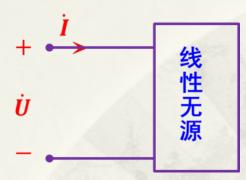
# 5.4 阻抗与导纳

# 一. 阻抗



定义:

$$Z=rac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

### 单一元件的阻抗

元件	R	L	С
阻抗	R	$j\omega L = jX_L$	$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -jX_C$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
+ & \dot{I} & \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} \\
\dot{U} & R & R \\
- & Z_R = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
\dot{I} & \dot{I} & = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega L} \\
\dot{U} & j\omega L \\
Z_L & = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = j\omega L
\end{vmatrix}$$

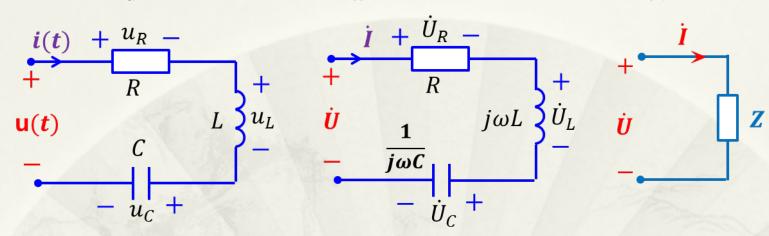
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
+ & \dot{I} & \dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} \\
\dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} \\
- & Z_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}
\end{array}$$



#### RLC串联电路

#### 相量模型

#### 等效电路



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\dot{I} = [R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)]\dot{I}$$

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = R + jX$$
  $X = X_L - X_C$ 称为电抗

### 讨论:

- 1、复阻抗Z取决于电路结构、元件参数和电路工作频率;
- 2、Z反映电路的固有特性: Z = R + jX

$$X=0$$
,  $Z=R$ ,  $\varphi_Z=0$  电阻性

$$X>0$$
,  $X_L>X_C$ ,  $\varphi_Z>0$  电感性

$$X < 0$$
,  $X_L < X_C$ ,  $\varphi_Z < 0$  电容性

3、Z的物理意义: 
$$Z = |Z| \angle \varphi_z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{I \angle \varphi_i} = \frac{U}{I} \angle (\varphi_u - \varphi_i)$$

阻抗模为电压有效值与电流有效值之比

阻抗角反映了电压与电流的相位差



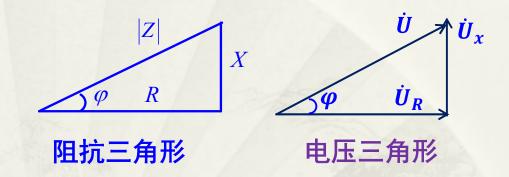
4、Z为复数,描述电路的频域模型,但不是相量。

#### 阻抗是一个复数, 故也可写为

$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$$

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$
 阻抗的模

$$\varphi_z = arctan \frac{X}{R}$$
 阻抗的辐角



阻抗虽是复数,但它与相量不同。相量表示正弦量,而阻抗仅反映 电路频域的性质,不代表正弦量,所以在上不加小黑点,以便与相 量相区别。



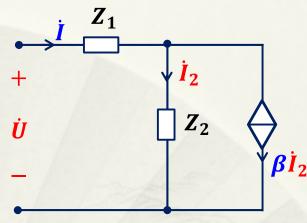
例1 如图,  $Z_1=(10+j50)\Omega$ ,  $Z_2=(400-j100)\Omega$  , 求 $\beta$ 为多大时 $\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}_2$ 

正交。

解:

$$\dot{I} = (1 + \beta)\dot{I}_2$$

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

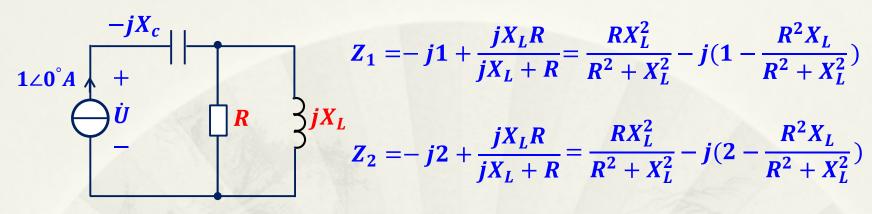


$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_2} = Z_1(1+\beta) + Z_2 = 10(1+\beta) + 400 + j[50(1+\beta) - 1000]$$

