第十章

频率响应 多频正弦稳态电路

作业

10-9 10-10 10-12

10-15 10-18 10-20

练习

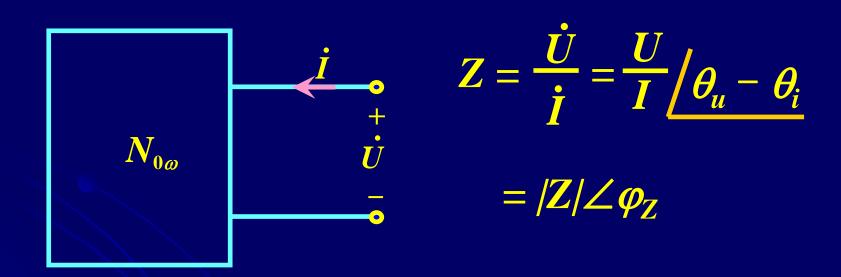
10-8 10-11 10-24

§ 10-1 基本概念

当电路的激励为非正弦的周期信号时,如方波、 锯齿波等,可展开为直流分量和一系列谐波分量之和。

§ 10-2 再论阻抗和导纳

一. 无源单口网络阻抗的性质:



例: 求ab端的阻抗 a • R_2 iwC 解: $Z_{ab} = R_2 + j\omega L +$ = $[R_2 + \frac{R_1}{1 + (\omega CR_1)^2}] + j[\omega L - \frac{\omega CR_1^2}{1 + (\omega CR_1)^2}]$ $Z(j\omega) = R(\omega) + jX(\omega)$ $|Z(\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2(\omega) + X^2(\omega)}$ $\varphi_{z}(\omega) = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{X(\omega)}{R(\omega)}$ $=|\mathbf{Z}(\boldsymbol{\omega})|\angle\boldsymbol{\varphi}_{z}(\boldsymbol{\omega})|$ $Z(\omega)$ —— 幅频特性 频率特性 —— 相频特性 $\varphi(\omega)$

讨论阻抗角φ:

$$\varphi = 0^{\circ}$$
 纯电阻性

$$\varphi = 90^{\circ}$$
 纯电感性

$$\varphi = -90^{\circ}$$
 纯电容性

$$0^{\circ} < \varphi < 90^{\circ}$$
 电感性

$$0^{\circ} > \varphi > -90^{\circ}$$
 电容性

总结

RC 电路: 所有频率下都是电容性

RL电路: 所有频率下都是电感性

RLC电路:某些频率是电容性;

某些频率是电感性;

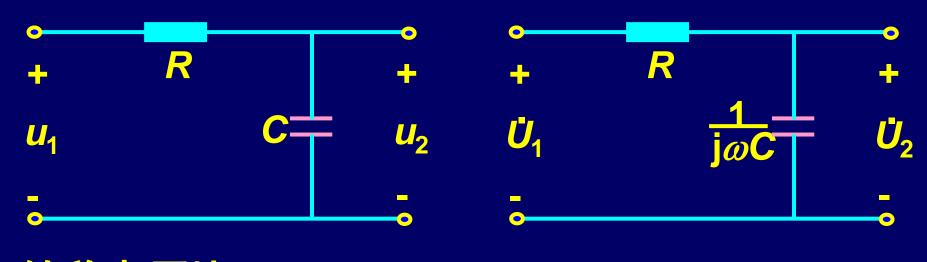
某些频率是纯电阻性----谐振

二对无源单口网络导纳可做同样的研究

§ 10-3. 正弦稳态网络函数

正弦稳态网络函数概念(复习)

例10-3 一阶RC低通电路,绘出频率响应曲线



转移电压比
$$H_{\rm u} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C}{R + \frac{1}{\dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega C}} = \frac{1}{1 + \dot{\mathbf{j}}\omega CR} \quad - \text{M}$$
引入 $\omega_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{RC} = \frac{1}{\tau}$

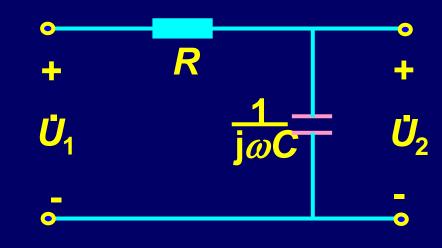
$$H_{u} = \frac{1}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_{C}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\omega_{C}})^{2}}} / - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega}{\omega_{C}}$$

