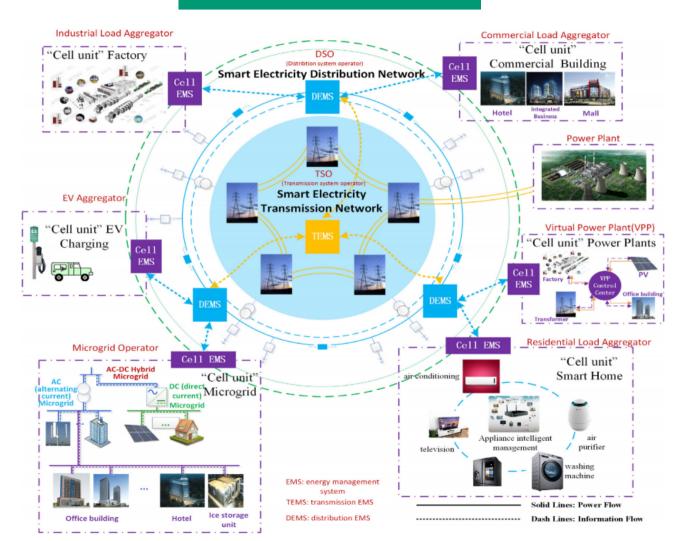


第10章 正弦稳态分析

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

Motivation









正弦量:

工业用电

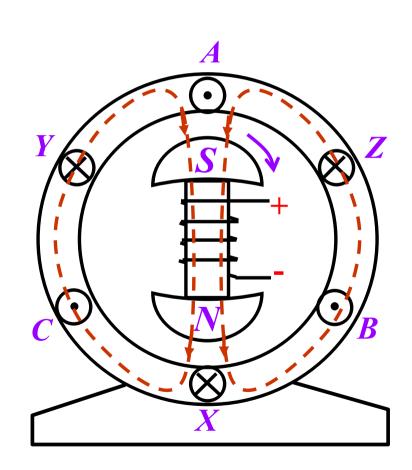
直流往往通过交流电整流得到(手机 充电器);

对于非正弦的周期信号通过傅立叶变换也可以分解为正弦信号。

正弦量的产生:

旋转电机(发电机)。

对于大型电路系统需要正弦量的密集型计算,有没简单的表示方法呢?



10.1 复数



1. 复数的表示形式

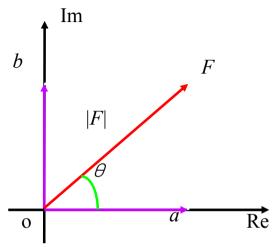
$$F = a + jb$$

代数式

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

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

指数式



三角函数式

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

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

极坐标式

几种表示法的关系:

$$F = a + jb$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ b & & & \\ \hline & |F| & \\ \hline & 0 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

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

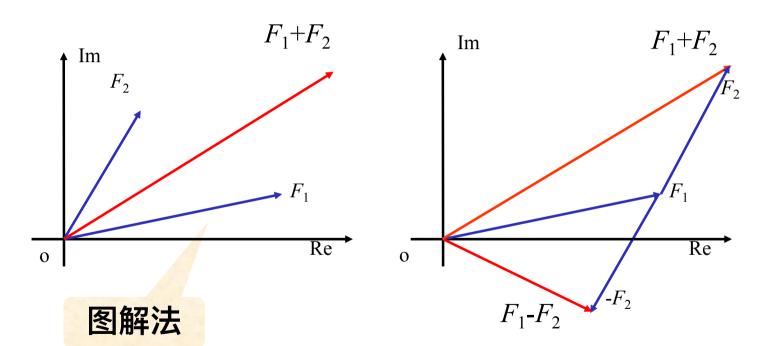
2. 复数运算

①加减运算 —— 采用代数式



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

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



②乘除运算 —— 采用极坐标式



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

$$F_1 \cdot F_2 = |F_1| e^{j\theta_1} \cdot |F_2| e^{j\theta_2} = |F_1| |F_2| e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$= |F_1| |F_2| \angle \theta_1 + \theta_2$$
模相乘

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1| \angle \theta_1}{|F_2| \angle \theta_2} = \frac{|F_1| e^{j\theta_1}}{|F_2| e^{j\theta_2}} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

模相除 角相减

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

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

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

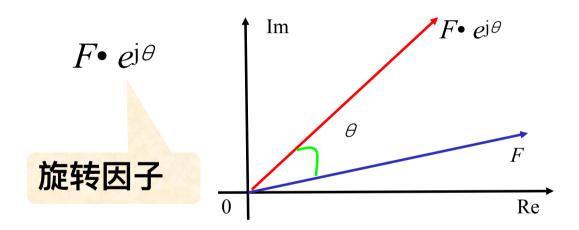
$$=180.2 + j126.2 + 2.238 + j6.329$$

$$=182.5 + i132.5 = 225.5 \angle 36^{\circ}$$

③旋转因子



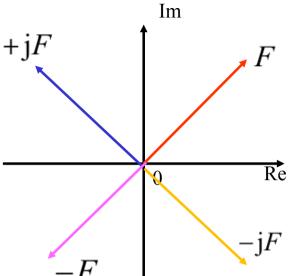
复数
$$e^{j\theta}$$
 $\cos\theta$ + $j\sin\theta$ = 1 $\angle\theta$



特殊旋转因子

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

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



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

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

10.2 正弦量

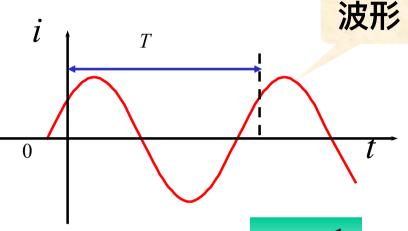


1. 正弦量

● 瞬时值表达式

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

正弦量为周期函数
$$f(t)=f(t+k)$$



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

▶周期T和频率ƒ

周期T: 重复变化一次所需的时间。

单位:赫(兹)Hz

频率f: 每秒重复变化的次数。

单位:秒s



●正弦电流电路



激励和响应均为同频率的正弦量的线性电路(正弦稳态电路)称为正弦电路或交流电路。

- 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。

优点

- 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。

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

结论

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) I_{m}
 - 反映正弦量变化幅度的大小。
- (2) 角频率ω
 - 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

