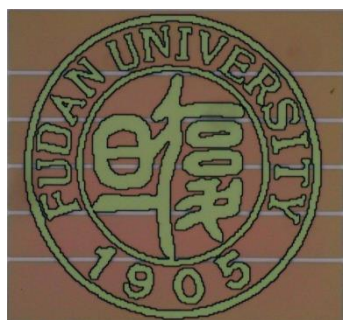




电路基础

(Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, INF0120002.07)

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复旦大学/微电子学院/射频集成电路设计研究小组

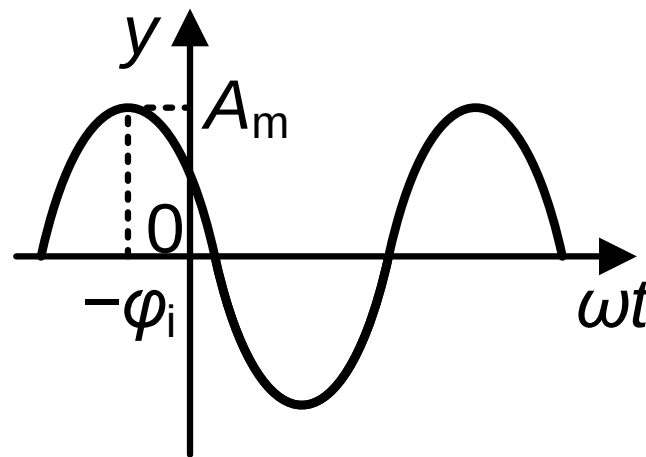
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第六章 正弦交流电路

- 正弦量的相量表示法
- 电路定理的相量形式
- 电路元件的相量形式
- 阻抗和导纳
- 正弦交流电路的相量分析法
- 正弦交流电路的功率
- 复功率
- 最大功率传输定理

正弦量的相量表示法

- 正弦量：泛指所有随时间按正弦变化的电路变量
- 瞬时值：电路变量在瞬间的量值
- 正弦量的三要素
 - 振幅(或幅值) A_m
 - 初相 φ_i
 - 角频率 ω (或频率 f),

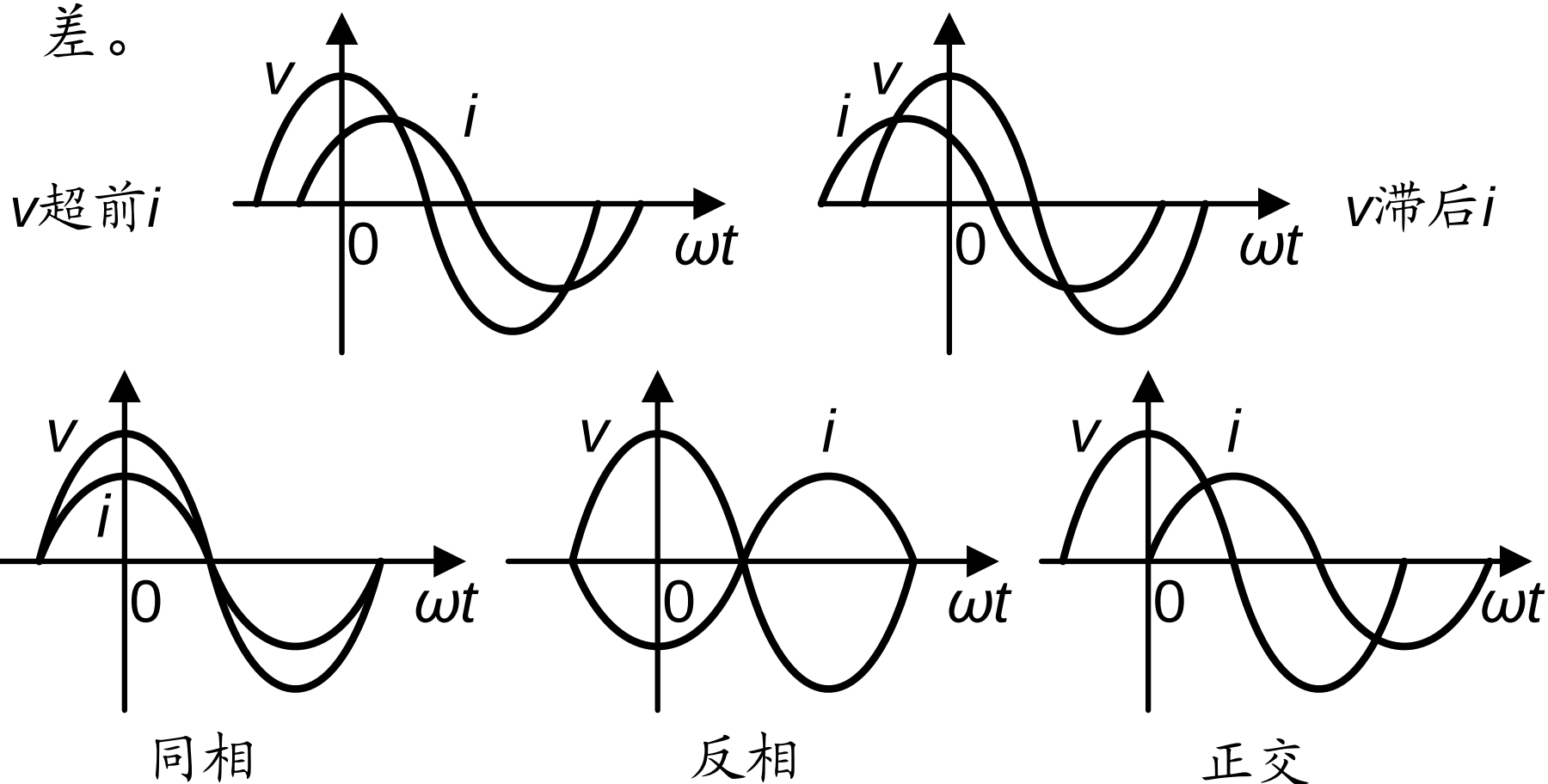


$$y = A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

相位(或相角) φ , 周期 T

相位差

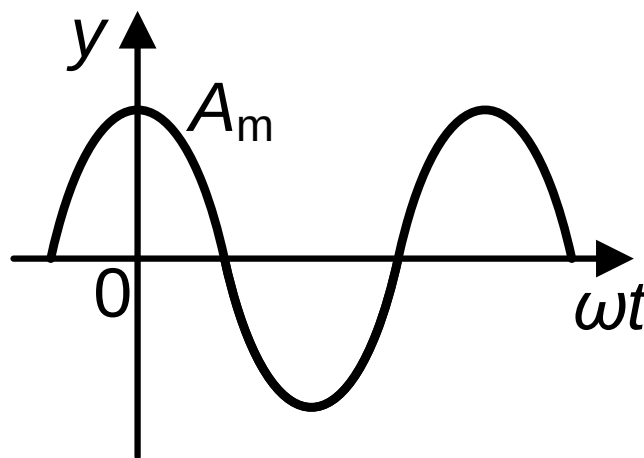
两个同频正弦量的相位差就等于它们的初相位差。



参考正弦量

初始相位为零的正弦量定义为参考正弦量。

$$y = A_m \cos(\omega t)$$



有效值

设周期电压 $v = f(t)$ 与直流 V 分别作用相同的电阻，若两者做功的平均效果相同，则将此直流值 V 的量值规定为周期电压 v 的有效值。

$$W = W', \quad \int_0^T dW = \frac{V^2}{R} T, \quad \int_0^T \frac{v^2}{R} dt = \frac{V^2}{R} T,$$

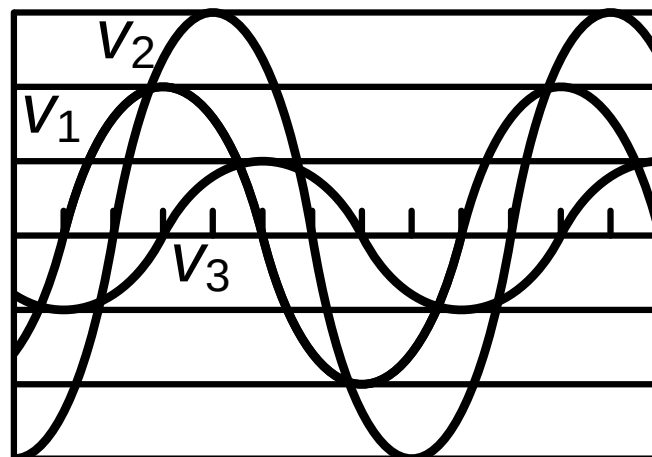
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\int_0^T v^2 dt}{T}}$$

正弦电压的有效值(也称方均根值):

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\int_0^T [V_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)]^2 dt}{T}} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}}$$

例题1

如图所示，已知信号频率为50 Hz，纵坐标每格表示10 V。请写出各电压的瞬时表达式。



V_1 为参考相量 $V_1 = 20 \cos(100\pi t) \text{ V}$

$$V_2 = 30 \cos(100\pi t - \pi/4) \text{ V} \quad V_3 = 10 \cos(100\pi t - \pi/2) \text{ V}$$

例题2

如图所示电路，电阻 $R = 1 \Omega$ ，电感 $L = 1 \text{ H}$ ，电容 $C = 1 \text{ F}$ ，电压源 $v_S = \cos(t)$ ，试计算电压 v_R ， v_L 和 v_C 。

KVL方程

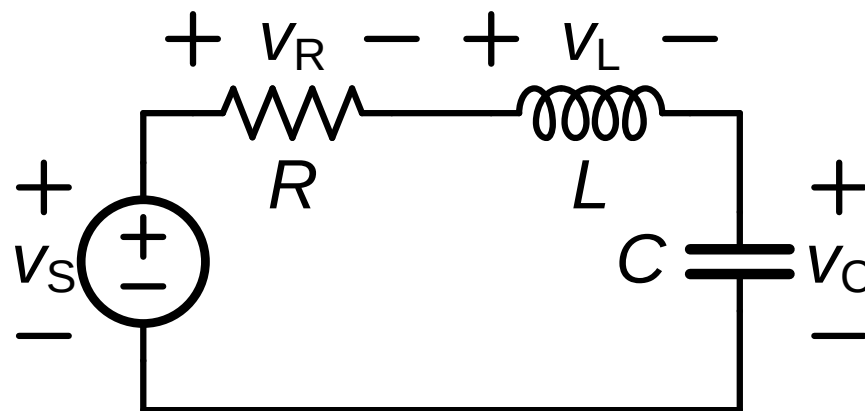
$$v_R + v_L + v_C = v_S$$

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

假设 $i = I_m \cos(t + \varphi_i)$

$$I_m = 1, \varphi_i = 0, v_R = \cos(t), v_L = -\sin(t) = \cos(t + \pi/2)$$

$$v_C = \sin(t) = \cos(t - \pi/2)$$



利用欧拉公式求解

根据欧拉公式 $V_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i) = V_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_i)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_i)}}{2}$

RLC 串联电路 $Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = v_s$

$$v_s = V_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_i)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_i)}}{2}, \quad i = I_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi)}}{2}$$

$$RI_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi)}}{2} + I_m j\omega L \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} - e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi)}}{2} + \frac{I_m}{j\omega C} \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} - e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi)}}{2} = V_m \frac{e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_i)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_i)}}{2}$$

$$(RI_m + I_m j\omega L + \frac{I_m}{j\omega C})e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)} = V_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_i)}$$

$$(RI_m - I_m j\omega L - \frac{I_m}{j\omega C})e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi)} = V_m e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_i)}$$

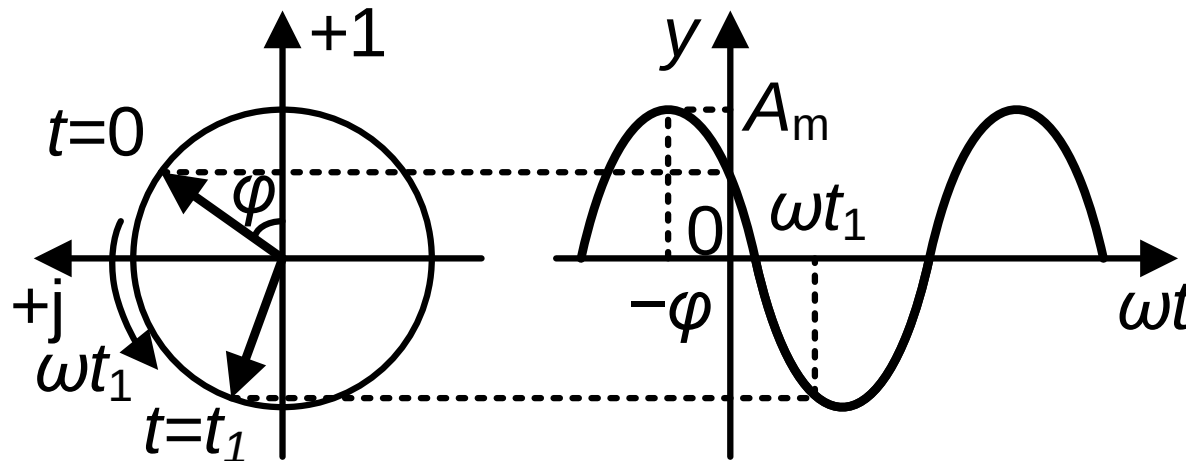
$$I_m e^{j\varphi} = \frac{V_m e^{j\varphi_i}}{(R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})}$$

正弦量的相量变换

相量变换 $\dot{A}_m = P[A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)] = A_m e^{j\varphi} = A_m \angle \varphi$

相量反变换 $f(t) = P^{-1}[A_m e^{j\varphi}] = A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$

正弦量与相量的关系



$$A_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = P^{-1}(A_m e^{j\varphi}) = \text{Re}(\dot{A}_m e^{j\omega t}) = (\dot{A}_m e^{j\omega t} + \dot{A}_m^* e^{-j\omega t})/2$$

