第四章 线性电路的正弦稳态分析

- 4.1 正弦交流电基本概念
- 4.2 正弦量的相量表示
- 4.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式
- 4.4 无源单口网络的阻抗、导纳及等效变换
- 4.5 正弦稳态电路的相量分析法
- 4.6正弦稳态电路的功率
- 4.7 磁耦合电路的正弦稳态分析

回顾

- 正弦交流电基本概念
- 正弦量的相量表示

本次课学习内容

- 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式
- 无源单口网络的阻抗、导纳及等效变换

(2) 正弦量的微分和积分

微分/积分 关系



代数关系

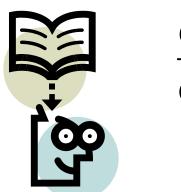
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \psi_i) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t})$$

微分

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}) \right)$$

$$= \text{Re}\left(\frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2} \dot{I} e^{j\omega t}) \right)$$

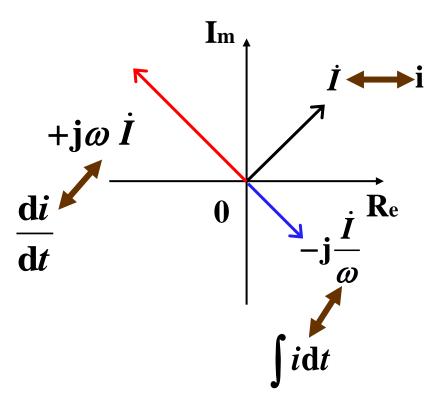
$$= \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} j\omega \dot{I} e^{j\omega t})$$



$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \to \mathrm{j}\omega\dot{I}$$

"一乘就转"

积分 $\int i dt \to \frac{I}{j\omega}$



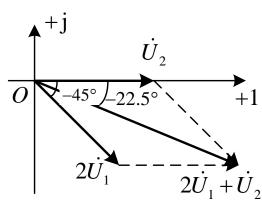
例4. 2-1 已知 $u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 45^\circ)V$ $u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$ 求 $2u_1(t) + u_2(t)$, $u_1(t) - u_2(t)$, $\frac{d}{dt}u_1(t) + u_2(t)$, 并画出各相量图 u_1 和 u_2 为同频率正弦量,因此可以采用相量法进行分析

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 45^\circ) V \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_1 = 1\angle - 45^\circ V$$
$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t) V \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2\angle 0^\circ V$$

(1)
$$2u_1 + u_2 \leftrightarrow 2\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 2\angle -45^{\circ}V + 2\angle 0^{\circ}$$

= $3.414 - j1.414 = 3.695\angle -22.5^{\circ}V$

$$2u_1 + u_2 = 3.695\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 22.5^\circ)V$$



例4. 2-1 已知
$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 45^\circ)V$$
 $u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$ 求 $2u_1(t) + u_2(t)$, $u_1(t) - u_2(t)$, $\frac{d}{dt}u_1(t) + u_2(t)$,并画出各相量图

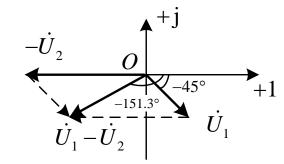
 \mathbf{m} u_1 和 u_2 为同频率正弦量,因此可以采用相量法进行分析

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 45^\circ) \text{V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_1 = 1\angle -45^\circ \text{V}$$
$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t) \text{V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

(2)

$$u_1 - u_2 \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2 = 1 \angle -45^{\circ} - 2 \angle 0^{\circ} = -1.293 - j0.707 = 1.474 \angle -151.3^{\circ} V$$

$$u_1 - u_2 = 1.474\sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 151.325^\circ)V$$



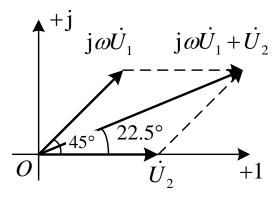
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 \mathbf{m} u_1 和 u_2 为同频率正弦量,因此可以采用相量法进行分析

