# 第15讲 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

1 RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系

2 相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型

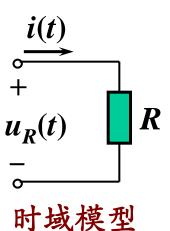
3 复阻抗和复导纳

4 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

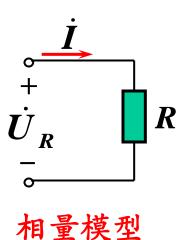
## 1、RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系

### (1) 电阻元件

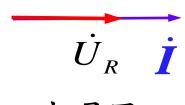
课前预习



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

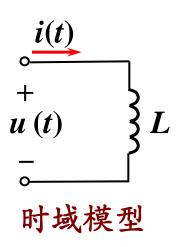


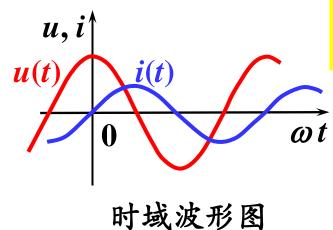
$$\dot{U}_R = R \dot{I}$$



相量图

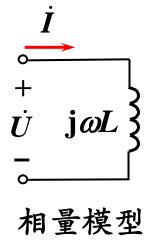
#### **(2)** 电感元件







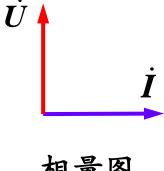
u(t) 超前 i(t) 90°



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

有效值关系:

$$U=\omega LI$$



相量图

$$U=\omega LI$$

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

错误的写法

定义:  $X_I = U/I = \omega L = 2\pi f L$ , 单位: 欧

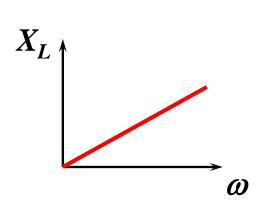
$$\omega L \times \frac{u}{i}$$

称为"感抗" (inductive reactance)



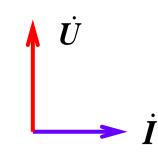
### 感抗的物理意义:

- (1) 反映了电感对电流具有限制能力;
- (2) 感抗与所通过电流的(角)频率成正比。



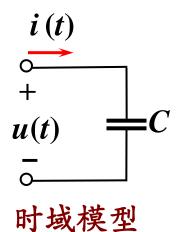
$$\omega = 0$$
(直流),  $X_L = 0$ (短路)

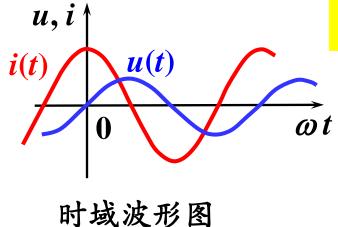
$$\omega \to \infty, X_L \to \infty \ (\text{\#B})$$



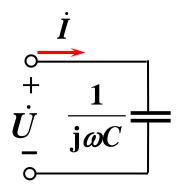
(3) 由于感抗的存在,使电流在相位上落后电压90°。

### 电容元件





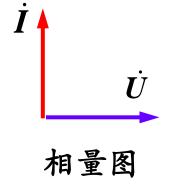
相位关系: i(t) 超前u(t) 90°



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

有效值关系:

 $I=\omega C U$ 



相量模型

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

$$X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$$

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

$$\frac{U}{I} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$
称为"容抗" (capacitive reactance)

$$X_C = -\frac{1}{\omega C}$$

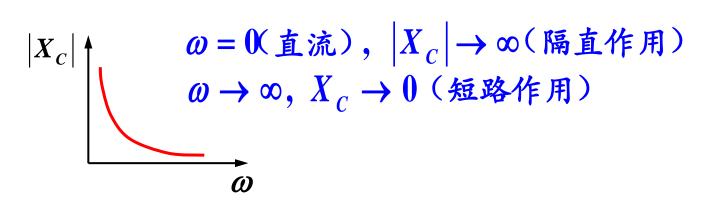
$$\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C\dot{U}$$

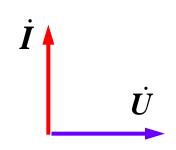
错误的写法
$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \times \frac{u}{i}$$

