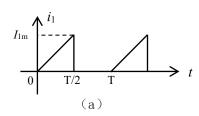
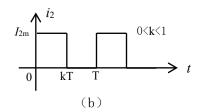
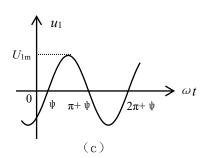
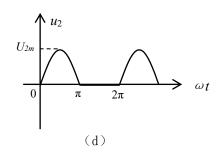
习 题 六

6-1、计算题 6-1 图示周期信号的有效值。









题 6-1 图

解: (a)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} (\frac{I_{1m}}{T} t)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{T^3} I_{1m}^2 \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} t^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} t^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4I_{1m}^2}{3T^3} \frac{T^3}{8}} = \frac{I_{1m}}{\sqrt{6}}$$

(b)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{kT} I_{2m}^2 dt} = \sqrt{k} I_{2m}$$

(c)
$$\frac{U_{1m}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(d)
$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (U_{2m} \sin t)^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{2m}^2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt} = \frac{U_{2m}}{2}$$

6-2、将下列复数转化为极坐标形式:

- (1) 2 + j4;
- (2) 2-j4; (3) -2+j4;
- (4) j6;
- (5) -8;
- (6) -j7

6-3、将下列复数转化为代数形式:

- (1) $2/60^{\circ}$;
- (2) $4/-35^{\circ}$; (3) $10/138^{\circ}$;
- (4) $9/-125^{\circ}$; (5) $7/180^{\circ}$; (6) $18/90^{\circ}$.

6-4、写出下列各正弦量的相量,并画出它们的相量图。

(1)
$$i_1 = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 50^\circ)$$
;

(2)
$$i_2 = 6\cos(314t - 20^\circ)$$
;

(3)
$$u_1 = -100\sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 120^\circ);$$
 (4) $u_2 = 150\sqrt{2}\sin(100t + 60^\circ).$

4)
$$u_2 = 150\sqrt{2}\sin(100t + 60^\circ)$$

6-5、写出下列各相量的正弦量,假设正弦量的频率为50Hz。

(1)
$$\dot{I}_1 = -4 + j3$$
; (2) $\dot{I}_2 = 6e^{j20^\circ}$;

(2)
$$\dot{I}_2 = 6e^{j20^\circ}$$

(3)
$$\dot{I}_3 = -10/30^{\circ}$$
; (4) $\dot{I}_4 = 20 - j18$.

(4)
$$\dot{I}_4 = 20 - i18$$

6-6、对题 6-4 所示正弦量做如下计算(应用相量):

(1)
$$i_1 + i_2$$
;

(2)
$$u_1 - u_2 \circ$$

6-7、判别下列各式是否正确,若有错误请改正。

(1)
$$A/\theta = Ae^{j\theta} = A\cos\theta + jA\sin\theta$$
;

(2)
$$j50 = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$
;

(3)
$$-U/\varphi = U/-\varphi$$
;

(4) 设
$$i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L\cos\omega t$$
,则 $u_L = L\frac{di_L}{dt} = j\omega L\dot{I}_L$;

$$(5) i(t) = \frac{U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)}{Z}$$

解: (1) 正确

(2) 不正确
$$j50 = 50e^{j90^{\circ}} = 50\cos 90^{\circ} + j50\sin 90^{\circ}$$

(3) 不正确
$$-U/\varphi = U/\varphi \pm 180^\circ$$

(4) 不正确 设
$$i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L \cos \omega t$$
,则 $\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I}_L$;

(5) 不正确
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}$$

6-8、判别各负载的性质,假设各负载的电压、电流取关联参考方向。

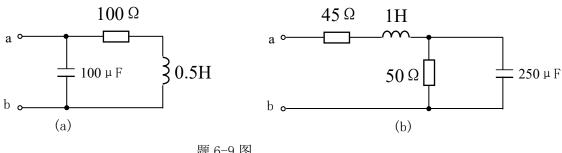
(1)
$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + 135^\circ)$$
, $i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + 75^\circ)$;

(2)
$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t - 90^\circ), \quad \dot{I} = I/15^\circ;$$

(3)
$$\dot{U} = U/150^{\circ}$$
, $\dot{I} = I/-120^{\circ}$;

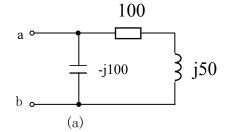
(4)
$$u(t) = U_m \cos \omega t$$
, $i(t) = I_m \sin \omega t$.

