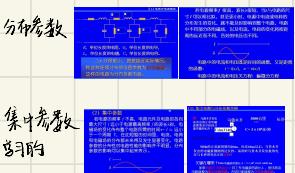




① 单位: $1KA = 10^3 A$ $1mA = 10^{-3} A$ $1nA = 10^{-9} A$

电流

- 电源
- ① 电源: 单位正电荷从电源中点移至负极上($\Delta U = 0$)时非静电力做功的大小
 - ② 电源: 单位正电荷从电源中点移至负极时非静电力做功(W)的大小
 - ③ 是内电场方向, 电压真正降低的方向

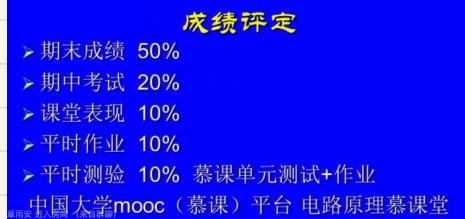


选择题, 把电路分为 {
集中参数
分布参数}

解题流程

1. 电压电流“实际方向”是客观存在的物理现象。“参考方向”是人为假设的方向。
2. 在解题前, 一定先假定电压电流的“参考方向”, 再用方程求解。即 I 为代数量, 也有正负。当参考方向与实际方向一致时为正, 否则为负。
3. 为方便列电路方程, 习惯假设 I 与 I' 的参考方向一致 (关联参考方向)。

电源口作为负载, 负载均为消耗能量, 即负载吸收能量与功率



§1.3

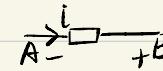
1. 参考方向 关联 $P=ui$ 表示元件的吸收功率



$$P = ui \begin{cases} P > 0 & \text{吸收功率(耗能)} \\ P < 0 & \text{发出功率(供能)} \end{cases}$$

$$P = -ui \begin{cases} P > 0 & \text{发出} \\ P < 0 & \text{吸收} \end{cases}$$

非关联 $P=ui$ 表示元件的发出功率



$$(计算 P_B) P = ui \begin{cases} P > 0 & \text{发出} \\ P < 0 & \text{吸收} \end{cases}$$

$$(计算 P_A) P = -ui \begin{cases} P > 0 & P_{DB/A} \\ P < 0 & P_{DB/A} \text{ 发出} \end{cases}$$

2. e.g1.
 $u = 5V \quad i = 2A$
 $P = -ui = 10W \quad P_{DB/A} = 10W$

$u = 5V \quad i = 2A$
 $P_{DB} = ui = 10W$

e.g2.
 $5A$
 $10V \quad P_{N1DB} = ui = 50W$
 $P_{N2DB} = -ui = -50W \quad P_{DB} = 50W$

§1.5 电阻

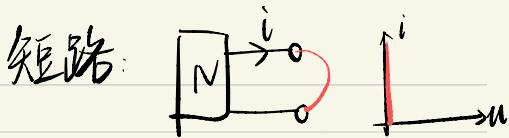
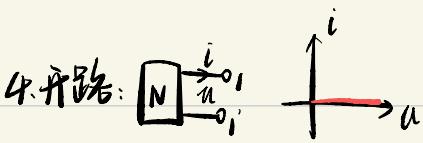
1. $u = Ri \quad i = Gu \quad (G: \text{电阻的电导, 西门子}(S), G = \frac{1}{R})$

2. 伏安特性: 电阻 u, i 关系

$u \uparrow R$ (关联)

3. $R = \frac{u}{I} \rightarrow \text{线性电阻}$ ↑ 表示

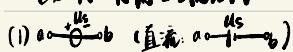
$\left\langle R \neq \frac{u}{I} \rightarrow \text{非线性电阻} \right.$



5. $P = U \cdot I = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R} = U^2 G = \frac{i^2}{G} \geq 0$

§1.6

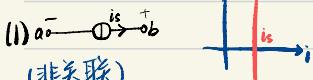
1. 电压源: 有源二端元件



(3) 电压源开路 $u = u_s, i = 0$

短路 $u = 0, i = \infty \Delta$

2. 电流源:



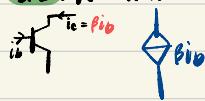
$$P_F = ui$$

(2) 短路: $i = i_s, u = 0$

开路: $i = 0, u = \infty$

§1.7

1. 受控电源 (非独立电源)

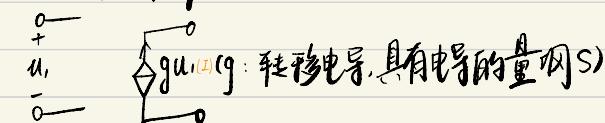


2. 分类

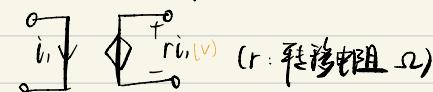
(1) 电压控电压源 (VCVS)



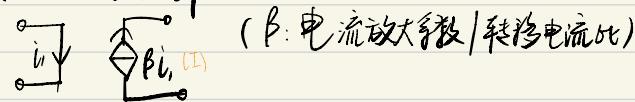
(2) 电压控电流源 (VCCS)



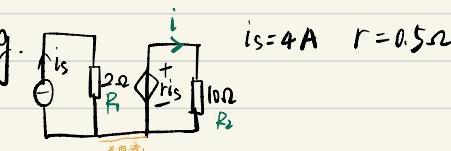
(3) 电流控电压源 (CCVS)



(4) 电流控电流源 (CCCS)



3. e.g.

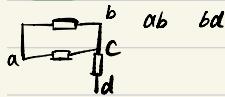


$$\text{解: } u = i_s \cdot R_1 = 8V \quad \therefore P_{is} = i_s \cdot u = 32W$$

$$i = \frac{i_s}{R} = \frac{4 \times 0.5}{10} = 0.2A \quad \therefore P_{ccvs} = r_{is} \cdot i = 0.4W$$

§1.8 基尔霍夫定律 / KCL 电流: 结点 KVL 电压: 回路

1. 支路 branch: 二端元件构成



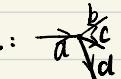
结点 node: a, b, c

回路 loop: 闭合路径

abca

2. 广义结: S

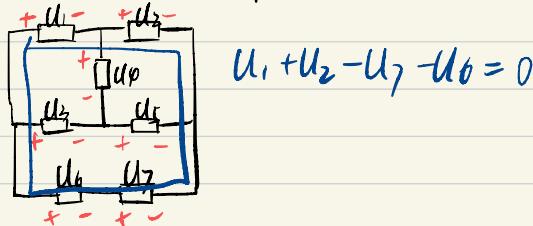


3. KCL:  $i_a = i_b + i_c + i_d$ $\sum i = 0$

闭合面: e.g. 1.  $i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$ 逆时针方向

e.g. 2. 无流出 $I=0$

4. KVL: 在一个回路中, 所有支路电压代数和为0. $\sum u = 0$

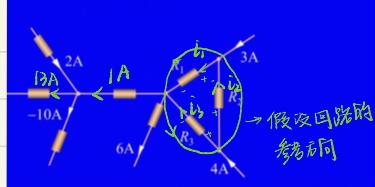


5. 约束

元件特性形成的约束 - 由 U 与 I 的关系来体现: $U = RI$, $U_L = L \frac{dI}{dt}$, $I_C = C \frac{dU_C}{dt}$
 元件相互连接给支路 I 和 U 带来的约束, 由基尔霍夫定律来体现.
 (拓扑约束)

例题

若：(1) R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 值不定；(2) $R_1=R_2=R_3$ 。尽可能多地确定其他各电阻中的未知电流。

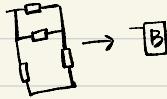


$$KCL \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_2 + 3 = i_1 \\ 4 = i_2 + i_3 \\ i_1 + i_3 = 1 \end{array} \right. \text{ 不是相互独立}$$

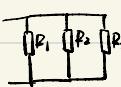
$$KVL: i_1 R_1 - i_3 R_3 + i_2 R_2 = 0$$

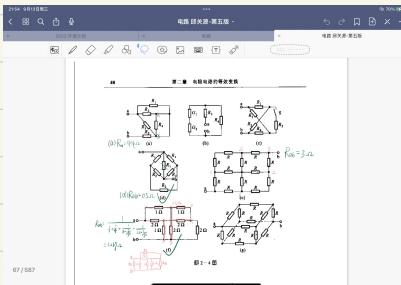
§ 2. 电阻电路的分析与计算

§ 2.2 电路的等效变换 (对外等效-UI保持不变)



§ 2.3.1 并联

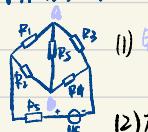
$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{总}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$




§ 2.3.3 混联

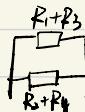
1. (2-b)(b) 计算 R

2. 桥形结构:



(1) 电桥平衡: $R_1 R_3 = R_2 R_4$
支路 ab 电流为 0.

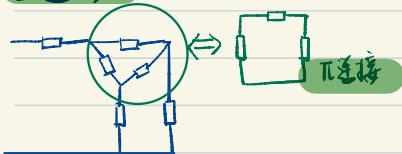
(2) 桥臂 $R_1 \sim R_4$, 对角线支路 R_5



电桥 { 平衡
不平衡 { Y
△

§ 2.4.1 电路的连接

△连接

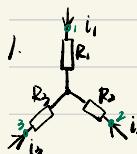


相互
变换

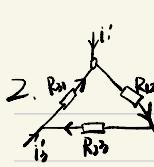
Y连接 星形连接



§ 2.4.3 Y与△连接的等效变换

1. 
 i_1, i_2, i_3
 R_1, R_2, R_3
 i_1, i_2, i_3

$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0 \\ U_{12} = i_1 R_1 - i_2 R_2 \\ U_{23} = i_2 R_2 - i_3 R_3 \end{cases}$$

2. 

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_1' = i_{12} - i_{31} = \frac{U_{12}}{R_{12}} - \frac{U_{31}}{R_{31}} \\ i_2' = \\ i_3' = \end{array} \right.$$

3. 等效时 U, i 相等 $i_1 = i_1', i_2 = i_2', i_3 = i_3'$

$$\therefore \text{可得 } R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

$\Delta \rightarrow Y$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$R_{31} = R_3 + R_1 + \frac{R_1 R_3}{R_2}$$

— T —

若: $R_1 = R_2 = R_3 = R_Y$

则 $R_{12} = R_{23} = R_Y = R_1$

即 $R_0 = 3R_Y$

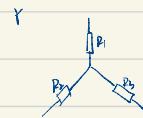
* $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ 可得 $R_1 = \frac{R_0 R_{31}}{R_0 + R_{23} + R_{31}}$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{23} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_{12} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

注意: 等效替代后电阻阻值要变!!!

