

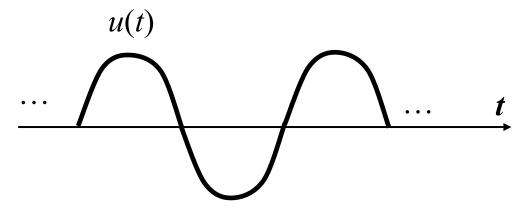
Chapter 15 周期性非正弦稳态电路

- 15.2 周期性函数的傅里叶级数
- 15.3 平均功率和有效值
- 15.4 周期性非正弦稳态电路分析

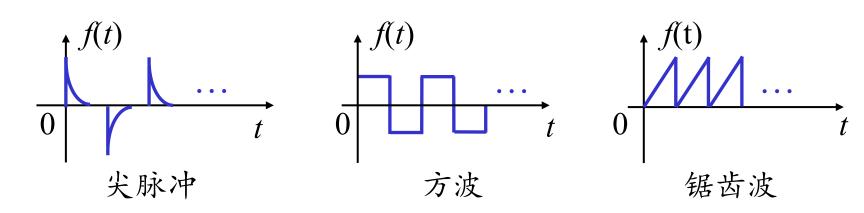
15.2 周期性函数的傅里叶级数

1. 常见的周期非正弦激励信号

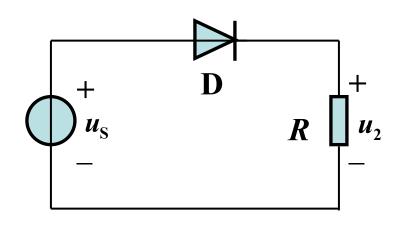
(1) 发电机发出的电压波形,不可能是完全正弦的。

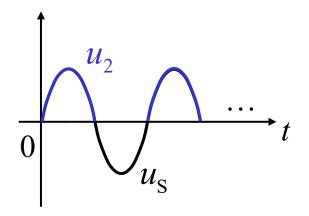


(2) 大量脉冲信号均为周期性非正弦信号。

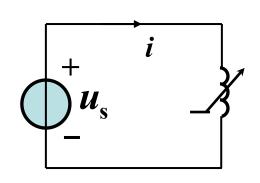


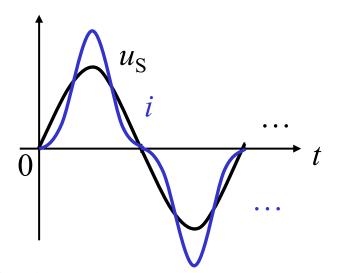
(3) 当电路中存在非线性元件时也会产生非正弦电压、电流。 二极管整流电路





非线性电感电路





2. 周期函数的谐波分析——傅里叶级数

周期性非正弦函数f(t):

$$f(t) = f(t+kT)$$
 $k = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$ (k为正整数)

若满足狄利克雷条件(Dirichlel conditions):

- 1) f(t)处处单值;
- 2) f(t)在一个周期内只有有限个不连续点;
- 3) f(t)在一个周期内只有有限个极值点;
- 4) 对任意 t_0 , 积分 $\int_0^T |f(t)| dt < \infty$ 。

则可以分解为无穷多项不同频率的正弦函数之和。

傅里叶级数

周期函数傅里叶级数展开式为

$$f(t) = a_0 + (a_1 \cos \omega t + b_1 \sin \omega t) + (a_2 \cos 2\omega t + b_2 \sin 2\omega t) + \cdots$$
$$= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [a_k \cos k\omega t + b_k \sin k\omega t]$$

傅里叶系数:课本P45-P46有推导过程

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$
 即 $f(t)$ 在一周期内平均值

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos k\omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos k\omega t \, d(\omega t)$$

$$b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin k\omega t \, dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin k\omega t \, d(\omega t)$$

将同频率余弦项与正弦项合并, f(t)还可表示成下式

$$f(t) = a_0 + A_1 \cos(\omega t + \phi_1) + A_2 \cos(2\omega t + \phi_2)$$
$$+ \dots + A_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) + \dots$$

$$= a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k)$$

直流 交流分量 (谐波)

$$a_k = A_k \cos \phi_k$$

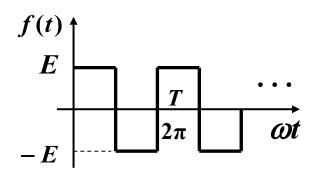
$$A_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$$

$$a_k = A_k \cos \phi_k$$
 $b_k = -A_k \sin \phi_k$

$$A_k = \sqrt{a_k^2 + b_k^2}$$
 $\phi_k = -\arctan\frac{b_k}{a_k}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
A_k \\
\hline
\phi_k \\
\hline
|b_k|
\end{array}$$

