

本次课学习内容

- 卷积积分性质及应用
- 正弦交流电基本概念
- 正弦量的相量表示

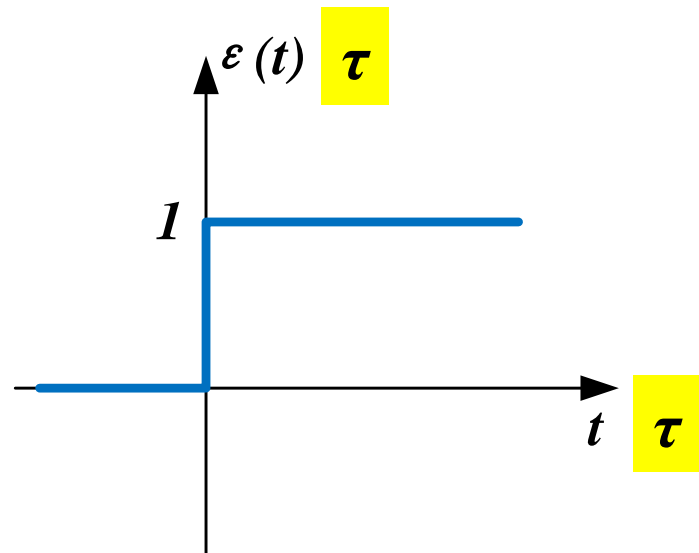
3.7 卷积积分

3.卷积的计算

(1) 利用定义式求解

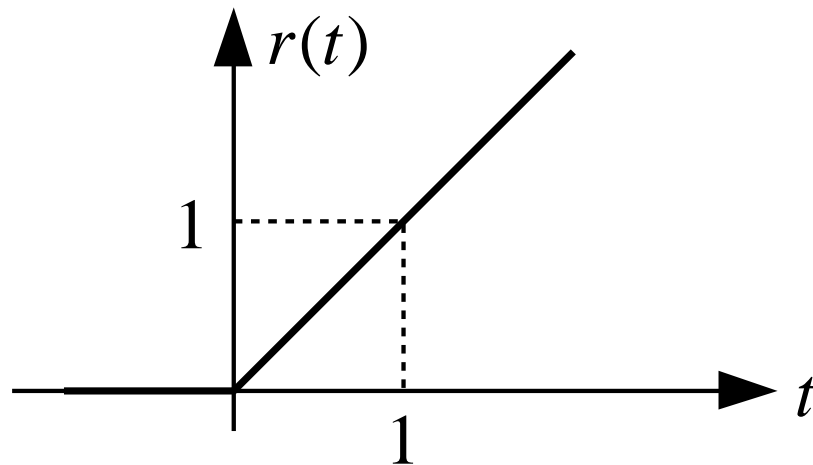
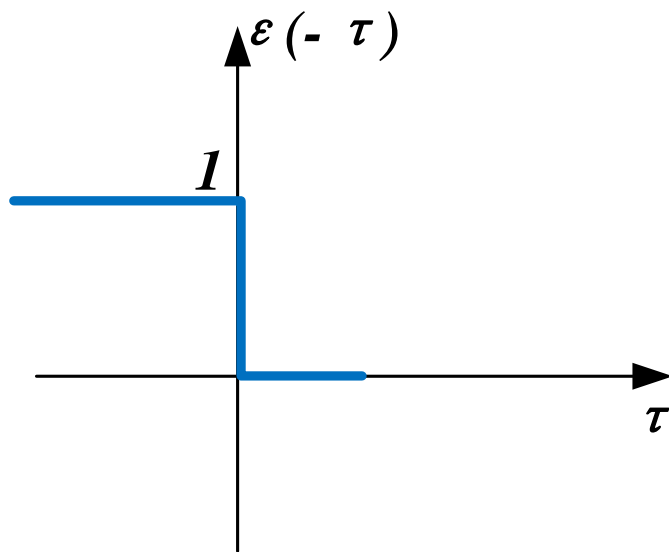
(2) 利用性质求解

例：计算 $r(t) = \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t)$ 。

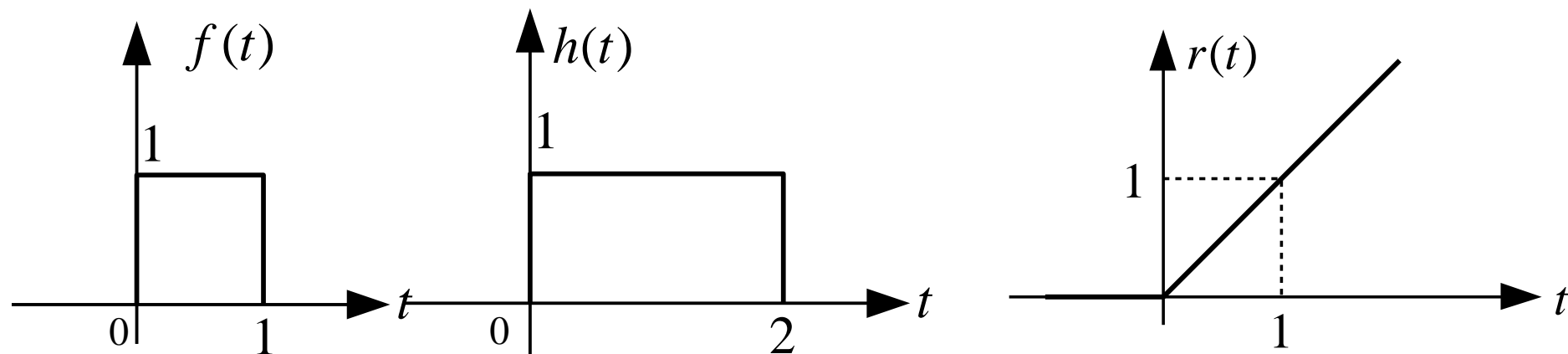


$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \varepsilon(\tau) \varepsilon(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t d\tau = t, \quad t > 0$$



