● 重点:

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1. 正弦量的表示、相位差;

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  - 1. 正弦量的表示、相位差;
  - 2. 正弦量的相量表示

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  - 1. 正弦量的表示、相位差;
  - 2. 正弦量的相量表示
  - 3. 电路定理的相量形式;

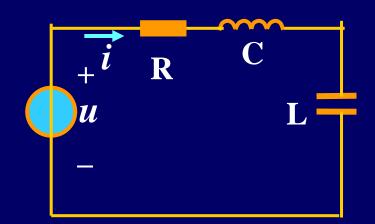
1. 问题的提出:

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电路方程是微分方程:

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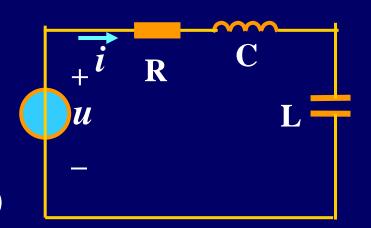
电路方程是微分方程:



### 1. 问题的提出:

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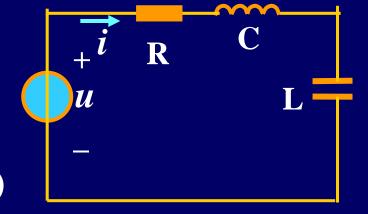
$$LC\frac{d^{2}u_{C}}{dt} + RC\frac{du_{C}}{dt} + u_{C} = u(t)$$



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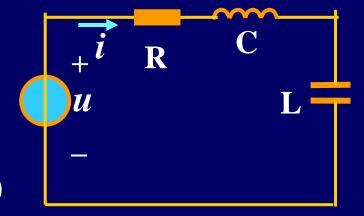


两个正弦量的相加:如KCL、KVL方程运算。

#### 1. 问题的提出:

电路方程是微分方程:

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两个正弦量的相加:如KCL、KVL方程运算。

$$i_1 = \sqrt{2} I_1 \cos(\omega t + \psi_1)$$

$$i_2 = \sqrt{2} I_2 \cos(\omega t + \psi_2)$$

$$i_1$$
  $i_2$   $i_1+i_2 \rightarrow i_3$ 

 $i_1$   $i_2$   $i_1+i_2 \longrightarrow i_3$ 

角频率:

有效值:

$$i_1$$
  $i_2$   $i_1+i_2 \rightarrow i_3$   $\omega$   $\omega$ 

角频率:

有效值:

 $i_1 \\ \omega$ 

 $\overset{i_2}{\omega}$ 

 $i_1+i_2 \longrightarrow i_3$ 

角频率:

 $I_1$ 

 $I_2$ 

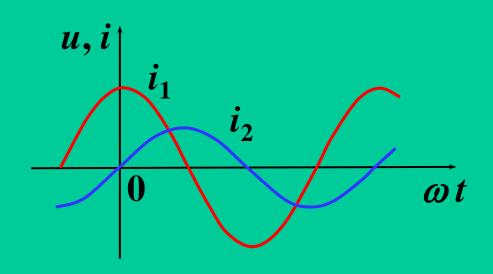
 $I_3$ 

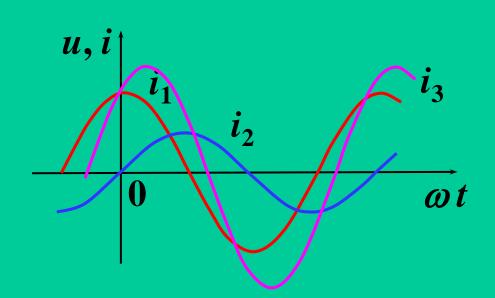
有效值:

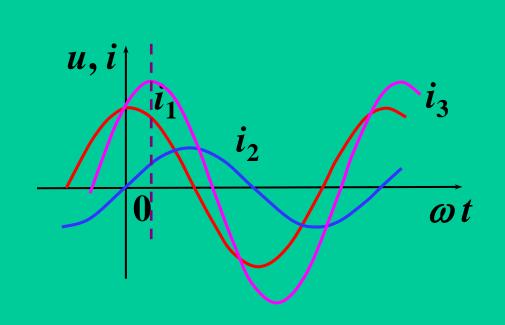
 $i_1$   $i_2$   $i_1+i_2 \rightarrow i_3$   $\omega$ 

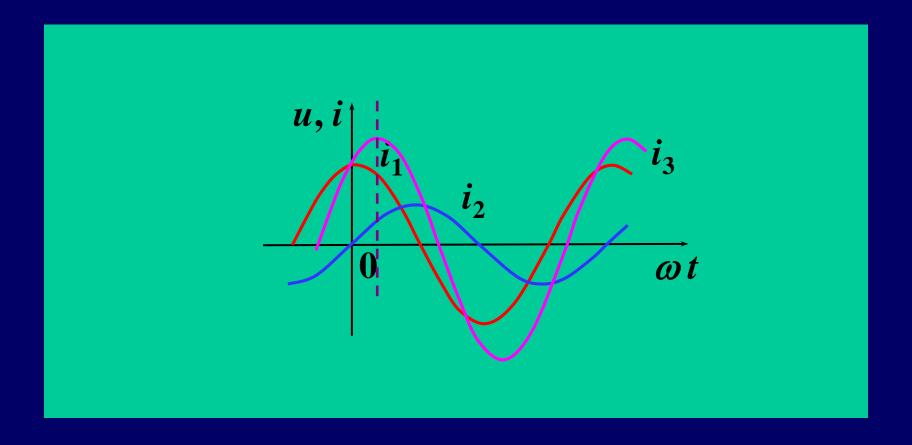
角频率:  $I_1$   $I_2$   $I_3$ 

有效值:  $\Psi_1$   $\Psi_2$   $\Psi_3$ 

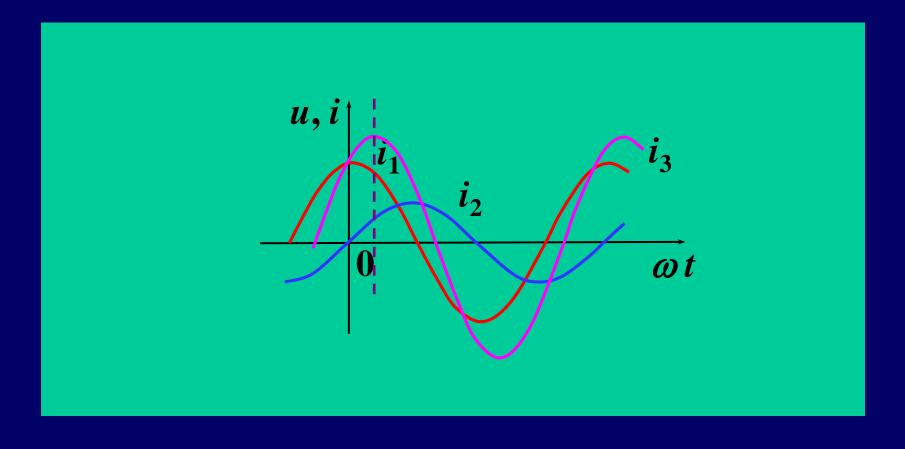








因同频的正弦量相加仍得到同频的正弦量,所以,只 要确定初相位和有效值(或最大值)就行了。因此,



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正弦量



复数

实际是变 换的思想

造一个复函数

造一个复函数 
$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{\mathbf{j}(\omega t + \Psi)}$$

无物理意义

造一个复函数 
$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j(\omega t + \Psi)}$$
  
=  $\sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) + j\sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \Psi)$ 

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对A(t)取实部:

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 是一个正弦有物理意义  $= \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) + j\sqrt{2}I\sin(\omega t + \Psi)$ 

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对于任意一个正弦时间函数都有唯一与其对应的复数函数

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$$= \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) + j\sqrt{2}I\sin(U + \Psi)$$

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$$i = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) \leftrightarrow A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{i(\omega t + \Psi)}$$

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$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j\psi}e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j\omega t}$$
 复常数

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A(t)包含了三要素: I、 $\Psi$ 、 $\omega$ ,复常数包含了I, $\Psi$ 。

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相量的模表示正弦量的有效值相量的幅角表示正弦量的初相位

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$$i = 141.4\cos(314t + 30^{\circ})A$$

$$u = 311.1\cos(314t - 60^{\circ})V$$

试用相量表示i, u.

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试用相量表示 $i, u$ .

解

$$\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{U} = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} V$$

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例2

已知 $\dot{I} = 50 \angle 15^{\circ} A$ , f = 50 Hz.

试写出电流的瞬时值表达式。

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# • 相量图

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→ 在复平面上用向量表示相量的图

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

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

$$\dot{U} \qquad i$$

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} U_1 \cos(\omega t + \Psi_1) = \text{R}e(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_1 e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u_2(t) = \sqrt{2} U_2 \cos(\omega t + \Psi_2) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_2 e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_1 \cos(\omega \; t + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_1) = \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u_2(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_2 \cos(\omega \; t + \boldsymbol{\Psi}_2) = \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u(t) &= u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) + \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ &= \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \; \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2 \, \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) = \mathrm{R}\boldsymbol{e}(\sqrt{2} (\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2) \boldsymbol{e}^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} u_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_1 \cos(\omega \, t + \Psi_1) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u_2(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_2 \cos(\omega \, t + \Psi_2) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u(t) &= u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) + \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ &= \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} (\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2) e^{\,\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \end{split}$$

#### (1) 同频率正弦量的加减

$$\begin{split} u_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_1 \cos(\omega \; t + \varPsi_1) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ u_2(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_2 \cos(\omega \; t + \varPsi_2) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ u(t) &= u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) + \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ &= \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \, \dot{\mathcal{U}}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} (\dot{\mathcal{U}}_1 + \dot{\mathcal{U}}_2) e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \end{split}$$

可得其相量关系为:

#### (1) 同频率正弦量的加减

$$u_{1}(t) = \sqrt{2} U_{1} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{1}) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u_{2}(t) = \sqrt{2} U_{2} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{2}) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u(t) = u_{1}(t) + u_{2}(t) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t}) + \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t})$$

$$= \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{1} e^{j\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \dot{U}_{2} e^{j\omega t}) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}(\dot{U}_{1} + \dot{U}_{2}) e^{j\omega t})$$

可得其相量关系为:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2$$



## 相量法的应用

#### (1) 同频率正弦量的加减

$$\begin{split} u_1(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_1 \cos(\omega \, t + \Psi_1) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u_2(t) &= \sqrt{2} \; U_2 \cos(\omega \, t + \Psi_2) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega \, t}) \\ u(t) &= u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) + \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \\ &= \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_1 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \, \dot{U}_2 \, e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) = \mathrm{R}e(\sqrt{2}(\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2) e^{\mathrm{j}\omega t}) \end{split}$$

可得其相量关系为:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1 + \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2$$

故同频正弦量相加减运算变 成对应相量的相加减运算。

### 相量法的应用

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可得其相量关系为:

$$i_1 \pm i_2 = i_3$$

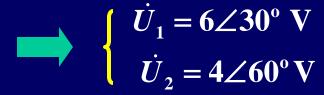
$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\dot{I}_1 \pm \dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_3$$

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例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V

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$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V  $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ$ 



$$\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

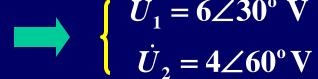
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 6$ 

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$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
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$$\begin{array}{c}
\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V} \\
\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V}
\end{array}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$$
  
= 7.19 + j6.46

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$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$$
  
= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\(\angle 41.9^\circ \text{V}\)

$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^{\circ} \text{ V} \\ \dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} \text{ V} \end{cases}$$

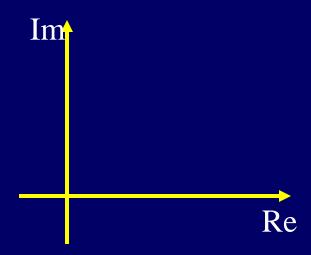
$$u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$$
  
= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\(\angle 41.9^\circ \text{V}\)

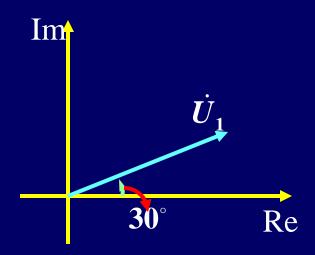
$$\therefore u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^{\circ}) \text{ V}$$

例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V

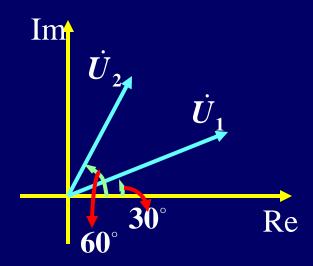
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V



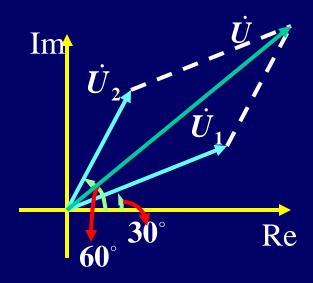
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V



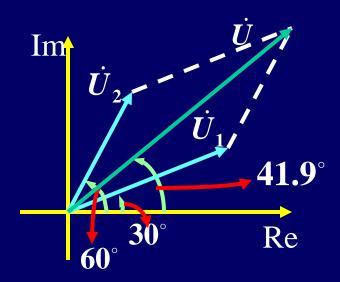
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V



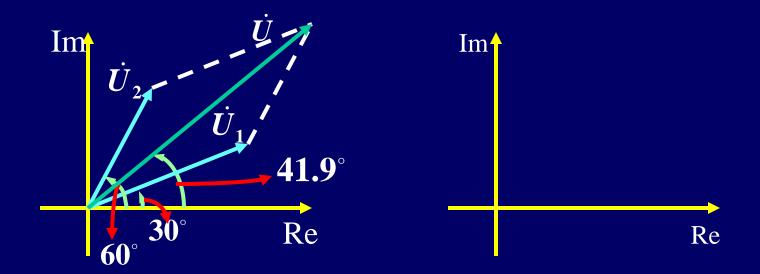
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V



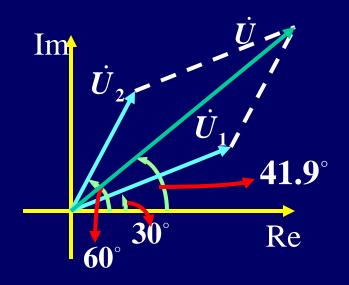
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V

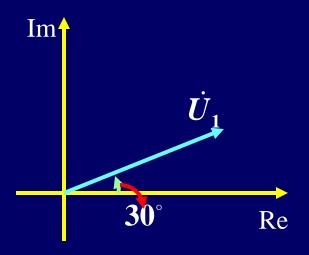


例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_3 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_4 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  $\dot{U}_5 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V

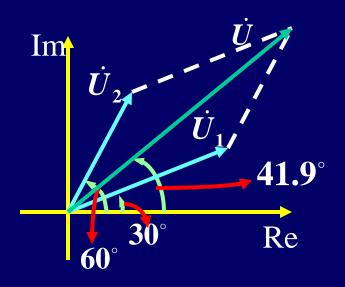


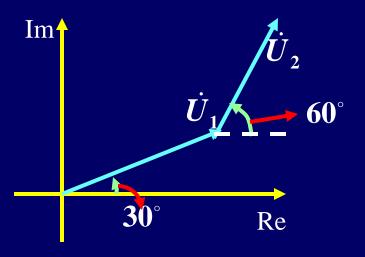
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  
 $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V  $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^\circ$  V  
 $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$   
 $= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\angle 41.9^\circ$  V  
∴  $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^\circ)$  V