求周期函数f(t)的傅里叶级数展开式。



$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[a_k \cos k\omega t + b_k \sin k\omega t \right] \begin{cases} a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos k\omega t dt \\ b_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin k\omega t dt \end{cases}$$

求傅里叶系数:

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} E dt + \int_{\frac{T}{2}}^T - E dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \left[E(\frac{T}{2} - 0) + (-E)(T - \frac{T}{2}) \right] = 0$$

$$a_k = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos k\omega t d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} E \cos k\omega t d(\omega t) + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-E) \cos k\omega t d(\omega t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{E}{k} \sin k\omega t \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{-E}{k} \sin k\omega t \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{E}{k\pi} \left[\sin k\pi - \sin 0 - (\sin 2k\pi - \sin k\pi) \right] = 0$$

$$b_{k} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(t) \times \sin k\omega t \, d(\omega t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{0}^{\pi} E \sin k\omega t \, d(\omega t) + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (-E) \sin k\omega t \, d(\omega t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{E}{k\pi} \left[-\cos k\omega t \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \cos k\omega t \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{E}{k\pi} \left[-(\cos k\pi - \cos 0^{\circ}) + \cos 2k\pi - \cos k\pi \right]$$

$$= \frac{2E}{k\pi} (1 - \cos k\pi) = \begin{cases} \frac{4E}{k\pi}, & k \to \frac{4}{3} \\ 0, & k \to \frac{4}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{PM} \quad f(t) = \frac{4E}{\pi} \sin \omega t + \frac{4E}{3\pi} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{4E}{5\pi} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots$$

$$= \frac{4E}{\pi} (\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots)$$

3. 周期函数的频谱

时域表达式:
$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k)$$

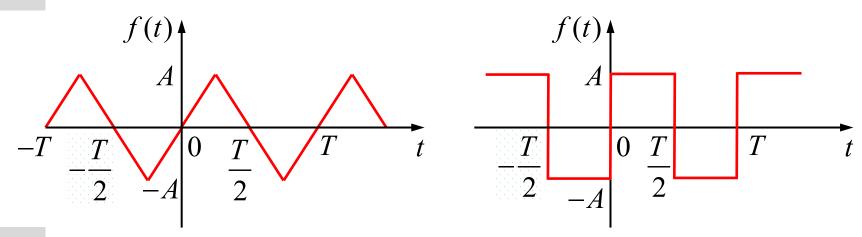
1) 幅值频谱 $A_k \sim \omega$

表征非正弦周期波形的各次谐波的振幅与频率关系

2) 相位频谱 $\phi_k \sim \omega$

表征非正弦周期波形的各次谐波的相位与频率关系

例 试作出如图所示三角波和方波的振幅频谱和相位频谱。



解 三角波的傅里叶级数:

$$f(t) = \frac{8A}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \omega t - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin 5\omega t - \frac{1}{7^2} \sin 7\omega t + \cdots \right)$$

方波的傅里叶级数:

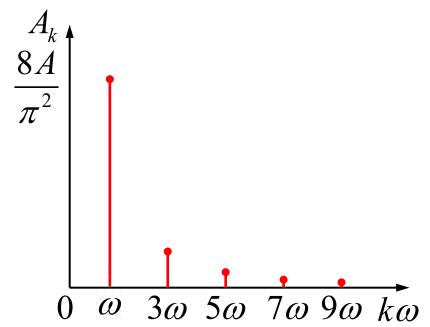
$$f(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + \frac{1}{7} \sin 7\omega t + \cdots \right)$$

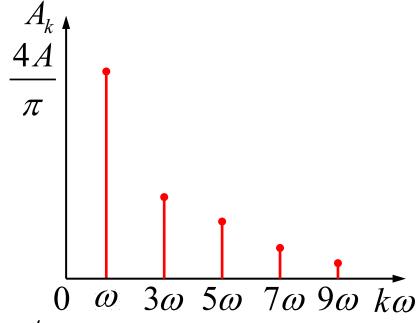
三角波

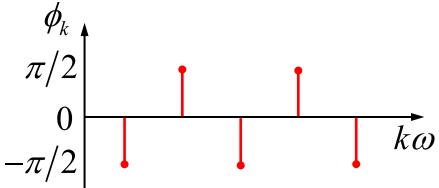
方波

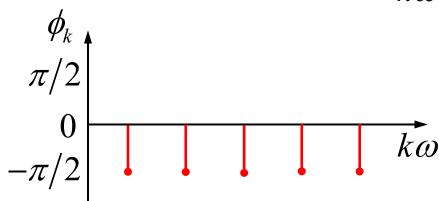
$$f(t) = \frac{8A}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \omega t - \frac{1}{3^2} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5^2} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots \right) \qquad f(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots \right)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{4A}{\pi} \left(\sin \omega t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\omega t + \cdots \right)$$









