



第9章 正弦稳态电路的分析

本章重点

阻抗和导纳；

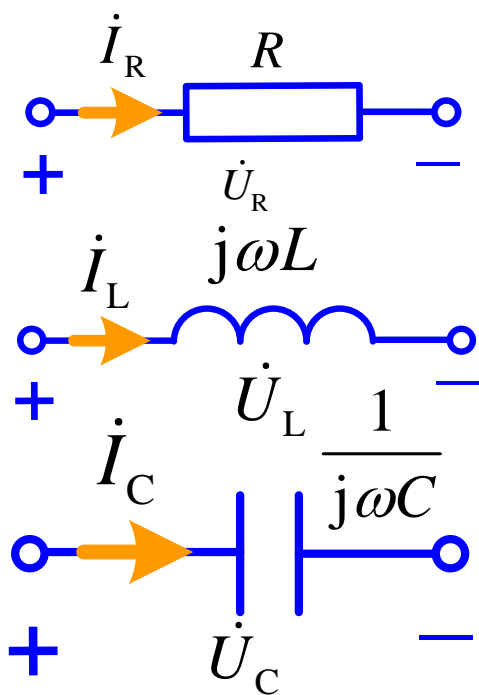
正弦稳态电路的分析；

正弦稳态电路的功率分析。

9.1 阻抗和导纳

1、元件阻抗和导纳

$$\frac{\text{元件端电压} \dot{U}}{\text{元件端电流} \dot{I}} \Longrightarrow \text{元件阻抗} Z$$



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

$$Z_R = \frac{\dot{U}_R}{\dot{I}_R} = R$$

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

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

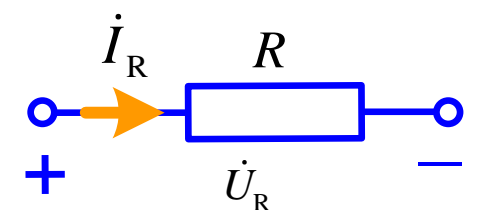
$$\dot{U}_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \cdot \dot{I}_C$$

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

9.1 阻抗和导纳

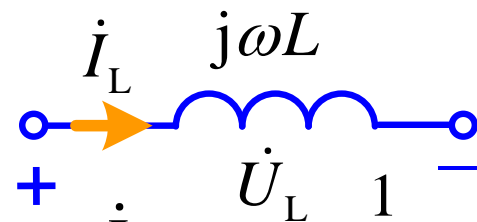
1、元件阻抗和导纳

$$\frac{\text{元件端电流} \dot{I}}{\text{元件端电压} \dot{U}} \longrightarrow \text{元件导纳} Y$$



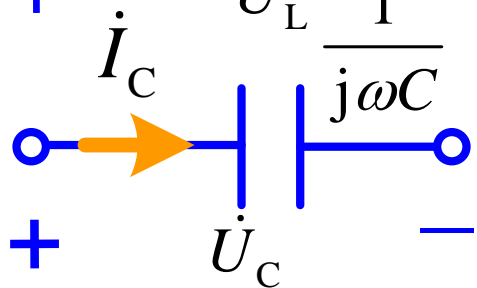
$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{1}{R} \dot{U}_R$$

$$Y_R = \frac{\dot{I}_R}{\dot{U}_R} = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{Z}$$



$$\dot{I}_L = -j \frac{1}{\omega L} \dot{U}_L$$

$$Y_L = \frac{\dot{I}_L}{\dot{U}_L} = -j \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{Z_L}$$



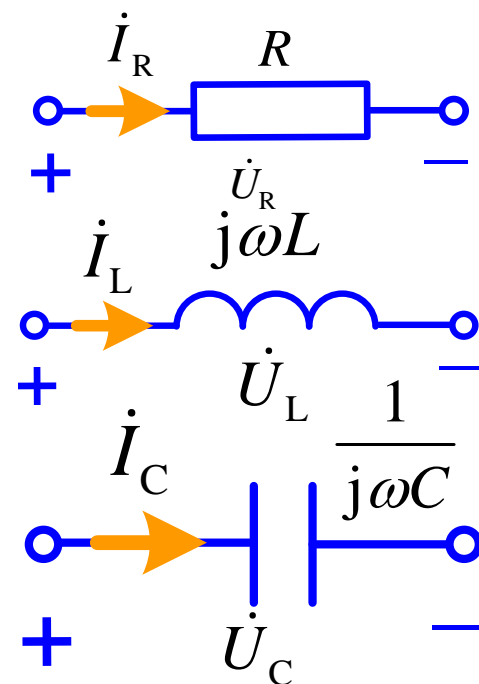
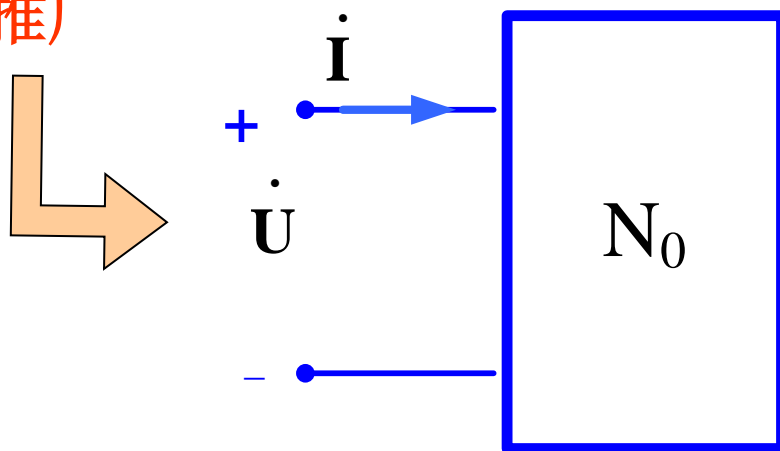
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \cdot \dot{U}_C$$

