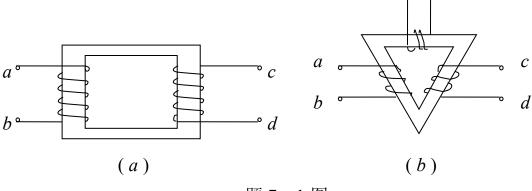
## 习题七

 $e_{p}$ 

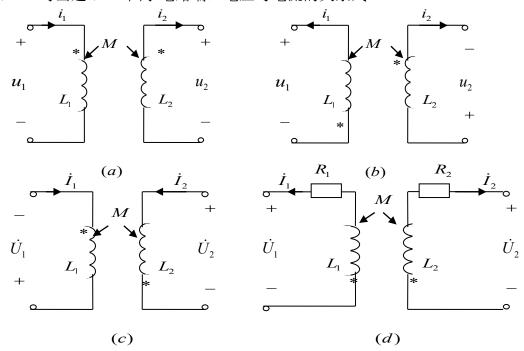
7-1 标出题 7-1 图示线圈之间的同名端关系。



题 7-1 图

解: (略)

7-2 写出题 7-2 图示电路端口电压与电流的关系式。

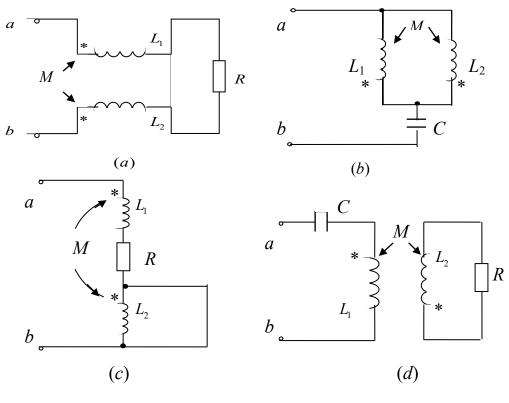


题 7-2 图

解: a. 
$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
 ;  $u_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$   
b.  $u_1 = -L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$  ;  $u_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$   
c.  $\dot{U}_1 = -j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$  ;  $\dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - j\omega M \dot{I}_1$ 

d. 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = -(R_{1} + j\omega L_{1})\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = -(R_{2} + j\omega L_{2})\dot{I}_{2} - j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} \end{cases}$$

7—3 求题 7—3 图示电路的输入阻抗  $Z_{ab}$ 。 设电源的角频率为 $\omega$ 。



题 7-3 图

解: a. 
$$L_1$$
,  $L_2$  反串  $L_e = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$ 

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + L_2 - 2M)$$

b. 
$$L_1$$
、 $L_2$ 同侧并联  $L_e = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M}$ 

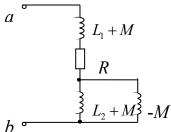
$$\therefore Z_{ab} = j\omega L_e - j\frac{1}{\omega c} = j\left[\omega \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} - \frac{1}{\omega c}\right]$$

c. T 型等效去藕

$$Z_{ab} = R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega\left[\frac{-M(L_2 + M)}{L_2 + M - M}\right]$$

$$= R + j\omega(L_1 + M) + j\omega(-M - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$

$$h^{\circ}$$



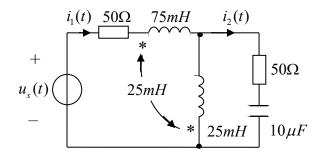
$$= R + j\omega(L_1 - \frac{M^2}{L_2})$$

d. 反映阻抗 
$$Z_{r1} = \frac{\omega^2 M^2}{R + j\omega L_2} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} - j\frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2}$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = -j\frac{1}{\omega c} + j\omega L_1 + Z_{r1} = \frac{R\omega^2 M^2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2} + j(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega c} - \frac{\omega^3 M^2 L_2}{R + \omega^2 L_2^2})$$

注: 也可以用 T 型去藕法求解。

7-4 题 7-4 图示电路,已知 $u_s(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + 30^0)V$ ,求 $i_1(t)$ 和 $i_2(t)$ 。



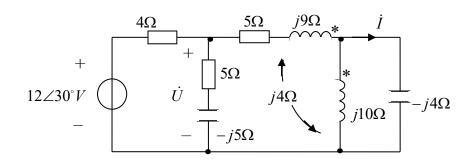
题 7-4 图

解: 作出 T 型等效去藕后的相量电路:

