

## 第六章 正弦交流电路的稳态分析

§6-1 正弦量

#### 一、正弦量

按正弦规律变化的物理量。

$$i = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

 $I_m$ 、 $\omega$ 、 $\psi_i$  —正弦量的三要素

I<sub>m</sub>—正弦电流的振幅或最大值

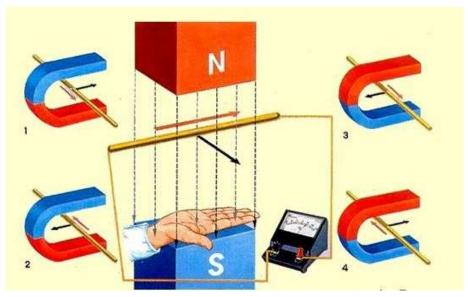
ω—角频率,单位: 弧度 / 秒 rad/s 反映正弦量变化的快慢

 $\psi_i$ —初相角或初相位

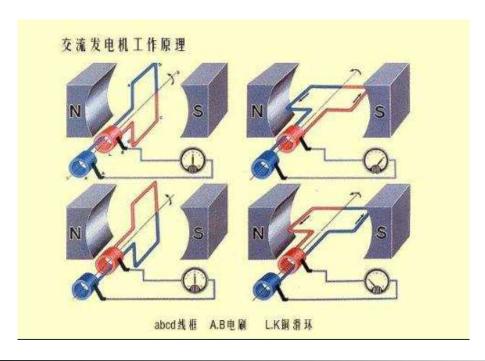






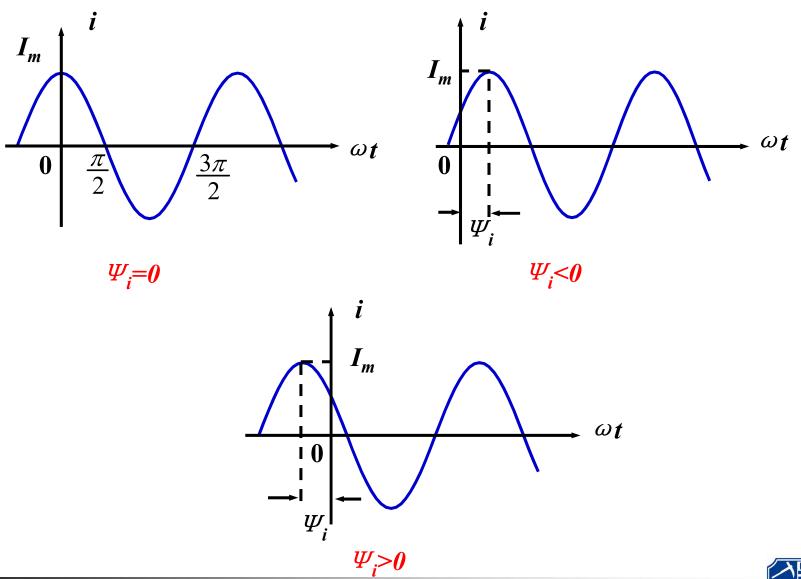


直流电:导体切割磁感 线时会就在导体上产生 电流/电压。(法拉第电 磁感应定律)



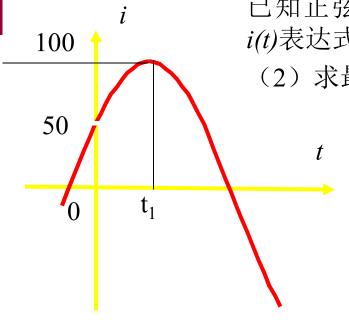
交流电:利用机械能使线 圈在磁场的两极间转动; 线圈切割磁感线,产生以 医。线圈在一个周期磁 压。线圈在一个原过磁场 两个不同的方向穿过磁场 ,因此其产生的电压呈机 弦波形。(电磁式发电机 的基本原理)











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<sub>1</sub>

解

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

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

 $\longrightarrow$ 

$$\theta = \pm \pi/3$$

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

由于最大值发生在计时起点之后

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

当 
$$10^3 t_1 = \pi/3$$
 有最大值

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



#### 二、相位差

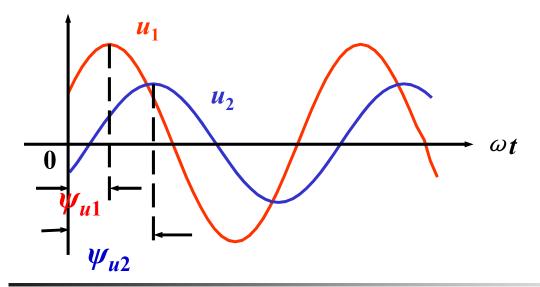
同频率的正弦量相位之差称相位差。

若 
$$u_1 = U_{m1} \cos(\omega t + \psi_{u1})$$

$$u_2 = U_{m2} \cos(\omega t + \psi_{u2})$$

相位差 
$$\varphi = (\omega t + \psi_{u1}) - (\omega t + \psi_{u2}) = \psi_{u1} - \psi_{u2}$$

(1)  $\varphi = \psi_{u1} - \psi_{u2} > 0$ 时,称 $u_1$ 超前 $u_2 \varphi$ 角度

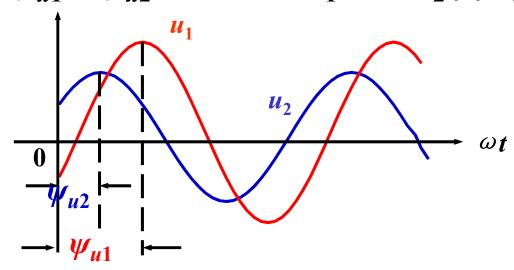




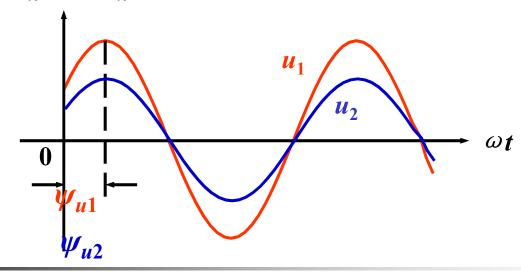




(2)  $\varphi = \psi_{u1} - \psi_{u2} < 0$ 时,称 $u_1$ 落后 $u_2 \mid \varphi \mid$ 角度



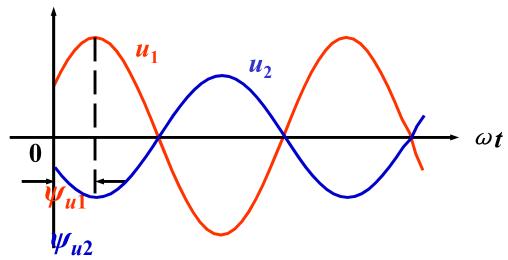
(3)  $\varphi = \psi_{u1} - \psi_{u2} = 0$ 时,称 $u_1 = 5u_2$  同相



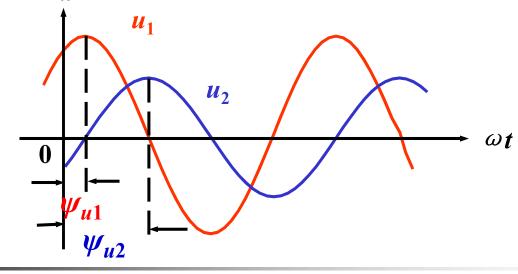








(5)  $\varphi = \psi_{u1} - \psi_{u2} = \pm \pi/2$  时,称 $u_1 = 5u_2$ 正交





### 例6-1 写出 i 的表达式。已知频率f=60HZ。

解: 
$$i = 10\cos(2\pi f t + \psi_i)$$
  $-8.66 = 10\cos\psi_i$ 

$$\psi_i = 150^\circ$$
  $\omega = 2\pi f = 377 \, rad/s$ 

$$i = 10\cos(377t + 150^{\circ})$$





例6-2 设  $u = 50\cos(100t + 35^\circ)V$ ,  $i = 6\cos(100t - 160^\circ)A$  问哪个量落后? 落后的角度为多少?