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

9.1 阻抗和导纳

元件**阻抗** Z 元件**导纳** Y

推广



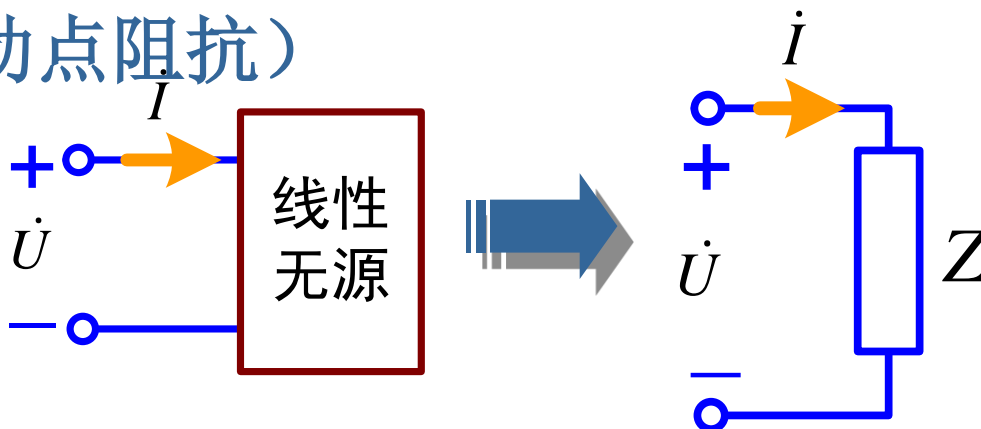
端口**驱动点阻抗**、**复阻抗** Z ,简称**阻抗**

端口**驱动点导纳**、**复导纳** Y ,简称**导纳**

9.1 阻抗和导纳

2. 阻抗（驱动点阻抗）

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U} &= U \angle \psi_u \\ \dot{I} &= I \angle \psi_i\end{aligned}$$



欧姆定律
(相量形式)

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

阻抗
定义

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{阻抗模} \\ \text{阻抗角} \\ \text{单位:} \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} |Z| &= \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_m}{I_m} \\ \varphi_z &= \psi_u - \psi_i \\ \Omega \end{aligned}$

9.1 阻抗和导纳

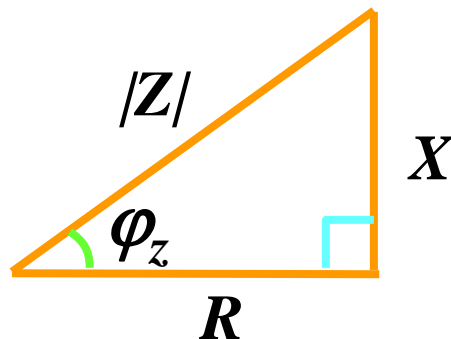
阻抗的代数形式 $Z = R + jX$

Z 的实部 电阻 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$ Z 的虚部 电抗 $\underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}$

转换关系:

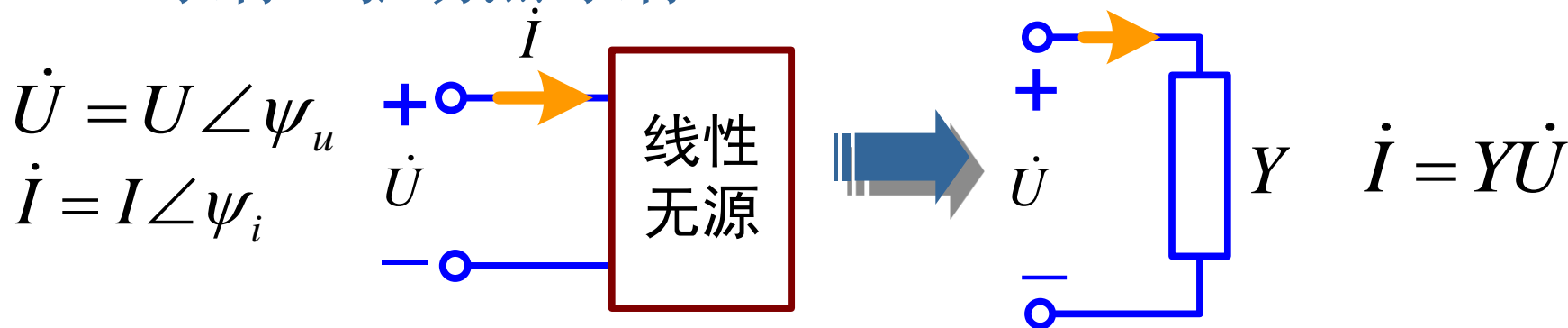
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \\ \varphi_z = \arctg \frac{X}{R} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} R = |Z| \cos \varphi_z \\ X = |Z| \sin \varphi_z \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} \\ \varphi_z = \psi_u - \psi_i \end{array} \right.$$

阻抗三角形



9.1 阻抗和导纳

3. 导纳（驱动点导纳）



导纳
定义

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I \angle \psi_i}{U \angle \psi_u} = \frac{I}{U} \angle \psi_i - \psi_u$$

导纳模 $|Y| = \frac{I}{U} = \frac{I_m}{U_m}$
 导纳角 $\varphi_y = \psi_i - \psi_u$
 单位: S

9.1 阻抗和导纳

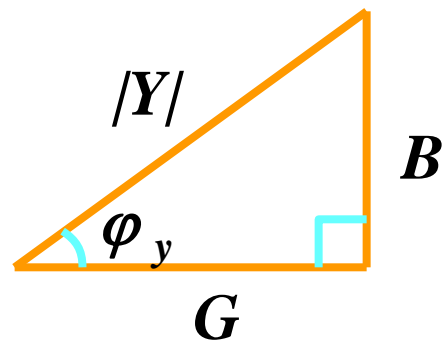
导纳的代数形式 $Y = G + jB$

Y的实部 电导 — Y的虚部 电纳 —

转换关系:

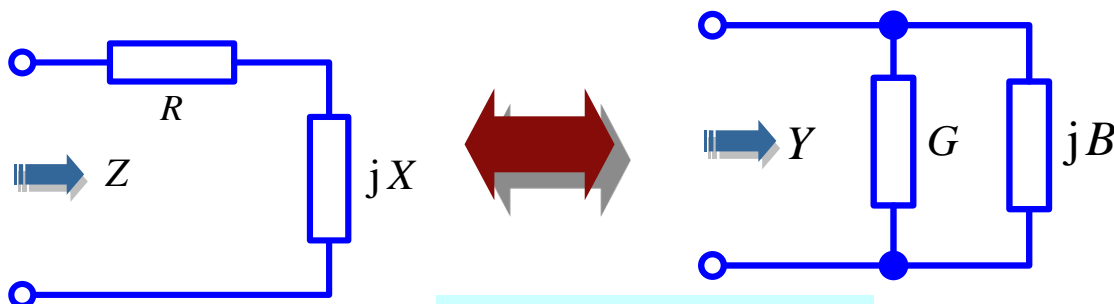
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} \\ \varphi_y = \arctg \frac{B}{G} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} G = |Y| \cos \varphi_y \\ B = |Y| \sin \varphi_y \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} \\ \varphi_y = \psi_i - \psi_u \end{array} \right.$$

导纳三角形:



9.1 阻抗和导纳

4. 复阻抗和复导纳的等效互换



同一二端网络: $Z = \frac{1}{Y}, Y = \frac{1}{Z}$

$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \frac{1}{|Y|} \\ \varphi_z = -\varphi_y \end{cases}$$

注意: 一般情况 $G \neq 1/R$ $B \neq 1/X$ 。

$$G = \frac{R}{|Z|^2}, B = -\frac{X}{|Z|^2}$$

无源一端口网络的阻抗和导纳由电路的结构、参数和频率决定。
若 Z 为感性, $X > 0$, 则 $B < 0$, 串联等效还是并联等效并不改变电路的感性或容性。

