## 第八章 相量法

## 主要内容:

- 1、复数
- 2、正弦量
- 3、相量、相量法
- 4、电路定律的相量形式

#### § 8–1 复数

## 一、复数的几种表示形式

1. 代数形式

$$\mathbf{F} = a + \mathbf{j}b$$

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

$$+\mathbf{j}$$
 $b$ 
 $\theta$ 
 $a$ 
 $+1$ 

$$Re[F] = a$$

$$Im[F] = b$$

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

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

2. 三角形式 
$$F = |F|(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$$

3. 指数形式 
$$F = |F|e^{j\theta}$$

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$$

4. 极坐标形式  $F = |F| \angle \theta$ 

$$F=|F|\angle heta$$

## 二、复数的运算

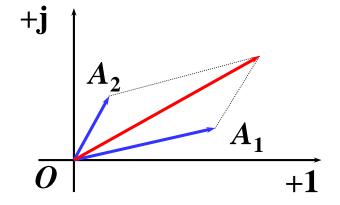
1. 相等 若 
$$F_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$
,  $F_2 = a_2 + jb_2$ 

$$F_1 = |F_1| \angle \theta_1$$
  $F_2 = |F_2| \angle \theta_2$ 

$$\mathbf{F_1} = \mathbf{F_2}$$
  $a_1 = a_2$  且  $b_1 = b_2$ ; 或者  $|\mathbf{F_1}| = |\mathbf{F_2}|$  且  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$ 

2. 加减运算

$$A_1 \pm A_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + \mathbf{j} (b_1 \pm b_2)$$



3. 乘除运算

$$F_1 F_2 = |F_1| e^{j\theta_1} |F_2| e^{j\theta_2} = |F_1| |F_2| e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} = |F_1| |F_2| \angle \theta_1 + \theta_2$$

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1|e^{j\theta_1}}{|F_2|e^{j\theta_2}} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|}e^{j(\theta_1 - \theta_2)} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

#### 4. 旋转因子

复数 
$$e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta = 1\angle\theta$$

若 
$$A = |A| e^{j\theta_a}$$
,则  $A e^{j\theta} = |A| e^{j(\theta_a + \theta)}$ 

 $e^{j\pi/2} = j$ ,  $e^{-j\pi/2} = -j$ ,  $e^{j\pi} = -1$  故 +j, -j, -1 都可以看成旋转因子。

$$= (3.41+j3.657) + (9.063-j4.226)$$

$$=12.473-j0.569$$

$$= 12.486 \angle -2.61^{\circ}$$

In[9]:= ArcTan[-0.569/12.473] \* 180/Pi
Out[9]= -2.61194

例8-2 
$$220 \angle 35^{\circ} + \frac{(17+j9)(4+j6)}{20+j5}$$

$$= 180.2 + j126.2 + \frac{19.24 \angle 27.9^{\circ} \times 7.211 \angle 56.3^{\circ}}{20.62 \angle 14.04^{\circ}}$$

$$=180.2 + j126.2 + 6.728 \angle 70.16^{\circ}$$

$$= 180.2 + j126.2 + 2.28 + j6.33$$

$$=182.48 + j132.53$$

$$= 225.5 \angle 36^{\circ}$$

Out[11]= 27.8973

$$ln[13]:= N[ArcTan[6/4] * 180/Pi]$$

Out[13]= 56.3099

$$ln[14]:= N[ArcTan[5/20] * 180/Pi]$$

Out[14]= 14.0362|

Out[15]= 70.171

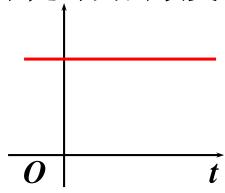
In[16]:= N[ArcTan[132.53/182.48] \* 180/Pi]

Out[16]= 35.9898

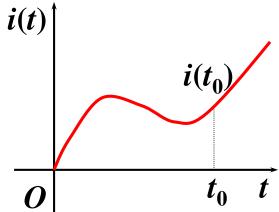
# § 8-2 正弦量

## 一、一组基本概念

① 恒定量: 大小和方向都不随时间而改变,用大写字母表示U,I.



