电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

电路理论(2)习题课

2025年3月25日













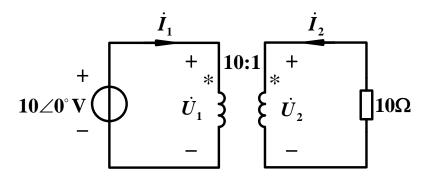


电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

第10章 习题课



【10-1】图示电路中,已知理想变压器变比为10:1,求电压 \dot{U}_2 和电流 \dot{I}_1 。



解:

由理想变压器的电压比

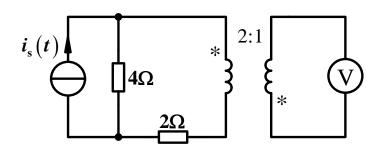
$$\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = \frac{n}{1} = \frac{10}{1} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{\dot{U}_{2}} \qquad \qquad \dot{U}_{2} = 1\angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \dot{I}_{2} = -\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{10} = -\frac{1\angle 0^{\circ}}{10} = -0.1 = 0.1\angle 180^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

由理想变压器的电压比

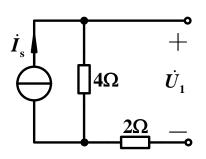
$$\frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = -\frac{1}{n} = -\frac{1}{10} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{0.1 \angle 180^\circ}$$
 $\dot{I}_1 = 0.01 \angle 0^\circ A$

【10-2】图示稳态电路中 $,i_s(t)=4\sqrt{2}\cos t$ A,理想变压器二次侧接理想电压表,求该电压表的示数。



解:

因为电压表的内阻为∞,利用理想变压器阻抗变换特性。

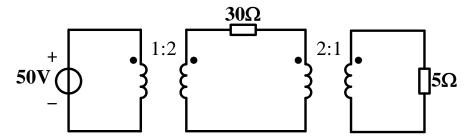


$$\dot{U}_1 = 4 \cdot \dot{I}_s = 4 \times 4 \angle 0^\circ = 16V$$

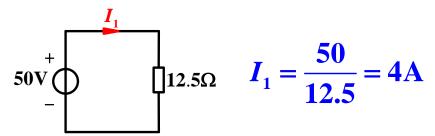
$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{n}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = \frac{16}{\dot{U}_2} \qquad \dot{U}_2 = -8V$$

电压表的读数即为二次侧电压,即为8V。

【10-3】含理想变压器电路如图所示,求30Ω电阻消耗的功率。



解:



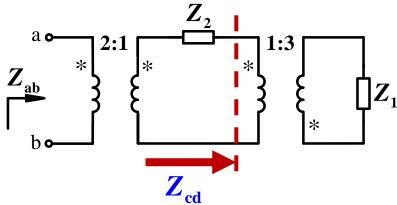


 $\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & &$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_1}{2} = 2A$$

 $P = I_2^2 \times 30 = 120W$

【10-4】图示正弦稳态电路中,已知 $Z_1 = 9 + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{18}\Omega$, $Z_2 = 2 + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{2}\Omega$,求输入阻抗 Z_{ab} 。



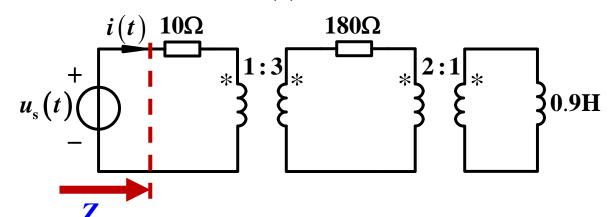
解:

输入阻抗:

$$Z_{cd} = (\frac{1}{3})^2 \times Z_1 = (\frac{1}{3})^2 \times (9 + j18) = 1 + j2\Omega$$

$$Z_{ab} = (2)^2 \times (Z_2 + Z_{cd}) = (2)^2 \times (2 + j2 + 1 + j2) = 12 + j16\Omega$$

【10-5】图示正弦稳态电路中, $u_{\rm s}(t)=100\sqrt{2}\cos 100t\,\mathrm{V}$,求电流 i(t)。



解:

