



● 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法

电路分析的**基本依据**KVL、KCL和元件的VCR，以及电阻电路中的**各种分析法、等效变换和定理**，都可推广到正弦稳态电路的分析；

但要用**电路的相量模型**代替电路的时域模型。





主要步骤:

一、建立电路的相量模型

- 1、将时域模型中各电学变量(正弦量)用相应的相量表示在电路图上;
- 2、将时域模型中RLC元件参数用相应的阻抗(或导纳)表示;





二、根据KCL、KVL和元件VCR及一般分析方法, **列相量形式电路方程**, 求解响应的相量表达式;

$$KCL: \sum_{k=1}^n \dot{I}_k = 0 \quad KVL: \sum_{k=1}^n \dot{U}_k = 0$$

$$\text{欧姆定律} \quad \dot{U} = Z\dot{I} \quad \dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$$

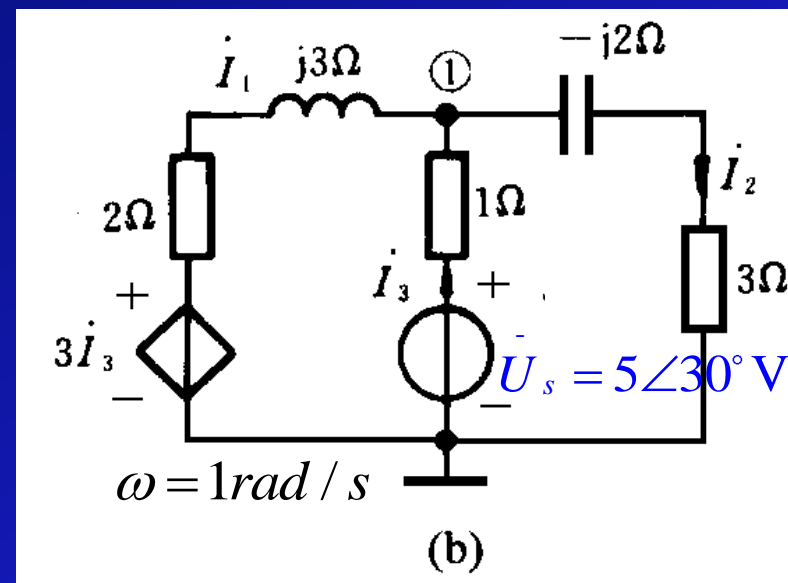
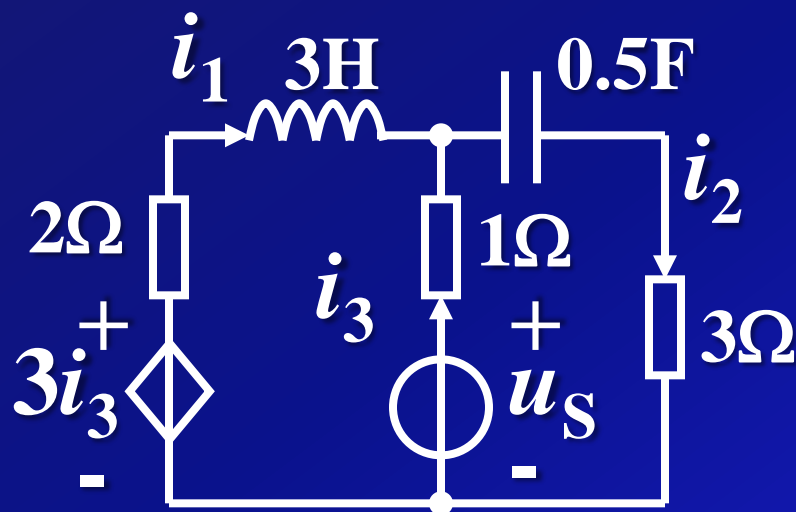
三、**写出相应的时域表达式。**

$$\dot{U} = Ue^{j\phi_u} = U\angle\phi_u \xrightarrow{\omega} u(t) = U\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + \phi_u)$$

$$\dot{I} = Ie^{j\phi_i} = I\angle\phi_i \xrightarrow{\omega} i(t) = I\sqrt{2}\cos(\omega t + \phi_i)$$



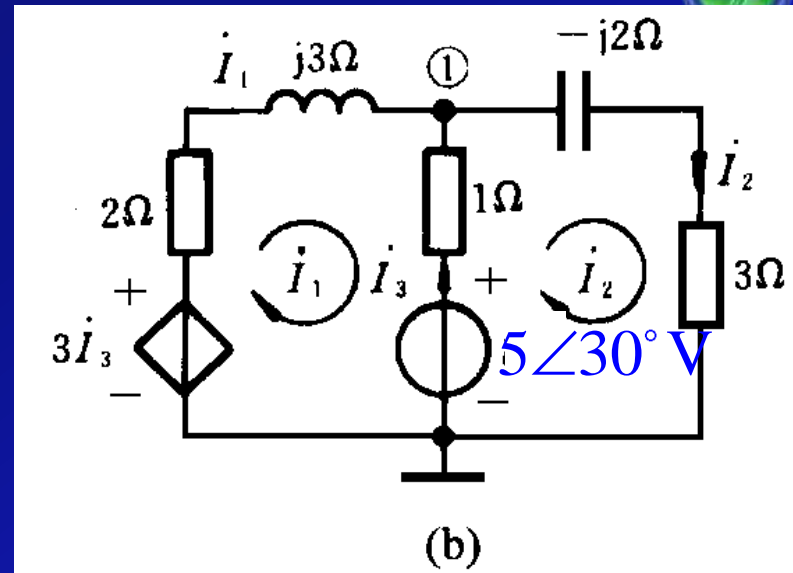
例19 用网孔法、节点法和戴维南定理求 $i_2(t)$ 。已知： $u_s(t) = 5\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 30^\circ) \text{V}$