例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  
 $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V  $\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^\circ$  V  
 $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$   
 $= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\angle 41.9^\circ$  V  
∴  $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^\circ)$  V



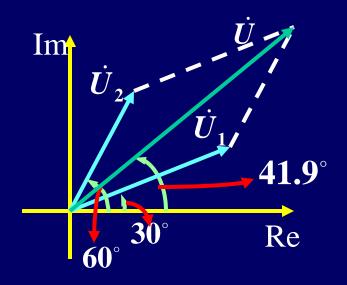


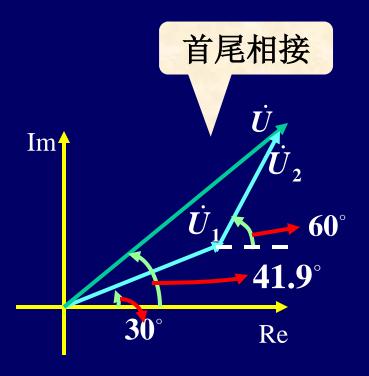
例 
$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 30^\circ)$$
 V  $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 60^\circ)$  V



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ = 5.19 + j3 + 2 + j3.46$$
  
= 7.19 + j6.46 = 9.64\(\angle 41.9^\circ \text{V}\)

:. 
$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.64\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^{\circ})$$
 V





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

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

微分运算:

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

### 微分运算:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$
$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} \cdot j\omega \, e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

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

#### 微分运算:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$
$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} \cdot j\omega \, e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \to j\omega \ \dot{I} = \omega \ I / \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

#### 微分运算:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$
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积分运算:

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

### 微分运算:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$
$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} \cdot j\omega \, e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \to j\omega \ \dot{I} = \omega \ I / \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

#### 积分运算:

$$\int i dt = \int Re \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right] dt$$
$$= Re \left[ \sqrt{2} \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

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

## 微分运算:

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$
$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} \cdot j\omega \, e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \to j\omega \, \dot{I} = \omega \, I / \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

#### 积分运算:

$$\int i dt = \int \text{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right] dt$$
$$= \text{Re} \left[ \sqrt{2} \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

$$\int idt \to \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} = \frac{I}{\omega} \left[ \psi_i - \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) & R \\
+ & \\
u(t) & C
\end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c}
i(t) \\
R \\
\downarrow \\
u(t) \\
- \\
C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\begin{array}{c}
i(t) \\
R \\
\vdots \\
u(t) \\
C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{I}{j\omega C}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) & R \\
+ \\
u(t) & C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega C}$$

相量法的优点:

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) & R \\
+ \\
u(t) & C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega C}$$

相量法的优点:

(1) 把时域问题变为复数问题;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) & R \\
+ \\
u(t) & C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{I}{j\omega C}$$

#### 相量法的优点:

- (1) 把时域问题变为复数问题;
- (2) 把微积分方程的运算变为复数方程运算;

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i(t) & R \\
+ \\
u(t) & C
\end{array}$$

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

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$

用相量运算:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega C}$$

#### 相量法的优点:

- (1) 把时域问题变为复数问题;
- (2) 把微积分方程的运算变为复数方程运算;
- (3) 可以把直流电路的分析方法直接用于交流电路;

① 正弦量 相量时域 频域

① 正弦量 相量时域 频域

正弦波形图 相量图

① 正弦量 相量时域 频域

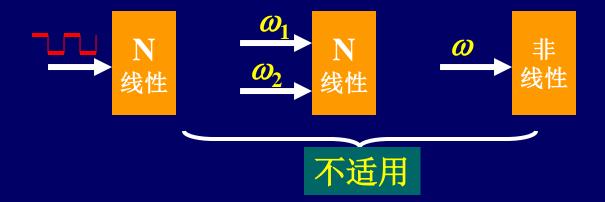
正弦波形图 和量图

②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路。

① 正弦量 相量 財域 频域

正弦波形图 和量图

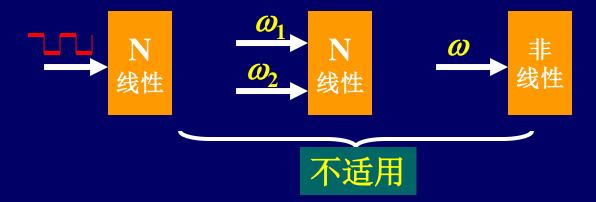
②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路。



# 注

① 正弦量 相量时域 频域正弦波形图 相量图

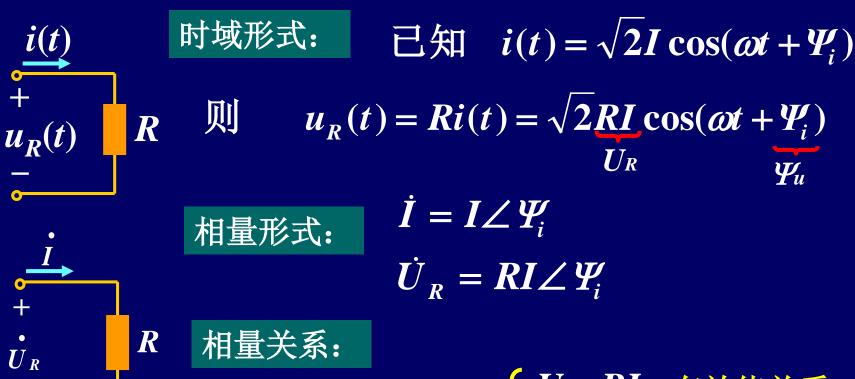
②相量法只适用于激励为同频正弦量的非时变线性电路。



③相量法用来分析正弦稳态电路。

# 8.4 电路定理的相量形式

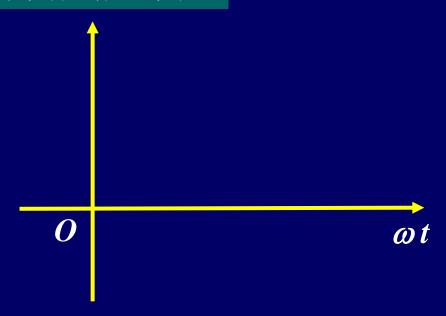
## 1. 电阻元件VCR的相量形式



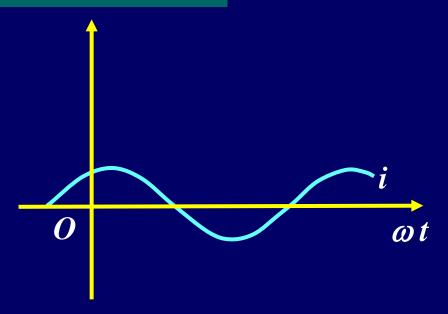
相量模型

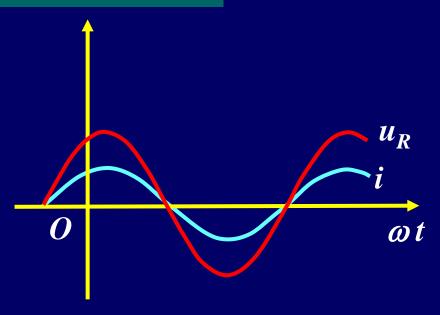
 $m{R}$   $m{I}$   $m{U}_R = RI$  有效值关系  $m{Y}_u = m{Y}_i$  相位关系

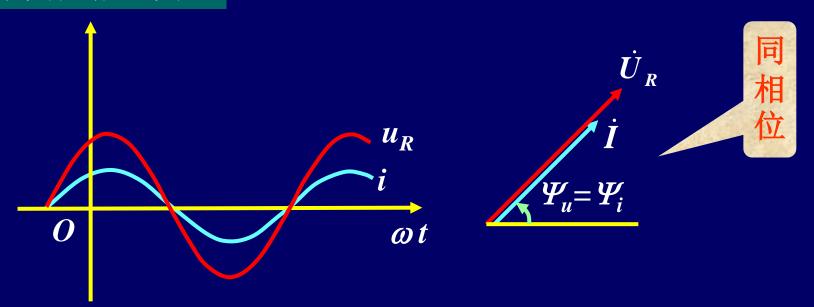
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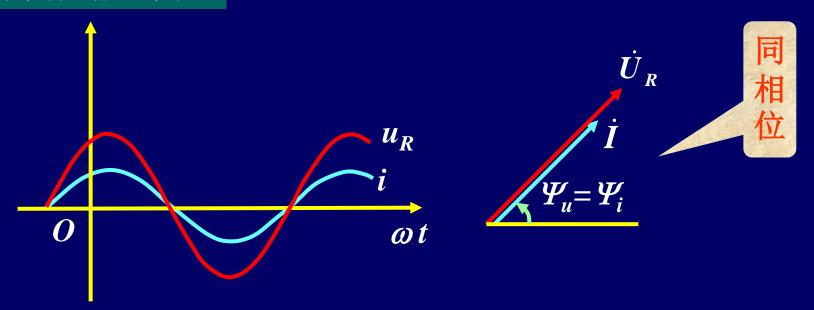


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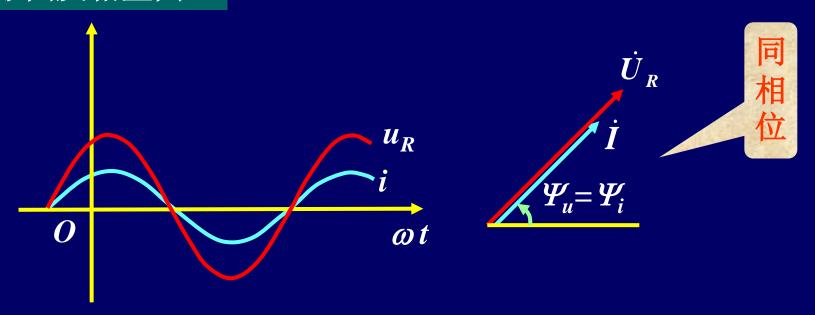




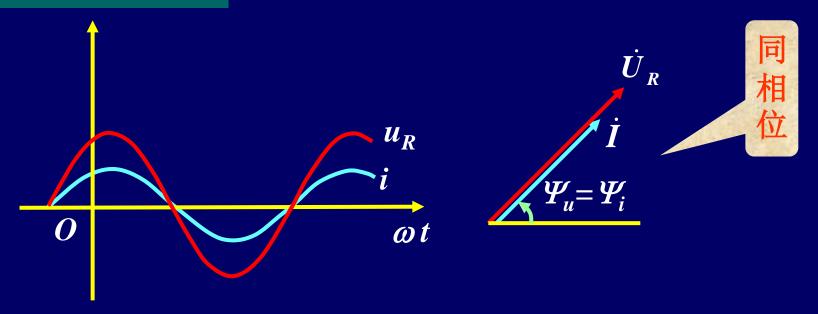




瞬时功率:

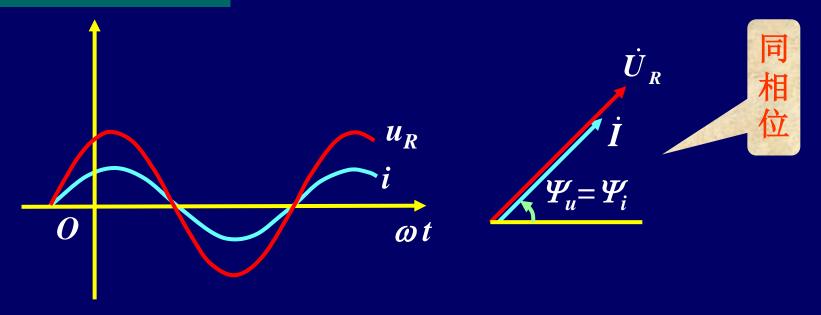


瞬时功率:  $p_R = u_R i$ 

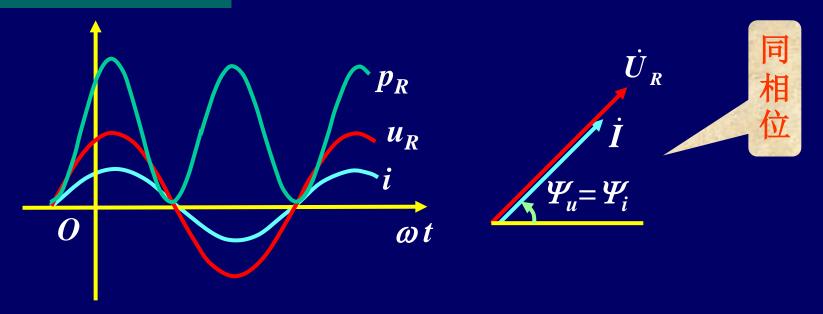


瞬时功率:

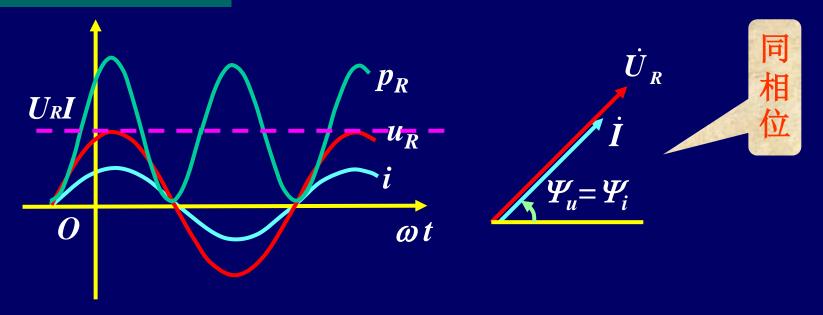
$$p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$$



瞬时功率:  $p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$  $= U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$ 

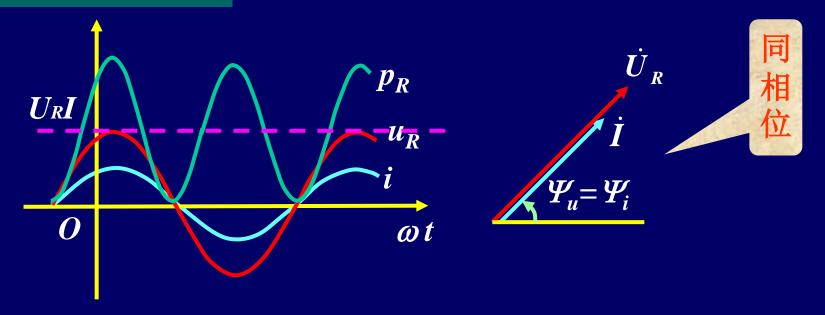


瞬时功率:  $p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$  $= U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$ 



瞬时功率:  $p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$  $= U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$ 

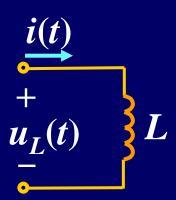
返回上页下页



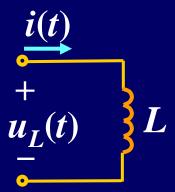
瞬时功率: 
$$p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i)$$
$$= U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$$

瞬时功率以2ω交变。始终大于零,表明电阻始终吸收功率

返回上页下页



时域形式:



时域形式:

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

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

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

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

则 
$$u_L(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega L I \sin(\omega t + \Psi_i)$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos(\omega t + \Psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
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则 
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$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos(\omega t + \Psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

相量形式:

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

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

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

相量形式:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i \dot{U}_L = \omega LI | \Psi_i + \pi/2$$

则

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

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

$$u_{L}(t) = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega L I \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{i})$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{i} + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

相量形式:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i \dot{U}_L = \omega L I | \Psi_i + \pi/2$$

相量关系:

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L \dot{I} = jX_{L}\dot{I}$$

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

$$i(t)$$
 $+$ 
 $u_L(t)$ 
 $-$ 

则 
$$u_L(t) = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega L I \sin(\omega t + \Psi_i)$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos(\omega t + \Psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