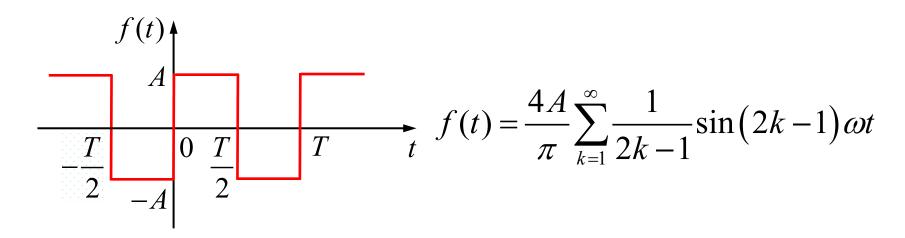
15.3 对称性对傅里叶级数的影响

1. 根据函数奇偶性来判断

奇函数:
$$f(t) = -f(-t)$$

正弦函数就是奇函数

奇函数的傅里叶级数展开式**只包含正弦函数**项,不包含余弦函数和常数项。



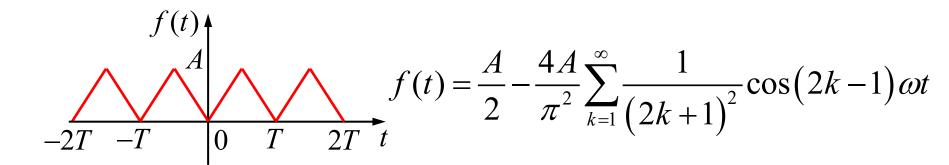
1. 根据函数奇偶性来判断

偶函数: f(t) = f(-t)

余弦函数就是偶函数

偶函数的傅里叶级数展开式只包含余弦函数

项,不包含正弦函数,可能含有常数项。



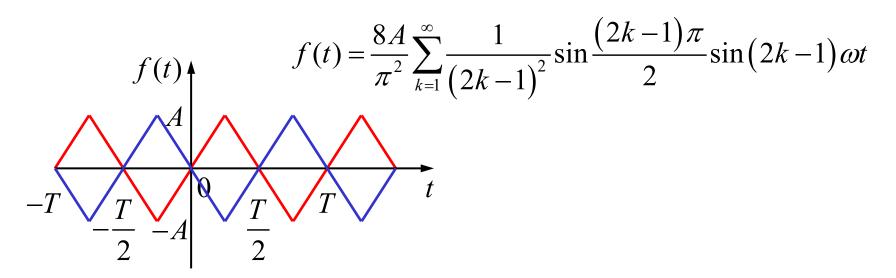
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2. 根据半波对称性来判断

半波对称:
$$f(t) = -f(t \pm \frac{T}{2})$$

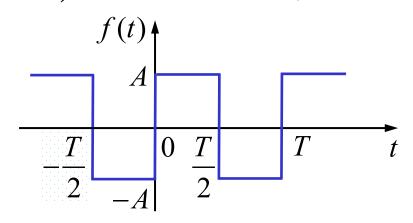
半波对称函数的傅里叶级数展开式只包含奇

次函数项,不包含偶次函数项和常数项。

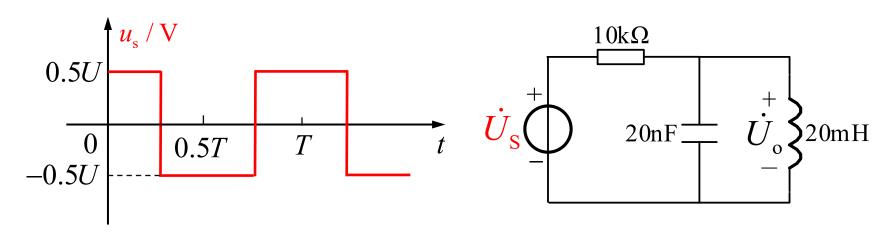


$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [a_k \cos k\omega t + b_k \sin k\omega t]$$
偶函数 偶函数 奇函数

- ▶奇函数的傅里叶级数展开式只包含奇函数项(正弦函数项)
- ▶偶函数的傅里叶级数展开式**只包含偶函数** 项(常数项、余弦函数项)
- ▶平移纵轴(改变时间起点),可以改变函数的奇偶性,但不能改变半波对称性



