第八章 相量法

§	8.	1	复数

§ 8.2 正弦量

§ 8.3 相量法的基础

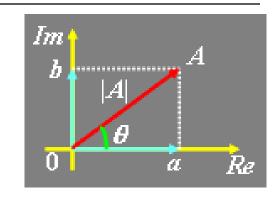
§ 8.4 电路定律的相量形式

一、复数的四种表示形式

1、代数形式
$$A = a + \mathbf{j}b$$

$$A = a + \mathbf{j}b$$

$$j = \sqrt{-1}$$
 为虚数单位



Re[A]=a 虚部: 实部: Im[A]=b

2、三角形式:
$$A = |A|(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = |A| \cos \theta \\ b = |A| \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ \theta = arctg \frac{b}{a} \end{cases}$$

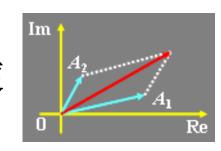
3、指数表示形式:

$$A = |A|e^{j\theta} = |A| \angle \theta$$

4、极坐标形式:
$$A = A | e^{j\theta} = |A| (\cos\theta + j\sin\theta)$$

二、复数的运算

1、加减运算 —— 采用代数形式比较方便 若



则

$$A_1 = a_1 + jb_1 \qquad A_2 = a_2 + jb_2$$

$$A_1 \pm A_2 = (a_1 + jb_1) \pm (a_2 + jb_2) = (a_1 \pm a_2) + j(b_1 \pm b_2)$$

即复数的加、减运算满足实部和实部相加减,虚部和虚部相加减。

2、乘除运算 —— 采用指数形式或极坐标形式比较方便。

若

$$A_{1} = |A_{1}|e^{j\theta_{1}} = |A_{1}| \angle \theta_{1} \qquad A_{2} = |A_{2}|e^{j\theta_{2}} = |A_{2}| \angle \theta_{2}$$

则

$$A_{1} \cdot A_{2} = |A_{1}|e^{j\theta_{1}} \cdot |A_{2}|e^{j\theta_{2}} = |A_{1}||A_{2}|e^{j(\theta_{1} + \theta_{2})} = |A_{1}||A_{2}| \angle \theta_{1} + \theta_{2}$$

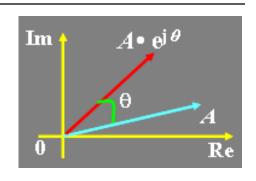
$$\frac{A_{1}}{A_{2}} = \frac{|A_{1}|e^{j\theta_{1}}}{|A_{2}|e^{j\theta_{2}}} = \frac{|A_{1}|\angle\theta_{1}}{|A_{2}|\angle\theta_{2}} = \frac{|A_{1}|}{|A_{2}|}e^{j(\theta_{1}-\theta_{2})} = \frac{|A_{1}|}{|A_{2}|}\angle\theta_{1} - \theta_{2}$$

即:复数的乘法运算满足模相乘,辐角相加。

除法运算满足模相除,辐角相减

3、旋转因子

任意复数A乘或除复数 $e^{i\theta}$,相当于A逆时针或顺时针旋转一角度 θ ,而模不变,故把 $e^{i\theta}$ 称为旋转因子。



$$\theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, $e^{j \pm \frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \pm j \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \pm j$

$$\theta = \pm \pi$$
, $e^{j\pm \pi} = \cos(\pm \pi) + j\sin(\pm \pi) = -1$

+j,-j,-1 都是特殊的旋转因子。

三、复数运算定理

○ 定理1

$$Re[KA] = KRe[A]$$

式中K为实常数

○ 定理2

$$\operatorname{Re}[A_1 + A_2] = \operatorname{Re}[A_1] + \operatorname{Re}[A_2]$$

○ *定理*3 若

$$A_1 = A_2$$

则

$$\operatorname{Re}[A_1] = \operatorname{Re}[A_2] \qquad \operatorname{Im}[A_1] = \operatorname{Im}[A_2]$$

