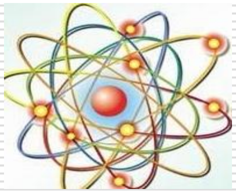

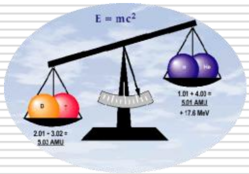

ch 4.6 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法

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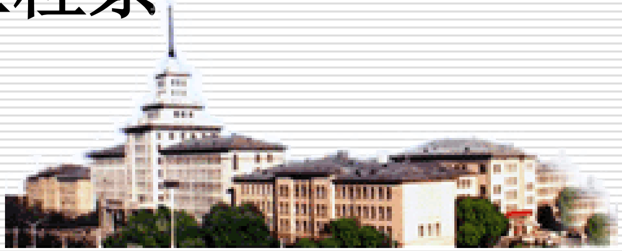


回顾

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

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

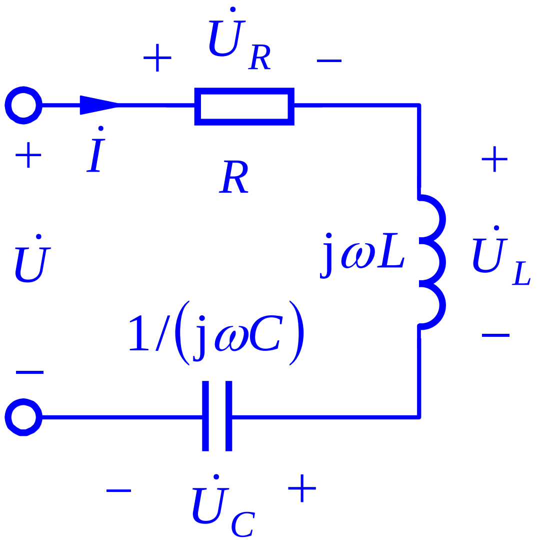
$$u = Ri \qquad \dot{U} = R\dot{I}$$

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

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

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

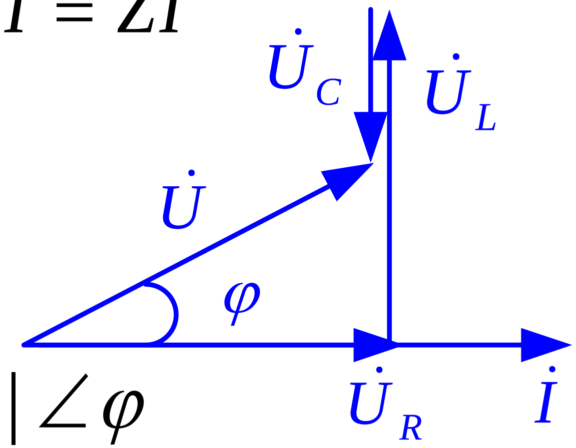
回顾

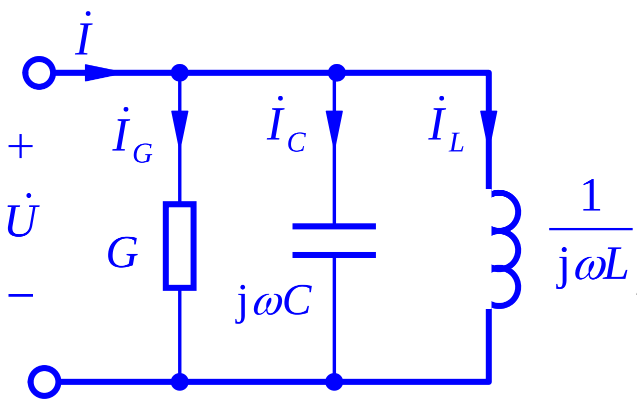


$$\dot U = [R + \mathrm{j}(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})]\dot I = Z\dot I$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot U}{\dot I} = \frac{U\angle\psi_u}{I\angle\psi_i}$$

$$= \frac{U}{I}\angle(\psi_u - \psi_i) = |Z|\angle\varphi$$

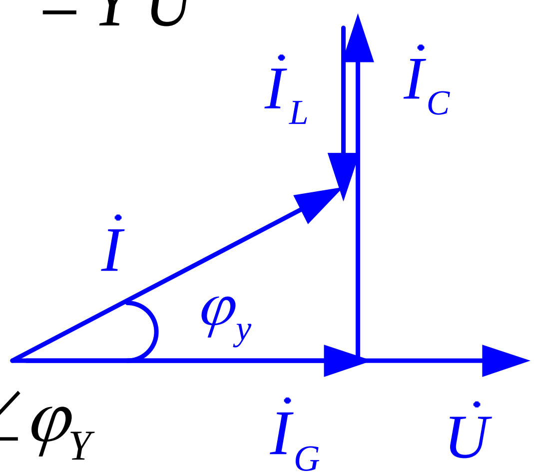




$$\dot I = [G + \mathrm{j}(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})]\dot U = Y\dot U$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot I}{\dot U} = \frac{I\angle\psi_i}{U\angle\psi_u}$$

$$= \frac{I}{U}\angle(\psi_i - \psi_u) = |Y|\angle\varphi_Y$$



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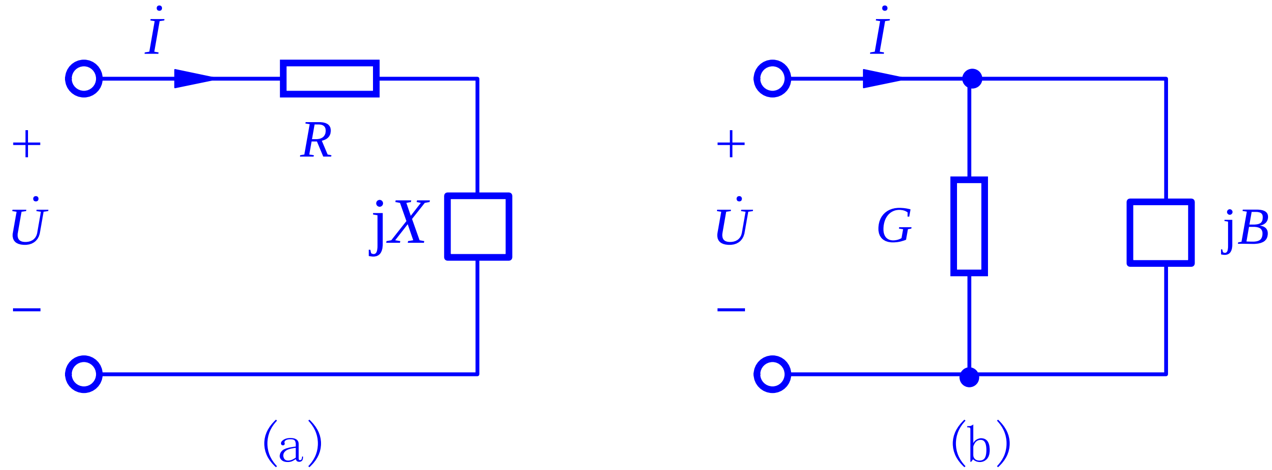


$$Z = R + \mathrm{j}X$$

则 $$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + \mathrm{j}X} = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} - \mathrm{j}\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2} = G + \mathrm{j}B$$

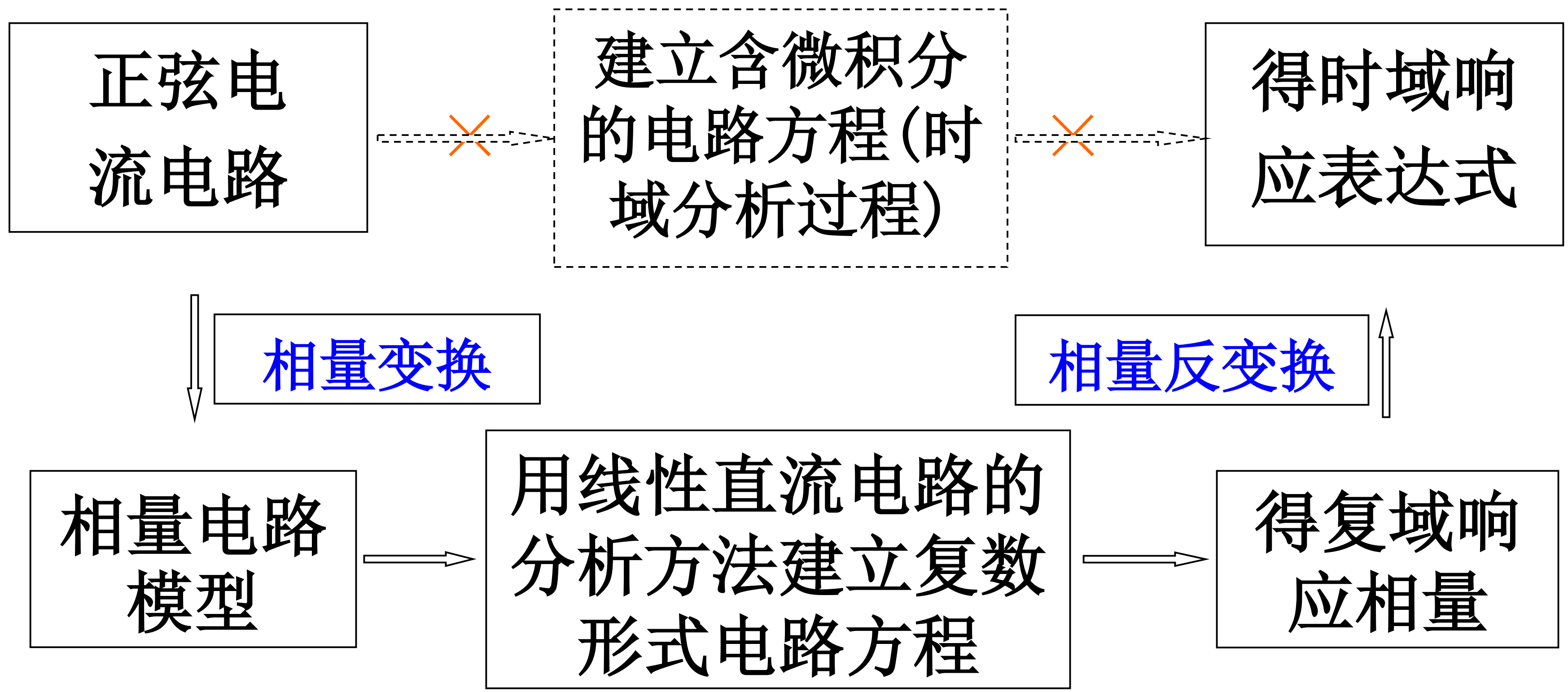
$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} \neq \frac{1}{R} \qquad B = -\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2} \neq \frac{1}{X}$$