例 已知: $T=0.2\pi$ ms, 写出 u_s 的傅里叶级数(保留前四个非零 项),判断u。中第几次谐波占主要部分。



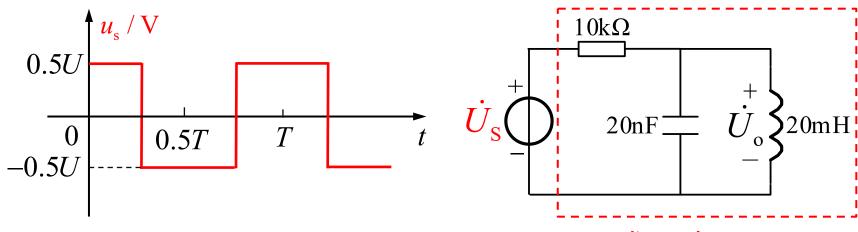
$$u_{s}(t) = a_{0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} [a_{k} \cos k\omega t + b_{k} \sin k\omega t]$$

偶函数
$$\rightarrow b_k = 0$$
 $a_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = 0$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T u_s(t) \cos k\omega t \, dt = \frac{2U}{k\pi} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2}, \ k = 1, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$u_{s}(t) = \frac{2U}{\pi} \sum_{k=1,3.5,...}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} \cos k\omega t$$

已知: $T=0.2\pi$ ms, 写出 u_s 的傅里叶级数(保留前四个非零 项),判断u。中第几次谐波占主要部分。



取u。前四项: 5次谐波占主要部分

带通滤波器

$$u_{\rm s}(t) \approx \frac{2U}{\pi} \cos \omega t - \frac{2U}{3\pi} \cos 3\omega t + \frac{2U}{5\pi} \cos 5\omega t - \frac{2U}{7\pi} \cos 7\omega t \text{ V}$$

$$|\dot{U}_{ok}| \to \max |H_L(\omega)| = \left| \frac{\dot{U}_{ok}(\omega)}{\dot{U}_{Sk}(\omega)} \right| \to \max \implies \ddot{H} \ddot{K} \ddot{K}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 5 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s} = 5\omega$$
 $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

15.4 周期性非正弦稳态电路分析

1. 非正弦周期电压、电流的有效值

读
$$u = U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{2}U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k)$$

根据有效值定义: $U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T u^2 dt$

将 u 代入, 得

$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{2} U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) \right]^2 dt}$$

$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \sqrt{2} U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) \right]^2 dt}$$

上式积分号中 u²项展开后有四种类型:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_0^2 dt = U_0^2$$
 直流分量平方

(2)
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_0 \times \sqrt{2} U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) dt = 0$$
 直流分量与各 次谐波乘积

(3)
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[\sqrt{2} U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) \right]^2 dt = U_k^2$$
 各次谐波 分量平方

(4)
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sqrt{2}U_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k) \times \sqrt{2}U_m \cos(m\omega t + \phi_m) dt = 0$$
 不同频率各次谐波两两相乘

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由此可得
$$U = \sqrt{U_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k^2} = \sqrt{U_0^2 + U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \cdots}$$

同理:非正弦周期电流

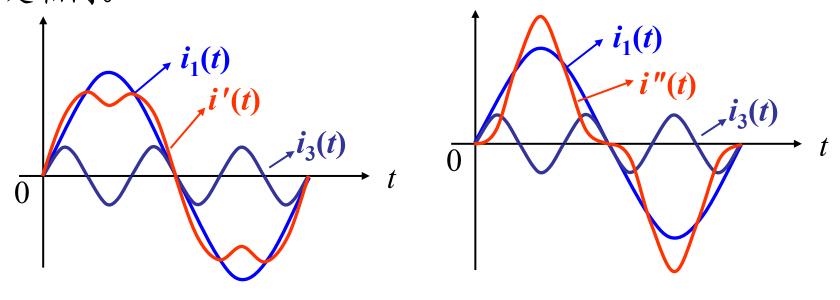
$$i = I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{2}I_k \cos(k\omega t + \phi_k)$$

其有效值

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k^2} = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \cdots}$$

注意:

- ▶ 周期性非正弦电流(或电压)有效值与最大值一般无 $\sqrt{2}$ 倍关系。
- ▶ 有效值相同的周期性非正弦电压(或电流)其波形不一定相同。



$$i'(t) = i_1(t) + i_3(t)$$
 \neq $i''(t) = i_1(t) - i_3(t)$

$$I' = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_3^2}$$
 $=$ $I'' = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_3^2}$