$$10(1+\beta)+400=0$$
  $\beta=-41$ 



例2 如图,当 $X_C = 1\Omega$ 时,U = 1V ; $X_C = 2\Omega$  时,U = 1V。求 $R, X_L$  的值。



解: 
$$U = |Z_1| \times 1 = 1 V$$

解: 
$$U = |Z_1| \times 1 = 1V$$
  $Z_1 = \frac{RX_L^2}{R^2 + X_L^2} - j(1 - \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{RX_L^2}{R^2 + X_L^2} + j\frac{1}{2}$ 

Z<sub>1</sub>和Z<sub>2</sub>必为共轭复数,有

$$1 - \frac{R^2 X_L}{R^2 + X_L^2} = -\left(2 - \frac{R^2 X_L}{R^2 + X_L^2}\right) \qquad |Z_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R X_L^2}{R^2 + X_L^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$|Z_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{RX_L^2}{R^2 + X_L^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{R^2 X_L}{R^2 + X_L^2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{RX_L^2}{R^2 + X_L^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \qquad R = 2\sqrt{3} \Omega, X_L = 2 \Omega$$

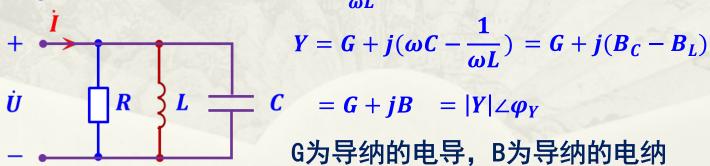


### 二. 导纳

阻抗的倒数为复导纳, 简称导纳, 即  $Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{Z}$  单位: S

	元件	R	L	С
	Z	R	$j\omega L = jX_L$	$\frac{1}{j\omega C} = -jX_C$
4	Y	G	$\frac{1}{j\omega L} = -jB_L$	$j\omega C = jB_C$

 $B_C = \omega C$ 称之为容纳, $B_L = \frac{1}{\omega L}$ 称之为感纳。





### 讨论:

1、复导纳取决于电路结构、元件参数和电路工作频率;

$$2$$
、 $Y$ 反映电路的固有特性:  $Y = G + jB$ 

$$B=0$$
,  $Y=G$ ,  $\varphi_{Y}=0$  电阻性

$$B<0$$
,  $B_L>B_C$ ,  $arphi_Y<0$  电感性

$$B>0$$
,  $B_L < B_C$ ,  $\varphi_Y > 0$  电容性

3、Y的物理意义:

$$Y = |Y| \angle \varphi_Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{I}{U} \angle (\varphi_i - \varphi_u) \qquad \varphi_Y = \varphi_i - \varphi_u = -\varphi_z$$

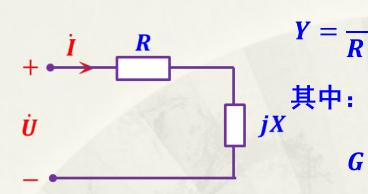
$$|Y| = \frac{|\dot{I}|}{|\dot{U}|} = \frac{1}{|Z|}$$

$$\varphi_Y = \varphi_i - \varphi_u = -\varphi_z$$

4、Y为复数,描述电路的频域模型,但不是相量。

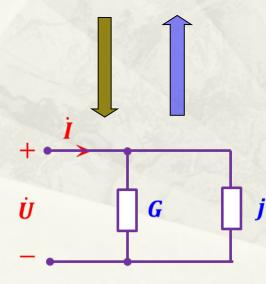






$$Y = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2} + j\frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}G + jB$$

$$G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}$$
  $B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2}$ 



同理 
$$Y = G + jB$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{G + jB} = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2} + j\frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2} = R + jX$$

$$R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2} \qquad X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2}$$