解： 1) 建立相量模型如图 (b) 所示，

1、网孔分析

设网孔电流如右图，
直接列出相量形式网孔方程：



$$\begin{cases} (3 + j3)\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2 = 3\dot{I}_3 - 5\angle 30^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_1 + (4 - j2)\dot{I}_2 = 5\angle 30^\circ \\ \dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{得方程} \quad \begin{cases} (6 + j3)\dot{I}_1 - 4\dot{I}_2 = -5\angle 30^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_1 + (4 - j2)\dot{I}_2 = 5\angle 30^\circ \end{cases}$$

解得 $\dot{I}_2 = 1.121\angle 60.96^\circ \text{ A}$

$$i_2(t) = 1.121\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 60.96^\circ) \text{ A}$$



2、节点分析

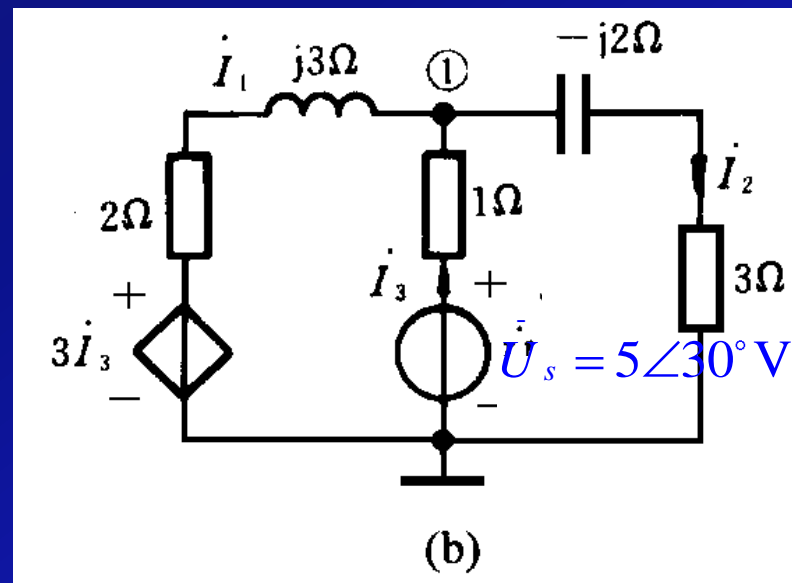
列出节点电压方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{2+j3} + 1 + \frac{1}{3-j2} \right) \dot{U}_1 = \frac{3\dot{I}_3}{2+j3} + \frac{5\angle 30^\circ}{1}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = -\frac{\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_s}{1} = 5\angle 30^\circ - \dot{U}_1$$

解得 $\dot{U}_1 = 4.043\angle 27.27^\circ \text{ V}$ $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{3-j2} = 1.12\angle 60.96^\circ \text{ A}$

$$i_2(t) = 1.121\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 60.96^\circ) \text{ A}$$



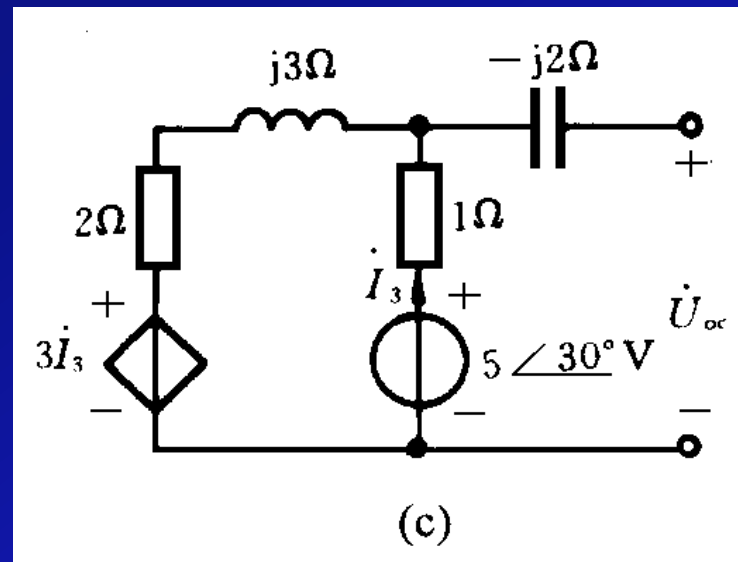
3 用戴维南定理求

(1) 由图(c)电路求端口的开路电压。列回路方程:

$$(3 + j3)\dot{I}_3 + 3\dot{I}_3 - 5\angle 30^\circ = 0$$

解得:
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{5\angle 30^\circ}{6 + j3} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = -\dot{I}_3 + \dot{U}_s = \frac{5 + j3}{6 + j3} \times 5\angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

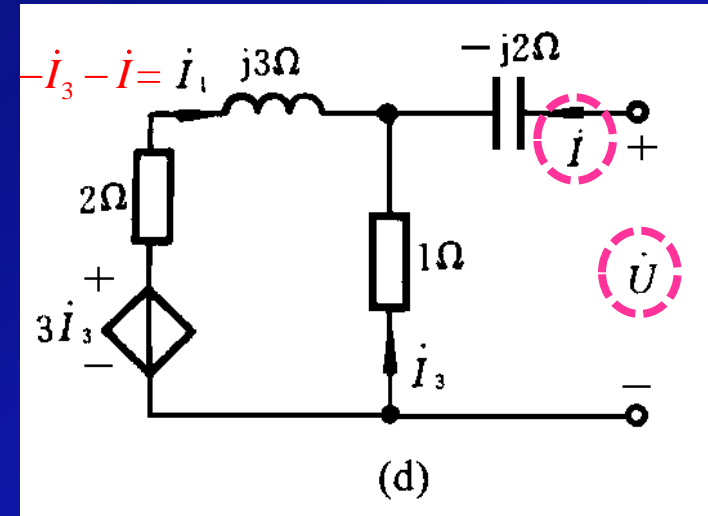




(2) 独立源置0，加压求流法，求图(d)输出阻抗 Z_o 。

$$(2 + j3)(-\dot{I}_3 - \dot{I}) - \dot{I}_3 - 3\dot{I}_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_3 = \frac{-(2 + j3)}{6 + j3} \dot{I}$$