无受控源一端口网络的阻抗之电阻或导纳之电导为正值。

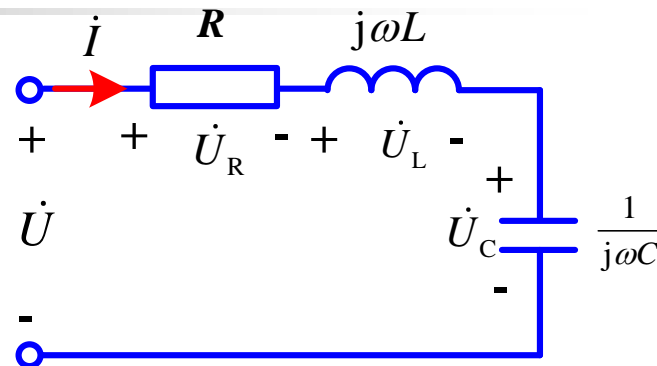
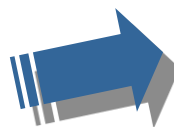
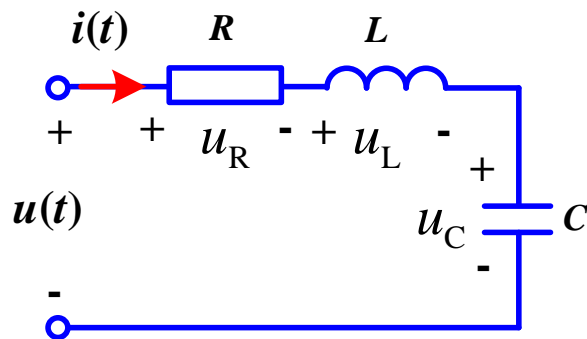
含受控源一端口网络的阻抗之电阻或导纳之电导可能为负值。

9.1 阻抗和导纳

元件	方程	Z阻抗	R	X	Y导纳	G	B
R	$\dot{U} = RI$	R	R	0	$\frac{1}{R}$	$\frac{1}{R}$	0
L	$\dot{U} = j\omega LI$	$j\omega L$	0	ωL	$-j\frac{1}{\omega L}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\omega L}$
C	$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I$	$-j\frac{1}{\omega C}$	0	$-\frac{1}{\omega C}$	$j\omega C$	0	ωC

9.1 阻抗和导纳

5. RLC 串联电路



由KVL:

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C$$

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

$$\dot{U} = [R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})]\dot{I}$$

$$= [R + j(X_L + X_C)]\dot{I}$$

$$= (R + jX)\dot{I}$$

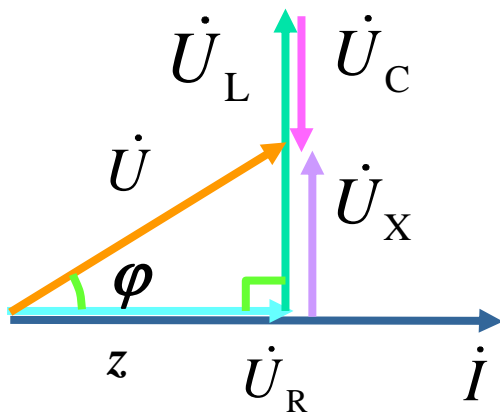
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

$$\varphi_z = \arg \operatorname{tg} \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$

RLC 串联电路分析:

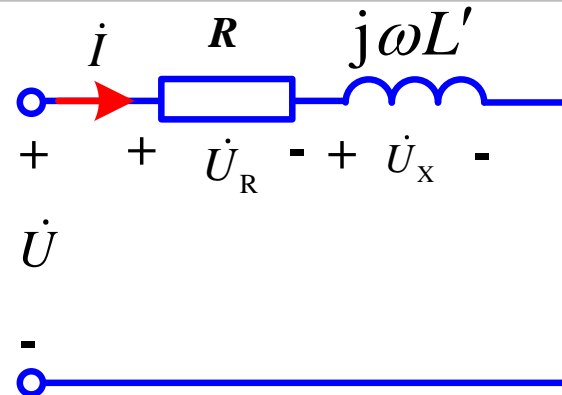
- (1) RLC 串联电路阻抗为复数, 称复阻抗。
 - (2) ω 增加, $X > 0$, $\varphi_z > 0$, 电路为感性, 电压领先电流;
 $\varphi_z = 90^\circ$, 称纯感性;
- 相量图: 选电流为参考向量, $\psi_i = 0$ 。



三角形 \dot{U}_R 、 \dot{U}_X 、 \dot{U} 称为电压三角形, 它和阻抗三角形相似。即

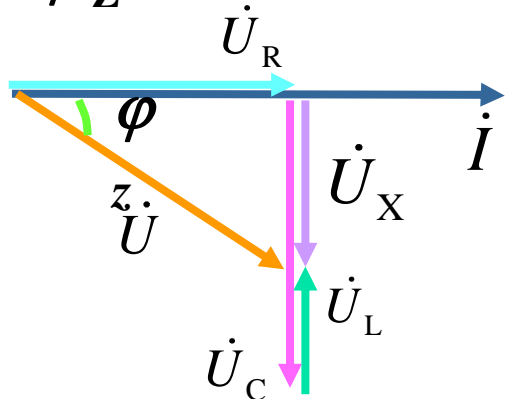
$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

