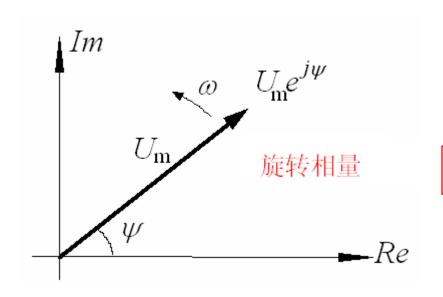
§ 5-3 正弦量的相量表示方法

1.正弦量的复数表示

相量法——求正弦函数的线性常系数微分方程的特解的 一种简便方法。



对应于 $u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)$ 作一个复值函数 $U_m e^{j(\omega t + \psi)}$ 它表示复平面上的一个旋转向量

模为Um, t=0时的辐角为V,

相量以恒定角频率逆时针旋转 在t时刻,其辐角为 $\omega t + \Psi$

由欧拉公式,有
$$U_{m}e^{j(\omega t+\psi)} = U_{m}\cos(\omega t + \psi) + jU_{m}\sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

$$U_{m}\cos(\omega t + \psi) = \text{Re}[U_{m}e^{j(\omega t+\psi)}]$$

$$U_{m}\sin(\omega t + \psi) = \text{Im}[U_{m}e^{j(\omega t+\psi)}]$$

设正弦电压用正弦表示

$$u(t)=U_{m}\sin(\omega t+\psi)$$
 — 正弦量的时间表达式可以把上式写作 $u(t)=U_{m}\sin(\omega t+\psi)$

$$=\operatorname{Im}[U_{m}e^{j(\omega t+\psi)}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}[U_{m}e^{j\psi}e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$=\operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}\mathbf{\mathcal{L}}^{j\omega t}]$$

式中 $U=Ue^{j\psi}$,字母上加点,以表示相量与一般复数的区别

::Uej♥ 为复常数 . 复数【历正弦电压 u 的相量

•
$$U = Ue^{j\psi}$$
 — 相量的指数表示法

$$U=U \angle \psi$$
 — 相量的工程表示法

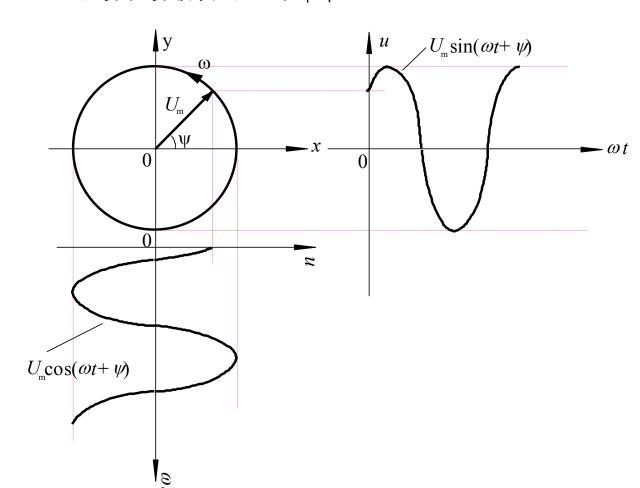
模为正弦电压的有效值,辐角为正弦电压的初相

※相量只能代表正弦量,并不等于正弦量

另外若用最大值表示相量

$$\dot{U}_m = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} = U_m e^{j\psi} = U_m \angle \psi$$

2.正弦量相量模型的几何解释



设x-y平面上有一相量,长度为 U_m ,以角速度 ω 逆时针旋转

当t=0时,该相量与 X轴的夹角为 , 在 任意时刻t,该相量在纵 轴和横轴上的投影分别 为:

$$U_{m} \sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

$$U_{m} \cos(\omega t + \psi)$$

由此可见:旋转相量和正弦量之间有一一对应关系

例: 已知
$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(314t - 60^\circ)A$$
 求相量 I