$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \times \frac{\dot{U}}{i}$$

#### 容抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表征电容对电流有限制作用;
- (2) 容抗的绝对值与电容电流的(角)频率成反比;





(3) 由于容抗的存在,使电流在相位上超前(领先) 电压90° 设电流  $i = 0.05\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 150^\circ)A$  流过  $10\mu$ F电容器。 求关联参考方向下电容端电压u(t)

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

- $-5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})$
- $0.5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})$
- $-0.5\sqrt{2}\sin(1000t + 60^{\circ})$

### 2、相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型

### (1) 相量形式的基尔霍夫定律

课前预习

$$\sum i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\sum u(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \dot{U} = 0$$

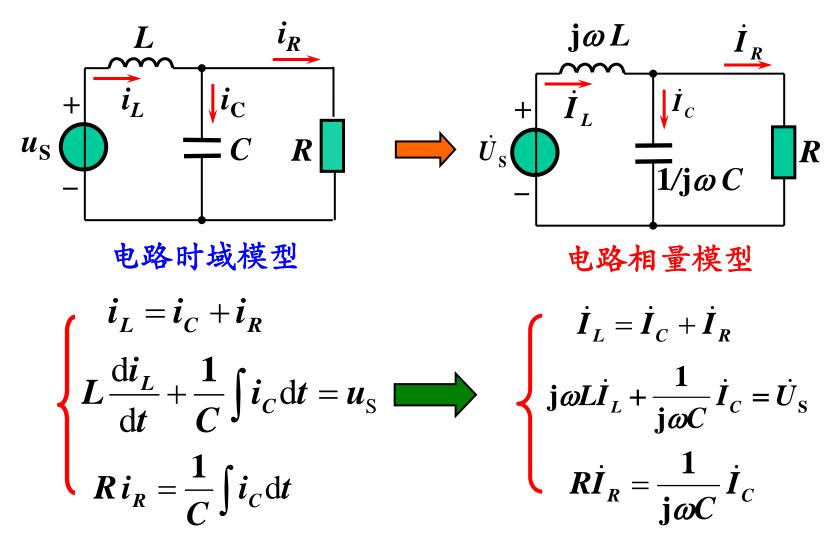
### (2) 电路元件电压与电流的相量关系

$$u = Ri \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = R\dot{I}$$

$$u = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = \mathrm{j}\omega L\dot{I}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{C}\int i\,\mathrm{d}t \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}$$

### (3) 电路的相量模型 (以单电源RLC电路为例)

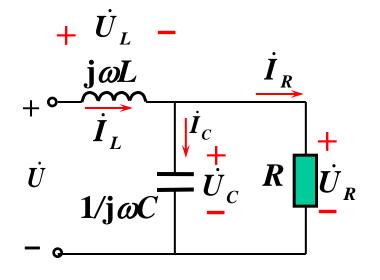


时域的微分方程

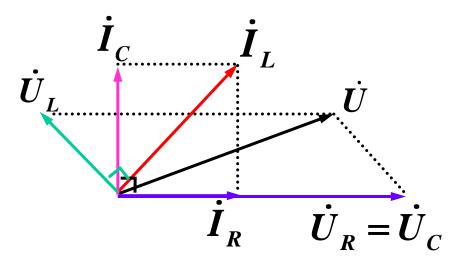
相量形式的代数方程

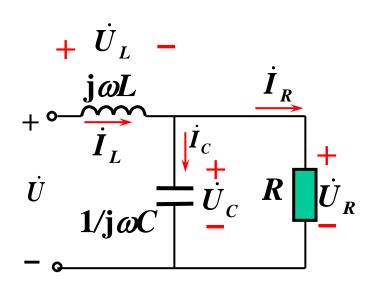
### (4) 相量图(phasor diagram): 一张图上画出若干相量

- (a) 随t增加,复函数在逆时针旋转  $A(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$
- (b) 同频率正弦量的相量,才能表示在同一张相量图中
- (c) 选定一个参考相量(设其初相位为零——水平线方向)

