

# 第五章 正弦电流电路导论

## ❖ 正弦电流电路、正弦稳态

线性电路在正弦交流电源激励下，在接通电源较长时间以后，响应的自由分量已趋近于零，电路中任一电压、电流响应均仅包含强制分量（与激励源同频率的正弦量），电路的这种工作状态称为**正弦稳态**。这样的电路称为**正弦电流电路**。

本章及第六章将全面论述正弦电流电路及其分析计算方法。这是交流电路的主要内容，也是研究非正弦周期电流电路必备的基础。

## ❖ 正弦交流电应用非常广泛

**发电厂发出的电流是正弦电流**

**高压输送损耗小**

**交流电从低压变为高压方便**

**正弦交流电变化平滑且不易产生高次谐波**

**非正弦周期函数，可以通过傅立叶级数  
将其分解为一系列不同频率的正弦函数**

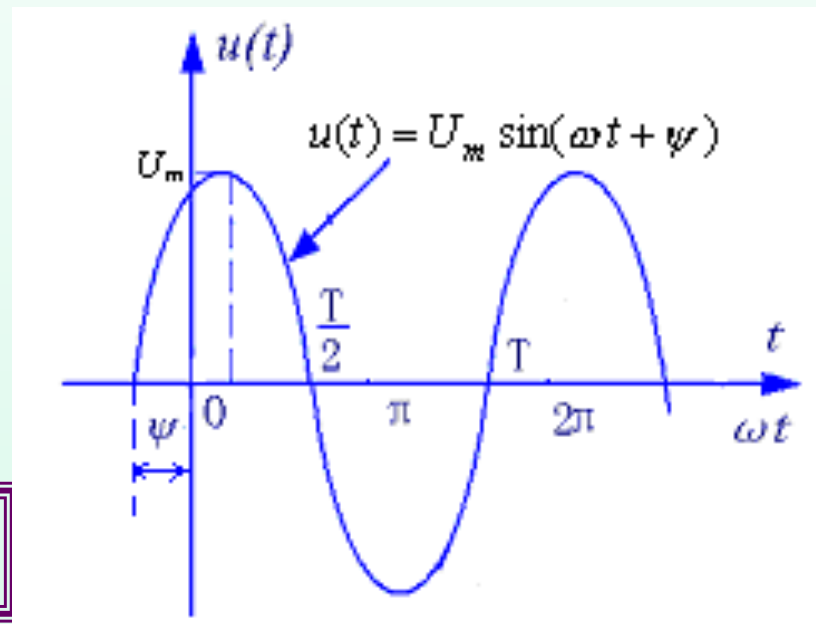
## 本章主要内容:

- ◆ 正弦电路的基本概念, 正弦量的三要素及其相量表示;
- ◆ 基尔霍夫定律和电路元件VCR的相量形式;
- ◆ 阻抗和导纳, 简单正弦电流电路的计算。

# § 5-1 正弦电压和电流的基本概念

## 1. 正弦量的三要素

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)$$



➤  $U_m$  : 幅值, 最大值 (振幅、峰值)

➤  $\omega$  : 角频率, 单位: 弧度/秒 (rad/s)

$T$  : 周期, 单位: 秒 (s)

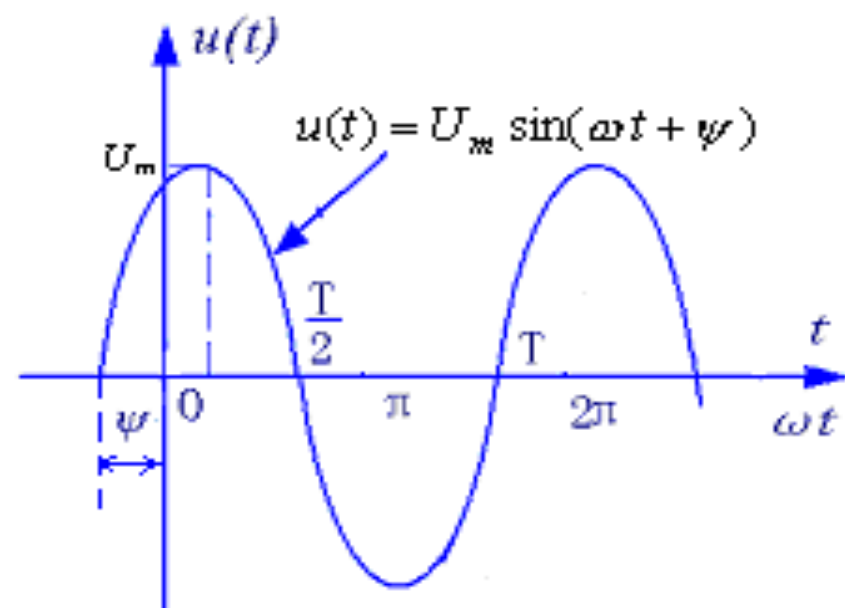
$f$  : 频率, 单位: 赫兹 (Hz)

**工频:**  
**50Hz**

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

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

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)$$



$(\omega t + \psi)$  : 瞬时相位角，简称相角或相

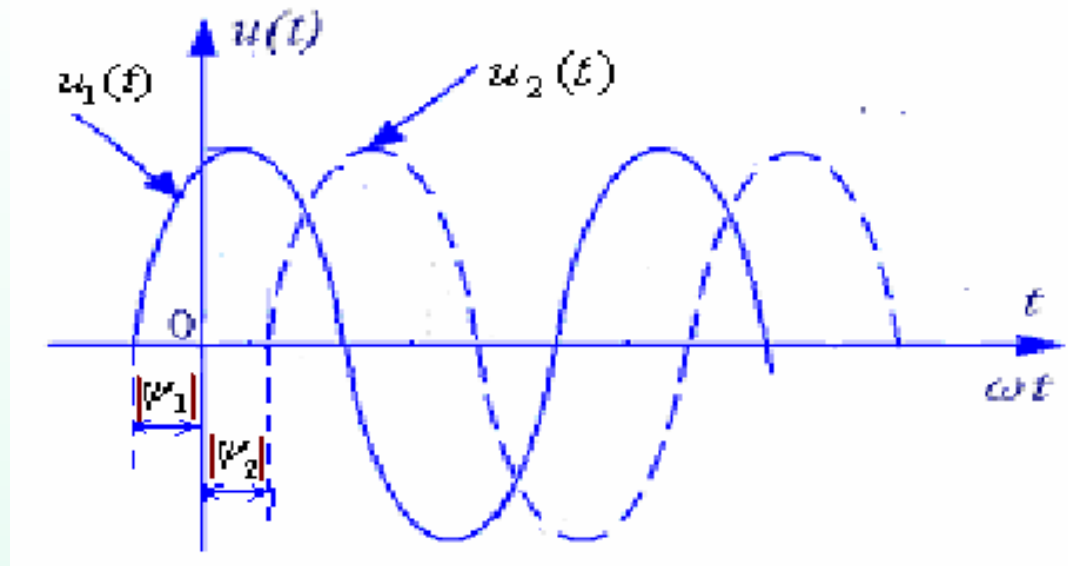
➤  $\psi$  : 初相角

意义：表示正弦电压由负值向正值变化所经过的零值点距坐标原点的角度。

单值性  $|\psi| \leq \pi$

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

可根据  $\psi$  确定波形  
起点的位置



当  $\omega t + \psi = 0$  时,  $u(t) = 0$

$$t = -\frac{\psi}{\omega} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \psi > 0 & t < 0 \quad \text{起点在坐标原点左边} \\ \psi < 0 & t > 0 \quad \text{起点在坐标原点右边} \end{array} \right.$$

**幅值、角频率、初相称为正弦量的三要素**

**例1 (1) 已知**  $I_m = 10A$   $\omega = 314rad/s$   $\psi = 60^\circ$

**写出*i(t)*的表达式。**

**解：**  $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi) = 10 \sin(314t + 60^\circ)A$

**(2) 已知**  $i(t) = 8.9 \sin(314t - \frac{\pi}{3})A$

**试确定正弦量的三要素。**

**解：**  $I_m = 8.9A$   $\omega = 314rad/s$   $\psi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$

**(3) 已知**  $i(t) = 3.11 \sin(6.28t + \frac{3\pi}{2})A$

**解：**  $I_m = 3.11A$   $\omega = 6.28rad/s$   $\psi = \frac{3\pi}{2} - 2\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2}rad$

## 2. 同频率正弦量的相位差

$$u_1(t) = U_{1m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_1)$$

$$u_2(t) = U_{2m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_2)$$

相位差:

$$\varphi = (\omega t + \psi_1) - (\omega t + \psi_2) = \psi_1 - \psi_2$$

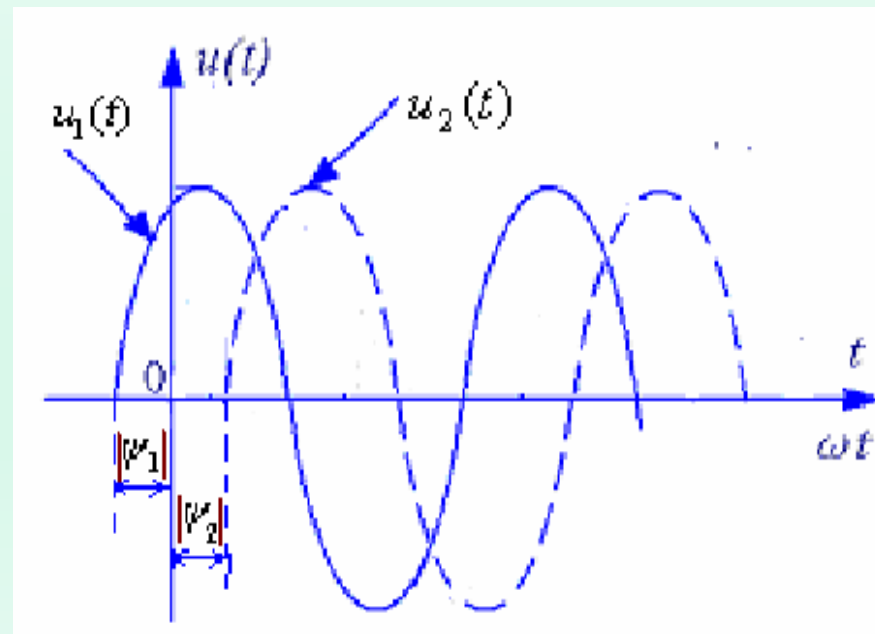
$$|\varphi| \leq \pi$$

$\psi_1 - \psi_2 > 0$ ,  $u_1(t)$  在相位上超前于  $u_2(t)$

$\psi_1 - \psi_2 < 0$ ,  $u_1(t)$  在相位上滞后于  $u_2(t)$

$\psi_1 - \psi_2 = 0$ ,  $u_1(t)$  与  $u_2(t)$  同相

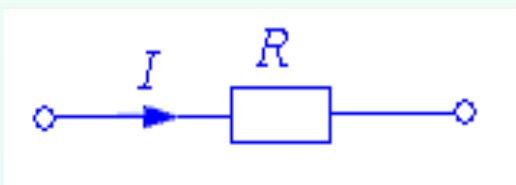
$\psi_1 - \psi_2 = 180^\circ$ , 则称  $u_1(t)$  与  $u_2(t)$  反相



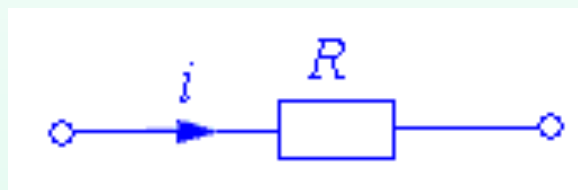


### 3. 正弦电流、电压的有效值

周期电流的有效值定义为与周期电流的平均作功能力等效的直流电流的值。



$$P_{DC} = RI^2T$$



$$P_{AC} = \int_0^T Ri^2 dt$$

$$RI^2T = R \int_0^T i^2(t) dt$$

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

有效值又可称为**方均根值**

$$i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_m^2 \sin^2(\omega t + \psi) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{I_m^2}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1 - \cos 2(\omega t + \psi)}{2} dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{I_m^2}{T} \left[ \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2(\omega t + \psi)}{4\omega} \right]_0^T} = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

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

**同理：**

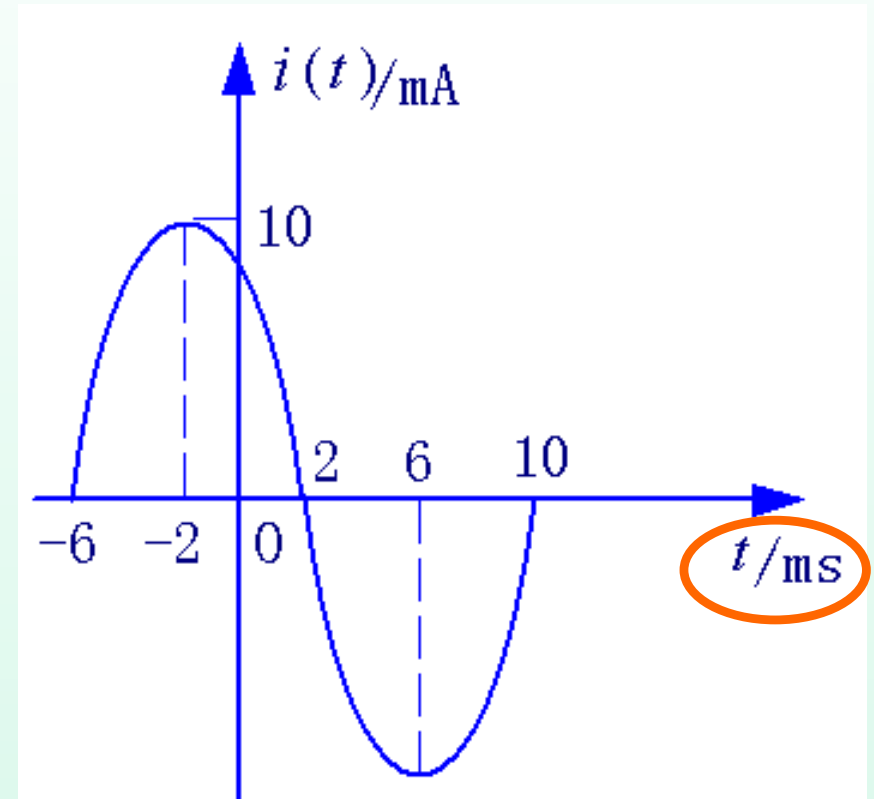
$$U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

**交流仪器仪表的读数、电气设备铭牌上标注的额定值都是有效值**

**一般所说的正弦电压、电流的大小都是指有效值。**

**例2 根据下列波形图写出它们的正弦函数形式的瞬时值表达式。**



$$16 \times 10^{-3} \omega = 2\pi \Rightarrow \omega = \frac{10^3 \pi}{8}$$

$$\psi = 6 \times 10^{-3} \omega = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$i = 10 \sin\left(\frac{10^3 \pi}{8} t + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \text{mA}$$

**例3 计算下列各组正弦量的相位差，并指出其超前、滞后关系。**

$$1) \quad u_1(t) = \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ) \quad u_2(t) = \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$\varphi = 60^\circ - \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 \quad u_1(t) \text{ 与 } u_2(t) \text{ 同相}$$

$$2) \quad u_1(t) = 220\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \quad u_2(t) = 220\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$u_1(t) = 220\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2}) = 220\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$$