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(314t - 60^{\circ} + 90^{\circ})A$$

$$= 10\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 30^{\circ})A$$

$$= Im[10\sqrt{2}e^{j30^{\circ}}e^{j314t}]$$

$$= Im[10\sqrt{2}\angle 30^{\circ}e^{j314t}]$$

$$I = 10 \angle 30^{\circ} = 10e^{j30^{\circ}}$$

例:设 $U=5\angle 60^{\circ}V$ 。求它所代表的正弦电压,已知电压的角频率 $\omega=1000 rad/s$

$$u = \text{Im}[5\sqrt{2}\angle 60^{\circ}e^{j1000t}]$$

$$= \text{Im}[5\sqrt{2}e^{j60^{\circ}}e^{j1000t}]$$

$$= 5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})V$$

$$i_1 = 4\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 30^\circ)A$$
$$i_2 = -3\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)A$$

,试画出它们的相量图,

并求出它们之间的相位差

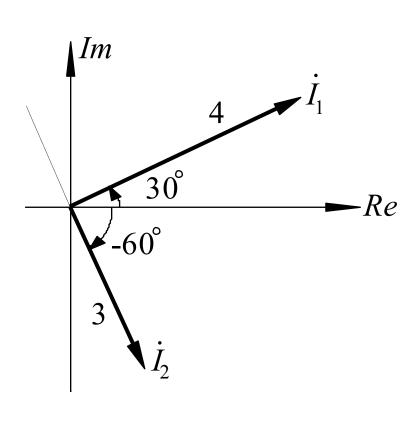
$$i_2 = -3\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)A$$
$$= -3\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 120^\circ)A$$

$$I_1 = 4 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

$$I_2 = -3\angle 120^\circ = 3\angle -60^\circ A$$

$$\phi = \psi_1 - \psi_2 = \angle 90^\circ$$

如图所示, i_1 领先 i_2 90°



3.正弦时间函数的和

设有两个同频正弦量

$$u_{1} = A_{1m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{1}) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} A_{1} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$u_{2} = A_{2m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{2}) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} A_{2} e^{j\omega t}]$$

它们的和是

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\bullet}{A_1} e^{j\omega t}\right] + \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\bullet}{A_2} e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\bullet}{A_1} + \stackrel{\bullet}{A_2}\right] e^{j\omega t}$$

$$\therefore u = \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\bullet}{A} e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

对任何 t, 上两式中等号右端的复值函数的虚部相等,所以有 $A = A_1 + A_2$ 只要将代表 u_1 , u_2 的相量相加,就可以得到代表 u 的相量 A ,由 A 就可以得到 u 的辐角和相位。

设
$$A_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$

 $A_2 = a_2 + jb_2$
if $A = (a_1 + jb_1)$

则有
$$A = (a_1 + jb_1) + (a_2 + jb_2)$$

 $= a + jb$
 $= |A| \angle \psi$

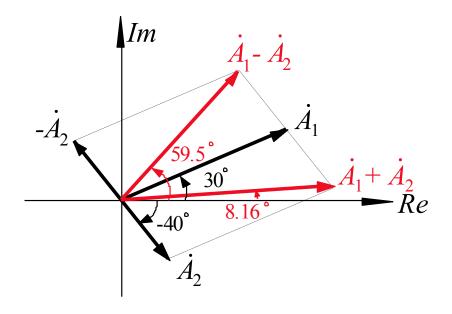
式中
$$a = a_1 + a_2$$
 $b = b_1 + b_2$

$$|A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\psi = arctg(\frac{b}{a})$$

例: 设有正弦时间函数
$$u_1 = 10\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$$
 $u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$ 求 $u = u_1 + u_2$ 和 $u' = u_1 - u_2$ 解: 用相量相加法求 u 和 u' u_1, u_2 的相量分别为 $A_1 = 10\angle 30^\circ = 8.66 + j5$ $A_2 = 5\angle -40^\circ = 3.83 - j3.21$ 将 u 和 u' 的相量记为 A_1 和 A_2 , 则 $A = A_1 + A_2$ $= (8.66 + 3.83) + j(5 - 3.21)$ $= 12.49 + j1.79 = 12.6\angle 8.16^\circ$

$$A' = A_1 - A_2$$
= $(8.66 - 3.83) + j(5 + 3.21)$
= $4.83 + j8.21 = 9.53 \angle 59.5^{\circ}$



