

电路理论

——正弦稳态电路的功率

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本章学习内容

- 11.2 瞬时功率
- 11.3 有功功率与无功功率
- 11.4 视在功率及功率因数
- 11.5 复功率及功率守恒
- 11.6 功率因数校正
- 11.7 最大有功功率传输
- 11.8 有功功率测量

本章学习目标与难点

·1.掌握有功功率、无功功率、视在功率、 复功率和功率因素的含义及其计算

- 〈2.掌握功率因素校正方法、意义及其计算
 - 3. 掌握最大有功功率传输条件及其应用4. 掌握有功功率的测量方法

无功功率的含义、功率因素校正计算

瞬时功率: 元件或一端口网络在某时刻的功率

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \phi_u)$$

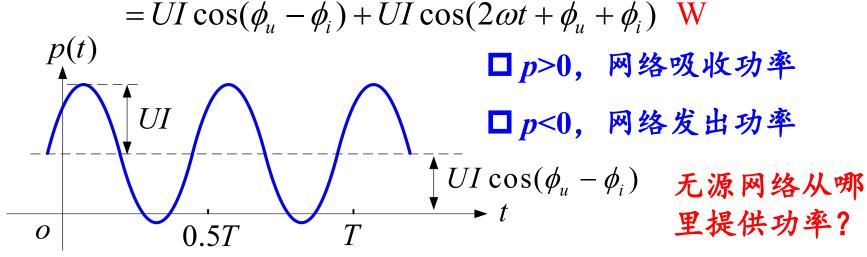
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t)$$

$$= 2UI\cos(\omega t + \phi_u)\cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \phi_u)$$

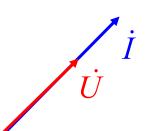
$$u(t) \quad \text{玩解答}$$
た源网络



元件的瞬时功率

$$p(t) = UI\cos(\phi_u - \phi_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \phi_u + \phi_i) \quad \mathbf{W}$$

口电阻 $\phi_u - \phi_i = 0^\circ$ $p(t) = UI[1 + \cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i)]$



口 电感 $\phi_u - \phi_i = 90^\circ$

$$p(t) = UI\cos(90^\circ) + UI\cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i + 90^\circ)$$
$$= -UI\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

 $= -OI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$ i $= \mathbf{E} \mathbf{\hat{p}}_u - \phi_i = -90^\circ$ $p(t) = UI \cos(-90^\circ) + UI \cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i - 90^\circ)$ $= UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$

元件的瞬时功率

$$P_R(t) = UI[1 + \cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i)] \ge 0$$

消耗功率

$$L p_L(t) = -UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$
 可正可负

交换功率

$$C p_C(t) = UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$
 可正可负

交换功率

- 电阻总是吸收功率, 电感、电容吸收功率与发出 功率交替进行, 且一个周期内平均功率为零
- ullet 电阻、电感、电容的瞬时功率以 2ω 频率变化
- ●电感、电容吸收的瞬时功率存在互补作用

元件的瞬时功率

$$R p_R(t) = UI[1 + \cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i)] \ge 0$$
 消耗功率

$$L p_L(t) = -UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$
 可正可负 交换功率

$$C p_C(t) = UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$
 可正可负 交换功率

$$p(t) = UI\cos(\phi_u - \phi_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \phi_u + \phi_i)$$

$$= UI\cos(\phi_u - \phi_i) + UI\cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_i + \phi_u - \phi_i)$$

$$= UI\cos(\phi_u - \phi_i)[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \phi_i)] - UI\sin(\phi_u - \phi_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

