

第 8 章题库答案

一、填空：

1. $\dot{U} = 220\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$; $\dot{I}_1 = 10\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$; $\dot{I}_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$;

2. 则 $u_1(t) = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(628t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$, $u_2(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(628t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$; $\varphi = 0$

3. $I = 1 \text{ A}$; 容性

4. $\dot{U}_{BC} = 100\sqrt{3}\angle 90^\circ \text{ V}$

5. $\varphi_{12} = 160^\circ$

6. $Z = 2\angle -80^\circ \Omega$

7. $U_L = 8 \text{ V}$

8. -135°

二、计算题

1.

解：利用相量式求解，根据电压、电流有效值关系，可得

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{U_2}{I} = \frac{200}{2} \Omega = 100 \Omega$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega \times 100} = \frac{1}{314 \times 100} \text{ F} = 31.85 \mu\text{F}$$

$$|Z| = |R + jX_L| = \frac{U_1}{I} = \frac{200}{2} \Omega = 100 \Omega$$

Z 的阻抗角为 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{I} 相量间的相位差，为简便计算，设

$$\dot{I} = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{ A} , \quad \dot{U}_1 = 200\angle \varphi_1 \text{ V} , \quad \dot{U}_s = 200\angle \varphi_s \text{ V} , \quad \dot{U}_2 = -j200 \text{ V}$$

由 KVL 可得：

$$200\angle \varphi_s = 200\angle \varphi_1 - j200$$

即 $\cos \varphi_s = \cos \varphi_1$, $\sin \varphi_s = \sin \varphi_1 - 1$

$$\sin \varphi_1 = \frac{1}{2} , \quad \varphi_1 = 30^\circ$$

把以上两式两端平方后相加，解得：

故有

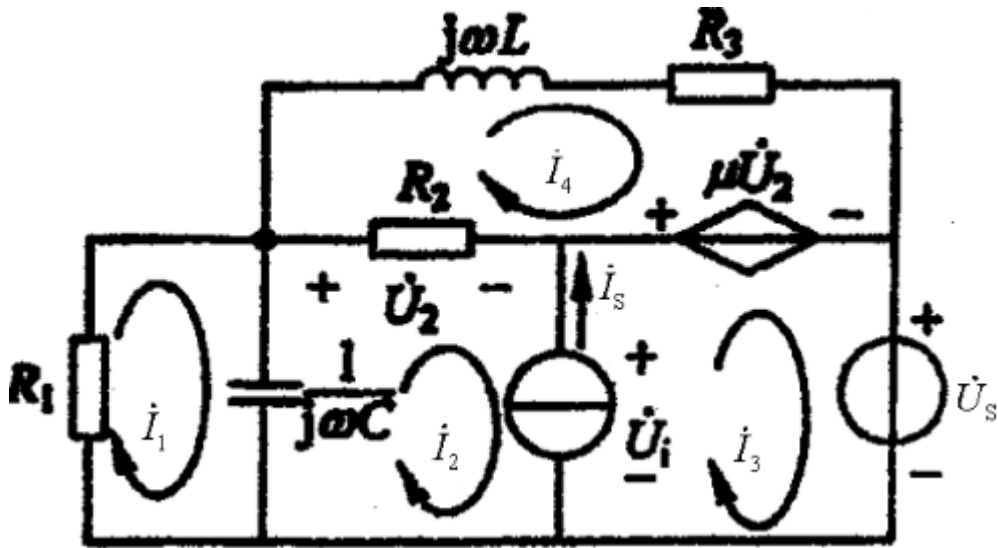
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}} = \frac{200\angle 30^\circ}{2\angle 0^\circ} = 100\angle 30^\circ = 86.6 + j50 \Omega$$

所以

$$R = 86.6 \Omega , \quad L = \frac{50}{\omega} = \frac{50}{314} = 0.159 \text{ H}$$

2.

解：



$$\begin{cases} \left(R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_1 - \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_2 = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_1 + \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_2 - R_2\dot{I}_4 + \dot{U}_1 = 0 \\ -\dot{U}_1 + \mu\dot{U}_2 = -\dot{U}_s \\ -R_2\dot{I}_2 + (R_2 + R_3 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_4 - \mu\dot{U}_2 = 0 \\ \dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_s \\ \dot{U}_2 = R_2(\dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_4) \end{cases}$$

3.