解: 
$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = 35^{\circ} - (-160^{\circ}) = 195^{\circ} > 0$$

∴ *i* 落后*u* 195°

另 
$$i = 10\cos(100t - 160^\circ) = 10\cos(100t + 200^\circ)$$
  
$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i = 35^\circ - 200^\circ = -165^\circ < 0$$

∴也可以说u落后i 165°

一般用后者





计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

(1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$ 

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

$$\phi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$$

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 10^0)$   
 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$   $\varphi = 30^0 - (-105^0) = 135^0$ 

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

$$\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$
  
不能比较相位差

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$ 

$$i_2(t) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^0)$$
  
 $\varphi = -30^0 - (-150^0) = 120^0$ 

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。



#### 三、有效值

交流电: 
$$Q_1 = \int_0^T 0.239 i^2 R dt$$
 **T**—交流电的周期

直流电: 
$$Q_2 = 0.239I^2RT$$

若 
$$Q_1 = Q_2 \qquad 则I^2T = \int_0^T i^2 dt$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2 dt}$$
 称有效值,又称方均根值

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







#### 正弦交流电的有效值

$$i = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T i^2 dt = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T I_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \psi_i) dt$$

$$= I_m \sqrt{\frac{1}{2T}} \int_0^T [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \psi_i)] dt = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

正弦量 
$$I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \qquad I_m = \sqrt{2}I$$

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







同理,可得正弦电压有效值与最大值的关系:

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{\rm m} \qquad \vec{\mathfrak{P}} \qquad U_{\rm m} = \sqrt{2}U$$

若一交流电压有效值为U=220V,则其最大值为 $U_{\rm m}$ ≈311V; U=380V,  $U_{\rm m}$ ≈537V。

- 注 (1) 工程上说的正弦电压、电流一般指有效值,如设备铭牌额定值、电网的电压等级等。但绝缘水平、耐压值指的是最大值。因此,在考虑电器设备的耐压水平时应按最大值考虑。
  - (2) 测量中, 电磁式交流电压、电流表读数均为有效值。
  - (3) 区分电压、电流的瞬时值、最大值、有效值的符号。





## 注意字母的书写!

瞬时值: u i

有效值: U I

最大值:  $U_m$   $I_m$ 







### §6-2 相量法的基本知识

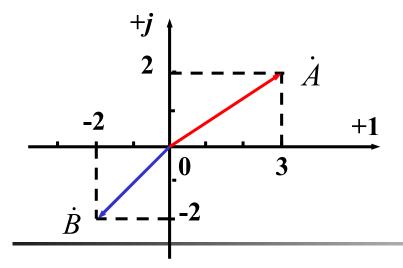
#### 一、复数

(1) 代数形式 
$$\dot{A} = a + jb$$
  $a$  — 实部  $b$  — 虚部  $a = R_e[\dot{A}] = R_e[a + jb]$   $R_e$  — 取实部  $b = I_m[\dot{A}] = I_m[a + jb]$   $I_m$  — 取虚部

$$R_e$$
—取实部

$$I_m$$
—取虚部

#### 一个复数可以表示在复平面上。



例如 
$$\dot{A} = 3+j2$$

$$\dot{B} = -2-j2$$

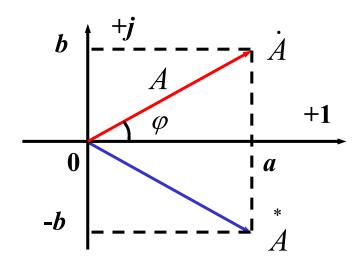






#### 共轭复数

\* A 是 À 的共轭 如 À =a+jb,则 \* A =a-jb



#### (2) 指数形式

复数反映在复平面上是条带箭头的直线,称矢量(或向量)。如上图线段的长度为A,称为 $\dot{A}$ 的模,为正。矢量与实轴正方向间的夹角 $\varphi$ 称为 $\dot{A}$ 的辐角。  $\varphi$ : 逆时针旋转取正,顺时针取负







#### 与代数形式的关系:

$$a = A\cos\varphi$$
  $b = A\sin\varphi$   $\dot{A} = A\cos\varphi + jA\sin\varphi = A(\cos\varphi + j\sin\varphi) = Ae^{j\varphi}$   $e^{j\varphi} = \cos\varphi + j\sin\varphi$  欧拉公式  $\dot{A} = Ae^{j\varphi}$  — 复数的指数形式  $A = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$  , $\varphi = \operatorname{tg}^{-1}\frac{b}{a}$   $\varphi$ 在四象限内取值

#### (3) 极坐标形式

工程上常把复数简写成  $A = A/\varphi$  —极坐标形式

三种形式完全相等  $\dot{A} = a + jb = Ae^{j\varphi} = A/\varphi$ 





#### 复数相等

$$\begin{split} \dot{A}_1 &= a_1 + jb_1 = A_1 e^{j\varphi_1} = A_1 / \varphi_1 \\ \dot{A}_2 &= a_2 + jb_2 = A_2 e^{j\varphi_2} = A_2 / \varphi_2 \\ a_1 &= a_2 \;, \quad b_1 = b_2 \;; \quad A_1 = A_2 \;, \quad \varphi_1 = \varphi_2 \;\;. \end{split}$$

# 复数共轭 $\dot{A} = a + jb = Ae^{j\varphi} = A/\varphi$

则 
$$A = a - jb = Ae^{-j\varphi} = A/-\varphi$$

#### 复数运算

(1) 加减法: 代数形式方便

$$\dot{A}_1 \pm \dot{A}_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$$





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#### (2) 乘除法: 指数或极坐标形式方便

$$\begin{split} &A_{1}e^{j\varphi_{1}}\cdot A_{2}e^{j\varphi_{2}} = A_{1}A_{2}e^{j(\varphi_{1}+\varphi_{2})}\,,\\ &A_{1}/\underline{\varphi_{1}}\cdot A_{2}/\underline{\varphi_{2}} = A_{1}A_{2}/\underline{\varphi_{1}+\varphi_{2}}\\ &\frac{A_{1}e^{j\varphi_{1}}}{A_{2}e^{j\varphi_{2}}} = \frac{A_{1}}{A_{2}}e^{j(\varphi_{1}-\varphi_{2})}\,,\\ &\frac{A_{1}/\underline{\varphi_{1}}}{A_{2}/\underline{\varphi_{2}}} = \frac{A_{1}}{A_{2}}/\underline{\varphi_{1}-\varphi_{2}} \end{split},$$



#### 二、正弦量的相量表示

#### 复指数

注意: 相量  $\neq$  正弦量,即  $\dot{U} \neq u$   $\dot{U}_m \neq u$ 





#### 相量法的应用

(1) 同频率正弦量的加减

$$u_{1}(t) = \sqrt{2} U_{1}\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{1}) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u_{2}(t) = \sqrt{2} U_{2}\cos(\omega t + \varphi_{2}) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u(t) = u_{1}(t) + u_{2}(t) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t}) + \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$= \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t}) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2}(\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2}) e^{j\omega t})$$

可得其相量关系为:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2$$

故同频正弦量相加减运算变成对应相量的相加减运算。

$$i_1 \pm i_2 = i_3$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\dot{I}_1 \pm \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3$$



## 2. 正弦量的微分,积分运算

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

#### 微分运算:

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

$$\frac{di}{dt} \to j\omega \, \dot{I} = \omega \, I / \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