代入式 $-j2\dot{I} - \dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}$ ，则：

$$\dot{U} = -j2\dot{I} + \frac{2 + j3}{6 + j3} \dot{I} = \frac{8 + j9}{6 + j3} \dot{I}$$

$$Z_o = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{8 + j9}{6 + j3} \Omega$$

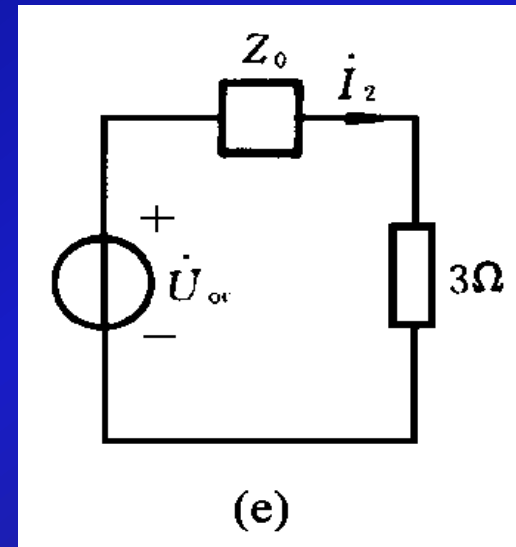




由图(e)得

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_o + 3\Omega} = \frac{5 + j3}{26} \times 5 \angle 30^\circ = 1.12 \angle 60.96^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_2(t) = 1.121\sqrt{2} \cos(t + 60.96^\circ) \text{ A}$$

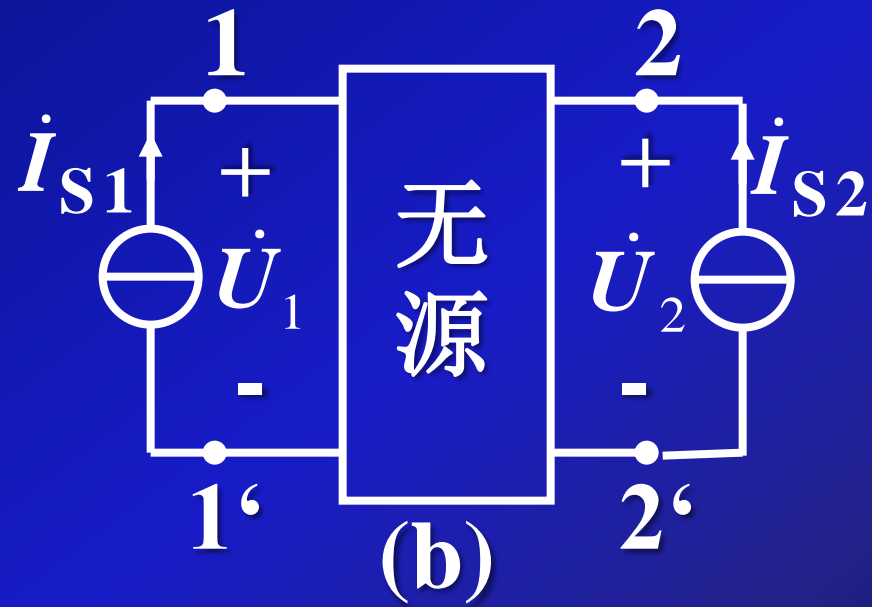
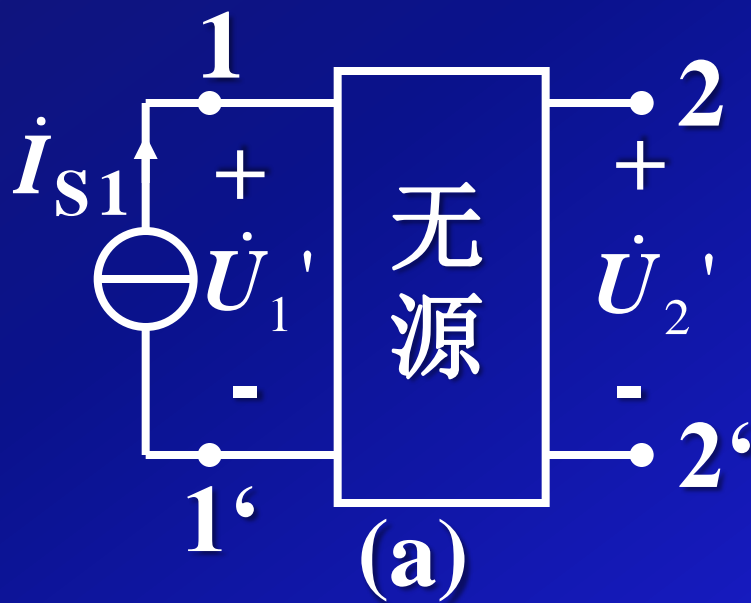


例20 (P214例7-17) 已知图(a)中,

$$\dot{I}_{S1} = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}, \quad 22' \text{ 端开路时,}$$

$$\dot{U}_1' = 20 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{U}_2' = 30 \angle 90^\circ \text{ V}$$

求图(b)中 $\dot{I}_{S2} = 2 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A}$ 时, $\dot{U}_1 = ?$

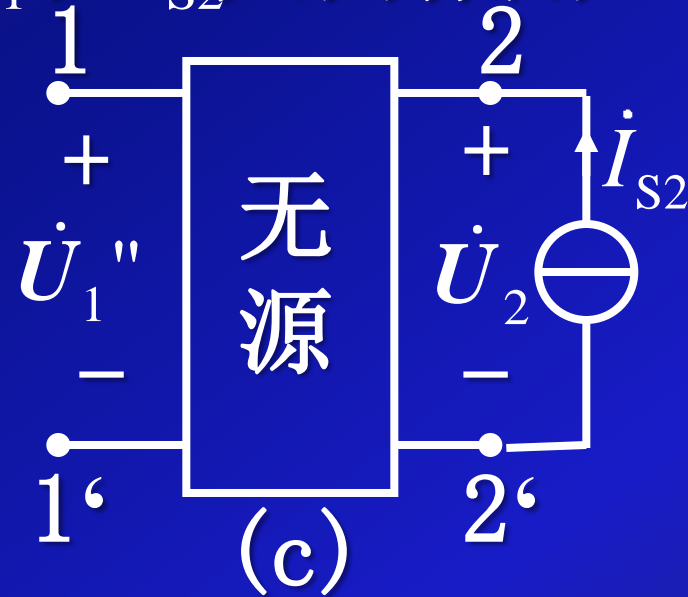




解：由**叠加定理**得图 (b) 中 \dot{I}_{S1} 和 \dot{I}_{S2} 共同作用时的电压为：

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_1' + \dot{U}_1''$$

再由**互易定理形式二**，得：



$$\dot{U}_1'' = \frac{\dot{I}_{S2}}{\dot{I}_{S1}} \dot{U}_2' = \frac{2\angle -30^\circ}{1} 30\angle 90^\circ = 60\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$$