解：因为输出电压 \dot{U}_o 与输入电压 \dot{U}_i 同相位，又由题有：

$$\dot{U}_o = \frac{R_2 // \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + R_2 // \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}} \dot{U}_i$$

可知上式虚部为 0，整理虚部后得：

$$R_1 R_2 \omega^2 C_1 C_2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 \omega^2 C_1}$$

其中 $R_1 = R_2 = 250\text{k}\Omega$ ， $C_1 = 0.01\mu\text{F}$ ， $\omega = 2\pi f = 2000\pi$ ，因此

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{25\pi^2 \times 10^8} \text{F} = 0.04\text{nF}。$$

4.

解：利用相量法结合相量图求解

$$\text{设 } \dot{U}_1 = 100\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R+jX_L} = 10\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-jX_C} = 10\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_0 = -jX_C \dot{I}_0 + \dot{U}_1 = -j10 \cdot 10\angle 0^\circ + 100\angle 0^\circ = 100\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

5.

解：利用相量法结合相量图求解

$$(1) \because Z_1 = R_1 + jX_L = 1 + j\sqrt{3} = 2\angle 60^\circ \Omega, \quad Z_2 = R_2 - jX_C = 1 - j\sqrt{3} = 2\angle -60^\circ \Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \dot{U}_s / Z_1 = 10\angle -60^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s / Z_2 = 10\angle 60^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_{AB} = jX_L \dot{I}_1 - R_2 \dot{I}_2 = j\sqrt{3} \cdot 10\angle -60^\circ - 10\angle 60^\circ = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$(1) \because \dot{U}_{OC} = \dot{U}_{AB} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \quad Z_{eq} = R_1 \parallel jX_L + R_2 \parallel -jX_C = 1.5 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \dot{U}_{OC} / (Z_{eq} + 0.5) = 5\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

6.

$$\text{解： } Z = jX_L + (-jX_C) \parallel R = jX_L + \frac{-jX_C \cdot R}{R - jX_C}$$

$$I_R = \frac{U_s}{Z} \cdot \frac{-jX_C}{R - jX_C} = \frac{U_s}{jX_L + \frac{-jX_C R}{R - jX_C}} \cdot \frac{-jX_C}{R - jX_C} = \frac{-X_C U_s}{X_L R - X_C R - jX_C X_L}$$

$$= \frac{-U_s}{20} (1+j) = \frac{U_s \sqrt{2}}{20} \angle -135^\circ,$$

因此 I_R 的初相为 -135° 。

7.

$$\text{解：根据题意， } \dot{U}_s = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ, \quad jX_L = j25 \Omega, \quad \text{则电感上的电压相量为： } \dot{U}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R + j25} \times j25$$

已知 $|U_L| = 25$ ，所以 $R = \sqrt{U_s^2 - 25^2} = 66.14 \Omega$ ，则电流为：

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{25 + j25} = \dot{I} = 1 \angle -20.7^\circ$$

电流的表达式： $i = \sqrt{2} \cos(1000t - 20.7^\circ) \text{ A}$ 。

8.

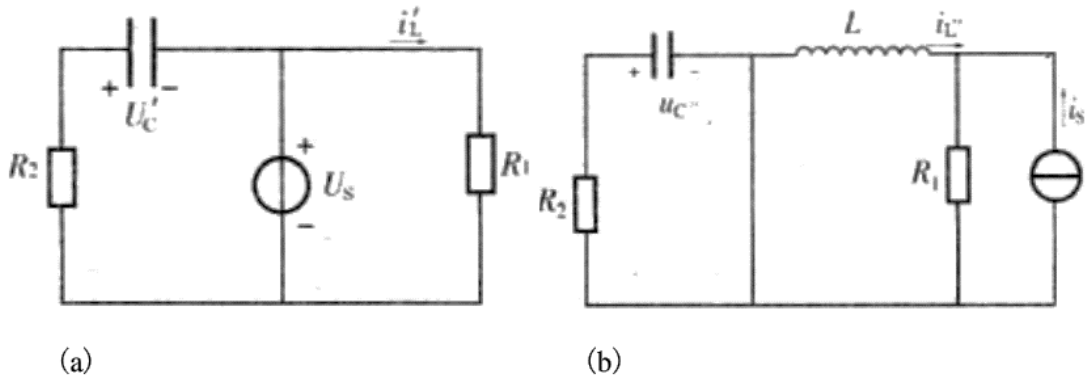
解：直流电压 U_s 单独工作时，电容开路，电感短路，等效电路如下图所示（a）所示，有：

$$U_{C1} = -10V, \quad i_{L1} = 10/1 = 10A$$

交流电流源单独工作时，电容和电阻 R_2 被短路，等效电路如下图所示（b）所示，有：

$$U_{C2} = 0, \quad \dot{I}_{L2} = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + j\omega L} \times \dot{I}_s = 1 \angle 0^\circ, \quad i_{L2} = -\sqrt{2} \cos(10^6 t)$$