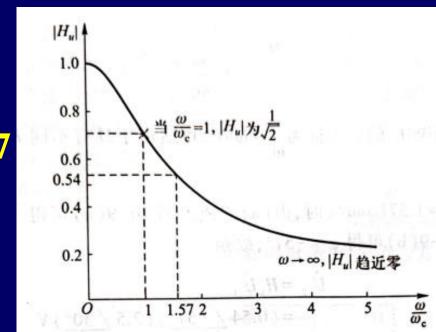
1幅频特性

$$/H_{\rm u}/=\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{\omega}{\omega_C})^2}}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega \rightarrow \infty, \quad |H_u| \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_C} = 1$$
, $|H_u| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$





结论:

对于同样大小的输入电压,频率越高,输出电压越 小,称为低通网络。

当
$$\omega = \omega_{\rm C}$$
时, $\frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$

此时输出电压为输入电压的 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,功率将降低 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\omega_C = \frac{1}{RC}$ 也称为半功率点频率

由于20
$$\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = -3.01$$
dB,也称为3dB频率

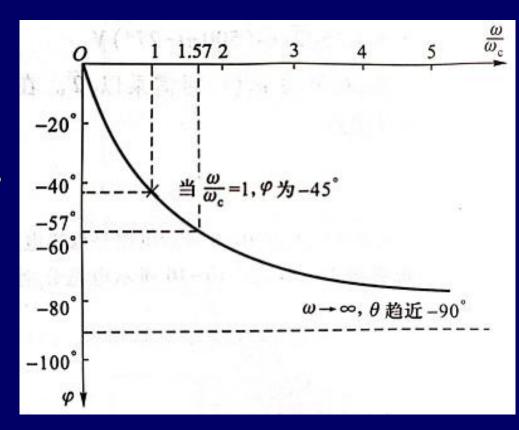
 $0 \sim \omega_C$ 为低通网络的通频带BW

2 相频特性

$$\varphi = - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega}{\omega_C}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega \rightarrow \infty$$
, $\varphi \rightarrow -90^{\circ}$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega = \omega_c = \frac{1}{\tau}$$
, $\varphi = -45^\circ$



由于 φ总为负,说明输出电压总滞后于输入电压, 称为滞后网络。

题中已知: $\tau=RC=10^{-3}S$,输入电压 $u_1=2.5/\overline{2}cos(500\pi t+30°)V$,

求:输出电压॥2。

$$\omega_C$$
=10³ rad/s

当
$$\omega$$
=500 π =1571 rad/s时,

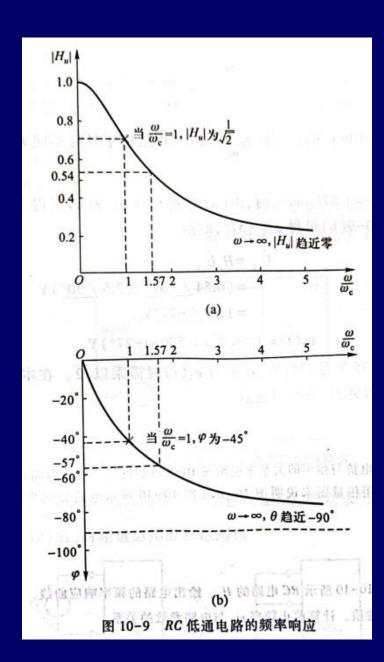
$$\frac{\omega}{\omega_C}$$
=1.57

$$\varphi = -57^{\circ}$$

$$H_{\rm u} = 0.54 / -57^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = Hu \dot{U}_1$$

= $(0.54 / -57^{\circ}) (2.5 / 30^{\circ})$
= $1.35 / -27^{\circ} V$
 $u_2 = 1.35 / 2\cos(500\pi t - 27^{\circ}) V$



