第10章 正弦稳态分析

- 10.2 有效值
- 10.3 相量法
- 10.4 阻抗与导纳
- 10.5 正弦稳态电路分析方法
- 10.6 相量图的应用

正弦稳态电路分析思路 Sinusoidal Steady-state Analysis

Q1: 电阻电路有哪些分析方法?

Q2: 动态电路的暂态过程如何分析?

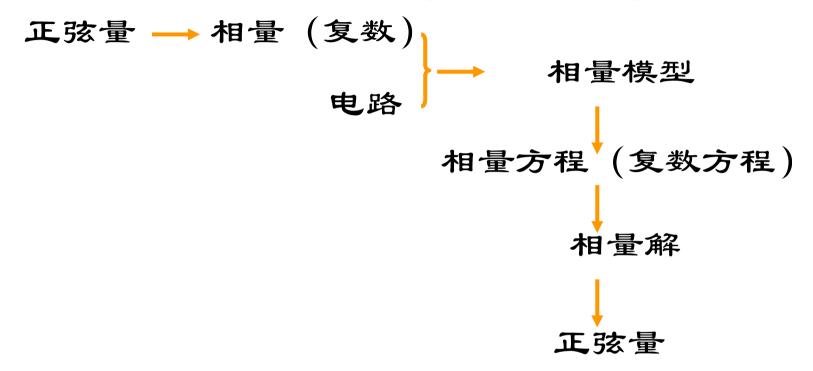
Q3: 何谓正弦稳态电路、正弦稳态电路有何特点?

Q4: 正弦稳态电路的分析方法?

Q5: 上述分析方法的对高阶电路求解的可行性如何?

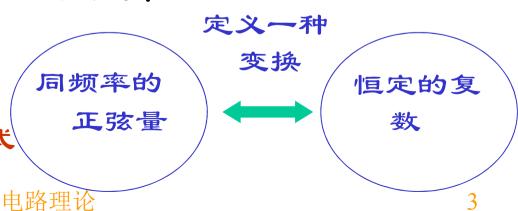
$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C} = \sqrt{2}U_{\mathrm{s}}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)u_{\mathrm{s}} + \frac{u_{R} - u_{L} - u_{L} - u_{L}}{u_{C} - u_{C}}C$$
 求特解!
$$u_{\mathrm{s}} = U_{\mathrm{m}}\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

正弦稳态电路分析思路 Sinusoidal Steady-state Analysis



实现上述思路, 要解决哪些关键问题?

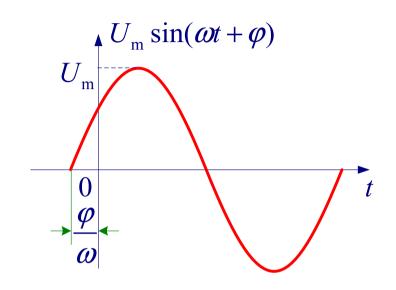
- 1.正弦量与相量的对应
- 2. 正弦量运算的相量方法
- 3. 电路基本方程的相量形式



10.2 正弦电量

10.2.1 正弦电量的三要素

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



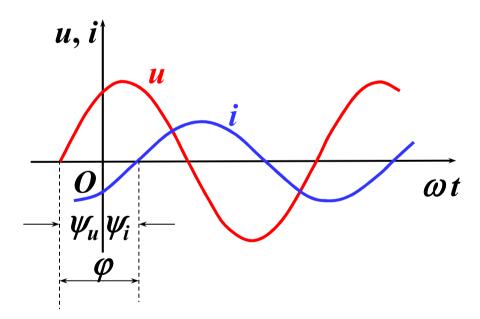
- \succ 振幅 (amplitude) U_{m} :最大值
- 角频率(angular frequency) ω: 反映正弦量变化快慢
- \triangleright 初相位(initial phase angle) φ :反映了正弦量的计时起点

10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

设
$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u), i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

则相位差 $\varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_u) - (\omega t + \varphi_i) = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$

 $\rho > 0$, u超前 $i \varphi$ 角, 或i滞后 $u \varphi$ 角(u 比 i 先到达最大值);

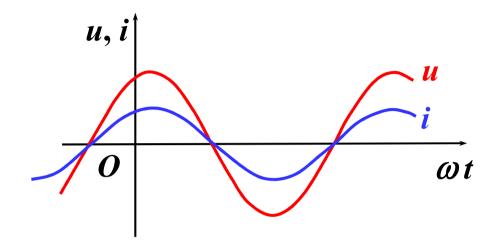


ho < 0, u 滞后 $i | \varphi |$ 角,或 i超前 $u | \varphi |$ 角(i 比 u 先到达最大值)。

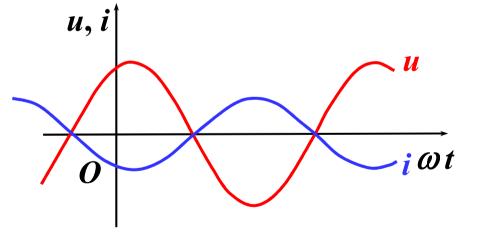
10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

特例:

 $\varphi=0$, 同相:

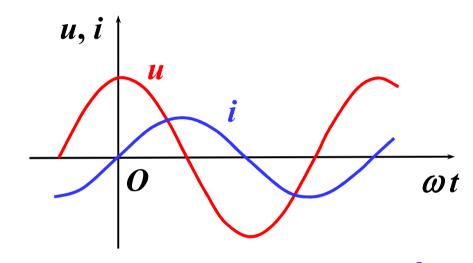


 $\varphi=\pi$ (180°),反相:



10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

规定: | φ| ≤π (180°)。



$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
: u 超前 $i\frac{\pi}{2}$, 不说 u 滞后 $i\frac{3\pi}{2}$,

或者: i滞后 $u\frac{\pi}{2}$, 不说i超前 $u\frac{3\pi}{2}$,

同样可比较两个电压或两个电流的相位差。

10.2.3 正弦电量的有效值(Effective Value)

周期性电流、电压的瞬时值随时间而变,为了确切的衡量其大小工程上采用有效值来表示。

1周期量的有效值

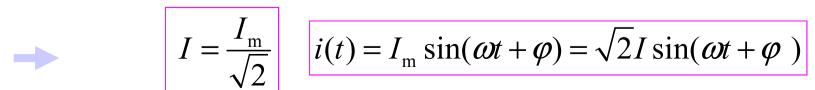
周期性电流 i 流过电阻 R,在一周期T 内吸收的电能: $W = \int_0^T i^2(t) R dt$

