

3.用比较法验证：  $f_y = n f_x$

理论值  $f_x = 200\text{Hz}$

表 1 波形个数与频率关系

波形个数 n	1	2	3	4	5
测量 $f_y(\text{Hz})$	197.5	394.8	591.7	788.6	986.3
计算 $f_x(\text{Hz})$	197.50	197.40	197.23	197.15	197.26

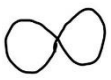




$$\bar{f}_x = \frac{\sum f_x}{5} = (197.50 + 197.40 + 197.23 + 197.15 + 197.26)/5 \text{ Hz} = 197.31\text{Hz}$$

$$E = \frac{|\bar{f}_x - 200|}{200} \times 100\% = 1.3\%$$

4.用李萨如图形测量未知信号的频率

理论值  $f_y = 50\text{Hz}$

表 2 李萨如图形、交点数、频率关系

频率比 $f_y:f_x$	2:1	1:1	2:3	1:2	1:3
图形					
垂直交点数	2	2	6	4	6
水平交点数	4	2	4	2	2
读出 $f_x/\text{Hz}$	25.007	49.992	75.017	99.991	150.037
读出 $f_y/\text{Hz}$	50.014	49.992	50.011	49.996	50.012

$$\bar{f}_y = \frac{\sum f_y}{5} = (50.014 + 49.992 + 50.011 + 49.996 + 50.012)/5\text{Hz} = 50.005\text{Hz}$$

$$E = \frac{|\bar{f}_x - 50|}{50} \times 100\% = 0.010\%$$

5.测量二极管的正向导通电压

CH1 通道测得  $U_{1p-p} = 4.96\text{V}$

CH2 通道测得  $U_{2p} = 1.68\text{V}$

$$\text{正向导通电压为 } U = \frac{U_{1p-p}}{2} - U_{2p} = 0.80\text{V}$$

6.相位差的测量

测得输入周期  $T = 0.504\text{ms}$

测得输入输出峰值时差  $\Delta t = 0.112\text{ms}$

$$\text{则相位差 } \Delta\Phi = \frac{\Delta t}{T} \times 360^\circ = 80^\circ 0' 0''$$