## 电工技术与电子技术



# 第4章压弦交流电路

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## 阻抗的串联与并联

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#### 主要内容:

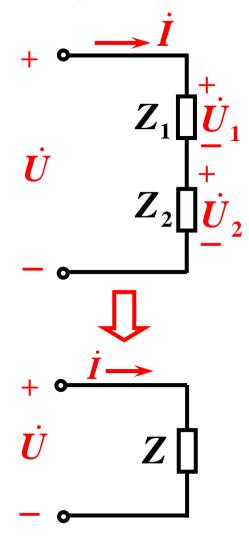
阻抗的串联与并联的概念及电路分析计算

#### 重点难点:

阻抗串联与并联电路的电压电流的分析计算。



#### 1. 阻抗的串联



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = Z_1 \dot{I} + Z_2 \dot{I}$$
$$= (Z_1 + Z_2)\dot{I}$$

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

通式: 
$$Z = \sum Z_k = \sum R_k + j \sum X_k$$

注意: 对于阻抗模一般  $|Z| \neq |Z_1| + |Z_2|$ 

#### 分压公式:

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U}$$
  $\dot{U}_2 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U}$ 

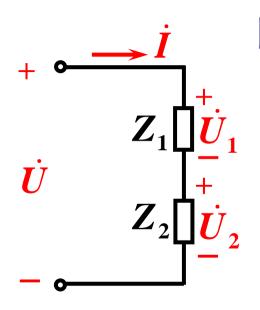


例1: 有两个阻抗  $Z_1 = 6.16 + \mathbf{j}9\Omega$ ,  $Z_2 = 2.5 - \mathbf{j}4\Omega$ , 它们串联接 在 $\dot{U} = 220 / \underline{30}^{\circ}$ V的电源上,求:  $\dot{I}$  和 $\dot{U}_1$ ,  $\dot{U}_2$ , 并作相量图。

解: 
$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (6.16 + 2.5) + j(9 - 4)$$
  
 $= 8.66 + j5 = 10/30^{\circ}\Omega$   
 $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220\angle 30^{\circ}}{10\angle 30^{\circ}} = 22/0^{\circ}A$   
 $\dot{U}_1 = Z_1\dot{I} = (6.16 + j9) \times 22$   
 $= 10.9\angle 55.6^{\circ} \times 22$   
 $= 239.8\angle 55.6^{\circ}V$ 



有两个阻抗  $Z_1 = 6.16 + j9\Omega$ ,  $Z_2 = 2.5 - j4\Omega$ , 它们串联接 在 $\dot{U}=220$ **/30°**V的电源上,求:  $\dot{I}$  和 $\dot{U}_1$ , $\dot{U}_2$ ,并作相量图。



同理: 
$$\dot{U}_2 = Z_2 \dot{I} = (2.5 - \text{j4}) \times 22 \text{V} = 103.6 / -58 \text{°V}$$

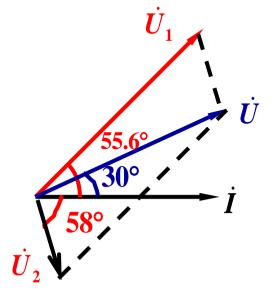
$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V}$$
  
 $\dot{U}_1 = 239.8 \angle 55.6^{\circ} \text{V}$ 

$$\dot{U}_2 = 103.6 \angle -58^{\circ} \text{V}$$

注意: 
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$$

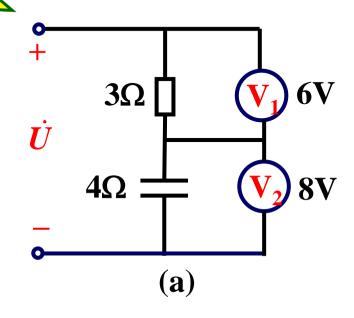
$$U \neq U_1 + U_2$$

#### 相量图





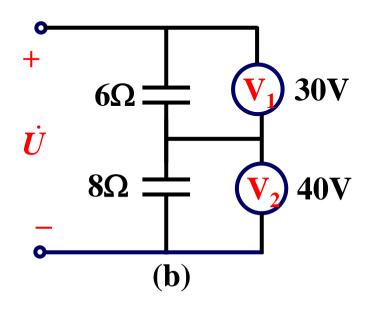




$$|Z| = 7\Omega$$
  $U = 14V$ ?

$$|Z| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \Omega$$

$$U = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10 \text{ V}$$



$$|Z| = 10\Omega U = 70V$$
?

$$|Z| = 14 \Omega$$

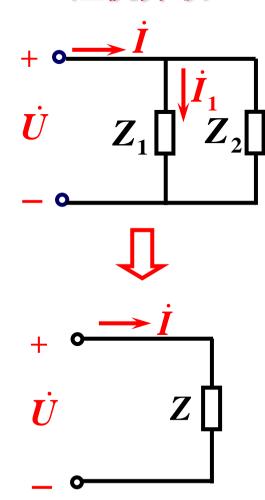
$$U = 70V$$

两个阻抗串联时,在什么情况下:  $|Z| = |Z_1| + |Z_2|$  成立?