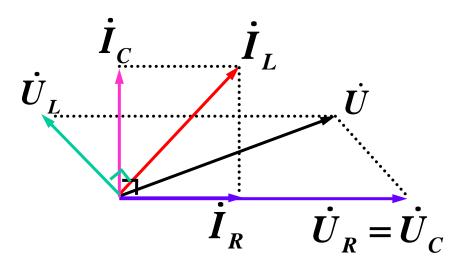


选  $\dot{U}_R$  作为参考相量



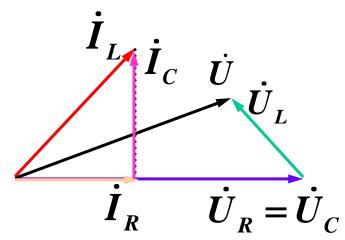


### 选 $\dot{U}_R$ 作为参考相量



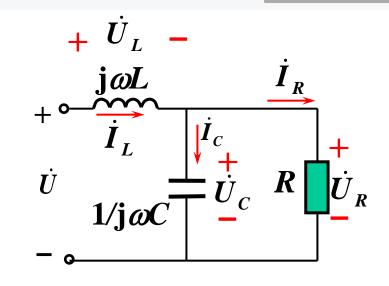
#### 相量图的特点

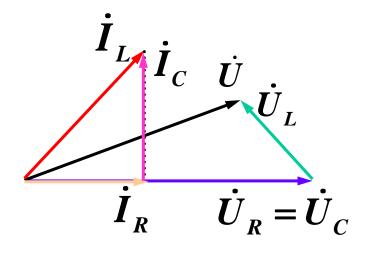
- 三角形法比平行四边形法简洁
- 元件上电压-电流大小不重要, 角度重要
- 电流(电压)之间的角度和大小 都重要



RLC取任意正值的情况下,端口电压 Ü和端口电流 İ<sub>L</sub>的关系是

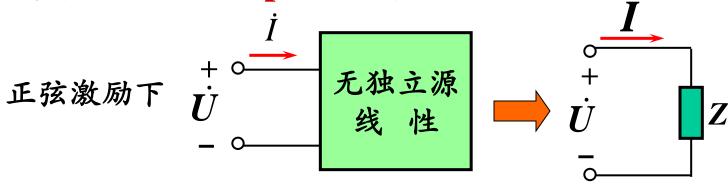
- $\dot{U}$ 一定领先  $\dot{I}_L$
- $\dot{U}$ 一定滯后  $\dot{I}_L$
- $\dot{U}$  可能领先或滞后  $\dot{I}_L$





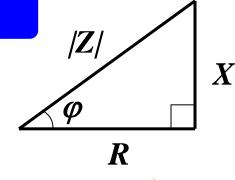
### 3、复阻抗和复导纳





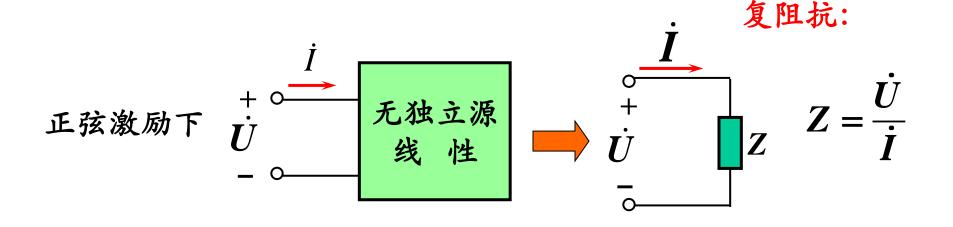
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + jX$$
电阻

$$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$$
 阻抗角



电抗

阻抗三角形



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

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

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

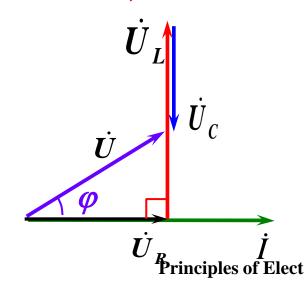
### RLC串联的特殊情况

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

 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$  , X > 0 ,  $\varphi > 0$  , 电压超前电流, 电路呈感性;  $\omega L < 1/\omega C$  , X < 0 ,  $\varphi < 0$  , 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性;