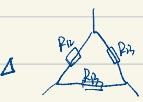
4.



$$P_{12} = P_1 + P_2 + \frac{P_1 P_2}{P_3} = 3P_1$$

$$P_{23} = P_2 + P_3 + \frac{P_2 P_3}{P_1} = 3P_2$$

$$P_{13} = P_1 + P_3 + \frac{P_1 P_3}{P_2} = 3P_3$$

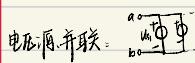


$$Y \rightarrow \Delta \quad R_1 = \frac{P_{12} + P_{13}}{P_1 + P_2 + P_3} = \frac{2}{3} \Omega$$

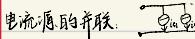
$$R_2 = \frac{P_{23} + P_{12}}{P_1 + P_2 + P_3} = \frac{2}{3} \Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{P_{13} + P_{23}}{P_1 + P_2 + P_3} = \frac{2}{3} \Omega$$

2-4 电压源 电流源

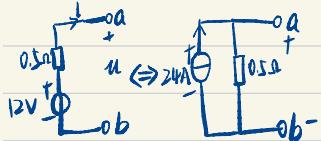
电压源并联:  \Rightarrow  电压方向相同, 大小相同

$$\text{串联: } U_S = U_{S1} + U_{S2} + \dots + U_{Sn}$$

电流源的并联:  \Rightarrow  $i_S = i_{S1} + \dots + i_{Sn}$

$$\text{串联: } i_S = i_{S1} = i_{S2} = \dots = i_{Sn}$$

§ 2.6 实际电源模型

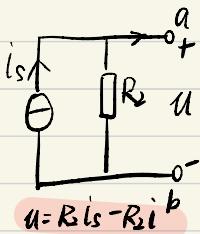


1. 平电池伏安特性



2. 等效变换

Circuit diagram of a dependent voltage source $R_i = R_s = R$. The output voltage u is given by $u = u_s - R_i i$.



§3 电阻电路的一般分析

(第9周期中测试)

3.1 电路的图 (Graph)

1. $G = \{ \text{支路}, \text{结点} \}$

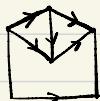
(1) 结点无 \rightarrow 支路无

支路无 \rightarrow 结点有

(2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{结点} \\ \text{支路} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{无} \\ \text{有} \end{array}$ } 一个元件作为一条支路

支路 元件的串并联组合为一条支路

(3) 有向图：指定方向支路电流的参考方向



G

(4) 路径：从一个结点到另一个结点。

连通图：电路中任意两点间至少存在一条路径

闭合路径：一条路径的起点和终点重合。

回路：一条路径中从起点回到原出发点所经过的结点各不相同

子图：图 G_1 中所有支路和结点都是图 G 中的支路和结点，则称 G_1 是 G 的子图。

2. 树 (Tree): T 是连通图的一个子图且满足：

(a) 连通

(b) 包含所有结点 (先画出所有点)

(c) 不含闭合路径。



{ 树支：构成树的支路 } $b_t = n - 1$ (n 为结点数)

{ 连支：属于 G 而不属于 T 的支路 } $b = b - b_t = b - (n - 1)$

3. 回路 (Loop): L是连通图的一个子图，构成一条闭合路径

并满足：(1) 连通

(2) 每个结点仅关联两条支路



① 对应一个图有很多的回路。

② 基本回路的数目是一定的，为连支数。

③ 对于平面电路，网孔数 = 基本回路数。 $b = b_t = b - (n - 1)$

4. 基本回路 (单连支回路)

$$\text{支路数} = \text{树支数} + \text{连支数} = \text{结点数} - 1 + \text{基本回路数} \quad b = n + l - 1$$

$$\text{独立回路数} = \text{连支数} = b - (n - 1) \quad \cdots \text{树支加一各连支构成一个独立回路}$$

§3-2. KCL 和 KVL 的独立方程数

1. n 个结点：

$(n-1)$ 个独立的 KCL 方程

2. n 个结点, b 个支路数：

$(b-n+1)$ 个独立的 KVL 方程 (即为基本回路数)

3. 独立的 KCL 和 KVL 方程总数为 b (支路数)

§3.3 支路电流法(2b法)

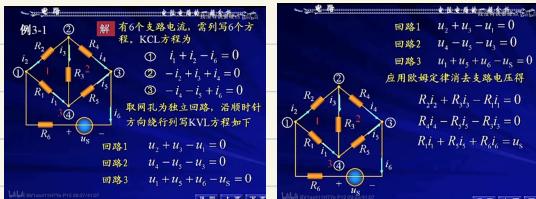
有 b 条支路 $\rightarrow b$ 个电流 $\rightarrow b$ 个独立的电路方程组求解

Step: ① 标定各支路电流(电压)的参考方向

② 列出 $(n-1)$ 个 KCL 方程

③ 列出 $[b-(n-1)]$ 个 KVL 方程

④ 消 U (利用 $U=IR$) VCR (电压电流关系)



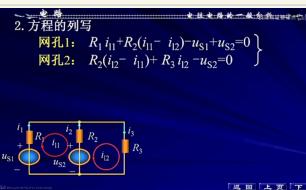
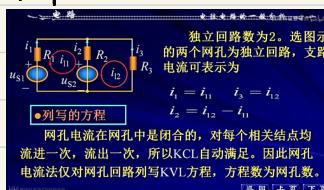
$$\sum R_k i_k = \sum U_k$$

§3.4 网孔电流法

1. 基本思想: 为减少未知量(方程)的个数, 假想每个网孔中有一个网孔电流。

各支路电流可用网孔电流的线性组合表示来求得电路的解。

2. Step



整理 $i_1 (R_1 + R_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_1 i_1 + R_2 (i_1 - i_2) = U_{S1} - U_{S2} \\ R_2 (i_2 - i_1) + R_3 i_2 = U_{S2} \\ i_2 (R_2 + R_3) \end{cases}$$

$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2$$

$$R_{22} = R_2 + R_3$$

(网孔1的自电阻)



网孔2中所有电阻之和, 称为网孔2的自电阻。

$$R_{22} = R_2 + R_3$$

网孔1、网孔2之间的互电阻。

$$U_{S1} = U_{S1} - U_{S2}$$

$$U_{S2} = U_{S2}$$

网孔1中所有电压源电压的代数和。

① ② 当两个网孔电流流过相关支路方向相同时, 互电阻取正号, 反之取负号。

③ 当电源电压方向与该网孔电流方向一致时, 取负号;

反之取正号。

方程的标准形式:

$$\begin{cases} R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2 = U_{S1} \\ R_2 i_1 + R_3 i_2 = U_{S2} \\ \dots \\ R_{n-1} i_{n-1} + R_n i_n = U_{Sn} \end{cases}$$

对于具有 n 个网孔的电路, 有:

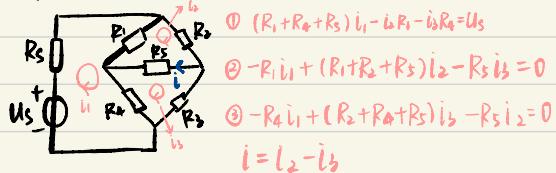
$$\begin{cases} R_1 i_1 + R_2 i_2 + \dots + R_n i_n = U_{S1} \\ R_2 i_1 + R_3 i_2 + \dots + R_{n-1} i_{n-1} = U_{S2} \\ \dots \\ R_{n-1} i_{n-1} + R_n i_n = U_{Sn} \end{cases}$$

矩阵解方程

左侧为自电阻 $\times I_{in}$ +互阻 $\times I_{in}$

右侧为电压源 / 电流源与其并联的电阻等效后的电压源

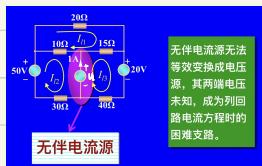
e.g. 用网孔电流法求解 i



注意: $i \neq i_2, i \neq i_3$

无伴电流源不可直接用!

无伴电流源:



方法一: (设 I)

$$45I_{11} - 10I_{12} - 15I_{13} = 0$$

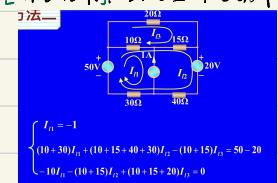
$$-10I_{11} + 40I_{12} = 50 - U$$

$$-15I_{11} + 55I_{13} = U - 20$$

$$I_{13} - I_{12} = 1 \quad \text{※ 四个方程}$$

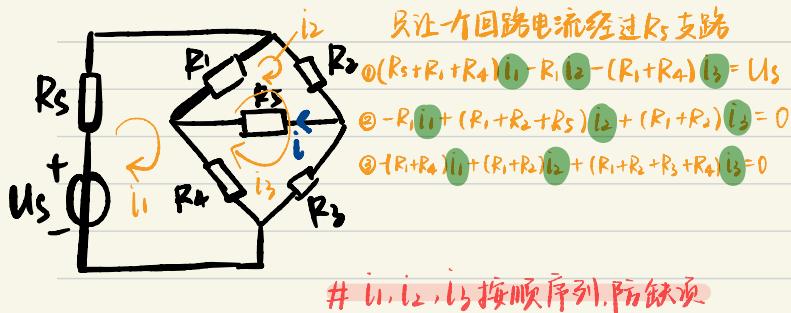
四个未知量

方法2. [无伴电流源仅出现在一个回路中]



§3.5 回路电流法

1. 对独立回路列写KVL方程, 方程数: $b - (n - 1)$

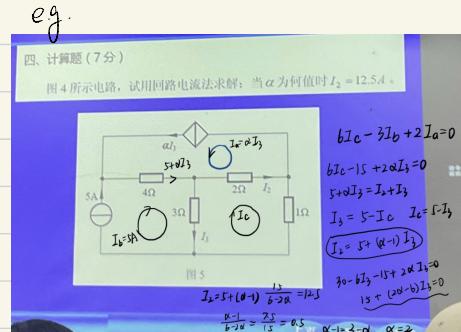


i_1, i_2, i_3 按顺序列, 防缺项

小结 (1) 回路法的一般步骤:

- ①选定 $l = b - (n - 1)$ 个独立回路，并确定其绕行方向。
- ②对 l 个独立回路，以回路电流为未知量，列写其KVL 方程。
- ③求解上述方程，得到 l 个回路电流。
- ④求各支路电流。
- ⑤其他分析。

图 4 所示电路，试用回路电流法求解：当 α 为何值时 $I_2 = 12.5A$ 。

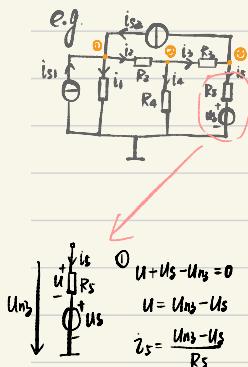


3. 复杂电压源支路的处理

§3.6 结点电压法 U_{nk} ($k=1, 2, 3 \dots$)

以结点电压为未知量列方程

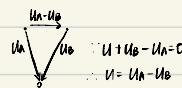
① 列 KCL 方程 有 $(n-1)$ 个 ② 任意选择参考点, 其他结点与参考点的电位差即为结点电压(位), 方向为从独立结点指向参考结点



