

# 第五章 正弦稳态电路的分析

随时间按正弦规律变化的量称为正弦量。当线性 定常电路的激励为正弦量,且电路已工作在稳定状态时, 对电路进行研究分析称为正弦稳态分析,电路的这种工 作状态称为正弦稳态。

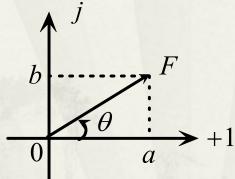
正弦稳态电路分析在电路理论和工程实际应用中具有十分重要的意义。

# 5.1复数

$$\mathbf{F} = a + jb$$

复数的代数表示: 
$$F = a + jb$$
  $j = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数单位

复数的向量表示:



 $|F| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ 为复数的模(值)

 $\frac{1}{a}$  +1  $\theta = argF$  为复数的辐角,可以 用弧度或度表示

复数的三角形式表示:  $F = |F|(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$  可见

根据欧拉公式  $e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta$ 

$$a = |\mathbf{F}|\cos\theta$$

$$b = |\mathbf{F}|\sin\theta$$

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

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

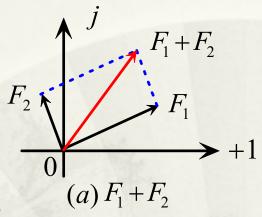
复数的指数形式表示:  $F = |F|e^{j\theta}$ 

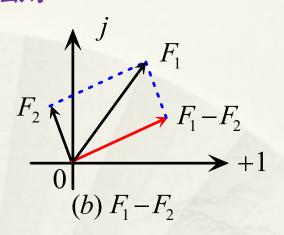
复数的极坐标形式表示:  $F = |F| \angle \theta$ 



#### 复数加、减运算

#### 按平行四边形法则





#### 复数乘法运算

$$F_1F_2 = |F_1|e^{j\theta_1}|F_2|e^{j\theta_2}$$
  
=  $|F_1||F_2|e^{j(\theta_1+\theta_2)}$ 

复数乘积的模等于各复数模的积, 其辐角等于 各辐角的和。

复数除法运算 
$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{|F_1| \angle \theta_1}{|F_2| \angle \theta_2} = \frac{|F_1|}{|F_2|} \angle \theta_1 - \theta_2$$



例 设
$$F_1 = 3 - j4$$
,  $F_2 = 10 \angle 135^\circ$  。求 $F_1 +$ 

解: 求复数的代数和用代数形式:

$$\mathbf{F}_2 = 10 \angle 135^{\circ} = 10(\cos 135^{\circ} + j\sin 135^{\circ}) = -7.07 + j7.07$$

$$\mathbf{F}_1 + \mathbf{F}_2 = (3 - j4) + (-7.07 + j7.07) = -4.07 + j3.07 = 5.1 \angle 143^{\circ}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_1}{\mathbf{F}_2} = \frac{3 - j4}{-7.07 + j7.07} = \frac{(3 - j4)(-7.07 - j7.07)}{(-7.07 + j7.07)(-7.07 - j7.07)} = -0.195 + j0.071$$

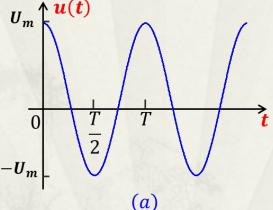
$$\frac{\mathbf{F}_1}{\mathbf{F}_2} = \frac{3 - j4}{10 \angle 135^{\circ}} = \frac{5 \angle -53.1^{\circ}}{10 \angle 135^{\circ}} = 0.5 \angle -188.1^{\circ}$$
$$= 0.5 \angle 171.9^{\circ} = -0.195 + j0.071$$

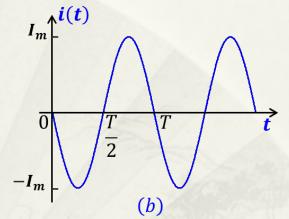


# 5.2 正弦量及其描述

#### 一、正弦量的时域表示

1、波形表示:





$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u) - U_m$$

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

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

 $\omega$ 称为角频率,它表征正弦量变化的快慢 ,单位为rad/s  $\varphi_u$ 和 $\varphi_i$  分别表示 电压和电流的初相位。

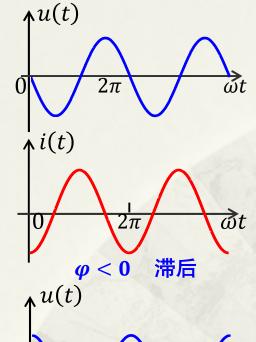
可见,可以用最大值、角频率(或频率、周期)和初相位来描述一个正弦量的瞬时值随时间变化的全貌,因此,将这三个量称为正弦量的三要素。



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 $\overrightarrow{\omega}t$ 



 $2\pi$ 

 $2\pi$ 

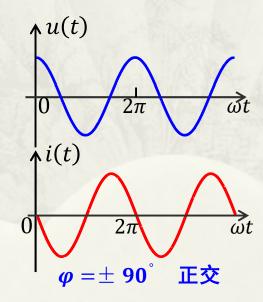
 $\varphi = 0$ 

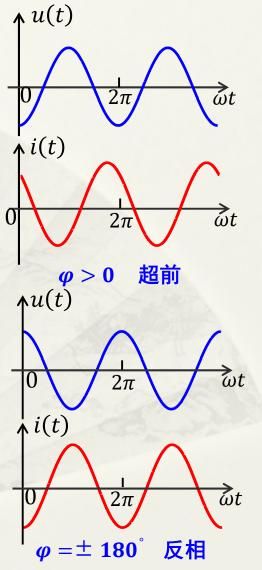
同相

i(t)

# 二. 正弦量的相位差

$$u(t) = U_m cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$
  
 $i(t) = I_m cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$   
相位差:  $\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$   
 $|\varphi| \le 180^\circ$ 





# 三. 正弦量的有效值

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$
 If  $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$   $I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 I_m$ 

物理意义:在同一电阻中先后通以直流电流和周期电流,若在周期电流的一个周期时间内,两者产生的热量相等。

$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$
 [1]  $U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T}} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt$   $U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 U_m$ 

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

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

- (1) 有效值需用大写字母表示,且有效值恒大于等于零。
- (2) 电器设备铭牌上标出的额定电压、电流的数值。



# 四、正弦量的相量表示(频域表示)

#### 1、正弦稳态电路特点:

若所有激励为频率相同的正弦量,则线性电路响应为同频率的正弦量。

#### 2、正弦量相量表示:

$$\dot{i}(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$
 $\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i \quad \vec{x} \quad \dot{I}_m = I_m \angle \varphi_i$ 

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$
  $\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_u \otimes \dot{U}_m = U_m \angle \varphi_u$ 

式中符号上加小点,是表示此复数,专指正弦量而言,有别于其它复数。 因此相量与正弦量之间存在一一对应关系。一个正弦量可以用有效值相 量表示,也可以用最大值相量表示。

# 几点说明:

- (1) 相量用上面带点的大写字母表示。
- (2) 相量只用于表示正弦量(它包含了其对应正弦量的振幅(或有效值)和初相位两个要素),而不等于正弦量,即

$$i \neq \dot{I}_m$$

(3)代表正弦量的相量为一个复数,写为极坐标形式和指数形式,如  $\dot{U}=U\angle\varphi_u$   $\dot{U}=Ue^{j\varphi_u}$ 

也可以写成代数形式或三角形式,如

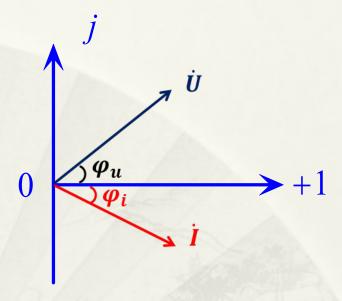
$$\dot{U} = Ue^{j\varphi_u} = Ucos\varphi_u + jUsin\varphi_u$$