例1 图示电路,已知 $R=10\Omega$ ,  $X_L=15\Omega$  ,  $X_C=8\Omega$  ,电压U=120V, f=50Hz 。

求电路的导纳; 电流 $\dot{I}_R$ ,  $\dot{I}_L$ ,  $\dot{I}_C$  及总电流 $\dot{I}$ ; 画出相量图。

**解:**  $\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ} V$ 

$$Y = \frac{1}{R} + jB_C - jB_L = \frac{1}{R} + j\frac{1}{X_C} - j\frac{1}{X_L}$$

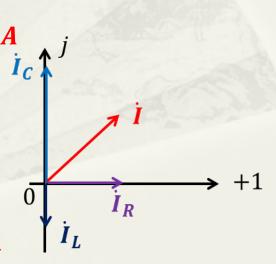
 $= 0.1 + j0.125 - j0.067 = 0.1156 \angle 30.11^{\circ} S$ 

$$\dot{I}_{R} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} \quad 12\angle 0^{\circ} \quad A \qquad \qquad \mathbf{\vec{X}} \quad \dot{I} = \dot{U}Y \approx 13.9\angle 30.3^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{L} = \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_{L}} = -j8 = 8\angle -90^{\circ} \quad A$$

$$\dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_C} = j15 = 15 \angle 90^\circ A$$

 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C \approx 13.9 \angle 30.3^{\circ} A$ 





例2: 图示二端网络,已知 $u(t) = 2\sqrt{2}cos(10^4t + 30^\circ)V$ ,

线性无源  $i(t) = 100\sqrt{2}cos(10^4t + 60^\circ)mA$ : 求频域Z、Y及其等效 元件参数。

$$Y = \frac{I}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}}$$

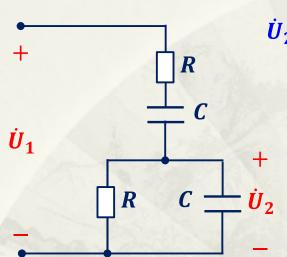
$$R' = \frac{1}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}} = 0.05 \angle 30^{\circ} = 0.0433 + j0.025 S + \frac{i}{\dot{U}} =$$

$$R' = \frac{1}{G'} = 23.1\Omega$$
  $C' = \frac{B'}{\omega} = 2.5\mu F$ 



例3 图示电路,求角频率多大时可使 $\frac{U_2}{U_1}$ 的值最大,并求该最大值,说明





$$\frac{\dot{U}_{2}}{R} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{R \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}} \times \frac{R \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}R}{3R + j\omega CR^{2} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C & \downarrow & \dot{U}_2 \\
 & & & j\omega CR^2 - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 0
\end{array}
\qquad \omega = \frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\left. \frac{U_2}{U_1} \right|_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{3}$$
 同相位

# 5.5 正弦稳态电路频域分析

# 基本分析思路:

(1) 从时域电路模型转化为频域模型:

正弦电流、电压用相量表示; 无源支路用复阻抗表示.

(2) 选择适当的电路分析方法:

等效变换法(阻抗等效变换、电源等效变换)、 网孔法、节点法、 应用电路定理分析法等;

- (3) 频域求解(复数运算)得到相量解;
- (4) 频域解转化为时域解。

### 一. 无源电路的等效电路

n个阻抗串联, 其等效阻抗(即输入阻抗)为

$$Z = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_k$$
  $(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 

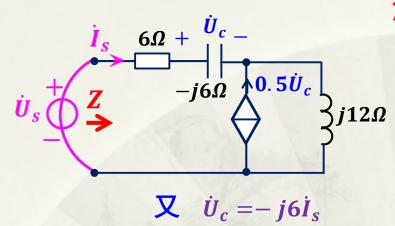
n个阻抗并联, 其等效导纳(即输入导纳)为

$$Y = \sum_{k=1}^{n} Y_k$$
  $(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 

线性无独立源的单口电路, 其输入阻抗与输入导纳的定义分别为

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$
  $Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{Z}$ 

#### 例1 图示电路,求输入阻抗Z。



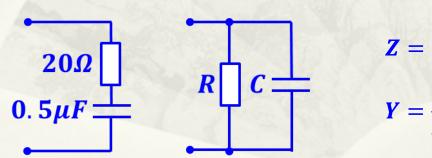
解: 用外施电压源法求

### 可列出KVL方程为

$$\dot{U}_s = (6 - j6)\dot{I}_s + j12(\dot{I}_s + 0.5\dot{U}_c)$$

$$\nabla \dot{U}_c = -j6\dot{I}_s$$
  $Z = \frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_s} = 42.4 \angle 8.13^{\circ} \Omega$ 

