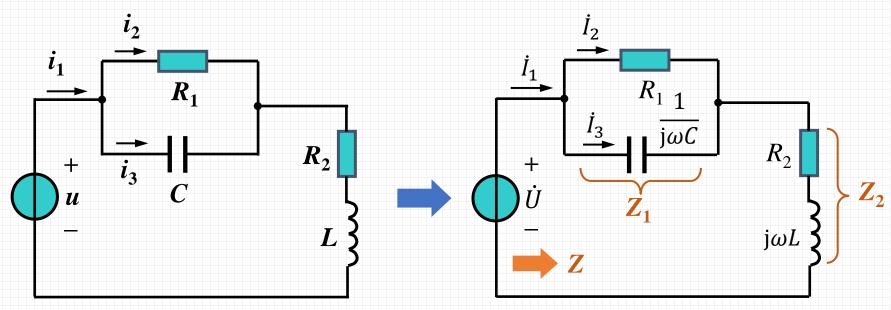
■ 第13讲 | 5、相量法求解正弦稳态电路



例2 己知: $R_1=1000\Omega$, $R_2=10\Omega$, $L=500\mathrm{mH}$, $C=10\mu\mathrm{F}$,

U = 100 V , $\omega = 314 \text{rad/s}$, 求各支路电流。



解: 先画出电路的相量模型, 再列写方程求解

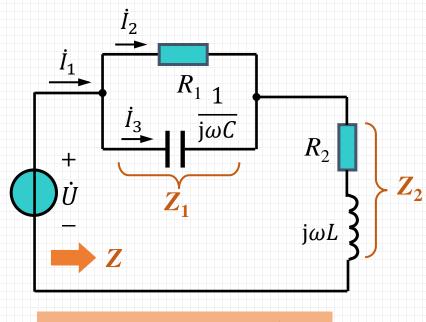
$$Z_1 = \frac{R_1(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = (92.20 - j289.3) \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = (10 + j157) \Omega;$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$$

第13讲 | 5、相量法求解正弦稳态电路





$$Z = (102.2 - j132.3) \Omega$$

设 $\dot{U} = 100 \angle 0^{\circ} V$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = 0.598 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.182 \angle -20.0^{\circ} \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = 0.570 \angle 70.0^{\circ} \text{A}$$

各支路电流的时域表达式为:

$$i_1 = 0.598\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 52.3^\circ)A$$

$$i_2 = 0.182\sqrt{2}\sin(314t - 20^\circ)A$$

$$i_3 = 0.57\sqrt{2}\sin(314 t + 70^\circ)A$$

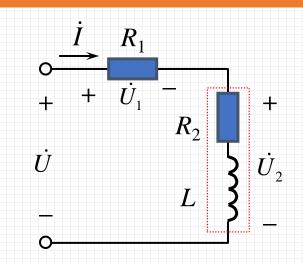
第13讲 | 5、相量法求解正弦稳态电路



(2) 相量图的应用

例3 已知: U=115V, $U_1=55.4$ V, $U_2=80$ V, $R_1=32$ Ω , f=50Hz。

求: 电感线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感L。



解法一: 列有效值方程求解

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

$$\begin{cases} \frac{U}{\sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I \\ \frac{U_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{115}{\sqrt{(32 + R_2)^2 + (314L)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32}$$

$$\frac{80}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + (314L)^2}} = \frac{55.4}{32}$$

$$R_2 = 19.6\Omega$$

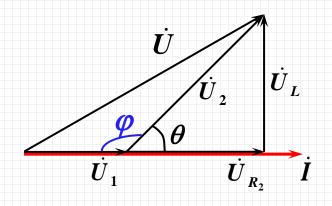
$$L = 0.133H$$





已知U=115V, $U_1=55.4$ V, $U_2=80$ V





$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_L$$

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos\phi$$

代入 3 个已知的电压有效值:

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

$$\theta = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

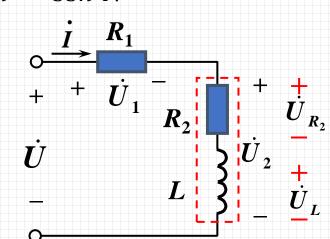
电压三角形

$$U_L = U_2 \sin\theta = 80 \times \sin 64.9^{\circ} = 72.45 \text{V}$$

$$U_{R2} = U_2 \cos\theta = 80 \times \cos 64.9^{\circ} = 33.94V$$

$$I = U_1/R_1 = 55.4/32 = 1.731A$$

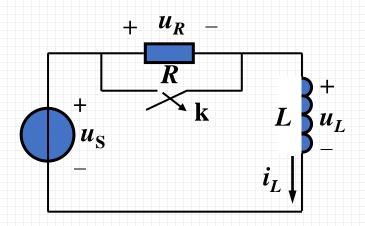
 $R_2 = U_{R2}/I = 33.94/1.731 = 19.6\Omega$
 $\omega L_2 = U_L/I = 72.45/1.731 = 41.85\Omega$
 $L = 41.85/314 = 0.133H$





(3) 求解正弦激励下动态电路的初值和过渡过程

例4: 试求图示电路的初值。



已知: t = 0时刻开关k打开,

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

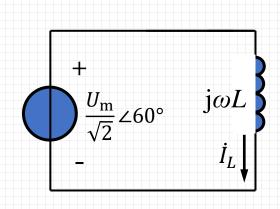
求 $i_L(0^+)$, $u_L(0^+)$, $u_R(0^+)$ 。

解: 换路前, 正弦激励作用, 并处于稳态, 故有:

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

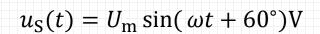
$$\dot{I}_{L}(t) = \frac{U_{m}}{\omega L} \sin(\omega t - 30^{\circ})$$

$$\dot{I}_{L}(0^{-}) = -\frac{U_{m}}{2\omega L}$$



第13讲 | 5、相量法求解正弦稳态电路





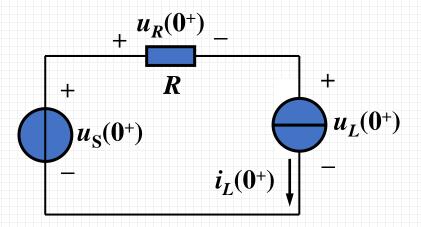
根据换路定理,有:

$$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = -\frac{U_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$$

$$u_{\rm S}(0^+) = U_{\rm m} \sin(60^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}U_{\rm m}}{2}$$

$$u_R(0^+) = Ri_L(0^+) = -\frac{RU_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$$

$$i_L(0^-) = -\frac{U_{\rm m}}{2\omega L}$$



0+时刻等效电路

$$u_L(0^+) = u_S(0^+) - u_R(0^+)$$

$$\sqrt{3} \qquad R$$

$$= (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{R}{2\omega L})U_{\rm m}$$

■ 第13讲 | 5、相量法求解正弦稳态电路



再论一阶三要素法

任意支路量 f 的方程

$$\begin{cases} a > 0 \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}t} + af(t) = u(t) \\ f(t)|_{t=0^+} = f(0^+) \end{cases}$$

一阶常系数线性常微分方程

特征根
$$(-a) < 0$$

时间常数(1/a) > 0

待定系数 (用时间边界条件求出来)

$$f(t) = \$m + Ae^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

恒定激励



正弦激励

特解 =
$$f(\infty)$$

$$f(0^+) = f(\infty) + A$$

$$A = f(0^+) - f(\infty)$$



特解 =
$$f_t(\infty)$$

$$f(0^+) = f_t(\infty)|_{t=0} + A$$

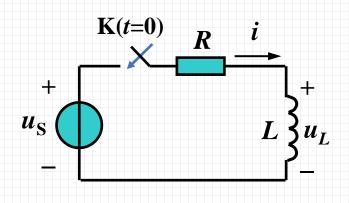
$$A = f(0^+) - f_t(\infty)|_{t=0}$$



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

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

例5 试求正弦激励下所示电路中发生的过渡过程。



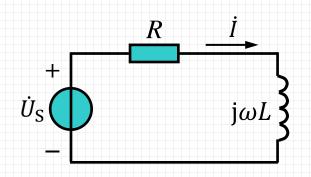
已知:
$$u_{\rm S}(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \psi_u)$$

$$i(0^{-})=0$$

求: 换路后的电流i(t)。

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

解:用相量法求 $i_t(\infty)$



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

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{U_{\rm m}/\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \qquad \phi = \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