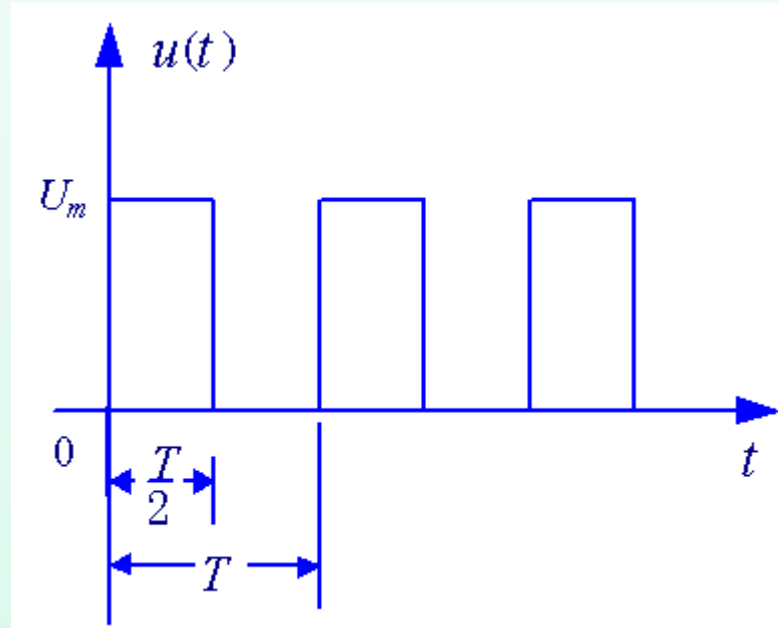
$$\varphi = \frac{5\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad u_1(t) \text{ 超前于 } u_2(t)$$

$$3) \quad i_1(t) = -10 \cos(1000t + 120^\circ) \quad i_2(t) = 5 \cos(1000t - 30^\circ)$$

$$i_1(t) = 10 \cos(1000t + 120^\circ - 180^\circ) = 10 \cos(1000t - 60^\circ)$$

$$\varphi = -60^\circ + 30^\circ = -30^\circ \quad i_1(t) \text{ 滞后于 } i_2(t)$$

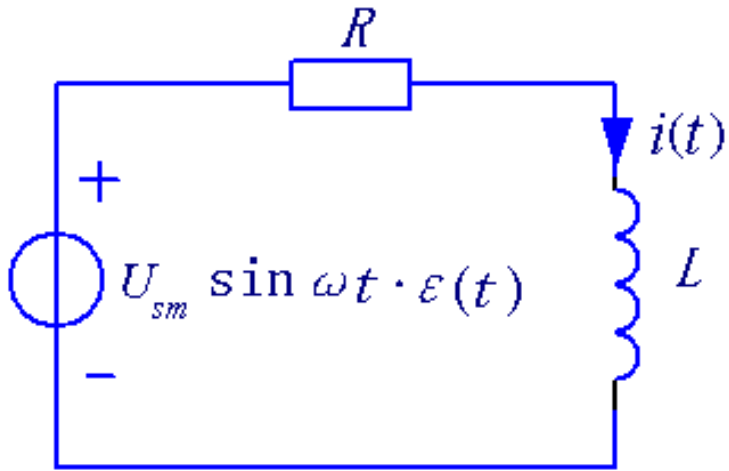
### 例3. 求图示周期性电压的有效值。



$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} U_m^2 dt} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

## § 5-2 线性电路对正弦激励的响应

### 正弦稳态响应



$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = U_{sm} \sin \omega t \quad t \geq 0_+$$

$$i(t) = i_t(t) + i_f(t)$$

$$i_t(t) = K e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i_f(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$



$$\omega L I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) + R I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = U_{sm} \sin \omega t$$

**三角函数展开，整理并项，等号两端对应项系数相等：**

$$\omega L I_m \cos \psi_i + R I_m \sin \psi_i = 0$$

$$R I_m \cos \psi_i - \omega L I_m \sin \psi_i = U_{sm}$$

$$\psi_i = -\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$I_m = \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$i_f(t) = \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$$

$$i(t) = K e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$$

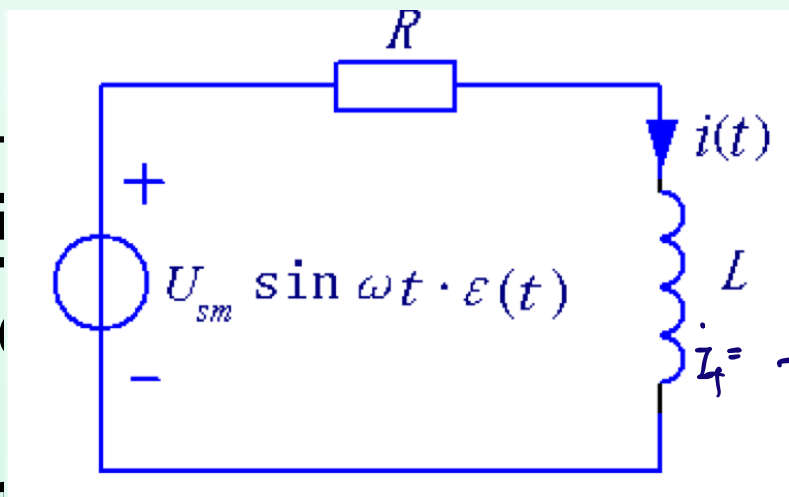
$$K = i(0_+) + \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$$

$$i(t) = i_f + (i(0_+) - i_f) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

$$i(t) = \left[ i(0_+) + \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right) \right] e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right) \quad t \geq 0_+$$

*if(t).*

当  $t \rightarrow \infty$  时的正稳态响应



响应均为与激励源同频率的正弦稳态响应(sinusoidal steady-state response)

$$I_L = \frac{U_{sm} \angle 0^\circ}{R + j\omega L = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \theta}$$

正弦稳态响应与电路的初始状态无关。它仅由电路参数和激励源确定

## § 5-3 正弦量的相量表示法

### ❖ 为什么要用相量表示正弦量？

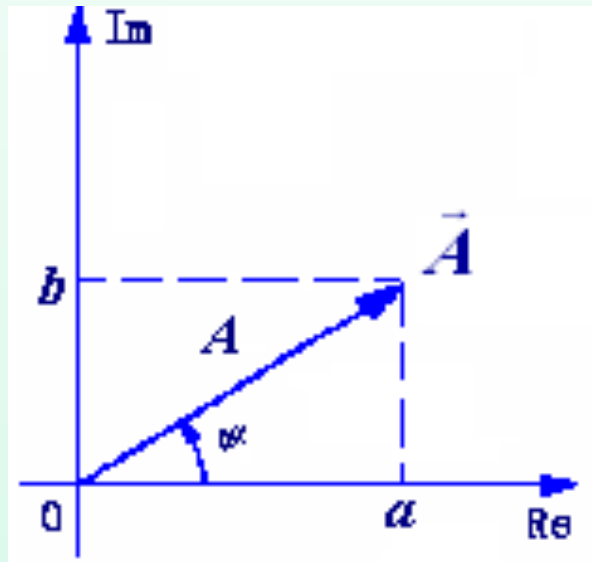
- 1 微分求解繁琐，为了简化正弦电流电路的计算，避免用三角函数进行计算；
- 2 两个同频率正弦量之和仍是同频率的正弦量；
- 3 正弦电路中，正弦稳态响应是与激励同频率的正弦量；

### ❖ 什么是相量？

相量是把正弦量的幅值或有效值与初相集中表示的复数。

**相量的本质是复数，用相量表示正弦量的基础是用复数表示正弦量。**

## 1. 复数



$$\vec{A} = a + jb$$

$$a = |A| \cos \psi$$

$$b = |A| \sin \psi$$

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

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

$$\vec{A} = |A|(\cos \psi + j \sin \psi)$$

$$e^{j\psi} = \cos \psi + j \sin \psi$$

**(欧拉公式)**

$$\vec{A} = |A|e^{j\psi}$$

$$\vec{A} = |A| \angle \psi$$

## 2. 复数运算

$$\vec{A}_1 = A_1 e^{j\psi_1} = A_1 \angle \psi_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$

$$\vec{A}_2 = A_2 e^{j\psi_2} = A_2 \angle \psi_2 = a_2 + jb_2$$

$$1) \quad \vec{A}_1 \pm \vec{A}_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$$

$$2) \quad \vec{A}_1 \cdot \vec{A}_2 = A_1 A_2 e^{j(\psi_1 + \psi_2)} = A_1 A_2 \angle (\psi_1 + \psi_2)$$

$$3) \quad \frac{\vec{A}_1}{\vec{A}_2} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} e^{j(\psi_1 - \psi_2)} = \frac{A_1}{A_2} \angle (\psi_1 - \psi_2)$$

$$j\vec{A}_1 = A_1 e^{j(\psi_1 + 90^\circ)} = A_1 \angle (\psi_1 + 90^\circ)$$

**$j$ 为90°旋转因子**

$$\frac{\vec{A}_1}{j} = A_1 e^{j(\psi_1 - 90^\circ)} = A_1 \angle (\psi_1 - 90^\circ)$$

### 3. 正弦量的相量表示

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \operatorname{Im}[U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi) + jU_m \sin(\omega t + \psi)] \\ &= \operatorname{Im}[U_m e^{j(\omega t + \psi)}] = \operatorname{Im}[U_m e^{j\psi} \cdot e^{j\omega t}] = \operatorname{Im}[\dot{U}_m \cdot e^{j\omega t}] \end{aligned}$$

**同理：**  $u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}U e^{j\psi} \cdot e^{j\omega t}] = \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}\dot{U} \cdot e^{j\omega t}]$

$$u(t) = \operatorname{Im}[U_m e^{j\psi} \cdot e^{j\omega t}] = \operatorname{Im}[\sqrt{2}U e^{j\psi} \cdot e^{j\omega t}]$$

**电压的幅值相量：**  $\dot{U}_m = U_m e^{j\psi}$

**电压的有效值相量：**  $\dot{U} = U e^{j\psi}$

**幅值相量与有效值相量的关系：**  $\dot{U}_m = \sqrt{2}\dot{U}$

## 常用相量表示形式：

$$\dot{U} = U e^{j\psi} \quad \text{指 数 形 式}$$

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \psi \quad \text{极 坐 标 形 式}$$

$$\dot{U} = U (\cos \psi + j \sin \psi) \quad \text{直 角 坐 标 形 式}$$

## 同理有：

$$\dot{I} = I e^{j\psi} = I \angle \psi = I (\cos \psi + j \sin \psi)$$



# 正弦量与相量的互换

正弦量  $\longrightarrow$  相量

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$



$$\dot{U}_m = U_m e^{j\psi_u}$$

或

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \psi_u$$



$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_i)$$



$$\dot{I}_m = I_m e^{j\psi_i}$$

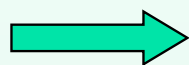
或

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$$



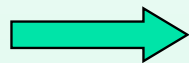
## 相量 $\longrightarrow$ 正弦量

$$\dot{U}_m = U_m e^{j\psi_u}$$



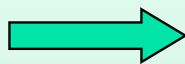
$$u(t) = \text{Im}(\dot{U}_m e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \psi_u$$



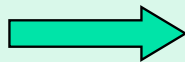
$$u(t) = \text{Im}(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\dot{I}_m = I_m e^{j\psi_i}$$



$$i(t) = \text{Im}(\dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$$



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

## 注意：

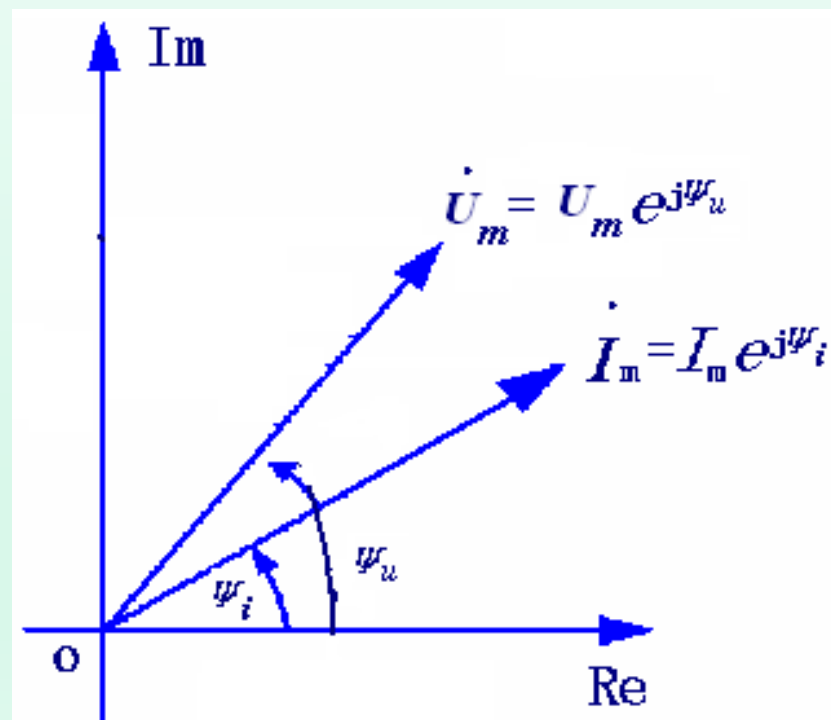
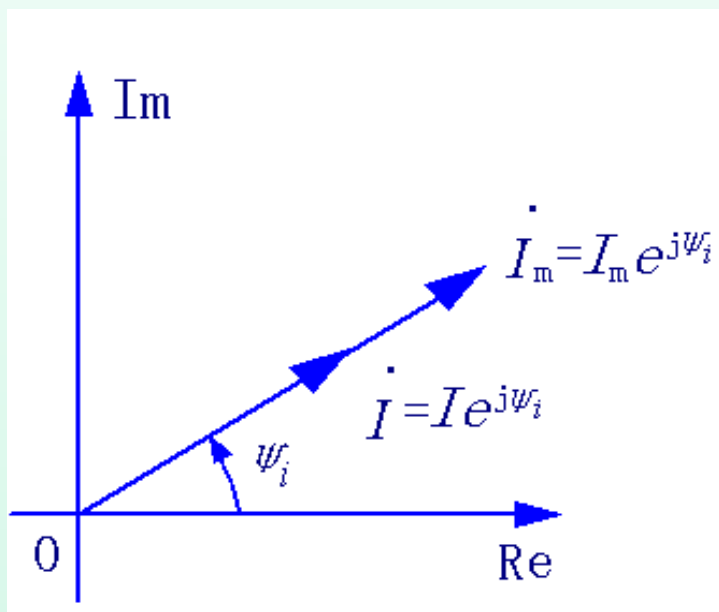
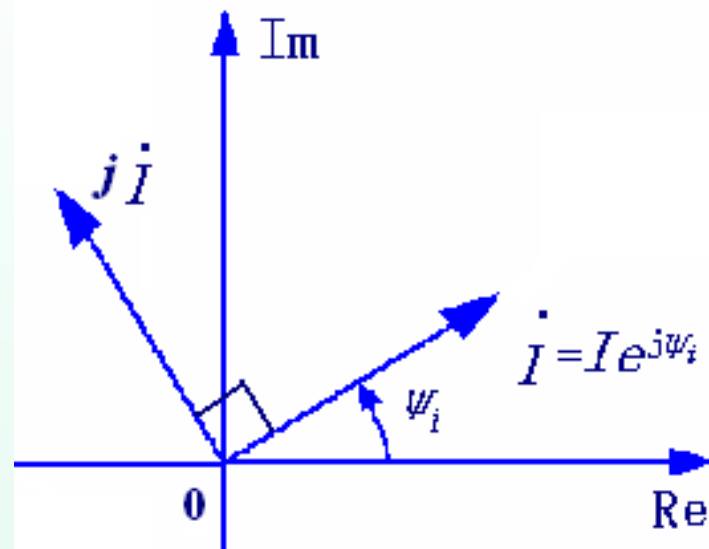
**1.正弦量的相量为复常数，模为对应正弦量的最大值或有效值，幅角为对应的初相角。**

**2.已知时间正弦量可唯一确定对应的相量，而相量只包含了正弦量的两个要素。**

**3.相量运算与复数运算相同，但必须是同频率的相量才能进行运算。**

## 4. 相量图

在复平面上用以表示正弦量的矢量图，称为相量图



**只有同频率的相量才能在同一复平面内作相量图**

**例1.指出下列关于相量的表达式哪些是正确的，哪些是错误的。**

$$1) \quad i = 5 \sin(\omega t - 30^\circ) = 5 e^{-j30^\circ}$$

$$2) \quad I = 10 \angle 30^\circ$$

$$3) \quad \dot{U} = 100 \angle 45^\circ = 100 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 45^\circ)$$

$$4) \quad \dot{I} = 20 e^{20^\circ}$$

## 例2.根据已知正弦量写出对应相量

$$1) \quad u_1 = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$2) \quad u_2 = 20 \sin(\omega t - \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$1) \quad \dot{U}_1 = 10 \angle \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$2) \quad \dot{U}_2 = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