吸收功率

交换功率

$$= \frac{UI\cos\varphi[1+\cos 2(\omega t+\phi_i)]-UI \qquad \varphi \quad n \cdot 2(\omega t+\phi_i)}{p_R(t)}$$

$$p_X(t)$$

$$p(t) = UI\cos(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i}) + UI\cos(2\omega t + \phi_{u} + \phi_{i})$$

$$= UI\cos(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i}) + UI\cos(2\omega t + 2\phi_{i} + \phi_{u} - \phi_{i})$$

$$= UI\cos(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \phi_{i})] - UI\sin(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_{i})$$

$$= p_{R}(t) + p_{X}(t)$$

$$p_{R}(t) = u_{R}(t)i(t) \qquad \dot{U}_{R} = U\cos\phi\angle\phi_{i} \qquad \varphi = \phi_{u} - \phi_{i}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\cos(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})\cos(\omega t + \phi_{i}) \cdot \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \phi_{i}) \qquad U_{R}$$

$$= UI\cos(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \phi_{i})]$$

$$p_{X}(t) = u_{X}(t)i(t) \qquad \dot{U}_{X} = U |\sin\phi|\angle\phi_{i} \pm 90^{\circ}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U |\sin(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})|\cos(\omega t + \phi_{i} \pm 90^{\circ}) \cdot \sqrt{I} c \qquad \omega t + \phi_{i}$$

$$= -UI\sin(\phi_{u} - \phi_{i})\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_{i})$$

$$p(t) = UI\cos(\phi_u - \phi_i)[1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \phi_i)] - UI\sin(\phi_u - \phi_i)\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

吸收功率

交换功率

有功功率(real power):瞬时功率的平均值,也称平均功率

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt = UI \cos(\phi_u - \phi_i) = UI \cos \varphi \quad \text{单位: W (瓦)}$$

 $\cos \varphi$: 功率因数 φ : 功率因数角, 无源网络中等于阻抗角

无功功率(reactive power): 交换功率的幅值 非无用的功!

$$Q = UI \sin(\phi_u - \phi_i)$$

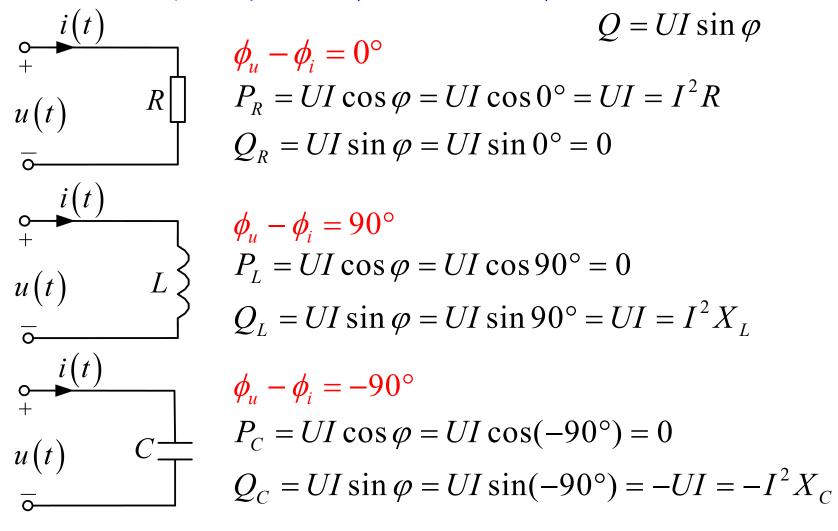
 $=UI\sin\varphi$

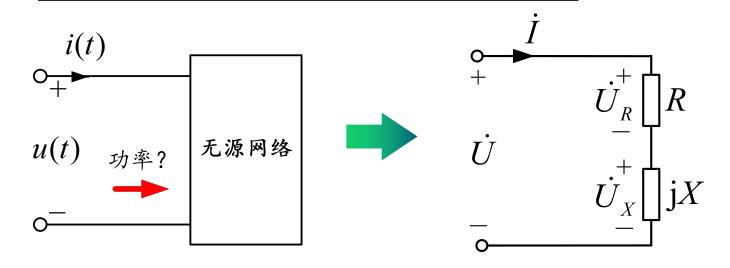
 $\bullet Q > 0$,表示网络吸收无功功率;

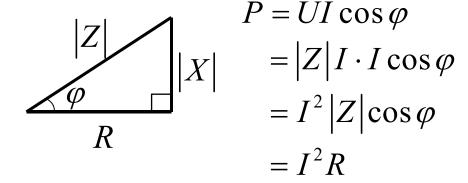
●0<0,表示网络发出无功功率。

单位: var (乏)