#### 3、相量图:在一个复平面表示相量的图。

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i) \longrightarrow \dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$$

$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u) \longrightarrow \dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_u$$



例1 已知角频率为ω的正弦电压的相量为 $\dot{U} = -3 + j4V$ 。试写出其时域表示式。

$$\dot{U} = -3 + j4 = 5 \angle 126.9^{\circ} = 5e^{j126.9^{\circ}} V$$



例2 已知同频率电流为 $i_1(t) = 5\sqrt{2}cos(\omega t + 45^{\circ})A$ ,  $i_2(t) = 10\sqrt{2}cos(\omega t - 60^{\circ})A$ , 试写出相量表示式,画出相量图,并求 $i = i_1 + i_2$ 。

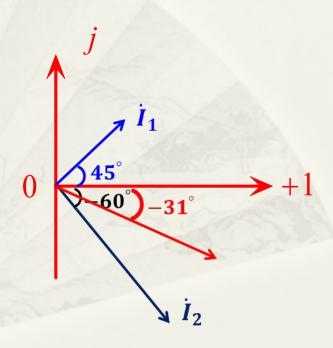
解: 
$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 45^{\circ} A \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle -60^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle 45^{\circ} + 10 \angle -60^{\circ}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{10}{2} - j\frac{10\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$$

$$= 8.5355 - j5.1247 \approx 10 \angle -31^{\circ} A$$

$$i(t) \approx 10\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\omega t - 31^{\circ}\right)A$$





#### 例3 如果有两个同频率的正弦电压分别为 $u_1(t)$ =

$$220\sqrt{2}cos\omega t \ V, u_2(t) = 220\sqrt{2}cos(\omega t - 120^\circ) \ V. 求: \ u_1 + u_2, u_1 - u_2.$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} \quad V \quad \dot{U}_{2} = 220 \angle -120^{\circ} \quad V \\
\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} + 220 \angle -120^{\circ} \\
= 220 - 110 - j190.5 = 110 - j190.5 = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} \quad V \\
u_{1} + u_{2} = 220 \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\omega t - 60^{\circ}\right) \quad V \\
\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2} = 220 \angle 0^{\circ} - 220 \angle -120^{\circ} \\
= 220 + 110 + j190.5 = 330 + j190.5 = 381 \angle 30^{\circ} \quad V \\
u_{1} - u_{2} = 381 \sqrt{2} \cos \left(\omega t + 30^{\circ}\right) \quad V$$



# 5.3 KCL、KVL及电路元件伏安关系的相量形式

#### - $\times KCL$ :

时域: 对于任一集中参数电路,在任一时刻,流出(或流入)任一节点的电流代数和等于零。

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} i_k(t) = 0 \qquad \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sqrt{2} I_k \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{ik}) = 0$$

频域:以相量表示正弦量,有  $\sum_{k=1}^{k} I_k = 0$ 

在正弦稳态电路中,对于任一节点,流出(或流入)该节点的电流相量代数和等于零。



#### $\subseteq \mathsf{KVL}$ :

时域:对于任一集中参数电路,在任一时刻,对任一回路,按一定绕行 方向,其 电压降的代数和等于零。

$$\sum_{k=1}^{m} u_k(t) = 0 \qquad \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sqrt{2} U_k \cos(\omega t + \varphi_{uk}) = 0$$

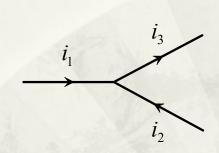
频域:以相量表示正弦量,有  $\sum_{k=1}^{m} \dot{U}_k = \mathbf{0}$ 