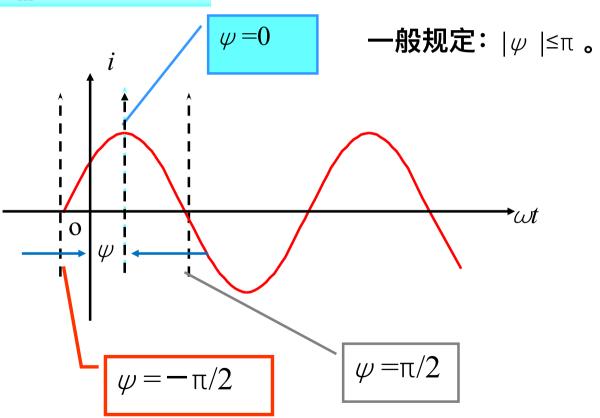
(3) 初相位 ψ

── 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。

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





已知正弦电流波形如图, $\omega = 10^3 \text{rad/s}$, 例 1.写出 i(t) 表达式;2.求最大值发生的时间 t_1

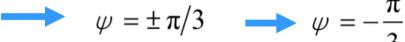
解

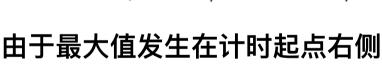
$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + \psi)$$

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



$$\psi = \pm \pi/3$$

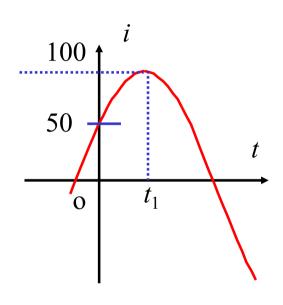




$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

当
$$10^3 t_1 = \pi/3$$
 有最大值





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



3. 同频率正弦量的相位差

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

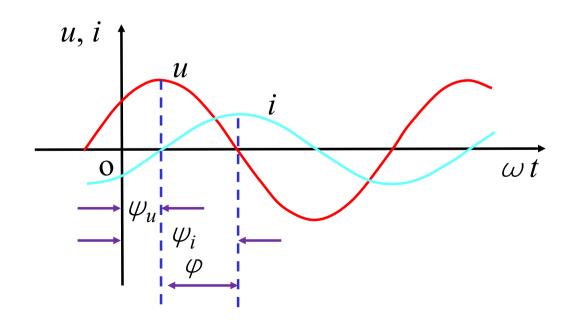
相位差:
$$\varphi = (\omega t + \psi_u) - (\omega t + \psi_i) = \psi_u - \psi_i$$

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);
- φ <0, i 超前 u φ 角,或u 滞后 i φ 角,i 比 u 先 到达最大值)。

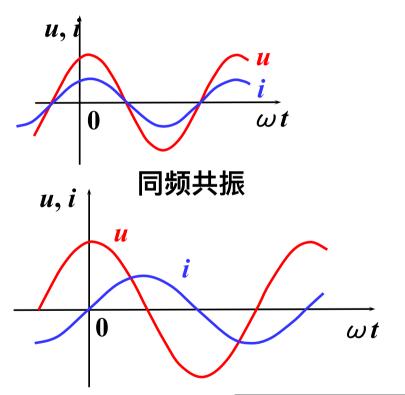


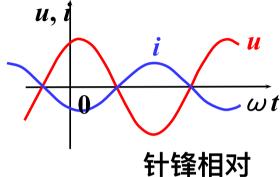
特殊相位关系:



$$\varphi=0$$
, 同相:







$$\varphi = 90^{\circ}$$
 u 领先 i 90°
 \vec{x} i 落后 u 90°
 \vec{x} 不说 u 落后 i 270°
 \vec{x} i 领先 u 270°

若即若离

计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\varphi = 30^{\circ} - (-105^{\circ}) = 135^{\circ}$$

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

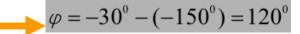
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ **值范围比较。**

不能比较相位差

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

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

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





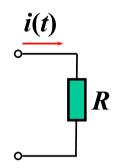
结论

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。

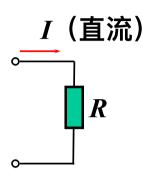
三、有效值(effective value)



物理含义



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



$$W_2 = I^2 RT$$

$$I^2RT = \int_0^T i^2(t)Rdt$$

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

1. 定义

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

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)

> 按量纲来记 忆公式



2. 正弦电流、电压的有效值

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

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{m}^{2} \sin^{2}(\omega t + \psi) dt}$$

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

$$\therefore$$
 $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}I_{\rm m}^2 \cdot \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{I_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707I_{\rm m}$ 注意:只适用正弦量 $I_{\rm m} = \sqrt{2}I$

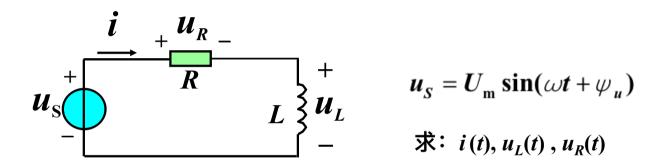
$$i(t) = I_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

- 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



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

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

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

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



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



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



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

$$= \boldsymbol{U}_{\mathbf{m}} \sin \left(\omega \, \boldsymbol{t} + \boldsymbol{\varPsi}_{\boldsymbol{u}} \right)$$



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

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



+
$$\arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = \Psi_u \longrightarrow B = \Psi_u - \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = \Psi_u - \varphi$$

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

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

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

所有支路电压电流均以相同频率变化!!