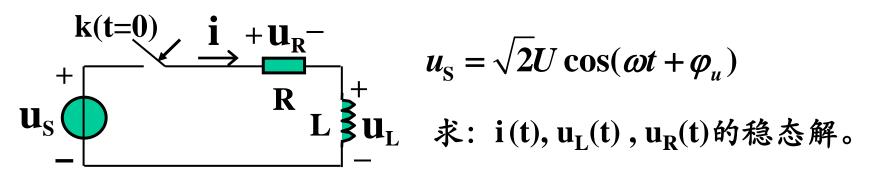
$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}\sin(2t + 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2}\cos(2t - 45^\circ) \text{V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_1 = 1\angle - 45^\circ \text{V}$$
$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2}\cos(2t) \text{V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{V}$$

(3)
$$\frac{d}{dt}u_1 + u_2 \leftrightarrow j\omega \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = j2 \times 1 \angle -45^\circ + 2\angle 0^\circ = 3.695\angle 22.5^\circ V$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}u_1 + u_2 = 3.695\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 22.5^\circ)V$$



(5) 相量的应用





$$u_{\rm S}(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{\mathrm{d}i(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} \implies \dot{U} = R\dot{I} + \mathrm{j}\omega L\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$u_L = L \frac{\mathrm{d}i_L}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
 $\Longrightarrow \dot{U}_L = \mathbf{j}\omega L\dot{I} = \frac{\omega LU}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\varphi_u - \arctan\frac{\omega L}{R} + 90^\circ)$



$$u_R = Ri_L \Longrightarrow \dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = \frac{RU}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

搞定!!!

求解顺序

- ●列写 ODE
- ●将ODE变换为复系数代数方程
- ●求解复系数代数方程
- ●反变换得到时间表达式

$$u(t) = Ri(t) + L\frac{di(t)}{dt} \qquad i(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} \qquad \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle(\varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

•下面讨论如何直接列写复系数代数方程!!

用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

1 RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系

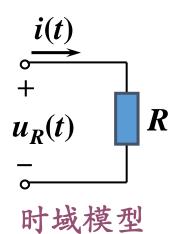
2 相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型

3 复阻抗和复导纳

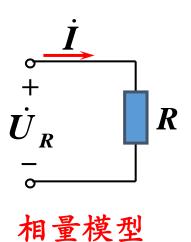
4 用相量法求解正弦稳态电路

1、RLC元件电压与电流的相量关系

(1) 电阻元件



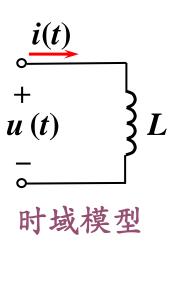
$$u_R(t) = Ri(t)$$

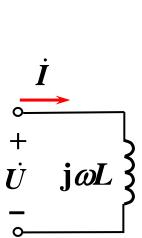


$$\dot{U}_R = R \dot{I}$$

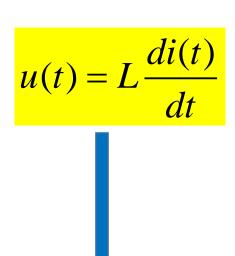
$$\dot{U}_R$$
相量图

电感元件 **(2)**

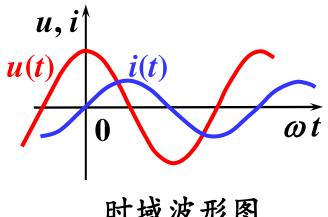




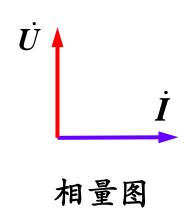
相量模型







时域波形图



相位关系:

u(t) 超前 i(t) 90°

$$U=\omega LI$$

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

错误的写法

定义:
$$X_L = U/I = \omega L = 2\pi f L$$
, 单位: 欧

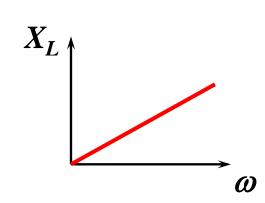
$$\omega L \times \frac{u}{i}$$

称为"感抗" (inductive reactance)

$$\omega L \times \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}}$$

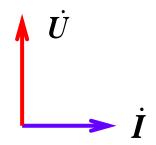
感抗的物理意义:

- (1) 反映了电感对电流具有限制能力;
- (2) 感抗与所通过电流的(角)频率成正比(理想元件如此,实际情况复杂)。



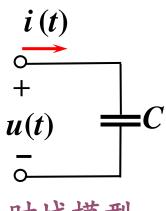
$$\omega = 0$$
 (直流), $X_L = 0$ (短路)

$$\omega \to \infty, X_L \to \infty$$
 (开路)

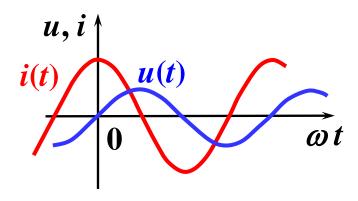


(3) 由于感抗的存在, 使电流在相位上落后电压90°。

(3) 电容元件



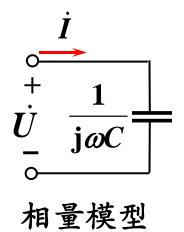
$$i(t) = C \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$



时域模型



时域波形图



$$\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C\dot{U}$$

有效值关系:

$$I=\omega C U$$



相位关系:

相量图

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

$$\dot{I} = -\mathrm{j}\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}$$
 $\dot{I} = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}$ $\dot{I} = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}$ $\dot{I} = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}$ $\dot{I} = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}$ $\dot{I} = \mathrm{j}\omega C\dot{U}$ 称为"容抗" (capacitive reactance)

$$\dot{I} = \mathbf{j}\omega C\dot{U}$$

错误的写法

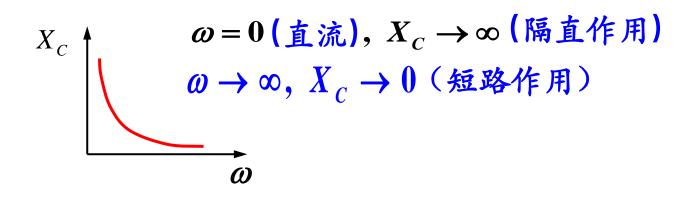
$$\frac{1}{\omega C} \times \frac{u}{i}$$

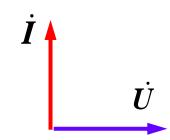
$$1 \quad \dot{U}$$



容抗的物理意义:

- (1) 表征电容对电流有限制作用;
- (2) 容抗的绝对值与电容电流的(角)频率成反比;





(3) 由于容抗的存在, 使电流在相位上超前(领先) 电压90°。



设电流 $i = 0.05\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t + 150^{\circ})$ A流过 $\mathbf{10}\mu$ F电容器。 求关联参考方向下电容端电压u(t)

- $5\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t + 60^{\circ}) \text{ V}$
- $^{\text{B}}$ $-5\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t+60^{\circ})\text{ V}$
- $0.5\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t + 60^{\circ}) \text{ V}$
- $-0.5\sqrt{2}\cos(1000t+60^{\circ})\,\mathrm{V}$

2、相量形式的电路定律和电路的相量模型

(1) 相量形式的基尔霍夫定律

$$\sum i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\sum u(t) = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \dot{U} = 0$$

(2) 电路元件电压与电流的相量关系

$$u = Ri \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = R\dot{I}$$

$$u = L\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = \mathrm{j}\omega L\dot{I}$$

$$u = \frac{1}{C}\int i\,\mathrm{d}t \Rightarrow \qquad \dot{U} = \frac{1}{\mathrm{j}\omega C}\dot{I}$$

4.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

例 4.3-1 如图4.3-1所示电路,求 u_1

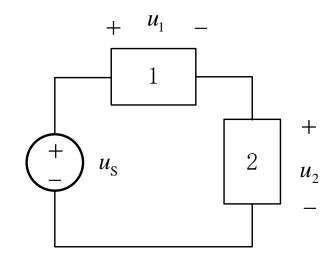
(1)
$$u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$$
 $u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10t)V$

