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第一章

第二章

第三章

第四章

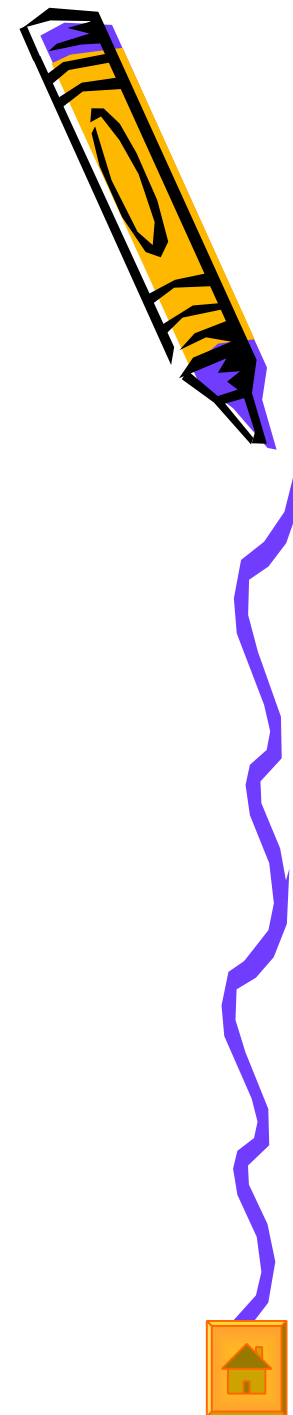
第五章

第七章

返回

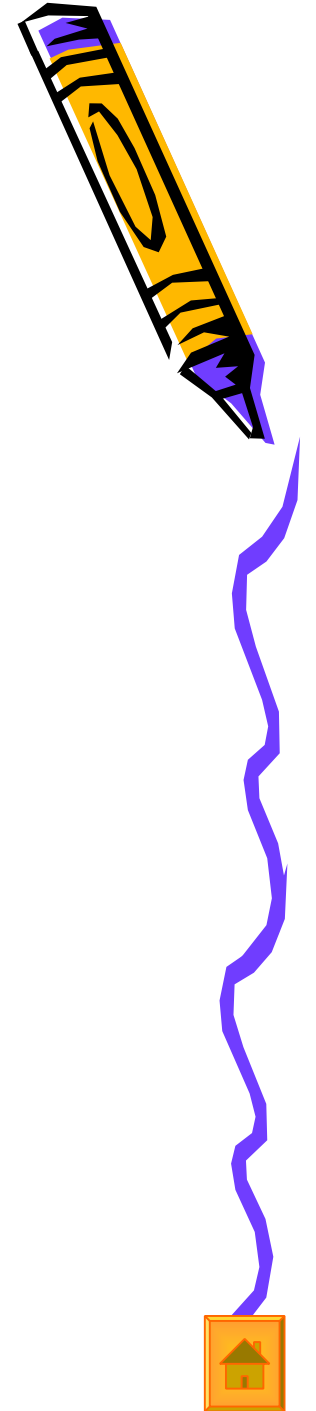
第一章

❖ $\frac{1-1}{1-2}$	❖ $\frac{1-12}{1-13}$
❖ $\frac{1-3}{1-4}$	❖ $\frac{1-14}{1-15}$
❖ $\frac{1-9}{1-10}$	❖ $\frac{1-16}{1-17}$
❖ $\frac{1-11}{1-12}$	❖ $\frac{1-18}{1-19}$



第二章

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| ❖ <u>2-1</u> | ❖ <u>2-9</u> | ❖ <u>2-17</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-2</u> | ❖ <u>2-10</u> | ❖ <u>2-18</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-3</u> | ❖ <u>2-11</u> | ❖ <u>2-19</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-4</u> | ❖ <u>2-12</u> | ❖ <u>2-20</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-5</u> | ❖ <u>2-13</u> | ❖ <u>2-21</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-6</u> | ❖ <u>2-14</u> | ❖ <u>2-22</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-7</u> | ❖ <u>2-15</u> | ❖ <u>2-23</u> |
| ❖ <u>2-8</u> | ❖ <u>2-16</u> | ❖ <u>2-24</u> |



第三章

❖ 3-1

❖ 3-10

❖ 3-2

❖ 3-11

❖ 3-3

❖ 3-13

❖ 3-4

❖ 3-14

❖ 3-5

❖ 3-15

❖ 3-6

❖ 3-16

❖ 3-7

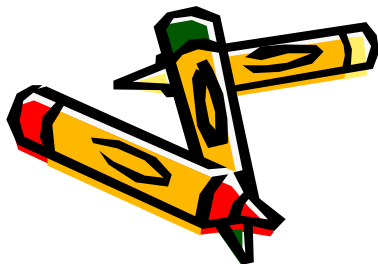
❖ 3-17

❖ 3-8

❖ 3-18

❖ 3-9

❖ 3-19



第四章

$$\diamond \underline{4-1}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-9}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-17}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-2}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-10}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-18}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-3}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-11}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-19}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-4}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-12}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-20}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-5}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-13}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-21}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-6}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-14}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-22}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-7}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-15}$$

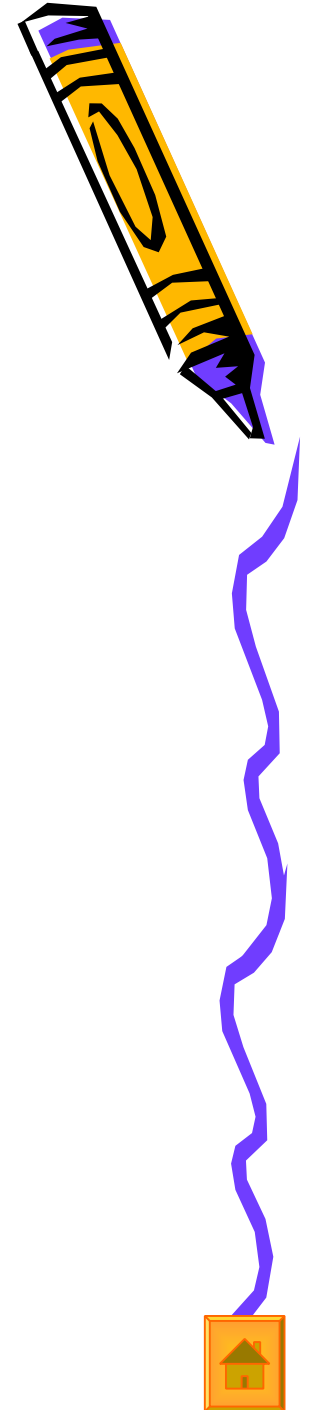
$$\diamond \underline{4-23}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-8}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-16}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-24}$$

$$\diamond \underline{4-25}$$



第五章

❖ 5-1

❖ 5-10

❖ 5-2

❖ 5-11

❖ 5-3

❖ 5-12

❖ 5-4

❖ 5-13

❖ 5-5

❖ 5-14

❖ 5-6

❖ 5-15

❖ 5-7

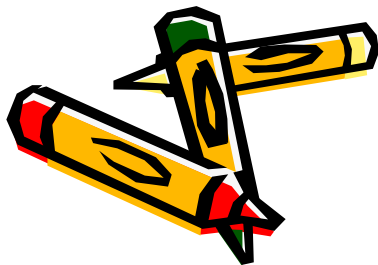
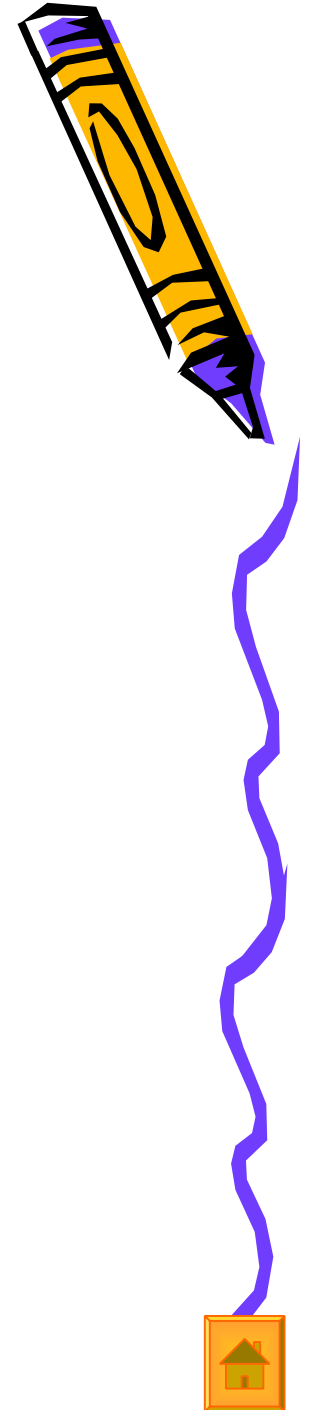
❖ 5-16

❖ 5-8

❖ 5-17

❖ 5-9

❖ 5-18



第七章

$$\diamond \underline{7-1}$$

$$\diamond \underline{7-2}$$

$$\diamond \underline{7-3}$$

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$$\diamond \underline{7-5}$$

$$\diamond \underline{7-6}$$

$$\diamond \underline{7-8}$$

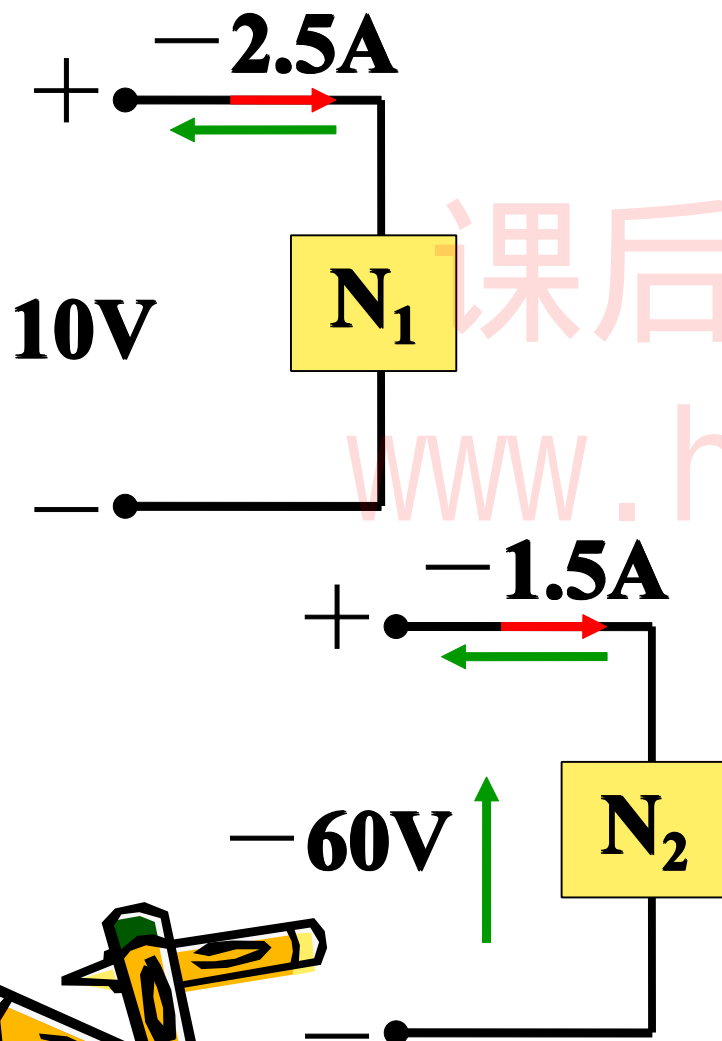
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$$\diamond \underline{7-10}$$

$$\diamond \underline{7-11}$$



1-1 确定元件电压电流的实际方向, 计算功率、指出元件时发出功率还是吸收功率。



实际方向: 如 $\uparrow$

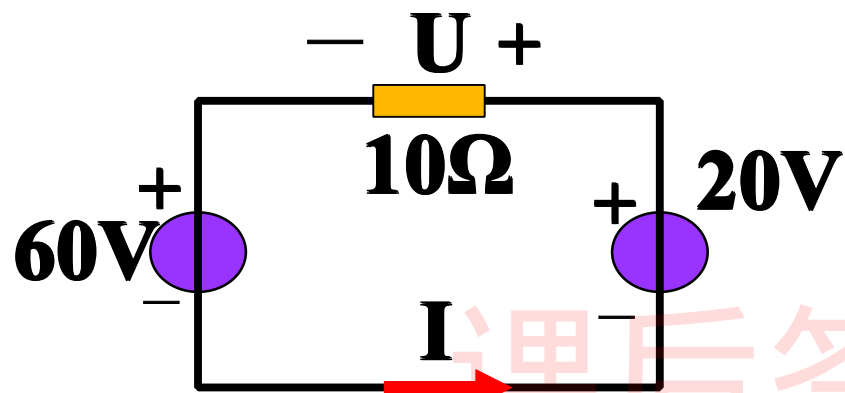
依照参考方向

$$P_{N1} = UI = 10 \times -2.5 = -25W \quad \text{发出}$$

$$P_{N2} = UI = -60 \times -1.5 = 90W \quad \text{吸收}$$



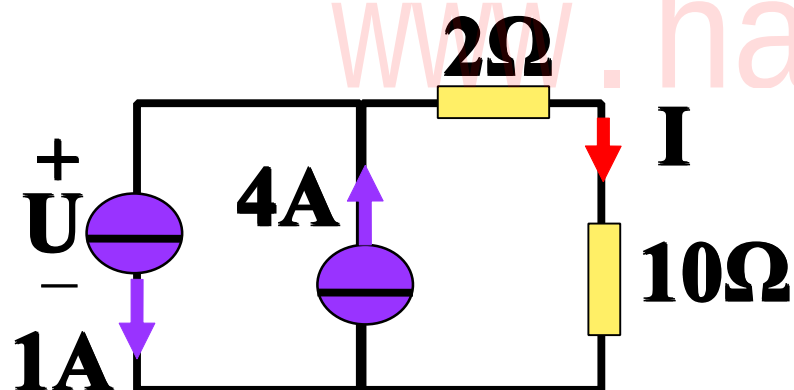
1-2 计算电流、电压。



$$60 + u - 20 = 0$$

$$U = -40V$$

$$I = -40/10 = -4A$$



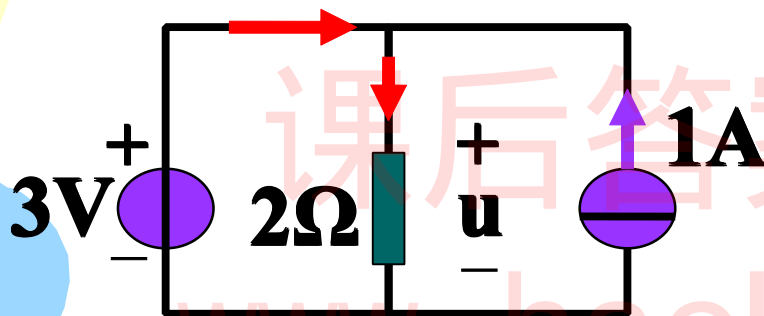
$$I = 4 - 1 = 3A$$

$$U = 3 \times (2 + 10) \\ = 36V$$



1—3 试求图中线性电阻两端电压;
各电源及线性电阻的功率, 并判断其性质。

(a) 解:



$$u=3V$$

$$I_R = u / R = 3 / 2 = 1.5A$$

$$P_R = 1.5 \times 3 = 4.5W$$

$$P_{Is} = -1 \times 3 = -3W$$

$$P_{Us} = -(1.5 - 1) \times 3 = -1.5W$$

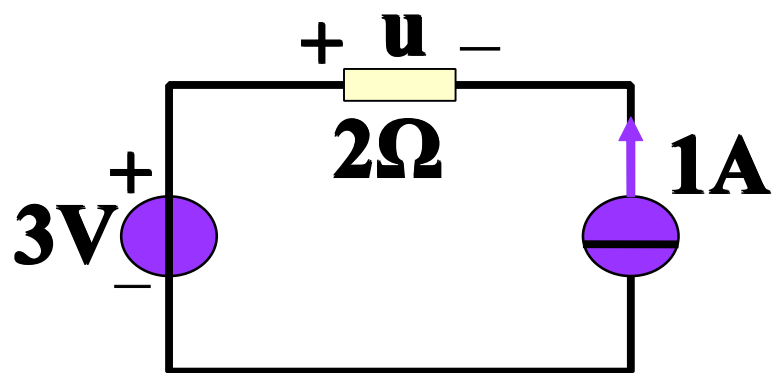
(b) 解:

$$u = -1 \times 2 = -2V$$

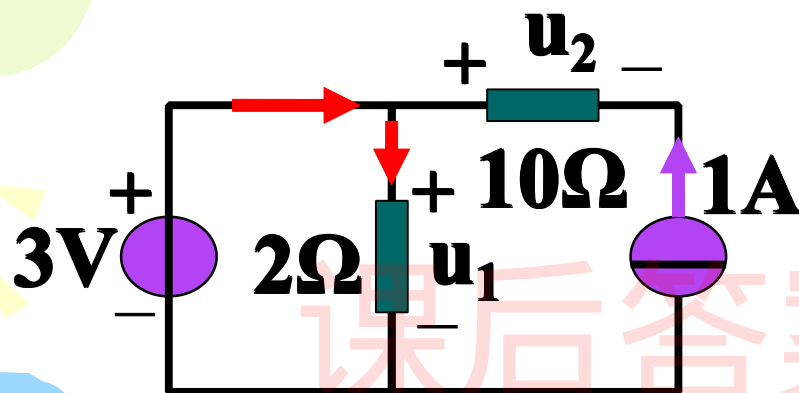
$$P_R = (-1)(-2) = 2W$$

$$P_{Us} = 1 \times 3 = 3W$$

$$P_{Is} = -(3 + 2) = -5W$$



(c) 解:



$$u_1 = 3V$$

$$I_R = u / R = 3 / 2 = 1.5A$$

$$u_2 = -1 \times 10 = -10V$$

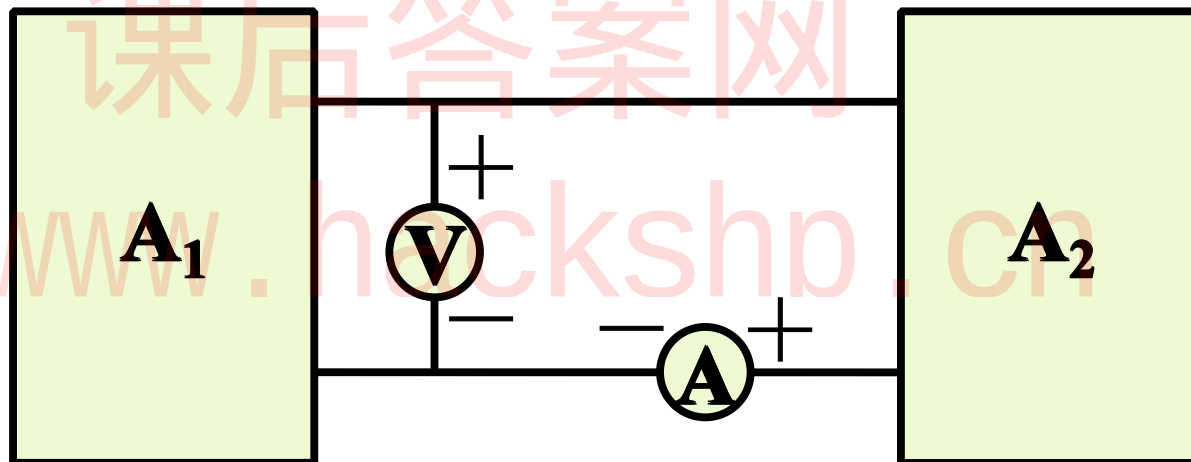
$$P_{R1} = 1.5 \times 3 = 4.5W$$

$$P_{R2} = (-1) \times (-10) = 10W$$

$$P_{Us} = -(1.5 - 1) \times 3 = -1.5W$$

$$P_{Is} = -1 \times (3 + 10) = -13W$$

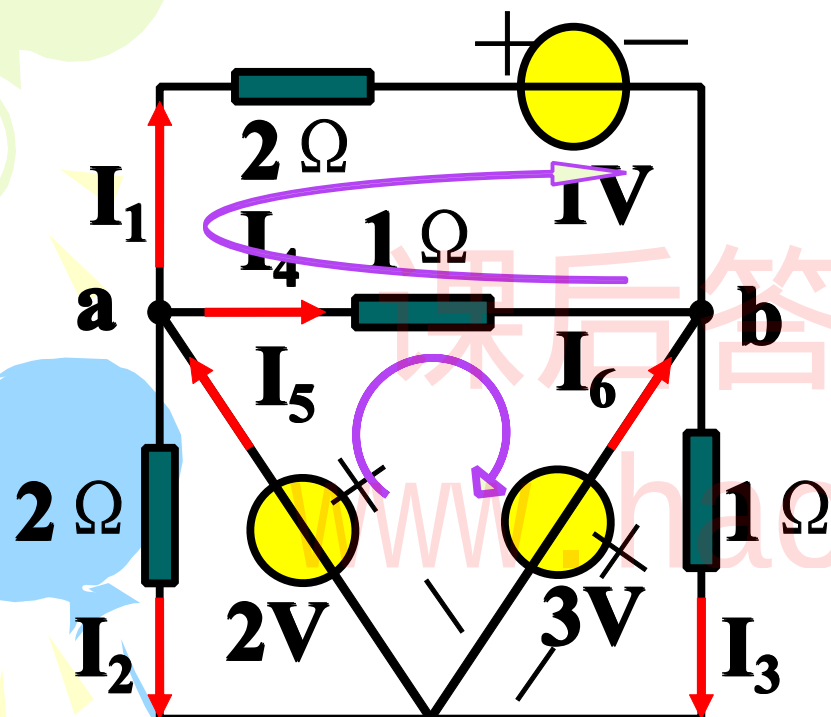
1-4 电压表、电流表都正偏，输出功率的是 A_1 ；电压表正偏，电流表反偏，输出功率的是 A_2 。



电压表正偏：所测电压与电压表极性一致；

电流表正偏：所测电流由电流表正极流入负极流出。

1-9 计算各支路电流。



$$I_2 = 2 / 2 = 1A$$

$$I_3 = 3 / 1 = 3A$$

$$-2 + 1 \cdot I_4 + 3 = 0$$

$$I_4 = -1A$$

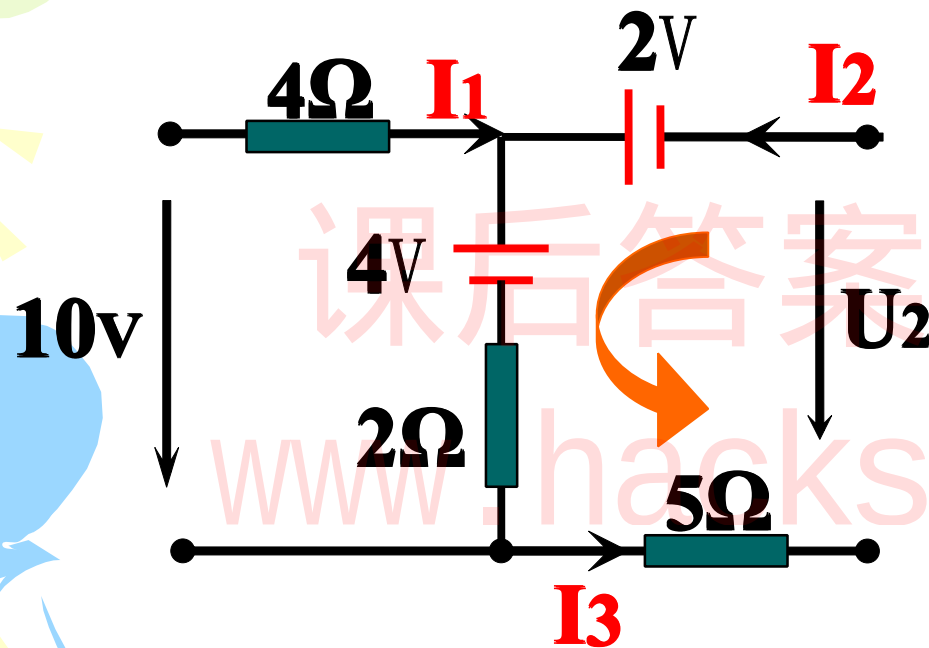
$$-1 \cdot I_4 + 2 \cdot I_1 + 1 = 0$$

$$I_1 = -1A$$

$$\text{对 } a: I_5 = I_1 + I_2 + I_4 = -1A$$

$$\text{对 } b: I_6 = I_3 - I_4 - I_1 = 5A$$

1-10 计算电路中开路电压



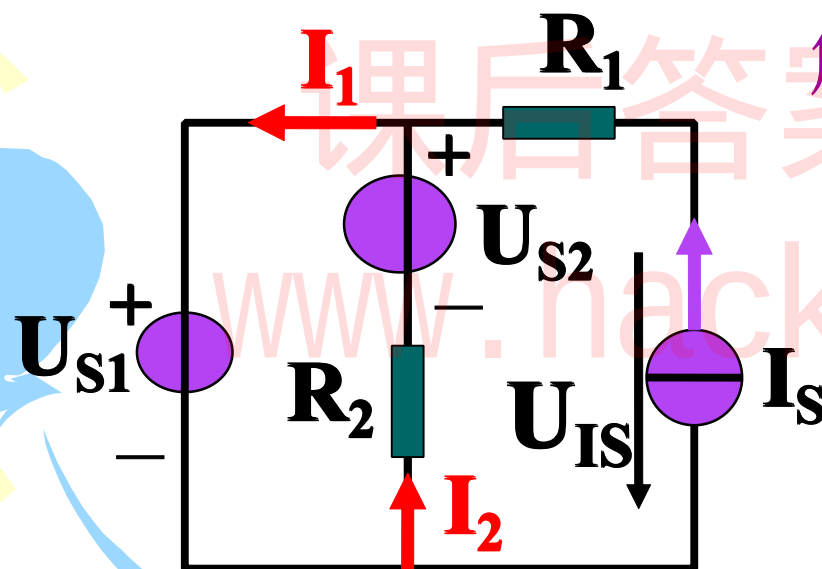
解:

$$I_2 = I_3 = 0$$

$$I_1 = \frac{10 - 4}{2 + 4} = 1\text{A}$$

$$U_2 = -2 + 4 + 2 \times 1 = 4\text{V}$$

1-11 已知 $U_{S1}=6V$, $U_{S2}=12V$, $I_S=2A$;
 $R_1=2\Omega$, $R_2=1\Omega$, 试计算各电压源及电
源的功率, 并判断其性质。



