基波电流不得流过负载  $R$ ，而 4 次谐波电流全部流过负载，试求电感  $L_1$  和  $L_2$  的值。



题 9—14 图

解：（1）若使电流基波分量不流过  $R$ ，可设计  $C$  与  $L_1$  并联的导纳在基波频率下为 0，即

$$\omega C = \frac{1}{\omega L_1}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C} = \frac{1}{(10^3)^2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 2 \text{ H}$$

（2）要使 4 次谐波电流分量全流过负载  $R$  尽量大，可设计在 4 次谐波频率下， $C$ 、 $L_1$  及  $L_2$  三元件的等效阻抗为 0，即



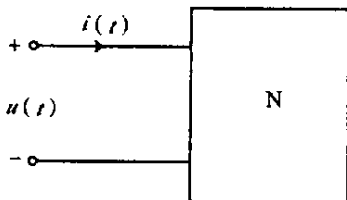
$$\frac{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} \times 4\omega L_1}{\frac{1}{j4\omega C} + j4\omega L_1} + j4\omega L_2 = 0$$

将 (1) 的结果  $L_1=2H$  代至上式, 可求

$$L_2 = \frac{j533}{j4\omega} = \frac{533}{4000} = 0.133 \quad H$$

9—15 题 9—15 图示一端口网络 N, 其端口电流、电压分别为  $i = \left[ 5\cos t + 2\cos\left(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] A$ ,  $u = \left[ \cos\left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \cos\left(3t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \right] V$ 。试求:

- (1) 网络对应各次谐波的输入阻抗;
- (2) 网络消耗的平均功率。



题 9-15 图

解:

(1) 求输入阻抗

$$\textcircled{1} \text{一次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ A, \quad \dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 90^\circ V$$

$$\text{一次谐波输入阻抗 } Z_{(1)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{\dot{I}_{(1)}} = 0.2 \angle 90^\circ \quad \Omega$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{二次谐波作用 } Z_{(2)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{(2)}}{\dot{I}_{(2)}} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^\circ} = 0.5 \angle -90^\circ \quad \Omega$$

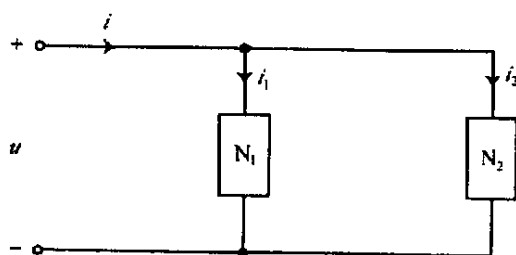
$$\textcircled{3} \text{三次谐波作用, } \dot{I}_{(3)} = 0 A, \quad \text{而 } \dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -60^\circ V$$

$\therefore Z_{(3)}$  无穷大

(2) 网络消耗有功功率 (即平均功率)

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= U_{(1)} I_{(1)} \cos \varphi_{(1)} + U_{(2)} I_{(2)} \cos \varphi_{(2)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(90^\circ - 0^\circ) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(-45^\circ - 45^\circ) \\
 &= 0 \quad W
 \end{aligned}$$

9—16 题 9—16 图示电路，流入网络  $N_1$ ， $N_2$  的电流分别为  
 $i_1 = [5 + \sin(\omega t - 45^\circ) + 0.5 \sin(3\omega t - 150^\circ)]A$ ， $i_2 = [6 \sin(\omega t + 70^\circ) + 2 \sin(3\omega t - 40^\circ)]A$   
 端口电压  $u = [50 + 100 \cos \omega t + 30 \sin(3\omega t - 80^\circ)]V$ 。试求端口电流  $i$  的有效值及网  
 络  $N_1$ ， $N_2$  各自所吸收的有功功率。



题 9 - 16 图

解 (1) 直流分量作用  $I_{1(0)} = 5A$ ， $I_{2(0)} = 0A$ ， $U_{(0)} = 50V$

$$\therefore I_{(0)} = I_{1(0)} + I_{2(0)} = 5A$$

$$P_{(0)} = U_{(0)} I_{(0)} = 50 \times 5 = 250 \quad W$$

$$(2) \text{ 一次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{1(1)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ, \dot{I}_{2(1)} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 70^\circ, \dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_{(1)} = \dot{I}_{1(1)} + \dot{I}_{2(1)} = 3.87 \angle 50.8^\circ \quad A$$

$$P_{(1)} = U_{(1)} I_{(1)} \cos(0^\circ - 50.8^\circ) = 273.7 \times 0.63 = 172.4W$$

