第10章 正弦稳态分析

- 10.2 有效值
- 10.3 相量法
- 10.4 阻抗与导纳
- 10.5 正弦稳态电路分析方法
- 10.6 相量图的应用

正弦稳态电路分析思路 Sinusoidal Steady-state Analysis

Q1: 电阻电路有哪些分析方法?

Q2: 动态电路的暂态过程如何分析?

Q3: 何谓正弦稳态电路、正弦稳态电路有何特点?

Q4: 正弦稳态电路的分析方法?

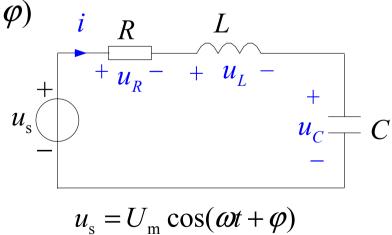
Q5: 上述分析方法的可行性如何?

$$LC\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u_C}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + RC\frac{\mathrm{d}u_C}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_C = \sqrt{2}U_s\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

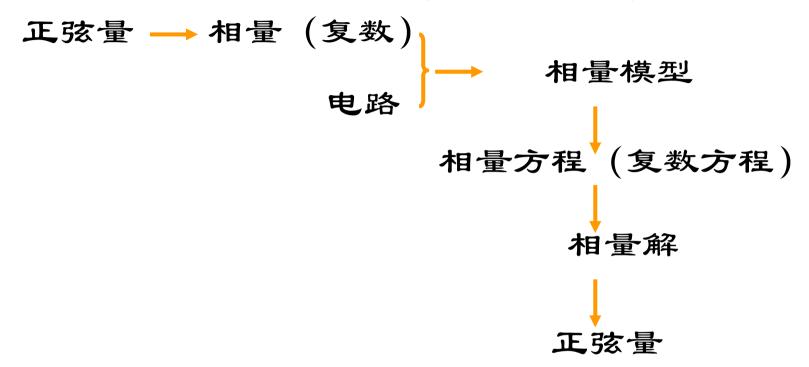
求特解!

特解的求取方法?

对高阶电路求解可行性?



正弦稳态电路分析思路 Sinusoidal Steady-state Analysis



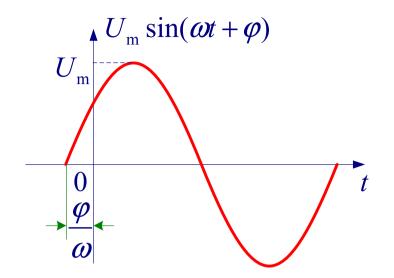
实现上述思路. 要解决哪些关键问题?



10.2 正弦电量

10.2.1 正弦电量的三要素

$$u(t) = U_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$



- \succ 振幅 (amplitude) $U_{
 m m}$:最大值
- 角频率(angular frequency) ω:反映正弦量变化快慢
- \triangleright 初相位(initial phase angle) φ :反映了正弦量的计时起点

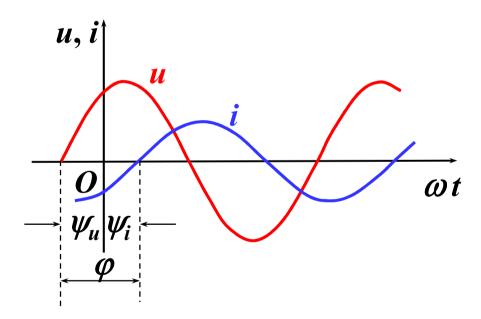
工频: f=50Hz, $\omega=2\pi f=314rad/s$

10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

设
$$u(t) = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u), i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

则相位差 $\varphi = (\omega t + \varphi_u) - (\omega t + \varphi_i) = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$

 $\rho > 0$, u超前 $i \varphi$ 角, 或i滞后 $u \varphi$ 角(u 比 i 先到达最大值);

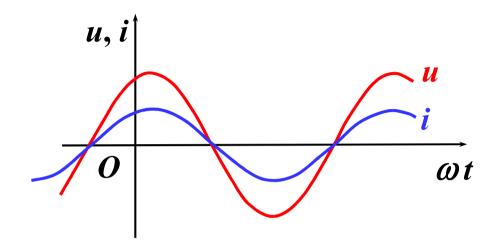


 $\rho < 0$, u 滞后 $i \mid \varphi \mid$ 角,或 i超前 $u \mid \varphi \mid$ 角(i 比 u 先到达最大值)。

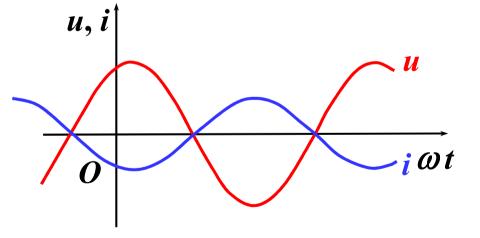
10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

特例:

 $\varphi=0$, 同相:

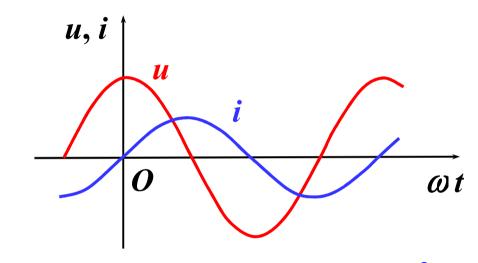


 $\varphi=\pi$ (180°),反相:



10.2.2 同频率正弦量相位关系

规定: | φ| ≤π (180°)。



$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
: u 超前 $i\frac{\pi}{2}$, 不说 u 滞后 $i\frac{3\pi}{2}$,

或者: i滞后 $u\frac{\pi}{2}$, 不说i超前 $u\frac{3\pi}{2}$,

同样可比较两个电压或两个电流的相位差。

10.2.3 正弦电量的有效值(Effective Value)

周期性电流、电压的瞬时值随时间而变,为了确切的衡量其 大小工程上采用有效值来表示。

1周期量的有效值

周期性电流 i 流过电阻 R,在一周期T 内吸收的电能: $W = \int_0^T i^2(t) R dt$

直流电流I 流过R 在时间T 内吸收的电能: $W = I^2RT$

$$I^{2}RT = \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)Rdt$$
 $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)dt$

2 正弦电流、电压的有效值 设 $i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} I_{m}^{2} \sin^{2}(\omega t + \varphi) dt} = \frac{I_{m}}{T} \sqrt{\int_{0}^{T} \frac{1 - \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)}{2} dt} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} I_{m}$$

$$I = \frac{I_{\rm m}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 I_{\rm m}, I_{\rm m} = \sqrt{2}I$$

$$i(t) = I_{\rm m} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \sqrt{2}I \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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2正弦电流、电压的有效值

同理,可得正弦电压有效值与最大值的关系:

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{\rm m} \qquad \text{ if } \qquad U_{\rm m} = \sqrt{2}U$$

若一交流电压有效值为U=220V,则其最大值为 $U_{\rm m}$ ≈311V; U=380V, $U_{\rm m}$ ≈537V。

工程上说的正弦电压、电流一般指有效值,如设备铭牌额定值、电网的电压等级等。但绝缘水平、耐压值指的是最大值。因此,在考虑电器设备的耐压水平时应按最大值考虑。

测量中,电磁式交流电压、电流表读数均为有效值。

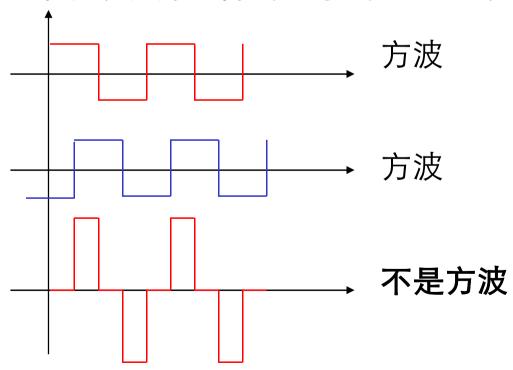
*区分电压、电流的瞬时值、最大值、有效值的符号。

为什么用正弦量?