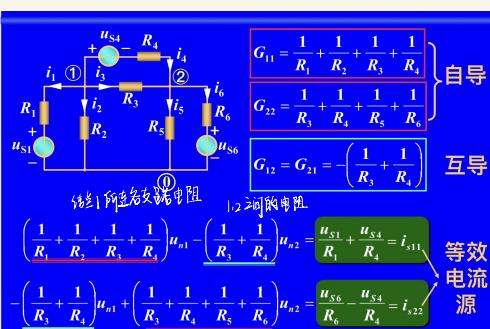
① 选参考结点 $(n-1) \uparrow$

② 列 KCL 方程 $\sum i_{\text{ex}} = \sum i_{\text{in}}$

$$\begin{cases} i_2 + i_4 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} \rightarrow \frac{U_{m1}}{R_1} + \frac{U_{m2} - U_{m3}}{R_2} = i_{s1} + i_{s2} \\ i_4 + i_3 = i_2 \rightarrow \frac{U_{m2}}{R_4} + \frac{U_{m3} - U_{m2}}{R_3} = \frac{U_{m1} - U_{m2}}{R_2} \\ i_5 + i_{s2} = i_5 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad & U + U_S - U_{m3} = 0 \\ & U = U_{m2} - U_S \\ & i_S = \frac{U_{m3} - U_S}{R_S} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad & -i_S - \frac{U_S}{R_S} + \frac{U_{m3}}{R_S} = 0 \\ & -i_S = \frac{U_{m3} - U_S}{R_S} \end{aligned}$$



只两个独立节点的节点电压方程一般形式

$$G_{11}u_{n1} + G_{12}u_{n2} = i_{s11}$$

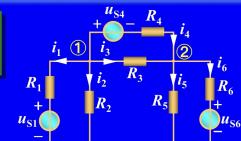
$$G_{21}u_{n1} + G_{22}u_{n2} = i_{s22}$$

● 自导 G_{11}, G_{22}

恒为正

● 互导 $G_{12} = G_{21}$

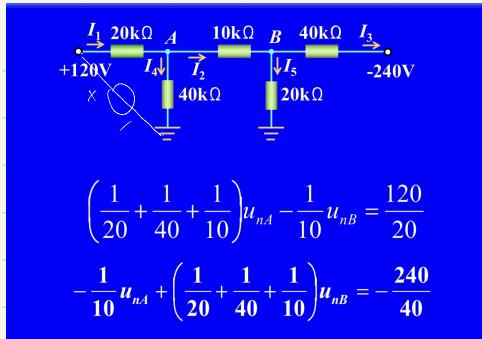
恒为负



● 等效电流源 i_{S11}, i_{S22}

流入节点为正

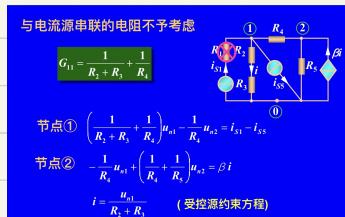
流出节点为负



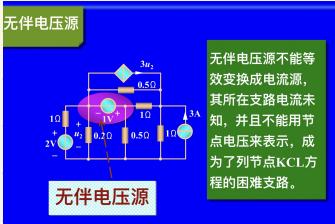
$$\left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{10}\right)u_{nA} - \frac{1}{10}u_{nB} = \frac{120}{20}$$

$$-\frac{1}{10}u_{nA} + \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{10}\right)u_{nB} = -\frac{240}{40}$$

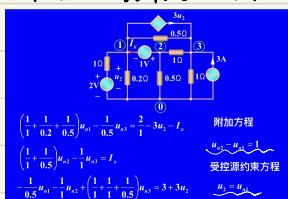
第二步



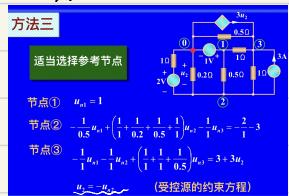
第三步



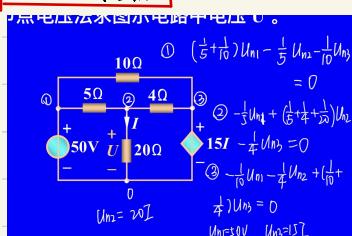
设流经电压源、电流为 I_x (经典考题)



方法三 适当选择参考节点

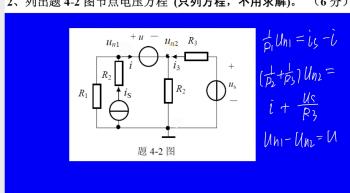


判断有无 $\frac{U_0}{R_2}$ 关系 ← 基始方法

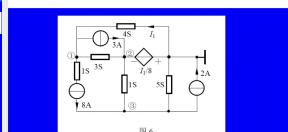


操作 3 和 $\frac{U_0}{R_2}$ 关系 ← 基始方法

2. 列出题 4-2 图节点电压方程 (只列方程, 不用求解)。 (6 分)



列出图 6 所示电路的节点电压方程(只列方程, 不用求解)。



§4-1 叠加定理

1. 在线性电路中，任一支路的电流/电压可以看成是电路中每一个独立电源单独作用于电路时在该支路产生的电流/电压的代数和。

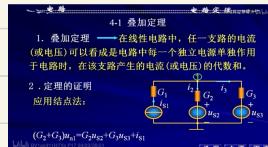
一个组合序句

(1) 仅适用于线性电路。

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(2) 不作用的电压源置零} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{短路} \\ \text{不作用的电流源置零} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{开路} \end{array}$$

(3) 复杂源要保留。

(4) U、I 方向注意是否取负。



4-1 叠加定理

在性电路中，任一支路的电流（或电压）可以看成是电路中每一个独立电源单独作用于电路时，在该支路产生的电流（或电压）的代数和。

或表示为

$$u_{11} = a_{11}u_{11}^{(1)} + a_{21}u_{21}^{(1)} + a_{31}u_{31}^{(1)}$$

$$u_{21} = a_{12}u_{11}^{(1)} + a_{22}u_{21}^{(1)} + a_{32}u_{31}^{(1)}$$

$$u_{31} = a_{13}u_{11}^{(1)} + a_{23}u_{21}^{(1)} + a_{33}u_{31}^{(1)}$$

支路输出为

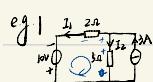
$$I_1 = (G_1 + G_2 + G_3)u_{11} = \left(\frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2}u_{11}^{(1)} + \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2}u_{11}^{(2)} + \frac{G_3}{G_1 + G_2}u_{11}^{(3)}\right)$$

$$= h_{11}u_{11} + h_{21}u_{21} + h_{31}u_{31} = \frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2}I_1^{(1)} + I_1^{(2)} + \frac{G_3}{G_1 + G_2}I_1^{(3)}$$

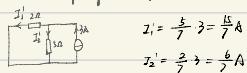
$$I_2 = (G_1 + G_2 + G_3)u_{21} = \left(\frac{G_1}{G_1 + G_2}u_{21}^{(1)} + \frac{G_2}{G_1 + G_2}u_{21}^{(2)} + \frac{G_3}{G_1 + G_2}u_{21}^{(3)}\right)$$

$$= I_2^{(1)} + I_2^{(2)} + I_2^{(3)}$$

2. 功率不能叠加。



① 电流源单独作用



$$I_1' = \frac{5}{7} \times 3 = \frac{15}{7} A$$

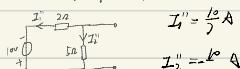
$$I_2' = \frac{2}{7} \times 3 = \frac{6}{7} A$$

$$I_1 = I_1' + I_1'' = \frac{25}{7} A$$

⇒ 叠加

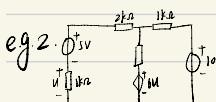
$$I_2 = I_2' + I_2'' = -\frac{4}{7} A$$

② 电压源单独作用



$$I_1'' = \frac{12}{7} A$$

$$I_2'' = -\frac{12}{7} A$$



两个方法

eg3 内部电路结构不知，则用 $i/u = a_1i_1 + b_1u_1 + \dots$ 计算

§ 4-2齐性定理

$$U_m = a_1 i_{s1} + b_1 U_m$$

$$U_m' = A(a_1 i_{s1} + b_1 U_m)$$

线性电路中，所有激励（独立电源）都增大（或减小）同样的倍数，则电路中响应（电压或电流）也增大（或减小）同样的倍数。

当激励只有一个，则响应与激励成正比。即 $y = kx$

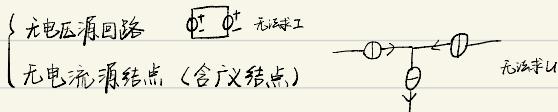
§ 4 替代定理

1. 某一支路 $U=U_k$, $I=i_k \Leftrightarrow$ ① $U=U_k$ 的独立电压源

② $I=i_k$ 的独立电流源

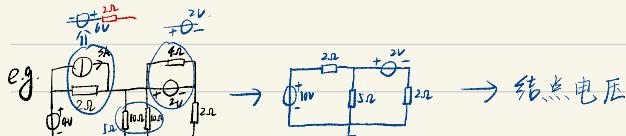
③ $R = \frac{U_k}{i_k}$ 的电阻

注意：1. 替代后电路必须有唯一解。



2. 电压源并联电阻 \Leftrightarrow 电压源

电流源串联电阻 \Leftrightarrow 电流源



问用多大电阻替代 2V

源的等效变换求图 2 电路中的电流 I 。

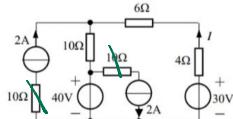


图 2



解：

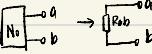
$$-40 - (12+I)10 - 10I + 30 = 0$$

$$I = -0.5 \text{ A}$$

§4-3 戴维南定理和诺顿定理

1. 一端口网络(二端口网络)

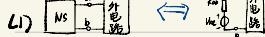
N

不含独立源 N_0  \rightarrow  U_{ab}

含独立源 N_s  \rightarrow

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{I} \quad L \text{ 独立源置 } 0 \text{ 后的输入电阻}$$

2. 戴维南定理 ($R_{in}=0$ 时适用)



U_{oc} 是一端口的开路电压

R_{ab} 为一端口网络的全部独立源置零后的输入电阻



解法

(2) Step ① 求开路电压 U_{oc}

通常



将受控源+电阻转化为电压源并电阻, 不要在电流源并电阻

② 求输入电阻 R_{in}

法△ 不含受控源时 将 N_s 化为 N_0 .  $R_{eq} = R_{in} = R_{ab}$

法□ 含受控源时 将 N_s 化为 N_0 .  $R_{eq} = \frac{u}{I}$

法△ 求 N_s 的短路电流 I_{sc}  $R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}}$

③ 由戴维南等效电路计算外电路中的变量



(3) ab端口伏安特性: $U = U_{oc} - iR_{eq}$

3. 诺顿定理 ($R_{in}=0$ 时仅适用于 N_s)



ab端口伏安特性: $i = i_{sc} - \frac{u}{R_n}$



转化为 D or N 等效电路

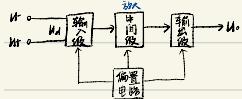


§ 含有运算放大器的电阻电路

5.1 运算放大器的电路模型

包含许多晶体管的集成电路

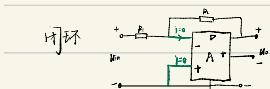
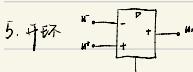
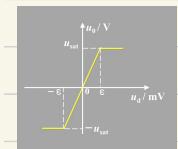
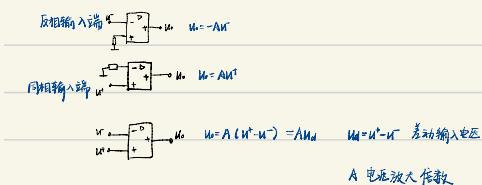
1. 集成运放是具有高开环放大倍数并带有深度负反馈的多级直接耦合放大电路。



