

第4章正弦交流电路 III



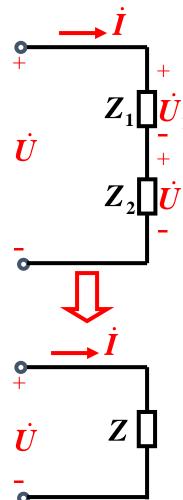


提纲

- 4.1 正弦电压与电流
- 4.2 正弦量的相量表示法
- 4.3 单一参数的交流电路
- 4.4 电阻、电感与电容元件串联交流电路
- 4.5 阻抗的串联与并联
- 4.6 复杂正弦交流电路的分析与计算
- 4.7 交流电路的频率特性
- 4.8 功率因数的提高
- 4.9 非正弦周期交压和电流



4.5.1阻抗的串联



通式:
$$Z = \sum Z_k = \sum R_k + j \sum X_k$$

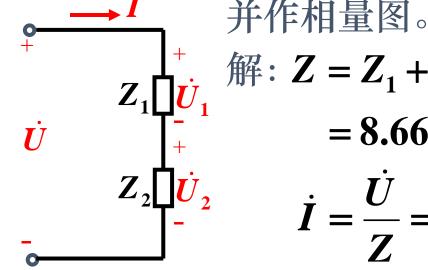
注意:对于阻抗模一般
$$|Z| \neq |Z_1| + |Z_2|$$

分压公式:

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U} \quad \dot{U}_2 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{U}$$



例1: 有两个阻抗 $Z_1 = 6.16 + j9\Omega$, $Z_2 = 2.5 - j4\Omega$,它们 串联接在 $\dot{U} = 220/30^{\circ}V$ 的电源; 求: \dot{I} 和 \dot{U}_1 , \dot{U}_2



解:
$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (6.16 + 2.5) + j(9 - 4)$$

= $8.66 + j5 = 10/30$ °Ω

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220\angle 30^{\circ}}{10\angle 30^{\circ}} = 22\underline{/0^{\circ}}A$$

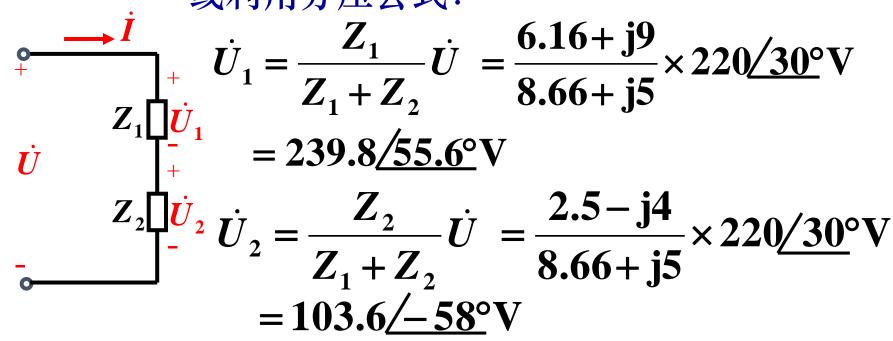
$$\dot{U}_1 = Z_1 \dot{I} = (6.16 + j9) \times 22V = 10.9 / 55.6^{\circ} \times 22V$$

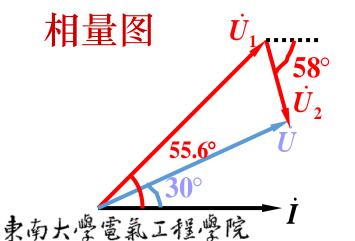
= 239.8 / 55.6 \cdot V

同理: $\dot{U}_2 = Z_2 \dot{I} = (2.5 - j4) \times 22 \text{V} = 103.6 / -58 ^{\circ} \text{V}$



或利用分压公式:





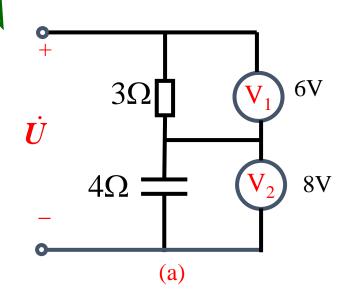
注意: $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2$

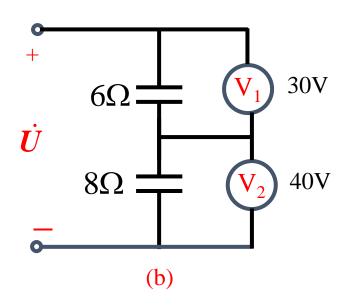
 $U \neq U_1 + U_2$





下列各图中给定的电路电压、阻抗是否正确?





$$|Z| = 7\Omega$$
 $U=14V$? X $|Z| = 14\Omega$ $U=70V$? $\sqrt{}$

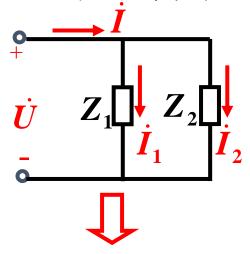
$$|Z| = 14\Omega U = 70V$$
?