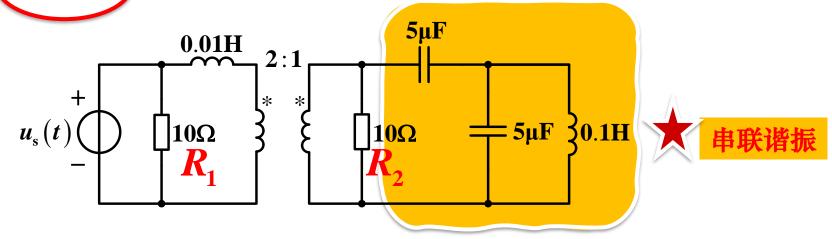
输入阻抗:

$$Z_{in} = 10 + \frac{1}{3^2} (180 + 2^2 \times j90) = 30 + j40 = 50 \angle 53.1^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{in}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{50 \angle 53.1^{\circ}} = 2 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$$

$$i(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(100t - 53.1^{\circ})A$$

【10-6】图示正弦稳态电路中, $u_s(t) = 18\sqrt{2\sin\omega t}$ V,电源提供的功率为32.4W,)求电源角频率。



解:

电源提供功率:
$$P_{\rm s} = P_{R1} + P_{R2}$$

$$P_{R1} = \frac{U_{\rm s}^2}{10} = \frac{18^2}{10} = 32.4 {\rm W}$$

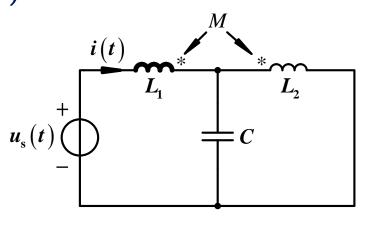
由于理想变压器一次侧电流不为零,则理想变压器二次侧电流也不为零。

电源频率:
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(5+5)\times 10^{-6}\times 0.1}} = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$P_{R2} = P_{s} - P_{R1} = 0 W$$

变压器二次侧电压为0

【10-7】图示正弦稳态电路中, L_1 、 L_2 、M和C均为已知,电源频率可调,求使电流 i(t)=0 的电源频率。

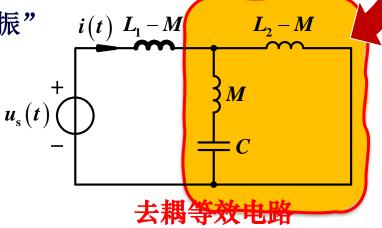


解:

若
$$i(t)=0$$

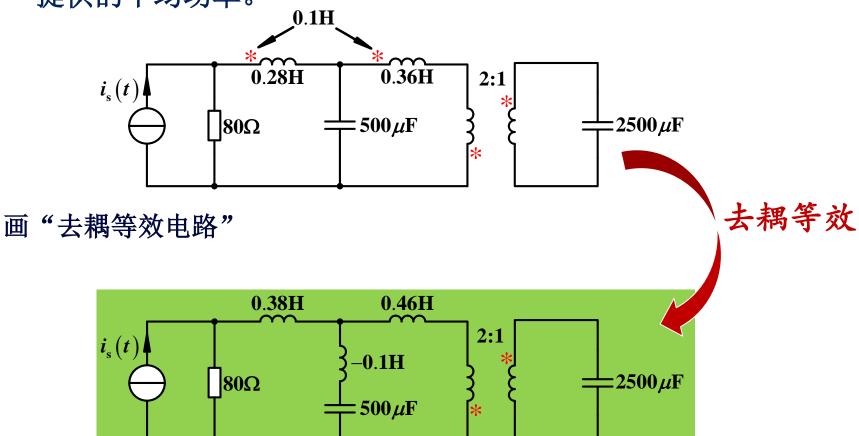
则并联支路应发生"并联谐振"

