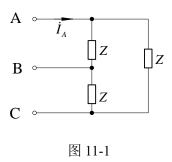
# 第十一章

1. 如图 11-1 所示对称三相电路中,已知电源线电压 $\dot{U}_{AB}=300\angle30^\circ$  V, $\triangle$ 形负载阻抗  $Z=18+\mathrm{j}24\,\Omega$ ,求负载的线电流 $\dot{I}_A$ 

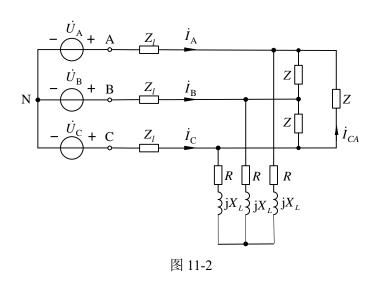


### 【解】

由题意可得 A 相电压为 $\dot{U}_A$  = 173.2 $\angle$ 0° V

$$\text{III } \dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z/3} = \frac{173.2 \angle 0^{\circ}}{6 + j8} = \frac{173.2 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10 \angle 53.13^{\circ}} = 17.32 \angle -53.13^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

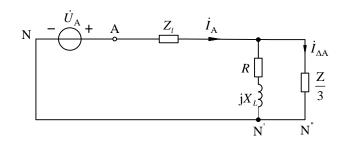
2. 图 11-2 所示对称三相电路中,已知电源线电压  $\dot{U}_{AB}=380\angle30^{\circ}{\rm V}$  ,  $Z_{l}=0.6+{\rm j}0.2\Omega$  ,  $Z=9-{\rm j}12\,\Omega$  ,  $X_{L}=4\Omega$  ,  $R=2\Omega$  。求(1)线电流  $\dot{I}_{\rm A}$  ,(2)三角形负载 C 相的相电流  $\dot{I}_{CA}$  (3)三相电源提供的有功功率 P 。



#### 【解】

(1) 已知电源线电压为 380V,令相电压 $U_A = \frac{380}{\sqrt{3}} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 

单相等值电路:



$$Z_{\text{id}} = Z_l + (R + jX_L) / \frac{Z}{3} = 0.6 + j0.2 + \frac{(2 + j4)(3 - j4)}{2 + j4 + 3 - j4} = 5 + j1 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{A} = \frac{\dot{U}_{A}}{Z_{B}} = \frac{220\angle0^{\circ}}{5 + j1} = \frac{220\angle0^{\circ}}{\sqrt{6}\angle11.3^{\circ}} = 89.8\angle -11.3^{\circ} A$$

(2)

$$\dot{I}_{\Delta A} = \frac{2 + j4}{2 + j4 + 3 - j4} \times 89.8 \angle -11.3^{\circ} = \frac{2 + j4}{5} \times 89.8 \angle -11.3^{\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \angle 63.4^{\circ} \times 89.8 \angle -11.3^{\circ} = 80.3 \angle 52.1^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{\Delta AB} = \frac{\angle 30^{\circ}}{\sqrt{3}} \dot{I}_{\Delta AB} = 46.4 \angle 82.1^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\Delta CA} = 46.4 \angle 158.9^{\circ} \,\text{A}$$

(3)

$$P = 3U_A I_A \cos \theta = 3 \times 220 \times 89.8 \times \cos(-11.3^\circ) = 58119 \text{ W}$$

3. 对称三相电路如图 11-3 所示,电源的线电压为 380V,负载阻抗  $Z=12\sqrt{3}+j12\Omega$ ,线路阻抗  $Z_l=\sqrt{3}+j\Omega$ ,试求:(1) 流过 C 相负载的相电流  $\dot{I}_{C'A'}$ ;(2)并分别计算两个功率表的示数。

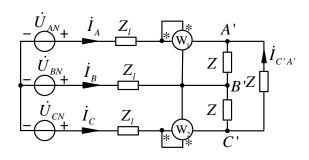
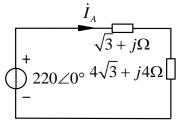


图 11-3

#### 【解】

(1) 单相等值电路,

以 A 相为基准相量,设 A 相电源 $\dot{U}_{\rm A}=220\angle0^{\circ}$ 



通过上面电路可求得 A 相线电流为

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5\sqrt{3} + i5} = 22 \angle -30^\circ$$