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} \quad \dot{I_2} = 0$$

$$i_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(10^3 t - 15^0)A \qquad i_2(t) = 0$$

7-5 求题 7-5 图示电路的电压U 和电流I。

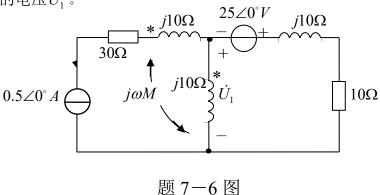


题 7-5 图

解: T型等效去藕:

最右侧支路短路
$$Z_{ab} = \frac{(5+j5)(5-j5)}{(5+j5)+(5-j5)} + \int_{12\angle 30^{\circ}V} \dot{U} \int_{-j5\Omega} \dot{j} \int_{j6\Omega} \dot{j} \int_{-j4\Omega} \dot{j} \int_{j6\Omega} \dot{j} \int_{j6\Omega}$$

7-6 题 7-6 图示电路中,具有互感的两个线圈间的耦合系数 K=0.5,求其中一个线圈上的电压  $U_1$  。

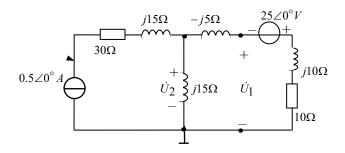


解: 
$$M = k\sqrt{L_1L_2}$$
 则  $j\omega M = jk\omega\sqrt{L_1L_2} = jk\sqrt{\omega L_1 \cdot \omega L_2}$  
$$= j0.5 \times \sqrt{10 \times 10} = j5\Omega$$

T型等效去藕:

应用节点电压法

$$(\frac{1}{j15} + \frac{1}{10+j5})\dot{U_2}$$
$$= 0.5 \angle 0^0 - \frac{25 \angle 0^0}{10+j5}$$



$$\dot{(10+j20)}\dot{U}_2 = 0.5 \times (-75+j150) - 25 \times j15 = -37.5 - j300$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{-37.5 - j300}{10 + j20} = 13.52 \angle -160.56^0 V$$

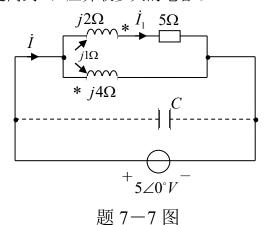
$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}}$$
  $\dot{U_1} = \dot{U_2} - (-j5) \times \frac{\dot{U_2} + 25}{10 + j10 - j5}$ 

$$=13.32\angle -160.56^{\circ} + 5.84\angle 43.27^{\circ} = 8.51\angle -176.63^{\circ}V$$

注:也可用叠加定理求解。

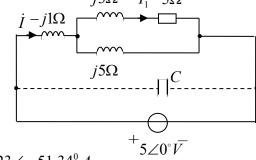
7-7 电路如题 7-7 图所示, 电源角频率  $\omega = 5rad/s$ 。求:

- (1) I和I1;
- (2) 若将功率因数提高到 1, 应并联多大的电容 C?



$$Z = -j1 + \frac{j5 \times (5+j3)}{5+j8}$$

$$=2.24\angle 51.34^{\circ}(\Omega)$$



$$\therefore \dot{I} = \frac{5\angle 0^0}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 0^0}{2.24\angle 51.34^0} = 2.23\angle -51.34^0 A$$

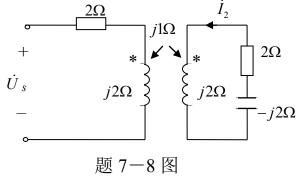
$$\vec{I}_1 = \frac{j5}{5+j3+j5} \times \vec{I} = \frac{j5}{5+j8} \times 2.23 \angle -51.34^0 = 1.18 \angle -19.33^0 A$$

(2) 
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{2.24 \angle 51.34^{\circ}} = 0.446 \angle -51.34^{\circ} = 0.2789 - j0.3486(s)$$

 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega c = 0.3486$ 

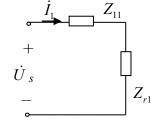
即  $C = \frac{0.3486}{5} = 0.0697F$  时,功率因数为 1(谐振)。

7-8 题 7-8 图示电路,已知 $u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t$  V,求 $i_2$ 以及电源 $u_s$ 发出的有功功率P。