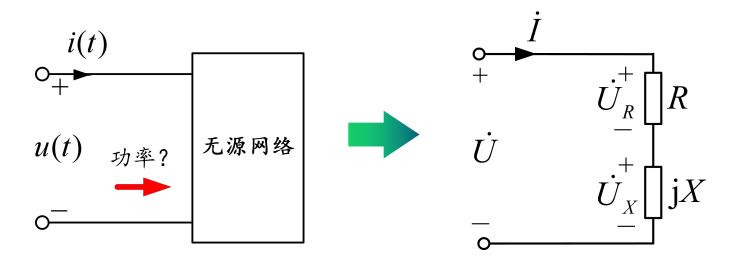
R、L、C元件的有功功率和无功功率 $P = UI \cos \varphi$

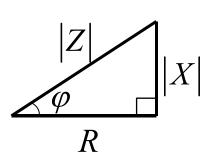






- □ 有功功率实际上是消耗在 电阻上的功率
- □有功功率守恒: 电路中所 有元件吸收的有功功率代 数和为零。





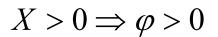
$$Q = UI \sin \varphi$$

$$= |Z|I \cdot I \sin \varphi$$

$$= I^{2}|Z|\sin \varphi$$

$$= I^{2}X$$

$$= I^{2}(X_{L} - X_{C})$$



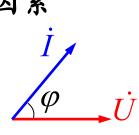
呈感性



$$X < 0 \Longrightarrow \varphi < 0$$

呈容性

 $\varphi_i > \varphi_u$ 超前功率因素



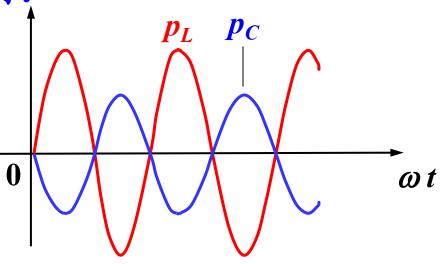
电感、电容的无功补偿作用:

$$p_L(t) = -UI\sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

$$p_C(t) = UI \sin 2(\omega t + \phi_i)$$

C发出功率 \longrightarrow L吸收功率

L发出功率 \longrightarrow C吸收功率



无功的物理意义: 反映电源与负载之间交换能量的速率

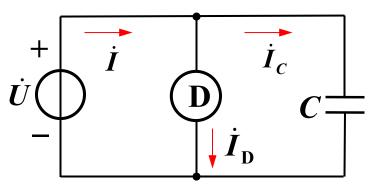
$$Q_L = I^2 X_L = I^2 \omega L = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L \left(\sqrt{2}I \right)^2 = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L I_{\rm m}^2 = \frac{2\pi}{T} W_{\rm max}$$

$$Q_{C} = I^{2} X_{C} = U^{2} / X_{C} = \left(\sqrt{2}U\right)^{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \omega C = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} C U_{m}^{2} = \frac{2\pi}{T} W_{max}$$

例11-1 已知: 电动机 $P_{\rm D}$ =1000W, U=220V, f=50Hz, C $=30\mu\text{F}$, $\cos\varphi_{\text{D}}=0.8$ (滞后)。求负载电路的功率因数。

解 设
$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$I_{\rm D} = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_{\rm D}} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68 A$$



$$\cos \varphi_{\rm D} = 0.8$$
(滞后) $\Rightarrow \varphi_{\rm D} = 36.9^{\circ} = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$

$$\dot{I}_{D} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
 $\dot{I}_{C} = j\omega C 220 \angle 0^{\circ} = j2.08 \text{ A}$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_D + \dot{I}_C = 4.54 - \text{j}1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \cos \varphi = \cos[0^{\circ} - (-16.3^{\circ})] = 0.96$$
 (滞后)

11.4 视在功率

视在功率: 有功功率的上限值 电气设备的容量

$$S = UI$$
 单位: V·A (伏安)

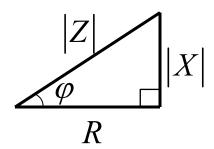
有功, 无功, 视在功率的关系:

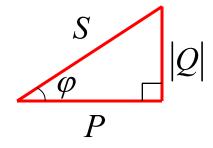
有功功率: $P = UI\cos\varphi$ 单位: W

无功功率: $Q = UI \sin \varphi$ 单位: var

视在功率: S = UI 单位: $V \cdot A$

$$\Rightarrow S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

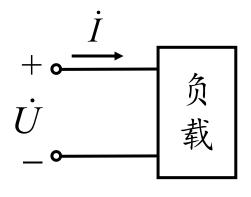




功率三角形

11.5 复功率

复功率:将有功功率、无功功率和视在功率综合成一个物理量



定义:
$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^*$$

$$\vec{I} = I \angle \phi
\vec{I}^* = I \angle -\phi
\vec{I} \cdot \vec{I}^* = I^2$$

$$S = UI \angle (\phi_u - \phi_i) = UI \angle \varphi = S \angle \varphi$$
$$= UI \cos \varphi + jUI \sin \varphi = P + jQ$$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = ZI^2 = (R + jX)I^2 = I^2R + jI^2X$$

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^* = \dot{U}\cdot\dot{U}^*Y^* = U^2Y^*$$

注意 S 是复数,而不是相量,不对应任何正弦量

11.5 复功率

复功率守恒:在正弦稳态下,任一电路所有支路吸 收的复功率之和为零。

$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \overline{S}_k = \sum_{k=1}^{b} (P_k + jQ_k) = 0 \longrightarrow$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \bar{S}_{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{b} (P_{k} + jQ_{k}) = 0 \longrightarrow \begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^{b} P_{k} = 0 & 有功功率守恒\\ \sum_{k=1}^{b} Q_{k} = 0 & 无功功率守恒 \end{cases}$$



视在功率守恒? 视在功率不守恒!!!

$$:: U \neq U_1 + U_2 \quad :: S \neq S_1 + S_2$$

11.5 复功率

$$Z = (10 + j25) || (5 - j15)$$

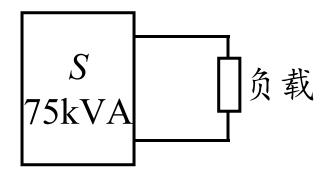
$$\dot{U} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \times Z = 236 \angle (-37.1^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$\overline{S}_{k} = 236 \angle (-37.1^{\circ}) \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = 1884 - j1423 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}$$

$$\overline{S}_{2\%} = U^2 Y_2^* = 1116 - j3346 \text{ V} \cdot \text{A}$$

$$\overline{S}_{199} + \overline{S}_{299} = \overline{S}_{5}$$

功率因数:
$$0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$$
 $\begin{cases} 1, \text{ 纯电阻} \\ 0, \text{ 纯电抗} \end{cases}$



$$P = UI\cos\varphi = S\cos\varphi$$

负载
$$\cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow P = S = 75 \text{kW}$$

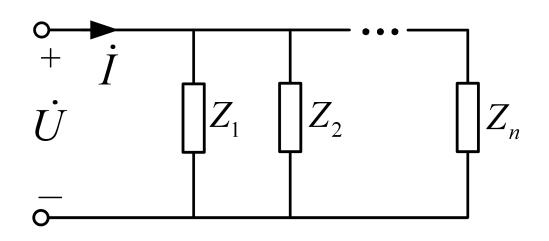
 $\cos \varphi = 0.7 \Rightarrow P = 0.75S = 52.5 \text{kW}$