相量变换的性质

- 线性叠加性

$$P[a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)] = a_1 P[f_1(t)] + a_2 P[f_2(t)]$$

$$P^{-1}[a_1 \dot{A}_{m1} + a_2 \dot{A}_{m2}] = a_1 P^{-1}[\dot{A}_{m1}] + a_2 P^{-1}[\dot{A}_{m2}]$$

- 微分性

$$P\left[\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right] = j\omega P[f(t)] = j\omega \dot{A}_m$$

- 积分性

$$P\left[\int f(t)dt\right] = \frac{P[f(t)]}{j\omega} = \frac{\dot{A}_m}{j\omega}$$

例题3

写出 $i_1 = 2\cos(\omega t)$ A, $i_2 = 4\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)$ A, $i_3 = -4\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ)$ A 和 $i_4 = 2\sin(\omega t + 45^\circ)$ A 的相量。

$$\dot{i}_1 = P[2\cos(\omega t)] = 2e^{j0} = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{ A} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{i}_2 &= P[4\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ)] = 4e^{j(-2\pi/3)} = 4\angle -120^\circ \text{ A} \\ &= 4(-1/2 - j\sqrt{3}/2) = (-2 - j2\sqrt{3}) \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{i}_3 &= P[-4\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ)] = P[4\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ + 180^\circ)] \\ &= 4e^{j(2\pi/3)} = 4\angle 120^\circ \text{ A} \\ &= 4(-1/2 + j\sqrt{3}/2) = (-2 + j2\sqrt{3}) \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{i}_4 &= P[2\sin(\omega t + 45^\circ)] = P[2\cos(\omega t + 45^\circ - 90^\circ)] \\ &= 2e^{j(-\pi/4)} = 2\angle -45^\circ \text{ A} \\ &= 2(\sqrt{2}/2 - j\sqrt{2}/2) = (\sqrt{2} - j\sqrt{2}) \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

例题4

已知电压相量 $\dot{V}_{m1} = (4 - j3) \text{ V}$ ， $\dot{V}_{m2} = (-4 - j3) \text{ V}$
和 $\dot{V}_{m3} = -j3 \text{ V}$ 。角频率 $\omega = 1$ ，写出各电压相量所代表的正弦量。

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= P^{-1}[4 - j3] = P^{-1}[5\angle -\arctan(3/4)] = P^{-1}[5\angle -36.9^\circ] \\ &= 5\cos(t - 36.9^\circ) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2 &= P^{-1}[-4 - j3] = P^{-1}[5\angle(-180^\circ + \arctan(3/4))] = P^{-1}[5\angle -153.1^\circ] \\ &= 5\cos(t - 153.1^\circ) \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$v_3 = P^{-1}[-j3] = P^{-1}[3\angle -90^\circ] = 3\cos(t - 90^\circ) \text{ V}$$

电路定理的相量形式

- 基尔霍夫电流定律：在正弦交流电路中，流出节点的各支路电流相量的代数和等于零。

$$\sum i_k = 0$$

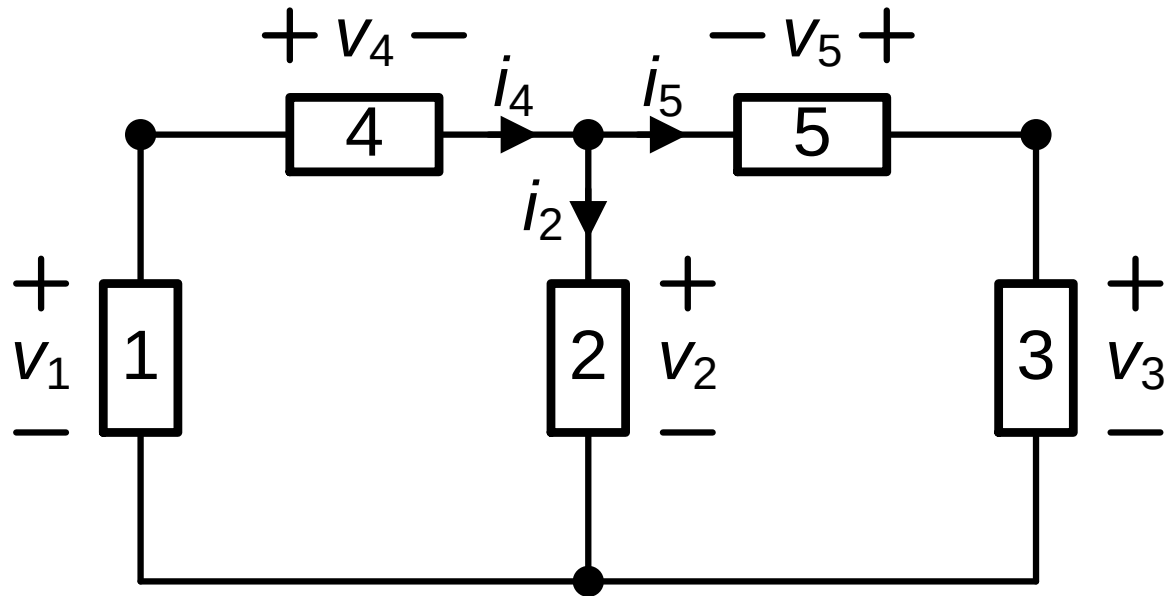
- 基尔霍夫电压定律：在正弦交流电路中，沿任一回路各支路电压相量的代数和等于零。

$$\sum \dot{V}_k = 0$$

- 支路电流法
- 节点电压法
- 置换定理
- 叠加定理
- 等效电源定理
- 特勒根定理
- 互易定理
- 对偶原理

例题5

如图所示， $v_3 = 4\cos(\omega t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$ ， $v_5 = 2\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ) \text{ V}$ ， $i_4 = 2\cos(\omega t - 120^\circ) \text{ A}$ ， $i_5 = 2\cos(\omega t + 180^\circ) \text{ A}$ ，求电压 v_2 和电流 i_2 。

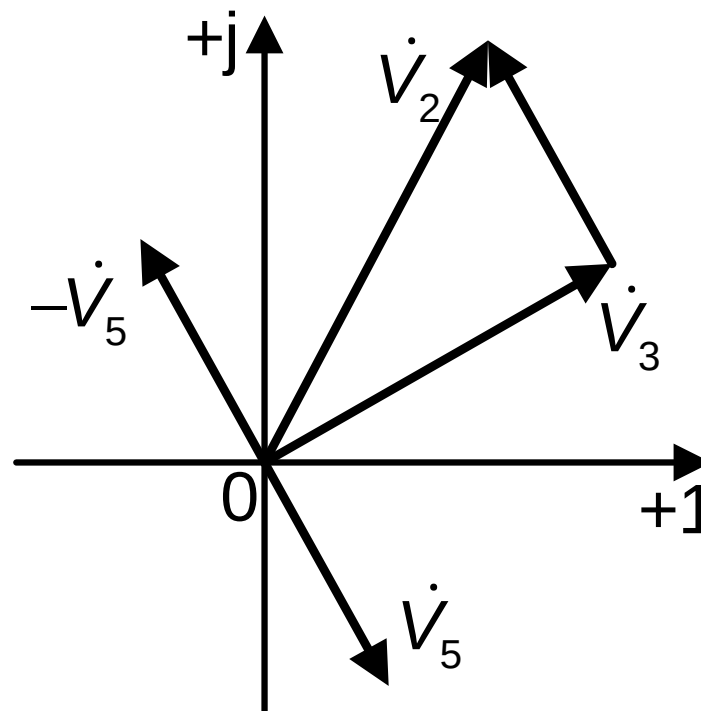


根据KVL, $-\dot{V}_2 - \dot{V}_5 + \dot{V}_3 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{V}_2 &= -\dot{V}_5 + \dot{V}_3 = -2\angle -60^\circ + 4\angle 30^\circ = -2(1/2 - j\sqrt{3}/2) + 4(\sqrt{3}/2 + j1/2) \\ &= (2\sqrt{3} - 1) + j(\sqrt{3} + 2) \\ &= 2\sqrt{5}\angle \arctan\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + 2}{2\sqrt{3} - 1}\right) \\ &= 2\sqrt{5}\angle 56.6^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$v_2 = 2\sqrt{5} \cos(\omega t + 56.6^\circ) \text{ V}$$

相量图解法

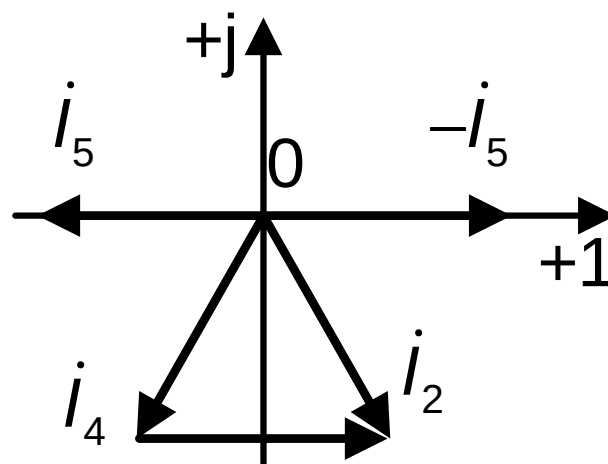


根据KCL, $i_2 + i_5 - i_4 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} i_2 &= i_4 - i_5 = 2\angle -120^\circ - 2\angle 180^\circ = 2(-1/2 - j\sqrt{3}/2) + 2 \\ &= 2(1/2 - j\sqrt{3}/2) = 2\angle -60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$i_2 = 2\cos(\omega t - 60^\circ) \text{ V}$$

相量图解法

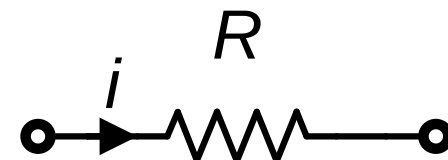


电路元件的相量形式

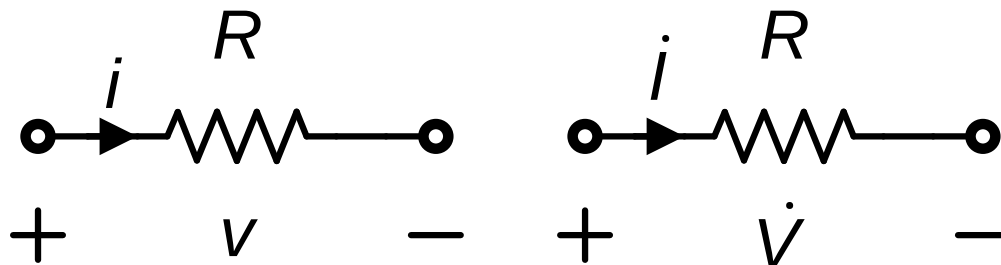
- 电阻
- 电容
- 电感
- 电压源
- 电流源
- 受控源
- 耦合电感
- 理想变压器

电阻元件

- 相量模型

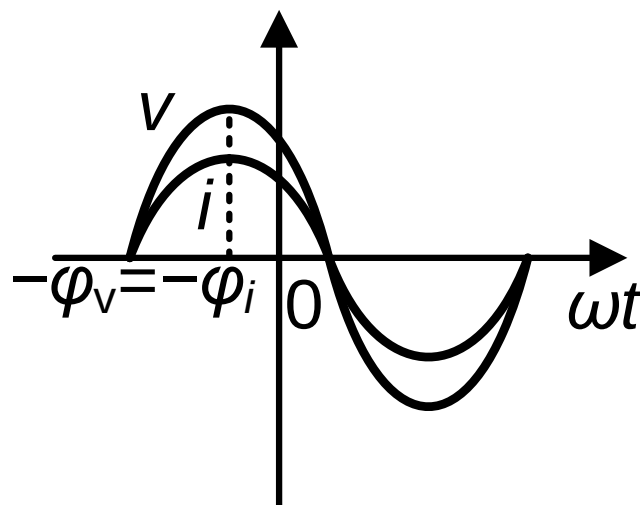
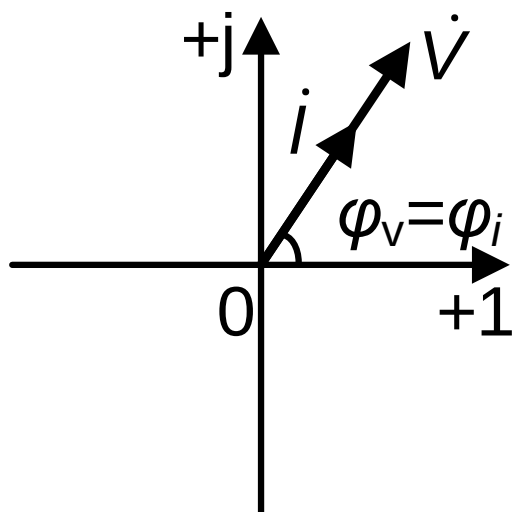


- 伏安特性



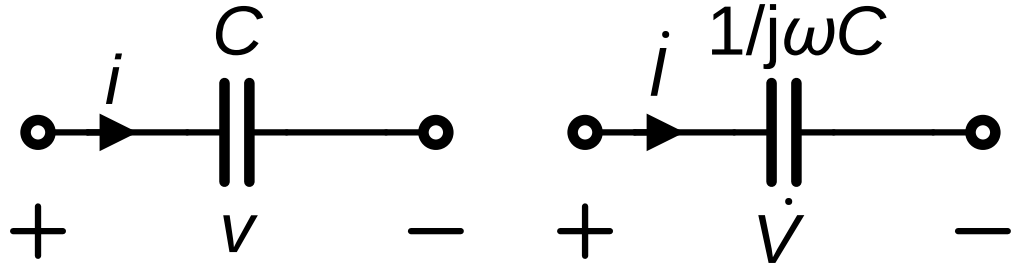
$$v = Ri, \dot{V}_m = R\dot{I}_m, V_m \angle \varphi_v = RI_m \angle \varphi_i, V_m = RI_m, \varphi_v = \varphi_i$$