两个阻抗串联时,在什么情况下:

$$|Z| = |Z_1| + |Z_2|$$
 成立。



4.5.2 阻抗并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{U}{Z_1} + \frac{U}{Z_2}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{U}{Z}$$
 $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}$

$$Z = \frac{Z_1 \cdot Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$





对于阻抗模一般

分流公式:
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I}$



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例2: 有两个阻抗 $Z_1 = 3 + \mathbf{j}4\Omega$, $Z_2 = 8 - \mathbf{j}6\Omega$,它们并联接在 $\dot{U} = 220/0^{\circ}$ V的电源上;求: \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{I}_2 和 \dot{I} 并作相量图。

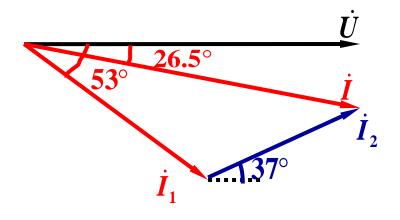
同理:
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220/0^{\circ}}{10/-37^{\circ}} A = 22/37^{\circ} A$$



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220/0^{\circ}}{4.47/26.5^{\circ}} = 49.2 / -26.5^{\circ} A$$

$$\vec{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 44 / -53^{\circ} A + 22 / 37^{\circ} A
= 49.2 / 26.5^{\circ} A$$

相量图



注意:
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$

$$I \neq I_1 + I_2$$

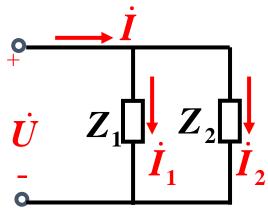


导纳: 阻抗的倒数

当并联支路较多时,计算等效阻抗比较麻烦,因此常应用导纳计算。

如:
$$Z_1 = R_1 + \mathbf{j}(X_{L1} - X_{C1})$$

导纳:
$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{1}{R_1 + \mathbf{j}(X_{L1} - X_{C1})}$$



$$= \frac{R_{1} - \mathbf{j}(X_{L1} - X_{C1})}{R_{1}^{2} + (X_{L1} - X_{C1})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{1}}{|Z_{1}|^{2}} - \mathbf{j}(\frac{X_{L}}{|Z_{1}|^{2}} - \frac{X_{C}}{|Z_{1}|^{2}})$$

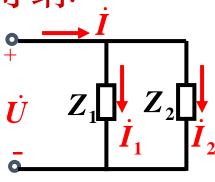


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 $=G_1-\mathbf{j}(B_{L1}-B_{C1})=|Y_1|e^{-\mathbf{j}\varphi_1}$







$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{R_1}{|Z_1|^2} - \mathbf{j}(\frac{X_L}{|Z_1|^2} - \frac{X_C}{|Z_1|^2})$$

$$= G_1 - \mathbf{j}(B_{L1} - B_{C1}) = |Y_1|e^{-\mathbf{j}\varphi_1}$$

$$G_1 = \frac{R}{|Z_1|^2}$$
 — 称为该支路的电导

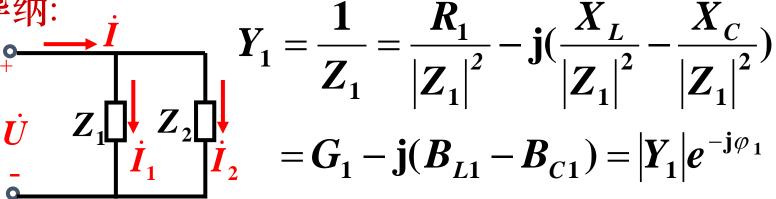
$$B_{L1} = \frac{X_{L1}}{|Z_1|^2}$$
 — 称为该支路的感纳 (单位: 西门子S)

$$B_{C1} = \frac{X_{C1}}{|Z_1|^2}$$
 — 称为该支路的容纳

 $|Y_1| = \sqrt{G_1^2 + (B_{L1} - B_{C1})^2}$ — 称为该支路的导纳模 東南大學電氣工程學院



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$$\varphi_1 = \arctan \frac{B_{L1} - B_{C1}}{G_1}$$
 — 称为该支路电流与电压之间的相位差