由相量
$$\dot{A}_1$$
 , \dot{A}_2 即可得出所代表的正弦时间函数为
$$u=12.6\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t+8.16^\circ)V$$

$$u'=9.53\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t+59.5^\circ)V$$

§ 5-4 电路元件方程的相量形式

1. 电阻元件

设R中的正弦电流为

$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \operatorname{Im}\left[\sqrt{2}I e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

式中
$$I = I \angle \psi_i$$

$$u_R = Ri$$

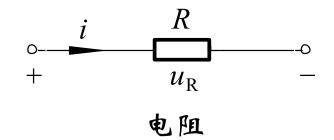
$$= R \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2} i e^{j\omega t}]$$

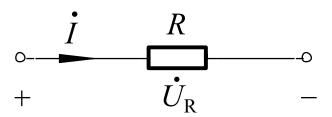
$$= \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}R\stackrel{\bullet}{I}e^{j\omega t}]$$

由上式可得 $U_{\mathbb{R}} = RI$

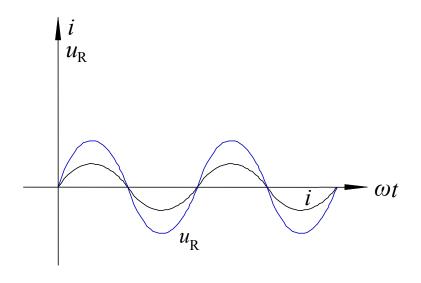
$$U_R \angle \psi_u = RI \angle \psi_i$$
$$U_R = RI$$

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





电阻元件的相量模型



电阻电流、电压波形图

结论:电阻元件上电压的有效值 U_R 等于电阻 R 和其中的电流的有效值 I 的乘积,电压和电流的相位相同。



电阻元件电压、电流相量图

电阻R中流过正弦电流i时,它在任意时刻吸收的瞬时功率为

$$P_R = u_R i = U_{Rm} I_m \sin^2 \omega t = U_R I (1 - \cos 2\omega t)$$

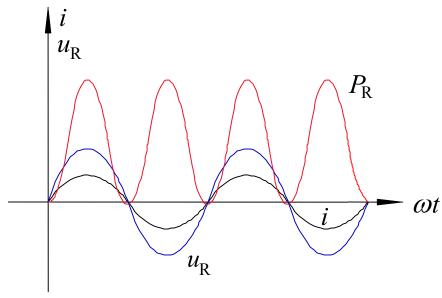
由上式可见:电阻R吸收的功率恒为非负值。 电阻R所吸收的瞬时功率在一个周期内的平均值为

$$P_{R} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} p_{R} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} U_{R} I(1 - \cos 2\omega t) dt$$

$$= U_{R} I$$

$$= R I^{2}$$

$$i_{R}$$



2. 电感元件

设流过电感元件L的电流为

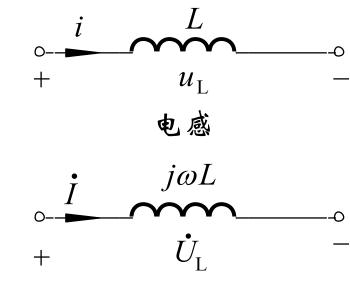
$$i = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$
$$= \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$u_{L} = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

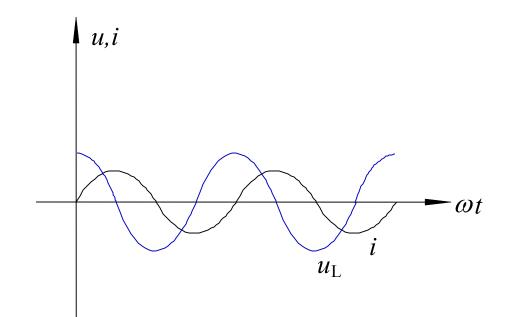
$$= L \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i})$$