解: $U_{R1}=I_S \cdot R_1=4V$

$$U_{IS}=U_{R1}+U_{S1}=10V$$

$$U_{R2}=U_{S2}-U_{S1}=6V$$

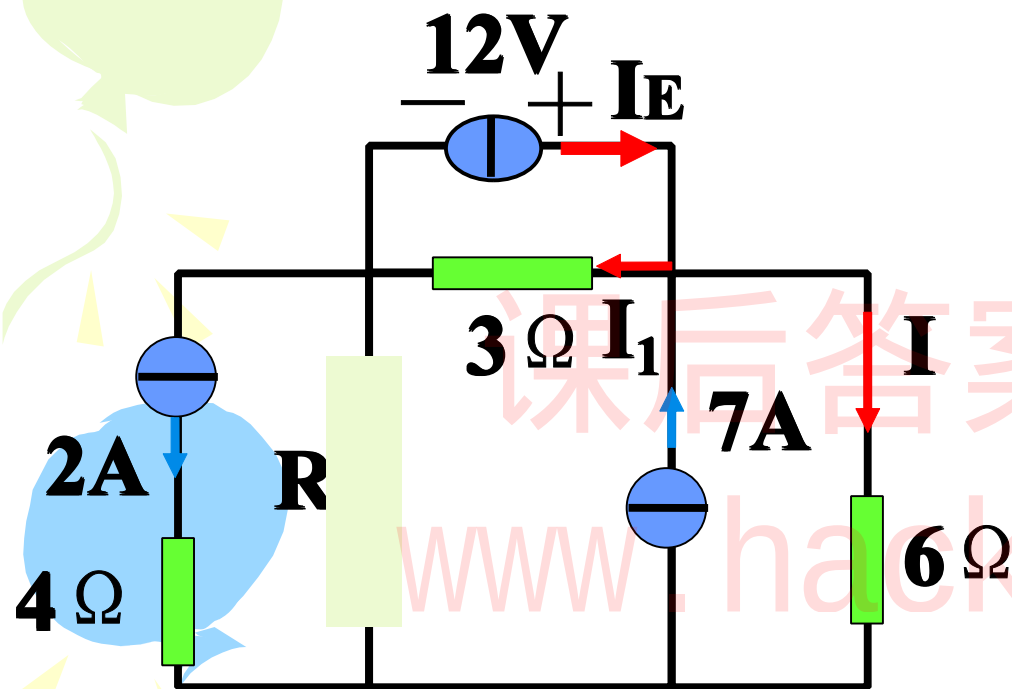
$$I_2=U_{R2}/R_2=6/1=6A$$

$$P_{US1}=6 \times 8=48W \quad I_1=I_S+I_2=8A$$

$$P_{US2}=-6 \times 12=-72W$$

$$P_{IS}=-10 \times 2=-20W$$

1-12 计算 $R=0$, $R=\infty$ 时的电流 I 与 I_E 。



$R=0$

电路被分为两部分
 6Ω 、 3Ω 电阻两端
电压为 $12V$

$$I = 12 / 6 = 2A$$

$$I_1 = 12 / 3 = 4A$$

$$I_E = 2 + 4 - 7 = -1A$$

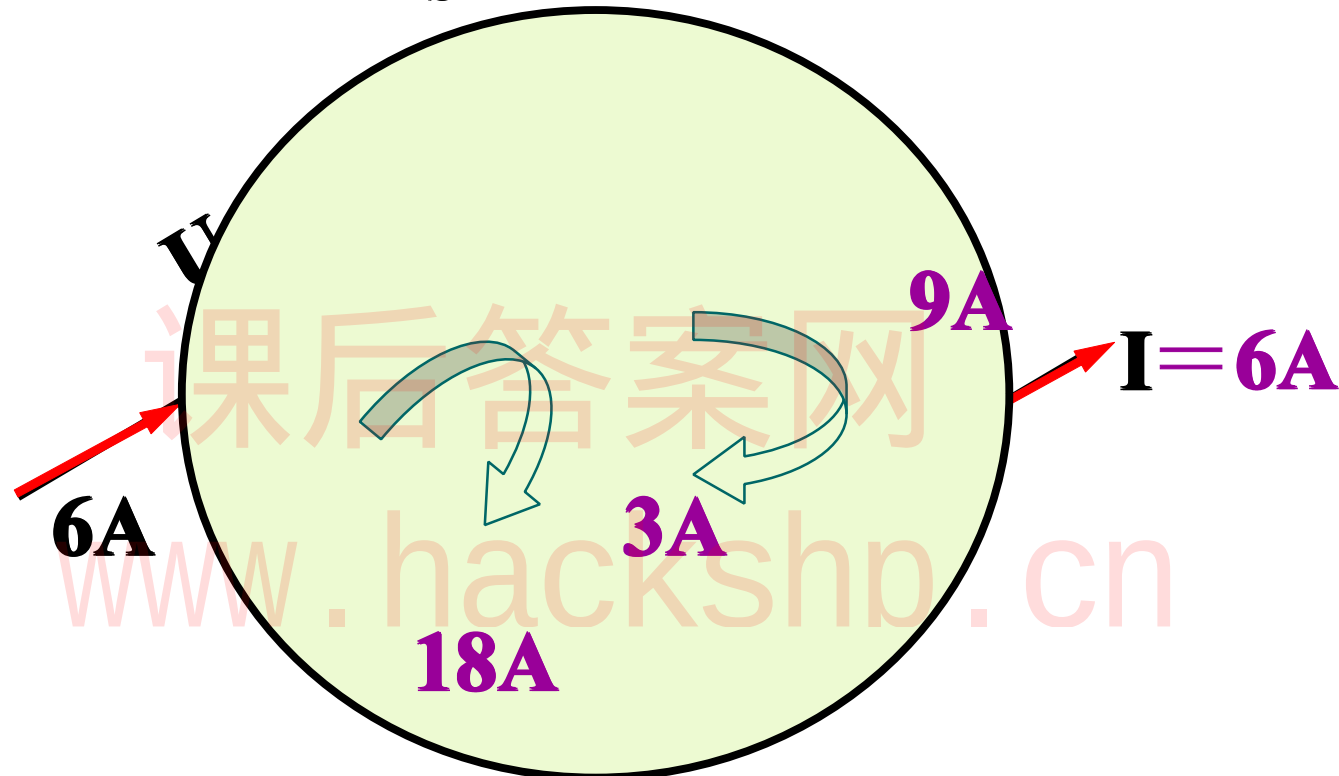
$R=\infty$

$$I_1 = 12 / 3 = 4A$$

$$I_E = 4 - 2 = 2A$$

$$I = 7 + 2 - 4 = 5A$$

1-13 计算 I 、 U_s 、 R 。



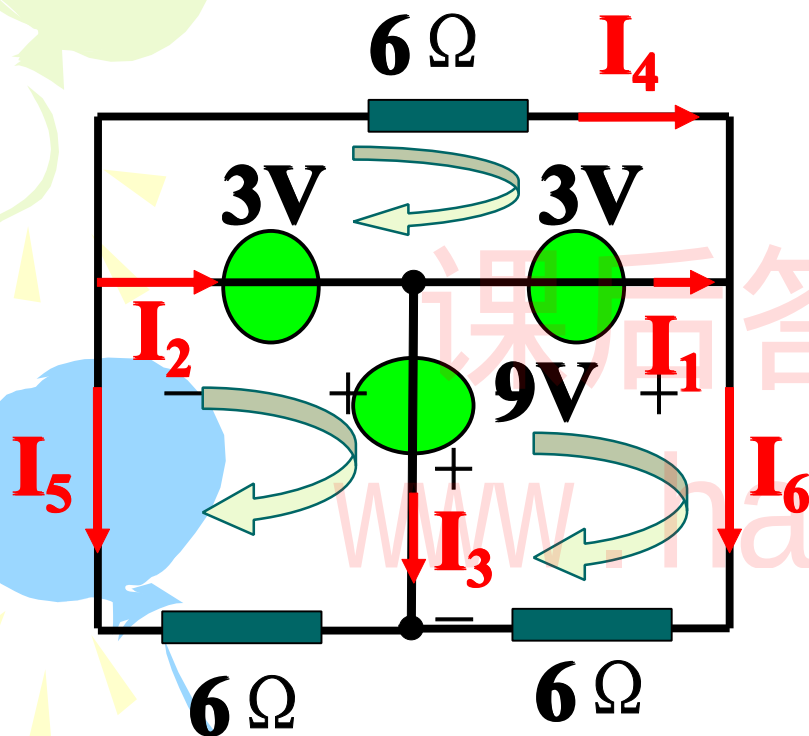
$$12 \times 3 - 9R - 15 \times 1 = 0$$

$$R = 7 / 3 \Omega$$

$$-U_s - 12 \times 3 - 18 \times 3 = 0$$

$$U_s = -90V$$

1-14 计算 I_1 、 I_2 、 I_3 、 I_4 。



$$3 + 3 + 6I_4 = 0$$

$$I_4 = -1\text{A}$$

$$-9 - 3 + 6I_6 = 0$$

$$I_6 = 2\text{A}$$

$$-3 + 9 - 6I_5 = 0$$

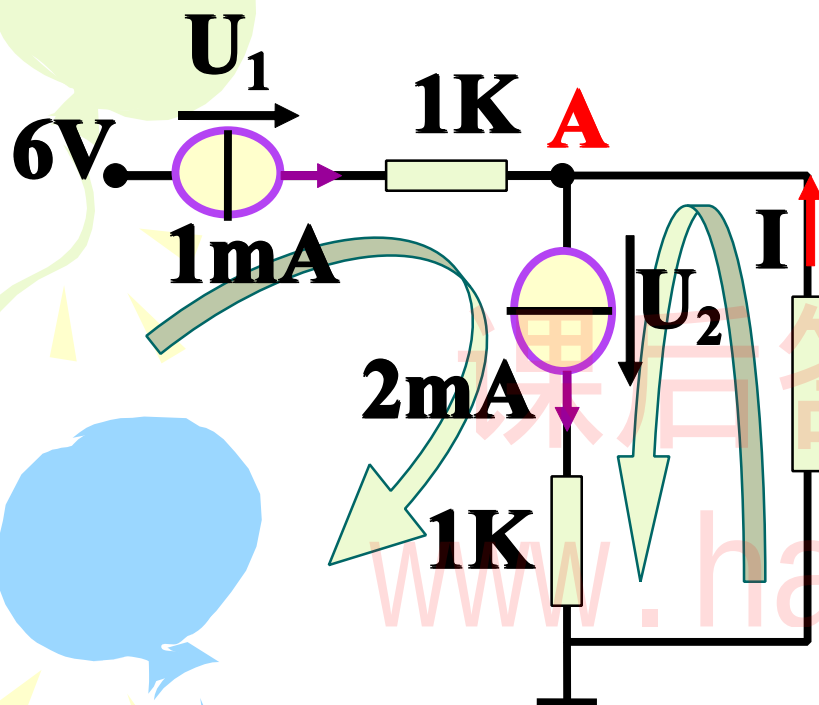
$$I_5 = 1\text{A}$$

$$I_1 = I_6 - I_4 = 3\text{A}$$

$$I_2 = -I_4 - I_5 = 0\text{A}$$

$$I_3 = -I_5 - I_6 = -3\text{A}$$

1-15 求图中A点电位及恒流源功率。



对A: $I = 2 - 1 = 1\text{mA}$

$$U_A = -I \times 1 = -1\text{V}$$

$$U_2 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times I = 0$$

$$U_2 = -3\text{V}$$

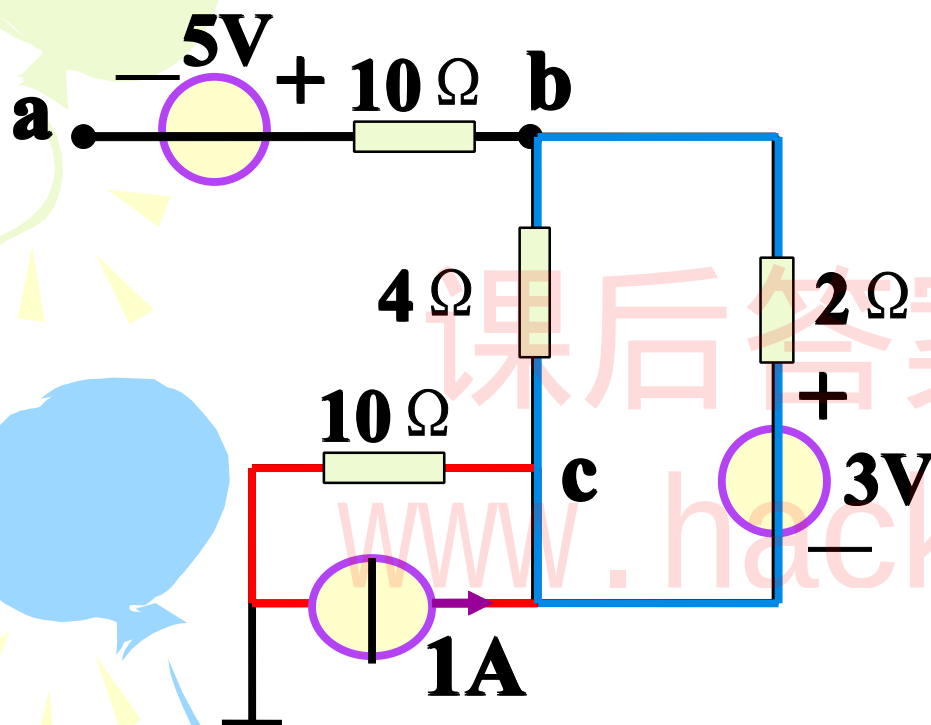
$$P_2 = 2 \times (-3) = -6\text{mW}$$

$$-6 + U_1 + 1 \times 1 + U_A = 0$$

$$U_1 = 6\text{V}$$

$$P_1 = 1 \times 6 = 6\text{mW}$$

1—16 求图中**A**点电位及恒流源功率。



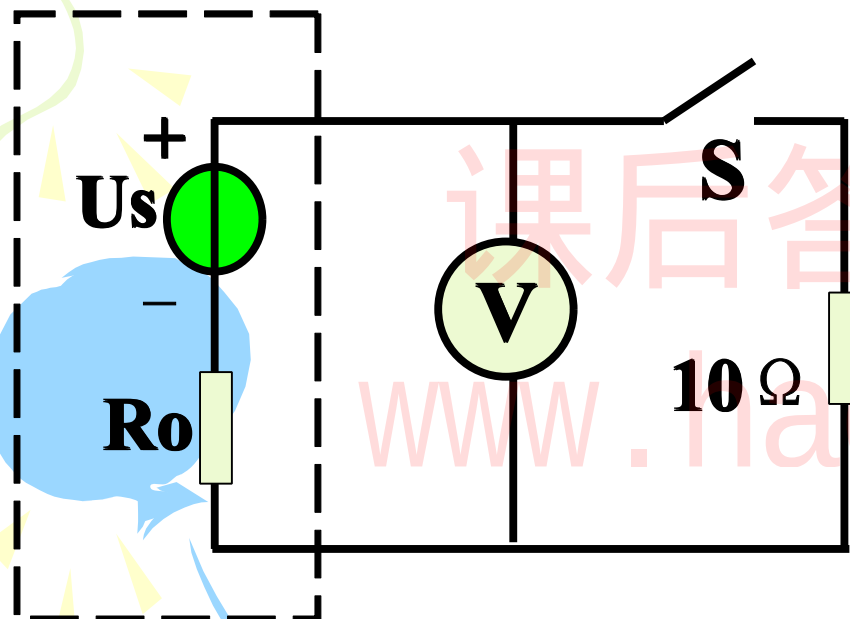
电路中存在两个独立电流, 如图

$$U_C = 1 \times 10 = 10V$$

$$U_b = U_C + \frac{3}{2+4} \times 4 = 12V$$

$$U_a = U_b - 5 = 7V$$

1-17 电压表内阻 ∞ ，**S**断开时，电压表读数**12V**；**S**闭合时，电压表读数**11.8V**，求 U_s 、 R_0 。



S断开时

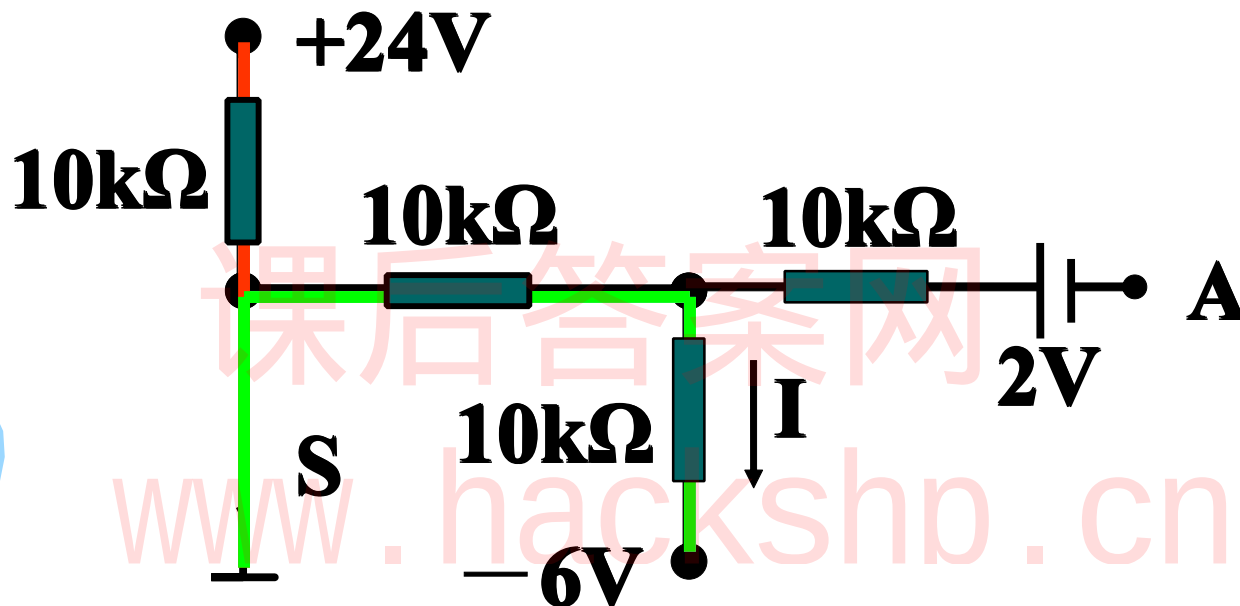
$$U_s = U_{\text{开}} = 12\text{V}$$

S闭合时

$$U = U_s \times \frac{10}{R_0 + 10} = 11.8\text{V}$$

$$R_0 = 0.169 \Omega$$

1—18 求S闭合和打开情况下的A点电位。



解：

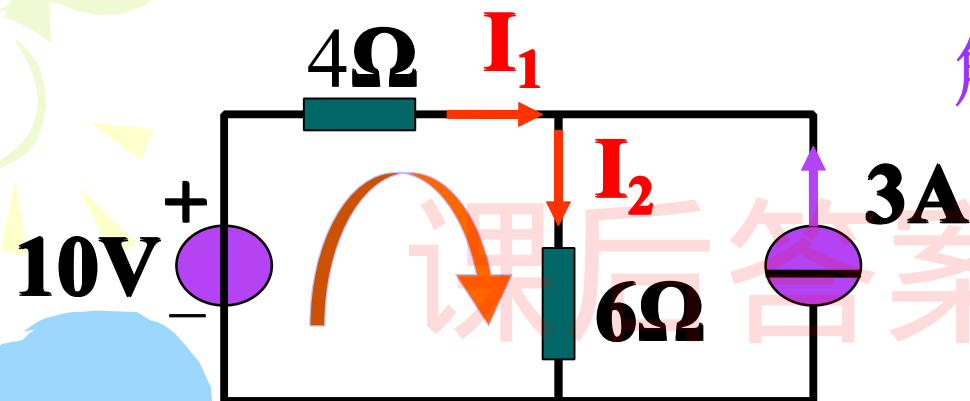
S打开： $I = (24 + 6) / 30 = 1\text{mA}$

$$U_A = -2 + 10 \times 1 - 6 = 2\text{V}$$

S闭合： $I = 6 / 20 = 0.3\text{mA}$

$$U_A = -2 + 3 - 6 = -5\text{V}$$

2—1 用支路电流法求图中各支路电流, 及各电源及线性电阻的功率。



解:

$$I_1 - I_2 + 3 = 0$$

$$4I_1 + 6I_2 - 10 = 0$$

联解得 $I_1 = -0.8A, I_2 = 2.2A$

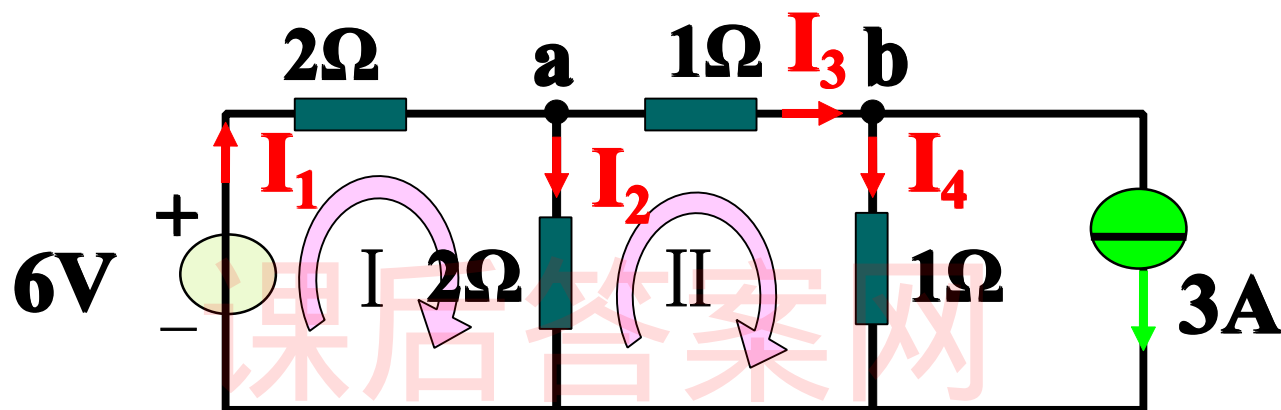
$$P_{R1} = 4 \times 0.8^2 = 2.56W$$

$$P_{R2} = 6 \times 2.2^2 = 29.04W$$

$$P_{Us} = 10 \times 0.8 = 8W$$

$$P_{Is} = -3 \times (6 \times 2.2) = -39.6W$$

2-2 用支路电流法求图中各支路电流。



解: 列**KCL**方程

$$\text{a: } I_1 - I_2 - I_3 = 0$$

$$\text{b: } I_3 - I_s - I_4 = 0$$

列**KVL**方程

$$\text{I: } R_1 I_1 + R_2 I_2 - U_s = 0$$

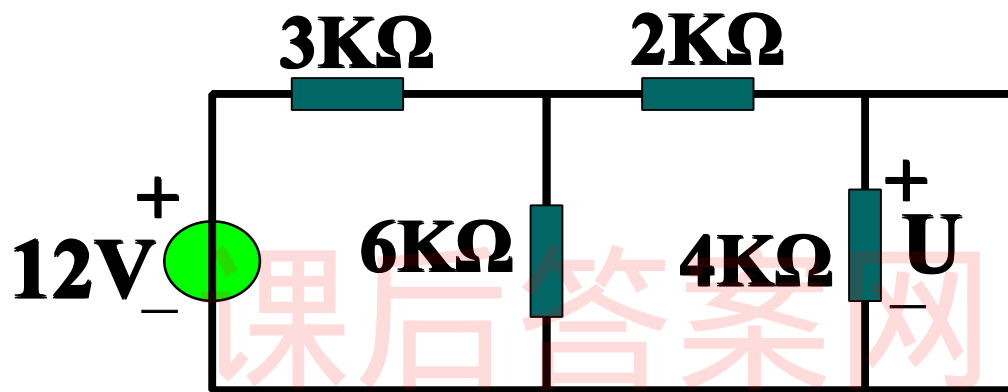
$$\text{II: } -R_2 I_2 + R_3 I_3 + R_4 I_4 = 0$$

联解得

$$I_1 = 2.5\text{A}, \quad I_2 = 0.5\text{A}$$

$$I_3 = 2\text{A}, \quad I_4 = -1\text{A}$$

2—3 用叠加原理求图中电压U。



解:

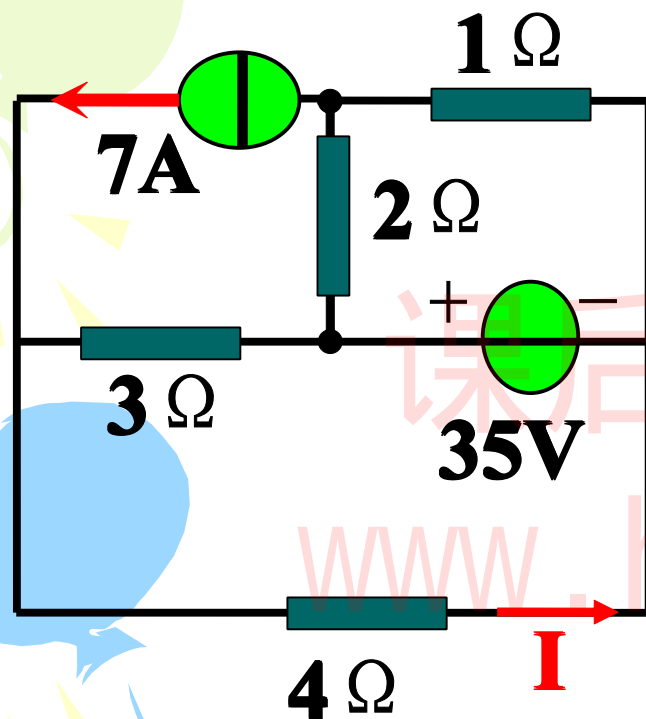
电压源单独作用时

$$R_0' = 3 // 6 + 2 = 4K\Omega$$

$$U' = 12 \times \frac{3}{3+6} \times \frac{4}{4+2} = 4V$$

$$U = 6 + 4 = 10V$$

2-4 用叠加原理求图中电流**I**。



电流源单独作用时

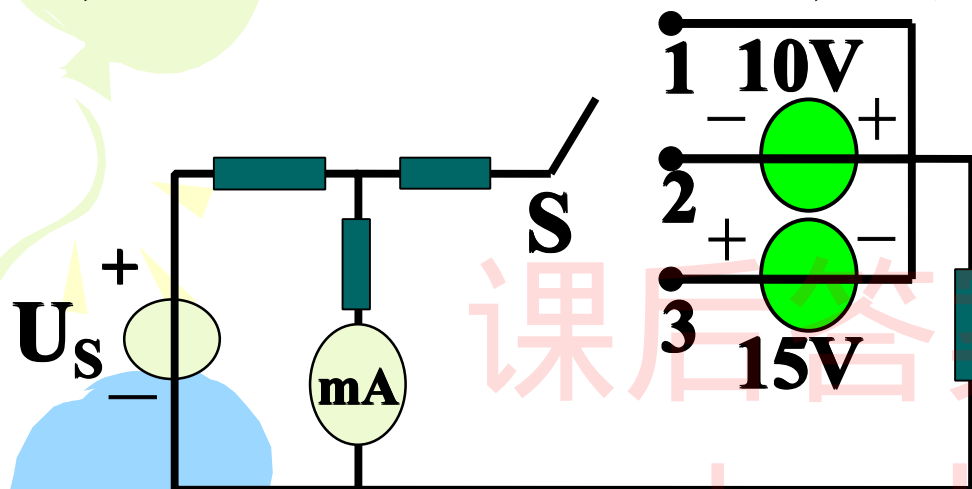
$$I' = 7 \times 3 / (3 + 4) = 3A$$

电压源单独作用时

$$I'' = 35 / (3 + 4) \\ = 5A$$

$$I = 5 + 3 = 8A$$

2-5 当S在1的位置时, $I' = 40\text{mA}$, S在2的位置时, $I'' = -60\text{mA}$, S在3的位置, 求毫安表读数。



当S在1的位置时 U_s 单独作用, $I' = 40\text{mA}$

当S在2的位置时 U_s 、 10V 电压源共同作用, $I'' = -60\text{mA}$

所以 10V 电压源单独作用,

$$I = -60 - 40 = -100$$

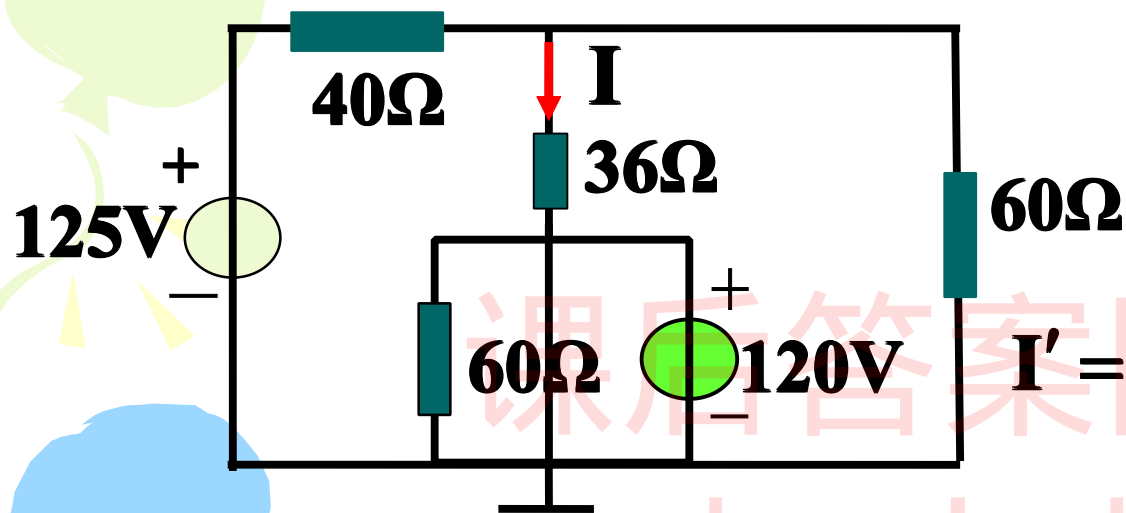
按比例关系, 15V 电压源单独作用,

$$I_1 = -100 \times (-15 / 10) = 150\text{mA}$$

当S在3的位置时 U_s 、 5V 电压源共同作用,

$$I = 150 + 40 = 190\text{mA}$$

2-6 用叠加原理求图示电路中的I。



解：

125V单独作用时

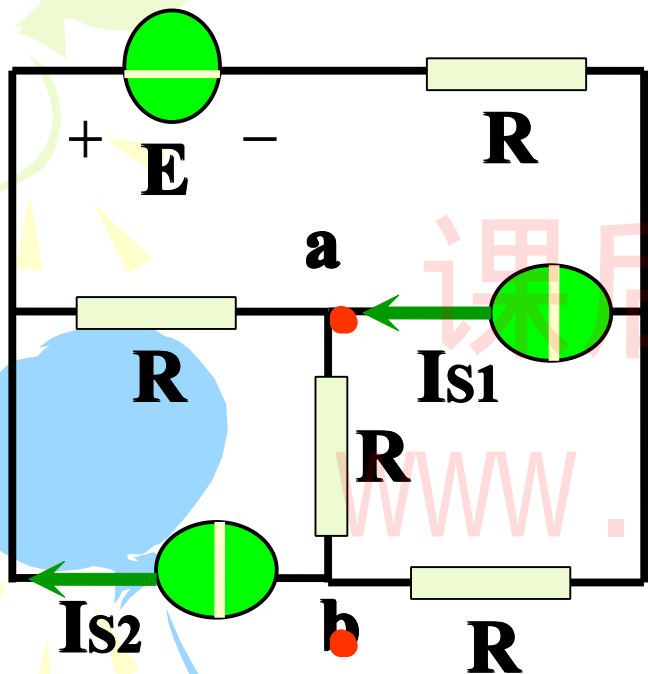
$$I' = \frac{125}{40 + [60 // 36]} \times \frac{60}{60 + 36} = 1.25A$$

120V单独作用时

$$I'' = -\frac{120}{(40 // 60) + 36} = -2A$$

$$I = I' + I'' = -0.75A$$

2-7 已知 $U_{ab}=10V$, 去掉 E 后, $U_{ab}=7V$, 求 $E=?$



解:

依叠加原理, $U_{ab}=10V$ 是 E , I_{S1} , I_{S2} 共同作用的结果。
 $U_{ab}=7V$ 是 I_{S1} , I_{S2} 共同作用的结果。