§ 10-6 RLC电路的谐振

● 一. 二阶带通函数:

$$\mathbf{U}_{2} = \frac{R}{R + \mathbf{j}\omega L + \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}\omega C}}\mathbf{U}_{1}$$

$$H_{u} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}}{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}} = \frac{R}{R + \mathbf{j}\omega L + \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}\omega C}} = \frac{\mathbf{j}\omega CR}{1 - \omega^{2}LC + \mathbf{j}\omega CR}$$

$$H_{u} = \frac{\omega CR}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^{2} LC)^{2} + (\omega CR)^{2}}} / \frac{90^{\circ} - \arctan \frac{\omega CR}{1 - \omega^{2} LC}}{1 - \omega^{2} LC}$$

1. 幅频特性

$$|H_{u}| = \frac{\omega CR}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^{2} LC)^{2} + (\omega CR)^{2}}}$$

$$\omega = 0$$

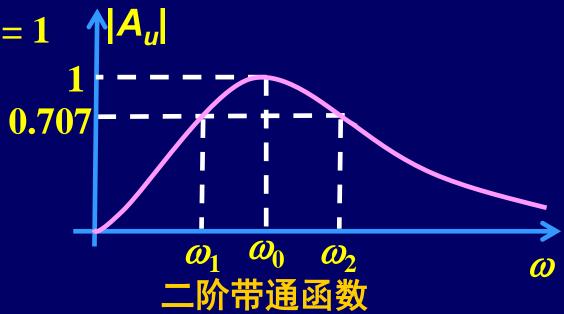
$$\omega = 0$$

$$H_{u}| = 0$$

$$\omega \to \infty$$

$$H_{u}| \to 0$$

ω₂ — 上半功率点频率
 ω₁ — 下半功率点频率
 ω_n — 谐振频率



通频带 $BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1$

求通频带:
$$\omega CR$$
 $|H_u| = \frac{\omega CR}{\sqrt{(1-\omega^2 LC)^2 + (\omega CR)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}}$ 由 $\frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 得 $\omega = \pm \frac{R}{2L} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$ 舍弃负值后 $\omega_2 = \frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$ $\omega_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{(\frac{R}{2L})^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$ 通频带 $BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{R}{L}$

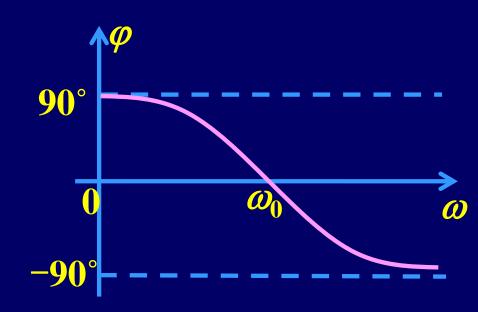
通频带
$$BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{R}{L}$$
 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_1 \ \omega_2}$

2. 相频特性

$$\varphi = 90^{\circ} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\omega CR}{1 - \omega^2 LC}$$

$$\omega$$
=0时, φ =90° ω →∞时, φ →-90°

$$\omega = \omega_0$$
时, $\varphi = 0^\circ$



Ů₂与电流同相

当 $0^{\circ} < \varphi < 90^{\circ}$ 时,电容性 当 $0^{\circ} > \varphi > -90^{\circ}$ 时,电感性

当 $\varphi=0$ 时, 纯电阻性,电路发生谐振

二. 简单串联谐振:

1. 当串联电路中电抗等于零,阻抗呈纯电阻性, 电压电流同相, 称回路发生了<mark>谐振</mark>。

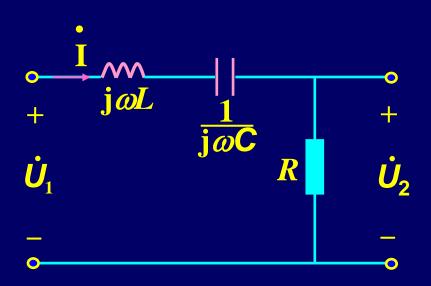
当电源频率等于fo时电路发生谐振。

2. 谐振时电路的特点:

$$(1) Z_0 = R$$

阻抗最小

(2)
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R}$$
 电流最大 且 \dot{U}_1 、 \dot{I} 同相



3. 谐振时电压电流关系

$$\dot{I}_0 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{R}$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{U}}_{L} = \mathbf{j} \, \omega_{0} L \mathbf{\dot{I}}_{0}^{*} = \mathbf{j} \, \frac{\mathbf{\dot{U}}_{1}}{R} \, \omega_{0} L = \mathbf{j} \frac{\omega_{0} L}{R} \, \mathbf{\dot{U}}_{1}$$

$$\dot{U}_c = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \dot{I}_0 = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} \dot{U}_1$$