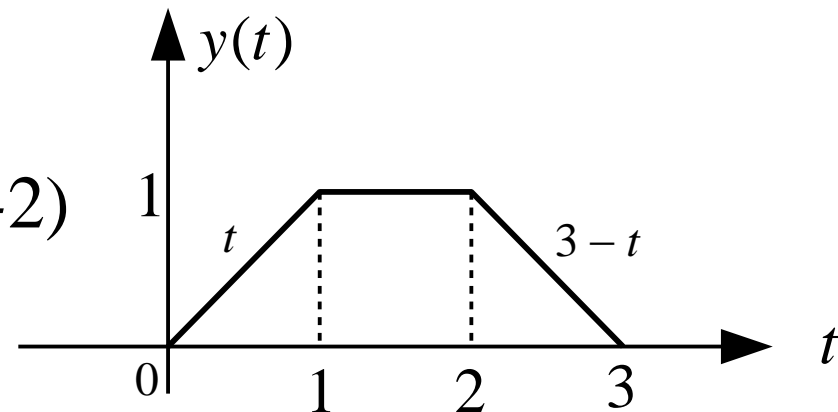
例：利用时移特性及 $\varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) = r(t)$ ，计算 $y(t) = f(t) * h(t)$ 。



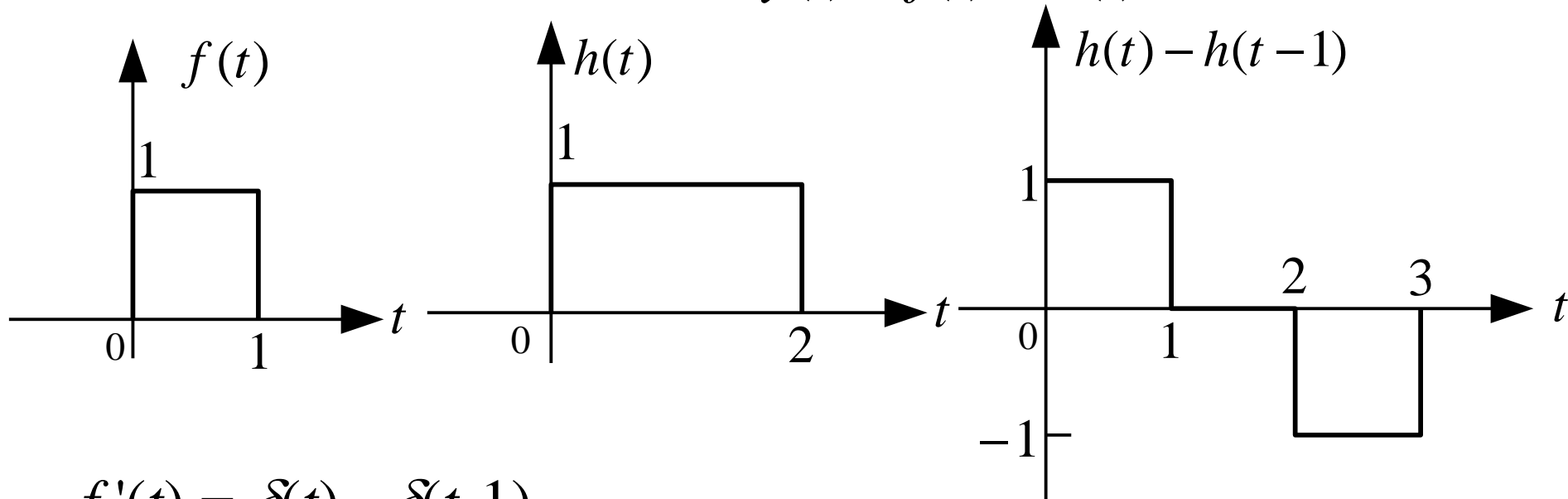
$$y(t) = f(t) * h(t) = [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] * [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$= \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) * \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-1) * \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$= r(t) - r(t-1) - r(t-2) + r(t-3)$$



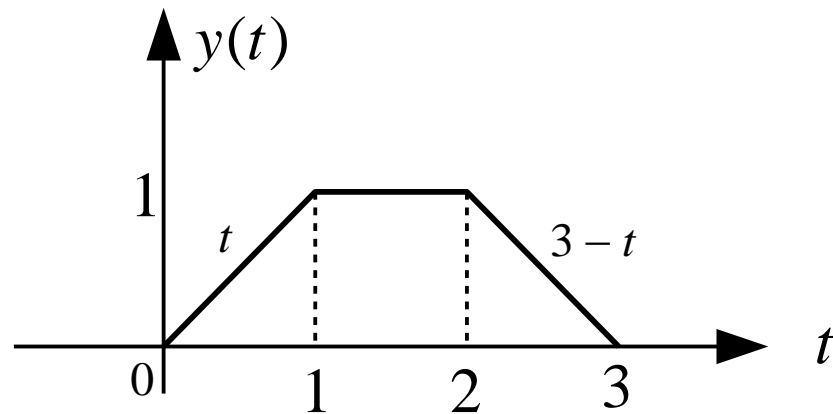
例3：利用微积分特性，计算 $y(t) = f(t) * h(t)$ 。



$$f'(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t-1)$$

$$f'(t) * h^{(-1)}(t) = h^{(-1)}(t) - h^{(-1)}(t-1)$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t [h(\tau) - h(\tau-1)] d\tau$$



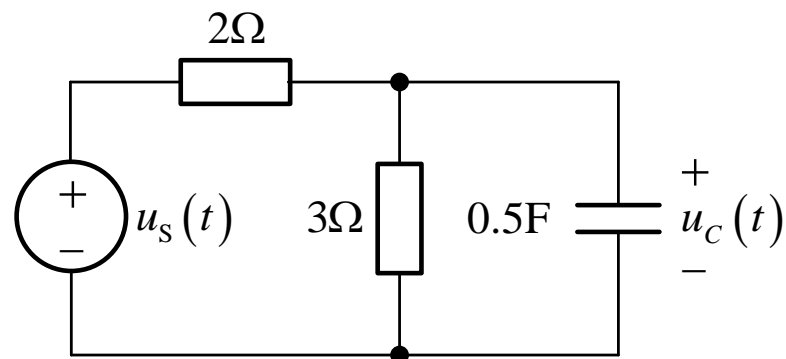
3.7 卷积积分

例3.7-3 求例3.6-2所示电路在 $u_s(t)=e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$ V 时的零状态响应

