复习4答案(仅供参考)

一、填空题(每空2分,共20分)

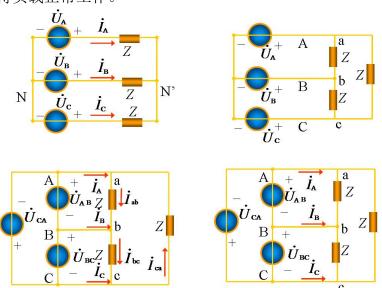
<u> </u>		
题	第一空	第二空
号		
1	$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ $u_c(0)e^{-t/\tau}$	
2	$u_c(0)e^{-t/ au}$	$U_{Cm}\cos(\omega t + \psi_u) - U_{Cm}\cos(\psi_u)$
3	40	
4	C/n^2	
5	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -0.0667 \\ -0.0667 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \ \ \vec{\boxtimes} \begin{bmatrix} 0.2 & -1/15 \\ -1/15 & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$	
6	$U_{ m L}{=}U_{ m P}$	$I_{\rm L} = \sqrt{3} I_{\rm P}$
7	<u>15.87</u>	0

二、单项选择(每小题2分,共10分)

题号: 1 2 3 4 5 答案: D C B A A

三、简答题(每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

- 1、一阶电路:特征根的倒数的负值,是时间常数。它反映了电路状态随时间变化的稳定性特征、和变化速度;(2分)
- 二阶电路:特征根反映了电路状态随时间变化的稳定性特征、和变化速度。它还对应电路的三种工作状态,即过阻尼、临界阻尼和欠阻尼。(3分)
- 2、当三相负载不对称时,中线的存在可以减少负载中点的位移,甚至消除位移, 使得负载正常工作。



(每个图1分; 中线作用1分)

四、分析与计算题(每小题 10 分, 共 60 分)

1、解: 作图 (5分)

 $\tau = RC = 10000 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6} = 1 \text{ms}$

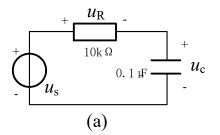
根据三要素法列出前半周期的电容电压表达式:(2分)

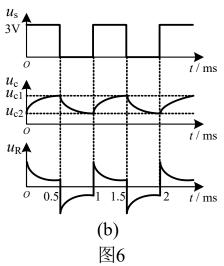
$$u_C - 3 = [u_{C2} - 3]e^{-t/\tau} \Rightarrow u_{C1} - 3 = [u_{C2} - 3]e^{-0.5}$$

根据三要素法列出后半周期的电容电压表达式:(2分)

$$u_C = u_{C1}e^{-t/\tau} \Rightarrow u_{C2} = u_{C1}e^{-0.5}$$

求解,得: $u_{C1} = 1.867 \text{V}; u_{C2} = 1.133 \text{V}$ (1分)





2、解:

将负载断开从右往左看有源单口的戴维南等效电路参数 \dot{U}_{oc} , Z_{eq}

次级开路初级回路电流为 \dot{I}_1 ,

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{10000 + j10000} = 0.005 + j0.005 = 0.0071 \angle -45^{\circ} A$$

所以 $\dot{U}_{oc} = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = j2000 \times 0.0071 \angle -45^o = 10 + j10 = 14.14 \angle 45^o V$ (3分)

$$Z_{eq} = j10000 + \frac{\left(2000\right)^2}{10000 + j10000} = 200 + j9800\Omega \tag{3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)}$$

当
$$Z_X = Z_{eq}^* = 200 - j9800\Omega$$
时, (2分)

负载获得最大功率
$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{14.14^2}{4 \times 200} = 0.25 \text{W}$$
 (2分)

3、解:

解法一:

作相量图 (2分)

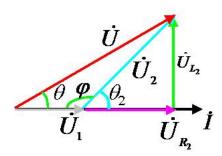
$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73$$
A (2 $\%$)

$$(U_1 + U_{R2})^2 + U_{L2}^2 = 115^2$$

 $U_{R2}^2 + U_{L2}^2 = 80^2$

解得: $U_{R2} = 33.8975\text{V}$; $U_{L2} = 72.4635\text{V}$ (4分)