主要考虑以下几点:

- 1. 正弦量是最简单的周期量之一,同频正弦量在加、减、微分、积分运算后得到的仍为同频正弦量;
- 2. 应用广泛;
- 3. 非正弦量用傅立叶级数展开后得到一系列正弦函数。

例. 同频方波相加



10.3 相量法

两个正弦量

$$i_1 = \sqrt{2} I_1 \sin(\omega t + \psi_1)$$
 $i_2 = \sqrt{2} I_2 \sin(\omega t + \psi_2)$ i_1 i_2 $i_1 + i_2 \rightarrow i_3$ 角频率: ω ω ω I_3 初相位: Ψ_1 Ψ_2 Ψ_3

无论是波形图逐点相加,或用三角函数做都很繁。

因同频的正弦量相加仍得到同频的正弦量,所以,只要确定初相位和有效值(或最大值)就行了。于是想到复数,复数向量也包含一个模和一个幅角,因此,我们可以把正弦量与复数对应起来,以复数计算来代替正弦量的计算,使计算变得较简单。

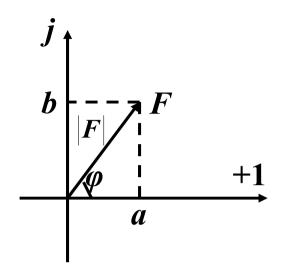
1、复数

复数表示形式:

① 代数形式(直角坐标形式)

在电路中用j来代替i

$$F = a + jb$$
 $j = \sqrt{-1}$
 $Re[F]$
 $Im[F]$



在复平面上用相量表示

$$F = |F|\cos\varphi + j|F|\sin\varphi = |F|(\cos\varphi + j\sin\varphi)$$
 $|F| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

② 极坐标形式
$$F = |F| \angle \varphi$$

③ 指数形式
$$F = |F|e^{j\varphi}$$

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

$$arg(F) = \varphi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{a}{|F|}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{b}{|F|}$$

2. 复数的运算:

$$F_1 = a_1 + jb_1 = |F_1| \angle \varphi_1$$

 $F_2 = a_2 + jb_2 = |F_2| \angle \varphi_2$

(1) 加法运算:

$$F_1 + F_2 = (a_1 + a_2) + j(b_1 + b_2)$$

(2) 减法运算:

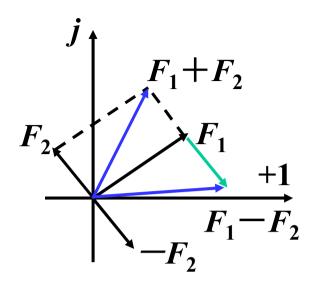
$$F_1 - F_2 = (a_1 - a_2) + j(b_1 - b_2)$$

(3) 乘法运算:

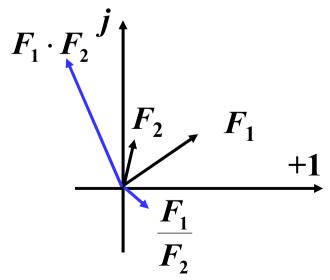
$$F_1 \cdot F_2 = |F_1| F_2 | \angle (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$$

(4) 除法运算:

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle (\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)$$



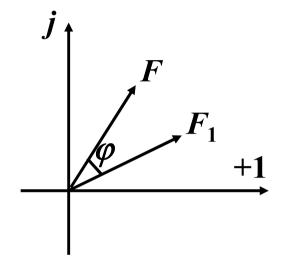
作图方法: 首尾相连 平行四边形



旋转因子: $e^{j\varphi} = 1\angle \varphi$

任何一个复数乘以一个旋转因子,就旋转一个 ϕ 角

【例8-1】 $F=F_1e^{j\varphi}$



特殊:
$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = j$$
 (逆时针旋转90°)
$$e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j$$
 (顺时针旋转90°)
$$e^{j(\pm \pi)} = \cos(\pm \pi) + j\sin(\pm \pi) = -1$$

$$+j, -j, -1$$
 都可以看成旋转因子

2 用相量表示正弦量

设
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

复函数
$$R(t) = \sqrt{2}Ue^{j(\omega t + \theta)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) + j\sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

若对R(t)取实部:

$$\operatorname{Re}[R(t)] = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) = u(t)$$

$$R(t)$$
 可以写成

$$R(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$$

复常数

即:
$$\dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta}$$

 \dot{U} 称为正弦量 $u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)$ 所对应的相量

$$\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$

余弦函数:
$$\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$

$$\sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \theta) \iff \dot{I} = I \angle \theta$$

如为正弦函数:

$$\sqrt{2}U\sin(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta} = U\angle\theta$$

有效值相量

$$\sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I} = Ie^{j\theta} = I\angle\theta$$

在同一个电路中的正弦量形式要一致

如函数用最大值表示:

$$U_m \cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{U}_m = U_m e^{j\theta} = U_m \angle \theta$$

$$\sqrt{2}I_m\cos(\omega t + \theta) \Leftrightarrow \dot{I}_m = I_m e^{j\theta} = I_m \angle \theta$$

最大值相量

由相量还原正弦量时要注意是有效值还是最大值

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【例1】已知

$$i = 141.4\cos(314t + 30^{\circ})A$$

 $u = 311.1\cos(314t+60^{\circ})V$

解:

$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

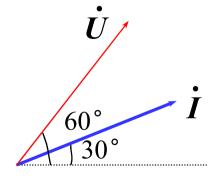
 $\dot{U} = 220 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$

用相量表示i, u。

【例2】已知 $I = 50 \angle 15^{\circ} A$, f = 50 Hz. 试写出电流的瞬时值表达式。

解:
$$i = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 15^{\circ})$$
 A

相量图(相量和复数一样可以在平面上用向量表示):