 $\omega L=1/\omega C$  ,X=0 , $\varphi=0$  ,电压与电流同相,电路呈纯阻性。

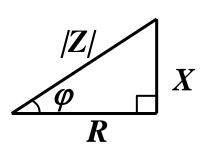
画相量图:选电流相量为参考相量(以 $\omega L > 1/(\omega C)$ 为例)



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

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

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

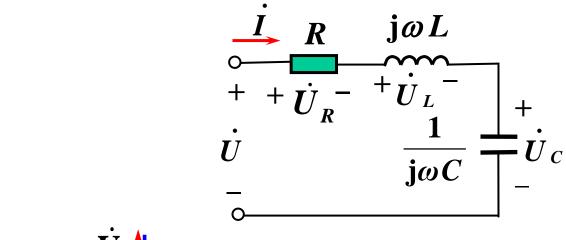


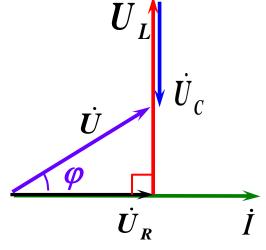
包压三角形

,阻抗三角形

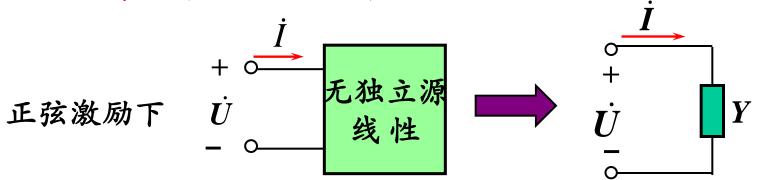
正弦稳态电路中,是否可能出现串联支路中元件电压有效值大于端口电压有效值的情况

- A 可能
- B 不可能





### (2) 复导纳(admittance)

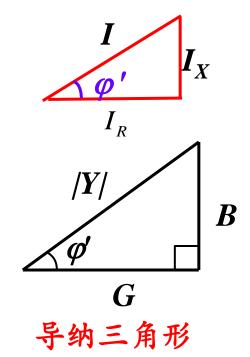


#### 复导纳:

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + \mathbf{j}B = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$
  
电导 电纳

$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \frac{1}{U} & \text{ $\mathfrak{F}$ $\mathfrak{H}$ $\mathfrak{H}$ } \\ \varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u & \text{ $\mathfrak{F}$ $\mathfrak{H}$ } \end{cases}$$

### 电流三角形



### (3) 阻抗的串、并联

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

并联 
$$Y = \sum Y_k$$
 ,  $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$ 

$$Z_2 = (20-j31.9) \Omega;$$

$$Z_3 = (15 + j15.7) \Omega_{\circ}$$

求:阻抗Zab。

$$Z_{ab} = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$z_1$$

$$Z_{3} = 15 + j15.7 + \frac{(10 + j6.28)(20 - j31.9)}{10 + j6.28 + 20 - j31.9}$$

$$=(25.9+j18.6)\Omega$$

### 4、用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

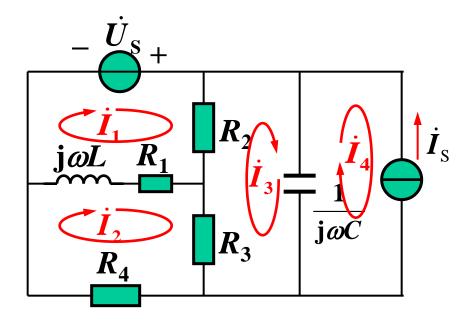
### 步骤:

- ① 画相量电路模型 R,L,C o 复阻抗 $i,u o \dot{U},\dot{I}$
- ② 列写满足KVL、KCL的相量形式的代数方程
- (1) 正弦稳态分析 (2) 相量图
  - (3) 正弦激励下的过渡过程