相量形式: 
$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i$$
  $\dot{U}_L = \omega LI | \Psi_i + \pi/2$ 

相量关系:

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L \dot{I} = jX_{L}\dot{I}$$

有效值关系:  $U=\omega LI$ 

相位关系:  $\Psi_{\mu} = \Psi_{i} + 90^{\circ}$ 

时域形式: 已知 
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2I}\cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

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

则

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

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

相量形式:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i 
\dot{U}_L = \omega LI | \Psi_i + \pi/2$$



 $j\omega L$  相量关系:

$$\dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L \dot{I} = jX_{L}\dot{I}$$

相量模型

有效值关系:  $U=\omega LI$ 

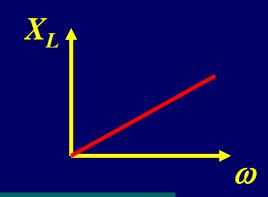
相位关系:  $\Psi_{\mu} = \Psi_{i} + 90^{\circ}$ 

#### 感抗和感纳:

$$X_L = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$
,称为感抗,单位为 $\Omega$ (欧姆)  $B_L = 1/\omega L = 1/2\pi f L$ , 感纳,单位为 S

#### 感抗的物理意义:

(1) 表示限制电流的能力; (2) 感抗和频率成正比;



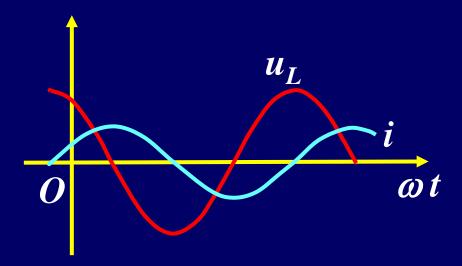
$$\omega = 0$$
(直流),  $X_L = 0$ , 短路;

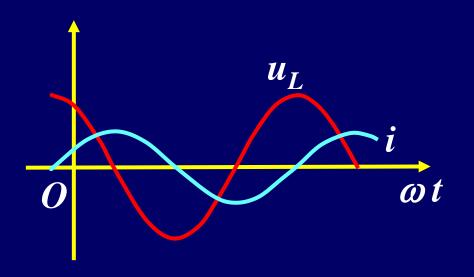
$$\omega \to \infty$$
,  $X_L \to \infty$ , 开路;

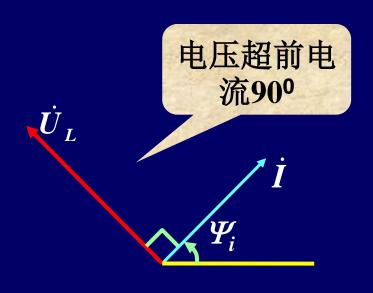
$$\dot{U} = jX_L\dot{I} = j\omega L\dot{I} ,$$

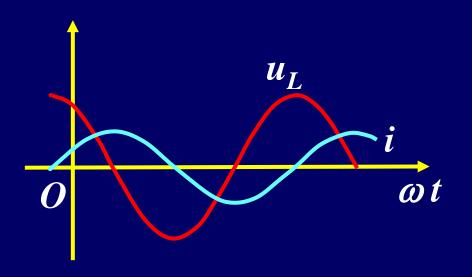
$$\dot{I} = jB_L\dot{U} = j\frac{-1}{\omega L}\dot{U} = \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}$$

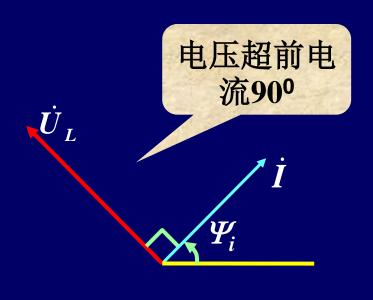
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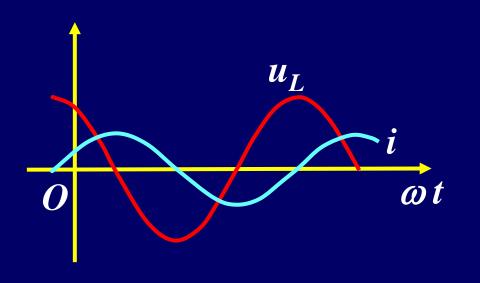


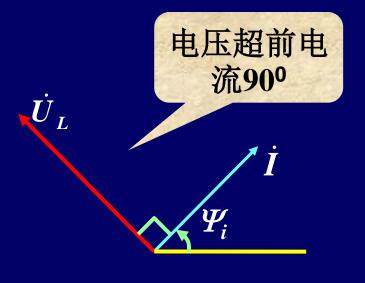




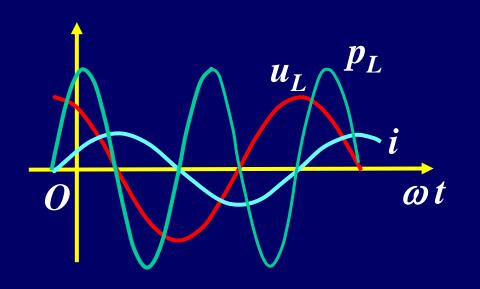


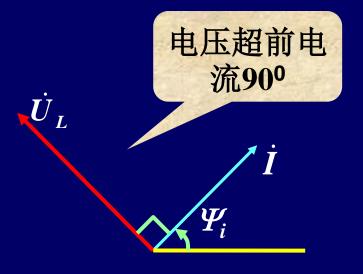




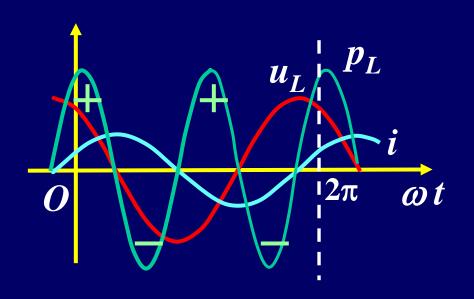


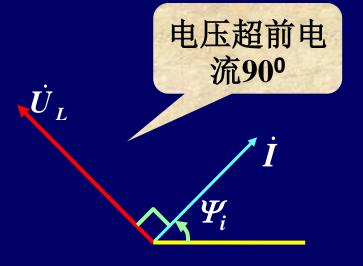
$$p_{L} = u_{L}i = U_{Lm}I_{m}\cos(\omega t + \Psi_{i})\sin(\omega t + \Psi_{i})$$
$$= U_{L}I\sin 2(\omega t + \Psi_{i})$$



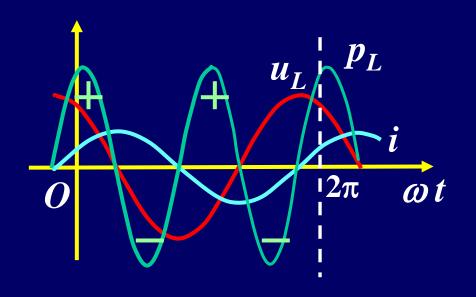


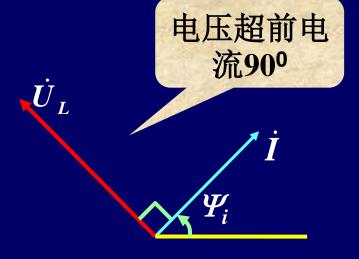
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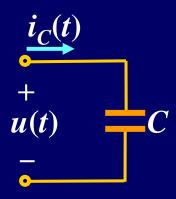




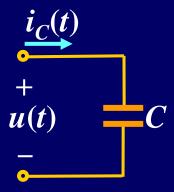
功率:

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瞬时功率以2ω交变,有正有负,一周期内刚好互相抵消



### 时域形式:



时域形式:

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

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
i_C(t) \\
+ \\
u(t) \\
- \\
\hline
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$$i_C(t) = C \frac{\mathrm{d}u(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sqrt{2}\omega CU \sin(\omega t + \Psi_u)$$

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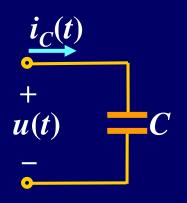
相量形式:

$$U = U \angle \Psi_{u}$$

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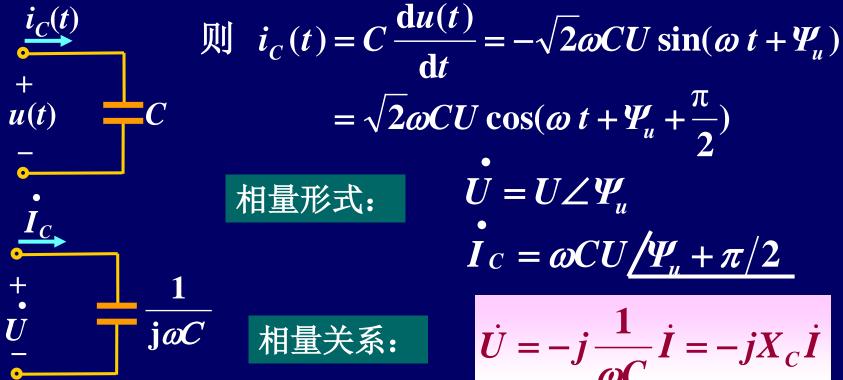
$$\dot{U} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = -jX_C\dot{I}$$

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相位关系:  $Y_i = Y_u + 90^\circ$ 

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相量模型

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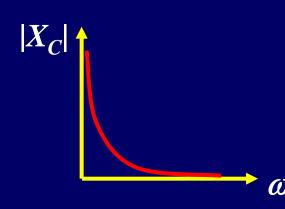
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频率和容抗成反比,  $\omega \to 0$ ,  $|X_C| \to \infty$  直流开路(隔直)  $\omega \to \infty$ ,  $|X_C| \to 0$  高频短路(旁路作用)

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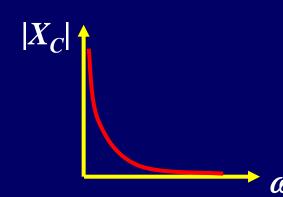
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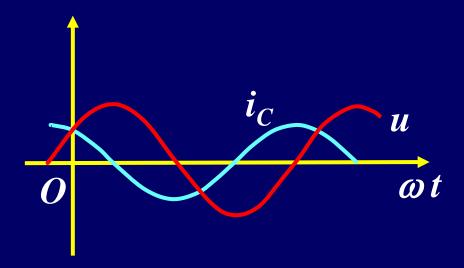
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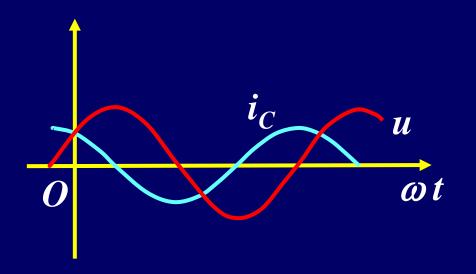
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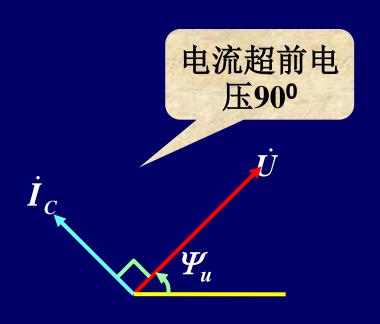
相量表达式:

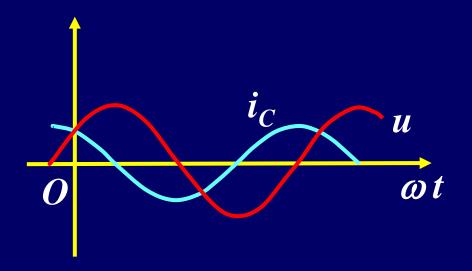
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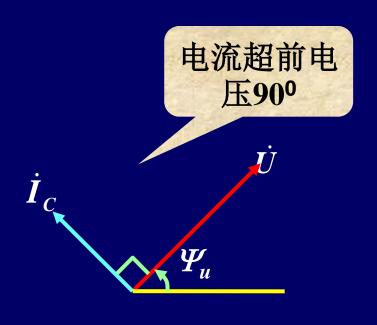
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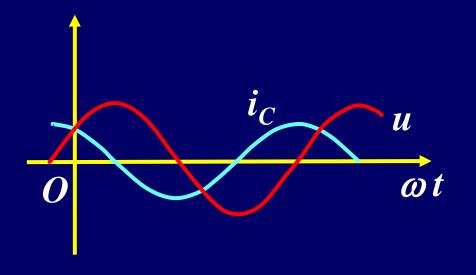


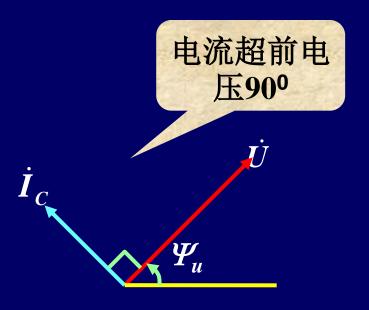








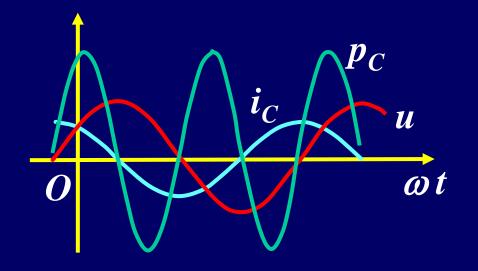


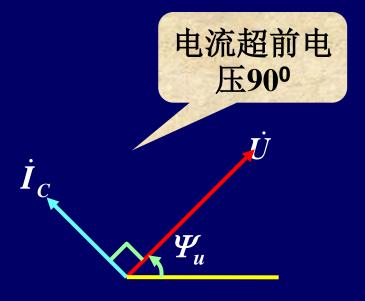


$$p_{C} = ui_{C}$$

$$= 2UI_{C} \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{u}) \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u})$$

$$= UI_{C} \sin 2(\omega t + \Psi_{u})$$

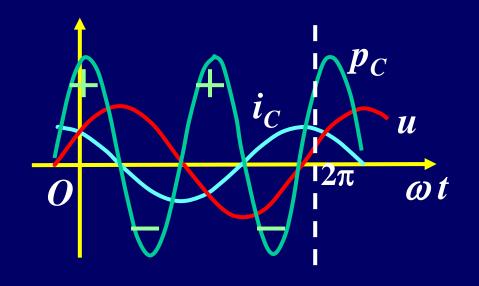


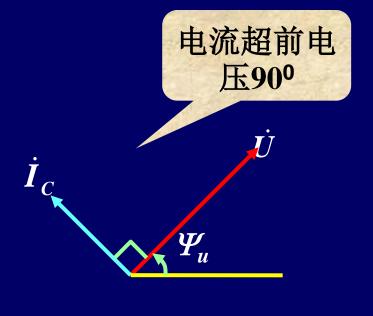


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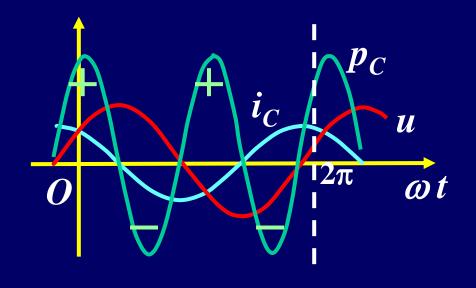


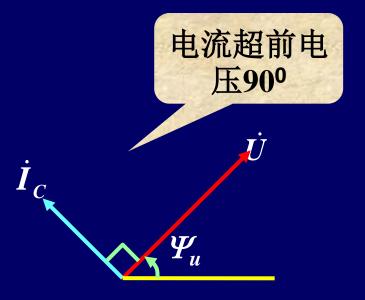


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功率:

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瞬时功率以2ω交变,有正有负,一周期内刚好互相抵消

$$\sum i(t) = 0$$

$$\sum i(t) = 0 \longrightarrow \sum i(t) = \sum \operatorname{Re} \sqrt{2} \left[ \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \cdots \right] e^{j\omega t} = 0$$

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同频率的正弦量加减可以用对应的相量形式来进行计算。因此,在正弦电流电路中,KCL和KVL可用相应的相量形式表示:

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

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试判断下列表达式的正、误:

(1) 
$$u = j\omega Li$$

(2) 
$$i = 5\cos\omega t = 5\angle 0^0$$

$$(3) \dot{I}_{m} = j\omega CU_{m}$$

$$(4) X_{L} = \frac{U_{L}}{\dot{I}_{L}}$$

(5) 
$$\frac{\dot{U}_C}{\dot{I}_C} = j\omega C \Omega$$

$$(6) \dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L}$$

$$(7) \ u = C \frac{di}{dt}$$

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$$(4) X_{L} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_{m}}{I_{m}}$$

$$(5) \frac{\dot{U}_C}{\dot{I}_C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$(6) \dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L}$$

$$(7) \ u = C \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$(1) \ \dot{\underline{\boldsymbol{v}}} = \boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{\omega} \ \boldsymbol{L} \ \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

(2) 
$$i = 5\cos\omega t \neq 5\angle 0^0$$

$$(3) \dot{I}_{\rm m} = j\omega C \dot{U}_{m}$$

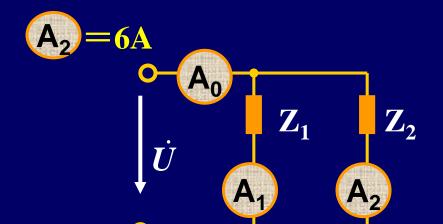
$$(4) X_{L} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U_{m}}{I_{m}}$$

$$(5) \frac{\dot{U}_C}{\dot{I}_C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$(6) \dot{U}_{L} = j\omega L\dot{I}_{L}$$

$$(7) \ u = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

例2 已知电流表读数: A<sub>1</sub>=8A

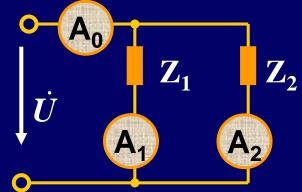


例2 已知电流表读数: A<sub>1</sub>=8A A<sub>2</sub>=6A

$$A_1 = 8A$$



若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

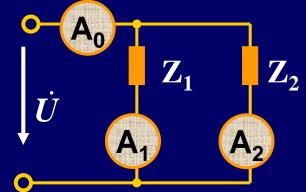


例2 已知电流表读数: A<sub>1</sub>=8A A<sub>2</sub>=6A

$$A_1 = 8A$$

$$A_2 = 6A$$

若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 



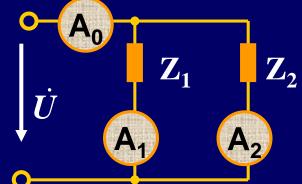
解

例2 已知电流表读数: A7=8A A2=6A

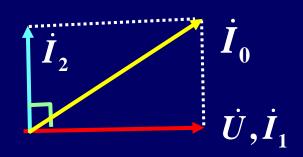
$$A_1 = 8A$$



若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 



解



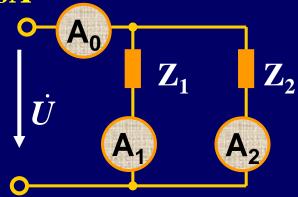
例2 已知电流表读数: A1=8A A2

$$A_1 = 8A$$

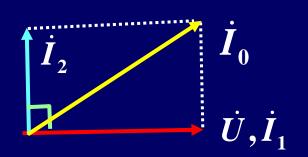
$$A_2 = 6A$$

若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

$$A_0 = ?$$



(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$



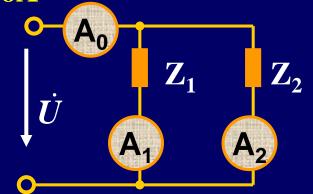
# 例2 已知电流表读数: A<sub>1</sub>=8A A<sub>2</sub>



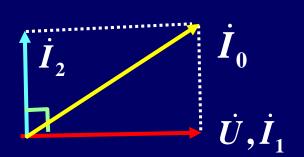
若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

(2) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2$ 为何参数

$$A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$$



(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$



例2 已知电流表读数: A1=8A A2

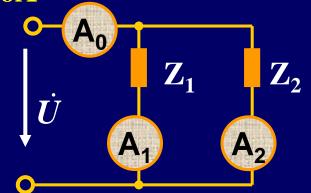
$$A_1 = 8A$$

$$A_2 = 6A$$

若 (1)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

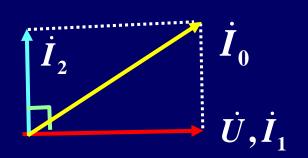
(2) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2$ 为何参数

$$A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$$



(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

(2)  $Z_2$ 为电阻, $I_{0\text{max}} = 8 + 6 = 14A$ 



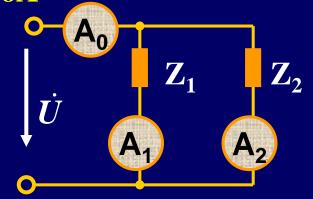
例2 已知电流表读数: A7=8A A2

$$A_1 = 8A$$

$$A_2 = 6A$$

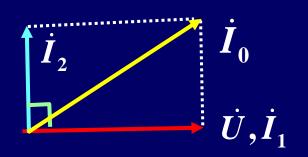
若 (1)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

- (2)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数
  - $A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$
- (3)  $Z_1 = jX_L$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数  $A_n$



(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

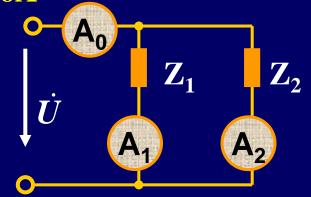
(2)  $Z_2$ 为电阻, $I_{0max} = 8 + 6 = 14A$ 



例2 已知电流表读数: A7=8A A2

若 (1)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

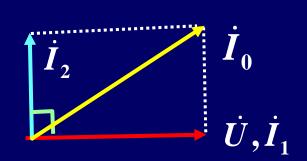
- (2)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数
  - $A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$
- (3)  $Z_1 = jX_L$ ,  $Z_2$ 为何参数



$$A_0 = I_{0\min} = ?$$

(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

- (2)  $Z_2$ 为电阻, $I_{0max} = 8 + 6 = 14A$
- (3)  $Z_2 = jX_C$ ,  $I_{0min} = 8 6 = 2A$



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## 例2 已知电流表读数: A7=8A

$$A_1 = 8A$$

$$A_2 = 6A$$

若 (1) 
$$Z_1 = R$$
,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0 = ?$ 

$$(2) Z_1 = R, Z_2 为何参数$$

$$A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$$

(3) 
$$Z_1 = jX_L$$
,  $Z_2$ 为何参数

$$A_0 = I_{0\min} = ?$$

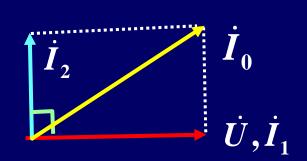
$$(4) Z_1 = jX_L, Z_2$$
为何参数

$$A_0 = A_1 A_2 = ?$$

(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

(2) 
$$Z_2$$
为电阻, $I_{0\text{max}} = 8 + 6 = 14A$ 

(3) 
$$Z_2 = jX_C$$
,  $I_{0min} = 8 - 6 = 2A$ 



上 页

例2 已知电流表读数: A7=8A

若 (1)  $Z_1 = R$ ,  $Z_2 = -jX_C$   $A_0$ 

$$(2) Z_1 = R, Z_2$$
为何参数
$$A_0 = I_{0\text{max}} = ?$$

$$A_0 = I_{0\min} = ?$$

(3) 
$$Z_1 = jX_L$$
,  $Z_2$ 为何参数

参数 
$$A_0 = A_1 A_2 =$$

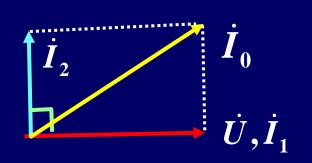
$$(4) Z_1 = jX_L, Z_2$$
为何参数

(1) 
$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

(2) 
$$Z_2$$
为电阻, $I_{0\text{max}} = 8 + 6 = 14A$ 

(3) 
$$Z_2 = jX_C$$
,  $I_{0min} = 8 - 6 = 2A$ 

(4) 
$$Z_2 = jX_C$$
,  $I_0 = I_1 = 8A$ ,  $I_2 = 16A$ 



例3 已知  $u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$ ,求:i(t) u -  $15\Omega$ 4H

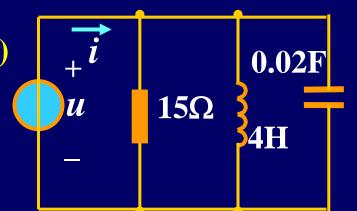
u i u  $15\Omega$  0.02F - 4H

解

例3 已知 
$$u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$$
, 求:  $i(t)$ 

解

$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^0$$

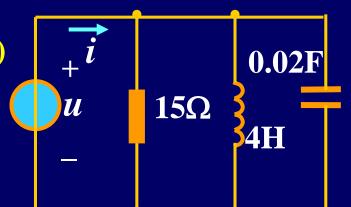


例3 已知 
$$u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$$
,求: $i(t)$ 



$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^0$$

$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$



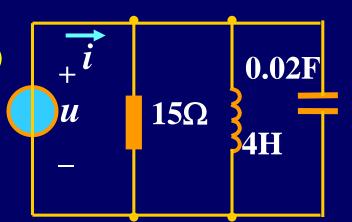
例3 已知 
$$u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$$
,求: $i(t)$ 



$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^{0}$$

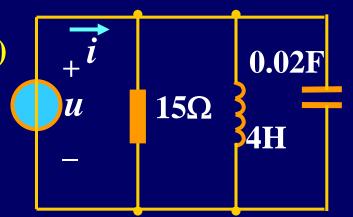
$$jX_{L} = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

$$-jX_{C} = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

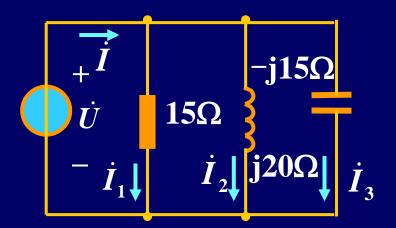


解 
$$\dot{U}=120\angle 0^{0}$$

$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$
$$-jX_C = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$



相量模型



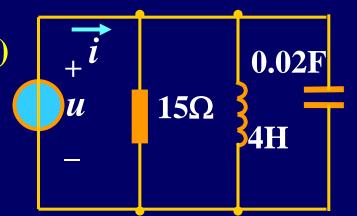
返回上页下页

解 
$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^0$$

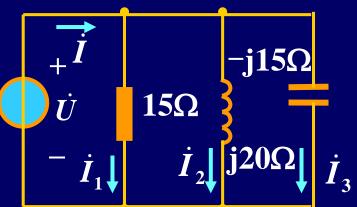
$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

$$-jX_{C} = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_R + \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_L + \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_C = \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}}{R} + \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}}{j\boldsymbol{X}_L} + \frac{\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}}{-j\boldsymbol{X}_C}$$



相量模型



返回上页下页

$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^0$$

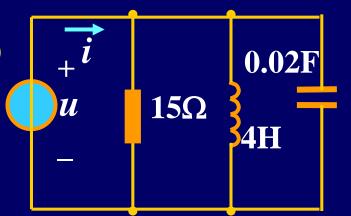
$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

$$-jX_{C} = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

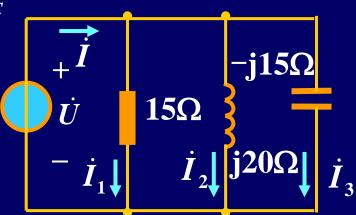
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L} + \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_C}$$

$$=120\left(\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{j20}-\frac{1}{j10}\right)$$

$$=8-j6+j12=8+j6=10\angle 36.9^{\circ}A$$



## 相量模型



返回上页下

解 
$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^0$$

$$jX_L = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

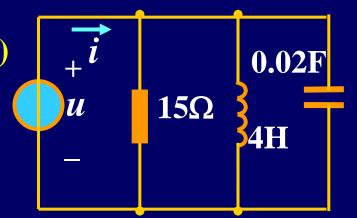
$$-jX_C = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L} + \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_C}$$

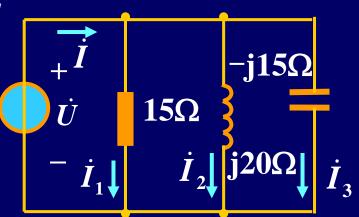
$$=120\left(\frac{1}{15}+\frac{1}{j20}-\frac{1}{j10}\right)$$

$$=8-j6+j12=8+j6=10\angle 36.9^{\circ}A$$

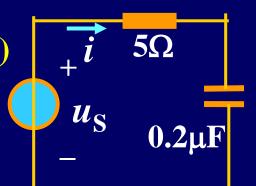
$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5t + 36.9^{\circ})A$$



相量模型



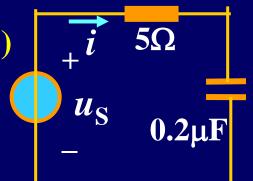
返回上页下



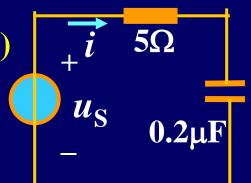
 $5\Omega$ 

例4 已知
$$i(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10^6t + 15^0)$$
,求: $u_s(t)$ 

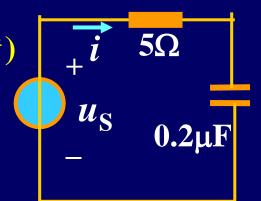
$$\dot{I} = 5 \angle 15^{0}$$



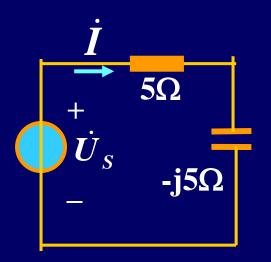
例4 已知
$$i(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10^6t + 15^0)$$
,求: $u_s(t)$ 



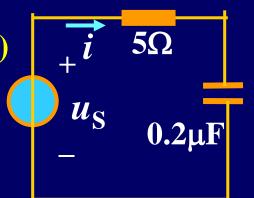
解 
$$\dot{I} = 5 \angle 15^{0}$$
  
 $-jX_{C} = -j\frac{1}{10^{6} \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j5\Omega$ 



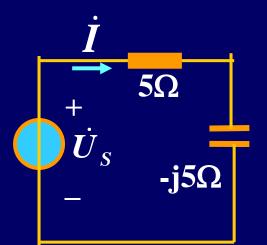
# 相量模型



$$\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = 5 \angle 15^0 (5 - j5)$$
$$= 5 \angle 15^0 \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle - 45^0 = 25\sqrt{2} \angle - 30^0 V$$



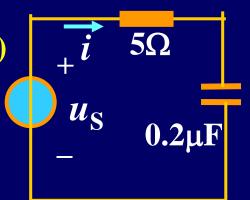
## 相量模型



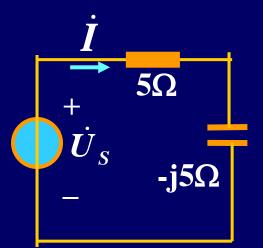
$$\dot{U}_{S} = \dot{U}_{R} + \dot{U}_{C} = 5 \angle 15^{0} (5 - j5)$$

$$= 5 \angle 15^{0} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle - 45^{0} = 25\sqrt{2} \angle - 30^{0} V$$