等效电路



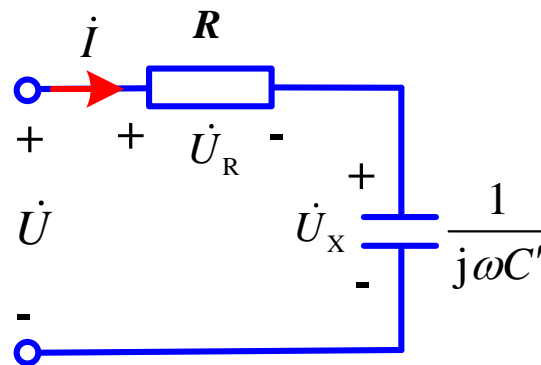
(3) ω 减小, $X < 0$, $\varphi_z < 0$, 电路为容性, 电压落后电流;

$\varphi_z = -90^\circ$, 称纯容性;

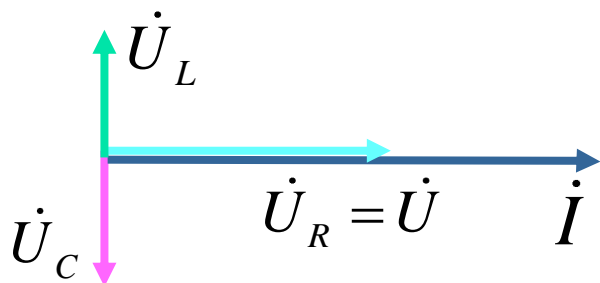


$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

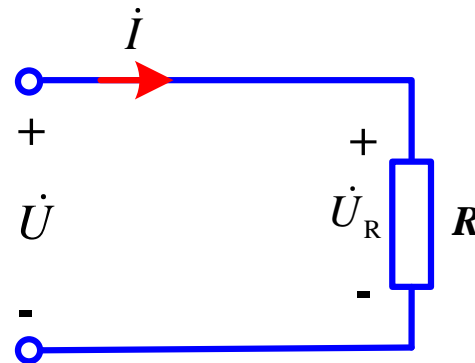
等效电路

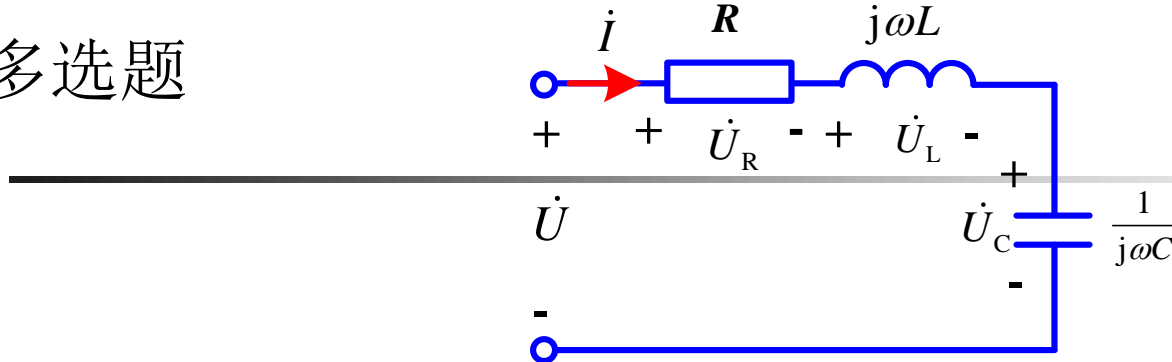


(4) $\omega L = 1/\omega C$, $X = 0$, $\varphi_z = 0$, 电路为电阻性, 电压与电流同相。



等效电路





R、L、C串联电路， ω 待定，下列说法正确的是：

A

串联电路阻抗可能是感性的；

B

串联电路可能可能是容性的；

C

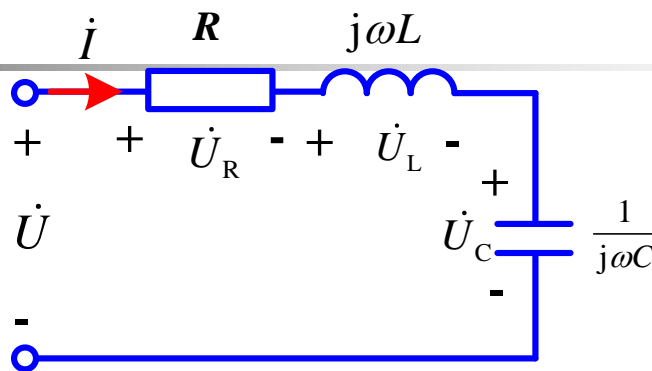
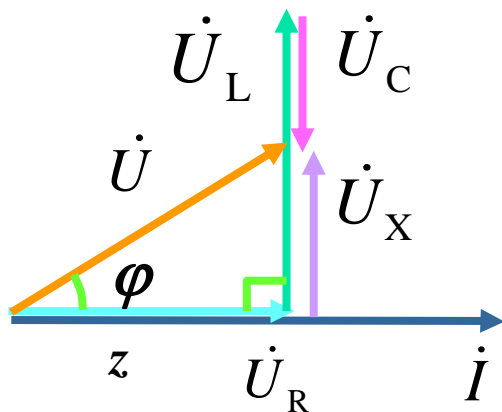
端电压 U 与分压 U_R 一定满足： $U \geq U_R$ ；

D

端电压 U 与分压 U_C 一定满足： $U \geq U_C$ 。

提交

RLC 串联电路分析:



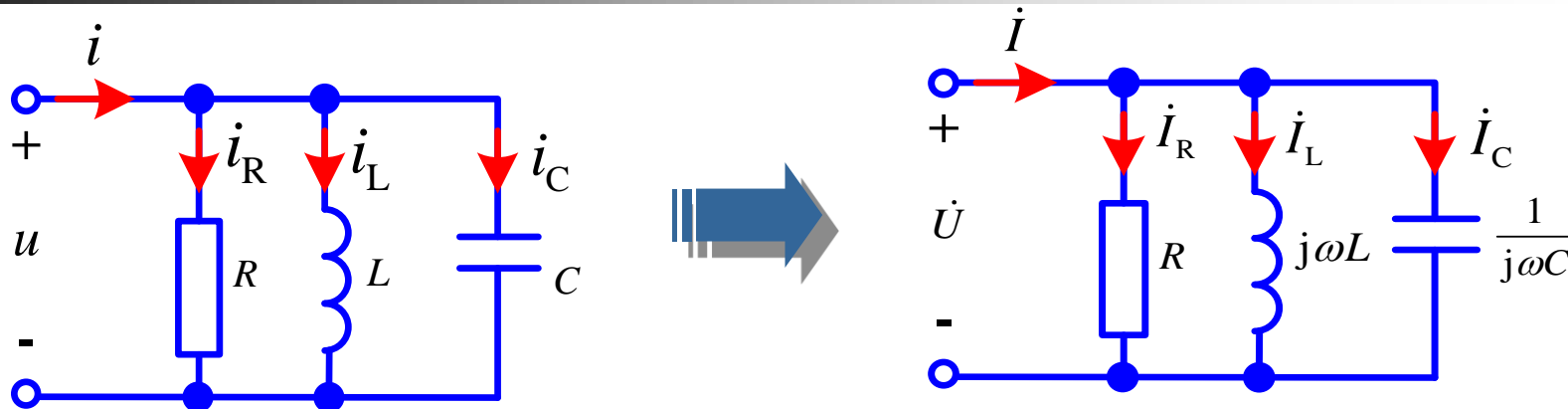
$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

$$U \geq U_R \quad U \geq U_X$$