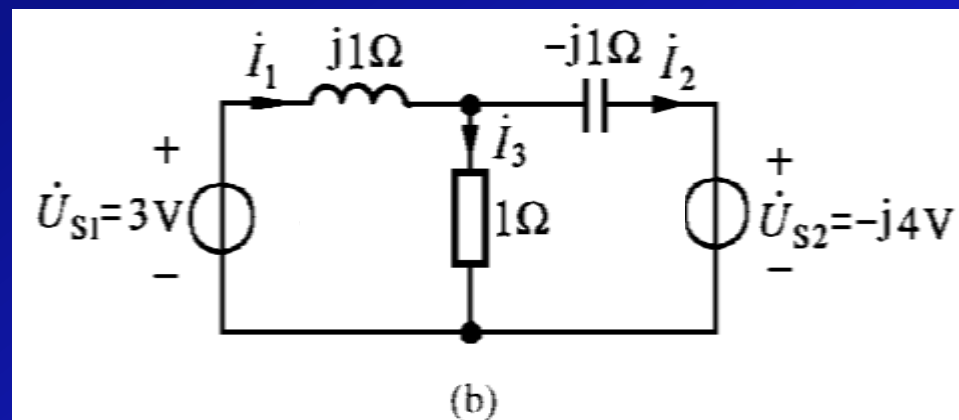
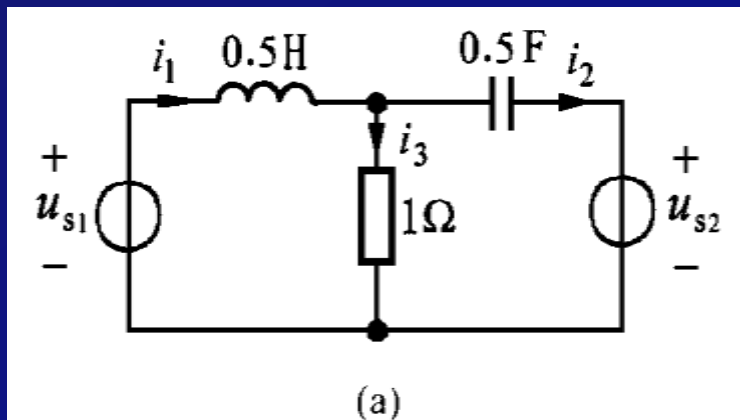
故：

$$\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_1' + \dot{U}_1'' = 20\angle 30^\circ + 60\angle 60^\circ \text{ V} = 78\angle 58.5^\circ \text{ V}$$



例21 试求电流 $i_1(t)$ 。已知：

$$u_{s1}(t) = 3\sqrt{2} \cos 2t \text{ V}, \quad u_{s2}(t) = 4\sqrt{2} \sin 2t \text{ V}$$



解：相量模型如图 (b) 所示，其中

$$\dot{U}_{S1} = 3\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}, \quad \dot{U}_{S2} = -j4 = 4\angle -90^\circ \text{ V}$$

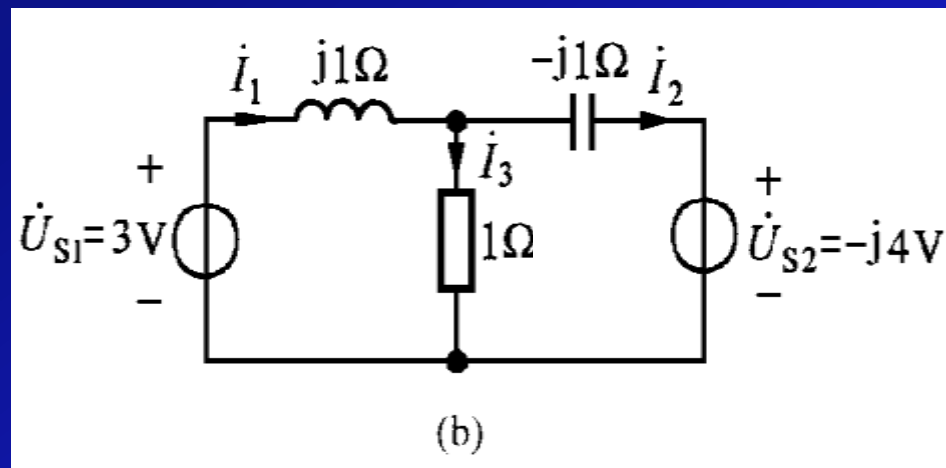
$$Z_L = j\omega L = j1\Omega, \quad Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -j1\Omega$$



法1: 支路分析

列图(b)相量模型的KCL和KVL方程

$$\begin{cases} -\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 0 \\ \mathrm{j}\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_3 = 3\angle 0^\circ \\ -\mathrm{j}\dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3 = \mathrm{j}4 \end{cases}$$



解得:

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ \mathrm{j}4 & -\mathrm{j} & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ \mathrm{j} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -\mathrm{j} & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\mathrm{j}4 - \mathrm{j}3 + 3}{1 - \mathrm{j} + \mathrm{j}} = 3 + \mathrm{j}1 = 3.162\angle 18.43^\circ \text{ A}$$

时域表达式 $i_1(t) = 3.162\sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 18.43^\circ) \text{ A}$