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

$$= \omega L \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$



电感元件的相量模型



电感电流、电压波形图15

$$u_{L} = L\frac{di}{dt} = L\left[\frac{d}{dt}\operatorname{Im}(\sqrt{2}\overset{\bullet}{I}e^{j\omega t})\right]$$

$$= L\left[\operatorname{Im}\frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{2}\overset{\bullet}{I}e^{j\omega t})\right]$$

$$= L\operatorname{Im}(\sqrt{2}j\omega\overset{\bullet}{I}e^{j\omega t})$$

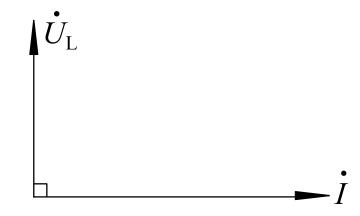
$$= \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}j\omega L\overset{\bullet}{I}e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I} = j X_L \dot{I}$$
 电感的感抗 (单位: Ω)

$$U_L \angle \psi_u = \omega L I \angle \psi_i + 90^\circ$$

比较上面等式两边,得

$$U_L = \omega LI$$
 $\psi_u = \psi_i + 90^\circ$



电感元件电压、电流相量图

结论: 电感元件上电压的有效值 U_L 等于感抗 ωL 和电流I的乘积,电压的相位超前电流 $90^{\rm o}$

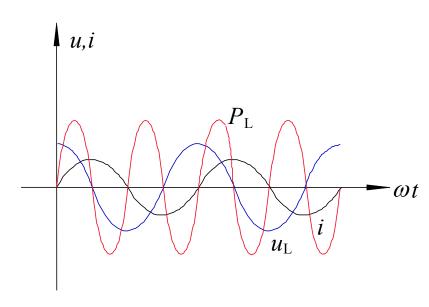
正弦电流流过电感上时,所吸收的瞬时功率是

$$p_{L} = u_{L}i$$

$$= U_{Lm}I_{m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i})\cos(\omega t + \psi_{i})$$

$$= 2U_{L}I \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i})\cos(\omega t + \psi_{i})$$

$$= U_{L}I \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_{i})$$



电感在有正弦电流流过时,所吸收的功率的平均值为

$$P_{L} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} p_{L} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} U_{L} I \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_{i}) dt = 0$$

表明:电感是不耗能的元件。虽然电感吸收的瞬时功率不为0,但其平均功率为0,表明电感与它的外部电路间有能量交换现象。

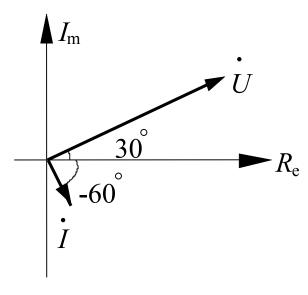
例: 设有一正弦交流电压
$$u=220\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t+30^\circ)V$$
 加到 $0.4H$ 的电感上

- (1)求出流过电感的电流i(t);
- (2)画出电感电压和电流的相量图

解: (1)
$$i = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{220\angle 30^{\circ}}{j400} = 0.55\angle -60^{\circ}A$$

 $i = 0.55\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t - 60^{\circ})A$

(2)电压和电流的相量图



3. 电容元件

设电容C两端加有正弦电压Uc

$$u_C = \sqrt{2}U_C \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$
$$= \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}U_C^{\bullet} e^{j\omega t}]$$

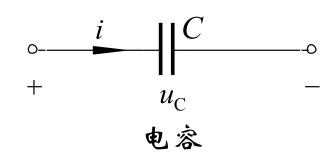
则电容中流过的电流i为

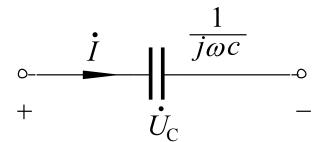
$$i = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$= C \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{2} U_C \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

