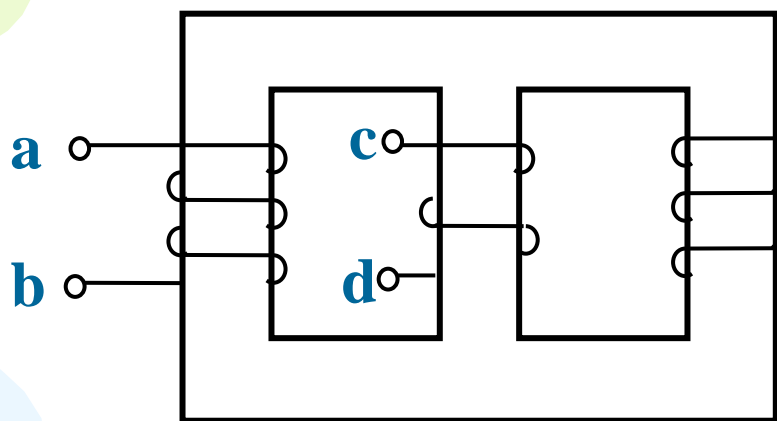
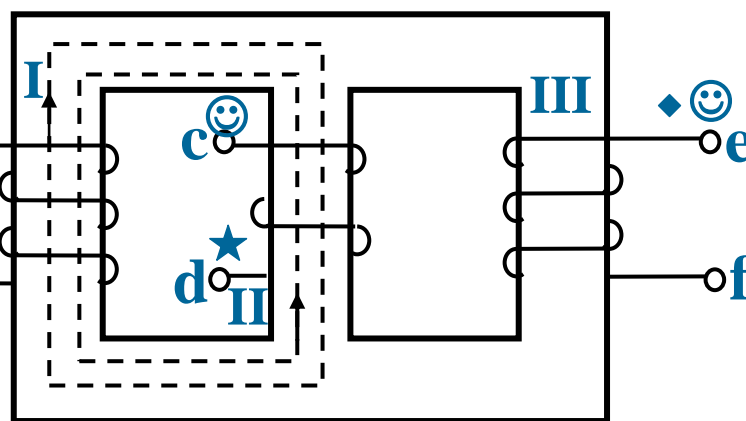


9-1 试标出题图9-1所示耦合线圈的同名端。



题图9-1



解图9-1

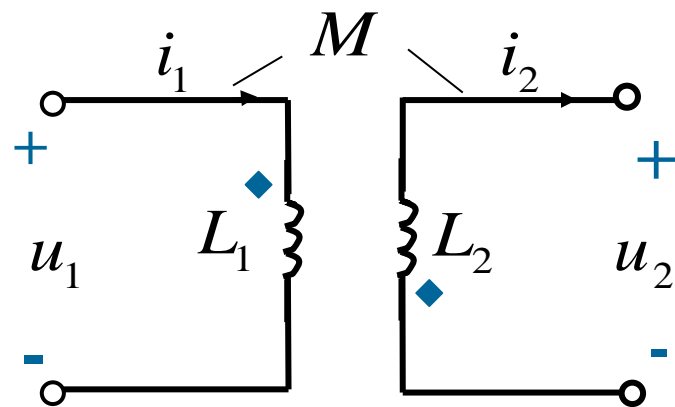
解：对线圈**I**与线圈**II**，设电流分别从**a**、**c**端流入线圈，则线圈**I**与线圈**II**中的自磁链与互磁链方向相反，故：

a端与**d**端为同名端。

同理可得：**c**端与**e**端为同名端；**a**端与**e**端为同名端。

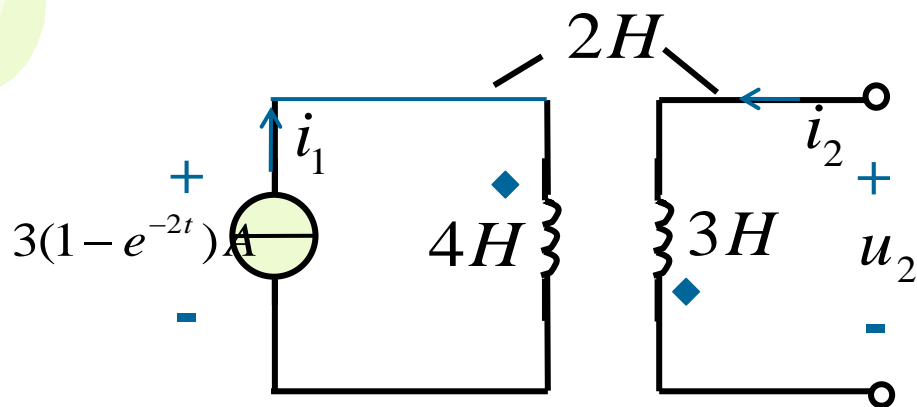
9-2(c) 写出题图9-2各耦合电感的伏安关系。

$$u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$
$$u_2 = -L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} - M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

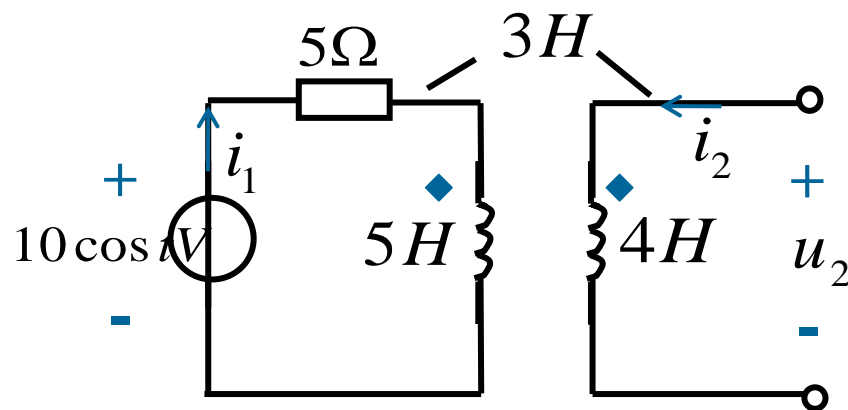


题图9-2C

9-3 试求题图9-3中的电压 u_2 。



题图9-3(a)