- □设备容量 S (额定)向负载送多少有功功率由负载的阻抗 角决定。
- □ 若负载的阻抗角较大或功率因素较小,则发电设备的利用率较低

e.g. 冰箱、空调、洗衣机、抽油烟机、风扇等的功率因数大致在0.83~0.87之间, 日光灯功率因素 0.45~0.6

从发电角度,当输 出相同的有功功率时, 线路上电流大,线路压 降损耗大。

$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi}$$

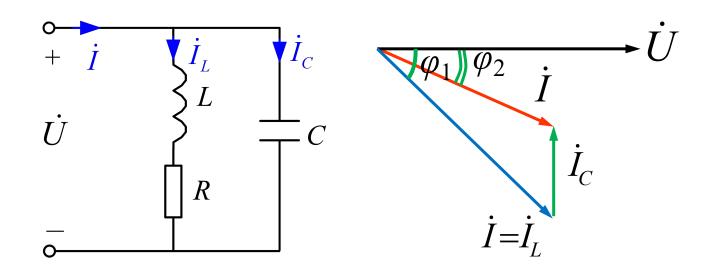


─ 提高功率因素,减少电源与负载之间的功率交换

解决办法: (1) 高压传输 U^{\uparrow}

- (2) 改进自身设备 $\cos \varphi$ ↑
- (3) 并联电容, 提高功率因数

$$Q = UI\sin\varphi = I^2X = I^2(X_L - X_C)$$



并联电容后,原负载的电压和电流不变, 吸收的有功功率和无功功率不变,即:负载的 工作状态不变,但电路的功率因数提高了。

并联电容的确定:

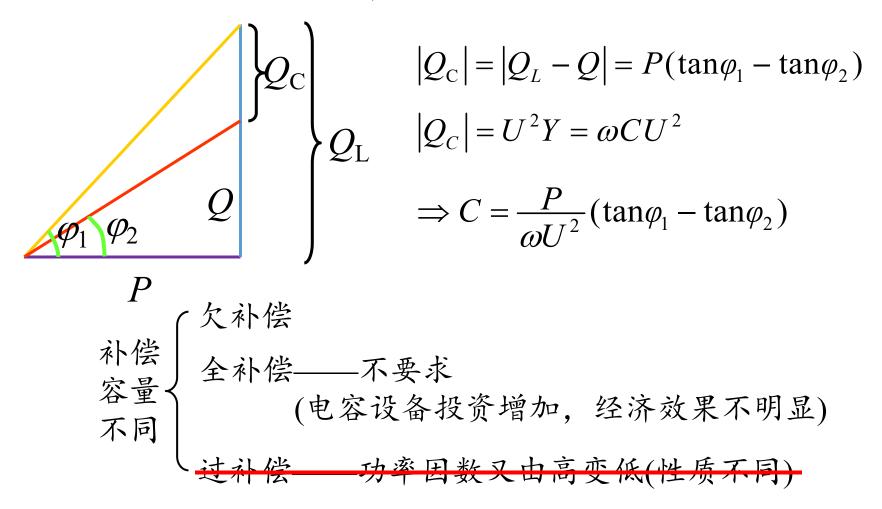
$$I_C = I_I \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2$$

将
$$I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_1}$$
, $I = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_2}$ 代入

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U}(\tan\varphi_1 - \tan\varphi_2) = \omega CU$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)$$

并联电容也可以用功率三角形确定:

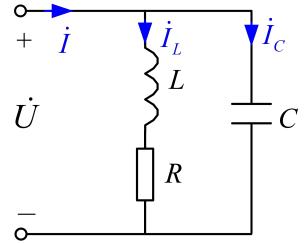


例11-3 已知: f=50Hz, U=220V, P=10kW, cosφ₁=0.6, 要使功 率因数提高到0.9, 求并联电容C, 并联前后电路的总 电流各为多大?

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_1 = 53.13^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_2 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2) = 557 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$



未并电容时:
$$I = I_L = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_1} = \frac{10\times10^3}{220\times0.6} = 75.8A$$

并联电容后:
$$I = \frac{P}{U\cos\phi_2} = \frac{10\times10^3}{220\times0.9} = 50.5A$$

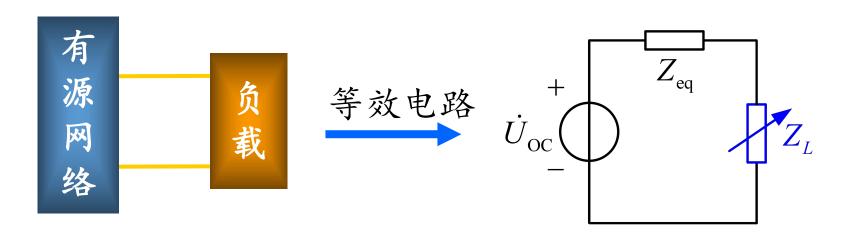
若要使功率因数从0.9再提高到0.95,试问还应增加多少并 联电容,此时电路的总电流是多大?