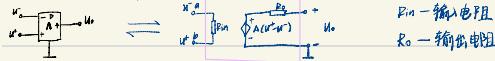
2. 运放的符号



3. 运放的输入输出特性



b. 逆放的电路模型

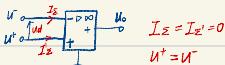


7 逆放的理想化

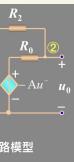
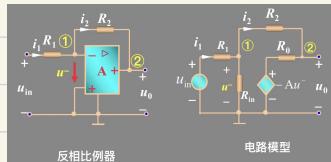
实际逆放 \$R_{in}\$ 很高 \$R_o\$ 较低 \$A\$ 很大

理想化 \$R_{in} = \infty\$ \$A = \infty\$ \$R_o = 0\$ (在线性范围内)

理想逆放



5-2 比例电路的分析



$u_{o1} = u^-$
 $u_{o2} = u_o$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) u_{o1} - \frac{1}{R_2} u_o = \frac{u_{in}}{R_1} \\ & -\frac{1}{R_2} u_{o1} + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_o} \right) u_{o2} = -\frac{A u_o}{R_o} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ 方程可改写为}$$

(1)

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) u_o - \frac{1}{R_2} u_0 = \frac{u_{in}}{R_1} \\ & \left(-\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{A}{R_o} \right) u_o - \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o} \right) u_0 = 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

(2)

$$u_0 = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{A}{R_o} \frac{u_{in}}{R_1} \right)}{\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_o} \right) \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_m} \right) + \frac{1}{R_2} \left(\frac{A}{R_o} - \frac{1}{R_2} \right)}$$

$$\frac{u_0}{u_{in}} = \frac{-R_2/R_1}{1 + (R_2/R_1 + 1)(1 + R_o/R_1 + R_2/R_m)}$$

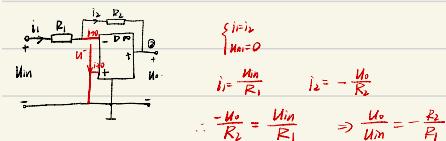
A很大, \$R_o\$很小, \$R_m\$很大 \$\Rightarrow \frac{u_0}{u_{in}} \approx -\frac{R_2}{R_1}\$

$$A = 50000, R_{in} = 1M\Omega, R_o = 100\Omega, R_2 = 100K\Omega, R_1 = 10K\Omega$$

$$\frac{u_0}{u_{in}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \times \frac{1}{1.00022}$$

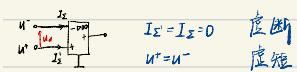
\$\therefore A\$很大, \$R_o\$很小, \$R_{in}\$很大 \$\Rightarrow \frac{u_0}{u_{in}} \approx -\frac{R_2}{R_1}\$

\$\therefore R_{in} = \infty\$ \$A = \infty\$ \$R_o = 0\$



5.3 含有理想运算放大器的电路分析

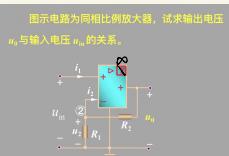
1. 理想运放器的性质



2. 例题

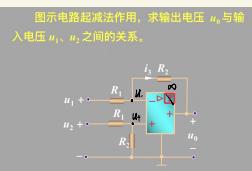
PPT (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } i_1 &= i_2 \\ u_{o1} &= -i_2 R_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_o \\ u_{o2} &= u_{o1} \\ &\therefore \frac{u_o}{u_{o1}} = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \end{aligned}$$



PPT (2)

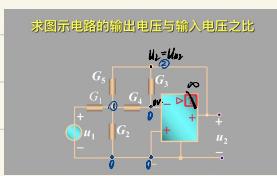
$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } i_2 &= \frac{u_1 - u_o}{R_1 + R_2} \\ u_o &= u_1 - R_2 i_2 = u_1 - \frac{R_2(u_1 - u_2)}{R_1 + R_2} \\ u_2 &= \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_o \\ \therefore u_2 &= u_T \\ \therefore u_T &= \frac{R_2(u_1 - u_2)}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u_o \\ u_1 &= \frac{u_o R_1 + u_T R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{u_o R_1 + u_o R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \\ \therefore u_o &= \frac{u_o R_2 - u_o R_1}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} (u_1 - u_2) \end{aligned}$$



解: $u_+=0$

$$\begin{aligned} u_- &= u_1 = 0 \\ \textcircled{1} \quad (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4) u_{o1} - G_3 u_{o2} &= u_1 G_1 \\ \textcircled{2} \quad G_3 u_{o1} + u_2 u_{o2} &= 0 \\ \therefore u_{o2} = u_2, \quad u_{o1} &= \frac{(G_3 + G_4) u_2}{G_3} \\ \therefore G_3 u_{o1} + G_4 u_1 &= \frac{(G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4)(G_3 + G_4) u_2}{G_3} \\ G_3 u_{o1} u_1 &= (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4) G_3 u_2 + (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4) G_4 u_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{u_o}{u_1} = \frac{G_3}{(G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4) G_3 + (G_1 + G_2 + G_3 + G_4) G_4}$$



定义：反映电场储能性质的参数

分类：线性 ~ / 非线性 ~
eg. 耦合电容，电感 ~

单位换算：法拉(F) $1F = 10^{-3} mF = 10^{-4} uF = 10^{-9} nF = 10^{12} pF$

电路符号：

库伏关系： $q = Cu$ (线性)

伏安关系： $i = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{du}{dt}$ 后续解微分方程 ~~必须取~~ $\frac{du}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow i = 0 \Leftrightarrow C$ 相当于开路

电容元件
(电流)

电压和电流的积分关系式

$$q = \int u dt = \int_{t_0}^t i d\varphi = \int_{t_0}^t id\varphi + \int_{t_0}^t id\varphi = q(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t id\varphi$$

$$u(t) = \frac{u(t_0)}{C} + \frac{1}{C} \int_{t_0}^t i d\varphi$$

当 u, i 取关联参考方向时： $P = ui = Cu \frac{du}{dt}$

$$\begin{aligned} W_C &= \int_{t_0}^t u(\varphi) i(\varphi) d\varphi = \int_{t_0}^t u(\varphi) \frac{C du(\varphi)}{d\varphi} d\varphi \\ &= \int_{t_0}^t u(\varphi) C du(\varphi) \\ &= C \left[\frac{1}{2} u^2(\varphi) \right]_{t_0}^t \quad u(t_0) = 0 \Rightarrow W_C(0) = 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t) \end{aligned}$$

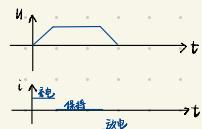
从 t_0 到 t ，电容元件吸收的能量为：

$$W_C = C \int_{u(t_0)}^{u(t)} u du = \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t) - \frac{1}{2} C u^2(t_0) = W_C(t) - W_C(t_0)$$

$|u(t_0)| > |u(t)| \rightarrow W_C(t) < W_C(t_0)$ 吸收能量 充电

$|u(t_0)| < |u(t)| \rightarrow W_C(t) > W_C(t_0)$ 释放能量 放电

$$C = \frac{\varepsilon S}{d} \quad \varepsilon \text{ 介电常数}$$

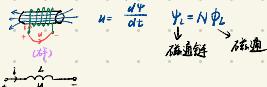


电感元件

定义 反映磁场存储能量性质的电路参数。

分类 线性 ~ / 非线性 ~

法拉第电磁感应定律:



ψ 和 i 的关系: $\psi = L_i$ L - 电感, 单位: 奥利特 H



$$u, i \text{ 导数关系式: } u = \frac{d\psi}{dt} \quad i = \frac{di}{dt} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u = L \frac{di}{dt} \\ \psi = L_i \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow u = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad \text{电感元件基本伏-安关系} \quad \frac{di}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0 \quad \text{相时短路}$$

u, i 为参考方向 $u = L \frac{di}{dt}$

$$\frac{1}{L} \int u dt = di \Rightarrow \frac{1}{L} \int u dt = \int di = i$$

$$\begin{aligned} i &= \frac{1}{L} \int u dt = \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u d\psi = i(t_0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_{t_0}^t u d\psi \\ \psi(t) &= \psi(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^t u d\psi \end{aligned}$$

磁场储能 $P = ui = Li \frac{di}{dt}$

$$W_L(t) = \int_{t_0}^t P d\psi = \frac{1}{2} L i^2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\psi^2(t)}{L}$$

$$u(t_1) \rightarrow t_2, \quad W_L(t_2) - W_L(t_1) = \sim$$

$$\begin{cases} |i(t_2)| > |i(t_1)| & \Delta W < 0 \text{ 储能} \\ |i(t_2)| < |i(t_1)| & \Delta W > 0 \text{ 放能} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{串联: } \frac{1}{C_{eq}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{C_n} \\ \text{并联: } C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots + C_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{电感: } \begin{cases} \text{串联: } L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 + \dots + L_n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{并联: } \frac{1}{L_{eq}} = \frac{1}{L_1} + \frac{1}{L_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{L_n}$$

 $u = Ri$	 $i = C \frac{du}{dt}$ $u(t) = u(0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau$	 $u = L \frac{di}{dt}$ $i(t) = i(0) + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u(\xi) d\xi$
耗能元件	动态元件、储能元件、记忆元件	动态元件、储能元件、记忆元件

4.1 认识时域 直流 \rightarrow 交流

$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}, u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

一阶电路和二阶电路的
时域分析

目前均为期中考题

定义：含有动态元件（电容或电感）的电路

动态电路

含有一个动态元件的线性电路，电路方程为一阶线性常微分方程

RC, RL (初用戴维南定理转化为最简 RC/RL)

一阶电路

RC 电路：



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KVL: } UR + UC - U_s(t) = 0 \\ \text{电容的VCR: } i = C \frac{dU_C}{dt} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{以电压为变量: } RC \frac{dU_C}{dt} + U_C = U_s(t) \\ \text{以电流为变量: } R(i + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt) = U_s(t) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{两边同时对等号: } R(i + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt) = U_s(t) \\ \Rightarrow R \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = U_s(t) \end{array}$$

$$R \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} i = \frac{dU_s(t)}{dt}$$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KVL: } UR + UL = U_s \\ \text{电感的VCR: } U_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{以电感电压为变量: } \frac{1}{L} \int i dt + U_L = U_s(t) \\ \text{以电流为变量: } R(i + \frac{1}{L} \int i dt) = U_s(t) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{两边同时对等号: } R(i + \frac{1}{L} \int i dt) = U_s(t) \\ \Rightarrow R \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} \int i dt = U_s(t) \end{array}$$

$$R \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} i = \frac{dU_s(t)}{dt}$$

二阶电路

定义：含有两个动态元件的线性电路，电路方程为二阶线性常微分方程



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KVL: } RI + U_R + UC - U_s(t) = 0 \\ \text{元件关系: } i = C \frac{dU_C}{dt}, U_C = L \frac{di}{dt} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{以电容为变量: } LC \frac{d^2U_C}{dt^2} + RI + UC = U_s(t) \\ \text{以电流为变量: } LC \frac{d^2i}{dt^2} + RI + U_C = U_s(t) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{静态: } U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) \\ \Rightarrow U_C(0+) = U_C(0-) = U_0 \end{array}$$

视为电压源

是 $+ = +$

不是 $- = +$!!!