6-9、设电源的角频率 $\omega = 100 rad/s$,求题 6-9 图示电路的输入阻抗和输入导纳。



题 6-9 图

$$Z = \frac{(100 + j50)(-j100)}{100 - j50}$$
$$= 100 / 53.13^{\circ} - 90^{\circ}$$
$$= 100 / -36.87^{\circ}\Omega$$



(b)

$$Z_{\#} = \frac{50 \times (-j40)}{50 - j40}$$

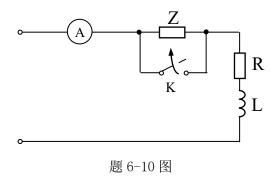
$$= \frac{2000 / -90^{\circ}}{64.03 / -38.66^{\circ}}$$

$$= 31.235 / -51.34^{\circ}$$

$$= 19.51 - j24.39\Omega$$

$$\therefore Z = Z_{\text{#}} + 45 + j100 = 64.51 + j75.61\Omega$$

6-10、题 6-10 图示电路, 当开关 K 打开后电流表的读数增大, 问阻抗 Z 为容性还是感性? 为什么?



解: 容性。

开关 K 打开后电路接入阻抗 Z, 电流表的读数增大,则端口总阻抗模减少,因为原阻抗 为感性, 所以 Z 为容性。

6-11、题 6-11 图示电路,电流源 $i_s=4\sin(\omega t+20^\circ)A$ 作用于无源网络 N,测得端口电压 $u=12\cos(\omega t-100^\circ)V$,求网络 N 的等效阻抗 Z、功率因数 $\cos\varphi$ 以及电流源 i_s 提供的有功功率 P、无功功率 Q、复功率 \overline{S} 和视在功率 S。

解、
$$\dot{I}_{s} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} / 20^{\circ} - 90^{\circ} = 2\sqrt{2} / -70^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{2}} / -100^{\circ} = 6\sqrt{2} / -100^{\circ} V$$

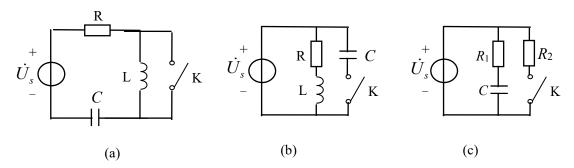
$$\dot{I}_{s} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_{s}} = 3 / -30^{\circ} \Omega$$
题 6-11 图

 $\cos \varphi = \cos(-30^\circ) = 0.866$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}I^* = 6\sqrt{2} / -100^{\circ} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} / 70^{\circ} = 24 / -30^{\circ} = (20.78 - j12)VA$$

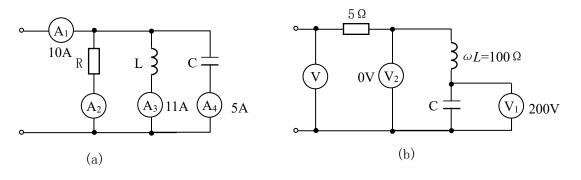
$$P = 20.78W$$
 $Q = -12 \text{ var}$ $S = 24VA$

6-12、题 6-12 图示正弦稳态电路。问开关 K 闭合后,电源向电路供出的有功功率、无功功率变化否?