例1、计算 复数 5∠47°+10∠-25°=?

$$5\angle 47^{\circ} + 10\angle - 25^{\circ} = (3.41 + j3.657) + (9.063 - j4.226)$$

= $12.47 - j0.569$
= $12.48\angle - 2.61^{\circ}$

例2、计算 复数
$$220 \angle 35^{\circ} + \frac{(17+j9)(4+j6)}{20+j5} = ?$$

原式=
$$180.2 + j126.2 + \frac{19.24\angle 27.9^{\circ} \times 7.211\angle 56.3^{\circ}}{20.62\angle 14.04^{\circ}}$$

$$= 180.2 + j126.2 + 6.728 \angle 70.16$$
°

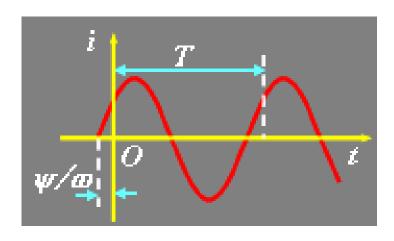
$$= 180.2 + j126.2 + 2.238 + j6.329$$

$$= 182.5 + j132.5 = 225.5 \angle 36$$
°

一、正弦量

电路中按正弦规律变化的电压或电流统称为正弦量。

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



研究正弦电路的意义:

- 1、正弦电路在电力系统和电子技术领域占有十分重要的地位。由于:
- (1)正弦函数是周期函数,其加、减、求导、积分运算后 仍是同频率的正弦函数;
 - (2)正弦信号容易产生、传送和使用。
- 2、正弦信号是一种基本信号,任何复杂的周期信号可以分解 为按正弦规律变化的分量。因此对正弦电路的分析研究具有 重要的理论价值和实际意义。

二、正弦量的三要素

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

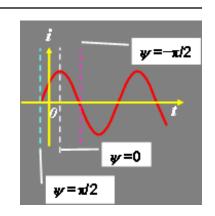
- (1) $I_{\rm m}$ 幅值(振幅、最大值): 反映正弦量变化过程中所能达到的最大幅度。
- (2) ω 角频率: 为相位变化的速度,反映正弦量变化快慢。 它与周期和频率的关系为:

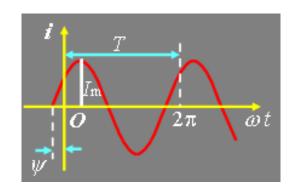
$$\varpi = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T} rad/s$$

(3) Ψ 初相角:反映正弦量的计时起点,常用角度表示。

需要注意的是:

- 1) 计时起点不同,初相位不同
- 2) 一般规定初相位取主值范围,即 $|\varphi|$ ≤ π
- 3) 如果余弦波的正最大值发生在计时起点之后,则初相位为负,如右下图所示; 如果余弦波的正最大值发生在计时起点之前,则初相位为正。
- 4)对任一正弦量,初相可以任意指定,但同一电路中许多相关的正弦量只能对于同一计时起点来确定各自的相位。





三、相位差

相位差是用来描述电路中两个同频正弦量之间相位关系的量。设

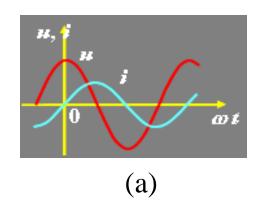
$$u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u) \qquad i(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$

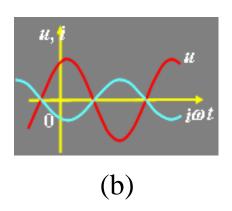
则相位差为:

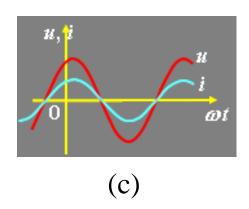
$$\varphi = (\omega t + \psi_{u}) - (\omega t + \psi_{i}) = \psi_{u} - \psi_{i}$$