高等数学

电路的初始条件

换路瞬间

电容:

$$C = \frac{q}{U}$$

$$U_C(0+) = U_C(0-)$$

$$i_C(0+) = q(0-)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{电荷守恒}$$

电感:

$$i_L(0+) = i_L(0-)$$

$$U_L(0+) = U_L(0-)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{磁通守恒}$$

求初始值的步骤

小结 求初始值的步骤：

1. 由换路前电路（稳定状态）求 $U_C(0_-)$ 和 $i_L(0_-)$ 。
2. 由换路定律得 $U_C(0_+)$ 和 $i_L(0_+)$ 。
3. 画 0_+ 等效电路。

{ (1) 换路后的电路；

{ (2) 电容（电感）用电压源（电流源）替代。
(取 0_+ 时刻值，方向与原假定的电容电压、电感电流方向相同)。

4. 由 0_+ 电路求所需各变量的 0_+ 值。

一阶电路的零输入响应

一阶线性常系数微分方程的定解：

1) 一阶线性常系数齐次微分方程的一般形式：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + x(t) = 0 \\ x(0_+) = X_0 \end{array} \right. , \quad \text{其中: } r, X_0 \text{ 为实常数} \quad (t \geq 0_+)$$

满足初始条件的定解为： $x(t) = X_0 e^{-rt}, (t \geq 0_+)$

2) 一阶线性常系数非齐次微分方程的一般形式：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + x(t) = F_S \\ x(0_+) = X_0 \end{array} \right. , \quad \text{其中: } r, X_0, F_S \text{ 为实常数} \quad (t \geq 0_+)$$

满足初始条件的定解为：

$$x(t) = x(0_+) + [x(0_+) - x(0_+)]e^{-rt}, t \geq 0_+$$

PC
RL

τ 时间常数(s) 将

定义：零输入响应指电路在没有外施激励而仅由电路中动态元件的初始储能所引起的响应

RC 电路的零输入响应：



$$t \geq 0, \\ u_R = u_C = u_0 e^{-\frac{R}{C}t} = u_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad (\tau = RC, RC \text{ 电路的时间常数}) \\ i = \frac{u_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = \frac{u_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

一阶电路的零输入响应

RL 电路的零输入响应：



$$u_R = R I e^{-\frac{L}{R}t} = R I e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad (\tau = \frac{L}{R}, RL \text{ 电路的时间常数}) \\ u_L = -R I e^{-\frac{L}{R}t} = -R I e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \\ i = I e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} = I e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

一阶电路的零状态响应

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{S(t=0)}{-\frac{1}{C}u_L + u_R} \\ & u_R = u_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \\ & i = \frac{u_0}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \end{aligned}$$

美.

$\tau = LR$.

$$\begin{aligned} & I_R \xrightarrow{+} + \\ & L \xrightarrow{+} + \\ & u_L = -u_R \end{aligned}$$

$$u_R = R I e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

$$I_R(0) = i(0), \quad \frac{di}{dt} = \frac{dI_R}{dt} e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{dI_R}{dt} = \frac{dI_R}{dt} e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \\ & I_R = I_R(0) e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \\ & u_R = u_R(0) e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \\ & u_C = u_S + (u_0 - u_S) e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad t > 0+ \\ & u_C = u_S + (u_0 - u_S) e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad t > 0+ \\ & u_C = u_S e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad t > 0+ \\ & u_C = u_S e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad t > 0+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & I_L \xrightarrow{+} + \\ & R \xrightarrow{+} + \\ & u_L = -u_R \end{aligned}$$

$$I_L = I_S - I_R e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & u_R = \frac{R}{C} \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ & u_R = \frac{R}{C} C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \frac{u_C}{\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$u_C(t) = u_S + (u_0 - u_S) e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} \quad t > 0+.$$

$$\text{全响应: } u_C(t) = u_0 e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t} + u_S (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}).$$

零输入 零状态.

u_S : 特解 or 稳态解.

u_0 : 稳态初值.

τ : 时间常数

$$f(t) = f(\infty) + (f(0+) - f(\infty)) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \cdot t > 0+ \\ f = u/t.$$

最后一题 U7 大题

一阶电路和二阶电路的时域分析

小结 $R > 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 过阻尼, 非振荡放电

$$u_c = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$$

$R = 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 临界阻尼, 非振荡放电

$$u_c = A_1 e^{-\delta t} + A_2 t e^{-\delta t}$$

$R < 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 欠阻尼, 振荡放电

$$u_c = A e^{-\delta t} \sin(\omega t + \beta)$$

由初始条件 $\begin{cases} u_c(0_+) \\ \frac{du_c}{dt}(0_+) \end{cases}$ 定常数

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相量法

1 复数的四则运算

$$\text{① } F_1 = a_1 + j b_1 = |F_1| e^{j\varphi_1} \quad F_2 = a_2 + j b_2 = |F_2| e^{j\varphi_2}$$

$$\text{② } F_1 \pm F_2 = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2) \quad <\text{用代数形式}$$

$$\text{③ } kF_1 = (a_1 + j b_1)(a_2 + j b_2) = |F_1||F_2| e^{j(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)} = |F_1||F_2| / \sqrt{2} e^{j\varphi}$$

$$\text{④ } \frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} e^{j(\varphi_1 - \varphi_2)} \quad < \times / \div \text{用指教形式}$$

∠7 驻波因子: $e^{j\varphi} = 1/\sqrt{2}$ $|e^{j\varphi}|^2 = 1/2$ 表示等效于逆时针旋转 90°

∠7 极坐标式: $F = |F| e^{j\varphi} = |F| / \sqrt{2} e^{j(\varphi + 45^\circ)}$

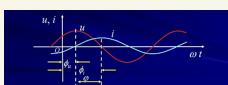
2 正弦量

∠7 正弦量: 电路中随时间按正弦规律变化的电压或电流

$$\text{① 表示形式: } u = U_m \cos(wt + \varphi_u) \quad i = I_m \cos(wt + \varphi_i) \quad w = \frac{\pi f}{T} = 2\pi f$$

注意: $|\varphi| \leq \pi$. 用弧度. 求解 $\cos \varphi = k$, φ 有两个值. 根据图像.

$$\text{② 相位差: } \omega t + \varphi_1 - (\omega t + \varphi_2) = \begin{cases} > 0 & K_1 \text{ 超前于 } K_2 \text{ 的相角} \Rightarrow K_1 \text{ 先达峰值} \\ < 0 & K_2 \text{ 超前} \\ = 0 & K_2 \text{ 同相} \\ = \pi & 反相 \\ = \pm \frac{\pi}{2} & 正交 \end{cases}$$



再判断唯一 φ

$$\cos \varphi = \sin(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\sin \varphi = \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

3 有效值

直流:
交流:

$$W = I^2 R T$$

$$W = \int_0^T R i^2(t) dt$$

$$I^2 R T = \int_0^T R i^2(t) dt$$

$$\text{有效值 } I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt} \quad \text{平方} \rightarrow \text{平均} \rightarrow \text{开根}$$

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

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

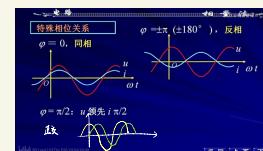
$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T I_m^2 \cos^2(\omega t + \varphi) dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\frac{\cos 2(\omega t + \varphi) + 1}{2} \right) dt}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \cdot T} \quad \text{高数知识}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{T}{2}}$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad U_m = 3.80V \quad U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} = 220V$$



3. 相量法

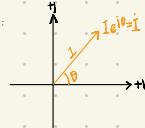


L7 推导 $F = |F| e^{j(\omega t + \phi)} = |F| \cos(\omega t + \phi) + j|F| \sin(\omega t + \phi)$

$$i(t) = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta) = I_0 [\sqrt{I_R^2 + I_L^2} e^{j\theta} e^{j\omega t}]$$

令 $I = I_0 e^{j\theta} = I / \theta$, 即为正弦量 i 的相量 (有效值相量)
(不随 t 变化)

L8 几何形式



eg 正弦量 $220\sqrt{2} \cos(\omega t - 35^\circ)$

有效值相量 $220/\sqrt{2}$ 一最大值相量 $220\sqrt{2}/-35^\circ$

L9 运算关系: $\dot{I} = I_1 + I_2$ (W相同) 加法计算方法 { 代数

① 微分规则:

正弦量

$$\dot{i} = \dot{I}_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$\dot{I} = I / \theta$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = I_0 \omega \cos(\omega t + \theta + \frac{\omega}{2}) \quad \omega I / \theta \stackrel{!}{=} j \omega I$$

I 的 n 阶导数

$$(j\omega)^n I \quad \Rightarrow \text{放大 } n \text{ 倍, 逆时针旋转 } \frac{n\pi}{2}$$

② 积分运算法则:

正弦量 相量

$$i = I_0 \cos(\omega t + \theta) \quad \dot{i} = I / \theta$$

$$\int i dt = \frac{I_0}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \theta - \frac{\omega}{2}) \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{I}{\omega} \quad \text{幅值} \rightarrow \text{缩小 } \omega \text{ 倍, 顺时针旋转 } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

eg $i = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{3}) A \quad \dot{i} = 22\sqrt{2} \cos(314t - \frac{5}{6}\pi) A$

L7 $\dot{i} = 10 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\cos(314t + \frac{\pi}{3}) \right] = 5 + j\sqrt{3}$

$$\dot{i} = 22 \frac{d}{dt} \left[\cos(314t - \frac{5}{6}\pi) \right] = -10\sqrt{3} - j10$$

$$\dot{i} = \dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_2 = 5 - j10\sqrt{3} + (-10\sqrt{3} - j10) j$$

$$\dot{i} = \dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_2 = \sqrt{(5 - j10\sqrt{3})^2 + (-10\sqrt{3} - j10)^2} / \arctan \frac{-10 - j5}{5} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -10^\circ A$$

L8 $\frac{di}{dt} = 314i \times 10/60^\circ = 3140/150^\circ$

L8 $\int i_0 dt \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{22 - \frac{5}{6}\pi}{314} = \frac{22}{314} / -\frac{4}{3}\pi = 0.07/120^\circ$

$$\int i_0 dt = 0.07\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 120^\circ) A \cdot s$$

4. 电路定律的相量形式

L9 KVL $\begin{cases} \sum i(t) = 0 & (\text{KVL相量形式}) \\ \sum u = 0 & (\text{KCL相量形式}) \end{cases} \quad \text{KCL} \quad \begin{cases} \sum i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum R_i (i_1 + i_2 + \dots) = 0 \\ \sum i = 0 \end{cases}$

L10 元件伏安关系的相量形式

瞬时量关系 $U_R = i_R R$

电阻元件

电感元件

电容元件

$$U_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt}$$

$$U_C = C \frac{di_C}{dt}$$

相量形式 $\dot{U}_R = \dot{i}_R R$

$$\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{i}_L$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{i}_C$$

有效值关系 $U_R = I_R R$

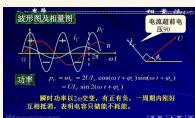
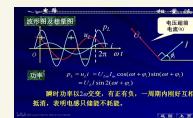
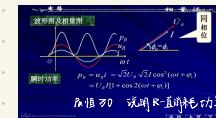
$$U_L = \omega L I_L$$