$$(3) \text{ 三次谐波作用 } \dot{I}_{1(3)} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -150^\circ, \dot{I}_{2(3)} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -40^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -80^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \dot{I}_{(3)} &= \dot{I}_{1(3)} + \dot{I}_{2(3)} = -0.306 - j0.177 + 1.08 - j0.91 \\
 &= 0.774 - j1.09 \\
 &= 1.34 \angle -54.6^\circ \quad A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{(3)} &= U_{(3)} I_{(3)} \cos \varphi_{(3)} = \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times 1.34 \cos[-80^\circ - (-54.6^\circ)] \\
 &= 28.4 \times 0.903 \\
 &= 25.6 \quad W
 \end{aligned}$$

∴ 端口电流有效值

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \sqrt{I_{(0)}^2 + I_{(1)}^2 + I_{(3)}^2} = \sqrt{25 + 15 + 1.8} \\
 &= 6.47 A
 \end{aligned}$$

吸收总功率  $P = P_{(0)} + P_{(1)} + P_{(3)} = 448 \quad W$

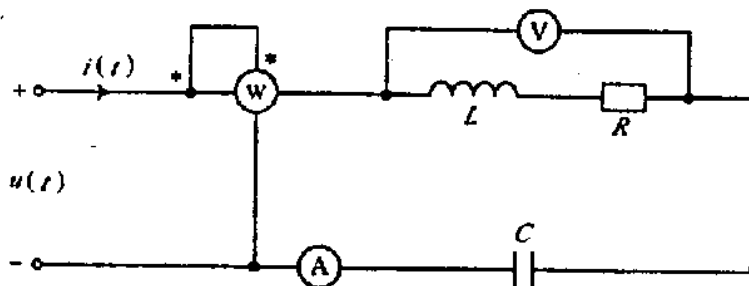
$N_1$  吸收功率

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_a &= U_{(0)} I_{1(0)} + U_{(1)} I_{1(1)} \cos[0^\circ - (-45^\circ)] + U_{(3)} I_{1(3)} \cos[-80^\circ - (-150^\circ)] \\
 &= 250 + \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} \times 0.342 \\
 &= 323.3 \quad W
 \end{aligned}$$

∴  $N_2$  吸收功率

$$P_b = P - P_a = 124.7 \quad W$$

9—17 已知题 9—17 图示电路中仪表为电动式仪表,  $R=6\Omega$ ,  $\omega L=2\Omega$ ;  $\frac{1}{\omega C}=18\Omega$ ,  $u=[180\sin(\omega t-30^\circ)+18\sin 3\omega t] V$ 。试求各表读数及电流  $i(t)$ 。



题 9-17 图

解 (1) 一次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{(1)} = \frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ \quad V$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{I}_{(1)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(1)}}{R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{180}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -30^\circ}{6 + j2 - j18} \\
 &= 7.4 \angle 39.4^\circ \quad A
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{U}'_{(1)} &= (R + j\omega L) \dot{I}_{(1)} = (6 + j2) \times 7.4 \angle 39.4^\circ \\
 &= 46.6 \angle 57.4^\circ \quad V
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 三次谐波作用  $\dot{U}_{(3)} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \quad V$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_{(3)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{(3)}}{R + j3\omega L + \frac{1}{j3\omega C}} = \frac{\frac{18}{\sqrt{2}}}{6 + j6 - j6} \\ &= \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ = 2.12 \angle 0^\circ \quad A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}'_{(3)} &= (R + j3\omega L) \dot{I}_{(3)} = (6 + j6) 2.12 \\ &= 18 \angle 45^\circ \quad V \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  电压表读数  $U' = \sqrt{(U'_{(1)})^2 + (U'_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{46.6^2 + 18^2} = 50 \quad V$

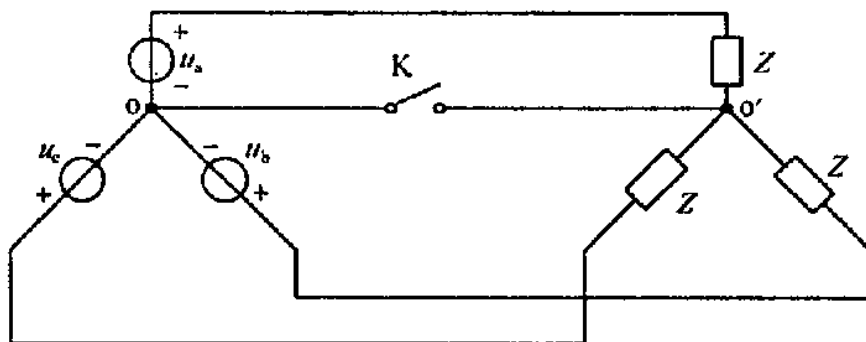
电流表的读数  $I = \sqrt{(I_{(1)})^2 + (I_{(3)})^2} = \sqrt{7.4^2 + 2.12^2} = 7.7 \quad A$