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(ψ)

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?

3. 正弦量的相量表示



无物理意义

构造一个复函数
$$F(t) = \sqrt{2I}e^{j(\omega t + \Psi)}$$

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

对 F(t) 取实部

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

结论任意一个正弦时间函数都有唯一 与其对应的复数函数。 是一个正弦量有物理意义

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



F(t) 还可以写成

复常数

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

F(t) 包含了三要素: I、 ψ 、 ω ,

复常数(相量)包含了两个要素: /, Ψ 。

正弦量对 应的相量

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I} = I \angle \Psi$$
时域 \leftarrow 对应 (默认角频率) 相量域

不一定非得铁拉为加斯式与题目形式一致即可

1 AT MAZON US IN NOT RECOVER SON

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 已知
$$i = 141.4\cos(314t + 30^{\circ})$$
A $u = 311.1\cos(314t - 60^{\circ})$ V 试用相量表示 i, u .

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

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

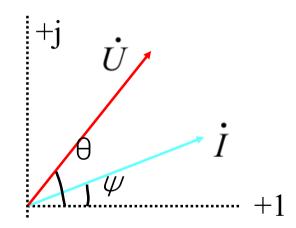
试写出电流的瞬时值表达式。

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

●相量图

— 在复平面上用向量表示相量的图

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





4. 相量法的应用

1同频率正弦量的加减

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

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

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

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

结论 同频正弦量的加减运算变为对应相量的加减运算。



$$i_1 \pm i_2 = i_3$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

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

例

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

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

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

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2} = 6\angle 30^{\circ} + 4\angle 60^{\circ}$$

$$= 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46 = 7.19 + j6.46$$

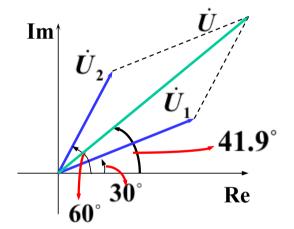
$$= 9.64\angle 41.9^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

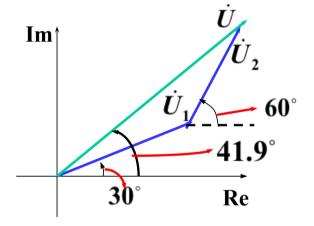
$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^\circ) \text{ V}$$



借助相量图计算

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





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。

(2) 正弦量的微分、积分运算
$$i \leftrightarrow \dot{I}$$



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

$$i_{t} = \int i dt \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{i(t)} \dot{I}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

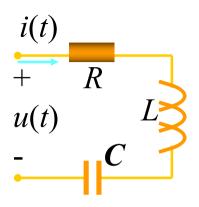
$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[\left[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right] dt \right]$$

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

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



例



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

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

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)。

例4
$$i(t)$$
 R $u(t)$ $u(t)$ $u(t)$

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

$$u(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} -$$
 一阶常系数 线性微分方程

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

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

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

$$\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$
 ωL

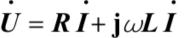
$$\psi_{u} = \psi_{i} + \varphi$$

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

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

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

取相量 $\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + \mathrm{j}\omega L\dot{I}$



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

$$\mathbf{d}t = R \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{j} \omega \mathbf{L} \mathbf{I}$$

$$(\tan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{i(t)}}{\stackrel{\bullet}{\smile}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \downarrow \\
 \downarrow$$

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

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

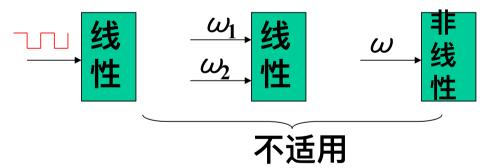
小结



① 正弦量 ← 相量时域 相量域

正弦波形图←──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。



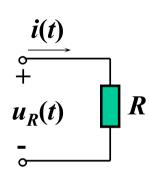
③相量法可以用来分析正弦稳态电路。

10.3.3 电路的相量模型



一、元件特性的相量形式

1. 电阻



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

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

相量形式:

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

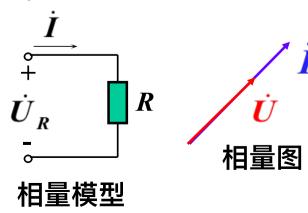
有效值关系: $U_R = RI$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{\boldsymbol{R}} = \boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{I} \angle \boldsymbol{\varphi}$$

相位关系: u,i同相

相量关系

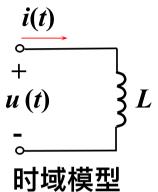
$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{R} = R\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$



2. 电感



时域



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

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

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

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

相量域

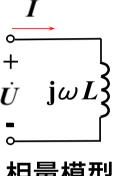
$$\dot{I} = I \angle 0^{\circ}$$

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

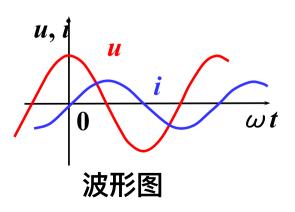
有效值关系

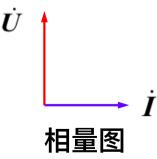


相位关系 u 超前 i 90°



相量模型





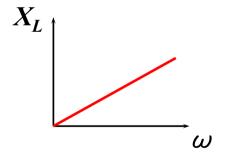
$$U=\omega L I$$

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

感抗(inductive reactance)

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。



$$\omega = \mathbf{0}$$
(直流), $X_L = \mathbf{0}$, 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。 $\dot{U} = \mathbf{j}\omega L\dot{I}$