在正弦稳态电路中,对任一回路,按一定绕行方向,其电压降相量的代数和等于零。

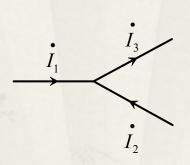


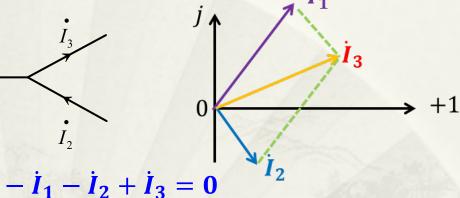
### 图示电路中,已知

 $i_1 = 10\sqrt{2}cos(\omega t + 53.1^{\circ})A, i_2 = 5\sqrt{2}cos(\omega t - 53.1^{\circ})A, \dot{x}i_3.$ 



$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle 53.1^{\circ} A$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = 5 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$ 
 $\dot{I}_3 = I_3 \angle \varphi_3 A$ 





$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 53.1^{\circ} + 5 \angle -53.1^{\circ}$$
  
=  $6 + j8 + 3 - j4 = 9 + j4 = 9.85 \angle 24^{\circ} A$ 

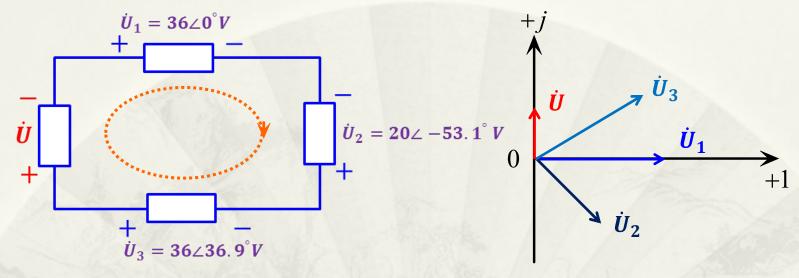
频域模型(也称相量模型) 相量图

由KCL的相量形式,得

$$i_3 = 9.85\sqrt{2}\cos\left(\omega t + 24^{\circ}\right)A$$



#### 例2图示电路,求电压相量 $\dot{U}$ ,画出相量图。



由KVL的相量形式,沿给定电路绕行方向,有

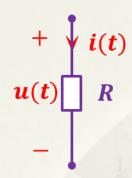
$$36\angle 0^{\circ} - 20\angle -53.1^{\circ} - 30\angle 36.9^{\circ} + \dot{U} = 0$$

$$\dot{U} = -36 \angle 0^{\circ} + 20 \angle -53.1^{\circ} + 30 \angle 36.9^{\circ}$$
  
=  $12 - j16 + 24 + j18 - 36 = j12 V$ 



#### 三、电阻元件

时域分析:  $u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$  则



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

$$= \sqrt{2}Icos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$I = \frac{U}{R} \implies U = IR$$

(时域模型)

$$\varphi_u = \varphi_i \implies \varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = 0$$

频域分析:

设
$$\dot{U}=Uotarphi_u$$
 ,  $\dot{I}=Iotarphi_i$  可知

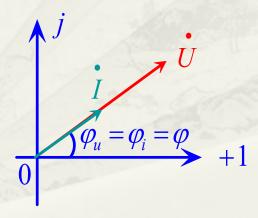
$$\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i = \frac{U}{R} \angle \varphi_u = \frac{\dot{U}}{R}$$

或 
$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I}$$

(频域模型)

频域电阻元件端电压相 量与其中电流相量也满 足欧姆定律 。

#### 相量图



#### 功率

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

$$u(t) = R$$

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

#### (1) 瞬时功率:

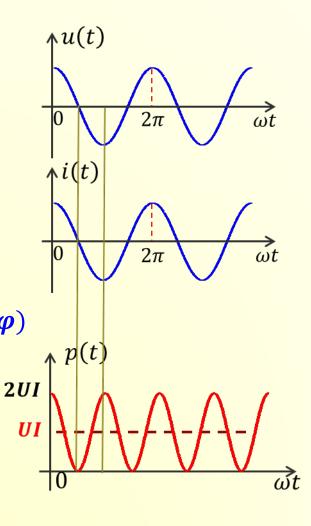
$$p(t) = u(t)i(t)$$

$$= \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi) \cdot \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= UI + UI\cos(2\omega t + 2\varphi)$$