**例3.根据已知相量写出对应正弦量，频率为工频。**

$$1) \quad \dot{I}_1 = 2\sqrt{3} + j2$$

$$2) \quad \dot{I}_2 = -2\sqrt{3} + j2$$

$$1) \quad \dot{I}_1 = 4\angle\frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$2) \quad \dot{I}_2 = 4\angle\frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$i_1 = 4\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$i_2 = 4\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + \frac{5\pi}{6})$$

## 例4.写出电流

$$i_1(t) = 5 \sin(\omega t - 45^\circ) A, \quad i_2(t) = 10 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) A$$

的相量形式, 求解 $i_1(t)+i_2(t)$ 。

**解:**  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ A \quad \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 120^\circ A$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -45^\circ + 10 \angle 120^\circ \\ &= \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos 45^\circ - j \sin 45^\circ) + 10 (\cos 120^\circ + j \sin 120^\circ) \\ &= \left( \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 10 \frac{1}{2} \right) + j \left( -\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 10 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ &= -2.5 + j6.16 = 6.65 \angle 112.1^\circ A \end{aligned}$$

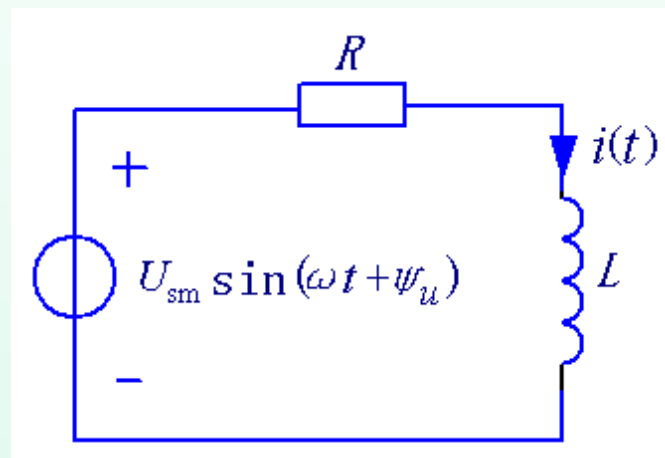
$$i_1(t) + i_2(t) = 6.65 \sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 112.1^\circ) A$$



借助于相量和相量图分析正弦电流电路，可使分析计算大为简化，这种方法称为相量法。

例：求图示电路的正弦稳态响应电流 $i(t)$ 。

解： 激励函数



$$u_s(t) = U_{sm} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) = \text{Im}[\dot{U}_{sm} e^{j\omega t}]$$

设正弦稳态响应电流

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \text{Im}[\dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t}]$$

电路的微分方程为

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) = u_s(t)$$

$$u_s(t) = \text{Im} [\dot{U}_{sm} e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$i(t) = \text{Im} [\dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t}]$$

代入 $i(t)$ 和 $u_s(t)$ , 可得

$$\text{Im} [j\omega L \dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t} + R \dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t}] = \text{Im} [\dot{U}_{sm} e^{j\omega t}]$$

由此可得

$$j\omega L \dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t} + R \dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t} = \dot{U}_{sm} e^{j\omega t}$$

消去式中各项的公因子, 则有

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

由此解出

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_m &= \frac{\dot{U}_{sm}}{R + \mathrm{j}\omega L} \\ &= \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} e^{\mathrm{j}\left(\psi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right)}\end{aligned}$$

稳态响应电流为

$$\begin{aligned}i(t) &= \operatorname{Im}\left[\dot{I}_m e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}\right] \\ &= \frac{U_{sm}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin\left(\omega t + \psi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}\right)\end{aligned}$$

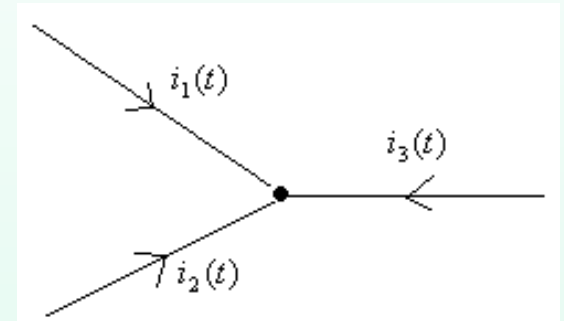
**由此看出，用相量表示正弦量后可以将电路的微分方程转化为复数代数方程，从而使计算得以简化。能否直接由电路图写出复数的代数方程呢？要做到这一步还必须介绍基尔霍夫定律的相量形式和电路元件方程的相量形式。**

## § 5-4 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

### ■ KCL的相量形式

对任意节点

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

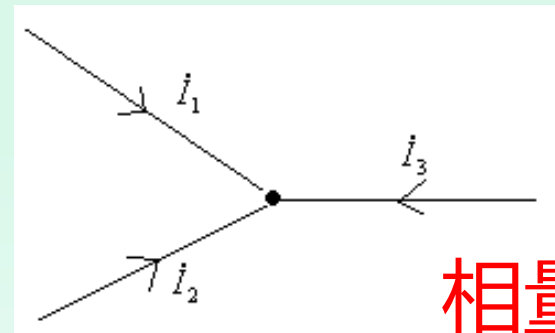


时域模型

在正弦稳态下,

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \text{Im}(\dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\sum i(t) = \sum \{ \text{Im}[\dot{I}_m e^{j\omega t}] \} = \text{Im} \{ [\sum \dot{I}_m] e^{j\omega t} \} = 0$$



相量形式

$$\sum \dot{I}_m = 0 \quad \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

## ■ KVL的相量形式

对任意回路

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

在正弦稳态下,

$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \psi) = \text{Im}(\dot{U}_m e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\sum u(t) = \sum \{ \text{Im}[\dot{U}_m e^{j\omega t}] \} = \text{Im} \{ [\sum \dot{U}_m] e^{j\omega t} \} = 0$$

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

例1：如图所示为电路中的一个节点，已知

$$i_1(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ) A$$

$$i_2(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \sin \omega t \quad A$$

求 $i_3(t)$ 及 $I_3$ 。

解：

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 60^\circ \quad \dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle 0^\circ$$

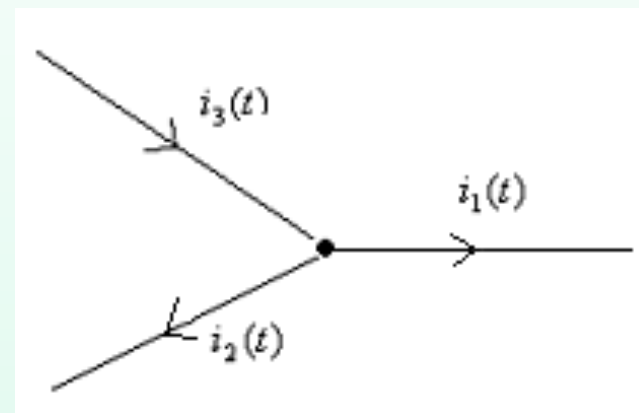
$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 60^\circ + 5 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$= 5 + j8.66 + 5 = 10 + j8.66$$

$$= 13.22 \angle 40.91^\circ \quad A$$

$$i_3(t) = 13.22\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 40.91^\circ) A$$

$$I_3 = 13.22 A$$



例2： 已知  $u_{ab} = 10 \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ) V$       求  $u_{ac}$   
 $u_{bc} = 8 \sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) V$

解：  $u_{ac} = u_{ab} + u_{bc}$

各电压均为同频率的正弦波，以相量表示后有

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_{ac} &= \dot{U}_{ab} + \dot{U}_{bc} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ + \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 120^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (5 + j8.66 - 4 + j6.93) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times 15.62 \angle 86.37^\circ V\end{aligned}$$

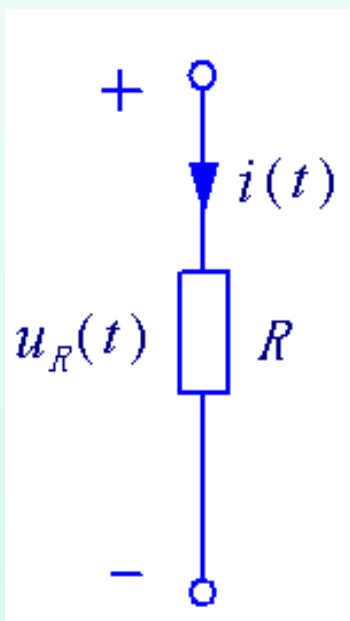
$$u_{ac} = 15.62 \sin(\omega t + 86.37^\circ) V$$



## § 5-5 电路元件方程的相量形式

### 一. 电阻元件

$$u_R(t) = Ri(t)$$



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

$$u_R(t) = \sqrt{2} U_R \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_R e^{j\omega t}]$$

其中:  $\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$        $\dot{U}_R = U_R \angle \psi_u$

$$u_R(t) = Ri(t) = R\sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} R \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$$

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

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

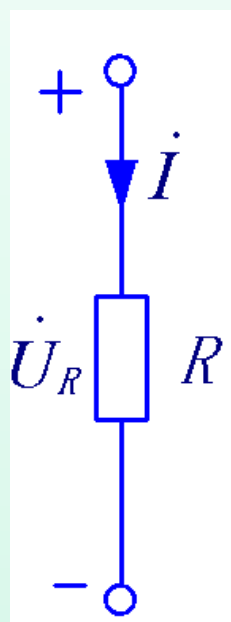
$$U_R \angle \psi_u = R I \angle \psi_i$$

**1.**  $U_R = R I$

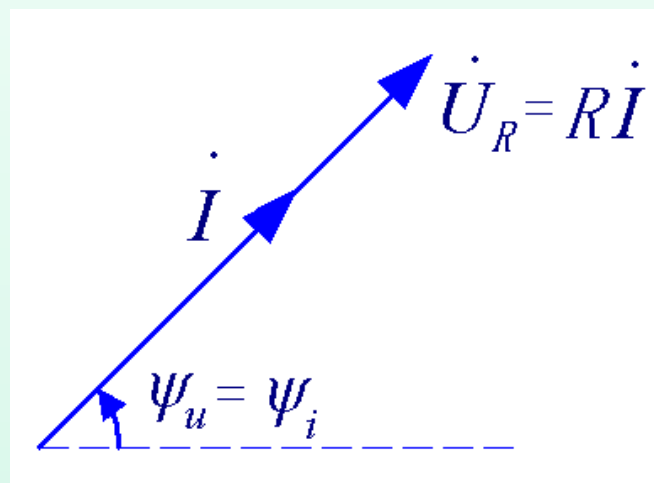
**2.**  $\psi_u = \psi_i$

**电阻电流与电压同相位**

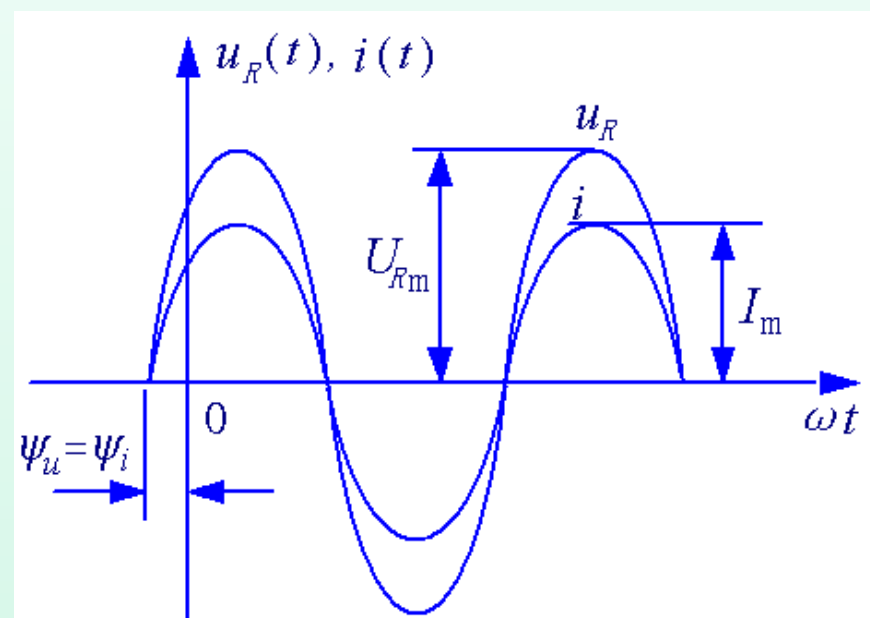
$$\dot{U}_R = R \dot{I}$$



相量形式



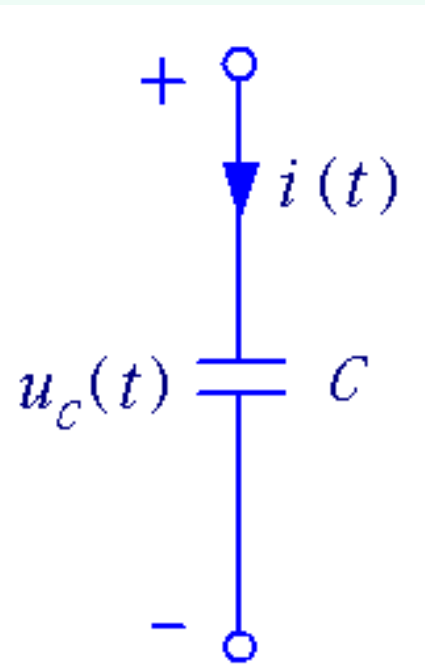
相量图



波形图

## 二. 电容元件

$$i(t) = C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} \quad \text{或} \quad u_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$



设  $u_C(t) = \sqrt{2} U_C \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t}]$   
 $i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$

其中:  $\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle \psi_u$        $\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$

$$i = C \frac{d}{dt} \{ \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t}] \} = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} j\omega C \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t}]$$

$$\dot{I} = j\omega C \dot{U}_C \quad \text{或} \quad \dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}$$

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

$$I \angle \psi_i = j\omega C U_c \angle \psi_u = \omega C U_c \angle (\psi_u + 90^\circ)$$

$$\mathbf{1.} \quad I = \omega C U_c \quad \text{或} \quad U_c = \frac{I}{\omega C}$$

$$X_c \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{U_c}{I} = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \quad \text{容抗} \quad \text{单位: } \Omega$$