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



3. 电容





相量域

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

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

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

 $I=\omega C U$

$$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{\dot{U} + 1}$$

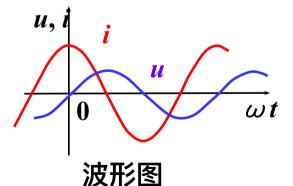
$$i(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

有效值关系

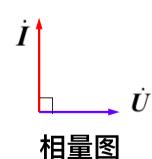
相量模型

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

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



相位关系 *i* 超前 *u* 90°



$$I=\omega CU$$

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

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

容抗 (capacitive reactance)

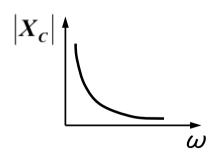
错误的写法

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

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

容抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表示限制电流的能力;
- (2) 容抗的绝对值和频率成反比。



$$\omega = \mathbf{0}$$
(直流), $|X_{\mathrm{C}}| \rightarrow \infty$, 隔直作用;

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

(3) 由于容抗的存在使电流领先电压。 $\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C\dot{U}$

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:

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

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

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

表明 流入某一结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。

电路定律的相量形式和电路的相量模型



1. 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

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

$$\sum u(t) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sum \dot{U} = 0$$

2. 电路元件的相量关系

$$u = Ri$$

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

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

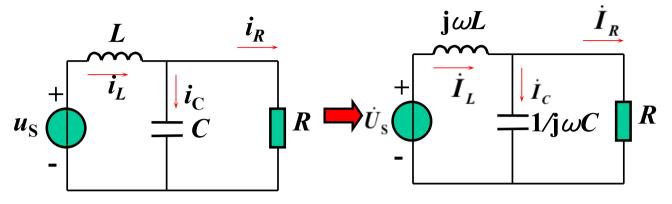
$$\dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I}$$

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

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

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

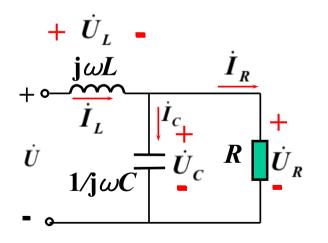
$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{R} \\
\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C} \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{S} \\
R \dot{I}_{R} = \frac{1}{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C} \dot{I}_{C}
\end{cases}$$

相量形式代数方程

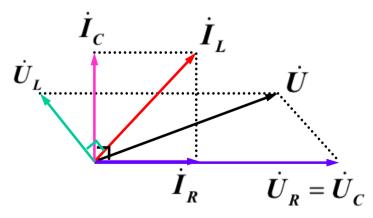
6. 相量图(phasor diagram)



- (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。

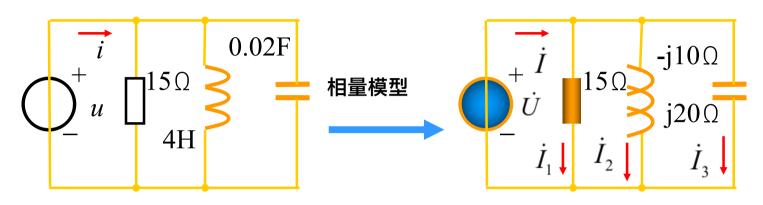


选边,为参考相量





例 已知 $u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$, 求: i(t)



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

$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{j}X_{C} = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

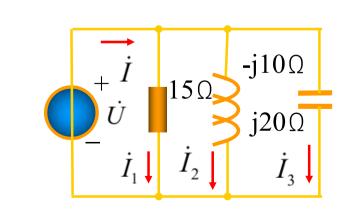


$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{R} + \dot{I}_{L} + \dot{I}_{C} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_{L}} + \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_{C}}$$

$$I = I_{R} + I_{L} + I_{C} = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{jX_{L}} + \frac{1}{-jX}$$
$$= 120 \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{i20} - \frac{1}{i10} \right)$$

$$= 8 - j6 + j12 = 8 + j6 = 10\angle 36.9^{\circ}$$
A

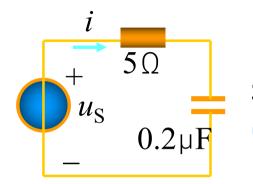
$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5t + 36.9^{\circ})A$$



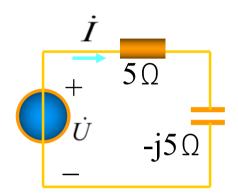
例

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





相量模型



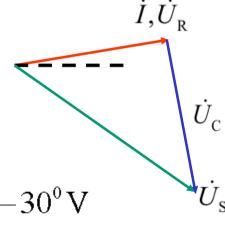
解

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

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

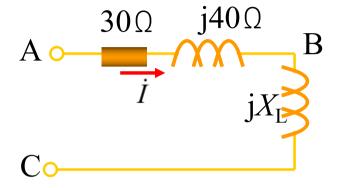
$$\dot{U}_{\rm S} = \dot{U}_{\rm R} + \dot{U}_{\rm C} = 5 \angle 15^{\rm 0} (5 - j5)$$

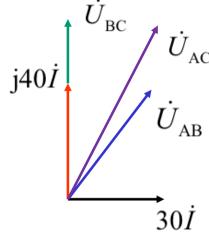
$$=5\angle 15^{\circ} \times 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^{\circ} = 25\sqrt{2}\angle -30^{\circ} \text{V}$$





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





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

$$I = 1A \quad II = 20V \quad II$$

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

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

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

图示电路 $I_1=I_2=5$ A,U=50V,总电压与总电流 例 同相位,求I、R、 X_C 、 X_L 。

解法1 设
$$\dot{U}_{\rm C} = U_{\rm C} \angle 0^{\rm 0}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + i5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & \overrightarrow{j}X_{L} & -\overrightarrow{j}X_{C} + \\
 & \overrightarrow{U} & R & -\overrightarrow{U}_{C} \\
 & & I_{1} & I_{2} & -
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{\circ} = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} (1+j) = (5+j5) \times jX_L + 5R$$

