第10章



- 10.1 数学基础
- 10.2 正弦量
- 10.3 相量法
- 10.4 阻抗与导纳
- 10.5 正弦稳态电路分析方法

10.1 复数及其运算



1. 复数的表示形式

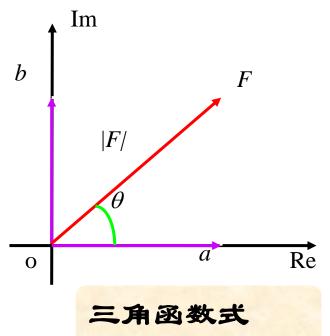
$$F = a + jb$$

代数式

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

$$F = F \mid e^{j\theta}$$

指数式



$$F = |F| e^{j\theta} = |F| (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta) = a + jb$$

$$F = |F| e^{j\theta} = |F| \angle \theta$$

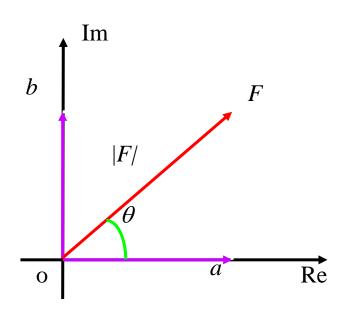
极坐标式



几种表示法的关系:

$$F = a + jb$$

$$F = |F| e^{\mathrm{j}\theta} = |F| \angle \theta$$



$$\begin{cases} |F| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{b}{a} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a = |F| \cos \theta \\ b = |F| \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = |F| \cos \theta \\ b = |F| \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

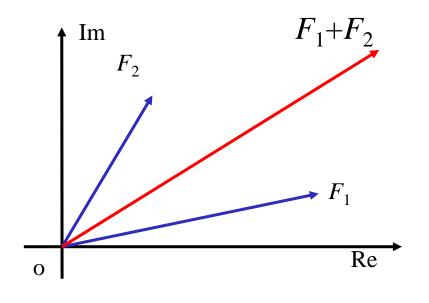
2. 复数运算

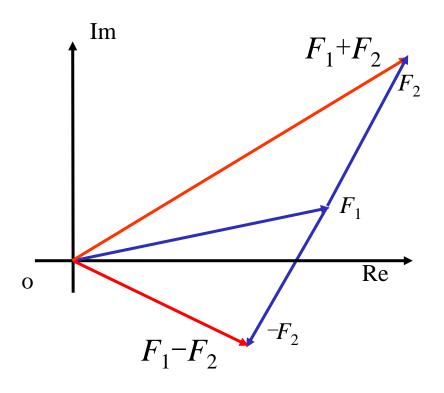


①加减运算 —— 采用代数式

者
$$F_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$
, $F_2 = a_2 + jb_2$

y
$$F_1 \pm F_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$$







②乘除运算 —— 采用极坐标式

巻
$$F_1=|F_1|$$
 θ_1 , $F_2=|F_2|$ θ_2

$$\begin{split} \frac{F_{1}}{F_{2}} &= \frac{|F_{1}| \angle \theta_{1}}{|F_{2}| \angle \theta_{2}} = \frac{|F_{1}| e^{j\theta_{1}}}{|F_{2}| e^{j\theta_{2}}} = \frac{|F_{1}|}{|F_{2}|} e^{j(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})} \\ &= \frac{|F_{1}|}{|F_{2}|} \angle \theta_{1} - \theta_{2} \end{split}$$

模相除 角相減



$$5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle -25^{\circ} = ?$$

解

原式 =
$$(3.41 + j3.657) + (9.063 - j4.226)$$

= $12.47 - j0.569$ = $12.48 \angle - 2.61^{\circ}$

例2

$$220 \angle 35^{\circ} + \frac{(17+j9)(4+j6)}{20+j5} = ?$$

解

原式 =
$$180.2 + j126.2 + \frac{19.24\angle 27.9^{\circ} \times 7.211\angle 56.3^{\circ}}{20.62\angle 14.04^{\circ}}$$

$$=180.2 + j126.2 + 6.728 \angle 70.16^{\circ}$$

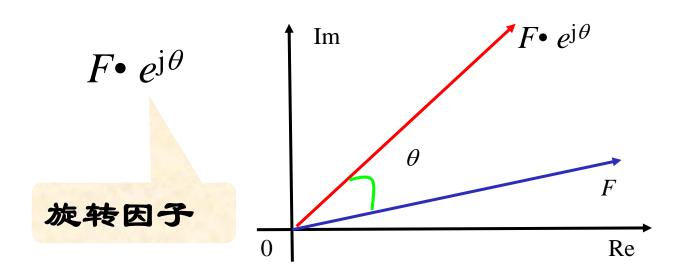
$$=180.2 + j126.2 + 2.238 + j6.329$$

$$=182.5 + j132.5 = 225.5 \angle 36^{\circ}$$



③旋转因子

复数 $e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta = 1\angle\theta$

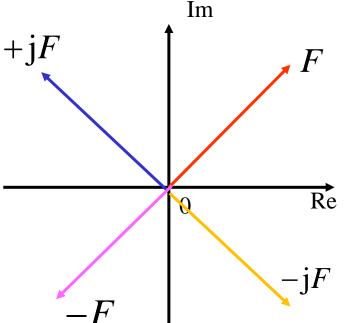




特殊旋转因子

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = +j$$



$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $e^{j-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -j$

$$\theta = \pm \pi$$
, $e^{j \pm \pi} = \cos(\pm \pi) + j\sin(\pm \pi) = -1$

+j, -j, -1 都可以看成旋转因子。

10.2 正弦量



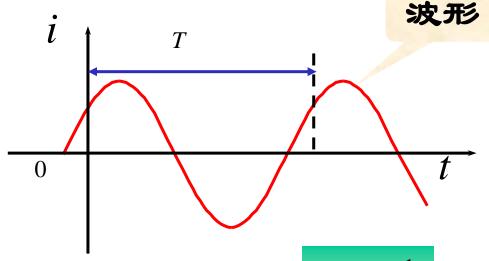
1. 正弦量

●瞬时值表达式

$$i(t) = I_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$$

正弦量为周期函数

$$f(t)=f(t+kT)$$



$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

●周期 / 和频率 /

周期T:重复变化一次所需的时间。

单位:秒S

频率f: 每秒重复变化的次数。

单位: 赫(兹)Hz



●正弦电路

●研究正弦电路的意义

1. 正弦稳态电路在电力系统和电子技术领域占有十分 重要的地位。



①正弦函数是周期函数,其加、减、求导、积分运算 后仍是同频率的正弦函数;