- 相量图和波形图



电容元件

- 相量模型

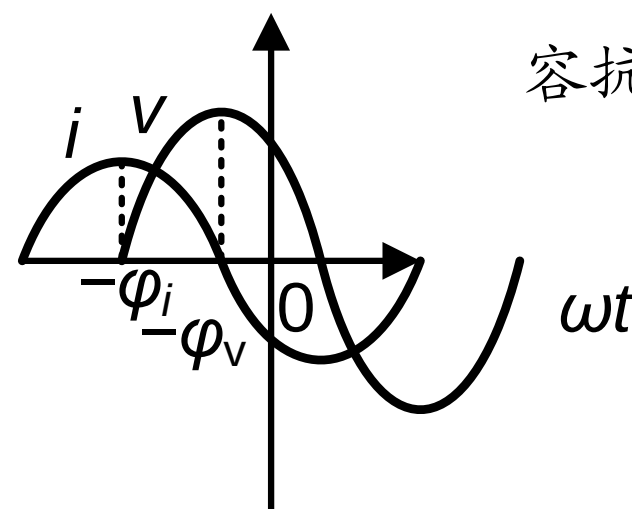
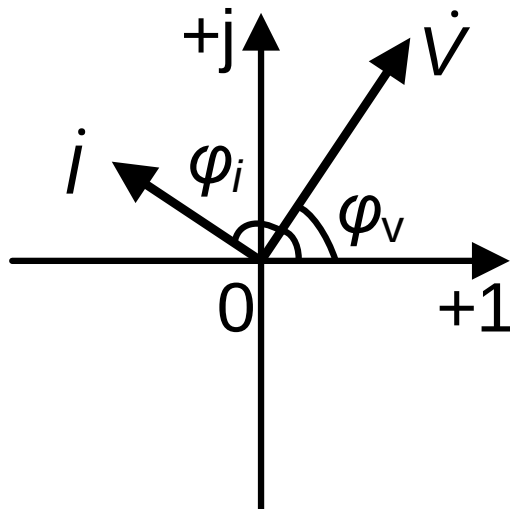


- 伏安特性

$$v = \frac{1}{C} \int i dt, \quad \dot{V}_m = \frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I}_m, \quad V_m \angle \varphi_v = \frac{1}{\omega C} I_m \angle \varphi_i - 90^\circ,$$

- 相量图和波形图

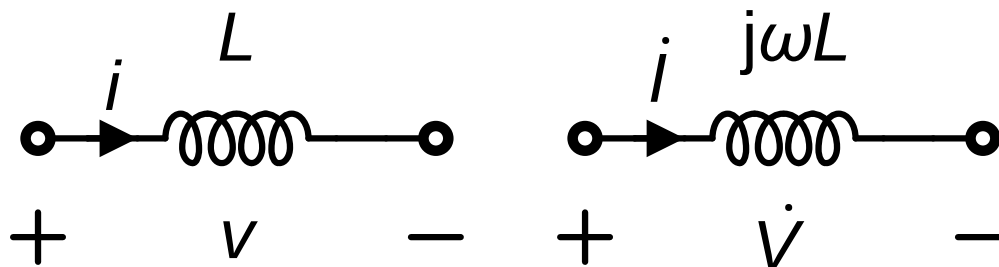
$$V_m = \frac{1}{\omega C} I_m, \quad \varphi_v = \varphi_i - 90^\circ$$



容抗: $1/\omega C$

电感元件

- 相量模型

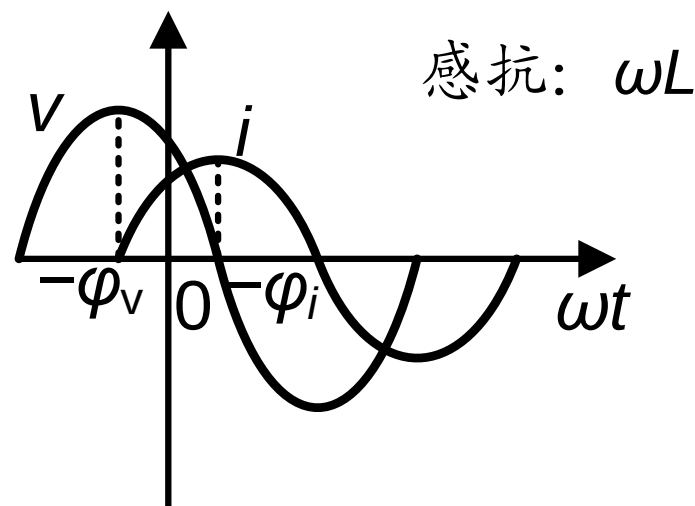
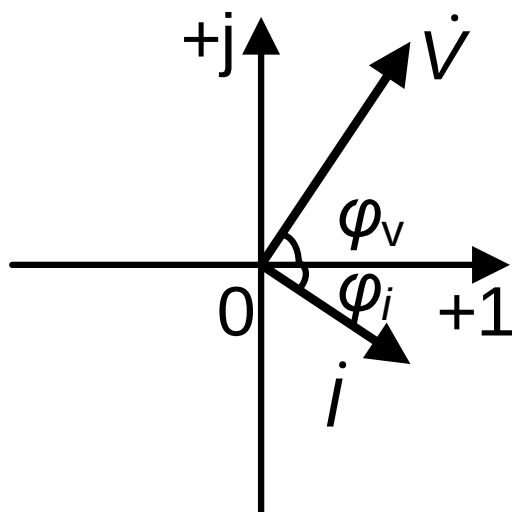


- 伏安特性

$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}, \quad \dot{V}_m = j\omega L \dot{I}_m, \quad V_m \angle \varphi_v = \omega L I_m \angle \varphi_i + 90^\circ,$$

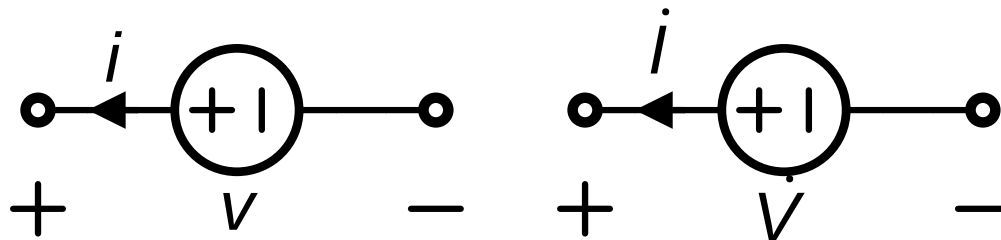
- 相量图和波形图

$$V_m = \omega L I_m, \quad \varphi_v = \varphi_i + 90^\circ$$



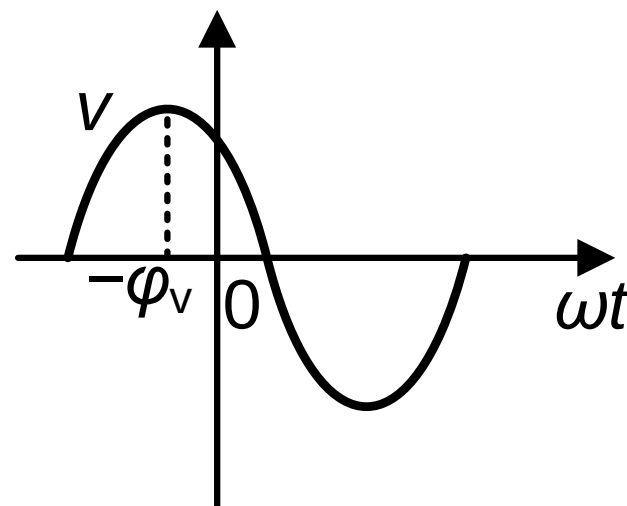
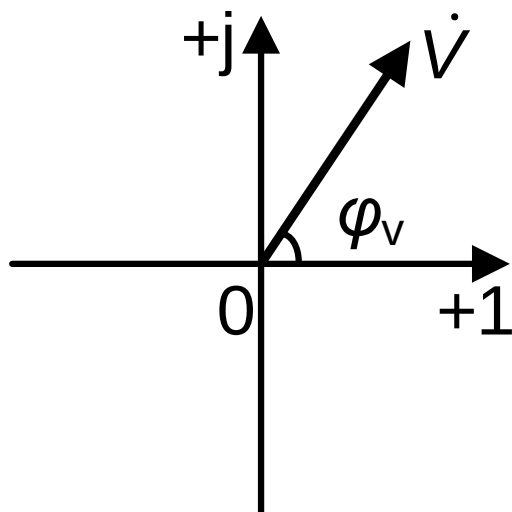
电压源

- 相量模型
- 伏安特性



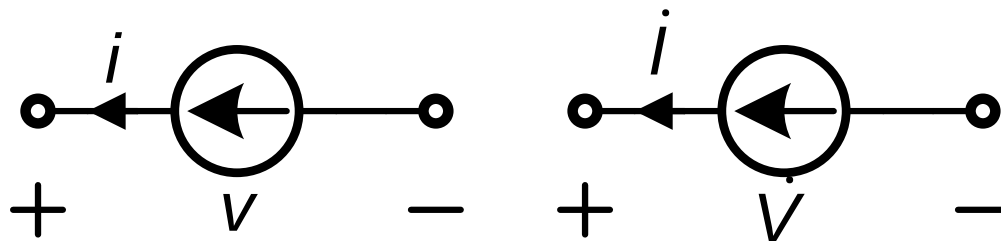
电压相量 $\dot{V}_m = V_m \angle \varphi_v$ ，电流相量任意。

- 相量图和波形图



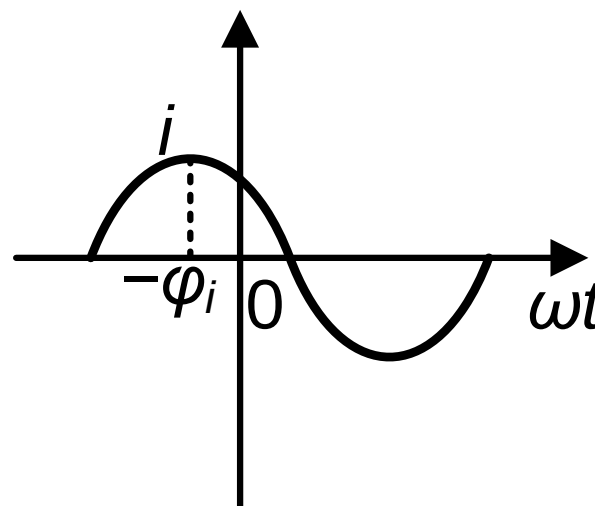
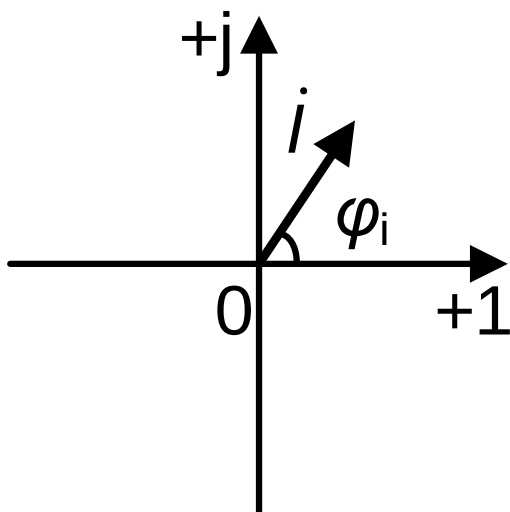
电流源

- 相量模型
- 伏安特性



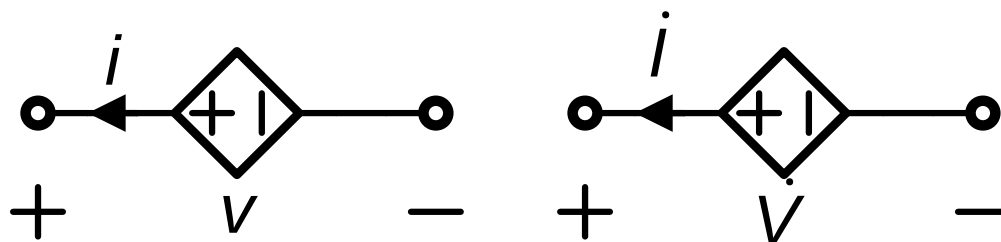
电流相量 $\dot{i}_m = I_m \angle \varphi_i$ ，电压相量任意。

- 相量图和波形图



受控电压源

- 相量模型
- 伏安特性



– 电压控制电压源, $v = \alpha v_1$, $\dot{V}_m = \alpha \dot{V}_{m1}$,

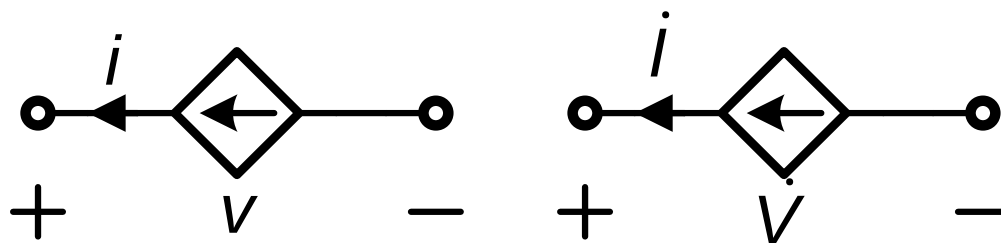
– 电流控制电压源, $v = z i_1$, $\dot{V}_m = z \dot{i}_{m1}$,