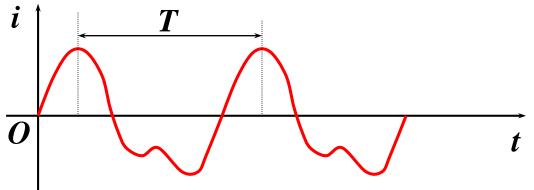
② 变动量,时变量: 随时间变化的量,某个时刻值称为该时刻的瞬时值,  $\Pi u(t), i(t)$ 表示 i(t)



③ 周期电流、周期电压:

大小、方向随时间做周期变化的电流(电压)称为周期电流(电压)

$$u(t) = u(t + KT)$$

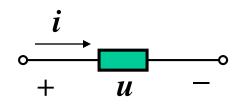


周期: T

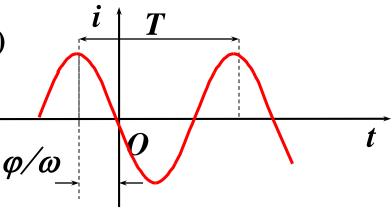
频率: f

④ 正弦量:

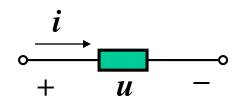
在选定的参考方向下,电路中随时间按正弦规律变化的电压、电流等,称为正弦量。可以用数学式表达瞬时值:



$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t+\varphi)$$

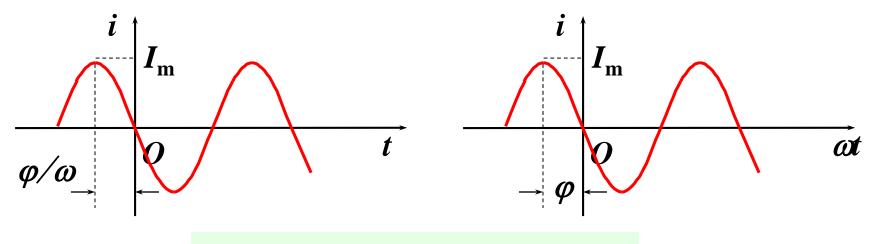


## 二、正弦量的三要素



在图示参考方向下,电路中有正弦电流*i*, 其表达式:

$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}\cos(\omega t+\varphi)$$



 $I_{\rm m}$ , $\omega$ , $\varphi$  正弦量的三要素

(1) 振幅 I<sub>m</sub>(幅度、最大值): 反映正弦量变化幅度的大小。

$$\stackrel{\text{"}}{=}$$
  $Cos(\omega t + \varphi) = 1$ 时  $i_{max} = I_m$ 

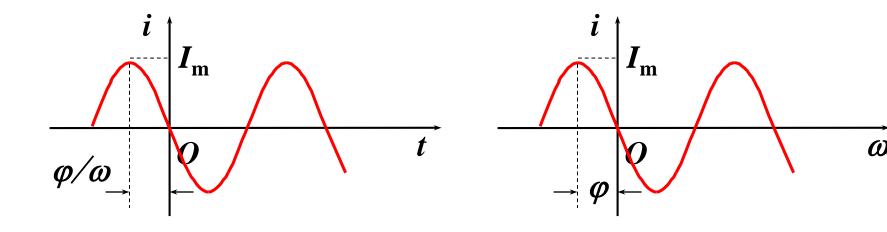
(2) 角频率  $\omega$ : 反映正弦量变化快慢。

 $(\omega t + \varphi)$  正弦量的相角、相位

 $\omega = d(\omega t + \varphi)/dt$  相角随时间变化的速度。

单位: ω: rad•s<sup>-1</sup>, 弧度•秒<sup>-1</sup>

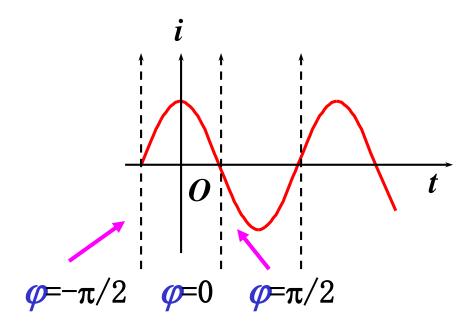
$$\omega T = 2\pi \qquad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$