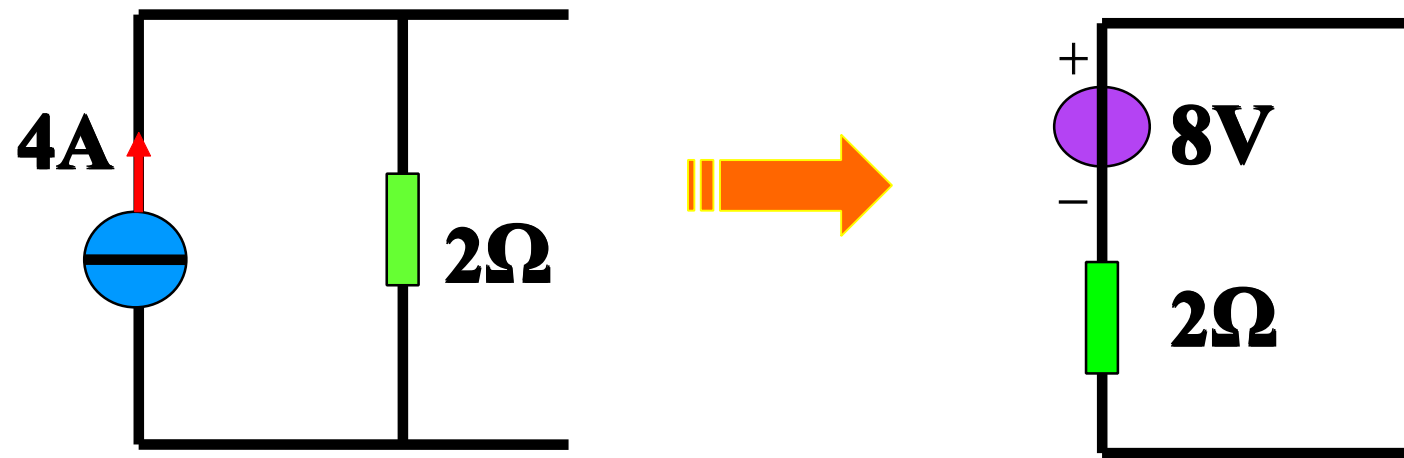
设 U_{ab}' 为 E 单独作用的电压。

$$\text{则 } U_{ab}' = 10 - 7 = 3V$$

$$U_{ab}' = E \cdot R / 4R = 3V$$

$$E = 12V$$

2-8 将以下各电路化为等效电压源

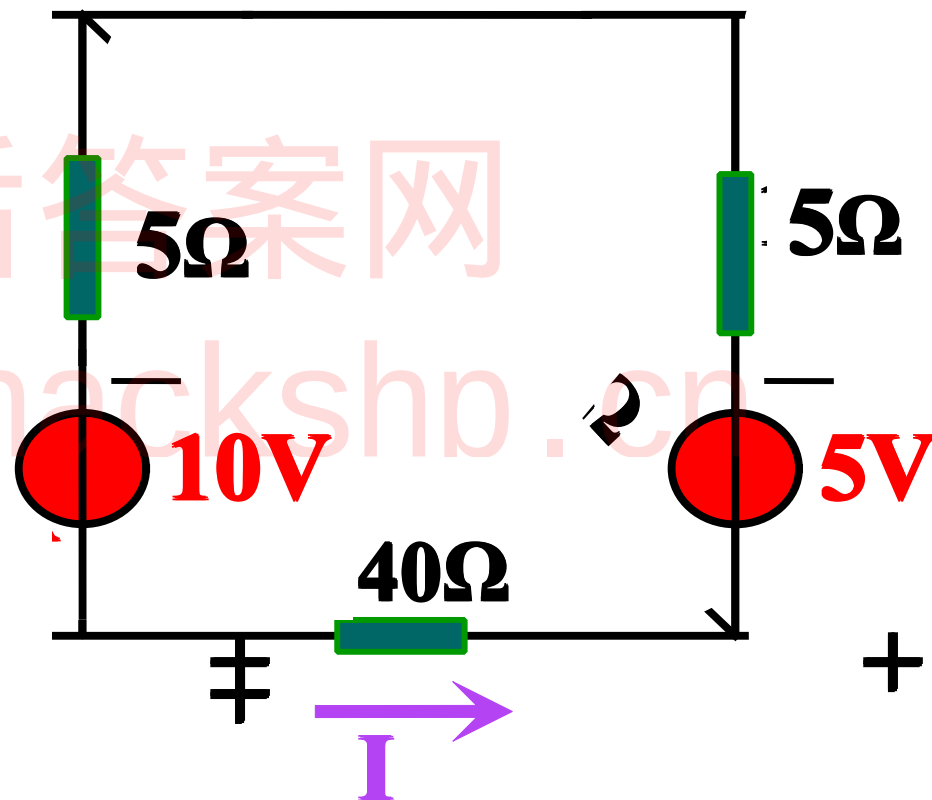


2-9 将以下各电路化为等效电流源



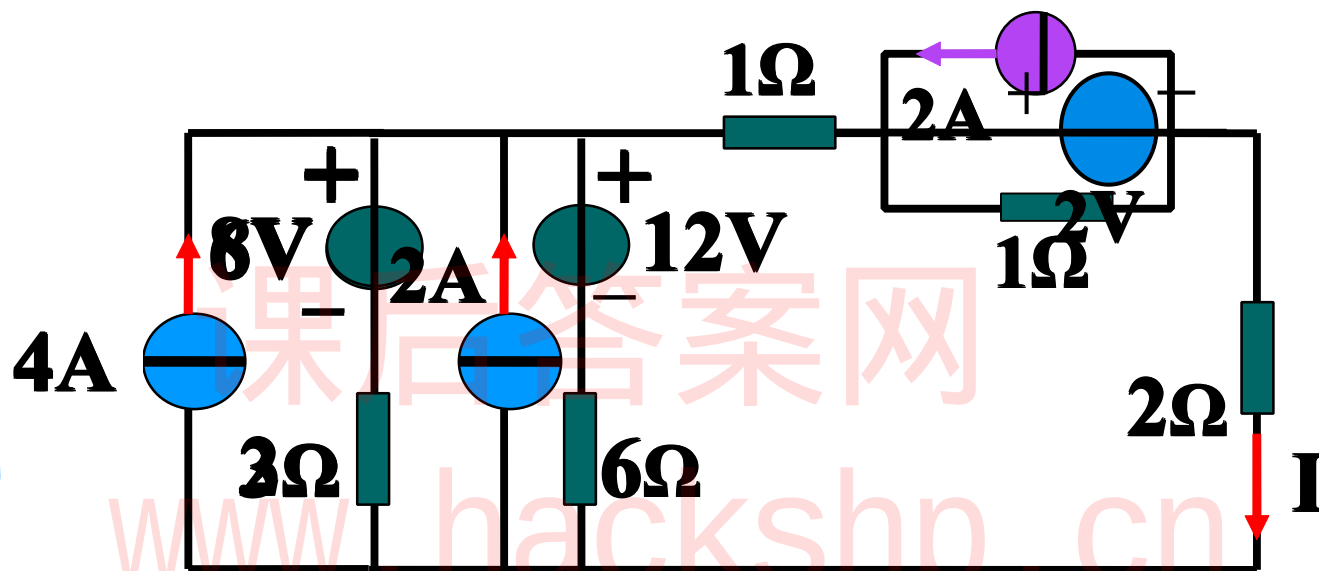
2-10

用等效变换法求图示电路中的电流**I**。



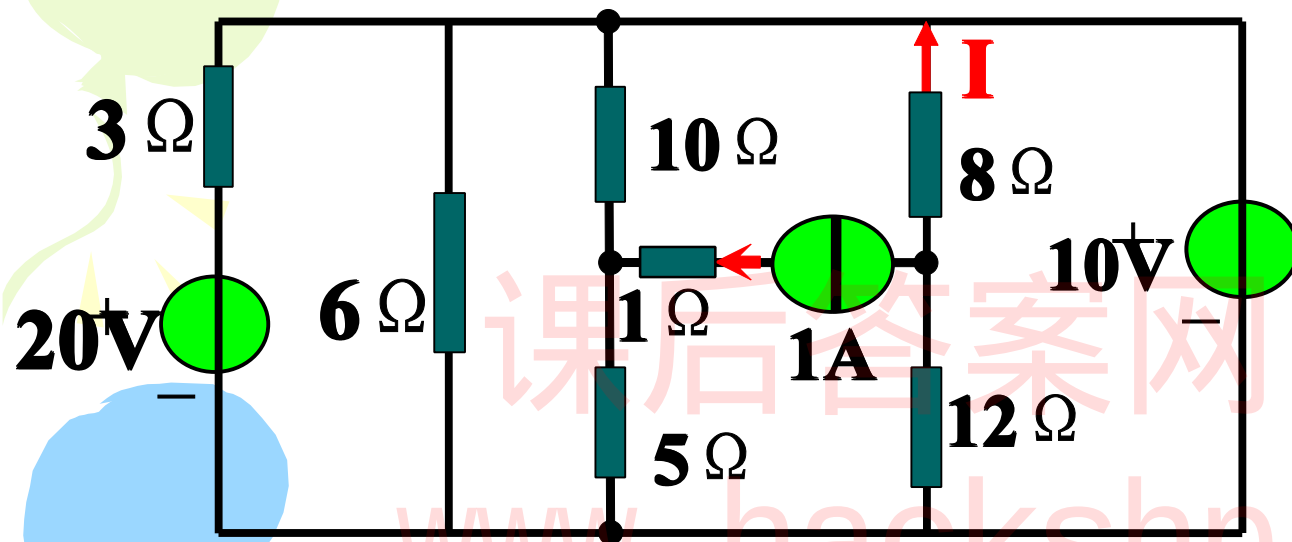
$$I = (10 - 5) / (5 + 5 + 40) = 0.1 \text{ A}$$

2-11 用等效变换法求图示电路中的电流 **I**。



$$I = (8 - 2) / (2 + 1 + 3) = 1A$$

2-12 求图示电路中的电流I。



与**10V**恒压源并联的元件可去掉

与**1A**恒流源串联的元件可去掉

依叠加原理

电流源单独作用时

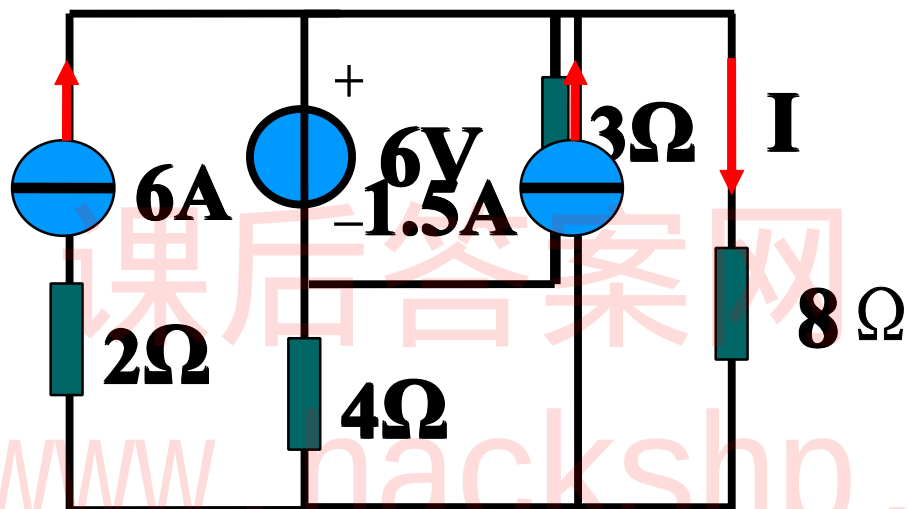
$$I' = -1 \times 12 / (12 + 8) \\ = -0.6A$$

电压源单独作用时

$$I'' = -10 / (8 + 12) \\ = -0.5A$$

$$I = -0.6 - 0.5 = -1.1A$$

2-13 用等效变换法求图示电路中的电流I。



$$\begin{aligned} I &= (6+1.5) \times 4 / (4+8) \\ &= 2.5\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

2—14 用戴维宁定理求图中电流I。

解:

令R开路

$$U_{ab} = 20 - 150 + 120$$

$$= -10V$$

$$R_o = 0$$

$$I = U_{ab} / (R_o + 10) = -1A$$

2—15 用戴维宁定理求图中电流 I 。

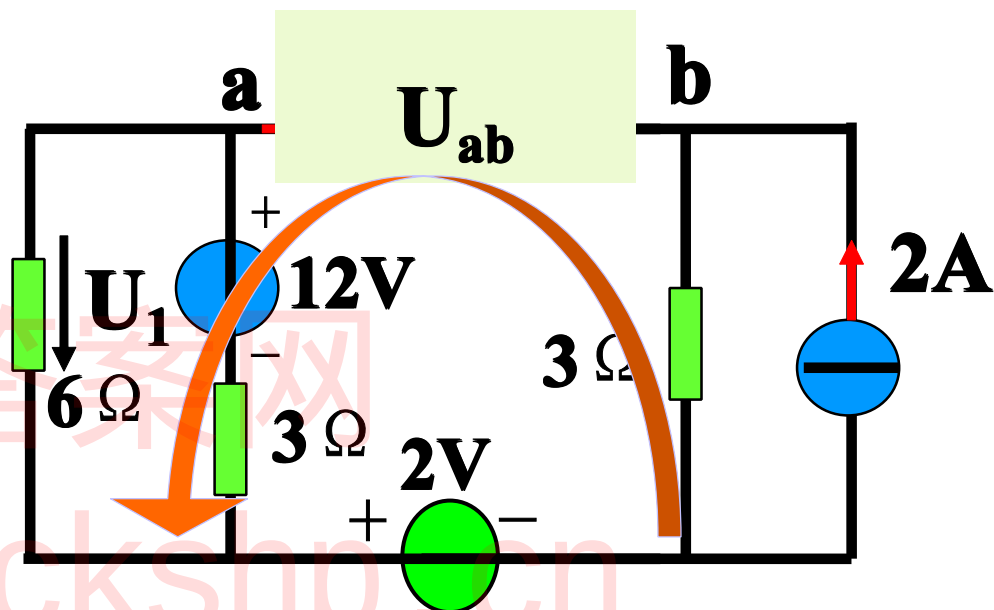
解: 令 R 开路

$$U_1 = 12 \times \frac{6}{6+3} = 8V$$

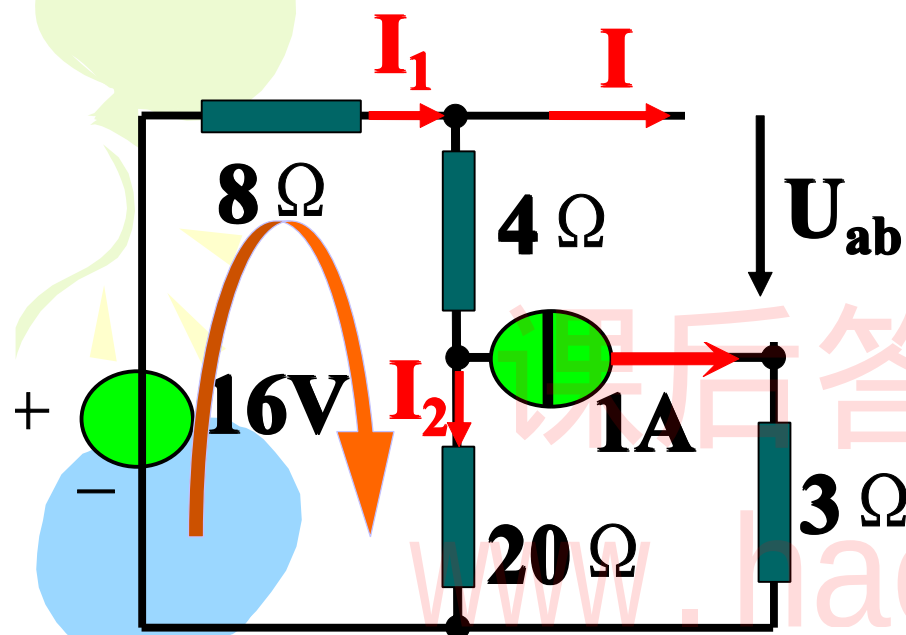
$$U_{ab} = -2 \times 3 + 8 + 2 = 4V$$

$$R_0 = 6//3 + 3 = 5\Omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= U_{ab} / (R_0 + 5) \\ &= 4/10 \\ &= 0.4A \end{aligned}$$



2-16 用戴维宁定理求图中电流I。



解:

$$-16 + 8I_1 + 4I_1 + 20I_2 = 0$$

$$I_1 = I_2 + 1$$

$$I_1 = 9/8 \text{ A}$$

$$U_{ab} = 16 - 8 \times 9/8 - 1 \times 3$$

$$= 16 - 9 - 3$$

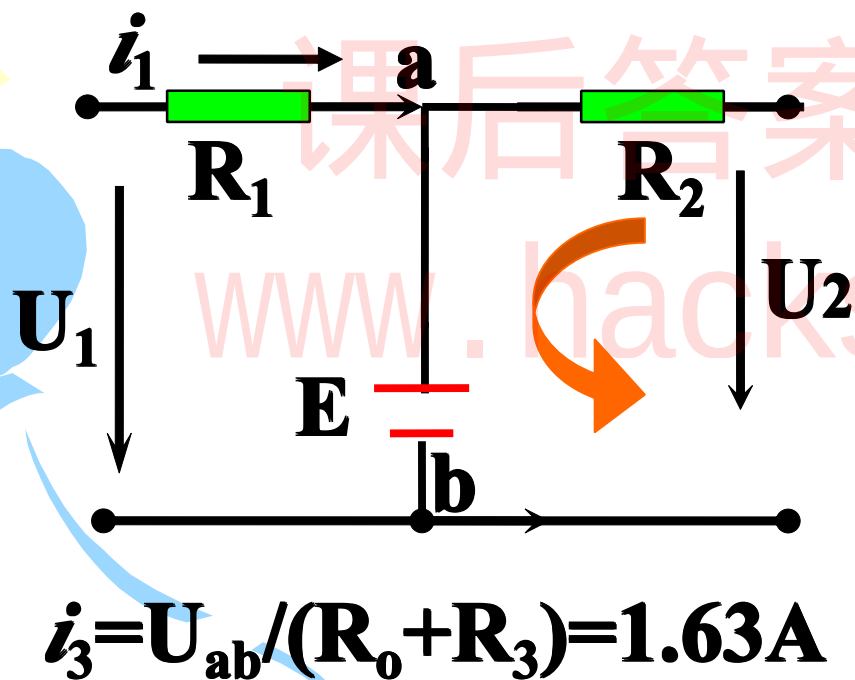
$$= 4 \text{ V}$$

$$R_o = (4 + 20) // 8 + 3$$

$$= 9 \Omega$$

$$I = U_{ab} / (R_o + 3) = 1/3 \text{ A}$$

2—17 已知 $U_1=12V$, $U_2=18V$, $R_1=2\Omega$,
 $R_2=1\Omega$, $R_3=3\Omega$, 求(1) $E=10V$ 时, R_3 中电
流;(2)欲使 R_3 中电流为零, $E=?$



解: 令 R_3 开路

$$i_1 = (U_1 - U_2) / (R_1 + R_2) = -2A$$
$$U_{ab} = U_2 - E + I_1 \cdot R_2 = 18 - 10 - 2 = 6V$$

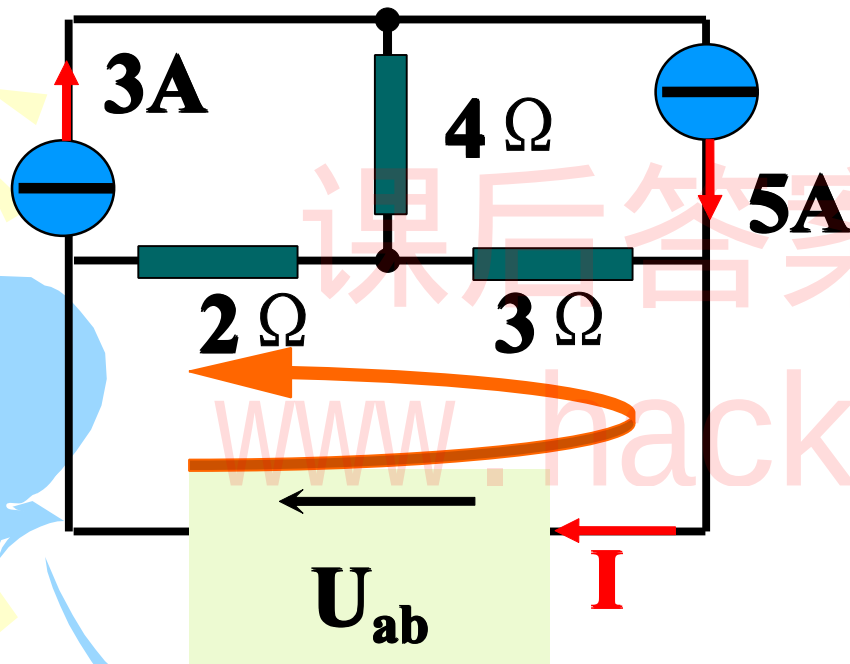
$$i_3 = U_{ab} / (R_0 + R_3) = 1.63A$$

当 $U_{ab}=0$ 时, $i_3=0$

$$E = 18 - 2 = 16V$$

$$R_0 = R_1 // R_2 = 0.67\Omega$$

2—18 用戴维宁定理求图中电流I。



解:

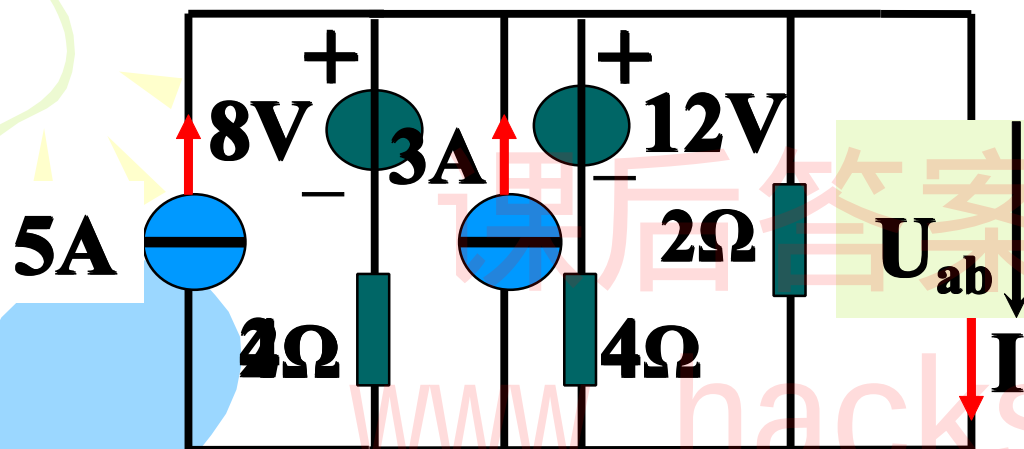
令 **R** 开路

$$U_{ab} = 3 \times 2 + 3 \times 5 = 21V$$

$$R_0 = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$I = (U_{ab} + 10) / R_0 = 6.2A$$

2-19 用戴维宁定理求图示电路中的电流**I**。



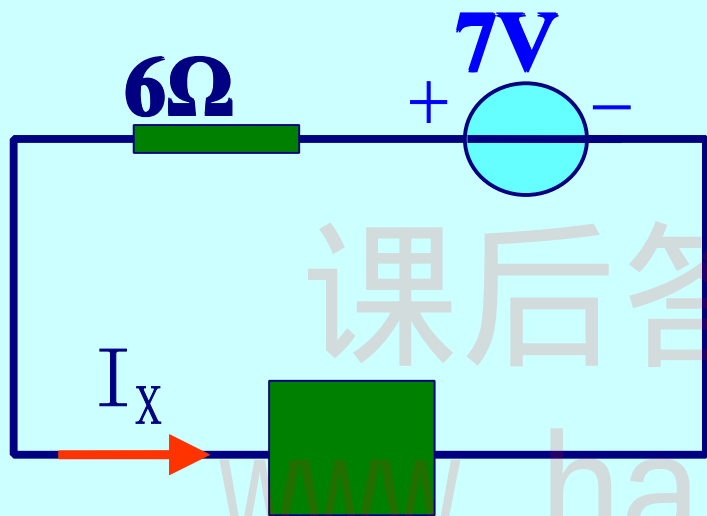
$$R_0 = 2 // 4 // 4$$

$$= 1 \Omega$$

$$U_{ab} = \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) \times 2 = 5V$$

$$I = U_{ab} / (R_0 + 2) = 1.67A$$

2-20 求图示电路中的电流 I_X 、 U_X 、 P_X 。



由**KCL**推广定律可得

$$I_X = 9A$$

求电路的戴维宁等效电路

$$\begin{aligned} U_{oc} &= -2 \times 3 + 19 - 2 \times 3 \\ &= 7V \end{aligned}$$

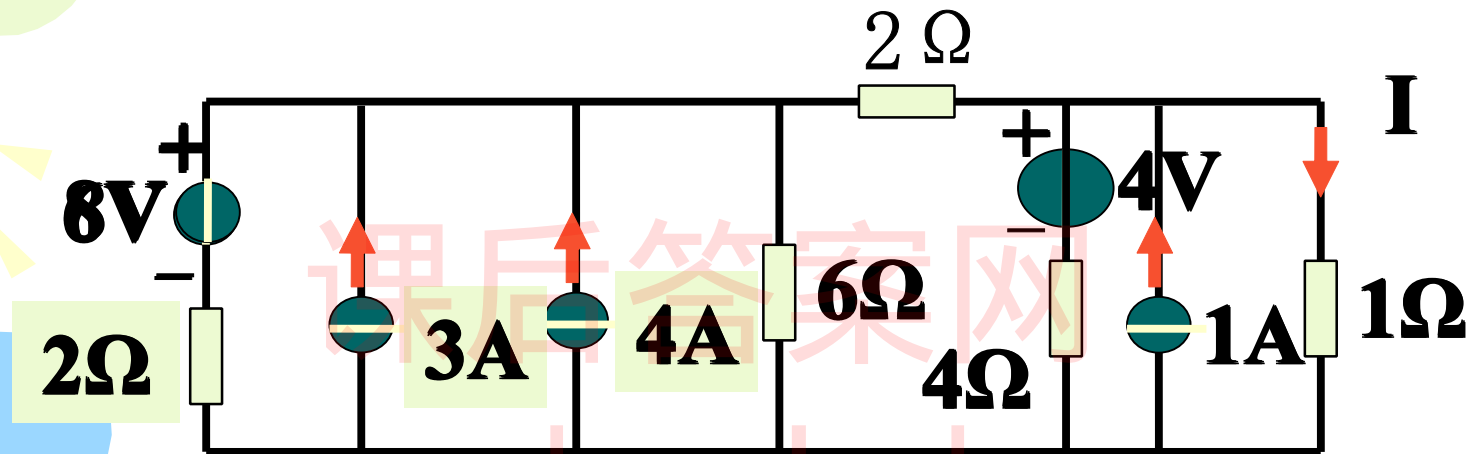
电路可等效为

$$R_0 = 3 + 1 + 2 = 6 \Omega$$

$$U_X = 7 - 6 \times 9 = -47V$$

$$P_X = U_X I_X = -9 \times 47 = -423W \quad (\text{电源})$$

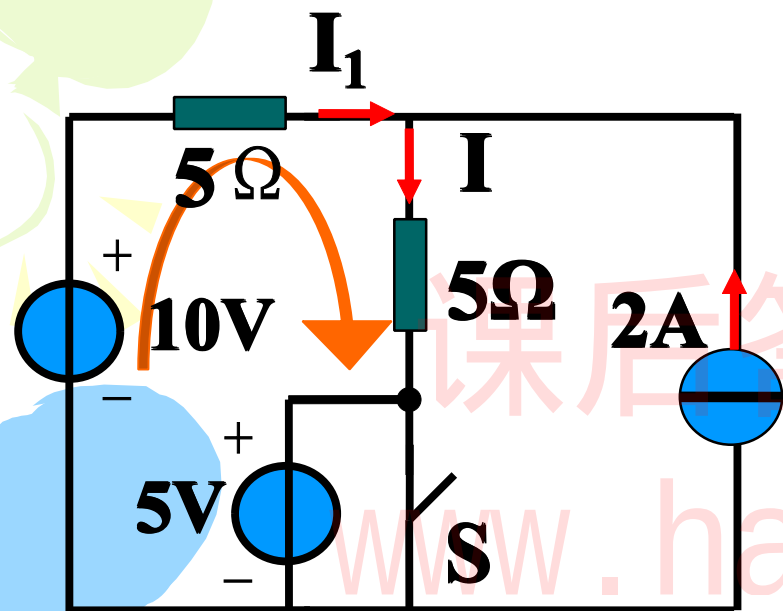
2-21 求图中的I。



应用等效变换法

$$I = 3 \times 2 / (1 + 2) = 2A$$

2-20 求S闭合和打开情况下的电流I。



S断开,

$$-10 + 5I_1 + 5I + 5 = 0$$

$$I = I_1 + 2$$

得 $I = 1.5A$

S闭合,

$$-10 + 5I_1 + 5I = 0$$

$$I = I_1 + 2$$

得 $I = 2A$

2-23 无源二端网络 N_0 , $U_1=1V$, $I_2=1A$, 时
 $U_3=0$; $U_1=10V$, $I_2=0A$, 时 $U_3=1V$; 求 $U_1=$
 0 , $I_2=10A$, 时 $U_3=?$