例2 图示电路, 求 $\omega = 10^5 rad/s$ 时的并联等效电路。



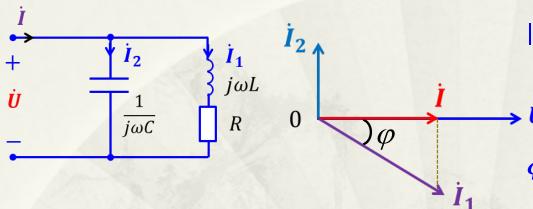
$$Z=20-j20\,\Omega$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = 0.25 + j0.025 S$$
  $Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C$ 

$$R = 40\Omega$$
,  $C = 0.25\mu F$   $\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C = 0.25 + j0.025 S$ 



例3 图示电路,U=160V, $\omega=10^3 rad/s$ , $I_1=10A$ ,I=6A, $\dot{U}$ 与 $\dot{I}$ 同相位,求R, L, C,  $I_2$  的值。



 $I_1^2 = I^2 + I_2^2$   $I_2 = 8 A$ 

解:  $\dot{\mathbf{U}} : \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{160} \angle \mathbf{0}^{\circ} V$ 

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I_1} = \frac{160}{10} = 16 \,\Omega$$

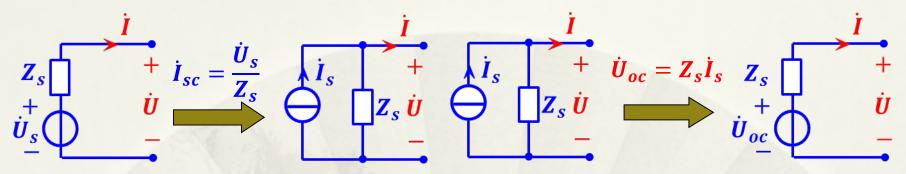
 $\varphi = \arctan \frac{I_2}{I} = \arctan \frac{8}{6} = 53.1^{\circ}$ 

$$R = |Z|\cos\varphi = 16\cos 53.1^{\circ} = 12.8\Omega$$

$$\omega L = |Z| \sin \varphi = 16 \sin 53.1^{\circ}$$

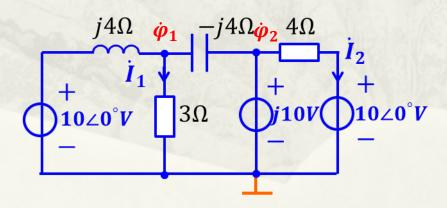
$$I_2 = \frac{U}{1} \qquad \qquad C = \frac{I_2}{\omega U} = 50 \mu F \qquad L = 12.8 mH$$

# 二. 电压源与电流源的等效变换



# 三. 网孔法、节点法、电路定理等的应用

例4 用节点法求图示电路的电流。



$$\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{j4} + \frac{1}{-j4}\right)\dot{\varphi}_1 - \frac{1}{-j4}\dot{\varphi}_2 = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{j4}$$

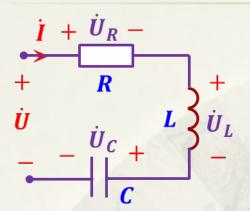
$$\dot{\varphi}_2 = j10$$
  $\dot{\varphi}_1 = 10.6 \angle -135^{\circ} A$ 

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_1}{3} = 3.53 \angle -135^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{\varphi}_2 - 10}{4} = 2.5\sqrt{2} \angle 135^{\circ} A$$



例5:已知:图示电路中电压有效值  $U_R = 6V, U_L = 18V, U_c = 10V$ 。求U = ?