利用以下关系:

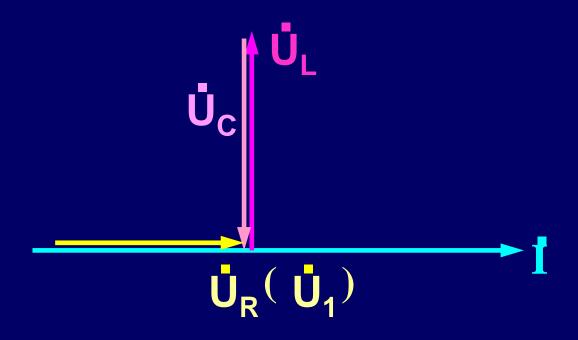
$$\left(\frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0^2 CR} = \frac{\omega_0}{\frac{1}{LC} \cdot CR} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}\right)$$

据此推出谐振时:



$$U_{l} = U_{c}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = - \dot{U}_C$$



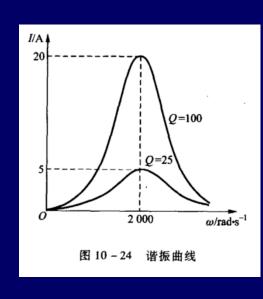
$$\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{R} + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{L} + \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{C} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{R}$$

4. 品质因数Q

Q: 谐振时动态元件的电压与激励电压之比

$$Q = \frac{U_C}{U_1} = \frac{U_1}{\omega_0 CR} / U_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$$

$$Q = \frac{U_L}{U_1} = \frac{U_1 \omega_0 L}{R} / U_1 = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$



电路的选择性:

Q决定二阶带通电路响应曲线的形状,

Q越大则曲线越陡峭,电路选择性越好。

Q与R成反比→当L、C确定时,R越小,选择性越好。

利用公式:

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

$$BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$BW = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

$$BW = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

 \mathbf{Q} ---- ω_0 对通频带BW的比值称为品质因数

带宽与Q 值成反比,与 α_0 成正比

对于一定的 ω_0 , Q越高, 则通频带越窄。

$$\omega_1$$
、 ω_2 的另一表达形式

 $1+Q^2(\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}-\frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2=2$

利用
$$Q=\frac{1}{\omega_0 CR}$$
 $Q=\frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$

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

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \mathbf{j}(\omega \frac{\omega_0 L}{\omega_0 R} - \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_0 \omega CR})} = \frac{1}{1 + \mathbf{j}(\omega \frac{Q}{\omega_0} - \frac{Q\omega_0}{\omega})}$$

$$\Rightarrow |H_{u}| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^{2}(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} - \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega})^{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{1+jQ} = \frac{1}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1} \right)$$
 $\omega_2 = \omega_0 \left(\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1} \right)$

例10-12: RLC串联电路,谐振频率为10⁴Hz,通频带为100Hz,串联电阻及负载电阻为10Ω、15Ω。求电感、电容及通频带起止频率。

解: 电路总电阻为25Ω。

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{f_2 - f_1} = \frac{10^4}{100} = 100$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 RO} = 6360 pF$$

$$L=\frac{QR}{\omega_0}=39.8mH$$

曲公式
$$\omega_1 = \omega_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1} \right)$$
 $\omega_2 = \omega_0 \left(\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4Q^2} + 1} \right)$

当 $\frac{1}{40^2}$ 《1 时:

$$f_1 = f_0 \left(-\frac{1}{2O} + 1 \right) = 9950 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_2 = f_0 \left(\frac{1}{2Q} + 1 \right) = 10050 \text{ Hz}$$

三. 简单并联谐振:

二阶并联电路:

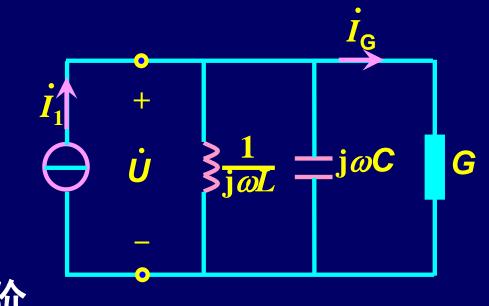
$$H_{i} = \frac{\dot{I}_{G}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{G}{G + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}}$$