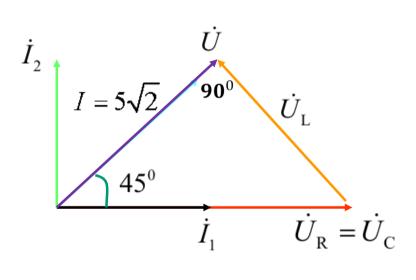
令等式两边实部等于实部,虚部等于虚部

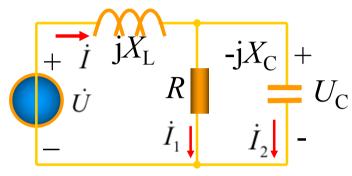
$$5X_{\rm L} = 50/\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow X_{\rm L} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$5R - 5X_L = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} + 5 \times 5\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow R = |X_C| = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

例 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_C 、 X_L 。

解法2 画相量图计算





$$U = U_L = 50V$$

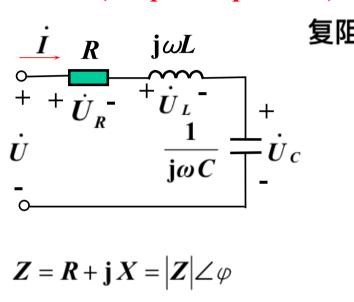
$$X_{\rm L} = \frac{50}{5\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

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

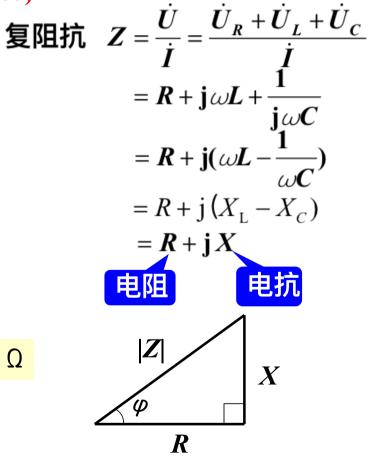
10.4、复阻抗和复导纳



1. 复阻抗(complex impedance)



$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$
 阻抗模 单位: Ω



阻抗三角形

具体分析一下 RLC 串联电路:



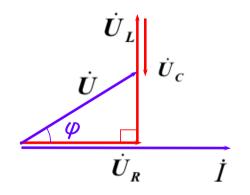
$$Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z| \angle \varphi$$

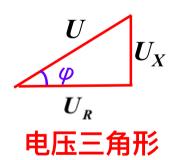
$$\omega L > 1/\omega C$$
, $X>0$, $\varphi>0$, 电压领先电流, 电路呈感性;

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

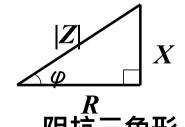
$$\omega L$$
=1/ ωC , X=0, φ =0, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈电阻性。

画相量图: 选电流为参考向量($\omega L > 1/\omega C$)





$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$



已知: $R=15\Omega$, L=0.3mH, C=0.2µF,



$$u = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 60^{\circ}), f = 3 \times 10^{4} \text{Hz}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{x}}$$
 i , u_R , u_L , u_C .

解画出相量模型

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

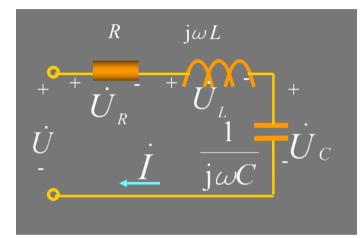
$$j\omega L = j2\pi \times 3 \times 10^{4} \times 0.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$= j56.5\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{2\pi \times 3 \times 10^4 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j26.5\Omega$$

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C}$$
 = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5

$$= 33.54 \angle 63.4^{\circ} \Omega$$





$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^{\circ}}{33.54\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = 15 \times 0.149 \angle -3.4^\circ = 2.235 \angle -3.4^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = 56.5\angle 90^{\circ} \times 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} = 8.42\angle 86.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = 26.5\angle -90^\circ \times 0.149\angle -3.4^\circ = 3.95\angle -93.4^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{R} = 0.149\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ A}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{R} = 2.235\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

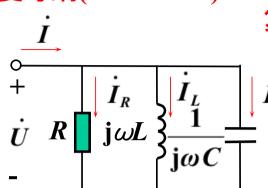
$$\mathbf{u}_{L} = 8.42\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_{C} = 3.95\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$



 U_L =8.42>U=5,分电压大于总电压。

2. 复导纳(admittance)



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

$$-\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}} - \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}}$$

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

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

$$= G + j(B_C - B_L)$$

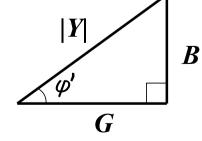
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

= G + jB

电纳

$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} & \text{导纳的模} \quad \stackrel{\text{单位: S}}{}$$

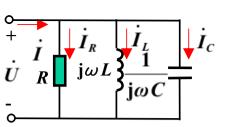
$$\varphi' = \varphi_i - \varphi_u & \text{导纳角} \end{cases}$$