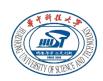
②正弦信号容易产生、传送和使用。



2. 正弦信号是一种基本信号,任何非正弦周期信号可以 分解为按正弦规律变化的分量。

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_k \cos(k\omega t + \theta_k)$$

对正弦电路的分析研究具有重要的理论价值和实际意义。



2. 正弦量的三要素

$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t+\psi)$$

- **(1)** 幅值 (振幅、最大值)/_m
 - 人员映正弦量变化幅度的大小。
- (2) 角频率 ω
 - 一 相位变化的速度,反映正弦量变化快慢。

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$
 单位: rad/s , 弧度/秒

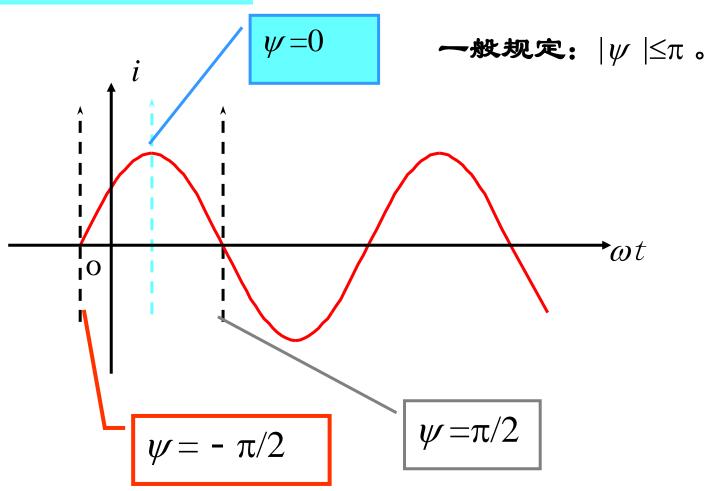
(3) 初相位 ψ

反映正弦量的计时起点, 常用角度表示。



注意 同一个正弦量, 计时起点不同, 初相位不同。

$$i(t) = I_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$$





例

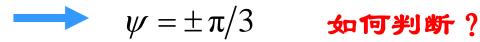
已知正弦电流波形如图, $\omega = 10^3 \text{rad/s}$.

1.写出 i(t) 表达式; 2.求最大值发生的时间 t_1

解

$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + \psi)$$

$$t = 0 \rightarrow 50 = 100 \cos \psi$$

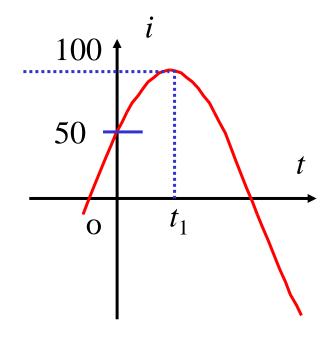


$$\psi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

当
$$10^3 t_1 = \pi/3$$
 有最大值





$$t_1 = \frac{\pi/3}{10^3} = 1.047 \,\mathrm{ms}$$



3. 同频率正弦量的相位差

设
$$u(t)=U_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t+\psi_u)$$
, $i(t)=I_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t+\psi_i)$

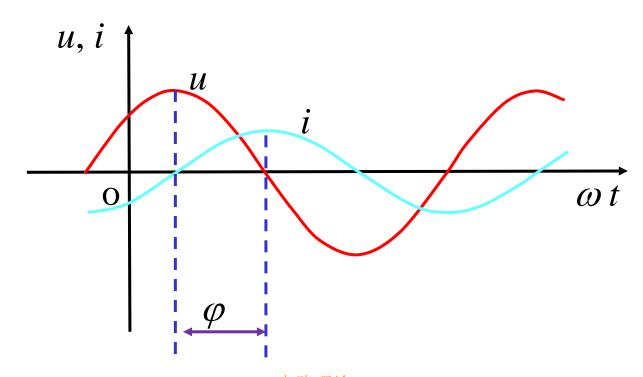
相位差:
$$\varphi = (\omega t + \psi_u)^- (\omega t + \psi_i) = \psi_u^- \psi_i$$

规定:
$$|\varphi| \le \pi (180^{\circ})$$

等于初相位之差



- $\varphi > 0$, u超前 $i \varphi$ 角,或i 滞后 $u \varphi$ 角,(u 比 i 先 到达最大值);
- $\varphi < 0$, i 超前 $u \varphi$ 角,或u 滞后 $i \varphi$ 角,i 比 u 先 到达最大值)。

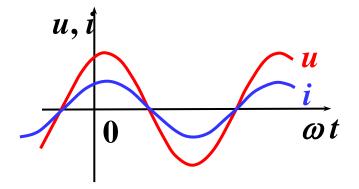


特殊相位关系:



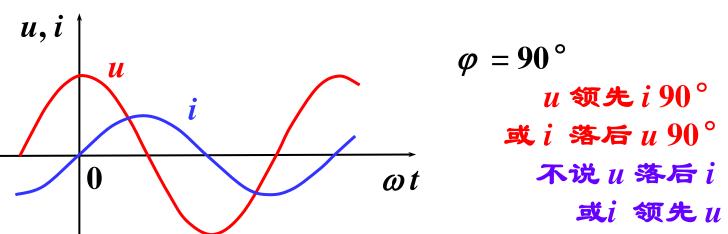
$$\varphi=0$$
, 周相:







u, i



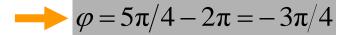
计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