谐振频率为
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2C}}$$



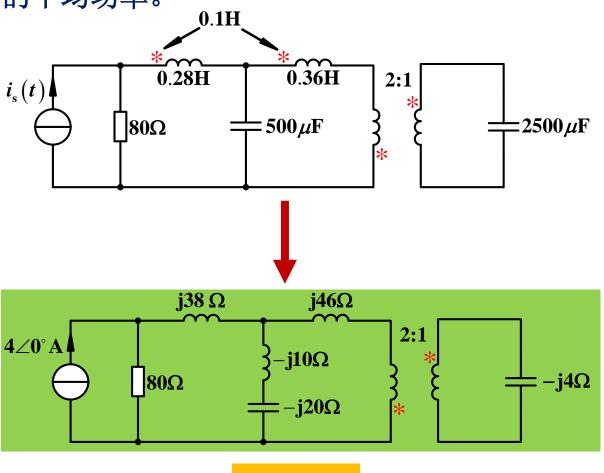
解:

【10-8】图示正弦稳态电路中,已知 $i_s(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\sin 100t$ A,试求电流源 提供的平均功率。



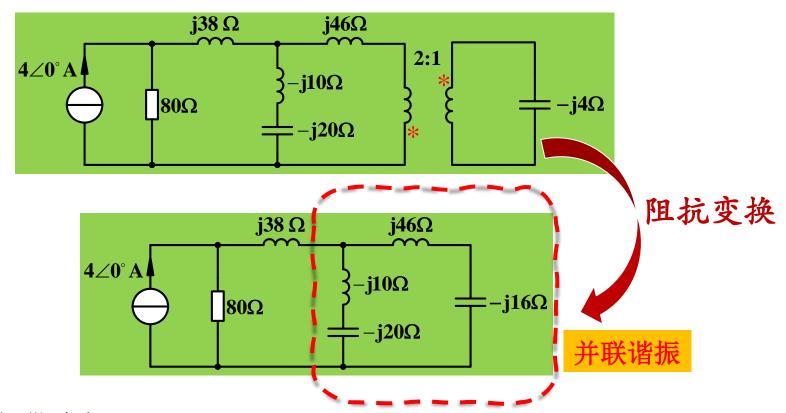
解:

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相量模型

【10-8】图示正弦稳态电路中,已知 $i_s(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\sin 100t$ A,试求电流源 提供的平均功率。

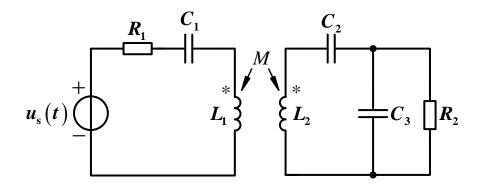


解:

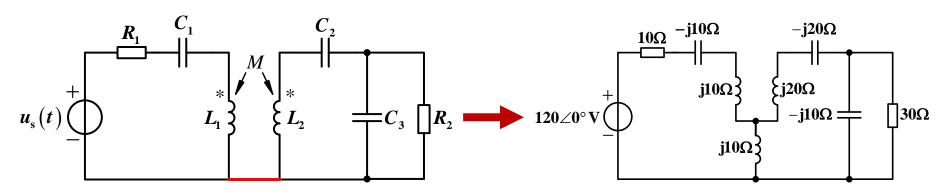
电流源提供功率:

$$P = I^2 \cdot R = I_s^2 \cdot R = 4^2 \times 80 = 1280 \text{W}$$

【10-9】图示稳态电路中, $u_s(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\sin 10t$ V, $L_1 = 2H$, $L_2 = 3H$, M = 1H, $C_1 = C_3 = 0.01$ F, $C_2 = 0.005$ F, $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 30\Omega$, 试用互感消去法求电阻 R_2 的消耗的平均功率 P_{R2} 。



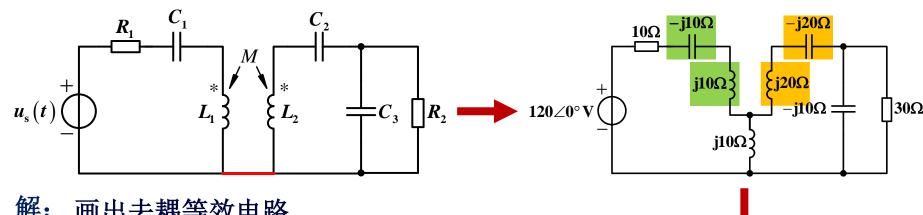
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解: 画出去耦等效电路