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

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

清华大学2022春季学期

电路原理C

第14讲

正弦稳态电路的功率

内容

- 1 瞬时功率
- 2 平均(有功)功率
- 3 无功功率
- 4 复(数)功率
- 5 视在功率

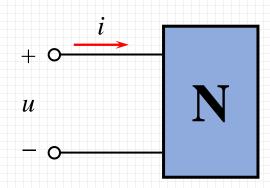


- 有功功率/无功功率/复数功率/视在功率的定义式
- ・功率因数补偿
- 有功表的接法和读数计算



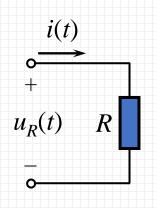
1、瞬时功率 (instantaneous power)

定义

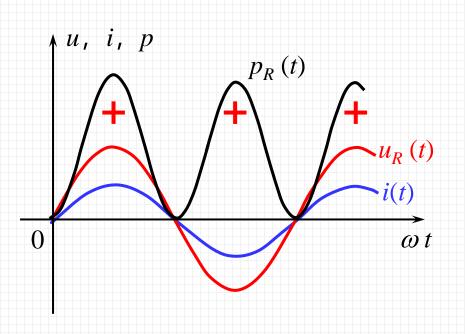




(1) 电阻元件的瞬时功率



$$u_{R}(t) = \sqrt{2}U_{R} \sin \omega t$$
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$$



吸收的瞬时功率

$$2\sin^2\alpha = 1 - \cos 2\alpha$$

$$p_R(t) = u_R(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U_R \sin \omega t \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t = U_R I(1 - \cos 2\omega t)$$

- ◆ 瞬时功率的角频率为2ω
- $ightharpoonup p_{\mathbb{R}} \ge 0$

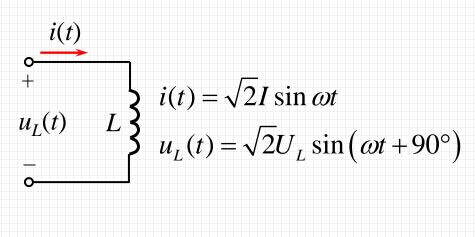


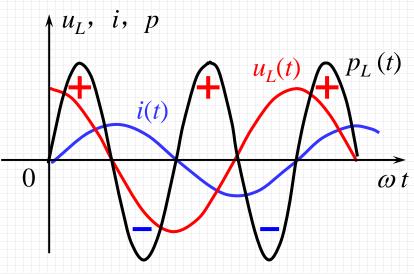
电阻总是吸收功率的



(2) 电感元件的瞬时功率

交替吸收和发出等量的功率





瞬时功率

$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \right]$$

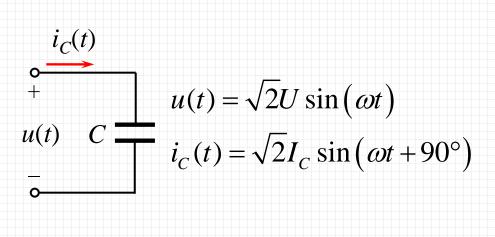
$$\begin{aligned} p_L(t) &= u_L(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U_L \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)\sqrt{2}I\sin\omega t \\ &= -U_L I\cos(2\omega t + 90^\circ) = U_L I\sin(2\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

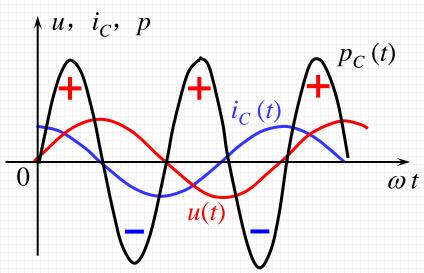
◆ 瞬时功率的角频率为20°。



(3) 电容元件的瞬时功率

交替吸收和发出等量的功率





瞬时功率

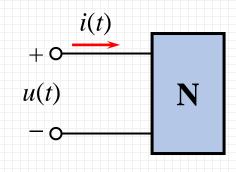
$$\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

$$p_C(t) = u(t)i_C(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t)\sqrt{2}I_C\sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$
$$= -UI_C\cos(2\omega t + 90^\circ) = UI_C\sin(2\omega t)$$

◆ 瞬时功率的角频率为2*∞*。



(4) 任意一端口网络吸收的瞬时功率



$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$$
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I \left(\sin \omega t \cos \varphi - \cos \omega t \sin \varphi\right)$$

$$= 2UI \sin^2 \omega t \cos \varphi - 2UI \sin \omega t \cos \omega t \sin \varphi$$

$$= UI \cos \varphi \left(1 - \cos 2\omega t\right) - UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$