得:
$$R_2 = 19.59\Omega$$
; $L_2 = 0.133$ H (2分)



$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73$$
 (2 $\%$)

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237$$
 $\therefore \varphi = 115.1^{\circ}$

$$\theta_2 = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$|Z_2| = U_2 / I = 80 / 1.73 = 46.2\Omega$$
 (4 分)

$$R_2 = |Z_2| \cos \theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$X_2 = |Z_2| \sin \theta_2 = 41.8\Omega \tag{2 \%}$$

$$L = X_2 / (2\pi f) = 0.133H$$

4、解:
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{RW} = \frac{314}{6.28} = 50$$
 (3分)

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = 1.6H$$
 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$)

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{\omega_0 L}{O} = 10\Omega \tag{2 }$$

$$U_L = U_C = QU_S = 50 * 200 = 10000V$$
 (2 分)

5、解:
$$\dot{U}_{AB} = 380 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{V} \Rightarrow \dot{U}_{A} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 (2分)

$$\dot{I}_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{Z_1 + Z} = \frac{220}{22 - j22} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = 7.07 \angle 45^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_{B} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle - 75^{\circ} = 7.07\angle - 75^{\circ} A$$
 (3 $\frac{1}{2}$)

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

$$\dot{U}_{A'N'} = Z\dot{I}_A = (20 - j10)(5 + j5) = 150 + j50 = 158.1 \angle 18.4$$
 °V

$$\dot{U}_{A'B'} = \sqrt{3}\dot{U}_{A'N} \angle 30^{\circ} = 273.9 \angle 48.4^{\circ} \text{V}$$
 (3 \(\frac{\partial}{2}\))

$$\dot{U}_{B'C'} = 273.9 \angle -71.6^{\circ} \text{V}; \dot{U}_{C'A'} = 273.9 \angle 168.4^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$P = 3I_4^2 \operatorname{Re}(Z) = 3 \times (5\sqrt{2})^2 \times 20 = 3000$$
 (2 $\frac{1}{2}$)

(2分)

6、解:

(1)
$$\dot{I} = \frac{220}{3+j3.8} = 28.16 - j35.67 = 45.44 \angle -51.7^{\circ} A$$
 $S_{ZL} = UI = 220*45.44 = 9996.9 \text{VA}$, (3分) $PF = \cos(\theta_Z) = \cos(\arctan(3.8/3)) = 0.6196$ $P_{ZL} = S_{ZL}\cos(\theta_Z) = 220*45.44*0.6196 = 6194.5 \text{W}$ $Q_{ZL} = S_{ZL}\sin(\theta_Z) = 7846.4 \text{ var}$ 视在功率几乎等于电源容量,不能带额外的电阻性负载(计算结果是可带5W,所以回答小于5W的都对) (2分) $zl=3+j*3.8;$ $ii=220/(zl);$ abs(ii); angle(ii)/pi*180; $s=220*\text{abs}(ii)$ $p=s*\cos(\text{atan}(imag(zl)/\text{real}(zl)))$ $q=s*\sin(\text{atan}(imag(zl)/\text{real}(zl)))$ $(2) P_{ZL-C} = P_{ZL} = 6194.5 \text{W}$ $S_{ZL-C} = P_{ZL-C}/0.9 = 6194.5/0.9 = 6882.8 \text{VA}$ $Q_{ZL-C} = S_{ZL-C} * \sqrt{1-0.9^2} = 3000 \text{VA}$ $Q_C = Q_{ZL-C} - Q_{ZL} = 3000 - 7846.4 = -4846.4$ $Q_C = -4846.4 = -\omega CU^2 \Rightarrow C = 318.7 \,\mu\text{F}$ (3分) 另外增加电阻性负载功率为 P_R : $S_N = S_{ZL-C-R} = \sqrt{(P_{ZL-C} + P_R)^2 + (Q_{ZL-C})^2} = \sqrt{(P_{ZL} + P_R)^2 + (Q_{ZL-C})^2}$ $\rightarrow 10000^2 = (6194.5 + P_P)^2 + 3000^2 \rightarrow P_R = 3344.9 \text{W}$ (2分)