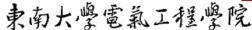
同理:
$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2} = G_2 - \mathbf{j}(B_{L2} - B_{C2}) = |Y_2|e^{-\mathbf{j}\varphi_2}$$

因为
$$\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}$$

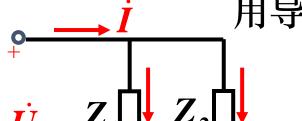
所以 $Y = Y_1 + Y_2$

同阻抗串联 形式相同

通式: $Y = \sum Y_k = \sum G_k - j \sum B_k$







用导纳计算并联交流电路时

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_1} + \frac{\dot{U}}{Z_2}$$

$$= Y_1 \dot{U} + Y_2 \dot{U} = Y \dot{U}$$

例3: 用导纳计算例2

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{Z_1} = \frac{1}{5\angle 53^{\circ}} S = 0.2 \angle -53^{\circ} S$$

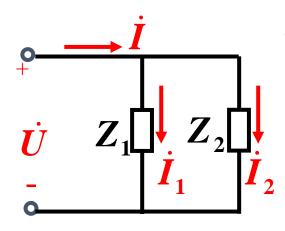
 $Y_2 = \frac{1}{Z_2} = \frac{1}{10 \angle -37^{\circ}} S = 0.1 \angle 37^{\circ} S$

$$Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = 0.2 / -53^{\circ}S + 0.1 / 37^{\circ}S$$

= $0.224 / -26.5^{\circ}S$







例3: 用导纳计算例2

$$I_1 = Y_1 \dot{U} = 0.2 / -53^{\circ} \times 220 / 0^{\circ} A$$

$$= 44 / -53^{\circ} A$$

同理:
$$\dot{I}_2 = Y_2 \dot{U} = 0.1/37^{\circ} \times 220/0^{\circ} A$$

= $22/37^{\circ} A$

$$\dot{I} = Y\dot{U} = 0.224 - 26.5^{\circ} \times 220 0^{\circ} A$$

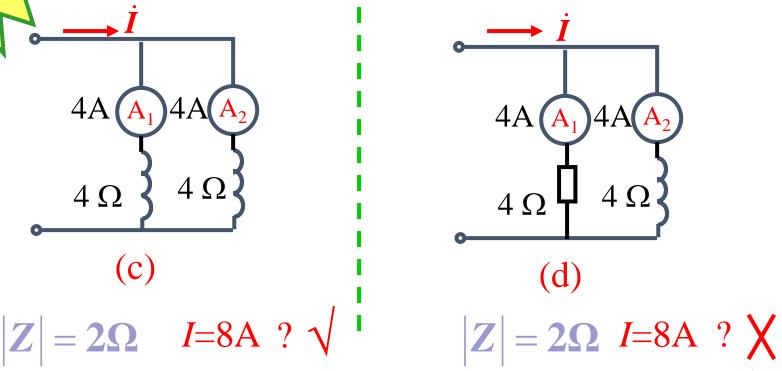
= $49.2 - 26.5^{\circ} A$

注意: 导纳计算的方法适用于多支路并联的电路



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下列各图中给定的电路电流、阻抗是否正确?



两个阻抗并联时,在什么情况下:

$$\frac{1}{|Z|} = \frac{1}{|Z_1|} + \frac{1}{|Z_2|} \quad \text{Res} \quad \hat{Z} = 0$$



4.6(0) 正弦交流电路的分析和计算

若正弦量用相量Ü、İ表示,电路参数用复数阻抗 表示,则直流电路中介绍的基本定律、定理及各种分 析方法在正弦交流电路中都能使用。 $R \to R, L \to \mathbf{j}\omega L, C \to -\mathbf{j}\frac{1}{\omega C}$

$$R
ightarrow R$$
, $L
ightarrow \mathrm{j}\omega\,L$, $C
ightarrow -\mathrm{j}rac{1}{\omega\,C}$

相量(复数)形式的欧姆定律

电阻电路 纯电感电路 纯电容电路

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

$$\dot{H} = \dot{I}(\mathbf{i} X)$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{I}R$$
 $\dot{U} = \dot{I}(jX_L)$ $\dot{U} = \dot{I}(-jX_C)$

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

相量形式的基尔霍夫定律

$$KCL \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{KVL} \quad \sum \dot{U} = \mathbf{0}$$



有功功率 P

有功功率等于电路中各电阻有功功率之和, 或各支路有功功率之和。

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{i} I_{i}^{2} R_{i} \quad \text{if } P = \sum_{i=1}^{i} U_{i} I_{i} \cos \varphi_{i}$$