#### (2) 平均功率:

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} p(t)dt = UI = I^{2}R = \frac{U^{2}}{R}$$
 (W)





# 四、电感元件

时域分析  $i(t) = \sqrt{2}Icos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$  则

$$u(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = L \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i) \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2}I\omega L\cos(\omega t + \varphi_i + 90^\circ) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

(时域模型 ) 即相位差  $\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = 90$ 

$$U = \omega LI \quad \varphi_u = \varphi_i + 90^{\circ}$$

令  $X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$  称为电感元件的感抗,单位为 $\Omega$ 

$$U = X_L I \quad \mathbf{\vec{y}} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_L}$$



### 频域分析

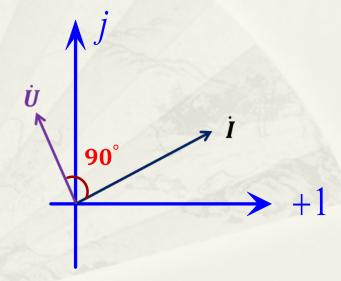
设 
$$\dot{U}=U \angle \varphi_u$$
 ,  $\dot{I}=I \angle \varphi_i$ 

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{I} & \emptyset \dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_u = \omega L I \angle (\varphi_i + 90^\circ) \\
j\omega L & = X_L I e^{j(\varphi_i + 90^\circ)} = X_L I e^{j\varphi_i} e^{j90^\circ} = jX_L \dot{I}
\end{cases}$$

(频域模型)

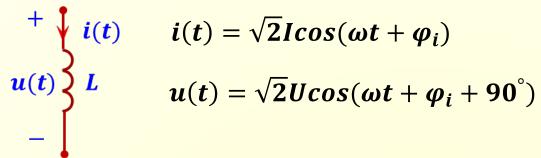
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L} = -j\frac{\dot{U}}{X_L}$$

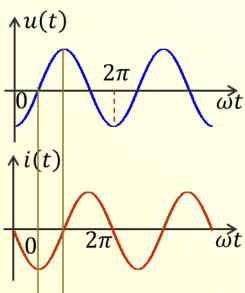
 $j\omega L = jX_L$ 电感元件的复感抗





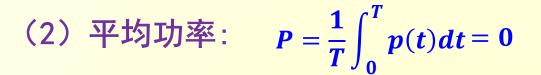
#### 功率

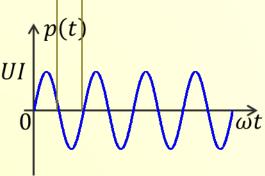




(1) 瞬时功率:

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = UIcos(2\omega t + 2\varphi_i + 90^\circ)$$





(3) 无功功率:

$$Q=UI=I^2X_L=\frac{U^2}{X_L} (Var)$$

意义: 反映电感元件与电源进行能量交换的最大速率.



# 五. 电容元件

时域分析 
$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$
 则

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

$$= \sqrt{2}\omega CU\cos(\omega t + \varphi_u + 90^\circ)$$

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

(时域模型 ) 
$$I = \omega C U = \frac{U}{\frac{1}{\omega C}} \quad \varphi_i = \varphi_u + 90^\circ \text{ 即 } \varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = -90^\circ$$

令
$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$
, 称为电容元件的容抗,单位  $\Omega$ 

$$I = \frac{U}{X_C}$$
 或  $U = X_C I$ 

频域分析 设 
$$\dot{U} = U \angle \varphi_u$$
 ,  $\dot{I} = I \angle \varphi_i$  则

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
+ & \downarrow i \\
\dot{v} & \hline
\end{array}$$