解 已在例3.6-2中求得该电路的冲激响应为 $h(t)=e^{-\frac{5}{3}t}\varepsilon(t)$ V

因此，该电路在 $u_s(t)=e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$ V 时的零状态响应为

$$\begin{aligned}u_{Czs}(t) &= u_s(t) * h(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) * e^{-\frac{5}{3}t}\varepsilon(t) \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\tau}\varepsilon(\tau) \cdot e^{-\frac{5}{3}(t-\tau)}\varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau \\&= e^{-\frac{5}{3}t} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{1}{3}\tau} d\tau \varepsilon(t) = -\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{5}{3}t} e^{-\frac{1}{3}\tau} \Big|_{\tau=0}^t \varepsilon(t) \\&= -\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{5}{3}t} \left(e^{-\frac{1}{3}t} - 1 \right) \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{3} \left(e^{-\frac{5}{3}t} - e^{-2t} \right) \varepsilon(t) \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

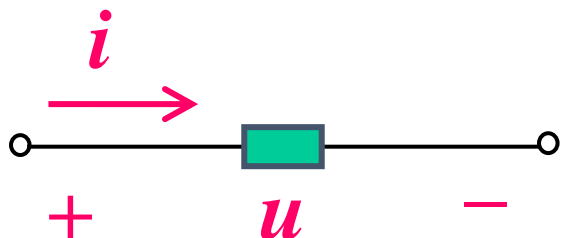


第四章 线性电路的正弦稳态分析

- 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

1 正弦量的基本概念

(1) 正弦量的三要素



$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

相位

(a) 幅值 (amplitude) (振幅、最大值) I_m

(b) 角频率 (angular frequency) ω

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi / T$$

单位: rad/s

$$\omega = \frac{d(\omega t + \varphi)}{dt}$$

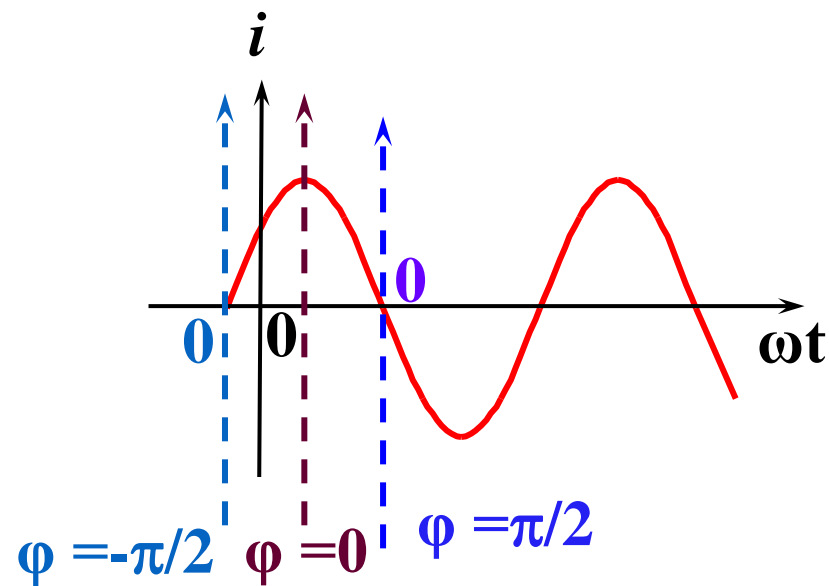
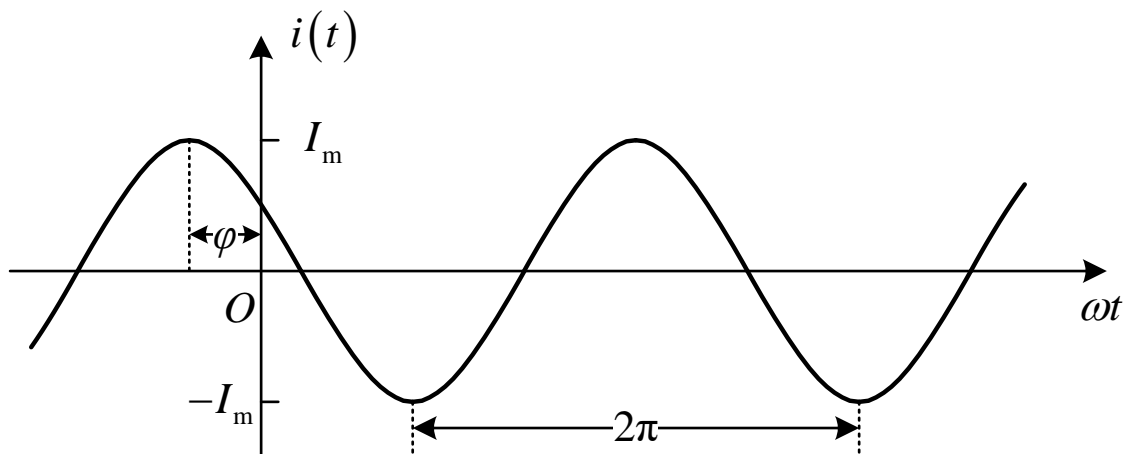
相位随时间的变化率