$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

1 线性代数运算

$$\times k$$
 $ku = \sqrt{2}kU\cos(\omega t + \theta)$ ku \leftarrow $k\dot{U}$

$$\underline{+} \qquad u_1 = \sqrt{2}U_1\cos(\omega t + \theta_1) \qquad \dot{U}_1 = U_1 e^{j\theta_1} = U_1 \angle \theta_1$$

$$u_2 = \sqrt{2}U_2\cos(\omega t + \theta_2) \qquad \dot{U}_2 = U_2 e^{j\theta_2} = U_2 \angle \theta_2$$

$$u_{1} \pm u_{2} = \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}U_{1}e^{j(\omega t + \theta_{1})}\right] \pm \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2}U_{2}e^{j(\omega t + \theta_{2})}\right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2} \cdot (U_{1}e^{j\theta_{1}} \pm U_{2}e^{j\theta_{2}}) \cdot e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}\left[\sqrt{2} \cdot Ue^{j\theta} \cdot e^{j\omega t}\right]$$

$$u = u_{1} \pm u_{2} \qquad \qquad \dot{U} = \dot{U}_{1} \pm \dot{U}_{2}$$

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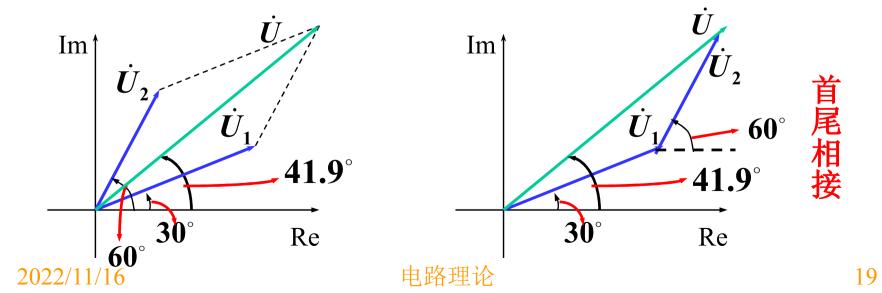
10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

1 线性代数运算

[例]
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V
 $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 60^\circ)$ V
 $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_7 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V
 $\dot{U}_8 = 4\angle 60^\circ$ V

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 41.9^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

同频正弦量的加、减运算借助相量图进行。



10.3.2 正弦电量运算的相量方法

2 微分积分运算

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$u = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta) \qquad \qquad \dot{U} = Ue^{j\theta}$$

$$u_{d} = \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} [\sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \theta)]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U[-\sin(\omega t + \theta)]\omega$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\omega\cos(\omega t + \theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) \qquad \dot{U}_{d} = j\omega Ue^{j\theta}$$

$$u_{\rm d} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm d} = \mathrm{j}\omega\dot{U}$$

$$\int dt \qquad u_i = \int u dt \qquad \dot{U}_i = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega}$$

Practice 哪些问题可以用相量法解决?

(1)确定特解。
$$2\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t^{2}} + 5\frac{\mathrm{d}u_{C}}{\mathrm{d}t} + u_{C} = 100\sqrt{2}\sin(5t - 30^{\circ})$$

$$u_{Cp} = \sqrt{2}U_{C}\sin(\omega t + \theta) \qquad u_{Cp} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_{Cp} = U_{C}\mathrm{e}^{j\theta}$$

$$2\times(j5)^{2}\dot{U}_{Cp} + 5\times(j5)\dot{U}_{Cp} + \dot{U}_{Cp} = 100\mathrm{e}^{-j30^{\circ}}$$

$$\dot{U}_{Cp} = \frac{100\mathrm{e}^{j-30^{\circ}}}{2\times(j5)^{2} + 5\times(j5) + 1} = 1.82\mathrm{e}^{j177^{\circ}}$$

$$u_{Cp} = 1.82\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 177^{\circ})$$

(2) 同频率三角函数运算。

$$u = 3\sqrt{2}\sin(10t + 30^{\circ}) + 4\sqrt{2}\sin(10t + 120^{\circ}) - \frac{d}{dt}[2\sqrt{2}\cos(10t + 120^{\circ})]$$

 $\dot{U} = 3\angle 30^{\circ} + 4\angle 120^{\circ} - (j10) \times (-2\angle 30^{\circ}) = 3\angle 30^{\circ} + 4\angle 120^{\circ} + 20\angle 120^{\circ}$
 $= a + jb = Ae^{j\theta} = A\angle \theta$
 $u = \sqrt{2}A\sin(10t + \theta)$ $\cos(10t + 120^{\circ}) = -\sin(10t + 30^{\circ})$
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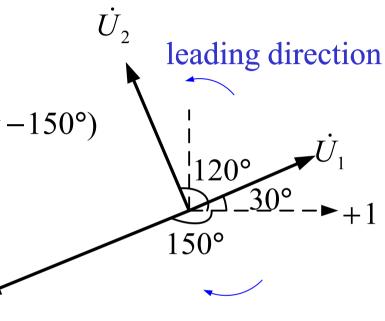
Practice 哪些问题可以用相量法解决?

(3) 比较同频率正弦信号的相位关系。

$$u_1 = 3\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$$
$$u_2 = 4\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ)$$

$$u_3 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + 120^{\circ}) = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 150^{\circ})$$

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



$$U_1 = 3 \angle 30^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 4 \angle 120^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_3 = 5 \angle -150^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U}_2$$
 leads \dot{U}_1 by 90°

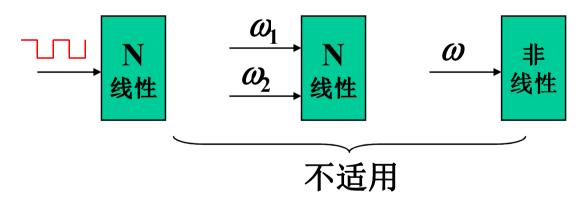
$$\dot{U}_3$$
 leads \dot{U}_2 by 90°

$$\dot{U}_1$$
 and \dot{U}_3 are in oppsite phase

小结

① 正弦量 → 相量时域 频域正弦波形图 → 相量图

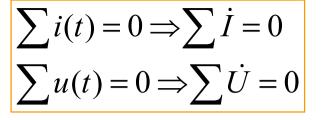
②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路。

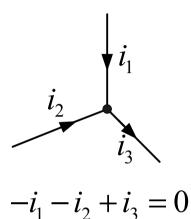


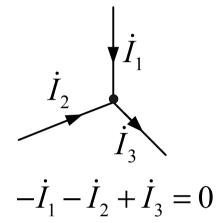
③ 相量法可以用来求强制分量是正弦量的任意常系数 线性微分方程的特解,即可用来分析正弦稳态电路。

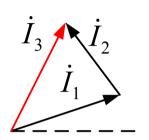
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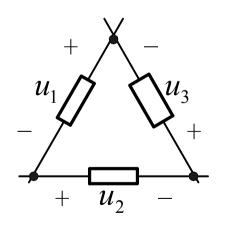
10.3.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式