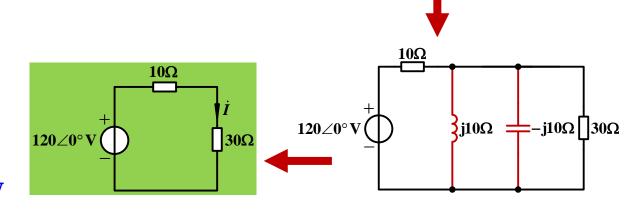
【10-9】图示稳态电路中, $u_{s}(t)=120\sqrt{2}\sin 10t$ V, $L_{1}=2H$, $L_{2}=3H$, M=1H , $C_1 = C_3 = 0.01$ F, $C_2 = 0.005$ F, $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 30\Omega$, 试用互感消去法求 电阻R。的消耗的平均功率 P_{R2} 。



画出去耦等效电路

$$\dot{I} = \frac{120}{10 + 30} = 3A$$

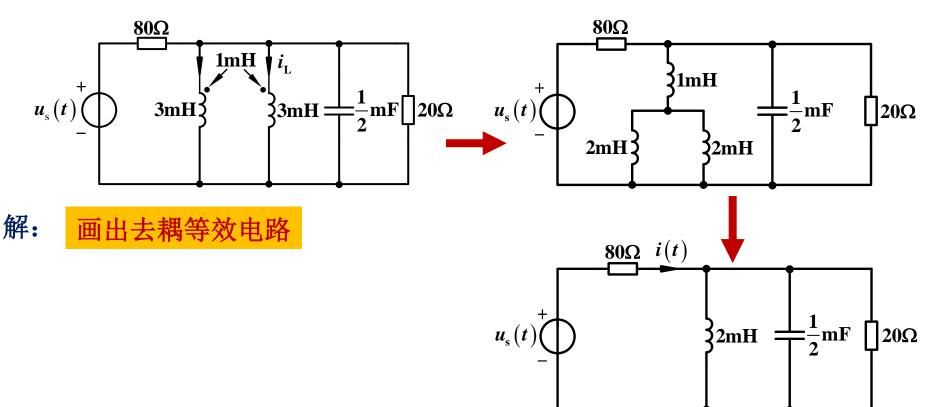
$$P_{R2} = I^2 R$$
$$= 3^2 \times 30 = 270 W$$





【10-10】图示稳态电路中 $u_s(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 1000t \text{ V}$,试用互感消去法求:

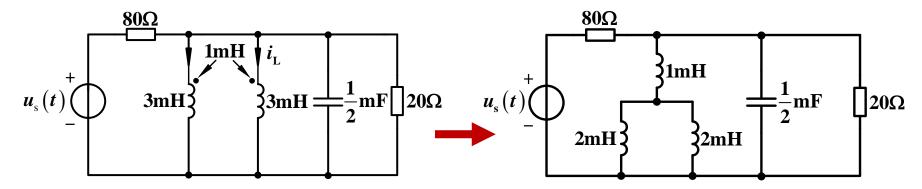
(1) 80Ω 电阻消耗的功率; (2) 电流 $i_{
m L}$ 。





【10-10】图示稳态电路中 $u_s(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 1000t \text{ V}$,试用互感消去法求:

(1) 80Ω 电阻消耗的功率; (2) 电流 $i_{
m L}$ 。

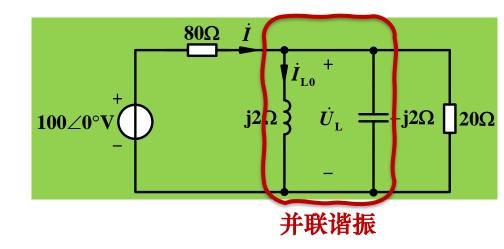


解: 画出去耦等效电路

(1) 求80Ω电阻消耗的功率

$$\dot{I} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{80 + 20} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$

