电子学基础——第四次作业

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- **11-2** 已知正弦电压 $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin\left(1000t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ V,正弦电流 $i = 10\sin\left(1000t \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ A。
 - (1)写出u、i的相量表达式;
 - (2)计算u、i的相位差;
 - (3)画出u、i的相量图。
- 解 (1) $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}, \dot{I} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -30^{\circ} \text{V};$
 - (2) $\Delta \varphi = 75^{\circ}$;
 - (3) 如图 11-2 (3) 所示

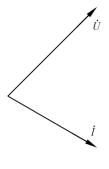
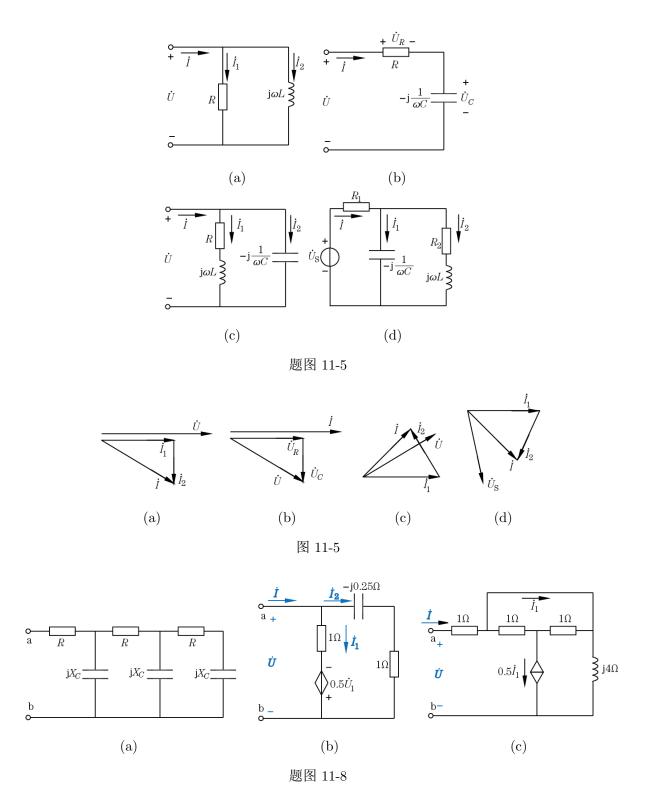


图 11-2 (3)

- 11-5 定性画出题图 11-5 所示各电路的电压、电流相量图。
- 解 如图 11-5 所示。
- 11-8 求题图 11-8 所示各电路的入端阻抗 Z_{ab} 。



解 (a)

$$\begin{split} Z &= ((\mathrm{j}X_C + R)//\mathrm{j}X_C + R)//\mathrm{j}X_C + R \\ &= \frac{3\mathrm{j}RX_C - X_C^2 + R^2}{R + 2\mathrm{j}X_C} //\mathrm{j}X_C + R \\ &= \frac{-3RX_C^2 - \mathrm{j}X_C^3 + \mathrm{j}R^2X_C}{3\mathrm{j}RX_C - X_C^2 + R^2 + \mathrm{j}X_CR - 2X_C^2} + R \\ &= \frac{R^3 - 6RX_C^2 + \mathrm{j}(5R^2X_C - X_C^3)}{R^2 - 3X_C^2 + \mathrm{j}4RX_C} \end{split}$$

(b) $\dot{U}_{1} = \dot{I}_{2}$ $\dot{U} = (1 - \text{j}0.25)\dot{I}_{2}$ $\dot{I}_{1} = (1.5 - \text{j}0.25)\dot{I}_{2}$ $\dot{I} = (2.5 - \text{j}0.25)\dot{I}_{2}$ $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{2} + \dot{I}_{1} = (2.5 - \text{j}0.25)I_{2}$ $\therefore R_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1 - \text{j}0.25}{2.5 - \text{j}0.25} = (0.406 - \text{j}0.059)\Omega$ (c) $\dot{U} = \dot{I} + (\dot{I} - \dot{I}_{1}) + (\dot{I} - \dot{I}_{1} - 0.5\dot{I}_{1}) + \text{j}4(\dot{I} - 0.5\dot{I}_{1})$ $\dot{I} - \dot{I}_{1} = -(\dot{I} - \dot{I}_{1} - 0.5\dot{I}_{1})$