#### 积分运算:

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

$$\int idt \to \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} = \frac{I}{\omega} \left[ \psi_i - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$



例 写出电流  $i_1 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(200t - 75^\circ)A$  $i_2 = 8\sin(150t + 120^\circ)A$  的相量。

解: 
$$\dot{I}_1 = 5/-75^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = 8\sin(150t + 120^{\circ}) = 5.66\sqrt{2}\cos(150t + 30^{\circ})A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = 5.66/30^{\circ}A$$

例 已知频率 f = 50Hz,写出  $\dot{U}_1 = 6/50^{\circ}V$   $\dot{U}_2 = 3/-60^{\circ}V$  的正弦量。

解:  $u_1 = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(2\pi f t + 50^\circ) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 50^\circ)V$  $u_2 = 3\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 60^\circ)V$ 





例 已知 
$$i_1 = 100\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 60^\circ)$$
 ,  $i_2 = 220\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 150^\circ)$ ,求  $i = i_1 + i_2$  解:  $i = R_e[\sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t}]$  
$$= i_1 + i_2 = R_e[\sqrt{2}\dot{I}_1e^{j\omega t}] + R_e[\sqrt{2}\dot{I}_2e^{j\omega t}]$$
 
$$= R_e[\sqrt{2}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)e^{j\omega t}]$$
 
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 100/-60^\circ + 220/-150^\circ$$
 
$$= 50 - j86.6 - 190.5 - j110$$
 
$$= -140.5 - j196.6 = 241.6/-125.55^\circ$$
 所以  $i = i_1 + i_2 = 241.6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 125.55^\circ)$ 





$$\begin{array}{c}
i(t) \\
R \\
u(t) \\
\hline
C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

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

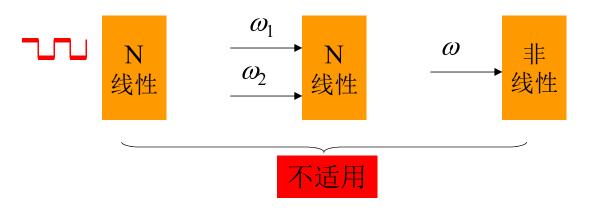
#### 相量法的优点:

- (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;





②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路。



③相量法用来分析正弦稳态电路。



### §6-3 基本定律与基本元件的相量形式

#### 一、KVL、KCL的相量形式

时域 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} u_k = 0$$
  $\sum_{k=1}^{b} i_k = 0$  相量  $\sum_{k=1}^{b} \dot{U}_k = 0$ 

上式表明:流入某一节点的所有正弦电流用相量表示时仍满足KCL;而任一回路所有支路正弦电压用相量表示时仍满足KVL。







#### 二、元件R、L、C在正弦电路中

#### 1. 电阻元件R

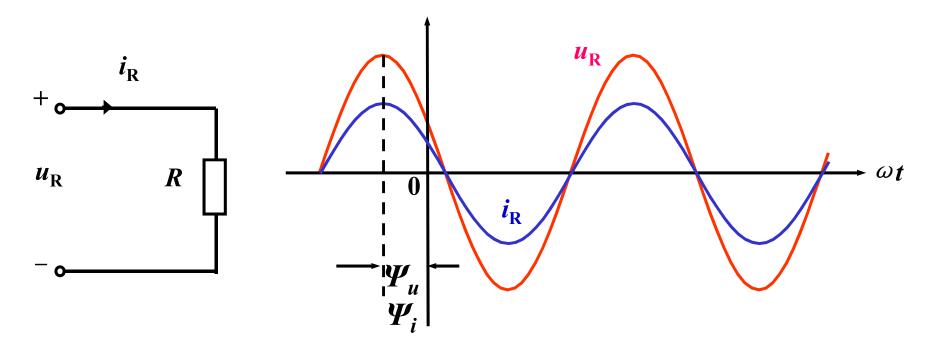
1) R中的瞬时电压与电流  $u_R = Ri_R$ 

如 
$$i_R = \sqrt{2}I_R \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$
 则:
$$u_R = \sqrt{2}U_R \cos(\omega t + \psi_u) = \sqrt{2}RI_R \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$



#### 所以 (a) $U_R = RI_R$

(b) 
$$u_R$$
与 $i_R$ 同相,即 $\Psi_u = \Psi_i$ 

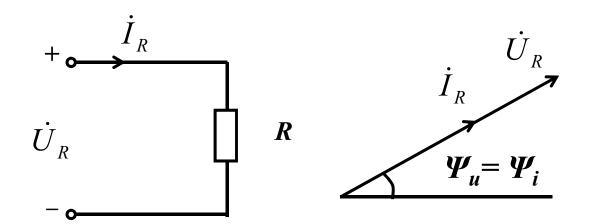






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#### 2) R中的电压相量与电流相量



由瞬时表达式知:

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_{R} &= I_{R} / \underline{\psi}_{i} \\ \dot{U}_{R} &= U_{R} / \underline{\psi}_{u} = RI_{R} / \underline{\psi}_{i} = R\dot{I}_{R} \\ \dot{U}_{R} &= R\dot{I}_{R} \end{split}$$

相量形式仍满足欧姆定律

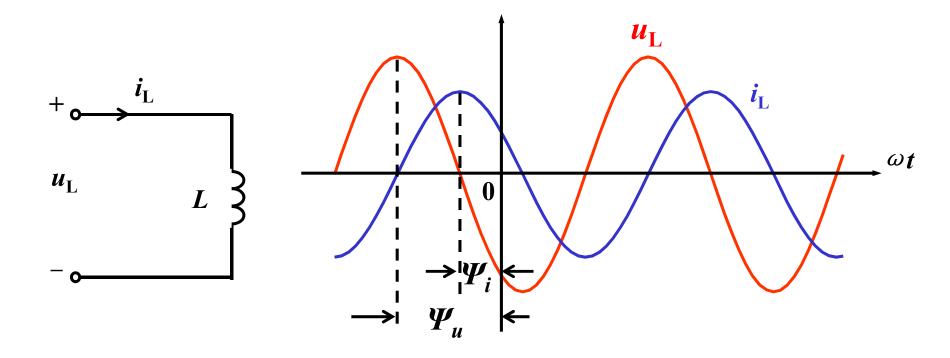






#### 2. 电感元件L

#### 1) L中的瞬时电流与电压



$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \qquad (美联)$$





如 
$$i_L = \sqrt{2}I_L \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$u_L = \sqrt{2}U_L \cos(\omega t + \psi_u) = L\frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$= L[-\sqrt{2}I_L \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)\omega] = \sqrt{2}\omega LI_L \cos(\omega t + \psi_i + 90^\circ)$$

所以 (a) 
$$U_L = \omega L I_L$$

(**b**) 
$$\psi_u = \psi_i + 90^\circ$$
 电压超前电流**90**°

2) L中的电压相量与电流相量

$$\dot{I}_L = I_L/\psi_i$$

$$\dot{U}_{L} = U_{L} / \psi_{u} = \omega L I_{L} / \psi_{i} + 90^{\circ} = j\omega L I_{L} / \psi_{i} = j\omega L \dot{I}_{L}$$

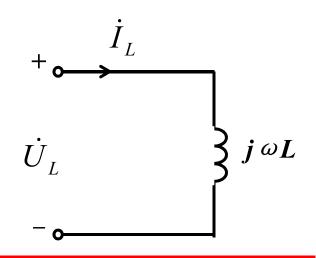


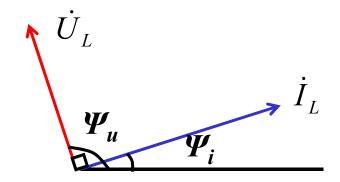


$$iI = i\omega I$$

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

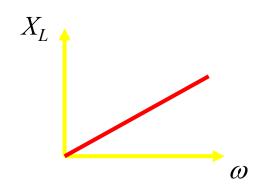
$$X_L = \omega L$$
 称为感抗





#### 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;

$$\omega \to \infty$$
,  $X_L \to \infty$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$ B;







