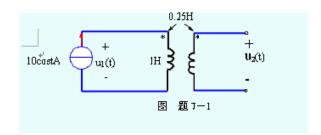
## 第七章 耦合电感与理想变压器

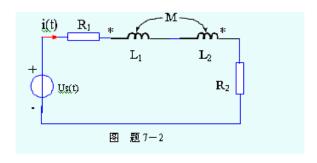
7-1 图题 7-1 所示电路,求 $u_1(t)_{1} u_2(t)_{2}$ 。



答案

解: 
$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} = -10 \sin t = 10 \cos(t + 90^\circ)(V)$$
$$u_2(t) = M \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} = -2.5 \sin t = 2.5 \cos(t + 90^\circ)(V)$$

7-2 图题 7-2 所示电路,  $L_1=1H$ ,  $L_2=2H$ , M=0.5H,  $R_1=R_2=1K\Omega$ ,  $u_s(t)=100\cos 200\pi t V$ 。 求 i(t) 和耦合系数 K。



解: 因 
$$K = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \frac{0.5}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.354$$
 , 故得

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M = 2H$$

$$\dot{I}_{m} = \frac{\dot{U}_{m}}{R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L} = \frac{100}{2000 + j400\pi}$$

$$=42.3\angle -32.14^{\circ} (mA)$$

$$i(t) = 42.3\cos(200\pi t - 32.14^{\circ})mA$$

7-3 耦合电感  $L_1 = 6H$ ,  $L_2 = 4H$ , M = 3H。 求它们作串联、并联时的各等效电感。

答案

解:两电感串联时:

a) 顺接: 
$$L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M = 16(H)$$

b) 反接: 
$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M = 4(H)$$

两电感并联时:

a) 同名端同侧: 
$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} = 15/4(H)$$

b) 同名端异侧: 
$$L = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} = 15/16(H)$$

7-4 图题 7-4 所示为变压器电路,已知  $u_{12}=220_{\text{$V$}}$ 。今测得  $u_{34}=u_{56}=12V_{\bullet}$ 。求两种不同连接法时伏特计的读数。

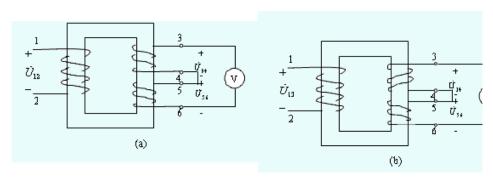


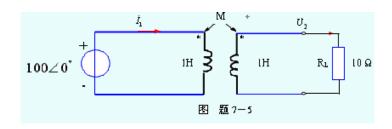
图 题 7-4

答案

解:

$$a$$
)设 $\dot{U}_{12}=220$  $\angle 0^{\circ}V$  得 $\dot{U}_{34}=12V$   $\dot{U}_{56}=-12V$  所以电压表的读数为 0V。 
$$\dot{U}=\dot{U}_{34}+\dot{U}_{56}=0V$$
 所以电压表的读数为 0V。 
$$\dot{b}):\dot{U}_{34}=-12V,\dot{U}_{56}=-12V,\text{ 由图 (b) 所示}$$
 
$$\dot{U}=\dot{U}_{34}+\dot{U}_{56}=-24V$$
 所以电压表的读数为  $24V$ 。

7-5 图题 7-5 所示示电路,  $\omega=10 rad/s$ 。 (1) K=0.5,  $_{\bar{\chi}}$   $_{I_1}$  、  $_{I_2}$  ; (2) K=1, 再求  $_{I_1}$  、  $_{I_2}$  ;



解: 
$$(1)$$
  $: K = 0.5$  
$$: M = K\sqrt{L_1L_2} = 0.5H$$

$$\begin{cases} j\omega \dot{I}_{1} - j0.5\omega \dot{I}_{2} = 100 \\ -j0.5\omega \dot{I}_{1} + (j\omega + 10) \dot{I}_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 
$$I_1 = 11.3 \angle 81.87^{\circ} A$$
  