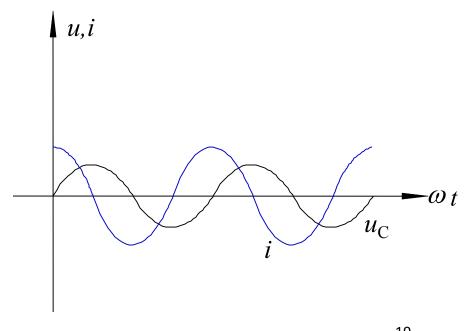
$$= \omega C \sqrt{2} U_C \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

$$= \omega C \sqrt{2} U_C \sin(\omega t + \psi_u + \frac{\pi}{2})$$





电容元件的相量模型



电容电压、电流波形图

$$i = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

$$= C \left[\frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Im}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U_C} e^{j\omega t}) \right]$$

$$= C \left[\operatorname{Im} \frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2} \dot{U_C} e^{j\omega t}) \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Im} \left[Cj\omega \sqrt{2} \dot{U_C} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\dot{I}=j\omega C\dot{U_C}$$
 $\dot{U_C}=-jrac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}=-jX_C\dot{I}$ $\dot{U_C}=\dot{\alpha}\dot{C}\dot{U_C}$ 电容元件电压、电流相量图

结论:电容元件上电压的有效值 U_c 等于容抗 $\frac{1}{\omega C}$ 和电流 I 的乘积,相位滞后电流 90° 。

电容在有正弦电流流过时所吸收的瞬时功率是

$$p_c = u_c i$$

$$= U_{Cm} I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

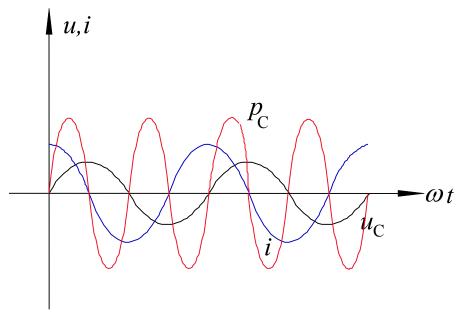
$$= U_C I \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

电容两端加有正弦电压肘,所吸收的功率的平均值为

$$P_C = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p_C dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T U_C I \sin 2(\omega t + \psi_u) dt$$

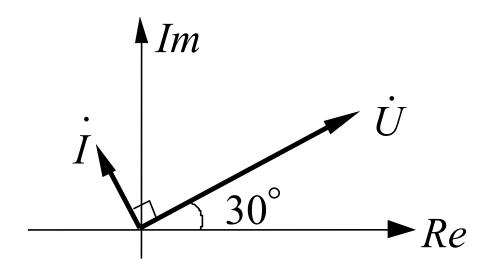
$$= 0$$



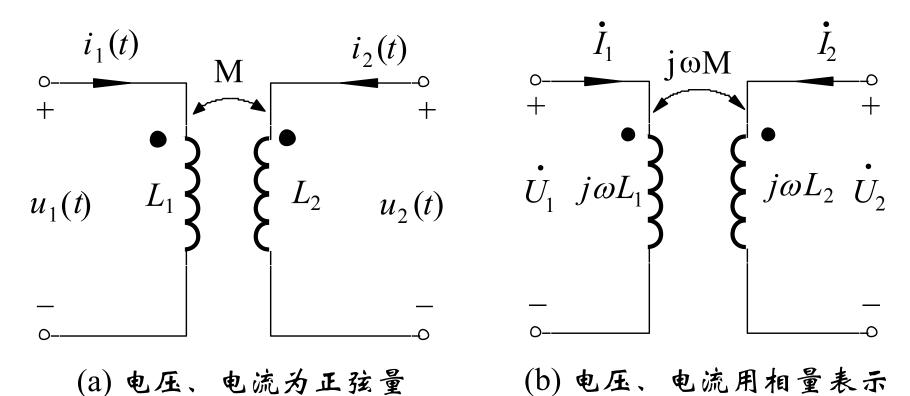
上式表明: 电容是不耗能的元件。电容的瞬时功率不为0, 但其平均功率为0, 这表明电容与外部电路进行着能量交换。 例: 设电流 $i=0.05\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t+120^\circ)A$ 流过 10μ F电容器, 求电容端电压 u(t) 并画出电压电流的相量图

解: 电容电压相量

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I} \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$
= 0.05\(\angle 120^\circ \times \frac{-j}{1000 \times 10^{-6}}\)
= 0.05\(\angle 120^\circ \times 100\angle -90^\circ\)
= 5\(\angle 30^\circ V\)
$$u = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)V$$



4.耦合电感元件



对于图(a),有

$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}$$
 (1)

$$u_{2}(t) = L_{2} \frac{di_{2}(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_{1}(t)}{dt}$$
(2)

