复习1答案(仅供参考)

一、填空题(每空2分,共20分)

题号	第一空	第二空		
1	$R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$			
2	$I_0 e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}}$	$\frac{U_s}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{L/R}} \right)$		
3	140			
4	2			
5	$U_{\rm L} = \sqrt{3} U_{\rm P}$	$I_{\rm L}\!\!=\!\!I_{\rm P}$		
6	22.68	0		
7	$\begin{bmatrix} 5/3 & 4/3 \\ 4/3 & 5/3 \end{bmatrix}$			

二、单项选择(每小题2分,共10分)

	-				
题号:	1	2	3	4	5
答案:	D	A	C	В	D

三、简答题(每小题5分,共10分)

- 1、关系:理想变压器是耦合电感理想化的逼近:全耦合,无损耗,参数为无限 大,但是匝数比固定;(2分)
- 区别:(1)不同的两种元件,伏安关系不同,耦合电感伏安关系是微分式,理想变压器是代数式。(2)耦合电感是储能元件,理想变压器是非储能元件,瞬时功率恒为0(两条回答一条即可,3分)
- 2、串联 RLC 电路谐振时的工作特点包括:等效阻抗为纯实数,端口电压等于电阻电压,电感电压和电容电压完全反相,功率因数等于1,电流有效值最大,其他合理回答。(答对1个2分;答对2个4分;答对3个以上5分)

四、分析与计算题(每小题 10 分, 共 40 分)

1、解:(1)稳态响应——相量法:

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z} = \frac{10 \angle 45^\circ}{2 + j2} = \frac{10}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = 3.5355A \tag{3}$$

稳态响应:
$$i_L^{(1)} = \sqrt{2} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(2t) = 5\cos(2t)$$
A (2)

(2) 暂态响应:

$$\tau = L/R = 0.5s$$
暂态响应: $i_L^{(2)} = i_x e^{-t/\tau} = i_x e^{-2t} A$ (3)

(3) 完整响应:

$$i_{L} = i_{L}^{(1)} + i_{L}^{(2)} = 5\cos(2t) + i_{x}e^{-2t}A$$

$$i_{L}(0) = 5 + i_{x} = 0 \Rightarrow i_{x} = -5$$

$$i_{L} = 5\cos(2t) - 5e^{-2t}A$$
(2)

2、解:

耦合电感的等效电感值 $L_{eq}=L_1+L_2-2M=0.1+0.4-2\times0.05=0.4$ H; (4分)

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.4 \times 0.001}} = 50 \text{ rad/s} \quad (2 \%)$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{50 \times 0.4}{10} = 2; \quad (2 \%)$$

$$BW = \frac{R}{L} = \frac{10}{0.4} = 25 \text{ rad/s} \quad (2 \%)$$

3、解:

$$S_{RL} = \frac{P_{RL}}{\cos \varphi_1} = \frac{10000}{0.6} = 16666.7 \text{VA}$$

$$Q_{RL} = S_{RL} \sin \varphi_1 = 16666.7 \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} = 13333.3 \text{var}$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$S_{RLC} = \frac{P}{\cos \varphi_2} = \frac{10000}{0.8} = 12500 \text{VA}$$

$$Q_{RLC} = S_{RLC} \sin \varphi_2 = 12500\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2} = 7500 \text{var}$$
 (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$Q_C = Q_{RLC} - Q_{RL} = 7500 - 13333.3 = -5833.3$$
var

$$Q_C = -\omega C U^2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{Q_C}{-\omega U^2} = 383.64 \mu F \tag{4 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

$$P_{RL} = UI_{RL}\cos\varphi_1 \Rightarrow 10000 = 220 \times I_{RL} \times 0.6 \Rightarrow I_{RL} = 75.76A \tag{1 \(\frac{1}{12}\)}$$

$$P_{RLC} = UI_{RLC}\cos\varphi_2 \Rightarrow 10000 = 220 \times I_{RLC} \times 0.8 \Rightarrow I_{RLC} = 56.82 \text{A} \qquad (1 \text{ }\%)$$

4、解:

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = 15 \tag{4 \(\frac{1}{1}\)}$$

$$P = UI\cos(\theta) \Rightarrow \cos(\theta) = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{60} = 0.5$$

$$R = |Z|\cos(\theta) = 7.5\Omega; \tag{3 \(\frac{\pi}{D}\)}$$

$$\omega L = |Z|\sin(\theta) = 15\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2} \Rightarrow L = \frac{15\sqrt{1 - 0.5^2}}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.041H$$
 (3 \(\frac{\gamma}{D}\))

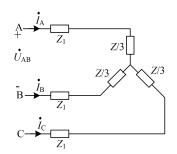
5、解: 阻抗变换:
$$1 \times n^2 = 100 \Rightarrow n = 10$$
 (4分)

$$\dot{I} = 10/2 = 5A$$
 (2 $\%$)

最大功率:
$$P_{\text{max}} = I^2 R = 5^2 \times 100 = 2500 \text{W}$$
 (2分)

$$\dot{U} = 500/10 = 50V$$
 (2 $\dot{\mathcal{H}}$)

6、解: 三角-星形变换:



$$\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{V} \Rightarrow \dot{U}_{A} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 (2 \(\frac{\frac{1}}{2}\))

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z/3} = 5 - j5 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^\circ = 7.07\angle - 45^\circ A$$
 (2 $\%$)

$$\dot{I}_{B} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -165^{\circ} = 7.07\angle -165^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle 75^{\circ} = 7.07\angle 75^{\circ} A$$
(1 $\%$)

$$\dot{I}_{ab} = \frac{\dot{I}_A}{\sqrt{3}} \angle 30^\circ = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -15^\circ = 4.08 \angle -15^\circ A$$
 (2 ½)

$$\dot{I}_{ab} = \sqrt{3} \stackrel{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{3} \stackrel{2}{\sqrt{3}} = 13 - 4.002 - 13 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{bc} = 4.08 \angle -135^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{ca} = 4.08 \angle 105^{\circ} \text{A}$$
 (1 $\%$)

$$P = 3I_{ab}^2 \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 3 \times 4.08^2 \times 60 = 3000$$
 (2 $\%$)