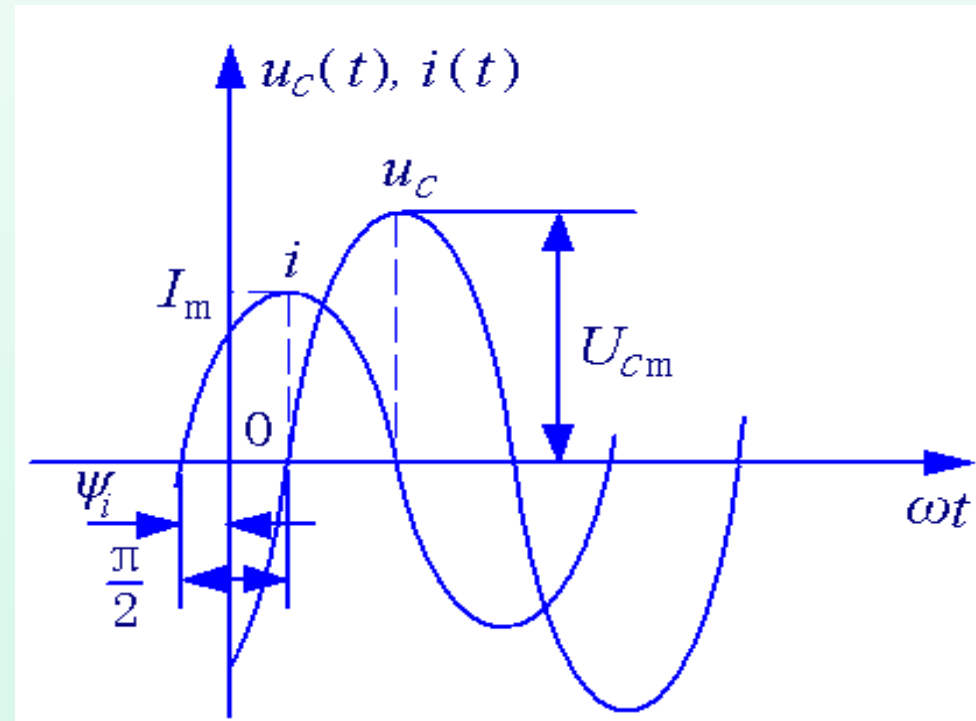
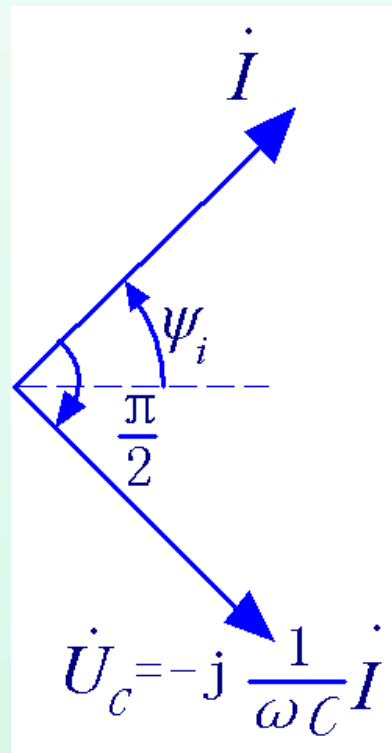
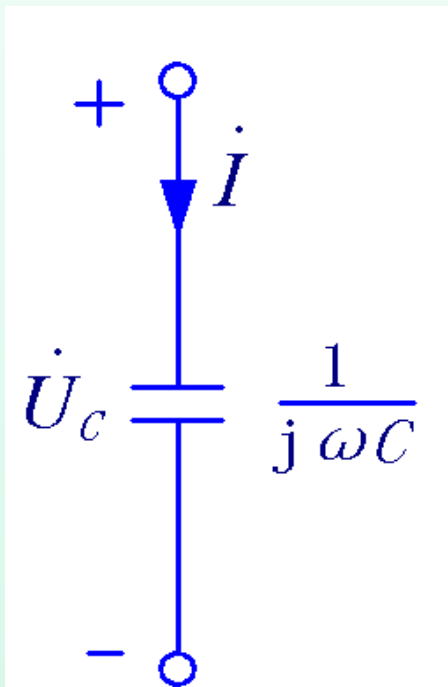
当  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $X_c \rightarrow 0$ , 电容相当于短路, 因此高频电流容易通过电容;

当  $\omega \rightarrow 0$  时,  $X_c \rightarrow \infty$ , 电容相当于开路, 隔直作用;

$$I \angle \psi_i = j\omega C U_c \angle \psi_u = \omega C U_c \angle (\psi_u + 90^\circ)$$

$$2. \quad \angle \psi_i = \angle (\psi_u + 90^\circ)$$

## 电容电流超前电压90°



相量形式

相量图

波形图

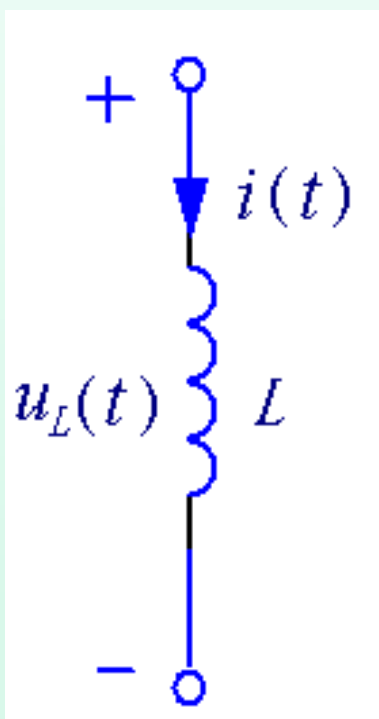
### 三. 电感元件

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$$

设  $u_L(t) = \sqrt{2} U_L \sin(\omega t + \psi_u) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_L e^{j\omega t}]$   
 $i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \psi_i) = \text{Im}[\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}]$

其中:  $\dot{U}_L = U_L \angle \psi_u$        $\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$

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



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

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

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

**1.**  $U_L = \omega L I$  或  $I = \frac{U_L}{\omega L}$

$$X_L \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{U_L}{I} = \omega L = 2\pi fL$$

**感抗**

**单位：  $\Omega$**

当  $\omega \rightarrow \infty$  时,  $X_L \rightarrow \infty$ , 电感相当于开路, 因此高频电流不易通过电感;

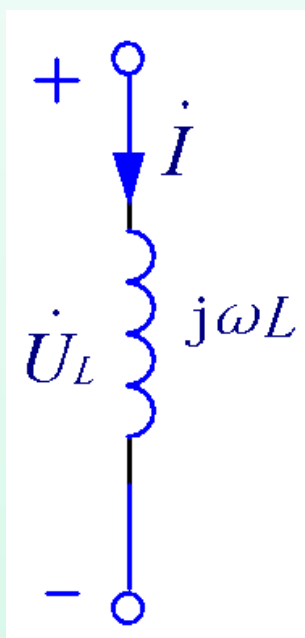
当  $\omega \rightarrow 0$  时,  $X_L \rightarrow 0$ , 电感相当于短路;

**2.**  $\angle \psi_u = \angle (\psi_i + 90^\circ)$

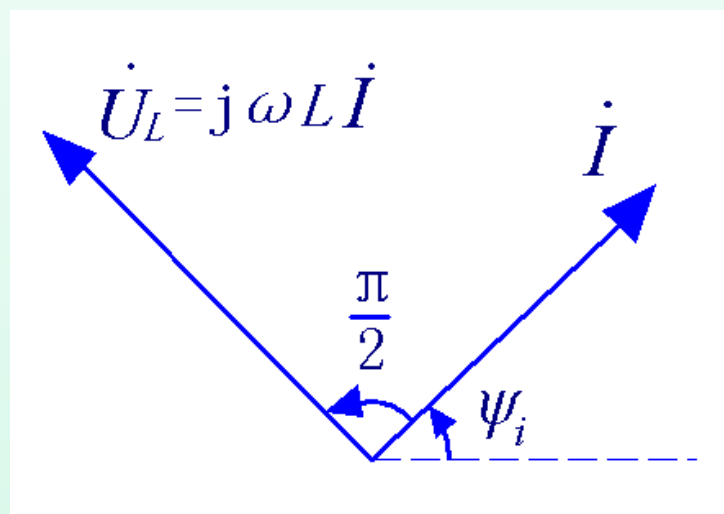
**电感电流滞后电压  $90^\circ$**



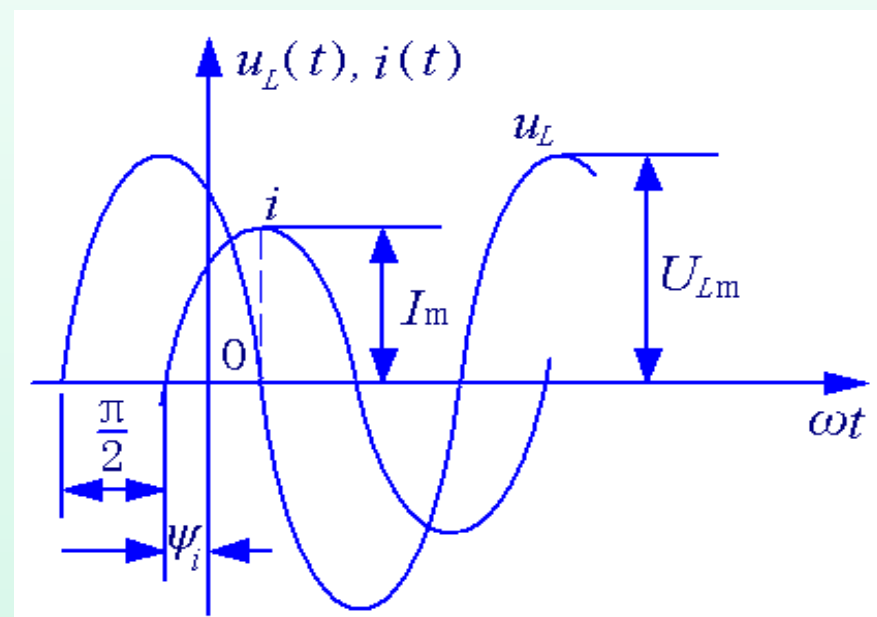
$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}$$



相量形式



相量图



波形图

$$i(t) = C \frac{du_c(t)}{dt}$$

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

$$\frac{du_c(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow j\omega \dot{U}_c$$

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

$$u_c(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

$$\int i(t) dt \Rightarrow \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega}$$

## 四. 耦合电感元件

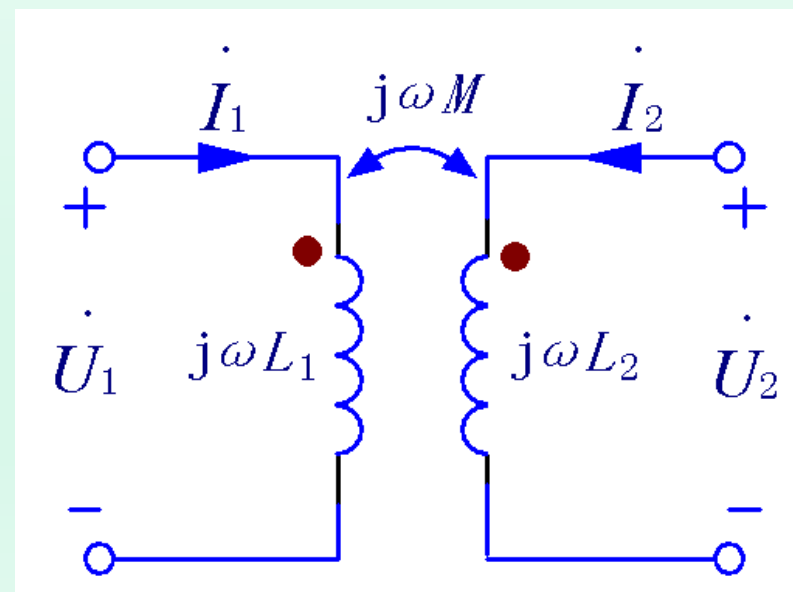
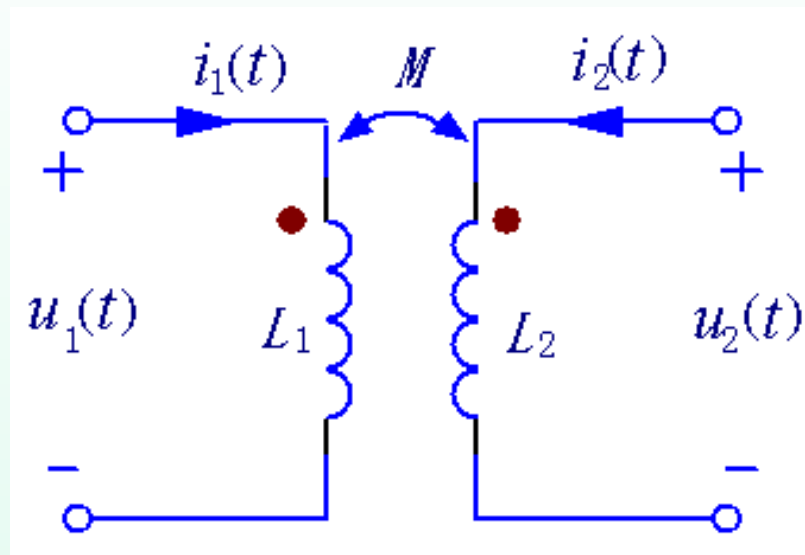
$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = M \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}$$

根据  $\frac{di(t)}{dt} \Leftrightarrow j\omega \dot{I}$

$$\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2$$



## 五. 受控源

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

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

VCCS  $i_2(t) = g_m u_1(t)$

$$\dot{I}_2 = g_m \dot{U}_1$$

CCCS  $i_2(t) = \alpha i_1(t)$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \alpha \dot{I}_1$$

CCVS  $u_2(t) = r_m i_1(t)$

$$\dot{U}_2 = r_m \dot{I}_1$$

**小结:**

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

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

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

**注意牢记各元件电压相量与电流相量相位间的关系**

**例1. 将100Ω电阻、0.1H电感、25μF电容分别接到 $f=50\text{Hz}$ 、 $U=10\text{V}$ 的正弦电源上，问流过元件的电流分别有多大？如果 $U$ 保持不变， $f=5000\text{Hz}$ ，电流又各为多大？**

**解：1)** 
$$I_R = \frac{U}{R} = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1A$$

$$I_L = \frac{U}{X_L} = \frac{U}{2\pi fL} = \frac{10}{314 \times 0.1} = 0.318A$$

$$I_C = \frac{U}{X_C} = U2\pi fC = 10 \times 314 \times 25 \times 10^{-6} = 0.0785A$$

**2)** 
$$I'_R = \frac{U}{R} = 0.1A$$

$$I'_L = \frac{U}{X'_L} = \frac{U}{2\pi f' L} = 0.00318A$$

$$I'_C = \frac{U}{X'_C} = U2\pi f' C = 7.85A$$

**例2. 流过0.5F电容的电流为  $i(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(100t - 30^\circ) A$ , 试求电容的电压 $u(t)$ 。**

**解：用相量关系求解**

**(1) 写出已知正弦量 $i(t)$ 的相量**

$$\dot{I} = 1 \angle -30^\circ$$

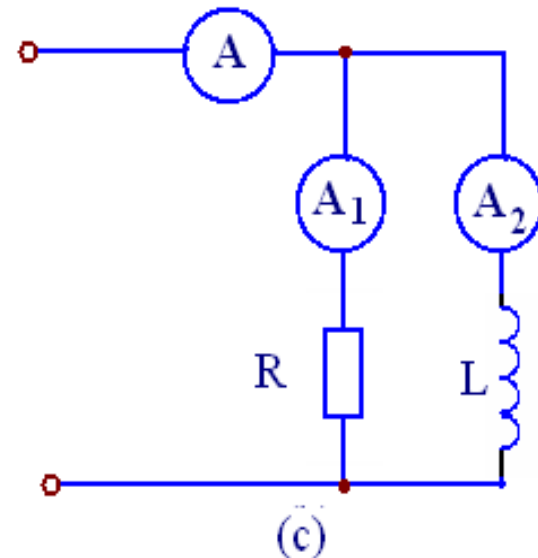
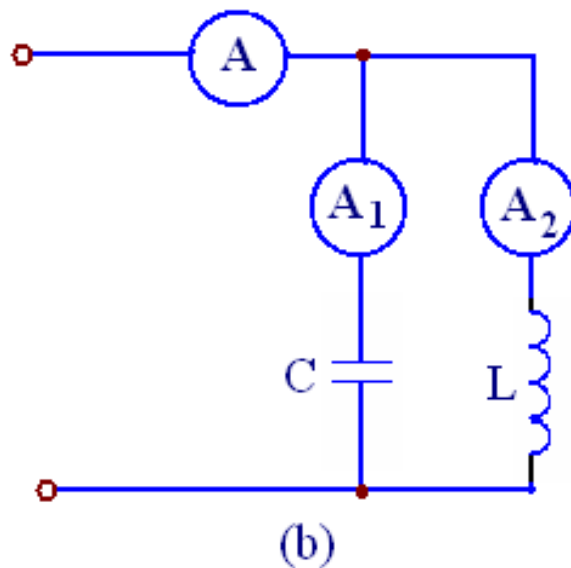
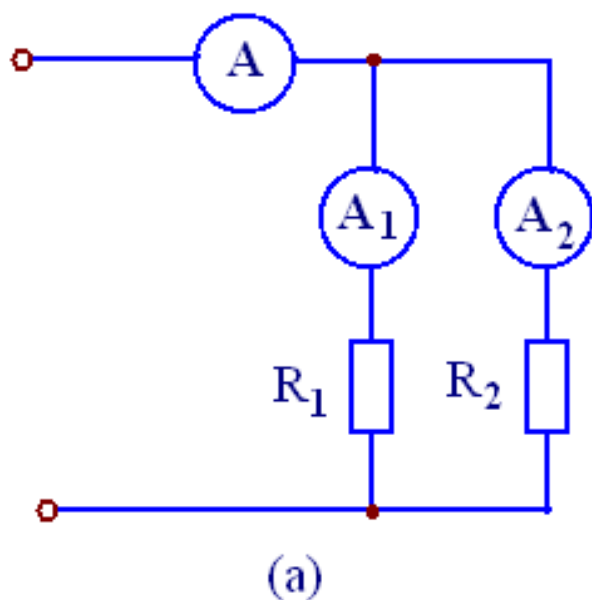
**(2) 利用相量关系式进行运算**

$$\dot{U}_c = \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega C} = -j \frac{\angle -30^\circ}{100 \times 0.5} = 0.02 \angle -120^\circ V$$