通常相位差取主值范围,即: $|\varphi| \leq \pi$

- $\circ \varphi > 0$,称 u 超前 i,或 i 滞后 u ,表明 u 比 i 先达到最大值;如图(a)所示。
- φ <0, 称 i 超前 u, 或 u 滞后 i, 表明 i 比 u 先达到最大值。
- $\varphi = \pm \pi$, 称 i = u 反相, 如图 (b) 所示;
- $\varphi=0$, 称 i 与 u 同相,如图 (c) 所示。







两个正弦量进行相位比较时应满足同频率、同函数、同符号。

正弦量

四、正弦电流、电压的有效值

令:

$$RI^2T = \int_0^T Ri^2(t)dt$$

$$I \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} i^{2}(t) \mathrm{d}t}$$





这个直流量I称为周期量的有效值。有效值也称方均根值。

电压有效值:

$$U \stackrel{\mathrm{def}}{=} \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T} u^{2}(t) \mathrm{d}t}$$

$$I_{\rm m}=\sqrt{2}I$$

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}U_{\mathbf{m}} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathbf{g}}, \quad U_{\mathbf{m}} = \sqrt{2}U$$

正弦量

- 例3、已知正弦电流波形如图所示, $\omega = 10^3 \text{rad/s}$
 - (1) 写出正弦 *i(t)* 表达式;
 - (2) 求正弦电流最大值发生的时间 t_1

$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t + \psi)$$

$$i(0) = 50 = 100\cos\psi$$

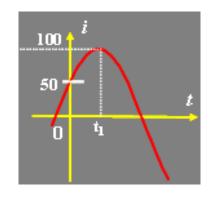
$$\psi = \pm \pi/3$$

最大值发生在计时起点右侧

$$\psi = -\pi/3$$

$$i(t) = 100\cos(10^3 t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$10^3 t_1 = \frac{\pi}{3} \qquad \qquad t_1 = \frac{\pi/3}{10^3} = 1.047 ms$$



正弦量 § 8.2

例4、计算下列两正弦量的相位差。

(1)
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 3\pi/4)$$

 $i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - \pi/2)$

(3)
$$u_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$

 $u_2(t) = 10\cos(200\pi t + 45^0)$

(2)
$$i_1(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$$

 $i_2(t) = 10\sin(100\pi t - 15^0)$

(4)
$$i_1(t) = 5\cos(100\pi t - 30^0)$$

 $i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^0)$

(1)
$$\varphi = 3\pi/4 - (-\pi/2) = 5\pi/4$$

转为主值范围: $\varphi = 5\pi/4 - 2\pi = -3\pi/4$

$$\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$$

(3) **(4)**

不能比较相位差

(2) 先把 i, 变为余弦函数:

$$i_2(t) = 10\cos(100\pi t - 105^\circ)$$

$$\varphi = 30^{\circ} - (-105^{\circ}) = 135^{\circ}$$

$$i_2(t) = -3\cos(100\pi t + 30^\circ) = 3\cos(100\pi t - 150^\circ)$$

$$\varphi = -30^{\circ} - (-150^{\circ}) = 120^{\circ}$$

一、正弦量的相量表示

构造一个复函数

$$A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{j(\omega t + \Psi)} = \sqrt{2}I\cos(axt + \Psi) + j\sqrt{2}I\sin(axt + \Psi)$$

对A(t)取实部得正弦电流:

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

上式表明对于任意一个正弦时间函数都有唯一与其对应的复数函数

即:

$$i = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\omega t + \Psi) \iff A(t) = \sqrt{2}Ie^{i(\omega t + \Psi)}$$

A(t) 还可以写成

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

称复常数 $\overline{I} = I \angle \Psi$ 为正弦量i(t)对应的相量即:

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2} I \cos(\omega t + \Psi) \iff \ddot{I} = I \angle \Psi$$