(c) 初相位/角 (initial phase angle) φ

$$i(t)|_{t=0} = I_m \cos \varphi$$

$t = 0$ 时的相位

$$i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$



一般 $|\varphi| \leq \pi$

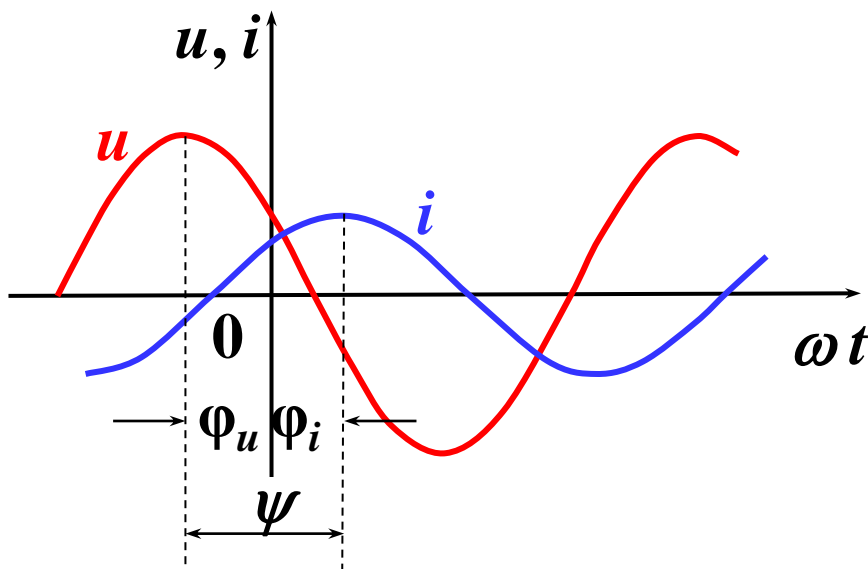
(2) 同频率正弦量的相位差 (phase difference)。

设 $u(t)=U_m\cos(\omega t+\varphi_u)$, $i(t)=I_m\cos(\omega t+\varphi_i)$

相位差 $\psi = (\omega t+\varphi_u) - (\omega t+\varphi_i) = \varphi_u - \varphi_i$

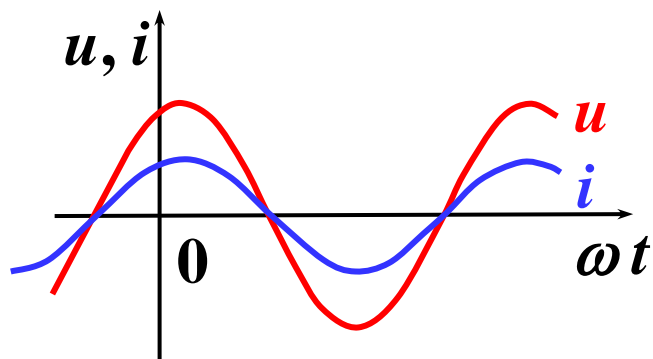
$\psi > 0$, u 领先(lead)(超前) i , 或 i 落后(lag)(滞后) u

$\psi < 0$, i 领先(超前) u , 或 u 落后(滞后) i

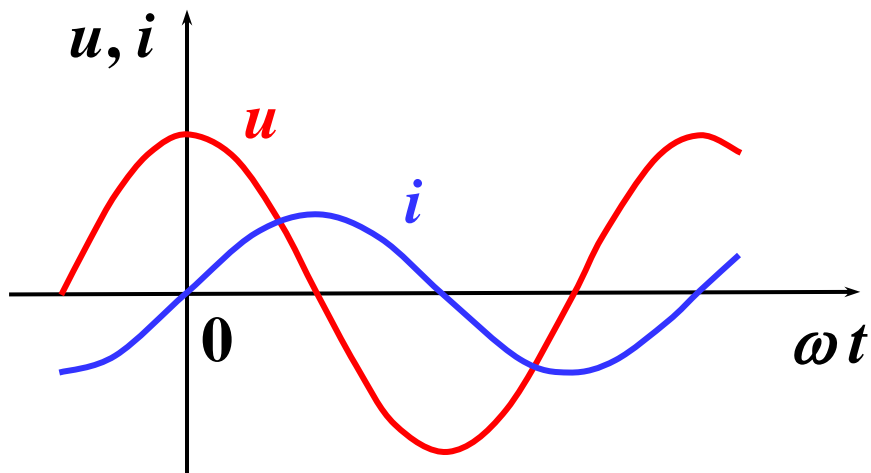
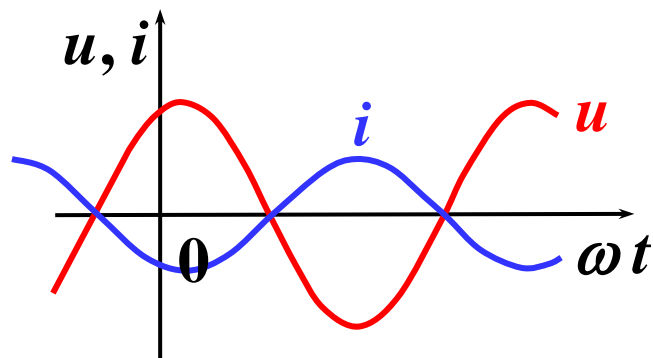


特殊相位关系

$\psi = 0$, 同相



$\psi = \pm \pi$ ($\pm 180^\circ$), 反相



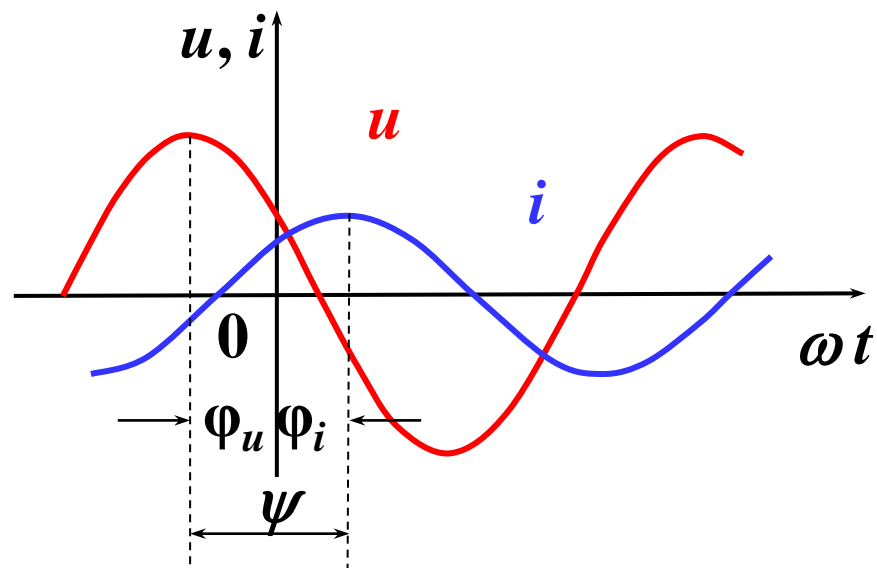
$\psi = 90^\circ$

u 领先 i 90°
或 i 落后 u 90°
不说 u 落后 i 270°
或 i 领先 u 270°

规定: $|\psi| \leq \pi$ (180°)



图中 u 和 i 之间的相位关系是



- ☐ A u 超前 i $|\varphi_u| - |\varphi_i|$
- ☐ B u 滞后 i $|\varphi_u| - |\varphi_i|$
- ☒ C u 超前 i $|\varphi_u| + |\varphi_i|$
- ☐ D u 滞后 i $|\varphi_u| + |\varphi_i|$

提交

例4. 1-1 正弦电压

$$u_1(t) = 5 \sin(314t + 15^\circ) \text{ V} \quad u_2(t) = -4 \cos(314t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$$