 $I_2 = 4 \angle -36.9^{\circ} A$ 

$$P_L = I_2^2 R_L = 160 W$$

$$(2) : K=1$$

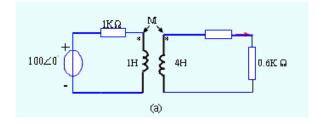
$$\therefore M = K\sqrt{L_1L_2} = 1H$$

列方程组:

$$\begin{cases} j10 \dot{j}_{1} - j10 \dot{j}_{2} = 100 & \dot{j}_{1} = 10 - j10 A \\ -j10 \dot{j}_{1} + (j10 + 10) \dot{j}_{2} = 0 & \text{##} \end{cases}$$

$$P_{L} = I_{2}^{2} R_{L} = 1000 W$$

7-6 图示电路, 
$$K = 0.1$$
,  $\omega = 1000 rad/s$ 。求 $I_2$ 。



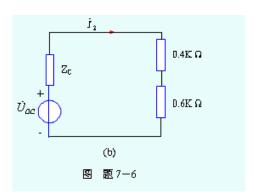
$$\therefore M = K\sqrt{L_1L_2} = 0.2H$$

$$j\omega M = j200(\Omega)$$

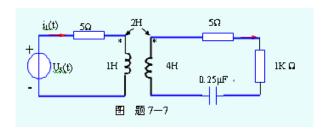
$$U_{oc} = \frac{100}{1K + j1K} \bullet j200 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} V$$

$$Z_o = 20 + \jmath 3980$$

$$\vec{I}_2 = \frac{\vec{U}_{oc}}{1K + Z_o} = 3.44 \angle -30.625^{\circ} \, mA$$



# 7-7 图题 7-7 所示电路, $u_s(t) = 120\cos 1000tV$ , 求 $i_1(t)$ .



$$\underset{\text{ME:}}{\text{HI}} : u_s(t) = 120 \cos 1000 tV$$

$$\therefore \omega = 1000$$

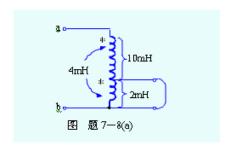
$$Z_{L} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{R_{2} + R_{L} + j\omega L_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

 $=3.98K\Omega$ 

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{R_{2} + j\omega L_{1} + Z_{L}} = \frac{120}{3.98K + 5 + j1K} = 29.2 \angle -14.1^{\circ} \, mA$$

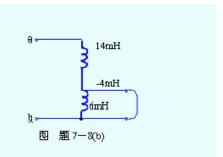
$$\therefore i_1(t) = 29.2 \cos(1000 t - 14.1^{\circ}) \, mA$$

7-8 图题 7-8 所示电路, 求 a、b 端的等效电感。

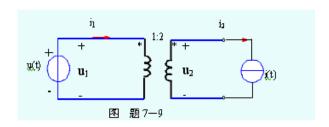


解: :图 7-8(a)等效为图 7-8(b)

$$\therefore L = 14 + \frac{6 \times (-4)}{6 + (-4)} = 2(mH)$$



7-9 图题 7-9 所示电路,  $u(t) = \cos \omega t V$ ,  $i(t) = \cos \omega t A$  。求两个电源发出的功率。



答案

解: 设变压器两边的电压相量分别是  $\overset{\bullet}{U_1}$  、  $\overset{\bullet}{U_2}$  ,电流相量分别为  $\overset{\bullet}{I_1}$  、  $\overset{\bullet}{U_2}$  。 则有

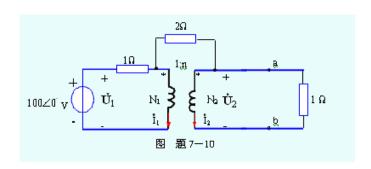
$$\dot{U}_2 = 2\dot{U}_1 = 2/\sqrt{2}V$$

$$\vec{I}_1 = 2 \vec{I}_2 = 2 / \sqrt{2} A$$

$$P_1 = U_1 I_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bullet \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = 1W$$

$$P_1 = -U_1 I_1 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \bullet \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = -1W$$

7-10 图题 7-10 所示电路, 为使 R 获得最大功率, 求 n 及此最大功率。



解:设理想变压器两端电压分别为 $\overset{\bullet}{U_1}$ 、 $\overset{\bullet}{U_2}$ ,电 流为 $\overset{\bullet}{I_1}$ 、 $\overset{\bullet}{I_2}$ ,方向如图所示:

列方程组得:

$$\begin{cases} 1.5\dot{U}_{1} - 0.5\dot{U}_{2} = 10 - \dot{I}_{1} \\ -0.5\dot{U}_{1} + 1.5\dot{U}_{2} = -\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = n\dot{U}_{1} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_{1} \end{cases}$$

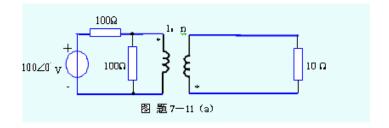
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1.5/n - 0.5) \dot{U}_2 + \dot{I}_1 = 10 \\ 1.5 - 0.5/n) \dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow \dot{U}_2 = \frac{20n}{3n^2 - 2n + 3}$$

$$\therefore P = U_2^2 / R = U_2^2$$

$$\frac{dP}{dn} = 0 \quad n = 1(-1 \pm \pm 1)$$

∴ P=25W

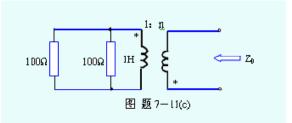
7-11 图题 7-11 所示电路,欲使  $10\Omega$  电阻获得最大功率, n 应为何值?最大功率多大?



