9-1 收音机磁性天线中, $L=300\mu H$ 的电感与一可变电容组成串联电路。我们在中波段需要从 550 千赫调到 1.6 兆赫。求可变电容 C 的数值范围。

答案

解: 因有
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
 , 故得
$$C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 L}$$

代入数据得 $C_1 = 279 pF C_2 = 33 pF$ 。 故 C 在 279pF 到 33pF 之间

9-2 R、L、C 串联电路,电源电压 $u_s(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2500t + 15^\circ)V$,当 $C = 8\mu F$ 时,电路中吸收功率为最大, $P_{\max} = 100W$ 。求 L、Q, 作相量图。

<u>答案</u>

解: 因有
$$P = \frac{U_s^2}{R}$$
 , 故得
$$R = \frac{U_s^2}{P} = \frac{10^2}{100} = 1\Omega$$
 。
$$\mathbb{Z}Q = \frac{\frac{1}{\omega_0 C}}{R} = 50$$
 ,
$$L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = 20 \, mH$$
 。

答案

解:
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 0.796MHz$$

$$Q = \frac{2\pi f_0 L}{R} = 80$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_o}{Q} = 9.95KHz$$

$$I_o = \frac{U_s}{R} = 0.1A$$

$$U_{Lo} = U_{co} = QU_s = 80V$$

9-4 $R=10\Omega$ 的电阻与 L=1H的电感和 C 串联,接到电压 $U_s=100V$ 的正弦电压源上,电路谐振,此时电流 $I_o=10A$ 。今把 R、L、 C 并联,接到同一电压源上。。求 R、L、C 中各电流。已知电源频率 f=50 赫。

<u>答案</u>

解:
$$C = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2 L} = 10.14F$$

$$I_R = \frac{U_s}{R} = \frac{100}{10} = 10A$$

$$I_{Lo} = \frac{U_s}{2\pi f_0 L} = 0.32 A$$
,
$$I_{co} = 2\pi f_o C U_s = 0.32 A = I_{Lo}$$

9-5 R、L、C 串联电路中,正弦电源电压 $U_s=1V$,频率 f=1 兆赫,谐振电流 $I_o=100mA$,此时电容电压 $U_{co}=100V$ 。 求 R、L、C、Q 值。

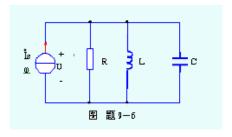
答案

解:
$$R = \frac{U_s}{I_o} = 10\Omega$$
解:
$$Q = \frac{U_{co}}{U_s} = 100$$
因有
$$Q = \frac{2\pi f_o L}{R} = \frac{\frac{1}{2\pi f_o C}}{R}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{QR}{2\pi f_o} = 0.159 \, mH$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o QR} = 159 \, PF$$

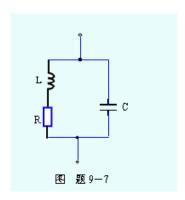
9-6 图题 9-6 所示电路已谐振, $L=40 \mu H$, C=40 PF , Q=60 , $I_s=0.5 mA$ 。 求 U 。



<u>答案</u>

解: 因
$$Q = \frac{R}{\rho}$$
 解: 因 $R = Q\rho = Q\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 60 K\Omega$ 故 $U = RI_s = 30V$

9-7 图题 9-7 所示电路, 已知 L=0.02mH, C=200PF, $Z_o=10K\Omega$ 。求 R 和 Q 值。



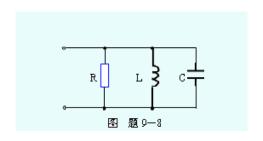
答案

解:因有
$$Z_o = \frac{L}{RC}$$
,

故
$$R = \frac{L}{Z_o C} = 10\Omega$$
 ;
又因有 $Z_o = Q^2 R$,

故
$$Q=\sqrt{\frac{Z_o}{R}}=31.6$$
。

9-8 图题 9-8 所示电路,已知 L=20 mH C=80 PF, R=250 $K\Omega$ 。求 f_0 、 Q Δf 。



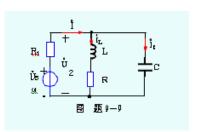
<u>答案</u>

$$\oint_{0} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 126KHz$$

$$Q = \frac{R}{\rho} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}} = 15.8$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_{0}}{Q} = 7.97KHz$$

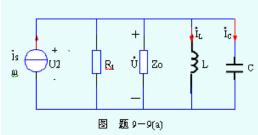
9-9 图题 9-9 所示电路, $R=2.5\Omega$, $L=25\mu H$, C=400PF, $R_i=25K\Omega$ 。 求(1)整个电路的 Q 值和通频带;(2)若 R_i 增大,通频带将如何 变化?



