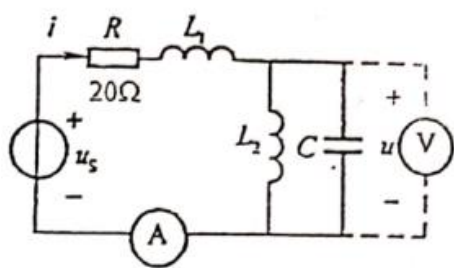


电路复习作业6 非正弦周期电流电路的分析

(共3题, 总分30分) 参考答案

1. (9分) 如图所示电路, $\omega L_1 = 0.625\Omega$, $1/(\omega C) = 45\Omega$, $\omega L_2 = 5\Omega$, $u_s(t) = 100 + 100\cos(3\omega t + 40^\circ) + 50\cos(9\omega t - 30^\circ)\text{V}$. 则电流表的读数为 5.30 A, 电压表的读数为 71.41 V, 电阻 R 吸收的功率为 562.5 W.

(直接写出得数, 得出结果后请附上规范分析过程, 写详细分析过程不计时)



[解析] 处理非正弦周期电流电路问题, 用叠加定理, 分别求出各次谐波的响应.

① 直流分量单独作用时, $i_{(0)} = \frac{100}{20} = 5\text{A}$, $u_{(0)} = 0$

② $u_1 = 100\cos(3\omega t + 40^\circ)$ 单独作用时, $3\omega L_2 = 15\Omega$, $\frac{1}{3\omega C} = 15\Omega$, 可知此时 L_2 和 C 发生并联谐振,

$i_{(1)} = 0$, $u_{(1)} = u_s = 100\cos(3\omega t + 40^\circ)\text{V}$

③ $u_2 = 50\cos(9\omega t - 30^\circ)\text{V}$ 单独作用时, $9\omega L_1 = \frac{45}{8}\Omega$, $\frac{1}{9\omega C} = 5\Omega$, $9\omega L_2 = 45\Omega$

C 与 L_2 并联等效阻抗为 $Z_{eq} = \frac{j45 \times (-j5)}{j45 - j5} = \frac{225}{j40} = -\frac{45}{8}j\Omega$ 则发生串联谐振, $i_{(2)} = 2.5\cos(9\omega t - 30^\circ)\text{A}$,

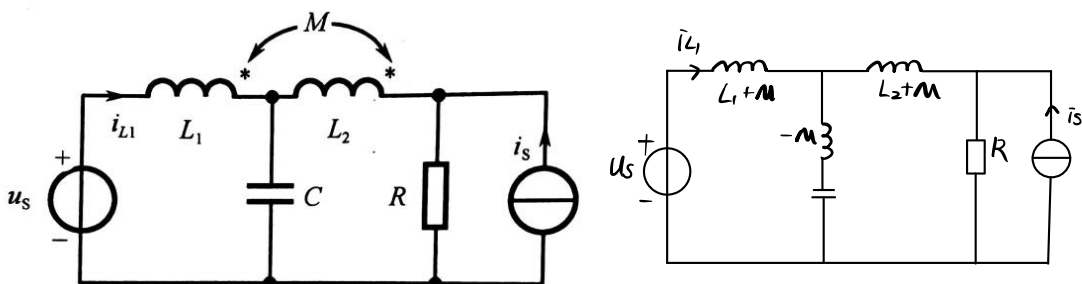
$\dot{U}_{(2)m} = 2.5 \angle -30^\circ \times (-j\frac{45}{8}) = \frac{225}{16} \angle -120^\circ\text{V}$, $\therefore u_2 = \frac{225}{16}\cos(9\omega t - 120^\circ)\text{V}$.

所以, $i(t) = 5 + 2.5(9\omega t - 30^\circ)$, $u(t) = 100\cos(3\omega t + 40^\circ) + \frac{225}{16}\cos(9\omega t - 120^\circ)\text{V}$.

电流表读数 $I = \sqrt{5^2 + (\frac{2.5}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = \frac{15\sqrt{2}}{4}\text{A} \approx 5.30\text{A}$ $P = I^2 R = 562.5\text{W}$,

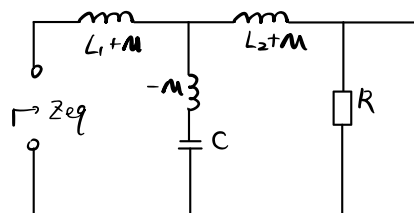
电压表读数 $U = \sqrt{(\frac{100}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (\frac{225}{16})^2} \approx 71.41\text{V}$

2. (11分) 图示非正弦周期电流电路中, 已知 $u_s(t) = 100 + 200\sqrt{2} \cos(100t) \text{V}$, $i_s(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(200t) \text{A}$, 电路元件参数 $L_1 = 0.2 \text{H}$, $L_2 = 0.3 \text{H}$, $M = 0.2 \text{H}$, $C = 125 \mu\text{F}$, $R = 50 \Omega$ 。求电感 L_1 中的电流 $i_{L1}(t)$ 及其有效值 I_{L1} 。



解: (1) 直流分量 $U_{S(0)} = 100 \text{V}$ 单独作用时, 互感短路、电路开路, 得 $I_{L1(0)} = \frac{U_{S(0)}}{R} = 2 \text{A}$