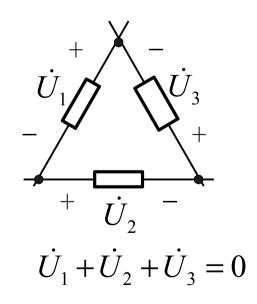


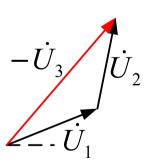






$$u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = 0$$





电路的相量模型 10.3.4

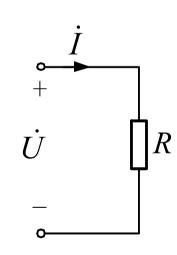
时域

相量形式

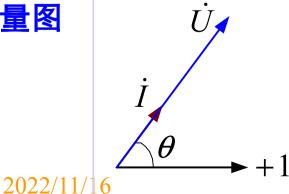
1 电阻

$$u = Ri$$

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



相量图

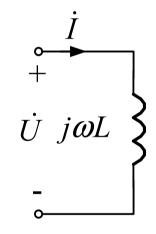


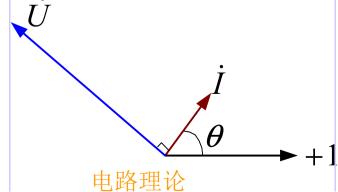
2 电感

$$u = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

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

感抗inductive reactance



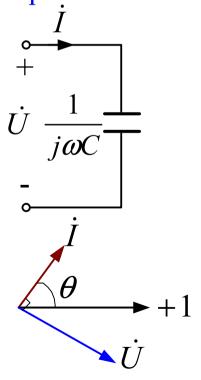


3 电容

$$i = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

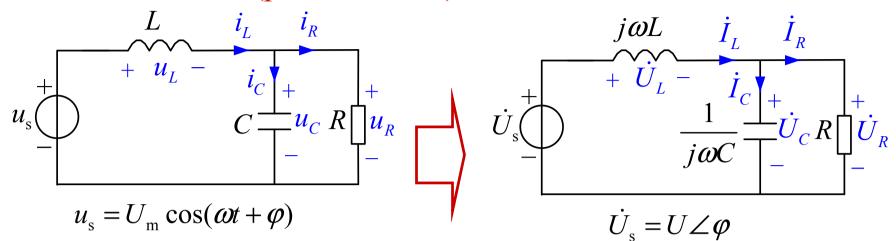
$$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C} \dot{I} = -\mathrm{j}X_{C}\dot{I}$$

容抗capacitive reactance



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5. 电路的相量模型 (phasor model)与相量法



时域电路

$$\begin{cases} i_{L} = i_{C} + i_{R} \\ L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{1}{C} \int i_{C} \mathrm{d}t = u_{S} \\ L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_{L}}{L} + R i_{R} = u_{S} \end{cases}$$

时域列写微分方程

相量模型

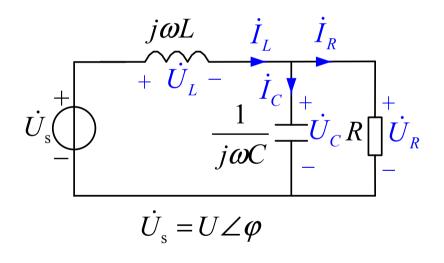
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{L} = \dot{I}_{C} + \dot{I}_{R} \\ j\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_{C} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ j\omega L \dot{I}_{L} + R \dot{I}_{R} = \dot{U}_{S} \end{cases}$$

相量形式代数方程

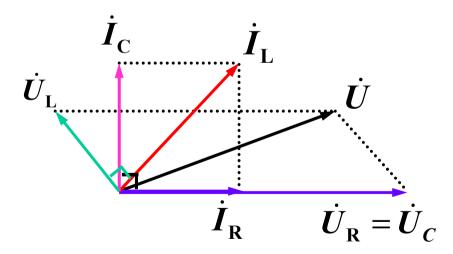
相量模型: 电压、电流用相量; 元件用复数阻抗或导纳。

6相量图

- ▶同频率的正弦量才能表示在同一个相量图中
- ▶选定一个合适参考相量(设初相位为零。)



选 \dot{U}_R 为参考相量



小结:

- 1. 求正弦稳态解是求微分方程的特解,应用相量法将该问题转化为求解复数代数方程问题。
- 2. 引入电路的相量模型,不必列写时域微分方程,而直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
- 3. 采用相量法后,电阻电路中所有网络定理和一般分析方法都可应用于交流电路。

10.4 阻抗和导纳 Impedance and Admittance

10.4.1 元件的阻抗和导纳

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U} = R\dot{I} \\ \dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I} \longrightarrow \dot{U} = Z\dot{I} \\ \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} \end{cases}$$

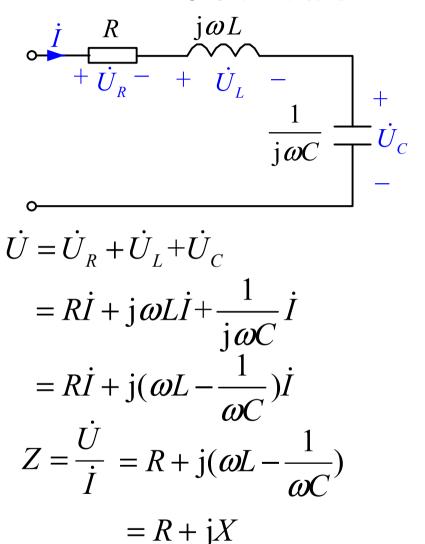
$$Z_{R} = R$$

$$Z_{L} = j\omega L$$

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

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

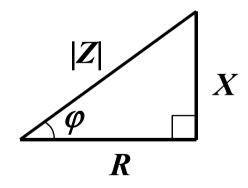
10.4.2 1 RLC串联支路的阻抗



阻抗
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} & \mathbf{阻抗模} \\ \varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i & \mathbf{阻抗角} \end{array} \right.$$

单位: Ω



阻抗三角形

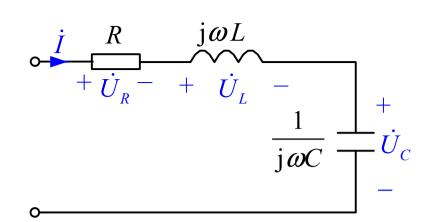
R—电阻(阻抗的实部); X—电抗(阻抗的虚部)

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10.4.2 1 RLC串联支路的阻抗

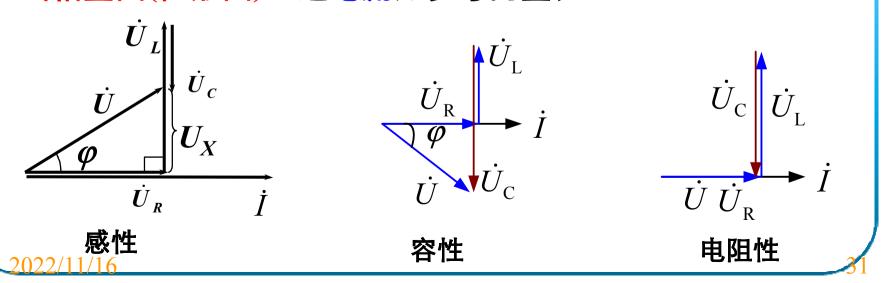
具体分析一下 R、L、C 串联电路:

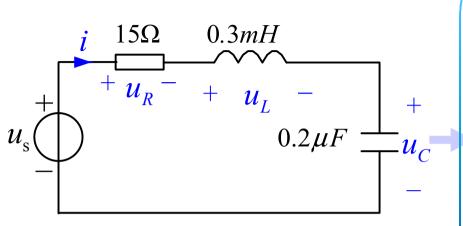
$$Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z|\angle\varphi$$

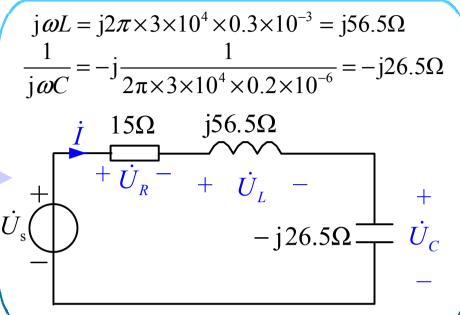


- $\rightarrow X>0$, $\varphi>0$, 电路为感性,电压超前电流;
- \nearrow X<0, φ <0, 电路为容性, 电压滞后电流;
- $\nearrow X=0$, $\varphi=0$, 电路为电阻性,电压与电流同相。