$$\cos \varphi_1 = 0.9 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_1 = 25.84^{\circ}$$

 $\cos \varphi_2 = 0.95 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varphi_2 = 18.19^{\circ}$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2) \qquad I = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.95} = 47.8A$$
$$= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (\tan 25.84^\circ - \tan 18.19^\circ) = 103 \ \mu\text{F}$$

 $\cos \varphi$ 提高后,线路上总电流减少,但继续提高 $\cos \varphi$ 所需电容很大,增加成本,总电流减小却不明显。因此,一般将 $\cos \varphi$ 提高到0.9即可。



$$Z_{\text{eq}} = R_{\text{eq}} + jX_{\text{eq}}$$
 $Z_L = R_L + jX_L$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{OC}}}{Z_{\text{eq}} + Z_{L}} \implies I = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}}{\sqrt{(R_{\text{eq}} + R_{L})^{2} + (X_{\text{eq}} + X_{L})^{2}}}$$

有功功率
$$P = I^2 R_L = \frac{R_L U_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R_L)^2 + (X_{eq} + X_L)^2}$$

负载获得最大有功功率 P_{max} 的条件:

$$P = \frac{R_L U_{\text{OC}}^2}{(R_{\text{eq}} + R_L)^2 + (X_{\text{eq}} + X_L)^2}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}}$$

> 负载阻抗的实部、虚部分别任意可调

需记忆!

$$X_{\text{eq}} + X_L = 0 \implies X_L = -X_{\text{eq}}$$

$$P = \frac{R_L U_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R_L)^2}$$
 回到电阻电路中求最大功率问题

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}R_{I}} = 0 \implies R_{L} = R_{\mathrm{eq}}$$

$$Z_{L} = R_{L} + jX_{L}$$

$$= R_{eq} - jX_{eq} = Z_{eq}^{*}$$

共轭匹配

> 负载阻抗角恒定、阻抗模任意可调

$$\begin{split} Z_{L} &= R_{L} + jX_{L} = \left| Z_{L} \right| \cos \varphi_{L} + j \left| Z_{L} \right| \sin \varphi_{L} \\ P &= \frac{R_{L} U_{\text{OC}}^{2}}{\left(R_{\text{eq}} + R_{L} \right)^{2} + \left(X_{\text{eq}} + X_{L} \right)^{2}} \\ &= \frac{\left| Z_{L} \right| \cos \varphi_{L} U_{\text{OC}}^{2}}{\left(R_{\text{eq}} + \left| Z_{L} \right| \cos \varphi_{L} \right)^{2} + \left(X_{\text{eq}} + \left| Z_{L} \right| \sin \varphi_{L} \right)^{2}} \end{split}$$

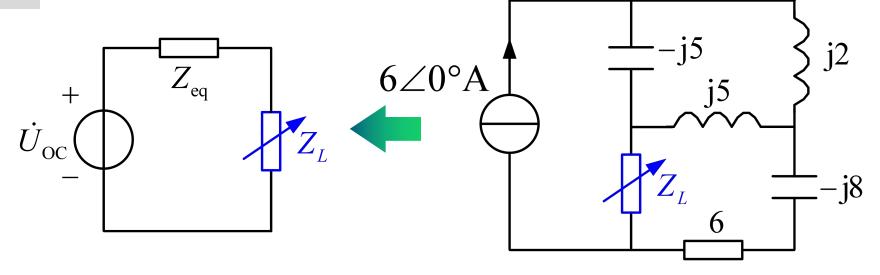
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}|Z_L|}=0$$
 $\Rightarrow |Z_L|=|Z_{\mathrm{eq}}|$ 该情况对应的最大功率可根据实际问题进行计算,无需记忆公式模相等匹配

特例: $\varphi_L = 0$ 负载为纯电阻 $\Rightarrow R_L = |Z_{eq}|$

例11-4

图示正弦稳态电路,确定以下3种情况下最大有功功率传输条件和 Z_L 获得的最大有功功率: $(1)Z_L$ 任意可调; $(2)Z_L$ 为模值任意可调阻抗; 阻抗角为60度(感性); $(3)Z_L$ 调节范围为 $[(3+j5)\Omega,(6+j10)\Omega]$, 如何调节 Z_L 使其获得最大功率?