### (1) 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

#### 例1:

试列写求解所示电路的回路电流法方程。



#### 解:

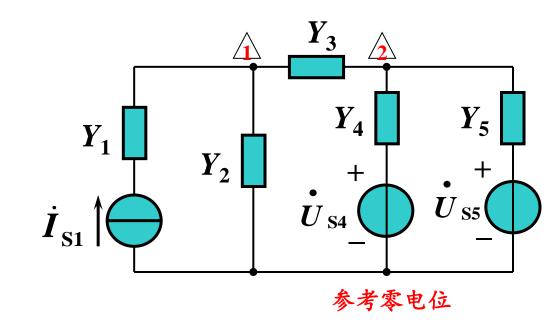
$$(R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S}$$

$$-(R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} + (R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0$$

$$-R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + (R_{2} + R_{3} + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0$$

$$\dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$

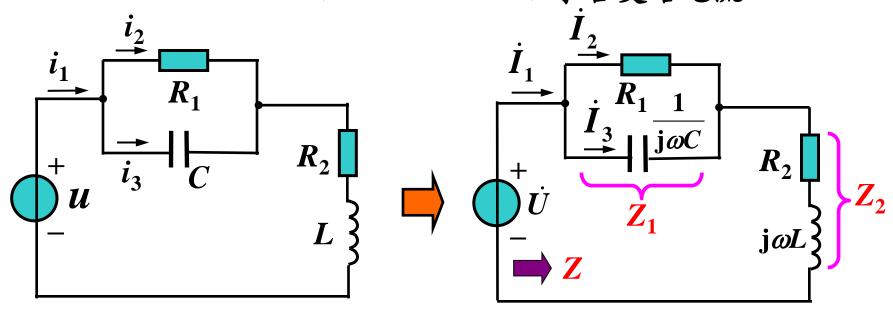
### 例2: 列写所示电路的节点电压法方程。



解:

$$\begin{cases} (Y_2 + Y_3)\dot{U}_1 - Y_3\dot{U}_2 = \dot{I}_{S1} \\ -Y_3\dot{U}_1 + (Y_3 + Y_4 + Y_5)\dot{U}_2 = Y_4\dot{U}_{S4} + Y_5\dot{U}_{S5} \end{cases}$$

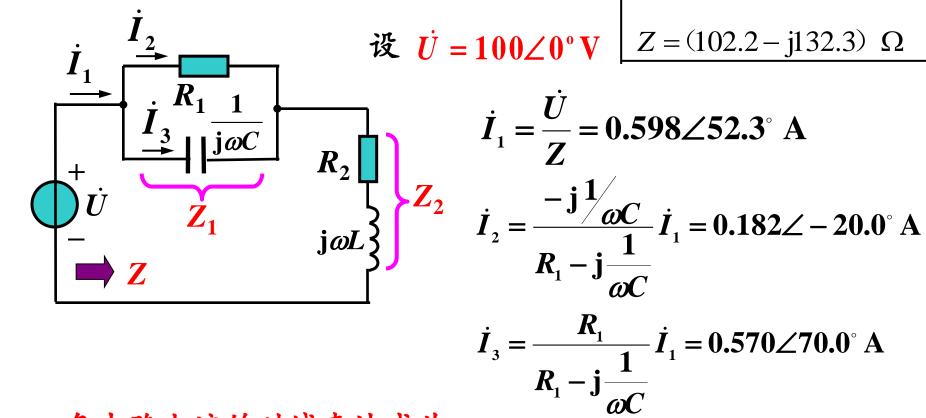
例 3 已知:  $R_1 = 1000\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ , L = 500mH,  $C = 10\mu$ F, U = 100V,  $\omega = 314$ rad/s, 求各支路电流。



解: 先画出电路的相量模型, 再列写方程求解

$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = (92.20 - j289.3) \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = (10 + j157)\Omega;$$
  $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$ 

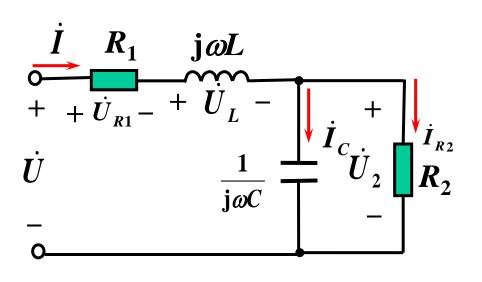


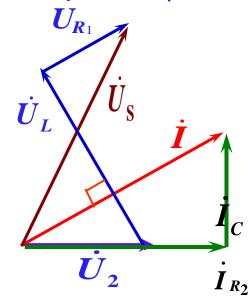
各支路电流的时域表达式为:

$$i_1 = 0.598\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 52.3^{\circ}) A$$
  