例如若已知正弦电流和电压分别为:

$$i = 141.4\cos(314t + 30^{\circ})A$$
 $u = 3111\cos(314t - 60^{\circ})V$

则对应的相量分别为:

$$I = 100 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

$$U = 220 \angle -60^{\circ} V$$

若正弦电流的相量

$$I = 50 \angle 15^{\circ} A$$

频率

$$f = 50Hz$$

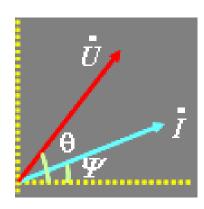
则对应的正弦电流为: $i = 50\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 15^{\circ})A$

二、相量图

在复平面上用向量表示相量的图称为相量图。

如已知相量

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi$$
 $\dot{U} = U \angle \theta$



三、相量法的应用

1、同频率正弦量的加减

$$u_1(t) = \sqrt{2}U_1 \cos(\omega t + \psi_1) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_1 e^{j\omega t})$$

$$u_2(t) = \sqrt{2}U_2 \cos(\omega t + \psi_2) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_2 e^{j\omega t})$$

则 $u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}_1e^{jat}) + \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}_2e^{jat})$ $= \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}_1e^{jat} + \sqrt{2}\dot{U}_2e^{jat}) = \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}(\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2)e^{jat})$ $= \operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}e^{jat})$

从上式得其相量关系为:

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

$$egin{array}{c|cccc} oldsymbol{i_1} & \pm & oldsymbol{i_2} = & oldsymbol{i_3} \ oldsymbol{\downarrow} & oldsymbol{\downarrow} & oldsymbol{\downarrow} \ \dot{I}_1 & \pm & \dot{I}_2 = & \dot{I}_3 \ \end{array}$$

同频正弦量相加减运算可以转变为对应相量的相加减运算

2、正弦量的微分、积分运算

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

$$\frac{di}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \operatorname{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} \cdot j \omega e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

即
$$\frac{di}{dt}$$
 对应的相量为 $\int \omega \dot{I} = \omega I \angle \psi_i + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int i dt = \int \mathbf{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} \, \dot{I} e^{j\omega t} \right] dt = \mathbf{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} \, \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega} e^{j\omega t} \right]$$

即
$$\int idt$$
 对应的相量为
$$\frac{i}{j\omega} = \frac{I}{\omega} \angle \psi_i - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

正弦量的微分是一个同频正弦量,其相量等于原正弦量i的相量

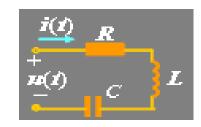
İ 乘以 jω

正弦量的积分也是一个同频正弦量,其相量等于原正弦量 i 的相量

I 除以 $j\omega$

例如图 所示 RLC 串联电路,由 KVL 得电路方程为

$$u(t) = Ri + L\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C}\int idt$$



对应的相量方程为:

$$\dot{U} = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} + \frac{\dot{I}}{j\omega C}$$

例5、计算两正弦电压之和,已知:

$$u_1(t) = 6\sqrt{2}cos(314t + 30^{\circ}) \ V$$
 $u_2(t) = 4\sqrt{2}cos(314t + 60^{\circ}) \ V$

解:

两正弦电压对应的相量为:

$$\dot{U}_1 = 6\angle 30^{\circ} V$$
 $\dot{U}_2 = 4\angle 60^{\circ} V$

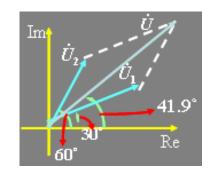
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 6\angle 30^\circ + 4\angle 60^\circ$$

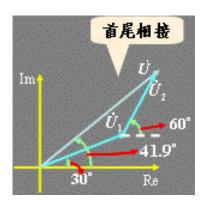
$$=5.19+j3+2+j3.46$$

$$=7.19+j6.46$$

$$=9.46\angle41.9^{\circ}V$$

$$u(t) = u_1(t) + u_2(t) = 9.46\sqrt{2}\cos(314t + 41.9^\circ)V$$





相量法的基础

例6、试判断下列表达式的正、误,并给出正确结果。

(1)
$$u = j\omega Li$$

$$U = j\omega LI$$

(2)
$$i = 5\cos \omega t = 5\angle 0^0$$

错

$$i = 5\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t \Leftrightarrow 5\angle 0^{\circ}$$