由叠加原理可知

U_3 有 U_1 、 I_2 共同作用

$$\text{设 } U_3 = K_1 U_1 + K_2 I_2$$

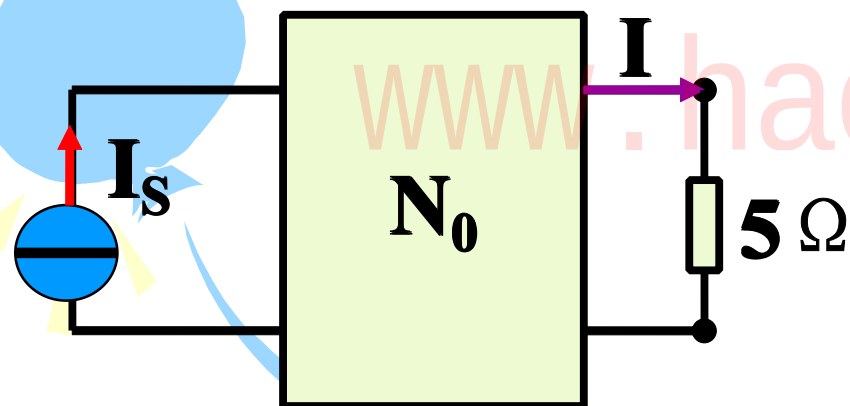
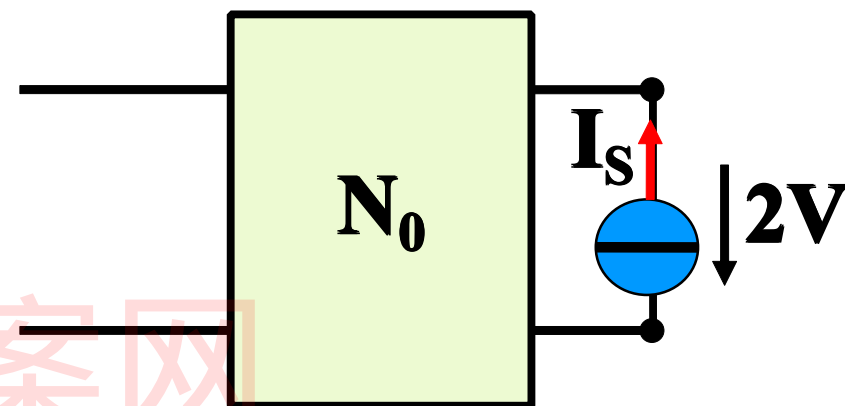
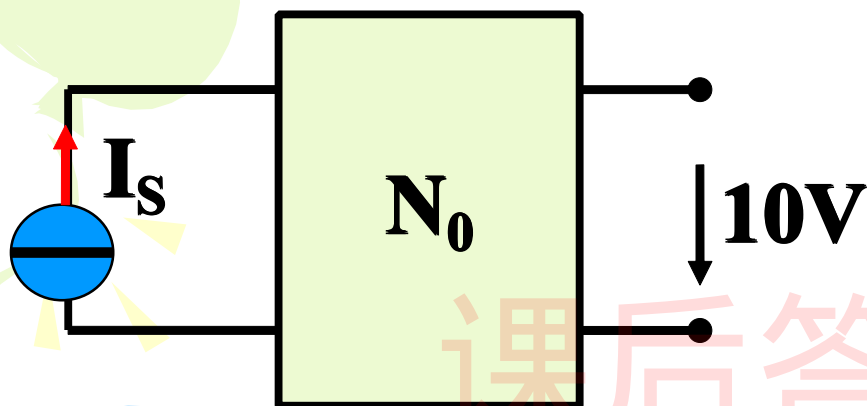
$$\text{有 } 0 = K_1 + K_2$$

$$1 = 10K_1$$

$$\text{得 } K_1 = 0.1, K_2 = -0.1$$

$$U_1 = 0, I_2 = 10A, \text{ 时 } U_3 = 10K_2 = -1V$$

2-23 无源二端网络 N_0 , $I_s = 1A$, 求 $I = ?$



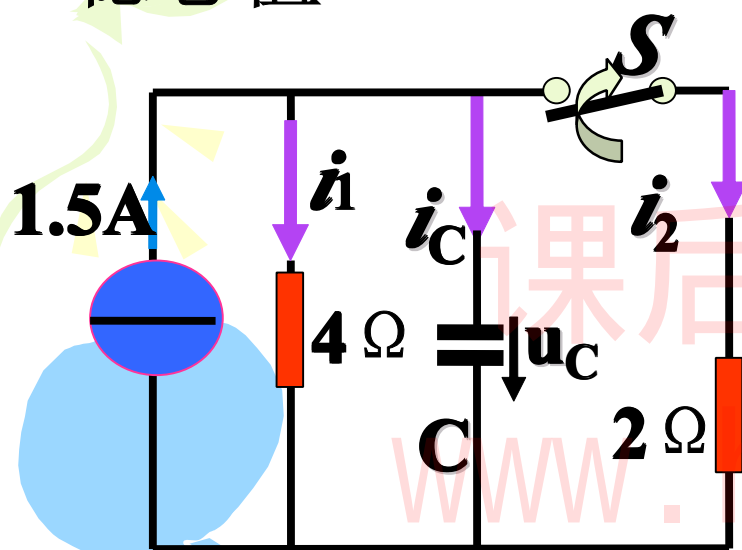
将 N_0 、 I_s 看作有源二端网络
则其戴维宁等效电路为

$$U_{\text{开}} = 10V$$

$$R_0 = 2 / 1 = 2\Omega$$

$$I = 10 / 2 + 5 = 1.43A$$

3-1 $t=0$ 时, S闭合后 u_C 及各电流的初始值及稳态值。



$$u_C(0_-) = 1.5 \times 4 = 6V$$

在S闭合的瞬间, 根据换路定律有:

$$u_C(0_-) = u_C(0_+) = 6V,$$

$$i_1(0_+) = u_C(0_+) / 4 = 1.5A$$

$$i_2(0_+) = u_C(0_+) / 2 = 3A$$

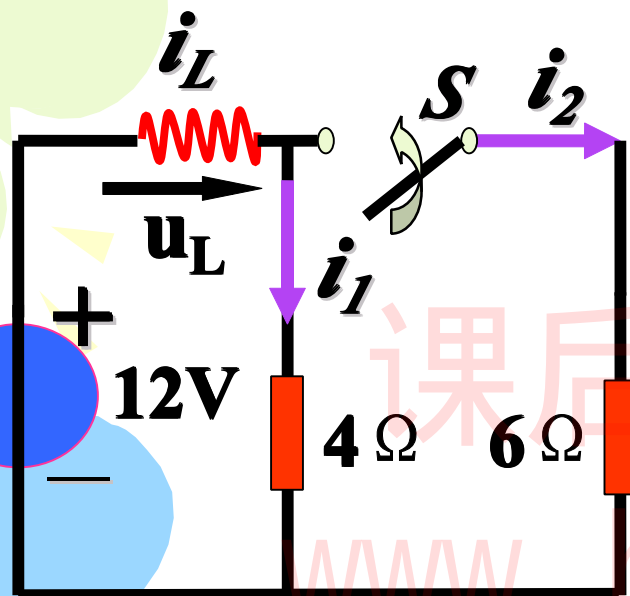
$$i_C(0_+) = 1.5 - 1.5 - 3 = -3A$$

$$u_C(\infty) = 1.5 \times (4//2) = 2V$$

$$i_C(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_1(\infty) = 2/4 = 0.5A, \quad i_2(\infty) = 2/2 = 1A$$

3-2 求开关闭合后的初始值及稳态值。



解: $i_L(0_-) = 12 / 4 = 3A$

在S闭合的瞬间, 根据换路定律有:

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-) = 3A$$

$$i_1(0_+) = 3 \times 6 / (4 + 6) = 1.8A$$

$$i_2(0_+) = 3 \times 4 / (4 + 6) = 1.2A$$

$$4 i_1(0_+) + u_L(0_+) = 12 \quad \therefore u_L(0_+) = 4.8V$$

$$i_L(\infty) = 12 / (4 // 6) = 5A$$

$$u_L(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_1(\infty) = 12/4 = 3A \quad i_2(\infty) = 12/6 = 2A$$



3—3 电路中, 已知 $R_1=5K\Omega$, $R_2=10K\Omega$, $C=4\mu F$, $U_s=20V$, $t=0$, 打开S, 求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_C(t)$ 、并画出变化曲线。

解: 电路为零输入响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-)$$

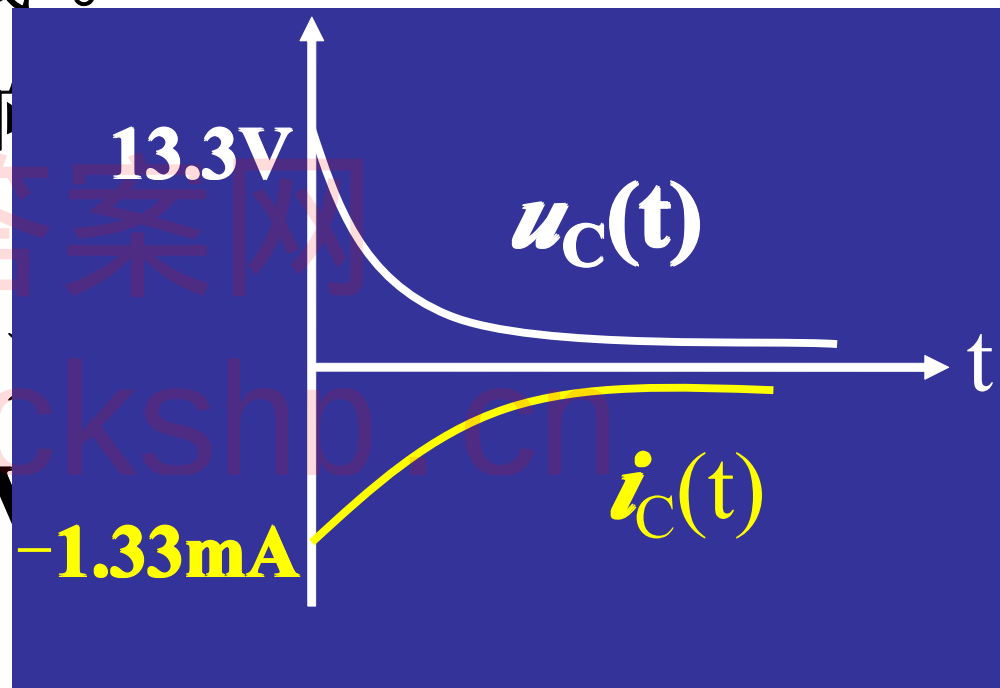
$$= U_s \cdot R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$= 20 \times 10 / 15 = 13.3V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau = R_2 C = 4 \times 10^{-2} S$$

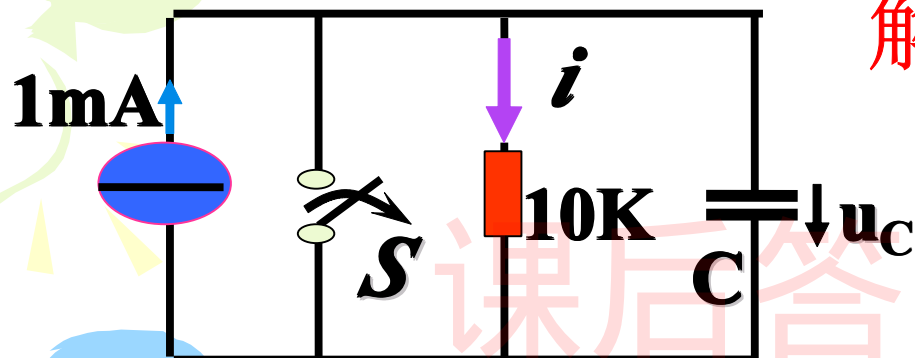
$$i_C(0_+) = - \frac{u_C(0_+)}{R_2} \\ = -1.33mA$$



$$u_C(t) = 13.3e^{-25t} V$$

$$i_C(t) = -1.33e^{-25t} mA$$

3—4 S打开**0.2s**后, $u_C = 8V$, 试求**C**、 $i(0_+)$ 、 $u_C(t)$ 。



解: 电路为零状态响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_C(\infty) = 20 \times 10 = 10V$$

$$\tau = 10 \times 10^3 C$$

$$u_C(t) = 10 (1 - e^{-t/10000C}) V$$

$$t = 0.2, u_C = 8V$$

$$u_C(t) = 10 (1 - e^{-1/50000C}) = 8$$

$$e^{-1/50000C} = 0.2, C = 12.5\mu F$$

S闭合的瞬间, C相当于短路

$$i(0_+) = 0$$

$$u_C(t) = 10 (1 - e^{-8t})$$

3—5 电路中, 已知 $R_1=3\Omega$, $R_2=10\Omega$, $R_3=6\Omega$, $C=10\mu\text{F}$, $U_S=100\text{V}$, $t=0$, 闭合 S , 求 $i_1(t)$ 、 $i_2(t)$ 、 $i_3(t)$ 。

解: 电路为零状态响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$\tau = (R_1 // R_3 + R_2) C$$
$$= 12 \times 10^{-5} \text{S}$$

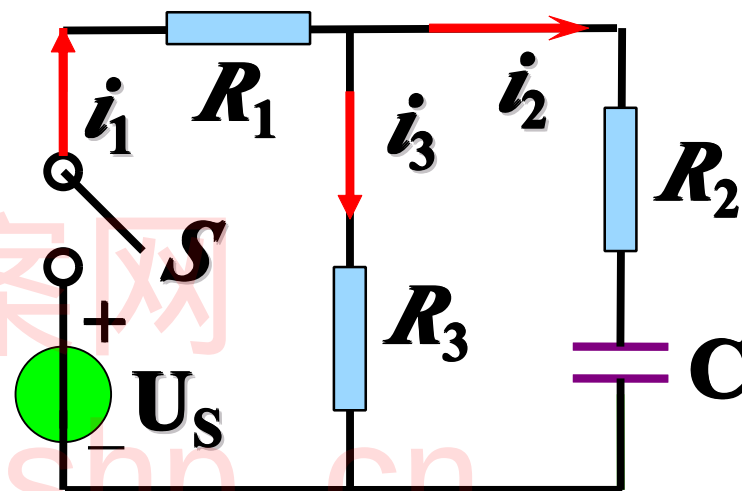
$$i_1(\infty) = i_3(\infty) = U_S / (R_1 + R_3) = 11.1 \text{A}$$

$$i_2(\infty) = 0$$

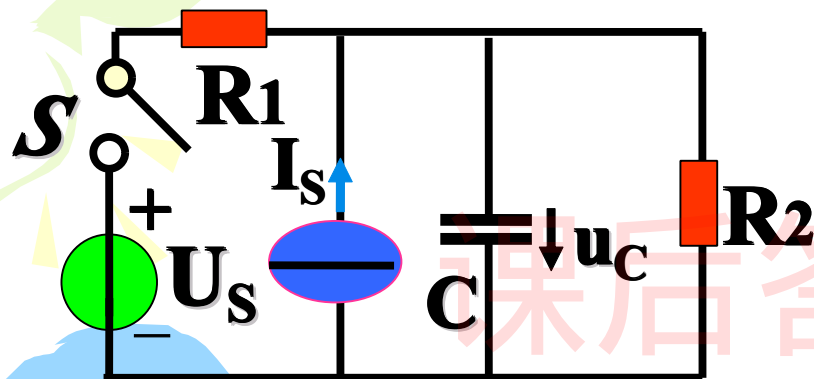
$$i_1(t) = 11.1 + 3.7e^{-8333t} \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = 5.55e^{-8333t} \text{ A}$$

$$i_3(t) = 11.1 - 1.85e^{-8333t} \text{ A}$$



3—6 已知 $R_1=6K\Omega$, $R_2=2K\Omega$, $C=20\mu F$, $I_S=4mA$, $U_S=12V$, $t=0$, 闭合 S , 试求 $u_C(t)$ 。



解:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) \\ = I_S \times R_2 = 8V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + R_2} \cdot R_2 + \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} I_S \cdot R_2 \\ = 9V$$

$$\tau = (R_1 // R_2) \times C = 3 \times 10^{-2} S$$

$$u_C(t) = 9 - e^{-33.3t} V$$

3—7 电路中, 已知 $R_1=4\Omega$, $R_2=20\Omega$, $R_3=6\Omega$, $C=4\mu F$, $U_s=50V$, $t=0$, 闭合 S , 求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i(t)$ 、并画出变化曲线。

解: $\tau = (R_1 // R_3 + R_2) C$
 $= 89.6 \times 10^{-6} S$

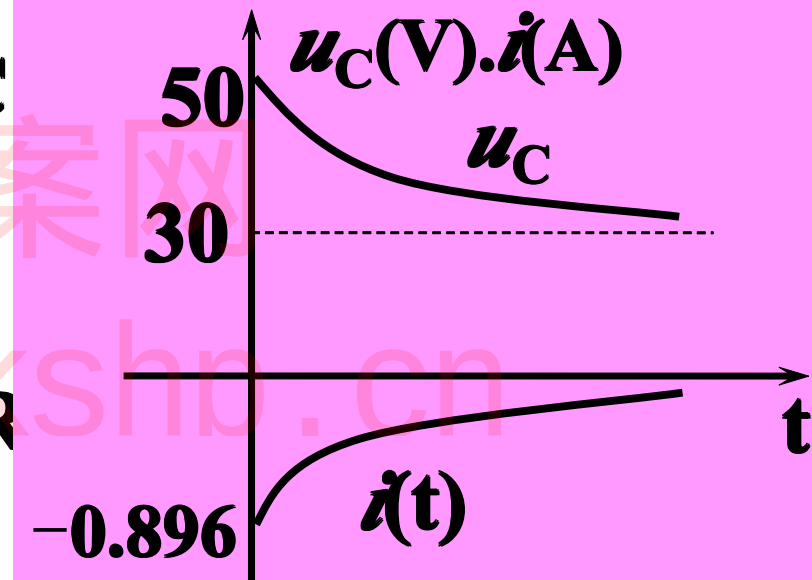
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 50V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = U_s \cdot R_3 / (R_1 + R_3)$$
$$= 30V$$

$$u_C(t) = 30 + 20e^{-1.12 \times 10^4 t} V$$

$$i(0_+) = [(U_s / R_1) \cdot (R_3 // R_1) - u_C(0_+) / (R_2 + R_3 // R_1)]$$
$$= -0.896A \quad i(\infty) = 0$$

$$i(t) = -0.896 e^{-1.12 \times 10^4 t} A$$



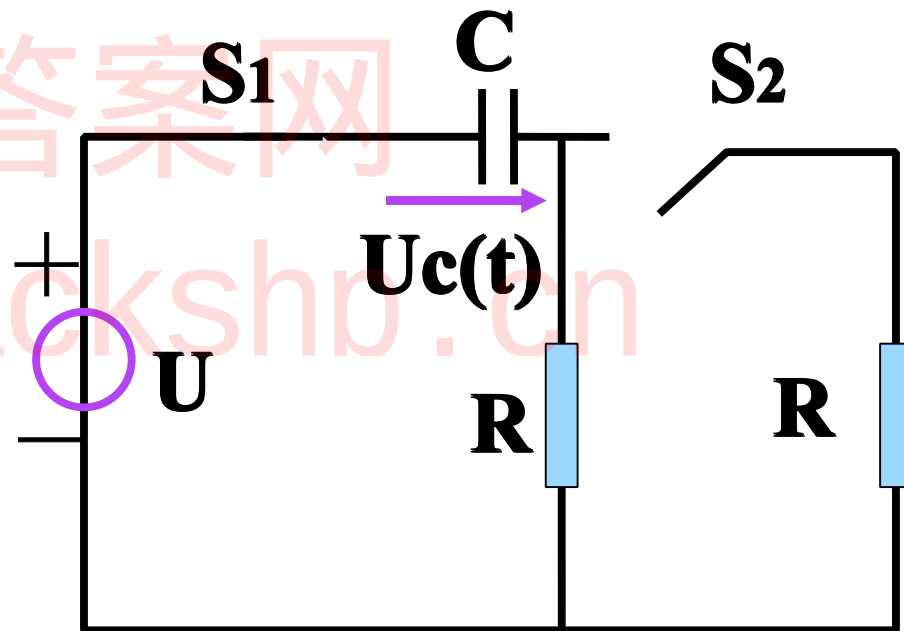
3—8 图示电路中 $U=20V$, $R=50K\Omega$, $C=4\mu F$, 在 $t=0$ 时闭合 S_1 , 在 $T=0.1$ 秒时闭合 S_2 , 试求 S_2 闭合后的 $u_C(t)$, 并画出曲线, 设 S_1 闭合前 $u_C=0$.

解: S_1 闭合后:

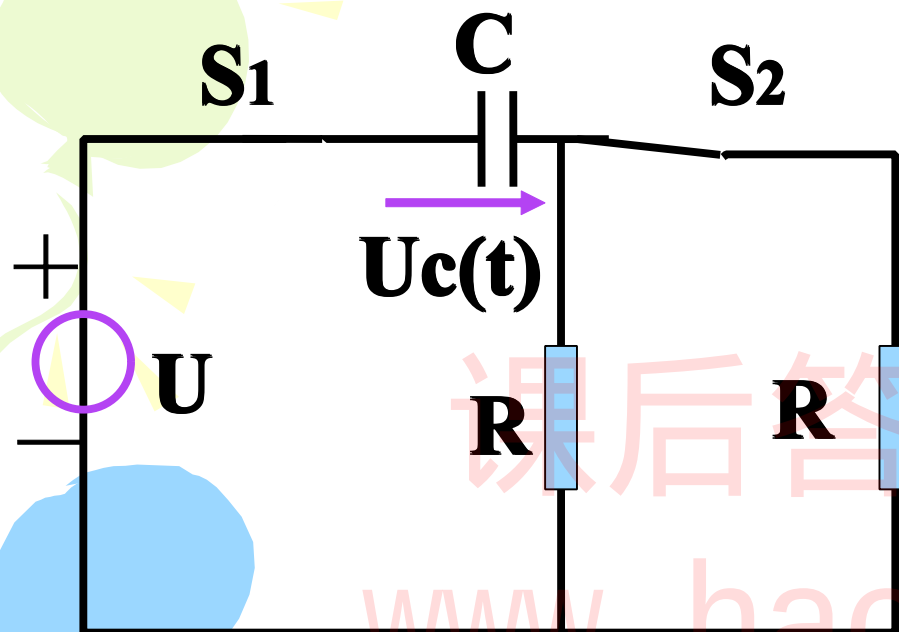
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_C(\infty) = U = 20V$$

$$\tau_1 = RC = 0.2S$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0_+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= 20(1 - e^{-5t}) \end{aligned}$$



当 $t=0.1\text{s}$ 时

$$u_C(0.1) = 20(1 - e^{-5t}) \approx 7.87\text{V}$$

S_2 闭合后:

$$u_C(0+) = 7.87\text{V}$$

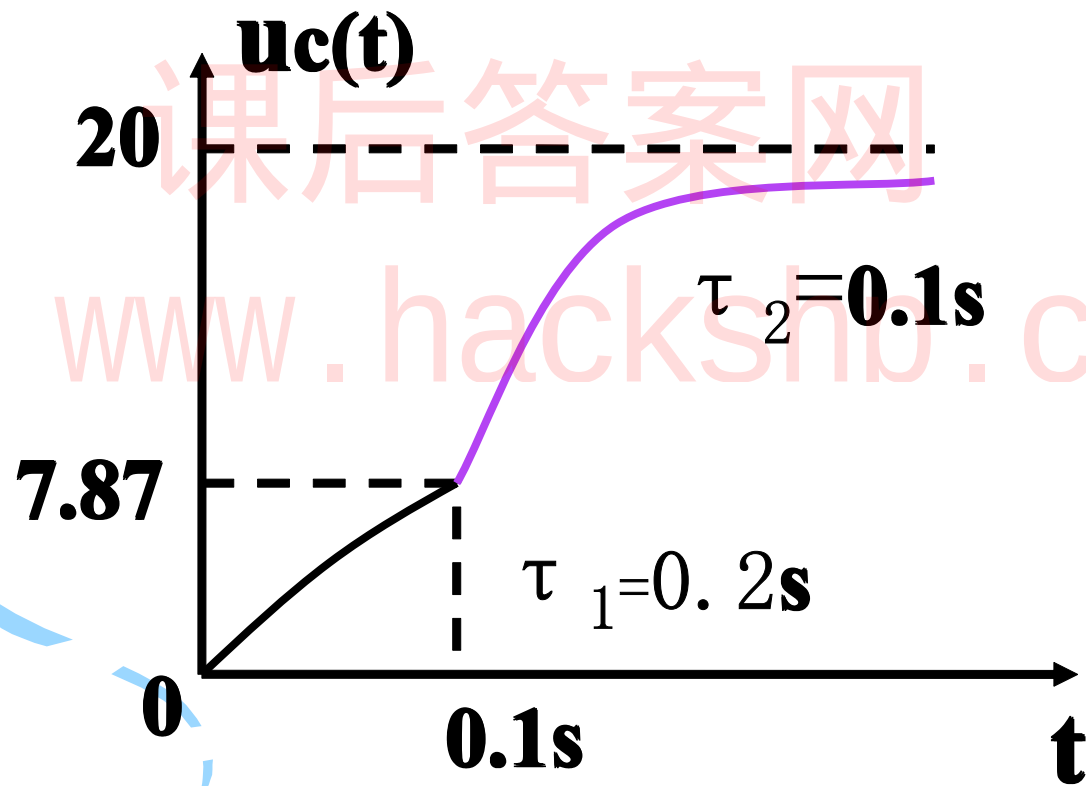
$$u_C(\infty) = U = 20\text{V}$$

$$\tau_2 = (R/R) C$$

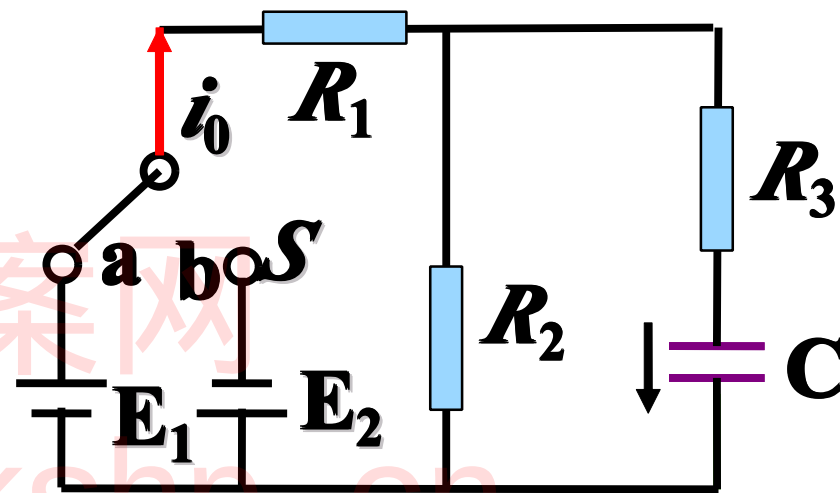
$$= 2.5 \times 10^4 \times 4 \times 10^{-6} = 0.1\text{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= 20 - 12.13e^{-10(t-0.1)}\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

变化曲线如图



3—9 电路中, 已知 $R_1=R_2=4K\Omega$, $R_3=2K\Omega$, $C=100\mu F$, $E_1=10V$, $E_2=5V$, $t=0$, S 由 **a** 打向 **b**, 求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i_0(t)$ 。



$$u_C(t) = -2.5 + 7.5e^{-2.5t} \text{ V}$$

$$i_0(t) = -0.625 - 0.935e^{-2.5t} \text{ A}$$

$$= 5V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = -E_2 \times R_2 / (R_1 + R_2)$$

$$= -2.5V$$

$$\tau = (R_1 // R_2 + R_3) C$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{-1} \text{ s}$$

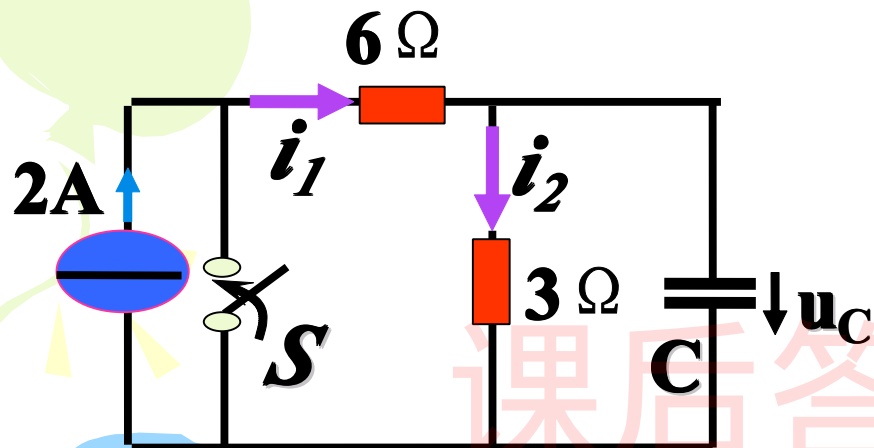
$$i_0(0_+) = -\frac{E_2}{R_1 + R_2 // R_3} - \frac{u_C(0_+)}{R_3 + R_1 // R_2} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$= -1.56 \text{ mA}$$

$$i_0(\infty) = -E_2 / (R_1 + R_2) = -0.625 \text{ mA}$$



3—10 $C=0.5F$, 试求 $i_1(t)$ 、 $i_2(t)$ 。



解: 电路为零输入响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-)$$

$$= 2 \times 3 = 6V$$

$$i_1(0_+) = 6/6 = 1A$$

$$i_2(0_+) = 6/3 = 2A$$

$$i_1(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_2(\infty) = 0$$

$$\tau = (6//3) C = 1S$$

$$i_1(t) = e^{-t}A$$

$$i_2(t) = 2e^{-t}A$$

3—11 电路中, 已知 $R_1=6\Omega$, $R_2=4\Omega$, $L=10\text{mH}$, $U_s=10\text{V}$, $t=0$, 闭合 S , 求 $u_L(t)$ 、 $i_L(t)$ 。