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

相位关系 $\dot{U} = j\omega L \dot{i}_L \quad \dot{i}_L = j\omega \dot{U}$

$$U_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{i}_C \quad \dot{i}_C = j\omega U_C$$

$$U_R = I_R R$$



感抗 $X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$ (2)

① 表示限制电流的能力

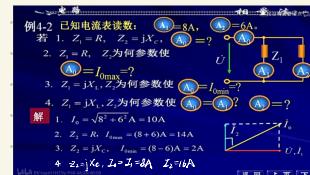
$$\text{② } X_L = \omega L \text{ 或 } L = \frac{X_L}{\omega}$$

容抗 $X_C = +\frac{1}{\omega C}$ (2)

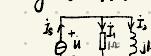
① 表示通过电容的阻碍能力

$$\text{② } X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \text{ 或 } C = \frac{1}{X_C \omega}$$

感纳 $B_L = -\frac{1}{\omega L}$ (3)



eg $I_s = 2/0^\circ A$, 求 \dot{U}



解: $\dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_2 + \dot{i}_3 = \dot{i}_s \quad \dot{i}_s = \frac{\dot{U}}{j}$

$$\dot{i}_1 = \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = j\dot{U}$$

$$\dot{i}_3 = -\dot{U}$$

$$I_s = I_1 + I_2$$

$$\text{设 } \dot{U} = Us/0^\circ V = 100/0^\circ V$$

$$Us = 10I_s = 100 V$$

$$\dot{i}_1 = \dot{i}_2 + \dot{i}_3$$

$$\dot{i}_1 = 10\sqrt{2}/45^\circ A$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = 10\sqrt{2}/-45^\circ A$$

$$\dot{i}_3 = 10\sqrt{2}/-90^\circ A$$

相量图法

(电压) (电流) 9-1 阻抗和导纳

1. 阻抗 Z 电抗 X

正弦稳态情况如下

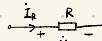
$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = |Z| / \varphi_Z$$

$|Z|$ 阻抗模

$\varphi_Z = \varphi_U - \varphi_I$ 阻抗角

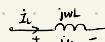
2. R, L, C 元件的阻抗

相量模型图



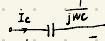
阻抗

$$Z_R = \frac{U_R}{I_R} = R$$



$$Z_L = \frac{U_L}{I_L} = jWL$$

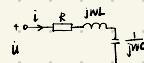
$X_L = WL$ 感抗



$$Z_C = \frac{U_C}{I_C} = -j\frac{1}{WC}$$

$X_C = \frac{1}{WC}$ 容抗

3. RLC 串联电路等效复阻抗



$$Z = R + jWL + \frac{1}{jWC} = R + j(X_L - X_C) = R + jX$$

$$Z = \frac{U}{I} = |Z| / \varphi_Z$$

① 复阻抗

$$Z = R + jX \quad (R \text{ 等效电阻}, X \text{ 等效电抗})$$

② 阻抗三角形

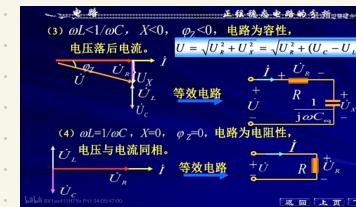
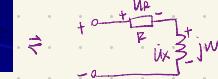
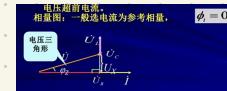


$$23) Z = R + j(LW - \frac{1}{WC}) = |Z| / \varphi_Z$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad WL > \frac{1}{WC}, \quad X > 0, \quad \varphi_Z > 0 \quad (U_R > U_C)$$

电路为感性 (电感作用强于电容)

电压超前电流



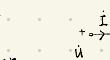
在正弦稳态电路中，分电压有可能大于总电压 (X_L)

4. 导纳 Y (耐子 S)

电纳 B

$$4) Y = \frac{I}{U} = |Y| / \varphi_Y$$

$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} & \text{导纳模} \\ \varphi_Y = \varphi_U - \varphi_I & \text{导纳角} \end{cases}$$



5. R, L, C 元件的导纳

相量模型图



导纳

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

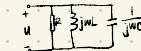


$$Y = \frac{1}{jWL} = \frac{1}{jXL}$$



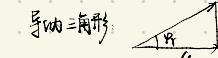
$$Y = jWC = \frac{1}{jXC}$$

6. RLC 并联电路



$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{jWL} + \frac{1}{jWC} \\ &= G + jB \quad B(\text{电纳}) \\ &= |Y| / \varphi_Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} |Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} \\ \varphi_Y = \arctan \frac{B}{G} \end{cases}$$



7. 正弦稳态电路的分析

分析 R, L, C 并联电路得出：

(1) $Y = G + j(\omega C - 1/\omega L) = |Y| / \varphi_Y$ 为复数，称复导纳。

(2) $\omega C > 1/\omega L, B > 0, \varphi_Y > 0$ 电容为容性。

电流超前电压

相量图：选电压为参考向量， $\varphi_U = 0$



RLC并联电路会出现分电流大于总电流的现象。

注意

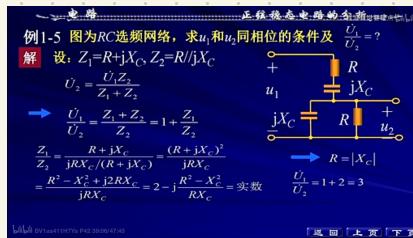
$$WC < \frac{1}{WL} \quad \text{电路为感性}$$

$$WC = \frac{1}{WL} \quad \text{电路为电阻性}$$

8. 阻抗的并联用导纳

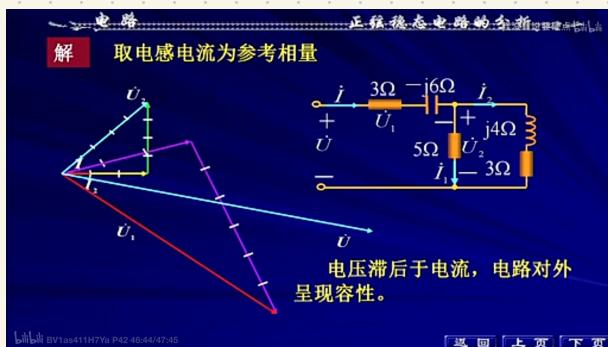
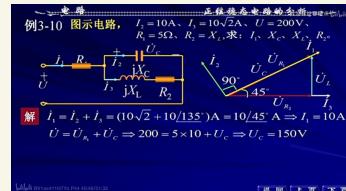
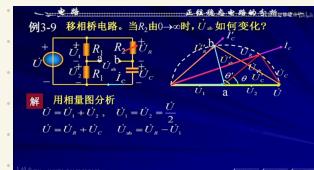
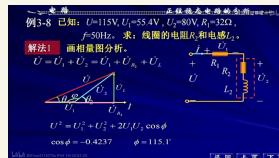
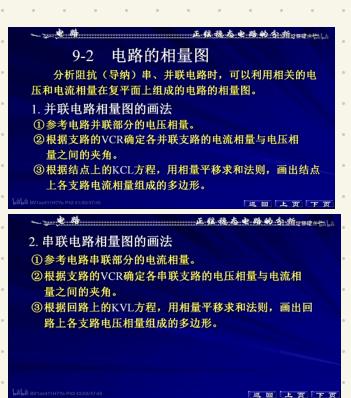
串并联换算

$$\text{串并联转换} \Rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$



$$U_1, U_2 \text{ 同相位} \Leftrightarrow \frac{U_1}{U_2} = k e^{(B-\theta)} = k \text{ 实数}$$

不错的题目



正弦稳态电路的分析

1 正弦电路的相量分析

$$\begin{cases} \text{KCL: } \sum I = 0 \\ \text{KVL: } \sum U = 0 \\ \text{元件约束关系: } U = iZ / U = \frac{i}{Y} \end{cases}$$

8.3.4 四端，昨晚0.30挂掉的

§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的分析

已知: $U_s = 14.14 \cos 2t$ V
 $I_s = 1.414 \cos(2t + 30^\circ)$ A

列出回路电流方程和节点电压方程

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不需记忆。

$$U_s = 10/0^\circ$$

$$I_s = 1/30^\circ$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{n1} = U_s = 10/0^\circ \\ \left(\frac{1}{1+j} + 1 + 1 \right) U_{n2} - U_{n1} - U_{n3} = 0 \\ -j U_{n2} + \left(1 + j + j \right) U_{n3} - 8j U_{n1} = I_s = 1/30^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{14} = -I_s \\ (1 + j + j) I_{14} - (1 + j) I_{12} - I_{13} = U_s \\ (1 + j + j) I_{12} - (1 + j) I_{14} - I_{13} = 0 \\ (1 + j + \frac{1}{j}) I_{13} - I_{14} - I_{12} - \frac{1}{j} I_{14} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

§ 9.3 正弦稳态电路的分析

1) 求开路电压相量

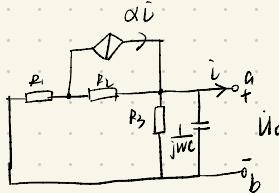
$\dot{I} = 0$

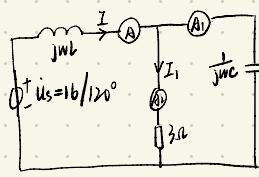
$\alpha \dot{I} = 0$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + j\omega C \right) \dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \frac{\dot{U}_s R_3}{(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) + j\omega C R_3 (R_1 + R_2)}$$

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$$\Rightarrow |Z| = \frac{16}{5} = 4j + \frac{1}{3+jwC}$$

9.3 Power of AC circuit

1) 融时功率

$$P = U(t)I(t) = U_m(\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)) I_m(\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i))$$

2) 有功功率(平均功率)

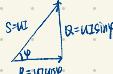


与电源交换能量的能力

3) 无功功率 Q



2. 线



4) 与阻抗 Z 的相似性
相似比: $\frac{U}{Z} = I$



$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{U_{ac}}{|Z|} \\ |Z| &= \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} \end{aligned}$$

复功率 (complex power) ← 引入便于计算 P, S, Q 的结论

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \quad \tilde{S} &= UI^* = UI/\Psi_u^* \Psi_i^* = S+jQ \\ &= U I \cos \varphi + j U I \sin \varphi \\ &= P+jQ \end{aligned}$$

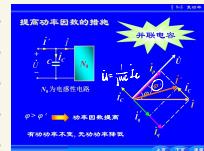
$$2) \quad \tilde{S} = \tilde{U}\tilde{I} = \tilde{I}^* \tilde{I}^* = \tilde{I}^2 Z$$

$$3) \quad \tilde{S} = \tilde{I}^*(R+jX) = \tilde{I}^2 R + \tilde{I}^2 j X = P+jQ$$

$$4) \quad \varphi = \arctan \frac{Q}{P} \quad \lambda = \cos \varphi$$

$$5) \quad \text{复功率写恒: } \tilde{S} = \sum_k \tilde{S}_k = \sum_k \frac{1}{k} P_k + j \sum_k \frac{1}{k} Q_k$$