题图9-3(b)

解: (a) $\because i_2 = 0$, 故:

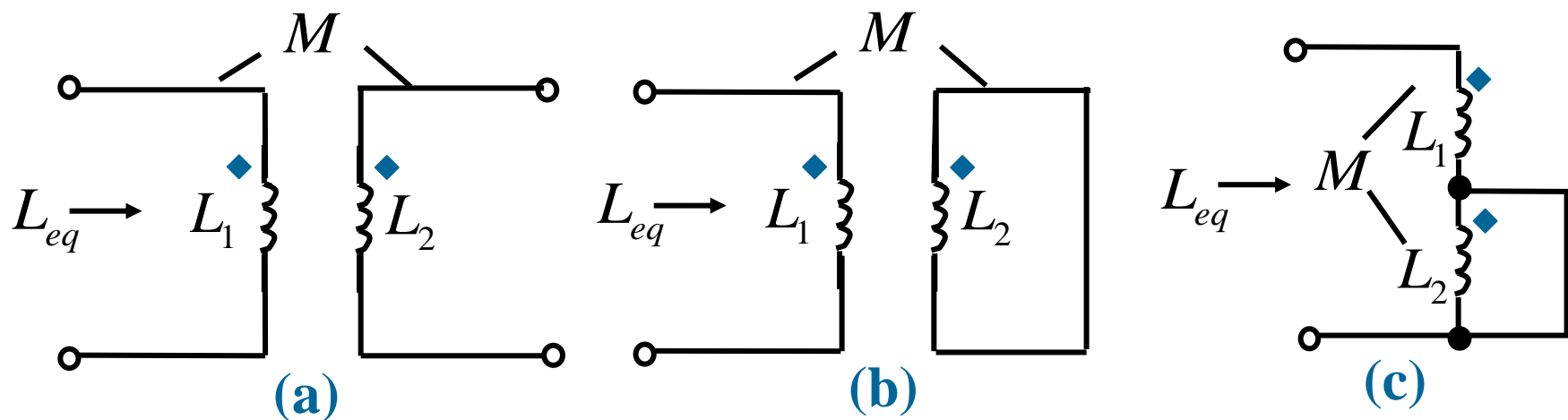
$$u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} = -2 \frac{d[3(1 - e^{-2t})]}{dt} = -12e^{-2t} \text{V}$$

(b) $\because i_2 = 0$, 故: $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5} = 1 \angle -45^\circ \text{A}$

$$\therefore \dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = 3 \angle 45^\circ \text{V}$$

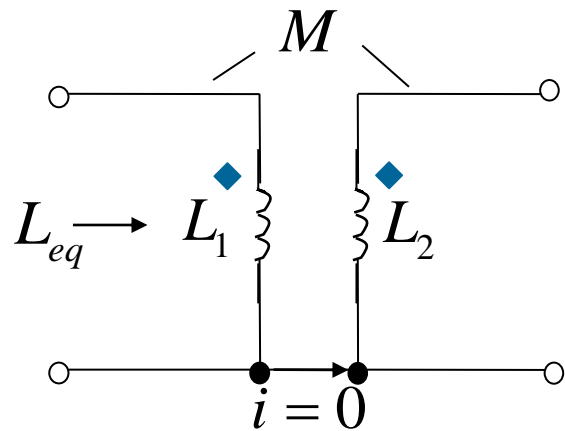
$$u_2 = 3\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 45^\circ) \text{V}$$

9-4 耦合电感 $L_1 = 6H, L_2 = 4H, M = 2H$, 试求题图8-4中三种连接时的等效电感 L_{eq} 。



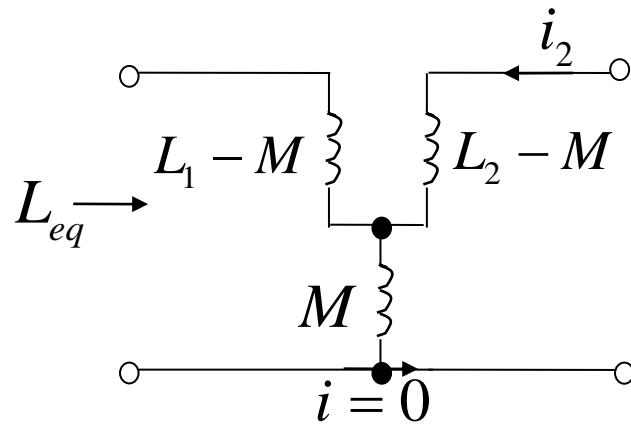
题图9-4

解: (a) 两线圈电流 i 为 0, 因此两电感可等效为如解图 9-4(a)-(1) 所示的三端连接, 经去耦等效为解图 9-4(a)-(2);



(1)

解图9-4(a)



(2)

因为 $i_2 = 0$ ，故 $L_1 - M$ 与 M 串联，则等效电感为：

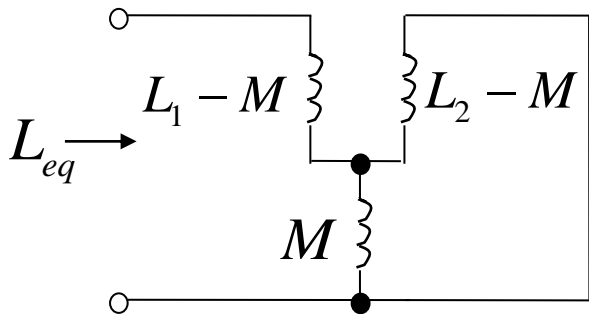
$$L_{eq} = L_1 - M + M = L_1 = 6H$$

也可直接利用耦合电感的伏安关系来确定。

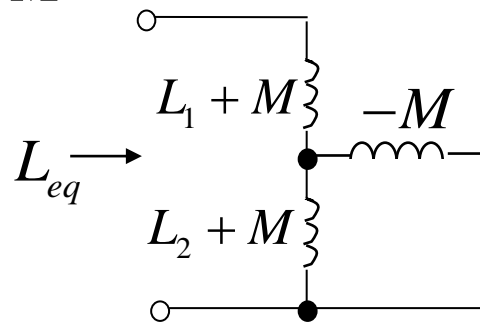
(b) 同**(a)**， L_1 和 L_2 为同名端相连的三端连接，去耦等效如解图9-4**(b)**，则等效电感为：