根据相线电流关系可以求得

$$\dot{I}_{A'B'} = \frac{\dot{I}_A \angle 30^\circ}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{22}{\sqrt{3}} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{C'A'} = \dot{I}_{A'B'} \angle 120^{\circ} = \frac{22}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 120^{\circ} A$$

(2) 根据三相对称电路对称性质,可知

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \sqrt{3}\dot{I}_A \cdot (4\sqrt{3} + j4) \cdot 1 \angle 30^\circ = 22\sqrt{3} \cdot (4\sqrt{3} + j4) = 304.8 \angle 30^\circ \text{V},$$

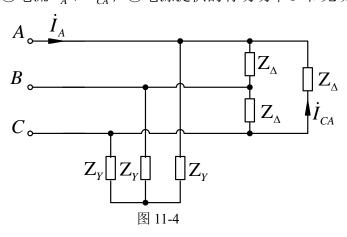
所以功率表  $W_1$ 的示数为:  $P_1 = U_{A'B'} \cdot I_A \cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = 304.8 \times 22 \times \cos(60^\circ) = 3352.8 \text{W}$ 

$$\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_A \angle 120^\circ = 22 \angle 90^\circ$$

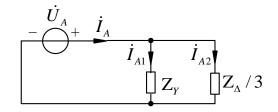
$$\dot{U}_{C'B'} = -\dot{U}_{B'C'} = 304.8 \angle 90^{\circ}$$

功率表  $W_2$  的示数为:  $P_2 = U_{C'B'}I_C\cos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i) = 304.8 \times 22 \times \cos(0^\circ) = 6705.6 \text{W}$ 

4. 图 11-4 所示对称三相电路中,线电压  $\dot{U}_{AB}=380\angle0^\circ \text{V}$ ,星形负载  $\mathbf{Z}_{Y}=8+\mathbf{j}6\Omega$ ,三角形负载  $\mathbf{Z}_{\Delta}=24+\mathbf{j}18\Omega$ 。求①电流  $\dot{I}_{A}$ 、  $\dot{I}_{CA}$ ;②电源提供的有功功率 P 和无功功率 Q。



单相等值电路 $\dot{U}_A = 220 \angle -30^{\circ} \text{V}$ 



$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{220 \angle -30^\circ}{4 + j3} = 44 \angle -66.9^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{A2} = \frac{\dot{I}_A}{2} = 22 \angle -66.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = 12.7 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \,\mathrm{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{CA} = 12.7 \angle 83.1^{\circ} \,\text{A}$$

$$P = 3U_A I_A \cos \varphi = 3 \times 220 \times 44 \times \cos(-30^\circ + 66.9^\circ) = 23232W$$

$$Q = 3U_A I_A \sin \varphi = 3 \times 220 \times 44 \times \sin(-30^\circ + 66.9^\circ) = 17424 \text{ var}$$

**5.** 对称三相正弦稳态电路如图 11-5 所示,已知负载侧线电压为 $\dot{U}_{AB}$ =380 $\angle$ 30°V,线路阻抗  $Z_{l}$ =(1+j)  $\Omega$ ,三角形联接负载阻抗 Z=(60+j60)  $\Omega$ 。求: (1) 电源侧线电压 $\dot{U}_{AB}$ 、线电流  $\dot{I}_{B}$ ; (2) 功率表的读数 P。

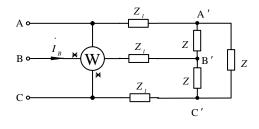
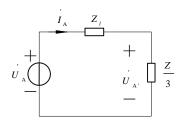


图 11-5

### 【解】

对称三相电路的单相等值电路为



因为 $\dot{U}_{AB}$ =380 $\angle$ 30°V,所以 $\dot{U}_{A}$ =220 $\angle$ 0°V

$$\text{for } \dot{I}_{\mathrm{A}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{A}^{\circ}}}{\frac{60 + \mathrm{j}60}{3}} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^{\circ} = 7.78 \angle -45^{\circ} \, \mathrm{A}$$

由对称性可得 $\dot{I}_{\rm B} = \dot{I}_{\rm A} \cdot 1 \angle - 120^{\circ} = 7.78 \angle - 165^{\circ} \, A$ 

因为
$$\dot{U}_{A} = \dot{I}_{A} \cdot Z_{l} + \dot{U}_{A} = 7.78 \angle -45^{\circ} \times (1+j) + 220 \angle 0^{\circ} = 11 \angle 0^{\circ} + 220 \angle 0^{\circ} = 231 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