直流电流I 流过R 在时间T 内吸收的电能: $W = I^2RT$

$$I^{2}RT = \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)Rdt$$
 $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)dt$

2 正弦电流、电压的有效值 设 $i(t) = I_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_{\rm m}^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt} = \frac{I_m}{T} \sqrt{\int_0^T \frac{1 - \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)}{2} dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_m$$



2正弦电流、电压的有效值

同理,可得正弦电压有效值与最大值的关系:

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{\rm m} \qquad \qquad \text{$ \begin{tabular}{l} \hline \end{table} } U_{\rm m} = \sqrt{2}U$$

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。

区分瞬时值、最大值、有效值的概念和符号。

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。

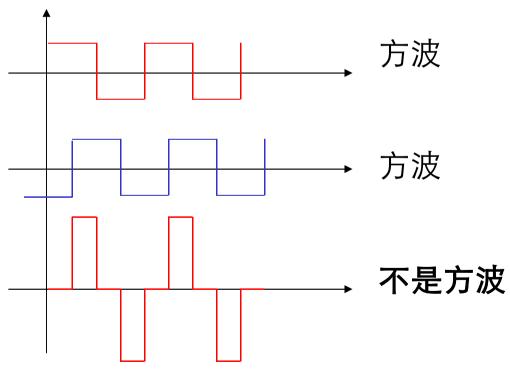
测量中,电磁式交流电压、电流表读数均为有效值。 绝缘水平、耐压值指的是最大值。

为什么用正弦量?

主要考虑以下几点:

- 1. 正弦量是最简单的周期量之一,同频正弦量在加、减、微分、积分运算后得到的仍为同频正弦量;
- 2. 应用广泛;
- 3. 非正弦量用傅立叶级数展开后得到一系列正弦函数。

例. 同频方波相加



10.3 相量法

两个正弦量

$$i_1 = \sqrt{2} I_1 \sin(\omega t + \psi_1)$$
 $i_2 = \sqrt{2} I_2 \sin(\omega t + \psi_2)$ i_1 i_2 $i_1 + i_2 \rightarrow i_3$ 角频率: ω ω 有效值: I_1 I_2 I_3 初相位: Ψ_1 Ψ_2 Ψ_3

无论是波形图逐点相加,或用三角函数做都很繁。

因同频的正弦量相加仍得到同频的正弦量,所以,只要确定初相位和有效值就行了。于是想到复数,复数向量也包含一个模和一个幅角,因此,我们可以把正弦量与复数对应起来,以复数计算来代替正弦量的计算,使计算变得较简单。

10.3.1 正弦电量与相量的对应关系

1、复数

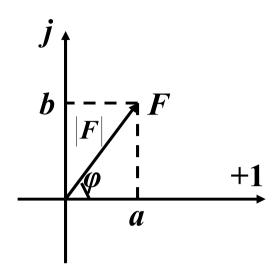
复数表示形式:

① 代数形式(直角坐标形式)

在电路中用i来代替i

$$F = a + jb \qquad j = \sqrt{-1}$$

- ② 极坐标形式 $F = |F| \angle \varphi$
- ③ 指数形式 $F = |F|e^{j\varphi}$



在复平面上用相量表示

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

$$arg(F) = \varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{|F|}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{b}{|F|}$$

2. 复数的运算:

$$F_1 = a_1 + jb_1 = |F_1| \angle \varphi_1$$

 $F_2 = a_2 + jb_2 = |F_2| \angle \varphi_2$

(1) 加法运算:

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

(2) 减法运算:

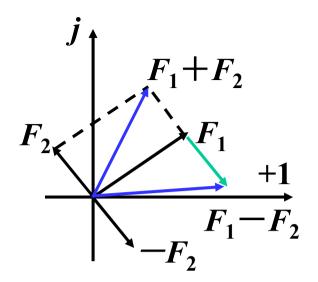
$$F_1 - F_2 = (a_1 - a_2) + j(b_1 - b_2)$$

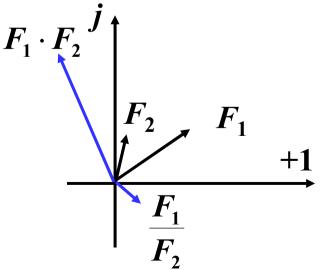
(3) 乘法运算:

$$F_1 \cdot F_2 = |F_1| |F_2| \angle (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$

(4) 除法运算:

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$

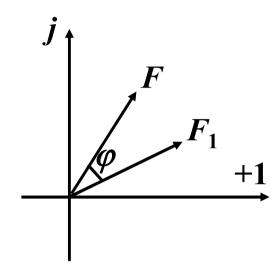




旋转因子: $e^{j\varphi} = 1\angle \varphi$

任何一个复数乘以一个旋转因子,就旋转一个 φ 角

【例8-1】 $F=F_1e^{j\varphi}$



常用的旋转因子:

+j,-j,-1 都可以看成旋转因子

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = j$$
 (逆时针旋转90°)

$$e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j \qquad (顺时针旋转90^\circ)$$

$$e^{j(\pm \pi)} = \cos(\pm \pi) + j\sin(\pm \pi) = -1$$
 反相,旋转180°

10.3.1 正弦电量与相量的对应关系

2 用相量表示正弦量

设
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

复函数
$$R(t) = \sqrt{2}Ue^{j(\omega t + \theta)}$$

= $\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) + j\sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \theta)$

对R(t)取实部:

$$\operatorname{Re}[R(t)] = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) = u(t)$$

$$R(t)$$
 可以写成

$$R(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$$

复常数

设:
$$\dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta}$$

 \dot{U} 称为正弦量 $u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$ 所对应的相量

$$\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$

10.3.1 正弦电量与相量的对应关系

2 用相量表示正弦量

如为正弦函数: 在同一个电路中的正弦量形式要一致

$$\sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta} = U\angle\theta$$

有效值相量

$$\sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I} = Ie^{j\theta} = I\angle\theta$$

如函数用最大值表示:

$$U_{m}\cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U}_{m} = U_{m}e^{j\theta} = U_{m}\angle\theta$$

$$\sqrt{2}I_m\cos(\omega t + \theta) \iff \dot{I}_m = I_m e^{j\theta} = I_m \angle \theta$$