但是 $U \geq U_C$ 、 $U \geq U_L$ 不一定成立

RLC 串联电路可能出现分电压大于总电压的现象

6. RLC 并联电路



由KCL: $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C$

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

$$\dot{I} = \left(\frac{1}{R} - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C \right) \dot{U}$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right) = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R} \right)^2 + \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right)^2}$$

$$\varphi_y = \arg \operatorname{tg} R \left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right)$$

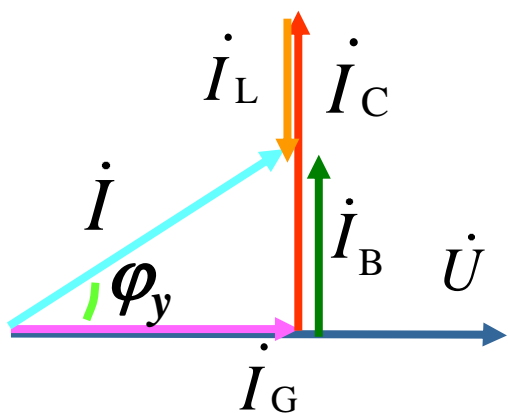
RLC 并联电路分析

RLC 并联电路同样会出现分电流大于总电流的现象

(1) 导纳 Y 为复数，故称复导纳；

(2) $\omega C > 1/\omega L$ ， $B > 0$ ， $\varphi_y > 0$ ，电路为容性，电流超前电压；
 $\varphi_y = 90^\circ$ ，称纯容性；