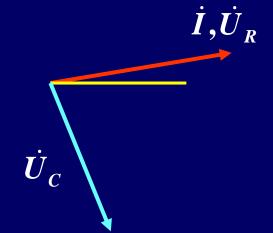
$$\dot{I}, \dot{U}_{R}$$

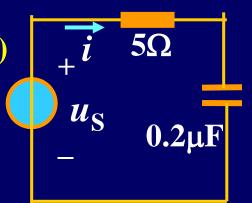


### 相量模型

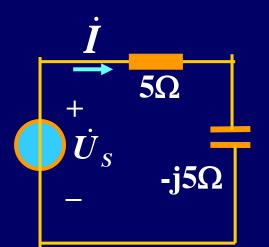


$$\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = 5\angle 15^0 (5 - j5)$$
  
=  $5\angle 15^0 \times 5\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^0 = 25\sqrt{2}\angle - 30^0 V$ 

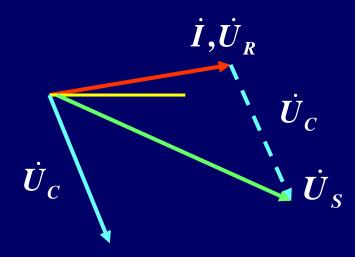


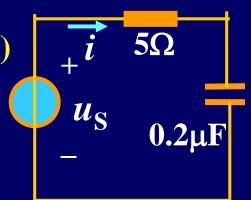


#### 相量模型

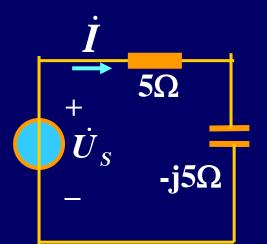


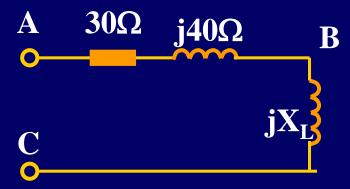
$$\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = 5 \angle 15^0 (5 - j5)$$
  
=  $5 \angle 15^0 \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle - 45^0 = 25\sqrt{2} \angle - 30^0 V$ 



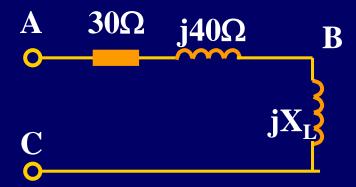


#### 相量模型

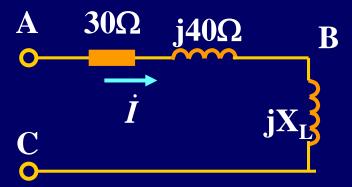




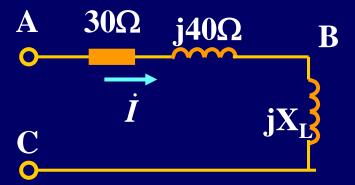
例5 已知 
$$U_{AB} = 50V$$
,  $U_{AC} = 78V$ , 问:  $U_{BC} = ?$ 



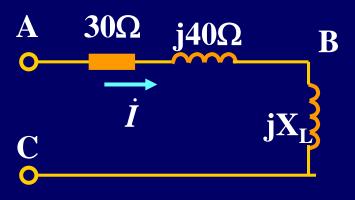
例5 已知 
$$U_{AB} = 50V$$
,  $U_{AC} = 78V$ , 问:  $U_{BC} = ?$ 

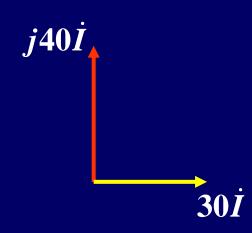


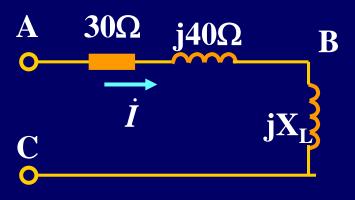
例5 已知 
$$U_{AB} = 50V$$
,  $U_{AC} = 78V$ , 问:  $U_{BC} = ?$ 

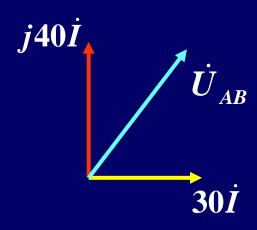


30*İ* 

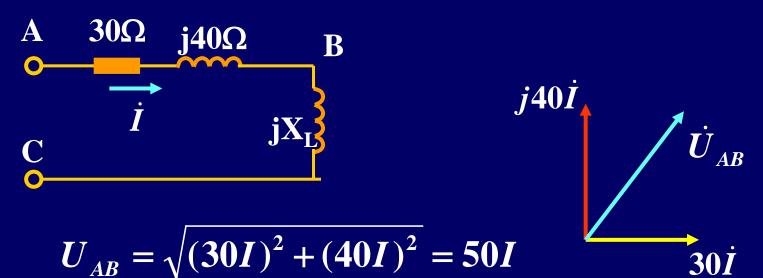








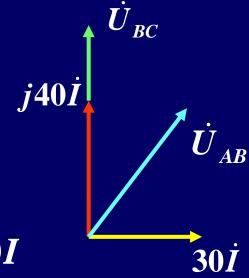
例5 已知 
$$U_{AB} = 50V$$
,  $U_{AC} = 78V$ , 问:  $U_{BC} = ?$ 



$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

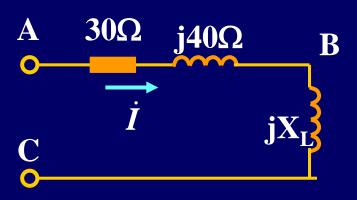
$$I = 1A, U_R = 30V, U_L = 40V$$

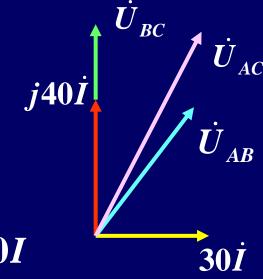
 $30\dot{I}$ 



$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

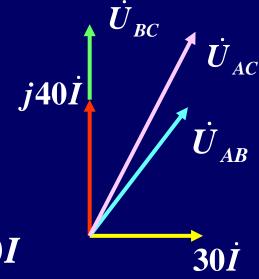
$$I = 1A, U_R = 30V, U_L = 40V$$





$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

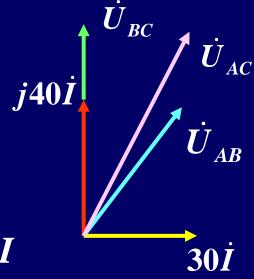
$$I = 1A, U_R = 30V, U_L = 40V$$



$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

$$I = 1A, U_R = 30V, U_L = 40V$$

$$U_{AC} = 78 = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (40 + U_{BC})^2}$$



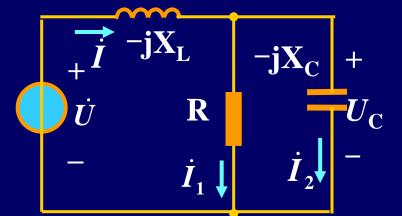
$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

$$I = 1A, U_R = 30V, U_L = 40V$$

$$U_{AC} = 78 = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (40 + U_{BC})^2}$$

$$U_{BC} = \sqrt{(78)^2 - (30)^2} - 40 = 32V$$

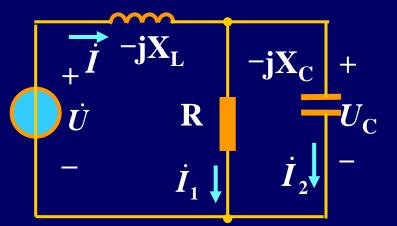
求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。



例6

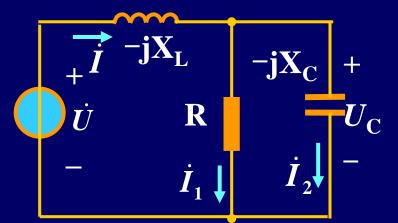
图示电路 $I_1=I_2=5$ A,U=50V,总电压与总电流同相位,

 $\overline{R}$ ,  $\overline{R}$ ,  $\overline{X}_{\mathrm{C}}$ ,  $\overline{X}_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。



求
$$I$$
、 $R$ 、 $X_{\rm C}$ 、 $X_{\rm L}$ 。

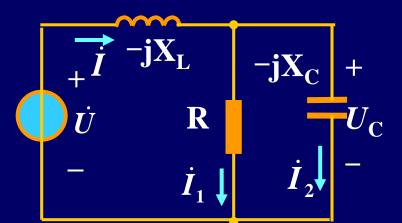
解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$



求I、R、 $X_{C}$ 、 $X_{L}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

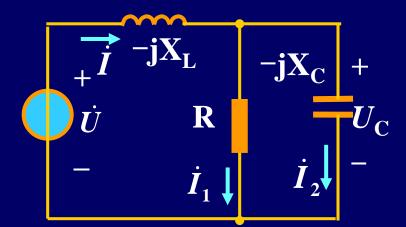


求
$$I$$
、 $R$ 、 $X_{\rm C}$ 、 $X_{\rm L}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$



求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$

$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{\circ} = (5+j5) \times jX_L + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j)$$

求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$

$$\vec{i}$$
  $\vec{j}$   $\vec{X}_{L}$   $-\mathbf{j}$   $\mathbf{X}_{C}$  +  $\vec{U}_{C}$   $\mathbf{K}$   $\mathbf{I}_{2}$   $\mathbf{I}_{2}$   $\mathbf{I}_{2}$ 

$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{0} = (5+j5) \times jX_{L} + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j)$$

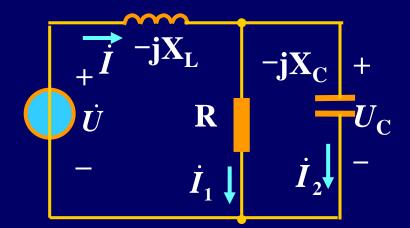
令等式两边实部等于实部,虚部等于虚部

求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$



$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{\circ} = (5+j5) \times jX_L + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j)$$

令等式两边实部等于实部,虚部等于虚部

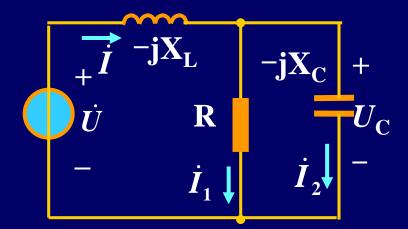
$$\begin{cases} 5X_L = 50/\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow X_L = 5\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。

解 设  $\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$ 

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$



$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{0} = (5+j5) \times jX_{L} + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j)$$

令等式两边实部等于实部,虚部等于虚部

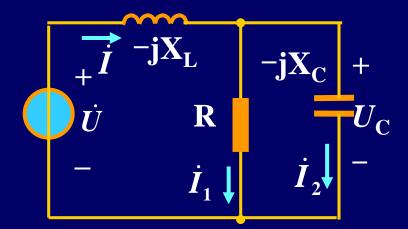
$$\begin{cases} 5X_L = 50/\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow X_L = 5\sqrt{2} \\ 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} + 5 \times 5\sqrt{2} = 50\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow R = X_C = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega \end{cases}$$

求I、R、 $X_{\mathrm{C}}$ 、 $X_{\mathrm{L}}$ 。

解 设 
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^0$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0, \quad \dot{I}_2 = j5$$

$$\dot{I} = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^0$$

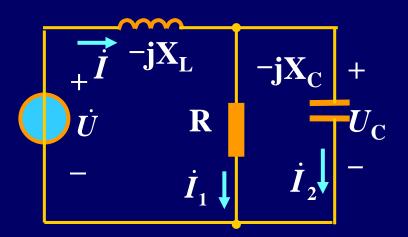


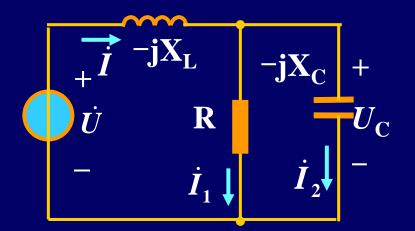
$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{\circ} = (5+j5) \times jX_L + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1+j)$$

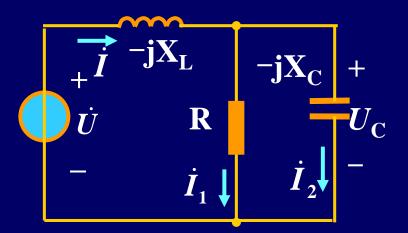
令等式两边实部等于实部,虚部等于虚部

$$\begin{cases} 5X_L = 50/\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow X_L = 5\sqrt{2} \\ 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} + 5 \times 5\sqrt{2} = 50\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow R = X_C = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega \end{cases}$$