说明：*Y* 与 *Z* 等效是在某一频率下求出的，故等效的 *Z* 或 *Y* 与频率有关。

4.6 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法

基本要求：熟练掌握正弦电流电路相量分析法原理及步骤、电路方程和电路定理的相量形式。

正弦电流电路相量分析法原理示意



4.6 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法

相量分析法的求解步骤：

(1) 选取参考相量（正弦量）；

(2) 构造相量形式电路模型；

1) 将激励和响应用相量形式表示；

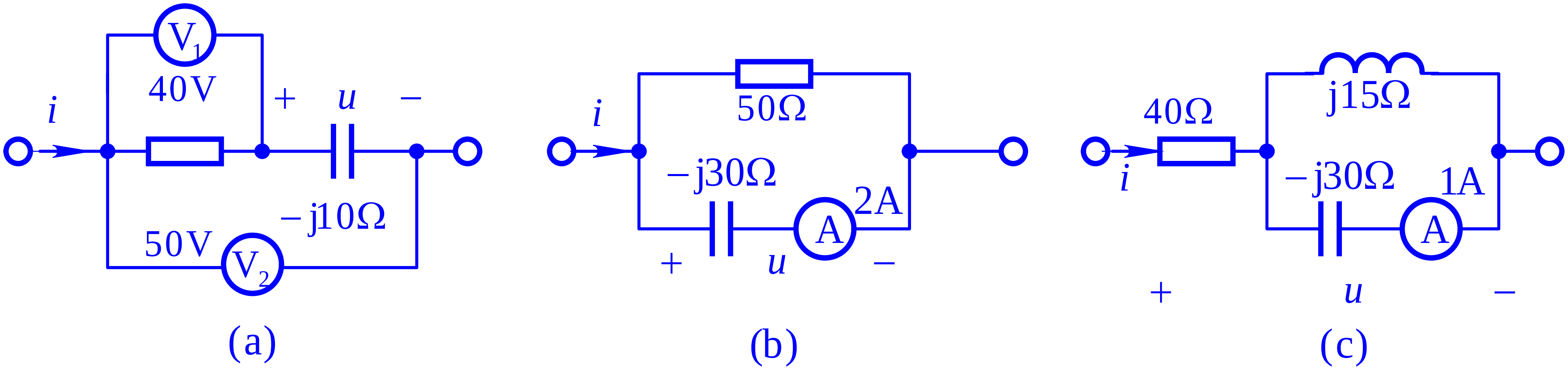
2) 计算X_C、X_L，或阻抗、导纳；

(3) 按线性直流电路分析方法计算相量电路模型；

(4) 将所得的电压、电流相量计算结果变换成正弦表达式。

[补充4.4]

图示各电路中已标明电压表和电流表的读数，试求电压 ***u*** 和电流 ***i*** 的有效值。

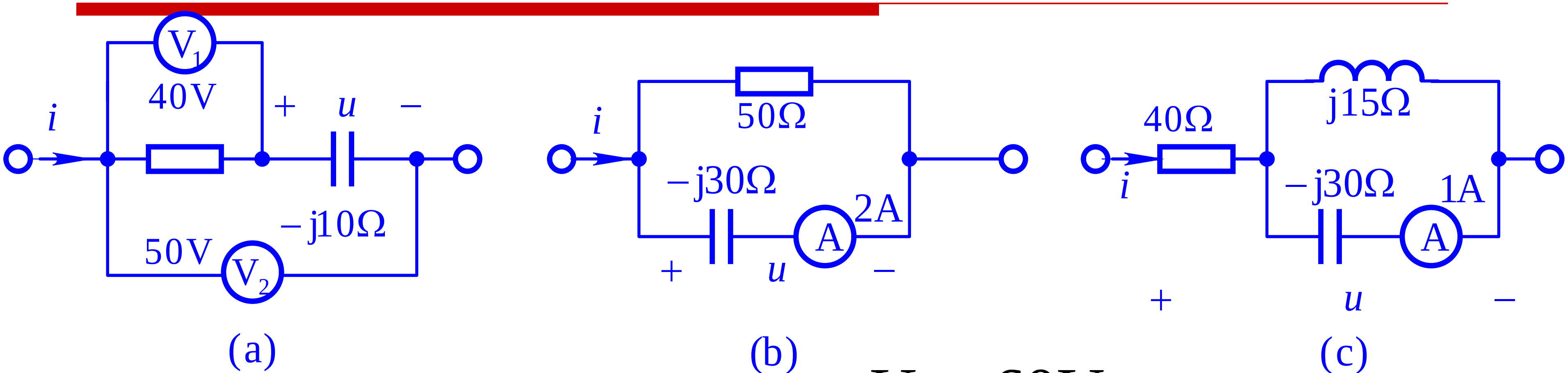


【解】

图(a): $\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}$　　　$50\,\text{V} = \sqrt{(40\,\text{V})^2 + U^2}$

$$U = \sqrt{(50\,\text{V})^2 - (40\,\text{V})^2} = 30\text{V} \quad I = I_C = \frac{U}{|X_C|} = \frac{30\text{V}}{10\Omega} = 3\text{A}$$

[补充4.4]



图(b): $U=30\Omega\times2\text{A}=60\text{V}$, $\quad I_R=\dfrac{U}{R}=\dfrac{60\text{V}}{50\Omega}=1.2\text{A}$

$$I=\sqrt{I_C{}^2+I_R{}^2}=\sqrt{2^2+1.2^2}\,\text{A}=2.33\text{A}$$

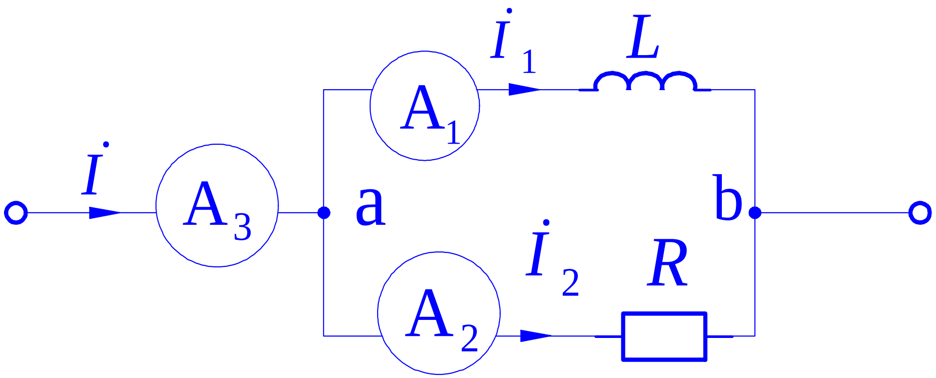
图(c): $U_C=|X_C|I_C=30\Omega\times1\text{A}=30\text{V}$

$$U_L=U_C=X_LI\Rightarrow I_L=\frac{U_C}{X_L}=\frac{30\text{V}}{15\Omega}=2\text{A}$$

$$I=|I_L-I_C|=1\text{A}\qquad U=\sqrt{U_C{}^2+U_R{}^2}=\sqrt{30^2+40^2}\,\text{V}=50\text{V}$$

[补充4.5]

已知表1的读数是5A， ωL和$\boldsymbol{R}$数值相等，求 表2和表3的读数。



【解】

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

$$\frac{U_{ab}}{R} = \frac{U_{ab}}{\omega L} = 5\text{A}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_2 = 5\text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5\angle -90^{\circ}\ \text{A}$$