功率表读数  $P = RI^2 = 6 \times (7.7)^2 = 356 \quad W$

9—18 题 9—18 图示三相电路中，电源相电压  $u_a = (100 \sin \omega t + 40 \sin 3t) V$ ，

负载复阻抗  $Z = R + j\omega L = (6 + j8) \Omega$ ，试求：

- (1) k 闭合时负载相电压、线电压、相电流及中线电流有效值；
- (2) k 打开时负载相电压、线电压、相电流及两中点间电压的有效值。



题 9 - 18 图

解 (1) 开关  $K$  闭合，即  $Y-Y$  系统有中线。

①当  $\dot{U}_{a(1)}$  电源作用，如下面 (2) 分析，负载  $\dot{U}_{p(1)} = \dot{U}_{a(1)} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$

$$\dot{U}_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_{o(1)} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 当 } \dot{U}_{a(3)} \text{ 电源作用, 负载 } \dot{I}_{p(3)} = \frac{\dot{U}_{a(3)}}{R + j3\omega L} = \frac{\frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{6 + j18} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \\ = 1.49 \angle -71.6^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{负载 } \dot{U}_{p(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{b(3)} = \dot{U}_{a(3)} - \dot{U}_{a(3)} = 0$$

(三次谐波是零序分量,  $\dot{U}_{a(3)} = \dot{U}_{b(3)}$ )

$$\therefore \text{ 负载 } U_p = \sqrt{(50\sqrt{2})^2 + (20\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{5000 + 800} = 76.2 \text{ V}$$

$$U_l = \sqrt{U_{l(1)}^2 + U_{l(3)}^2} = U_{l(1)} = 50\sqrt{6} \text{ V}$$

$$I_l = \sqrt{I_{l(1)}^2 + I_{l(3)}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + (1.49)^2} = \sqrt{50 + 2.2} = 7.22 \text{ A}$$

$$I_p = I_l = 7.22 \text{ A} \quad \text{中线电流 } I_o = 3I_{p(3)} = 3 \times 1.49 = 4.47 \text{ A}$$

(2)  $K$  打开时无中线, 线电压, 线电流无零序分量 (3 次谐波)

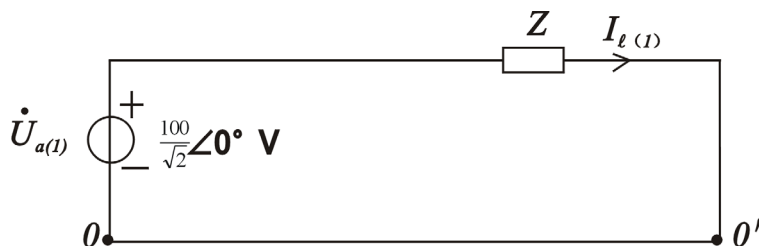
$$\dot{U}_{l(3)} = 0, \quad \dot{I}_{l(3)} = 0$$

负载端相电流  $\dot{I}_{p(3)} = 0$ , 中点间电压

$$\dot{U}_{o'o} = \dot{U}_{p(3) \text{ 电源}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ$$

当基波作用

$$\dot{I}_{l(1)} = \dot{I}_{p(1)} = \frac{\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = \frac{100}{10 \angle 53^\circ} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -53^\circ \text{ A}$$

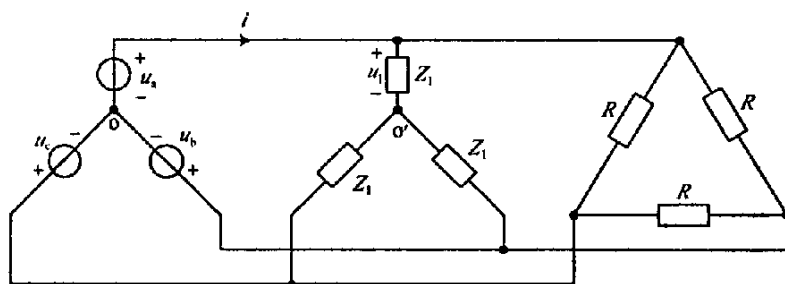


$$\text{负载 } U_p = U_{p(1)} = U_{a(1)} = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} V$$

$$U_l = U_{l(1)} = \frac{\sqrt{3} \times 100}{\sqrt{2}} = 100\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$I_p = I_{p(1)} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} A \quad U_{o'o} = U_{p(3)\text{电源}} = 20\sqrt{2} V$$