$$L_{eq} = (L_1 - M) + (L_2 - M) // M$$

$$= L_1 - M + \frac{M(L_2 - M)}{L_2 - M + M} = 5H$$



解图9-4**(b)**



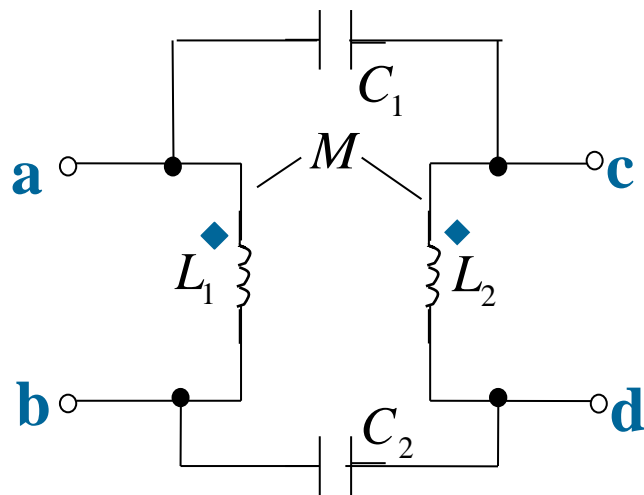
解图9-4**(c)**

(c) L_1 和 L_2 为异名端相连的三端连接，去耦等效如解图9-4**(c)**，则等效电感为：

$$L_{eq} = (L_1 + M) + (L_2 + M) // (-M)$$

$$= L_1 + M + \frac{-M(L_2 + M)}{L_2 + M - M} = 5H$$

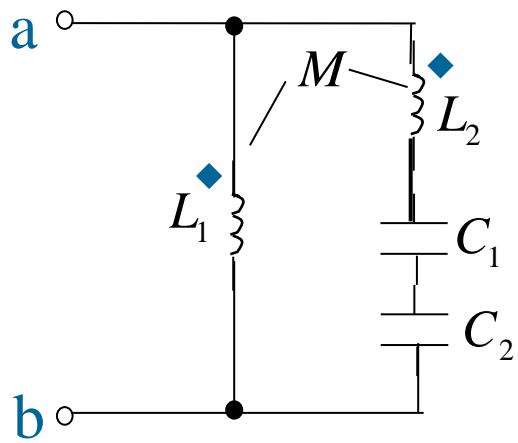
9-6 电路如题图8-6所示, $\omega = 10^3 \text{ rad} / \text{s}$, $L_1 = L_2 = 1\text{H}$,
 $M = 0.5\text{H}$, $C_1 = C_2 = 1\mu\text{F}$, 试求 Z_{ab} 和 Z_{ad} 。



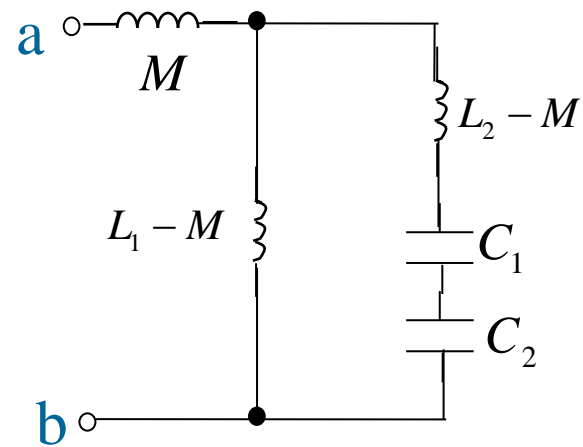
题图9-6

解: (1) 求 Z_{ab} :

从a、b两端看入, 因为c、d端上电流为0, 故原电路可等效为如解图9-6(1)-(a)所示, 而 L_1 和 L_2 为同名端相连的三端连接, 经去耦等效后如解图9-6(1)-(b), 则:



(a)



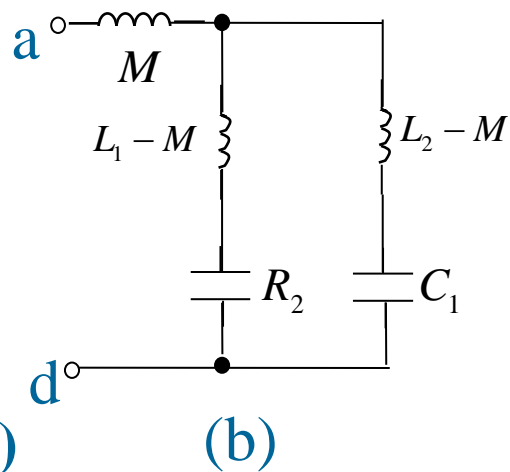
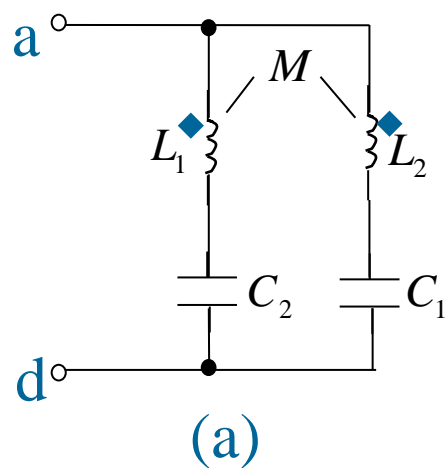
(b)