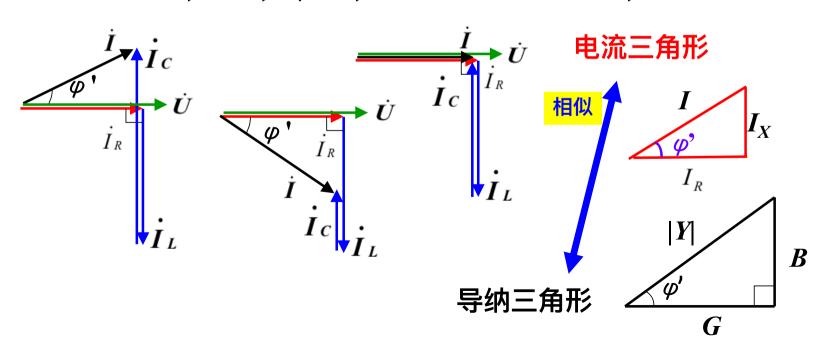
导纳三角形

具体分析一下 RLC 并联电路

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

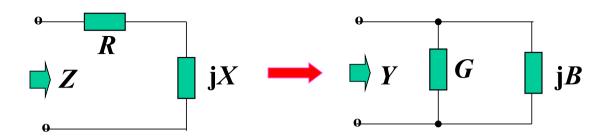


 $\omega C > 1/\omega L$, B>0 , φ '>0 , 电流相位超前电压,电路呈容性; $\omega C < 1/\omega L$, B<0 , φ '<0 , 电压相位领先电流,电路呈感性; $\omega C = 1/\omega L$, B=0 , φ '=0 , 电压相位与电流同相,电路呈阻性。



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
$$G \neq 1/R$$
 $B \neq 1/X$

4. 阻抗串、并联

串联:
$$Z = \sum Z_k$$
, $\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$



并联:
$$Y = \sum Y_k$$
 , $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$

例 已知
$$Z_1$$
=10+j6.28Ω Z_2 =20-j31.9 Ω Z_3 =15+j15.7 Ω 求 Z_{ab} °

$$Z_{ab} = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = Z_3 + Z$$

$$Z = \frac{(10 + j6.28)(20 - j31.9)}{10 + j6.28 + 20 - j31.9}$$

$$= \frac{11.81 \angle 32.13^{\circ} \times 37.65 \angle - 57.61^{\circ}}{39.45 \angle - 40.5^{\circ}}$$

 $= 10.89 + j2.86\Omega$

$$z_3$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = Z_3 + Z = 15 + j15.7 + 10.89 + j2.86$$
$$= 25.89 + j18.56 = 31.9 \angle 35.6^{\circ} \Omega$$

例

求图示电路的等效阻抗,

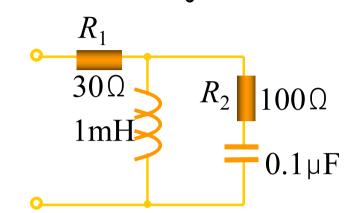




感抗和容抗为:

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

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



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

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

图示电路对外呈现感性还是容性?



 $-i6\Omega$

 $j4\Omega$

 3Ω

解

例

等效阻抗为:

$$Z = 3 - j6 + \frac{5(3 + j4)}{5 + (3 + j4)}$$

$$= 3 - j6 + \frac{25 \angle 53.1^{\circ}}{8 + j4} = 5.5 - j4.75\Omega$$

电路对外呈现容性



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:

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

正弦电路相量分析:

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

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

元件约束关系:

 $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$ 或 $\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$

结论

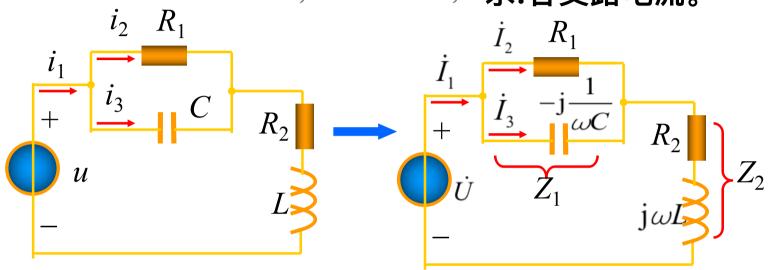


- 1.引入相量法,电阻电路和正弦电流电路依据 的电路定律是相似的。
- 2.引入电路的相量模型,把列写时域微分方程 转为直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
- 3.引入阻抗以后,可将电阻电路中讨论的所有 网络定理和分析方法都推广应用于正弦稳态 的相量分析中。

例1 已知:

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

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



解

画出电路的相量模型

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1}-j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000\times(-j318.47)}{1000-j318.47} = \frac{318.47\times10^{3}\angle-90^{\circ}}{1049.5\angle-17.7^{\circ}}$$

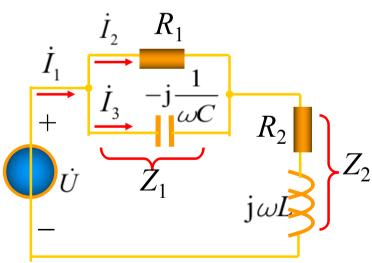


$$Z_1 = 303.45 \angle -72.3^{\circ} = 92.11 - j289.13 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = 92.11 - j289.13 + 10 + j157$$

= $102.11 - j132.13 = 166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$



担知:
$$R_1 = 1000\Omega$$
, $R_2 = 10\Omega$, $L = 500$ mH, $C = 10$ µF, $U = 100$ V, $\omega = 314$ rad/s



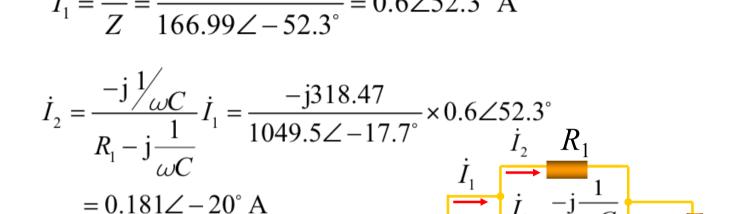
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{166.99 \angle -52.3^\circ} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{100\angle 0^{\circ}}{166.99\angle -52.3^{\circ}} = 0.6\angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{1} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1} \times 0.6\angle 52.3^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ}} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{1} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ}$$



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

 $= \frac{1000}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} \text{ A}$

U = 100 V, $\omega = 314 \text{rad/s}$

已知:

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0}{166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ}} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