最大值相量

由相量还原正弦量时要注意是有效值还是最大值

10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

1 线性代数运算

$$\times k$$
 $ku = \sqrt{2}kU\cos(\omega t + \theta)$ ku \longleftrightarrow $k\dot{U}$

10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

1 线性代数运算

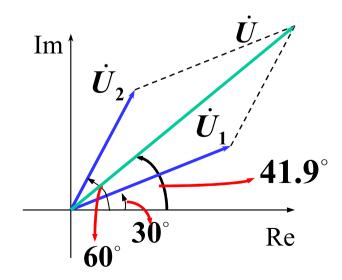
【例】
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V
$$u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 60^\circ)$$
 V
$$\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$$

$$= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\angle 41.9^\circ \text{ V}$$

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

同频正弦量的加、减运算也可以借助相量图进行。



10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

2 微分积分运算

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \qquad \qquad \dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta}$$

$$u_{d} = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U[-\sin(\omega t + \theta)]\omega$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\omega\cos(\omega t + \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) \qquad \dot{U}_{d} = j\omega U e^{j\theta}$$

$$u_{\rm d} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm d} = \mathrm{j}\omega\dot{U}$$

$$\int dt \qquad u_i = \int u dt \qquad \dot{U}_i = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega}$$

Practice 哪些问题可以用相量法解决?

(1)确定特解。
$$2\frac{d^2u_C}{dt^2} + 5\frac{du_C}{dt} + u_C = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(5t - 30^\circ)$$
 设: $u_{Cp} = \sqrt{2}U_C\sin(\omega t + \theta)$ $\dot{U}_{Cp} = U_Ce^{j\theta}$ $2\times(j5)^2\dot{U}_{Cp} + 5\times(j5)\dot{U}_{Cp} + \dot{U}_{Cp} = 100e^{-j30^\circ}$

$$\dot{U}_{Cp} = \frac{100e^{j-30^{\circ}}}{2 \times (j5)^{2} + 5 \times (j5) + 1} = 1.82e^{j177^{\circ}}$$

$$u_{Cp} = 1.82\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 177^{\circ})$$

(2) 同频率三角函数运算。

$$u = 3\sqrt{2}\sin(10t + 30^{\circ}) + 4\sqrt{2}\sin(10t + 120^{\circ}) - \frac{d}{dt}[2\sqrt{2}\cos(10t + 120^{\circ})]$$

 $\dot{U} = 3\angle 30^{\circ} + 4\angle 120^{\circ} - (j10) \times (-2\angle 30^{\circ}) = 3\angle 30^{\circ} + 4\angle 120^{\circ} + 20\angle 120^{\circ}$
 $= a + jb = Ae^{j\theta} = A\angle \theta$
 $u = \sqrt{2}A\sin(10t + \theta)$ $\cos(10t + 120^{\circ}) = -\sin(10t + 30^{\circ})$
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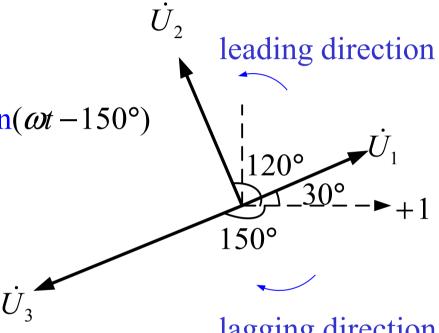
Practice 哪些问题可以用相量法解决?

(3) 比较同频率正弦信号的相位关系。

$$u_1 = 3\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$$
$$u_2 = 4\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

$$u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

$$u_3 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$
 = $5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 150^\circ)$



$$U_1 = 3 \angle 30^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 4 \angle 120^{\circ}$$

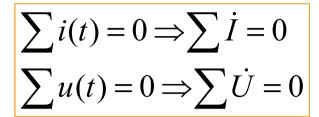
$$\dot{U}_3 = 5 \angle -150^{\circ}$$

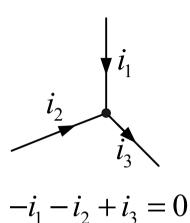
 \dot{U}_2 leads \dot{U}_1 by 90°

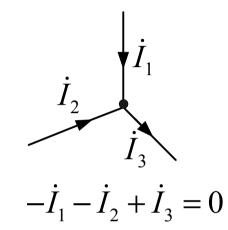
 \dot{U}_3 leads \dot{U}_2 by 90°

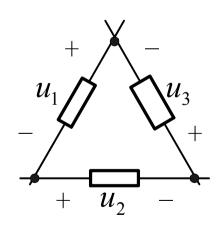
 \dot{U}_1 and \dot{U}_3 are in oppsite phase

10.3.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

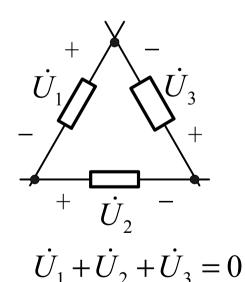








$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 0$$



10.3.4 电路的相量模型

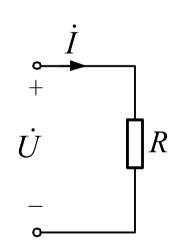
时域

相量形式

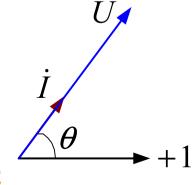
1 电阻

$$u = Ri$$

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



相量图

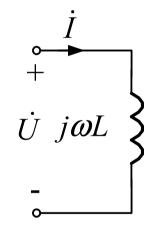


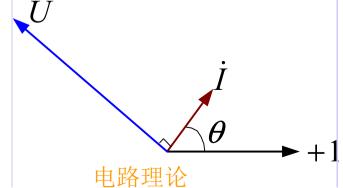
2 电感

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

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

感抗inductive reactance



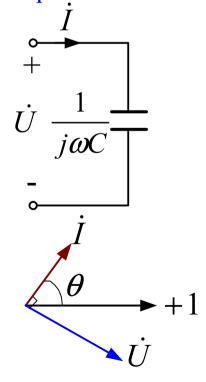


3 电容

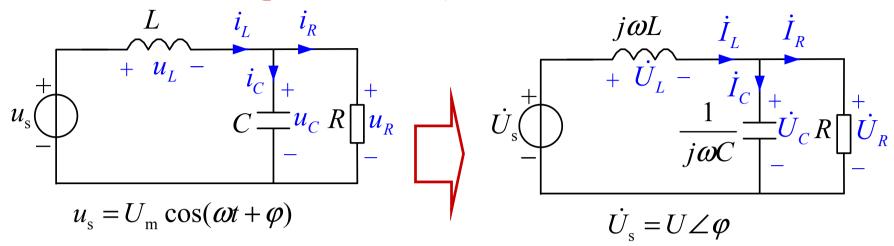
$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