#### 3. 电容元件C

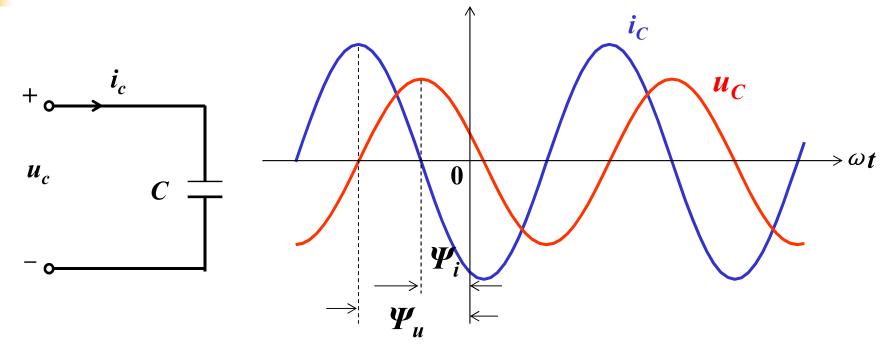
1) C中的瞬时电压与电流

$$i_c = C \frac{du_c}{dt} \qquad (美联)$$
如 
$$u_c = \sqrt{2}U_c \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

$$i_c = \sqrt{2}I_c \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) = C\frac{du_c}{dt}$$
$$= -\sqrt{2}\omega CU_c \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\omega CU_c \cos(\omega t + \psi_u + 90^\circ)$$





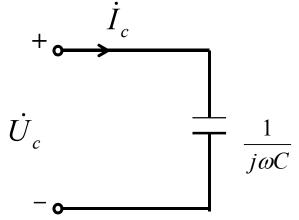


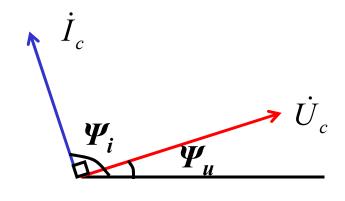
所以 (a) 
$$I_c = \omega C U_c$$
或  $U_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} I_c$   
(b)  $\Psi_u = \Psi_i - 90^\circ$  电压滞后电流90°





#### 2) C中的电压相量与电流相量

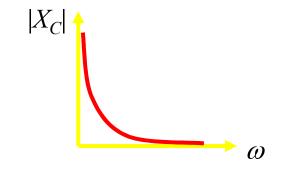




$$\dot{U}_c = U_c / \psi_u$$
  $\dot{I}_c = I_c / \psi_i = \omega C U_c / \psi_u + 90^\circ = j\omega C \dot{U}_c$ 

$$\dot{U}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_c = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_c = -jX_c\dot{I}_c \qquad X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C} \qquad \text{$\Re \text{$\%$}}$$

$$X_c = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$
 容抗



频率和容抗成反比,

 $\omega \to 0$ ,  $|X_C| \to \infty$  直流开路(隔直)

 $\omega \to \infty$ , $|X_C| \to 0$  高频短路(旁路作用)







### 4. 相量与时域的对应关系: (正弦电路中)

$$u_R = Ri_R \rightarrow \dot{U}_R = R\dot{I}_R$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_L$$

$$i_c = C \frac{du_c}{dt} \rightarrow \dot{I}_c = j\omega C \dot{U}_c$$

$$i_L = \frac{1}{L} \int u_L dt \rightarrow \dot{I}_L = \frac{1}{i\omega L} \dot{U}_L$$

$$u_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i_c dt \rightarrow \dot{U}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_c$$

$$\int (\ )dt \to \Re \frac{1}{j\omega}$$





例2 已知电流表读数:  $A_1 = 8A$   $A_2 = 6A$ 

$$A_1 = 8A$$

$$A_2 = 6A$$

若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

$$A_0 = ?$$

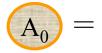
(2)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数

$$A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$$

(3)  $Z_1 = jX_L$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数  $A_0 = I_{0min} = ?$ 



(4)  $Z_1 = jX_L$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数  $A_0 = A_1$   $A_2 = ?$ 





 $|\dot{I}_2|$ 

$$A_2 = ?$$

$$\text{fig.} \quad (1) \quad I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

(2) 
$$Z_2$$
为电阻, $I_{0max} = 8 + 6 = 14A$ 

$$Z_2 = jX_C$$

(3) 
$$Z_2 = jX_C$$
,  $I_{0min} = 8 - 6 = 2A$ 

$$\dot{U}$$
,

(4) 
$$Z_2 = jX_C$$
,  $I_0 = I_1 = 8A$ ,  $I_2 = 16A$ 

$$I_0 = I_1 = 8A$$

$$I_2 = 16A$$







# 斯泰因梅茨 (Steinmetz, Charles Proteus)

德国-美国电机工程师,对交流电系统的发展作出巨大贡献。



他的最大成就,是在二十岁时就运用二百年前沃利斯的虚数概念,第一次把数学方法详尽地用来 求解交流电路,使能更有效地设计交流电路。他 的理论逐渐在电工界传播开来,使从特斯拉开始 的交流电与直流电之争以交流电的胜利而告结束。





$$u_{s} = U_{m} \cos(\omega t + \psi_{u}) = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri$$

可知,电流i应该也是正弦量,可设为  $i = A\cos(\omega t + B)$ 

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



$$U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

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

$$\uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \uparrow$$

$$\cos \alpha \qquad \qquad \sin \alpha \qquad \alpha = \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$U_{m}\cos(\omega t + \psi_{u}) = A\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}\cos(\omega t + B + \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R}))$$

$$A = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \qquad B = \psi_u - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$i = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos\left(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})\right)$$





### 图中所示电流为:

$$i = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos\left(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})\right)$$

图中所示2个电压量可表示为:

$$u_R = R \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos \left(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})\right)$$

$$u_{R} = R \frac{U_{m}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \cos\left(\omega t + \psi_{u} - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R})\right)$$

$$u_{L} = \omega L \frac{U_{m}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}}} \cos\left(\omega t + \psi_{u} - \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R}) + 90^{\circ}\right)$$

对正弦交流电路的求解,角频率确定时, 要求解幅值和相角,2个未知量——相量法





### 电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

### 电阻电路:

KCL: 
$$\sum i = 0$$

KVL: 
$$\sum u = 0$$

 $KVL: \sum u = 0$ 元件约束关系: u = Ri

或 
$$i = Gu$$

正弦电路相量分析:

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

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

元件约束关系: 
$$U = ZI$$

或 
$$I = YU$$

可见,二者依据的电路定律是相似的。只要作出正弦 电流电路的相量模型,便可将电阻电路的分析方法推广应 用于正弦稳态的相量分析中。





- 1. 引入相量法,把求正弦稳态电路微分方程的特解问题转化为求解复数代数方程问题。
- 2. 引入电路的相量模型,不必列写时域微分方程,而直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
- 3. 引入阻抗以后,可将所有网络定理和方法都应用于交流,直流 (f=0)是一个特例。





### §6-4 阻抗与导纳

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I}_R$$
  $\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I}_L$   $\dot{U}_c = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_c$  统一形式 $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{1}{R}\dot{U}_R$$
  $\dot{I}_L = \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_L$   $\dot{I}_c = j\omega C\dot{U}_c$  统一形式 $\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$ 