无功功率 Q

 φ_i 为 \dot{U}_i 与 \dot{I}_i 的相位差

无功功率等于电路中各电感、电容无功功率之 和,或各支路无功功率之和。

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{i} I_i^2 (X_{Li} - X_{Ci}) \quad \text{if } Q = \sum_{i=1}^{i} U_i I_i \sin \varphi_i$$



一般正弦交流电路的解题步骤

1. 根据原电路图画出相量模型图(电路结构不变)

$$R o R$$
 , $L o \mathrm{j} X_L$, $C o -\mathrm{j} X_C$ $u o \dot U$, $i o \dot I$, $e o \dot E$

- 2. 根据相量模型列出相量方程式或画相量图
- 3. 用相量法或相量图求解
- 4. 将结果变换成要求的形式



相量形式的基尔霍夫电流定律

$$\sum i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i} \dot{I} = 0$$

相量形式的基尔霍夫电压定律

$$\sum u = 0$$

$$\sum \dot{U} = 0$$



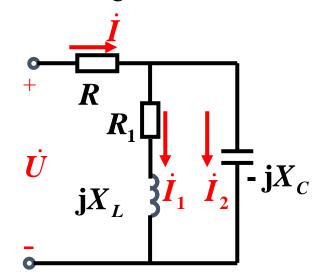
例1: 已知: $u=220\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t$ V

$$R = 50 \ \Omega, R_1 = 100 \ \Omega, X_L = 200 \ \Omega, X_C = 400 \ \Omega$$

求: i i_1 , i_2

分析题目:

已知电源电压和电路参数,电路结构为串并联。求电流的瞬时值表达式。



一般用相量式计算:

- $(1) \quad Z_1, \quad Z_2 \to Z \to I \to i$
- (2) $\dot{I} \rightarrow \dot{I}_1, \dot{I}_2 \rightarrow i_1, i_2$



正弦交流电路

 50Ω

 $j200\Omega$

 100Ω

 $|\dot{I}_2|$ - j400 Ω

解: 用相量式计算
$$\dot{U} = 220/0^{\circ} V$$

$$\dot{U} = 220/0^{\circ} \text{ V}$$

$$Z_1 = R_1 + jX_L = (100 + j200) \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = -jX_C = -j400 \Omega$$

$$Z = [50 + \frac{(100 + j200) (-j400)}{100 + j200 - j400}]\Omega = 440 / 23^{\circ}\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{220/0^{\circ}}{440/33^{\circ}} A = 0.5/-33^{\circ} A$$

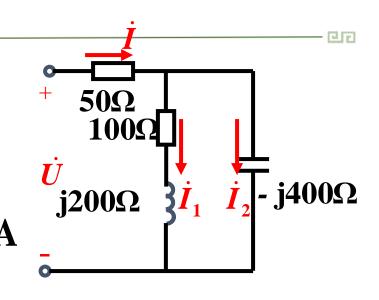
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} \dot{I} = \frac{-j400}{100 + j200 - j400} \times 0.5 / -33^{\circ} A$$

= 0.89/-59.6 °A 東南大學電氣工程學院

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \dot{I}$$

$$= \frac{100 + j200}{100 + j200 - j400} \times 0.5 / -33^{\circ} A$$

$$= 0.5 / 93.8^{\circ} A$$



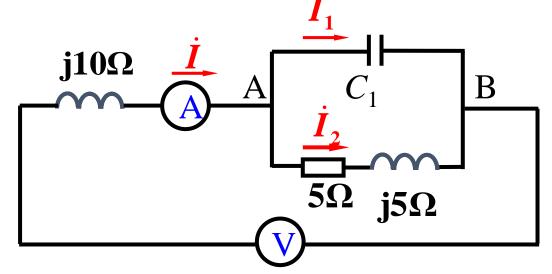
所以
$$i = 0.5\sqrt{2} \sin (\omega t - 33^{\circ}) A$$

 $i_1 = 0.89\sqrt{2} \sin (\omega t - 59.6^{\circ}) A$
 $i_2 = 0.5\sqrt{2} \sin (\omega t + 93.8^{\circ}) A$



例2: 下图电路中已知: $I_1=10A$ 、 $U_{AB}=100V$,

求: 总电压表和总电流表的读数。



分析:已知电容支路的电流、电压和部分参数,求总电流和电压

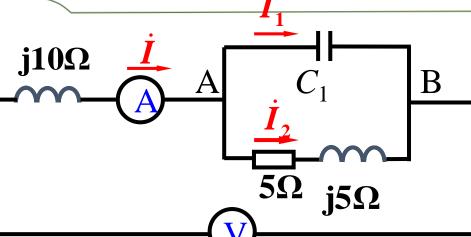
解题方法有两种: (1) 用相量(复数)计算;