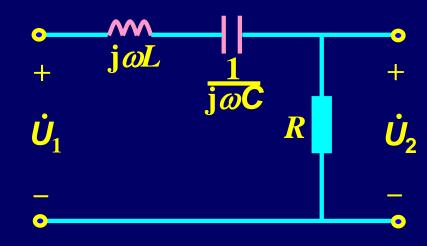
$$= \frac{j\omega LG}{1 - \omega^{2}LC + j\omega LG}$$

与二阶串联电路比较:

$$H_{u} = \frac{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}}{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}} = \frac{R}{R + \mathbf{j}\omega L + \frac{1}{\mathbf{j}\omega C}}$$

$$= \frac{\mathbf{j}\omega CR}{1 - \omega^{2}LC + \mathbf{j}\omega CR}$$





 H_i 与 H_u 是对偶关系。

1并联谐振条件:

并联电路导纳
$$Y=G+j\omega C+\frac{1}{j\omega L}=G+j(\omega C-\frac{1}{\omega L})$$

当并联导纳Y的虚部为零时,电路发生并联谐振

$$\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0$$

谐振频率:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$
 $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

并联电路的上下半功率点频率:

$$\omega_2 = \frac{G}{2C} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{G}{2C}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$\omega_1 = -\frac{G}{2C} + \sqrt{(\frac{G}{2C})^2 + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

并联电路通频带: $BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{G}{C}$

并联电路品质因素:
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 LG}$$

2 并联谐振特点

Y虚部B=0,导纳最小,此时 |Y|=G

$$\dot{U}_0 \stackrel{\dot{I}}{=} \bigvee_{\mathbf{Y}}$$
 电压最大,且 \dot{U}_0 、 \dot{I}_1 同相

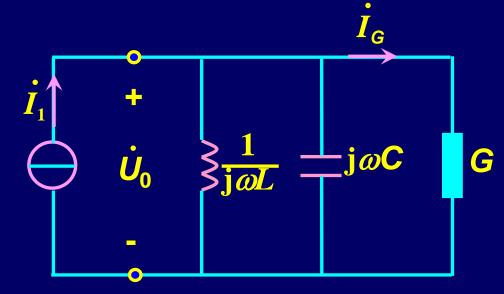
3 并联谐振时电压电流关系

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_o = \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_1 / \boldsymbol{I}_{\boldsymbol{G}}$$

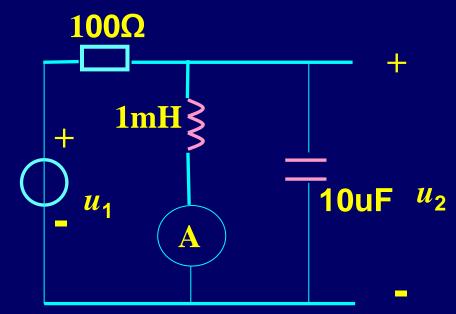
$$\dot{I}_G = G\dot{U}_O = \dot{I}_1$$

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}L}\dot{U}_{o} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_{0}L} \cdot \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{G} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_{0}LG}\dot{I}_{1} = -jQ\dot{I}_{1}$$

$$\dot{I}_c = j\omega_0 C\dot{U}_o = j\frac{\omega_0 C}{G}\dot{I}_1 = jQ\dot{I}_1$$



补充1: 图示电路中, $u_1=10 \sqrt{2}\cos \omega tV$,为使开路电压 $u_2=u_1$,电路的工作频率为多少? 电流表A示数多少?