解图9-6 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{ab} &= j\omega M + j\omega(L_1 - M) // \left[j\omega(L_2 - M) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right] \\
 &= j500 + j500 // [j500 - j1000 - j1000] \\
 &= j1250 \Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 求 Z_{ad} :

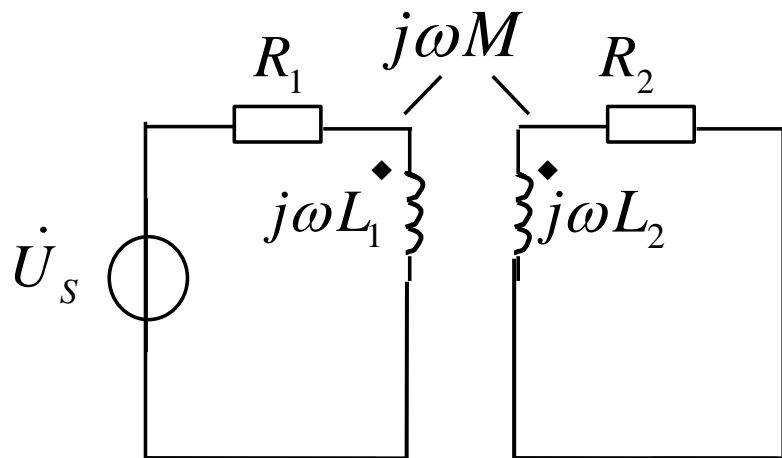
从 **a**、**d** 两端看入，因为 **b**、**c** 端上电流为 **0**，故原电路可等效为如解图 **9-6(2)-(a)** 所示，而 L_1 和 L_2 为同名端相连的三端连接，经去耦等效后如解图 **9-6(2)-(b)**;



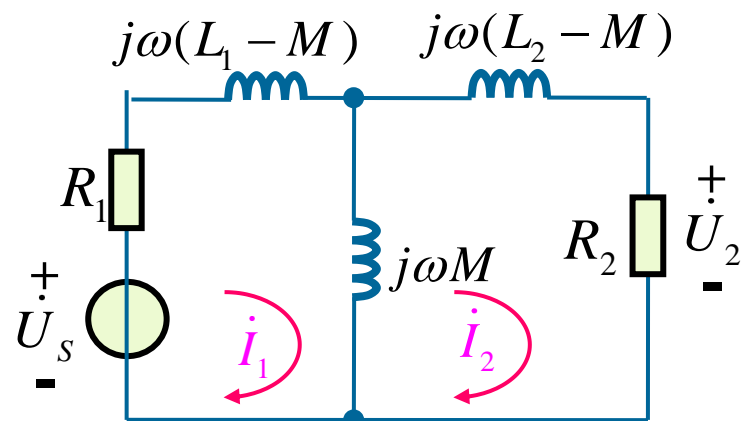
解图9-6(2)

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{ad} &= j\omega M + \left[j\omega(L_1 - M) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right] // \left[j\omega(L_2 - M) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \right] \\ &= j500 + [j500 - j1000] // [j500 - j1000] \\ &= j250\Omega \end{aligned}$$

9-8 在题图9-8所示电路中, 已知 $R_1 = R_2 = 10\Omega$, $\omega L_1 = 30\Omega$, $\omega L_2 = 20\Omega$, $\omega M = 20\Omega$, $\dot{U}_s = 100\angle 0^\circ\text{V}$ 。试求电压相量 \dot{U}_2 。



题图9-8



解图9-8

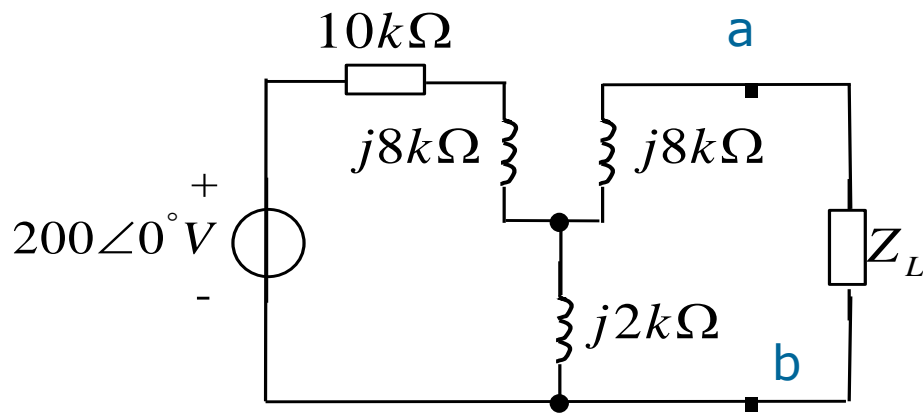
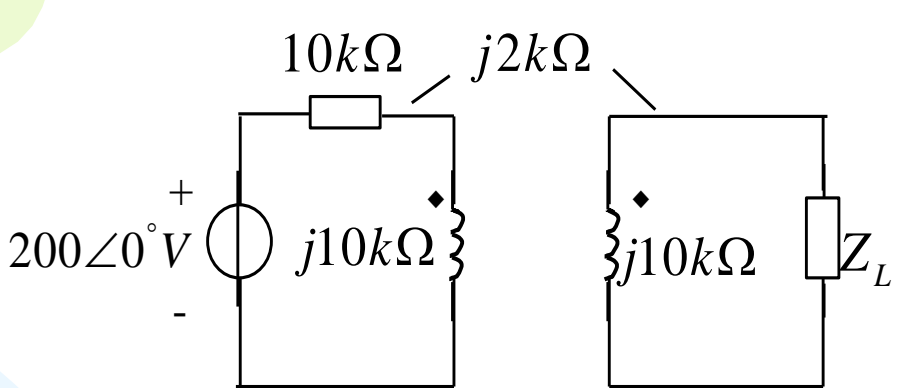
解: L_1 和 L_2 为同名端相连的三端连接, 经去耦等效后如解图9-8:

设网孔电流分别为 \dot{i}_1 、 \dot{i}_2 , 则网孔方程为:

$$\begin{cases} [R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) + j\omega M] \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_s \\ -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + [R_2 + j\omega(L_2 - M) + j\omega M] \dot{I}_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{I}_2 R_2 = 39.2\angle -11.3^\circ$$

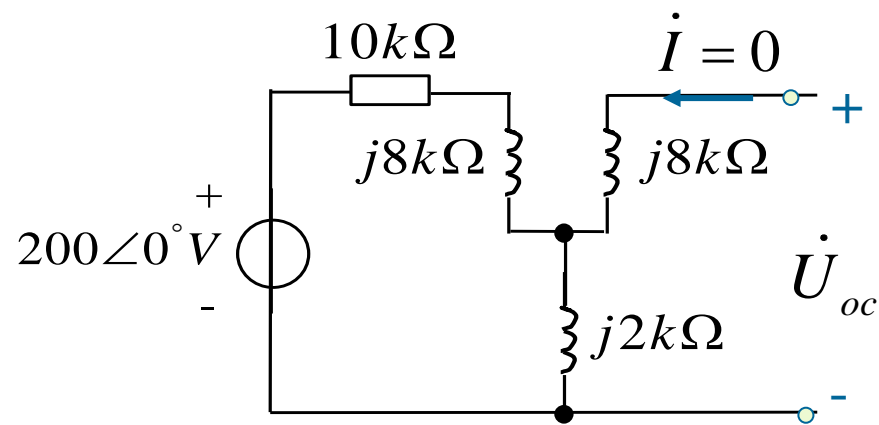
9-11 题图9-11所示电路中，试求当 Z_L 为多大时可获得最大功率，以及它获得的最大功率为多少？

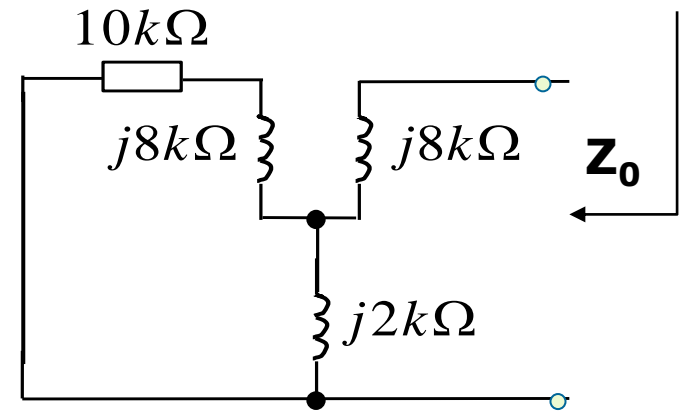


解：去耦等效后的电路如图：

(1) 负载 Z_L 拿走，求求开路电压 \dot{U}_{oc} ：

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 200\angle 0^\circ \times \frac{j2}{10 + j8 + j2} = 20\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$





(2) 求 Z_L 以左的等效阻抗 Z_0 :

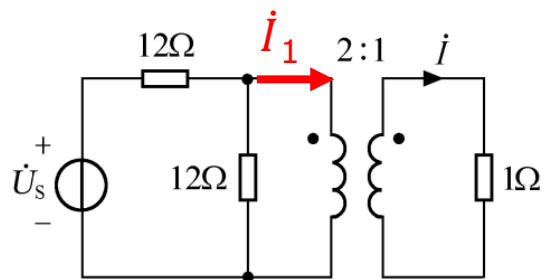
$$Z_0 = (10 + j8) // j2 + j8 = (0.2 + j9.8)k\Omega$$

故, $Z_L = Z_0^* = (0.2 - j9.8)k\Omega$ 时, 可获得最大功率。

故, Z_L 可获得的最大功率为:

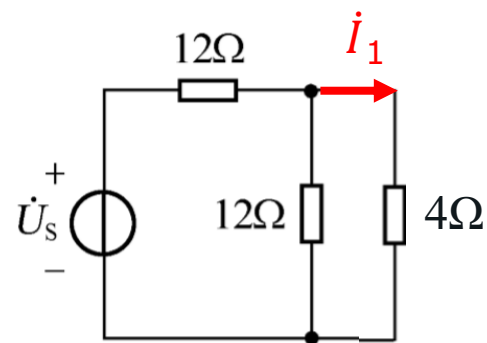
$$P_{L\max} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_0} = \frac{(20\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 0.2 \times 10^3} = 1W$$

9-12 在题图 9-12 所示电路中，已知 $\dot{U}_s = 20 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$ ，试求电流相量 \dot{i} 。