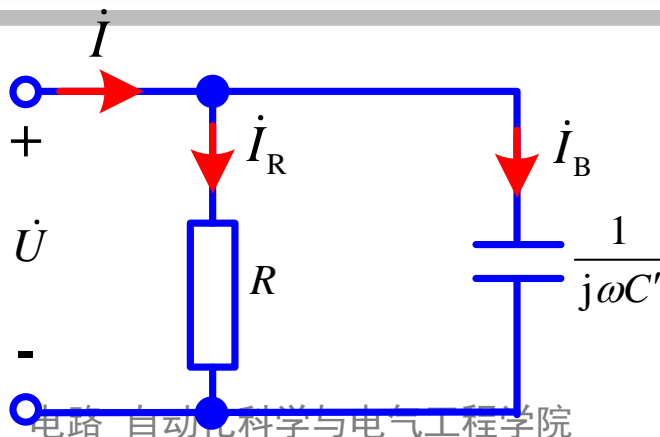
相量图：选电压为参考向量， $\psi_u = 0$



三角形 \dot{I}_R 、 \dot{I}_B 、 \dot{I} 称为电流三角形，它和导纳三角形相似。即

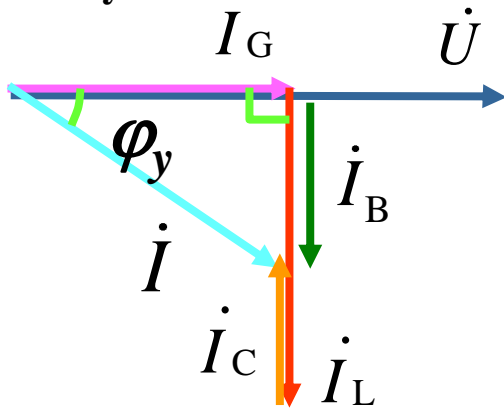
$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

等效电路



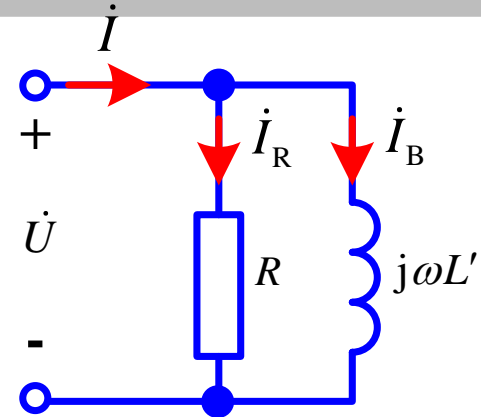
(3) $\omega C < 1/\omega L$, $B < 0$, $\varphi_y < 0$, 电路为感性, 电流落后电压;

$\varphi_y = -90^\circ$, 称纯感性;

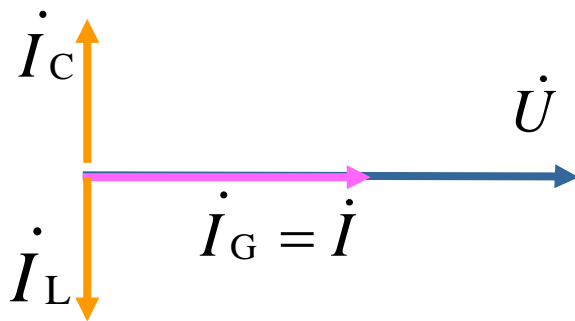


$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

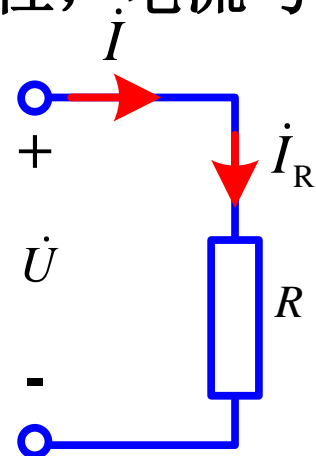
等效电路



(4) $\omega C = 1/\omega L$, $B = 0$, $\varphi_y = 0$, 电路为电阻性, 电流与电压同相。



等效电路



【例】 已知： $u = 100 \cos 2t \text{ V}$

$$i = 10 \cos(2t + 60^\circ) \text{ A}$$

求：最简串联组合及并联组合元件值

解

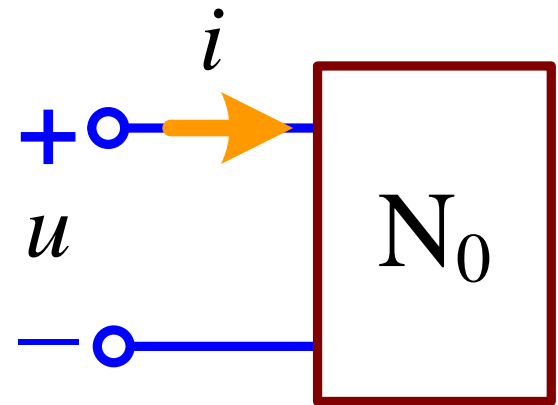
$$\dot{U}_m = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_m = 10 \angle 60^\circ \text{ A}$$