受控电压源的电流任意。

v_1 和 i_1 分别表示控制电压和控制电流，控制系数 α 是无量纲量，控制系数 z 的量纲是阻抗。

受控电流源

- 相量模型
- 伏安特性



– 电压控制电流源, $i = yV_1$, $i_m = y\dot{V}_{m1}$,

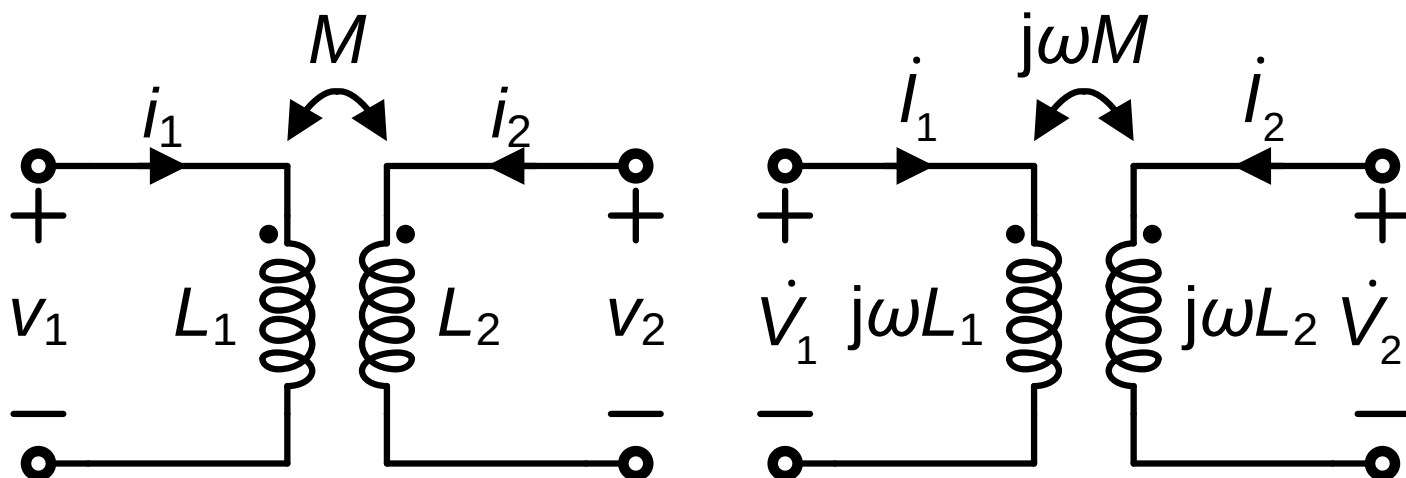
– 电流控制电流源, $i = \beta i_1$, $i_m = \beta i_{m1}$,

受控电流源的电压任意。

V_1 和 i_1 分别表示控制电压和控制电流，控制系数 β 是无量纲量，控制系数 y 的量纲是跨导。

耦合电感

- 相量模型

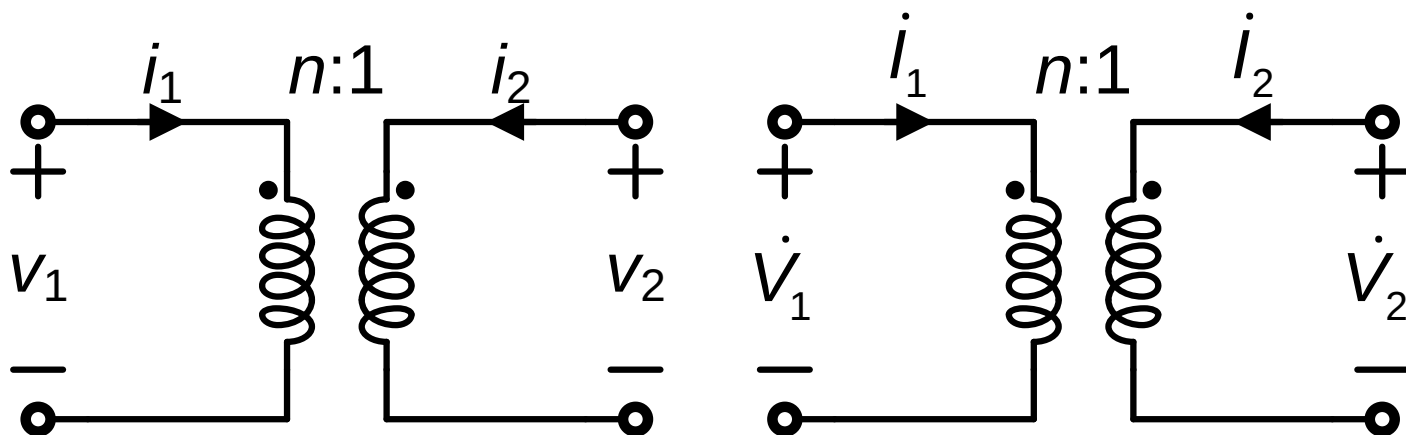


- 伏安特性

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ v_2 = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{i}_1 + j\omega M \dot{i}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = j\omega M \dot{i}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{i}_2 \end{cases}$$

理想变压器

- 相量模型



- 伏安特性

$$\begin{cases} v_1 = nv_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{i_2}{n} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = n\dot{V}_2 \\ \dot{i}_1 = -\frac{\dot{i}_2}{n} \end{cases}$$

例题6

如图所示中的仪表为交流电流表，其指示的读数为有效值。表A1的读数为1 A，表A2的读数为2 A，表A3的读数为3 A。求表A和表A4的读数。

有效值相量形式

参考相量 $\dot{V}_S = V_S \angle 0^\circ$

$$\dot{i}_1 = 1 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{i}_2 = 2 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{i}_3 = 3 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$$

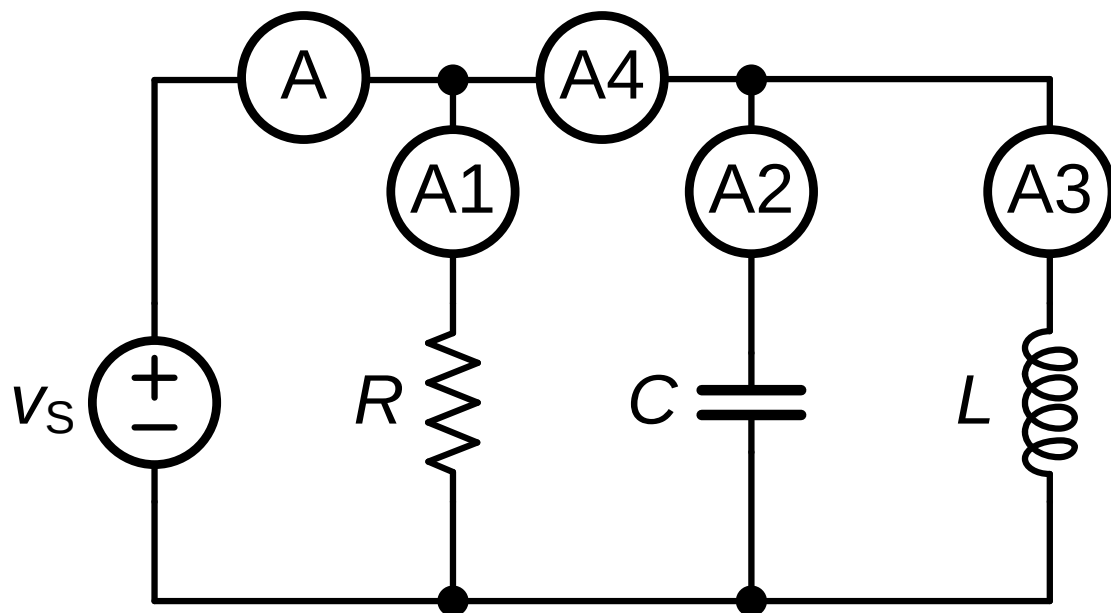
$$\dot{i} = \dot{i}_1 + \dot{i}_2 + \dot{i}_3 = 1 + 2j - 3j$$

$$= 1 - j = \sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{i}_4 = \dot{i}_2 + \dot{i}_3 = 2j - 3j$$

$$= -j = 1 \angle -90^\circ$$

表A读数为1.414 A，表A4的读数为1 A。



例题7

如图所示电路，电阻 $R = 1 \Omega$ ，电感 $L = 1 \text{ H}$ ，电容 $C = 1 \text{ F}$ ，电压源 $v_S = \cos(t)$ ，试计算电压 V_R ， V_L 和 V_C 。

KVL方程

$$\dot{V}_R + \dot{V}_L + \dot{V}_C = \dot{V}_S$$

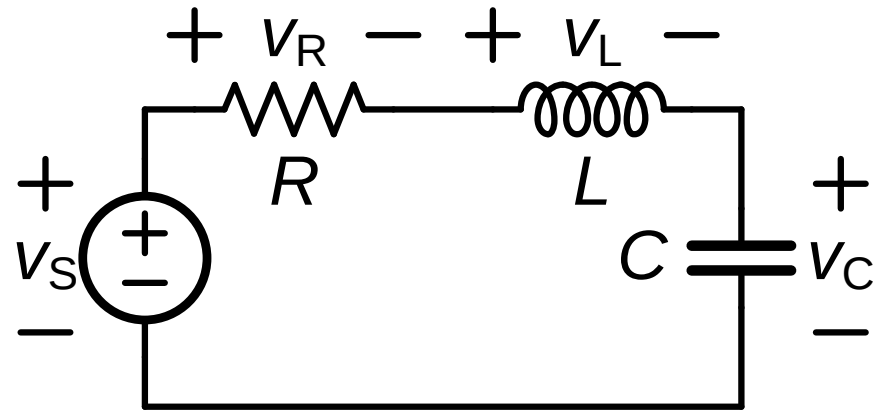
$$Ri + j\omega Li + \frac{1}{j\omega C}i = 1\angle 0^\circ$$

$$i = 1\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{V}_R = Ri = 1\angle 0^\circ = \cos(t)$$

$$\dot{V}_L = j\omega Li = 1\angle 90^\circ = \cos(t + 90^\circ)$$

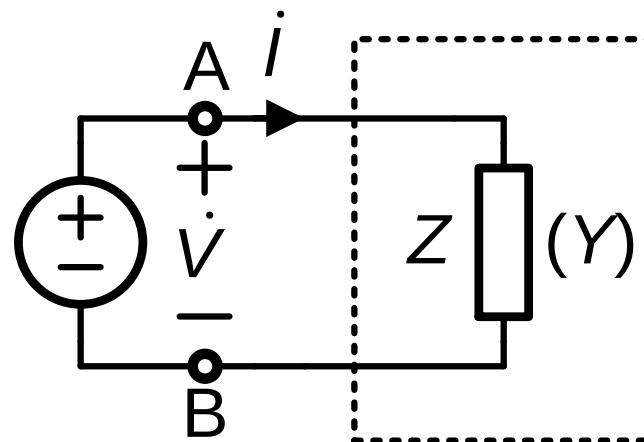
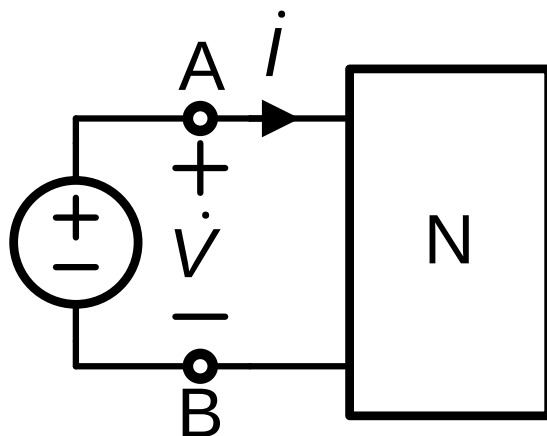
$$\dot{V}_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C}i = 1\angle -90^\circ = \cos(t - 90^\circ)$$



阻抗和导纳

等效原理

一个不含独立源的一端口电路 N ，其端口特性可以等效为一个阻抗或者导纳。

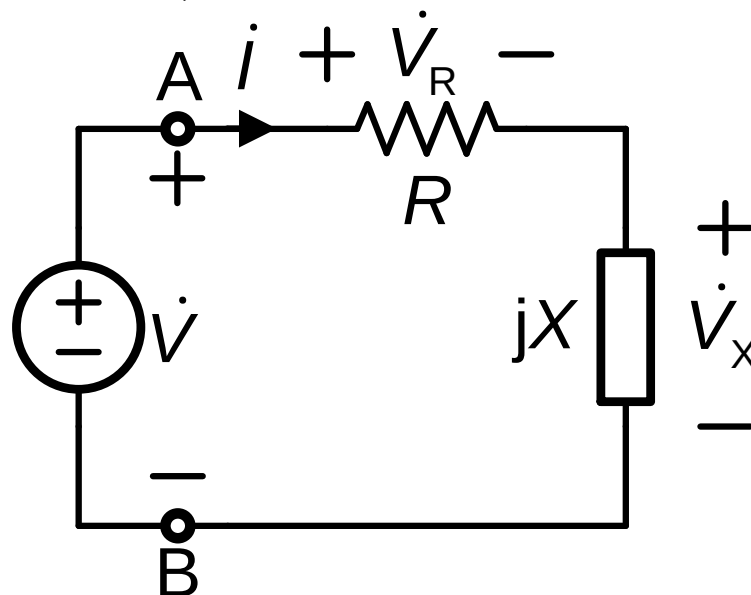
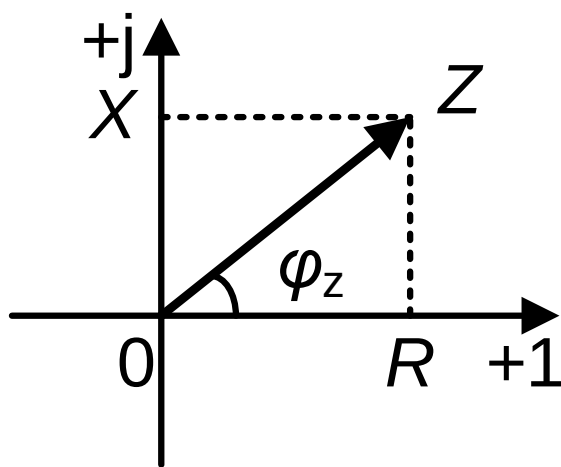