解:
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

电感上的电流有效值为:

$$U_2 \div (\omega L) = 10 \div (\omega L) = 10 \div 10 = 1A$$

§ 10-4 正弦稳态的叠加

正弦稳态电路中,若有多个电源作用,可用叠加定理求响应。

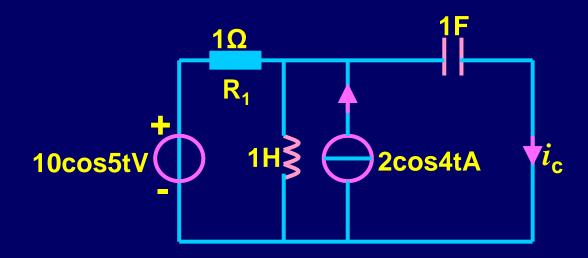
- (1) 若电源频率相同:响应仍为同频率的正弦波;
- (2) 若电源频率不同:响应不为同频率的正弦波之和,其结果需讨论。

例10-4: 已知
$$u_{s1}=5$$
 $\sqrt{2}\cos 2tV$, $u_{s2}=10$ $\sqrt{2}(2t+90^\circ)V$, $\dot{x}i(t)$ 1Ω 2Ω R_1 R_2 R_3 $1H$ R_2 $1U_{s2}$ $1U_{s1}$ $1U_{s2}$ $1U_{s2}$ $1U_{s3}$ $1U_{s3}$ $1U_{s4}$ $1U_{s4}$

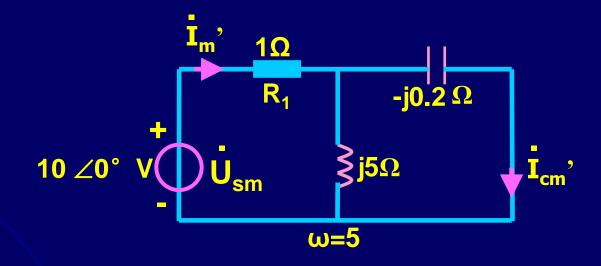
 $=1.58 \angle 18.4^{\circ}$ A

 $\dot{\mathbf{I}}=\dot{\mathbf{I}}'+\dot{\mathbf{I}}''=1.58\angle-71.6^{\circ}+1.58\angle18.4^{\circ}$ $=2.24\angle-26.6^{\circ}$ 反变换: $i(\mathbf{t})=2.24\sqrt{2}\cos(2\mathbf{t}-26.6^{\circ})$ A

例10-5: 求 i_C(t)



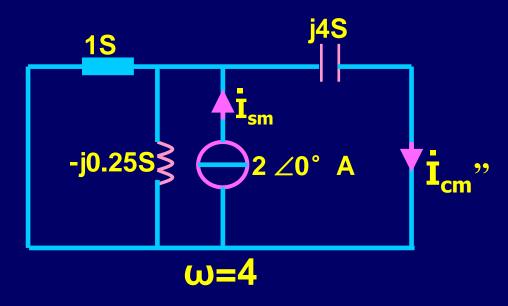
解(1)电压源单独作用时做相量模型如下:



$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_{cm}' = \dot{\mathbf{I}}_{m}' \frac{j5}{j5 - j0.2} = \frac{10 \angle 0^{\circ}}{1 + i5//(-j0.2)} \cdot \frac{j5}{j4.8} = 10.2 \angle 11.8^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

(2) 电流源单独作用时相量模型为:

$$\mathbf{I}_{cm}$$
"= 2 \(\angle 0^\circ \frac{j4}{1+j4-j0.25}\)
= 2.06 \(\angle 14.9^\circ A\)



(3) 反变换
$$i_c$$
'(t)=10.2cos(5t+11.8°) A i_c ''(t)=2.06cos(4t+14.9°) A

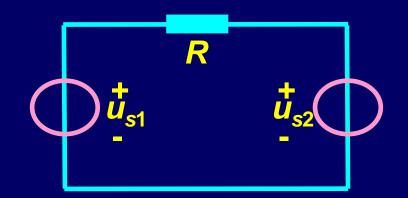
(4)
$$i_c(t)=i_c'(t)+i_c''(t)$$

= 10.2cos(5t+11.8°)+2.06cos(4t+14.9°)A

§ 10-5 平均功率的叠加

$$u_{s1} = U_{1m} \cos(\omega_1 t + \theta_1)$$

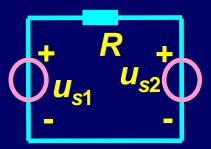
$$u_{s2} = U_{2m}\cos(\omega_2 t + \theta_2)$$



问题: 求R上的平均功率能叠加吗?