2. 周期性非正弦电流电路的平均功率

平均功率定义公式与正弦稳态电路相同。

瞬时功率
$$p = ui$$

平均功率
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \, dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u \, i \, dt$$

若
$$u = U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku})$$
 $i = I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki})$

则

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) \right] \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) \right] dt$$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) \right] \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) \right] dt$$

ui 相乘之积分也可分为四种类型:

$$(1) \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_0 I_0 dt = U_0 I_0 = P_0 \qquad \text{直流分量乘积之积分}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_0 \times \sum_{k=1}^\infty I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) dt = 0 \qquad \text{直流分量与各次谐波 分量乘积之和的积分}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_0 \times \sum_{k=1}^\infty U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) dt = 0$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \sum_{k=1}^\infty U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) dt$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^\infty U_k I_k \cos \phi_k = \sum_{k=1}^\infty P_k \qquad \qquad \text{同频电压、电流分量 乘积之和的积分}$$
其中 $U_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} U_{mk} \quad I_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_{mk} \quad \phi_k = \phi_{ku} - \phi_{ki}$

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$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) \right] \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) \right] dt$$

ui 相乘之积分也可分为四种类型:

(1)
$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} U_{0}I_{0}dt = P_{0}$$

$$\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} U_{0} \times \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki})dt = 0$$
(2) $\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{0} \times \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku})dt = 0$
(3) $\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ku})I_{mk} \cos(k\omega t + \phi_{ki})dt = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_{k}$
(4) $\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} U_{mp} \cos(p\omega t + \phi_{pu}) \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} I_{mq} \cos(q\omega t + \phi_{qi})dt = 0$

$$(p \neq q) \qquad \text{不同频电压、电流分量 乘积之和的积分}$$

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$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left[U_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty U_{mk} \sin(k\omega t + \phi_{ku}) \right] \left[I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^\infty I_{mk} \sin(k\omega t + \phi_{ki}) \right] dt$$

则平均功率
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T uidt$$
$$= U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cdot \cos \varphi_2 + \cdots$$

$$=P_{0}+\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}P_{k}$$

直流分量产生
的功率
各次谐波产生
的平均功率和

$$U = \sqrt{U_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k^2} \qquad I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k^2} \qquad P = P_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k$$

注意:

- ▶ k次谐波电压只能产生k次谐波电流,因此同频率电压电流相乘才形成平均功率。
- ▶ 在直流电路中,功率不能直接叠加;周期性非正弦稳态电路中,不同频率电源的平均功率可以叠加。叠加时需注意电流、电压的三角函数、符号相同。

$$p = R(i' + i'')^{2}$$

$$= u'i' + \underline{u'i'' + u''i'} + u''i''$$

$$\stackrel{!}{\neq 0} I_{mp} \cos(p\omega t + \phi_{pu}) \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} I_{mq} \cos(q\omega t + \phi_{qi}) dt = 0$$

$$P = P_{0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_{k}$$

例

已知: $u = 2 + 10\sin \omega t + 5\sin 2\omega t + 2\sin 3\omega t$

$$i = 1 + 2\sin(\omega t - 30^{\circ}) + \sin(2\omega t - 60^{\circ})$$

 $u \qquad \uparrow i$

求: 电路吸收的平均功率和电压、电流的有效值。。___

解

$$P = P_0 + P_1 + P_2 + P_3$$

$$= 2 \times 1 + \frac{10 \times 2}{2} \cos 30^\circ + \frac{1 \times 5}{2} \cos 60^\circ + 0$$

$$= 2 + 8.66 + 1.25$$

$$= 11.9 \text{ W}$$

$$P = P_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k$$

$$U = \sqrt{U_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k^2}$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k^2}$$

有效值

$$U = \sqrt{2^2 + \frac{10^2}{2} + \frac{5^2}{2} + \frac{2^2}{2}} = \sqrt{4 + 50 + 12.5 + 2} = 8.28 \text{ V}$$

$$I = \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{2^2}{2} + \frac{1^2}{2}} = \sqrt{1 + 2 + 0.5} = 1.87 \,\text{A}$$

3. 周期性非正弦电流电路的计算

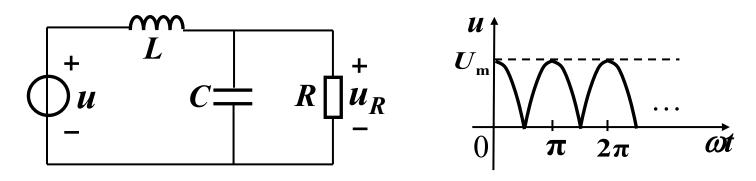
采用谐波分析法, 其步骤如下:

- A. 将周期性非正弦电源分解为傅里叶级数,根据要求 取有限项,如无要求,一般取前三或前五项即可;
- B. 根据叠加定理, 分别计算直流分量和各次谐波激励单 独作用时产生的响应;
 - ▶ 直流分量单独作用相当于解直流电路(L短路、C开路);
 - 各次谐波单独作用时均为正弦稳态电路,可采用相量法计算(要注意电感和电容的阻抗随频率ω的变化而变化);
- C. 将计算结果以瞬时值形式相加(各次谐波激励所产生的相量形式响应不能进行相加,因其频率不同)。

例 图示电路为全波整流滤波电路。其中 $U_{\rm m}$ =157V。L=5H,C=10 μ F,R=2000 Ω , ω =314rad/s。加在滤波器上的全波整流电压u如图所示。

求: (1) 电阻R上电压 U_R 及其有效值 U_R 。

(2) 电阻R消耗的的平均功率。



(1) 上述周期性非正弦电压分解成傅里叶级数为

$$u = \frac{4}{\pi} U_{\rm m} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cos 2\omega t - \frac{1}{15} \cos 4\omega t + \cdots \right)$$
取到四
$$= 100 + 66.7 \cos 2\omega t - 13.33 \cos 4\omega t \text{ V}$$

(2) 计算直流分量和各次谐波分量响应

(A) 100V直流电源单独作用 (L短路、C开路)

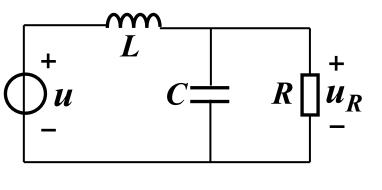
$$U_{R0} = 100 \mathrm{V}$$

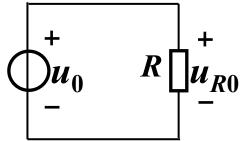
$$P_0 = \frac{U_R^2}{R} = \frac{100^2}{2000} = 5 \text{ W}$$

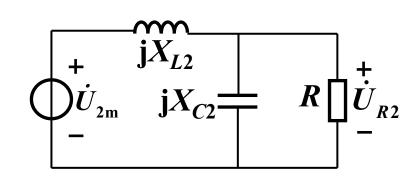
(B) 二次谐波 $u_2 = 66.7\cos 2\omega t \text{ V}$

$$X_{L2} = 2\omega L = 2 \times 314 \times 5 = 3140 \Omega$$

$$X_{C2} = -\frac{1}{2\omega C} = -\frac{1}{2 \times 314 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}$$
$$= -159 \Omega$$





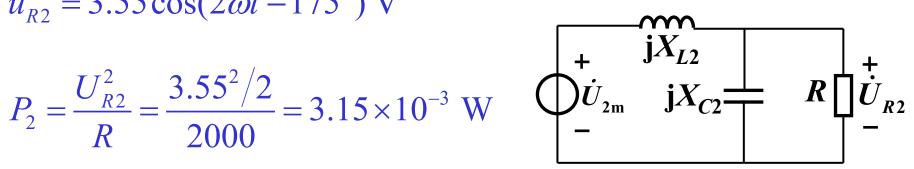


$$Z_2 = jX_{L2} + \frac{R(jX_{C2})}{R + jX_{C2}} = j3140 + \frac{2000 \times (-j159)}{2000 - j159}$$
$$= j3140 + 12.55 - j158 = 12.55 + j2982 = 2982 \angle 89.76^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{R2m} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2m}}{Z_2} \cdot \frac{R(jX_{C2})}{R + jX_{C2}} = \frac{66.7 \angle 0^{\circ}}{2982 \angle 89.76^{\circ}} \times 158.5 \angle -85.46^{\circ}$$
$$= 3.55 \angle -175^{\circ} \text{V}$$

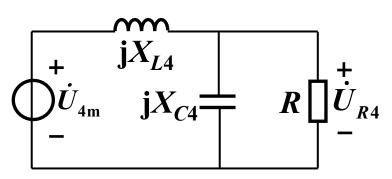
$$u_{R2} = 3.55\cos(2\omega t - 175^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{U_{R2}^2}{R} = \frac{3.55^2/2}{2000} = 3.15 \times 10^{-3} \text{ W}$$