#### 2. 阻抗并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} + \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2} = \dot{U}(\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2})$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z}$$
  $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}$   $Z = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$ 

通式: 
$$\frac{1}{Z} = \sum \frac{1}{Z_k}$$

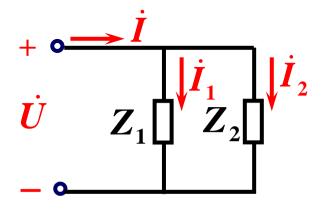
注意: 对于阻抗模一般 
$$\frac{1}{|Z|} \neq \frac{1}{|Z_1|} + \frac{1}{|Z_2|}$$

分流公式: 
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$$
  $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$ 



例2: 有两个阻抗  $Z_1 = 3 + \mathbf{j}4\Omega$ ,  $Z_2 = 8 - \mathbf{j}6\Omega$ ,它们并联接在  $\dot{U} = 220 / 0$ °V的电源上;求:  $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ 和  $\dot{I}$ ,并作相量图。

解: 
$$Z = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{5/53^{\circ} \times 10/-37^{\circ}}{3 + j4 + 8 - j6} \Omega$$
$$= \frac{50/16^{\circ}}{11.8/-10.5^{\circ}} \Omega = 4.47/26.5^{\circ} \Omega$$



$$\dot{I} = \frac{U}{Z} = \frac{220 \angle 0^{\circ}}{4.47 \angle 26.5^{\circ}} = 49.2 \angle -26.5^{\circ} A$$

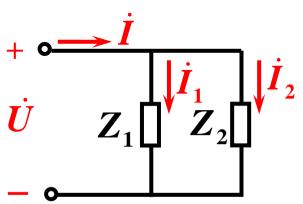


例2: 有两个阻抗  $Z_1 = 3 + \mathbf{j}4\Omega$ , $Z_2 = 8 - \mathbf{j}6\Omega$ ,它们并联接在  $\dot{U} = 220/0^{\circ}\mathrm{V}$ 的电源上; 求:  $\dot{I}_1$ 、 $\dot{I}_2$ ,和  $\dot{I}_3$ ,并作相量图。

解: 
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} = \frac{220/0^{\circ}}{5/53^{\circ}} A = 44/-53^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2} = \frac{22000^{\circ}}{102000} A = 222300^{\circ} A$$

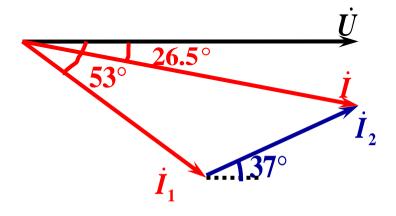
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 44 / -53^{\circ} + 22 / 37^{\circ}$$
  
= 49.2 / -26.5° A







#### 相量图



注意: 
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$
 
$$I \neq I_1 + I_2$$

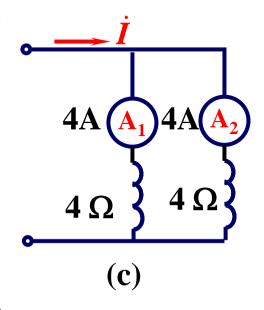
$$\dot{I} = 49.2 \angle -26.5^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = 44 \angle -53^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = 22 \angle 37^{\circ} A$$



下列各图中给定的电路电流、阻抗是否正确?



$$|Z| = 2\Omega$$
  $I = 8A$ ?

$$|Z| = 4//4 = 2 \Omega I = 8A$$

$$|Z| = 2\Omega I = 8A?$$

$$Z = 4//j4$$
  $\Omega$   $|Z| = 4\sqrt{2} \Omega$   
 $I = 4\sqrt{2} A$ 

两个阻抗并联,在什么情况下: 
$$\frac{1}{|Z|} = \frac{1}{|Z_1|} + \frac{1}{|Z_2|}$$
 成立?



例3:图示电路中,已知 $X_I = X_{C} = R = 2\Omega$ ,电流表 A<sub>1</sub>的读数为 3A,

- 试问(1) A,和A,的读数为多少?
  - (2) 并联等效阻抗 Z 为多少?

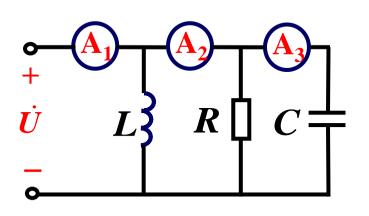


解: 
$$X_L = X_C = R$$

所以 
$$I_L = I_C = I_R$$
  $\dot{I}_L = -\dot{I}_C$  因为  $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_C$ 

所以 
$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_R$$

$$I_{A2} = \sqrt{I_R^2 + I_C^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2}A$$





### 小结

#### 1. 阻抗串联

分压公式: 
$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U}$$
  $\dot{U}_2 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U}$ 

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 = \frac{\boldsymbol{Z}_2}{\boldsymbol{Z}_1 + \boldsymbol{Z}_2} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}$$

阻抗: 
$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2$$
 对于阻抗模一般  $|Z| \neq |Z_1| + |Z_2|$ 

#### 2. 阻抗并联

分流公式: 
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$$
  $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$ 

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$$

阻抗: 
$$Z = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

阻抗: 
$$Z = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$
 对于阻抗模一般  $\frac{1}{|Z|} \neq \frac{1}{|Z_1|} + \frac{1}{|Z_2|}$