解: $\tau = L/R_2$

$$= 2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-)$$

$$= U_s / (R_1 + R_2) = 1 \text{ A}$$

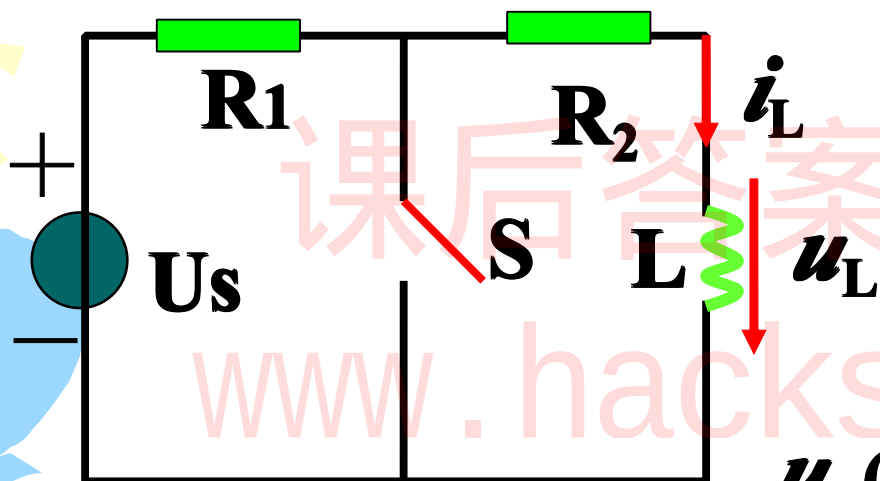
$$u_L(0_+) = -R_2 \cdot i_L(0_+) = -4 \text{ V}$$

$$i_L(\infty) = 0$$

$$u_L(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_L(t) = e^{-4 \times 10^2 t} \text{ A}$$

$$u_L(t) = -4e^{-4 \times 10^2 t} \text{ V}$$



3-12 电路中, 已知 $R_1=3K\Omega$, $R_2=6K\Omega$, $C_1=40\mu F$, $C_2=C_3=20\mu F$, $U_s=12V$, $t=0$, 闭合 S , 求 $u_C(t)$, 画出曲线。

解: 电路为零状态响应

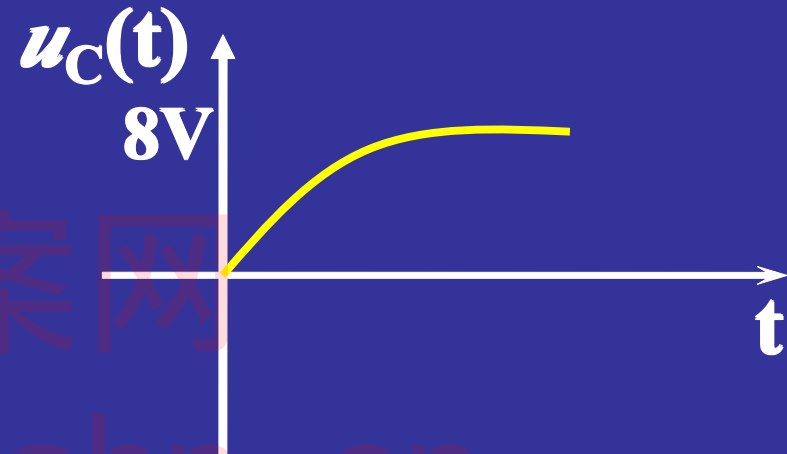
$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$C = C_2 // C_3 + C_1$$

$$= \frac{(C_2 + C_3) \cdot C_1}{(C_2 + C_3) + C_1} = 20\mu F$$

$$u_C(\infty) = U_s \times R_2 / (R_1 + R_2) \\ = 8V$$

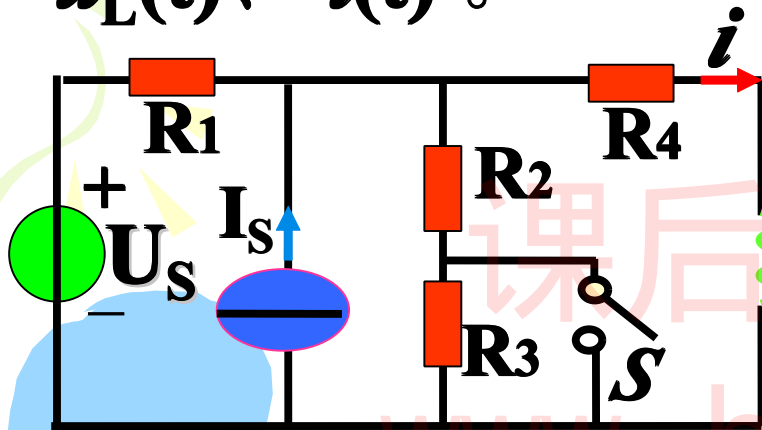
$$u_C(t) = 8 - 8e^{-25t} V$$



$$\tau = (R_1 // R_2) C \\ = 4 \times 10^{-2} S$$

3-13 已知 $R_1=2\Omega$, $R_2=R_3=3\Omega$, $R_4=6\Omega$, $L=10\text{mH}$, $I_S=1\text{mA}$, $U_S=8\text{V}$, $t=0$, 断开 S , 试求 $u_L(t)$ 、 $i(t)$ 。

解:



$$i_0(0_+) = \frac{8}{2+6//3} \times \frac{3}{9} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{9} = \frac{5}{6} \text{ A}$$

$$i_0(\infty) = \frac{8}{2+6//6} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\tau = 0.001 / (6 + 6//2) = 1.33 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$$

$$i_0(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} e^{-750t} \text{ A}$$

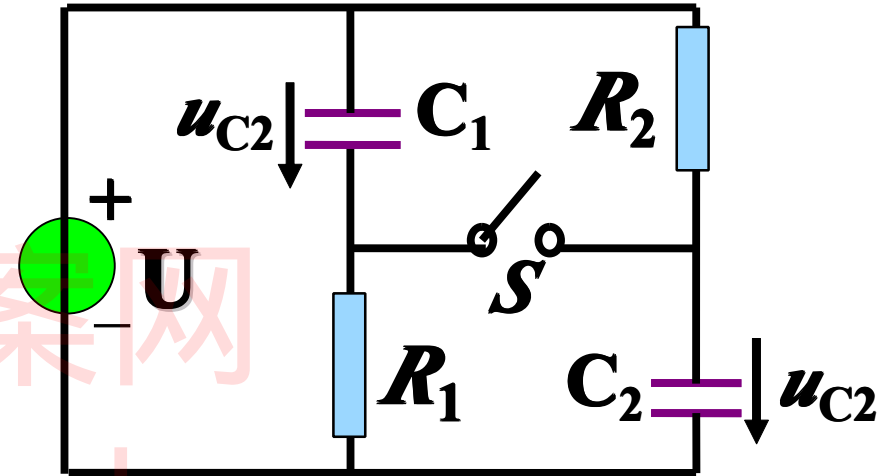
$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = 1.25 e^{-750t} \text{ V}$$

3-14 已知 $R_1=200\Omega$, $R_2=400\Omega$, $C_1=0.1\mu\text{F}$, $C_2=0.05\mu\text{F}$, $U=25\text{V}$, $t=0$, 断开 S , 求 $u_{C_1}(t)$ 、 $u_{C_2}(t)$ 、 $i(t)$ 。

解: $u_{C_1}(0_+)=u_{C_1}(0_-)$

$$=25 \times 400 / (200 + 400)$$

$$=50/3\text{V}$$



$$i_{C_1}(t) = C_1 \frac{du_{C_1}(t)}{dt} = 41.5e^{-5 \times 10^4 t} \text{ mA}$$

$$i_{C_2}(t) = C_2 \frac{du_{C_2}(t)}{dt} = 41.5e^{-5 \times 10^4 t} \text{ mA}$$

$$i(t) = i_{C_1} + i_{C_2} = 83e^{-5 \times 10^4 t} \text{ mA}$$

$$C_1 = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}$$

$$C_2 = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ S}$$

$$u_{C_2}(t) = 25 - 10.7e^{-50000t} \text{ V}$$

3—15 已知, $U=90V$, $R=60\ \Omega$, $r=30\ \Omega$,
 $C=10\ \mu F$, 在 $t=0$ 时闭合 S , 试求 $u_C(t)$, 经过 $0.4ms$
后又打开 S , 试求 $u_C(t)$.

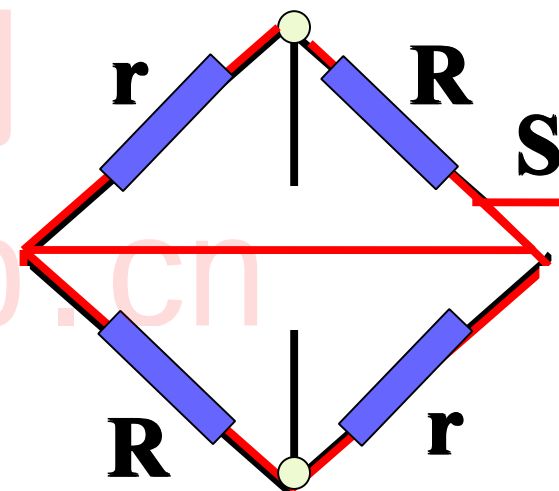
解: S 闭合前:

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = U \cdot R / (R + r) = 60V$$

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{R}{(R + r)} U - \frac{r}{(R + r)} U$$

$$= 60 - 30 = 30V$$

$$\tau = 2 \frac{Rr}{R + r} C = 4 \times 10^{-4}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0+) - u_C(\infty)]e^{-t/\tau} \\ &= 30 + 30e^{-2500t} \end{aligned}$$

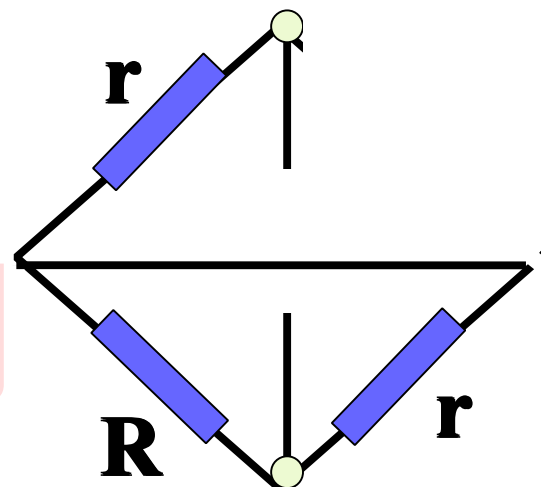
当 $t_1 = 0.4\text{ms}$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t_1) &= 30 + 30e^{-2500t_1} \\ &\approx 41\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(\infty) &= U \cdot R / (R + r) \\ &= 60\text{V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tau' = \left(r + \frac{Rr}{R + r}\right)C = 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_C(t) &= 60 + (41 - 60)e^{-(t-t_1)/\tau'} \\ &= 60 - 19e^{-2000(t-t_1)} \end{aligned}$$



3—16 $t=0$, 闭合S, 试求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $u_0(t)$ 。

解: 电路为零状态响应

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = 0$$

$$u_0(0_+) = 6V$$

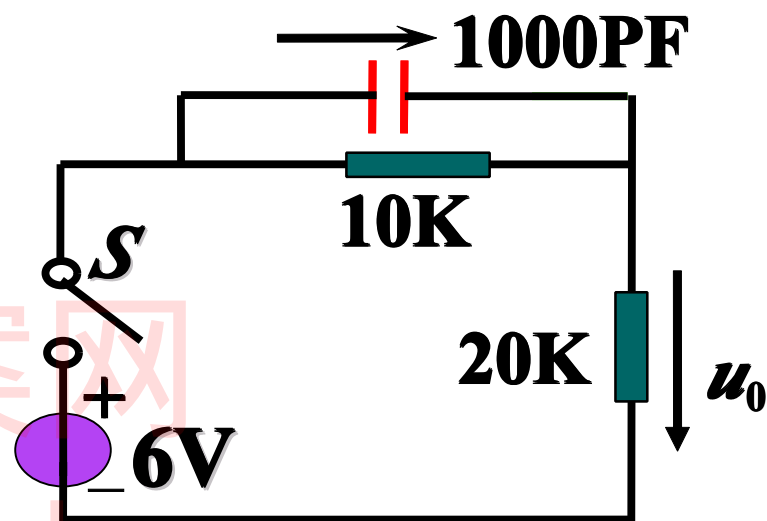
$$u_C(\infty) = 6 \cdot 10 / (10 + 20) = 2V$$

$$u_0(\infty) = 6 \cdot 20 / (10 + 20) = 4V$$

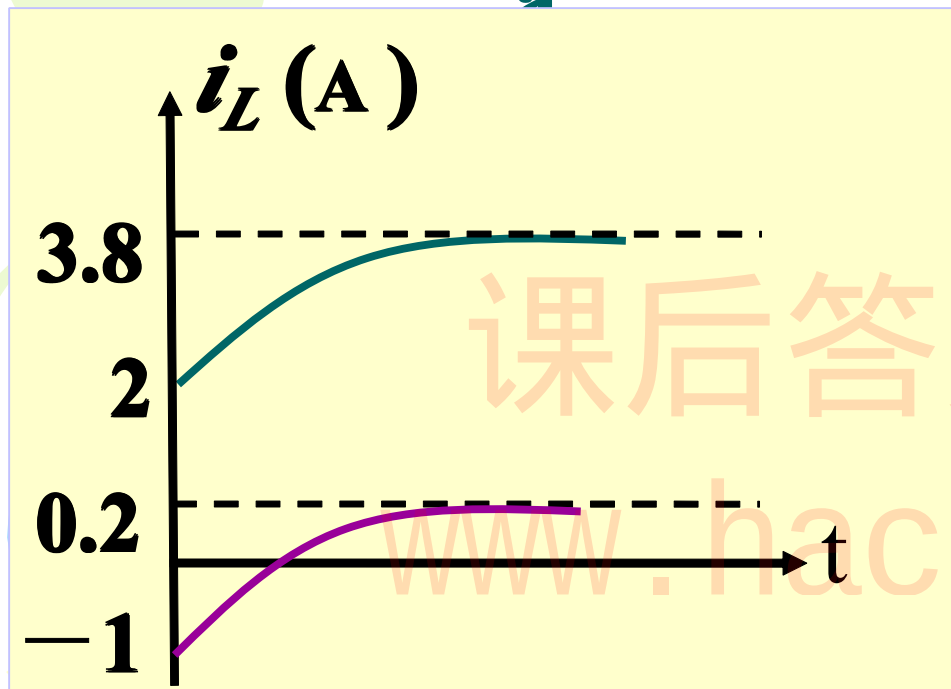
$$\tau = \left(\frac{10 \times 20}{10 + 20} \right) \times 10^3 \times 1000 \times 10^{-12} = 6.67 \times 10^{-6} S$$

$$u_C(t) = 2 - 2e^{-150000t} V$$

$$u_0(t) = 4 + 2e^{-150000t} V$$



3-17 $t=0$, 闭合S, 求 i_L , 画出曲线。



解: $i_L(0_+) = i_L(0_-)$
 $= 12 / (3 + 3) = 2A$

依等效变换

$$i(0_+) = -[(33/6 - 2) \cdot 6 - 12] / (3 + 6) = -1A$$

$$\tau = 1 / [3 + (6 // 3)]$$

$$= 0.2S$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \left(\frac{12}{3} + \frac{33}{6} \right) \cdot \frac{3 // 6}{3 // 6 + 3} = 3.8A$$

$$i(\infty) = [12 - \left(\frac{33}{6} \right) \cdot 3 // 6] / (3 // 6 + 3) = 0.2A$$

$$i_L(t) = 3.8 - 1.8e^{-5t}A, \quad i(t) = 0.2 - 1.2e^{-5t}A$$

3-18 图示电路在开关S闭合前电路已处于稳态, 在 $t=0$ 时刻开关闭合。试求开关闭合后的 $u_C(t)$ 及 $i_L(t)$ 。

$$u_C(0_+) = 90 \times \frac{3//3}{1.5 + 3//3} = 45V$$

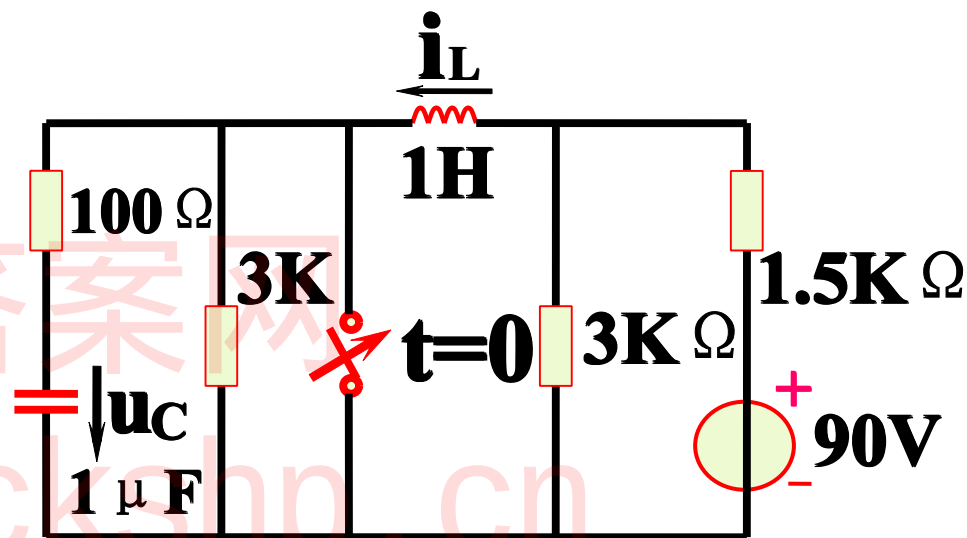
$$i_L(0_+) = \frac{45}{3} = 15mA$$

$$u_C(\infty) = 0$$

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{90}{1.5} = 60mA$$

$$u_C(t) = 45 e^{-10^4 t} V$$

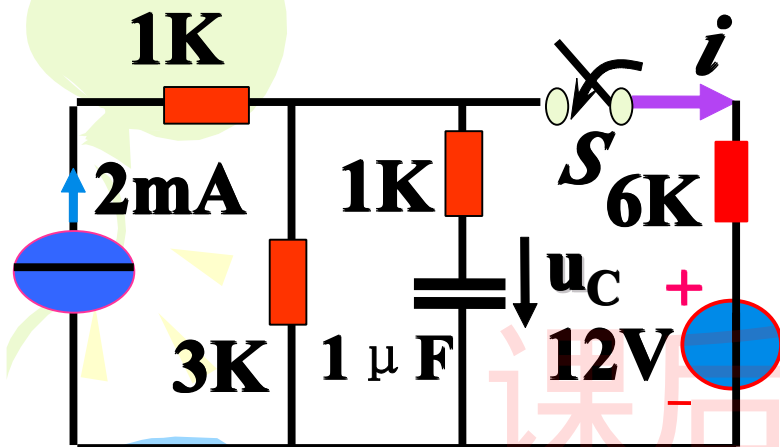
$$i_L(t) = 60 - 45 e^{-1000 t} mA$$



$$\tau_C = RC = 100 \times 1 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-4} S$$

$$\tau_L = \frac{L}{3//1.5} = \frac{1}{1 \times 10^3} = 10^{-3} S$$

3-19 试求 $u_C(t)$ 、 $i(t)$ 。



解: $u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-)$
 $= 2 \times 3 = 6V$

$$\tau = [1 + (6 // 3)] \times 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^{-3} S$$

$$i(0_+) = 2 \times \frac{1//3}{1//3 + 6} + \frac{6}{3//6} \times \frac{3}{9} - \frac{12}{1//3 + 6} = -0.89mA$$

$$i(\infty) = 2 \times \frac{3}{3 + 6} - \frac{12}{3 + 6} = -0.67mA$$

$$u_C(\infty) = 2 \times 6//3 + \frac{12 \times 3}{3 + 6} = 8V$$

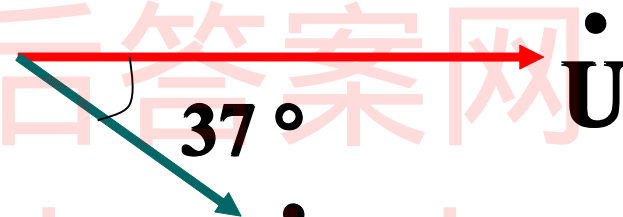
$$u_C(t) = 8 - 2e^{-333t} V$$

$$i(t) = -0.67 - 0.22e^{-333t} mA$$

4—1 已知 $i = 5.6\sin(314t - 37^\circ)\text{A}$,
 $u = 311\sin 314t\text{V}$.

解

(3)



(4)

$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^\circ (\text{V})$$

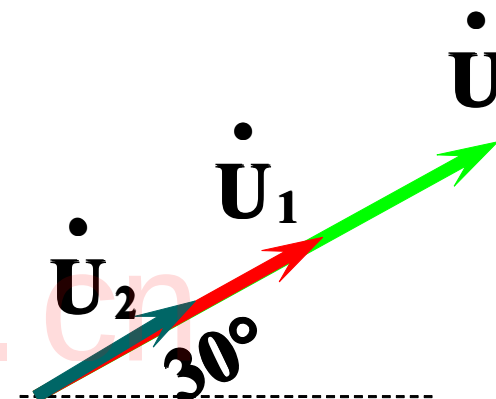
$$\dot{i} = 4 \angle -37^\circ (\text{A})$$

4-2 已知 $u_1 = 100\sin(\omega t + \pi/6)\text{V}$,
 $u_2 = 60\sin(\omega t + \phi)\text{V}$, 试求 $u = u_1 + u_2$ 在 U 为
最大和最小时, $\phi = ?$ $U_m = ?$

解:

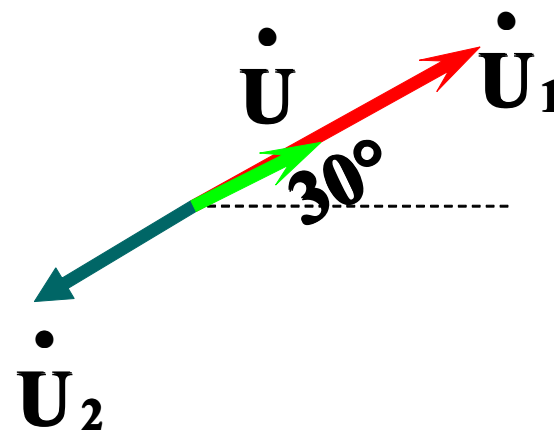
当 $\phi = \pi/6$ 时, U_m 最大,

$$U_m = 100 + 60 = 160\text{V}$$



当 $\phi = -5\pi/6$ 时, U_m 最小,

$$U_m = 100 - 60 = 40\text{V}$$



4—3 已知电路中某元件u和*i*, 试问是什么元件、元件的参数、储能的最大值、平均功率。

(3) $u = 70.7\cos(314t - 30^\circ)\text{V} = 70.7\sin(314t + 60^\circ)\text{V}$

$i = -5\sin(314t - 30^\circ)\text{A} = 5\sin(314t + 150^\circ)\text{A}$

U滞后*i* 90°, 元件为电容

$X_C = 70.7 / 5 = 14.14 \Omega$

$Q = 70.7 \times 5 / 2 = 176.75\text{Var}$ $P = 0$

(2) $u = 282\sin(314t + 60^\circ)\text{V}$

$i = 56.6\cos(314t - 30^\circ)\text{A} = 56.6\sin(314t + 60^\circ)\text{A}$

u、*i*同相, 元件为电阻

$R = 282 / 56.6 = 5 \Omega$

$Q = 0$ $P = 282 \times 56.6 / 2 = 7980.6\text{W}$

4-4 将电感 $L = 25.5\text{mH}$, $R = 6\Omega$ 的线圈接到
 $f = 50\text{Hz}$, $U = 220\text{V}$ 的电源上, 求 X_L 、 Z 、
 $\dot{U}_L$ 、 $\dot{U}_R$ 、 $\dot{I}$, 画相量图。

解:

$$X_L = 2\pi fL = 8\Omega$$

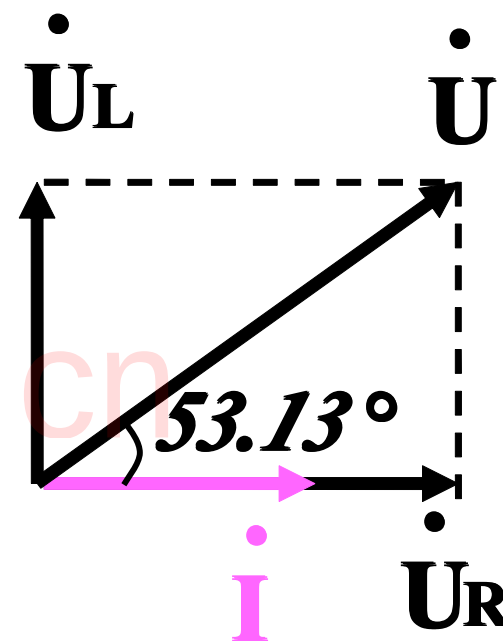
$$Z = 6 + j8 = 10 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

$$I = U/Z = 22\text{A}$$

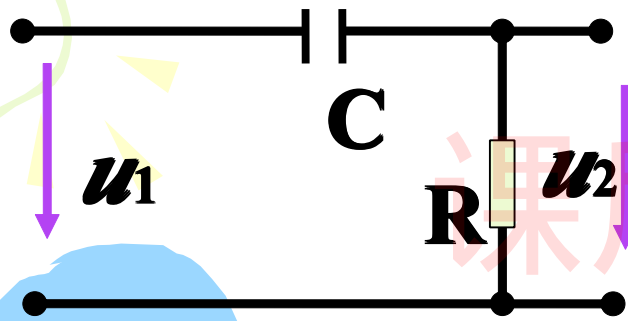
设 $\dot{I} = 22 \angle 0^\circ$ 为参考正弦量

$$\dot{U}_L = 22 \times 8 \angle 0^\circ + 90^\circ = 176 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_R = 22 \angle 0^\circ \times 6 = 132 \angle 0^\circ$$



4-5 $R=100\ \Omega$, u_1 的 $f=500\text{Hz}$, 要求输出信号 u_2 比输入信号 u_1 超前 60° , 求 $C=?$



设 $\dot{\mathbf{I}}$ 为参考正弦量

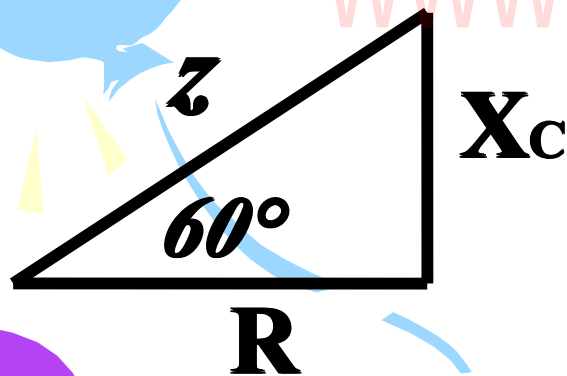
$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2$ 的初相角为 0°

则 $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_1$ 的初相角为 -60°

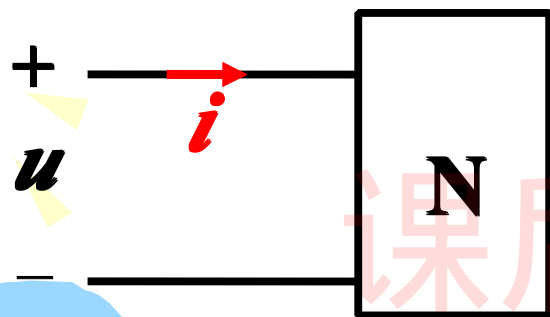
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_1 \wedge \dot{\mathbf{I}} = \varphi = -60^\circ$$

$$X_C = |R \cdot \tan \phi| = 173.2\ \Omega$$

$$C = 1 / 2\pi f X_C = 1.84\ \mu\text{F}$$



4-6 已知 $i = 5.6\sin(314t - 17^\circ)\text{A}$,
 $u = 314\sin(314t + 20^\circ)\text{V}$. 试求串联等效电路。



解:

$$\dot{U}_m = 314 \angle 20^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_m = 5.6 \angle -17^\circ$$

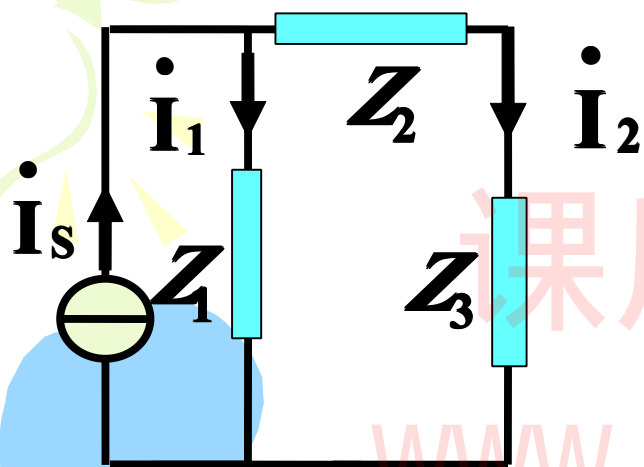
并联等效电路 $\frac{1}{Z} = \dot{I}_m / \dot{U}_m = 0.018 \angle -37^\circ$
 $= 0.0142 + j0.0107\Omega$