解:

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = t$$

$$Z_o = \frac{L}{RC} = 25K\Omega$$

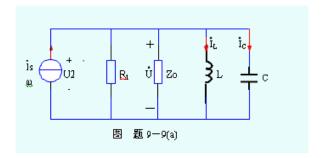


$$R^{i} = \frac{R_{i}Z_{o}}{R_{i} + Z_{o}} = 25 K\Omega$$

$$Q_e = \frac{R'}{\rho} = \frac{R'}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C'}}} = 50$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_0}{Q_e} = 31.8 \text{KHz}$$

9-10 仍用图 9 - 9 (a)电路, $U_s=10V$ 。求 I、 I_c 、U。



解:
$$\dot{I}_s = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_i} = 0.4 mA$$

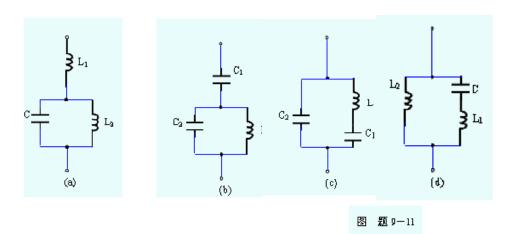
$$\dot{I} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{I}_s = 0.2 mA$$

$$\dot{U} = Z_o \dot{I} = 5V,$$

$$\dot{U} = R \dot{I}_s = 5V$$

$$I_c = 2\pi f_o CU = 20 mA$$

9–11 图题 9–11 所示四个电路, L及 C已知。求它们每一个的串联谐振频率与并联谐振频率。



解:
$$(a) f_{0\oplus} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2 C}}, f_{0\#} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_2 C}};$$

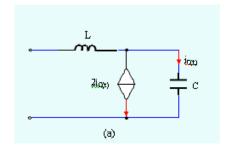
$$(b) f_{0\oplus} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L(C_1 + C_2)}}, f_{0\#} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC_2}};$$

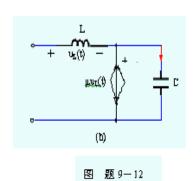
$$(c) f_{0\oplus} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC_1}}, f_{0\#} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{C_1 + C_2}{LC_1 C_2}};$$

$$(d) f_{0\oplus} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_1 C_1}}, f_{0\#} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{(L_1 + L_2) C_1}};$$

从计算结果可以看出;(1) 谐振频率的总个数比独立储能源件的总数少一; (2)串联谐振频率与并联谐振频率是交 替出现的;(3)求 电路总的串联谐振频 率时,可通过将两个输入端 短路后的电路而求得;求电路的并联谐振频率时, 可通过将量输入端开路后的电路求得。

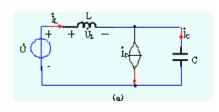
9-12 图题 9-12 所示电路能否发生谐振? 若能, 其谐振频率为多大?

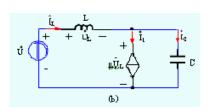




答案

解:





(a)
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_c + 2\dot{I}_c = 3\dot{I}_c$$
,
 $\dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_c$.

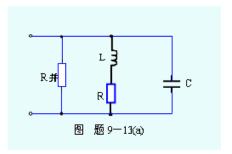
(b)
$$\dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{c} = 3\dot{I}_{c}$$
,
 $\dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L} + \mu\dot{U}_{L}$

$$\mu\dot{U}_{L} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_{c}$$

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L}$$

联解的输入阻抗 $Z=j\omega L+j\omega\mu L$)。可见当 $\mu=-1$,可在任何频率下发生串联谐振。

9-13 图题 9-13 (a),简单并联谐振电路, $R=5\Omega$,Q=100, $\Delta f=100KHz$ 。求: (1) L、C的值; (2) 若R、f。不变, Δf 减小为原来的 1/10 时, L、C的值又会多大? (3) 若f6, C不变, Δf 展宽一倍,应如何办?