 $\dot{U} = \dot{I} + (\dot{I} - \dot{I}_1) + (\dot{I} - \dot{I}_1 - 0.5\dot{I}_1) + j4(\dot{I} - 0.5\dot{I}_1)$ $\dot{I} - \dot{I}_1 = -(\dot{I} - \dot{I}_1 - 0.5\dot{I}_1)$ $\therefore \dot{I}_1 = 0.8\dot{I}$ $\therefore \dot{U} = (1 + j2.4)\dot{I}$ $R_{eq} = (1 + j2.4)\Omega$

11-14 一线圈接到 $U_0 = 120$ V的直流电源时,电流 $I_0 = 20$ A。若接到频率f = 50Hz,电压 $U_2 = 220$ V的交流电源时,电流 $I_2 = 28.2$ A。求此线圈的电阻和电感。

解

$$Z = R + j\omega L$$

$$R = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = 6\Omega$$

$$|I_2| = \frac{|U_2|}{|Z_2|} = \frac{220}{\sqrt{6^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = 28.2, \omega = 2\pi f$$

$$\therefore L = 0.0159 \text{H}$$

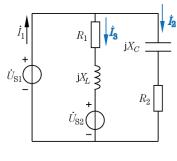
11-20 改 电路如题图 11-20 所示。已知 $\dot{U}_{\rm S1}=100\angle 0^{\circ}{\rm V},\,\dot{U}_{\rm S2}=100\angle -60^{\circ}{\rm V},\,R_{1}=R_{2}=50\Omega,\,X_{C}=-100\Omega,\,X_{L}=80\Omega,\,\,$ 求 \dot{I}_{1} 。

解

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{jX_C + R_2} = (0.4 + j0.8)A$$

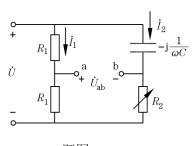
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}_{S2}}{R_1 + jX_L} = (1.06 + j0.037)A$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = (1.46 + j0.837)A = 1.682 \angle 29.8^{\circ}A$$



题图 11-20

11-23 题图 11-23 所示电路为一种移相电路。用相量分析说明改变电阻可使电压 \dot{U}_{ab} 相位变化而大小不变。 若 $U=2V,\,f=200$ Hz, $R_1=4$ kΩ, C=0.01μF, R_2 由30kΩ变至140Ω,求 \dot{U}_{ab} 的相位变化。



题图 11-23

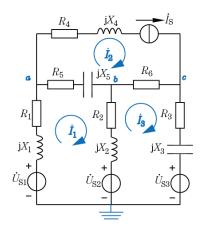
 \mathbf{M} 设 \dot{U} 的负极处为电势零点。

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_{\rm a} &= \frac{1}{2}\dot{U} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm b} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{R_2 - \mathrm{j}\frac{1}{\omega C}} \cdot R_2 = \frac{\dot{U}R_2\omega C}{R_2\omega C - \mathrm{j}} \\ \dot{U}_{\rm ab} &= \frac{\dot{U}}{2} - \frac{\dot{U}R_2\omega C}{R_2\omega C - \mathrm{j}} = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{j} + R_2\omega C}{\mathrm{j} - R_2\omega C} \\ \therefore |\dot{U}_{\rm ab}| &= |\frac{\dot{U}}{2}|, \dot{U}_{\rm ab} \text{相位变化而大小不变} \end{split}$$

 $U=2{
m V}, f=200{
m Hz}, R_1=4{
m k}\Omega, C=0.01{
m \mu F},$ 记 $\dot{U}=2\angle0^{\circ}{
m V}$ $R_2=30{
m k}\Omega$ 时, $\dot{U}_{\rm ab}=1\angle-41.31^{\circ}$ 。 $R_2=140\Omega$ 时, $\dot{U}_{\rm ab}=1\angle-0.201^{\circ}$ 。 $\therefore \Delta\varphi=41.1^{\circ}$ (疑为题目有误, $R_2=140{
m k}\Omega$ 时, $\dot{U}_{\rm ab}=1\angle-120.78^{\circ}$, $\Delta\varphi=-79.4^{\circ}$)