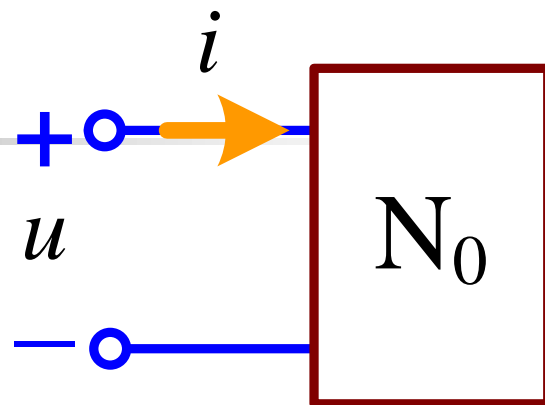
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}_m}{\dot{I}_m} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle 60^\circ}$$

$$Z = 10 \angle -60^\circ = 5 - j8.66 \Omega$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{10 \angle -60^\circ} = 0.1 \angle 60^\circ = 0.05 + j0.0866$$



$$Z = 5 - j8.66\Omega$$

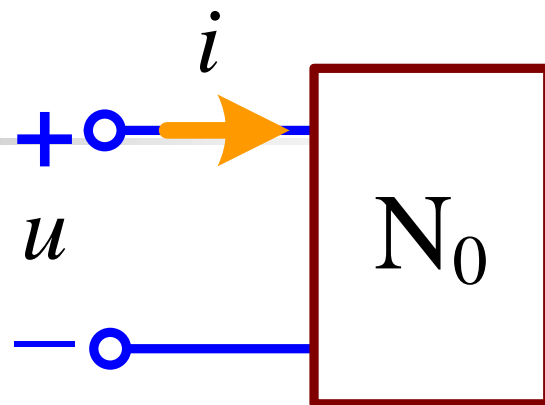


这个一端口网络的阻抗性质是：

- ☐ A 纯阻性的；
- ☐ B 纯容性的；
- ☒ C 容性的；
- ☐ D 感性的；

提交

$$Y = 0.05 + j0.0866$$



这个一端口网络的导纳性质是：

- ☐ A 纯阻性的；
- ☐ B 纯容性的；
- ☒ C 容性的；
- ☐ D 感性的；

提交

$$Z = 5 - j8.66\Omega$$

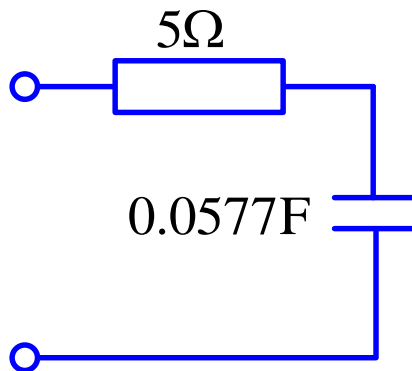
$$Y = 0.05 + j0.0866$$

串联组合

$$R = 5\Omega$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} = 8.66\Omega$$

$$C = \frac{1}{8.66 \times 2} = 0.0577\text{F}$$

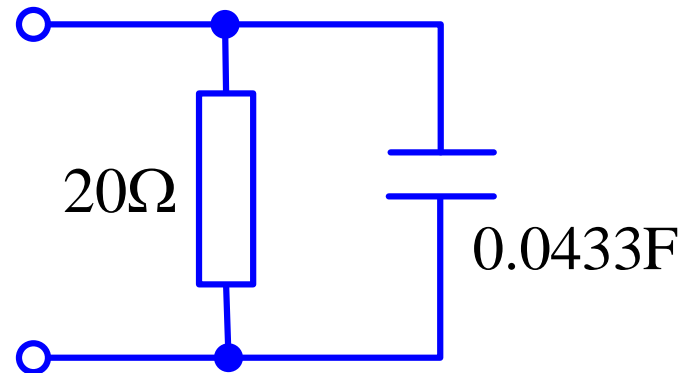


并联组合

$$G = 0.05\text{S} \quad R = \frac{1}{G} = \frac{1}{0.05} = 20\Omega$$

$$\omega C = 0.0866(\text{S})$$

$$C = \frac{0.0866}{2} = 0.0433\text{F}$$





作业

- 9-1 (b)、(d) 【阻抗与导纳】
- 9-3 (2) 【构造等效电路】