 $r = R_{\text{A}} - R = 10 - 5 = 5\Omega$

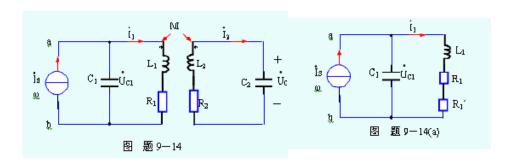
解: (1)
$$f_o = Q\Delta f = 10^7 Hz$$
;

又因有
$$\mathcal{Q} = \frac{2\pi f_o L}{R}$$
 , 故 $L = \frac{\mathcal{Q}R}{2\pi f_o} = 7.96 \mu H$; $\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o CR}$, 故 $C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o \mathcal{Q}R} = 31.8 PF$, $\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{10} \Delta f = 10^4 KHz$, $\mathcal{Q} = \frac{f_o}{\Delta f} = 1000$
$$L = \frac{\mathcal{Q}R}{2\pi f_o} = 79.8 \mu H C = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o \mathcal{Q}R} = 3.18 PF$$
 (3) $\Delta f' = 2\Delta f = 200 KHz$,
$$\mathcal{Q} = \frac{f_o}{\Delta f'} = 50$$
 ;
$$\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o CR_{\tilde{\otimes}}}$$
 , 故 $\mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_o CQ} = 10\Omega$, 故

故 $R_{^{\,\sharp}}=\frac{L}{rC}=50$ 和 即应与谐振电路并联一个50 张 电阻,如图题9-13 (a) 所示。

9-14 图题 9-14 所示电路, 已知 $L_1=L_2=100\,\mu H$, $R_1=R_2=5\Omega$, $M=1\mu H$, $I_s=50\mu A$, $\omega=10^7\,rad/s$, 电路工作于全谐振。求 :

(1)
$$Z_{ab}$$
; (2) $I_1 \pi I_2$; (3) $U_{c1} \pi U_{c2}$.



答案

解: (1)初级等效电路如图题 9-14 (a) 所示。其中

$$R_1' = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{R_2} = 20\Omega$$

$$Z_{ab} = \frac{(\omega L_1)^2}{R_1 + R_1'} = 40 K\Omega$$

(2)
$$U_{c_2} = \omega L_2 I_2 = 4V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_C}{\omega L_1} = 2mA I_2 = \frac{\omega M I_1}{R_2} = 4mA$$

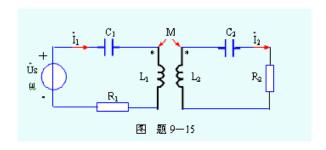
(3)
$$U_{C_1} = Z_{ab}I_s = 2V$$

 $U_{C_2} = \omega L_2 I_2 = 4V$

9-15 图题 9-15 所示电路,已知

 $L_{\rm l} = 200 \mu H$, $L_{\rm 2} = 125 \mu H$ $R_{\rm l} = 20 \Omega$, $R_{\rm 2} = 80 \Omega$, $U_{\rm s} = 10 V$, $\omega = 10^7 \, rad/s$, 电路已

工作于最佳全谐振。求(1) C_1 、 C_2 、M值; (2) I_1 、 I_2 、 P_2 。



答案

解: (1)
$$C_{1} = \frac{1}{\omega^{2} L_{1}} = 50 PF$$

$$C_{2} = \frac{1}{\omega^{2} L_{2}} = 80 PF$$

$$M = \frac{\sqrt{R_{1} R_{2}}}{\omega} = 4 \mu H$$

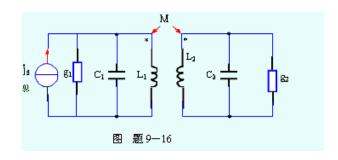
$$I_{1} = \frac{U_{s}}{2 R_{1}} = 0.25 A$$

$$I_{2} = \frac{\omega M I_{1}}{R_{2}} = 0.125 A$$

$$I_{3} = \frac{U_{s}}{2 \sqrt{R_{1} R_{2}}} = 0.125 A$$
或

$$P_2 = R_2 I_2^2 = 1.25W$$

9-16 图题 9-16 所示电路, $L_1 = L_2 = 100 \mu H$, $C_1 = C_2 = 100 PF$, $g_1 = g_2 = 10^{-5} S$ 。 (1)求 初、次级回路的谐振角频率和品质因数;(2)已知 $I_s = 1 mA$, $\omega = 10^7 rad/s$, $求 M = 0.5 \mu H$ 时 C_1 和 C_2 上的电压 U_{C_1} 、 U_{C_2} ; (3) 求当 $M = 1 \mu H$ 、 $2 \mu H$ 时, C_1 和 C_2 上的电压。