解: 
$$\diamondsuit \dot{U}_s = 10 \angle 0^0 V$$
.  $Z_{11} = 2 + j2(\Omega)$   $Z_{22} = 2 + j2 - j2 = 2(\Omega)$ 

$$X_{M} = 1\Omega$$
 
$$Z_{r1} = \frac{{X_{M}}^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{1}{2}\Omega$$



$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_{11} + Z_{r1}} = \frac{10 \angle 0^0}{2.5 + j2} = 3.12 \angle -38.66^0 A$$

电源发出的功率  $P = (R_1 + R_{r_1})I_1^2$ 

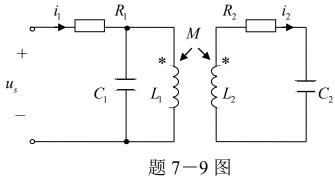
$$=2.5\times3.12^2=24.39w$$

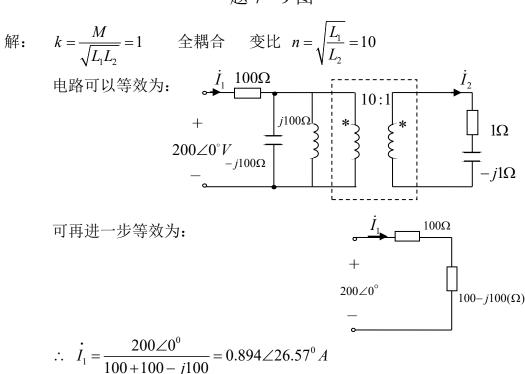
$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} \quad \overrightarrow{I}_2 = -\frac{jX_M \, \overrightarrow{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = -j \, \frac{3.12 \angle -38.66^0}{2} = 1.56 \angle -128.66^0 \, A$$

:.  $i_2 = 2.21\cos(\omega t - 128.66^{\circ})(A)$ 

注: 还可以用 T 型等效去藕电路求解。

7-9 题 7-9 图示电路中, $u_s=200\sqrt{2}\sin 10^3t$   $V,R_1=100\Omega,R_2=1\Omega,C_1=10\mu F,$   $C_2=10^3\mu F,L_1=100mH,$   $L_2=1mH,M=10mH,$  求 $i_1$ 和 $i_2$ 。





由于-j100与j100支路并联谐振, $\dot{I}_1$ 也是流过理想变压器原边的电流。

$$\vec{I}_2 = n \, \vec{I}_1 = 8.94 \angle 26.57^0 \, A$$

 $i_1 = 1.265\sin(10^3t + 26.57^0)A$   $i_2 = 12.65\sin(10^3t + 26.57^0)A$ 

注:本题也可以用求解空芯变压器的方法求解。

7—10 电路如题 7—10 图所示。已知电源的角频率  $\omega = 200 rad / s, \dot{U} = 200 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ ,

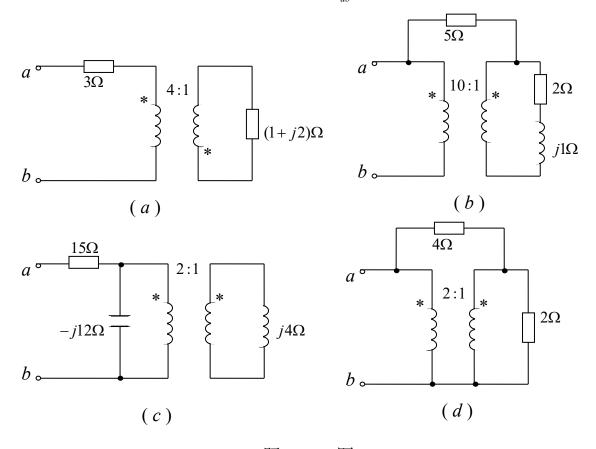
求端口电流 I 和电容电压  $U_C$  。 I \* 3H \*  $10\mu F$  + U \* U \*

解: T型等效去藕:

T型等效去耦: 
$$\dot{I}$$
  $j100\Omega$   $j500\Omega$   $j500\Omega$   $j100\Omega$   $j500\Omega$   $j100\Omega$   $j10\Omega$   $j1\Omega$   $j$ 

$$\dot{U}_c = -j500 \times \frac{200}{j100} = -1000 = 1000 \angle 180^0 V$$

7—11 电路如题 7—11 图所示。求等效阻抗 $Z_{ab}$ 。

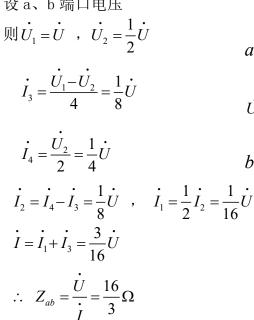


题 7-11 图

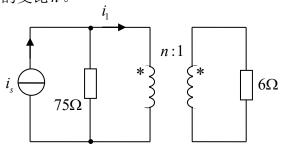
解: a. 
$$Z_{ab}=3+4^2\times(1+j2)=19+j32(\Omega)$$
  
b.  $5\Omega$  支路电流为 0 
$$Z_{ab}=10^2\times(2+j1)=200+j100(\Omega)$$
  
c.  $Z_{L}=2^2\times j4=j16(\Omega)$ 

$$Z_{ab} = 15 + \frac{-j12 \times j16}{j16 - j12} = 15 - j48(\Omega)$$

d.设a、b端口电压



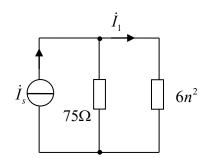
7—12 电路如题 7—12 图所示。如果理想变压器原边的电流 $i_1$ 是电流源电流 $i_s$ 的 1/3, 试确定变压器的变比n。



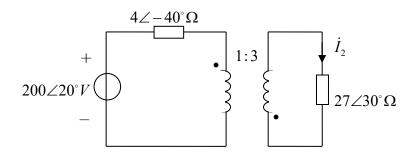
题7-12图

将副边阻抗折算到原边 解: 由分流关系  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{3}\dot{I}_s$ 可得折算阻抗  $6n^2 = 2 \times 75 = 150\Omega$ 

$$\therefore n=5$$



7—13 求题 7—13 图示电路中的电流  $\dot{I}_2$  。



题7-13图

解:将副边阻抗折算到原边

$$Z_{L}' = (\frac{1}{3})^{2} Z_{L} = \frac{1}{9} \times 27 \angle 30^{0} = 3 \angle 30^{0}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{200 \angle 20^{0}}{4 \angle -40^{0} + 3 \angle 30^{0}}$$

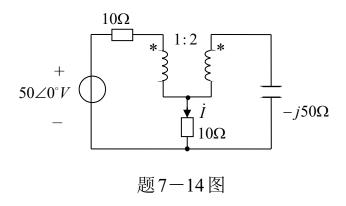
$$= \frac{200 \angle 20^{0}}{5.76 \angle -10.71^{0}} = 34.71 \angle 30.71^{0} A$$

$$200 \angle 20^{0} Z_{L}'$$

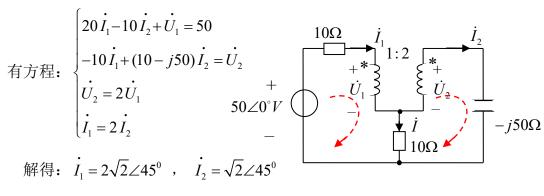
 $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 流入同名端

$$\vec{I}_2 = -\frac{1}{3}\vec{I}_1 = -11.57 \angle 30.71^0 A$$

7-14 求题 7-14 图示电路中的电流 $\dot{I}$ 。



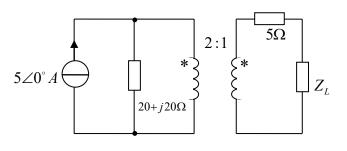
解: 如图,以 $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 为网孔电流



$$\vec{I} = \vec{I}_1 - \vec{I}_2 = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^0 = 1.414 \angle 45^0 A$$

7—15 电路如题 7—15 图所示。当负载 $Z_L$ 取何值可获得最大功率? 最大功率是

多少?



题7-15图

解: 将电路等效变换为:

$$Z_{L}' = 4Z_{L}$$
  $20 + j20(\Omega)$   $20\Omega$   $Z_{0} = 20 + j20 + 20 = 40 + j20\Omega$   $\vdots$  当 $Z_{L}' = Z_{0}' = 40 - j20\Omega$  时,可获得最大功率  $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{s}^{2}}{4R_{0}} = \frac{(100\sqrt{2})^{2}}{4 \times 40} = 125w$ 

即 当 $Z_L = \frac{1}{4}Z_L' = 10 - j5(\Omega)$ 时,可获得最大功率125w。

注: 也可以将原边电路折算到副边求解。