11-28 分别用回路法和节点法列写题图 11-28 所示电路的相量方程。

解



题图 11-28

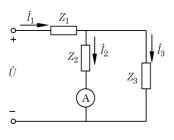
回路电流法

$$\begin{cases} -\dot{U}_{S1} + \dot{I}_1(R_1 + jX_1) + (\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2)(R_5 + jX_5) + (\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_3)(R_2 + jX_2) + \dot{U}_{S2} = 0\\ -\dot{U}_{S2} + (\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_1)(jX_2 + R_2) - (\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_2)R_6 + \dot{I}_3(R_3 + jX_3) + \dot{U}_{S3} = 0\\ \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S \end{cases}$$

节点电压法

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\dot{U}_a - \dot{U}_{\rm S1}}{R_1 + {\rm j}X_1} + \frac{\dot{U}_a - \dot{U}_b}{R_5 + {\rm j}X_5} + \dot{I}_{\rm S} = 0 \\ \\ \frac{\dot{U}_b - \dot{U}_a}{R_5 + {\rm j}X_5} + \frac{\dot{U}_b - \dot{U}_{\rm S2}}{R_2 + {\rm j}X_2} + \frac{\dot{U}_b - \dot{U}_c}{R_6} = 0 \\ \\ \frac{\dot{U}_c - \dot{U}_b}{R_6} + \frac{\dot{U}_c - \dot{U}_{\rm S3}}{R_3 + {\rm j}X_3} - \dot{I}_{\rm S} = 0 \end{cases}$$

11-30 电路如题图 11-30 所示。已知 $U=220{\rm V},~Z_2=15+{\rm j}20\Omega,~Z_3=20\Omega,~\dot{I}_2=4\angle0^\circ{\rm A},~\rm 且\dot{I}_2$ 滞后 \dot{U} 30°,求 Z_1 。



题图 11-30

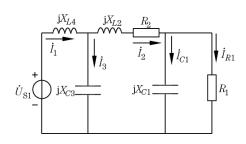
解 由 $\dot{I}_2 = 4\angle 0$ °A且滯后 \dot{U} 30°知

$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 30^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U}_{Z1} = \dot{U} - \dot{I}_2 Z_2 = 133.93 \angle 12.94^{\circ} V$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_3 &= \frac{\dot{I}_2 Z_2}{Z_3} = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ \text{A} \\ \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I}_3 + \dot{I}_2 = 8.06 \angle^\circ 29.74^\circ \text{A} \\ Z_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_{Z1}}{\dot{I}_1} = 16.61 \angle - 16.80^\circ \Omega = (15.90 - \text{j}4.80) \Omega \end{split}$$

11-32 在同一相量图中,定性画出题图 11-32 所示电路中各元件电压、电流的相量关系。



题图 11-32

解 如图所示,其中 \dot{I}_{R1} 与 \dot{U}_{C1} 垂直, \dot{I}_2 与 \dot{U}_{L2} 垂直, \dot{I}_3 与 \dot{U}_{C3} 垂直, \dot{I}_4 与 \dot{U}_{L4} 垂直。

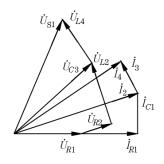
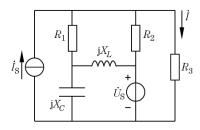
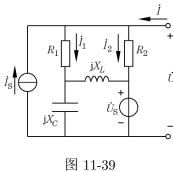


图 11-32

11-39 电路如图11-39所示, $R_1=6\Omega,\ R_2=2\Omega,\ R_3=1\Omega,\ \dot{I}_{\rm S}=10\angle0^{\circ}{\rm A},\ \dot{U}_{\rm S}=30\angle0^{\circ}{\rm V},\ {\rm j}X_C=-{\rm j}3\Omega,\ {\rm j}X_L={\rm j}6\Omega$ 。用戴维南定理求图中电流 \dot{I} 。