$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R} - j\frac{1}{X}$$

$$R = 70.2 \Omega \quad X = 93.2 \Omega$$

4-7 已知 $\dot{\mathbf{I}}_s = 2 \angle 0^\circ$, $\mathbf{Z}_1 = -j5\Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_2 = (2+j)\Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_3 = (3+j4)\Omega$, 求各个电流及各个电压。

按分流公式:



$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_s \frac{\mathbf{Z}_1}{\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3}$$

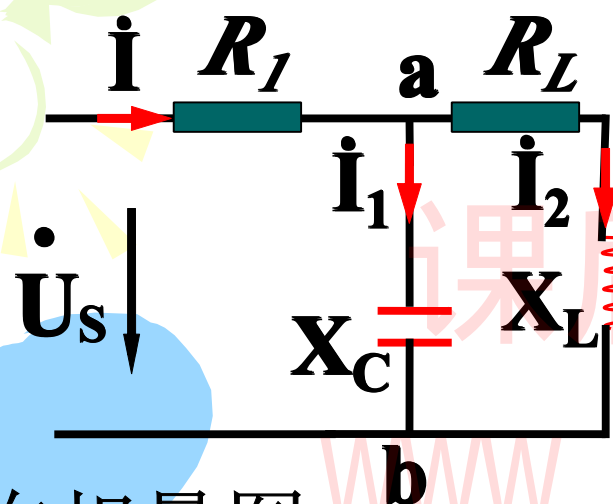
$$= 2 \angle 0^\circ \frac{-j5}{5} = 2 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_s \frac{\mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3}{\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3} = 2 \angle 0^\circ \frac{5 + j5}{5} = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

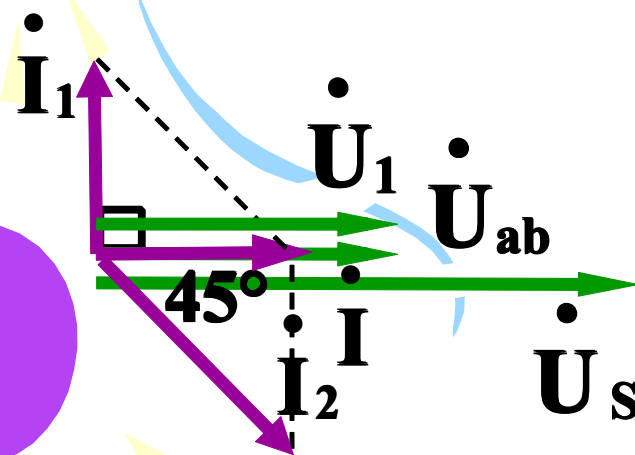
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_s = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 \mathbf{Z}_1 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 \mathbf{Z}_2 = 2\sqrt{5} \angle -63.43^\circ \quad \dot{\mathbf{U}}_3 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 \mathbf{Z}_3 = 10 \angle -36.87^\circ$$

4-8 图中, $\omega = 314 \text{ rad/s}$, $U_S = 100 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = 5 \Omega$, $I_1 = 10 \text{ A}$, $I_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$, $R_L = X_L$, 求 I 、 R_L 、 L 、 C 。



作相量图:



设 $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 为参考正弦量

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 90^\circ \quad \because R_L = X_L$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

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

$$U_1 = R_1 \times I = 50 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$U_{ab} = U_S - U_1 = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$X_C = U_{ab} / I_1 = 5 \Omega$$

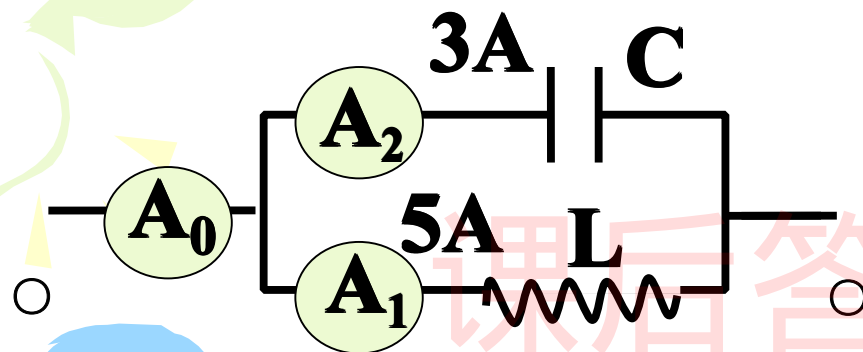
$$Z_L = U_{ab} / I_2 = 3.5 \Omega, R_L = X_L = 2.5 \Omega$$

$$L = 2.5 / 314 = 7.96 \text{ mH}$$

$$C = 1 / 5 \times 314 = 0.637 \text{ mF}$$

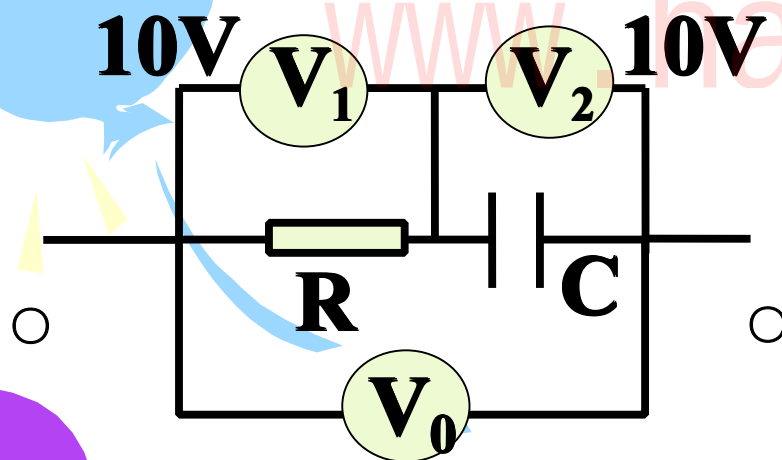


4-9 电路如图, 标出各表读数。



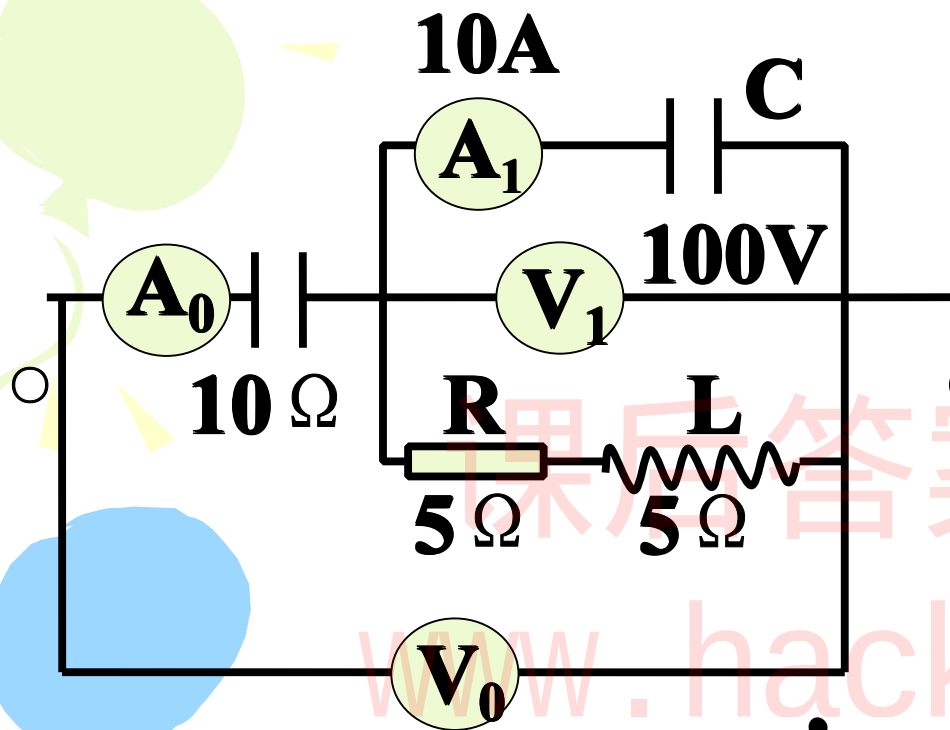
i_1 、 i_2 反相

$$I_0 = I_1 - I_2 = 5 - 3 = 2A$$



$$U_0 = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2}$$

$$= 10\sqrt{2}V$$



设 $\dot{U}_1$ 为参考正弦量

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 90^\circ$$

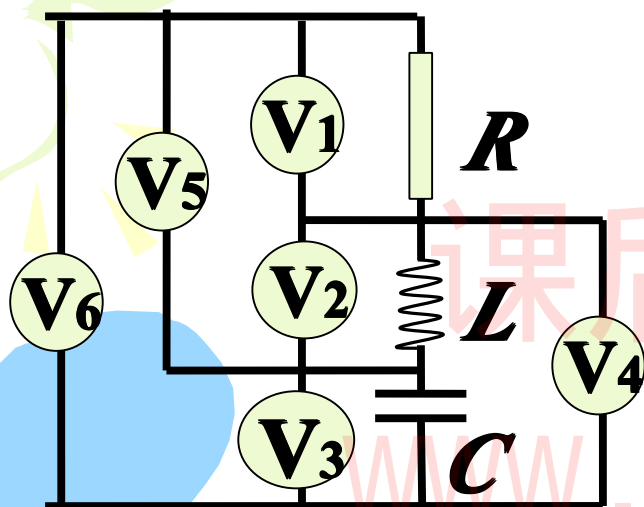
$$\dot{I}_R = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_0 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_R = 10 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_C = 10 \times (-10j) = 100 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$U_0 = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_R^2} = 100\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

4—10 电路如图, $R=X_L=5\Omega$, $X_C=10\Omega$, V_1 读数为 **10V**, 求各表读数。



$$I = V_1 / R = 2A$$

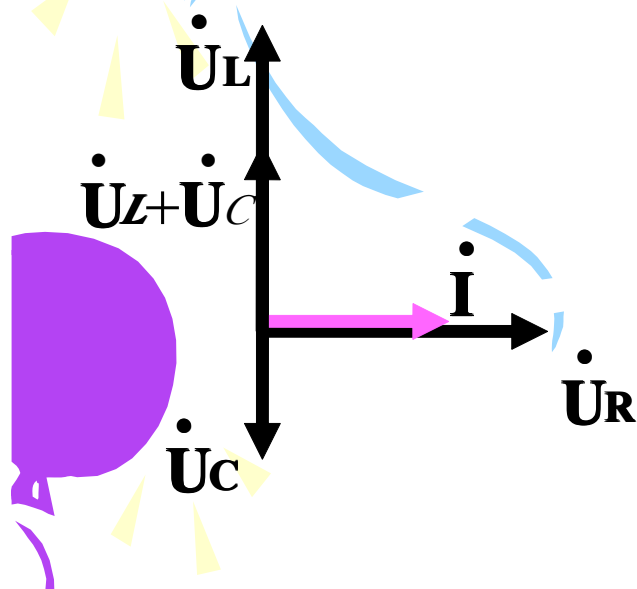
$$V_2 = IX_L = 10V$$

$$V_3 = IX_C = 20V$$

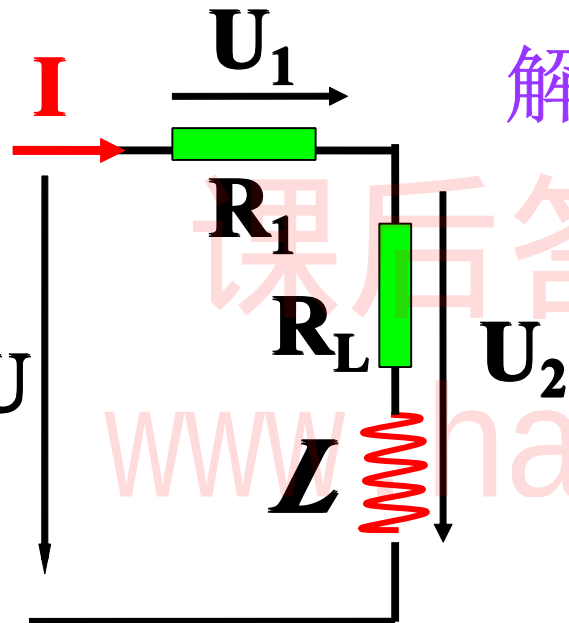
$$V_4 = V_3 - V_2 = 10V$$

$$V_5 = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_2^2} = 10\sqrt{2}V$$

$$V_6 = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_4^2} = 10\sqrt{2}V$$



4-11 已知 $U=220V$, $U_1=120V$, $U_2=130V$,
 $f=50Hz$, $R_1=50\Omega$, 求 R_L 和 L 。



解: $I = U_1/R_1 = 2.4A$

$$Z = U/I = 220/2.4 = 91.67\Omega$$

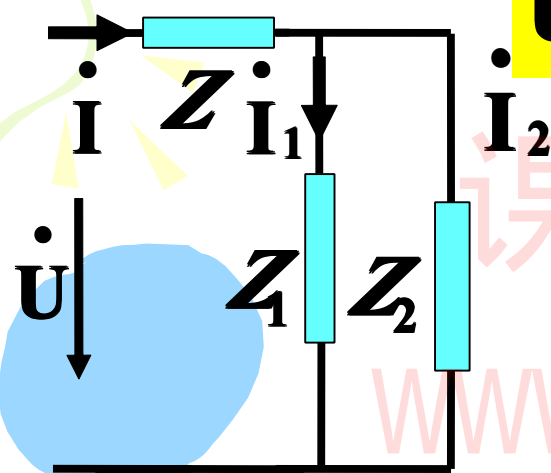
由已知可列方程组:

$$\begin{cases} Z^2 = (R_1 + R_L)^2 + X_L^2 \\ U_2 = I\sqrt{R_L^2 + X_L^2} \end{cases}$$

解得: $R_L = 29.69\Omega$ $X_L = 45.3\Omega$

$$L = X_L/2\pi f = 0.144H$$

4-12 已知 $\dot{U} = 12 \angle 0^\circ$, $Z = (\sqrt{3} + j) \Omega$,
 $Z_1 = (3 + j4) \Omega$, $Z_2 = (4 - j4) \Omega$, 求各个电流及各个电
压。



$$\dot{U}_Z = 2 \angle -15.33^\circ \times (\sqrt{3} + j) = 4 \angle 14.68^\circ$$

$$Z_1 + Z_2 = \sqrt{3} + j + 4 - j4 = 6 \angle 15.33^\circ$$

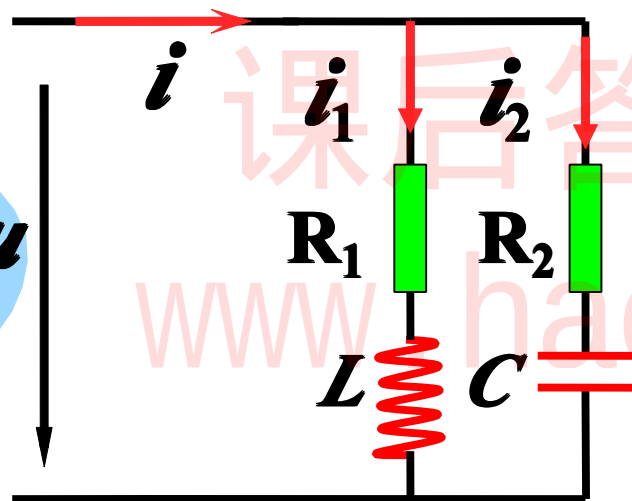
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_0} = \frac{12 \angle 0^\circ}{6 \angle 15.33^\circ} = 2 \angle -15.33^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I} \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = 2 \angle -15.33^\circ \frac{4 - j4}{7} = 1.64 \angle -60.3^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = 1.64 \angle -60.3^\circ \times (3 + j4) = 8.2 \angle -7^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{Z_2} = \frac{8.2 \angle -7^\circ}{3 + j4} = 1.45 \angle 37.8^\circ$$

4—13 已知 $u = 220 \sqrt{2} \sin 314t$ V, $R_1 = 3 \Omega$, $R_2 = 8 \Omega$, $L = 12.7 \text{ mH}$, $C = 531 \mu\text{F}$, 求 i_1 、 i_2 、 i , $\cos \phi$ 、 P 、 Q 、 S , 画相量图。



解: $X_L = 4 \Omega$ $X_C = 6 \Omega$

$$Z_1 = jX_L + R_1 = j4 + 3 = 5 \angle 53.13^\circ$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 - jX_C = 8 - j6 = 10 \angle -36.86^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{5 \angle 53.13^\circ} = 44 \angle -53.13^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle -36.18^\circ} = 22 \angle 36.86^\circ$$



$$\dot{\mathbf{i}} = \dot{\mathbf{i}}_1 + \dot{\mathbf{i}}_2 = 44 - j22 = 49.2 \angle -26.56^\circ$$

$$i_1 = 44\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 53.1^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_2 = 22\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 36.9^\circ) \text{ A}$$

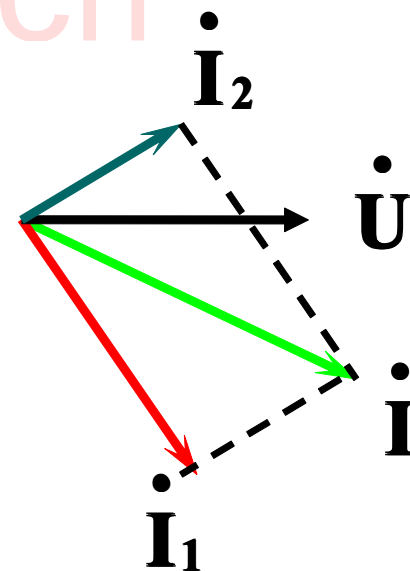
$$i = 49.2\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 26.56^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$\cos \phi = \cos 26.56^\circ = 0.9$$

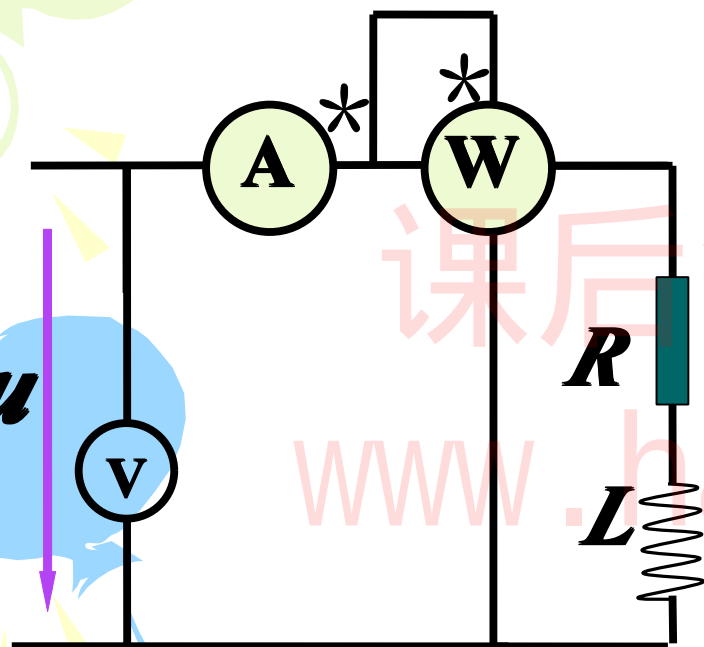
$$P = UI \cos \phi = 9741.6 \text{ W}$$

$$Q = UI \sin \phi = 4840.6 \text{ Var}$$

$$S = UI = 10824 \text{ VA}$$



4-14 已知 $U=220V$, $I=4A$, $P=160W$, $f=50Hz$,
试求 R 、 L 。



$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{160}{220 \times 4} = 0.18$$

$$\therefore \phi = 79.5^\circ$$

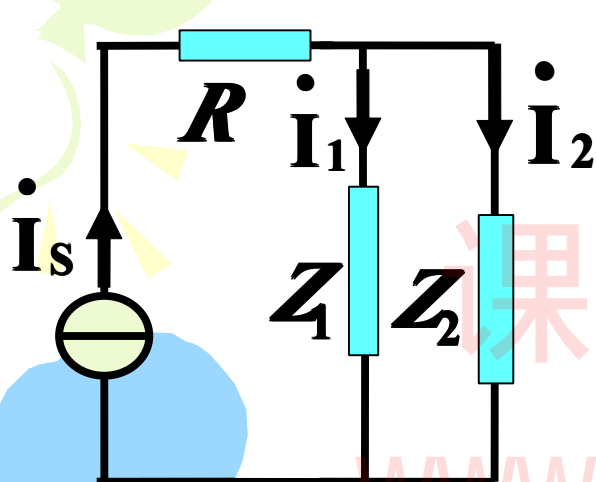
$$U_R = U \cos \phi = 40V$$

$$R = P / I^2 = 10\Omega$$

$$X_L = R \cdot \tan \phi = 54\Omega$$

$$L = X_L / 2\pi f = 0.172H$$

4-15 已知 $\dot{\mathbf{I}} = 5 \angle 30^\circ$, $R = 2\Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_1 = -j10\Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_2 = (40 + 30j)\Omega$, 求 $\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1$ 、 $\dot{\mathbf{I}}_2$ 、 $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ 。



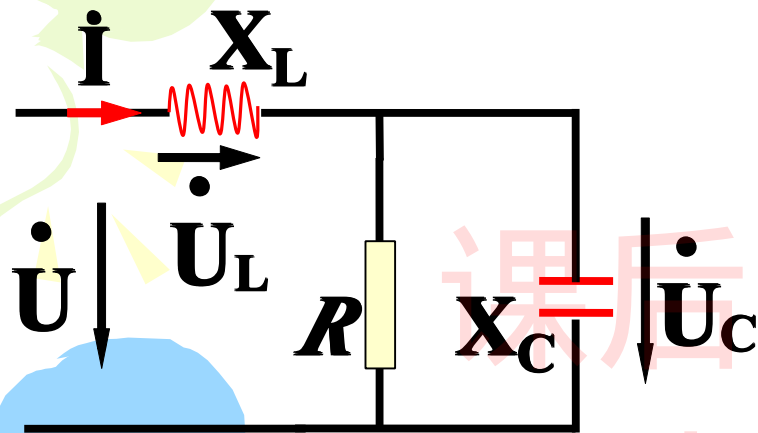
$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2}{\mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2} = \frac{50 \angle 36.8^\circ \times 10 \angle -90^\circ}{40 + j20}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} = \dot{\mathbf{I}} R + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_Z = 10 \angle 30^\circ + 56 \angle 49.8^\circ = 58.5 \angle -40^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_Z}{\mathbf{Z}_1} = \frac{56 \angle -49.8^\circ}{10 \angle -90^\circ} = 5.6 \angle 40.2^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_Z}{\mathbf{Z}_2} = \frac{56 \angle -49.8^\circ}{50 \angle 36.8^\circ} = 1.12 \angle -86.6^\circ$$

4-16 图示正弦交流电路中, $U=220V$, U 与 I 同相, $R=X_C$, 求 $\dot{U}_L$ 、 $\dot{U}_C$ 。

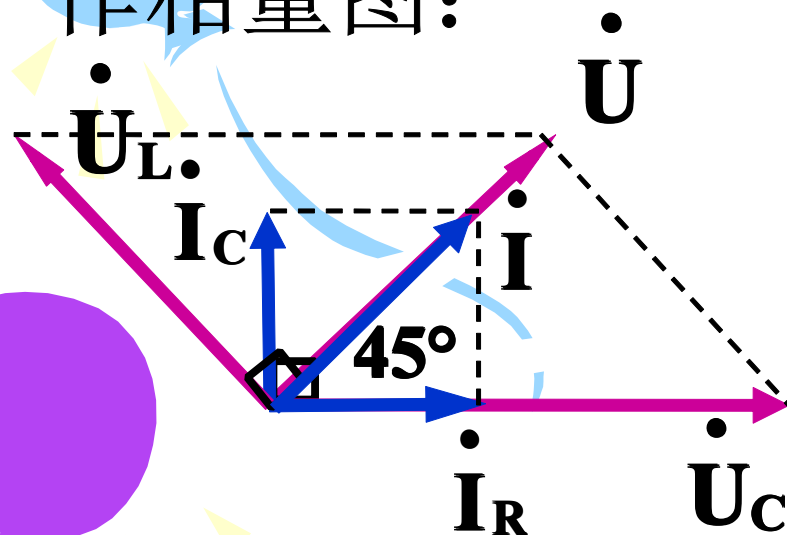


设 $\dot{U}_C$ 为参考正弦量

$$U_L = U = 220V$$

$$U_C = \sqrt{U_L^2 + U^2} = 220\sqrt{2}V$$

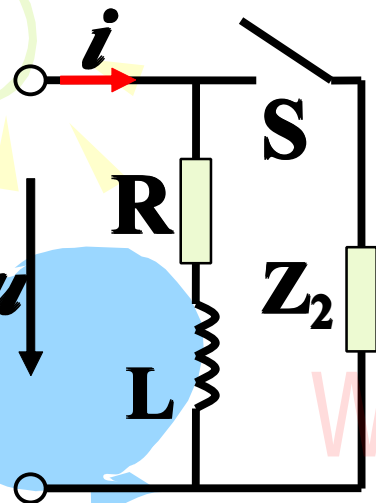
作相量图:



$$\dot{U}_L = 220 \angle 135^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}_C = 220\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$$

4-17 X_L 和 R 串联支路的 $P_1=726W$, $\cos \phi_f=0.6$, $U=220V$, 当 S 闭合后, 电路的有功功率增加了**74W**, 无功功率减少了**160Var**, 试求 I 、 Z_2 。



$$P_2=74 \text{ W}, \quad Q_2=160 \text{ Var}$$

$$\cos \varphi_2 = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{P_2^2 + Q_2^2}} = 0.42$$

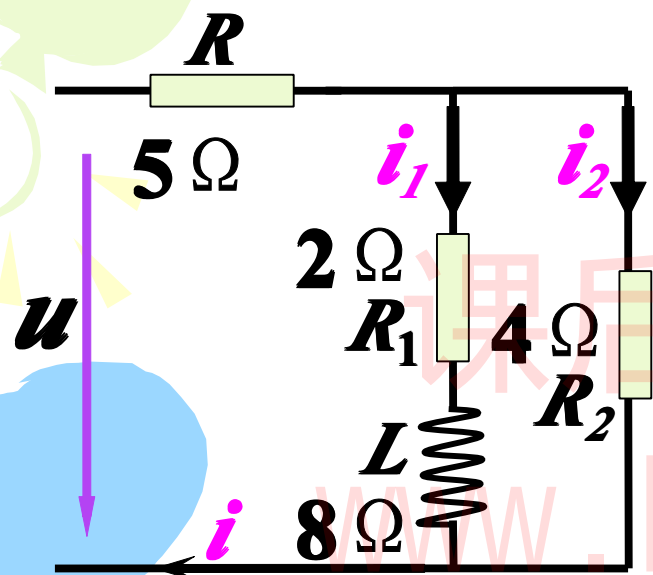
$$I_2 = \frac{P_2}{U \cos \varphi_2} = 0.8 \text{ A} \quad z_2 = \frac{U}{I_2} = 275 \Omega$$

因为 Q 减少, $\therefore \phi_2 = -65.2^\circ$, $Z_2 = 275 \angle -65.2^\circ$

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 800 \text{ W}, \quad Q = P_1 \tan \phi - Q_2 = 808 \text{ Var}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}} = 0.7 \quad I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi} = 5.2 \text{ A}$$

4-18 已知 $i = 10\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \text{ A}$, 求 $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 、 U 、 P 。



设 $\dot{I} = 10 \angle 0^\circ$

按分流公式:

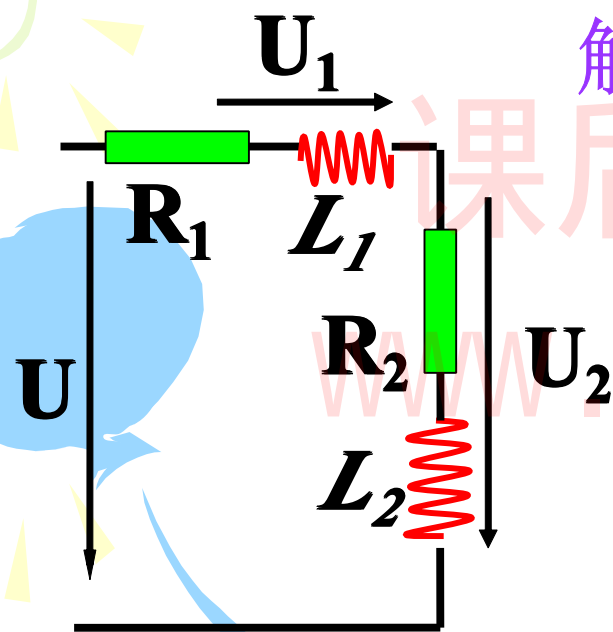
$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I} \frac{R_2}{(R_2 + R_1) + jX_L} = 4 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I} \frac{R_1 + jX_L}{(R_2 + R_1) + jX_L} = 8.25 \angle 22.83^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I} R + \dot{I}_2 R_2 = 50 \angle 0^\circ + 33 \angle 22.83^\circ = 81.42 \angle 9^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$P = UI \cos 9^\circ = 81.42 \times 10 \times 0.988 = 804.2 \text{ W}$$