容式capacitive reactance



5. 电路的相量模型 (phasor model)与相量法



时域电路

$$\begin{cases} i_{L} = i_{C} + i_{R} \\ L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{C} \int i_{C} \mathrm{d}t = u_{S} \\ L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{L} + R i_{R} = u_{S} \end{cases}$$

时域列写微分方程

相量模型

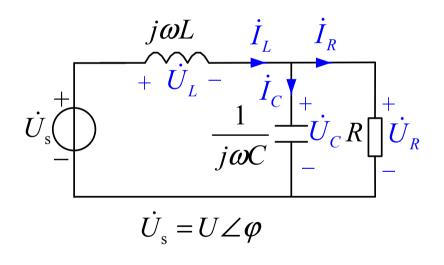
$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{R} \\
j\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{S} \\
j\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + R \dot{I}_{R} = \dot{U}_{S}
\end{cases}$$

相量形式代数方程

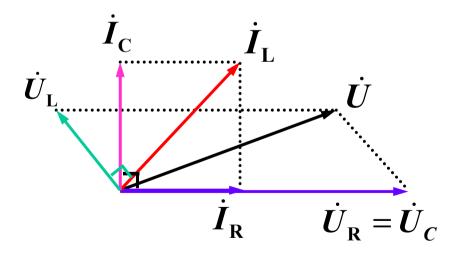
相量模型: 电压、电流用相量; 元件用复数阻抗或导纳。

6相量图

- ▶同频率的正弦量才能表示在同一个相量图中
- ▶选定一个合适参考相量(设初相位为零。)



选 \dot{U}_R 为参考相量



10.4 阻抗和导纳 Impedance and Admittance

10.4.1 元件的阻抗和导纳

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = R\dot{I} \\ \dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I} \longrightarrow \dot{U} = Z\dot{I} \\ \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{R} = R$$

$$Z_{L} = j\omega L$$

$$Z_{C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

10.4.2 1 RLC串联支路的阻抗

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

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

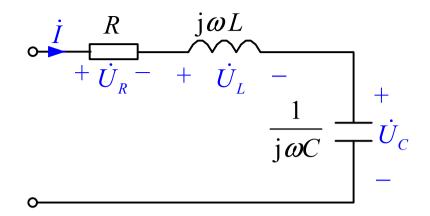
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

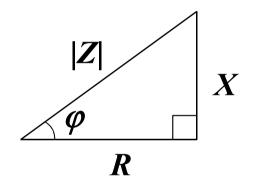
$$= R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})$$

$$= R + jX$$

R—等效电租; X—等效电抗

单位: Ω





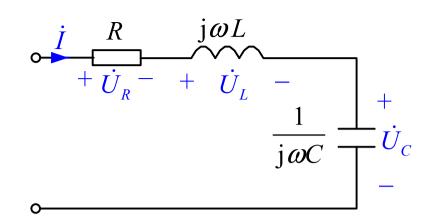
阻抗三角形

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} & \mathbf{阻抗模} \\ \varphi = \psi_{u} - \psi_{i} & \mathbf{阻抗角} \end{array} \right.$$

10.4.2 1 RLC串联支路的阻抗

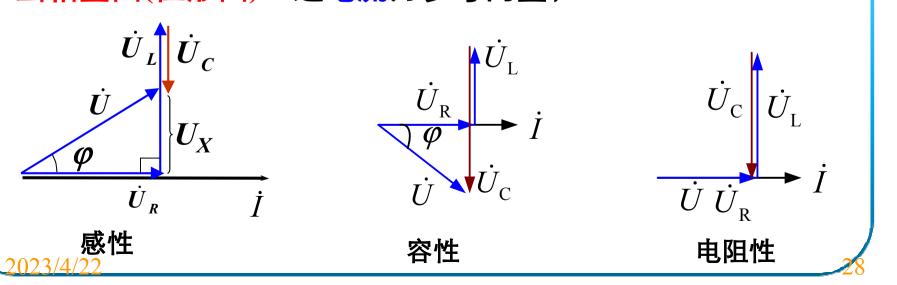
具体分析 R、L、C 串联电路:

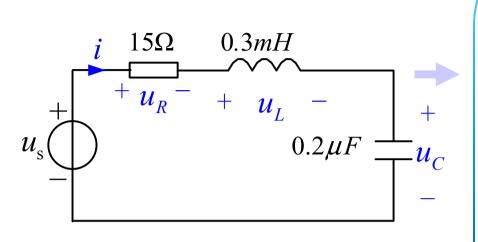
$$Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z|\angle\varphi$$

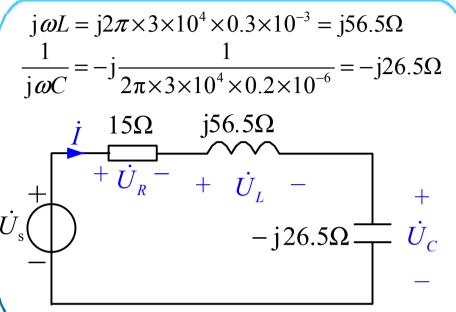


- $\rightarrow X > 0$, $\varphi > 0$, 电路为感性, 电压超前电流;
- $\rightarrow X < 0$, $\varphi < 0$, 电路为容性, 电压滞后电流;
- Y = 0, $\varphi = 0$, 电路为电阻性, 电压与电流同相。

画相量图(位形图): 选电流为参考向量, X>0







解: 其相量模型为

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5 = 33.54 \angle 63.4^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^{\circ}}{33.54\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ A}$$
 $i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})\text{A}$

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

$$\dot{U}_L = j56.5 \times \dot{I} = 8.42 \angle 86.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j26.5 \times \dot{I} = 3.95 \angle -93.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$
2023/4/22

$$i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})A$$

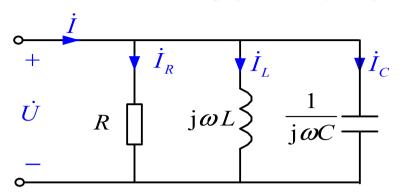
$$u_R = 2.235\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$u_L = 8.42\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C = 3.95\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