画相量图(位形图): 选电流为参考向量, X>0







解: 其相量模型为

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5 = 33.54 \angle 63.4^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^{\circ}}{33.54\angle 63.4^{\circ}} = 0.149\angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ A} \qquad i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})\text{A}$$

$$\dot{U}_{R} = 15 \times \dot{I} = 2.235 \angle -3.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j56.5 \times \dot{I} = 8.42 \angle 86.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j26.5 \times \dot{I} = 3.95 \angle -93.4^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ})A$$

$$u_R = 2.235\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

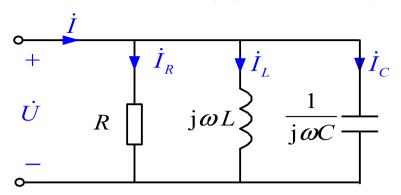
$$u_L = 8.42\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 86.6^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C = 3.95\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 93.4^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

 U_L =8.42>U=5,分电压大于总电压。37

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10.4.2 2 RLC并联支路的导纳

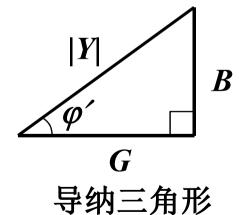


$$\begin{split} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C \\ &= \frac{1}{R} \dot{U} + \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega L} \dot{U} + \mathrm{j}\omega C \dot{U} \\ &= [G + \mathrm{j}(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})] \dot{U} \\ Y &= \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + \mathrm{j}(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}) \\ &= G + \mathrm{j}B \end{split}$$

导纳
$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$
 导纳模
$$\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u$$
 导纳角

单位: S



G—电导(导纳的实部),B—电纳(导纳的虚部)

10.4.2 2 RLC并联支路的导纳

具体分析一下 RLC 并联电路:

$$Y=G+j(\omega C-1/\omega L)=|Y|\angle\varphi'$$

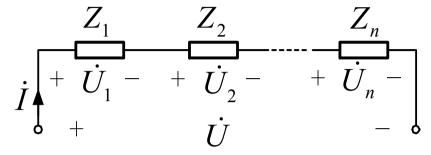
- $\triangleright B > 0$, $\varphi' > 0$, 电路为容性,i超前u;
- $\triangleright B < 0$, $\varphi' < 0$, 电路为感性, u超前i;
- \triangleright B=0, φ' =0, 电路为电阻性, u与i同相。

画相量图: 选电压为参考向量(容性: $\omega C > 1/\omega L$, $\phi' > 0$) $\dot{I}_C \qquad \dot{I}_L \qquad \dot$

 $j\omega L$

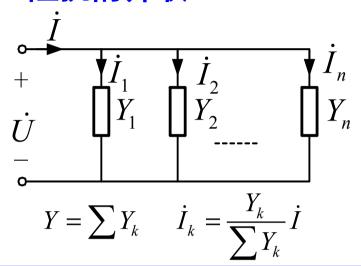
10.4.3 阻抗的联结

1 阻抗的串联

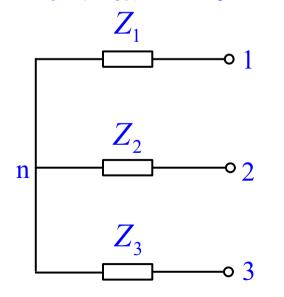


$$Z = \sum Z_k \qquad \dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$$

2 阻抗的并联



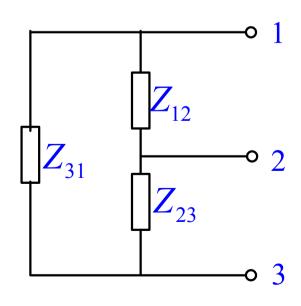
3 阻抗的星形和三角形联结



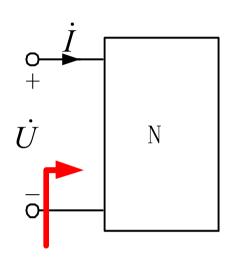
$$Y_{12} = \frac{Y_1 Y_2}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3}$$

$$Z_1 = \frac{Z_{12}Z_{31}}{Z_{12} + Z_{23} + Z_{31}}$$

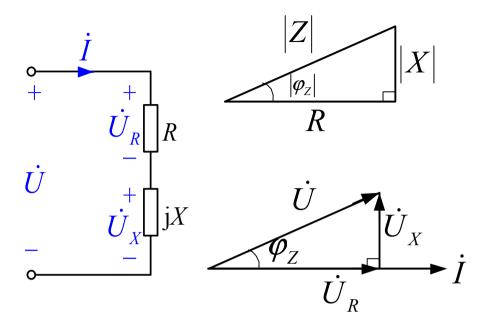
电路理论



10.4.4 无源网络的等效模型



$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{I \angle \varphi_i}$$
$$= |Z| \angle \varphi_Z$$

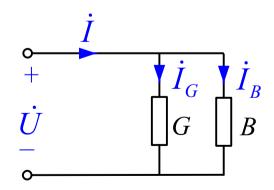


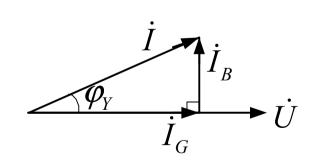
Z or Y

感性网络

36

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + jB$$
$$= |Y| \angle \varphi_{Y}$$





容性网络

10.4.4 无源网络的等效模型

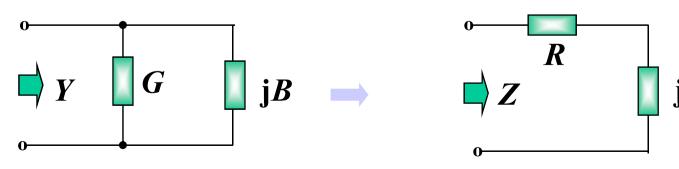
Y、Z之间等效变换:

已知:
$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$
, $Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} \rightarrow |Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \varphi = -\varphi'$$

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2}$$
 $\longrightarrow Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{G + jB} = \frac{G - jB}{G^2 + B^2} = R + jX$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}$$
, $B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$ $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = G + jB$



10.5 复杂正弦稳态电路分析

电阻电路与正弦电流电路相量法分析比较:

电阻电路:

KCL:
$$\sum i = 0$$

KVL:
$$\sum u = 0$$

KVL: $\sum u = 0$ 元件约束关系: u = Ri

或
$$i = Gu$$

正弦电路相量分析:

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

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

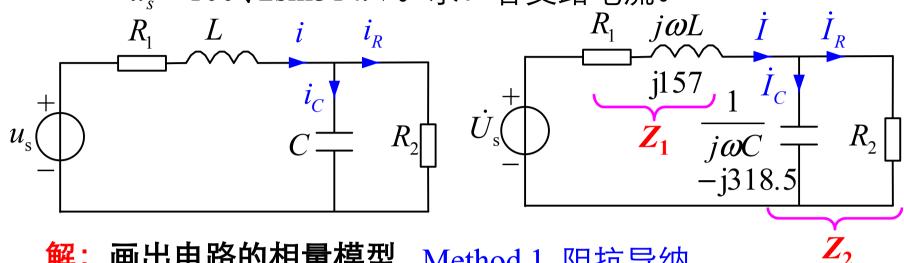
一元件约束关系: $\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$