求相位差，并比较相位关系。

解 两正弦电压频率相同，因此可以进行相位比较。将 u_1 和 u_2

化成标准形式，可得

$$u_1(t) = 5 \sin(314t + 15^\circ) = 5 \cos(314t + 15^\circ - 90^\circ) = 5 \cos(314t - 75^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_2(t) = -4 \cos(314t + 45^\circ) = 4 \cos(314t + 45^\circ - 180^\circ) = 4 \cos(314t - 135^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$\text{相位差为 } \psi = -75^\circ - (-135^\circ) = 60^\circ$$

u_1 超前 u_2 60° ，或者 u_2 滞后 u_1 60°

$$\sin \alpha = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$-\cos \alpha = \cos(\pi - \alpha) = \cos(\alpha - \pi)$$

$$-\sin \alpha = -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha\right) = \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



(3) 周期量的有效值(effective value)

(a) 定义 周期交流电信号的有效值是根据相同平均热效应来定义的，对同一电阻分别通过交流电流 $i(t)$ 和直流电流 I ，若一个周期内电阻消耗的能量相等，则把 I 称为 $i(t)$ 的有效值

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

$$U \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u^2(t) dt}$$

有效值也称**均方根值**(Root-Mean-Square, 简记为RMS)

(b) 正弦电流、电压的有效值

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

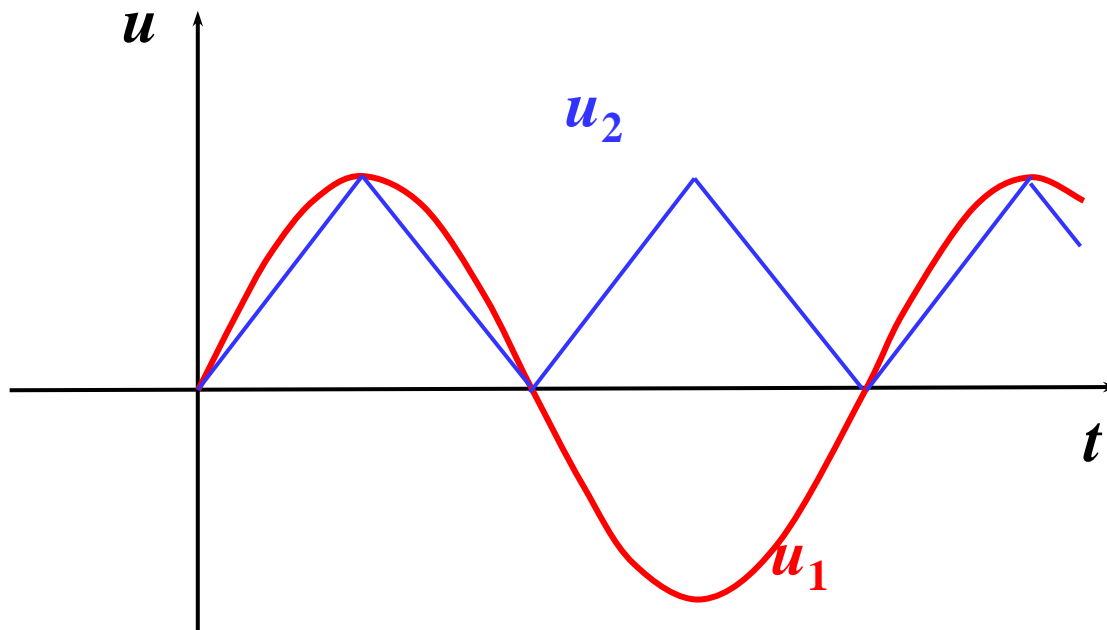
$$I_m = \sqrt{2} I$$

$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \phi) = \sqrt{2} U \cos(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$U_m = \sqrt{2} U$$

标准正弦波电压信号 u_1 和整流三角波电压信号 u_2 之间的有效值大小关系是()

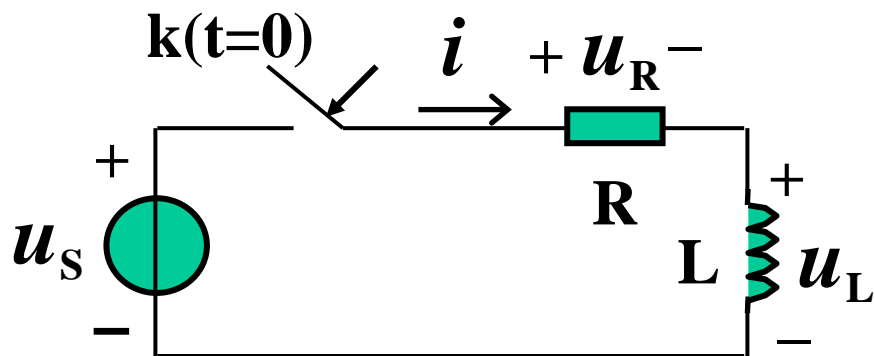
- ☒ A $U_1 > U_2$
- ☐ B $U_1 = U_2$
- ☐ C $U_1 < U_2$



提交

2 正弦稳态分析的关键 → 相量(phasor)

(1) 问题



$$u_s = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

求: $i(t)$, $u_L(t)$, $u_R(t)$ 的稳态解。

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

一阶常系数线性微分方程

$$i = i' + i''$$

强制分量 (非齐次特解)

自由分量 (齐次通解)

$t \rightarrow \infty$: 稳态

$t \rightarrow \infty$: 0

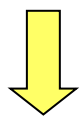
$$i'' = A e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

求特解/稳态解

查表寻找特解的函数类型

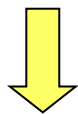
激励 $\cos \omega t$ $\xrightarrow{\text{查表}}$ 特解类型 $C_1 \sin \omega t + C_2 \cos \omega t$ 或 $A \cos(\omega t + B)$

$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{设特解为}}$ $i = A \cos(\omega t + B)$



代入

$$-LA\omega \sin(\omega t + B) + RA \cos(\omega t + B) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$



$$A \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + B) - \frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t + B) \right) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

$$RA \cos(\omega t + B) - LA\omega \sin(\omega t + B) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