称Z为元件的阻抗,Y为元件的导纳

阻抗的单位: 欧姆 $\Omega$  ; 导纳的单位: 西门子S

推广到一个不含独立电源的网络 $N_0$ 

$$\dot{U} = U/\psi_u$$
  $\dot{I} = I/\psi_i$ 



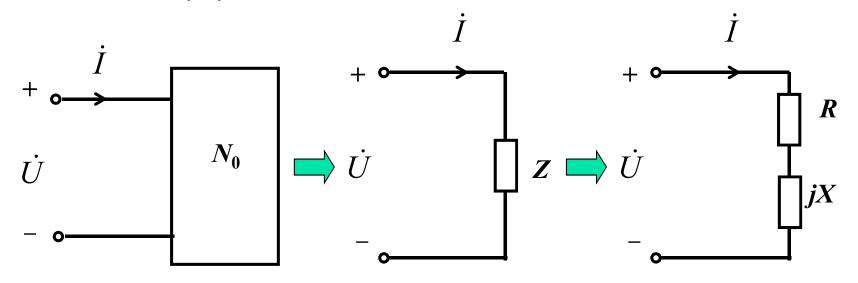


则 
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U/\psi_u}{I/\psi_i} = \frac{U}{I}/\psi_u - \psi_i = |Z|/\theta$$

$$\mathbb{P} \quad Z = |Z| \underline{/\theta} = |Z| \cos \theta + j |Z| \sin \theta = R + jX$$

实部R—电阻 虚部X—电抗

|Z|—阻抗的模  $\theta$ —阻抗角









电阻元件: Z = R

电感元件:  $Z=j \omega L$ 

电容元件:  $Z = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}$ 

同理 
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I}{U} / \psi_i - \psi_u = |Y| / \underline{\psi} = G + jB$$

实部G—电导

虚部B—电纳

|Y|—导纳的模

♦— 导纳角





例6-6 求图示RLC串联电路的等效阻抗

解: 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_c = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}$$

$$= (R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I} = [R + j(X_L - X_c)]\dot{I} = Z\dot{I}$$
所以  $Z = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = R + j(X_L - X_c) = R + jX$ 

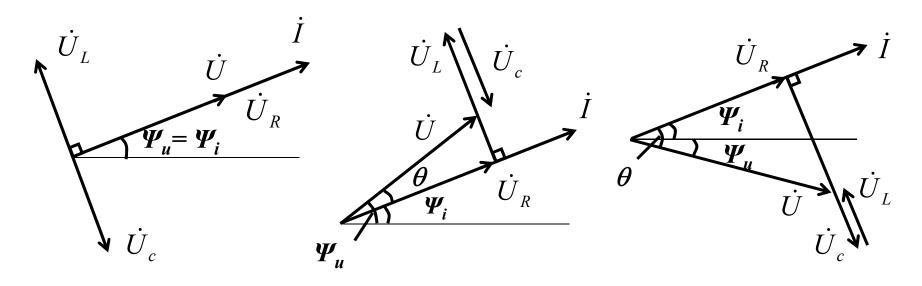


① 当 $X=X_L-X_c=0$ 时  $\theta=\Psi_u-\Psi_i=0$  ,电路呈阻性

② 当 $X=X_L-X_c>0$ 时  $\theta=\Psi_u-\Psi_i>0$  ,电路呈感性

③ 当 $X=X_L-X_c<0$ 时  $\theta=\Psi_u-\Psi_i<0$  ,电路呈容性

相应的相量图



(a) 
$$X_L = X_c$$
,  $\theta = 0$ 

(b) 
$$X_L > X_c$$
,  $\theta > 0$ 

(a) 
$$X_L = X_c$$
,  $\theta = 0$  (b)  $X_L > X_c$ ,  $\theta > 0$  (c)  $X_L < X_c$ ,  $\theta < 0$ 







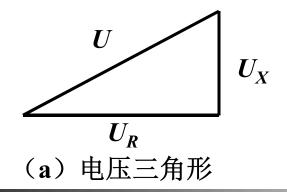
注意:  $\Psi_u$ 、 $\Psi_i$  是电压、电流相量与正实轴之间的夹角,而  $\theta$  是电压与电流相量之间的夹角,且超前时取正,反之取负。

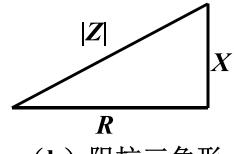
 $U与U_R$ 、 $U_L$ 、 $U_C$ 之间的关系

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2} = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_L - U_c)^2}$$

|Z|与R、 $X_L$ 、 $X_c$ 之间的关系

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_c)^2}$$





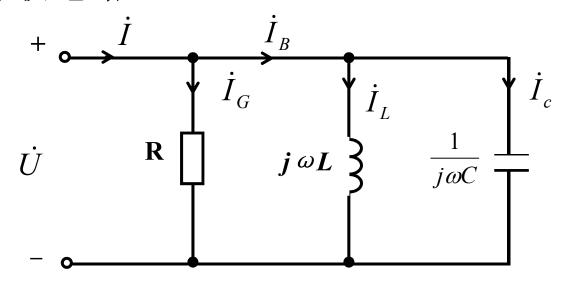
(b) 阻抗三角形







### RLC并联电路



$$\begin{split} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_{G} + \dot{I}_{L} + \dot{I}_{c} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} + j\omega C\dot{U} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{R} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)\right]\dot{U} \\ &= \left[G + j\left(B_{c} - B_{L}\right)\right]\dot{U} = \left(G + jB\right)\dot{U} = Y\dot{U} \end{split}$$





$$Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\left(\omega c - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right) = G + j\left(B_c - B_L\right)$$
$$= \left(G + jB\right) = |Y|/\psi$$

$$B_c = \omega C$$
 容纳  $B_L = \frac{1}{\omega L}$  感纳  $B$  — 电纳

|Y| — 导纳的模  $\psi$  — 导纳角  $\psi = -\theta$ 

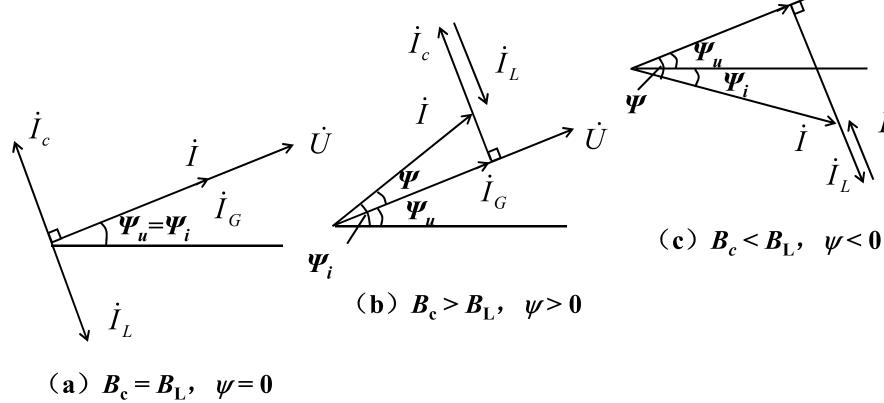
- ① 当 $B=B_c-B_L=0$ 时, $\psi=\psi_i-\psi_u=0$ ,呈阻性
- ② 当 $B=B_c-B_L>0$ 时, $\psi>0$  电流超前电压,呈容性
- ③ 当 $B=B_c-B_L<0$ 时, $\psi<0$  电流滞后电压,呈感性







### 相量图



ψ 是电流与电压间的夹角,超前为正,滞后为负





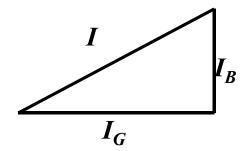
 $\dot{U}$ 

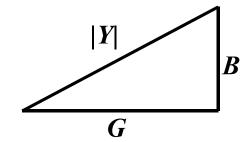
 $\dot{I}_G$ 



### 电流三角形







I与 $I_G$ 、 $I_c$ 、 $I_L$ 之间的关系

$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_c - I_L)^2}$$

|Y|与G、 $B_L$ 、 $B_c$ 之间的关系

$$|Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} = \sqrt{G^2 + (B_c - B_L)^2}$$