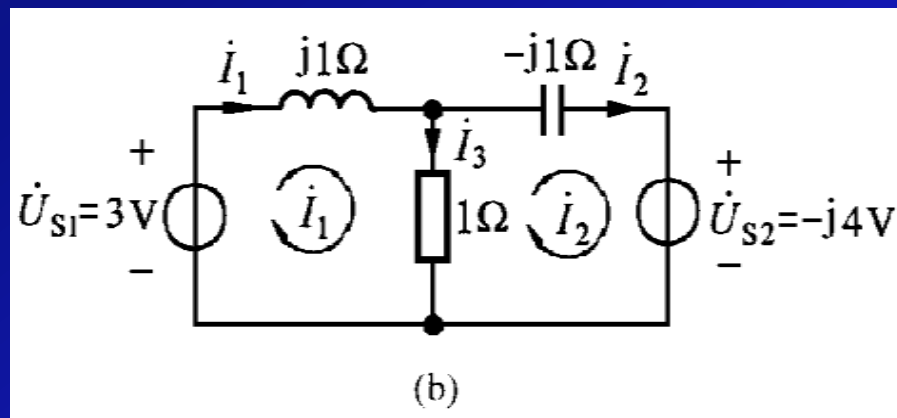
法2: 网孔分析

设网孔电流如图(b)所示列出网孔电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (1 + j1)\dot{I}_1 - \dot{I}_2 = 3\angle 0^\circ \\ -\dot{I}_1 + (1 - j1)\dot{I}_2 = j4 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ j4 & 1 - j1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 + j1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 - j1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{3 - j3 + j4}{2 - 1} = 3 + j1 = 3.162\angle 18.43^\circ \text{ A}$$



时域表达式: $i_1(t) = 3.162\sqrt{2} \cos(2t + 18.43^\circ) \text{ A}$

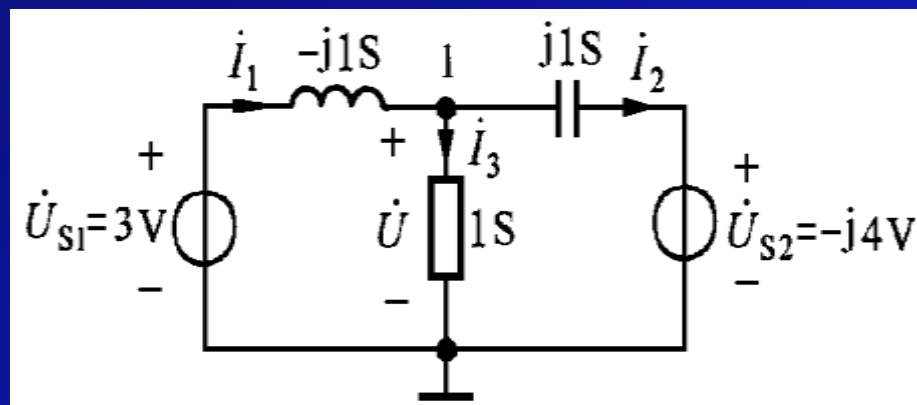




法3：节点分析

用导纳参数的相量模型如图所示，其中

参考节点如图，直接列出节点电压方程：



$$(1 - j1 + j1)\dot{U} = (-j1)\dot{U}_{S1} + j1\dot{U}_{S2}$$

解得

$$\dot{U} = -j1\dot{U}_{S1} + j1\dot{U}_{S2} = -j1 \times 3 + j1 \times (-j4) = 5 \angle -36.9^\circ \text{ V}$$

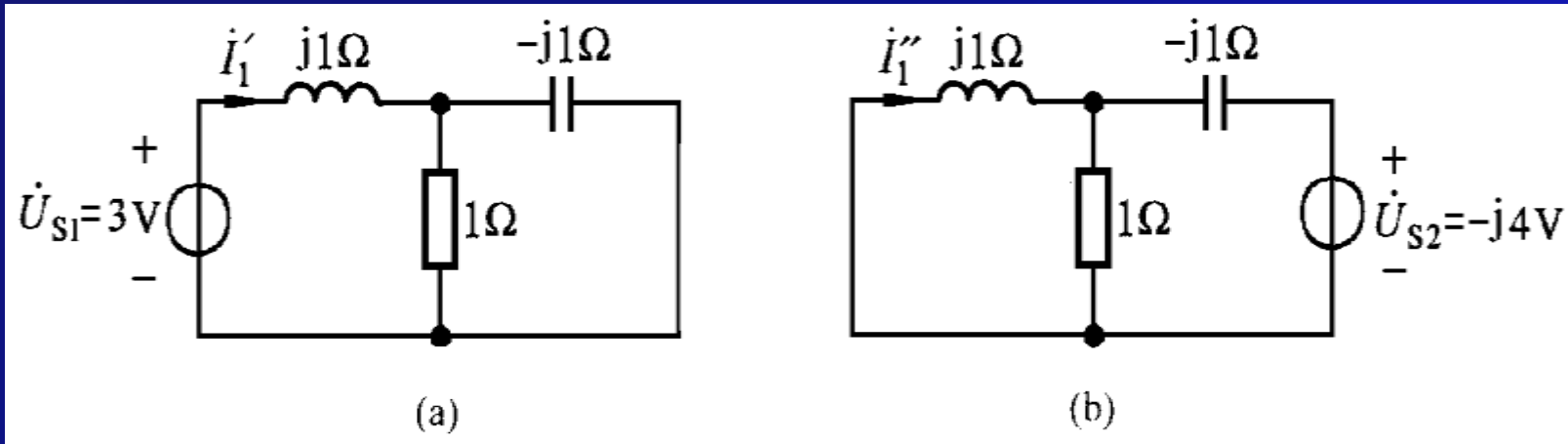
$$\dot{I}_1 = -j1 \times (\dot{U}_{S1} - \dot{U}) = -j1 \times (3 - 4 + j3) = 3.162 \angle 18.43^\circ \text{ A}$$