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

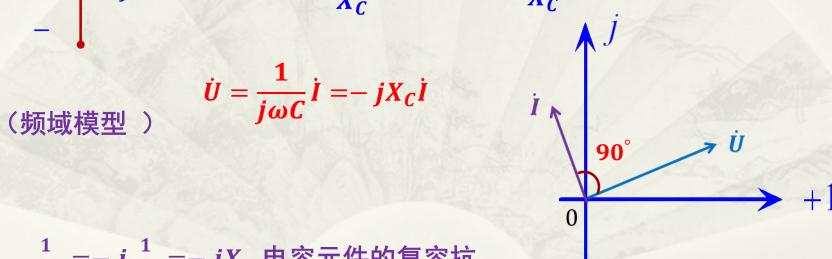
$$\dot{U} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} \angle (\varphi_u + 90^\circ)$$

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

$$= \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{X}_C} e^{j(\varphi_u + 90^\circ)} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{X}_C} e^{j\varphi_u} e^{j90^\circ} = j\omega C\dot{U}$$

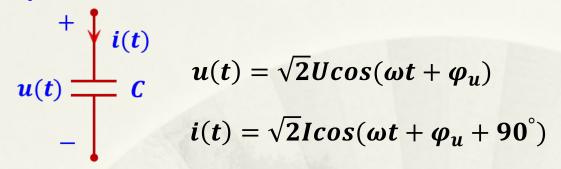
$$\dot{U} = \frac{1}{i\omega C}\dot{I} = -jX_C\dot{I}$$







#### 功率



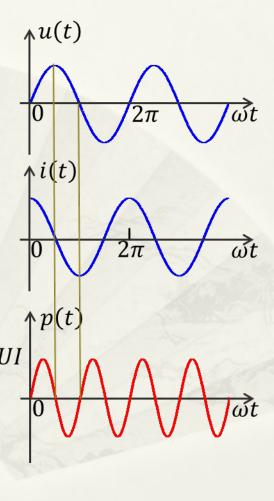
(1) 瞬时功率:

$$p(t) = u(t)i(t) = UIcos(2\omega t + 2\varphi_u + 90^{\circ})$$



(3) 无功功率:

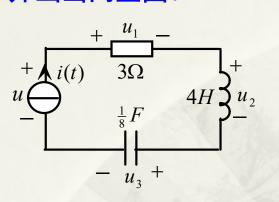
$$Q=UI = I^2X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C} \quad (Var)$$

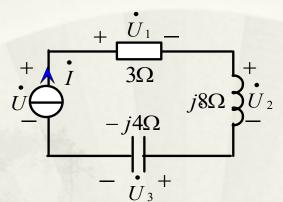


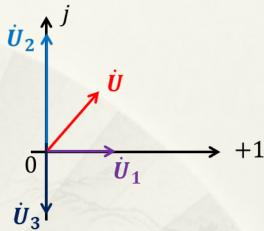
意义:反映电容元件与电源进行能量交换的最大速率.



例3 图示正弦稳态电路,已知  $i(t) = 12\sqrt{2}\cos 2tA$  ,求 $u_1, u_2, u_3, u$  , 并画出向量图。







 $\mathbf{H} : \dot{I} = \mathbf{12} \angle \mathbf{0}^{\circ} A$ 

$$X_L = \omega L = 8\Omega, X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = 4\Omega$$
  $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dot{U}_3 = 36 + j96 - j48 = 60 \angle 53.1^{\circ} V$ 

#### 频域电路模型

$$\dot{U}_{1} = R\dot{I} = 36\angle 0^{\circ} V \qquad u_{2} = 96\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 90^{\circ}) V 
\dot{U}_{2} = j\omega L\dot{I} = j96 = 96\angle 90^{\circ} V \qquad u_{3} = 48\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 90^{\circ}) V 
\dot{U}_{3} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = -j48 = 48\angle -90^{\circ} V \qquad u = 60\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 53.1^{\circ}) V$$

$$u_1 = 36\sqrt{2}\cos 2t V$$

$$u_2 = 96\sqrt{2}\cos\left(2t + 90^{\circ}\right) V$$

$$u_3 = 48\sqrt{2}\cos\left(2t - 90^{\circ}\right) V$$

$$u = 60\sqrt{2}\cos\left(2t + 53.1^{\circ}\right) V$$