在正弦稳态下,设各电压电流分别为

$$u_1(t) = U_{1m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{u1}) = \text{Im}[U_{1m} e^{j\omega t}]$$
 (3)

$$u_2(t) = U_{2m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{u2}) = \text{Im}[U_{2m} e^{j\omega t}]$$
 (4)

$$i_1(t) = I_{1m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i1}) = \text{Im}[I_{1m} e^{j\omega t}]$$
 (5)

$$i_2(t) = I_{2m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_{i2}) = \text{Im}[I_{2m} e^{j\omega t}]$$
 (6)

将(5),(6)代入(1),(2)得

$$u_{1}(t) = L_{1} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\operatorname{Im}(I_{1m}^{\bullet} e^{j\omega t}) \right] + M \frac{d}{dt} \left[\operatorname{Im}(I_{2m}^{\bullet} e^{j\omega t}) \right]$$
$$= j\omega L_{1} \operatorname{Im}[I_{1m}^{\bullet} e^{j\omega t}] + Mj\omega \operatorname{Im}[I_{2m}^{\bullet} e^{j\omega t}]$$

由上式和(3),(4)得

$$U_{1m} = j\omega L_1 I_{1m} + j\omega M I_{2m}$$

$$U_{1m} = j\omega L_1 I_{1m} + j\omega M I_{2m}$$

同理
$$U_{2m}=j\omega L_2\,I_{2m}+j\omega M\,I_{1m}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{\tilde{J}} & \bullet \\ U_1 = j\omega L_1 \, I_1 + j\omega M \, I_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \, I_2 + j\omega M \, I_1 \end{split}$$

以上4式即为耦合电感元件的电压电流的相量形式

5.受控源

线性受控源的受控变量与控制变量之间的关系均为线性函数关系

$$VCVS \qquad u_2(t) = \mu u_1(t)$$

$$VCCS \qquad i_2(t) = gu_1(t)$$

$$CCCS \qquad i_2(t) = \beta i_1(t)$$

$$CCVS \qquad u_2(t) = \gamma i_1(t)$$

在正弦稳态下,各电压、电流均为同频率的正弦时间函数, 将它们表示为相应的相量,可得如下关系:

$$VCVS$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \mu \dot{U}_{1}$$

$$VCCS$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = g \dot{U}_{1}$$

$$CCCS$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \beta \dot{I}_{1}$$

$$CCVS$$

$$\dot{U}_{2} = \gamma \dot{U}_{1}$$

§ 5-5 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

KCL的时域表示为

$$\sum i(t) = 0$$

电路处于正弦稳态时, 上式可写成

$$\sum \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\cdot}{I} e^{j\omega t}] = 0$$

$$\sum \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2} \stackrel{\cdot}{I} e^{j\omega t}] = \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2} \sum \stackrel{\cdot}{I} e^{j\omega t}] = 0$$

即
$$\sum I e^{j\omega t} = 0$$
 消去旋转因子,得 $\sum I = 0$

同理可得KVL的相量形式 $\sum U = 0$

(习题5-7) $i_s = \sin(314t + 135^\circ)\varepsilon(t)A$ 求零状态响应 u(t)

解:
$$\dot{I}s = \frac{-1+j}{2}$$
 $jX_L = 80j$ 节点法: $\left(\frac{1}{50+80j} + \frac{1}{30}\right)\dot{U} = \frac{-1+j}{2}$

得:
$$\dot{U} = -15 + \frac{75}{8}j$$

$$\therefore u(t) = 25\sin(314t + 148^{\circ}) + Ae^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \qquad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = 3.18 \times 10^{-3} s$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = 3.18 \times 10^{-3} s$$

定系数:
$$u(0+) = 25\sin(148^\circ) + A = 30\sin(135^\circ)$$

得:
$$A = 7.95$$

$$\therefore u(t) = \left[25\sin(314t + 148^\circ) + 7.95e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \right] \varepsilon(t)V$$

作业:

- 5-8 (1), (2)
- 5-9 (2)
- 5-10
- 5-12
- 5-14 (1, 3)