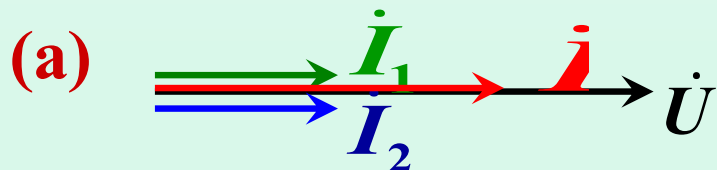
**(3) 根据算得的相量写出对应的正弦量**

$$u(t) = 0.02\sqrt{2} \sin(100t - 120^\circ) V$$

**例3. 图示正弦交流电路中，已知电流表A1、A2的读数均为5A，求表A的读数。**

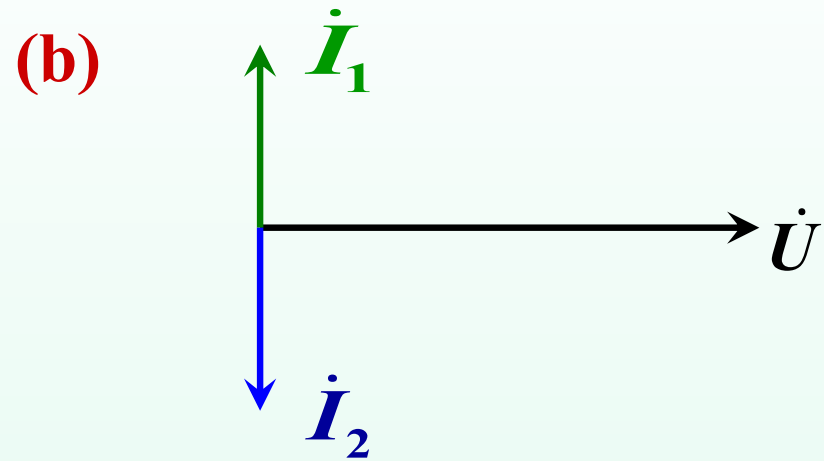
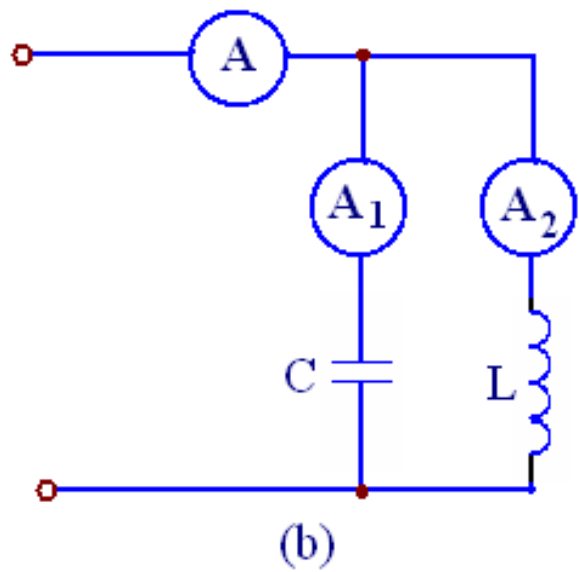


**解：**设端口电压为  $\dot{U} = U\angle 0^\circ$ ，流过电流表A1、A2、A的电流分别为  $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ 、 $I$ 。

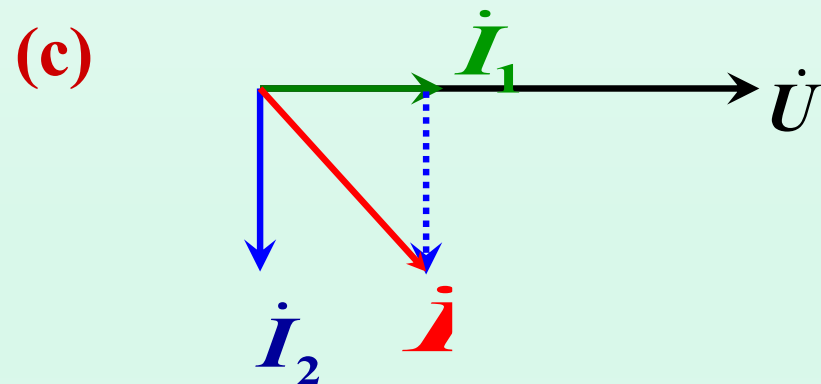
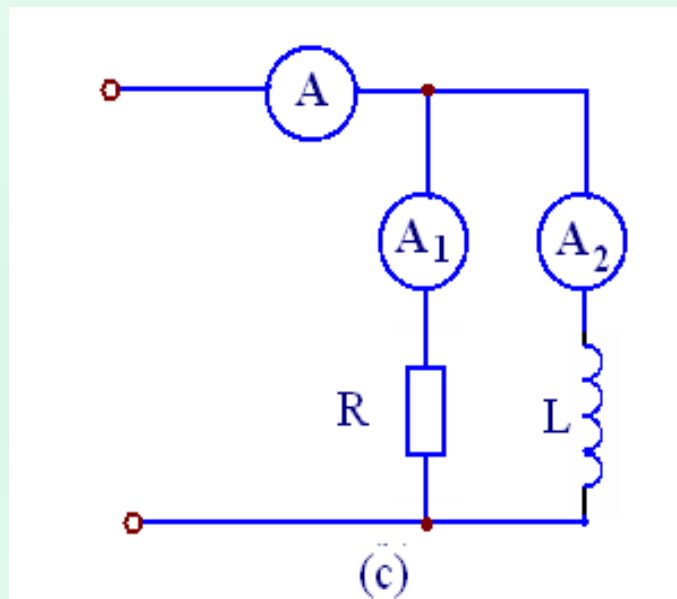


$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 5\angle 0^\circ + 5\angle 0^\circ = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$



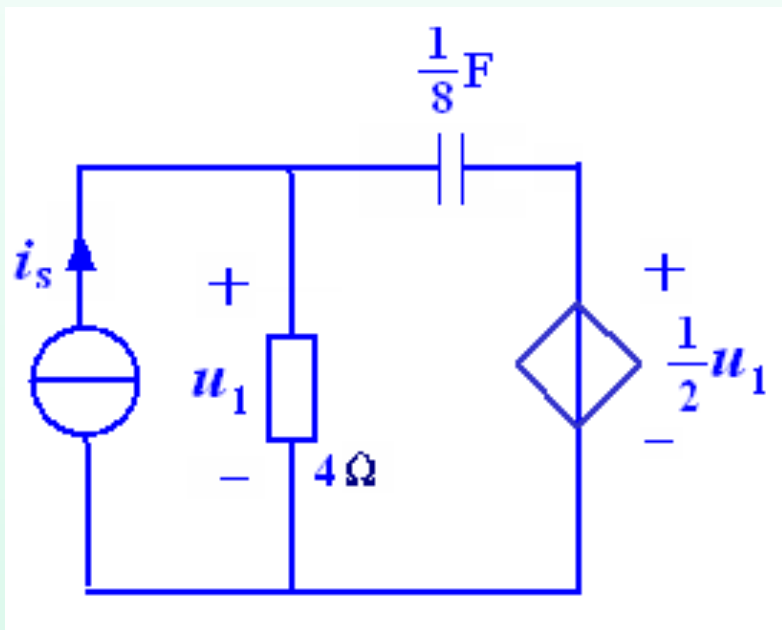


$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle 90^\circ + 5 \angle -90^\circ = 0$$



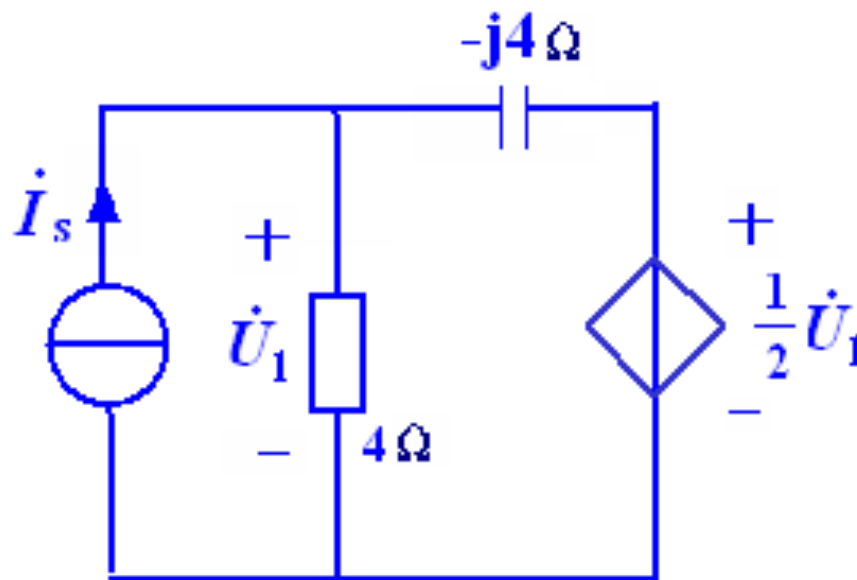
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle 0^\circ + 5 \angle -90^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

例4. 已知  $i_s = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 63.43^\circ) A$  , 作出以下  
 电路图对应的用相量表示正弦量的电路 (相  
 量模型) 。



解:  $\dot{I}_s = 5\angle 63.43^\circ A$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{8}{2} = 4\Omega$$

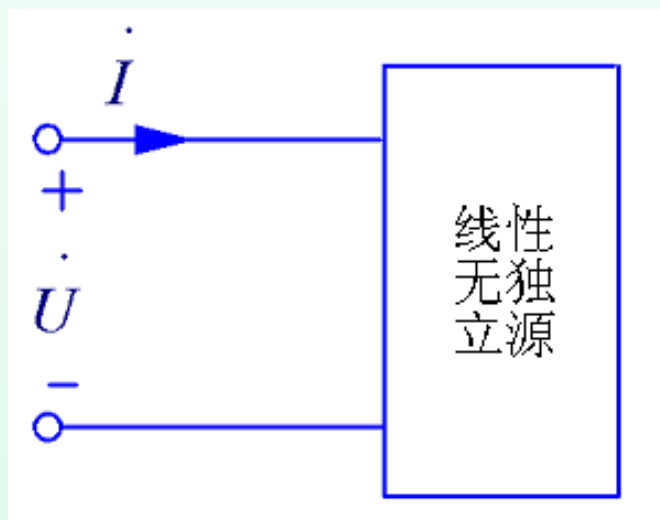


## § 5-6 阻抗与导纳

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{U}_R &= R \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_C &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_L &= j\omega L \dot{I} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow \dot{U} = Z \dot{I}$$

为了使R,L,C元件的 $u$ - $i$ 关系统一起来，采用统一的参数表示正弦电路中的无源二端元件上电压相量与电流相量的关系，定义阻抗和导纳。

# 一. 阻抗(impedance)



$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z} &\stackrel{def}{=} \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U e^{j\psi_u}}{I e^{j\psi_i}} \\ &= \frac{U}{I} e^{j(\psi_u - \psi_i)} = |Z| e^{j\varphi} \end{aligned}$$

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

阻抗的模

$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$$

阻抗角

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \varphi = 0 & \text{N呈电阻性} \\ \varphi > 0 & \text{N呈感性} \\ \varphi < 0 & \text{N呈容性} \end{array} \right.$$

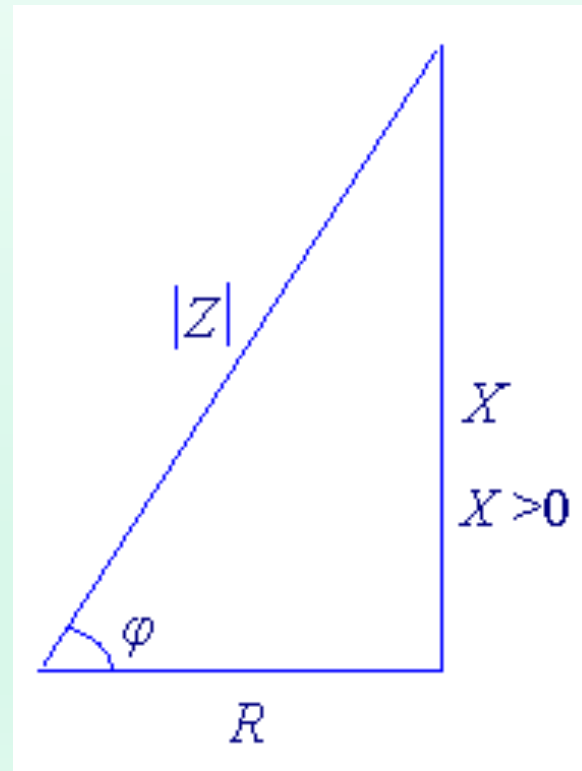
$$\begin{aligned} Z &= |Z|e^{j\varphi} = |Z|\cos\varphi + j|Z|\sin\varphi \\ &= R + jX \quad (\text{单位: } \Omega) \end{aligned}$$

**$R$ 称为等效电阻， $X$ 称为等效电抗**

**阻抗三角形**

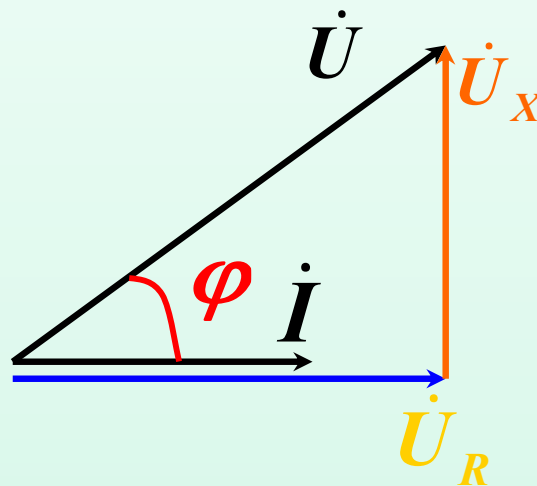
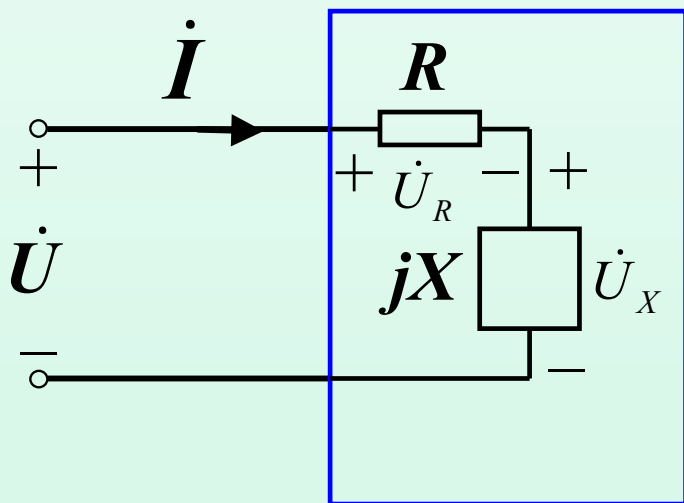
$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{X}{R}$$