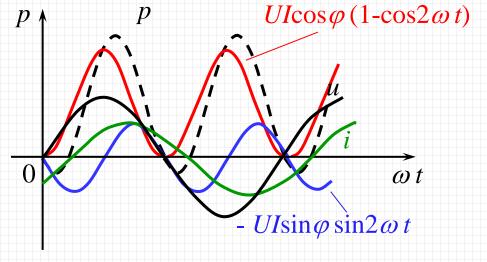
$p(t) = UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$

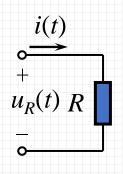
不可逆部分

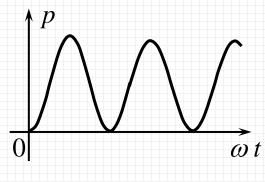
(类似 R 的瞬时功率)

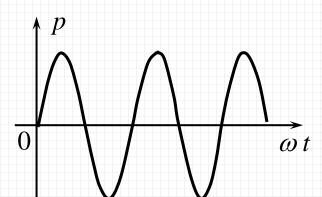
可逆部分

(类似L/C的瞬时功率)











2、平均功率

(1) 平均功率 (average power)

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

定义: 瞬时功率的平均值。

 $i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$

常以符号P来表示。

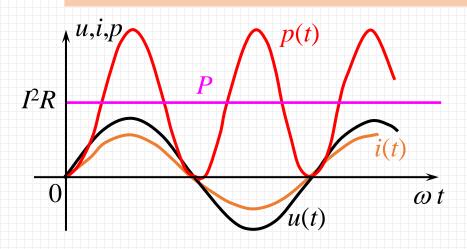
$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

 $= UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = UI \cos \phi \quad \text{平均功率 } P \text{ 的单位也是 } \mathbf{W} \text{ (瓦)}$$

平均功率守恒: 电路中所有元件吸收的平均功率的代数和为零。

纯电阻(电阻元件或等效**纯阻性**网络)条件下, $\varphi = 0^{\circ}$



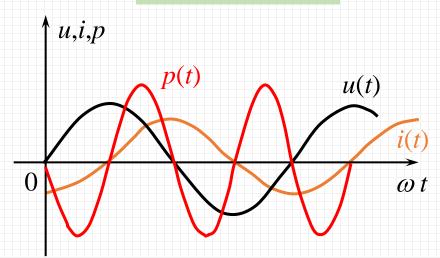
 $P = UI\cos\phi = UI = I^2R = U^2 / R$

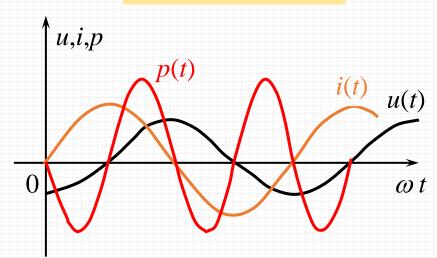
纯电感 (电感元件或等效**纯感性** 网络) 条件下, $\varphi = 90^{\circ}$

纯电容(电容元件或等效**纯容性** 网络)条件下, $\varphi = -90^{\circ}$

$$P = UI\cos 90^{\circ} = 0$$









$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p \mathrm{d}t = UI \cos \phi$$

 $\cos \varphi$ 称为**功率因数**; $\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$, 称作**功率因数角**。

对于无独立源网络, φ 即为其等效阻抗的**阻抗角**。

功率因数
$$\cos \varphi$$
 $\begin{cases} 1, \ \mathbf{\mathfrak{A}} \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0, \ \mathbf{\mathfrak{A}} \in \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$

一般地, $0 \le \cos \varphi \le 1$

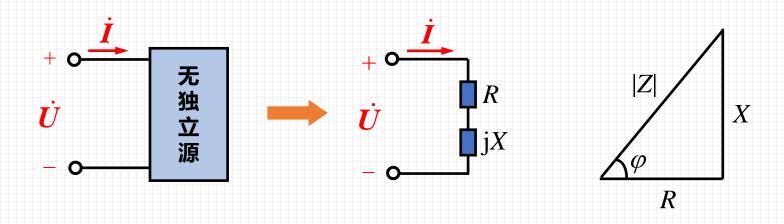
X > 0, $\varphi > 0$ **感性**, (电流)**滞后**(电压)的功率因数