***L*上电流滞后电压 90º**

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

$$= -\text{j}5 + 5 = 5\sqrt{2}\angle -45^{\circ}\ \text{A}$$

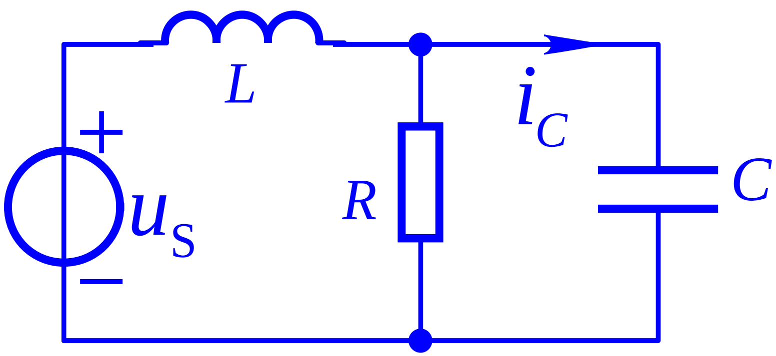
即 表2读数为5A,

表3读数为 $5\sqrt{2}\ \text{A}$

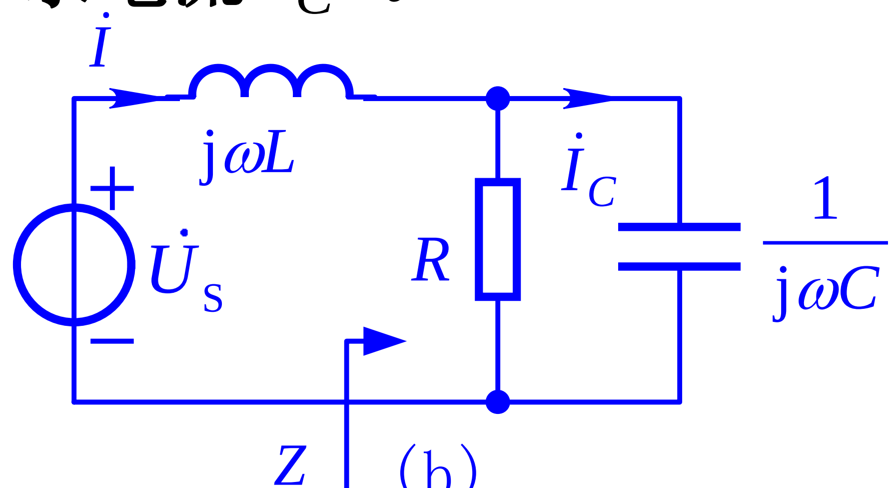
注意：电流表读数均为有效值，有效值不满足KCL方程，而电流相量是满足KCL方程的。

[例4.9]

设图 (a)电路 $u_S = 60\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)\text{V}, \omega = 100\,\text{rad/s}$ ，$C = 10^{-3}\text{F}$，$R = 10\Omega$ ，$L = 0.1\text{H}$ 求电流 i_C 。



(a)



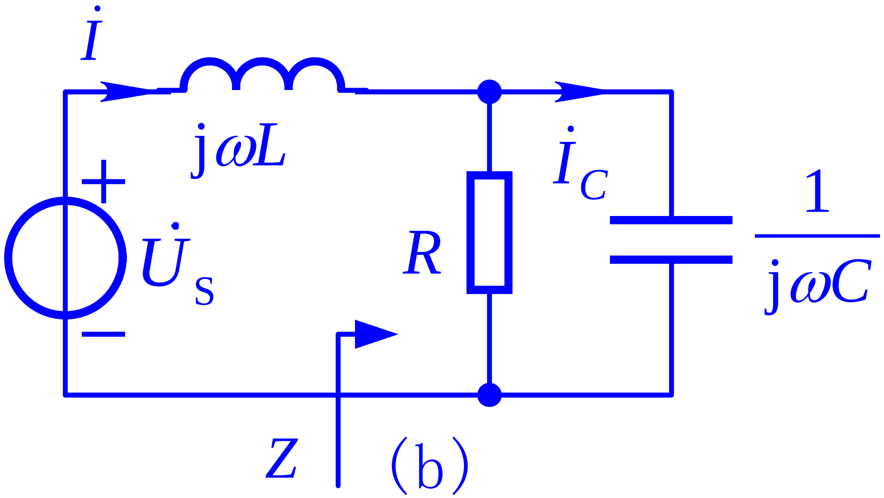
(b)

【解】 将时域电路模型变换为相量模型

$$\dot{U}_S = 60\angle 45^\circ\ \text{V}$$

$$Z = R // \frac{1}{\text{j}\omega C} = \frac{R \times \dfrac{1}{\text{j}\omega C}}{R + \dfrac{1}{\text{j}\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + \text{j}\omega RC} = 5(1 - \text{j})\Omega$$

[例4.9]



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_\mathrm{S}}{Z + \mathrm{j}\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{60\angle 45^\circ \mathrm{V}}{[5(1-\mathrm{j}) + \mathrm{j}10]\Omega} = 6\sqrt{2}\ \mathrm{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}} \times \dot{I} = \frac{\mathrm{j}\omega RC}{1 + \mathrm{j}\omega RC} \times \dot{I} = 6\angle 45^\circ\ \mathrm{A}$$

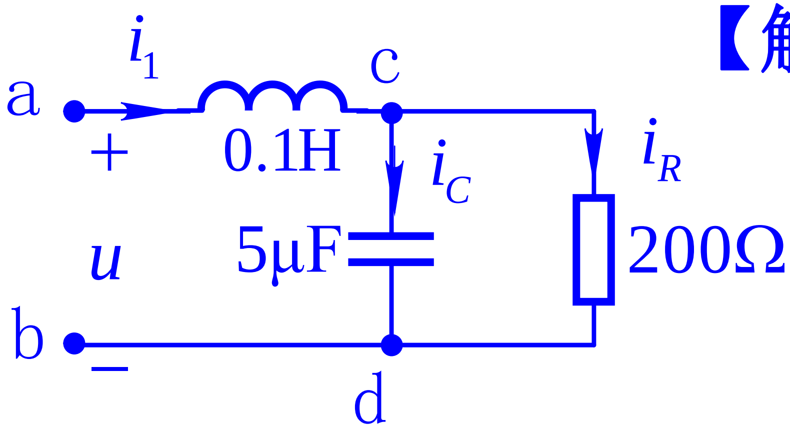
$$i_C = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(100t + 45^\circ)\mathrm{A}$$

[补充4.6]

在图示电路中已知 $i_R = \sqrt{2}\cos\omega t\text{A}$ ，ω=2×10³rad/s 。

(1)求 ab 端的等效阻抗和等效导纳。

(2)求各元件的电压、电流及电源电压 u，并作各电压、电流的 相量图。



【解】 $X_L = \omega L$

$$= \left(2\times10^3\right)\text{rad/ s}\times0.1\text{H} = 200\Omega$$

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

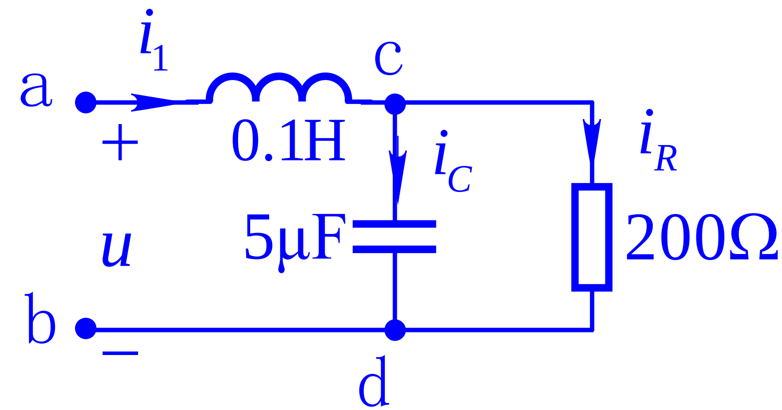
$$= -\frac{1}{\left(2\times10^3\right)\text{rad/ s}\times\left(5\times10^{-6}\right)\text{F}} = -100\Omega$$

(1) $$Z_{\text{cd}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R}+\text{j}\omega C} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{200}+\text{j}\frac{1}{100}} = 40(1-\text{j}2)\Omega$$

[补充4.6]

$$Z_{ab} = j\omega L + Z_{cd} = 126.49\angle 71.56^\circ\ \Omega$$

$$Y_{ab} = \frac{1}{Z_{ab}} = (2.5 - j7.5)\text{mS}$$



(2) $\dot{U}_{cd} = \dot{I}_R \times R = 200\angle 0^\circ\ \text{V}$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C\dot{U}_{cd} = 2\angle 90^\circ\ \text{A}$$