(2)
$$u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$$
 $u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$

解 (1) 由于 u_1 和 u_s 是不同频率的正弦量,不能用相量法进行计算,因此

$$u_{1} = u_{S} - u_{2}$$

$$= \left[10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^{\circ}) - 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10t)\right] V$$



4.3 基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

例 4. 3-1 如图4.3-1所示电路,求 *u*₁

(1)
$$u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$$
 $u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10t)V$

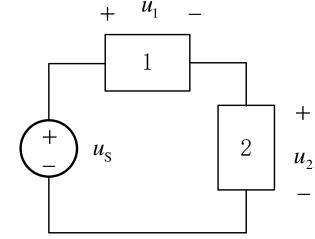
(2)
$$u_s = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 45^\circ)V$$
 $u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(2t)V$

(2) 由于 u_1 和 u_8 是同频率的正弦量,可以用相量法进行计算,

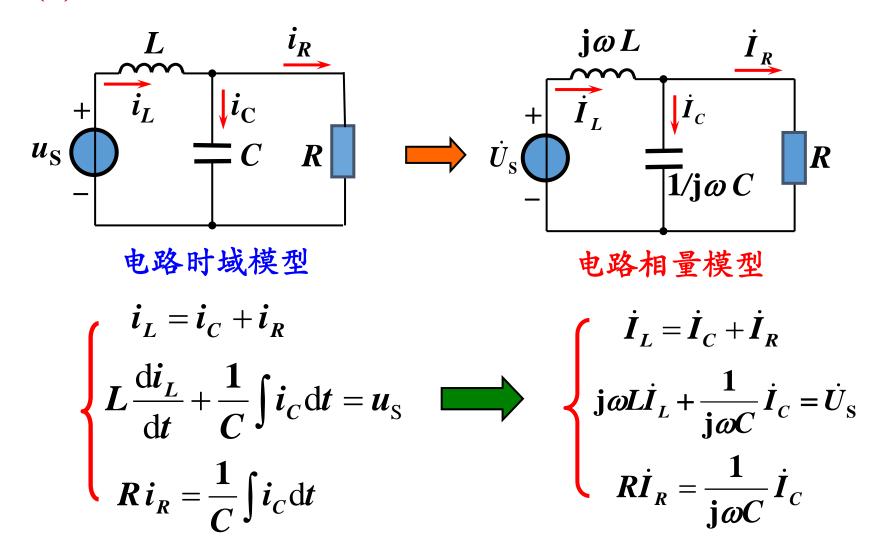
$$u_1 = u_S - u_2 \leftrightarrow 10 \angle 45^\circ - 5 \angle 0^\circ$$

= 2.071+ j7.07 = 7.368\angle 73.7°V

$$u_1 = 7.368\sqrt{2}\cos(2t + 73.7^\circ)V$$



(3) 电路的相量模型 (以单电源RLC电路为例)



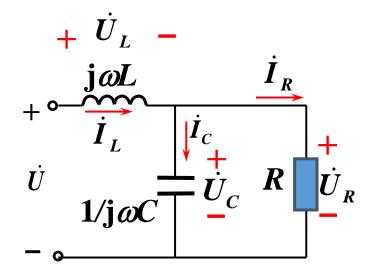
时域的微分方程

相量形式的代数方程

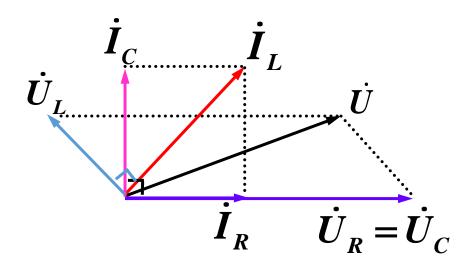
(4) 相量图(phasor diagram): 一张图上画出若干相量



- (a) 随t增加,复函数在逆时针旋转 $A(t) = \sqrt{2} U e^{j\psi} e^{j\omega t} = \sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t}$
- (b) 同频率正弦量的相量,才能表示在同一张相量图中
- (c) 选定一个参考相量(设其初相位为零——水平线方向)