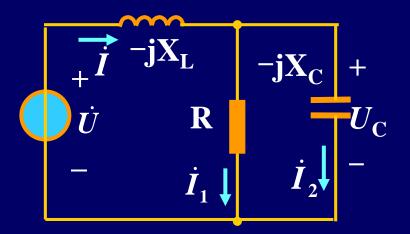
也可以画相量图计算

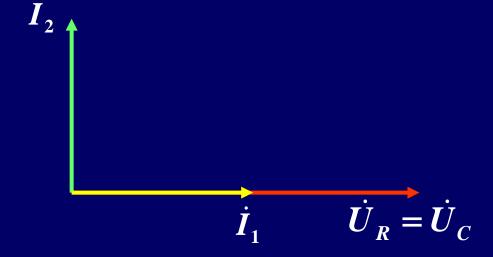


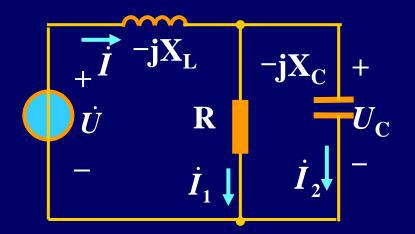


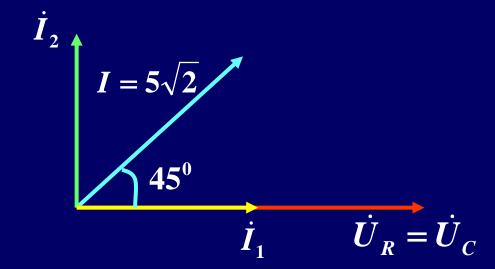


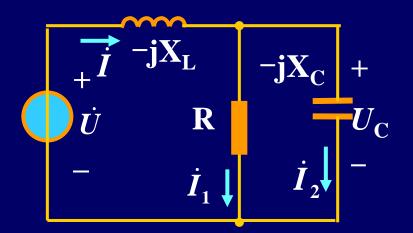
$$\dot{I}_1$$
  $\dot{U}_R = \dot{U}_C$ 

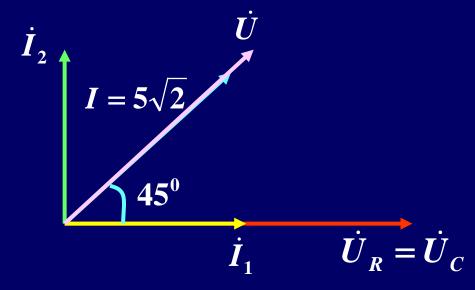


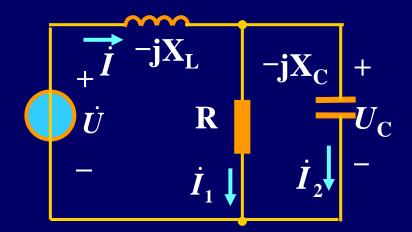


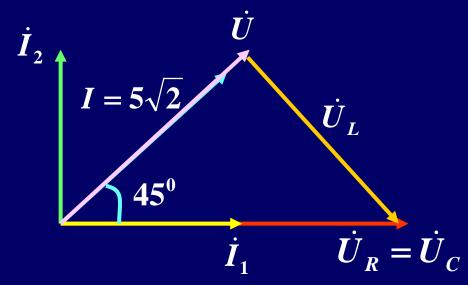




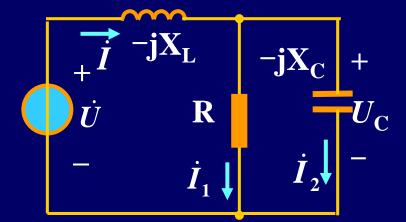


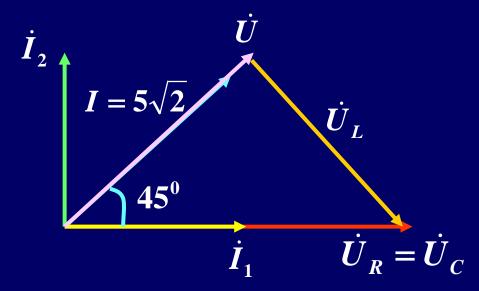






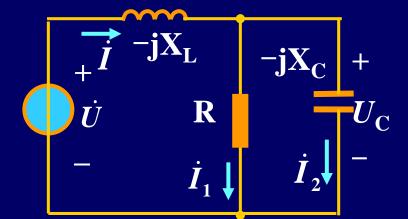
$$U = U_L = 50V$$

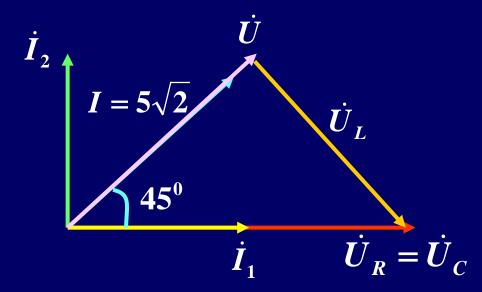




$$U = U_L = 50V$$

$$X_L = \frac{50}{5\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

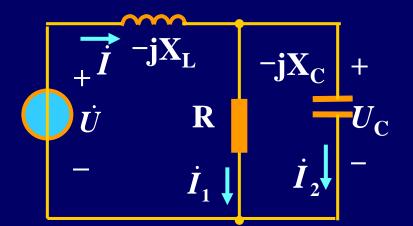


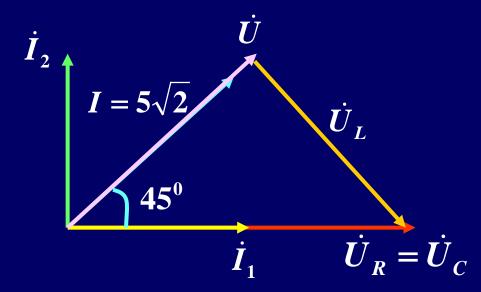


$$U = U_L = 50V$$

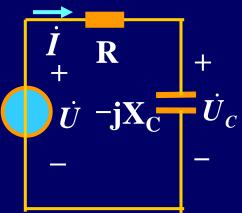
$$X_L = \frac{50}{5\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

$$X_C = R = \frac{50\sqrt{2}}{5} = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

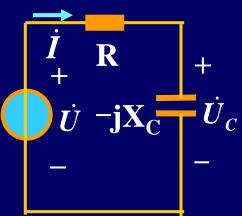




图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

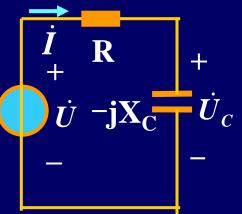


图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。



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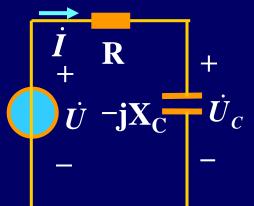
$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$



图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S} = R\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} - \boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{X}_{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

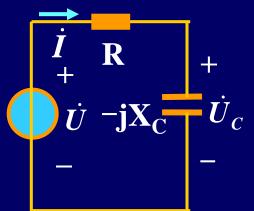


图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{S} = R\dot{\boldsymbol{I}} - \boldsymbol{j}\boldsymbol{X}_{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \quad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j\omega CR + 1$$

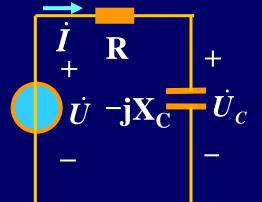


图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$

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$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j\omega CR + 1 \longrightarrow \omega CR = \tan 60^0 = \sqrt{3}$$



图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

解1

$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j\omega CR + 1 \longrightarrow \omega CR = \tan 60^0 = \sqrt{3}$$

也可以画相量图计算

图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

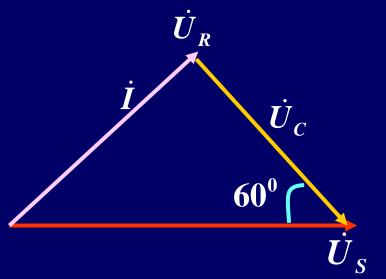
解1

$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j\omega CR + 1 \longrightarrow \omega CR = \tan 60^0 = \sqrt{3}$$

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图示电路为阻容移项装置,如要求电容电压滞后与电源电压 $\pi/3$ ,问R、C应如何选择。

解1

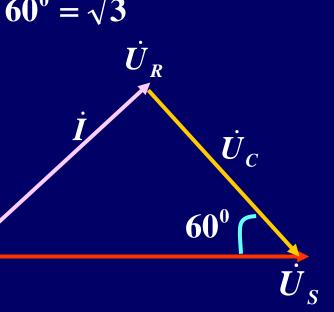
$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

$$\frac{U_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j\omega CR + 1 \implies \omega CR = \tan 60^0 = \sqrt{3}$$

也可以画相量图计算

$$\tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3} = \frac{U_R}{U_C} = \frac{RI}{I/\omega C} = \omega CR$$



# § 8.1 复数

§ 8.1 复数   
 
$$A=a+jb$$

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

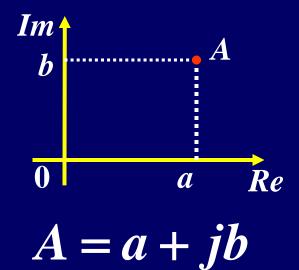
§ 8.1 复数  

$$A=a+jb$$

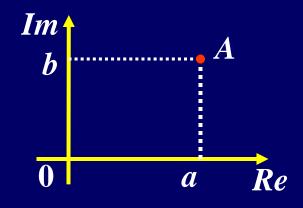
$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

$$A=a+jb$$

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 为虚数单位)

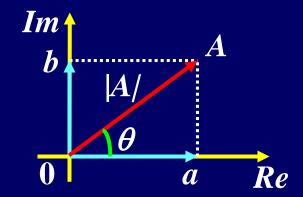


§ 8.1 复数   
 
$$A=a+jb$$

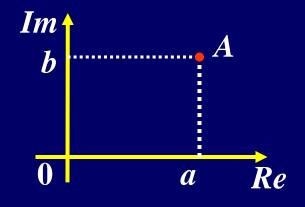


$$A = a + jb$$

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

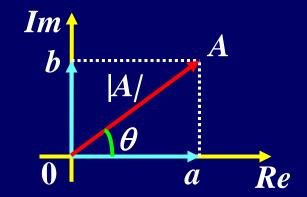


$$A=a+jb$$



$$A = a + jb$$

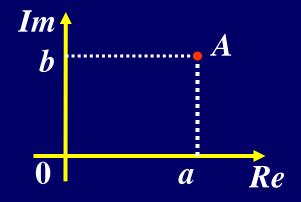
$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)



$$A = |A|e^{j\theta}$$

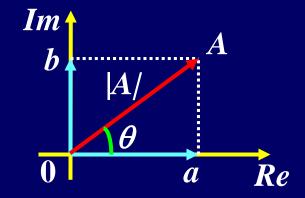
§ 8.1 复数  

$$A=a+jb$$



$$A = a + jb$$

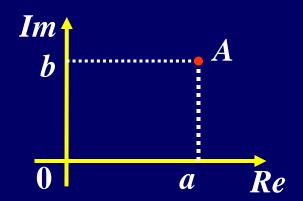
$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)



$$A = |A|e^{j\theta}$$

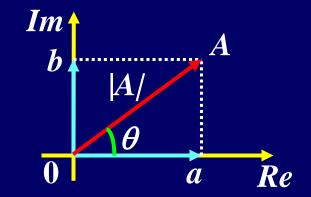
$$A = |A|e^{j\theta} = |A|(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = a + jb$$

§ 8.1 复数   
 
$$A=a+\mathbf{j}b$$



$$A = a + jb$$

$$(j = \sqrt{-1})$$
 为虚数单位)

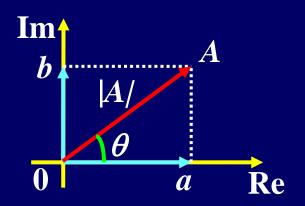


$$A = |A|e^{j\theta}$$

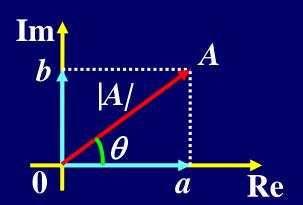
$$A = |A| e^{j\theta} = |A| (\cos \theta + j \sin \theta) = a + jb$$
$$A = |A| e^{j\theta} = |A| \angle \theta$$

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{\theta} \end{cases}$$

直角坐标表示 极坐标表示

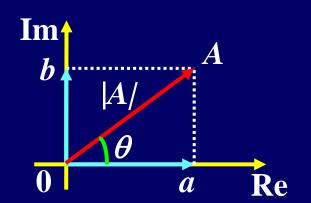


$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{\theta} \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} |A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{/\theta} \end{cases}$$

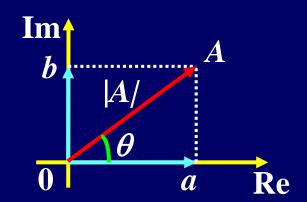


$$\begin{cases} |A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

或

$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos\theta \\ b = |A| \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{I\theta} \end{cases}$$



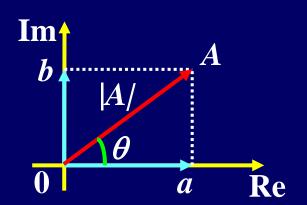
$$\begin{cases} |A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos \theta \\ b = |A| \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

● 复数运算

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{\ell\theta} \end{cases}$$

直角坐标表示 极坐标表示



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

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

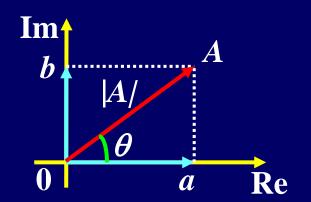
或

$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos\theta \\ b = |A| \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

- 复数运算
- (1)加减运算——采用代数形式

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{\ell\theta} \end{cases}$$

直角坐标表示 极坐标表示



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

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

或

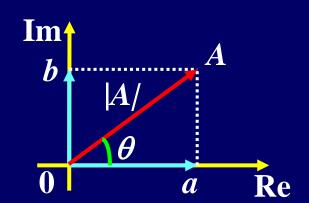
$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos\theta \\ b = |A| \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

- 复数运算
- (1)加减运算——采用代数形式

若 
$$A_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$
,  $A_2 = a_2 + jb_2$ 

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{\ell\theta} \end{cases}$$

直角坐标表示 极坐标表示



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

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

或

$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos\theta \\ b = |A| \sin\theta \end{cases}$$

# • 复数运算

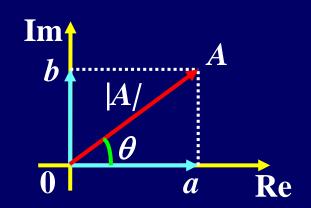
#### (1)加减运算——采用代数形式

若 
$$A_1 = a_1 + \mathbf{j}b_1$$
,  $A_2 = a_2 + \mathbf{j}b_2$ 

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

$$\begin{cases} A = a + \mathbf{j}b \\ A = |A| e^{\mathbf{j}\theta} = |A| \underline{I\theta} \end{cases}$$

直角坐标表示 极坐标表示



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

$$\theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{b}{a}$$

或

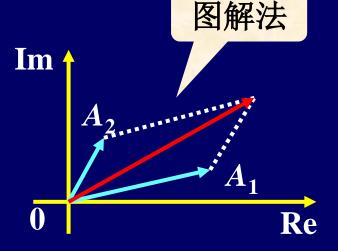
$$a = |A| \cos \theta$$
$$b = |A| \sin \theta$$

## ● 复数运算

#### (1)加减运算——采用代数形式

若 
$$A_1 = a_1 + jb_1$$
,  $A_2 = a_2 + jb_2$ 

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



若 
$$A_1=|A_1|$$
  $\underline{/\theta_1}$  ,  $A_2=|A_2|$   $\underline{/\theta_2}$ 

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| \underline{/\theta_1}$$
 ,  $A_2 = |A_2| \underline{/\theta_2}$ 

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| / \theta_1$$
 ,  $A_2 = |A_2| / \theta_2$ 

则:

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| / \theta_1$$
 ,  $A_2 = |A_2| / \theta_2$ 

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{M} \colon & A_1 \cdot A_2 = \left| A_1 \right| e^{j\theta_1} \cdot \left| A_2 \right| e^{j\theta_2} = \left| A_1 \right| A_2 \left| e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)} \right| \\ & = \left| A_1 \right| A_2 \middle| \angle \theta_1 + \theta_2 \end{array}$$

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| / \theta_1$$
 ,  $A_2 = |A_2| / \theta_2$ 

则: 
$$A_1 \cdot A_2 = |A_1| e^{j\theta_1} \cdot |A_2| e^{j\theta_2} = |A_1| A_2 |e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$
  $= |A_1| A_2 |\angle \theta_1 + \theta_2$  乘法: 模相乘,角相加。

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| \underline{/\theta_1}$$
 ,  $A_2 = |A_2| \underline{/\theta_2}$ 

则: 
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 乘法: 模相乘,角相加。

$$\frac{A_{1}}{A_{2}} = \frac{|A_{1}| \angle \theta_{1}}{|A_{2}| \angle \theta_{2}} = \frac{|A_{1}| e^{j\theta_{1}}}{|A_{2}| e^{j\theta_{2}}} = \frac{|A_{1}|}{|A_{2}|} e^{j(\theta_{1} - \theta_{2})}$$

$$= \frac{|A_{1}|}{|A_{2}|} \underline{|\theta_{1} - \theta_{2}|}$$

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| \underline{/\theta_1}$$
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则: 
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 除法: 模相除, 角相减。

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$$A_1 = |A_1| / \theta_1$$
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例 1.  $5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = ?$ 

若 
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 除法: 模相除,角相减。

例1.  $5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = ?$ 

$$5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = (3.41 + j3.657) + (9.063 - j4.226)$$

若 
$$A_1 = |A_1| / \theta_1$$
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$$5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = (3.41 + j3.657) + (9.063 - j4.226)$$
  
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$$5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = (3.41 + j3.657) + (9.063 - j4.226)$$
  
=  $12.47 - j0.569 = 12.48\angle - 2.61^{\circ}$ 

$$220 \angle 35^{\circ} + \frac{(17 + \mathbf{j}9)(4 + \mathbf{j}6)}{20 + \mathbf{j}5} = ?$$