(3)
$$\dot{I}_{\mathbf{m}} = j \boldsymbol{\omega} C U_{\mathbf{m}}$$

$$I = j\omega CU$$

(4)
$$\dot{U}_L = j \omega L \dot{I}_L$$

(5)
$$\frac{\dot{U}_C}{\dot{I}_C} = j \, \omega \, C \, \Omega$$

$$\frac{U_C}{I_C} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \Omega$$

$$(6) X_{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{I}}{\dot{I}_{I}}$$

$$X_L = \frac{U_L}{I_L}$$

(7)
$$u = C \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u = L\frac{di}{dt} \qquad i = C\frac{du}{dt}$$

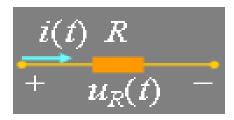
$$i = C \frac{du}{dt}$$

电路定律的相量形式

一、电阻元件 VCR 的相量形式

设流过电阻的电流为

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

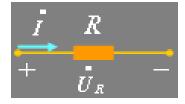


则电阻电压为:

$$u_R(t) = Ri(t) = \sqrt{2}RI\cos(at + \Psi_i)$$

其相量形式

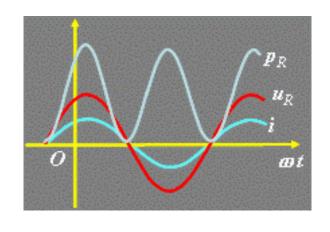
$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i$$
 $\dot{U}_R = RI \angle \Psi_i$

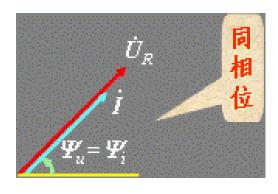


$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I}$$

电路定律的相量形式

电阻电压和电流的波形图及相量图





电阻的瞬时功率为:

$$p_R = u_R i = \sqrt{2} U_R \sqrt{2} I \cos^2(\omega t + \Psi_i) = U_R I [1 + \cos 2(\omega t + \Psi_i)]$$

电路定律的相量形式

二、电感元件 VCR 的相量形式 设流过电感的电流为

$$t(t)$$
 L $+$ $u_L(t)$ $-$

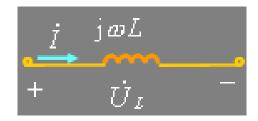
$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I\cos(\alpha t + \Psi_i)$$

则

$$u_{I}(t) = L\frac{di(t)}{dt} = -\sqrt{2}\omega L I \sin(\omega t + \Psi_{i}) = \sqrt{2}\omega L I \cos(\omega t + \Psi_{i} + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

对应的相量形式分别为:

$$\dot{I} = I \angle \Psi_i \qquad \dot{U}_I = \omega L I \angle \Psi_i + \pi/2$$



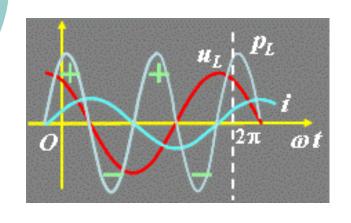
$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = jX_L\dot{I}$$

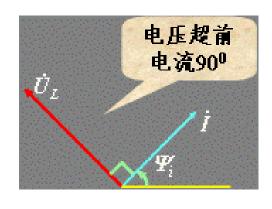
 X_L =ωL=2 πfL ,称为感抗,单位为 Ω (欧姆)

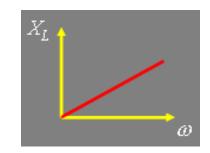
电感电压超前电电流 $\pi/2$ 相位 $\psi_u - \psi_i = \pi/2$

