



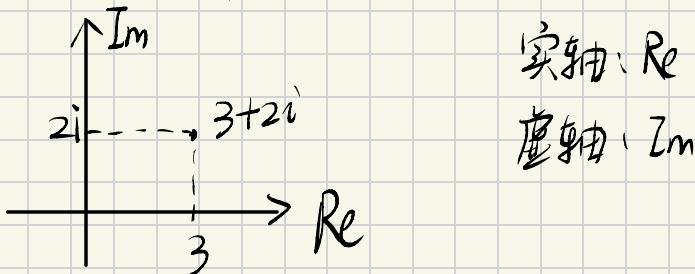
From:



Review

△ 复数 $a+bi$, $i^2 = -1$

△ 复平面



实轴: Re

虚轴: Im

△ 复数表示 \dot{z}

复数大小 $|z| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ = 到原点距离

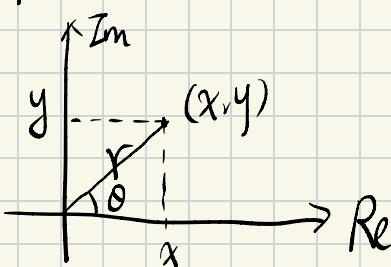
幅角: $\angle z = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$ = 与实轴夹角大小

共轭复数 $\bar{z} = a - bi$

欧拉公式 $e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

当 $\theta = \pi$ 时, $e^{i\pi} - 1 = 0$

极坐标表示



$$\begin{cases} r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ \theta = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$x + iy = r \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

e 的定义 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e \quad \text{or} \quad e = \sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$

$$\frac{d(e^x)}{dx} = e^x$$

欧拉公式证明: $e^{ix} = 1 + \frac{ix}{1!} + \frac{(ix)^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{(ix)^n}{n!}$

$$\begin{aligned} (i^2 = -1) \quad &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} \dots + i\left(\frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \dots\right) \\ &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\cos x} \quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\sin x} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos x + i \sin x$$

复数乘法运算

$$\dot{z}_1 \cdot \dot{z}_2 = r_1 e^{i\alpha} \cdot r_2 e^{i\beta} = r_1 \cdot r_2 \cdot e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}$$

乘完后，幅角相加，因此复数乘法表示旋转

$$e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} = \cos(\alpha+\beta) + i \sin(\alpha+\beta),$$

$$e^{i\alpha} = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha \quad e^{i\beta} = \cos \beta + i \sin \beta$$

$$e^{i\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta} = (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta)$$

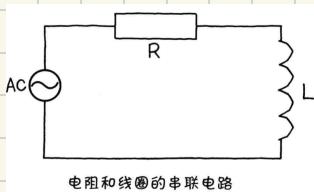
$$= \cos \alpha \cos \beta + i \cos \alpha \sin \beta + i \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$= (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) + i(\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)$$

$$e^{i(\alpha+\beta)} = e^{i\alpha} \cdot e^{i\beta}$$

$$\text{So, } \begin{cases} \cos(\alpha+\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \sin(\alpha+\beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

正文



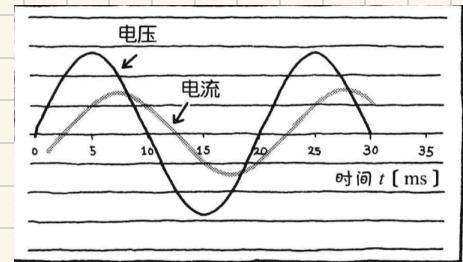
电阻和线圈的串联电路

在这个电路中有个电阻 R , 有电流经过时, 两端电压
 $R \cdot I(t)$

有一个线圈 L , 其有电流经过时, 两端电压: $L \cdot \frac{dI(t)}{dt}$

有一交流电源 $AC \sim$ 后面计算会先
忽略这个 \sim

其电压 $V(t) = \sqrt{2} V_m \sin(\omega t)$



V_m 是有效值 (等效于同电压直流通电)

$\sqrt{2} V_m$ 最大值.

由于线圈的存在, 其电流与电压有一个相位差 φ

$$\therefore I(t) = \sqrt{2} I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

分析这个电路, 得到: $R I(t) + L \cdot \frac{dI(t)}{dt} = \sqrt{2} V_m \sin(\omega t)$ (†)

求 $I(t)$

(*) 右边

$$V_m \cos(\omega t) + i V_m \sin(\omega t) = V_m e^{i\omega t}$$

思路：直接解该微分方程难，于是在(*)右边追加实部，将其转换为复数后进行解答，解答后舍弃实部即可

我自己

(*) 左边同样改为复数

$$\dot{I} = I_m e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)} = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + i I_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\text{于是 (*)} \Rightarrow R \cdot \dot{I} + L \cdot \frac{d\dot{I}}{dt} = \dot{V} \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } L \cdot \frac{d\dot{I}}{dt} &= L \cdot \frac{d}{dt} (I_m e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)}) = L \cdot I_m \cdot i\omega \cdot e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)} \\ &= i\omega \cdot L \cdot \dot{I} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } (1) \rightarrow R \cdot \dot{I} + i\omega L \cdot \dot{I} = \dot{V}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{V}}{R + i\omega L} = \frac{R - i\omega L}{(R + i\omega L)(R - i\omega L)} \cdot \dot{V}$$

$$= \frac{R - i\omega L}{R^2 - (\omega L)^2} \dot{V} = \left(\frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} - \frac{i\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right) \dot{V} \quad (2)$$

现在我们要分离出(2)中的虚部

(两复数乘积的大小=大小的乘积, $|\dot{z}_1 \cdot \dot{z}_2| = |\dot{z}_1| \cdot |\dot{z}_2|$)

$$\text{所以 } |\dot{z}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{i\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}\right)^2} \cdot |i|$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}{[R^2 + (\omega L)^2]^2}} |U_m e^{i\omega t}|$$

$$= \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}}$$

幅角 $\angle \dot{z} = \arctan \left[\frac{-i\omega L / R^2}{iR / R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right] = -\arctan \left(\frac{\omega L}{R} \right)$

$$I = I_m e^{i(\omega t + \varphi)} = |\dot{I}| e^{i(\omega t + \angle \dot{I})}$$

$$= \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} e^{i(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})}$$

虚部即是所求

$$= \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos \left(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} \right) + i$$

$$\boxed{\frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin \left(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} \right)}$$

总结：电压波形： $V(t) = \sqrt{2} V_m \sin(\omega t)$

对应电流波形： $I(t) = \sqrt{2} \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$