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

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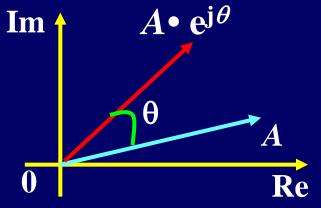
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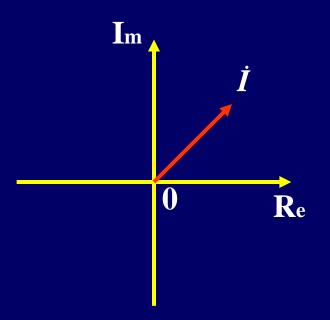
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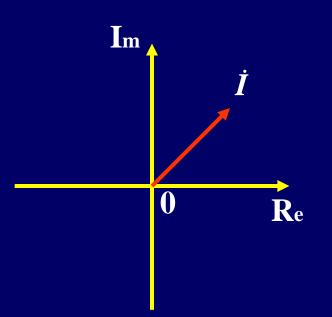
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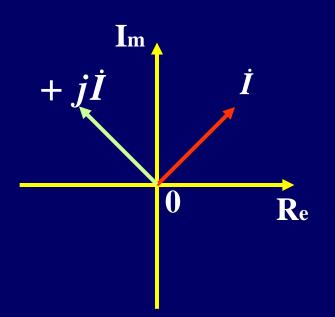
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

$$e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = +j$$



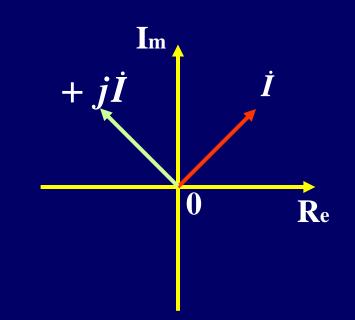
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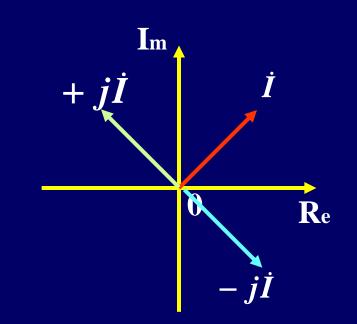
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$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad e^{j-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -j$$

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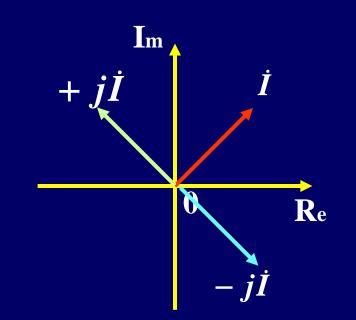
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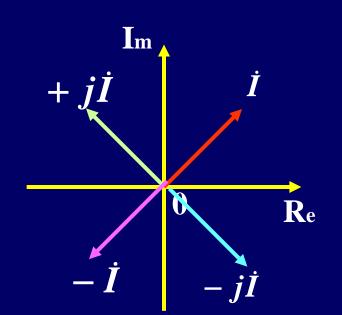


$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad e^{j-\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -j$$

$$\theta = \pm \pi$$
,  $e^{j \pm \pi} = \cos(\pm \pi) + j \sin(\pm \pi) = -1$ 

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,

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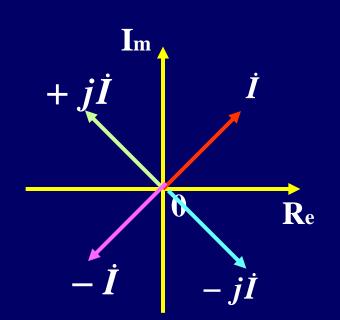


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故 +j, -j, -1 都可以看成旋转因子。

1. 正弦量

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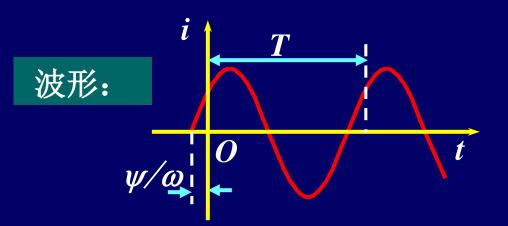
瞬时值表达式:

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

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瞬时值表达式:

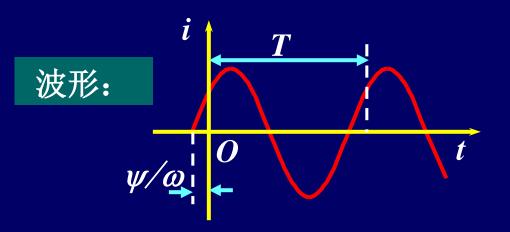
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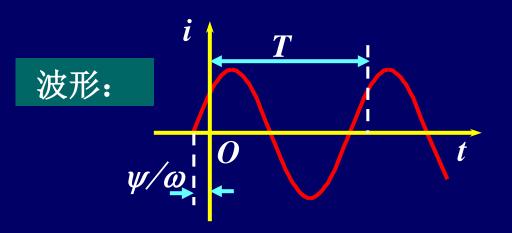


周期T (period)和频率f (frequency):

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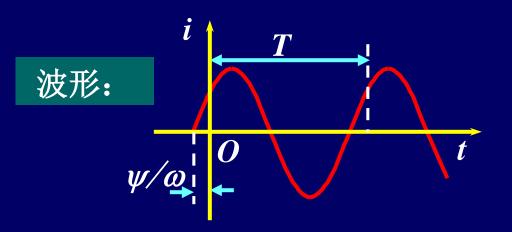
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周期 T: 重复变化一次所需的时间。 单位: s, 秒

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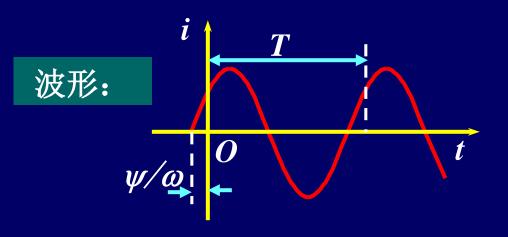
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正弦量为周期函数  $f(t)=f(t+\kappa T)$ 

周期T (period)和频率f (frequency):

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

周期T: 重复变化一次所需的时间。 单位: s, 秒

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激励和响应均为正弦量的电路 (正弦稳态电路) 称为正弦电路 或交流电路。

**-**

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● 研究正弦电路的意义:

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- 1)正弦函数是周期函数,其加、减、求导、积分运算后仍是同频率的正弦函数
- 2) 正弦信号容易产生、传送和使用。

(2) 正弦信号是一种基本信号,任何变化规律复杂的信号可以分解为按正弦规律变化的分量。

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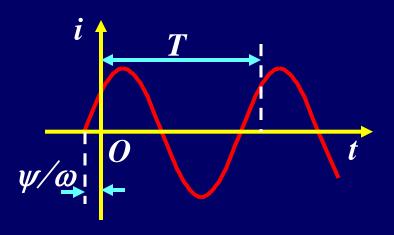
$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_k \cos(k\omega t + \theta_k)$$

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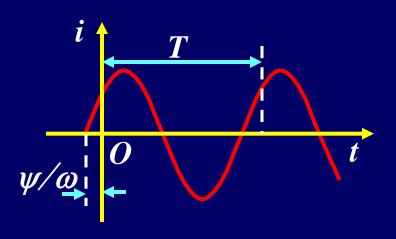
对正弦电路的分析研究具有重要的理论价值和实际意义。

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



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(1) 幅值 (amplitude) (振幅、 最大值) $I_{\mathrm{m}}$ 

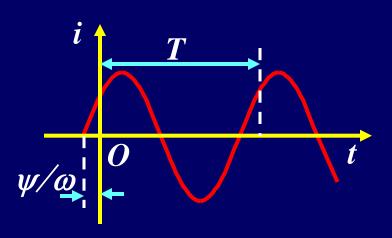


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反映正弦量变化幅度的大小。

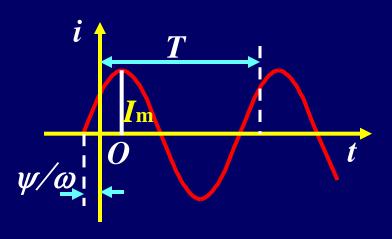


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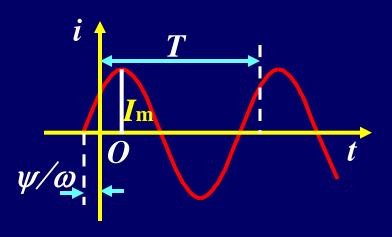


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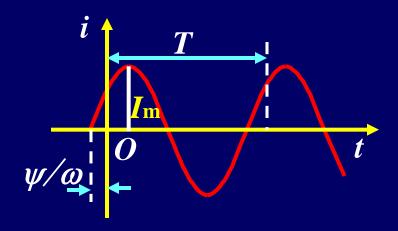
**\_\_\_** 反映正弦量变化幅度的大小。

(2) 角频率(angular frequency) ω



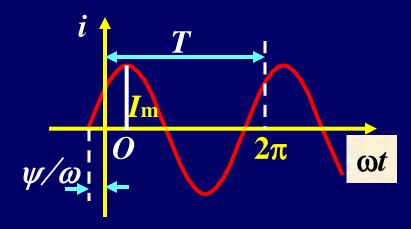
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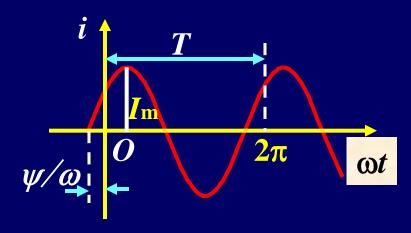


(2) 角频率(angular frequency) ω

村位变化的速度, 反映正弦量变化快慢。

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

单位: rad/s, 弧度/秒



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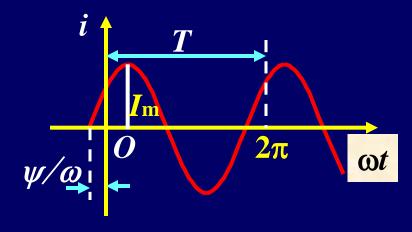
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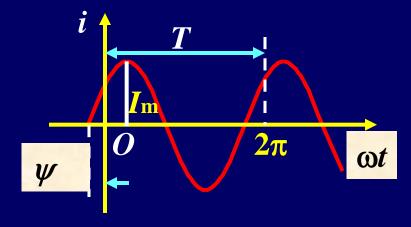
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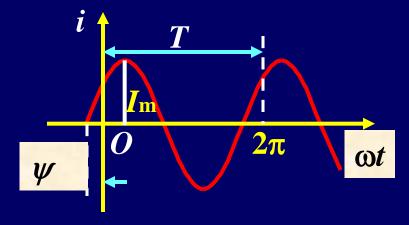
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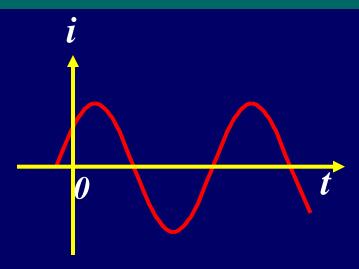
单位: rad/s, 弧度/秒

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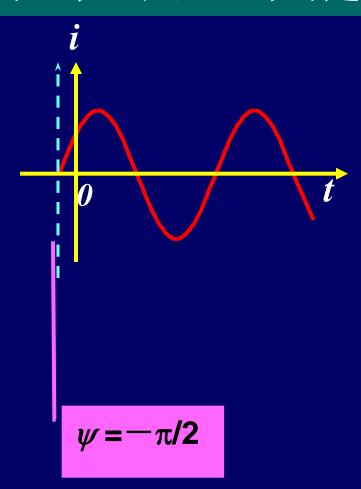




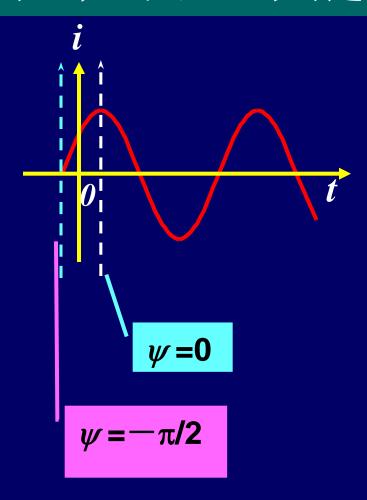
# 同一个正弦量,计时起点不同,初相位不同。



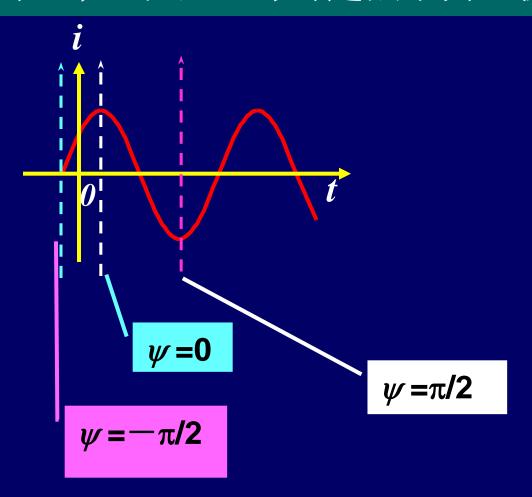
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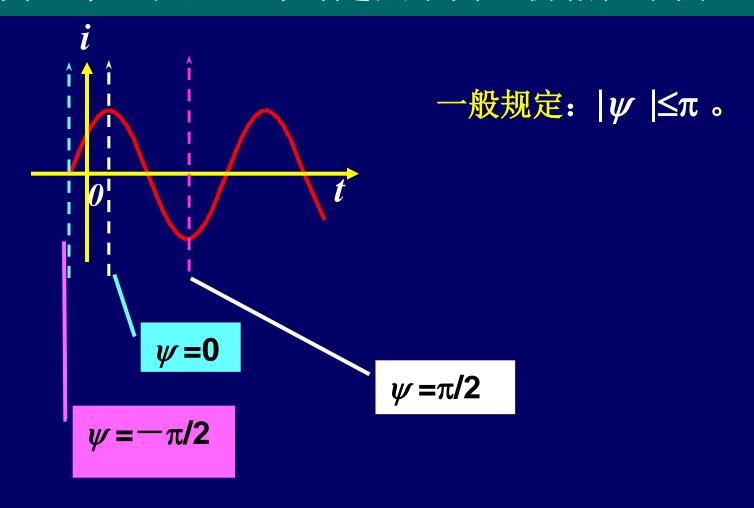
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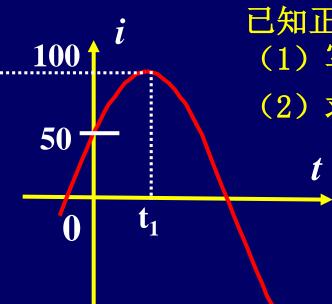
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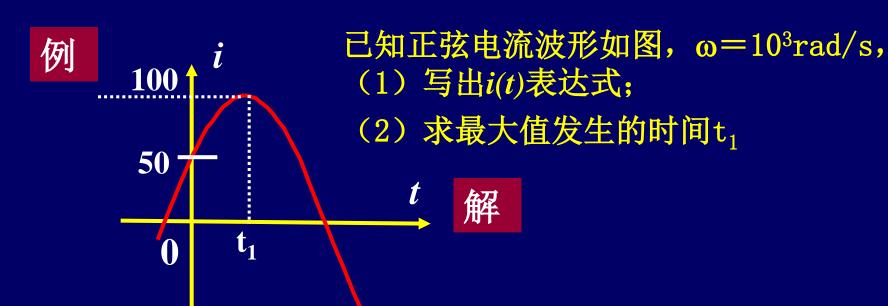