(3) 初相位  $\varphi$ : 反映了正弦量的计时起点。

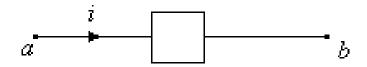
当t=0时,相位角  $(\omega t+\varphi)=\varphi$ 

$$i(0) = I_m Cos \varphi$$



<u>一般规定</u>: | **φ**|≤π。

例8-3: 正弦交流电路中 $i(t) = 100 \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{4}) mA$   $\omega = 2\pi rad/s$  试求(1) t = 0.5 S 时(2) $\omega t = 2.5\pi rad$  时(3)  $\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} rad$  时,电流的大小及实际方向。



解:

(1) 
$$t = 0.5s$$
,  $i = 100 \cos(2\pi \times 0.5 - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 \cos(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = -100 \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$   
=  $-50\sqrt{2} = -70.7mA$   $b \to a$ 

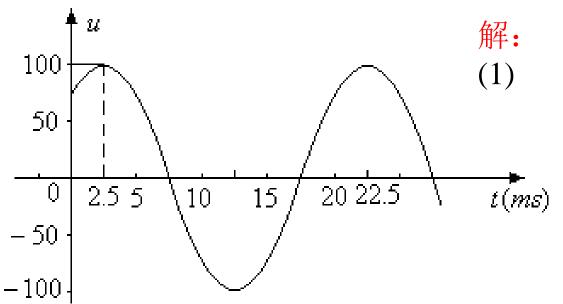
(2) 
$$\omega t = 2.5 \pi \ rad, \ i = 100 \cos(2.5\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 \cos(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 \cos\frac{\pi}{4}$$
$$= 50\sqrt{2} = 70.7mA \qquad a \to b$$

(3) 
$$\omega t = \frac{\pi}{2} rad$$
,  $i = 100 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = 100 \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = 70.7 mA$ 

$$a \rightarrow b$$

例8-4: 电压波形如下图所示,(1)试求 T, f, 及 $\omega$ ;

(2) 用cos函数写出u(t) 的表示式。



$$T = 22.5 - 2.5 = 20 \text{ mS},$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 50 \text{ Hz},$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 314 \text{ rad/s}$$

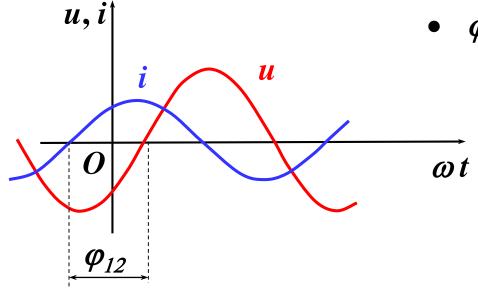
(2) 由坐标原点(即时间起点)到第一个正最大值所需时间2.5 ms,所对应的角度为  $\omega \times 2.5 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{\pi}{4} rad$   $U_m = 100 V$ 

$$\therefore u(t) = 100\cos(100\pi t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad u(t) = 100\cos(100\pi t - 45^{\circ})$$

## 三、相位差

$$i_1(t) = I_m Cos(\omega t + \varphi_{i_1}) \qquad u_2(t) = U_m Cos(\omega t + \varphi_{u_2})$$

则 相位差 
$$\varphi_{12} = (\omega t + \varphi_{i_1}) - (\omega t + \varphi_{u_2}) = \varphi_{i_1} - \varphi_{u_2}$$