电路定律的相量形式

电感电压和电流的波形图及相量图







电感的瞬时功率为:

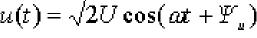
$$p_{L} = u_{L}i = U_{Lm}I_{m}\cos(\omega t + \Psi_{i})\sin(\omega t + \Psi_{i}) = U_{L}I\sin(2(\omega t + \Psi_{i}))$$

电路定律的相量形式

三、电容元件 VCR 的相量形式

设电容的电压为:

$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U\cos(at + \Psi_u)$$



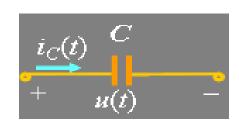


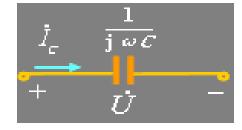
$$\dot{U} = U \angle \Psi_u \qquad \dot{I}_r = aCU \angle \Psi_u + \pi/2$$

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

$$X_{\rm C}=1/\omega C$$
,称为容抗,单位为 Ω (欧姆)

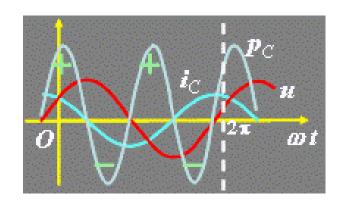
电容电压滞后电流 $\pi/2$ 相位 $\psi_{i} - \psi_{i} = -\pi/2$

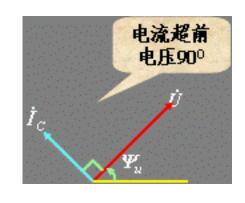


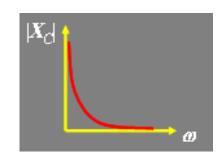


电路定律的相量形式

电容电压和电流的波形图及相量图







电容的瞬时功率为:

$$p_{c} = ui_{c} = 2UI_{c}\cos(\omega t + \Psi_{u})\sin(\omega t + \Psi_{u}) = UI_{c}\sin(2(\omega t + \Psi_{u}))$$

§ 8.4 电路定律的相量形式

四、基尔霍夫定律的相量形式

对电路中任一结点,根据KCL有 $\sum_{i(t)=0}$

由于

$$\sum i(t) = \sum \mathrm{Re}\,\sqrt{2} \Big[\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \cdots \Big] e^{j\omega t} = 0$$

得 KCL 的相量形式为:

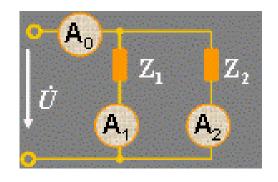
$$\sum \dot{I} = 0$$

同理KVL对应的相量形式为:

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

§ 8.4 电路定律的相量形式

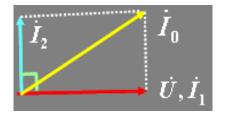
- **例 8-7**-图(a)所示电路中电流表的读数为: A₁=8A·, A₂=6A·, 试求: ↓
- \square · (1) 若 · $Z_1 = R$, $Z_2 = -jX_C$,则电流表 · A。· 的读数为多少? \bot
- \square · (2) 若 · $Z_1 = R$, Z_2 为何参数,电流表 · A。· 的读数最大? · I_{max} · = · ? \downarrow
- \square (3) 若 $Z_1=jX_L$, Z_2 为何参数,电流表 A。- 的读数最小? I_{min} = ? +
- $\square \cdots (4)$ 若 $Z_1 = jX_L$, Z_2 ·为何参数,可以使电流表 $A_0 = A_1$ 读数最小,此时表 $A_2 = ? \cdots$