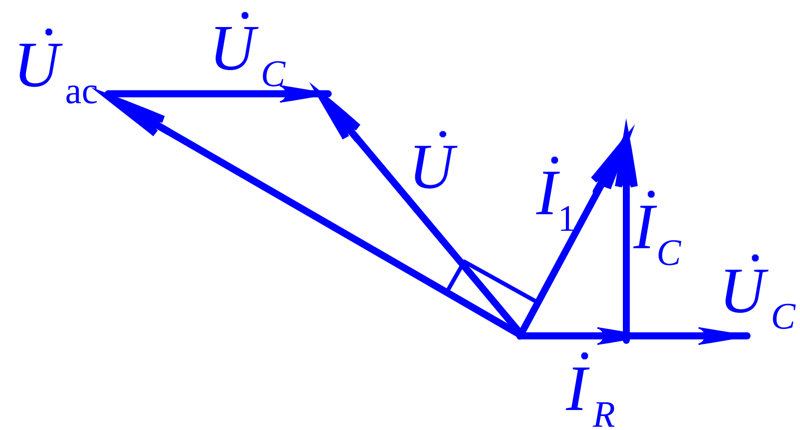
$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_C + \dot{I}_R = 2.236\angle 63.43^\circ\ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{U}_{ac} = j\omega L \times \dot{I}_1 = 447.2\angle 153.43^\circ\ \text{V}$$

$$\dot{U} = Z_{ab} \cdot \dot{I}_1 = 282.83\angle 134.99^\circ\ \text{V}$$

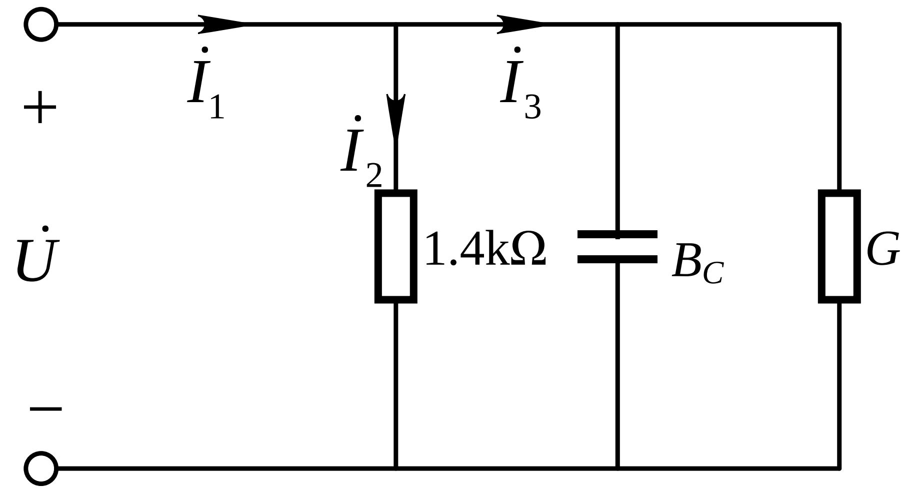
$$u = 282.83\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 134.99^\circ)\text{V}$$

各电压、电流相量图



[补充4.7]

已知I_1=0.4A，I_2=0.1A，I_3=0.38A，求B_C和G。



【解】

$$U = 1.4\text{k}\Omega I_2$$

$$I_3 = \sqrt{(B_C U)^2 + (GU)^2} = 0.38\text{A}$$

$$I_1 = \sqrt{(B_C U)^2 + (I_2 + GU)^2} = 0.4\text{A}$$

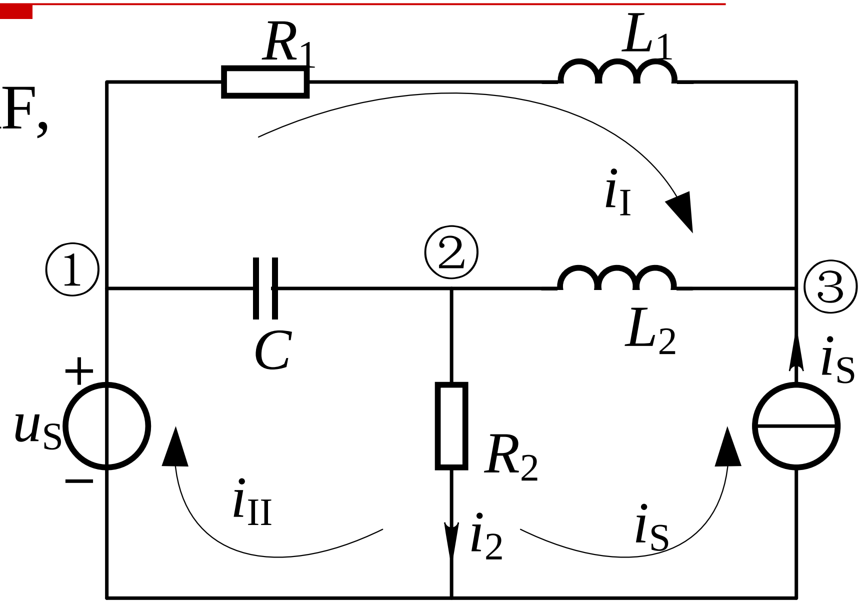
[补充4.8]

$R_1 = R_2 = 1\Omega,\ L_1 = L_2 = 0.01\text{H},\ C = 0.01\text{F},$

$u_S = 4\cos(100t - 45°)\text{V},$

$i_S = 2.236\sqrt{2}\cos(100t + 153.43°)\text{A}$

求电流$i_2(t)$。



【解】

回路电流法

$$\dot{U}_S = 2\sqrt{2}\angle 45°\text{V} = (2 - \text{j}2)\text{V}$$

$$\dot{I}_S = 2.236\angle 153.43°\text{A} = (-2 + \text{j})\text{A}$$

$$(R_1 + \text{j}\omega L_1 + \text{j}\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{\text{j}\omega C})\dot{I}_\text{I} - \frac{1}{\text{j}\omega C}\dot{I}_\text{II} + \text{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_S = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\text{j}\omega C}\dot{I}_\text{I} + (R_2 + \frac{1}{\text{j}\omega C})\dot{I}_\text{II} + R_2\dot{I}_S = \dot{U}_S$$

[补充4.8]

$$\left(R_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_{\mathrm{I}} - \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} + \mathrm{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_{\mathrm{S}} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}_{\mathrm{I}} + \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} + R_2\dot{I}_{\mathrm{S}} = \dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}$$

$$\begin{cases} (1+\mathrm{j})\Omega\dot{I}_{\mathrm{I}} + \mathrm{j}\Omega\dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} = (1+2\mathrm{j})\mathrm{V} \\ \mathrm{j}\Omega\dot{I}_{\mathrm{I}} + (1-\mathrm{j})\Omega\dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} = (4-3\mathrm{j})\mathrm{V} \end{cases}$$

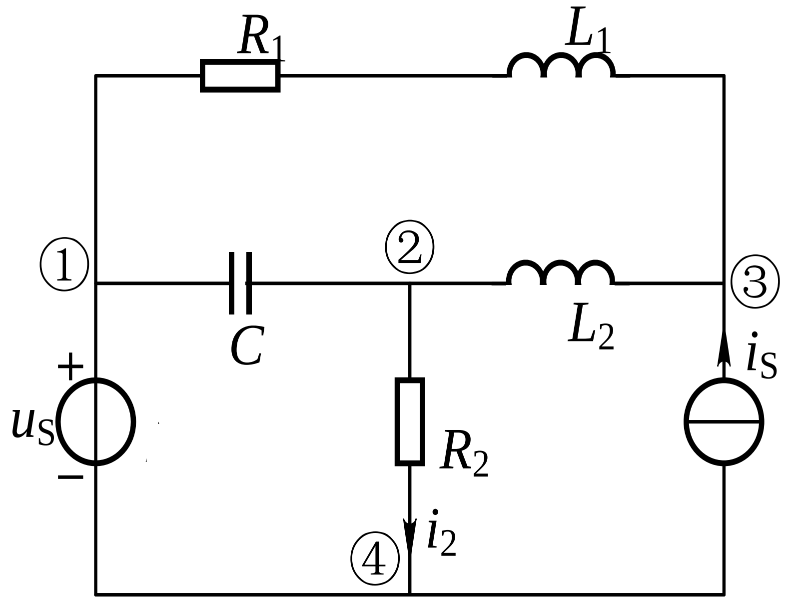
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{\mathrm{I}} = -\mathrm{j}\mathrm{A} = 1\angle -90^\circ\mathrm{A} \\ \dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} = 3\mathrm{A} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_{\mathrm{II}} + \dot{I}_{\mathrm{S}} = \sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ\mathrm{A}$$

$$i_2(t) = 2\cos(100t + 45^\circ)\mathrm{A}$$

[补充4.8]