法4：叠加定理

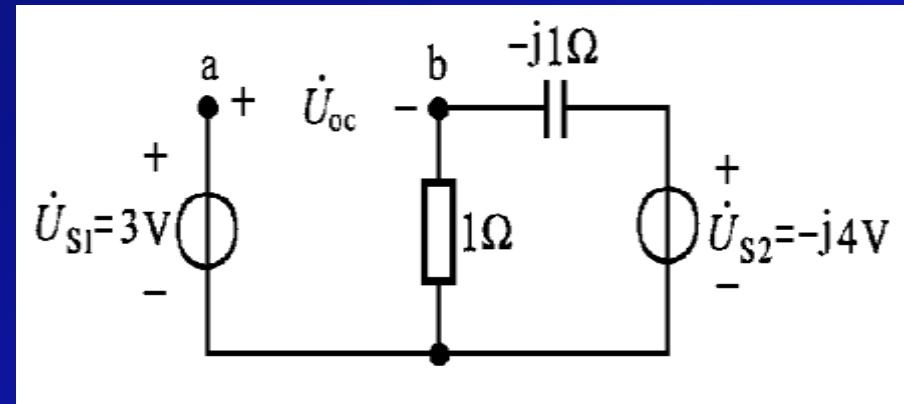
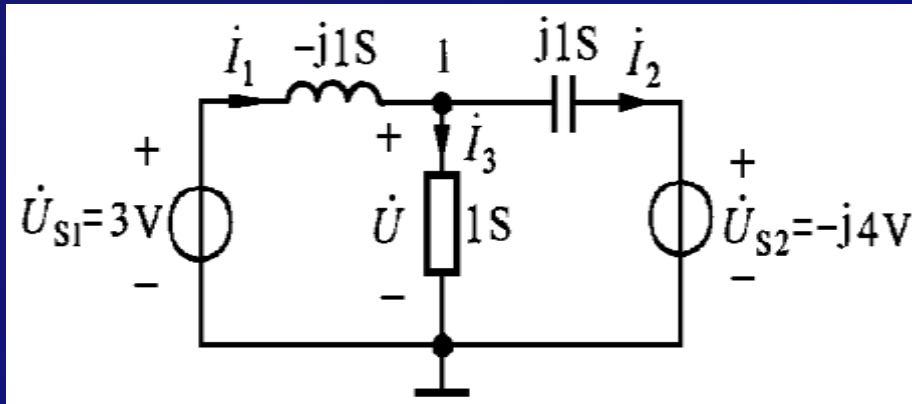
两个独立电源单独作用的电路如下图



$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{I}_1 &= \dot{I}'_1 + \dot{I}''_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{S1}}{j1 + 1 // (-j1)} + \frac{-\dot{U}_{S2}}{-j1 + 1 // j1} \times \frac{1}{1 + j1} \\
 &= \frac{3}{j1 + 0.5 - j0.5} + \frac{j4}{1 + j1 - j1} = 3 + j1 = 3.126 \angle 18.43^\circ \text{ A}
 \end{aligned}$$



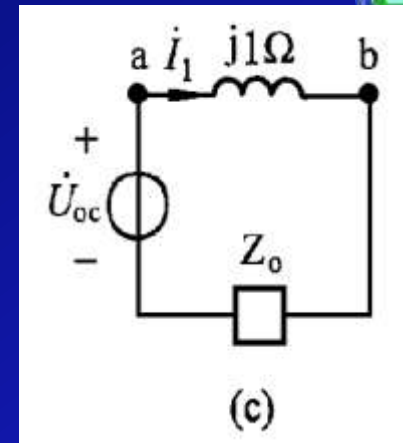
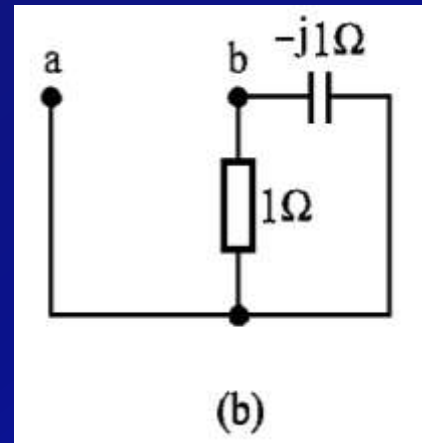
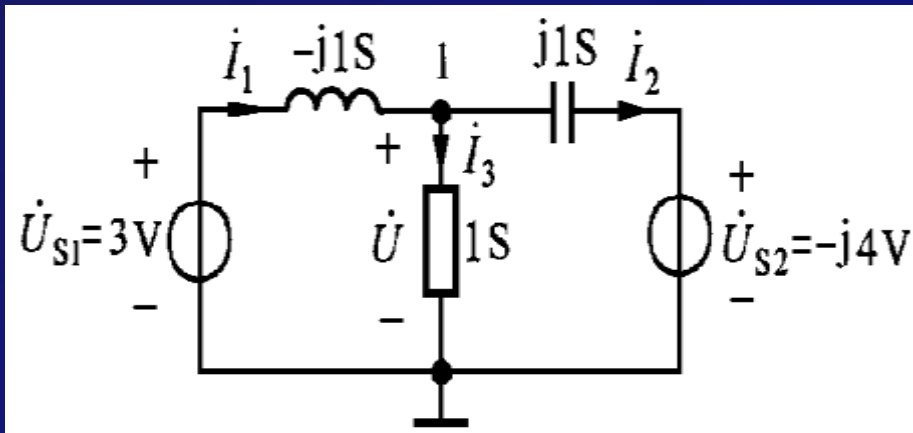
法5：戴维南定理



先求连接电感的网络的戴维南等效电路

(1) 断开电感支路得图(a)电路，求端口开路电压

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = \dot{U}_{S1} - \frac{1}{1-j1} \times \dot{U}_{S2} = 3 - \frac{-j4}{1-j1} = 3 - (2-j2) = 1+j2$$