9—19 题 9—19 图示电路为非正弦对称三相电压作用下的三相电路，已知 A 相电压  $u_a = (\sqrt{2} \times 220 \sin \omega t + \sqrt{2} \times 50 \sin 3\omega t) V$ ， $R = 150 \Omega$ ，基波复阻抗  $Z = (40 + j30) \Omega$ 。试求电流  $i$  的有效值及电压  $u_l$ 、 $u_{oo'}$  的有效值。



题 9 - 19 图

解 化成 Y—Y 系统

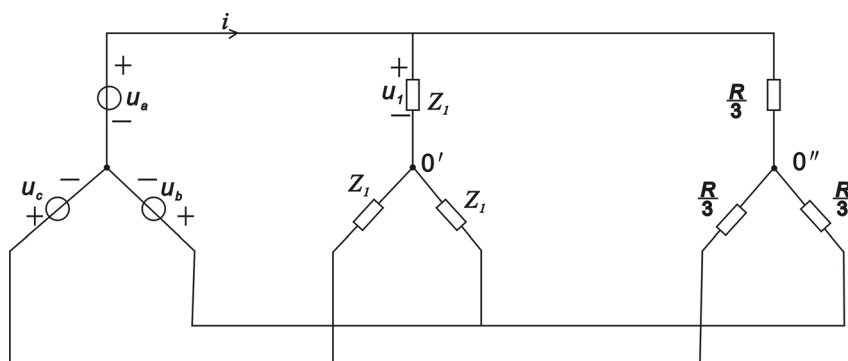


图 (a)

解 (1) 当  $u_{a(3)} = \sqrt{2} \times 50 \sin 3\omega t$  及  $u_{b(3)}$ 、 $u_{c(3)}$  作用时，由于是零序分量组，所以  $\dot{I}_{(3)} = 0$ ， $\dot{U}_{oo'(3)} = -\dot{U}_{a(3)} = -50 \angle 0^\circ$ ， $\dot{U}_{l(3)} = 0$

(2) 当  $u_{a(1)} = 200\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t$  V 及  $u_{b(1)}$ 、 $u_{c(1)}$  作用时，构成三相正序分量组。其

单相计算电路为

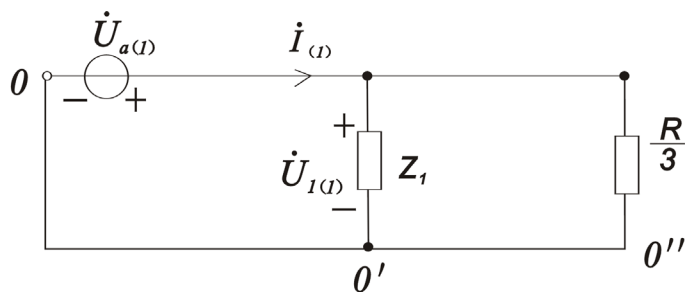


图 (b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 i_{(1)} &= \frac{\dot{U}_{a(1)}}{\frac{(Z_1 R) / 3}{Z_1 + R / 3}} = \frac{200 \angle 0^\circ}{\frac{(40 + j30)50}{40 + j30 + 50}} = \frac{200}{\frac{5 \times 50 \angle 36.9^\circ}{3(3 + j)}} \\
 &= \frac{200 \times 3 \times \sqrt{10}}{250 \angle 36.9^\circ} = \frac{220 \times 3 \times 3.16 \angle 18.4^\circ}{250 \angle 36.9^\circ} \\
 &= 7.58 \angle -18.5^\circ
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore i_{(1)} = 7.58 \times \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t - 18.5^\circ) A$$

由图 (b) 已知:

$$U_{oo'(1)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1(1)} = \dot{U}_{a(1)} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$\therefore i$  的有效值:

$$I = \sqrt{I_{(1)}^2 + I_{(3)}^2} = \sqrt{I_{(1)}^2} = 7.58 A$$

$$u_1 \text{ 有效值 } U_1 = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2 + U_{1(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{1(1)}^2} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$u_{oo'} \text{ 有效值 } U_{oo'} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2 + U_{oo'(3)}^2} = \sqrt{U_{oo'(1)}^2} = 50 \text{ V}$$