§ 8.4 电路定律的相量形式

$$A_1 = 8A , A_2 = 6A$$

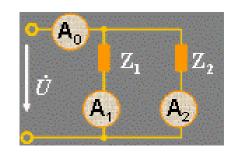
(1)
$$Z_1 = R$$
 $Z_2 = -jX_C$



$$I_0 = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2} = 10A$$

$$(2) Z_1 = R$$

$$I_{0max} = 8 + 6 = 14A$$



(3)
$$Z_1 = jX_L$$

$$I_{0\min} = 8 - 6 = 2A$$

$$(4) \quad Z_1 = jX_L \qquad \mathbf{A_0} = \mathbf{A_1}$$

$$I_2 = 16A$$

$$I_0 = I_2 - I_1 = 8A$$

电路定律的相量形式

例8、已知电源电压 $u(t) = 120\sqrt{2}\cos(5t)$ 求电源电流i(t)。

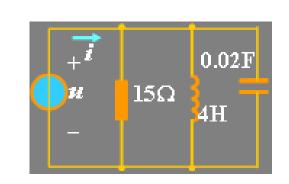
$$\dot{U} = 120 \angle 0^{\circ}$$
$$jX_{L} = j4 \times 5 = j20\Omega$$

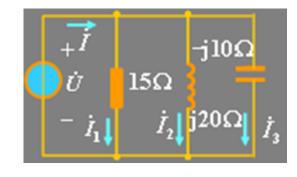
$$-jX_{C} = -j\frac{1}{5 \times 0.02} = -j10\Omega$$

$$\dot{\vec{I}} = \dot{\vec{I}}_R + \dot{\vec{I}}_L + \dot{\vec{I}}_C = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} + \frac{\dot{U}}{jX_L} + \frac{\dot{U}}{-jX_C}$$

$$= 120 \left(\frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{j20} - \frac{1}{j10} \right) = 8 - j6 + j12 = 8 + j6 = 10 \angle 36.9^{\circ} A$$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2}\cos(5t + 36.9^{\circ})A$$



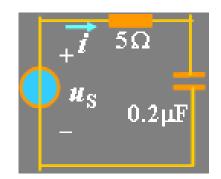


电路定律的相量形式

例9、已知电流 $i(t) = 5\sqrt{2}\cos(10^6 t + 15^\circ)$ 求 $u_s(t)$

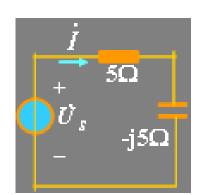
$$I = 5 \angle 15^{\circ}$$

$$-jX_C = -j\frac{1}{10^6 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j5\Omega$$



$$\dot{U}_S = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C = 5\angle 15^0 (5 - j5)$$
$$= 5\angle 15^0 \times 5\sqrt{2}\angle - 45^0 = 25\sqrt{2}\angle - 30^0 V$$

$$u_S(t) = 50\cos(10^6 t - 30^\circ)$$



电路定律的相量形式

例10、已知电压 $U_{AB} = 50V$ $U_{AC} = 78V$ 求电压 U_{BC}

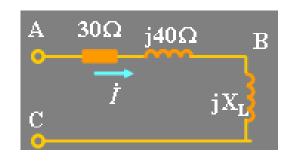
以电流为参考相量

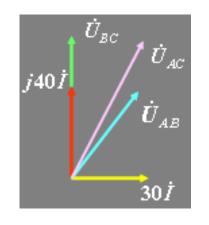
$$U_{AB} = \sqrt{(30I)^2 + (40I)^2} = 50I$$

$$I = 1A$$
, $U_R = 30V$, $U_L = 40V$

$$U_{AC} = 78 = \sqrt{(30)^2 + (40 + U_{BC})^2}$$

$$U_{BC} = \sqrt{(78)^2 - (30)^2} - 40 = 32V$$





电路定律的相量形式

例11、 图示电路 $I_1=I_2=5$ A,U=50V,总电压与总电流同相位,求 I, R, $X_{\rm C}$, $X_{\rm L}$,

设参考相量
$$\dot{U}_C = U_C \angle 0^\circ$$

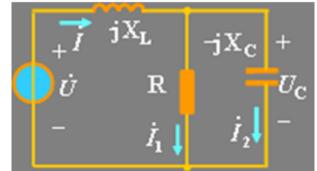
$$\dot{I}_1 = 5 \angle 0^0$$
, $\dot{I}_2 = j5$