题图 9-12

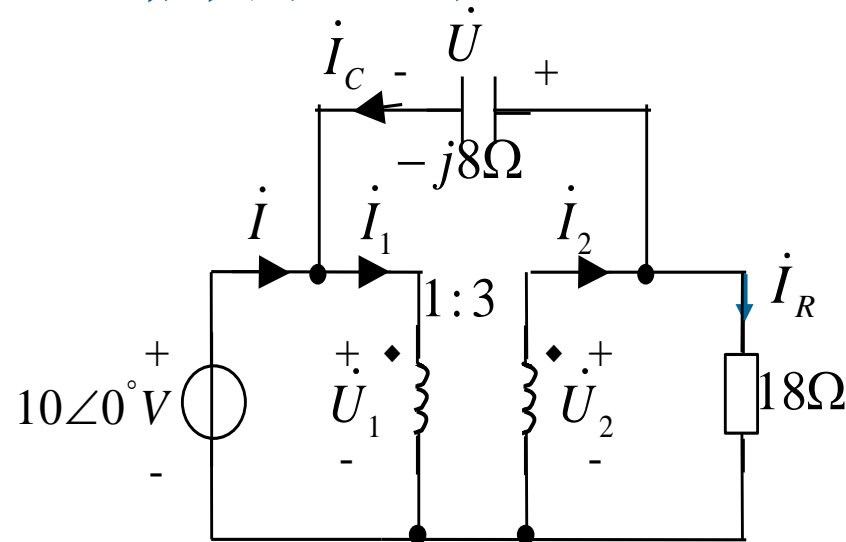
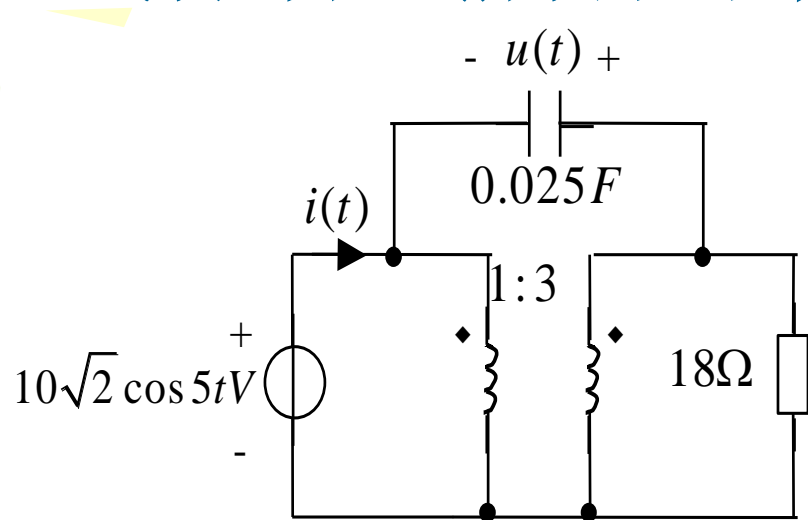
解：变压器次级搬移到初级，得图



$$\dot{i}_1 = \frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{12 + 12 // 4} \times \frac{12}{12 + 4} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{i} = n \dot{i}_1 = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{A}$$

9-13 试求题图9-13所示的正弦稳态电路中的 $i(t)$ 和 $u(t)$ 。



解：电路的相量模型如解图 9-13；

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1 = 2\dot{U}_1 = 20\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{-j8} = \frac{5}{2}\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}, \quad \dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{18} = \frac{5}{3}\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C = \frac{5}{3} + j\frac{5}{2} \text{ A}$$

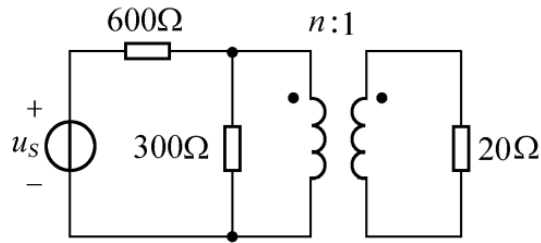
$$\dot{I}_1 = 3\dot{I}_2 = 5 + j7.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_C = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ A}$$

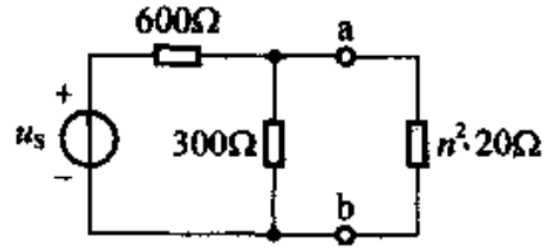
$$\therefore u(t) = 20\sqrt{2} \cos 5t \text{ V}$$

$$i(t) = 10 \cos(5t + 45^\circ) \text{ A}$$

9-16 电路如题图 9-16 所示，试确定理想变压器的匝比，使 20Ω 电阻获得的功率最大。



解：次级阻抗搬移到初级端，得



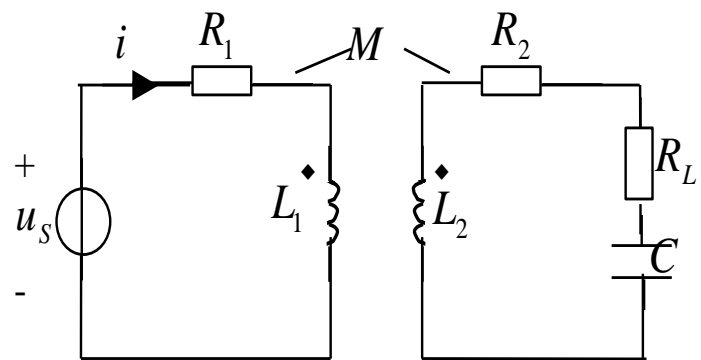
此时， 20Ω 电阻获得的最大功率即为 $20 \times n^2$ 最大功率。

则, ab 以左的戴维南模型等效电阻 为:

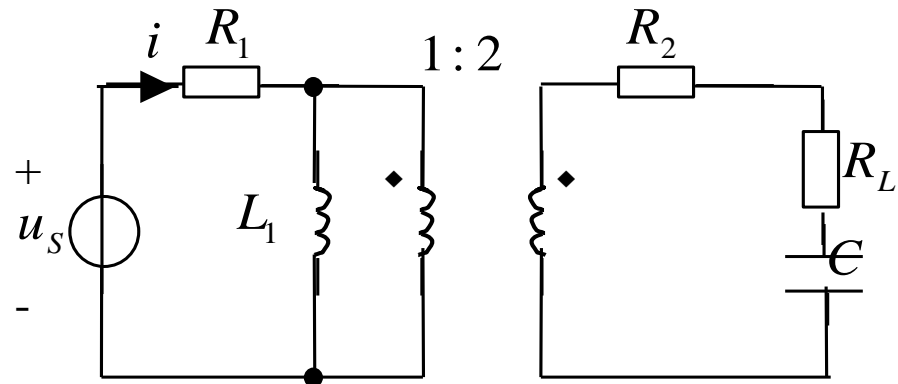
$$R_0 = 600 // 300 = 200\Omega,$$

当 $20 \times n^2 = R_0$, 即 $n = \sqrt{10} \approx 3$ 时, 20Ω 电阻获得最大功率。

9-18 电路如题图9-18所示, 已知 $R_1 = R_2 = 5\Omega$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C = 0.25\mu F$, $L_1 = 1H$, $L_2 = 4H$, $M = 2H$, $u_s = 120\cos 1000tV$ 求电流 i 。