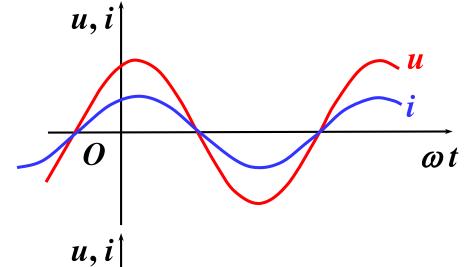


φ<sub>12</sub>>0, u滞后i φ角,
 或i领先u φ角

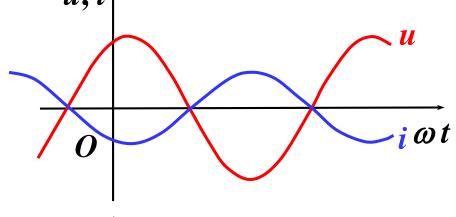
从波形图上看相位差可取 变化趋势相同点来看。

•  $\varphi_{12} < 0$ , u 领先 $i \varphi 角$ , 或i滞后 $u \varphi 角$ 

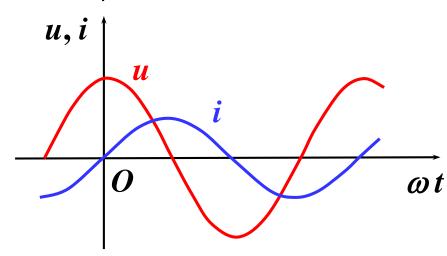
特例:



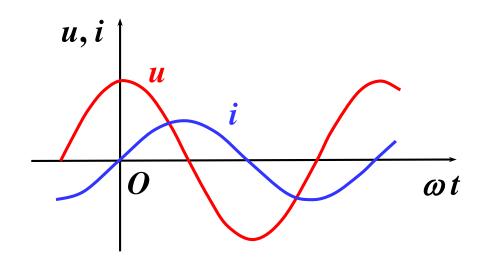
 $\varphi_{12} = \pi \ (180^{\circ})$ ,反相:



 $\varphi_{12} = \pi/2$ ,正交:



规定: | φ | ≤π (180°)。



φ = π/2: u 领先 i π/2, 不说 u 落后 i 3π/2; i 落后 u π/2, 不说 i 领先 u 3π/2。

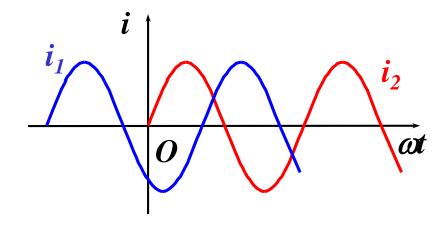
同样可比较两个电压或两个电流的相位差。

例8-5: 设有两个正弦电流:

$$i_1(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \frac{3}{4}\pi) A$$
,  $i_2(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{2}) A$  问哪一电流滞后,滞后的角度是多少?

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}:} \quad \varphi = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 = \frac{3}{4}\pi - (-\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{5}{4}\pi$$

$$\frac{5}{4}\pi - 2\pi = -\frac{3}{4}\pi$$



## 四、有效值

1. 有效值定义

电流有效值定义为:

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$$

瞬时值的平方在一个周期内积分的平均值再取平方根。

有效值也称均方根值

物理意义:周期性电流 i 流过电阻 R,在一周期T 内吸收的电能,等于一直流电流I 流过R,在时间T 内吸收的收的电能,则称电流 I 为周期性电流 i 的有效值。

$$W_{1}(t) = \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t)Rdt$$

$$W_{2}=I^{2}RT$$

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

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

同样,可定义电压有效值:

$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt}$$

2. 正弦电流、电压的有效值

设 
$$i(t)=I_{\rm m}Cos(\omega t+\varphi)$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T I_{\rm m}^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^T Cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \varphi)}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2}T$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}I_{\mathrm{m}}^{2} \cdot \frac{T}{2}} = \frac{I_{\mathrm{m}}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707I_{\mathrm{m}}$$

$$I_{\mathrm{m}} = \sqrt{2}I$$

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

# § 8-3 相量法的基础

## 一、正弦量的相量表示

复函数 
$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$
 没有物 是  $\sqrt{2}ICos(\omega t + \varphi) + j\sqrt{2}ISin(\omega t + \varphi)$  理意义!

$$\operatorname{Re}[A(t)] = \sqrt{2I}\operatorname{Cos}(\omega t + \varphi)$$
 是一个正弦量!   
正弦量

$$i = \sqrt{2}I \text{Cos}(\omega t + \varphi) \longleftrightarrow A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j\varphi}e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2}I^{e^{j\omega t}}$$
$$i = I\angle \varphi$$
复常数