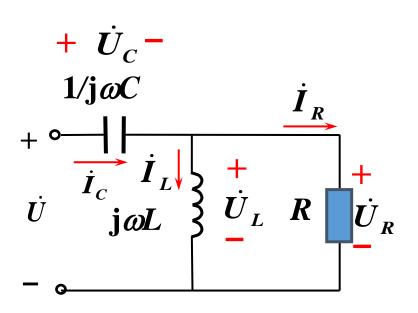
选 \dot{U}_R 作为参考相量





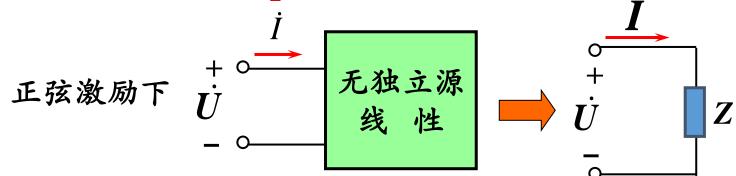
下列关于 \dot{U}_L 和 \dot{U} 相位关系的陈述, 正确的是()

- △ Ü_L可能超前Ü 0~180°
- B Ü_L可能滞后 Ü 0~180°
- \dot{U}_L 只可能超前 \dot{U} 0~90°
- \dot{U}_L 只可能滯后 \dot{U} 0~90°



复阻抗和复导纳

(1) 复阻抗(impedance)



复阻抗:

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

特殊情况:
$$\left\{ egin{array}{ll} rak{\dot{u}} = R & Z_R = R \ \ rak{\dot{u}} = ar{u} & Z_L = ar{j} \omega L = ar{j} X_L \ \ rak{\dot{u}} = ar{u} & Z_C = \sqrt{j} \omega C = -ar{j} X_C \ \ \end{array}
ight.$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{1}\omega C = -jX_C$$

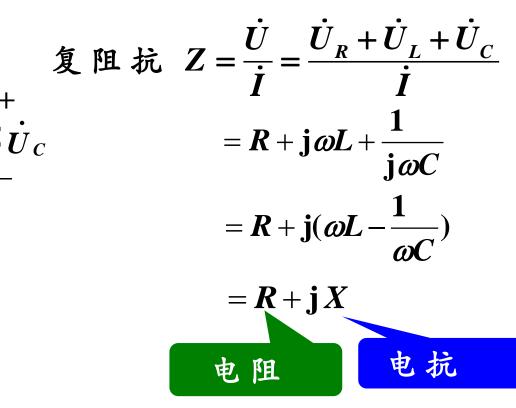
$$X_L = \omega L$$
 $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ 感抗 容抗

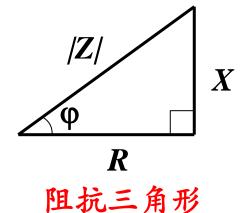
RLC串联的情况

复阻抗

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

$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} & 阻抗的模 & 单位: Ω \\ \varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i & 阻抗角 \end{cases}$$





对R-L-C 串联电路模型的具体分析:

$$Z = R + j(\omega L - 1/\omega C) = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi$$

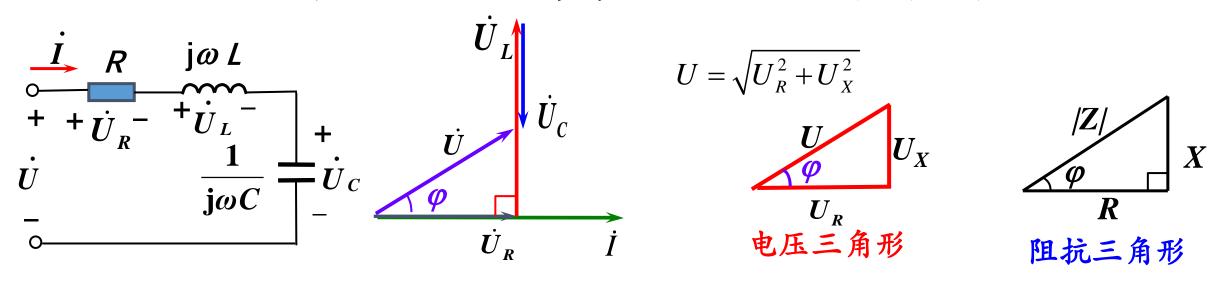
$$\frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = Z$$