题图 8-18



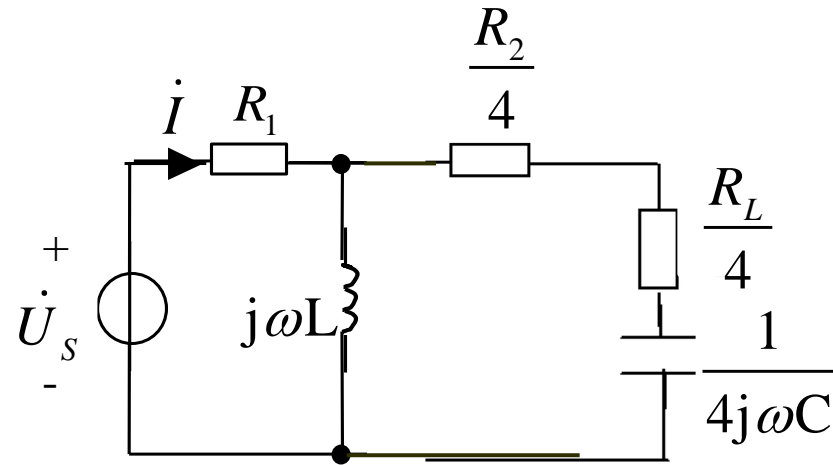
(1)

解图 8-18

解: 由于 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 2H$, 故为全耦合变压器, 电路等效为解图;
其中:

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = 0.5:1$$

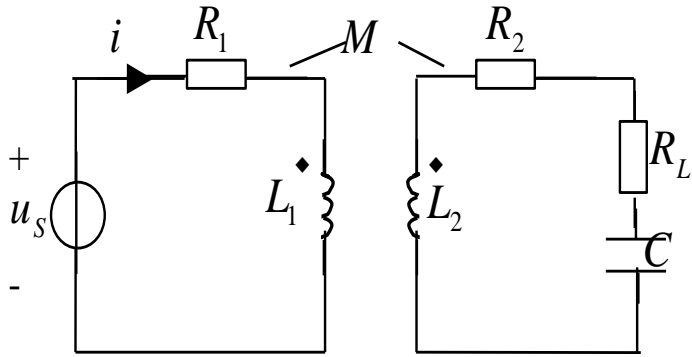
$$Z = R_1 + j\omega L // \left(\frac{R_2}{4} + \frac{R_L}{4} + \frac{1}{4j\omega C} \right)$$



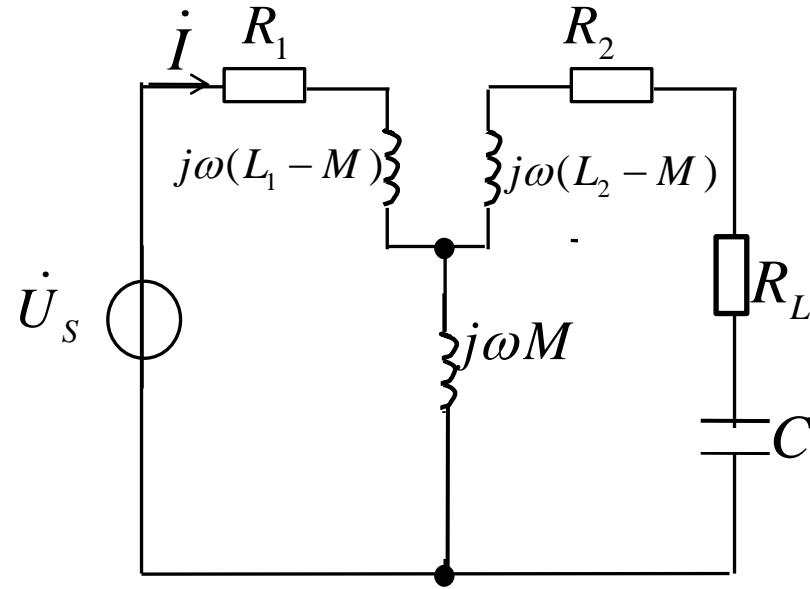
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z} = \frac{60\sqrt{2}\angle 0^\circ}{5 + j1000 // \left(\frac{1}{4} \times (1005 - j4000) \right)} \approx 20.6\angle -14^\circ \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = 20.6\sqrt{2} \cos(1000t - 14^\circ) \text{ mA}$$