(1)
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$

 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$

解

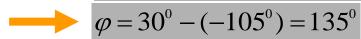
$$\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$$

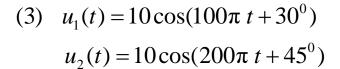


(2)
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$

 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^\circ)$$



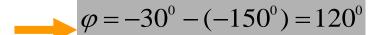


不能比较相位差

(4)
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$

 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$

$$i_2(t) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^\circ)$$



结论

两个正弦量进行相位 比较时应满足同频率 、同函数、同符号, 且在主值范围比较。

2. 正弦量的有效值



$$I \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$$

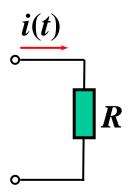
电压有效值

$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt}$$

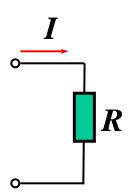
有效值也称方均根值

(root-mean-square, 简记为 rms)

对任意周期信号成立!



$$W_1 = \int_0^T i^2(t) R \mathrm{d}t$$



$$W_2 = I^2 RT$$

$$I^2RT = \int_0^T i^2(t)R\mathrm{d}t$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) \mathrm{d}t}$$



对正弦信号:



读
$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_{\rm m}^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \psi) dt}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^T \sin^2(\omega t + \psi) dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 - \cos 2(\omega t + \psi)}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}t \Big|_0^T = \frac{1}{2}T$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}I_{\mathrm{m}}^{2} \cdot \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{I_{\mathrm{m}}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707I_{\mathrm{m}}$$

$$I_{\mathrm{m}} = \sqrt{2}I$$

注意:只适用正弦量

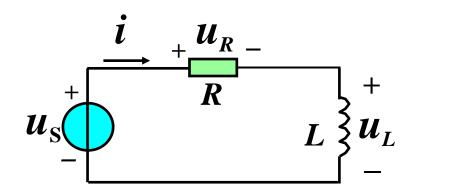
$$i(t) = I_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

- 交流电压表、电流表的标尺刻度是有效值;交流电气设备 铭牌上的电压、电流是有效值。
- 但绝缘水平、耐压值指的是最大值。

10.3 相量法



1. 问题的提出



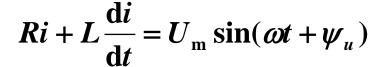
$$u_{\rm S} = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) \varepsilon(t)$$

寒:
$$i(t), u_L(t), u_R(t)$$

$$Ri + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = U_{\mathrm{m}}\sin(\omega t + \psi_{u})$$

$$i = A\sin(\omega t + B) + Ce^{-\alpha t}$$

$$i = A\sin(\omega t + B)$$





$$i = A\sin(\omega t + B)$$



 $RA\sin(\omega t + B) + LA\omega\cos(\omega t + B) = U_{\rm m}\sin(\omega t + \Psi_{\rm u})$



$$A\sqrt{R^{2}+(\omega L)^{2}}\left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2}+(\omega L)^{2}}}\sin(\omega t+B)+\frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{R^{2}+(\omega L)^{2}}}\cos(\omega t+B)\right)$$

$$=U_{\rm m}\sin(\omega\,t+\Psi_{\rm u})$$



$$A\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}} \sin\left(\omega t + B + \arctan\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = U_{m} \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u})$$

$$A\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = U_{\rm m} \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad A = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I_{\rm m}$$

$$\begin{cases} A\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = U_{\rm m} & \longrightarrow A = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I_{\rm m} \\ B + \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = \Psi_u & \longrightarrow B = \Psi_u - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = \Psi_u - \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin\left(\omega t + \Psi_u - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)\right)$$

$$u_L(t) = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{L\omega U_{\mathrm{m}}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin\left(\omega t + \Psi_u - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) + 90^{\circ}\right)$$

$$u_{R}(t) = Ri(t) = u_{S} - u_{L}(t) = \frac{RU_{m}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \sin\left(\omega t + \Psi_{u} - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)\right)$$

所有支路电压电流均以相同频率变化!!

2023/4/20



接下来.....

$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t + \psi)$$

所有支路电压电流均 以相同频率变化!!

(a) 角频率 (ω) 可以不考虑

(b) 幅值 (I_m) (c) 初相角(\(\psi\))

用什么可以同时表示幅值和相位?

复数!!

KCL、KVL、元件特性如何得到简化?

微分方程的求解如何得到简化?



2. 正弦量的相量表示

$$F(t) = \sqrt{2} I e^{j(\omega t + \Psi)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) + j\sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \Psi)$$

对
$$F(t)$$
 取实部

$$Re[F(t)] = \sqrt{2}Icos(\omega t + \Psi) = i(t)$$

是一个正弦量有物理意义

给论任意一个正弦时间函数都有唯一

与其对应的复数函数。

$$i = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) \iff F(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{\int_{0}^{i(\omega t + \Psi)}}$$



F(t) 还可以写成

复常数

$$F(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j\psi}e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t}$$

F(t) 包含了三要素: I、 Ψ 、 ω ,

正弦量对



同样可以建立正弦电压与相量的对应关系:

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \iff \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$

例1

2年
$$i = 141.4\cos(314t + 30^{\circ})$$
A

$$u = 311.1\cos(314t - 60^{\circ})V$$

试用相量表示i, u.

解

$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ A}, \quad \dot{U} = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

例2

已知
$$\dot{I} = 50 \angle 15^{\circ} \text{A}$$
, $f = 50 \text{Hz}$.