One way of looking at Eqs. (9.23) and (9.24) is to consider the plot of the sinor  $\operatorname{Ve}^{j\omega t} = V_m e^{j(\omega t + \phi)}$  on the complex plane. As time increases, the sinor rotates on a circle of radius  $V_m$  at an angular velocity  $\omega$  in the counterclockwise direction, as shown in Fig. 9.7(a). We may regard v(t) as the projection of the sinor  $\operatorname{Ve}^{j\omega t}$  on the real axis, as shown in Fig. 9.7(b). The value of the sinor at time t=0 is the phasor V of the sinusoid v(t). The sinor may be regarded as a rotating phasor. Thus, whenever a sinusoid is expressed as a phasor, the term  $e^{j\omega t}$  is implicitly present. It is therefore important, when dealing with phasors, to keep in mind the frequency  $\omega$  of the phasor; otherwise we can make serious mistakes.

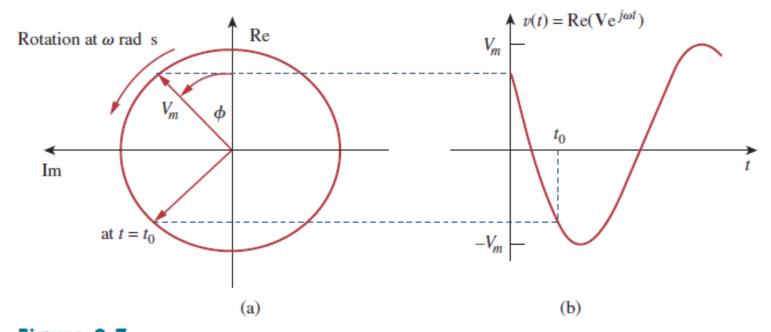


Figure 9.7 Representation of  $Ve^{j\omega t}$ : (a) sinor rotating counterclockwise, (b) its projection on the real axis, as a function of time.

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi$$

正弦量 i(t) 对应的相量

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}ICos(\omega t + \varphi) \iff \dot{I} = I\angle\varphi$$

加一个小圆点是用来和普通的复数相区别(强调它与正弦量的联系),同时也改用"相量",而不用"向量",是因为它表示的不是一般意义的向量,而是表示一个正弦量。同样可以建立正弦电压与相量的对应关系:

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}UCos(\omega t + \theta) \iff \dot{U} = U\angle\theta$$

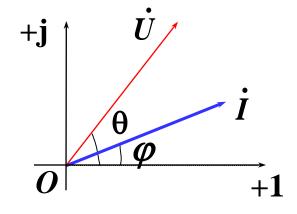
$$I_m$$
  $I$   $i$   $i(t)$   $I$   $u$   $u(t)$   $\dot{U}$   $U$   $U_m$ 

#### 相量图

相量和复数一样可以在平面上用向量表示

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \rightarrow \dot{I} = I\angle\varphi$$

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \operatorname{Cos}(\omega t + \theta) \rightarrow \dot{U} = U \angle \theta$$



不同频率的相量不能 画在一张向量图上。

例8-6 已知 
$$i = 141.4Cos(314t + 30^{\circ})A$$
  
 $u = 311.1Cos(3.14t - 60^{\circ})V$ 

试用相量表示i, u.

$$i = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

#: 
$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$
  $\dot{U} = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} V$ 

例8-7. 已知 $I = 50 \angle 15^{\circ} A$ , f = 50 Hz. 试写出电流的瞬时值表达式。

解:

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

例8-8: 试写出代表下列三个正弦电流的相量并绘相量图

$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(314t + 60^{\circ})A$$

$$i_2(t) = -10\sin(314t + 60^{\circ})A$$

$$i_3(t) = -4\cos(314t + 60^{\circ})A$$

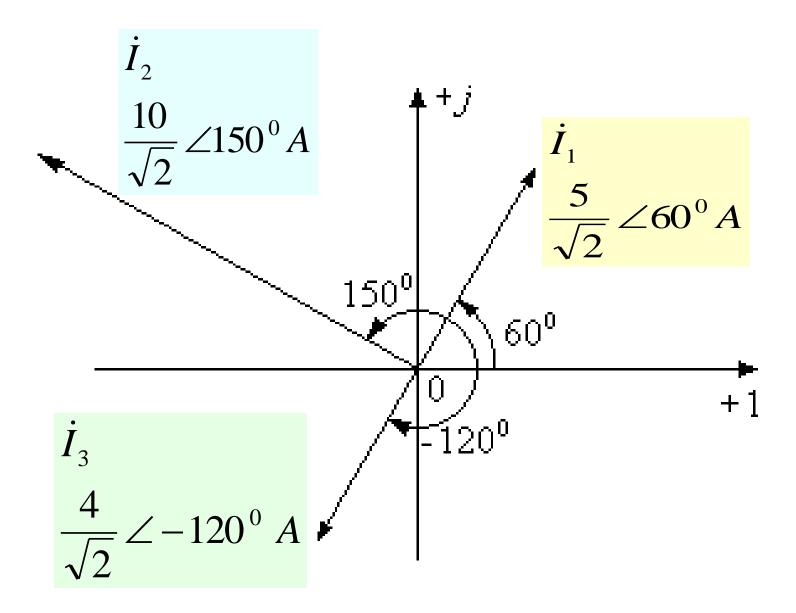
**$$\vec{H}$$
:**  $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^0 A$ 

$$i_2(t) = -10\sin(314t + 60^\circ) = 10\cos(314t + 150^\circ) A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 150^0 A$$

$$i_3(t) = -4\cos(314t + 60^{\circ}) = 4\cos(314t - 120^{\circ}) A$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}} \angle -120^0 A$$



## 二、相量运算

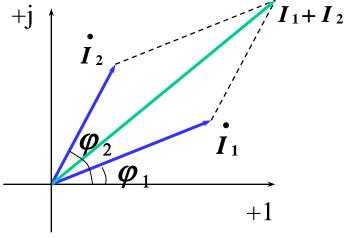
#### 1. 同频正弦量的代数和

$$i_1(t) = \sqrt{2}I_1\cos(\omega t + \varphi_1), \quad i_2(t) = \sqrt{2}I_2\cos(\omega t + \varphi_2), \dots$$

$$i = i_1(t) + i_2(t) + \dots$$

$$i_1(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) + \dots$$

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



## 2. 正弦量的微分

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \qquad i \leftrightarrow \dot{I} = I\angle\varphi$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} = -\sqrt{2}\omega I \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega I\cos(\omega t + \varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \leftrightarrow \omega I\angle\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2} = \omega I\angle\varphi \cdot \dot{j}$$

$$= I\angle\varphi \cdot \dot{j}\omega = \dot{j}\omega\dot{I}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega \dot{I} \qquad \qquad \frac{d^n i}{dt^n} \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^n \dot{I}$$

## 3. 正弦量的积分

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$
  $i \leftrightarrow \dot{I} = I\angle\varphi$ 

$$\int i dt = \int \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) dt = \sqrt{2} \frac{I}{\omega} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{2} I}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\int idt \longleftrightarrow \frac{I}{\omega} \angle \varphi - \frac{\pi}{2} = I \angle \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega} = \frac{I}{j\omega}$$

$$\int idt \leftrightarrow \frac{I}{j\omega}$$

# § 8-4 电路定律的相量形式

## 一、基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

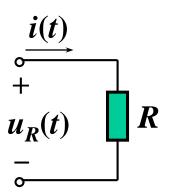
$$\sum i(t) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

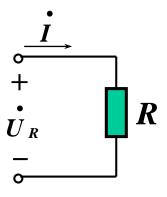
$$\sum u(t) = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \sum \dot{U} = 0$$

上式表明:流入某一节点的所有电流用相量表示时仍满足KCL;而任一回路所有支路电压用相量表示时仍满足KVL。

## 二、三种基本电路元件伏安关系的相量形式

## 1. 电阻元件





相量模型

#### 时域形式:

已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

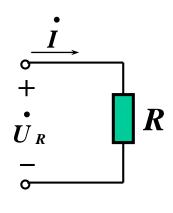
则 
$$u_R(t) = Ri(t) = \sqrt{2}RI\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