 U_L =8.42>U=5,分电压大于总电压。

10.4.2 2 RLC并联支路的导纳

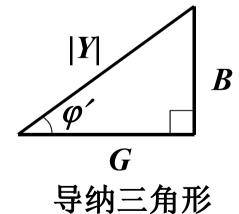


$$\begin{split} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C \\ &= \frac{1}{R} \dot{U} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega L} \dot{U} + \mathrm{j}\omega C \dot{U} \\ &= [G + \mathrm{j}(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})] \dot{U} \\ Y &= \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + \mathrm{j}(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}) \\ &= G + \mathrm{i}B \end{split}$$

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

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$
 导纳模
$$\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u$$
 导纳角

单位: S



G—电导(导纳的实部),B—电纳(导纳的虚部)

10.4.2 2 RLC并联支路的导纳

具体分析一下 RLC 并联电路:

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

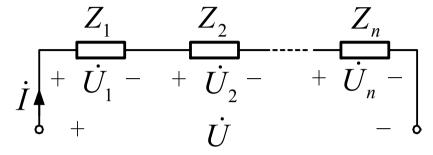
- $\triangleright B > 0$, $\varphi' > 0$, 电路为容性,i超前u;
- $\triangleright B < 0$, $\varphi' < 0$, 电路为感性, u超前i;
- \triangleright B=0, φ' =0, 电路为电阻性, u与i同相。

画相量图: 选电压为参考向量(容性: $\omega C > 1/\omega L$, $\phi' > 0$) $\dot{I}_C \qquad \dot{I}_L \qquad$

 $j\omega L$

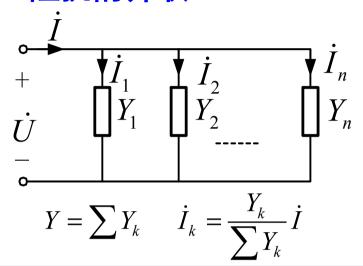
10.4.3 阻抗的联结

1 阻抗的串联

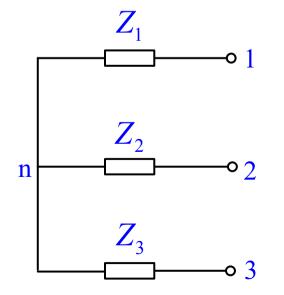


$$Z = \sum Z_k \qquad \dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$$

2 阻抗的并联



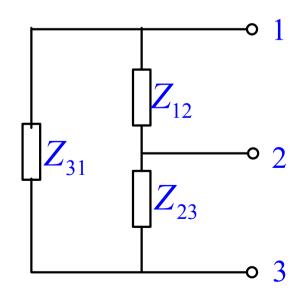
3 阻抗的星形和三角形联结



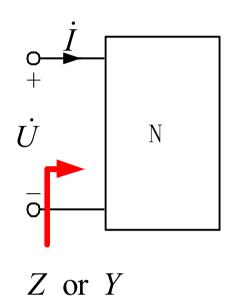
$$Y_{12} = \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{Z_{12}Z_{31}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

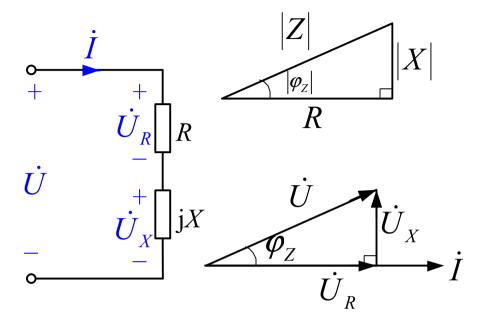
电路理论



10.4.4 无源网络的等效模型

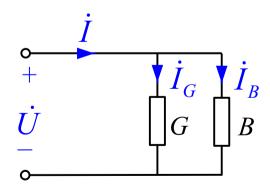


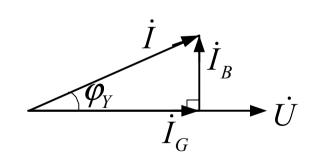
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{I \angle \varphi_i}$$
$$= |Z| \angle \varphi_Z$$



感性网络

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





容性网络

10.4.4 无源网络的等效模型

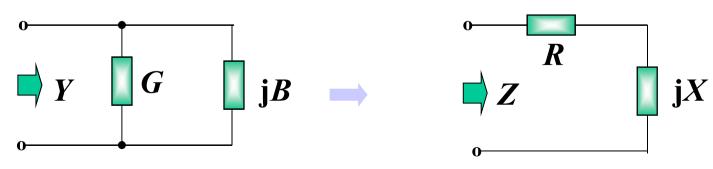
Y、Z之间等效变换:

已知:
$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$
, $Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} \rightarrow |Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \varphi = -\varphi'$$

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2} \longleftarrow Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{G + jB} = \frac{G - jB}{G^2 + B^2} = R + jX$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}$$
, $B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$ $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = G + jB$



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10.5 复杂正弦稳态电路分析

电阻电路与正弦电流电路相量法分析比较:

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

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

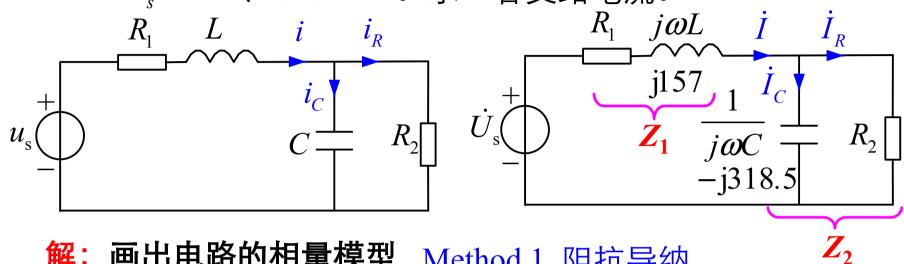
一元件约束关系: $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$