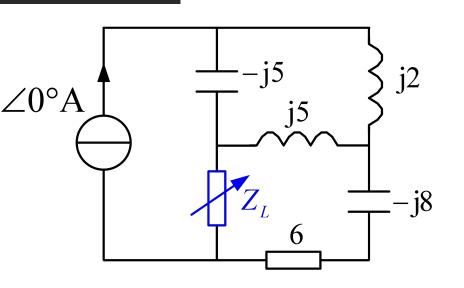
解 戴维南等效

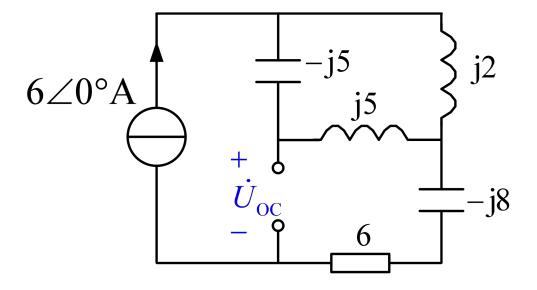


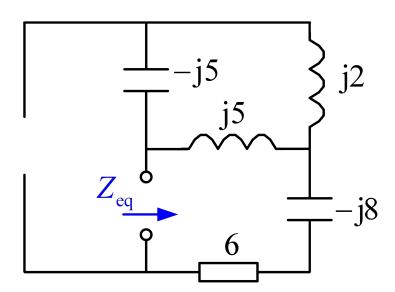
$$\dot{\mathbf{H}}$$
 $\dot{U}_{\text{OC}} = (j5 - j8 + 6) \times 6 \angle 0^{\circ}$
= $40.25 \angle - 26.57^{\circ} \text{V}$ $6 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{A}$

$$Z_{eq} = (-j5 + j2) \parallel j5 - j8 + 6$$

= $16.62 \angle -68.84^{\circ}\Omega$







(1) Z_L 任意可调

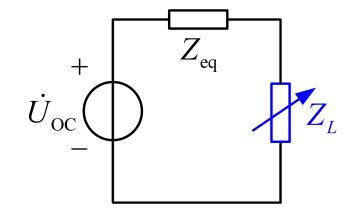
解

共轭匹配时有功功率最大

$$Z_L = Z_{eq}^* = 16.62 \angle 68.84^\circ$$

= $(6 + j15.5)\Omega$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{40.25^2}{4 \times 6} = 67.5 \text{W}$$



$$U_{\text{OC}} = 40.25 \angle - 26.57^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = 16.62 \angle - 68.84^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$= (6 - \text{j}15.5) \Omega$$

(2) ZL为模值任意可调阻抗,阻抗角为60度(感性)

解 模相等时有功功率最大

$$\left| Z_L \right| = \left| Z_{\text{eq}} \right| = 16.62\Omega$$

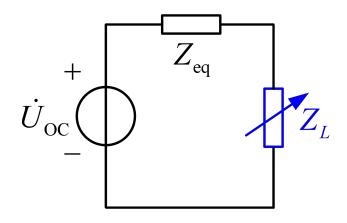
$$Z_L = 16.62 \angle 60^\circ = (8.3 + j14.39)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{OC}}}{Z_{\text{eq}} + Z_{L}}$$

$$= \frac{40.25 \angle - 26.57^{\circ}}{6 - \text{j}15.5 + 8.3 + \text{j}14.39}$$

$$= 2.81 \angle 59.43^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = I^2 Z_L = 2.81^2 \times 8.3 = 65.53 \text{W}$$



$$U_{\text{OC}} = 40.25 \angle - 26.57^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = 16.62 \angle - 68.84^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$= (6 - \text{j}15.5) \Omega$$