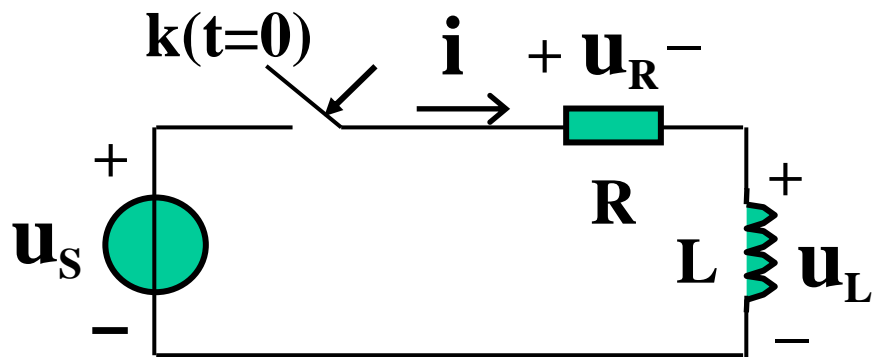
$$A\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \left(\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + B) - \frac{\omega L}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t + B) \right) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

$\cos(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$ $\sin(\arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$ $\cos(\omega t + B + \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$

$$\begin{cases} A\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = U_m \Rightarrow A = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} = I_m \\ B + \arctan(\frac{\omega L}{R}) = \varphi_u \Rightarrow B = \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} = \varphi_u - \psi \end{cases}$$

$$i'(t) = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

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



$$u_s = U_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

求: $i(t)$, $u_L(t)$, $u_R(t)$ 的稳态解。

求微分方程特解

$$i'(t) = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

麻烦1: 求特解的待定系数

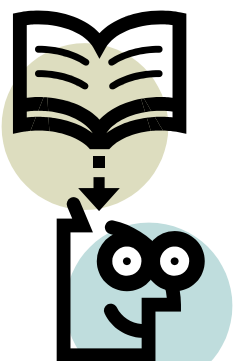
求导

$$u'_L(t) = L \frac{di'(t)}{dt} = \frac{\omega L U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} + 90^\circ)$$

KCL、KVL

元件约束

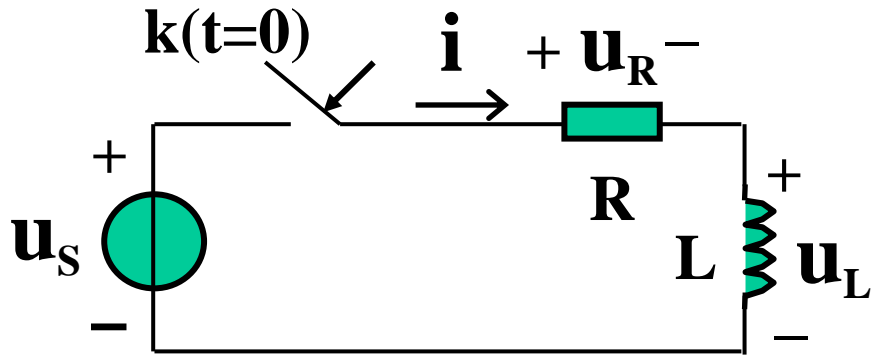
麻烦2: 正弦量的微分/积分计算



$$u'_R(t) = u_s - u'_L(t) = \frac{R U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

搞定!!!

麻烦3: 正弦量的±计算



$$i'(t) = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$u'_L(t) = \frac{\omega L U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} + 90^\circ)$$

$$u'_R(t) = \frac{R U_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$



Charles Steinmetz
(1865-1923)

3个支路量有何特点?

所有支路电压电流均以相同频率变化!!

接下来……

$$i(t)=I_m\cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

所有支路电压电流均以
相同频率变化!!

(b) 幅值 (I_m)

(c) 初相角 (φ)

用什么可以同时表示幅值和相位?

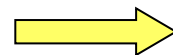
问题1: 如何用它来表示正弦量?

问题2:

求微分方程特解

正弦量微分/积分

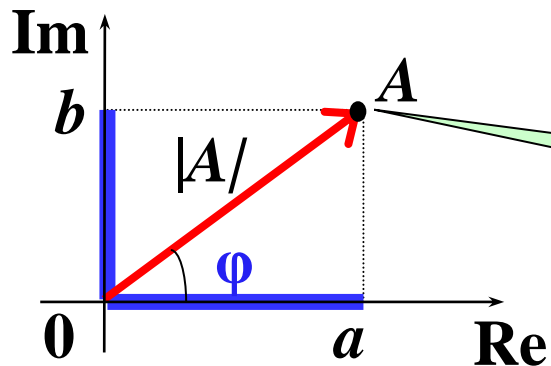
正弦量加减



?

(2) 复数的复习

(a) 复数的表示形式



复平面上点的矢量表示

直角坐标 $A = a + \mathbf{j}b$

极坐标 $A = |A|e^{\mathbf{j}\psi} = |A| \angle \varphi$

转换关系

$$a = |A| \cos \varphi \quad b = |A| \sin \varphi$$

$$|A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \psi = \arctan \frac{b}{a}$$

(b) 复数的运算

加减运算——直角坐标

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

乘除运算——极坐标

$$\mathbf{A_1 \cdot A_2 = |A_1| |A_2| \angle (\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}$$

(c) 旋转因子

欧拉公式

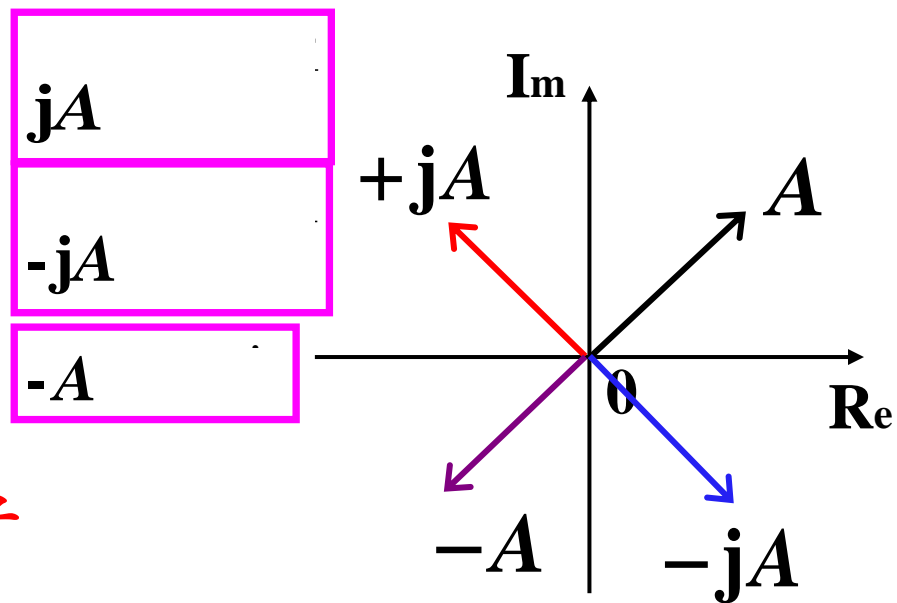
复数 $\mathbf{e^{j\varphi} = \cos \varphi + jsin \varphi = 1 \angle \varphi}$

$$\mathbf{Ae^{j\psi} = |A|e^{j\theta}e^{j\varphi} = |A|e^{j(\theta+\varphi)} \implies \text{A逆时针旋转一个角度}\varphi, \text{模不变}$$