节点电压法

以节点④为参考节点



$$\dot{U}_{n1}=\dot{U}_S$$

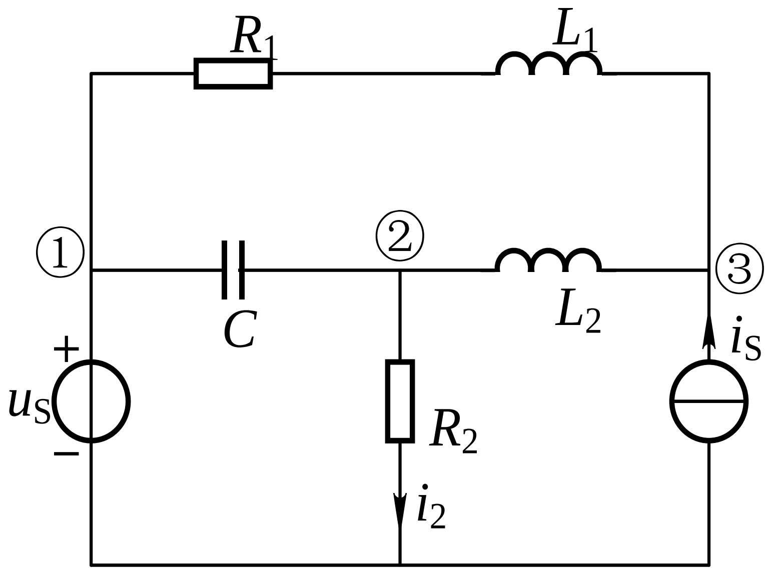
$$-j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1}+(j\omega C+\frac{1}{R_2}+\frac{1}{j\omega L_2})\dot{U}_{n2}-\frac{1}{j\omega L_2}\dot{U}_{n3}=0$$

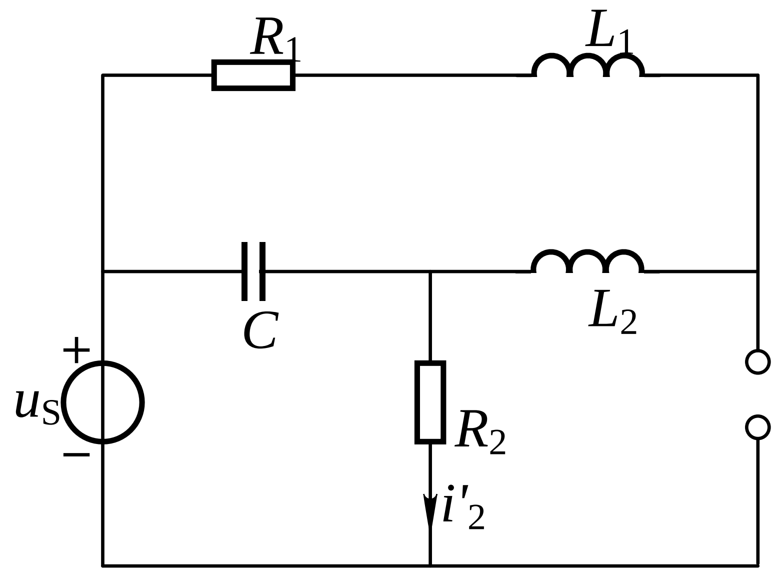
$$-\frac{1}{R_1+j\omega L_1}\dot{U}_{n1}-\frac{1}{j\omega L_2}\dot{U}_{n2}+(\frac{1}{R_1+j\omega L_1}+\frac{1}{j\omega L_2})\dot{U}_{n3}=\dot{I}_S$$

$$\begin{cases}\dot{U}_{n2}=(1+j)\mathrm{V}=\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ\mathrm{V}\\ \dot{U}_{n3}=(1-j)\mathrm{V}=\sqrt{2}\angle -45^\circ\mathrm{V}\end{cases}\Rightarrow \dot{I}_2=\dot{U}_{n2}/R_2=\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ\mathrm{A}$$

[补充4.8]

叠加定理





$$\dot{I}_2' = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R_2 + \dfrac{(R_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_2)\cdot\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}{R_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_1 + \mathrm{j}\omega L_2 + \dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}} = \frac{(2-\mathrm{j}2)\mathrm{V}}{\dfrac{3}{1+\mathrm{j}}\Omega} = \frac{4}{3}\mathrm{A}$$

[补充4.8]

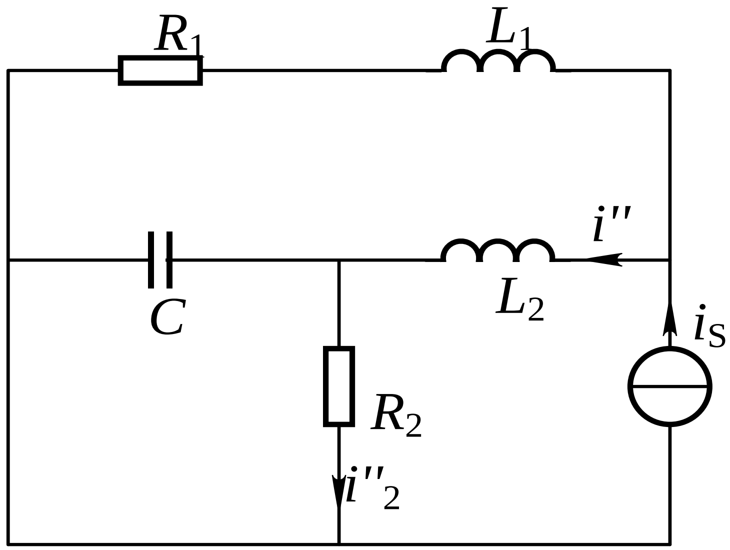
叠加定理

$$Z=\mathrm{j}\omega L_2+\frac{R_2\cdot\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}{R_2+\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}=\frac{1}{1-\mathrm{j}}\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}''=\frac{R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1}{Z+R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1}\dot{I}_S=\frac{2}{3}(-2+\mathrm{j})\mathrm{A}$$

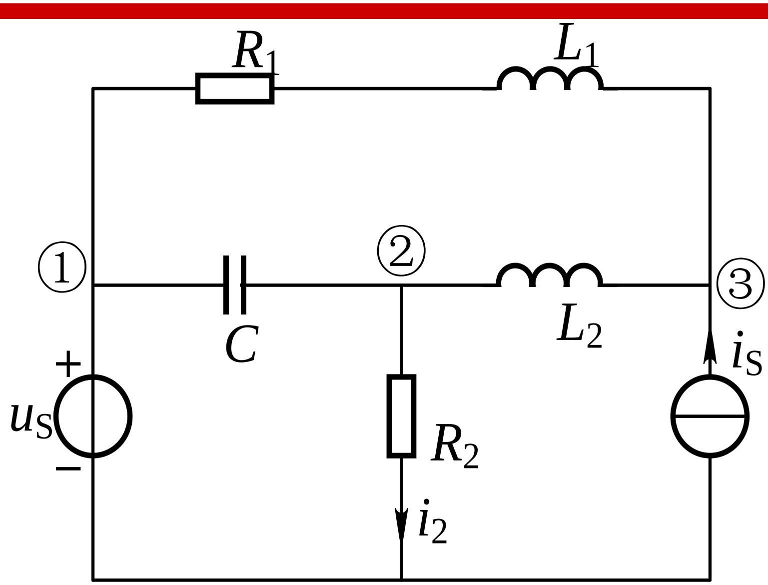
$$\dot{I}_2''=\frac{\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}{R_2+\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}\dot{I}''=(-\frac{1}{3}+\mathrm{j})\mathrm{A}$$

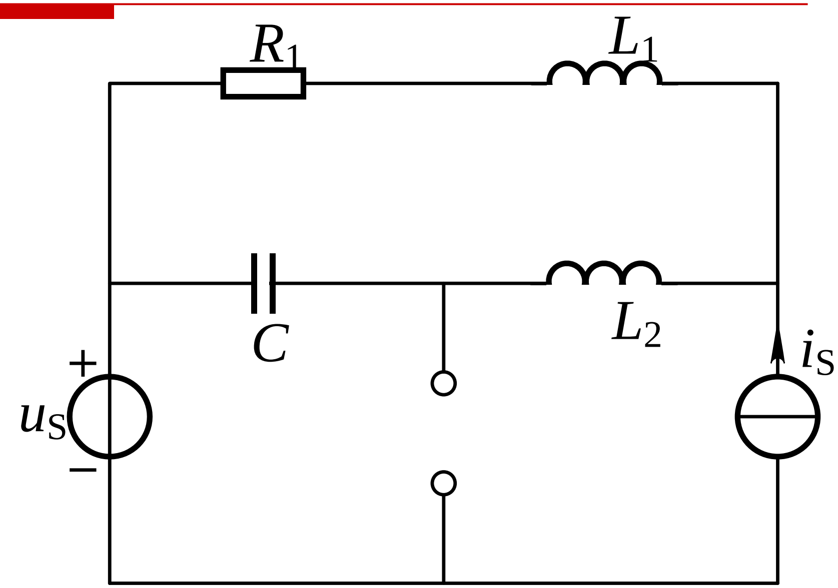
$$\dot{I}_2=\dot{I}_2'+\dot{I}_2''=(1+\mathrm{j})\mathrm{A}=\sqrt{2}\angle 45°\mathrm{A}$$



[补充4.8]