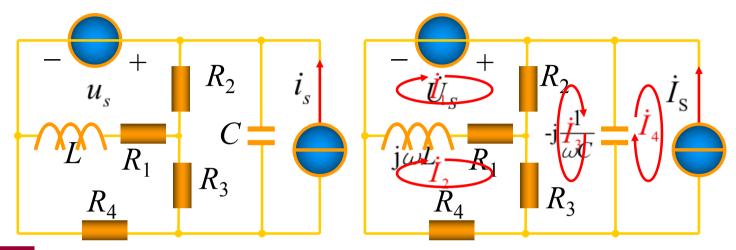
$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_{1} - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{3}} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ}$$

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

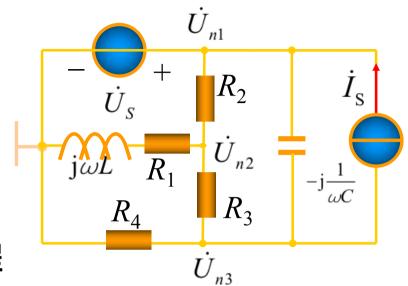
$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

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

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

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





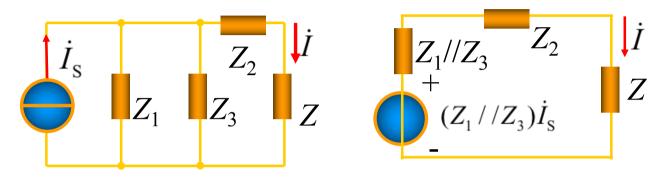
结点方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ (\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$

例3

已知: $\dot{I}_{S} = 4\angle 90^{\circ} \text{ A}$, $Z_{1} = Z_{2} = -\text{j}30 \Omega$,

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



解

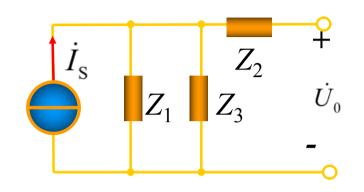
方法1: 电源变换

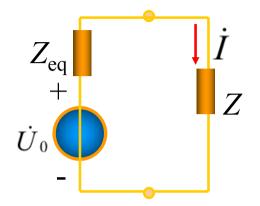
$$Z_1 / Z_3 = \frac{30(-j30)}{30 - j30} = 15 - j15\Omega$$

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



方法2: 戴维宁等效变换





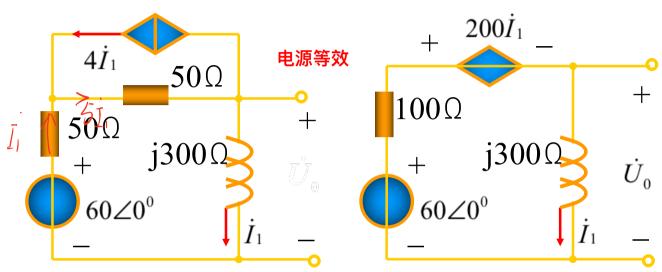
求开路电压: $\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_S(Z_1//Z_3) = 84.86 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$

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

$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^{\circ}}{15 - j45 + 45} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$

例4 求图示电路的戴维宁等效电路。



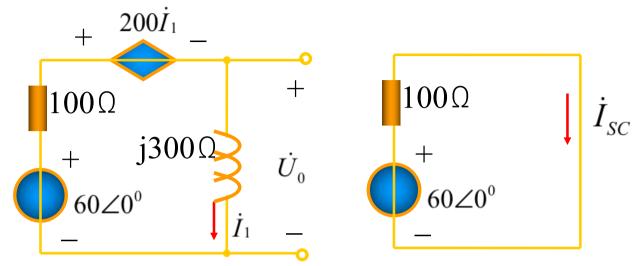


解 求开路电压:

$$\dot{U}_{o} = -200\dot{I}_{1} - 100\dot{I}_{1} + 60 = -300\dot{I}_{1} + 60 = -300\frac{U_{0}}{300} + 60$$

$$\dot{U}_{o} = \frac{60}{1-i} = 30\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} V$$





求短路电流:

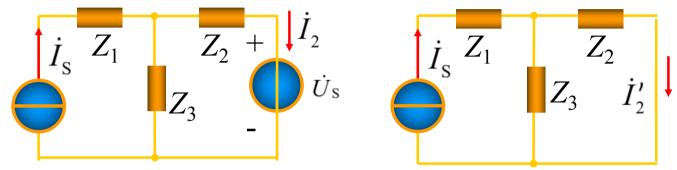
$$\dot{I}_{SC} = 60/100 = 0.6 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

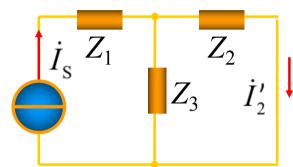
$$Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_{SC}} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0}{0.6} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0 \Omega$$

例5

用叠加定理计算电流 j_s 已知: $U_s = 100 \angle 45^\circ V$

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

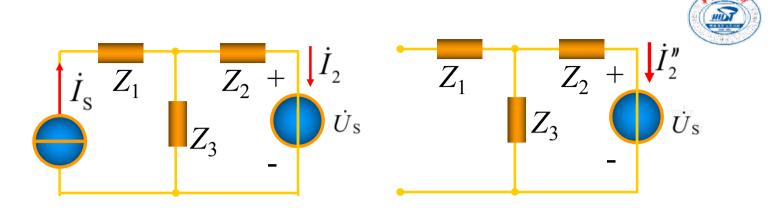




(1) \dot{I}_{s} 单独作用(\dot{U}_{s} 置零):

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

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



(2) $\dot{U}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用($\dot{I}_{\rm S}$ 置零):

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

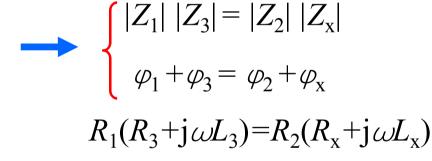
$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2'' = 2.31\angle 30^\circ + 1.155\angle -135^\circ A = 1.18 + j1.23 A$$