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

$$\mathbf{e^{j(-\frac{\pi}{2})} = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + jsin(-\frac{\pi}{2}) = -j}$$

$$\mathbf{e^{j(\pm\pi)} = \cos(\pm\pi) + jsin(\pm\pi) = -1}$$



+j, -j, -1 都可以看成旋转因子

“一乘(j/-j/-1)就转”

(3) 用复数来表示正弦量

复函数

$$A(t) = \sqrt{2} I e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$

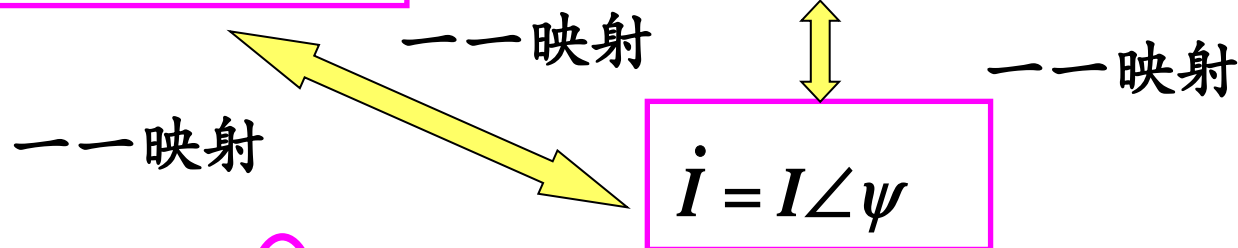
$$= \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) + j \sqrt{2} I \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[A(t)] = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = i(t)$$

欧拉公式

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

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \varphi) \longleftrightarrow A(t) = \sqrt{2} I e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}$$



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



也可以定义 $\dot{I}_m = \sqrt{2} I e^{j\varphi}$

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

例1 $i(t) = 141.4 \cos(314t + 30^\circ) \text{ A}$ 用相量表示 $i(t), u(t)$ 。
 $u(t) = 311.1 \cos(314t - 60^\circ) \text{ V}$



解 $\dot{I} = 100 \angle 30^\circ \text{ A}$, $\dot{U} = 220 \angle -60^\circ \text{ V}$

例2 $\dot{I} = 50 \angle 15^\circ \text{ A}$, $f = 50 \text{ Hz}$

写出该相量对应的时间表达式。

解 $i(t) = 50\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 15^\circ) \text{ A}$

已知 $u(t) = 311\cos(314t - 60^\circ)\text{V}$

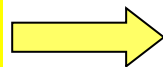
求电压相量 \dot{U}

- ☐ A $\dot{U} = 311\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$
- ☐ B $\dot{U} = 311\angle -60^\circ \text{ V}$
- ☒ C $\dot{U} = 220\angle -60^\circ \text{ V}$
- ☐ D $\dot{U} = 220\angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$

提交

(4) 相量的计算

正弦量+、-



复数+、-

(a) 同频正弦量的“+”和“-”

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} U_1 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_1) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_1 e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u_2(t) = \sqrt{2} U_2 \cos(\omega t + \varphi_2) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_2 e^{j\omega t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) &= u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_1 e^{j\omega t}) + \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_2 e^{j\omega t}) \\ &= \text{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_1 e^{j\omega t} + \sqrt{2} \dot{U}_2 e^{j\omega t}) = \text{Re}[\sqrt{2} (\underbrace{\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2}_{\dot{U}}) e^{j\omega t}] \end{aligned}$$

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

\dot{U}

时间域

$$u_1(t) \pm u_2(t) = u_3(t)$$

$$x^{1.5} = 4$$

$$x = 2.52$$

变换域

相量域

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

类比

$$1.5 * \lg x = \lg 4 \longrightarrow \lg x = 0.40$$

(2) 正弦量的微分和积分

时间域

微分/积分 关系

相量域

代数关系

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

微分

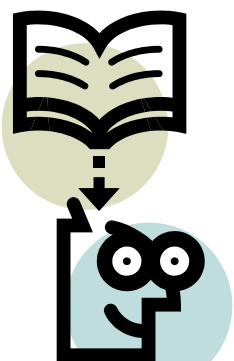
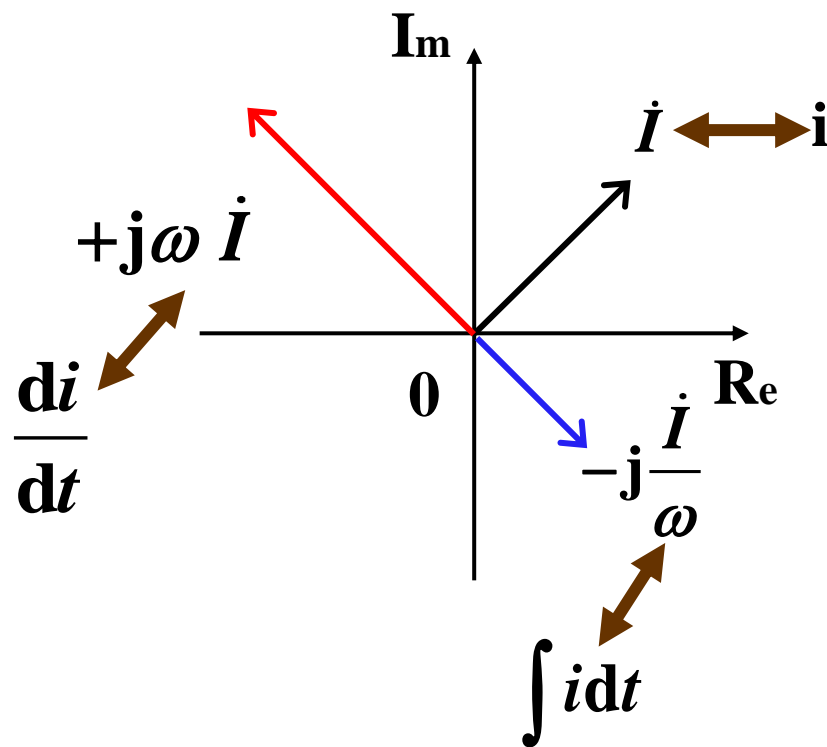
$$\begin{aligned}\frac{di}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t}) \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2}\dot{I}e^{j\omega t}) \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}j\omega \dot{I}e^{j\omega t})\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} \rightarrow j\omega \dot{I}$$