(3) Z_L 调节范围为[(3+j5)Ω, (6+j10)Ω]

$$P = \frac{R_L U_{\text{OC}}^2}{(R_{\text{eq}} + R_L)^2 + (X_{\text{eq}} + X_L)^2}$$

$$X_{eq} + X_L$$
 尽量接近 $0 \Rightarrow X_L = 10\Omega$

$$P = \frac{R_L U_{\text{OC}}^2}{(6 + R_L)^2 + (-5.5)^2}$$

$$= \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^{2}}{R_{L} + \frac{66.25}{R_{L}} + 12}$$
 [3,6]内单调递减 40.25²

$$\Rightarrow R_L = 6\Omega$$

$$Z_L = (6 + j10)\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{
m OC}$$
 $\dot{Z}_{
m eq}$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm oc} = 40.25 \angle - 26.57^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 $Z_{\rm eq} = 16.62 \angle - 68.84^{\circ} \Omega$
 $= (6 - \text{j}15.5) \Omega$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{40.25^2}{6 + \frac{66.25}{6} + 12} = 55.78 \text{W}$$

电路理论(64学时)

11.8 有功功率测量

⑤瓦特表





电流接线端 与 量限调节旋钮

瓦特表读数是有功功率!



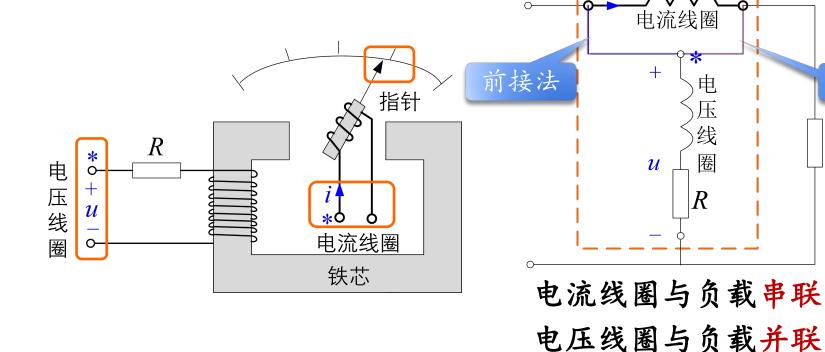
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u i dt$$
$$= \text{Re}[\dot{U} \times \dot{I}^*]$$

11.8 有功功率测量

☞电动式瓦特表原理

⑤瓦特表的接线方式

* i



后接法

 $|Z_{
m L}|$

11.8 有功功率测量

例11-5 $U_{\rm S}$ =120V, 求电压源提供的功率及瓦特表的读数。

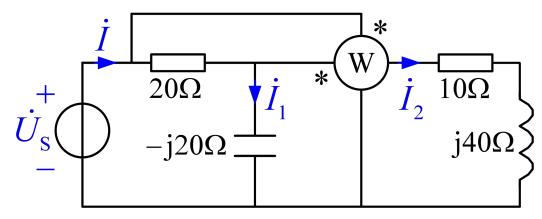
解 设
$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = 20 + (-j20) || (10 + j40) \dot{U}_{\text{s}}^{+}$$

= $28 - j36$ \dot{U}_{s}^{-}
= $45.61 \angle -52.13^{\circ} \Omega$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{Z_{\rm eq}} = 2.63 \angle 52.16^{\rm o} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j20}{-j20 + 10 + j40} \dot{I}$$
$$= 2.35 \angle -101.31^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



电压源提供的功率:

$$P = U_{\rm S}I\cos(0^{\circ} - 52.13^{\circ}) = 193.73$$
 W

瓦特表读数:
$$Re[\dot{U}_S \times \dot{I}_2^*]$$

$$P = U_{\rm S}I_2\cos(0^{\circ} - 101.13^{\circ}) = -55.31$$
W

本章小结

- ▶几个功率:瞬时功率、有功功率、无功功率、 视在功率、复功率
- ▶几个守恒:瞬时、有功、无功、复功率守恒 视在功率不守恒
- >功率因素校正/提高:
 - Q1: 为什么要提高功率因素?
 - ✓ 提高电源容量利用率
 - ✓ 降低线路电流及损耗
 - Q2:如何提高功率因素? 并联电容
- \triangleright 最大有功功率传输: $Z_{L}=Z_{i}^{*}$ 共轭匹配

课后作业

●11.3节: 11-2

●11.5节: 11-7

●11.6节: 11-9

●11.7节: 11-13

谢谢聆听!!

刘旭 2023-5-6