试写出电流的瞬时值表达式。

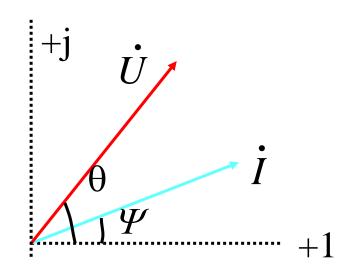
$$i = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 15^{\circ}) \text{ A}$$



●相量图

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega \ t + \Psi) \rightarrow \dot{I} = I \angle \Psi$$

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \rightarrow \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$





4. 相量法的应用

①同频率正弦量的加减

$$\begin{split} u_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_1 \cos(\omega \; t + \Psi_{-1}) = \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega \; t}) \\ u_2(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_2 \cos(\omega \; t + \Psi_{-2}) = \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega \; t}) \\ u(t) &= \; u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) + \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ &= \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) = \mathrm{Re}(\sqrt{2} \, (\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2) e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \end{split}$$
相量关系为:
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$



$$i_1 \pm i_2 = i_3$$
 \uparrow
 $\dot{I}_1 \pm \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3$

例

$$u_{1}(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$u_{2}(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{3} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{4} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{5} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{5} = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

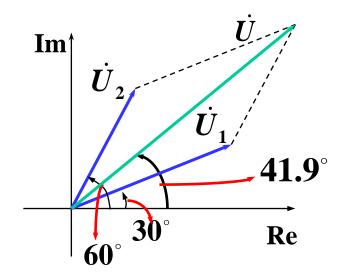
$$\dot{U}_{7} = 4\angle 60^{\circ$$

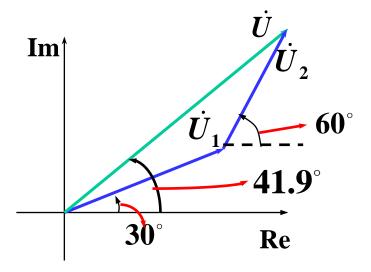


借助相量图计算

$$\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V} \qquad \dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{V}$$





同频正弦量的加、减运算可借助相量图进行。相量图 在正弦稳态分析中有重要作用,尤其适用于定性分析。





$$i \leftrightarrow \dot{I}$$

$$i_d = \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{j}\omega \dot{I}$$

证明:

$$i_{d} = \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \frac{d}{dt} [\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} j\omega] e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\therefore i_d = \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \leftrightarrow j\omega \dot{I}$$

$$i \leftrightarrow I$$

$$i_{t} = \int i dt \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{i\omega} I$$

$$i_{t} = \int i dt = \int \text{Re}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}] dt$$

$$= \text{Re} \int [\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}] dt$$

$$= \text{Re}[\sqrt{2} \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\therefore i_{t} = \int i dt \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{i\omega} \dot{I}$$



例

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) \\
+ & R \\
u(t) & L \\
- & C
\end{array}$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{C}\int i\mathrm{d}t$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{I}{j\omega C}$$

相量法的优点

- ①把时域问题变为复数问题;
- ②把微积分方程的运算变为复数方程运算;
- ③可以把直流电路的分析方法直接用于交流电路。

6. 相量法的应用



求解正弦电流电路的稳态解(微分方程的特解)。

$$\begin{array}{c}
i(t) \\
R \\
+ \\
u(t) \\
- \\
\end{array}$$

$$u(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{\rm m})$$

$$u(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{u})$$

$$(t)$$

$$L$$

$$\mu(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

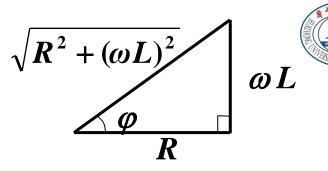
自由分量(齐次方程通解):
$$Ae^{-(R/L)t}$$
 强制分量(特解): $I_{\mathrm{m}}\sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$

$$U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{u}) = RI_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i}) + \omega LI_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi_{i})$$
$$= \sqrt{(RI_{\rm m})^{2} + (\omega LI_{\rm m})^{2}} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i} + \varphi)$$

$$U_{\rm m} = \sqrt{(RI_{\rm m})^2 + (\omega LI_{\rm m})^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad I_{\rm m} = \frac{U_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$\psi_u = \psi_i + \varphi$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$



$$i = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan\frac{\omega L}{R})$$

用相量法求:

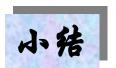
$$u(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$
取相量 $\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I}$

取相量
$$\dot{m U} = m R \, m I + f j \omega L \, m I$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\stackrel{i(t)}{\longrightarrow} R \\
+ \\
u(t) \\
- \\
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U \angle \psi_u}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\psi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$i = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan\frac{\omega L}{R})$$





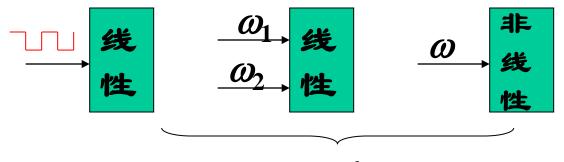
① 正弦量 ── 相量

时域

相量域

正弦波形图 二 相量图

②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的线性时不变电路。



不适用

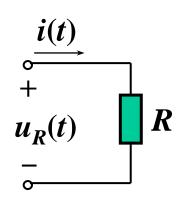
③相量法可以用来分析正弦稳态电路。

10.3.3 电路的相量模型



-、元件特性的相量形式

1. 电阻



己知
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

则
$$u_R(t) = Ri(t) = \sqrt{2}RI\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

相量形式:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \psi$$

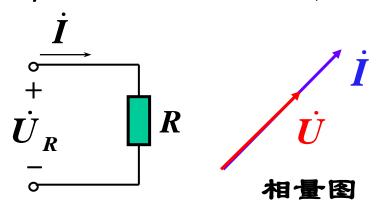
$$\dot{U}_R = RI \angle \psi$$

有效值关系: $U_R = RI$

 $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle R} = RI \angle \psi$ 相位关系: u , i 同相

相量关系

$$\dot{U}_{R} = R\dot{I}$$

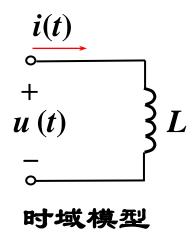


2. 电感



时域

相量域



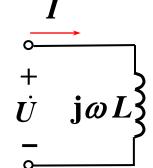
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$$

$$u(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$

$$\dot{m{I}} = m{I} \angle m{0}^{
m o}$$
 $\dot{m{U}} = m{j} \omega m{L} \dot{m{I}}$