等效电源定理





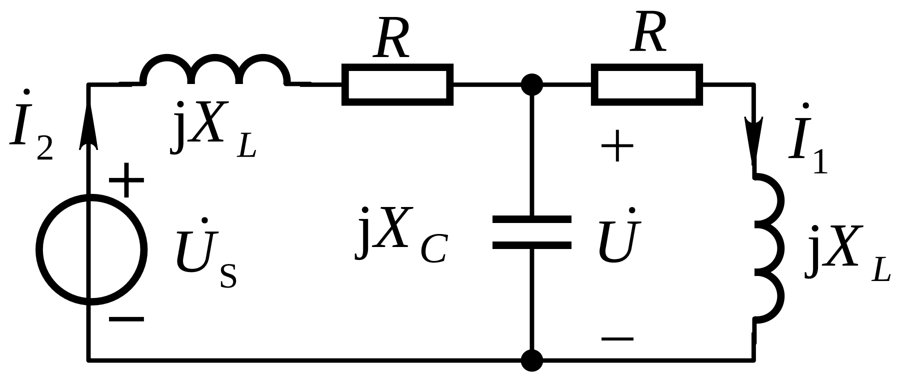
$$\dot{U}_{\mathrm{OC}}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}_C+\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}=\frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\cdot\frac{R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1}{R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_2+\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}\dot{I}_{\mathrm{S}}+\dot{U}_{\mathrm{S}}=3\mathrm{V}$$

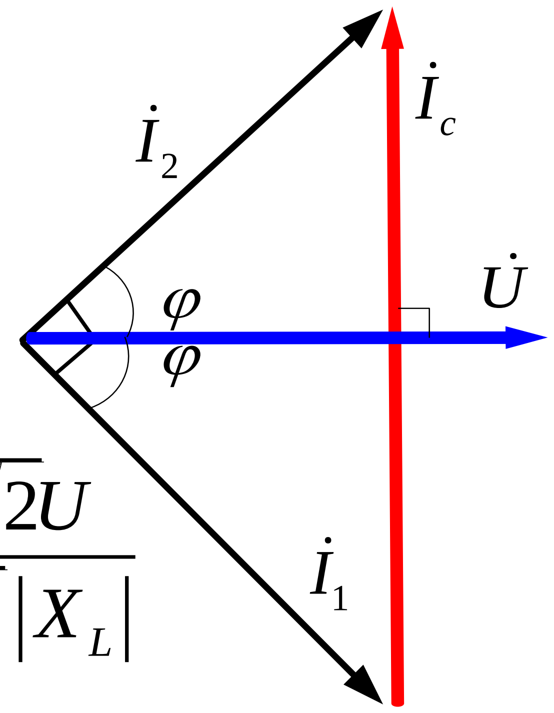
$$Z_i=\frac{(R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_2)\cdot\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}{R_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_1+\mathrm{j}\omega L_2+\dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}}=(0.5-\mathrm{j}1.5)\Omega$$

$$\dot{I}_2=\frac{\dot{U}_{\mathrm{OC}}}{R_2+Z_i}=\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ\,\mathrm{A}$$

[补充4.9]

已知图示电路中的感抗 X_{L}，要求 $\dot{I}_2 = \mathrm{j}\dot{I}_1$。以电压$\dot{U}$为参考相量画出相量图，求电阻**R**和容抗 X_{C} 。





【解】

$$\varphi = 45^{\circ}$$

$$R = X_L$$

$$I_C = \sqrt{2} I_1$$

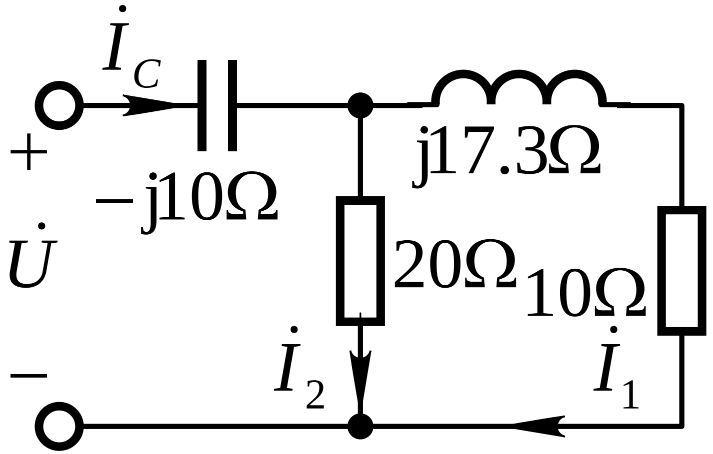
$$\frac{U}{|X_C|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{2}|X_L|}$$

$$|X_C| = |-X_L|$$

$$X_C = -X_L$$

[补充4.10]

在图示电路中，各元件电压、电流取关联参考方向。设 $\dot{I}_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ\,\text{A}$，写出各元件电压、电流相量。



【解】

L： $\dot{I}_L = \dot{I}_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ\,\text{A},$

$\dot{U}_L = 17.3\angle 90^\circ\,\text{V}$

$\dot{U}_2 = (10 + \text{j}17.3)\,\text{V}$

$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_2 / 20\Omega = 1\angle 60^\circ\,\text{A}$

R： $\dot{I}_R = \dot{I}_1 = 1\angle 0^\circ\,\text{A},$

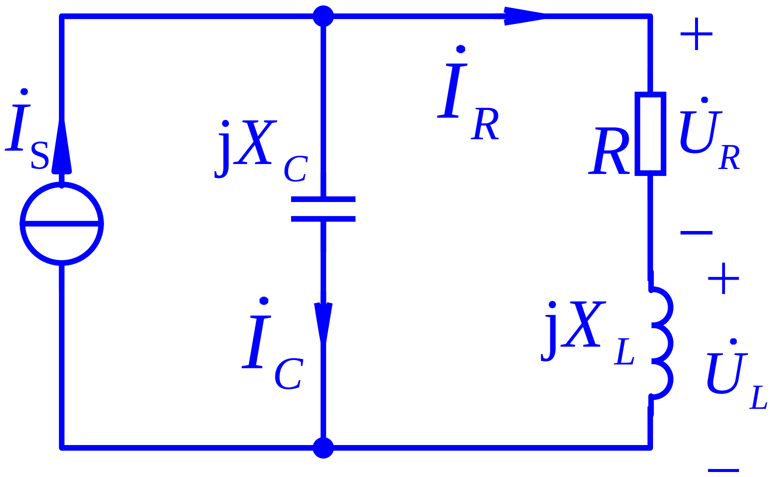
$\dot{U}_R = 10\text{V}$

C： $\dot{I}_C = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 1.732\angle 30^\circ\,\text{A}$

$\dot{U}_C = -\text{j}10\dot{I}_C = 17.32\angle -60^\circ\,\text{V}$

[补充4.12]

已知图示电路中 $U_R = U_L = 10\text{V}$，$R = 10\Omega$，$X_C = -10\Omega$，求I_S .



【解】

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

则 $\dot{U}_L = 10\angle 90^\circ\ \text{V}$

$$\dot{I}_R = \dot{U}_R / R = 1\angle 0^\circ\ \text{A}$$

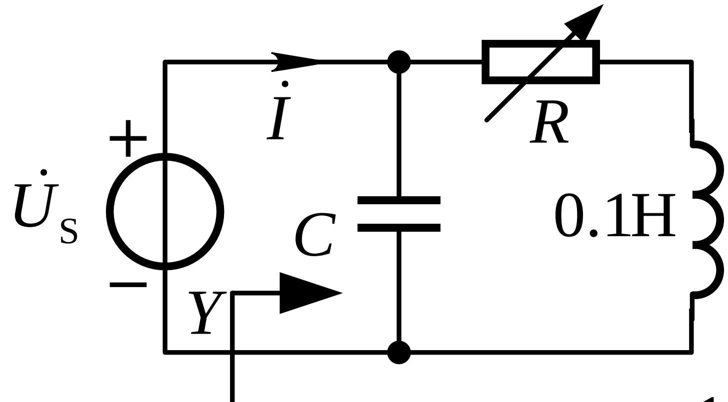
$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L}{jX_C} = \frac{10 + j10}{-j10} = (-1 + j)\ \ \text{A}$$

$$\dot{I}_S = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C = 1\angle 0^\circ - 1 + j = j = 1\angle 90^\circ\ \text{A}$$

$$I_S = 1\ \text{A}$$

[补充4.13]

图示电路，$\dot{U}_S = 10\text{V}$，角频率ω=10³rad/s。要求无论R怎样改变，电流有效值I始终不变，求C的值，并分析电流I的辐角变化情况。