(2) 利用相量图分析求解。





- 1



已知: $I_1 = 10A$ 、

 $U_{\mathrm{AB}} = 100\mathrm{V}$,

求: A、V的读数

解法1: 用相量计算

设: \dot{U}_{AB} 为参考相量,即: $\dot{U}_{AB} = 100/0^{\circ}$ V

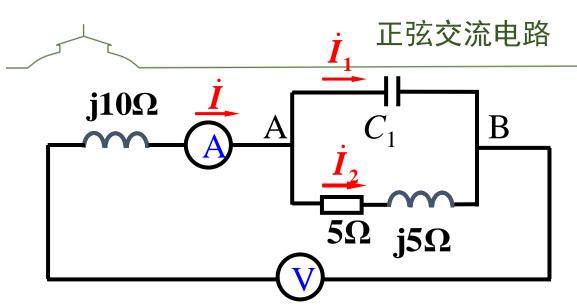
则:
$$\dot{I}_2 = [100/(5+j5)]A = 10\sqrt{2}/-45^{\circ}A$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10/90^{\circ} A = j10 A$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10/0^{\circ} A$$

所以A读数为 10安





已知: $I_1=10A$ 、

 $U_{\mathrm{AB}} = 100\mathrm{V}$,

求: A、V的读数

因为
$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 10/0^{\circ} A$$

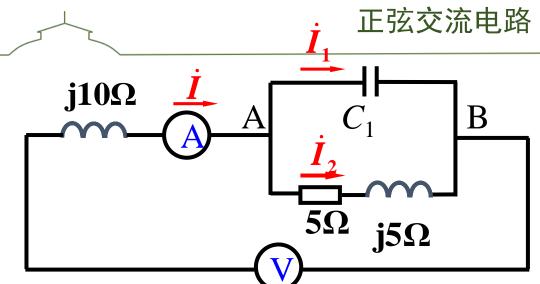
所以 $\dot{U}_L = \dot{I}(j10)V = j100 V$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_{AB} = 100 + j100V$$

= $100\sqrt{2} / 45^{\circ} V$

∴ V 读数为141V





已知: $I_1=10A$ 、

 $U_{AB} = 100 \text{V}$

求: A、V的读数

解法2: 利用相量图分析求解

设 U_{AB} 为参考相量,

$$I_1 = 10A$$
 \dot{I}_1 超前 \dot{U}_{AB} 90°

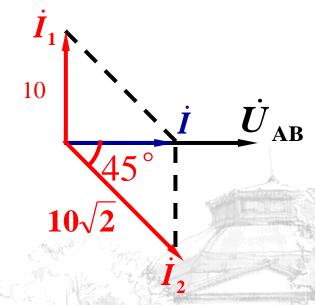
$$I_2 = \frac{100}{\sqrt{5^2 + 5^2}} = 10\sqrt{2}A,$$

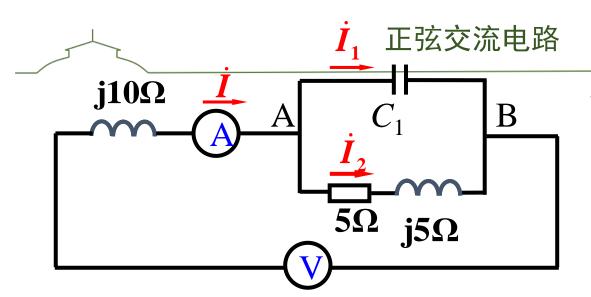
 \dot{I} 2滯后 $\dot{U}_{
m AB}$ 45°

由相量图可求得: 東南大學電氣工程學院 I = 10 A

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画相量图如下:





已知: $I_1=10A$ 、

 U_{AB} =100V,

求: A、V的读数

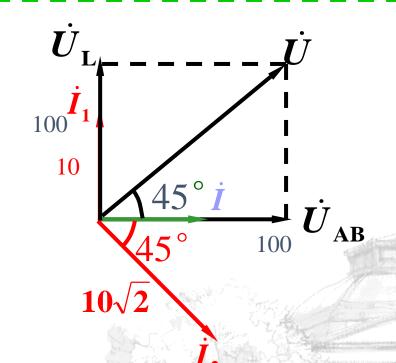
设 Ü_{AB}为参考相量,

$$U_L = I X_L = 100 \text{V}$$

 \dot{U}_L 超前 \dot{I} 90°

由相量图可求得:

$$V = 141V$$





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正弦交流电路

例3: 已知 U = 200 V, $R = X_L$, 开关闭合前 $I = I_2 = 10 A$, 开关闭合后 u, i同相。

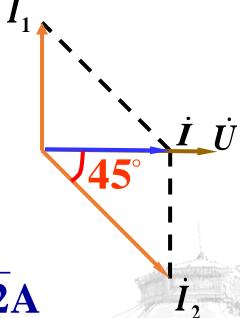
求: $I, R, X_L, X_{C^{\circ}}$

解:(1)开关闭合前后I2的值不变。

$$I_2 = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{200}{\sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2}} = \frac{200}{\sqrt{2}R} = 10 A$$