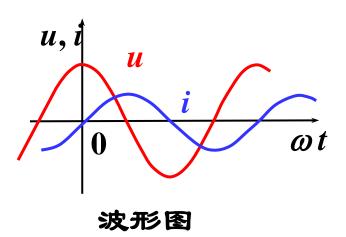


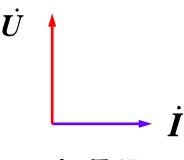
有效值关系

 $U=\omega LI$

相量模型

相位关系 u 超前 i 90°





相量图

$$U=\omega LI$$



$$X_L = U/I = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$
, 单位: Ω

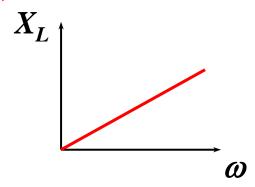
$$\omega L \times \frac{u}{i}$$

感式(inductive reactance)

$$\omega L \times \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

感抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表示限制电流的能力;
- (2) 感抗和频率成正比。



$$\omega = 0$$
(直流), $X_L = 0$, 短路;

$$\omega \to \infty$$
, $X_L \to \infty$, 开路;

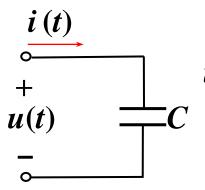
(3) 由于感抗的存在使电流的相位落后电压。

鸡纳(inductive susceptance): $B_L = 1/X_L = 1/\omega L$, 单位: S

3. 电容



时域



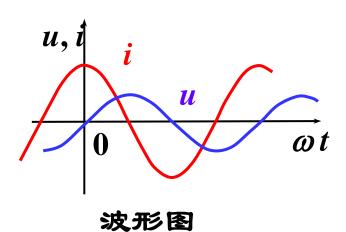
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t$$

$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

时域模型

$$=\sqrt{2}\omega CU\cos\omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega CU \sin(\omega t + 90^{\circ})$$



相量域

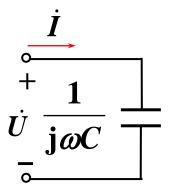
$$\dot{U} = U \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I} = j\omega C \dot{U}$$

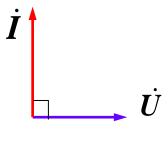
有效值关系

 $I=\omega C U$

相位关系 *i* 超前u 90°



相量模型



相量图

$$I=\omega CU$$

$$\frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

容式 (capacitive reactance)

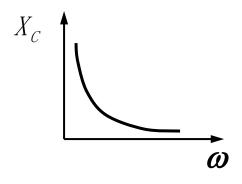


$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \times \frac{u}{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \times \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

容抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表示限制电流的能力;
- (2) 容抗和频率成反比。



$$\omega = 0(直流), X_{\mathbb{C}} \to \infty$$
, 隔直作用; $\omega \to \infty$, $X_{\mathbb{C}} \to 0$, 旁路作用;

$$\omega \to \infty$$
, $X_c \to 0$, 旁路作用;

(3) 由于容抗的存在使电流领先电压。

容纳(capacitive susceptance): $B_c = 1/X_c = \omega C$, 单位: S



4. 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

同频率的正弦量加减可以用对应的相量形式来进行计算。因此,在正弦电流电路中,KCL和KVL可用相应的相量形式表示:

$$\sum i(t) = 0 \longrightarrow \sum i(t) = \sum \operatorname{Re} \sqrt{2} \left[\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \cdots \right] e^{j\omega t} = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\sum \dot{U} = 0$$





1. 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

$$\sum_{i} i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i} \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i} u(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{i} \dot{U} = 0$$

2. 电路元件的相量关系

$$u = Ri$$

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I}$$

$$u = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

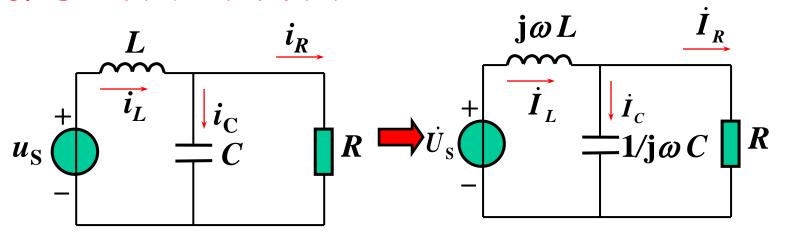
$$\dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{C}\int i\,\mathrm{d}t$$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}$$

5. 电路的相量模型与相量法





时域电路

$$\begin{cases} i_L = i_C + i_R \\ L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{C} \int i_C \mathrm{d}t = u_S \\ R i_R = \frac{1}{C} \int i_C \mathrm{d}t \end{cases}$$

时域列写微分方程

相量模型

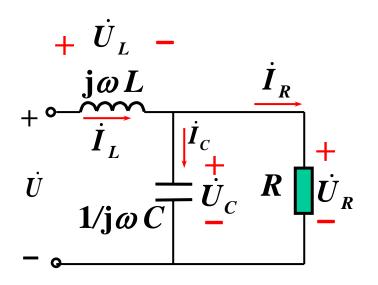
$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{R} \\
\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C} \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{S} \\
R \dot{I}_{R} = \frac{1}{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C} \dot{I}_{C}
\end{cases}$$

相量形式代数方程

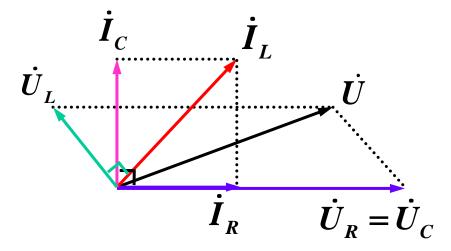
6. 相量图(phasor diagram)



- (1) 同频率的正弦量才能表示在同一个相量图中;
- (2) 选定一个参考相量(设初相位为零)。
- (3) 根据相位关系确定其他相量。



选Ü,为参考相量





例

已知
$$i(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10^6t + 15^0)$$
, 求: $u_s(t)$