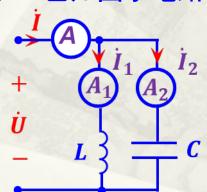
解:  $\dot{U}I = I \angle 0^{\circ} A$  (参考相量)

$$\dot{U}_R = 6 \angle 0^{\circ} V \quad \dot{U}_L = 18 \angle 90^{\circ} V \quad \dot{U}_C = 10 \angle -90^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = 6 + j18 - j10 = 10 \angle 53.1^{\circ} V$$

$$U = 10 V$$

例6: 已知图示电路中电流表A1、A2读数均为10A。求电流表A的读数。



解:  $\dot{\mathbf{U}} \dot{\mathbf{U}} = \mathbf{U} \angle \mathbf{0}^{\circ} \mathbf{V}$ (参考相量)

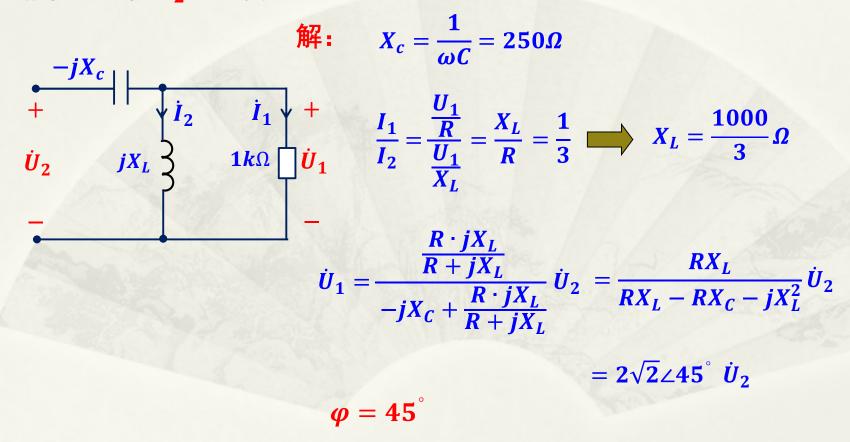
$$\dot{I}_1 = 10 \angle -90^{\circ} A \quad \dot{I}_2 = 10 \angle 90^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 0$$
 电流表A的读数为零。

说明: (1) 参考相量选择: 串联电路可选电流、并联电路可选电压作为参考相量; (2) 有效值不满足KCL、KVL。

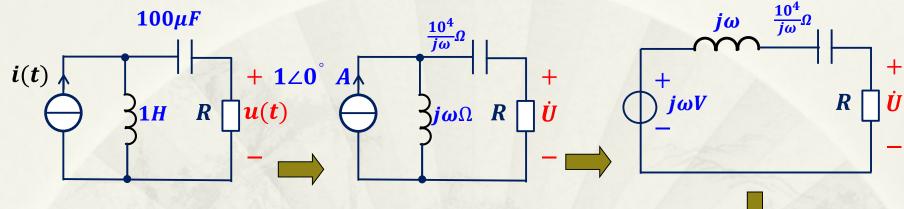


例7 图示电路,电路的频率 $\omega = 1000 rad/s$ ,  $C = 4\mu F$ ,  $\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{1}{3}$  。求 $\dot{U}_1$ 在相位上超前 $\dot{U}_2$ 的角度。



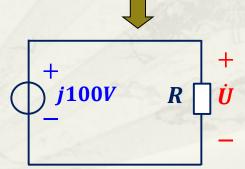


例8 如图,  $i(t) = \sqrt{2}\cos\omega t A$ , 求 $\omega$  为何值时, u(t)与电阻R(R不等于0) 无关, 并求此时的u(t)。



解:  $j\omega + \frac{10^4}{i\omega} = 0 \qquad \omega = 100 rad/s$ 

$$\dot{U} = j100 = 100 \angle 90^{\circ} V$$



$$u(t) = 100\sqrt{2}\cos\left(100t + 90^{\circ}\right)V$$



### 例9 图示电路。改变R,要求电流I不变。求L、C、 $\omega$ 应满足何种关系?

解: 当
$$R = 0$$
时:  $\dot{I} = j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})\dot{U}$ 

当
$$R = \infty$$
时:  $\dot{I} = j\omega C\dot{U}$ 

依题意,有 
$$\left|\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right| = \omega C$$

$$\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} = \omega C$$
 (无解)

$$\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega C = \omega C \qquad \omega = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2LC}}$$