题 6-12 图

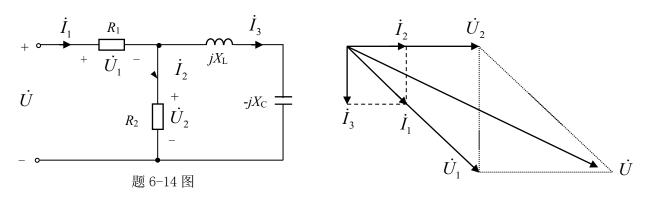
6–13、求题 6–13 图 (a) 电流表 A_2 的读数、图 (b) 电压表 V 的读数。



题 6-13 图

解、(a)
$$10 = \sqrt{I_2^2 + (11 - 5)^2}$$
 $\therefore I_2 = \sqrt{100 - 36} = 8A$
(b) $I = \frac{200}{100} = 2A$ $\therefore U = 5 \times 2 = 10V$

6-14、题 6-14 图示电路中,已知 $R_1=R_2=X_C, X_L=2X_C, \dot{U}_2=10$ $/0^\circ V$,求端口电压 \dot{U} ,并画出图示电路中的电流、电压相量图(画在一张图上)。



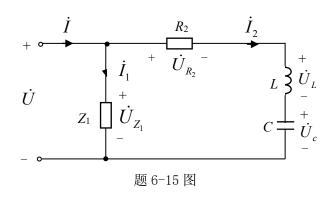
解、
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{R_2} = \frac{10}{R_2}$$
 $\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{j(X_L - X_C)} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{jR_2} = \frac{10}{R_2} / -90^\circ$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = \frac{10}{R_2} (1 - j) = \frac{10}{R_2} \sqrt{2} / 45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = R_1 \dot{I}_1 = 10\sqrt{2} / -45^{\circ}V$$

6–15、题 6–15 图示电路中,已知 $U_{L}=8V,U_{C}=2V,U_{R_{2}}=6V,R_{2}=2\Omega,Z_{1}=(2+j2)\Omega$, 求:

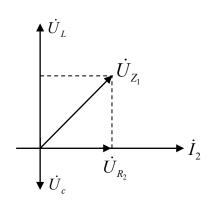
- (1) 选 \dot{I}_2 作为参考相量,画出图中所标相量的相量图:
 - (2) 设 \dot{I}_{2} 为零初相位,求 $\dot{U}_{\mathrm{Z_{l}}}$ 和 \dot{I} 。



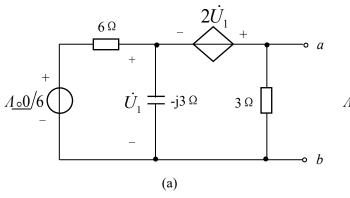
解、(1) 相量图如右图

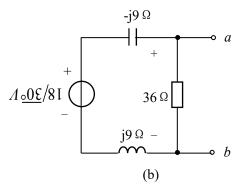
(2)
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{R_2}}{R_2} = \frac{6/0^{\circ}}{2} = 3/0^{\circ} A$$

 $\dot{U}_{Z_1} = 6 + j6 = 8.49/45^{\circ} V$
 $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{Z_1}}{Z_1} = \frac{8.49/45^{\circ}}{2\sqrt{2}/45^{\circ}} = 3/0^{\circ} A$
 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 6/0^{\circ} A$



6-16、求题 6-16 图示电路的戴维南等效电路。





解: (a) 结点法 求开路电压

题 6-16 图

$$(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{-j3} + \frac{1}{3})\dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{6} - \frac{2\dot{U}_1}{3}$$

$$(3+j2+4)\dot{U}_1 = 9$$
解得: $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{9}{7+j2} = \frac{9}{7.28/15.95^{\circ}} = 1.236/-15.95^{\circ}V$

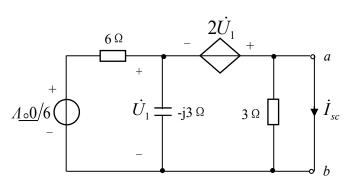
$$\therefore \dot{U}_{OC} = 3\dot{U}_1 = 3.7/-15.95^{\circ}V$$

开短路法求
$$Z_0$$

$$2\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \dot{U}_1 = 0$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{9}{6} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5 / 0^{\circ} A$$