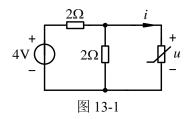
由线电压与相电压的关系可知 $\dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3}\angle 30^{\circ} \cdot 231\angle 0^{\circ} = 231\sqrt{3}\angle 30^{\circ} = 400\angle 30^{\circ} V$ 

由对称性得 $\dot{U}_{CA} = \dot{U}_{AB} \cdot 1 \angle 120^{\circ} = 400 \angle 150^{\circ} \text{V}$ 

功率表的读数  $P = U_{CA} \cdot I_{B} \cdot \cos(150^{\circ} + 165^{\circ}) = 400 \times 7.78 \times \cos 45^{\circ} = 2200 \text{W}$ 

# 第十三章

1. 图 13-1 所示电路中,非线性电阻的特性方程为 $i = u^2(u > 0)$ ,求电压u。



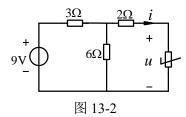
【解】

$$\begin{cases} u = 2 - i \\ i = u^2 \end{cases}$$

$$u^2 + u - 2 = 0$$

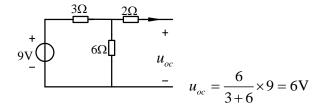
解之得: 
$$\begin{cases} u = -2(舍去) \\ u = 1 \end{cases}$$

2. 如图 13-2 所示电路,已知非线性电阻的特性方程为 $u=i^2+1$   $\left(i>0\right)$ ,求电路在工作点处的动态电阻  $R_d$  。

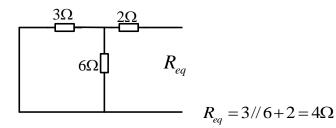


### 【解】

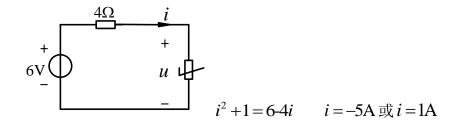
1) 求开路电压



2) 求等效电阻



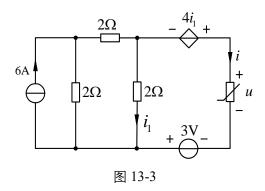
3) 画等效电路求解静态工作点



4) 求动态电阻

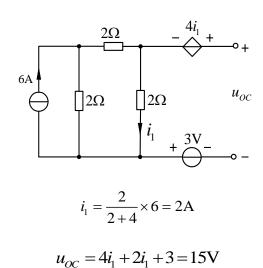
$$R_d = \frac{du}{di} = 2i\big|_{i=1} = 2\Omega$$

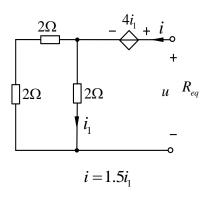
**3**. 图 13-3 所示电路中,非线性电阻的伏安关系为 $u=3i^2$  (i>0),求: (1) 非线性电阻左侧电路的戴维南等效电路; (2) 求u、i。



### 【解】

(1) 求开路电压 $u_{oc}$ 

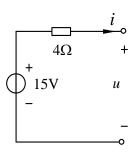




$$u = 4i_1 + 2i_1 = 6i_1$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{6i_1}{1.5i_1} = 4\Omega$$

### (3) 戴维南等效电路



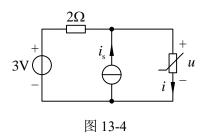
端口 VAR 为u = 15 - 4i

则 
$$3i^2 = 15 - 4i$$

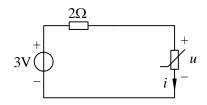
解之得 
$$\begin{cases} i = \frac{5}{3} A \\ i = -3A(舍) \end{cases}$$

所以 
$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{25}{3} \text{ V} \\ i = \frac{5}{3} \text{ A} \end{cases}$$

**4.** 图 13-4 所示电路中,非线性电阻的 VAR 为 $u=i^2(i>0)$ , $i_s(t)=0.02\sin t$  A。用小信号分析法求i。



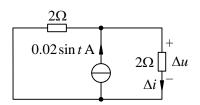
## 求直流工作点



列回路 KVL 方程:  $3=2i+i^2$ 

解得i=1A或-3A(舍)

$$R_{\rm d} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}i}\bigg|_{i=1} = 2\Omega$$



$$\Delta i = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.02 \sin t = 0.01 \sin t \,A$$

$$i = i + \Delta i = 1 + 0.01 \sin t A$$