阻抗

一端口电路N的端口电压相量与电流相量的比值定义为一端口电路N的(复)阻抗。

$$Z = \frac{\dot{V}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{V}{I} \angle(\varphi_v - \varphi_i) = |Z| \angle \varphi_z = R + jX$$

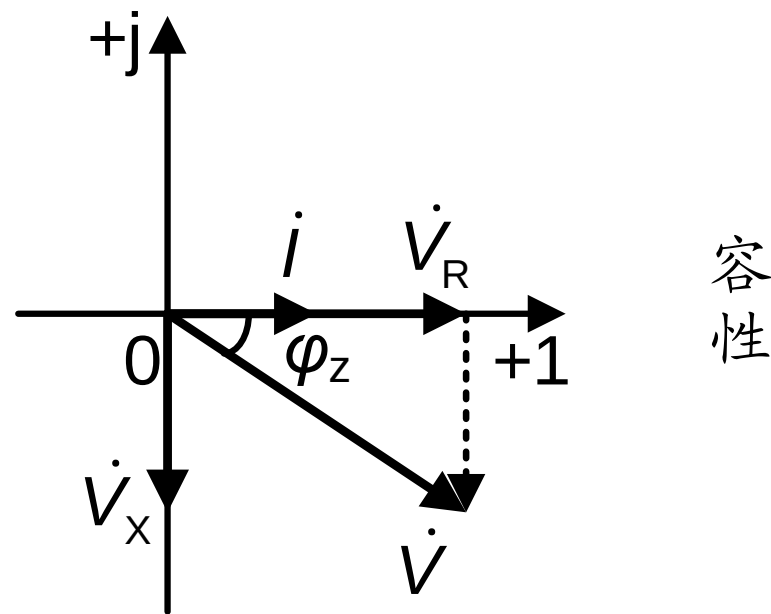
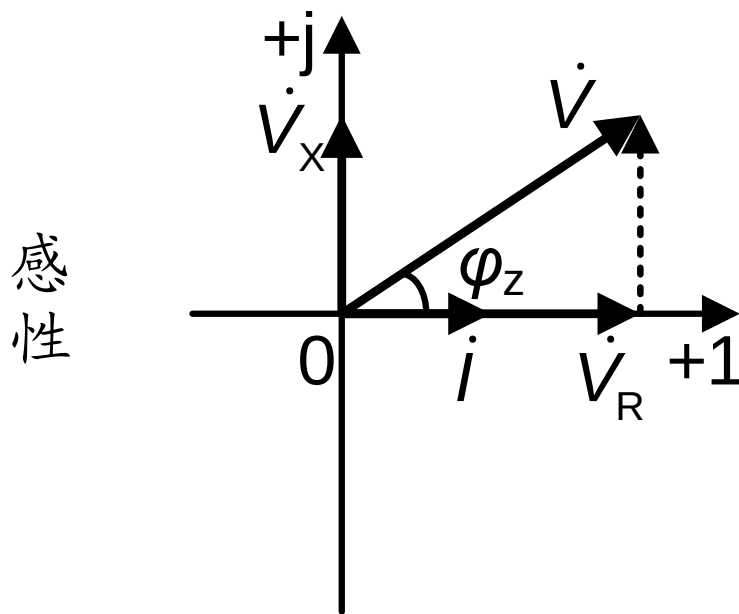
其中 R 为等效电阻分量， X 为等效电抗分量。



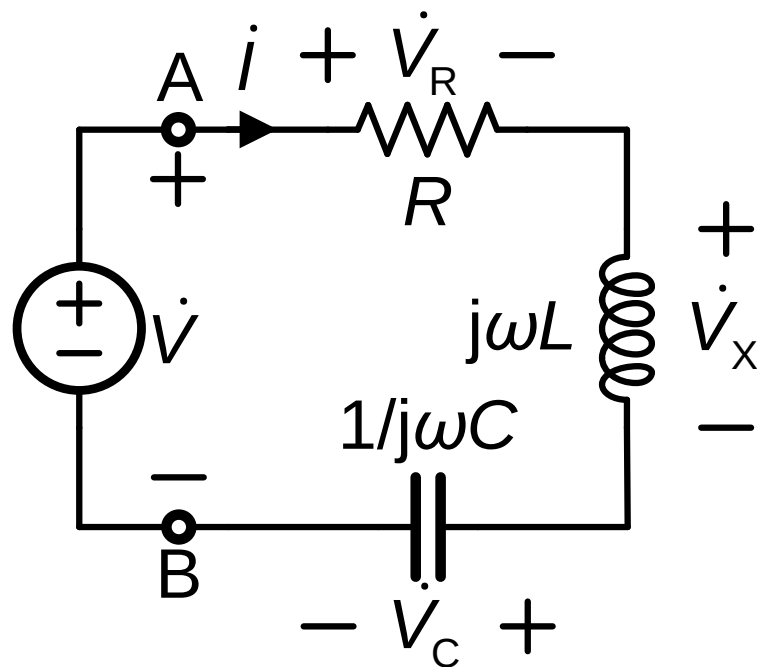
感性阻抗和容性阻抗

$X > 0$ 时 Z 称为感性阻抗，等效电感 $\omega L_{\text{eq}} = X$, $L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{X}{\omega}$

$X < 0$ 时 Z 称为容性阻抗，等效电容 $\frac{1}{\omega C_{\text{eq}}} = |X|$, $C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{\omega |X|}$

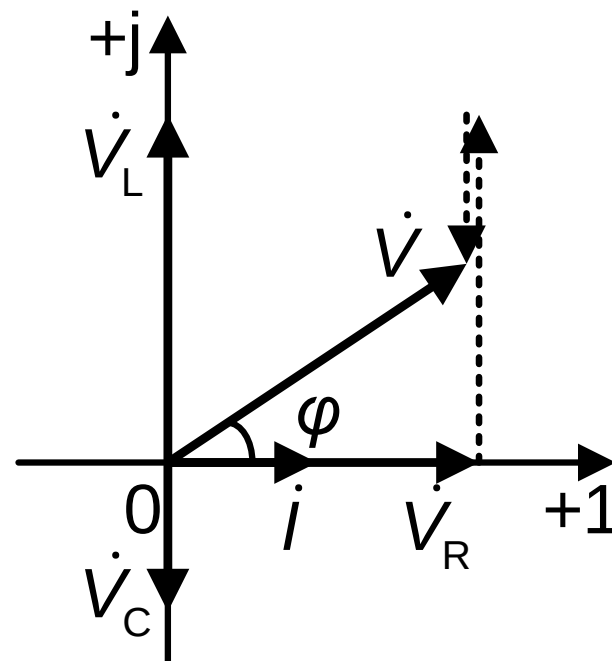


RLC串联阻抗



$$Z = \frac{\dot{V}}{i} = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

$\omega L = 1/\omega C$ 时，感抗与容抗相互抵消， $\dot{V}_R = \dot{V}$ ， $\dot{V}_L = -\dot{V}_C$

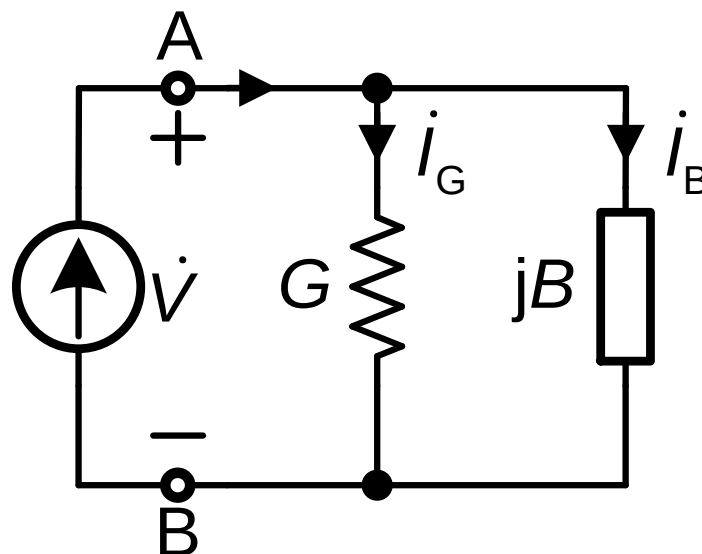
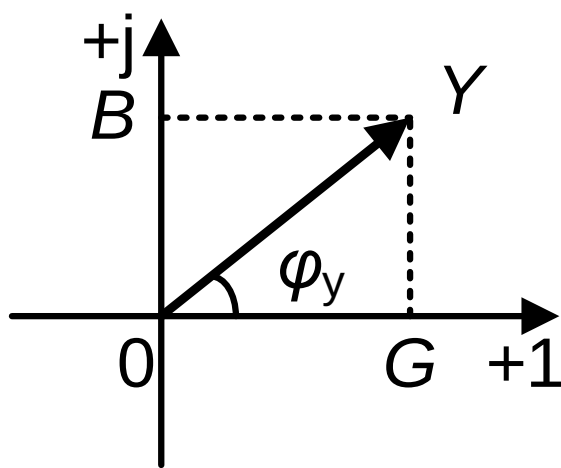


导纳

一端口电路N的端口电流相量与电压相量的比值定义为一端口电路N的(复)导纳。

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{V}} = \frac{I}{V} \angle(\varphi_i - \varphi_v) = |Y| \angle \varphi_y = G + jB$$

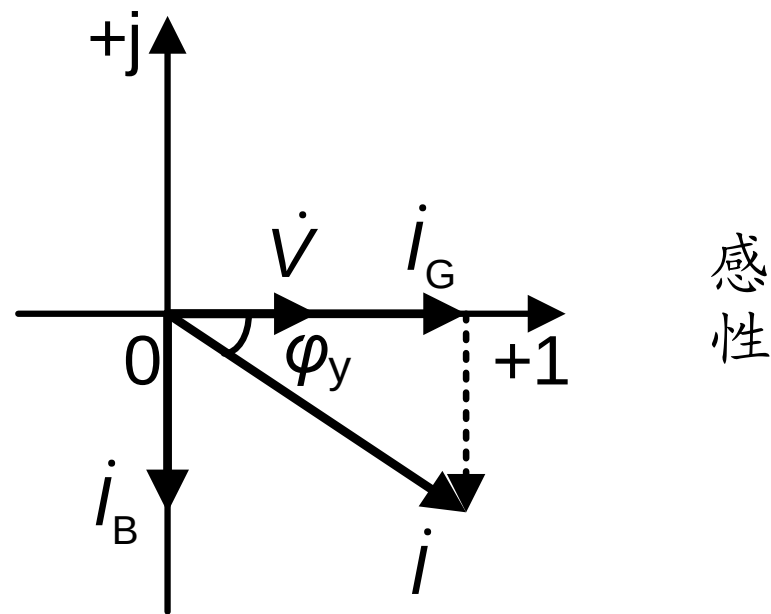
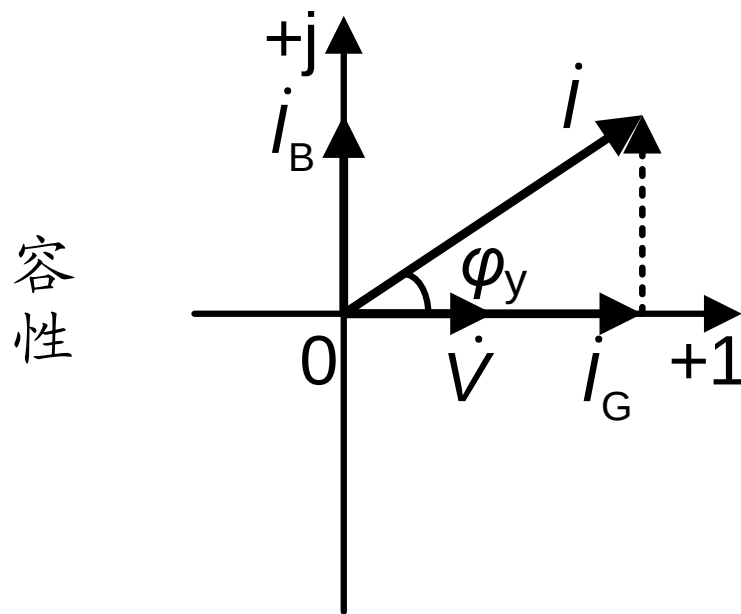
其中 G 为等效电导分量， B 为等效电纳分量。