或
$$\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$$

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

【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

 $u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$ V。求:各支路电流。



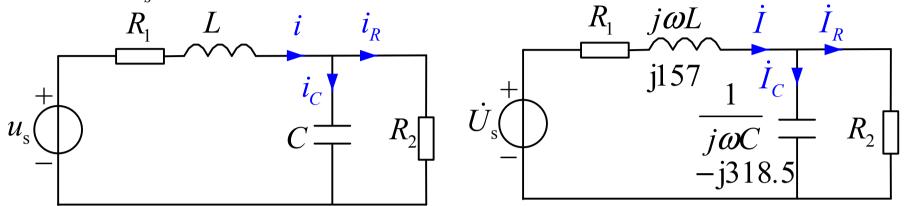
解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 1 阻抗导纳

$$\begin{split} Z_1 &= R_1 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \,\Omega \\ Z_2 &= R_2 \, / \, / \, \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.5)}{1000 - j318.5} = 92.20 - j289.3 \,\Omega \\ \dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{167.2 \angle -52.2^\circ} = 0.6 \angle 52.2^\circ \text{A} \\ \dot{I}_R &= \frac{-j318.5}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{I} = \frac{-j318.5}{1049 \angle -17.67^\circ} \times 0.6 \angle 52.2^\circ = 0.182 \angle -20.0^\circ \,\text{A} \\ \dot{I}_C &= 0.57 \angle 70^\circ \,\text{A} \end{split}$$

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【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

$$u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$$
V。求:各支路电流。



解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 2 结点法

$$(\frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_2} + j\omega C) \dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega L} \dot{U}_{n1} = 180 \angle -20.0^{\circ}V$$

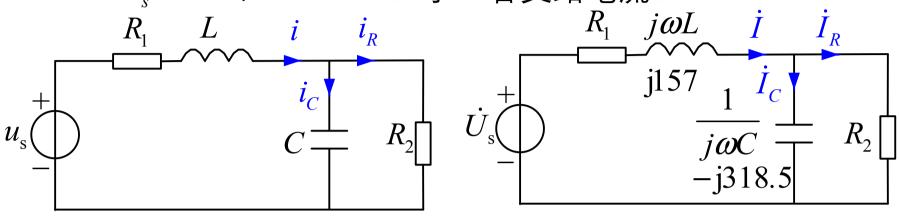
$$\dot{I}_{C} = \frac{\dot{U}_{n1}}{\frac{1}{i\omega C}} = \frac{180\angle -20.0^{\circ}}{-j318.5} = 0.57\angle 70^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{R} = 0.18 \angle -20.0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s} - \dot{U}_{n1}}{R_{1} + j\omega L} = 0.6 \angle 52.2^{\circ} A$$

【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

 $u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$ V。求:各支路电流。



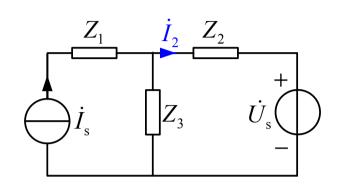
解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 3 网孔法

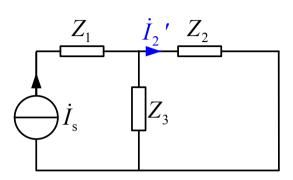
$$(R_1 + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C}) \dot{I} - \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_R = \dot{U}_s$$
$$-\frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} + (R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \dot{I}_R = 0$$

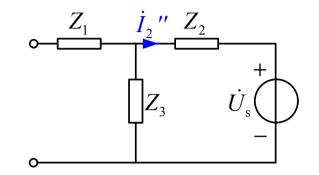
瞬时值表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = 0.6 \angle 52.2^{\circ} A & i = 0.6 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 52.2^{\circ}) A \\ \dot{I}_{R} = 0.18 \angle -20.0^{\circ} A & i_{R} = 0.18 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 20^{\circ}) A \\ \dot{I}_{C} = 0.570 \angle 70.0^{\circ} A & i_{C} = 0.57 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 70^{\circ}) A \\ \frac{1}{2023/4/22} & \text{BBHW} \end{cases}$$

【例2】已知: $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=100\angle45^{\circ}{\rm V},~\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle0^{\circ}{\rm A},~Z_{\rm 1}=Z_{\rm 3}=50\angle30^{\circ}{\Omega},~Z_{\rm 3}=50\angle30^{\circ}{\Omega}$. 用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_{\rm 2}$







(1) $\dot{I}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用:

$$\dot{I}_{2}' = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

$$= 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ} + 50 \angle 30^{\circ}}$$

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

(2) $\dot{U}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用:

$$I_{2}" = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

$$= \frac{-100\angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^{\circ} A$$

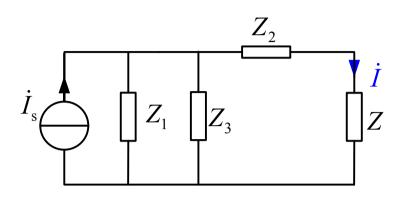
$$\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{I}_{2}' + \dot{I}_{2}"$$

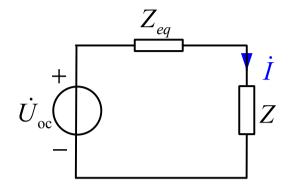
$$= 2.31\angle 30^{\circ} + 1.155\angle -135^{\circ}$$

$$= (2 + j1.155) + (-0.817 - j0.817)$$

$$= 1.23\angle -15.9^{\circ} A$$

【例3】已知: $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle 90^{\rm o}$ A, $Z_1=Z_2=-{\rm j}30~\Omega$, $Z_3=30~\Omega$, $Z=45~\Omega$ 。求: \dot{I} .





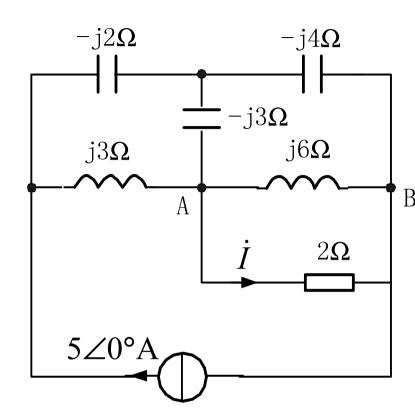
解: 戴维南定理

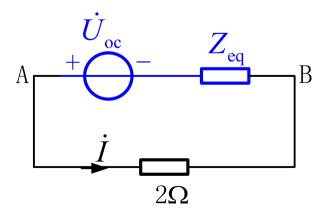
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{I}_s (Z_1 / / Z_3) = 84.855 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$Z_{eq} = Z_1 / / Z_3 + Z_2 = 15 - \text{j}45\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{eq} + Z} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} \text{A}$$

【例4】计算 \hat{I} .