X < 0, $\varphi < 0$ **容性**, (电流)超前(电压)的功率因数

例 $\cos \varphi = 0.5$ (滞后),则 $\varphi = 60^{\circ}$







$$P = UI \cos \varphi = |Z| \times I \times I \cos \varphi = I^2 |Z| \cos \varphi = I^2 R$$

平均功率就是

消耗在电阻上的功率。



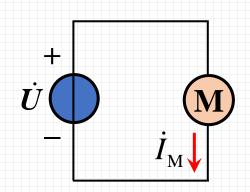
有功功率(active power)

有功功率反映了阻抗中实部消耗的功率



电动机如图,求其电流 $I_{\scriptscriptstyle M}$

U=220V,电动机 $P_{\rm M}$ =1000W, $\cos \varphi_{\rm M}$ =0.8(滞后)



设
$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$I_{\rm M} = \frac{P}{U\cos\varphi_{\rm M}} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68$$
A

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$

(滞后)

即: 电动机的电流滞后电机电压

$$\varphi_{\rm M} = 36.9^{\circ}$$



$$\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

第14讲 | 2、平均(有功)功率



例: 已知: U=220V, f=50Hz, 电动机 $P_{\text{M}}=1000\text{W}$,

 $\cos \varphi_{\rm M}$ =0.8 (滞后) , C=30 μ F。 求虚线框中负载

电路的功率因数

解 设 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{V}$

$$I_{\rm M} = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_{\rm M}} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68 A$$

$$\cos \varphi_{\rm M} = 0.8$$

(滞后)

即: 电动机的电流滞后电机电压

$$\varphi_{\rm M} = 36.9^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{I}_{\rm M} = 5.68 \angle -36.9^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = j\omega C 220 \angle 0^{\circ} = j2.08A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_{M} + \dot{I}_{C} = 4.54 - j1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^{\circ} A$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos[0^{\circ} - (-16.3^{\circ})] = 0.96$$
 (滞后)

在并入电容前后,从电源看入,虚线框所示负载的功率因数有什么变化?

第14讲 | 2、平均(有功)功率

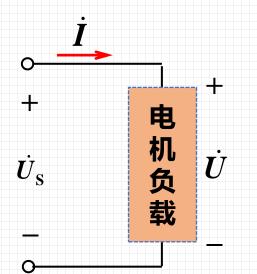




以异步电机为例: 空载 $\cos \varphi = 0.2 \sim 0.3$

满载 $\cos\varphi = 0.7 \sim 0.85$

需要提高功率因数!



设: 电源电压有效值 $U_{\rm S} = 10 \rm V$,

负荷吸收的有功功率 P = 10W (恒定)。

I = 10A



A $P = UI \cos \phi$

功率因数低带来的问题:

负载吸收相同有功功率时,(1)对电源有更高的要求(输出电流更大);

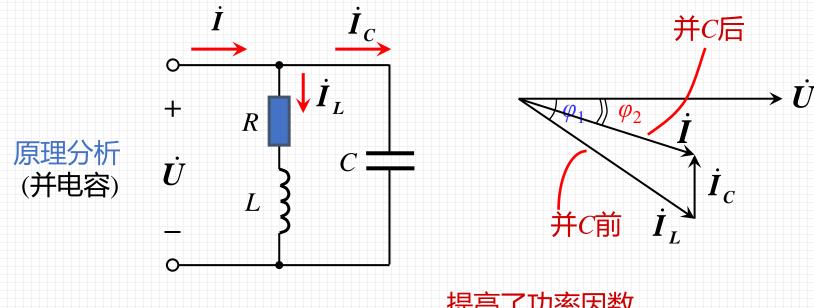
 $\cos \varphi = 0.1$

(2) 线路上的损耗随之增大。



功率因数低的用电户尤其是用电大户,必须提高功率因数。

解决办法: 在用户端并联电容器; 改造用电设备。



提高了功率因数

一端口吸收的有功功率变了吗?

