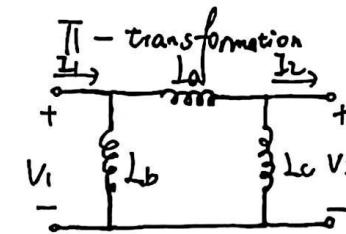
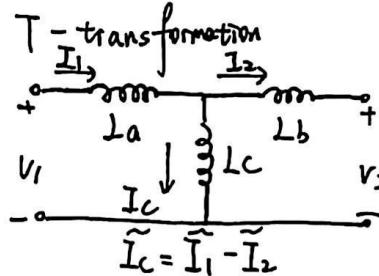
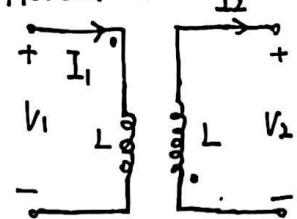


Problem 1:



For T - transformation,

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{V}_1 = \tilde{I}_1 j\omega L_a + (\tilde{I}_1 - \tilde{I}_2) j\omega L_c \\ \tilde{V}_2 = -\tilde{I}_2 j\omega L_b + (\tilde{I}_1 - \tilde{I}_2) j\omega L_c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_1 \\ \tilde{V}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j\omega(L_a + L_c) & -j\omega L_c \\ j\omega L_c & -j\omega(L_b + L_c) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{I}_1 \\ \tilde{I}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_a + L_c = L \\ L_b + L_c = L \\ L_c = -M \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_a = L + M \\ L_b = L + M \\ L_c = -M \end{cases}$$

For the original circuit.

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{V}_1 = j\omega L \tilde{I}_1 + j\omega M \tilde{I}_2 \\ \tilde{V}_2 = -j\omega L \tilde{I}_2 - j\omega M \tilde{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

(Note: the direction of current and the position of dot)
 Convert to matrix $\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_1 \\ \tilde{V}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} j\omega L & j\omega M \\ -j\omega M & -j\omega L \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{I}_1 \\ \tilde{I}_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I}_1 &= \frac{L}{j\omega(L^2 - M^2)} \tilde{V}_1 + \frac{M}{j\omega(L^2 - M^2)} \tilde{V}_2 \\ \tilde{I}_2 &= \frac{-M}{j\omega(L^2 - M^2)} \tilde{V}_1 + \frac{-L}{j\omega(L^2 - M^2)} \tilde{V}_2 \end{aligned}$$

For π - transformation, it's better to use KCL first.

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{I}_1 = \frac{\tilde{V}}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{\tilde{V}_1 - \tilde{V}_2}{j\omega L_a} \\ \tilde{I}_2 = \frac{\tilde{V}_1 - \tilde{V}_2}{j\omega L_a} - \frac{\tilde{V}_2}{j\omega L_c} \end{cases}$$

Then $\tilde{I}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} \right) \tilde{V} - \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} \tilde{V}_2$
 $\tilde{I}_2 = \frac{1}{j\omega L_a} \tilde{V} - \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_b} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_c} \right) \tilde{V}_2$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{L_a} + \frac{1}{L_b} = \frac{L}{L^2 - M^2} \\ \frac{1}{L_a} = \frac{-M}{L^2 - M^2} \\ \frac{1}{L_a} + \frac{1}{L_c} = \frac{L}{L^2 - M^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} L_a = \cancel{M^2 - L^2} \\ L_b = \frac{L^2 - M^2}{1 + M} = L - M \\ L_c = \frac{L^2 - M^2}{1 + M} = L - M \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} (4+3j)I_1 - 8jI_2 = 100\sqrt{2} \\ -8jI_1 + (5+10j)I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = 28.709 \cos(\omega t + 3.501^\circ) \\ I_2 = 12.294 \cos(\omega t + 19.026^\circ) \end{cases}$$

Then instant $E = \frac{C_{uc}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(I_1 - I_2)^2 L_1 + \frac{1}{2} I_2^2 L_2 + M(I_1 - I_2) I_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3W} \times (86.126)^2 \cos^2(\omega t - 26.499^\circ) + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{W} \times (7.181)^2 \cos^2(\omega t - 1.539^\circ) + \\
 &\quad \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{8}{W} \times (12.294)^2 \cos^2(\omega t + 19.026^\circ) + \\
 &\quad - \frac{2}{W} \times 17.181 \times 12.294 \times \cos(\omega t - 7.539^\circ) \\
 &\quad \times \cos(\omega t + 19.026^\circ)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $W_{AVG} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{3W} \times (86.126)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{6}{W} \times (7.181)^2 + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{8}{W} \times (12.294)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{W} \times 17.181 \times 12.294 \times \cos(26.565^\circ)$

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