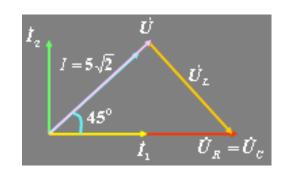
$$I = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$$

$$\dot{U} = 50 \angle 45^{0} = (5 + j5) \times jX_{Z} + 5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + j)$$

$$5X_{I} = 50/\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow X_{I} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

$$5R = \frac{50}{\sqrt{2}} + 5 \times 5\sqrt{2} = 50\sqrt{2} \implies R = X_c = 10\sqrt{2}\Omega$$





电路定律的相量形式

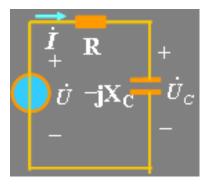
例12、图中所示电路为阻容移项装置,要求电容电压滞后电源电压 $\pi/3$,问R、C应如何选择。

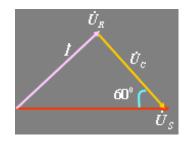
$$\dot{U}_S = R\dot{I} - jX_C\dot{I}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}, \qquad \dot{U}_C = -jX_C \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R - jX_C}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_S}{\dot{U}_C} = j \, \omega CR + 1$$

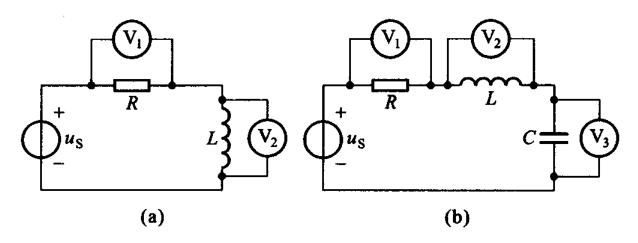
$$\omega CR = \tan 60^{\circ} = \sqrt{3}$$





电路定律的相量形式

8 10 已知题 8 - 10 图(a)中电压表读数为 $V_1:30V, V_2:60V;$ 题 8 - 10 图(b)中的 $V_1:15\ V, V_2:80\ V, V_3:100\ V$ (电压表的读数为正弦电压的有效值)。求图中电压 u_s 的有效值 U_s 。

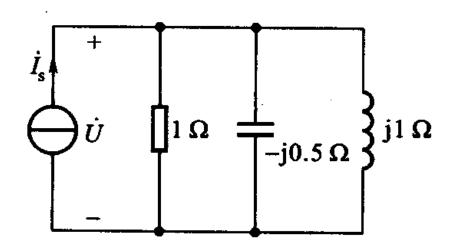


题 8-10 图

电路定律的相量形式

8 16

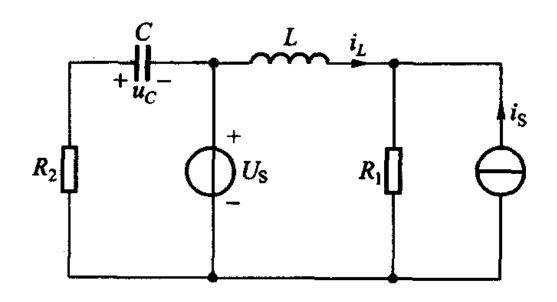
题 8-16 图所示电路中 $\dot{I}_s = 2 / 0^{\circ} A_s$ 求电压 \dot{U}_s



题 8-16 图

电路定律的相量形式

8 18 已知题 8-18 图中 $U_{\rm S}=10$ V(直流),L=1 $\mu{\rm H}$, $R_{\rm I}=1$ Ω , $i_{\rm S}=2\infty{\rm s}(10^6\,t+45^\circ)$ A。用叠加定理求电压 $u_{\rm C}$ 和电流 i_{L} 。



题 8-18 图