 $\omega L > 1/\omega C$, X > 0, $\varphi > 0$, 电压超前电流, 电路呈感性;

 $\omega L < 1/\omega C$, X < 0 , $\varphi < 0$, 电压落后电流, 电路呈容性;

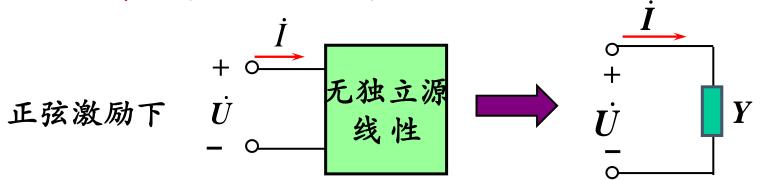
 $\omega L=1/\omega C$, X=0 , $\varphi=0$, 电压与电流同相, 电路呈纯阻性。

画相量图: 选电流相量为参考相量(以 $\omega L > 1/(\omega C)$ 为例)



交流电路中,元件电压的模可能大于总电压的模

(2) 复导纳(admittance)

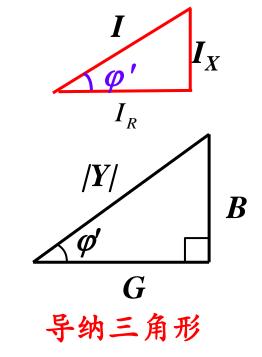


复导纳:

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$
电导 电纳

$$|Y| = \frac{1}{U}$$
 导纳的模 单位: S $\varphi' = \psi_i - \psi_u$ 导纳角 Y

电流三角形



(3) 阻抗的串、并联

串联
$$Z = \sum Z_k$$
 , $\dot{U}_k = \frac{Z_k}{\sum Z_k} \dot{U}$

并联
$$Y = \sum Y_k$$
 , $\dot{I}_k = \frac{Y_k}{\sum Y_k} \dot{I}$

例: 已知
$$Z_1$$
= (10+j6.28) Ω ;

$$Z_2 = (20 - j31.9) \Omega;$$

$$Z_3 = (15 + j15.7) \Omega$$
.

求:阻抗Zah。

$$Z_2$$
= (20-j31.9) Ω ; M : Z_3 = (15+j15.7) Ω . $Z_{ab} = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$

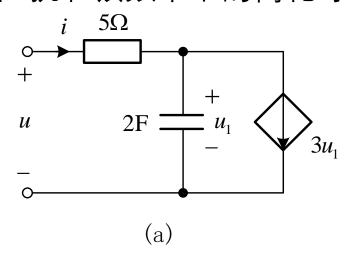
$$= 15 + j15.7 + \frac{(25 + j36.25)(2 + j15.7)}{10 + j6.28 + 2}$$

$$= (25.9 + j18.6)\Omega$$

$$= 15 + j15.7 + \frac{(10 + j6.28)(20 - j31.9)}{10 + j6.28 + 20 - j31.9}$$

$$= (25.9 + j18.6)\Omega$$

例4. 4-2 求如图4.4-5(a)所示单口网络在 ω = 2rad/s 时的等效阻抗和该频率下的简化等效电路。



$$\begin{cases} \dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{j}\frac{1}{4}} + 3\dot{U}_1 \\ -\dot{j}\frac{1}{4} \end{cases} \qquad Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \left(\frac{128}{25} - \dot{j}\frac{4}{25}\right)\Omega$$

$$\dot{U} = 5\dot{I} + \dot{U}_1$$

习题: 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 提交截止时间5月14日 (周五) 早8点