“一乘就转”

积分

$$\int i dt \rightarrow \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega}$$



例4. 2-1 已知 $u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$ $u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V}$

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

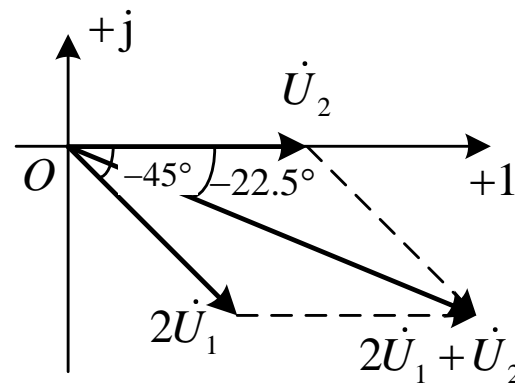
解 u_1 和 u_2 为同频率正弦量, 因此可以采用相量法进行分析

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

$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad 2u_1 + u_2 &\leftrightarrow 2\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 2 \angle -45^\circ \text{ V} + 2 \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 3.414 - j1.414 = 3.695 \angle -22.5^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

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



例4. 2-1 已知 $u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$ $u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V}$

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

解 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

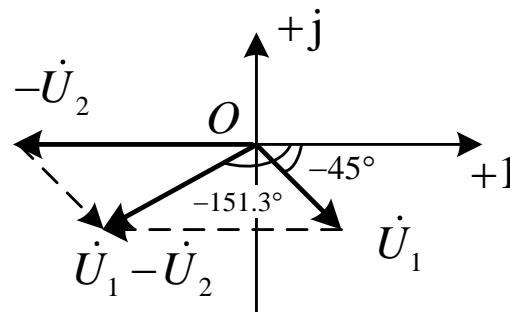
$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) = \sqrt{2} \cos(2t - 45^\circ) \text{ V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_1 = 1 \angle -45^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

(2)

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

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



例4. 2-1 已知 $u_1(t) = \sqrt{2} \sin(2t + 45^\circ) \text{ V}$ $u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V}$

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

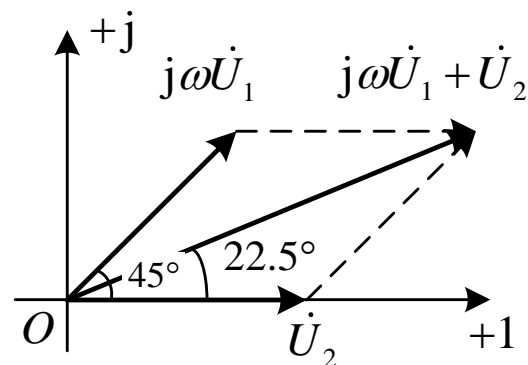
解 u_1 和 u_2 为同频率正弦量, 因此可以采用相量法进行分析

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

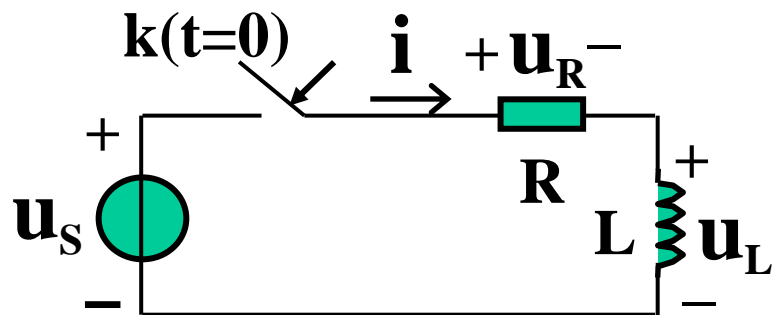
$$u_2(t) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V} \leftrightarrow \dot{U}_2 = 2 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

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

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



(5) 相量的应用



$$u_s = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \varphi_u)$$

求: $i(t)$, $u_L(t)$, $u_R(t)$ 的稳态解。

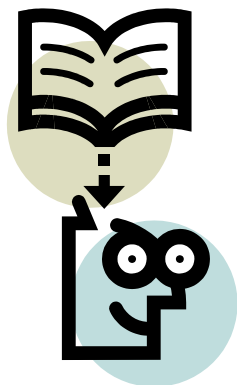
$$u_s(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I}$$

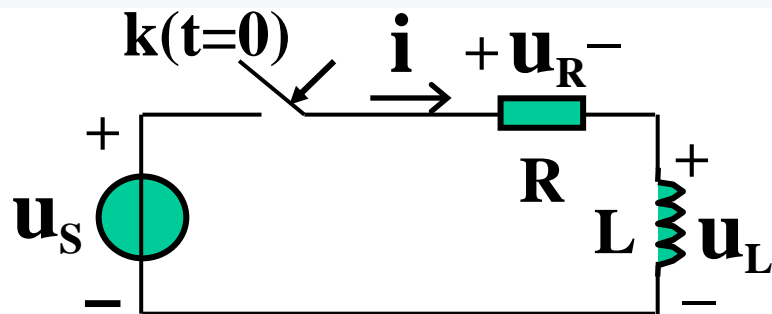
$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U \angle \varphi_u}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R}} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di_L}{dt} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = \frac{\omega LU}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle (\varphi_u - \arctan \frac{\omega L}{R} + 90^\circ)$$

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

搞定!!!





已知 $u_s(t) = \cos 2t$ V

$L=0.5\text{H}$, $R=1\Omega$

求 $i(t)$ 的稳态解。


- ☐ A $i(t) = \cos 2t$ A
- ☐ B $i(t) = \cos(2t - 45^\circ)$ A
- ☒ C $i(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(2t - 45^\circ)$ A
- ☐ D $i(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(2t + 45^\circ)$ A

提交

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

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



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

• 下节课讨论如何直接列写复系数代数方程！！

习题：4-1, 4-2, 4-3；提交截止时间：周五（4月30日）早8点