所以
$$R = X_L = \frac{200}{10\sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{2} \Omega$$

由相量图可求得: $I = I_2 \cos 45^\circ = 5\sqrt{2}A$





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正弦交流电路

$$I_1 = I_2 \sin 45^\circ = 10 \times \sin 45^\circ = 5\sqrt{2}A$$

$$X_C = \frac{U}{I_1} = \frac{200}{5\sqrt{2}} = 20\sqrt{2}\Omega$$

解: (2)用相量计算

设: $\dot{U} = 200 \angle 0^{\circ} V$,

因为 $R = X_I$,所以 $\dot{I}_1 = 10 / 45^\circ A$

$$Z_2 = \dot{U} / \dot{I}_2 = (22 \underline{/0^{\circ}} / 10 \underline{/-45^{\circ}}) \Omega = 20 \underline{/45^{\circ}} \Omega$$

ン开关闭合后 u, i 同相, 所以 $\dot{I} = I/0$ °A

$$:: \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2$$
 所以 $I / 0^\circ = I_1 / 90^\circ + 10 / -45^\circ$

由实部相等可得 I = I, $\cos 45^{\circ}$ A

由虚部相等可得 $I_1 = I_2 \sin 45^{\circ} A$ 東南大學電氣工程學院



例4: 图示电路中已知: $u = 220\sqrt{2}\sin 314t$ V

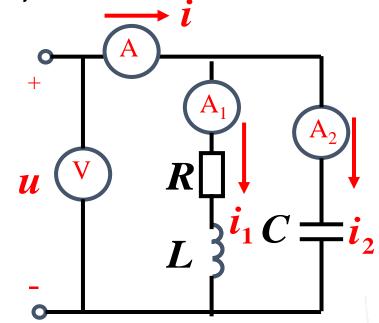
 $i_1 = 22\sin(314t - 45^\circ) \text{ A}$ $i_2 = 11\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 90^\circ) \text{ A}$

试求: 各表读数及参数 R、L和 C。

解: 求各表读数

(1)复数计算

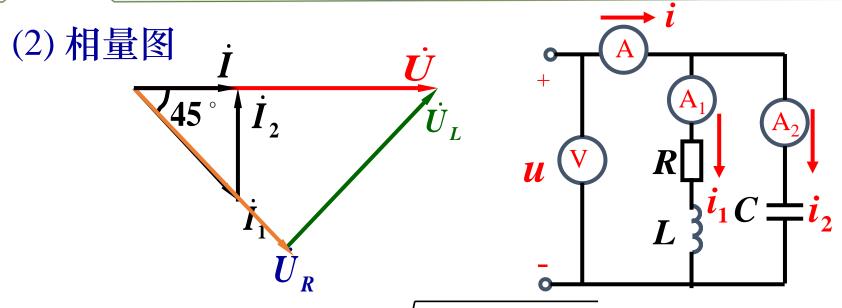
$$U = 220 \text{ V}$$
 $I_1 = \frac{22}{\sqrt{2}} = 15.6 \text{ A}$
 $I_2 = 11 \text{ A}$



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 = 15.6 / -45^{\circ} + 11 / 90^{\circ} A = 11 / 0^{\circ} A$$







根据相量图可得: $I = \sqrt{15.6^2 - 11^2 A} = 11 A$

求参数 R、L、C

方法1:
$$Z_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{220/0^{\circ}}{15.6/-45^{\circ}} \Omega = 14.1/45^{\circ}\Omega = 10 + j10 \Omega$$

$$\therefore R = X_L = 10\Omega \qquad L = \frac{X_L}{2C} = 0.0318 \text{ H}$$



$$Z_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{220 / 0^{\circ}}{11 / 90^{\circ}} \Omega = 20 / -90^{\circ} \Omega$$
 所以 $X_C = 20 \Omega$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 20} = 159 \,\mu \,\mathrm{F}$$