【解】

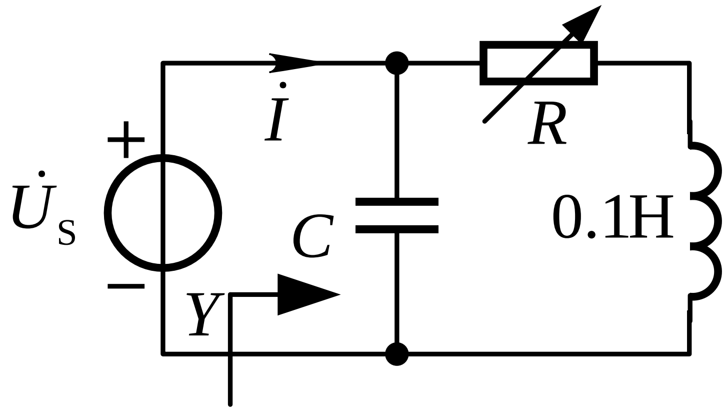
$$Y = \mathrm{j}\omega C + \frac{1}{R + \mathrm{j}\omega L} = \frac{\mathrm{j}\omega RC + 1 - \omega^2 LC}{R + \mathrm{j}\omega L} = \omega C \frac{\mathrm{j}R - \omega L + \dfrac{1}{\omega C}}{R + \mathrm{j}\omega L}$$

分子分母模相等时满足条件

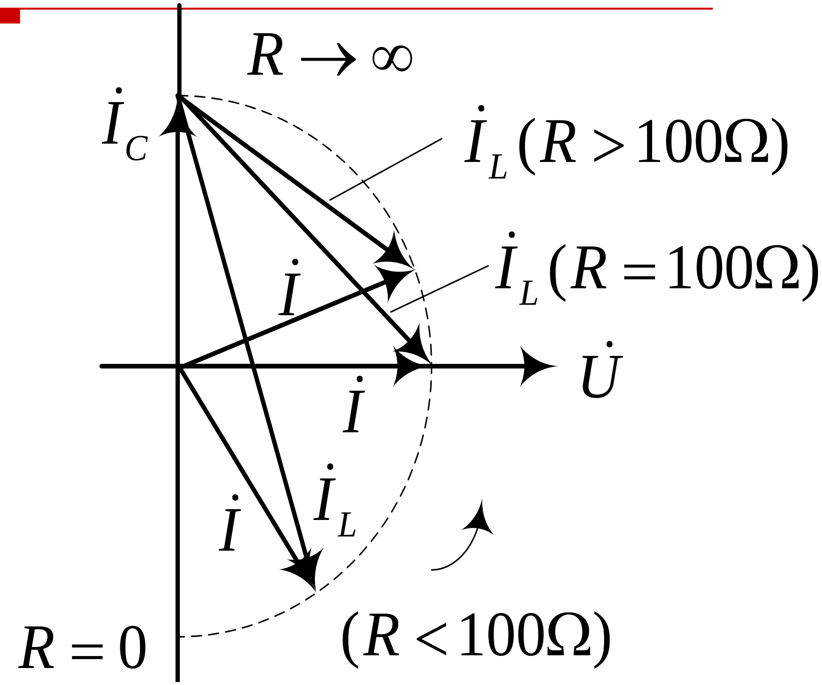
$$R^2 + (-\omega L + \frac{1}{\omega C})^2 = R^2 + (\omega L)^2$$

$$\frac{-2L}{C} + \frac{1}{(\omega C)^2} = 0 \qquad C = \frac{1}{2\omega^2 L} = 5\mu\text{F}$$

[补充4.13]



X_C=-200Ω， X_L=100Ω



当 $R=0$， $\dot{I}$ 滞后 $\dot{U}_S$ 为 $-90°$；

当 $0<R<100\Omega$， $\dot{I}$ 滞后 $\dot{U}_S$ 为从 $-90°$ 向 0 变化；

当 $R=100\Omega$， $\dot{I}$ 与 $\dot{U}_S$ 同相位；

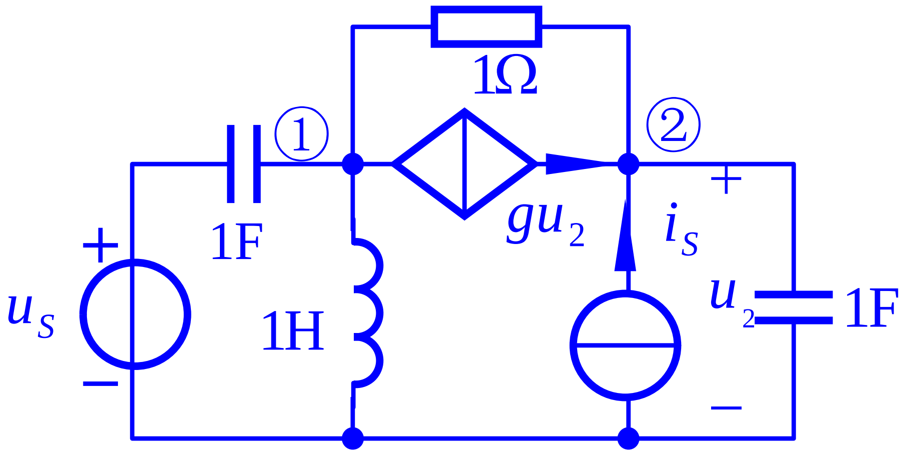
当 $R>100\Omega$， $\dot{I}$ 越前 $\dot{U}_S$ 为从 0 向 $90°$ 变化；

当 $R\to\infty$， $\dot{I}$ 越前 $\dot{U}_S$ 为 $90°$。

[补充4.14]

已知图示电路中 g =1S, $u_S = 10\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t\text{V}$, $i_S = 10\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t\text{A}$

ω =1rad/s。求受控电流源的电压 u_{12}。



【解】

$$\dot{U}_S = 10\angle -90^\circ \text{ V},$$

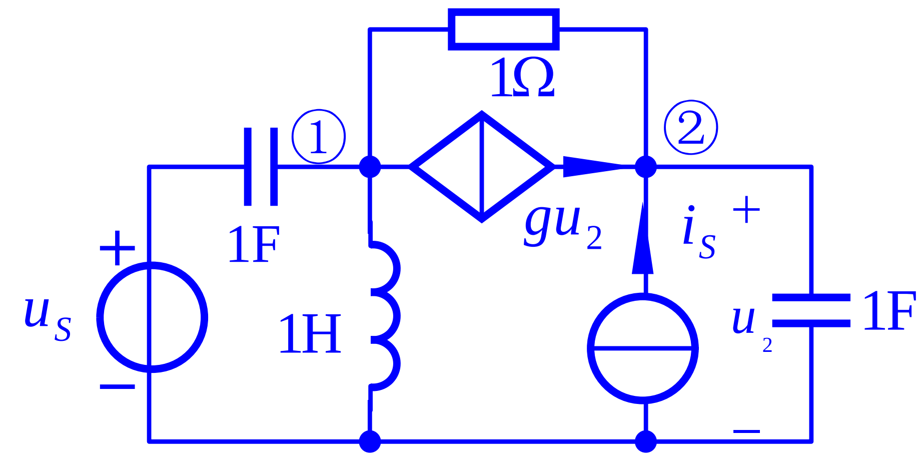
$$\dot{I}_S = 10\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

列写节点电压方程：

$$\begin{cases} n_1: \left(\mathrm{j}\omega C_1 + \dfrac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega L} + \dfrac{1}{R}\right)\dot{U}_{n_1} - \dfrac{1}{R}\dot{U}_{n_2} = \mathrm{j}\omega C_1 \dot{U}_S - g\dot{U}_2 \\ n_2: -\dfrac{1}{R}\dot{U}_{n_1} + \left(\mathrm{j}\omega C_2 + \dfrac{1}{R}\right)\dot{U}_{n_2} = \dot{I}_S + g\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_{n2}$$

[补充4.14]



$$\begin{cases} n_1: \left(j\omega C_1 + \dfrac{1}{j\omega L} + \dfrac{1}{R} \right) \dot{U}_{n_1} - \dfrac{1}{R} \dot{U}_{n_2} = j\omega C_1 \dot{U}_S - g\dot{U}_2 \\ n_2: -\dfrac{1}{R} \dot{U}_{n_1} + \left(j\omega C_2 + \dfrac{1}{R} \right) \dot{U}_{n_2} = \dot{I}_S + g\dot{U}_2 \qquad \dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_{n2} \end{cases}$$

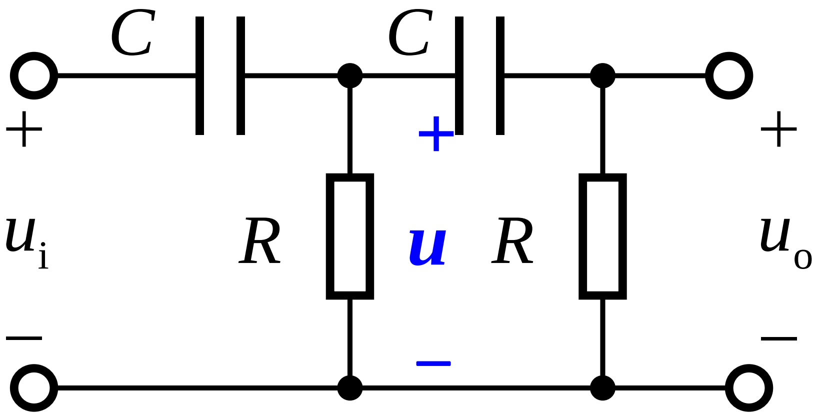
解得 $\dot{U}_{n1} = 10\text{V} \quad \dot{U}_{n2} = -j20\text{V}$

$$\dot{U}_{12} = \dot{U}_{n_1} - \dot{U}_{n_2} = (10 + j20)\text{V} = 22.36\angle 63.43^\circ\ \text{V}$$

$$u_{12} = 22.36\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\omega t + 63.43^\circ\right)\text{V}$$