4-19 某工厂变电所向一车间供电, 若车间负载的 $R_2=10\Omega$, $X_2=10.2\Omega$, 配电线的 $R_1=0.5\Omega$, $X_2=1\Omega$, 为保证 $U_2=220V$, 求 U 、 U_1 、 P_2 、 P_1 。



解: $Z_1=0.5+j=1.12 \angle 63.43^\circ$

$$Z_2=10+j10.2=14.28 \angle 45.57^\circ$$

$$Z=10.5+j11.2=15.35 \angle 46.8^\circ$$

$$I=U_2 / z_2=15.4A$$

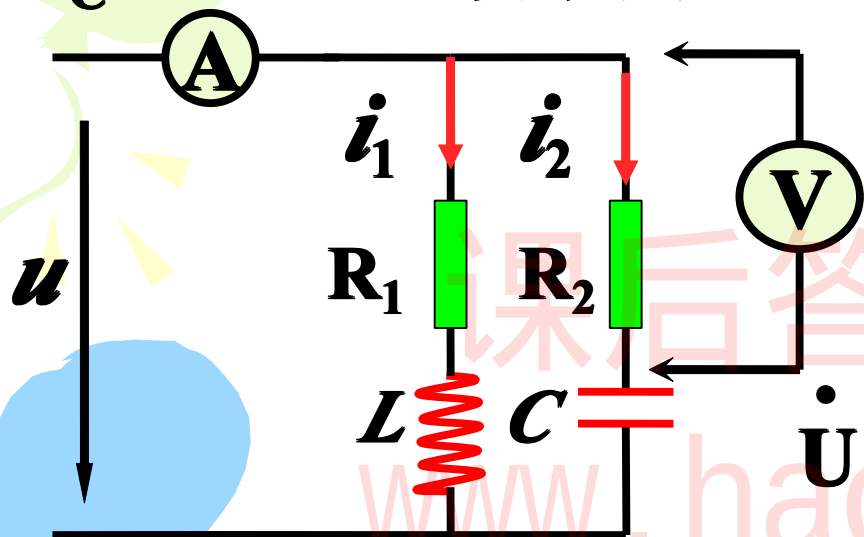
$$U_1=15.4 \times 1.12=17.26V$$

$$U=15.4 \times 15.35=236.5V$$

$$P_2=220 \times 15.4 \times \cos 45.57^\circ=2373.23W$$

$$P_1=17.26 \times 15.4 \times \cos 63.43^\circ=119W$$

4—20 电路如图, $R_1=5\Omega$, $R_2=3\Omega$, $X_L=2\Omega$, $X_C=3\Omega$, V 读数为 $45V$, 求 A 表读数。



$$I_2 = U / R_2 = 15A$$

$$\text{设 } \dot{\mathbf{i}} = 15 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{U}} = 15 \angle 0^\circ \times (3 - 3j) = 45\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}}_1 = \frac{45\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ}{5 + j2} = 11.8 \angle -66.8^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}} = \dot{\mathbf{i}}_1 + \dot{\mathbf{i}}_2 = 22.46 \angle -28.9^\circ$$

$$I = 22.46A$$

4-21 $R_1=R_2=30\Omega$, $X_L=X_C=30\sqrt{3}\Omega$, $\dot{U}=120\angle 0^\circ$

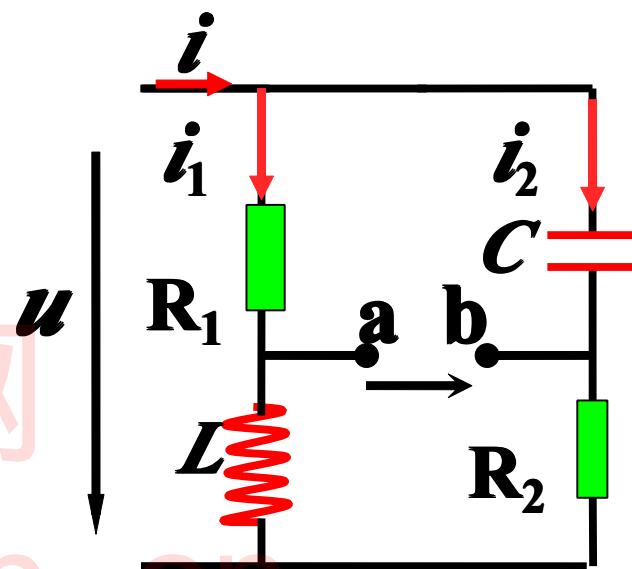
求 $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 、 $\dot{I}$ 、 $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 。

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{120\angle 0^\circ}{30 + j30\sqrt{3}} = 2\angle -60^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{120\angle 0^\circ}{30 - j30\sqrt{3}} = 2\angle 60^\circ$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 2\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{ab} &= \dot{U}_L - \dot{U}_{R_2} = 2\angle -60^\circ \times j30\sqrt{3} - 2\angle 60^\circ \times 30 \\ &= 60\angle 0^\circ\end{aligned}$$



4—22 $u=220\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$ V, 总的 $S=5\text{KVA}$, Z_1 的 $\cos \phi_1=1$, Z_2 的 $\cos \phi_2=0.5$, 电路总的 $\cos \phi=0.8$, 试求 P_1 、 P_2 。

$$I = \frac{S}{U} = 22.73 \text{ A}$$

$$P = S \cos \phi = 4 \text{ KW} = P_1 + P_2$$

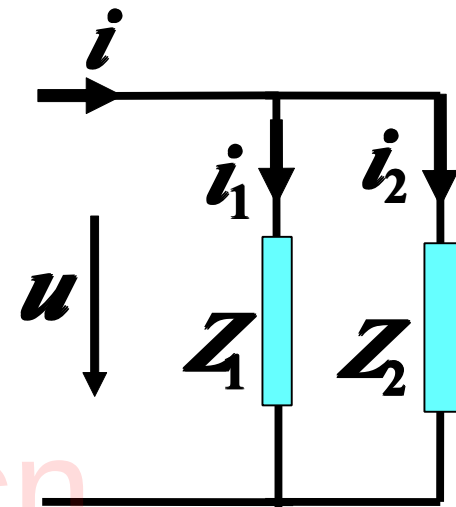
$$Q = S \sin \phi = 3 \text{ KVar} = Q_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{Q_2}{U \sin \phi_2} = 15.74 \text{ A}$$

$$P_2 = UI_2 \cos \phi_2 = 1731.4 \text{ W}$$

$$P_1 = P - P_2 = 2268.6 \text{ W}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{P_1}{U \cos \phi_1} = 10.3 \text{ A}$$



4—23 $i_R = \sqrt{2} \sin 2000t \text{ A}$, $R=200 \Omega$, $L=0.1 \text{ H}$,
 $C=2.5 \mu \text{ F}$, 求 i_1 、 i_C 、 u_R 、 U_L 、 U_S 、 $\cos \phi$ 、 P 、 Q 、 S , 画相量图。

$$P = UI \cos \phi = 200 \text{ W}$$

$$Q = UI \sin \phi = 200 \text{ Var}$$

$$S = UI = 282.84 \text{ VA}$$

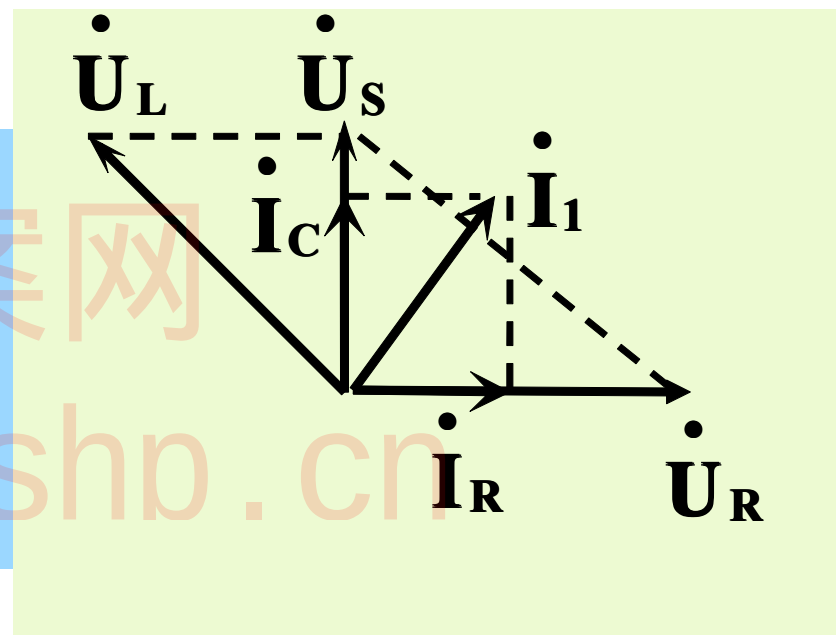
$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_C + \dot{\mathbf{I}}_R = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

$$i_1 = 2 \sin(2000t + 45^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$i_C = \sqrt{2} \sin(2000t + 90^\circ) \text{ A}$$

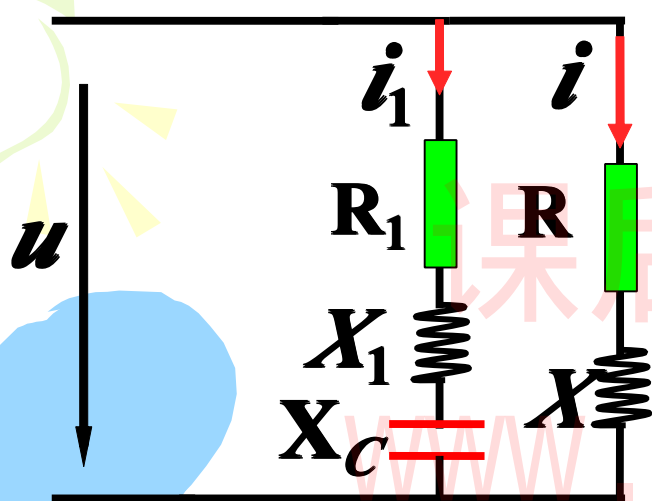
$$u_R = 200 \sqrt{2} \sin(2000t) \text{ V}$$

$$\cos \phi = \cos 45^\circ = 0.707$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_S &= \dot{\mathbf{U}}_L + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_R \\ &= 200 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

4-24 图示正弦交流电路中, $U=120V$, $\dot{i}_1$ 超前于 $\dot{i}$ 相位 90° , $R+jX=11+j8$, $R_1+jX_1=30+j50$, 求 X_C 。



设 $\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^\circ$

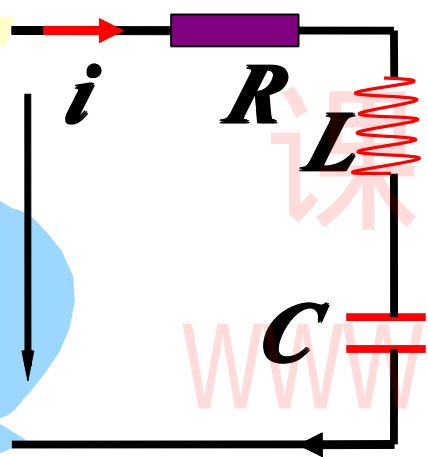
$$\dot{I} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{11 + j8} = 8.82 \angle -36^\circ$$

$$\phi_I = -(90^\circ - 36^\circ) = -54^\circ$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{X_1 - X_C}{R_1} = -1.376$$

$$X_C = 50 - (-41.3) = 91.3 \Omega$$

4—25 已知 $R=10\ \Omega$, $L=0.12\text{mH}$, $C=600\text{PF}$,
外加电压 10mV , 试求: f_0 、 Q 、 Z 、 I 、 U_R 、
 U_L 、 U_C 、 P .



解:
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{0.12 \times 600 \times 10^{-15}}}$$
$$= 593.135\text{ KHz}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{0.12}{600}} \times 10^9 = 44.71$$

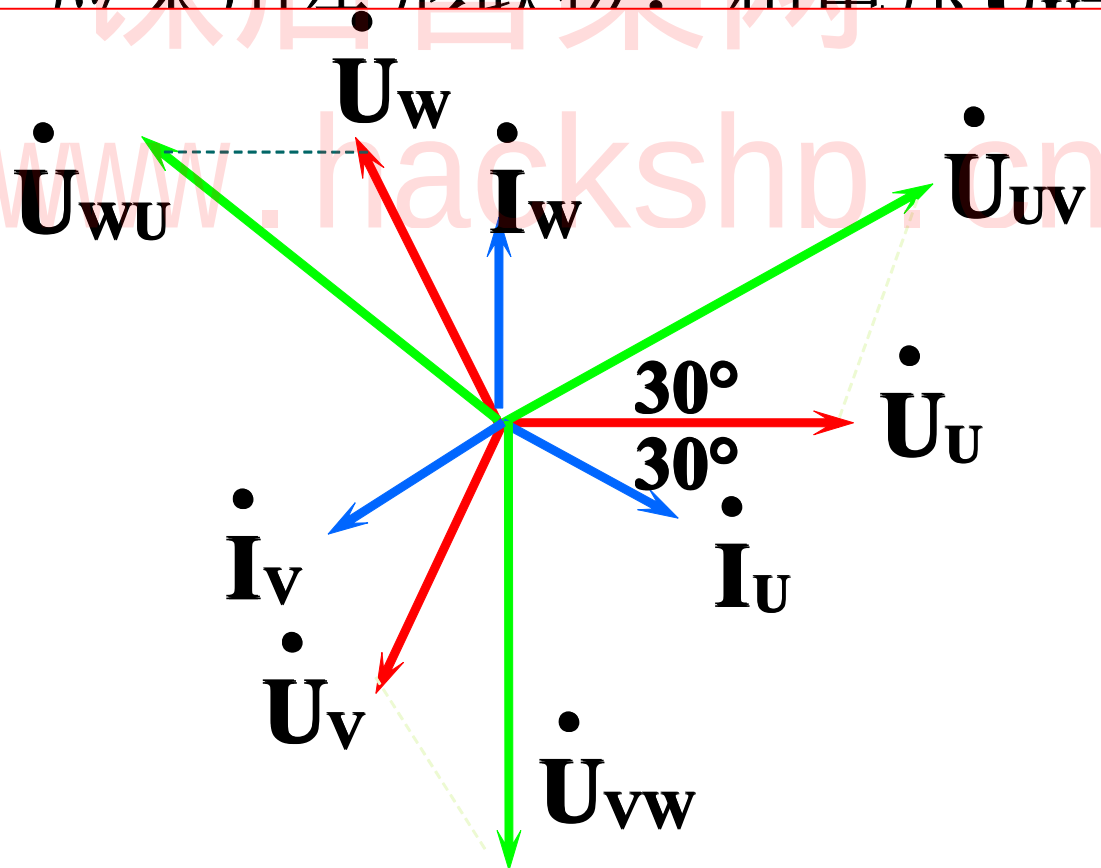
$$Z=R=10\ \Omega, \quad I=U/R=1\text{mA}$$

$$U_R=U=10\text{mV} \quad U_L=U_C=QU=447.1\text{mV}$$

$$P = UI = 10\mu\text{W}$$

5-1 对称三相负载, $Z=17.32+j10\Omega$, 额定电压 $U_N=220V$, 三相四线制电源, 线电压 $u_{UV}=380\sqrt{2}\sin(314t+30^\circ)(V)$, 负载如何接? 求线电流, 画相量图。

解: 应采用星形联接。相电压 $U_{\phi}=220V$,



5—2 有日光灯**120**只, 每只功率 **$P=40W$** , 额定电压 **$U_N=220V$** , **$\cos \phi_N=0.5$** , 电源是三相四线制, 电压是 **$380 / 220V$** , 问日光灯应如何接? 当日光灯全部点亮时, 相电流、线电流是多少?

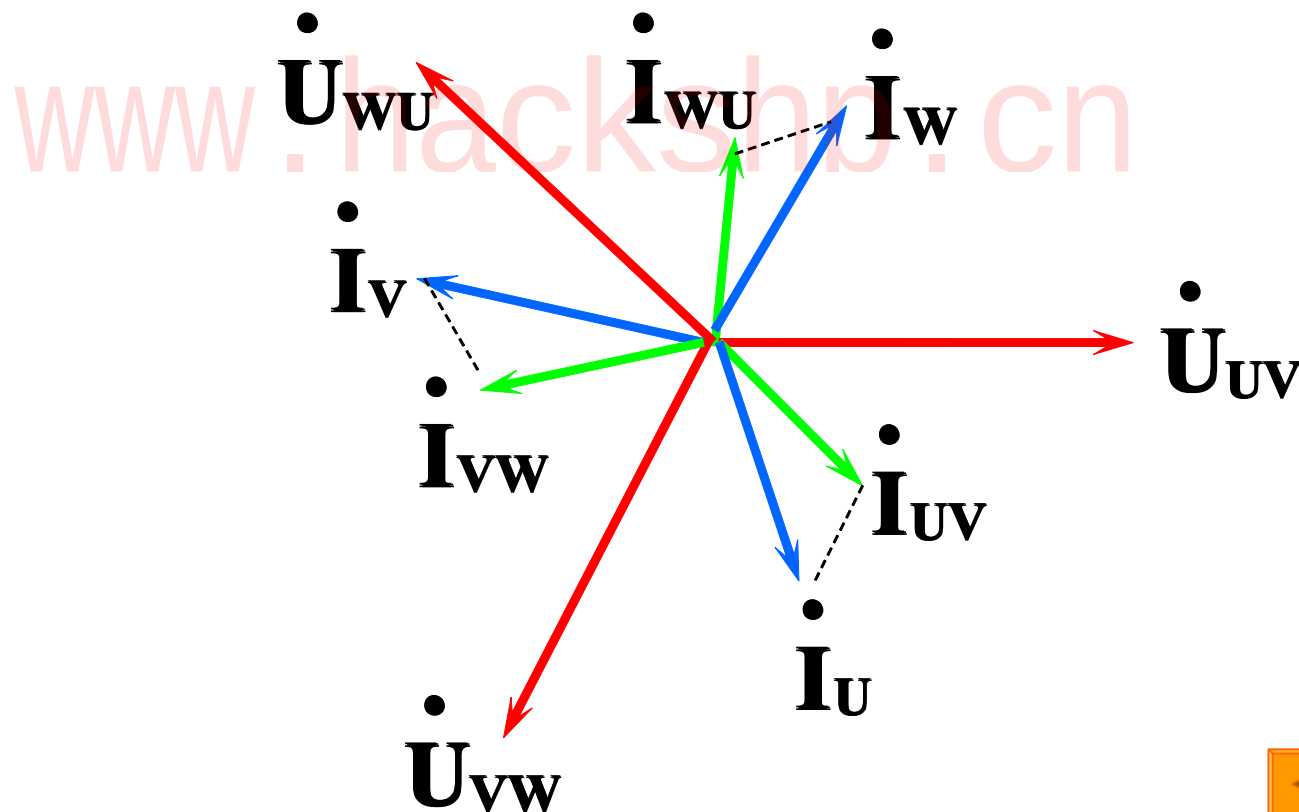
解: 电源线电压是 **$380V$** / 相电压是 **$220V$**

将**120**只日光灯均匀接在三相上, 每相**40**只
(并联)

$$I_L = I_P = \frac{P \times 40}{U_P \times \cos \phi} = \frac{1600}{110} = 14.54 \text{ A}$$

5—3 $Z=26.87+j26.87\Omega$, $U_N=380V$, 相电压 $u_U=220\sqrt{2}\sin(314t-30^\circ)(V)$, 负载如何接？求相电流和线电流，画相量图。

解：应采用角形联接，线电压 $U_{UV}=380V$, 满足额定电压需要。



5-4 三相绕组角形联接的对称三相电路。已知 $U_L=380V$, $I_L=84.2A$ 。三相总功率 $P=48.75KW$, 求绕组复阻抗 Z 。

$$I_P = \frac{I_L}{\sqrt{3}} = 48.6A$$

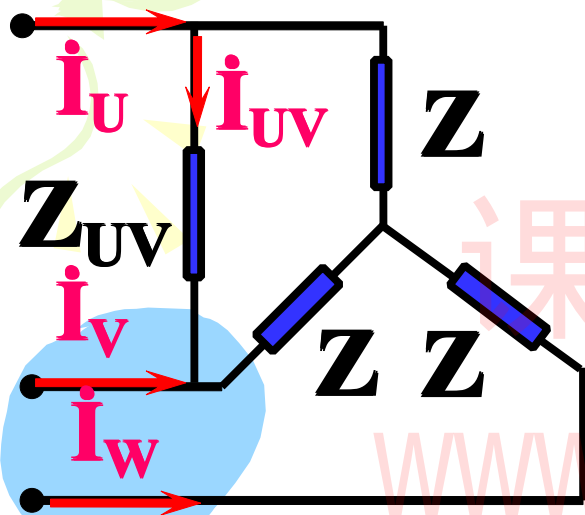
$$z = U_L / I_P = 7.82 \Omega$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{3U_L I_P} = 0.88$$

$$\phi = 28.36^\circ$$

$$Z = 7.82 \angle 28.36^\circ$$

5—5 电源 $U_L = 380V$, 对称负载 $Z = 38.1 + j22 \Omega$,
 $Z_{UV} = 9.8 + j36.7 \Omega$ 。求 $\dot{I}_U$ 、 $\dot{I}_V$ 、 $\dot{I}_W$ 。



设 $\dot{U}_{UV} = 380 \angle 30^\circ$

$$\dot{U}_U = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_U' = \frac{\dot{U}_U}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{38.1 + j22} = 5 \angle -30^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_V' = 5 \angle -150^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_W = 5 \angle 90^\circ A$$

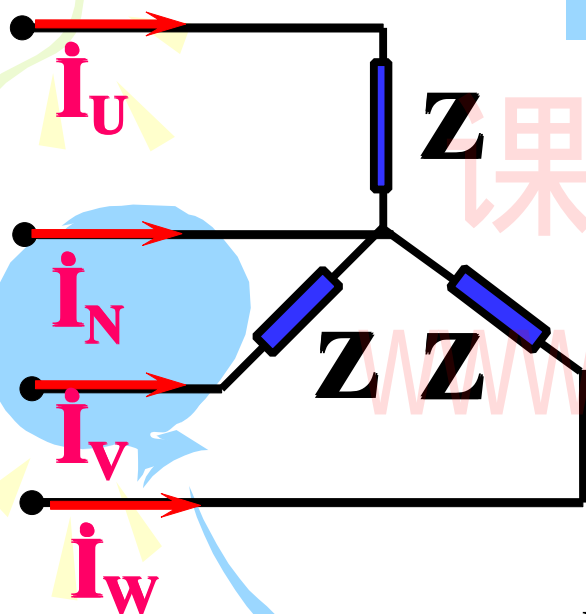
$$\dot{I}_{UV} = \frac{\dot{U}_{UV}}{Z_{UV}} = \frac{380 \angle 30^\circ}{9.8 + j36.7} = 10 \angle -45^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_U = \dot{I}_{UV} + \dot{I}_U' = 14.88 \angle -40^\circ \quad \dot{I}_V = \dot{I}_V' - \dot{I}_{UV} = 14.88 \angle 140^\circ$$



5—6 电路如图, 电源 $\mathbf{u}_{UV} = 380\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$,
负载 $\mathbf{Z}_U = 10 \Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_V = 6 - \mathrm{j}8 \Omega$, $\mathbf{Z}_W = 8.66 - \mathrm{j}5 \Omega$ 。
求 $\mathbf{i}_U$ 、 $\mathbf{i}_V$ 、 $\mathbf{i}_W$ 。

$$\mathbf{i}_N = \mathbf{i}_U + \mathbf{i}_V + \mathbf{i}_W = 14.8 \angle -38.9^\circ$$



$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_V = 220 \angle -120^\circ$$

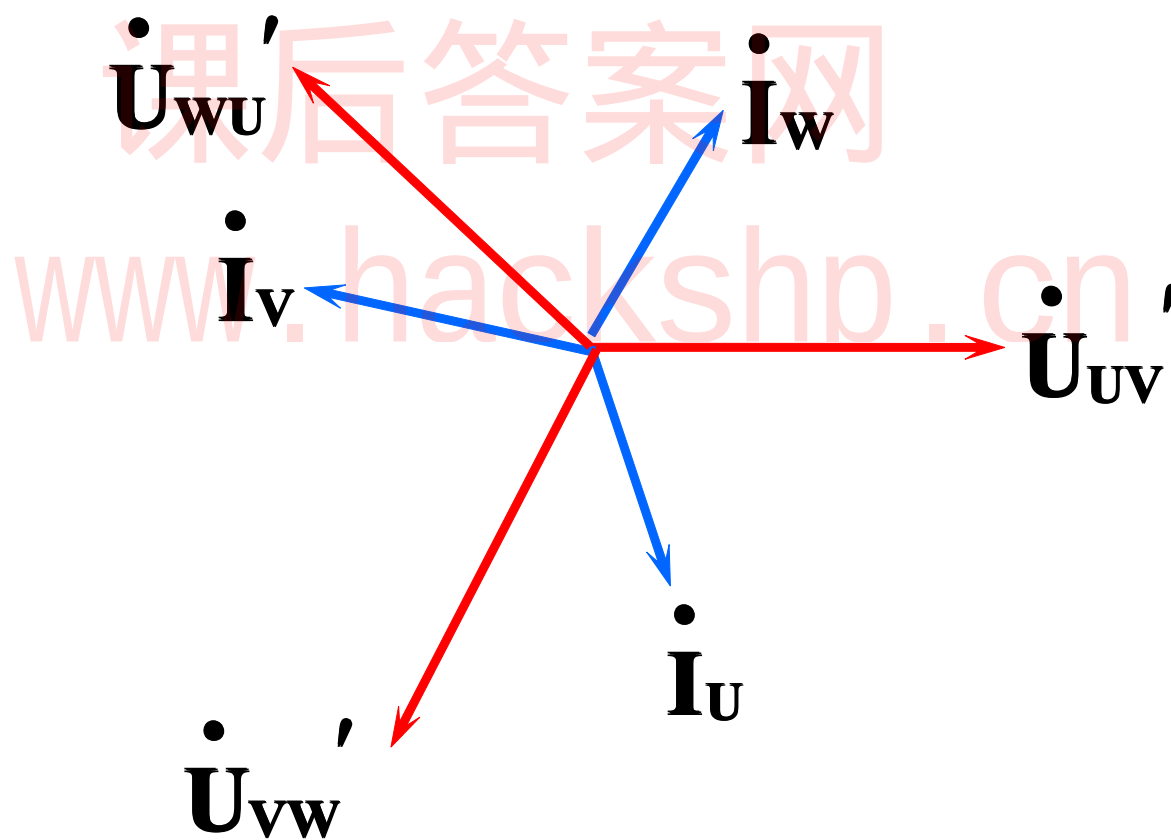
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_W = 220 \angle 120^\circ$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}}_U = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_U}{\mathbf{Z}_U} = \frac{220 \angle 0^\circ}{10} = 22 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

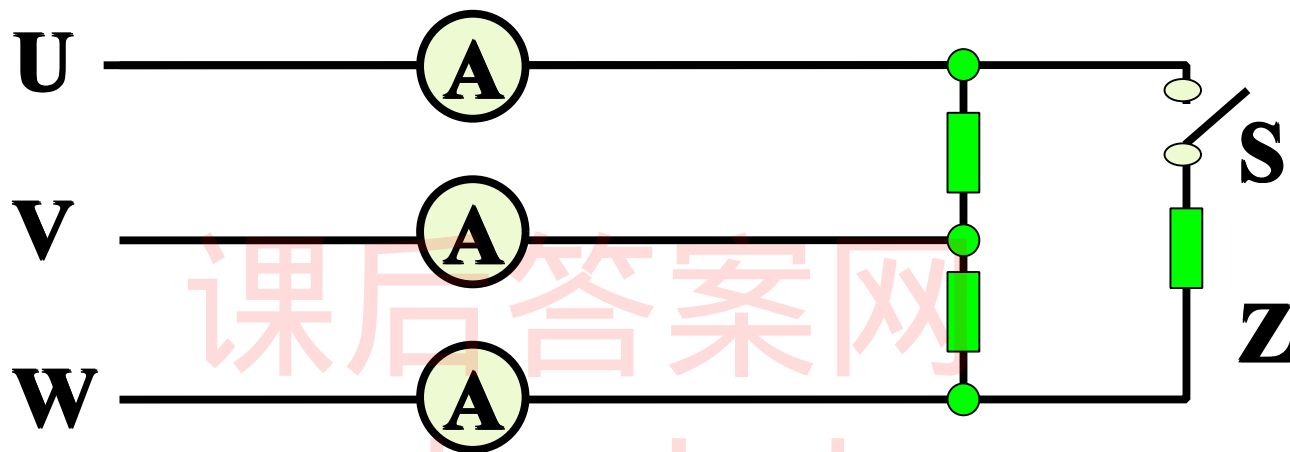
$$\dot{\mathbf{i}}_V = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_V}{\mathbf{Z}_V} = \frac{220 \angle -120^\circ}{6 - \mathrm{j}8} = 22 \angle -66.87^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{i}}_W = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_W}{\mathbf{Z}_W} = \frac{220 \angle 120^\circ}{8.66 - \mathrm{j}5} = 22 \angle -210^\circ \text{A}$$

5—7 对称三相负载 $Z_L = 50 + j28.9 \Omega$ 星形联接, 已知 $U_L = 380V$, 端线阻抗 $Z_L = 2 + j1 \Omega$, 中线阻抗 $Z_N = 1 - j \Omega$ 。负载端的电流和线电压, 并画相量图。