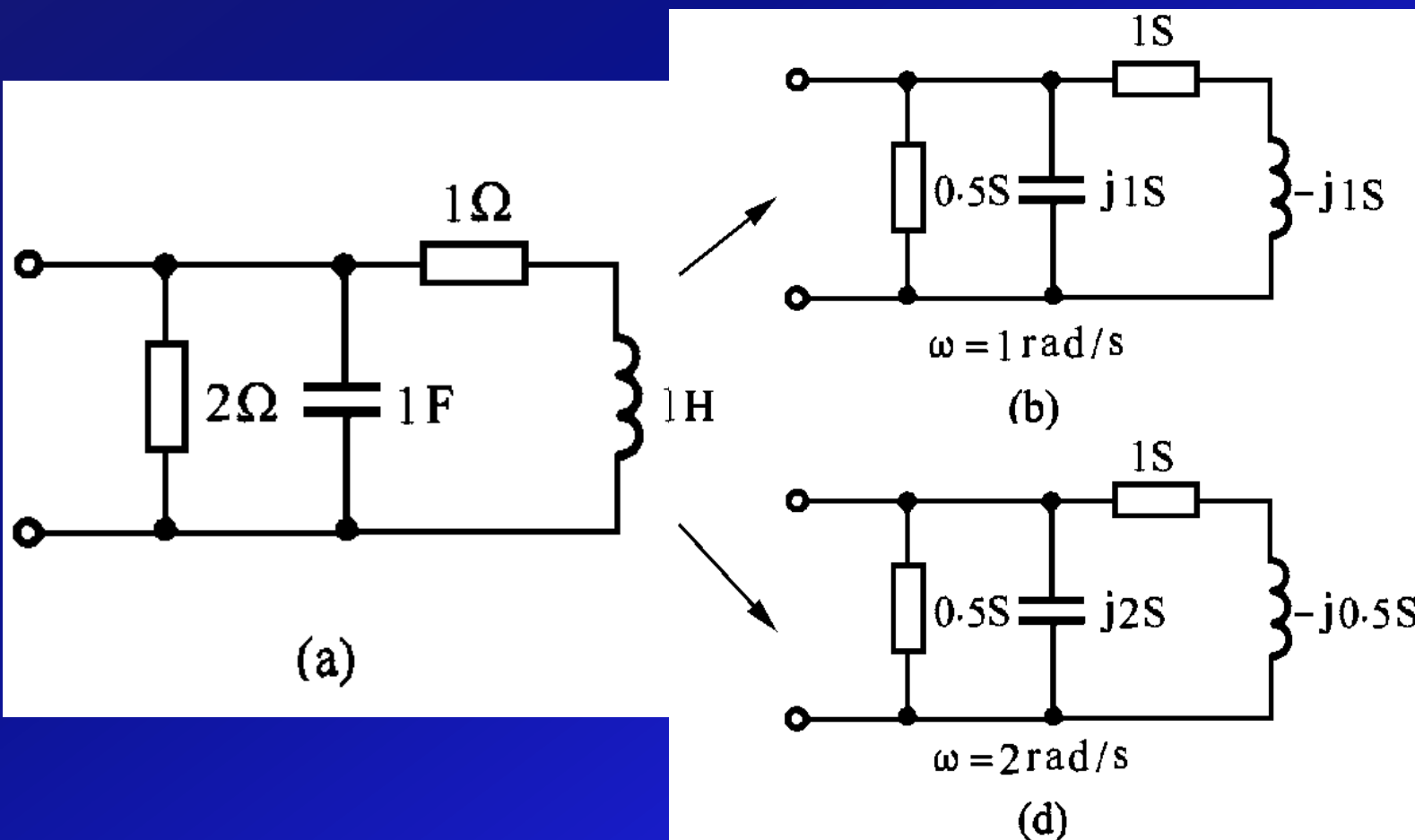
(2) 将图(a)电路中独立电源置零，得图(b)电路，**求单口网络的输出阻抗**

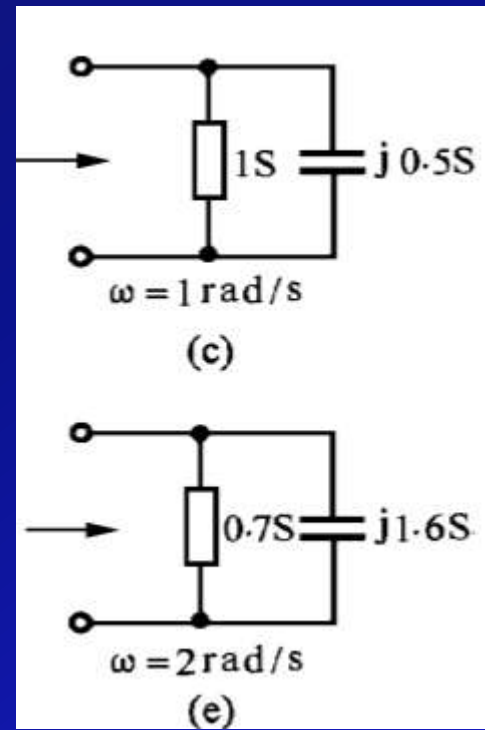
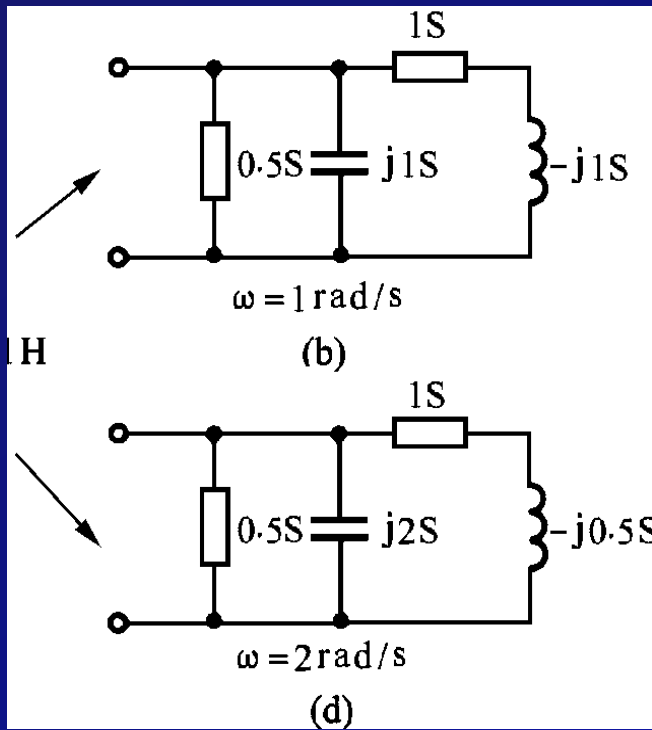
$$Z_o = \frac{1 \times (-j1)}{1 - j1} = \frac{-j1 \times (1 + j1)}{2} = 0.5 - j0.5 \Omega$$