答案

解:
$$(1)$$
 $\omega_{ol} = \omega_{o2} = \omega_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10^7 \, rad/s$, 故为全谐振。 $\mathcal{Q}_1 = \mathcal{Q}_2 = \mathcal{Q} = \frac{1}{\omega_o L_1 g_1} = 100$ $r_2 = \frac{1}{g_2} = 10^5 \Omega$ (2) $r_2' = \frac{L_2}{r_2 C_2} = \frac{L_2}{C_2} g_2$

其等效电路如图题 9-16 (a) 所 示,进而又可等效变换为图题 9-16 (b) 和 (c)。

$$R_{1}^{i} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{r_{2}^{i}} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2} C_{2}}{L_{2}g_{2}}$$

$$R_{1}^{i} = \frac{L_{1}}{R_{1}^{i}C_{1}} = \frac{L_{1}L_{2}g_{2}}{C_{1}C_{2}(\omega M)^{2}}$$

$$\dot{g}_{1} = \frac{1}{R_{1}^{"}} = \frac{C_{1}C_{2}(\omega M)^{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}g_{2}} = 0.25 \times 10^{-5} S$$

$$U_{C_{1}}^{2} = \frac{I_{s}}{g_{1}^{i} + g_{1}^{i}} = 80V$$

又因有
$$U_{C_1}^2 g_1^{'} = U_{C_2} g_2$$
, 故

$$U_{C_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{C_{1}}^{2}g_{1}^{2}}{g_{2}}} = 40V$$

$$(3) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} M = 1\mu H, \quad g_{1}^{'} = \frac{C_{1}C_{2}(\omega M)^{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}g_{2}} = 10^{-5}S,$$

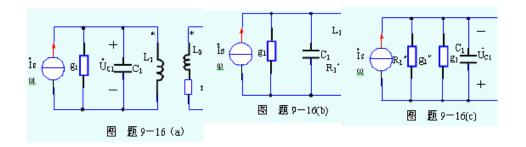
$$U_{C_{1}} = \frac{I_{s}}{g_{1}^{'} + g_{1}} = 50V$$

$$U_{c_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{c_{1}}^{2}g_{1}^{2}}{g_{2}}} = 50V$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{M}}{=} M = 2\mu H, \quad g_{1}^{2} = \frac{C_{1}C_{2}(\omega M)^{2}}{L_{1}L_{2}g_{2}} = 4 \times 10^{-5} S$$

$$U_{c_{1}} = \frac{I_{s}}{g_{1}^{2} + g_{1}} = 20V$$

$$U_{c_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{U_{c_{1}}^{2}g_{1}^{2}}{g_{2}}} = 40V$$



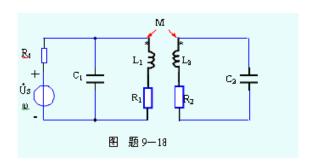
9-17 由电路,已知 L = 4mH, $R = 20\Omega$, $L_2 = 1mH$, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, $C_2 = 900 PF$,电,源电压 $U_s = 1V$, $\omega = 10^6 \ rad \ / s$ 。现调节 C_1 和 M,使电路达到初级复谐振。求 C_1 频率 和 M 值, C_2 吸收的功率 C_2 。

答案

解:
$$\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 0$$
,
解: $M = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2})^2}}{\omega} = 158 \mu H$,
 $M = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2})^2}}{\omega} = 158 \mu H$,
 $M = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2})^2}}{\omega} = 158 \mu H$,
 $M = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2})^2}}{\omega} = 158 \mu H$,
 $M = \sqrt{\frac{R_1}{R_2}} \frac{\sqrt{R_1 R_2}}{\omega} = 35.36 mA$,

9-18 图题 9-18 所示电路,已知 $L_1 = 100 \mu H$, $R_1 = 20 \Omega$, $L_2 = 40 \mu H$, $R_1 = 25 \Omega$, 电源角频率 $\omega = 10^7 \, rad/s$, $R_1 = 20 \, K\Omega$,次级已 调谐于电源频率。现要求此谐振

电路与电源匹配求 C_1 、 C_2 、M值。



答案

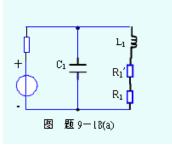
解:
$$\omega L_2 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = 0$$
解:
$$C_2 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_2} = 250 u F$$
故得
$$\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_1} = 0$$
故得
$$C_1 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_1} = 10 u F$$
故
$$R_1' = \frac{(\omega M)^2}{R_2}$$
又 ①

等效电路如图题 9-18

(a)。故有

$$Z_o = \frac{L_1}{(R_1 + R_1)C_1} = R_i$$

, ②



① ②联解得 $^{M=2.74\mu H}$ 。