解:根据图(b)求开路电压  $\overset{ullet}{U_{oc}}$ 

因为 
$$\dot{I}_2 = 0$$
,  $\dot{I}_1 = 50 \, n \angle 0^\circ V$  
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = n \, \dot{U}_1 = 50 \, n \angle 0^\circ V$$
 根据图 (c) 求  $Z_o$ , 得

劉(c)来 <sup>2</sup>∘, 信



$$Z_o = 50 n^2 \Omega$$

根据最大功率传输定理要使 $10\Omega$ 电阻获得最大功率 $P_{\max}$ 

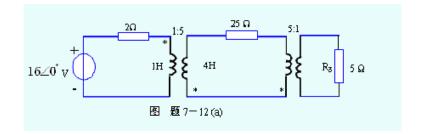
$$Z_o = R$$

$$50n^2 = 10$$

$$n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{4R} = 12.5W$$

7-12 图题 7-12 所示电路, 求 **5Ω** 电阻的功率。



解:

 $5\Omega$ 电阻在图 (b) 中等效为:

$$R_3' = \frac{1}{(\frac{1}{5})^2} (\frac{1}{5})^2 R_3 = 5\Omega$$

25Ω电阻在图 (b) 中等效为:

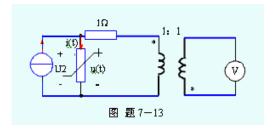
$$R_{2}' = (\frac{1}{5})^{2} \cdot 25 = 1\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R_{1} + \dot{R}_{2} + \dot{R}_{3}} = 2 \angle 0^{\circ} (A)$$

$$P_{5\Omega} = 2^{2} * 5 = 20W$$

$$R_{1} \qquad R_{2} \qquad R_{3} \qquad R_{4} \qquad R_{5} \qquad R_{5$$

7-13 图题 7-13 所示电路,非线性电路的伏安特性为  $u(t) = 0.5[i(t)]^2 V i_s(t) = 4\cos\omega t A_s$  求电压表的读数(电压表的内阻抗认为无穷大)。



解: 因为电压表内阻为无穷大, 所以理想变压器

开路。

$$i(t) = i_s(t)$$

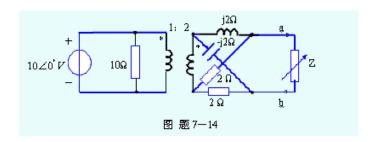
因为 
$$u(t) = 0.5[i_s(t)]^2$$

$$=8\cos^2\omega t$$

$$=4\cos 2\omega t+4$$

故 
$$U_{\text{fix}} = \sqrt{4^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 4^2} = \sqrt{24} = 4.9V$$

7-14 图题 7-14 所示电路, Z 可变,求 Z 为何值能获得最大功率  $P_{\max}$  ,  $P_{\max} = ?$ 



#### 答案

解: a、b 两端的开路电压

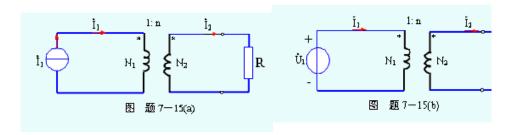
$$U_{oc} = \frac{20 \angle 0^{\circ}}{2 + j2} * 2 - \frac{20 \angle 0^{\circ}}{2 - j2} * 2 = 40 * \frac{-j}{2} = -j20V$$

由 a、b 两端的左端看的等效阻抗

$$Z_0 = \frac{2*(-2j)}{2+(-2j)} + \frac{2*(2j)}{2+2j} = 2\Omega$$

$$Z = Z_{o \text{时, 有}} P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4 \text{R } 0} = \frac{20^2}{4 * 2}$$

7-15 图 7-15 (a) 示电路,今欲使 R 获得的功率最大,则次级匝数  $N_2$  应如何改变?若将图 (a) 电路中的电流源改为电压源,如图 (b) ,则  $N_2$  有如何改变?



解:  

$$a) :: P = I_2^2 R = \frac{I_1^2}{n^2} R = \frac{N_1^2}{N_2^2} I_1^2 R$$

$$\therefore P \uparrow \rightarrow N_2 \downarrow$$

$$b) :: P = U_2^2 / R = \frac{n^2 U_1^2}{R} = \frac{N_1^2}{N_2^2} \frac{U_1^2}{R}$$

$$\therefore P \uparrow \rightarrow N_2 \uparrow$$