得图(c)戴维南等效电路，求电流

$$I_1 = \frac{\dot{V}_{oc}}{Z_o + j1} = \frac{1 + j2}{0.5 + j0.5} = 3 + j1 = 3.162 \angle 18.43^\circ \text{ A}$$

例22 试求图(a)所示单口网络在 $\omega=1\text{rad/s}$ 和 $\omega=2\text{rad/s}$ 时的等效导纳。





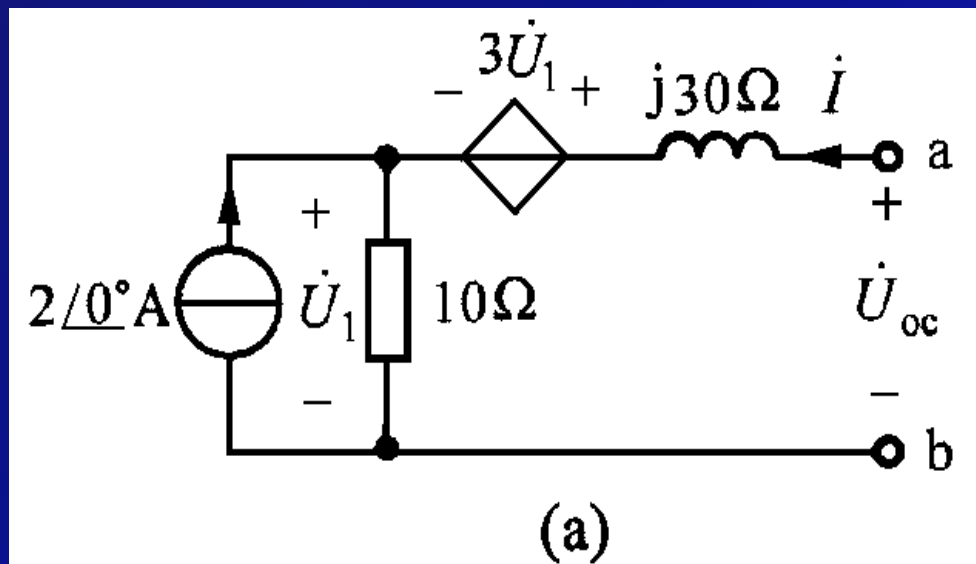
解：由图(b)和(d)相量模型可得等效导纳

$$Y(j1) = 0.5 + j1 + \frac{1 \times (-j1)}{1 - j1} = 0.5 + j1 + 0.5 - j0.5 = (1 + j0.5)S$$

$$Y(j2) = 0.5 + j2 + \frac{1 \times (-j0.5)}{1 - j0.5} = 0.5 + j2 + 0.2 - j0.4 = (0.7 + j1.6)S$$

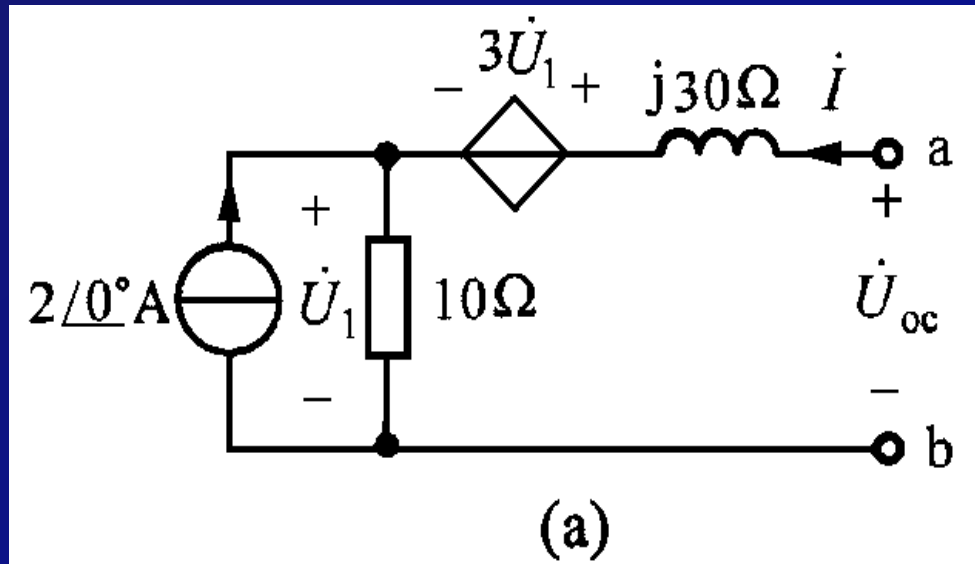


例23 求图(a)的戴维南和诺顿等效电路。



解：求开路电压：

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 4\dot{U}_1 = 4 \times 2\angle 0^\circ \times 10 = 80\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$



加压求流法**求输出阻抗**：将独立源置0后

$$Z_o = \frac{j30\dot{I} + 3\dot{U}_1 + 10\dot{I}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{j30\dot{I} + 3 \times 10\dot{I} + 10\dot{I}}{\dot{I}} = 40 + j30 \quad \Omega$$

短路电流： $\dot{I}_{sc} = \frac{\dot{U}_{oc}}{Z_o} = \frac{80\angle 0^\circ}{40 + j30} = 1.6\angle -36.9^\circ \text{ A}$



戴维南和诺顿等效电路如图(b)和(c)。