 $i_2 = 0.182\sqrt{2}\sin(314t - 20^{\circ}) A$   
 $i_3 = 0.57\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 70^{\circ}) A$ 

### (2) 相量图的应用

例1 定性画出所示电路图中电压、电流的相量图



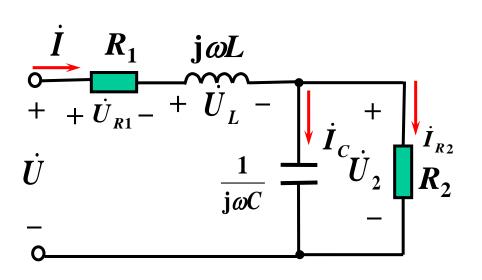


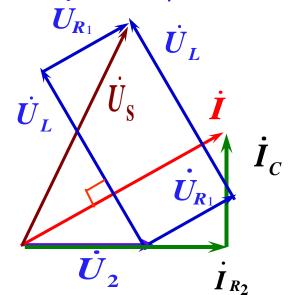
解 以Üz为参考相量

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_{R_2}$$
  $\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_2 + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_{R1}$ 

### (2) 相量图的应用

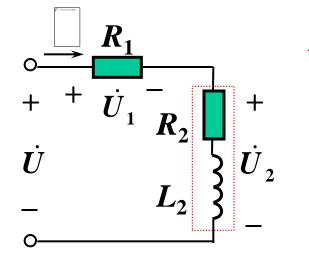
例1 定性画出所示电路图中电压、电流的相量图





重温相量图的特点

- 三角形法比平行四边形法简洁
- 元件上电压-电流大小不重要, 角度重要
- 电流(电压)之间的角度和大小都重要



#### 例2:

已知: U=115V,  $U_1$ =55.4V,  $U_2$ =80V,  $R_1$ =32  $\Omega$  , f=50Hz。

求: 电感线圈的电阻 $R_2$ 和电感 $L_2$ 。

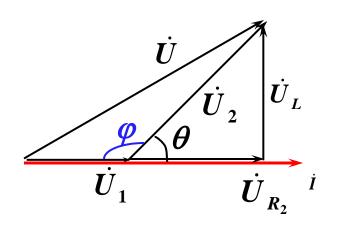
解法一: 列有效值方程求解

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

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{U}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I \\
\frac{80}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (314L)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32}
\end{cases}$$

$$R_2 = 19.6\Omega$$
  $L_2 = 0.133 H$ 

已知U=115V,  $U_1=55.4V$ ,  $U_2=80V$  解法二: 画相量图求解

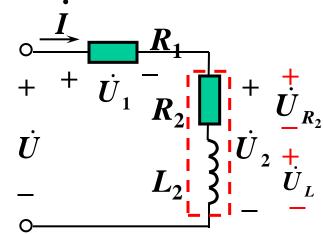


$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_{L2}$$
 $U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos\varphi$ 
代入 3 个已知的电压有效值:
 $\cos\varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$ 
 $\theta = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$ 

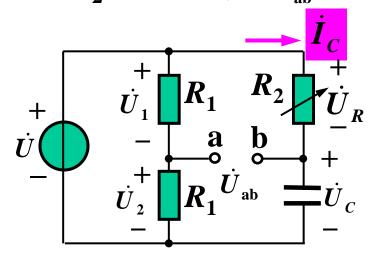
电压直角三角形

$$U_L = U_2 \sin \theta_2 = 80 \times \sin 64.9^\circ = 72.45 \text{ V}$$
  
 $U_{R2} = U_2 \cos \theta_2 = 80 \times \cos 64.9^\circ = 33.94 \text{ V}$ 

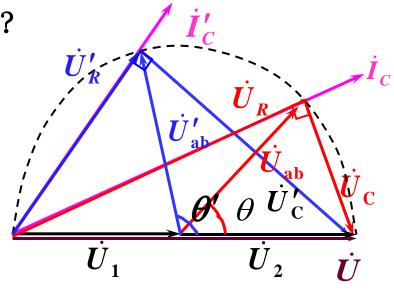
$$I = U_1/R_1 = 55.4/32 = 1.731$$
A  
 $R_2 = U_{R2}/I = 33.94/1.731 = 19.6\Omega$   
 $\omega L_2 = U_{L2}/I = 72.45/1.731 = 41.85\Omega$   
 $L_2 = 41.85/314 = 0.133$  H



例3 当 $R_2$ 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 如何变化?