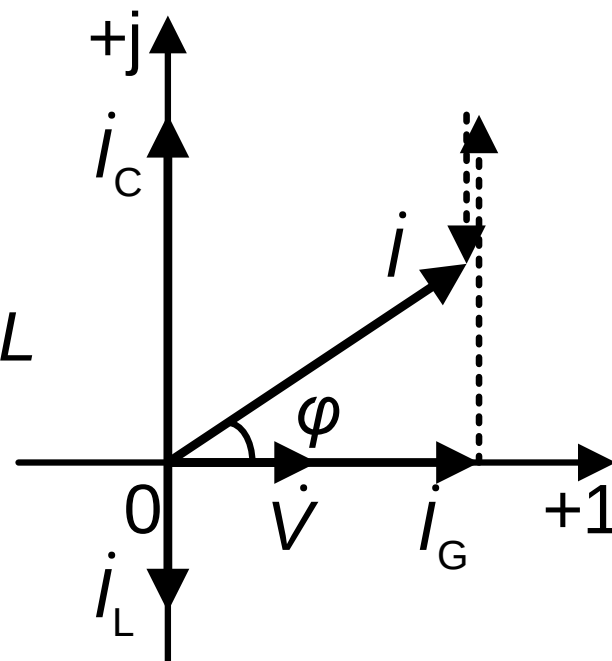
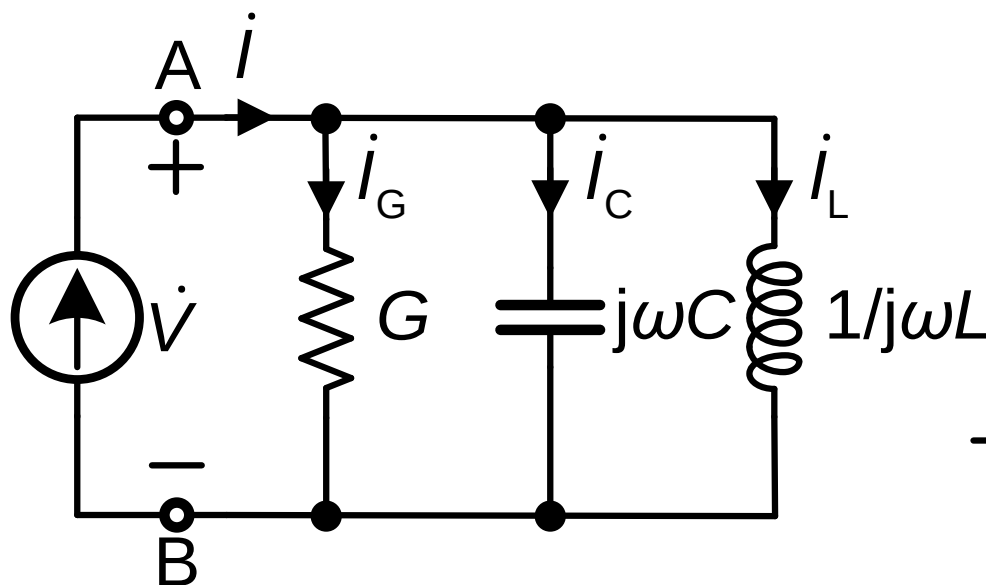
容性导纳和感性导纳

$B > 0$ 时 Y 称为容性导纳，等效电容 $\omega C_{eq} = B$, $C_{eq} = \frac{B}{\omega}$

$B < 0$ 时 Y 称为感性导纳，等效电感 $\frac{1}{\omega L_{eq}} = |B|$, $L_{eq} = \frac{1}{\omega |B|}$



RLC并联导纳



$$Y = \frac{i}{\dot{V}} = G + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)$$

$\omega C = 1/\omega L$ 时，容纳与感纳相互抵消， $i_G = i$, $i_C = -i_L$

阻抗和导纳的等效互换

一端口电路N的阻抗 Z 和导纳 Y 具有同等效用，彼此可以等效互换。

$$ZY = 1, \quad |Z||Y| = 1, \quad \varphi_z + \varphi_y = 0$$

等效阻抗 Z 变换为等效导纳 Y ，即串联转并联等效

$$Y = G + jB = \frac{1}{R + jX}, \quad G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}, \quad B = -\frac{X}{R^2 + X^2}$$

等效导纳 Y 变换为等效阻抗 Z ，即并联转串联等效

$$Z = R + jX = \frac{1}{G + jB}, \quad R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = -\frac{B}{G^2 + B^2}$$

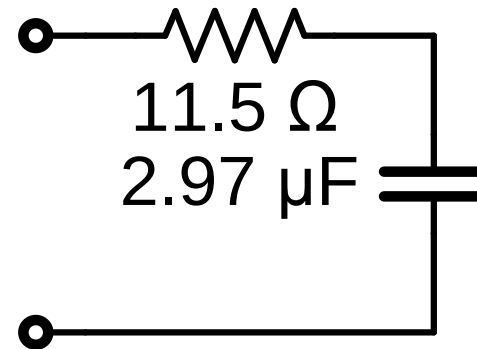
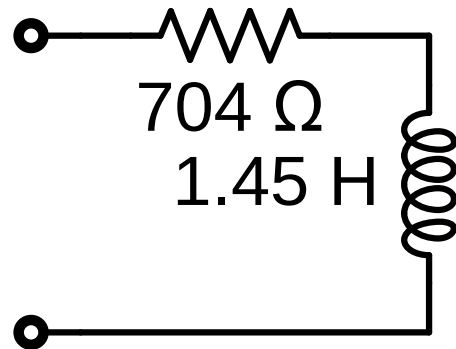
例题8

RLC 并联电路， $G = 1 \text{ mS}$ ， $L = 2 \text{ H}$ ， $C = 3 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$ 。试求频率分别为50 Hz和500 Hz的串联等效电路。

$$Y = G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}), Z = \frac{1}{G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})},$$

$$f = 50 \text{ Hz}, Z = (704 + j457) \text{ }\Omega, L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = 1.45 \text{ H}$$

$$f = 500 \text{ Hz}, Z = (11.5 - j107) \text{ }\Omega, C_{\text{eq}} = \frac{1}{\omega X_C} = 2.97 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$$



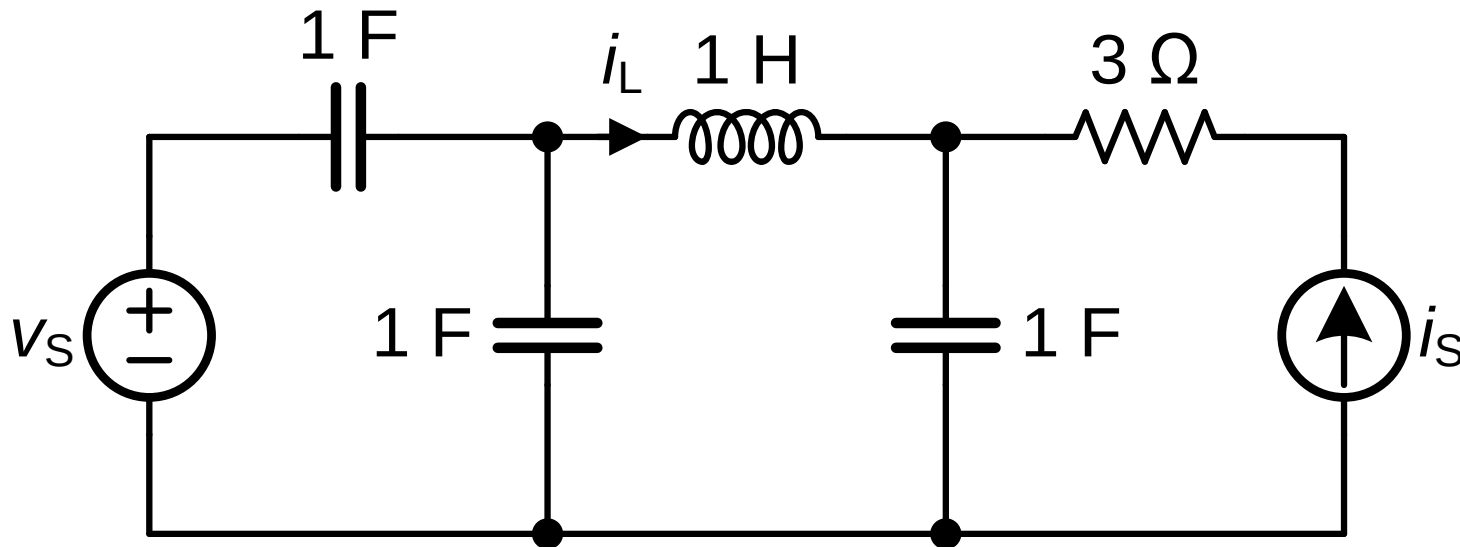
正弦交流电路的相量分析法

将电阻推广为阻抗，电导推广为导纳，电压源和电流源推广为电压源和电流源相量，元件模型转换为元件相量模型，就可以按照直流电路的方法来计算正弦交流电路，所列的方程为复系数线性代数方程。根据相量与正弦量的变换，由相量解答即可得到待求电压和电流的幅值和初相，进而得到他们的正弦量表达式。

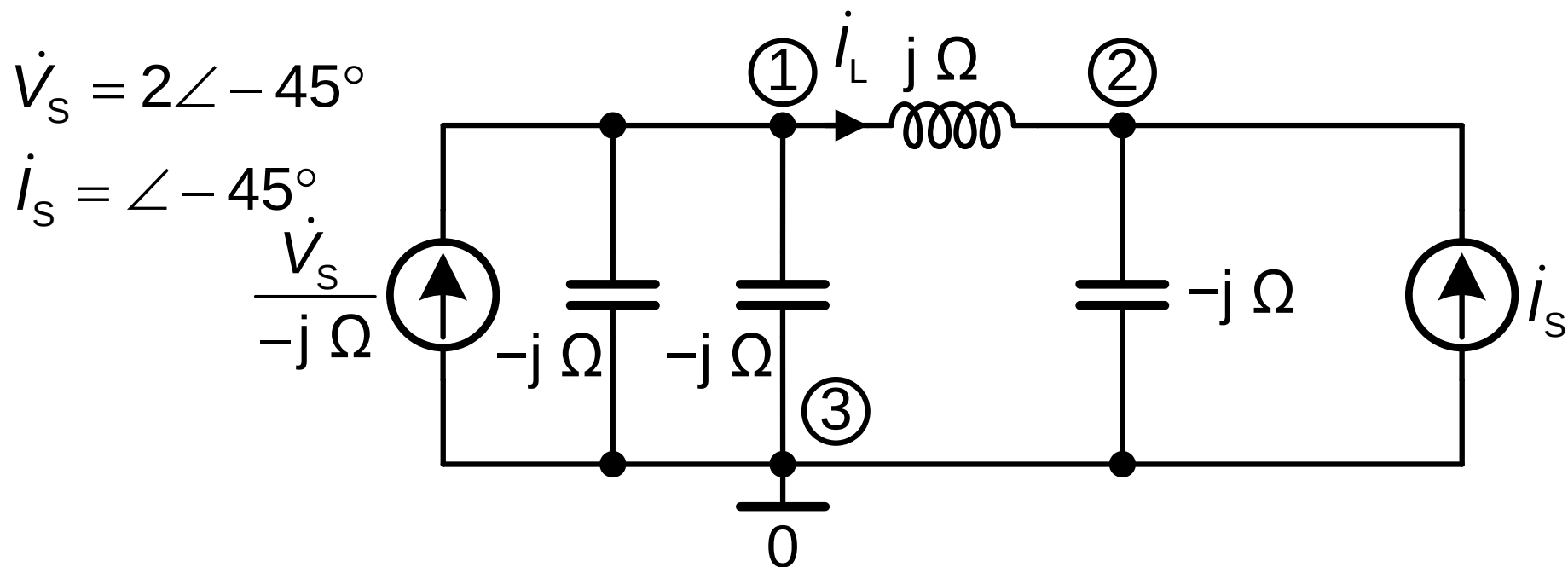
例题9

如图所示电路，电压源 $v_S = 2\sqrt{2} \sin(t + 45^\circ)$ ，电流源 $i_S = \sqrt{2} \cos(t - 45^\circ)$ ，求电流 i_L 。

节点电压法，回路电流法，叠加定理，戴维南等效电路



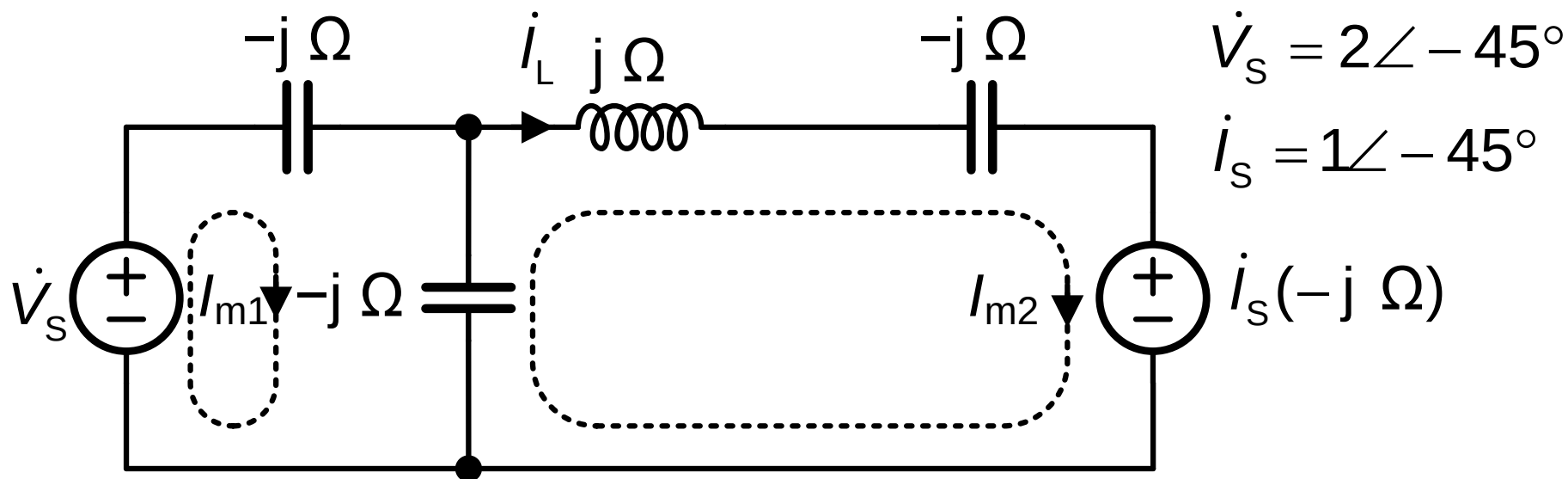
解法1：节点电压法



$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{-j\Omega} + \frac{1}{-j\Omega} + \frac{1}{j\Omega} \right) \dot{V}_{n1} - \frac{1}{j\Omega} \dot{V}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{-j\Omega} \\ -\frac{1}{j\Omega} \dot{V}_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{j\Omega} + \frac{1}{-j\Omega} \right) \dot{V}_{n2} = \dot{i}_S \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{V}_{n1} = -j\dot{i}_S \\ \dot{V}_{n2} = \dot{V}_S + j\dot{i}_S \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{i}_L = \frac{\dot{V}_{n1} - \dot{V}_{n2}}{j\Omega} = j\dot{V}_S - 2\dot{i}_S = j2\sqrt{2}, \quad i_L = 4\cos(t + 90^\circ)$$