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

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



电压三角形

**电阻、电感、电容的阻抗分别为：**

$$Z_R = R$$

$$Z_L = j\omega L$$

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

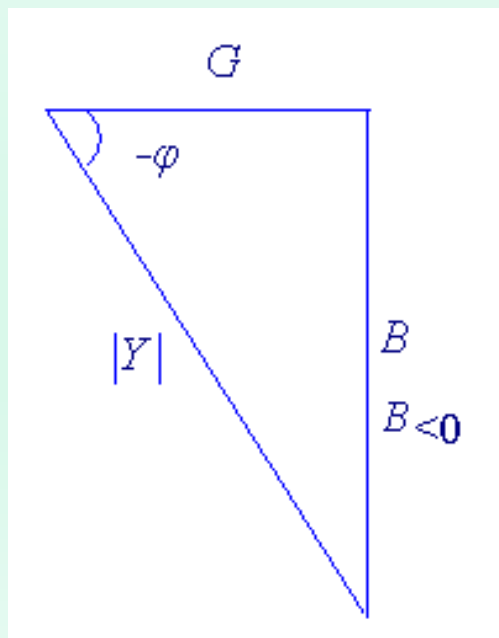
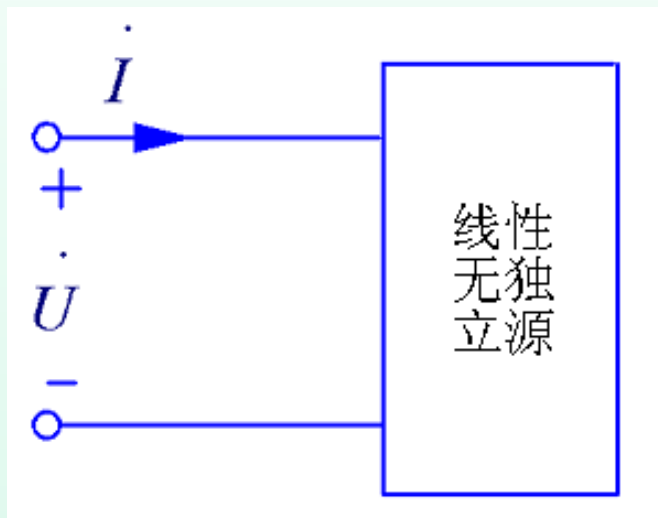
## 二. 导纳(admittance)

$$Y \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I}{U} e^{j(\psi_i - \psi_u)}$$

$$= |Y| e^{j(-\varphi)}$$

$$= |Y| \cos(-\varphi) + j|Y| \sin(-\varphi)$$

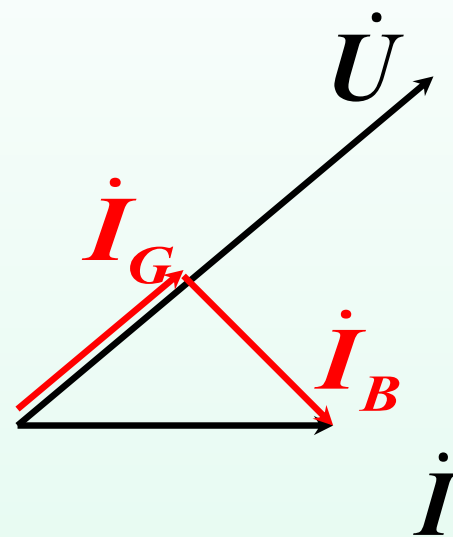
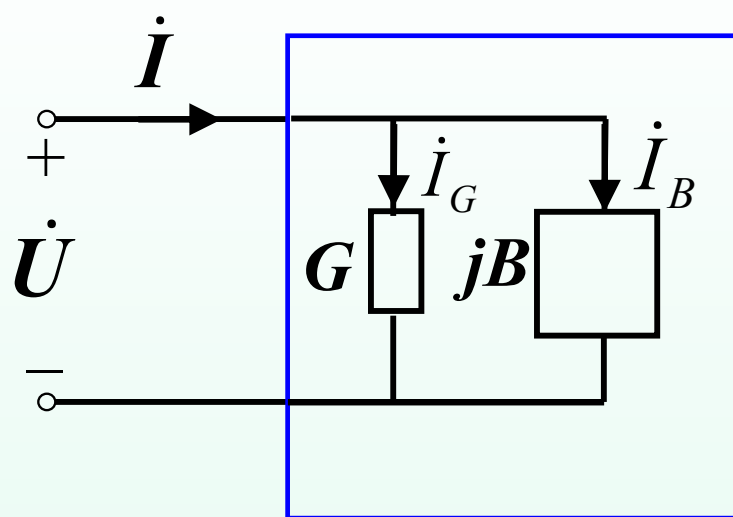
$$= G + jB \quad (\text{单位: s})$$



$G$ 称为等效电导,  $B$ 称为等效电纳

导纳三角形





电流三角形

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I} &= Y\dot{U} = (G + jB)\dot{U} = G\dot{U} + jB\dot{U} \\ &= \dot{I}_G + \dot{I}_B\end{aligned}$$

### 三. 导纳和阻抗的关系

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX}$$
$$= \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} + j \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} \quad B = -\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

但在一般情况下

$$G \neq \frac{1}{R} \quad B \neq \frac{1}{X}$$

例1. 已知  $\dot{U} = (160 + j120) \text{ V}$ ,  $\dot{I} = (24 - j32) \text{ A}$ , 求  $Y$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{24 - j32}{160 + j120} \\ &= \frac{40 \angle -53.1^\circ}{200 \angle 36.9^\circ} = 0.2 \angle -90^\circ \\ &= -j0.2 \text{ S} \end{aligned}$$

例2. 已知  $u(t) = 50 \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \text{ V}$ ,  $Z = (2.5 + \text{j}4.33)\Omega$   
求  $i(t)$

解:  $\dot{U}_m = 50 \angle \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ V}$   $Z = 5 \angle \frac{\pi}{3} \Omega$

$$\dot{I}_m = \frac{\dot{U}_m}{Z} = \frac{50 \angle \frac{\pi}{6}}{5 \angle \frac{\pi}{3}} = 10 \angle -\frac{\pi}{6} \text{ A}$$

$$i(t) = 10 \sin(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{6}) \text{ A}$$

**例3. 已知**  $i(t) = -4\sin(\omega t - 27^\circ) \text{ A}$ ,  $Z = (1 + \text{j}17.3)\Omega$   
**求**  $u(t)$

**解:**  $\dot{I}_m = 4\angle 153^\circ \text{ A}$        $Z = 17.33\angle 86.7^\circ \Omega$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_m &= \dot{I}_m Z = 4\angle 153^\circ \times 17.33\angle 86.7^\circ \\ &= 69.32\angle 239.7^\circ = 69.32\angle -120.3^\circ \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

$$u(t) = 69.32\sin(\omega t - 120.3^\circ) \text{ V}$$

## 电阻电路

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

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

$$u = Ri$$

$$i = Gu$$

## 正弦稳态电路

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

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

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

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

基尔霍夫定律  
的相量形式

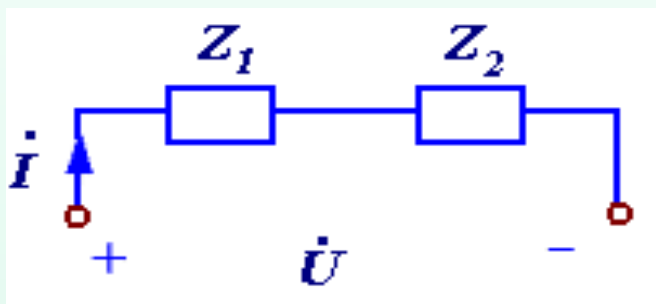
欧姆定律的  
相量形式

电阻电路的分析方法可以用于分析正弦稳态电路

**由于**  $Z = Z(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$ ,  $Y = Y(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}}$   
**随角频率  $\omega$  的变化而改变, 因此,**  
**相量法又称为频域分析法。**

# § 5-7 阻抗的串联和并联

## 一. 串联



$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}(Z_1 + Z_2)$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = Z_1 + Z_2$$

故: 
$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^n Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^n R_k + j \sum_{k=1}^n X_k$$

串联分压

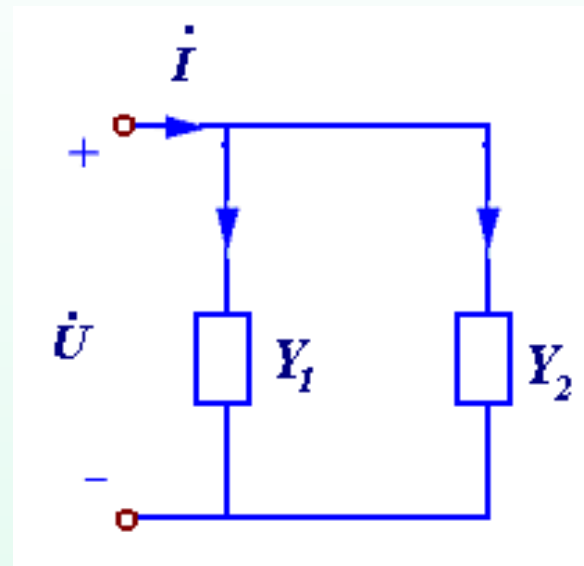
$$\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n Z_k} \dot{U}$$



## 二. 并联

$$\dot{I} = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2)$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = Y_1 + Y_2$$



故：

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n G_k + j \sum_{k=1}^n B_k$$

并联分流

$$\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n Y_k} \dot{I}$$

## **用相量法分析正弦稳态响应的思路：**

### **1 画出与时域电路相对应的电路相量模型；**

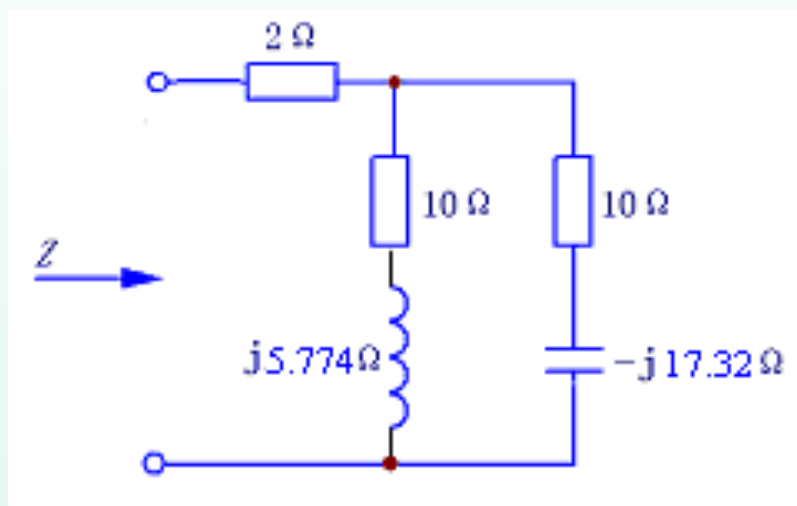
**相量模型：与原正弦稳态电路具有相同的拓扑结构，电压电流采用相量形式，电路中各个元件分别用阻抗或导纳替换。**

### **2 采用电阻电路的各种分析方法建立相量形式的电路方程，求解响应的相量；**

### **3 将求得的相量变换为对应的时域函数形式；**

### 三. 例题

#### 例1 求图示电路的等效阻抗



$$Z = 2 + \frac{(10 + j5.774)(10 - j17.32)}{(10 + j5.774) + (10 - j17.32)}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{11.55 \angle 30^\circ \times 20 \angle -60^\circ}{23.09 \angle -30^\circ}$$

$$= 2 + 10 = 12\ \Omega$$

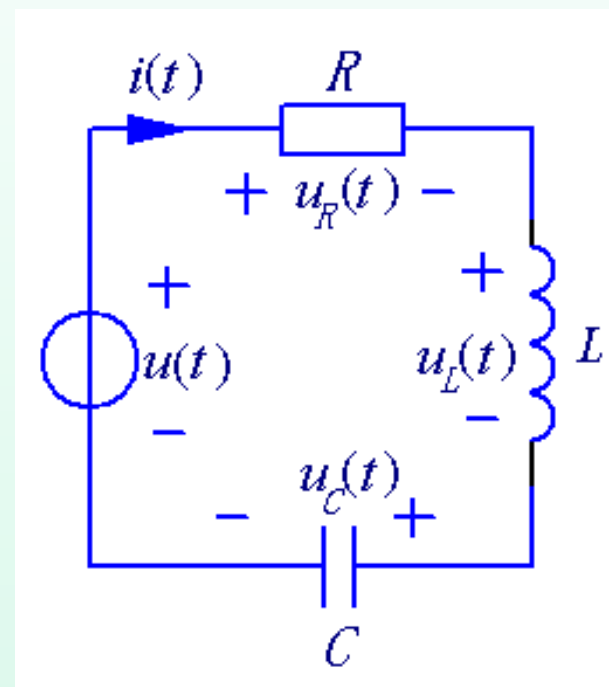
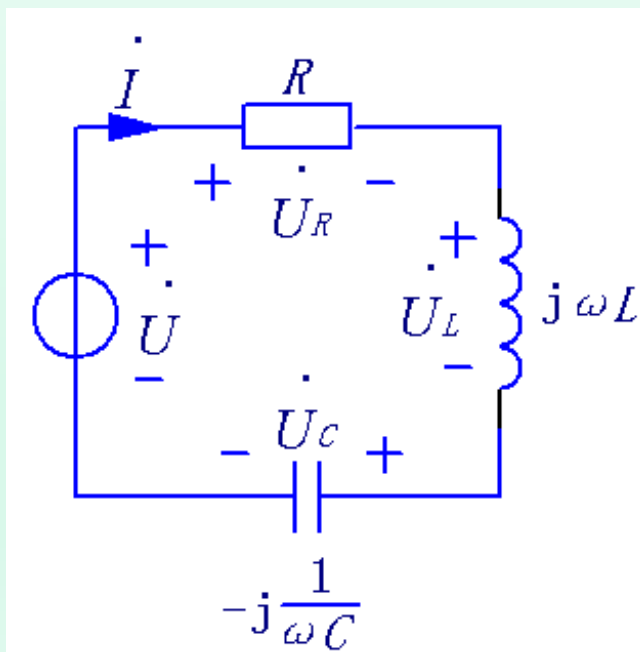
**电路呈电阻性**

**例2** 求电流 $i(t)$ 、各元件电压 $u_R(t)$ 、 $u_L(t)$ 及 $u_C(t)$ ，并绘出相量图。

已知  $u(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin 2t \text{ V}$

$R=2\Omega$ ,  $L=2\text{H}$ ,  $C=0.25\text{F}$

解：作出相量模型



$$\begin{aligned} Z &= Z_R + Z_L + Z_C = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \\ &= R + j(X_L - X_C) = 2 + j(4 - 2) = 2\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega \end{aligned}$$

当 $X_L > X_C$ 时,  $X > 0$ (或 $\varphi > 0$ ), 电路呈现电感性;

当 $X_L < X_C$ 时,  $X < 0$ (或 $\varphi < 0$ ), 电路呈现电容性;

当 $X_L = X_C$ 时,  $X = 0$ (或 $\varphi = 0$ ), 电路呈现电阻性。

$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ} = 2.5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = j4 \times 2.5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ = 10\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} = -j2 \times 2.5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -135^\circ \text{ V}$$

瞬时值函数式为

$$i(t) = 5 \sin(2t - 45^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$u_R(t) = 10 \sin(2t - 45^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_L(t) = 20 \sin(2t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C(t) = 10 \sin(2t - 135^\circ) \text{ V}$$