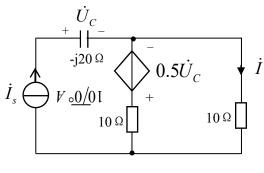
$$\dot{I}_{sc} = \dot{I} = 1.5 / 0^{\circ} A$$



$$\therefore Z_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{3.7 / -15.95^{\circ}}{1.5} = 2.47 / -15.95^{\circ}\Omega$$

(b)
$$\dot{U}_{0c} = 18/30^{\circ}V$$
 $Z_0 = 0$

6-17、求题 6-17 图示电路中电流 \dot{I} 以及电流源 \dot{I}_s 发出的复功率。



题 6-17 图

解:

$$\dot{U}_{c1} = -j20 \times 10 = -j200V$$

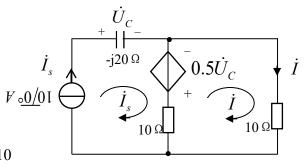
由KVL得:10(İ-10)+0.5(-j200)+10İ=0

整理得: 20İ=100+j100

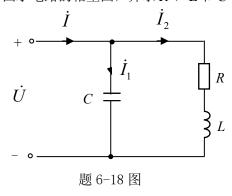
解得: İ=5+j5=5√2 /45°A

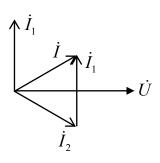
$$\overline{S} = (\dot{U}_c + 10\dot{1})\dot{I}_s^* = (-j200 + 50 + j50) \times 10$$

= 500 - j1500 VA



6-18、题 6-18 图示电路中,已知 $U=100V, I=I_1=I_2=10A$,电源频率 f=50Hz。画出图示电路的相量图,并求 R 、 L 和 C 的值。





解: 设
$$\dot{U} = 100/0^{\circ} V$$
 于是有
$$\dot{I}_{1} = 10/90^{\circ} A \quad \dot{I}_{2} = 10/-30^{\circ} A \quad \dot{I} = 10/30^{\circ} A$$

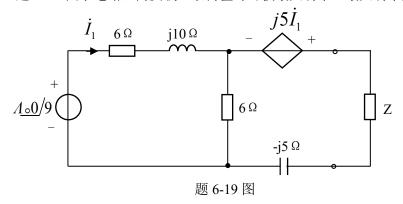
$$\omega c = \frac{I_{1}}{U} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1$$

$$C = \frac{0.1}{2\pi f} = 0.0003183F = 318.3\mu F$$

$$R + j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{100}{10/-30^{\circ}} = 10/30^{\circ} = 8.66 + j5\Omega$$

$$\therefore R = 8.66\Omega \quad L = \frac{5}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.0159H = 15.9mH$$

6-19、题 6-19 图示电路,问负载 Z取何值时可获最大功率?最大功率是多少?



解:

$$\dot{U}_{0c}=j5\dot{I}_{1}+\frac{6}{12+j10}\times 6=(j5+6)\frac{6}{12+j10}=3\underline{/0^{\circ}}\,V$$
外加电源法求 Z_{0}

$$\dot{I}_{1}\quad 6\Omega \qquad j10\Omega \qquad - \qquad \dot{J}5\dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{$$

$$\dot{U} = j5\dot{I}_1 + 6(\dot{I} + \dot{I}_1) - j5\dot{I} = (6 + j5)\dot{I}_1 + (6 - j5)\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{-6}{12 + j10}\dot{I} \quad \text{RALT}$$

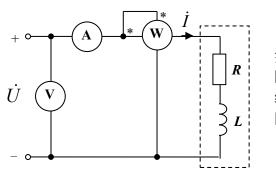
$$\dot{U} = \frac{6+j5}{12+j10}(-6)\dot{I} + (6-j5)\dot{I} = -3\dot{I} + (6-j5)\dot{I} = (3-j5)\dot{I}$$

$$\therefore Z_0 = 3-j5 \Omega$$

当Z=3+j5 Ω 时,可获得最大功率,且 $p_{\max}=(\frac{3}{6})^2\times 3=0.75W$ 6-20、用三表法测实际线圈的参数 R 和L 的值。已知电压表的读数为 100V,电流表为 2A,瓦特表为 120W,电源频率 f=50Hz。求:(1)画出测量线路图;(2)计算 R 和L 的数值。解:(1)测量线路图见右图;