(2) 基波分量单独作用时, 消去互感后, 等效电路如右上图所示
此时电流源不作用, 相当于开路。从电压源看进去的等效阻抗为
(L_2+M+R 与 $C-M$ 并联后, 再与 L_1+M 串联)



$$Z = j(0.2+0.2) \times 100 + \frac{[50 + j(0.2+0.3) \times 100] [-j0.2 \times 100 - j \frac{1}{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 100}]}{50 + j(0.2+0.3) \times 100 - j0.2 \times 100 - j \frac{1}{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 100}}$$

$$= j40 + \frac{(50+j50)(-j20-j80)}{50+j50-j20-j80} = 100 + j40 (\Omega)$$

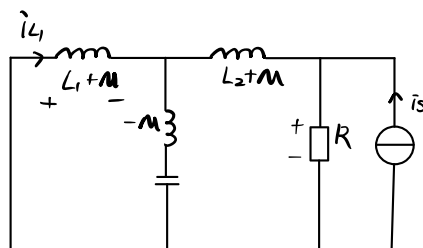
则基波电感电流相量为 $\dot{I}_{L1(1)} = \frac{200 \angle 0^\circ}{100 + j40} = 1.86 \angle -21.8^\circ \text{A}$ 瞬时表达式为 $i_{L1(1)} = 1.86\sqrt{2} \cos(100t - 21.8^\circ) \text{A}$

(3) 二次谐波分量单独作用时, 去耦合等效电路如右。

此时电压源不作用, 相当于短路。
此时左端两支路阻抗分别为

$$j \times 200 \times (0.2 + 0.2) = j80 \Omega \quad -j \times 200 \times 0.2 - j \frac{1}{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 200} = -j80 \Omega$$

所以左端两支路发生并联谐振, 相当于开路。则电阻上电流即为 I_5 。



左端两支路的端电压为 $-RI_5$

则二次谐波作用时的电感电流相量为 $\dot{I}_{L1(2)} = \frac{-RI_5}{j80} = 1.25 \angle 90^\circ \text{A}$

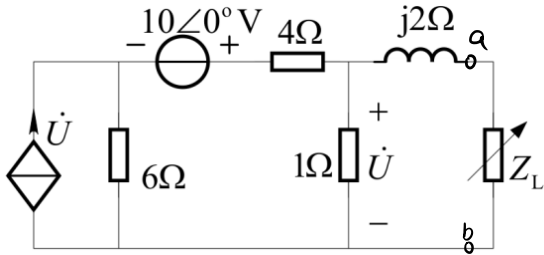
瞬时表达式为 $i_{L1(2)} = 1.25\sqrt{2} \cos(200t + 90^\circ) \text{A}$

由叠加定理得 $i_{L1}(t) = I_{L1(0)} + i_{L1(1)} + i_{L1(2)}$

$$= 2 + 1.86\sqrt{2} \cos(100t - 21.8^\circ) + 1.25\sqrt{2} \cos(200t + 90^\circ) \text{A}$$

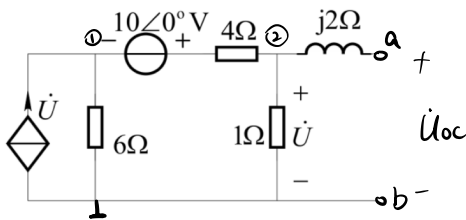
$$I_{L1} = \sqrt{2^2 + 1.86^2 + 1.25^2} = 3.00 \text{A}$$

3. 【滚动复习】(10 分) 某正弦电流电路相量模型如图所示, 求负载 Z_L 为何值时可获得最大功率, Z_L 所获得的最大功率是多少?



求从 ab 看进去的戴维南等效电路。

① 求开路电压:



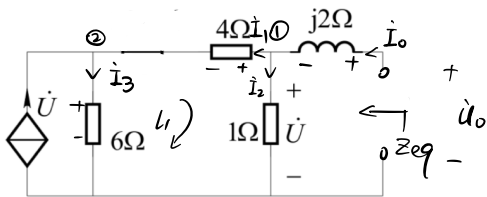
如上图所示, 列写相量形式节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} \textcircled{1}: (\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4}) \dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{4} \dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{U} - \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{4} \\ \textcircled{2}: (1 + \frac{1}{4}) \dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{4} \dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{4} \end{cases}$$

补充方程 $\dot{U}_{n2} = \dot{U}$

解得 $\dot{U}_{n2} = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

② 求等效电阻:



在端口外施激励 \dot{U}_0 , 设端口电流为 \dot{I}_0 .

① 节点 KCL: $\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_0$

② 节点 KCL: $\dot{U} + \dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_3$

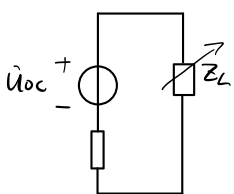
l_1 回路 KVL: $\dot{U} = 6\dot{I}_3 + 4\dot{I}_1$

补充: $\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}$

解得 (将所有量都用 \dot{U} 表示) $\dot{I}_1 = -0.5\dot{U}$, $\dot{I}_3 = 0.5\dot{U}$, $\dot{I}_0 = 0.5\dot{U}$

$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{U} + j2 \times \dot{I}_0 = (1+j)\dot{U} \Rightarrow Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_0} = (2+j2)\Omega$$

等效后电路如下所示:



则 $Z_L = (2 - j2)\Omega$ 时

可获得最大功率,

最大功率为 $P_{max} = \frac{Z^2}{4 \times 2} = 0.5 \text{ W}$