解 用相量图分析



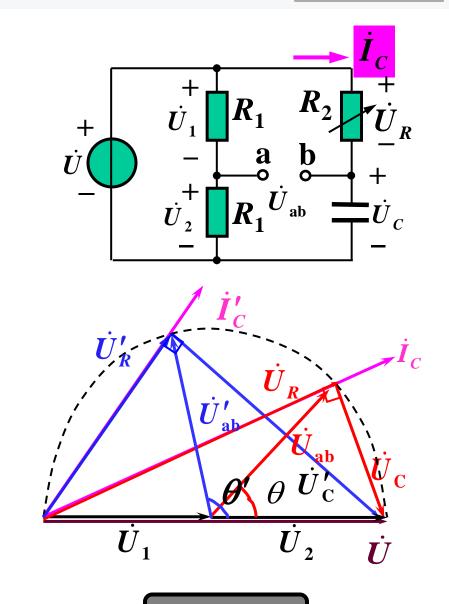
$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2} \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C$$

$$\dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_C$$

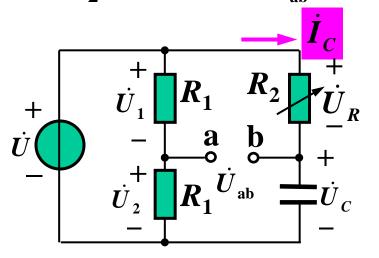
由相量图可知, 当  $R_2$ 改变时,  $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$  不变, 相位改变

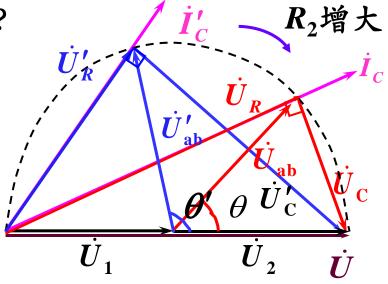
$$R_2$$
=0时, $\theta$ =\_\_\_\_°

- (A) 0
- B 90
- 180
- D 270



例3 当 $R_2$ 由 $0\rightarrow\infty$ 时, $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 如何变化?





解

由相量图可知, 当  $R_2$ 改变时,  $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$  不变, 相位改变;

$$R_2$$
=0时, $\theta$ =180°

$$R_2 \rightarrow \infty$$
时,  $\theta = 0^\circ$ 

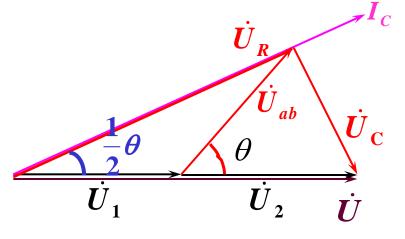
什么功能(U输入, $U_{ab}$ 输出)?

### 此处可以有弹幕

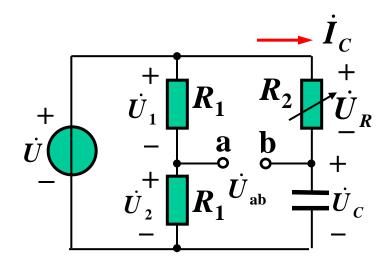
 $\theta$ 是电压  $U_{ab}$ 的初相位,称移相角,移相范围 $180^{\circ}$ ~ $0^{\circ}$ 。

给定 $R_2$ 、C,求移相角:

$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = \frac{U_C}{U_R}$$
$$= \frac{I_C}{I_C} \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{R_2 \omega C}$$