或
$$\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$$

可见,二者依据的电路定律是相似的。只要作出正弦 稳态电路的相量模型,便可将电阻电路的分析方法应用于 正弦稳态的相量分析中。

【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

 $u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$ V。求:各支路电流。



解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 1 阻抗导纳

$$Z_{1} = R_{1} + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$

$$Z_{2} = R_{2} / / \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.5)}{1000 - j318.5} = 92.20 - j289.3 \Omega$$

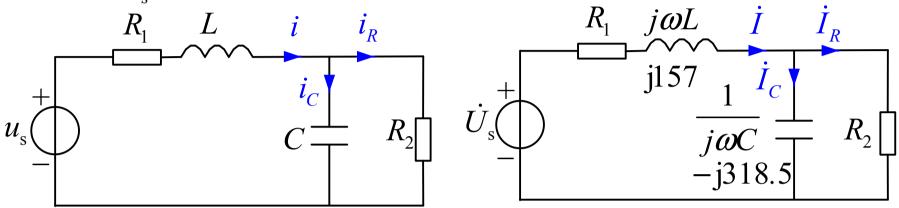
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{s}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{167.2 \angle -52.2^{\circ}} = 0.6 \angle 52.2^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{R} = \frac{-j318.5}{R_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{I} = \frac{-j318.5}{1049 \angle -17.67^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.2^{\circ} = 0.182 \angle -20.0^{\circ} A$$

 $\dot{I}_{C} = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} \text{A}$

【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

$$u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$$
V。求:各支路电流。



解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 2 结点法

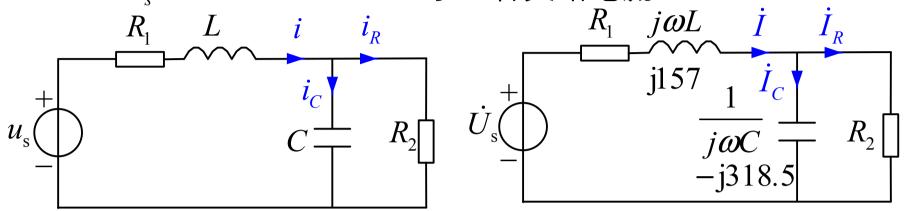
$$(\frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_2} + j\omega C) \dot{U}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + j\omega L} \dot{U}_{n1} = 180 \angle -20.0^{\circ}V$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = \frac{\dot{U}_{n1}}{\frac{1}{i\omega C}} = \frac{180\angle -20.0^{\circ}}{-j318.5} = 0.57\angle 70^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_R = 0.18 \angle -20.0$$
°A $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_s - \dot{U}_{n1}}{R_1 + j\omega L} = 0.6 \angle 52.2$ °A

【例1】: 已知 $R_1 = 10\Omega$, $R_2 = 1000\Omega$, L = 500mH, $C = 10\mu$ F,

$$u_s = 100\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$$
V。求:各支路电流。



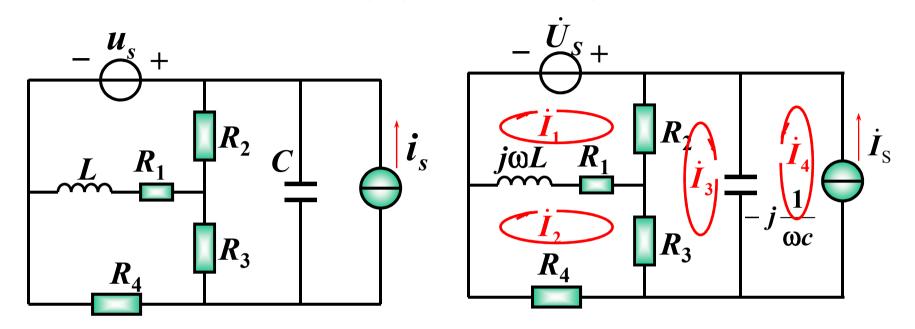
解: 画出电路的相量模型 Method 3 网孔法

$$(R_1 + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C}) \dot{I} - \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_R = \dot{U}_s$$
$$-\frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} + (R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}) \dot{I}_R = 0$$

瞬时值表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = 0.6 \angle 52.2^{\circ} A & i = 0.6 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 52.2^{\circ}) A \\ \dot{I}_{R} = 0.18 \angle -20.0^{\circ} A & i_{R} = 0.18 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 20^{\circ}) A \\ \dot{I}_{C} = 0.570 \angle 70.0^{\circ} A & i_{C} = 0.57 \sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 70^{\circ}) A \\ 2022/11/16 & \text{BBHW}$$

【练习】列写电路的网孔方程和结点电压方程。



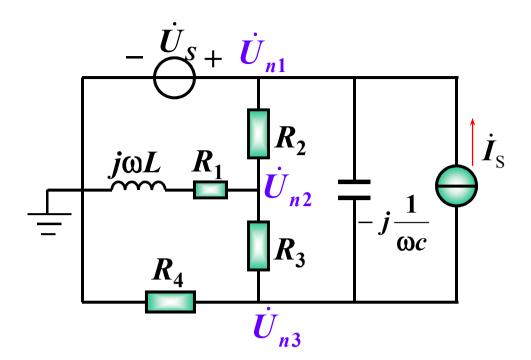
解: 网孔法:

に 例孔法:
$$(R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 - (R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - R_2\dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_S$$

$$(R_1 + R_3 + R_4 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - (R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 - R_3\dot{I}_3 = 0$$

$$(R_2 + R_3 - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_3 - R_2\dot{I}_1 - R_3\dot{I}_2 + (-j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_4) = 0$$

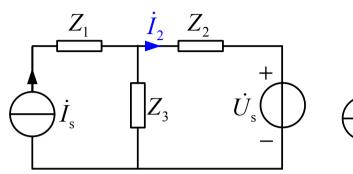
$$\dot{I}_4 = \dot{I}_S$$

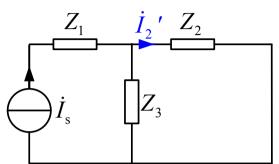


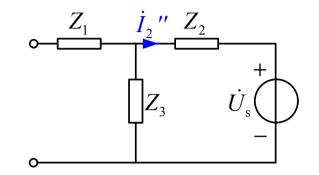
结点法:

$$\dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S}
(\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0
(\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_{S}$$

【例2】已知: $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=100\angle45^{\circ}{\rm V},~\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle0^{\circ}{\rm A},~Z_{\rm 1}=Z_{\rm 3}=50\angle30^{\circ}{\Omega},~Z_{\rm 3}=50\angle30^{\circ}{\Omega}$. 用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_{\rm 2}$







(1) $\dot{I}_{\rm S}$ 单独作用:

$$\dot{I}_{2}' = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

$$= 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ} + 50 \angle 30^{\circ}}$$

$$= \frac{200 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \sqrt{3}} = 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

(2) $\dot{U}_{\rm s}$ 单独作用:

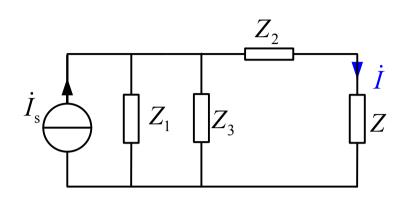
$$I_2$$
"= $-\frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z_2 + Z_3}$

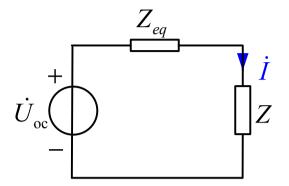
$$= \frac{-100\angle 45^\circ}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^\circ \text{A}$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2$ '+ \dot{I}_2 "
$$= 2.31\angle 30^\circ + 1.155\angle -135^\circ$$

$$= (2 + j1.155) + (-0.817 - j0.817)$$

$$= 1.23\angle -15.9^\circ \text{A}$$

【例3】已知: $\dot{I}_{\rm S}=4\angle 90^{\rm o}{\rm A}$, $Z_1=Z_2=-{\rm j}30~\Omega$, $Z_3=30~\Omega$, $Z=45~\Omega$ 。求: \dot{I} .