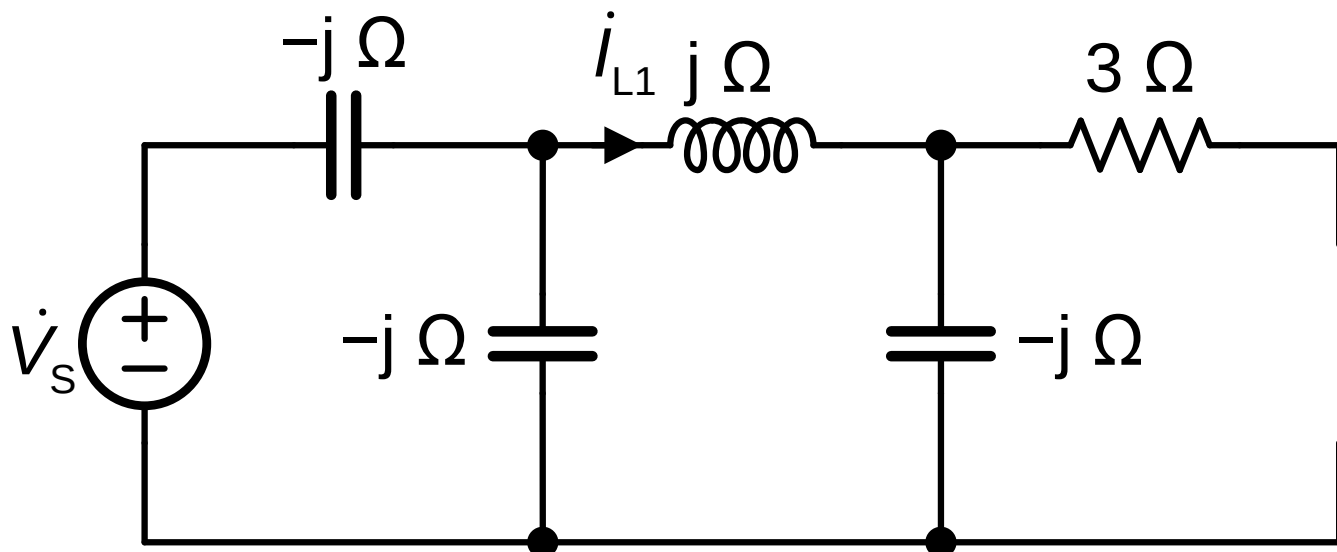
解法2：回路电流法



$$\begin{cases} (-j\Omega - j\Omega)i_{m1} - (-j\Omega)i_{m2} = \dot{V}_S \\ -(-j\Omega)i_{m1} + (-j\Omega + j\Omega - j\Omega)i_{m2} = -i_S(-j\Omega) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} i_{m1} = j\dot{V}_S - i_S \\ i_{m2} = j\dot{V}_S - 2i_S \end{cases}$$

$$i_L = i_{m2} = j\dot{V}_S - 2i_S = j2\sqrt{2}, \quad i_L = 4\cos(t + 90^\circ)$$

解法3：叠加定理



$$\dot{V}_S = 2\angle -45^\circ$$

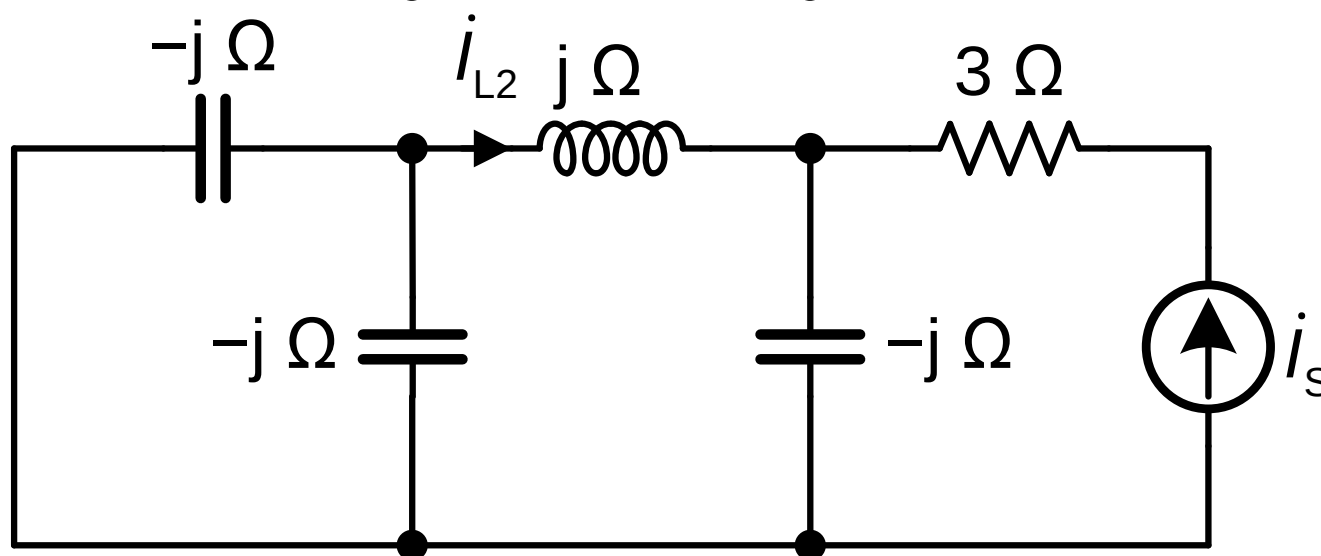
$$\dot{i}_S = 1\angle -45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{i}_L &= \dot{i}_{L1} + \dot{i}_{L2} \\ &= \frac{\dot{V}_S}{-j\Omega} - 2\dot{i}_S \end{aligned}$$

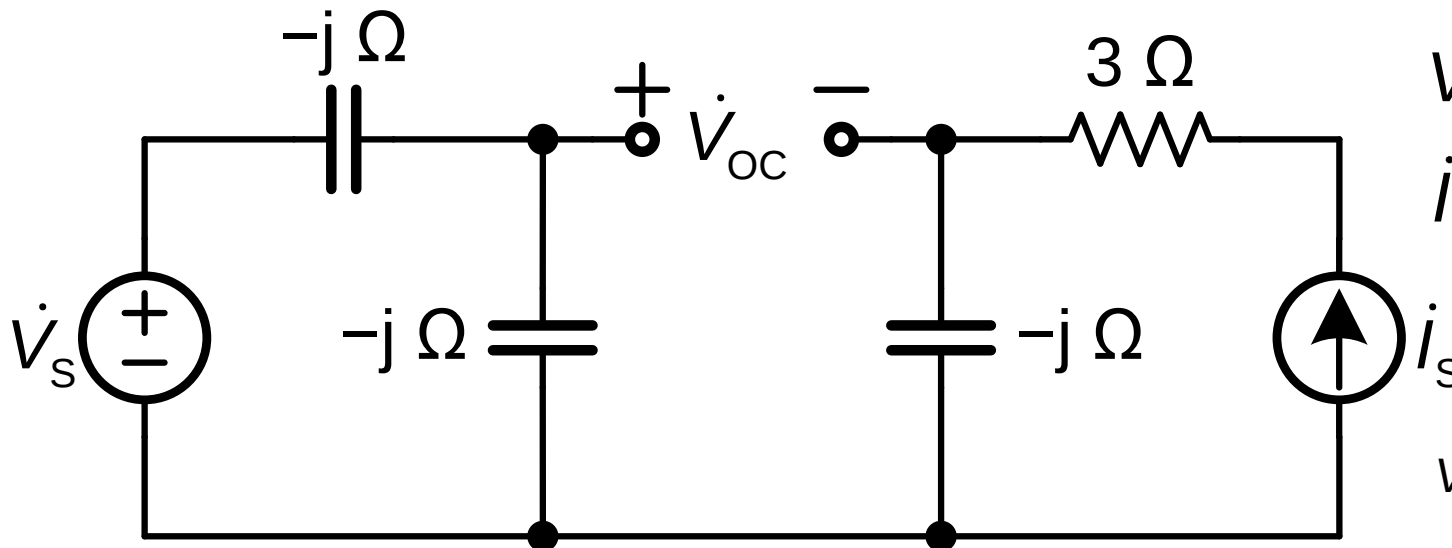
$$= j\dot{V}_S - 2\dot{i}_S$$

$$= j2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\dot{i}_L = 4\cos(t + 90^\circ)$$



解法4：戴维南等效电路



$$\dot{V}_S = 2\angle -45^\circ$$

$$\dot{i}_S = 1\angle -45^\circ$$

$$\dot{V}_{OC} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{2} + j\dot{i}_S$$