### 阻抗Z与导纳Y的关系

因为 
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$
  $Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}}$  所以  $Z = \frac{1}{Y}$   $Y = \frac{1}{Z}$ 

$$\downarrow i$$

$$\downarrow i$$

$$\downarrow i$$

$$\downarrow jX$$

$$\downarrow i$$

$$\downarrow jX$$

$$\downarrow i$$

$$\downarrow jX$$

$$\downarrow jX$$

$$\downarrow jX$$

已知**Z**求**Y** 
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} + j\frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$$







$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}$$
  $B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$ 

$$B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

由**Y**求**Z** 
$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{G+jB} = \frac{G}{G^2+B^2} + j\frac{-B}{G^2+B^2}$$

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}$$

所以 
$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}$$
  $X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2}$ 

注意: 一般 
$$R \neq \frac{1}{G}$$
  $X \neq -\frac{1}{B}$ 

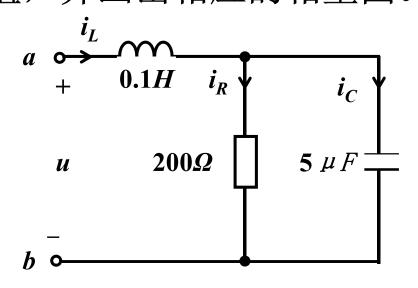




例: 在图示电路中已知  $i_R = \sqrt{2}\cos\omega tA$ ,  $\omega = 2 \times 10^3 rad/s$ 

求: (1) ab 端的等效阻抗和等效导纳。

(2) 各元件的电流、电压及电源电压的相量值,并画出相应的相量图。



解: (1)  $X_L = \omega L = 2 \times 10^3 \times 0.1 = 200\Omega$ 







$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{(2 \times 10^3) \times (0.5 \times 10^{-6})} = 100\Omega$$

$$Z_{cd} = \frac{1}{1/R + j\omega C} = \frac{1}{1/200 + j/100} = 40 - j80\Omega$$

$$Z_{ab} = j200 + Z_{cd} = 40 + j120 = 126.49 \angle 71.57^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$Y_{ab} = \frac{1}{Z_{ab}} = 7.91 \times 10^{-3} \angle -71.57^{\circ}S$$







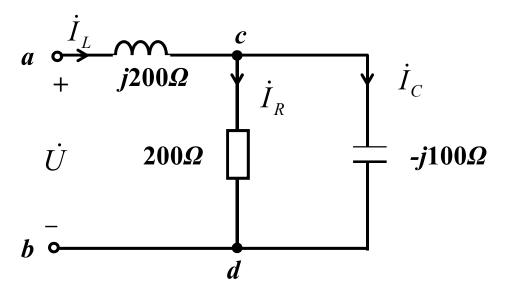
(2) 
$$\dot{I}_{R} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
  
 $\dot{U}_{cd} = R \dot{I}_{R} = 200 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V}$ 

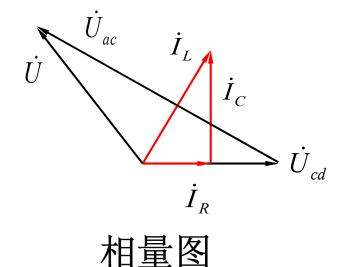
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C\dot{U}_{cd} = 2\angle 90^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_R = 2.236 \angle 63.43^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U} = Z_{ab} \dot{I}_L = 282.83 \angle 134.99^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ac} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L} = 447.2\angle 153.43^{\circ} \text{V}$$

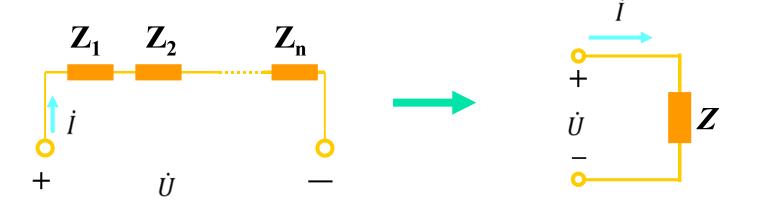








### 1. 阻抗的串联



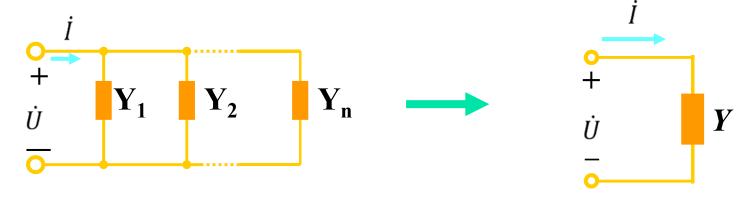
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dots + \dot{U}_n = \dot{I}(Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n) = \dot{I}Z$$

$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (R_k + jX_k)$$
 分压公式 
$$\dot{U}_i = \frac{Z_i}{Z} \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_i = \frac{\boldsymbol{Z}_i}{\boldsymbol{Z}} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}$$



### 导纳的并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dots + \dot{I}_n = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n) = \dot{U}Y$$

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (G_k + jB_k)$$
分流公式
$$\dot{I}_i = \frac{Y_i}{Y} \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_i = \frac{\boldsymbol{Y}_i}{\boldsymbol{Y}} \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

两个阻抗Z<sub>1</sub>、Z<sub>2</sub>的并联等效阻抗为:

$$Z = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$



### 例

## 图示为RC选频网络,试求 $u_1$ 和 $u_0$ 同相位的条件及 $\frac{U_1}{\dot{U}_0}$ =?

解

设:  $Z_1=R-jX_C$ ,  $Z_2=R//(-jX_C)$ 

$$\dot{U}_{o} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}Z_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_o} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_2} = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$

$$u_1$$

$$-jX_C$$

$$-$$

$$0^2$$

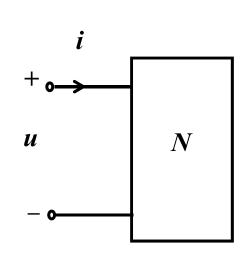
$$R = X_C \qquad \frac{U_1}{\dot{U}_2} = 1 + 2 = 3$$

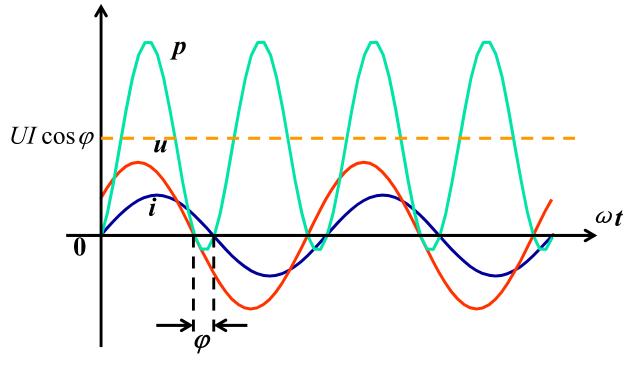




### §6−5 正弦交流电路的功率

### 一、瞬时功率





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

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

网络N吸收的瞬时功率

$$p = ui = 2UI\cos(\omega t + \psi_u)\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$





### 第一种分解方法:

$$= UI\cos(2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i) + UI\cos(\psi_u - \psi_i)$$

p有时为正,有时为负

p>0 表示网络N吸收能量

p<0 表示网络N释放能量。





### 第二种分解方法:

网络N吸收的瞬时功率

$$p = ui = 2UI\cos(\omega t + \psi_u)\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi(1 + \cos 2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$