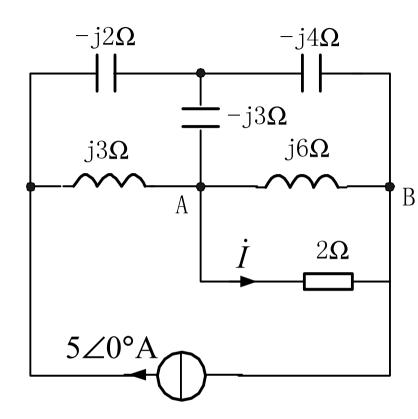
解: 戴维南定理

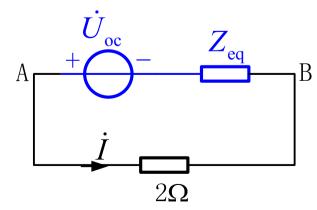
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{I}_s (Z_1 / / Z_3) = 84.855 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

$$Z_{eq} = Z_1 / / Z_3 + Z_2 = 15 - \text{j}45\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{eq} + Z} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} \text{A}$$

【例4】计算 \dot{I} .





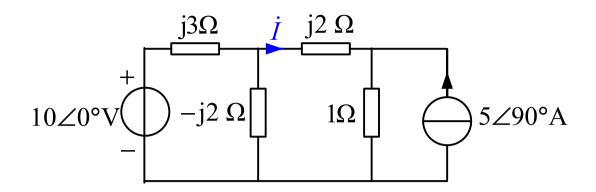
戴维南定理

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = (\frac{-j6}{-j6+j9} \times 5 \angle 0^{\circ}) \times j6$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = [(-j2+j3) / /(-j3) - j4] / /(j6)$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{oc}}}{2 + Z_{\text{eq}}}$$

【课下练习】计算 \dot{I} .



戴维南定理

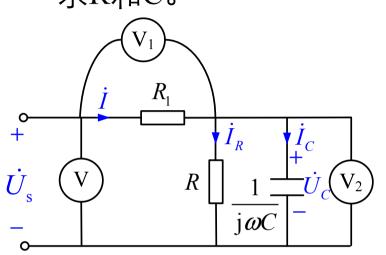
$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{-j2}{j3 - j2} \times 10 \angle 0^{\circ} - 5 \angle 90^{\circ} = -20 - j5$$

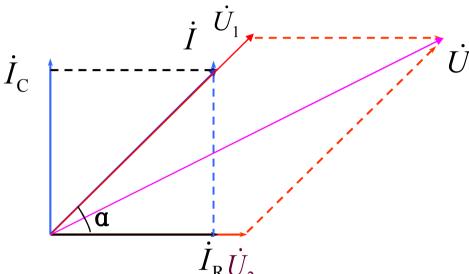
$$Z_{eq} = j3 / /(-j2) + 1 = -j6 + 1$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_{eq} + j2} = \frac{-20 - j5}{-j6 + 1 + j2} = \frac{-20 - j5}{-j4 + 1} = \frac{-5(4 + j)}{-j(4 - j)} = -j5A$$

10.6 相量图及位形相量图

【例1】: f=50Hz, R₁=20欧。V、V₁、V₂的读数为100V, 60V, 50V 求R和C。

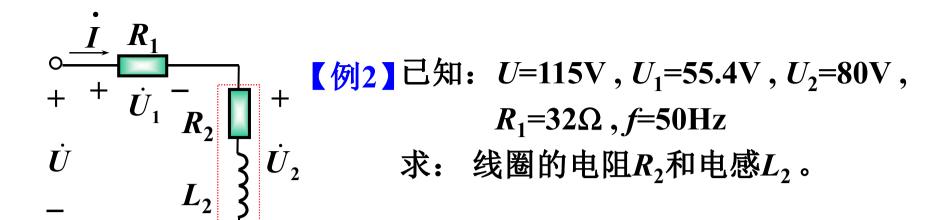




$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 - 2U_1U_2\cos(180^{\circ} - \alpha) \Rightarrow \alpha = 49.46^{\circ}$$

$$I = \frac{U_1}{R_1} = \frac{60}{20} = 3A \implies I_R = 3\cos 49.46^\circ = 1.95A \quad I_C = 3\sin 49.46^\circ = 2.28A$$

$$R = \frac{U_2}{I_R} = 25.64 \qquad X_C = \frac{U_2}{I_C} = 21.93\Omega$$
$$= \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi fC} \implies C = 145\mu F$$



解: 画 相量图进行定性分析。

$$\dot{U}_{1}$$
 \dot{U}_{2}
 \dot{U}_{1}
 $\dot{U}_{R_{2}}$
 \dot{I}

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73 A$$

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1 U_2 \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$$

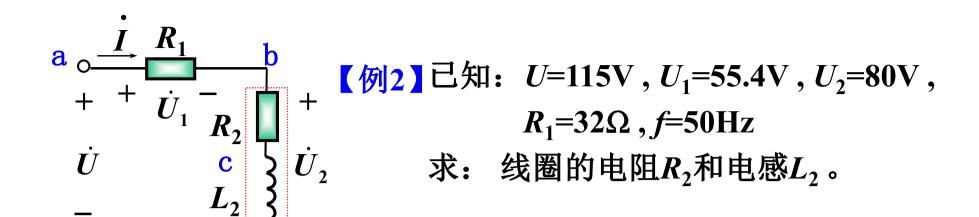
$$U_{L2} = U_2 \sin \theta_2 = 80 \times \sin 64.9^\circ = 72.45 V$$

$$U_{R2} = U_2 \cos \theta_2 = 80 \times \cos 64.9^\circ = 33.9 V$$

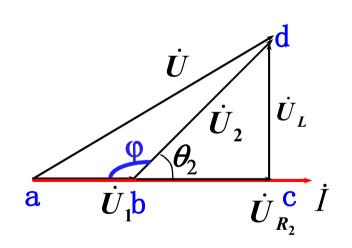
$$R_2 = U_{R2} / I = 33.9 / 1.73 = 19.6 \Omega$$

$$\omega L = U_{L2} / I = 72.45 / 1.73 = 41.88 \Omega$$

$$L = 41.88 / 314 = 0.133 H$$



解: 画位形相量图进行定性分析。



$$U^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{2}^{2} + 2U_{1}U_{2}\cos\varphi$$