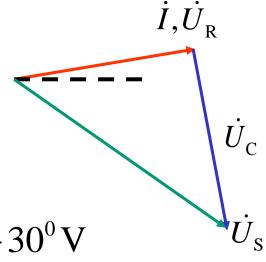
解

$$\dot{I} = 5 \angle 15^0$$

$$-jX_{\rm C} = -j\frac{1}{10^6 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j5\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = \dot{U}_{\rm R} + \dot{U}_{\rm C} = 5 \angle 15^{0} (5 - j5)$$

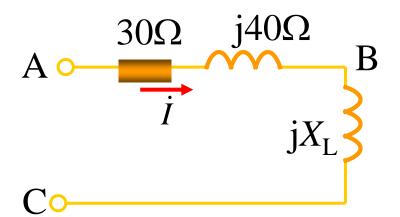
$$=5\angle 15^{0} \times 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^{0} = 25\sqrt{2}\angle -30^{0} \text{ V}$$

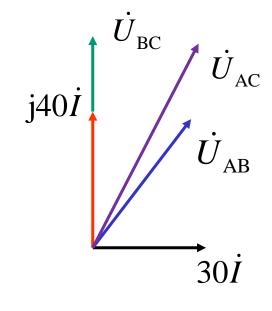




例

已知
$$U_{AB} = 50V$$
, $U_{AC} = 78V$, 求: $U_{BC} = ?$





解

$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$



$$I = 1A$$
, $U_R = 30V$, $U_L = 40V$

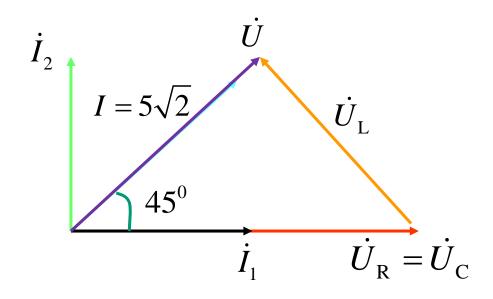
$$U_{AC} = 78 = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (40 + U_{BC})^2}$$

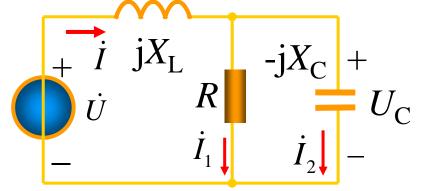
$$U_{\rm BC} = \sqrt{(78)^2 - (30)^2} - 40 = 32V$$



图示电路 $I_1=I_2=5$ A, U=50V, 总电压与总电流 同相位,求I、R、 $X_{\rm C}$ 、 $X_{\rm L}$ 。

画相量图计算





$$U = U_L = 50V$$

$$X_{\rm L} = \frac{50}{5\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

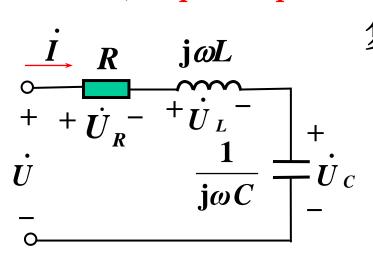
$$|X_{\rm C}| = R = \frac{50\sqrt{2}}{5} = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

10.4、复阻抗和复导纳



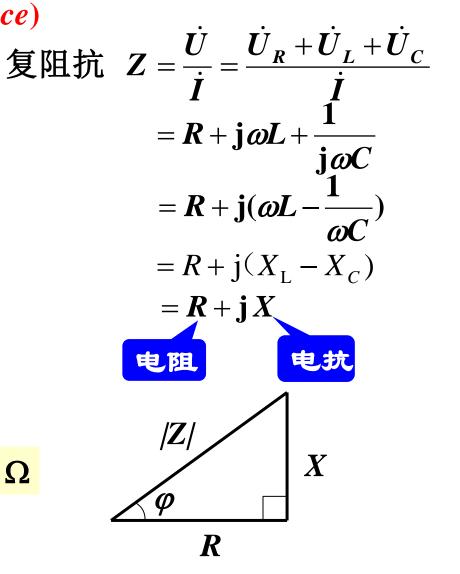
49

1. **复阻抗**(complex impedance)



$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

$$|Z| = rac{U}{I}$$
 阻抗模 单位: Ω $\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$ 阻抗角



阻抗三角形

电路理论 2023/4/20



具体分析一下 RLC 串联电路:

$$Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z|\angle\varphi$$

 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$, X>0, $\varphi>0$, 电压领先电流, 电路星感性;

 $\omega L < 1/\omega C$, X < 0 , $\varphi < 0$, 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性;

 $\omega L=1/\omega C$, X=0, $\varphi=0$, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈电阻性。

2. 复导纳(admittance)



$$\vec{I}_{R}$$
 \vec{I}_{R}
 \vec{J}_{I}
 \vec

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{I}\dot{I}} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

$$egin{cases} |Y| = rac{I}{U} &$$
 导纳的模 单位: S $arphi' = arphi_i - arphi_u &$ 导纳角

外
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{\dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C}{\dot{U}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{\dot{j}\omega L} + \frac{1}{1/\dot{j}\omega C}$$

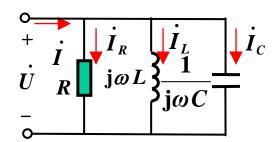
$$= G - \dot{j}\frac{1}{\omega L} + \dot{j}\omega C$$

$$= G + \dot{j}(B_C - B_L)$$

$$= G + \dot{j}B$$
電影



具体分析一下 RLC 并联电路



$$Y=G+j(\omega C-1/\omega L)=/Y/\angle \varphi'$$

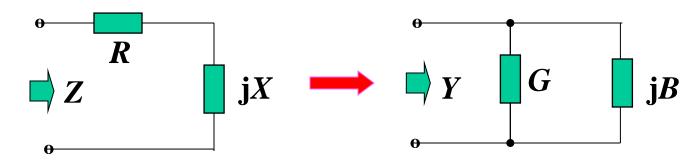
 $\omega C > 1/\omega L$, B>0, $\varphi'>0$, 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性;

 $\omega C < 1/\omega L$, B < 0 , $\varphi' < 0$, 电压领先电流, 电路呈感性;

 $\omega C=1/\omega L$, B=0, $\varphi'=0$, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈阻性

3. 复阻抗和复导纳的等效变换





$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi \implies Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R+jX} = \frac{R-jX}{R^2+X^2} = G+jB$$
 $Y = \frac{1}{Z}$

$$\therefore G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}, \quad B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2} \qquad |Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \quad \varphi' = -\varphi$$

一般情况 $G \neq 1/R$ $B \neq 1/X$

串联:
$$Z = \sum Z_k$$
 , $\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$ 并联: $Y = \sum Y_k$, $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$

求图示电路的等效阻抗.