 $\omega t$  该项分量在震荡,有部分能量在网络N和电源部分之间  $UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$  在来回交换

## 二、有功功率(平均功率)

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [UI\cos(2\omega t + \psi_u + \psi_i) + UI\cos\varphi] dt$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi$$

单位: 瓦(W)、千瓦(kW)

cosφ —功率因数 φ —功率因数角

纯电阻时: 
$$\varphi = 0$$
  $P = UI\cos\varphi = UI = I^2R = \frac{U^2}{R}$ 

纯电感时: 
$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,  $P = 0$  不耗能

纯电容时: 
$$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
,  $P = 0$  不耗能





三、无功功率  $p = UI\cos\varphi(1+\cos 2\omega t) + UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$ 

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi$$

 $Q = UI \sin \varphi$  单位: 乏 var

当Q > 0时, $\varphi > 0$  电压超前电流,为感性电路

当Q < 0时, $\varphi < 0$  电压滞后电流,为容性电路

纯电感:

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin 90^{\circ} = UI = I^{2}X_{L} = \frac{U^{2}}{X_{L}}$$

纯电容:

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin(-90^\circ) = -UI = -I^2 X_c = -\frac{U^2}{X_c}$$







$$Q_L = UI \sin 90^\circ = UI = I^2 X_L = \frac{U^2}{X_L} > 0$$
 吸收无功为正

$$Q_C = UI \sin(-90^\circ) = -UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C} < 0$$
 发出无功为负

### 无功的物理意义:

是电源和负载之间交换功率的最大值。

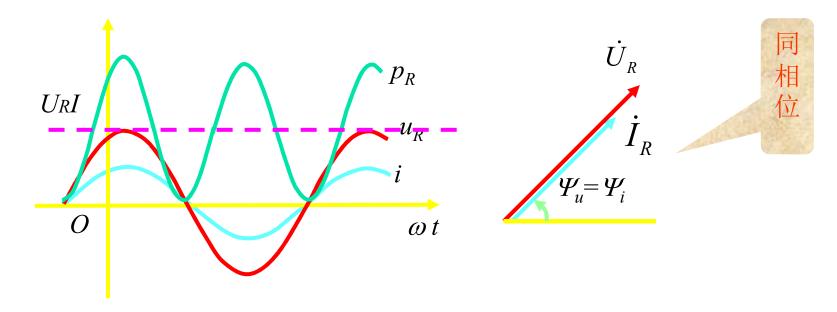
例

$$Q_L = I^2 X_L = I^2 \omega L = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L (\sqrt{2}I)^2$$
$$= \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L I_{\text{m}}^2 = 2\pi f W_{\text{max}} = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot W_{\text{max}}$$

反映电源和负载之间交换能量的速率。



### 电阻的瞬时功率波形图及相量图:



### 瞬时功率:

$$p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$$
$$= U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$$

有功功率:

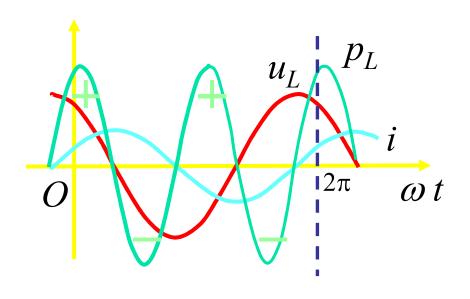
$$P_R = UI\cos\varphi = UI\cos\theta^\circ = UI = I^2R = U^2/R$$

无功功率:

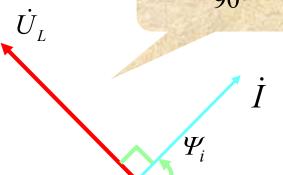
$$Q_R = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin\theta^\circ = 0$$



#### 波形图及相量图:



电压超前电流 900



瞬时功率:

$$p_{L} = u_{L}i = U_{Lm}I_{m}\cos(\omega t + \Psi_{i})\sin(\omega t + \Psi_{i})$$
$$= U_{L}I\sin 2(\omega t + \Psi_{i})$$

有功功率:

$$P_L = UI\cos\varphi = UI\cos90^\circ = 0$$

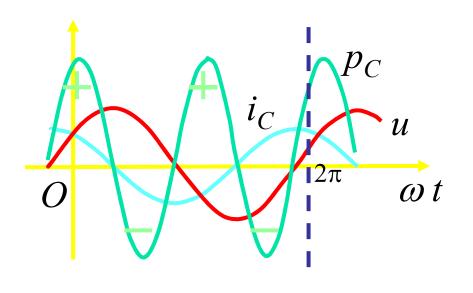
无功功率:

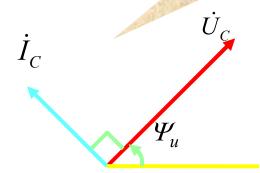
$$Q_L = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin 90^\circ = UI$$



#### 波形图及相量图:

电流超前电压 900





瞬时功率:

$$p_C = ui_C = 2UI_C \cos(\omega t + \Psi_u) \sin(\omega t + \Psi_u)$$
$$= UI_C \sin 2(\omega t + \Psi_u)$$

有功功率:

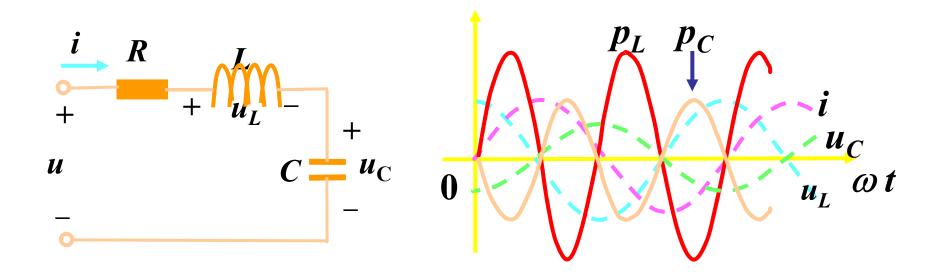
$$P_C = UI\cos\varphi = Ui\cos(-90^\circ) = 0$$

无功功率:

$$Q_C = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin(-90^\circ) = -UI$$



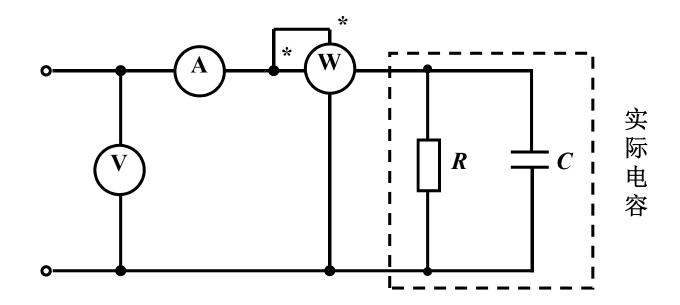
### 电感、电容的无功补偿作用



当L发出功率时,C刚好吸收功率,则与外电路交换功率为 $p_L+p_C$ 。因此,L、C的无功具有互相补偿的作用。



例 用三表法测量一个实际电容元件的参数R、C。已知f = 50HZ,电压表、电流表、功率表的读数分别为100V、1A、20W。



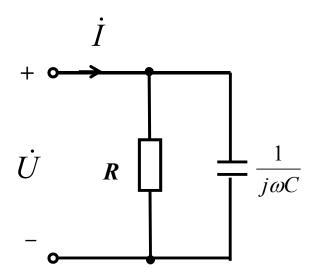






解: 
$$P = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{U^2}{P} = 500\Omega$$



$$|Y| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + (\omega C)^2} = \frac{I}{U} = 0.01S$$

$$\omega C = \sqrt{|Y|^2 - \frac{1}{R^2}} = \sqrt{0.01^2 - \frac{1}{500^2}} = 0.98 \times 10^{-2} S$$