$$u_{s1}$$
作用 $i_1(t) = I_{1m}\cos(\omega_1 t + \theta_1)$
 u_{s2} 作用 $i_2(t) = I_{2m}\cos(\omega_2 t + \theta_2)$



瞬时功率
$$p_R(t) = [I_{1m}\cos(\omega_1 t + \theta_1) + I_{2m}\cos(\omega_2 t + \theta_2)]^2 R$$
 平均功率:

$$P_{R} = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} [I_{1m} \cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) + I_{2m} \cos(\omega_{2}t + \theta_{2})]^{2} R dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} [I_{1m}^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) + 2I_{1m}I_{2m} \cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) \cos(\omega_{2}t + \theta_{2}) + I_{2m}^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{2}t + \theta_{2})]Rdt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{1m}^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1})Rdt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} 2I_{1m}I_{2m} \cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1}) \cos(\omega_{2}t + \theta_{2})Rdt + \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{2m}^{2} \cos^{2}(\omega_{2}t + \theta_{2})Rdt$$

$$P_R = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1}{2} I_{1m}^2 R \left[\cos 2(\omega_1 t + \theta_1) + 1 \right] dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{1m} I_{2m} R \left[\cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1} + \omega_{2}t + \theta_{2}) + \cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1} - \omega_{2}t - \theta_{2}) \right] dt$$

$$+\frac{1}{T}\int_{0}^{T}\frac{1}{2}I_{2m}^{2}R \left[\cos 2(\omega_{2}t+\theta_{2})+1\right]dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_{1m}^2 R + \frac{1}{2} I_{2m}^2 R$$

$$+ \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{1m} I_{2m} R \left[\cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1} + \omega_{2}t + \theta_{2}) + \cos(\omega_{1}t + \theta_{1} - \omega_{2}t - \theta_{2}) \right] dt$$

讨论:
$$P = \frac{1}{2} I_{1m}^2 R + \frac{1}{2} I_{2m}^2 R = P_1 + P_2$$
 ,当 $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} I_{1m}^2 R + \frac{1}{2} I_{2m}^2 R + I_{1m} I_{2m} R \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \neq P_1 + P_2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \omega_1 = \omega_2$$

结论:

(1) 电源频率不同时: 可以用叠加求平均功率

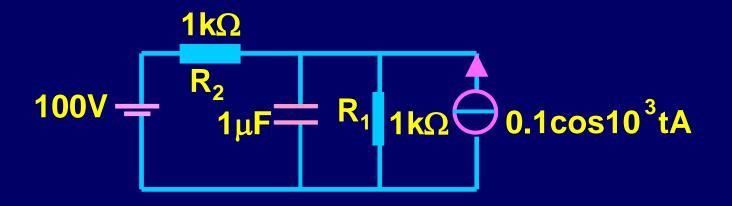
(2) 电源频率相同:

不能用叠加求平均功率

平均功率= $UIcos(\varphi_u - \varphi_i)$

其中电压和电流相量可用叠加求解

习题10-17: 求R₁、R₂的平均功率.



解:叠加法

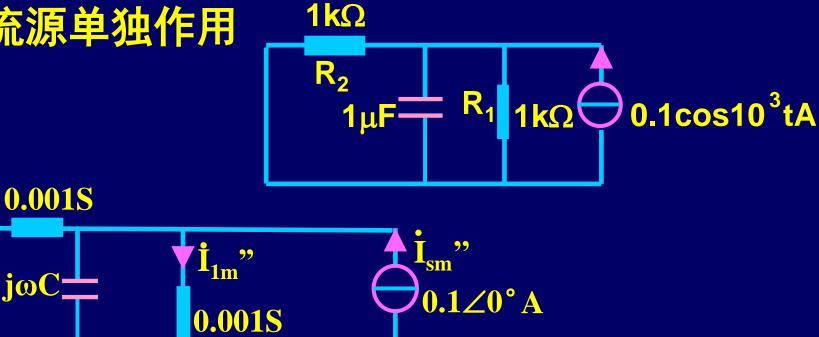
(1) 电压源单独作用:

 $\frac{1k\Omega}{R_2} = \frac{I_1}{1k\Omega} = \frac{1}{R_1}$

$$I_1'=100/2K=50mA$$

$$P'_{R1} = P'_{R2} = (I_1')^2 R_1 = (50 \text{mA})^2 \times 1000 = 2.5 \text{W}$$

