

正弦量的三要素

$$i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

(1) 幅值 I_m

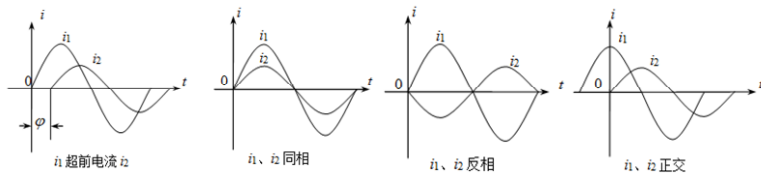
$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi f$$

(2) 角频率 ω

$$-I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta \pm \pi)$$

(3) 初相位 θ

$$\varphi = (\omega t + \theta_1) - (\omega t + \theta_2) = \theta_1 - \theta_2$$



正弦量的有效值

$$I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

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

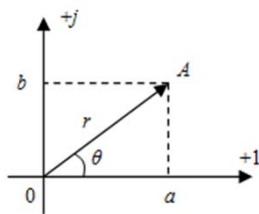
$$i = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta) = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

复数基础

$$A = a + jb = r \cos \theta + jr \sin \theta$$

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

$$A = r \angle \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \angle \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$



$$A \pm B = (a_1 + jb_1) \pm (a_2 + jb_2) = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$$

$$A \cdot B = (r_1 \angle \theta_1)(r_2 \angle \theta_2) = r_1 r_2 \angle \theta_1 + \theta_2 \quad \frac{A}{B} = \frac{r_1 \angle \theta_1}{r_2 \angle \theta_2} = \frac{r_1}{r_2} \angle \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

正弦量的向量表示

$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \theta) \quad \dot{I}_m = \sqrt{2} \dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \theta = I \cos \theta + j I \sin \theta$$

基本元件的VAR相量形式

1) 电阻 $\dot{U} = R \dot{I}$

$$\begin{cases} U = RI \\ \theta_u = \theta_i \end{cases}$$

2) 电感 $\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{I} = jX_L \dot{I} \quad U \angle \theta_u = \omega L I \angle \theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{cases} U = \omega L I \\ \theta_u = \theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} X_L &= \omega L = 2\pi f L, \text{ 感抗, } \Omega \text{ (欧姆)} \\ B_L &= 1/\omega L = 1/2\pi f L, \text{ 感纳, S (西门子)} \end{aligned}$$

3) 电容 $\dot{I} = j\omega C \dot{U} \quad \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} = -jX_C \dot{I}$

$$\begin{cases} I = \omega C U \\ \theta_i = \theta_u + \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} X_C &= \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \text{ 容抗, } \Omega \\ I \angle \theta_i &= \omega C U \angle \theta_u + 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

$$\sum \dot{U} = 0 \quad \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

复阻抗

单位: 欧姆 (Ω)

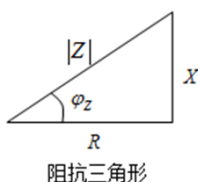
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} \quad \begin{cases} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} \\ \varphi_Z = \theta_u - \theta_i \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \frac{U \angle \theta_u}{I \angle \theta_i} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \theta_u - \theta_i = |Z| \angle \varphi_Z$$

$$Z = R + jX$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} R = |Z| \cos \varphi_Z \\ X = |Z| \sin \varphi_Z \end{cases}$$



$$\varphi_Z = \arctan \frac{X}{R}$$

当 $X > 0$ 时, $\varphi_Z > 0$, u 比 i 超前, 电路的阻抗性质是电感性的;

当 $X < 0$ 时, $\varphi_Z < 0$, u 比 i 滞后, 电路的阻抗性质是电容性的;

当 $X = 0$ 时, $\varphi_Z = 0$, u 、 i 同相, 电路的阻抗性质是电阻性的。

复导纳

单位: 西门子 (S)

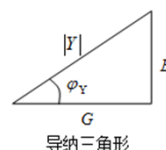
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I}{U} \angle \theta_i - \theta_u = |Y| \angle \varphi_Y$$

$|Y|$ —— 导纳模
 φ_Y —— 导纳角

$$Y = G + jB$$

$$|Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} G = |Y| \cos \varphi_Y \\ B = |Y| \sin \varphi_Y \end{cases}$$



$$\varphi_Y = \arctan \frac{B}{G}$$

阻抗的串联

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

$$\text{分压公式: } \dot{U}_k = Z_k \dot{I} = \frac{Z_k}{Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n} \dot{U}$$

导纳的并联

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n$$

$$\text{分流公式: } \dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots + Y_n} \dot{I}$$

复阻抗

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

$$Z_R = R$$

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

$$Z_L = j\omega L = jX_L$$

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

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -jX_C$$

复导纳

$$Y_R = \frac{1}{R} = G$$

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$Y_C = j\omega C$$