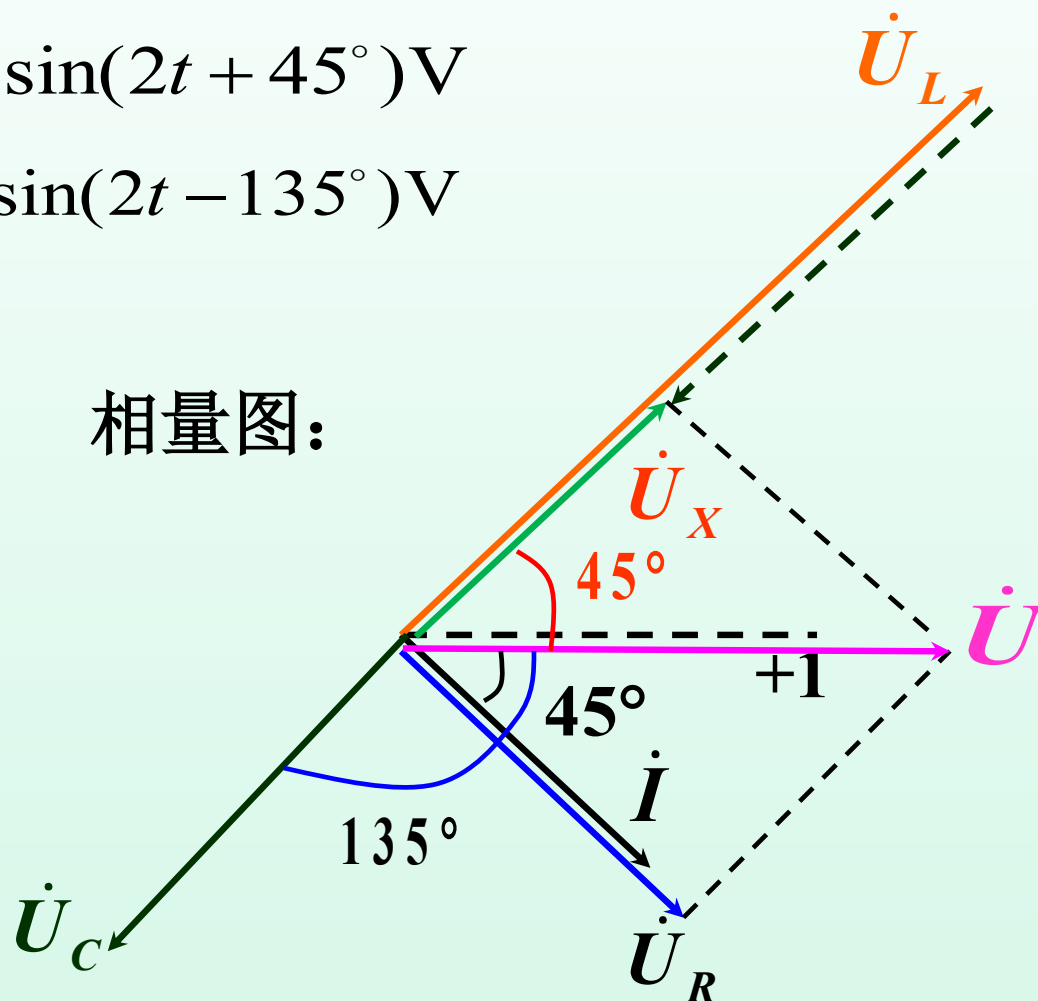
$$i(t) = 5 \sin(2t - 45^\circ) \text{A}$$

$$u_R(t) = 10 \sin(2t - 45^\circ) \text{V}$$

$$u_L(t) = 20 \sin(2t + 45^\circ) \text{V}$$

$$u_C(t) = 10 \sin(2t - 135^\circ) \text{V}$$

相量图:

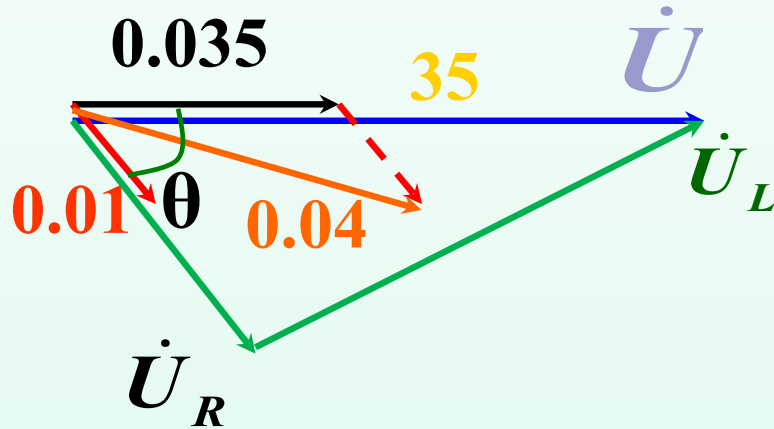


以电压为参考相量



例3 测量线圈参数的电路,求 $R$ 和 $L$ 。

解: 作出相量图

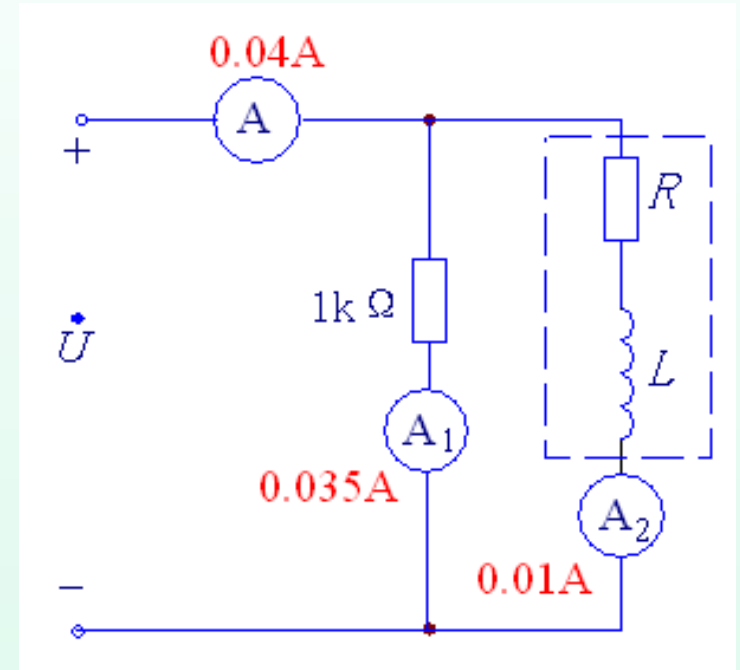


$$U_R = U \cos \theta = 35 \cos \theta$$

$$U_L = U \sin \theta = 35 \sin \theta$$

$$\cos(180^\circ - \theta) = \frac{0.035^2 + 0.01^2 - 0.04^2}{2 \times 0.035 \times 0.01} = -0.393$$

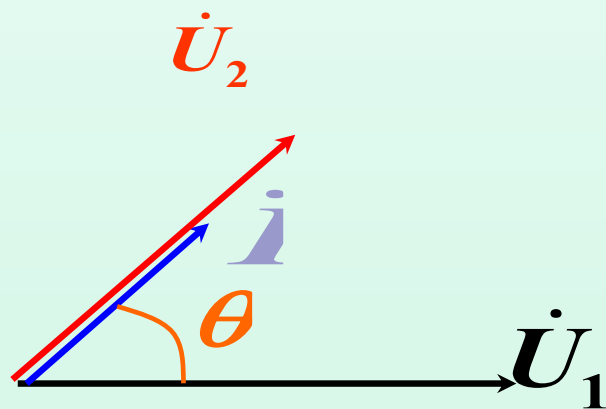
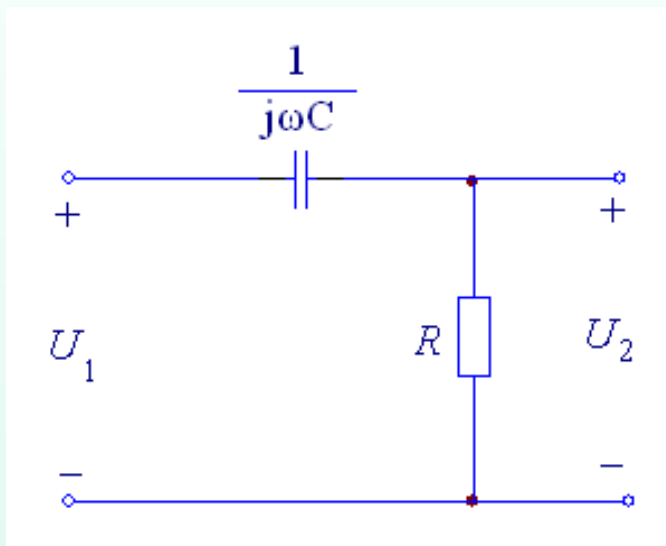
$$\theta = 66.87^\circ$$



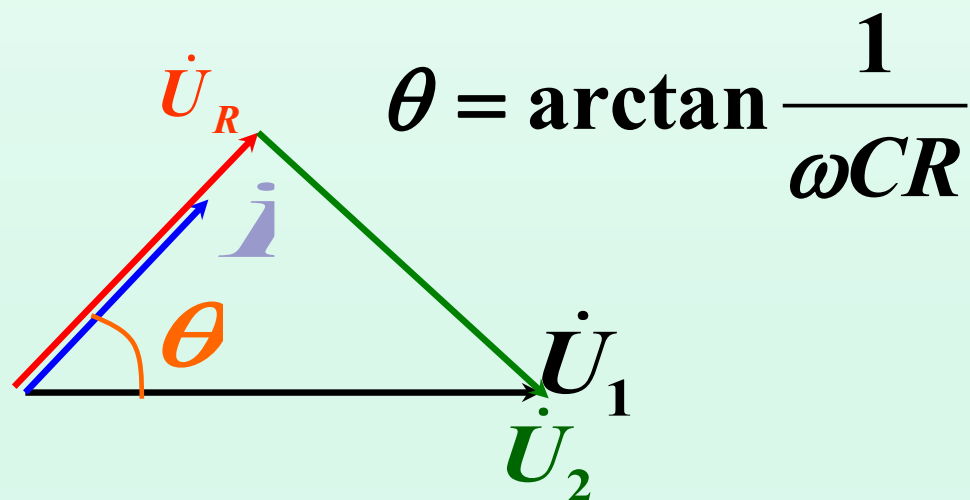
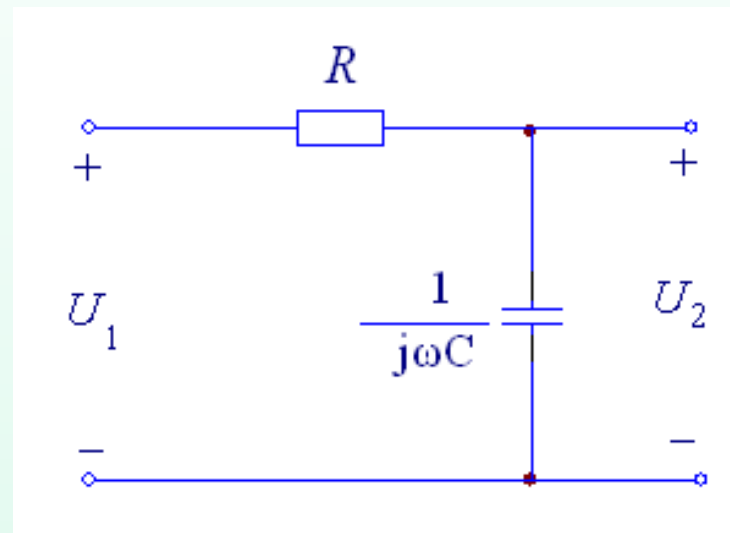
$$R = \frac{U_R}{0.01} = 1375\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{U_L}{314 \times 0.01} = 10.25\text{H}$$

## 例4 RC移相电路



$\dot{U}_2$  在相角上超前  $\dot{U}_1$   $\theta$



$\dot{U}_2$  在相角上落后  $\dot{U}_1$   $90^\circ - \theta$

例4. 在图示的正弦电流电路中,  $R_1 = 1\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 2\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $L = 1\text{H}$ .

(1) 定性地绘出电流、电压相量图。

(2) 调节电容 $C$ , 使输出电压与输入电压有效值相等, 即 $U_{cd} = U_{ab}$ , 求这时的电容 $C$ 值。

**解: 选择参考相量, 设**

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = U_{ab} \angle 0^\circ$$

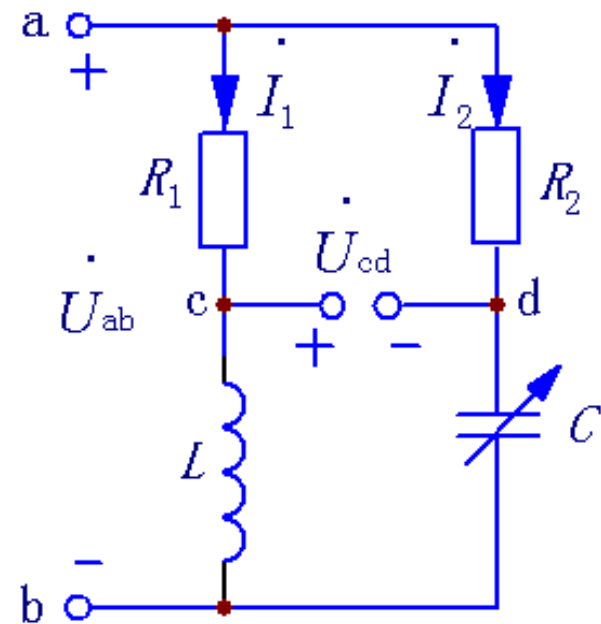
**分析**

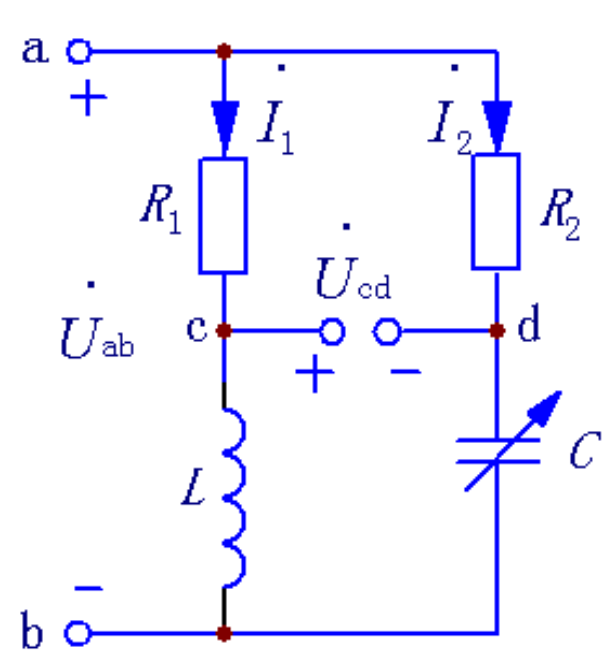
◆  $R_1$ 与 $L$ 的串联支路为感性支路, 其阻抗为:

$$Z_1 = R_1 + j\omega L = |Z_1| e^{j\varphi_1} \quad 0 < \varphi_1 < 90^\circ$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{Z_1} = \frac{U_{ab}}{|Z_1|} \angle (-\varphi_1)$$