(6) 提高功率因数

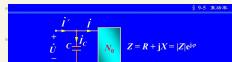


$$\tilde{I}_k = \tilde{I}_q + \tilde{I}_p$$

$$\tilde{I}_q = \tilde{I}'_q + \tilde{I}_p$$

$$|\tilde{I}'| < \varphi$$

(补偿过大, I超于 U 变成感性无功功率)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{并联电容 C 后:} \\ P = U I \cos \varphi \quad Q = U I \sin \varphi \\ \text{并联电容 C 后:} \\ P' = P - U C \omega p \quad Q' = Q + Q_C = U I \sin \varphi - \omega C U^2 \end{aligned}$$



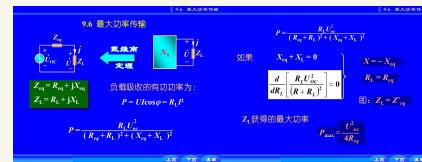
$$\begin{aligned} \text{并联电容 C 后:} \\ \varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q'}{P'} \quad \lambda = \cos \varphi \\ \text{并联电容 C 后:} \\ \varphi' = \tan^{-1} \frac{Q}{P} \quad C' = \cos \varphi' \end{aligned}$$

φ 的平角解: $\tan \varphi = \frac{Q}{P}$

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{Q}{P}$$

$$\lambda = \cos \varphi$$

最大功率传输



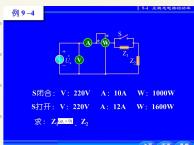
$Z_L = Z_{eq}$ 互为共轭

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_m^2}{4R_s}$$

最大功率 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{指定 } R \text{ 则根据 } I_{max} \text{ 或 } U_{max} \text{ 定 } P_{max} \\ \text{平衡: } R = Z_{eq} \text{ 则戴维南等效电路 } Z = \overline{Z_{eq}} \end{array} \right.$

平衡: $R = Z_{eq}$, 则戴维南等效电路 $Z = \overline{Z_{eq}}$

例



$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } Z_1 &= R_1 + jX_1 \\ Z_2 &= R_2 + jX_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$① S \text{断开: } P = U_1 I_1 \cos\varphi = I_1^2 R_1 \quad R_1 = 10\Omega$$

$$② S \text{闭合: } P = U_1 I_1 \cos\varphi = I_1 (R_1 + R_2) \quad R_1 + R_2 = 11.1\Omega \quad R_2 = 1.1\Omega$$

$$\therefore Z = \frac{U}{I} \quad |Z_2| = \sqrt{R_2^2 + X_2^2} = \frac{U}{I} = 22\Omega$$

$$\text{又: } |Z_1 + Z_2| = \sqrt{(R_1 + R_2)^2 + (X_1 + X_2)^2} = \frac{U}{I} = 18.33\Omega$$

$$\therefore (X_1 + X_2)^2 = (14.58)^2 \quad \therefore X_1 + X_2 = \pm 14.58$$

∴ $X_1 > 0$

$$X_2 = \sqrt{Z_2^2 - R_2^2} \angle 2 = \pm 19.6\angle 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore X_1 &= 3.14\angle 1 \text{ 或 } X_1 = 5.0\angle 2 \\ X_2 &= -19.6\angle 2 \quad X_2 = 19.6\angle 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Z_1 = 11 + 3.14\angle 1 \\ Z_2 = 10 - 19.6\angle 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} Z_1 = \\ Z_2 = \end{cases}$$

W10

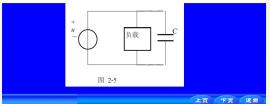
SS 采用 2.5 所示电路, $\varphi = 14.14\text{deg}(100\text{Hz})$. 若源电压及负载功率为 $P = 8\text{W}$, 则总功率 $G = 6\text{W}$ (6 分)

$$P' = R + R_C \tan^2 \frac{\omega t}{P} \quad R = U_1 I \sin \varphi = I^2 X$$

(1) 当仅改变此元件的负载接在电源两端时, 有功输出为 10A, 求该元件在图中所选位置的等效电阻 R_L .

$$R_L = -WCU^2$$

(2) 用单电源和电容 $C = 0.01\mu\text{F}$ 以最低的电源输出功率, 试求对两个电源的输出功率.



$$\begin{cases} R = 8\Omega \\ X = 8\Omega \end{cases}$$

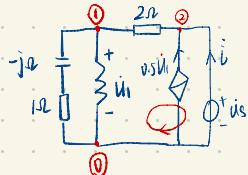
$$\lambda = \cos \varphi$$



Z_1 获得的最大功率及条件

$$\begin{aligned} \text{求 } i_{oc} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{1-j} + j0.4 + \frac{1}{2} \right) u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2} u_{n2} = \frac{10\angle -45^\circ}{1-j} \\ \frac{1}{2} u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2} u_{n1} = 0.5 i_s = 5\angle -45^\circ \\ u_{oc} = u_{n2} \quad u_1 = u_{n1} \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

② 求 Z_{eq}



$$\left(\frac{1}{1-j} + \frac{1}{2} + j0.4 \right) u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2} u_{n2} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} u_{n1} + \frac{1}{2} u_{n2} = 0.5 i_s \quad u_{n2} = u_s$$

$$-2(0.5u_{n1} + i_s) + u_s - u_{n1} = 0$$

$$u_{n1} = u_s$$

含有耦合电感的电路



10.1.2 含有耦合电感的正弦稳态分析

$$\begin{aligned} \text{总阻抗: } Z_{\text{总}} &= \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_1 + U_2}{I_1 + I_2} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM}{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM + jM} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM}{Z_1 + Z_2 + j(2M)} \\ \text{总电流: } I_{\text{总}} &= \frac{U}{Z_{\text{总}}} = \frac{U_1}{Z_1 + Z_2 + j(2M)} = \frac{U_1}{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM} \\ \text{总功率: } S &= U_{\text{总}} I_{\text{总}}^* = U_1 I_{\text{总}}^* = U_1 \frac{U_1}{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM} = \frac{U_1^2}{Z_1 + Z_2 + jM} \end{aligned}$$

10.2 理想变压器 (耦合电感的应用)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原边: } U_1 &= 10V, I_1 = 0.1A, P_1 = 1W, Z_1 = 100\Omega \\ \text{副边: } U_2 &= 10V, I_2 = 0.2A, P_2 = 2W, Z_2 = 50\Omega \\ \text{总阻抗: } Z_{\text{总}} &= Z_1 + Z_2 + jM = 100 + 50 + jM = 150 + jM \\ \text{总功率: } S &= U_{\text{总}} I_{\text{总}}^* = U_1 I_{\text{总}}^* = U_1 \frac{U_1}{Z_{\text{总}}} = \frac{U_1^2}{Z_{\text{总}}} = \frac{10^2}{150 + jM} \end{aligned}$$

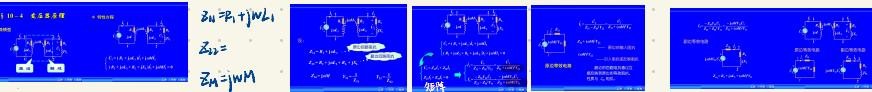
$$S = U_1 I_1^*$$

1. 绕组端电压相位

10.3.4 变压器原理

$$\begin{aligned} Z_{\text{原}} &= U_1 / I_1 = 200\Omega \\ Z_{\text{副}} &= U_2 / I_2 = 100\Omega \\ Z_M &= jWM \end{aligned}$$

理想变压器 (耦合电感的应用)



答案

10.4.2 变压器的等效电路



等效电阻的等效功率相同

有效值计算

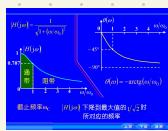
$$I_1 = 5\sqrt{2}\text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= 2\sqrt{2}\text{ A} \\ I_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

电路的频率响应

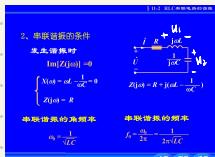
1. 网络函数

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\text{响应相量}}{\text{激励相量}}$$



2. PLC串联谐振

(1) 条件: U_1 和 U_2 同向 $\Rightarrow X = 0$



$$I_{\max} = \frac{U}{R}$$

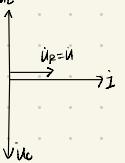
$$U_1 = -U_2$$

(2) 特点: ① 输入阻抗 $Z(j\omega_0)$ 最小, 即 $Z(j\omega_0) = R$

② 输入电流最大, $I = \frac{U}{R}$

③ $U_L = -U_C$ L、C串联部分相当于短路

3. 带量图



4. 过电压

$$U_L = U_C = \frac{U}{R} \omega_0 L = \frac{U}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$$

当 $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \gg RA$

$$U_L = U_C \gg U$$

$$(5) 品质因数$$

$$Q = \frac{U_L(j\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_L(j\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C R}$$

$$U_0 = \frac{R P}{L} = \frac{1}{Q C R}$$

3. PLC并联谐振

带并联谐振条件
4. PLC并联 $(Y = R + jX, X = 0)$



$$P_F = \frac{1}{CR}$$

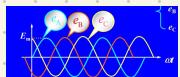
等效电阻与 R 成反比

§12 三相电路 Three-phase Circuits

1. 三相正弦交流电动势

$$\begin{aligned} U_{AB} &= EM \cos\alpha \\ U_B &= EM \cos(\alpha - \frac{2}{3}\pi) \\ U_C &= EM \cos(\alpha + \frac{2}{3}\pi) \end{aligned}$$

计算: $U_{AB} + U_B + U_C = 0 \Rightarrow U_A + U_B + U_C = 0$



2. 相序

二相序

三相电源相电压出现最大值(或最小值)的先后次序称为相序。

A-B-C-B-C-A

正序或顺序 A-B-C

$\begin{cases} u_A = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} \alpha \\ u_B = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha - 120^\circ) \\ u_C = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha + 120^\circ) \end{cases}$

负序或逆序 A-C-B

$\begin{cases} u_A = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} \alpha \\ u_B = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha + 120^\circ) \\ u_C = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha - 120^\circ) \end{cases}$



答: 题均可, 二三项要用顺序

◆ 对称三相电压

$$\begin{array}{ll} u_A = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} \alpha & \text{满足} \\ u_B = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha - 120^\circ) & u_A + u_B + u_C = 0 \\ u_C = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha + 120^\circ) & \end{array}$$

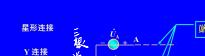
$$\begin{array}{l} \text{满足} \\ \begin{cases} U_A = U_B = U_C \\ U_A = U_B = U_C \\ U_A = U_B = U_C \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} U_A = U_B = U_C \\ U_A = U_B = U_C \\ U_A = U_B = U_C \end{cases} \\ U_A = U_B = U_C \end{array}$$

◆ 对称三相电流

$$\begin{array}{ll} i_A = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} \alpha & \text{满足} \\ i_B = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha - 120^\circ) & i_A + i_B + i_C = 0 \\ i_C = \sqrt{2} \text{ Cos} (\alpha + 120^\circ) & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{满足} \\ \begin{cases} I_A = I_B = I_C \\ I_A = I_B = I_C \\ I_A = I_B = I_C \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} I_A = I_B = I_C \\ I_A = I_B = I_C \\ I_A = I_B = I_C \end{cases} \\ I_A = I_B = I_C \end{array}$$