[补充4.15]

在图示 ***RC*** 移相电路中设 $R=1/(\omega C)$ ，试求输出电压 $\boldsymbol{u}_o$和输入电压$\boldsymbol{u}_i$的相位差。



【解】

$$\frac{\dot U_o}{\dot U}=\frac{R}{R+1/\mathrm{j}\omega C}$$

$$=\frac{R}{R-\mathrm{j}R}=\frac{1}{1-\mathrm{j}}$$

$$\frac{\dot U}{\dot U_i}=\frac{\dfrac{R(R+1/\mathrm{j}\omega C)}{R+R+1/\mathrm{j}\omega C}}{1/\mathrm{j}\omega C+\dfrac{R(R+1/\mathrm{j}\omega C)}{R+R+1/\mathrm{j}\omega C}}$$

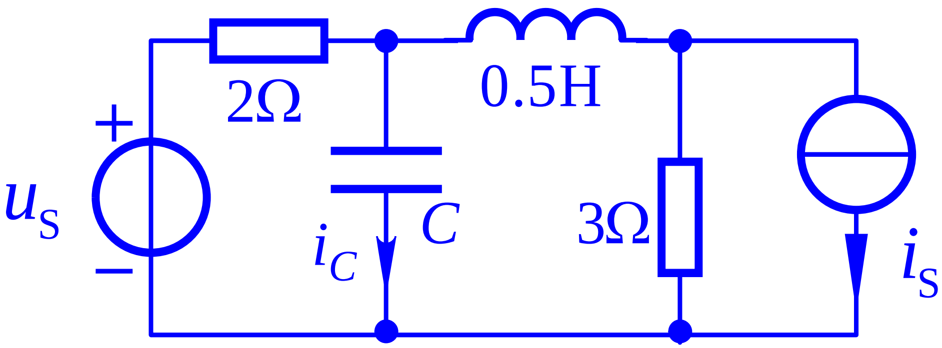
$$=\frac{1}{3}(1+\mathrm{j})$$

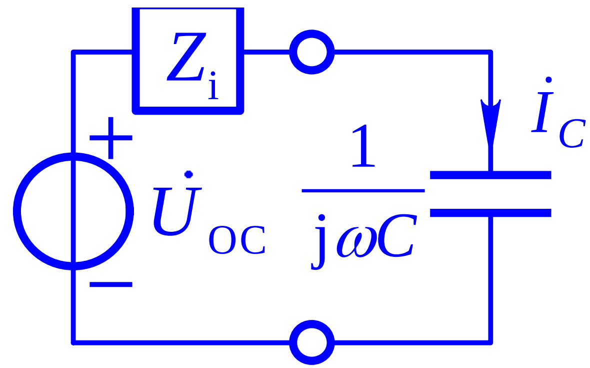
$$\frac{\dot U_o}{\dot U_i}=\frac{\dot U_o}{\dot U}\times\frac{\dot U}{\dot U_i}=\frac{1}{1-\mathrm{j}}\times\frac{1+\mathrm{j}}{3}=\frac{1}{3}\mathrm{j}$$

$\boldsymbol{u}_o$越前于 $\boldsymbol{u}_i$ 的相位差为 **90°**

[例4.12]

图示电路中,C=0.05F 时, $i_C = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10t-60^{\circ})\text{A}$ **，求当 C=0.25F 时， i_C = ?**





$$Z_i = \frac{2\times(3+j5)}{2+3+j5}\Omega = (1.6+j0.4)\Omega$$

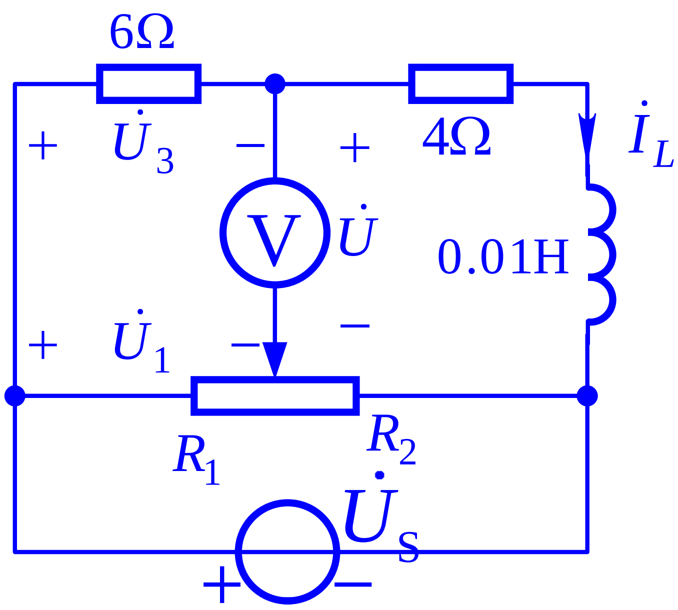
当$C = 0.05\text{F}$时， $\dot{U}_{oc} = (Z_i + \frac{1}{j\omega C})\dot{I}_C = (Z_i - j2)\times 5\angle-60^{\circ} = 8\sqrt{2}\angle-105^{\circ}\text{V}$

当$C = 0.25\text{F}$时， $\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_i + 1/j\omega C} = 5\sqrt{2}\angle-105^{\circ}\text{A}$

$$i_C = \sqrt{2}\times 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10t-105^{\circ})\text{A} = 10\cos(10t-105^{\circ})\text{A}$$

[例4.13]

图示电路，正弦电压源角频率为 ω=1000rad/s，电压表为理想的。求R_1/R_2为何值时，电压表的读数为最小？



(a)

【解】

设$R_1/R_2=r$，R_1分得分压为

$$\dot{U}_1=\frac{R_1\dot{U}_S}{R_1+R_2}=\frac{r}{r+1}\dot{U}_S \qquad (1)$$

6Ω电阻电压为

$$\dot{U}_3=\frac{6\dot{U}_S}{(6+4)+\mathrm{j}\omega L}=\frac{6\dot{U}_S}{10+\mathrm{j}10} \qquad (2)$$

电压表两端电压为

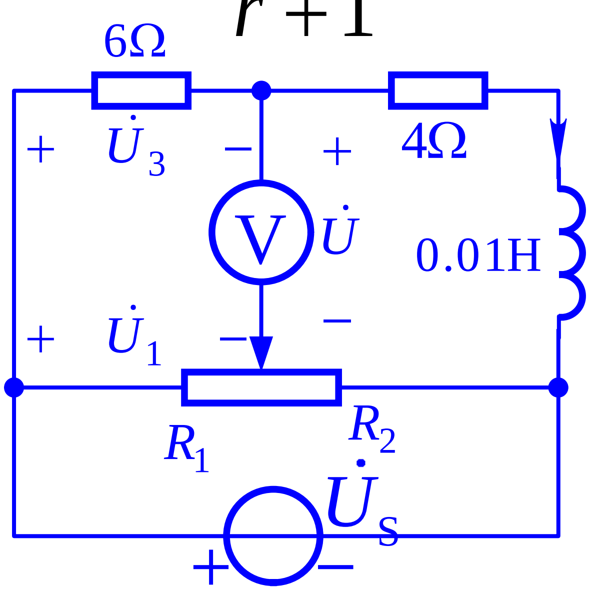
$$\dot{U}=-\dot{U}_3+\dot{U}_1=(\frac{r}{r+1}-0.3+\mathrm{j}0.3)\dot{U}_S \qquad (3)$$

[例4.13]

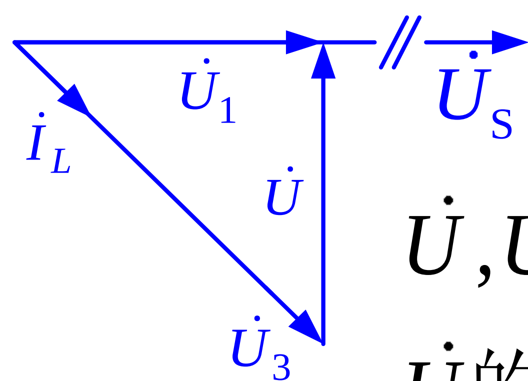
$$\dot{U} = -\dot{U}_3 + \dot{U}_1 = (\frac{r}{r+1} - 0.3 + \mathrm{j}0.3)\dot{U}_\mathrm{S} \quad (3)$$

实部为零时电压表的读数便是最小

$$\frac{r}{r+1} - 0.3 = 0 \quad 即 \quad r = \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{3}{7}$$



(a)



(b)

$\dot{U}, \dot{U}_1$为垂直关系时，$\dot{U}$的长度最短。