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(C) 四次谐波单独作用 $u_4 = 13.33\cos 4\omega t$ V



$$X_{L4} = 4\omega L = 4 \times 314 \times 5 = 6280 \Omega$$

$$X_{C4} = -\frac{1}{4\omega C} = -\frac{1}{4\times314\times10\times10^{-6}} = -79.5 \,\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{R4m} = \frac{13.33 \angle 0^{\circ}}{6201 \angle 90^{\circ}} \times 79.4 \angle -87.72^{\circ} = 0.171 \angle -178^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

 $Z_4 = j6280 + \frac{2000(-j79.5)}{2000 - i79.5}$

=3.16+j6201

 $=6201\angle 90^{\circ} \Omega$

= i6280 + 3.16 - i79.3

$$u_{R4} = 0.171\cos(4\omega t - 178^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$
 $P_4 = \frac{0.171^2/2}{2000} = 7.31 \times 10^{-6} \text{ W}$

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 $u_R = u_{R0} + u_{R2} + u_{R4}$

注意: 先写成瞬时值叠加, 再求平均值/有效值!

$$=100+3.55\cos(2\omega t-175^{\circ})-0.171\cos(4\omega t-178^{\circ})V$$

电压uR的有效值为

$$U_R = \sqrt{100^2 + \frac{3.55^2}{2} + \frac{0.171^2}{2}}$$
$$= \sqrt{10000 + 6.3 + 0.0146} = 100 \text{ V}$$

电阻R消耗的的平均功率为

$$P = P_0 + P_2 + P_4$$

= 5 + 3.15 \times 10^{-3} + 7.31 \times 10^{-6} = 5.003 W

例

已知 $u=30+120\cos 1000t+60\cos (2000t+\pi/4)$ V。 求电路中各表读数。

解

(1) u_0 =30V作用

$$L_1$$
、 L_2 短路; C_1 、 C_2 开路。

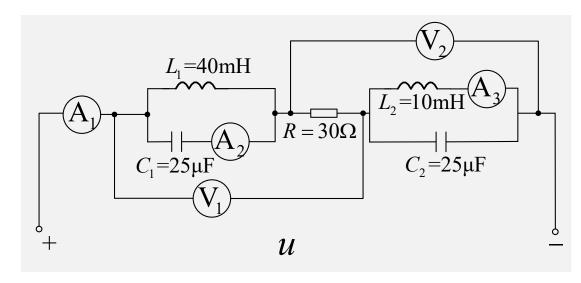
A₁、A₃读数:

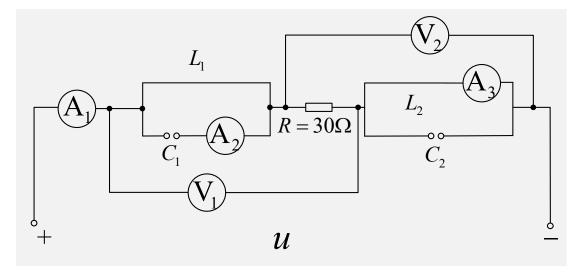
$$i_0 = i_{L20} = u_0 / R = 1 \text{ A}$$

 A_2 读数: $i_{C10} = 0$

 V_1 、 V_2 读数:

$$u_{ad0} = u_{cb0} = u_0 = 30 \text{ V}$$





(2) u_1 =120cos1000t V作用

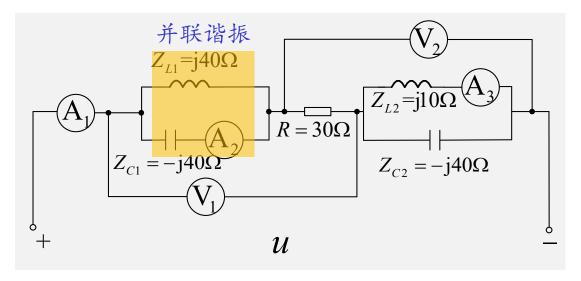
$$j\omega L_1 = j40\Omega$$

$$j\omega L_2 = j10\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = -j40\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = -j40\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = 120\angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$



$$\dot{I}_{1} = \dot{I}_{L21} = 0$$
 $\dot{U}_{cb1} = 0$

$$\dot{U}_{ad1} = \dot{U}_{1} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C11} = j\omega C_{1}\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{120 \angle 0^{\circ}}{-i40} = 3\angle 90^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

(3) u_2 =60cos(2000t+ π /4) V作用

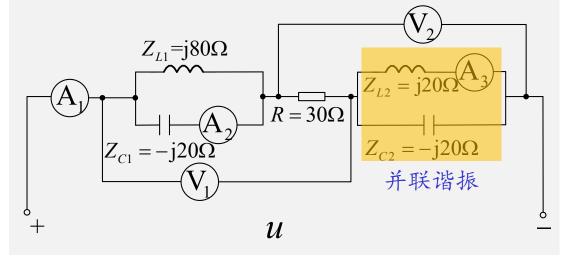
$$j\omega L_1 = j80\Omega$$

$$j\omega L_2 = j20\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = -j20\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C_2} = -j20\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 60\angle 45^{\circ} \text{ V}$$