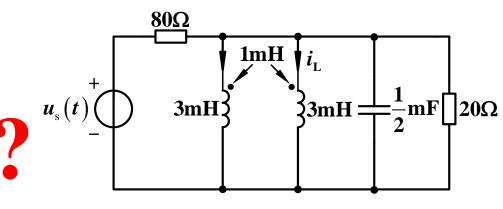
$$P = 1^{2} \times 80 = 80 W$$





(2) 求电流 $i_{\rm L}$

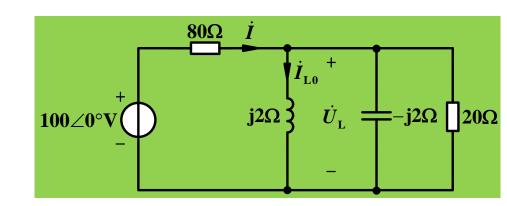
$$\dot{U}_{\rm L} = 20\dot{I} = 20\angle 0^{\circ}{
m V}$$
 $\dot{I}_{\rm L0} = \frac{20}{{
m i}2} = -{
m j}10{
m A}$ 如何求 $i_{\rm L}$



【★】回到原电路求 i_{L}

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{I}_{L0}}{2} = -\mathbf{j}5A$$

$$i_{\rm L}(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t - 90^{\circ})$$
A

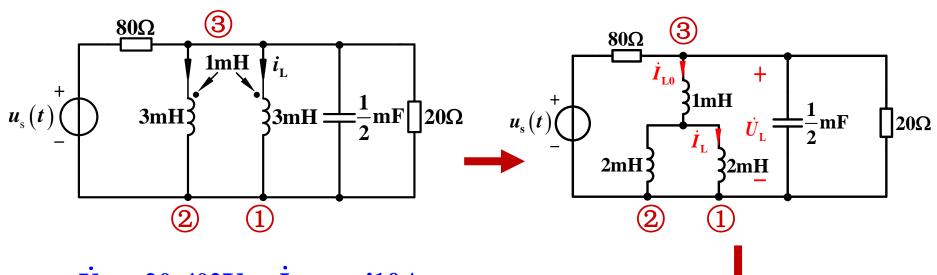


【思考】若两个电感值不相等,应该如何计算 i_L





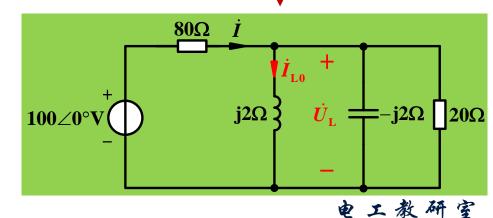
【思考】若两个电感值不相等,应该如何计算 i_L ?



$$\dot{U}_{\rm L} = 20 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 $\dot{I}_{\rm L0} = -\text{j}10\text{A}$

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}_{L} - \dot{I}_{L0} \cdot \mathbf{j}1}{\mathbf{j}2} = -\mathbf{j}5\mathbf{A}$$

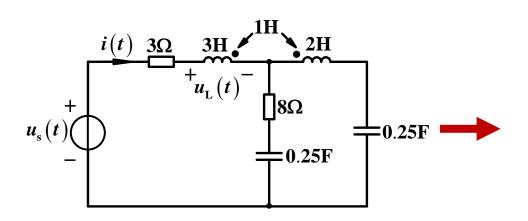
$$i_{\rm L}(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t - 90^{\circ})$$
A

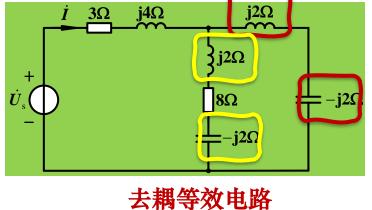




T&R Section of Electrical Engineering

【10-11】图示稳态电路中, $u_s(t)=10\sqrt{2}\sin 2t$ V,求电流i(t)和电压 $u_{\rm L}(t)$ 。





解: 画出去耦等效电路

(1) 求i(t)