(2)
$$I^2 R = 120 \quad R = \frac{120}{2^2} = 30\Omega$$

 $\frac{U}{I} = 50 = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$
 $\therefore (\omega L)^2 = 50^2 - 30^2 = 40^2$
 $\therefore L = \frac{40}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.127H$



实际线圈

6-21、一个功率因数为 0.7 的感性负载,将其接于工频 380V 的正弦交流电源上,该负载吸收的功率为 20kW,若将电路的功率因数提高到 0.85,应并多大的电容 C?

解:
$$\varphi_1 = 45.57^{\circ}$$
 $\varphi_2 = 31.79^{\circ}$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (tg\varphi_1 - tg\varphi_2)$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 50 \times 380^2} (tg45.57^\circ - tg31.79^\circ)$$

$$= \frac{2 \times 10^4}{100\pi \times 380^2} (1.02 - 0.62) = 0.000176F$$

6-22、题 6-22 图示电路中, $\dot{I}_1=0$,电源的角频率为314rad/s,求

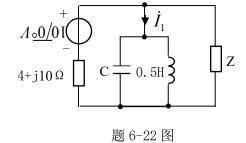
- (1) C = ?
- (1) Z取何值可获最大功率?最大功率是多少?

解: (1)LC 发生谐振

$$\sqrt{LC} = \frac{1}{\omega_0}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{{\omega_0}^2 L} = \frac{1}{3.14^2 \times 0.5}$$

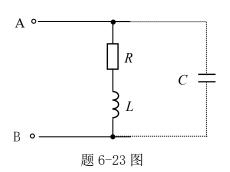
$$= 0.00002028F = 20.28\mu F$$



(2)
$$Z = (4 - j10)\Omega$$
 时可获最大功率

$$P_{\text{max}} = (\frac{10}{8})^2 \times 4 = 6.25W$$

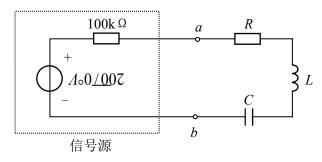
6-23、题 6-23 图示电路, $R=500\Omega, L=0.2H, \omega=2500 rad/s$,若将 A 、 B 端的功率因数提高到 1,应并多大电容 C?



当
$$j(2500C - \frac{1}{1000}) = 0$$
时,AB端的功率因数提高到1

$$C = 0.4 \mu F$$

6-24、电路如题 6-24 图所示。已知a、b 端右侧电路的品质因数 Q 为 100,谐振时角频率 $\omega_0=10^7 rad/s$,且谐振时信号源输出的功率最大。求R、L和C的值。



题 6-24 图

解: 当 $R = 100k\Omega$ 时,信号源输出最大功率

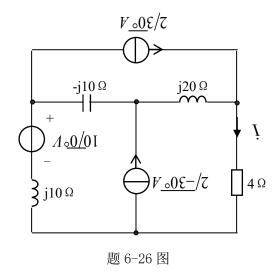
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{R\omega_0 C} = 100$$

$$L = 1H$$
 $C = 100 pF$

6-25、题 6-25 图示电路中,各元件参数已知,电容 C 可调。当 C 调到某一定值时电流 i=0 。 求电源的频率 f 。

解:

6-26、题 6-26 图示电路。分别用结点电压法、回路分析法求电流 \dot{I} 。



解: 回路法:

$$4\dot{I} + j20(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ}) + j10(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ}) - 10 + (-j10)(\dot{I} - 2/30^{\circ} - 2/30^{\circ}) = 0$$

