华南理工大学期末考试参考答案与评分标准

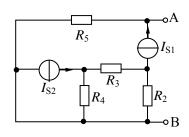
《电工与电子技术》(化工类)

	1	111	四	五.	六	七	八	九	+	+-	+=	总分
12	8	8	10	8	10	8	6	10	8	7	5	100

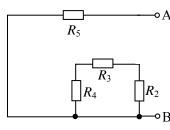
一、选择题(每小题 2 分, 共 12 分)

二、(8分)

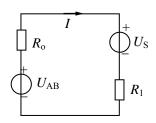
$$U_{AB} = I_{S1}R_5 = 3 \times 2 = 6V$$



$$R_o = R_5 = 2\Omega$$



$$I = \frac{U_{AB} - U_{S}}{R_{O} + R_{1}} = \frac{6 - 15}{2 + 3} = -1.8A$$



三、(8分)

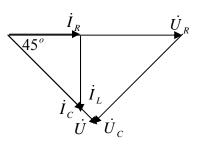
假定各元件电压正方向与其电流正方向一致,设 \dot{U}_R 为参考相量,则 $\dot{I}_R=1.414\angle 0^o$ A ,根据已知条件,可画出相量图如下: (1分)

$$I_L = \sqrt{I_C^2 - I_R^2} = 1.414$$
A (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

$$:: I_R = I_L \quad :: R = X_L = 2\pi f L = 43.4\Omega \quad (2 \text{ }\%)$$

$$\mathbb{X}$$
: $\cos \varphi = 1$: $Q_C = Q_L = I_C^2 X_C = I_L^2 X_L$

即
$$X_C = \frac{I_L^2 X_L}{I_C^2} = \frac{X_L}{2} = 21.7\Omega$$
 (2分)



$$C = \frac{1}{\omega X_C} = 147 \mu F \qquad (1 \%)$$

四、(10分)

设: $\dot{U}_{AB} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$

△接负载相电流
$$I_{pA} = I_{AB} = \frac{P}{U_{AB}\cos\varphi} = 27.5 \text{A}$$
 (2分)

$$\dot{I}_{AB} = I_{Ab} \angle - \arccos \varphi = 27.5 \angle - 36.8^{\circ} \,\mathrm{A}$$

△接负载对应线电流
$$\dot{I}_A = \sqrt{3} \angle -30^{\circ} \dot{I}_{AB} = 47.6 \angle -66.8^{\circ} \,\text{A}$$
 (2分)

Y 接负载对应相电压
$$\dot{U}_A = \frac{220}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ = 127 \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$$

对应线电流
$$\dot{I}_{AY} = \frac{\dot{U}_A}{R} = 12.7 \angle -30^{\circ} \,\text{A}$$
 (2分)

Y 接负载相电流
$$I_{pY} = I_{AY} = 12.7A$$
 (2分)

A 相总的线电流
$$\dot{I}_A = \dot{I}_{AA} + \dot{I}_{AY} = 58.29 \angle -59.3^{\circ} A$$

各相总的线电流均为 58.29A (2分)

五、(8分)

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = \frac{U_{S1}}{R_1 + \frac{R_2R_3}{R_2 + R_3}} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} - \frac{U_{S2}}{R_3 + \frac{R_1R_2}{R_1 + R_2}} = -1\text{A} \quad (\text{Ams} 2) \quad (2 \text{ Ams})$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{U_{S1}}{R_1} = 1A$$
 (2 %)

$$\tau = \frac{L}{\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}} = 0.8s \qquad (2 \%)$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + [i_L(0_+) - i_L(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1 - 2e^{-1.25t}A$$
 (2 $\%$)

六、 (10分)

(1)
$$I_1 = \frac{10000}{3300} = 3.03 \text{A}$$
 $I_2 = \frac{10000}{220} = 45.46 \text{A}$ (4 $\%$)

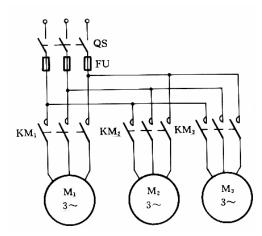
(2)
$$n = \frac{10000}{60} = 166.7 \approx 167$$
 (盏) (2分)

(3)
$$n' = \frac{10000\cos\varphi}{40} = 110$$
 ($\frac{2}{3}$)

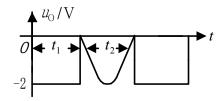
$$P = S\cos\varphi = 4400W \qquad (2 \text{ }\%)$$

七、(8分)

- (1) 控制功能: 顺序起动电路
 - (a) M_1 起动后 M_2 才能起动, M_2 起动后 M_3 才能起动; (3分)
 - (b) 能同时停止 M₁、M₂ 和 M₃, 也可以单独停止 M₁、M₂ 和 M_{3。}(3分)
- (2) 主电路: (2分)

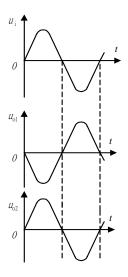


八、 (6分) 输出波形: (4分)

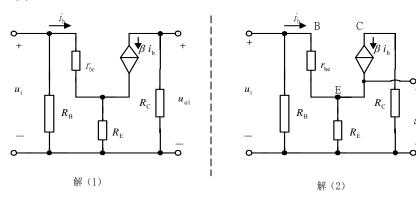


 t_1 : D_1 导通, D_2 截止 t_2 : D_2 导通, D_1 截止(2 分)

九、 (10 分) (1)输出波形 (3 分)



(2)微变等效电路 (3分)



(3)
$$A_{u1} = -\frac{\beta R_C}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E}$$
 $A_{u2} = \frac{(1+\beta)R_E}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E}$ (2 %)

(4)从 1 端输出时, R_e 为串联电流负反馈;从 2 端输出时, R_e 为串联电压负反馈。(2 分)

$$u_{o1} = -\frac{R_3}{R_1}u_{i1} - \frac{R_3}{R_2}u_{i2} = -2u_{i1} - 3u_{i2} = -8V \quad (3 \ \%)$$

$$u_{o2} = \left(1 + \frac{R_6}{R_7}\right) \frac{R_5}{R_4 + R_5} u_{i3} = -8V$$
 (3 $\%$)

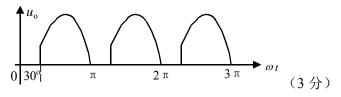
$$u_o = -\frac{R_9}{R_8}u_{o1} + \left(1 + \frac{R_9}{R_8}\right)u_{o2} = -8V$$
 (2 分)

十一、
$$(7 \, \%)$$

由 $U_{\rm O}=0.9\,U_{\rm 2}\cdot\frac{1+\cos a}{2}$ 知,当 $\alpha_{\rm I}$ =60°时 $U_{\rm O1}=100\,{
m V}$,得

$$U_2 = \frac{2U_0}{0.9(1+\cos\alpha_1)} = \frac{2\times100}{0.9(1+60\cos60^\circ)} \text{ V} = 148 \text{ V}; \quad (2 \%)$$

当
$$\alpha_2$$
=30°时,得 $U_{O2} = 0.9 \times 148 \times \frac{(1 + \cos 30^\circ)}{2} \text{V} = 124 \text{ V}$ 。(2 分)



十二、(5分)