另解： L_1 和 L_2 为同名端相连的三端连接，经去耦等效后如下图：



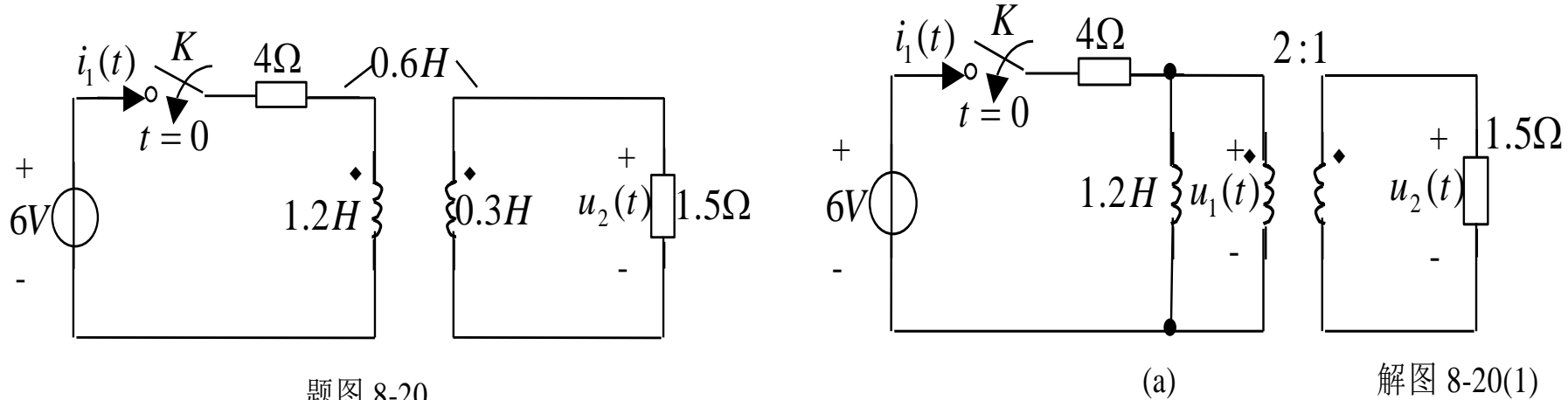
题图 8-18



$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) + j\omega M // \left[j\omega(L_2 - M) + R_2 + R_L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right]} \\
 &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{5 - j1000 + j2000 // (j2000 + 1005 - j4000)} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{3985 + j1000}
 \end{aligned}$$

全耦合+一阶电路综合题目。！！注意：此题去耦时候必须不能用三端去耦，用全耦合等效成理想变压器模型。

9-20题图8-20所示的电路原已稳定， $t=0$ 时开关K闭合，求 $t>0$ 时电流 $i_1(t)$ 和电压 $u_2(t)$ 。



题图 8-20

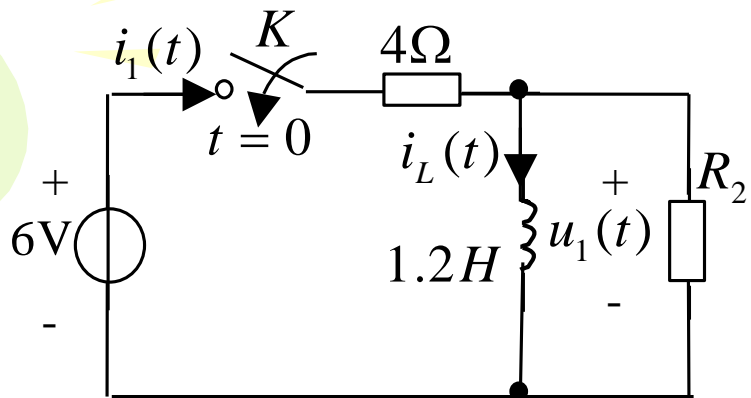
(a)

解图 8-20(1)

解：由于 $M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 0.6H$ ，故为全耦合变压器，电路等效为如解图8-20(1)-(a)；其中：

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}} = 2:1$$

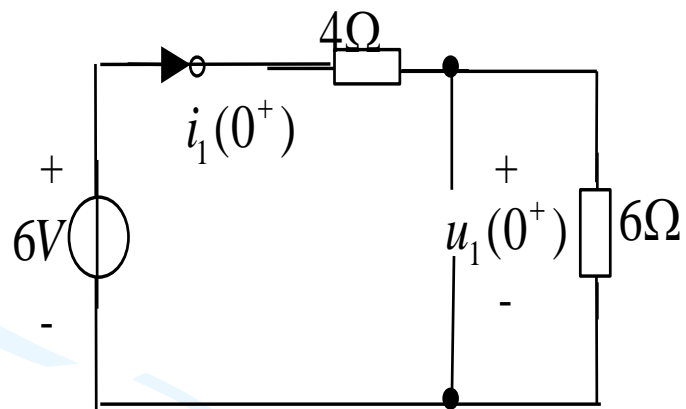
次级线圈的阻抗搬移到初级线圈后的电路模型如解图8-20(1)-(b)；



(b)

其中：搬移后的电阻为 $R_2 = n^2 \cdot 1.5 = 6\Omega$ ；
利用三要素法求解：

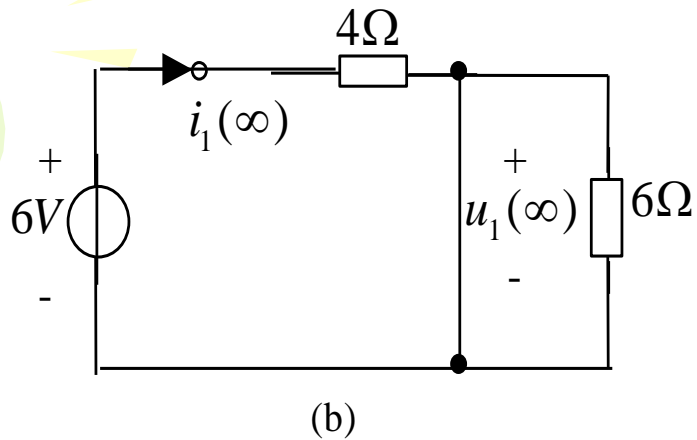
(1) $t = 0^-$ 时, $i_L(0^-) = 0A$ ； $t = 0^+$ 时 $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 0A$ ， 则：



(a)

$$i_1(0^+) = \frac{6}{4 + 6} = 0.6A$$

$$u_1(0^+) = 6 \times i_1(0^+) = 3.6V$$



(2) $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时的电路图如解图8-20(2)-(b), 则可得:

$$i_1(\infty) = \frac{6}{4} = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

$$u_1(\infty) = 0 \text{ V}$$

(3) 求时间常数:

$$R_{eq} = 4 // 6 = 2.4 \Omega$$

$$\tau = \frac{L_1}{R_{eq}} = \frac{1.2}{2.4} = 0.5 \text{ s}$$

(4) 全响应为: $i_1(t) = i_1(\infty) + [i_1(0^+) - i_1(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 1.5 - 0.9e^{-2t} \text{ A}, t > 0$

$$u_1(t) = u_1(\infty) + [u_1(0^+) - u_1(\infty)]e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 3.6e^{-2t} \text{ V}, t > 0$$

$$\therefore u_2(t) = \frac{1}{n} u_1(t) = 1.8e^{-2t} \text{ V}, t > 0$$