所以 
$$C = \frac{\omega C}{2\pi f} = \frac{0.98 \times 10^{-2}}{100\pi} = 31.2 \times 10^{-6} F$$





# 四、视在功率(又称表观功率)

$$S = UI$$
 
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$
 单位: 伏安 (VA)

如变压器的容量为1000VA,额定工作状态下:

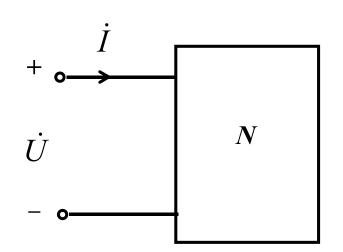
如
$$\cos \varphi = 0.5$$
,则 $P=1000 \times 0.5=500$ W

如 $\cos \varphi$ =1, P=1000W

# 五、复功率

如端口处

$$\dot{U} = U/\psi_u$$
 ,  $\dot{I} = I/\psi_i$ 









## 网络N吸收的复功率

$$\overline{S} = \dot{U} \stackrel{*}{I} = U / \underline{\psi}_{u} \cdot I / \underline{-\psi}_{i} = UI / \underline{\psi}_{u} - \underline{\psi}_{i} = UI / \underline{\varphi}$$

$$= UI \cos \varphi + jUI \sin \varphi = S \cos \varphi + jS \sin \varphi = P + jQ$$

单位:伏安(VA)

复杂电路中的功率满足

$$P = P_1 + P_2 + \dots$$

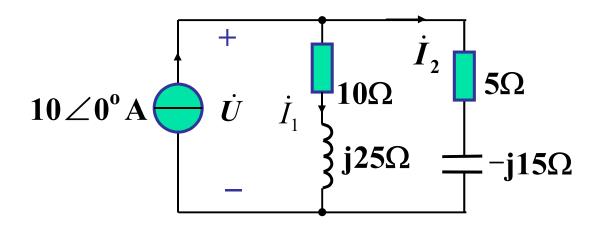
$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots$$

$$\overline{S} = \overline{S}_1 + \overline{S}_2 + \dots$$





例 电路如图,求各支路吸收的有功功率、无功功率。



解: 
$$\dot{U} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \times [(10 + j25) / (5 - j15)] = 236 \angle -37.1^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{5 - j15}{10 + j25 + 5 - j15} = 8.77 \angle -105.3^{\circ}$$
 A

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 34.5^{\circ}$$
 A





$$\overline{S}_1 = \dot{U} \stackrel{*}{I}_1 = 236 \angle -37.1^{\circ} \times 8.77 \angle 105.3^{\circ} = 769.63 + j1921.7$$
 VA

$$\overline{S}_2 = 236 \angle -37.1^{\circ} \times 14.94 \angle -34.5^{\circ} = 1112.93 - j3345.58$$
 VA

$$\overline{S}_{I_s} = -\dot{U} I_s^* = -236 \angle -37.1^{\circ} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} = -1882.3 + j1423.8 \text{ VA}$$

$$P_1 = 769.63 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_1 = 1921.7 \text{ var}$$

$$P_2 = 1112.93 \text{ W}$$

$$Q_2 = -3345.58$$
 var

$$P_{I_s} = -1882.3 W$$

$$Q_{I_a} = 1423.8 \text{ var}$$

## 功率平衡(有功、无功)





例  $Z_1$ 为感性负载,  $P_1$ =20KW,  $\cos \varphi_1$  = 0.85;

 $Z_2$ 为容性负载, $P_2$ =10KW,  $\cos \varphi_2$  = 0.9。

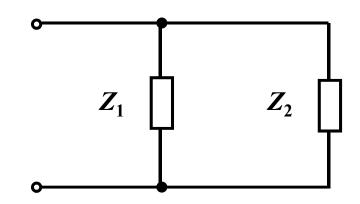
求总的有功、无功、视在功率和功率因数。

解: 总的有功

$$P = P_1 + P_2 = 30KW$$



$$\varphi_1 = \cos^{-1} 0.85 = 31.788^{\circ}$$







$$Q_1 = S_1 \sin \varphi_1 = \frac{P_1}{\cos \varphi_1} \sin \varphi_1 = P_1 \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 = 12.395 \text{ kvar}$$

$$Z_2$$
为容性  $\varphi_2 = \cos^{-1} 0.9 = -25.842^\circ$ 

$$Q_2 = P_2 \lg \varphi_2 = -4.843 \text{ kvar}$$

总的无功 
$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 = 7.552$$
 kvar

总的视在功率

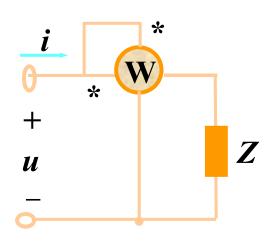
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 7.552^2} = 30.936kVA$$

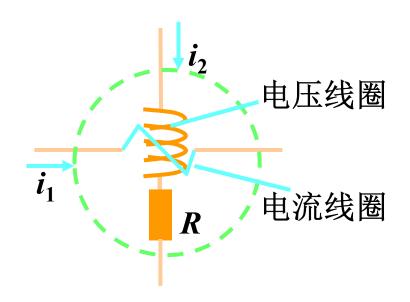
功率因数 
$$\cos \varphi = \frac{P}{S} = 0.97$$





### 交流电路功率的测量





### 单相功率表原理:

电流线圈中通电流 $i_1=i$ ; 电压线圈串一大电阻 $R(R>>\omega L)$ 

,加上电压u,则电压线圈中的电流近似为 $i_2 \approx u/R$ 。

设 
$$i_1 = i = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t - \varphi),$$
  $i_2 = \frac{u}{R} = \sqrt{2}\frac{U}{R}\cos(\omega t)$  则  $M = K\frac{U}{R}I\cos\varphi = K'UI\cos\varphi = K'P$ 



指针偏转角度(由M确定)与P成正比,由偏转角(校准后)即可测量平均功率P。

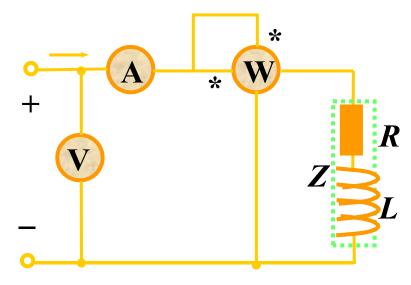
#### 使用功率表应注意:

- (1) 同名端:在负载*u*,*i*关联方向下,电流*i*从电流线圈 "\*"号端流入,电压*u*正端接电压线圈 "\*"号端,此时*P*表示负载吸收的功率。
- (2) 量程: P的量程= U的量程×I的量程× $\cos \varphi$  (表的) 测量时, P、U、I均不能超量程。





### 三表法测线圈参数。



$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1} = 30\Omega$$

己知*f*=50Hz,且测得*U*=50V ,*I*=1A,*P*=30W。



方法一

$$S = UI = 50 \times 1 = 50VA$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2}$$
$$= 40VAR$$

$$X_L = \frac{Q}{I^2} = \frac{40}{1} = 40\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{40}{100\pi} = 0.127H$$



$$P = I^2 R$$

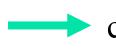
方法二 
$$P = I^2 R$$
  $\therefore R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1^2} = 30\Omega$ 

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$
  $Z |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$ 

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = \frac{1}{314} \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127 \text{H}$$

$$P = UI \cos \phi$$



方法三 
$$P=UI\cos\phi$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $\cos\phi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$ 

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$R = |\mathbf{Z}|\cos\phi = 50 \times 0.6 = 30\Omega$$

$$X_{\rm L} = |Z|\sin\phi = 50 \times 0.8 = 40\Omega$$