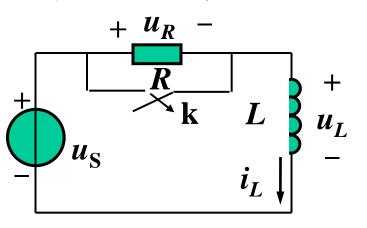


由此可求出给定电阻变化范围相应的移相范围。



### (3) 求解正弦激励下动态电路的初值和过渡过程

例1: 试求图示电路的初值。



已知: t=0时刻开关k打开,

$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ}) \text{V}$$

$$L \begin{cases} + u_{S}(t) = U_{m} \sin(\omega t + 60^{\circ}) V \\ u_{L} - & \sharp i_{L}(\mathbf{0}^{+}), u_{L}(\mathbf{0}^{+}), u_{R}(\mathbf{0}^{+}) \end{cases}$$

换路前,正弦激励作用,并处于稳态,故有:

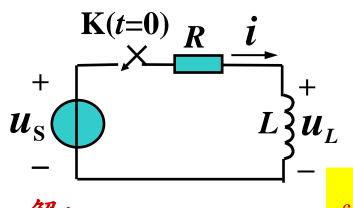
$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{\mathbf{j}\omega L} = \frac{U_{m}/\sqrt{2}\angle 60^{\circ}}{\omega L\angle 90^{\circ}} = \frac{U_{m}/\sqrt{2}}{\omega L}\angle -30^{\circ}$$

$$i_L(t) = \frac{U_m}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t - 30^\circ)$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $i_L(0^-) = -\frac{U_m}{2\omega L}$ 

$$u_R(0^+) = Ri_L(0^+) = -\frac{RU}{2\omega}$$

$$u_{\rm S}(0^+) = U_{\rm m} \sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}U_{\rm m}}{2}$$
 根据换路定理,有:  
 $i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -\frac{U_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$ 

### 例2 试求正弦激励下所示电路中发生的过渡过程。



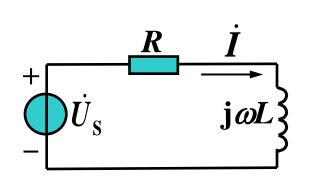
已知: 
$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$
  $i(0^-)=0$ 

求:换路后的电流i(t)。

解:

$$f(t) = f_t(\infty) + [f(0^+) - f_t(\infty)]_{0^+} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

### 用相量法求 $i_t(\infty)$



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{\frac{U_{m}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle \psi_{u}}{\sqrt{R^{2} + (\omega L)^{2}} \angle \arctan^{\omega} \frac{L}{R}}$$

$$I = \frac{\sqrt[C]{m}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \quad \varphi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$i_t(\infty) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi);$$
  $i_t(\infty)\Big|_{0^+} = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)$ 

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi) - \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)\mathbf{e}^{-\frac{t}{\frac{l}{l/R}}} \qquad t \ge 0$$

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满足什么条件时,换路后没有过渡过程,直接进入稳态?

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi) - \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)\mathbf{e}^{-\frac{t}{\frac{L}{\ell_R}}} \quad t \ge 0$$



$$\psi_u = \varphi$$

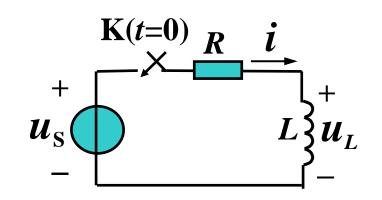


$$\psi_u = -\varphi$$



$$\psi_u = \varphi + 3\pi/2$$

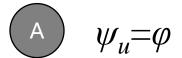
$$\psi_u = \varphi + \pi/2$$



已知:  $u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$   $\dot{t}(0) = 0$ 

满足下面什么条件时,换路后过渡过程中电流的峰值最大?

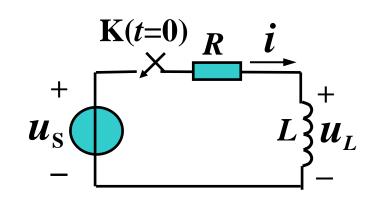
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \psi_u - \varphi) - \sqrt{2}I\sin(\psi_u - \varphi)\mathbf{e}^{-\frac{t}{L/R}} \quad t \ge 0$$



$$\psi_u = -\varphi$$

$$\psi_u = \varphi + \pi$$

$$\psi_{u} = \varphi + \pi/2$$



已知: 
$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$
  $\dot{t}(0) = 0$