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

$$\theta_{2} = 180^{\circ} - \varphi = 64.9^{\circ}$$

$$I = U_{1} / R_{1} = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73A$$

$$U_{L2} = U_{2}\sin\theta_{2} = 80 \times \sin 64.9^{\circ} = 72.45V$$

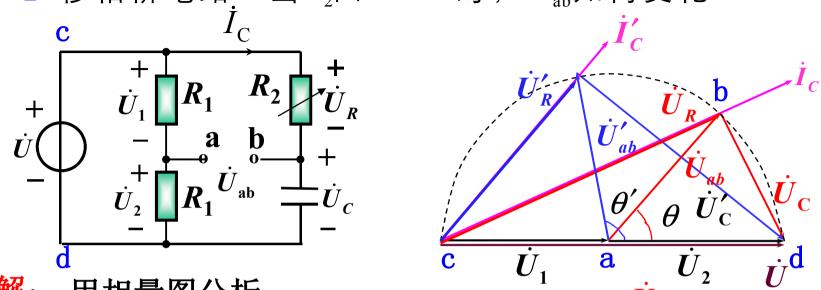
$$U_{R2} = U_{2}\cos\theta_{2} = 80 \times \cos 64.9^{\circ} = 33.9V$$

$$R_{2} = U_{R2} / I = 33.9 / 1.73 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$\omega L = U_{L2} / I = 72.45 / 1.73 = 41.88\Omega$$

$$L = 41.88 / 314 = 0.133 H$$

【例3】移相桥电路。当 R_2 由 $0 \to \infty$ 时, \dot{U}_{ab} 如何变化?



解: 用相量图分析

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$
, $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2}$

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

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{ab} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_R - \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1$$

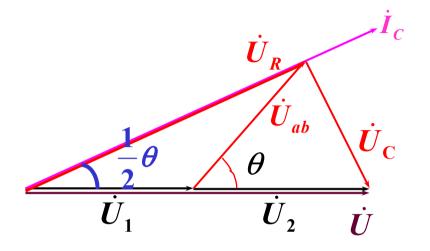
由相量图可知,当 R_2 改变, $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$ 不变,相位改变; 当 $R_2 = 0$, $\theta = 180^\circ$; 当 $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$, $\theta = 0^\circ$ 。

 θ 为移相角,范围为180°~0°。

给定R2求移相角

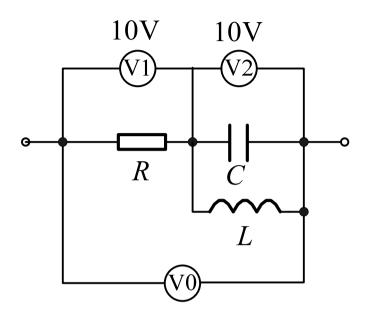
$$\tan(\frac{1}{2}\theta) = \frac{U_C}{U_R}$$

$$=\frac{I_C}{I_C}\frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{R_2\omega C}$$



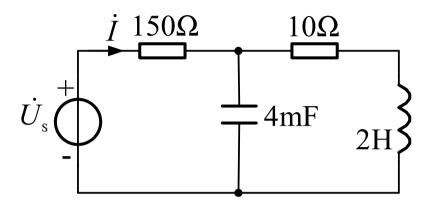
由此可求出给定电阻变化范围下的移相范围

【练习1】. 计算电压表的读数 V_0 .



$$V_o = 10\sqrt{2}V$$

【练习2】.电压源和电流 /同相位,试确定电源的频率。



$$Y = \frac{1}{10 + j\omega L} + j\omega C$$

导纳的虚部B=0时, 电压源和电流 I同相位

$$\frac{-j\omega L}{10^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j\omega C = 0$$

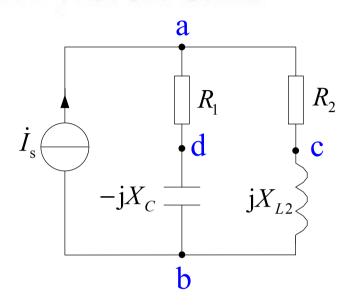
$$\frac{L}{10^2 + (\omega L)^2} = C \rightarrow \omega = 10 rad / s$$

计划学时:6学时;课后学习18学时

作业:

10-13, 10-34 / 阻抗与导纳 10-41/正弦稳态分析 10-51/ 相量图分析 10-53 /综合应用

10−51 题 10−51 图所示电路中, $R_1 = R_2$, $I_s = 10$ A, $U_{eb} = 5\sqrt{3}$ V,且 $U_{ab} = U_{ed}$, \dot{U}_{ab} 与 \dot{U}_{ed} 的相位差为 60°。确定 R_1 , R_2 , X_L 及 X_C 的值。

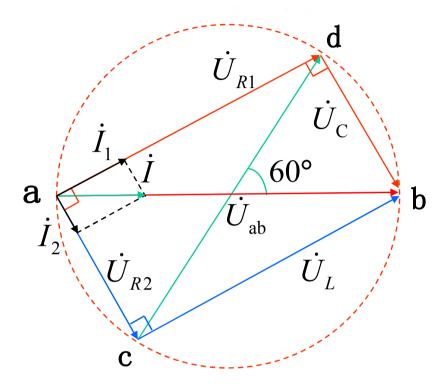


解: 设 U_{ab} 为参考相量

四边形对角互补,四点共圆, U_{ab} 为直径 $U_{ab} = U_{cd}$, U_{cd} 也为直径; $I = U_{ab}$ 相位角相等

由
$$U_{cb}=5\sqrt{3}$$
V可以得出: $U_{R1}=5\sqrt{3}$ V $U_{C}=5$ V
$$U_{R2}=5$$
V $U_{L}=5\sqrt{3}$ V

$$I_s = 10$$
A可以得出: $I_1 = 5\sqrt{3}$ A $I_2 = 5$ A

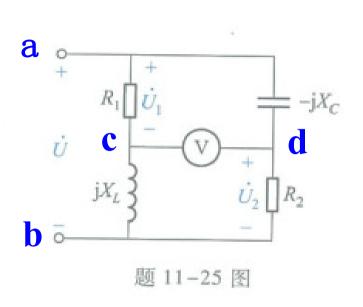


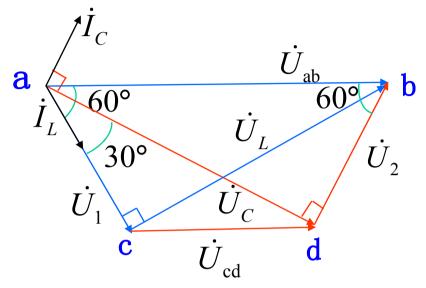
$$R_{1} = R_{2} = \frac{U_{R1}}{I_{1}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5\sqrt{3}} = 1\Omega$$

$$X_{C} = \frac{U_{C}}{I_{1}} = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\Omega$$

$$X_{L} = \frac{U_{L}}{I_{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{5} = \sqrt{3}\Omega$$

11-25 图示电路中,端口电压U的有效值为100V, U_1 、 U_2 的有效值均为50V,求电压表的读数。





解:设端口电压U为参考相量 $\dot{U}=100\angle0^{\circ}V$

 $U_1 = 50$ V可以得出: $U_L = 50\sqrt{3}$ V

$$U_{cd}^{2} = U_{1}^{2} + U_{L}^{2} - 2U_{1} \times U_{L} \cos 30^{\circ}$$
$$= 50^{2} + (50\sqrt{3})^{2} - 2 \times 50 \times 50\sqrt{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
$$U_{1} = 50V$$

$$U_{\rm cd} = 50 \text{V}$$