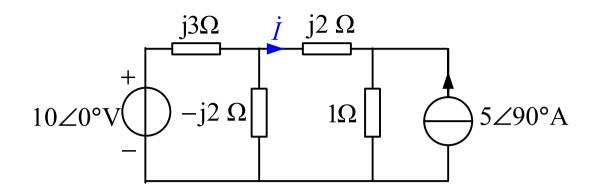
戴维南定理

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = (\frac{-j6}{-j6+j9} \times 5 \angle 0^{\circ}) \times j6$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = [(-j2+j3)//(-j3)-j4]//(j6)$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{oc}}}{2 + Z_{\text{eq}}}$$

【课下练习】计算 \dot{I} .



戴维南定理

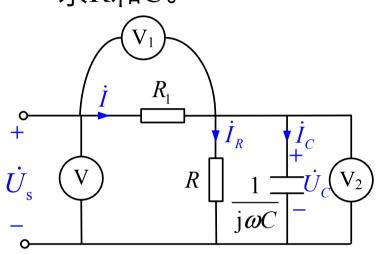
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{-j2}{j3 - j2} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} - 5 \angle 90^{\circ} = -20 - j5$$

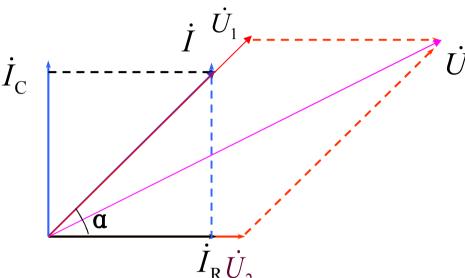
$$Z_{eq} = j3 / /(-j2) + 1 = -j6 + 1$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{ea} + j2} = \frac{-20 - j5}{-j6 + 1 + j2} = \frac{-20 - j5}{-j4 + 1} = \frac{-5(4 + j)}{-j(4 - j)} = -j5A$$

10.6 相量图及位形相量图

【例1】: f=50Hz, R₁=20欧。V、V₁、V₂的读数为100V, 60V, 50V 求R和C。

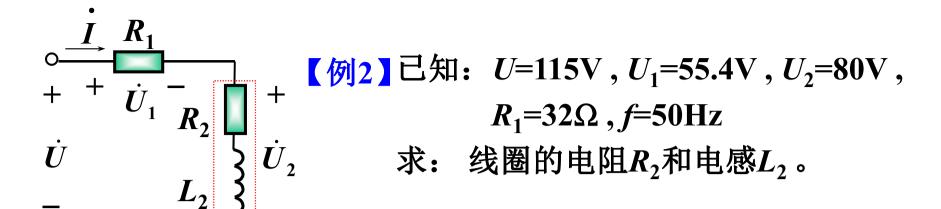




$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos(180^{\circ} - \alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha = 49.46^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{60}{20} = 3A \implies I_R = 3\cos 49.46^\circ = 1.95A \quad I_C = 3\sin 49.46^\circ = 2.28A$$

$$R = \frac{U_2}{I_R} = 25.64$$
 $X_C = \frac{U_2}{I_C} = 21.93\Omega$
$$= \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \implies C = 145\mu F$$



解: 画 相量图进行定性分析。

$$\dot{U}_{1}$$
 $\dot{U}_{R_{2}}$
 \dot{U}_{1}
 $\dot{U}_{R_{2}}$

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

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1 U_2 \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$$

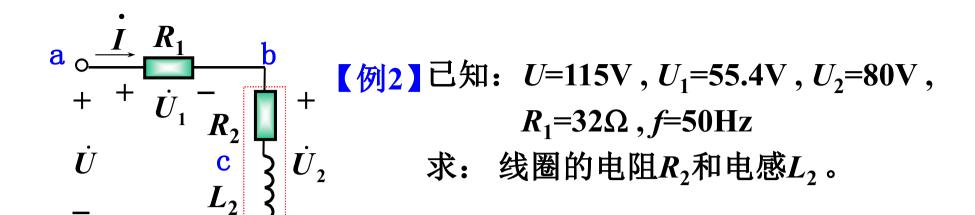
$$U_{L2} = U_2 \sin \theta_2 = 80 \times \sin 64.9^\circ = 72.45 V$$

$$U_{R2} = U_2 \cos \theta_2 = 80 \times \cos 64.9^\circ = 33.9 V$$

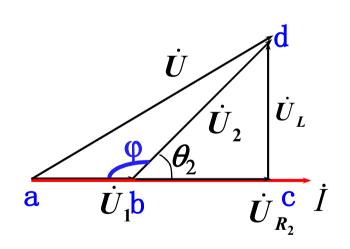
$$R_2 = U_{R2} / I = 33.9 / 1.73 = 19.6 \Omega$$

$$\omega L = U_{L2} / I = 72.45 / 1.73 = 41.88 \Omega$$

$$L = 41.88 / 314 = 0.133 H$$



解: 画位形相量图进行定性分析。



$$U^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} + 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos\varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^{\circ}$$

$$\theta_{2} = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$I = U_{1} / R_{1} = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73 \text{A}$$

$$U_{L2} = U_{2}\sin\theta_{2} = 80 \times \sin 64.9^{\circ} = 72.45V$$

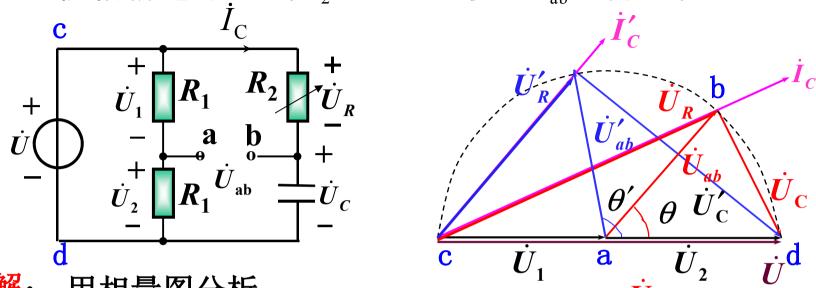
$$U_{R2} = U_{2}\cos\theta_{2} = 80 \times \cos 64.9^{\circ} = 33.9V$$

$$R_{2} = U_{R2} / I = 33.9 / 1.73 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$\omega L = U_{L2} / I = 72.45 / 1.73 = 41.88\Omega$$

$$L = 41.88 / 314 = 0.133 H$$

【例3】移相桥电路。当 R_2 由 $0 \to \infty$ 时, \dot{U}_{ab} 如何变化?