题图 11-39



如图 11-39 所示, 求 R_3 以外部分的戴维南等效电路。则

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_2 &= \frac{\dot{U} - 30}{2} \\ \therefore \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I} - \frac{\dot{U} - 30}{2} + 10 = \dot{I} - \frac{\dot{U}}{2} + 25 \\ \therefore \dot{U}_C &= \dot{U} - 6\dot{I}_1 = 4\dot{U} - 6\dot{I} - 150 \\ \because \frac{\dot{U}_C - 30}{\mathrm{j}6} + \frac{\dot{U}_C}{-\mathrm{j}3} &= \dot{I}_1 \end{split}$$

 \therefore 代入 \dot{U}_C , \dot{I}_1 得

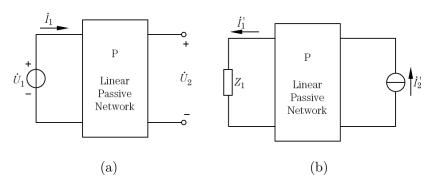
$$(-4+j3)\dot{U} = (-6+j6)\dot{I} + (-120+j150)$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{eq} = (37.2-j9.6)V, R_{eq} = (1.68-j0.24)\Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{U} = (1.68-j0.24)\dot{I} + (37.2-j9.6)$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{eq}}{R_{eq}+1} = (14.09-j2.32)A = 14.28\angle - 9.4^{\circ}A$$

11-51 题图 11-51(a) 所示电路中, $\dot{U}_1=220\angle0^\circ\mathrm{V},~\dot{I}_1=5\angle-30^\circ\mathrm{A},~\dot{U}_2=110\angle-45^\circ\mathrm{V}$ 。图(b)中, $\dot{I}_2'=10\angle0^\circ\mathrm{A},~\mathrm{阻抗}Z_1=(40+\mathrm{j}30)\Omega,~\mathrm{则}Z_1$ 中电流 \dot{I}_1' 为多大?



题图 11-51

解 设(a)中P的各个支路电压、电流为 $\dot{U}_i,\dot{I}_i(i=3,4,5,\cdots,n)$ (取关联参考方向,下同),(b)中对应者为 \dot{U}_i',\dot{I}_i' 。由特勒根定理

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 \dot{I}'_1 + \dot{U}_2(-\dot{I}'_2) + \sum_{i=3}^n \dot{U}_i \dot{I}'_i = 0\\ (Z_1 \dot{I}'_1)(-\dot{I}'_1) + \dot{U}'_2 \cdot 0 + \sum_{i=3}^n \dot{U}'_i \dot{I}_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于P为无源线性网络,则

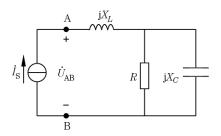
$$\dot{U}_i \dot{I}_i' = R_i \dot{I}_i \dot{I}_i' = \dot{U}_i' \dot{I}_i$$

从而两式相减化简可得

$$\dot{U}_1 \dot{I}_1' - \dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_2' = Z_1 \dot{I}_1' (-\dot{I}_1)$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1' = \frac{\dot{U}_2 \dot{I}_2'}{\dot{U}_1 + Z_1 \dot{I}_1} = (1.549 - \text{j}1.760) \text{A} = 2.34 \angle - 48.7^{\circ} \text{A}$$

11-53 改 题图 11-53 所示电路中,已知 $I_{\rm S}=1$ A,当 $X_L=2\Omega$ 时,测得电压 $U_{\rm AB}=2$ V;当 $X_L=4\Omega$ 时,测得电压仍为 $U_{\rm AB}=2$ V。试确定电阻R以及容抗 X_C 的值。



题图 11-53

解

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{I}_{S} \left(jX_{L} + \frac{jRX_{C}}{R + jX_{C}} \right) = jX_{L} + \frac{jRX_{C}}{R + jX_{C}}$$

设 $\frac{\mathrm{j}RX_C}{R+\mathrm{j}X_C}=a+\mathrm{j}b$, 由于是电容和电阻并联,则b<0,a>0,且由题中数据可知

$$\begin{cases} |a + (2+b)j| = 2\\ |a + (4+b)j| = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore b = -3, a = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\therefore X_C = -4\Omega, R = 4\sqrt{3}\Omega$$