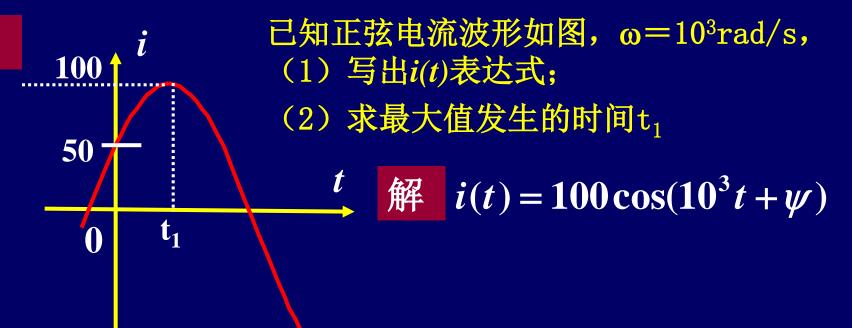


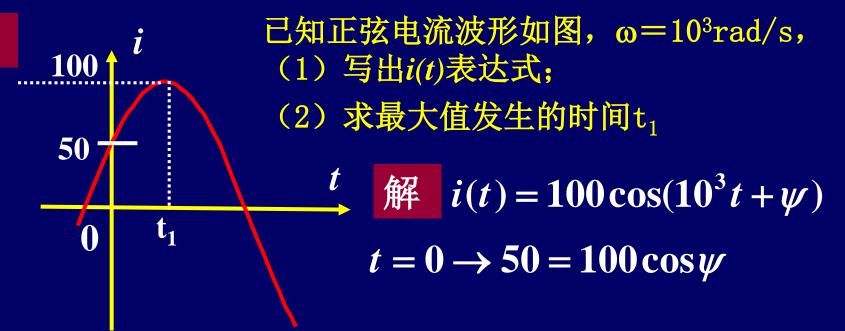


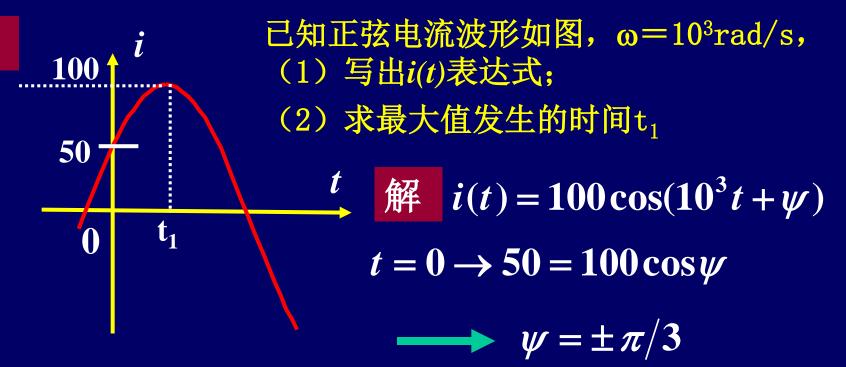
已知正弦电流波形如图, $\omega=10^3$ rad/s,

- (1) 写出*i(t)*表达式;
- (2) 求最大值发生的时间t<sub>1</sub>



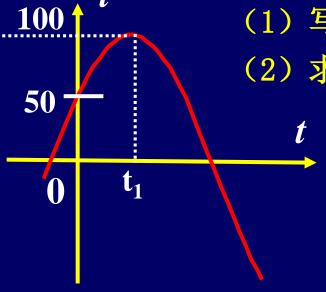






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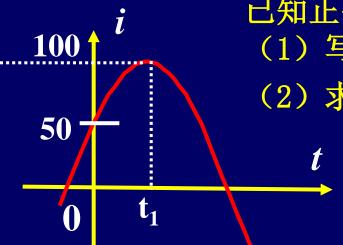
- (1) 写出*i(t)*表达式;
- (2) 求最大值发生的时间t<sub>1</sub>



$$t = 0 \rightarrow 50 = 100 \cos \psi$$

$$\longrightarrow \psi = \pm \pi/3$$

由于最大值发生在计时起点右侧  $\psi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$ 



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解 
$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + \psi)$$
  
 $t = 0 \rightarrow 50 = 100\cos\psi$ 

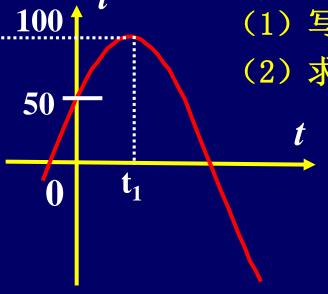
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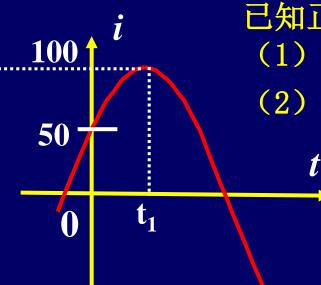
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当  $10^3 t_1 = \pi/3$  有最大值



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当 
$$10^3 t_1 = \pi/3$$
 有最大值  $\longrightarrow t_1 = \frac{\pi/3}{10^3} = 1.047 ms$ 

$$\psi u(t) = U_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi_u), i(t) = I_{\rm m} \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

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$$|\varphi| \leq \pi$$
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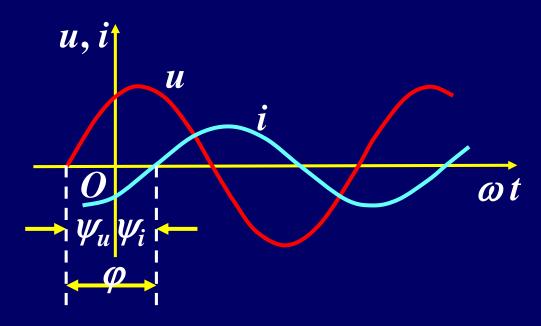
•  $\varphi > 0$ , u超前 $i\varphi$ 角, 或i 落后 $u \varphi$ 角(u 比i先到达最大值);

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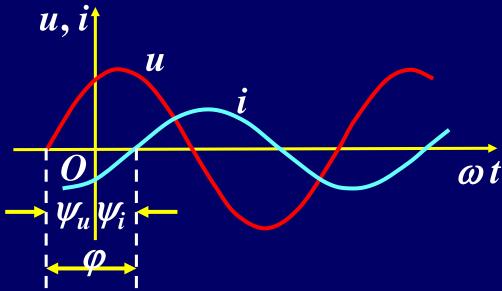


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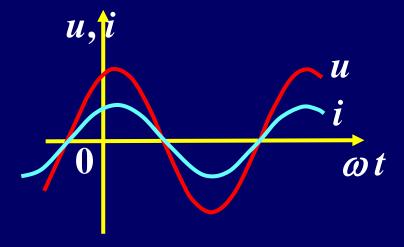
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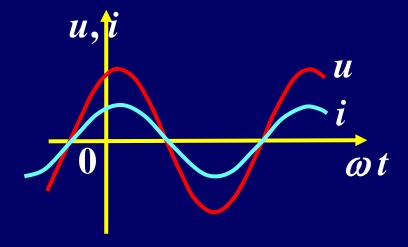


•  $\varphi < 0$ , i 超前  $u \varphi$  角,或u 滞后  $i \varphi$  角,i 比 u 先到达最大值。

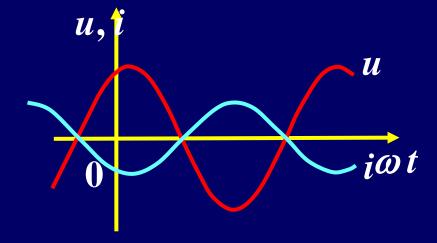
arphi=0,同相:



$$\varphi=0$$
,同相:

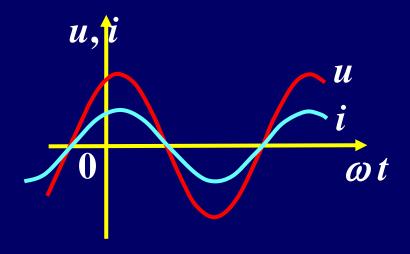


$$\varphi=\pm\pi$$
 ( $\pm180^{\circ}$ ),反相:



 $\varphi = \pm \pi \ (\pm 180^{\circ})$ ,反相:

 $\varphi=0$ ,同相:

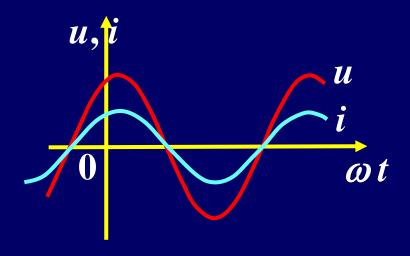


u,

φ=π/2: u 领先 iπ/2, 不说 u 落后 i3π/2; i 落后 uπ/2, 不说 i 领先 u3π/2.

 $\varphi=\pm\pi$  ( $\pm180^{\circ}$ ),反相:

$$\varphi=0$$
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u,

φ=π/2: u 领先 iπ/2, 不说 u 落后 i3π/2; i 落后 uπ/2, 不说 i 领先 u3π/2.

同样可比较两个电压或两个电流的相位差。

- (1)  $i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$  $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$
- (2)  $i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$  $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$
- (3)  $u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$   $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 
  - (4)  $i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t 30^0)$  $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$

(1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$ 

(2) 
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 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$ 

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1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  $\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$   
 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$ 

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
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(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4) 
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(1)  $i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$  $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$ 

$$\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$$
 $\varphi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$ 

解

(2)  $i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$  $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$ 

(3)  $u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$  $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4)  $i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$  $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$ 

解

(1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$ 

$$\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$$
 $\Rightarrow \varphi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$ 

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$ 

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  
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解

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$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  
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$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
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$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

$$\varphi = 30^0 - (-105^0) = 135^0$$

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  
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解  $\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$ 

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

$$\varphi = 30^{\circ} - (-105^{\circ}) = 135^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

不能比较相位差

### 计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

 $\overline{(1)} \quad i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$ 

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$$

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$ 

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$ 

 $\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$ 

$$\varphi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$$

解

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

$$\varphi = 30^{\circ} - (-105^{\circ}) = 135^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

#### 不能比较相位差

$$i_2(t) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^0)$$

例

### 计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

(1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$$

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$ 

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  
 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$ 

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  
 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$ 

## 解

$$\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$$

$$\phi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$$

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$$

$$\varphi = 30^{\circ} - (-105^{\circ}) = 135^{\circ}$$

$$\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

#### 不能比较相位差

$$i_2(t) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^0)$$



例 计算下列两正弦量的相位差。 解

(1) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$
  $\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4 > 0$   
 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$   $\Rightarrow \varphi = 2\pi - 5\pi/4 = 3\pi/4$ 

(2) 
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^0)$   
 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$   $\varphi = 30^0 - (-105^0) = 135^0$ 

(3) 
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$
  $\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$   $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$  不能比较相位差

(4) 
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$
  $i_2(t) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^0)$   
 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$   $\varphi = -30^0 - (-150^0) = 120^0$ 

两个正弦量进行相位比较时应满足同频率、同函数、同符号,且在主值范围比较。

周期性电流、电压的瞬时值随时间而变,为了衡量其平均效果工程上采用有效值来表示。

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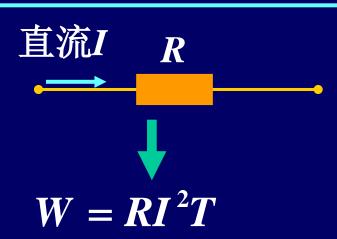
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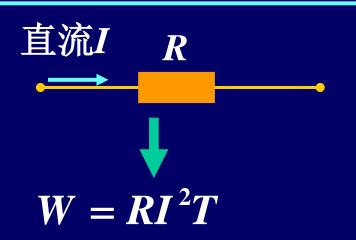
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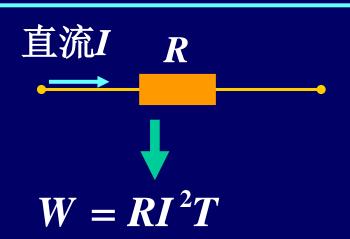


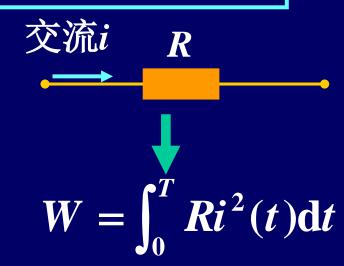


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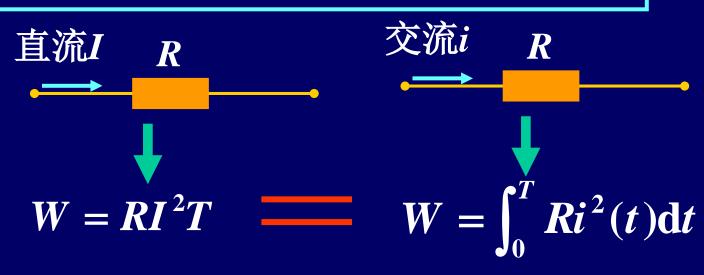






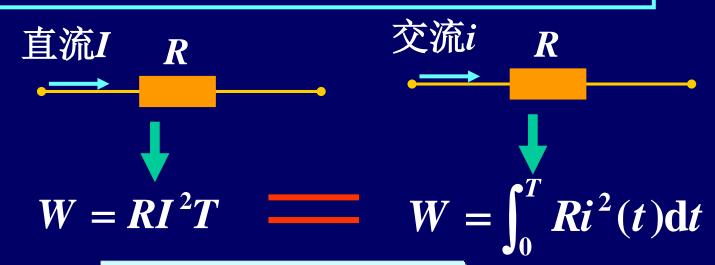
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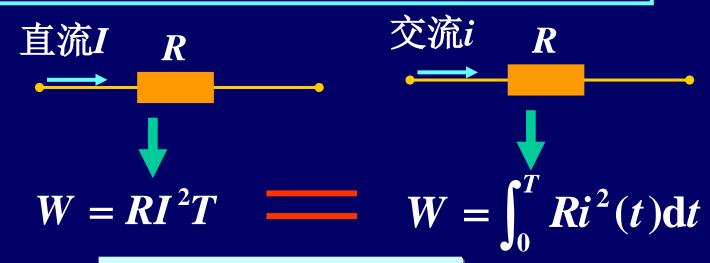


$$I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$$

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● 周期电流、电压有效值(effective value)定义

物理意义



电流有效值定义为

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

有效值也称均方根值 (root-meen-square)

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

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

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若一交流电压有效值为U=220V,则其最大值为U<sub>m</sub>≈311V;

$$U=380V$$
,

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注 (1) 工程上说的正弦电压、电流一般指有效值,如设备铭牌额定值、电网的电压等级等。但绝缘水平、耐压值指的是最大值。因此,在考虑电器设备的耐压水平时应按最大值考虑。

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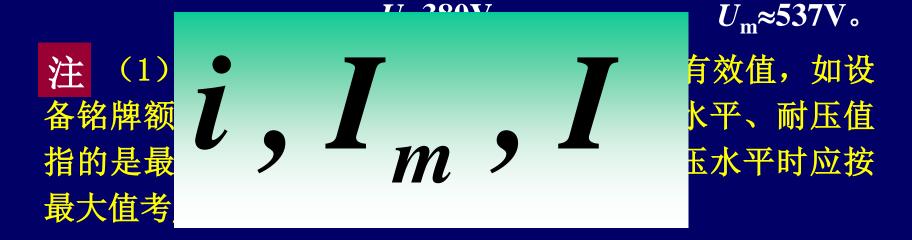
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  - (2) 测量中,交流测量仪表指示的电压、电流读数一般为有效值。

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- (2)测量中,交流测量仪表指示的电压、电流读数一般为有效值。
- (3) 区分电压、电流的瞬时值、最大值、有效值的符号。