解: 用相量图分析

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 , \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}}{2}$$

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

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U}_R - \dot{U}_1$$

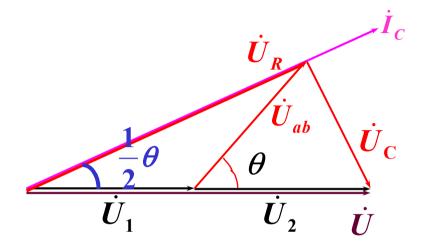
由相量图可知,当 R_2 改变, $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$ 不变,相位改变; 当 R_2 =0, θ =180°; 当 $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$, θ =0°。

 θ 为移相角,范围为180°~0°。

给定R2求移相角

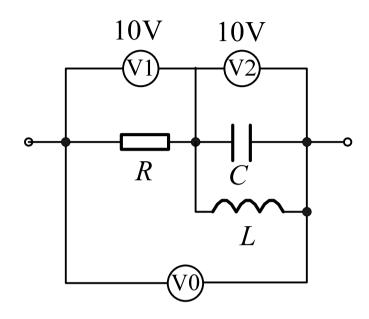
$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = \frac{U_C}{U_R}$$

$$=\frac{I_C \frac{1}{\omega C}}{I_C R_2} = \frac{1}{R_2 \omega C}$$



由此可求出给定电阻变化范围下的移相范围

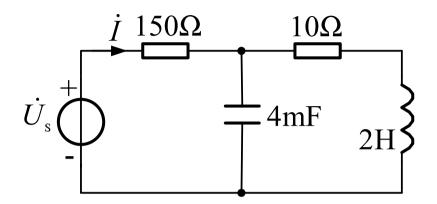
【练习1】. 计算电压表的读数 V_0 .



$$V_o = 10\sqrt{2}V$$

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【练习2】.电压源和电流 /同相位,试确定电源的频率。



$$Y = \frac{1}{10 + j\omega L} + j\omega C$$

导纳的虚部B=0时, 电压源和电流 I同相位

$$\frac{-j\omega L}{10^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j\omega C = 0$$

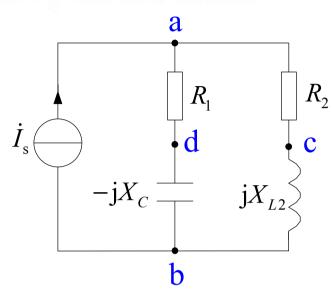
$$\frac{L}{10^2 + (\omega L)^2} = C \rightarrow \omega = 10 rad / s$$

计划学时:6学时;课后学习18学时

作业:

10-13, 10-34 / 阻抗与导纳 10-41/正弦稳态分析 10-51/ 相量图分析 10-53 /综合应用

10-51 题 10-51 图所示电路中, $R_1 = R_2$, $I_s = 10$ A, $U_{cb} = 5\sqrt{3}$ V,且 $U_{ab} = U_{cd}$, \dot{U}_{ab} 与 \dot{U}_{cd} 的相位差为 60°。确定 R_1 , R_2 , X_L 及 X_C 的值。



解: 设 U_{ab} 为参考相量

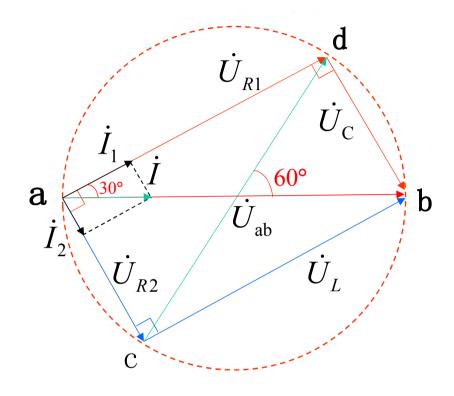
四边形对角互补,四点共圆, U_{ab} 为直径

$$U_{ab} = U_{cd}$$
, U_{cd} 也为直径

$$\frac{U_{ad}}{U_{ac}} = \frac{R_1 I_1}{R_2 I_2} = \frac{I_1}{I_2} = \sqrt{3}$$
 I与 U_{ab} 相位角相等

由
$$U_{cb}=5\sqrt{3}$$
V可以得出: $U_{R1}=5\sqrt{3}$ V $U_{C}=5$ V
$$U_{R2}=5$$
V $U_{L}=5\sqrt{3}$ V

$$I_{s} = 10$$
A可以得出: $I_{1} = 5\sqrt{3}$ A $I_{2} = 5$ A

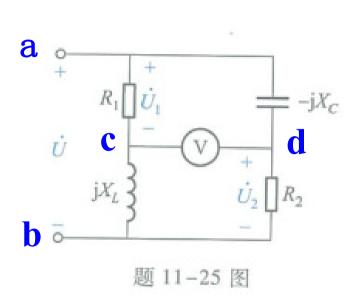


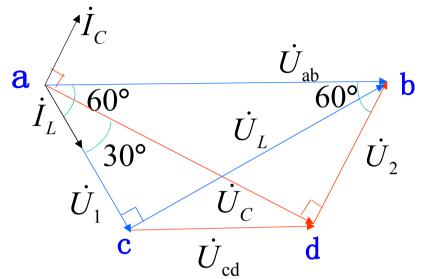
$$R_{1} = R_{2} = \frac{U_{R1}}{I_{1}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{3}} = 1\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{U_{C}}{I_{1}} = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\Omega$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{U_{L}}{I_{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5} = \sqrt{3}\Omega$$

11-25 图示电路中,端口电压U的有效值为100V, U_1 、 U_2 的有效值均为50V,求电压表的读数。





解:设端口电压U为参考相量 $\dot{U}=100\angle0^{\circ}V$

 $U_1 = 50$ V可以得出: $U_L = 50\sqrt{3}$ V

$$U_{cd}^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{L}^{2} - 2U_{1} \times U_{L} \cos 30^{\circ}$$
$$= 50^{2} + (50\sqrt{3})^{2} - 2 \times 50 \times 50\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$U_{cd} = 50V$$