 $R_2 = 100\Omega$

 $\frac{1}{7}$ 0.1µF

 $\omega = 10^5 \text{rad/s}$.

 30Ω

1mH



感抗和容抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 100\Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{10^5 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 100\Omega$$

$$Z = R_1 + \frac{jX_L(R_2 - jX_C)}{jX_L + R_2 - jX_C} = 30 + \frac{j100 \times (100 - j100)}{100}$$
$$= 130 + j100\Omega$$



10.5 正弦稳态电路的分析

电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

电阻电路:

 $\begin{cases} KCL: & \sum i = 0 \\ KVL: & \sum u = 0 \end{cases}$ 元件约束关系: $u = Ri \quad \vec{\Im} \quad i = Gu$

正弦电路相量分析:

KCL: $\sum \dot{I} = 0$

KVL: $\sum \dot{U} = 0$

元件约束关系:

 $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ $\vec{\boxtimes}$ $\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$

结论

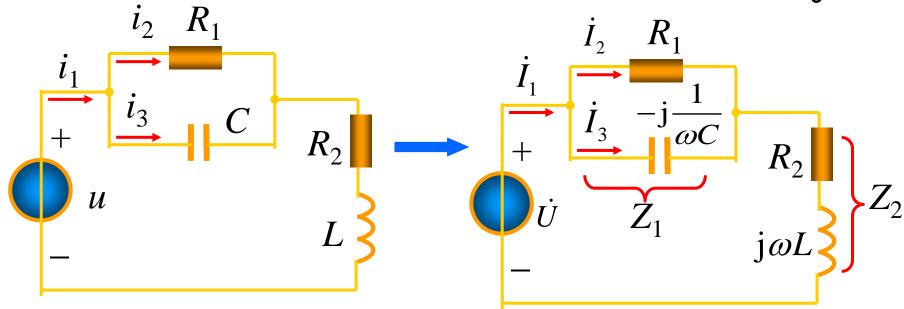


1.引入相量法,电阻电路和正弦电流电路依据 的电路定律相似,时域微分方程转为直接列写 相量形式的代数方程。

2.引入阻抗以后,可将电阻电路中讨论的所有 网络定理和分析方法都推广应用于正弦稳态 的相量分析中。直流 (f=0)是一个特例。

己知:
$$R_1 = 1000\Omega$$
, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, $L = 500 \text{mH}$, $C = 10 \mu\text{F}$,

$$U = 100 \text{V}$$
, $\omega = 314 \text{rad/s}$, 求:各支路电流。

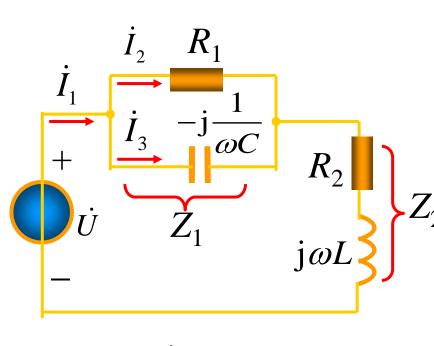


相量模型

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.47)}{1000 - j318.47}$$

$$= \frac{318.47 \times 10^{3} \angle -90^{\circ}}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} = 303.45 \angle -72.3^{\circ} = 92.11 - j289.13 \Omega$$

电路理论 2023/4/20 57





$$Z_2$$
 $Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$ $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = 166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = 166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

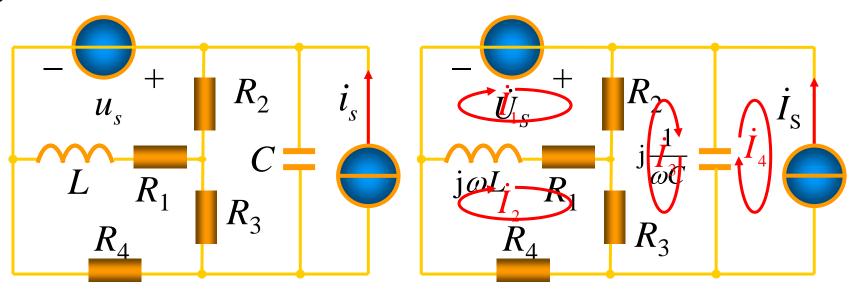
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-\dot{j} \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 - \dot{j} \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.181 \angle -20^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

例2

列写电路的回路电流方程和结点电压方程





解

回路方程

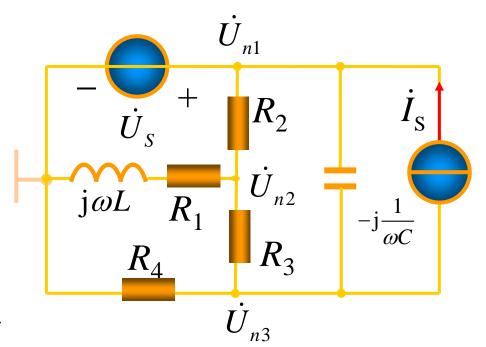
$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$(R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

$$(R_{2} + R_{3} + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$





结点方程

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$(\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0$$

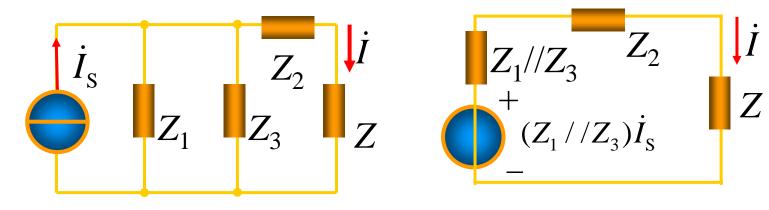
$$(\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$

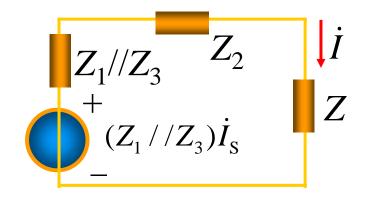






 $Z_3 = 30 \Omega$, $Z = 45 \Omega$, 求电流 I.