例6 **已知平衡电桥** $Z_1 = R_1$, $Z_2 = R_2$, $Z_3 = R_3 + j\omega L_3$ 。 求: $Z_x = R_x + j\omega L_x$ 。

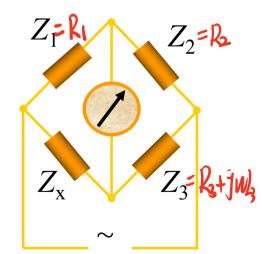


解 平衡条件: $Z_1Z_3=Z_2Z_x$ 得:

$$|Z_1| \angle \varphi_1 \cdot |Z_3| \angle \varphi_3 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi_2 \cdot |Z_x| \angle \varphi_x$$

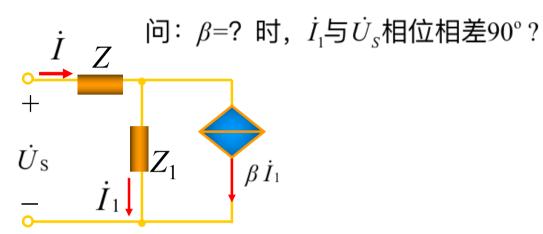


$$R_x = R_1 R_3 / R_2$$
, $L_x = L_3 R_1 / R_2$



例7 已知: $Z=10+i50\Omega$, $Z_1=400+i1000\Omega$.





$$\dot{U}_{S} = Z\dot{I} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1} = Z(1+\beta)\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = (1+\beta)Z + Z_{1} = 410 + 10\beta + j(50 + 50\beta + 1000)$$

得
$$410+10\beta=0$$
 , $\beta=-41$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{\rm S}}{\dot{I}_{\rm I}}$$
 = -j1000 电流领先电压90°.

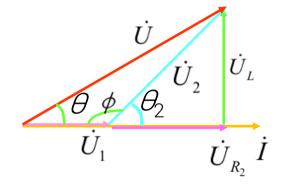
例8

已知: U=115V, $U_1=55.4$ V , $U_2=80$ V, $R_1=32$ Ω,

f=50Hz。 求:线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感 L_2 。

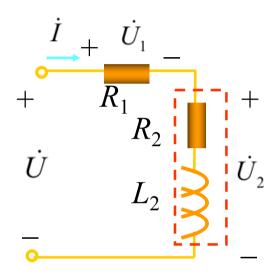
解方法一、画相量图分析。

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{R_2} + \dot{U}_L$$



$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1U_2\cos\phi$$

$$\cos \phi = -0.4237$$
 : $\phi = 115.1^{\circ}$





$$\theta_2 = 180^{\circ} - \phi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73A$$

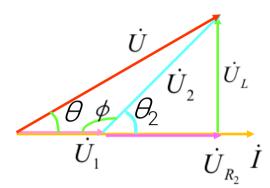
$$|Z_2| = U_2 / I = 80 / 1.73 = 46.2\Omega$$

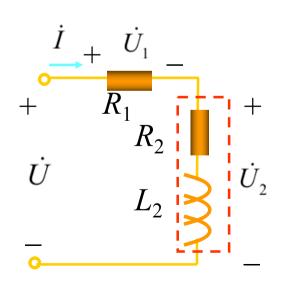
$$R_2 = |Z_2| \cos \theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$X_2 = |Z_2| \sin \theta_2 = 41.8\Omega$$

$$L = X_2 / (2\pi f) = 0.133H$$

已知:
$$U=115$$
V, $U_1=55.4$ V, $U_2=80$ V, $R_1=32\Omega$, $f=50$ Hz。



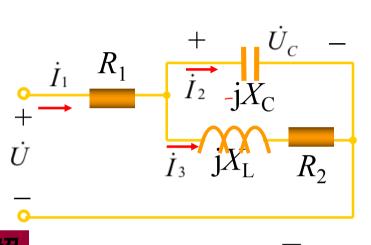


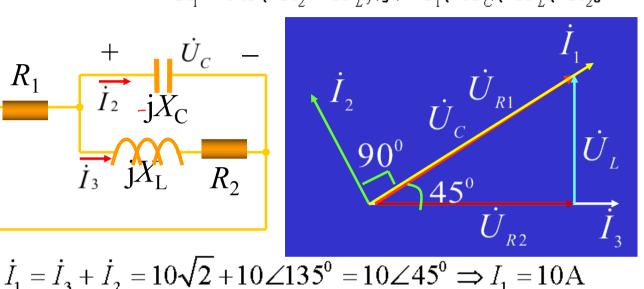
图示电路,

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



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





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

$$\dot{U}_{C} = \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_{L} \Longrightarrow U_{C} = \sqrt{2U_{R2}^{2}} \Longrightarrow U_{R2} = U_{L} = 75\sqrt{2}$$

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

作业



• 10.3节: 10-13

• 10.4节: 10-34

• 10.5节: 10-41 (只要求用戴维南定理)

• 10.6节: 10-51

• 综合: 10-53



著名科学家

- 斯坦梅茨(Charlea Proteus Steinmetz 1865~1923)
- 斯坦梅茨是德国一澳大利亚数学家和工程师。他最 伟大的贡献就是在交流电路分析中引入了向量分析法, 并以其在滞后理论方面的著作而闻名。
- 出生于德国的布勒斯劳,一岁时就失去了母亲,在即将在大学完成他的数学博士论文时,由于政治活动(犹太人),被迫离开德国,到瑞士后又去了美国,1893年受雇于美国通用电气公司,这一年他发表论文,首次将复数应用于交流电路的分析中,其后出版了专著《交流现象的理论和计算》,1901年成为美国电气工程师协会(IEEE)主席。