由叠加定理得： $U_C = -10V$ ， $i_L = 10 - \sqrt{2} \cos(10^6 t) A$ 。



9.

解：（1） $\dot{U}_s = 25 \angle -126.87^\circ$ ， $\dot{U}_C = 20 \angle -90^\circ$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{\frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{20 \angle -90^\circ}{5 \angle -90^\circ} = 4 \angle 0^\circ A, \quad \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s - \dot{U}_C}{R} = 5 \angle 180^\circ A, \quad \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I} - \dot{I}_2 = -9A.$$

（2）支路 1 的电压超前电流 90° ，所以支路 1 可能是一个电感元件。

10.

$$\text{解： } Z_{ab} = \frac{-j4 \times j8}{-j4 + j8} = -j8 \Omega$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{Z_{ab}} = -0.5A$$

求电路总阻抗 Z

$$Z = 4 + Z_{ab} + j4 = 4 - j4 \Omega$$

$$\text{则 } \dot{U}_s = \dot{Z} \dot{I} = (2 + j2) V - 20.7^\circ. \text{ 所以电流}$$

$$i = I_m \cos(\omega t + \theta_i) = \sqrt{2} \cos(10^3 t - 20.7^\circ) A.$$

11.

解：假设 $\dot{U}_s = u_s \angle 0^\circ$ ，于是 R 上电流为

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R} = \frac{u_s}{R} \angle 0^\circ A = I_1 \angle 0^\circ A;$$

电容 C 上电流为

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{-jX_C} = j \frac{u_s}{X_C} \angle 0^\circ = \frac{u_s}{X_C} \angle 90^\circ = I_2 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}.$$

已知: $I_1=I_2=10\text{A}$, 所以

$$\frac{u_s}{R} = \frac{u_s}{X_C} = 10.$$

则有 $R=X_C=10\Omega$, 所以 $u_s=10R=100\text{V}$;

故

$$\dot{U}_s = u_s \angle 0^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

由 KCL 定律,

$$\text{得 } \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 0^\circ + 10 \angle 90^\circ = 10(1 + j) = 10\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$$

12.

解: 电路的相量电路模型如右图所示, 其中

$$\dot{U} = 12 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, j\omega L = j2 \times 2 = j4 \Omega.$$

故

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{12 \angle 0^\circ}{3} = 4 \angle 0^\circ = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{12 \angle 0^\circ}{j4} = \frac{12 \angle 0^\circ}{4 \angle 90^\circ} = 3 \angle -90^\circ = -j3 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 4 - j3 = 5 \angle -36.9^\circ \text{ A}$$

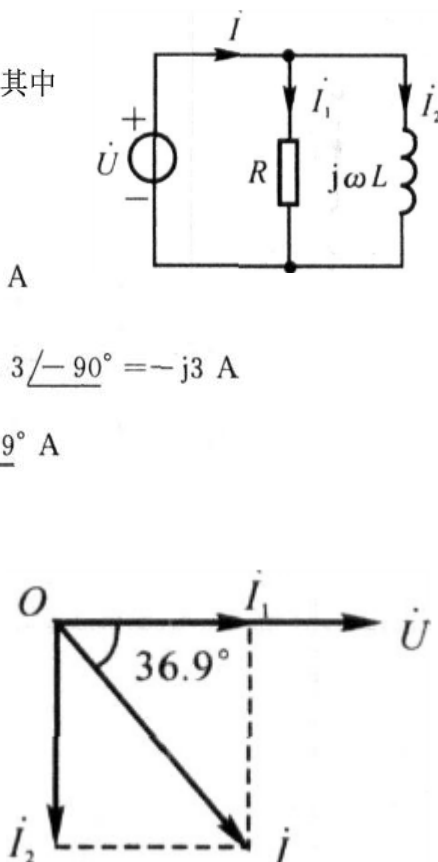
故得

$$i_1(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(2t) \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = 3\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 90^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 36.9^\circ) \text{ A}$$