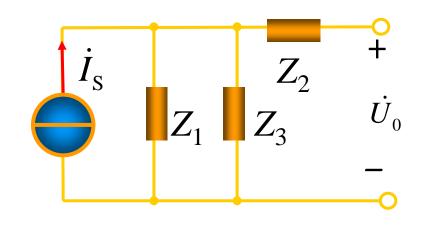
方法1: 电源变换

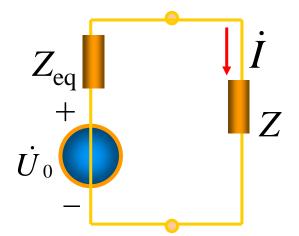
$$Z_1 / Z_3 = \frac{30(-j30)}{30 - j30} = 15 - j15\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_{S}(Z_{1}//Z_{3})}{Z_{1}//Z_{3} + Z_{2} + Z} = \frac{j4(15 - j15)}{15 - j15 - j30 + 45}$$
$$= \frac{5.657 \angle 45^{\circ}}{5 \angle -36.9^{\circ}} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$



方法2: 戴维宁等效变换





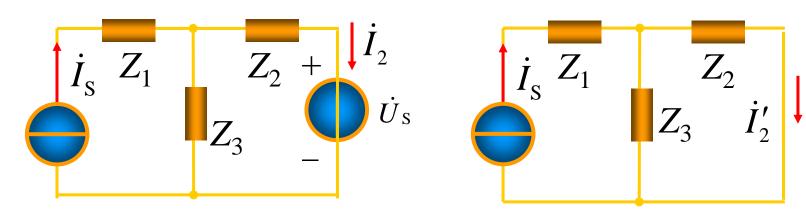
求开路电压: $\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_S(Z_1//Z_3) = 84.86\angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$

求等效电阻: $Z_{eq} = Z_1 / / Z_3 + Z_2 = 15 - j45\Omega$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^{\circ}}{15 - i45 + 45} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$

用叠加定理计算电流 \dot{I}_2 已知: $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=100\angle45^{\circ}$ 例4

$$\dot{I}_{\rm S} = 4\angle 0^{\rm o} \, {\rm A}, \, Z_1 = Z_3 = 50\angle 30^{\rm o} \, \Omega, \, Z_2 = 50\angle -30^{\rm o} \, \Omega \, .$$

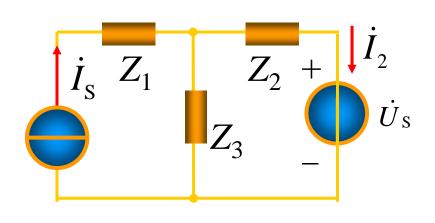


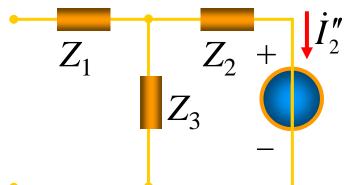
(1) *İ*,单独作用(*Ū*,置零):

$$\dot{I}'_2 = \dot{I}_S \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} = 4\angle 0^\circ \times \frac{50\angle 30^\circ}{50\angle -30^\circ + 50\angle 30^\circ}$$

$$=\frac{200\angle 30^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}}=2.31\angle 30^{\circ} \,\mathrm{A}$$







(2) Us 单独作用(Is 置零):

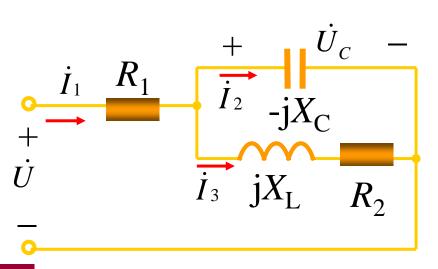
$$\dot{I}_{2}'' = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = \frac{-100\angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^{\circ} A$$

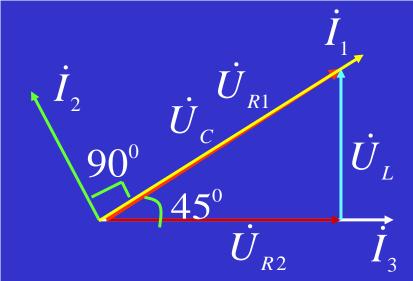
$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2'' = 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} + 1.155 \angle -135^{\circ} A$$

 $I_2 = 10 \text{A}, I_3 = 10\sqrt{2} \text{A}, U = 200 \text{V},$



$$R_1 = 5\Omega$$
, $R_2 = X_L$, \Re : I_1 , X_C , X_L , R_2 °





解

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 10\sqrt{2} + 10\angle 135^0 = 10\angle 45^0 \Rightarrow I_1 = 10A$$

 $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{R1} + \dot{U}_C \Rightarrow 200 = 5 \times 10 + U_C \Rightarrow U_C = 150V$

$$\dot{U}_C = \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_L \Rightarrow U_C = \sqrt{2U_{R2}^2} \Rightarrow U_{R2} = U_L = 75\sqrt{2}$$

$$X_C = \frac{150}{10} = 15\Omega$$
 $R_2 = X_L = \frac{75\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} = 7.5\Omega$

作业



• 10.3节: 10-13

• 10.4节: 10-34 (勘误: 角频率100rad/s)

• 10.5节: 10-41 (只要求用戴维南定理)

• 10.6节: 10-51

• 综合: 10-53