 $(4+j20)\dot{I} = j10 \times 2/30^{\circ} + 10 = -10 + j17.32 + 10 = j17.32$

解得:
$$\dot{I} = \frac{j17.32}{4+j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.396/78.69^{\circ}} = 0.85/11.31^{\circ}A$$

结点法:

$$(\frac{1}{j10} + \frac{1}{-j10})\dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_2 = \frac{10}{j10} - 2/30^{\circ}$$

$$(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{-j10})\dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{-j10}\dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_3 = 2/-30^{\circ}$$

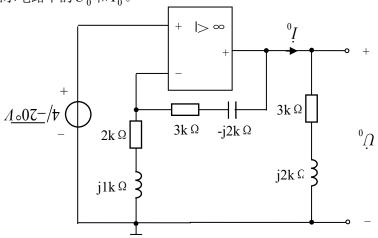
$$(\frac{1}{j20} + \frac{1}{4})\dot{U}_3 - \frac{1}{j20}\dot{U}_2 = 2/30^{\circ}$$

解得: $\dot{U}_2 = 10 - 20/120^\circ$

$$\dot{U}_3 = \frac{j17.32}{1+j50}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_3}{4} = \frac{j17.32}{(1+j50)4} = \frac{j17.32}{4+j20} = \frac{j17.32}{20.4/78.69^{\circ}} = 0.85/11.31^{\circ}A$$

6-27、求题 6-27 图示电路中的 \dot{U}_0 和 \dot{I}_0 。



题 6-27 图

解:根据运放的特点,列写出 KCL 方程
$$\frac{\dot{U}_0}{3-i2} = (\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{3-i2}) \frac{4}{-20}^{\circ}$$
解得:

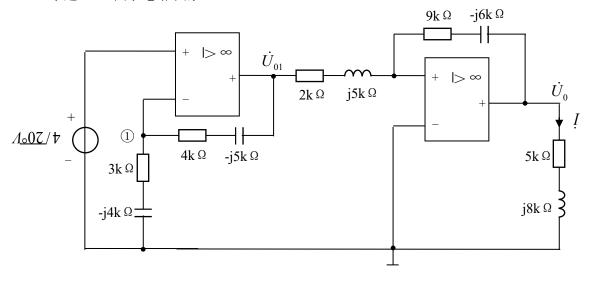
j10Ω 🔾

V_00E/Z

 $j20\,\Omega$

$$\dot{U}_0 = \frac{5 - j}{2 + j} \times 4 \frac{1 - 20^\circ}{2 + j} = \frac{5.1 \frac{1 - 11.31^\circ \times 4 \frac{1 - 20^\circ}{2.24 \frac{1}{26.57^\circ}}}{2.24 \frac{1}{26.57^\circ}} = 9.11 \frac{1 - 57.88^\circ}{3.61 \frac{1}{33.69^\circ}} = 2.52 \frac{1 - 91.57^\circ}{3.61 $

6-28、求题 6-28 图示电路中的 \dot{I} 。



题 6-28 图

解:根据运放的特点,对结点①列写出 KCL 方程:

$$\frac{4/20^{\circ}}{3-i4} + \frac{4/20^{\circ} - \dot{U}_{01}}{4-i5} = 0$$

解得:

$$\dot{U}_{01} = \frac{7 - j9}{3 - j4} \times 4 / 20^{\circ} = \frac{11.4 / -52.13^{\circ}}{5 / -53.13^{\circ}} \times 4 / 20^{\circ} = 9.12 / 21^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_{0} = \frac{-9.12 / 21^{\circ}}{2 + j5} \times (9 - j6) = \frac{-9.12 / 21^{\circ} \times 10.82 / -33.69^{\circ}}{5.39 / 68.2^{\circ}} = 18.31 / 99.11^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{5 + j8} = \frac{18.31 / 99.11^{\circ}}{5 + j8} = \frac{18.31 / 99.11^{\circ}}{9.43 / 57.99^{\circ}} = 1.94 / 41.12^{\circ} A$$