方法2:
$$|Z_1| = \frac{U}{I_1} = 14.1\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} R = |Z_1| \cos 45^\circ = 10 \ \Omega \\ X_L = |Z_1| \sin 45^\circ = 10 \ \Omega \end{cases} L = \frac{X_L}{2\pi f} = 0.0318 \ \text{H}$$

$$\left|Z_{2}\right| = \frac{U}{I_{2}} = 20\Omega$$

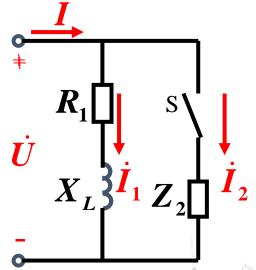
即:
$$X_C = 20\Omega$$
 $C = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_C} = \frac{1}{314 \times 20} = 159 \,\mu$ F

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图示电路中,已知: $U=220 \text{ V}, f=50\text{Hz},分析下列情况:}$

- (1) S打开时, P=3872W、I=22A, 求: I_1 、 U_R 、 U_L ;
- (2) S闭合后发现P不变,但总电流减小,试说明Z₂是什么性质的负载?并画出此时的相量图。

解: (1) S打开时:
$$I_1=I=22$$
A $P=UI\cos \varphi$ $\cos \varphi=rac{P}{UI}=rac{3872}{220\times 22}=0.8$



所以 $U_R = U \cdot \cos \varphi = 220 \times 0.8 \text{V} = 176 \text{ V}$ $U_L = U \cdot \sin \varphi = 220 \times 0.6 \text{V} = 132 \text{ V}$



方法2:
$$I_1 = I = 22A$$

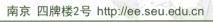
$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{3872}{22^2} \Omega = 8 \Omega$$

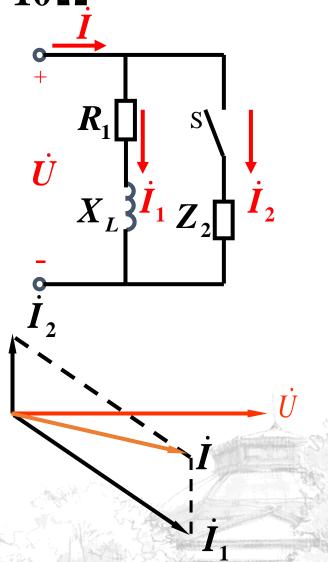
$$\boldsymbol{X}_L = \sqrt{\left|\boldsymbol{Z}\right|^2 - \boldsymbol{R}^2} = 6\boldsymbol{\Omega}$$

所以 $U_R = IR = 22 \times 8V = 176 \text{ V}$ $U_L = IX_L = 22 \times 6V = 132 \text{ V}$

(2) 当合K后P不变 I 减小, 说明Z₂为纯电容负载 相量图如图示:







例6: 已知: $I = 18 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{ A}$,求: U_{AB}

解:
$$I_1 = \frac{j8}{30+j8} \times 18 \angle 45^\circ$$

= $4.64 \angle 120^\circ A$

$$I_2 = \frac{30}{30 + j8} \times 18 \angle 45^\circ$$

= 17.4 \angle 30^\circ A

$$\dot{V_{A}} = 20 \, \dot{I_{1}} = 92.8 \, \angle 120^{\circ} \, \text{V}$$

$$\dot{V_{\rm B}} = \rm j6 \ \dot{I_2} = 104.4 \ \angle 120^{\circ} \ V$$

$$\dot{U}_{AB} = \dot{V}_{A} - \dot{V}_{B} = 92.8 \angle 120^{\circ} - 104.4 \angle 120^{\circ}$$



=-11.6 <u>/</u>120° V = 11.6 <u>/</u>-60° V 東南大學電氣工程學院

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 10Ω

 20Ω

4.6 复杂正弦交流电路的分析与计算

同第2章计算复杂直流电路一样,支路电流法、结点电压法、叠加原理、戴维宁等方法也适用于计算复杂交流电路。 所不同的是电压和电流用相量表示,电阻、电感和电容及组成的电路用阻抗或导纳来表示,采用相量法计算。下面通过举例说明。

例1: 图示电路中,已知

$$\dot{U}_1 = 230/0^{\circ}V, \ \dot{U}_2 = 227/0^{\circ}V,$$

$$Z_1 = Z_2 = (0.1 + j0.5)\Omega,$$

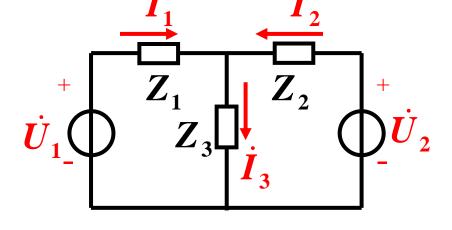
$$Z_3 = (5 + j5)\Omega$$

试用支路电流法求电流 I_3 。



解:应用基尔霍夫定律列出相量表示方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2} - \dot{I}_{3} = 0 \\ Z_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{1} \\ Z_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + Z_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$