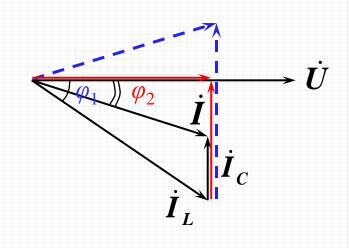


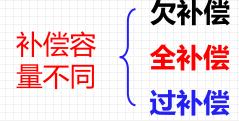
补偿容量的确定

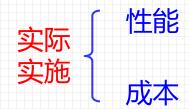
$$I_C = I_L \sin \phi_1 - I \sin \phi_2$$

$$I_C = \frac{P}{U} (\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \phi_2)$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \phi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \phi_2)$$







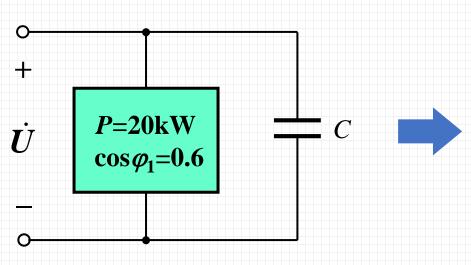
一般补偿到 λ=0.95 (滞后)

第14讲 | 2、平均(有功)功率



例 已知 f=50Hz, U=380V, P=20kW, $\cos \varphi_1$ =0.6(滞后)。问: 要使功率因

数提高到0.9,需并联多大的电容C?



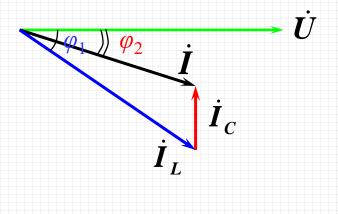
解 由 $\cos \varphi_1 = 0.6$ 得 $\varphi_1 = 53.13^\circ$

由 $\cos \varphi_2 = 0.9$ 得 $\varphi_2 = 25.84^\circ$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^{2}} (tg\varphi_{1} - tg\varphi_{2})$$

$$= \frac{20 \times 10^{3}}{314 \times 380^{2}} (tg53.13^{\circ} - tg25.84^{\circ})$$

$$= 375 \ \mu F$$





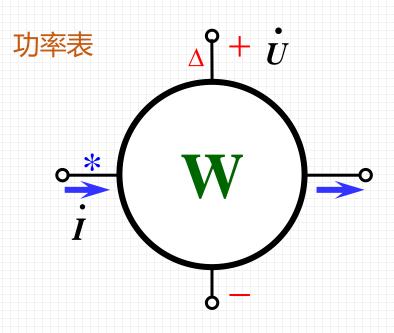


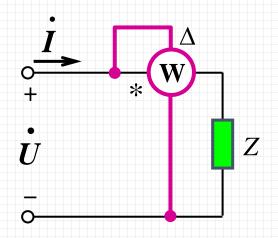
(3) 有功功率的测量

$$P_{\text{W}} = UI \cos \varphi$$

难点:要3个数值才能得到有功功率

- 功率表接线:如果接线方式是使得电流从
 "*"端流入;电压线圈的"△"端接负载电压的正端 →
 则功率表的示值反映的即为 *UI*cos(ψ_u-ψ_i)
- 2) 功率表量程:测量有功功率时, P、U、I 均不能超量程。





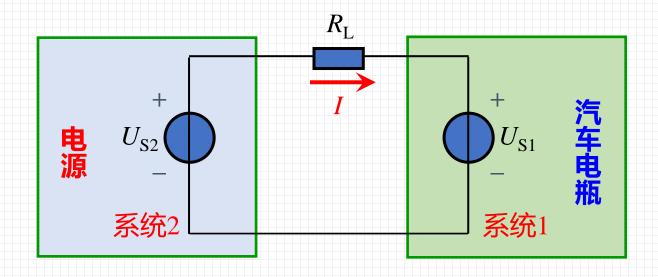




(4) 电力系统中有功功率的传输

直流系统

$$I = \frac{U_{\rm S2} - U_{\rm S1}}{R_{\rm L}}$$



系统1 (蓄电池) 吸收的功率

$$P = U_{\rm S1} \frac{U_{\rm S2} - U_{\rm S1}}{R_{\rm L}}$$

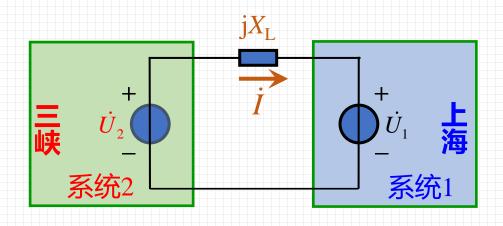
系统2向系统1输出的有功功率取决于:

- 电压 U_{S1} , U_{S2} (以及二者之差)
- 线路电阻RL

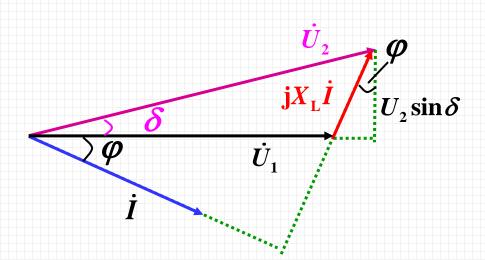




交流系统



$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_1 + jX_L\dot{I}$$



系统1吸收的有功功率

$$P = U_{1}I\cos\varphi$$

$$= U_{1}\frac{X_{L}I\cos\varphi}{X_{L}}$$

$$P = \frac{U_{1}U_{2}\sin\delta}{X_{L}}$$

系统2向系统1输出的有功

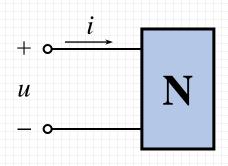
功率取决于:

- 电压U₁, U₂
- 相角差δ
- 线路电抗X_L

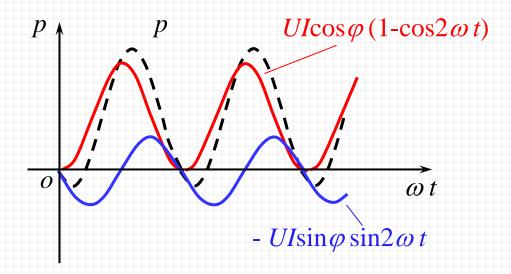




3、无功功率



$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$



不可逆部分 (类似 R 消耗瞬时功率)

可逆部分 (类似 *L/C* 瞬时功率)

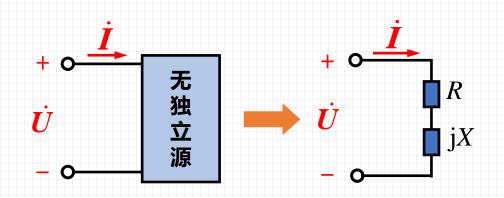


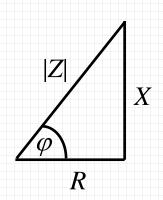
(1) 无功功率 (reactive power) Q

a) $\not\equiv \mathcal{V}$ $p(t) = UI \cos \varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$

$$Q = UI \sin \phi$$
 单位: $var (\ge)$

$$= |Z| I I \sin \phi = I^2 |Z| \sin \phi = I^2 X$$





无功功率反映阻抗中虚部消耗的功率

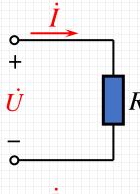
 $\varphi = \psi_{ij} - \psi_{ij}$ 功率因数角

无功功率守恒: 电路中所有元件吸收无功功率的代数和为零。

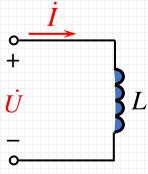




b) R、L、C元件吸收的无功功率

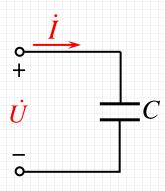


$$Q_R = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin\theta^\circ = 0$$



$$Q_L = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin90^\circ = UI = U^2/X_L = I^2X_L > 0$$

L永远吸收无功功率



$$Q_C = UI\sin\varphi = UI\sin(-90^\circ)$$

$$= -UI = -U^2/|X_C| = -I^2|X_C| < 0$$
 C 永远发出无功功率



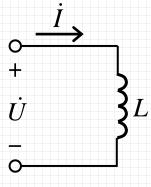
(2) 无功功率的物理意义

$$p(t) = UI\cos\varphi(1-\cos2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin2\omega t$$

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$$
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$

对于电感而言

$$\phi=90^\circ$$
 .



$$p_L(t) = -UI \sin 2\omega t$$

$$=-Q_L \sin 2\omega t$$

$$Q_L = UI$$

$$p(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}w(t)}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