即  $\dot{I}_1$  滞后  $\dot{U}_{ab}$ , 角度为  $\varphi_1$



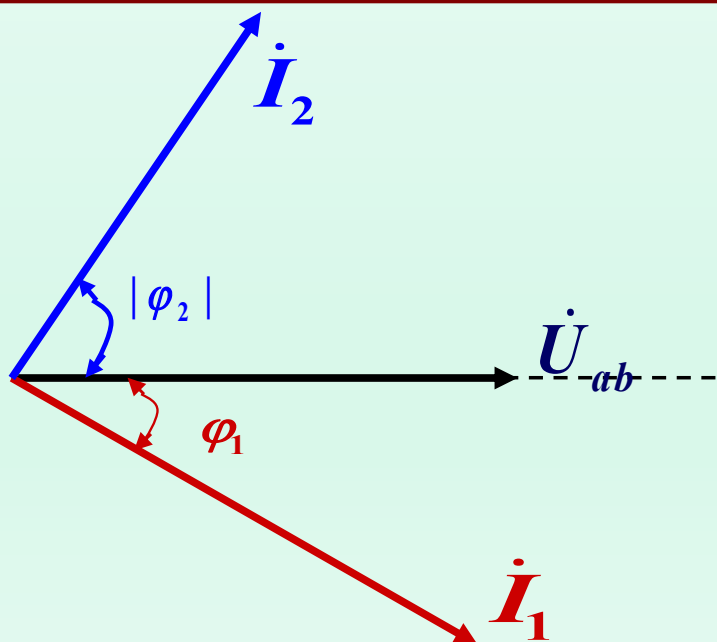


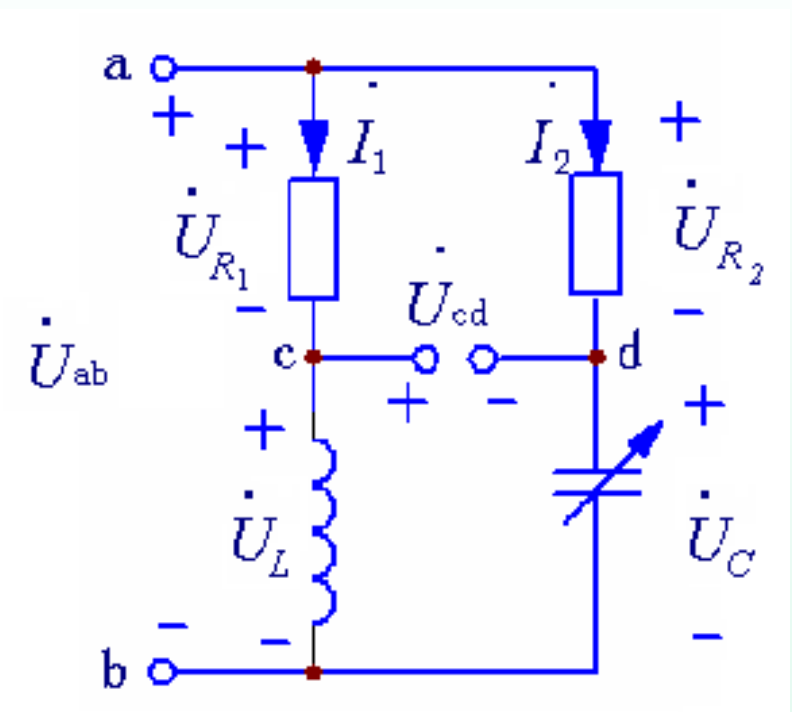
◆  $R_2$ 与C的串联支路为容性支路，其阻抗为：

$$Z_2 = R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = |Z_2| e^{j\varphi_2} \quad -90^\circ < \varphi_2 < 0$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{ab}}{Z_2} = \frac{U_{ab}}{|Z_2|} \angle(-\varphi_2)$$

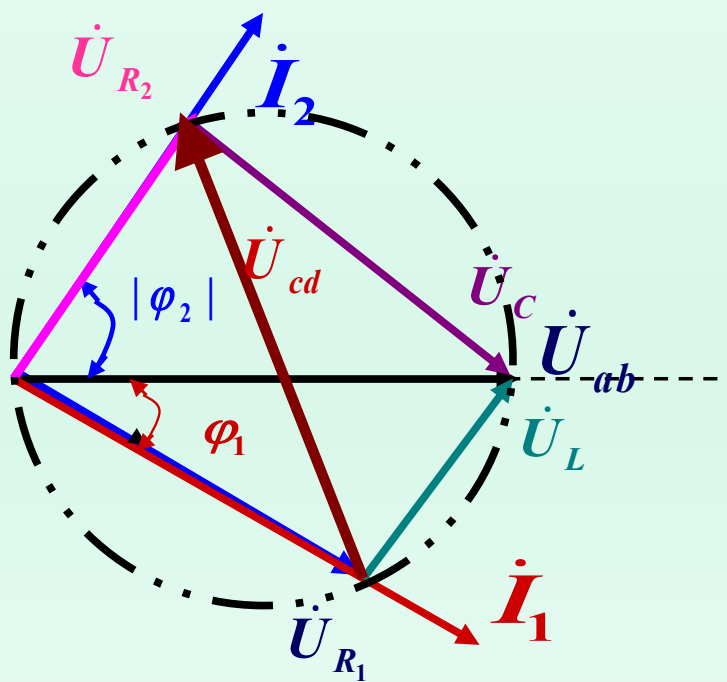
即  $\dot{I}_2$  超前  $\dot{U}_{ab}$ ，角度为  $|\varphi_2|$





◆  $\dot{U}_{R_1}$  与  $\dot{I}_1$  同相位,  $\dot{U}_L$  超前  $\dot{I}_1 90^\circ$ ,  
 并且有:  $\dot{U}_{R_1} + \dot{U}_L = \dot{U}_{ab}$

◆  $\dot{U}_{R_2}$  与  $\dot{I}_2$  同相位,  $\dot{U}_C$  滞后  $\dot{I}_2 90^\circ$ ,  
 并且有:  $\dot{U}_{R_2} + \dot{U}_C = \dot{U}_{ab}$



(2) 调节电容 $C$ , 使 $U_{cd} = U_{ab}$ ,

求这时的电容 $C$ 值。

**分析**

线段 $ab$ 为所绘圆中的一条直径, 要满足要求, 则线段 $cd$ 必为该圆中的另一条直径

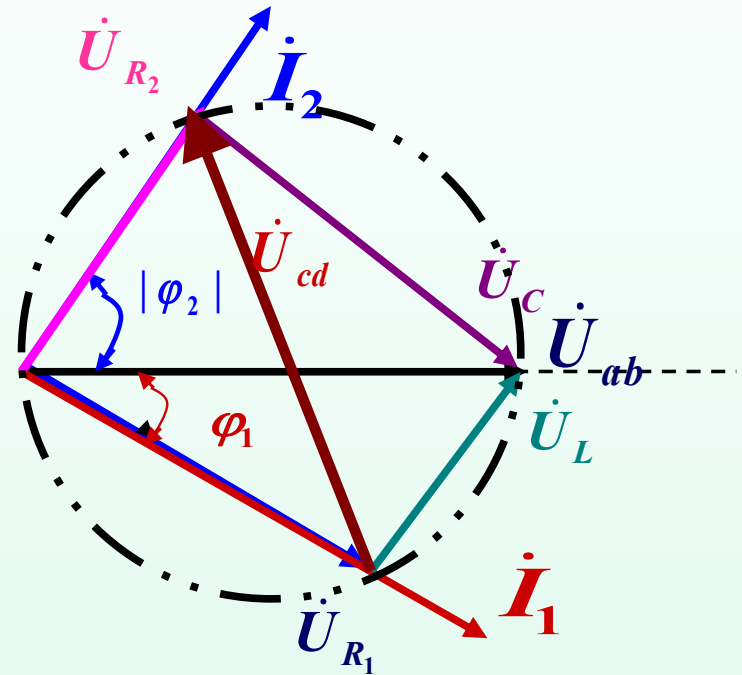
$$\varphi_1 + |\varphi_2| = 90^\circ$$

或

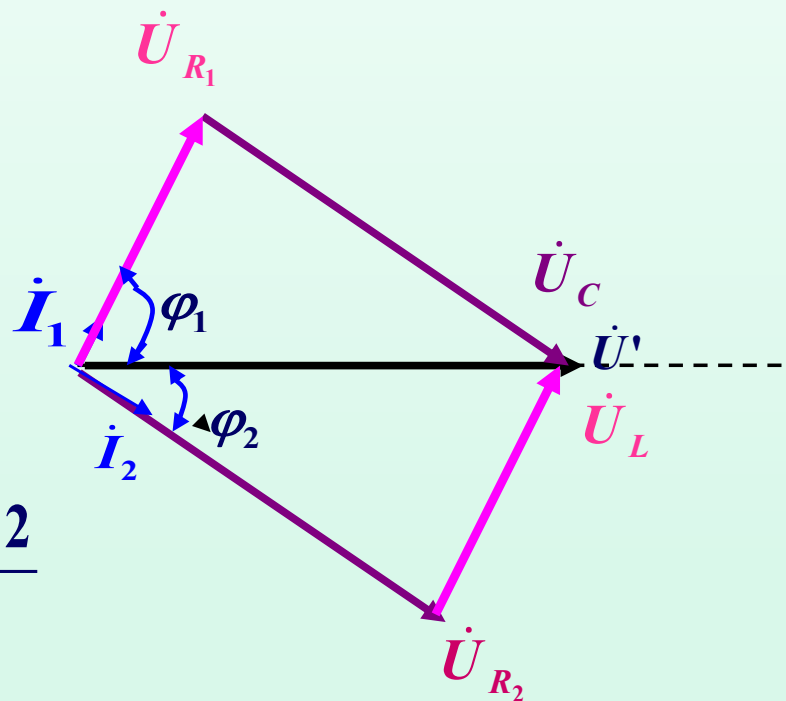
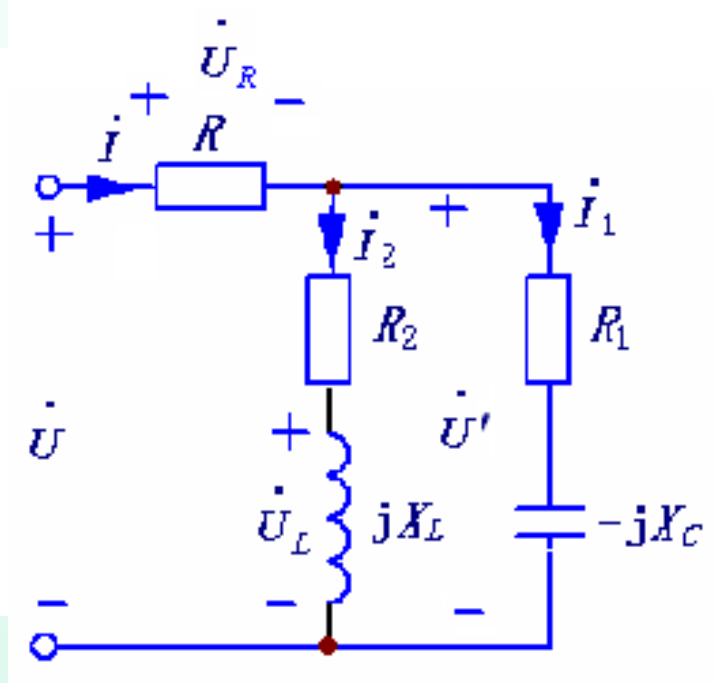
$$R_2 I_2 = \omega L I_1$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} I_2 = R_1 I_1$$

$$C = \frac{L}{R_1 R_2} = \frac{1}{1000 \times 2000} = \frac{1}{2} \times 10^{-6} = 0.5 \mu\text{F}$$



**例5** 在图示电路中，已知 $R_1=10\ \Omega$ ， $X_C=17.32\ \Omega$ ， $I_1=5\ \text{A}$ ， $U=120\ \text{V}$ ， $U_L=50\ \text{V}$ ， $\dot{U}$ 与 $\dot{I}$ 同相。求 $R$ 、 $R_2$ 和 $X_L$ 。



**解：1) 选择参考相量，设 $\dot{U}' = U' \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$**

**2) 设**  $\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle \varphi_1 \text{A}$   $\text{tg} \varphi_1 = \frac{X_C}{R_1} = \frac{17.32}{10}$

$$\varphi_1 = 60^\circ$$

$$\dot{U}' = 5 \angle 60^\circ \times (10 - j17.32) = 5 \angle 60^\circ \times 20 \angle -60^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

$$U_{R_1} = 50 \text{V}$$

$$U_C = 86.6 \text{V}$$

3) 设  $\dot{I}_2 = I_2 \angle \varphi_2 A$

由于  $U_{R_1} = U_L$  故  $\varphi_2 = -30^\circ$

4) 设  $\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi A$

由于  $\dot{U}$ 、 $\dot{I}$  同相, 故  $\dot{U} = 120 \angle \varphi V$

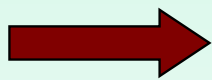
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}'$$

$$120 \angle \varphi = IR \angle \varphi + 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

则有  $\varphi = 0^\circ$ ,  $IR = 20$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle 60^\circ + I_2 \angle -30^\circ = I \angle 0^\circ$$

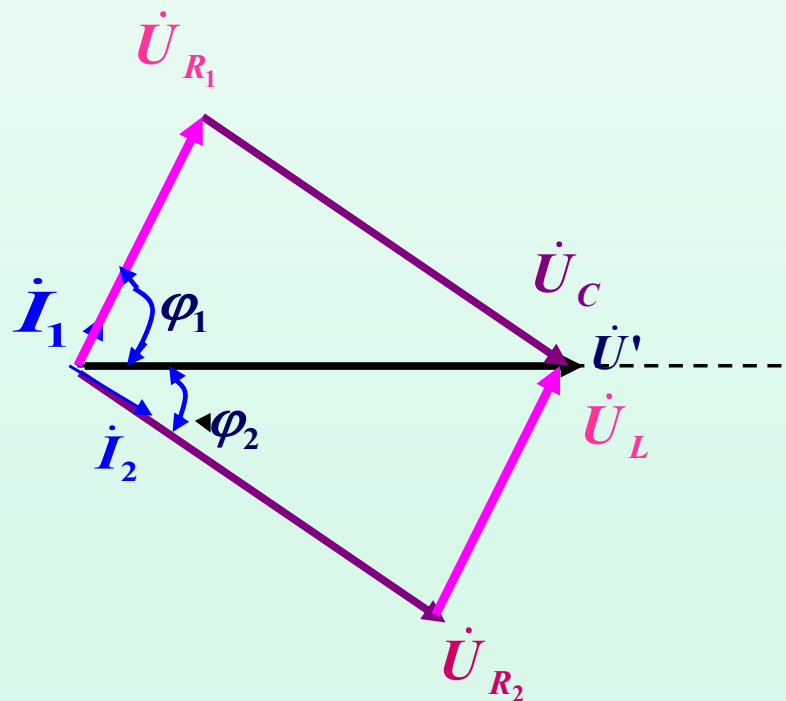
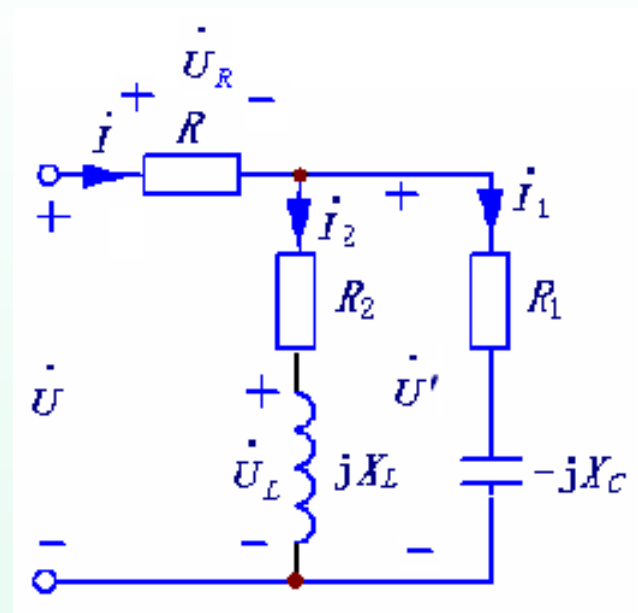
$$\begin{cases} 2.5 + 0.866I_2 = I \\ 4.33 - 0.5I_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} I_2 = 8.66 A \\ I = 10 A \end{cases}$$



$$R = 2 \Omega$$





5)

$$\begin{cases} R_2 I_2 = 86.6 \\ X_L I_2 = 50 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} R_2 = 10\Omega \\ X_L = 5.774\Omega \end{cases}$$