#### 相量形式:

$$\dot{I}=I \angle arphi_{i}$$
  $\dot{U}_{R}=R\dot{I}=RI \angle arphi_{i}$ 

有效值关系:  $U_R=RI$ 

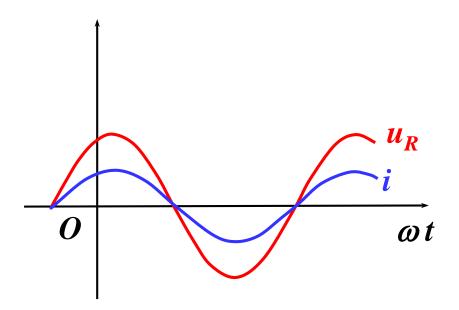
相位关系:  $\varphi_u = \varphi_i$  (u, i 同相)

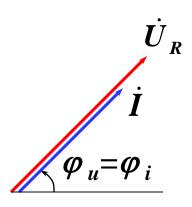


相量模型

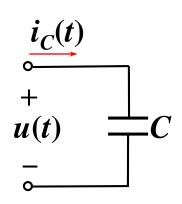
$$\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$$

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = RI \angle \varphi_i$$





## 2. 电容元件



#### 时域形式:

己知 
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

则 
$$i_C(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega CU \sin(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega CU \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

## 相量形式:

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

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_{u}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = \omega C U \angle \varphi_{u} + \frac{\pi}{2} = j\omega C \dot{U}$$

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

有效值关系:  $I_C=\omega CU$ 

相位关系:  $\varphi_i = \varphi_u + 90^\circ$  (*i* 超前 *u* 90°)

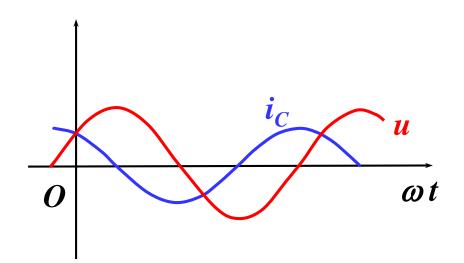
$$\begin{array}{c}
\stackrel{\cdot}{I_{C}} \\
+ \\
\stackrel{\cdot}{U} \\
\stackrel{\cdot}{=} \\
\end{array}$$

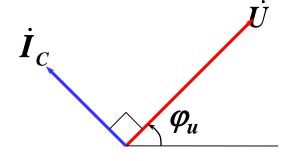
相量模型

$$\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_{u}$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = \omega C U \angle \varphi_{u} + \frac{\pi}{2} = j\omega C \dot{U}$$

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





## 3. 电感元件

$$\begin{array}{c}
i(t) \\
+ \\
u_L(t)
\end{array}$$

$$L$$

## 时域形式:

己知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

则 
$$u_L(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega LI \sin(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega LI\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

#### 相量形式:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{j}} \omega L & \dot{U}_L = \omega L I \angle \varphi_i + \frac{\pi}{2} = \mathbf{j} \omega L \dot{I} \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{1}{i\omega L} \dot{U}_L$$

# 

有效值关系:  $U=\omega LI$ 

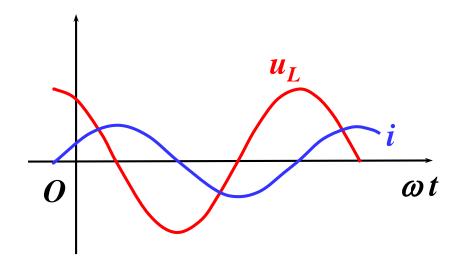
相位关系:  $\varphi_u = \varphi_i + 90^\circ$  (u 超前 i 90°)

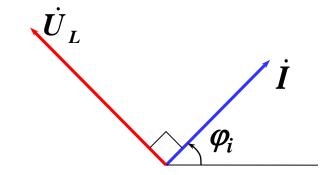
$$egin{array}{c} \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_L \\ \ddot{-} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{j} \boldsymbol{\omega} L$$
 相量模型

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$$

$$\dot{U}_L = \omega L I \angle \varphi_i + \frac{\pi}{2} = j\omega L \dot{I}$$

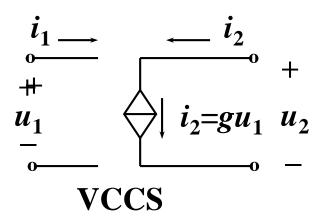
$$\dot{I} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega L} \dot{U}_L$$