$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_{C12} = 0$$
 $\dot{U}_{ad2} = 0$

$$\dot{U}_{cb2} = \dot{U}_2 = 60 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_{L22} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{j\omega L_2} = \frac{60 \angle 45^{\circ}}{j20} = 3 \angle -45^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

所求电压、电流的瞬时值为:

$$\begin{split} i &= i_0 + i_1 + i_2 = 1 \text{ A} \\ i_{C1} &= i_{C10} + i_{C11} + i_{C12} = 3\cos(1000t + 90^\circ) \text{ A} \\ i_{L2} &= i_{L20} + i_{L21} + i_{L22} = 1 + 3\cos(2000t - 45^\circ) \text{ A} \\ u_{ad} &= u_{ad0} + u_{ad1} + u_{ad2} = 30 + 120\cos1000t \text{ V} \\ u_{cb} &= u_{cb0} + u_{cb1} + u_{cb2} = 30 + 60\cos(2000t + 45^\circ) \text{ V} \end{split}$$

表A1的读数: 1A

表
$$A_2$$
的读数: $3/\sqrt{2} = 2.12 \text{ A}$

表A₃的读数:
$$\sqrt{1^2 + (3/\sqrt{2})^2} = 2.12 \text{ A}$$

表
$$V_1$$
的读数: $\sqrt{30^2 + (120/\sqrt{2})^2} = 90 \text{ V}$

表
$$V_2$$
的读数: $\sqrt{30^2 + (60/\sqrt{2})^2} = 52 \text{ V}$

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在图示电路中, $u_s(t) = (300\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t + 200\sqrt{2}\sin3\omega t)$, $R = 50\Omega$, $\omega L_1 = 60\Omega$, $\omega L_2 = 50\Omega$, $\omega M = 40\Omega$, $\omega L_3 = 20\Omega$, 且电感 L_3 的 电流不含基波。计算电流i(t)、各表的读数。

正弦稳态电路及功率测量

磁耦合及变压器

叠加定理



解(1)基波单独作用:

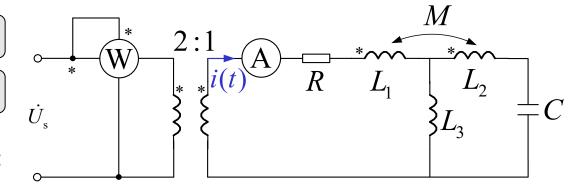
先去耦

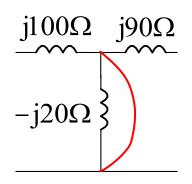
电感 L_3 的电流不含基波

$$\rightarrow \dot{I}_{L3(1)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 j90 - j $\frac{1}{\omega C}$ =0

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = 90\Omega$$

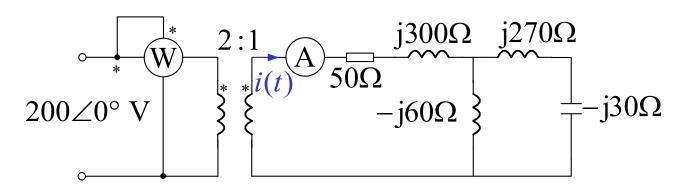




$$\dot{I}_{(1)} = \frac{150}{50 + j100} = 1.34 \angle -63.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$P_{(1)} = RI_{(1)}^{2} = 89.78 \text{ W}$$

(2) 3次谐波单独作用:



$$Z_{(3)} = 50 + j300 + \frac{-j240 \times j60}{j240 - j60} = 50 + j220 \Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_{(3)} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{50 + j220} = 0.44 \angle -77.2^{\circ} \text{ A} \quad P_{(3)} = RI_{(3)}^{2} = 9.68 \text{ W}$$

$$i(t) = 1.34\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 63.4^{\circ}) + 0.44\sqrt{2}\sin(3\omega t - 77.2^{\circ})$$
 A

电流表读数:
$$I = \sqrt{1.34^2 + 0.44^2} = 1.41 \text{ A}$$

功率表读数:
$$P = P_{(1)} + P_{(3)} = 99.5 \text{ W}$$

 $P = 50I^2 = 50 \times 1.41^2 = 99.5 \text{ W}$

作业

• 15.3节: 15-6

• 15.4节: 15-8, 15-12

• 综合: 15-21