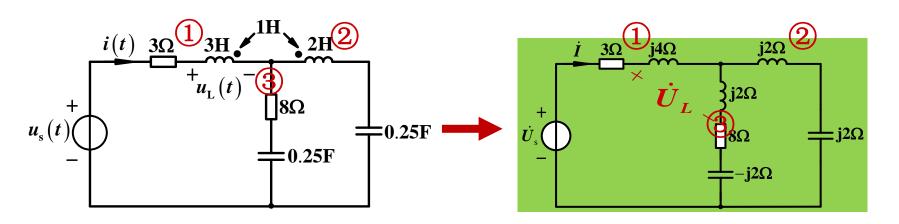
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{3 + j4} = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{3 + j4}
= \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{5 \angle 53.1^{\circ}} = 2 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$$

$$i(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\sin(2t - 53.1^\circ)$$
 A
华北史力大学_(保定)





【10-11】图示稳态电路中, $u_s(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin 2t$ V,求电流i(t)和电压 $u_L(t)$ 。



解: (2) 求 $u_{\rm L}$

如何计算 u_L ?

回到原电路?

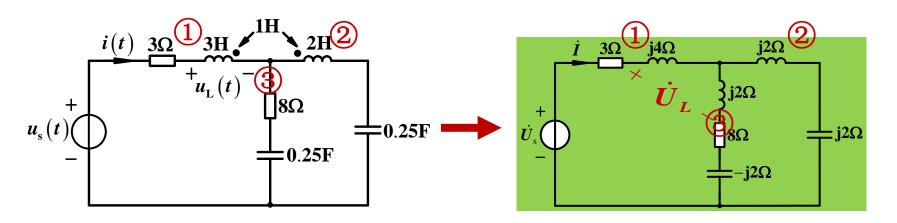


这次不这么做!!!

【★】由于在等效电路中易找到 $u_{L}(t)$,就不必再回到原电路了!



【10-11】图示稳态电路中, $u_s(t)=10\sqrt{2}\sin 2t$ V,求电流i(t)和电压 $u_L(t)$ 。



解: (2) 求 u_{L}

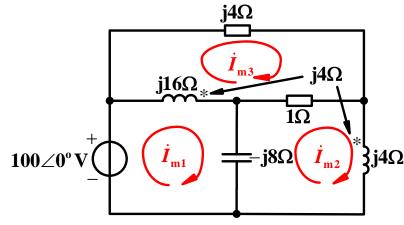
$$\dot{U}_{L} = \dot{I} \times j4 + 0 \times j2 = 2\angle -53.1^{\circ} \times j4 = 8\angle 36.9^{\circ} V$$

$$u_{L}(t) = 8\sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 36.9^{\circ})V$$



【10-12】含耦合电感的电路如图所示,列写电路的网孔电流方程。

(仅用网孔电流表示)



解:

$$(\mathbf{j}16 - \mathbf{j}8)\dot{I}_{m1} + \mathbf{j}8\dot{I}_{m2} - \mathbf{j}16\dot{I}_{m3} = 100\angle 0^{\circ} + \mathbf{j}4\dot{I}_{m2}$$
$$\mathbf{j}8\dot{I}_{m1} + (1 + \mathbf{j}4 - \mathbf{j}8)\dot{I}_{m2} - \dot{I}_{m3} = +\mathbf{j}4(\dot{I}_{m1} - \dot{I}_{m3})$$
$$-\mathbf{j}16\dot{I}_{m1} - \dot{I}_{m2} + (\mathbf{j}16 + \mathbf{j}4 + \mathbf{j}4)\dot{I}_{m3} = -\mathbf{j}4\dot{I}_{m2}$$

$$\int \mathbf{j}8\dot{I}_{m1} + \mathbf{j}4\dot{I}_{m2} - \mathbf{j}16\dot{I}_{m3} = 100\angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\mathbf{j}4\dot{I}_{m1} + (1-\mathbf{j}4)\dot{I}_{m2} + (\mathbf{j}4-1)\dot{I}_{m3} = 100\angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$-\mathbf{j}16\dot{I}_{m1} + (\mathbf{j}4-1)\dot{I}_{m2} + \mathbf{j}24\dot{I}_{m3} = 0$$