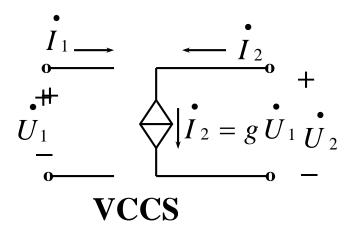




## 4. 受控源

## 电压控制的电流源





相量模型

## 时域形式:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l}i_1=0\\i_2=gu_1\end{array}\right.$$

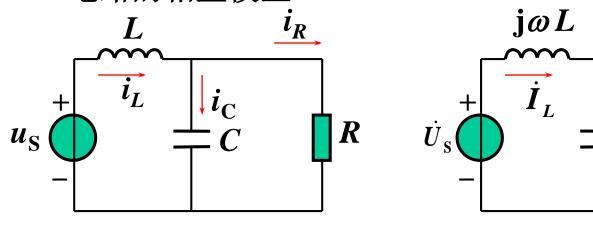
g: 转移电导

## 相量形式:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 0 \\ \dot{I}_2 = g \dot{U}_1 \end{cases}$$

g: 转移电导

## 三. 电路的相量模型



时域电路

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

$$Ri_{R} = \frac{1}{C} \int i_{C} \mathrm{d}t$$

时域列解微分方程求非齐次方程特解

频域电路

 $1/j\omega C$ 

$$\vec{I}_{L} = \vec{I}_{C} + \vec{I}_{R}$$

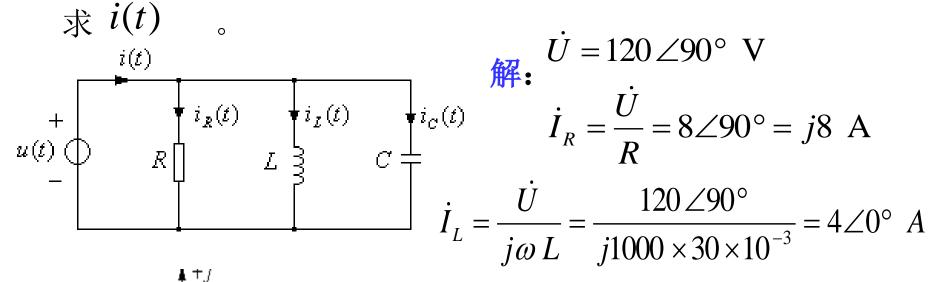
$$j\omega L \vec{I}_{L} + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \vec{I}_{C} = \vec{U}_{S}$$

$$R \vec{I}_{R} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \vec{I}_{C}$$

频域列解代数方程

## 例8-12: 电路如下图所示,已知,

$$u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t + 90^{\circ}) \ V$$
,  $R = 15 \ \Omega \ L = 30 \ mH$ ,  $C = 83.3 \mu F$ 



$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 90^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{I}_R = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = 8 \angle 90^\circ = j8 \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{120 \angle 90^{\circ}}{j1000 \times 30 \times 10^{-3}} = 4\angle 0^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{C} = j\omega C\dot{U} = 1000 \times 83.3 \times 10^{-6} \times 120 \angle 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ}$$

$$= 10 \angle 180^{\circ} = -10 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore \quad \dot{I} = \dot{I}_{R} + \dot{I}_{L} + \dot{I}_{C} = j8 - 10 + 4 \angle 0^{\circ}$$

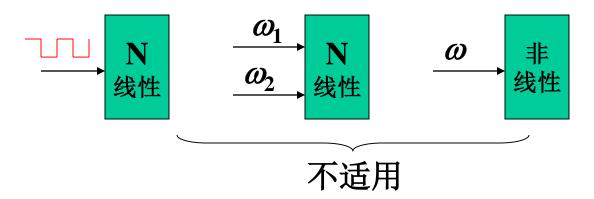
$$= -6 + j8 = 10 \angle 127^{\circ} \quad A$$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t + 127^{\circ}) A$$

#### 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线性非时变电路。



③相量法用来分析正弦稳态电路。