代入已知数据,可得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 - \dot{I}_3 = 0\\ (0.1 + \mathbf{j}0.5)\dot{I}_1 + (5 + \mathbf{j}5)\dot{I}_3 = 230/0^{\circ}V\\ (0.1 + \mathbf{j}0.5)\dot{I}_1 + (5 + \mathbf{j}5)\dot{I}_3 = 227/0^{\circ}V \end{cases}$$

解之,得: $\dot{I}_3 = 31.3 / -46.1$ °A



正弦交流电路

例2: 应用叠加原理计算上例。

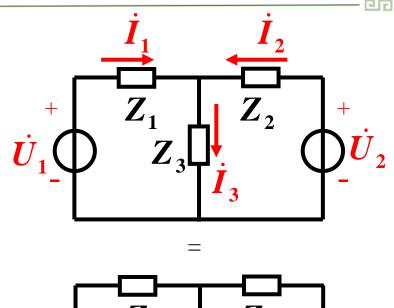
解: (1) 当 \dot{U}_1 单独作用时

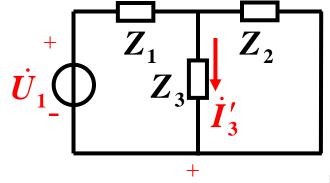
$$\dot{I}_{3}' = \frac{U_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}//Z_{3}} \times \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}}$$

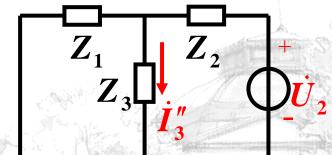
同理 (2) 当 \dot{U}_2 单独作用时

$$\dot{I}_{3}'' = \frac{U_{2}}{Z_{2} + Z_{1}//Z_{3}} \times \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{3}}$$

$$\dot{I}_3 = \dot{I}_3' + \dot{I}_3'' = 31.3/-46.1^{\circ}$$
A









正弦交流电路

例3: 应用戴维宁计算上例。

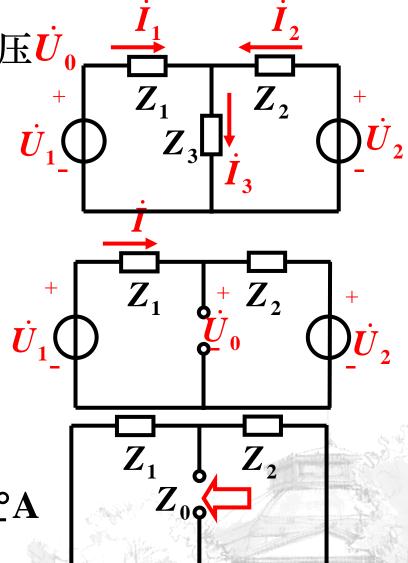
解: (1)断开 Z_3 支路,求开路电压 U_0

$$\dot{U}_{0} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1} - \dot{U}_{2}}{Z_{1} + Z_{2}} \times Z_{2} + \dot{U}_{2}$$
$$= 228.85 / \underline{0}^{\circ} V$$

(2)求等效内阻抗 Z_0

$$Z_0 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} = \frac{Z_1}{2}$$
$$= (0.05 + j0.25)\Omega$$

(3)
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_0 + Z_3} = 31.3 \angle -46.1^{\circ} A$$

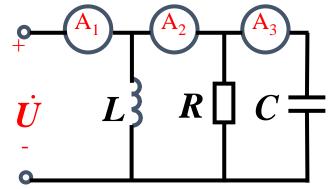




1. 图示电路中,已知 $X_L = X_C = R = 2\Omega$ 电流表 A_1 的读数为3A,

试问(1)A2和A3的读数为多少?

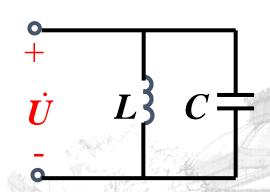
(2)并联等效阻抗Z为多少?



2. 如果某支路的阻抗 $Z = (8-j6)\Omega$, 则其导纳

$$Y = (\frac{1}{8} - j\frac{1}{6})S$$
对不对?

3. 图示电路中,已知 $X_L > X_C$ 则该电路呈感性,对不对?





练习题: 1.一只L=20mH的电感线圈,通以 $i = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(314 t - 30^\circ)$ A的电流 求(1)感抗 X_L ;(2)线圈两端的电压u; (3)有功功率和无功功率。

作业:

p161-4.5.6, p162-5.7, 5.9, 5.14



第四章-Part 3 结束