5—8 S闭合时, 电流表读数**7.6A**,
求**S**打开时各电流表读数 (设三相电压不变) 。



$$I_L = 7.6A$$

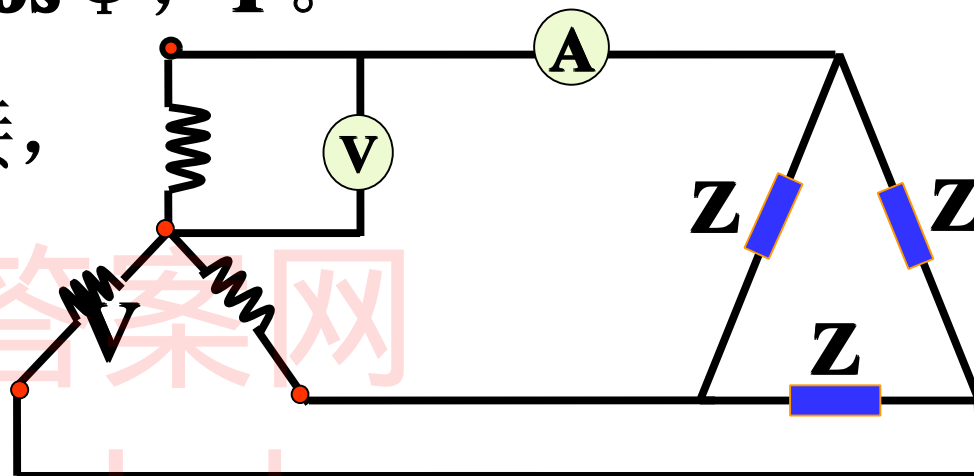
S打开

$$I_U = I_W = I_P = \frac{I_L}{\sqrt{3}} = 4.4A$$

$$I_V = I_L = 7.6A$$

5—9 电压表读数**220V**, 负载 **$Z=8+j6\Omega$** ,
求电流表读数, **$\cos \phi$** , **P** 。

解: 电源是星形联接,
负载是三角形联接
A是负载的线电流,
是电源的相电压。



$$U_P = 220 \text{ V} \quad U_L = \sqrt{3} U_P = 380 \text{ V}$$

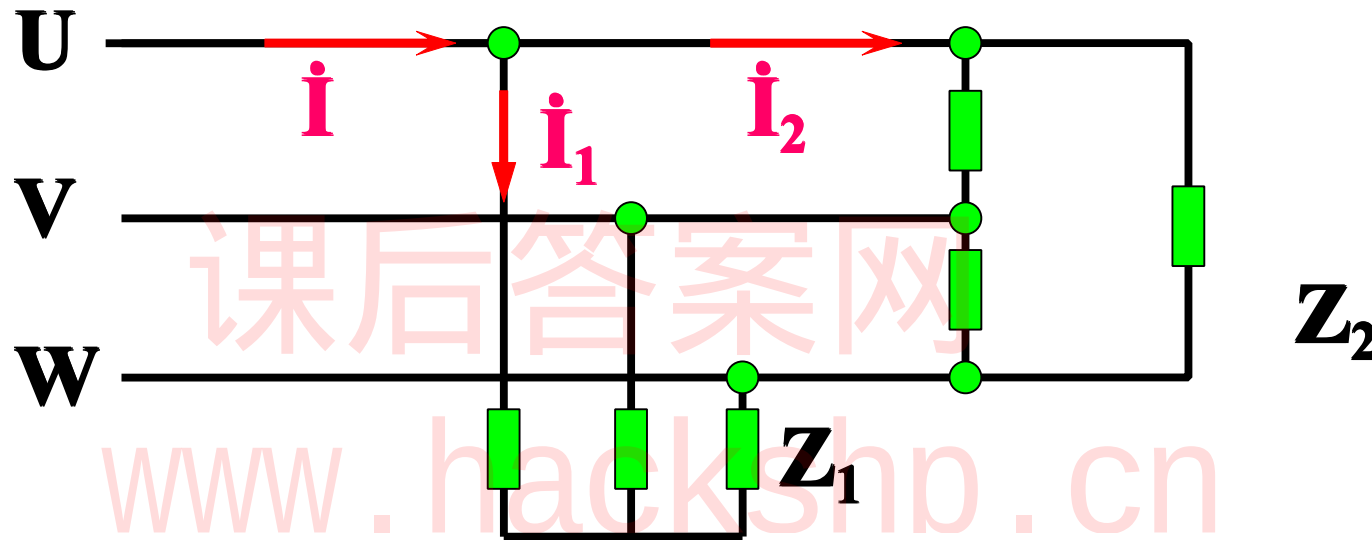
$$I_{UV} = I_P = \frac{U_L}{Z} = \frac{380}{10} = 38 \text{ A}$$

$$\textcircled{A} = I_L = I_U = \sqrt{3} I_P = 38 \sqrt{3} = 65.8 \text{ A}$$

$$\cos \phi = \cos(\tan^{-1} 6/8) = 0.8$$

$$P = 3 U_L I_P \cos \phi = 34.656 \text{ KW}$$

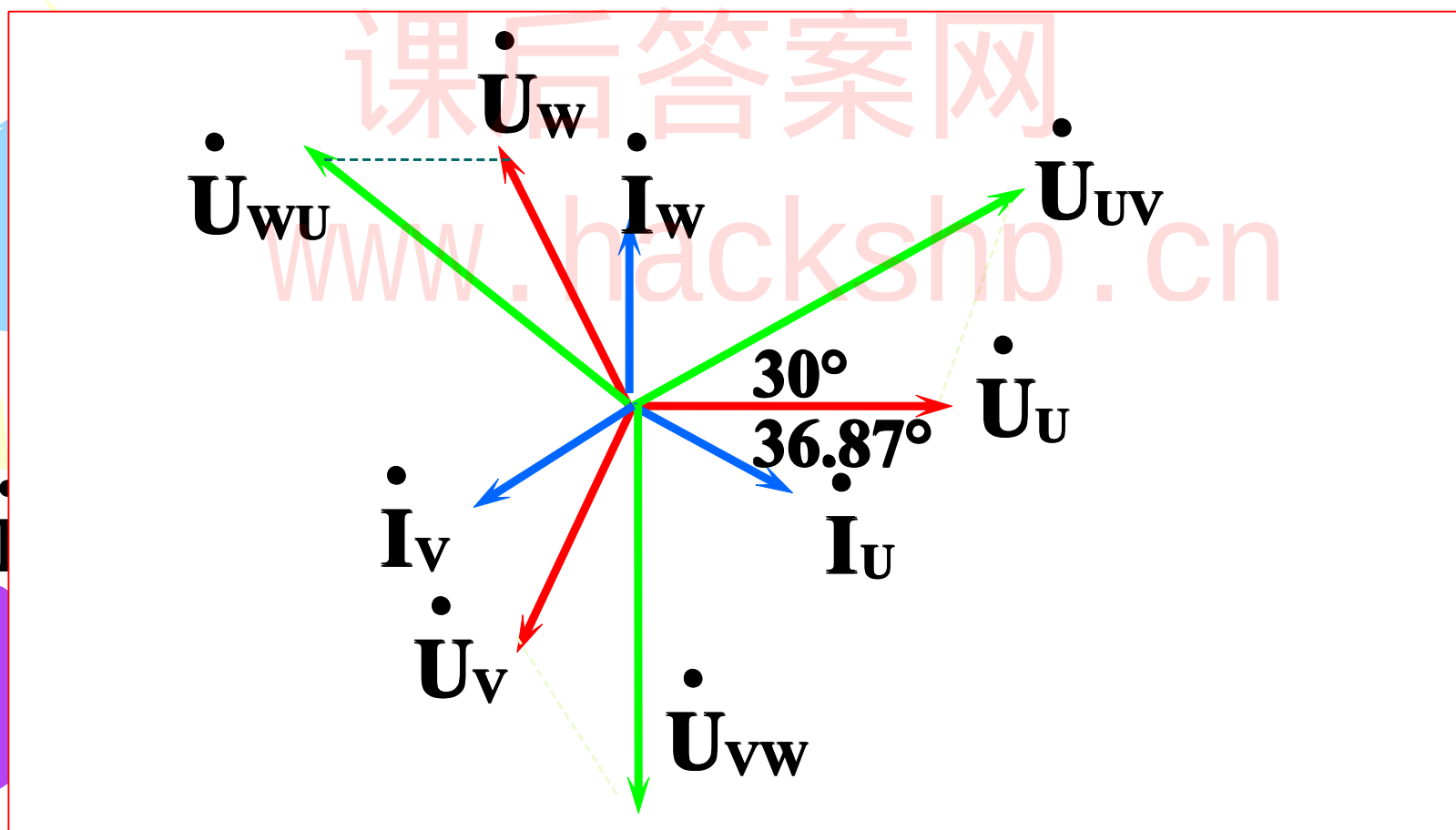
5—10 负载 $Z_1=19.1+j11\Omega$, $Z_2=32.9+j19\Omega$, $U_L=380V$, 求电流表 $\dot{I}$ 、 $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 。



解: 设 $\dot{U}_{UV}=380\angle 0^\circ$ 为参考正弦量

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_2 &= \frac{\dot{U}_{UV}}{Z_2} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{32.9+j19} = \frac{380\sqrt{3}\angle -30^\circ}{102.09} = 3.619\angle -30^\circ \text{ A} \\ \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{\dot{U}_{UV}}{Z_1} = \frac{380\angle 0^\circ}{19.1+j11} = \frac{380\sqrt{3}\angle -30^\circ}{21.6} = 10\sqrt{3}\angle -60^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

5-11 负载额定电压为**220V**，现有两种电源：
 $U_L=380V$ 、 **$U_L=220V$** ，应如何连接，对称负载 **$R=24\Omega$** ， **$X_L=18\Omega$** 。分别求相电流、线电流。画出 **$U_L=380V$** 时的全部相量图。



5—12 一台三相交流电动机，定子绕组星形联结，额定电压**380V**，额定电流**2.2A** $\cos \phi = 0.8$ ，求每相绕组的阻抗。

$$U_L = 380V, I_L = I_P = 2.2A$$

$$U_P = 220V$$

$$Z = U_P / I_P = 100 \Omega$$

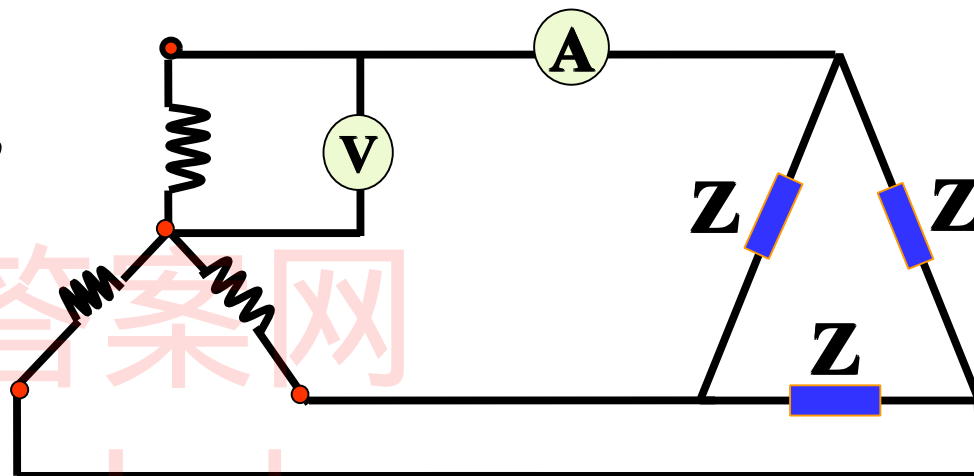
$$\cos \phi = 0.8$$

$$\phi = 36.87^\circ$$

$$Z = 100 \angle 36.87^\circ$$

5-13 电流表读数**32.9A**, 负载 **$Z=12+j16\Omega$** ,
求电压表读数。

解: 电源是星形联接,
负载是三角形联接
A是负载的线电流,
V是电源的相电压。



$$\textcircled{A} = I_L = 32.9 \text{ A}$$

$$I_P = \frac{I_L}{\sqrt{3}} = 19 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{负载 } U_P = U_L = 19 \times \sqrt{12^2 + 16^2} = 380 \text{ V}$$

$$\textcircled{V} = \frac{U_L}{\sqrt{3}} = 220 \text{ V}$$

5—14 星接负载 $Z=30.8+j23.1\Omega$, 电源线电压 **380V**, 求 $\cos \phi$, P 、 Q 、 S 。

$$U_L = 380V \quad U_P = 220V$$

$$I_U = I_P = \frac{U_P}{Z} = \frac{220}{38.5} = 5.7A$$

$$\cos \phi = \cos(\tan^{-1} 23.1/30.8) = 0.8$$

$$P = 3U_P I_P \cos \phi = 3KW$$

$$Q = 3U_P I_P \sin \phi = 2.3KVar$$

$$S = 3U_P I_P = 3.77KVA$$

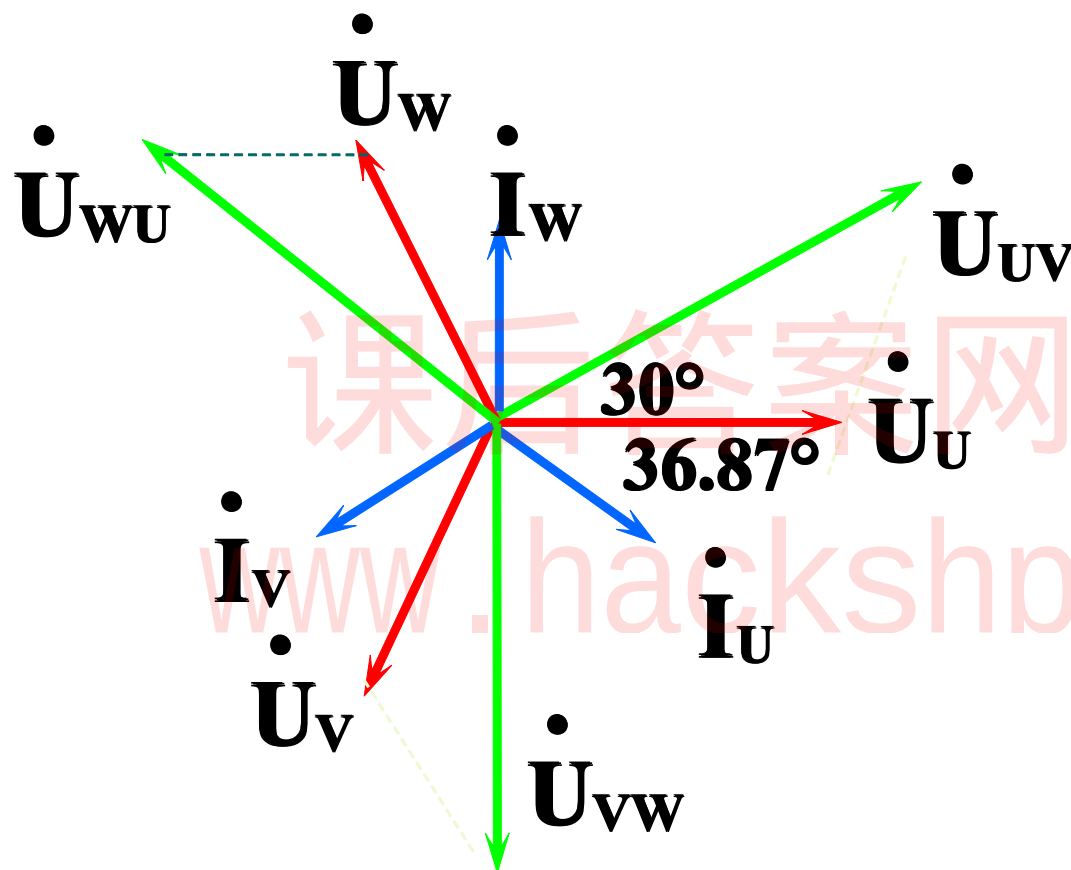
5-15 电源线电压为220V, 对称负载 $R=4\Omega$, X_L

输出电压

V

A

= 0.8



$$U_{UV} = 220 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

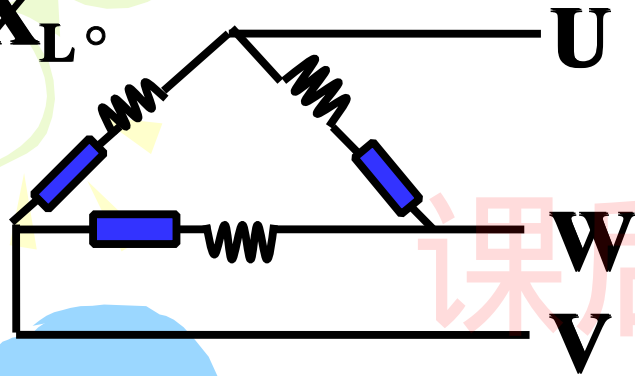
$$P = 3U_P I_P \cos \phi = 7.74 \text{ KW}$$

$$Q = 3U_P I_P \sin \phi = 5.8 \text{ KVar}$$

$$S = 3U_P I_P = 9.68 \text{ KVA}$$



5-16 星接电源, 角接负载, 线电流**25.4A**, 负载 **$P=7750W$** , **$\cos \phi = 0.8$** , 求 **U_L** 、 **U_P** 、 **S** 、 **R** 、 **X_L** 。



$$I_P = \frac{I_L}{\sqrt{3}} = 14.67 A$$

$$U_L = \frac{P}{3I_P \cos \phi} = 220 V$$

$$\text{电源 } U_P = 127 V$$

$$S = 3U_L I_P = 9.68 KVA$$

$$z = U_L / I_P = 15 \Omega$$

$$R = z \cdot \cos \phi = 12 \Omega$$

$$X_L = z \cdot \sin \phi = 9 \Omega$$

5—17 在**380V / 220V**低压供电系统中, 分别接**30**只荧光灯, 一台三相的电动机, 荧光灯额定电压**220V**, $P_1=40W$, 功率因数 $\cos \phi_1=0.5$, 电动机额定电压**380V**, $P_2=3KW$, 功率因数 $\cos \phi_2=0.8$, 求电源输出线电流.

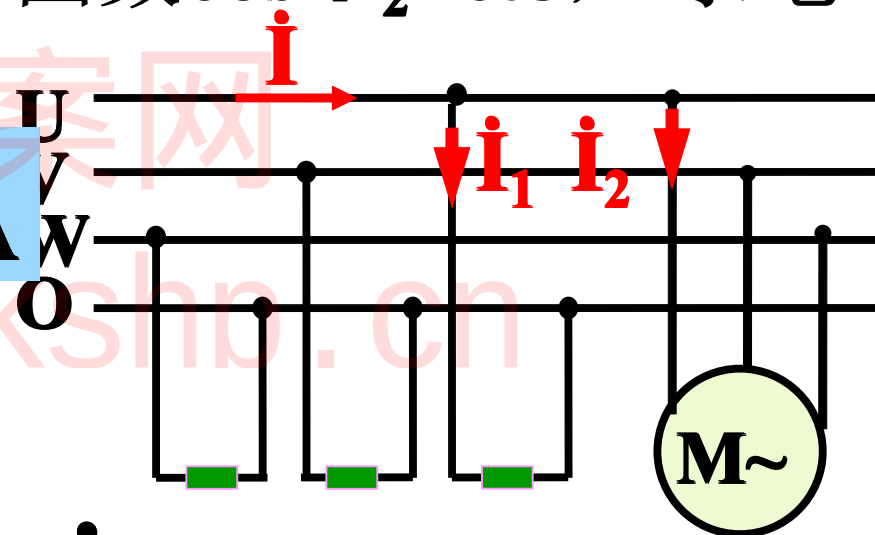
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 9.15 \angle -75.8^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_U = 220 \angle -30^\circ$$

$$I_1 = \frac{30P_1}{3U_P \cos \phi_1} = 3.63 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{P_2}{\sqrt{3}U_L \cos \phi_2} = 5.7 \text{ A}$$

$$\phi_1 = 60^\circ \quad \phi_2 = 36.87^\circ$$



$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_1 &= 3.63 \angle -30^\circ - 60^\circ \\ &= 3.63 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_2 &= 5.7 \angle -30^\circ - 36.87^\circ \\ &= 5.7 \angle -66.87^\circ \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$



5—18 电源相电压为**220V**, **4**只额定值为**220V**、**100W**的白炽灯接于电路中, 求 **I_U** 、各电流表读数。

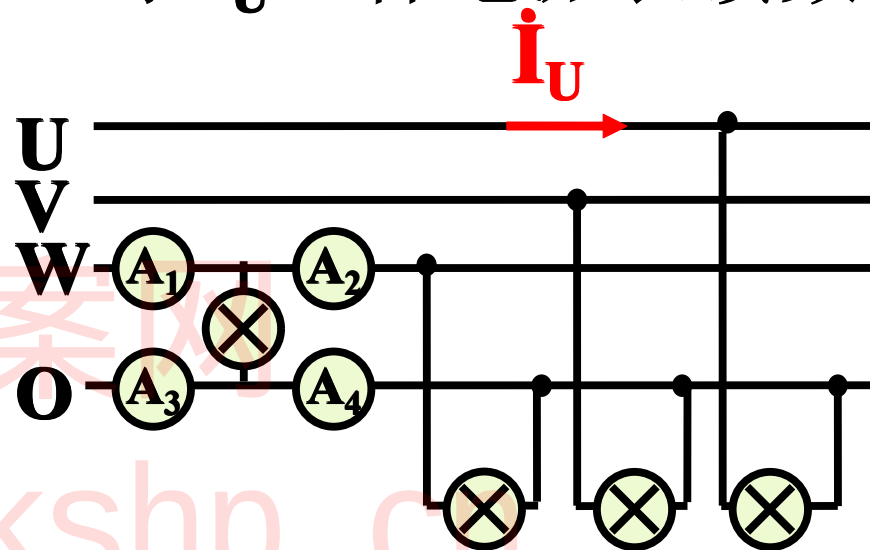
$$I_U = \frac{4P}{3U_P} = 0.455 \text{ A}$$

$$A_2 = I_W = 0.455 \text{ A}$$

由电路对称 $A_4 = 0$

$$A_1 = 2I_W = 0.91 \text{ A}$$

$$A_3 = 0 + I_W = 0.455 \text{ A}$$



7—1 一台三相异步电动机额定转速, 电源的 $f_1 = 50\text{Hz}$, $n_N = 1450\text{r/min}$, 空载转差率 $s_0 = 0.26\%$ 。试求同步转速 n_1 、磁极对数 P 、空载转速 n_0 、额定转差率 s_N 。

解: $\because n_N = 1450\text{r/min} \quad n \approx n_1$

$\therefore P = 2 \quad n_1 = 1500\text{r/min}$

$$s_0 = \frac{n_1 - n_0}{n_1} = 0.0026$$

$\therefore n_0 = 1496\text{r/min}$

$$s = \frac{n_1 - n}{n_1} = \frac{1500 - 1450}{1500} = 0.033$$

7—2 绕线转子异步电动机起动时，是不是转子串电阻越大，起动转矩就越大？为什么？当转子开路时，又怎样？

1. 否定

转子串入适当的电阻，起动转矩会增大，但增大到 T_{MAX} ，就不会再增大了。

2. 当转子开路时，转子中电流为0，不能转动。

7—3 在电源电压不变时，若将 Δ 接电动机误接成**Y**，或将**Y**误接成 Δ ，会产生什么样的后果？

1. 若将 Δ 连接电动机误接成**Y**

绕组的相电压下降 $\sqrt{3}$

转矩减少**3**倍，只能空载运行

若带负载，将导致电流增加。

2. 或将**Y**误接成 Δ

绕组的相电压增加，电流增大，绕组发热甚至烧坏。

7-4 Y132S-6型三相异步电动机额定值如下,试求线电压380V,如何连接, p , s_N , T_N , T_{st} , T_{max} , P_{1N} , S 。

P_N	n_N	U_N	η_N	I_N	λ_N	I_{st}/I_N	T_m/T_N	T_{st}/T_N
3 KW	960 r/min	220 / 380	0.83	12.8 / 7.2	0.75	6.5	2.2	2.0

解: $T_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{3}{960} = 29.84 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

$$T_{st} = 2T_N = 59.68 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_{max} = 2.2T_N = 65.65 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$\eta_N = P_N / P_{1N} \quad P_{1N} = 3 / 0.83 = 3.6 \text{ KW}$$

$$I_N = 7.2 \text{ A} \quad S = 3 \times 220 \times 7.2 = 4.74 \text{ KVA}$$

7-5 三相异步电动机额定值为 $P_N=7.5\text{KW}$,
 $U_N=380\text{V}$, $n_N=1450\text{r/min}$, $I_N=14.9\text{A}$, $I_{st}/I_N=7$,
 $T_{st}/T_N=1.7$ 。试求(1) T_N 。(2) 电动机若要采用 Δ - Δ 换接起动, 则 $I_{st\Delta}$, $T_{st\Delta}$ 各为多少; (3) 在额定负载下直接起动, 最小电源电压 $U_{\min}=?$

解: $T_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{7.5}{1450} = 49.4\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$$I_{st} = 7 I_N = 104.3\text{A} \quad T_{st} = 1.7 T_N = 84.0\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

采用 Δ - Δ 换接起动

$$I_{st\Delta} = I_{st}/3 = 34.77\text{A}$$

$$T_{st\Delta} = T_{st}/3 = 28\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_{st} \propto (U)^2$$

$$T_{st}' = (X)^2 T_{st} = 49.4\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$X=0.845 \quad U_{\min}=321.1\text{V}$$



7-6 三相异步电动机额定值为 $P_N=7\text{KW}$, $p=3$, $s_N=0.03$, $T_{st}/T_N=1.4$, $f_1=50\text{Hz}$ 。试求(1) T_N , (2) 电动机若要采用 Δ — Δ 换接起动, $T_2=0.3T_N$; 能否起动?

解: $\therefore$ 磁极对数 $p=3$, $n_1=1000\text{r/min}$

$$n_N = n_1 - s_N n_1 = 1000 - 30 = 970 \text{ r/min}$$

$$T_N = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_N} = 9550 \times \frac{7}{970} = 68.9 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_{st} = 1.4 T_N = 96.46 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

采用 Δ — Δ 换接起动 $T_{st\Delta} = T_{st}/3 = 32.15 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

$$T_{st\Delta} > T_L = 68.9 \times 0.3 = 20.67 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \quad \text{能起动}$$

7—8 三相异步电动机, $U_N=380V$, Y接法, 额定状态下, $P_N=10KW$, $\eta_N=0.9$, $I_N=20A$, 轻载状态下, $P'=2KW$, $\eta'=0.6$, $I'=10.5A$, 分别计算两种情况的功率因数, 并比较。

解:

额定状态下

$$\lambda_N = \frac{P_N}{\sqrt{3}U_N\eta_N I_N} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.9 \times 20} = 0.84$$

轻载状态下

$$\lambda' = \frac{P'}{\sqrt{3}U_N\eta' I'} = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{3} \times 380 \times 0.6 \times 10.5} = 0.48$$

显然 $\lambda_N > \lambda'$, 电动机工作在额定状态下 λ 最高。

7—9 两台三相异步电动机Y系列, 额定 $P_N=4KW$,
 $n_{N1}=2860r/min$, $n_{N2}=720r/min$, 比较二者的额定
转矩。

$$T_{N1} = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_{N1}} = 9550 \times \frac{4}{2860} = 13.36 N \cdot m$$

$$T_{N2} = 9550 \frac{P_N}{n_{N2}} = 9550 \times \frac{4}{720} = 63 N \cdot m$$

同样的额定功率下, 转速越高, 转矩越小。

7—10 三相异步电动机 $p=3$, $P_N=30\text{KW}$, $\triangle$ 接法,
 $U_N=380\text{V}$, $s_N=0.02$, $\eta_N=0.9$, $I_N=57.5\text{A}$, $I_{st}/I_N=7$,
 $T_{st}/T_N=1.2$, $f=50\text{Hz}$ 。试求(1) T_N , λ_N 。(2) 电动
机若要采用 $\triangle-\triangle$ 换接起动, 则 $I_{st\triangle}$, $T_{st\triangle}$ 各为多
少; 当负载转矩为额定转矩的 **60%** 和 **25%** 时, 能
否起动?

解:

$$T_L = 0.6T_N = 0.6 \times 194.9 = 116.94 \text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_L > T_{st\triangle} \quad \text{不可以}$$

$$T_L = 0.25T_N = 0.25 \times 194.9 = 48.725 \text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_L < T_{st\triangle} \quad \text{可以}$$

**7-11 Y160M-6型三相异步电动机 $P_N=7.5\text{KW}$,
 $U_N=380\text{V}$, $n_N=970\text{r/min}$, $\eta_N=0.86$, $\lambda_N=0.78$, $I_{st}/I_N=6.5$, $\lambda_s=2$, $\lambda_M=2$, 起动电流不允许超过
 80A 。若负载转矩 $T_L=100\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$, 试问能否带此负载
(1)长期运行, (2)短时运行, (3)直接起动?**

解: $T_N < T_L = 100\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ 不能长期运行

$T_{\text{MAX}} > T_L$ 能短时运行

$T_{\text{ST}} > T_L$

但 $I_{\text{ST}} > 100\text{A}$ 不能直接起动

$T_{\text{st}} = 2T_N = 147.6\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$ $T_{\text{max}} = 2T_N = 147.6\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$

$I_{\text{st}} = 6.5 I_N = 110.5\text{A}$