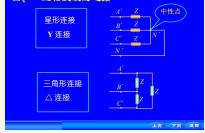
三、三相电源的连接



相电压 每相电压的端电压
 U_A, U_B, U_C
 线电压 调制线间的电压
 U_{AB}, U_{BC}, U_{CA}

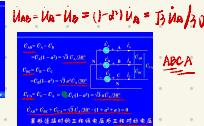
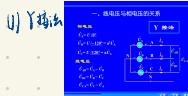
相电压 每相电中的电压
 U_A, U_B, U_C
 线电压 调制线中的电压
 U_{AB}, U_{BC}, U_{CA}
 线电流: 调制线中的电流
 i_A, i_B, i_C

四、三相负载的连接



线电压(U)和相电压(U)的关系

U



线电压
220V
380V

相电压
380V

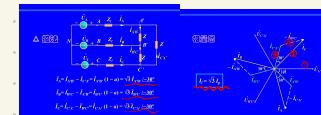
(1) Y接法



I (1) Y接法 Y-Y



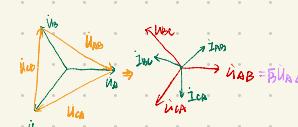
(2) Δ接法 Y-Δ



$$(1-\delta) = \sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ \quad A' B' C' A$$

$$(1-\cos^2 \alpha)^{1/2}$$

记往 副本



$$1 - \alpha^2 = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = \sin^2 \alpha$$

$$1 - \alpha = \sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ$$

对称三相电路

对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

对称三相电源
三相三线制
中性点不接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

对称三相电源
三相三线制
中性点不接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

$R\Delta = 3R_y$

不对称三相电路

非对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗不同
 $Z_1 \neq Z_2 \neq Z_3$

各相电压相位差 120°

非对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗不同
 $Z_1 \neq Z_2 \neq Z_3$

各相电压相位差 120°

非对称三相电源
三相三线制
中性点不接地

各相负载阻抗不同
 $Z_1 \neq Z_2 \neq Z_3$

各相电压相位差 120°

非对称三相电源
三相三线制
中性点不接地

各相负载阻抗不同
 $Z_1 \neq Z_2 \neq Z_3$

各相电压相位差 120°

对称三相电路的功率

没写?

二瓦计法

电压在同一端

对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

对称三相电源
三相四线制
中性点直接接地

各相负载阻抗相同
 $Z = R + jX$

各相电压相位差 120°

非对称三相电源
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非对称三相电源
三相三线制
中性点不接地

各相负载阻抗不同
 $Z_1 \neq Z_2 \neq Z_3$

各相电压相位差 120°

→解题总题

§13 非正弦周期电流电路和信号的频谱



① 分解法 (首次消除非简谐作用) (与不同!!!)
 $\Omega_m = 10V$

$$② U_s = 10 \sin(10t + 30^\circ)$$

$$I_2 = 3.15 \sin(10t + 130^\circ)$$

$$U = I_2 (R + j\omega L)$$

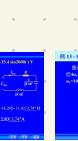
$$③ U_L = 18 \sin(3\omega t)$$

$$I_3 = 2.12 \sin(3\omega t) \text{ 方正谐振}$$

$$U' = I_3 (R + j\omega L)$$

$$U = I_3 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$b) P = \frac{80}{\sqrt{2}} \times 3.31 \times \cos(30^\circ - 99.4^\circ) + \frac{18}{\sqrt{2}} \times 2.12 \times \cos 30^\circ$$



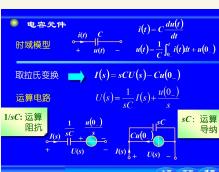
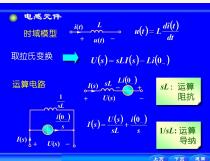
U_m (为最大值)

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{12.83^2}{12} + (\frac{1.935}{12})^2} = 9.13 A$$

$$P = 100 \times \frac{12.83}{\sqrt{2}} \cos 50^\circ + \frac{3.14}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{1.935}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos 64.9^\circ$$

$$= 907.218 + 10.707$$

二



线性动态电路复频域的分析方法

(复数运算的知识)

考试时间规定

$$\text{电感: } \frac{U(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow I(s) = \frac{U(s)}{L} \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{1}{L}, SL \text{ 互等定理}$$

$$\text{电容: } \frac{U(s)}{C} = \frac{1}{sC} \Rightarrow U(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I(s) \quad \text{或} \quad \frac{1}{sC}, SC \text{ 互等定理}$$

U, L 和 C 均需 Laplace 变换.

根的情况 < 单根 反对称求法
重根

2-4、(10 分) 已知图 2-4 所示电路中, 开关 S 在零时刻闭合, S 闭合前电路处于稳定状态, 用运算法求 $t > 0$ 的 $U_{n1}(t)$.



图 2-4

$$U_{n1}(0-) = 5V \quad U_{n2}(0-) = 0V \quad I_s(0-) = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{10}{0.5} \\ 0.5\Omega \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{10}{0.3} \\ 0.3H \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} + \\ - \end{array} \right| \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{0.3}} = \frac{3}{5} \Omega$$

$$(\frac{1}{0.5} + \frac{3s}{5} + \frac{s}{5} + 3) U_{n1}(s) = \frac{10}{s} + \frac{5}{s} \cdot \frac{3s}{10}$$

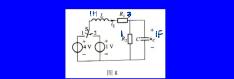
$$U_{n1}(s) = (2 + e^{-10t}) \operatorname{Ei}(t) V$$

$$\therefore U_{n1}(t) = 2 + e^{-10t} \cdot t \geq 0$$

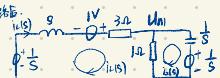
A. 计算题 (4 分)

已知图 A 所示电路, $L=1H$, $C=1F$, $I_s=1A$, $U_{n1}(0)=1V$, 求 $U_{n1}(t)$.

由图 A 可知, 该电路为二端口网络, 其等效电路如图 B 所示.



$$\textcircled{1} \quad i_L(t) = \frac{1}{L} = 1A \quad U_{n1}(0) = 1V$$



② 该点电压等于基尔霍夫 $\sum U = 0$

$$\frac{1 + (1+s)(3+s)}{s+3}$$

$$(\frac{1}{s+3} + 1 + s) U_{n1}(s) = \frac{2}{s+3} + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_{n1}(s) &= \frac{s+1}{s+3} \cdot \frac{s+3}{s+3+4s+3} \\ &= \frac{s+1}{(s+2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$I(s)(s+3) = \frac{1}{s+1} - U_{n1}(s)$$

感觉不是很美妙

六、计算题 (10 分)

如图 6 所示电路，在换路前已处于稳态，用拉普拉斯变换法求 $t > 0$ 的 $u_c(t)$ 。

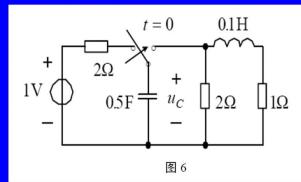


图 6

上页 下页 返回

九、计算题 (10 分)

电路如图 9 所示，电容初值电压 $u_c(0^-) = 100V$ ， $t = 0$ 时开关 S 闭合，用运算法求 S 闭合后的电感电流 i_L 。

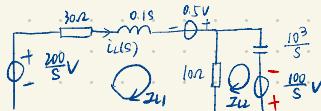


图 9

~~好好做！！！~~

$$\text{解: } i_L(0^-) = \frac{200}{40} = 5A$$

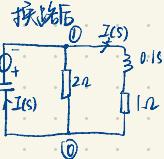
换路后电路可转换为



假设回路电流如图，可得

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{L1} = i_L(s) \\ (30 + 0.1s + 10)I_{L1} - 10i_{L2} = 0.5 + \frac{200}{s} \\ -10I_{L1} + \left(\frac{10^3}{s} + 10\right)i_{L2} = +\frac{100}{s} \\ \therefore i_L(s) = \frac{5(s^2 + 70s + 4 \times 10^4)}{s(s+200)^2} = 5\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{300}{(s+200)^2}\right) \\ \therefore i_L(t) = \mathcal{L}[i_L(s)] = 5(1 + 300t)e^{-200t} \quad t > 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{解: } u_c(0^-) = 1V$$



假设结点如图所示

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_{N1} = u_c(s) \\ \left(\frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{0.5s+1}\right)U_{N1} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}s} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\therefore u_c(s) = \frac{s+10}{(s+5)(s+1)} = -\frac{5}{s+5} - \frac{4}{s+1}$$

$$u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}[u_c(s)] = 5e^{-5t} - 4e^{-t} \quad (t > 0)$$

七、计算题 (10 分) ↵

如图 7 所示电路, 已知 $\dot{i}_L(0-) = 1A$, $u_C(0-) = 2V$, 用运算法求 $u_C(t)$

$u_C(t)$

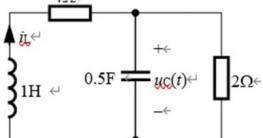


图 7 ↵

②

解:

假设结点如图:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\frac{1}{4+s} + \frac{s}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) U_1 = -\frac{1}{s+4} + 1 \\ U_1 = U_C(s) \end{array} \right.$$

$$U_C(s) = \frac{s+5}{s+4} \cdot \frac{2(4+s)}{(s+2)(s+3)} = 2 \left(\frac{3}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3} \right)$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \mathcal{L}[U_C(s)] = 6e^{-2t} - 4e^{-3t} \quad (t > 0)$$

六、计算题 (10 分) ↵

如图 6 所示电路, 已知换路前电路处于稳态, $t=0$ 时将开关 S 闭合。试用运算法求开关闭合后电容电压 $u_C(t)$ 。

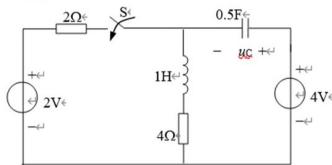
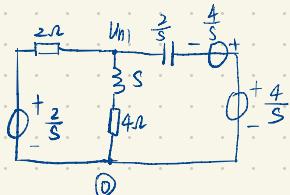


图 6 ↵

①

解: $U_C(0-) = 4V \quad i_L(0-) = 0A$



$$\therefore U_{H1} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore U_{H1} = -U_C(s) + \frac{4}{s}$$

$$\therefore U_C(s) = \frac{4}{s} - U_{H1}$$

$$= \frac{8}{s} + \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{2}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore u_C(t) = \mathcal{L}[U_C(s)] = \frac{8}{3} + 2e^{-2t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} \quad (t > 0)$$

串联反馈

九、计算题 (10分)

图9所示电路原处于稳态, $t=0$ 时开关S打开, 试求输出电压 $u_C(t)$.

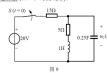


图9

③ 解: $\because i_L(0^-)=1A$

$$U_C(0^-)=5V.$$

运算电路为下图, 假设回路电流参考方向如图



$$\therefore \left(\frac{4}{s} + s + \frac{5}{s}\right)i - \frac{5}{s} - L = 0$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{\frac{5}{s} + L}{\frac{4}{s} + s + \frac{5}{s}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore U_C(s) &= \frac{5}{s} - \frac{4}{s} \cdot \frac{\frac{5}{s} + L}{\frac{4}{s} + s + \frac{5}{s}} \\ &= \frac{5}{s} - \frac{4(5s + L)}{s(4s^2 + 5s + 4)} \\ &= \frac{5}{s} - \frac{4}{s(s+1)} = \frac{6s+4}{s(s+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore U_C(s) &= \frac{6s+4}{s(s+1)} \\ &= \frac{4}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1} \\ U_C(t) &= 4 + e^{-t} \quad t>0 \end{aligned}$$