(2) 电流源单独作用



$$\mathbf{I}_{1m}$$
"= $\frac{0.001}{0.001+0.001+j \omega C} \times 0.1 \angle 0^{\circ} = 44.7 \angle -26.56^{\circ} \text{ mA}$

$$P''_{R1} = P''_{R2} = \frac{1}{2} (I_{1m}'')^2 R = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.0447^2 \times 1000 \approx 1W$$

$$P_{R1} = P_{R2} = P'_{R1} + P''_{R1} = 2.5 + 1 = 3.5W$$

二. 非正弦周期电压、电流有效值:

以非正弦周期电流为例:

设 $i(t) = I_0 + I_{1m} \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + I_{2m} \cos(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2) + \cdots I_{Nm} \cos(\omega_N t + \varphi_N)$ 其有效值为I。

则直流电流I与周期电流i(t)在R上的平均功率相等。

由于i(t)中的直流分量和各次谐波分量的频率各不相同,在R上的平均功率可以叠加。

$$I^{2}R = I_{0}^{2}R + I_{1}^{2}R + I_{2}^{2}R + \cdots I_{N}^{2}R$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_{0}^{2} + I_{1}^{2} + I_{2}^{2} + \cdots I_{N}^{2}}$$

$$U = U_0^2 + U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \cdots + U_N^2$$

(1)
$$i(t)=10\sin\omega t + 20\cos(\omega t + 30^{\circ})$$
 A

(2)
$$i(t)=10\sin\omega t + 20\cos(2\omega t + 10^{\circ})$$
 A

解: (1)
$$\dot{\mathbf{I}}_{m} = 10 \angle -90^{\circ} + 20 \angle 30^{\circ} = 10 \sqrt{3} \angle 0^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}} = 12.25A$$

(2)
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}}^2 + (\frac{20}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = \sqrt{250}$$

= 15.81A

三、非正弦周期信号(电压、电流)作用于 i(t) N_0 , 则 P_{N0} =? N_0 N_0 N_0 N_0 N_0 N_0

$$u(t)=U_0+\sqrt{2}U_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{u1})+\sqrt{2}U_2\cos(\omega_2t+\phi_{u2})+...$$
 $i(t)=I_0+\sqrt{2}I_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{i1})+\sqrt{2}I_2\cos(\omega_2t+\phi_{i2})+...$
 u 、 i 关联参考方向:
 $p_{N0}(t)=u(t)i(t)=U_0I_0+\sqrt{2}U_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{u1})I_0+...$
 $+\sqrt{2}I_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{i1})U_0+2U_1I_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{u1})\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{i1})+...$
 $+2U_2I_2\cos(\omega_2t+\phi_{u2})\cos(\omega_2t+\phi_{i2})+...$

求上式中各项的平均值:

- 其中: (1) U_0 I_0 的平均值仍为 U_0 I_{0}
 - (2) 不同频率的电压电流乘积, 其均值为0;
 - (3) 相同频率的电压电流的平均功率:

$$\sqrt{2}U_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{u1})$$
与 $\sqrt{2}I_1\cos(\omega_1t+\phi_{i1})$ 的平均功率:

根据第九章单口网络平均功率的计算公式:

为
$$U_1I_1\cos(\varphi_{u1}-\varphi_{i1})$$

$$\sqrt{2}$$
U₂cos(ω_2 t+ φ_{u2})与 $\sqrt{2}$ I₂cos(ω_2 t+ φ_{i2})的平均功率:

为
$$U_2I_2\cos(\varphi_{u2}-\varphi_{i2})$$

结论: u、i关联参考方向时,

$$P_{N0} = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos(\varphi_{u1} - \varphi_{i1}) + U_2 I_2 \cos(\varphi_{u2} - \varphi_{i2}) + ...$$

例10-8: N₀端口上电压、电流分别为
u(t)=100+100cost+50cos2t+30cos3tV
i(t)= 10cos(t-60°)+2cos(3t-135°)A,

u(t)和i(t)关联参考方向,求No吸收的功率。

解:
$$P_{No} = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10\cos(0+60^{\circ}) + \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 2\cos(0+135^{\circ})$$

=228.8W