各电量的相量如右图所示。可见 \dot{U} 超前 \dot{i} 36.9° 。

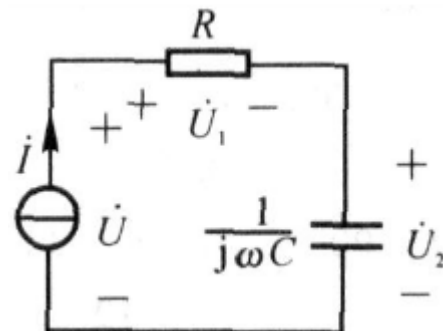


13.

解: 电路的相量电路模型如右图所示, 其中

$$\dot{I} = 12 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j2 \times 0.125} = -j4\Omega.$$

故



$$\dot{U}_1 = RI = 3 \times 12 \angle 0^\circ = 36 \angle 0^\circ = 36 \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I = -j4 \times 12 \angle 0^\circ = -j48 = 48 \angle -90^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 36 - j48 = 12(3 - j4) = 60 \angle -53.1^\circ \text{ V}$$

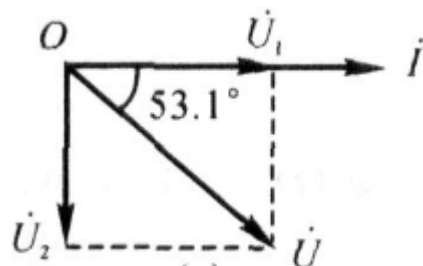
故得

$$u_1(t) = 36\sqrt{2}\cos 2t \text{ V}$$

$$u_2(t) = 48\sqrt{2}(2t - 90^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u(t) = 60\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 53.1^\circ) \text{ V}$$

各电量的相量如右图所示。可见 \dot{U} 滞后于 \dot{i} 53.1° 。



14 .

解：画电路的相量图如下图所示。故得

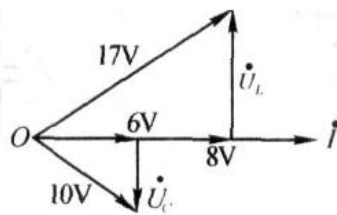
$$U_{4\Omega} = 2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ V}, U_{3\Omega} = 2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$U_L = \sqrt{17^2 - 8^2} = 15 \text{ V}, U_C = \sqrt{10^2 - 6^2} = 8 \text{ V}$$

故

$$U_X = U_L - U_C = 15 - 8 = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{故 } U = \textcircled{V} = \sqrt{U_X^2 + U_R^2} = \sqrt{7^2 + 14^2} = 15.65 \text{ V}$$



15 .

解：

$$I_1 = \frac{1}{1+j2} I_s, I_2 = \frac{-j2}{1-j2} I_s$$

$$I = I_2 - I_1 = \left(\frac{-j2}{1-j2} - \frac{1}{1+j2} \right) I_s = \frac{3}{5} I_s$$

故

$$I_s = \frac{5}{3} I = \frac{5}{3} \times 3 \angle 30^\circ = 5 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$$

16 .

解：由 KCL 得

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_2 + \beta \dot{I}_2 = (1 + \beta) \dot{I}_2$$

由 KVL 得

$$\dot{U} = Z_1 \dot{I} + Z_2 \dot{I}_2$$

所以

$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_2} = (1 + \beta)Z_1 + Z_2 = 10(1 + \beta) + 400 + j[50(1 + \beta) - 1000]$$

因为 \dot{U} 与 \dot{I}_2 正交，所以令实部为零

$$10(1 + \beta) + 400 = 0$$

所以

$$\beta = -41$$

17 .

解：因为 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$ ，取 U_s 为参考相量，所画相量图如下图所示。 \dot{I}_1 ， \dot{I}_2 反相，又 $I=0A$ ，所以

$$I_2 = 1A$$

当 f 减为原来的一半， X_L 也变为原来的一半，而 X_C 变为原来的两倍。而 U_s 不变，因而

$$I_1 = \frac{U_s}{X_C} = \frac{1}{2}A, \quad I_2 = \frac{U_s}{X_L} = 2A$$

所以

$$I = |I_1 - I_2| = 1.5A$$