电感储能变化率的最大值

功率是能量的时间变化率

对电容可以得到相同的结论

储能元件的无功功率反映其能量变化的最大速率



统一讨论负载吸收的无功功率和有功功率

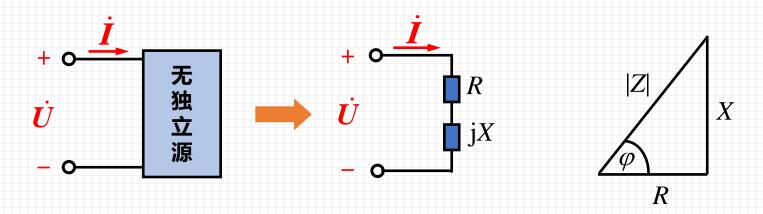
$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$
$$= UI \cos \varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$

不可逆部分

(类似 R 的瞬时功率)

可逆部分

(类似L/C的瞬时功率)



有功功率反映负载吸收功率的平均值(都消耗在阻抗的电阻部分)

无功功率反映阻抗中电抗部分能量交换的最大速率





再论负载吸收的无功功率和有功功率

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = \sqrt{2}U\sin\omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t - \varphi)$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) - UI\sin\varphi\sin 2\omega t$$

不可逆部分

(类似 R 的瞬时功率)

可逆部分

(类似L/C的瞬时功率)

有功功率就是"有用"的功率

无功功率就是"没用"的功率吗? 真是"乏"吗?

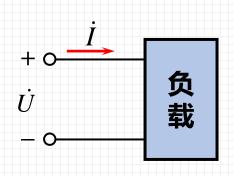
不少能量处理元件必须要同时处理无功功率和有功功率

有功功率:人的智商

无功功率:人的情商 鸣谢:清华电机系夏清教授







$$\dot{U} = U \angle \psi_u$$
, $\dot{I} = I \angle \psi_i$
 $P = UI \cos(\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI \cos \varphi$
 $Q = UI \sin(\psi_u - \psi_i) = UI \sin \varphi$

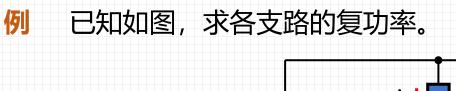
$$\dot{U}\dot{I}^* = U\angle\psi_u \times I\angle-\psi_i = UI\angle\psi_u - \psi_i$$
$$= UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi = P + jQ$$

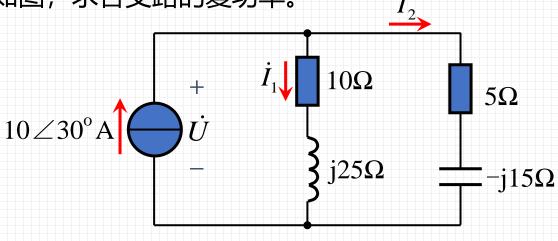
记: $\overline{S} = \overrightarrow{UI}^*$ 称为复功率,单位: VA[**伏安**]

复功率守恒
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \overline{S}_k = \sum_{k=1}^{b} \dot{U}_k \dot{I}_k^* = 0$$

第14讲 | 4、复(数)功率







$$\dot{I}_1 = 10\angle 30^\circ \times \frac{5 - j15}{10 + j25 + 5 - j15} = 8.77\angle (-75.3^\circ)$$
 A

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94 \angle 64.5^{\circ}$$
 A

$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 30^{\circ} \times [(10 + j25) / /(5 - j15)] = 236\angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

电流源
$$\overline{S}_{\pm} = 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \times 10 \angle (-30^{\circ}) = 1882 - j1424 \text{ VA}$$

支路1
$$\overline{S}_{100} = 236 \angle (-7.1^{\circ}) \times 8.77 \angle (75.3^{\circ}) = 769 + j1923$$
 VA

支路2
$$\overline{S}_{2\text{W}} = 236\angle(-7.1^{\circ}) \times 14.94\angle(-64.5^{\circ}) = 1116 - \text{j}3348$$
 VA





5、视在功率

定义: S = UI 单位: VA (伏安)

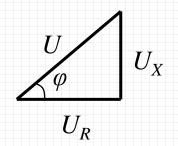
有功功率、无功功率与视在功率的关系

单位: W **有功功率**: P=UIcosφ

无功功率: *Q=UI*sinφ 单位: var

视在功率: S=UI 单位: VA

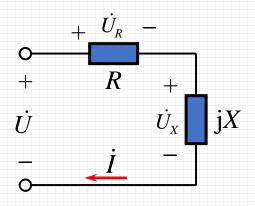
阻抗三角形

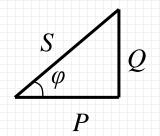


电压三角形

表征电气设备的容量

(例如发电机的发电容量)





功率三角形