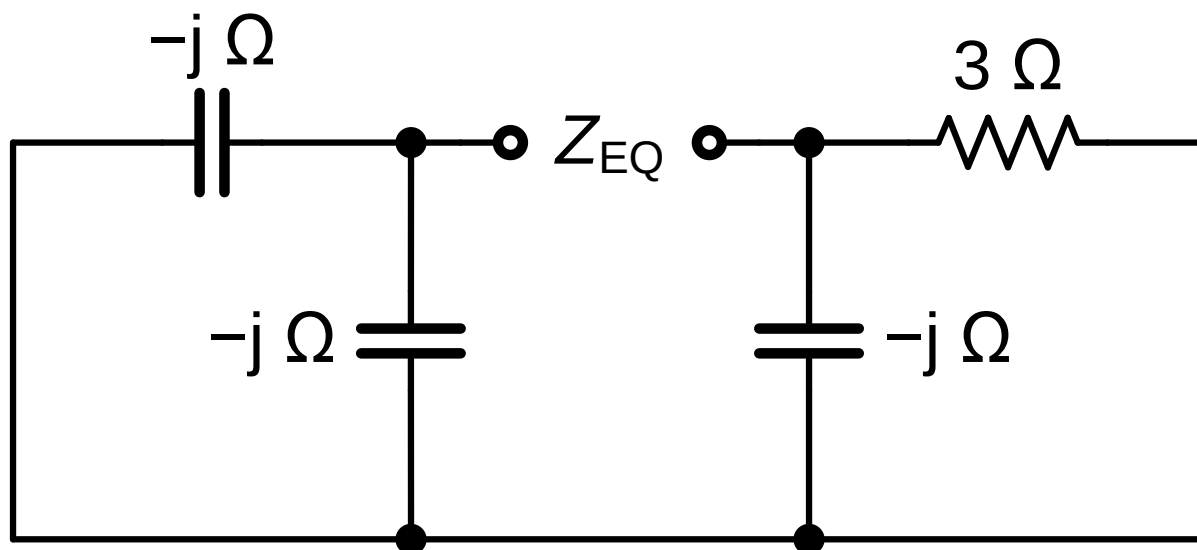
$$Z_{EQ} = -\frac{3}{2}j\Omega$$

$$\dot{i}_L = \frac{\dot{V}_{OC}}{Z_{EQ} + Z_L}$$

$$= j\dot{V}_S - 2\dot{i}_S$$

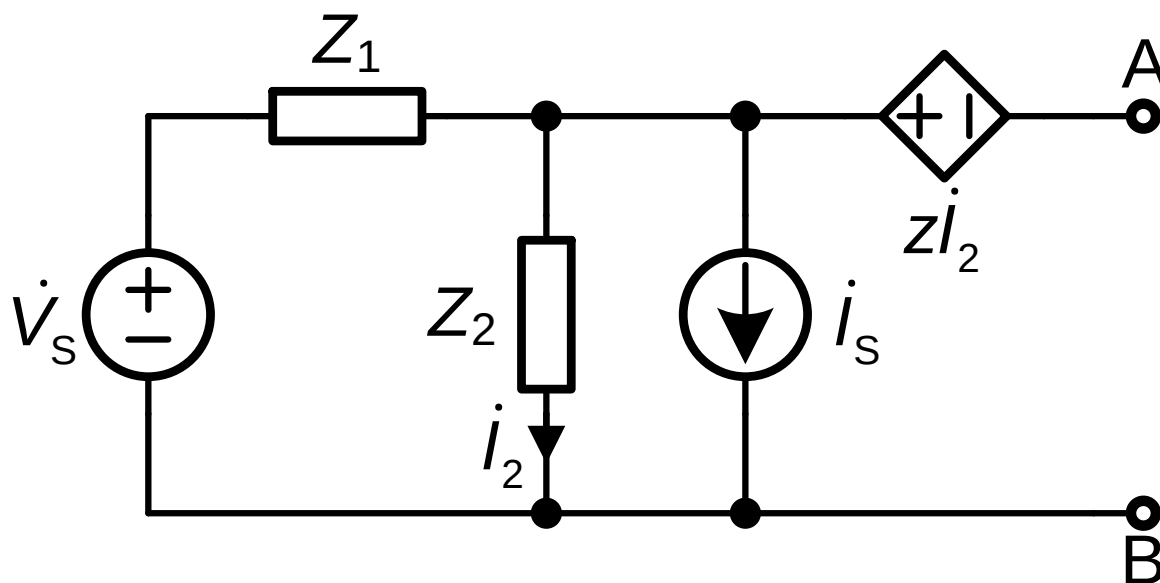
$$= j2\sqrt{2}$$

$$i_L = 4\cos(t + 90^\circ)$$

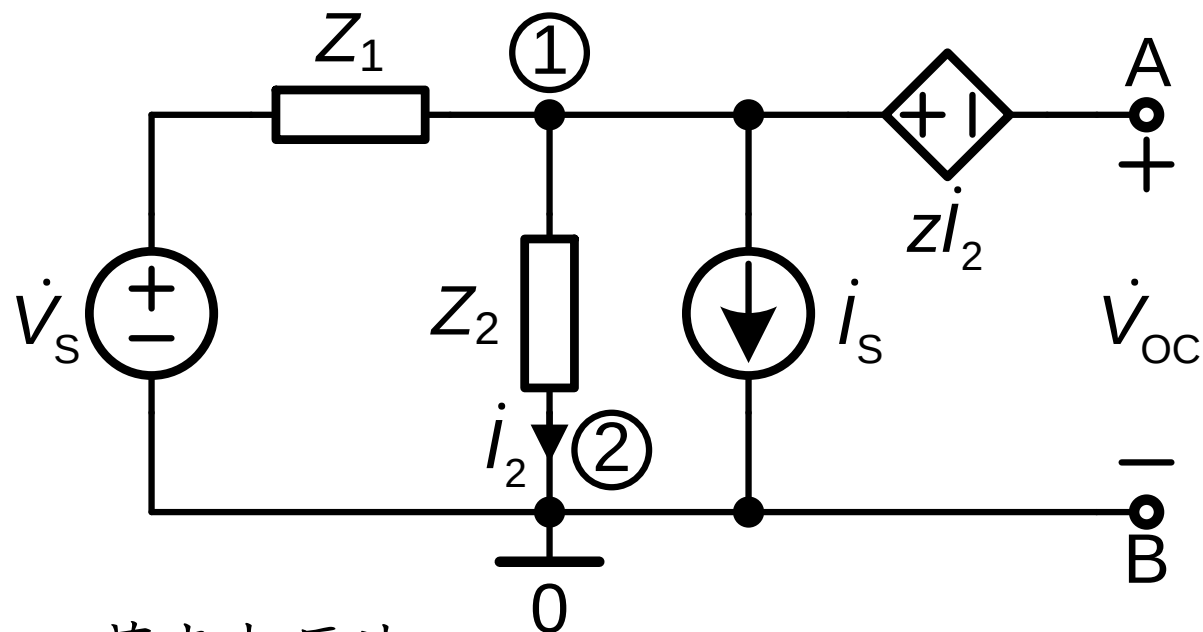


例题10

求如图所示电路的戴维南等效电路。



解法1：开路电压 V_{OC}

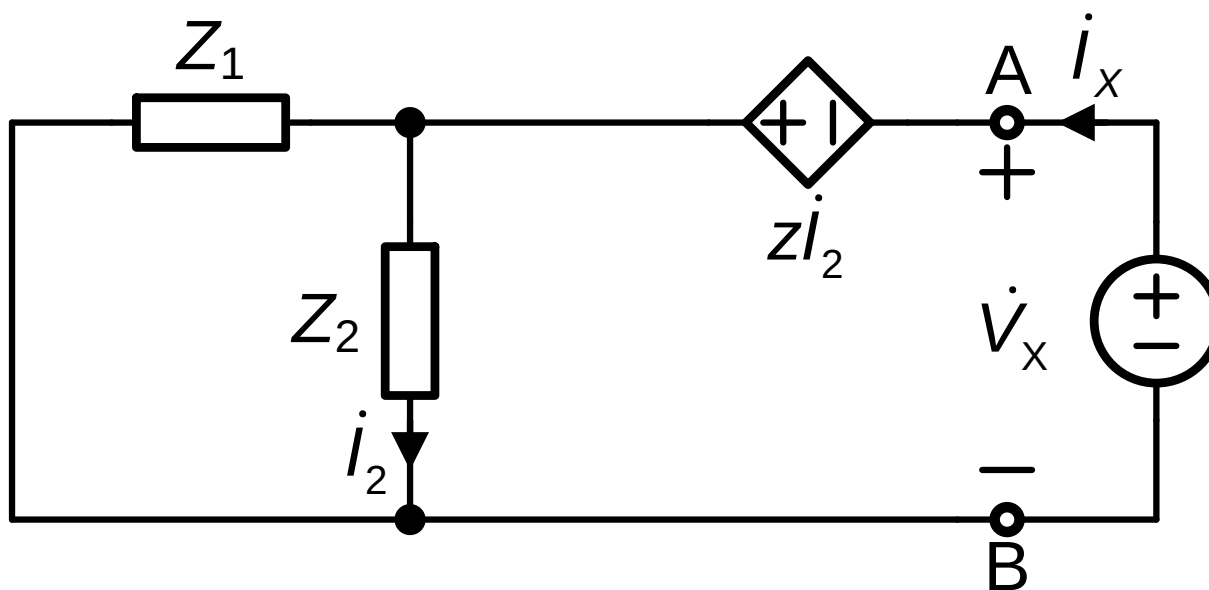


节点电压法

$$\left(\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}\right)\dot{V}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{Z_1} - i_s, \quad \dot{V}_{n1} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}(\dot{V}_S - Z_1 i_s)$$

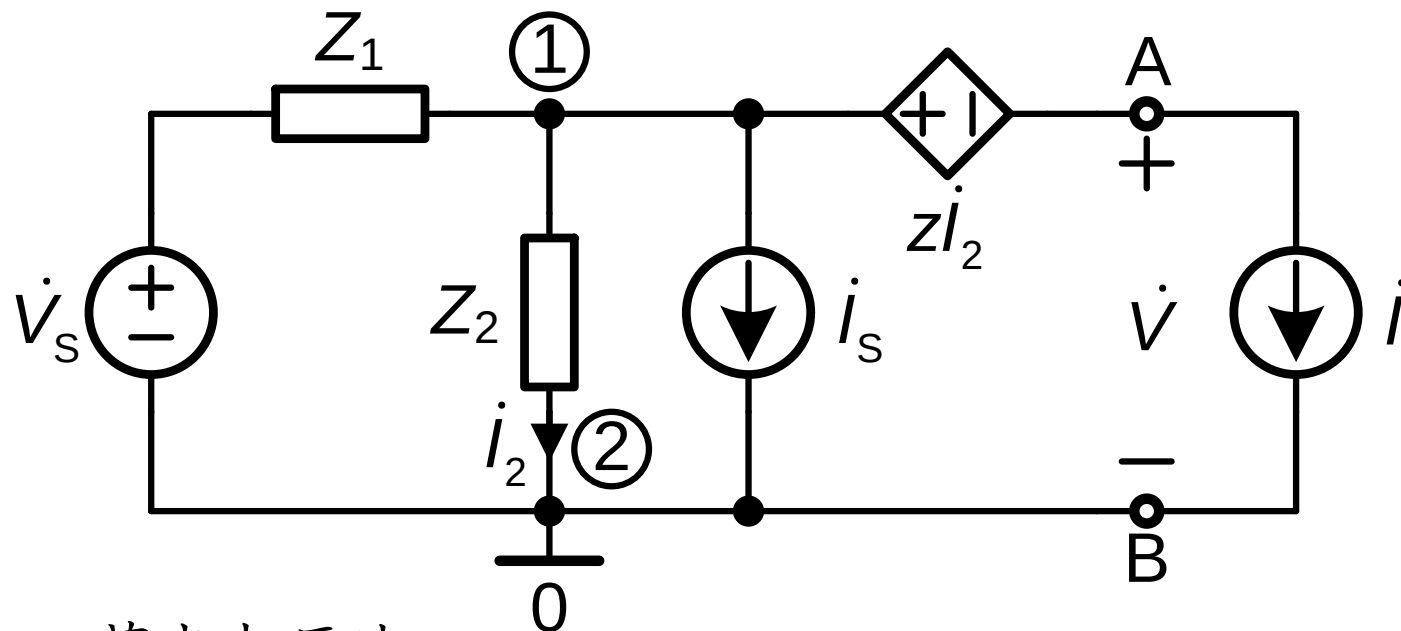
$$\dot{V}_{OC} = \dot{V}_{n1} - z i_2 = \dot{V}_{n1} - z \frac{\dot{V}_{n1}}{Z_2} = \frac{Z_2 - z}{Z_1 + Z_2}(\dot{V}_S - Z_1 i_s)$$

等效阻抗 Z_{EQ}



$$Z_{EQ} = \frac{\dot{V}_x}{\dot{i}_x} = \frac{\dot{i}_x(Z_1 \parallel Z_2) - z\dot{i}_x \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}}{\dot{i}_x} = \frac{(Z_2 - z)}{Z_1 + Z_2} Z_1$$

解法2：一步求解法



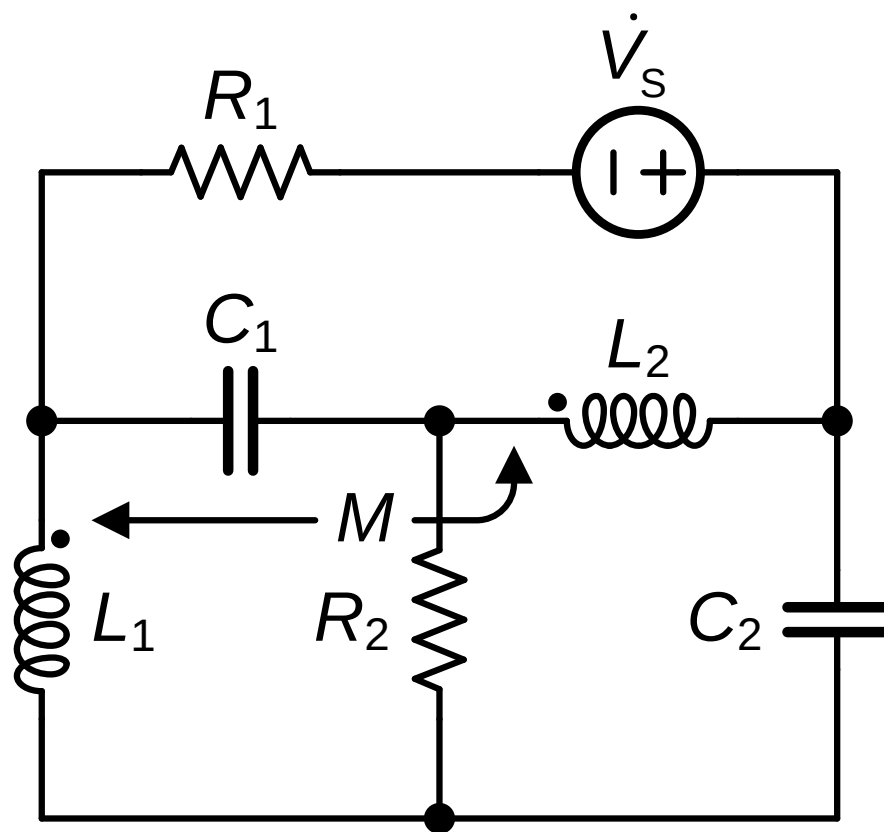
节点电压法

$$\left(\frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2}\right)\dot{V}_{n1} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{Z_1} - i_s - i, \quad \dot{V}_{n1} = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}(\dot{V}_S - Z_1 i_s - Z_1 i)$$

$$\dot{V} = \dot{V}_{n1} - z\dot{i}_2 = \dot{V}_{n1} - z \frac{\dot{V}_{n1}}{Z_2} = \frac{Z_2 - z}{Z_1 + Z_2}(\dot{V}_S - Z_1 i_s) - \frac{Z_2 - z}{Z_1 + Z_2} Z_1 i = \dot{V}_{OC} - Z_{EQ} i$$

例题11

列写如图所示电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程。

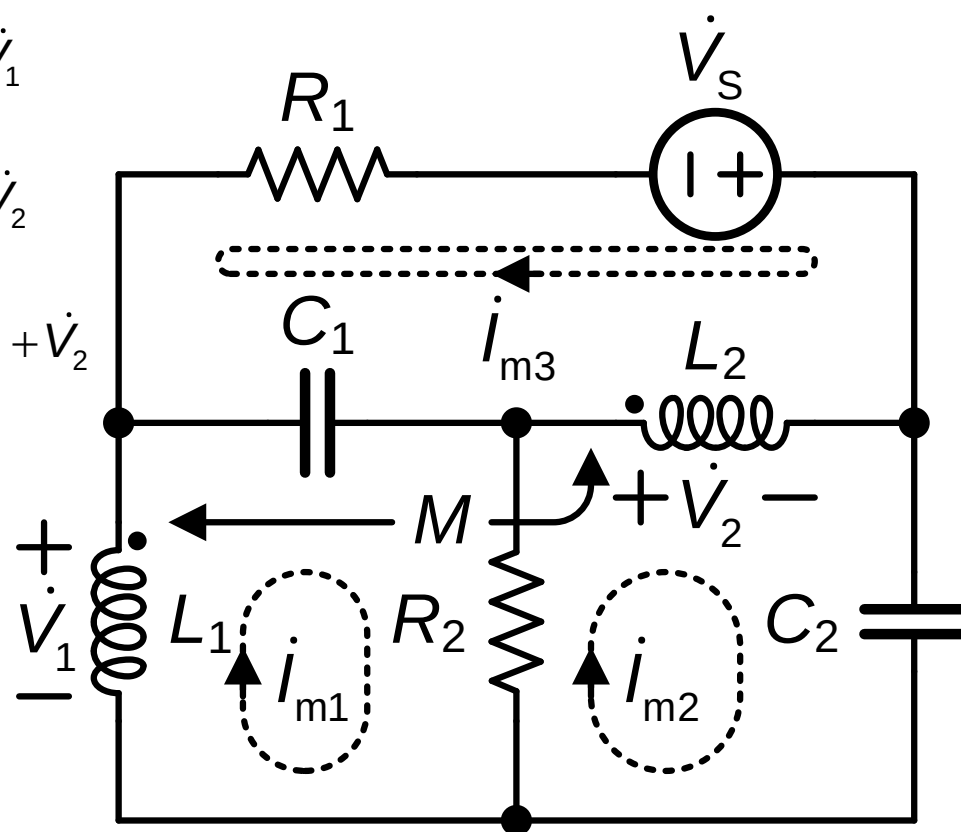


回路电流方程

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + R_2)i_{m1} - R_2i_{m2} - \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}i_{m3} = \dot{V}_1 \\ -R_2i_{m1} + (R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})i_{m2} - 0 \times i_{m3} = -\dot{V}_2 \\ -\frac{1}{j\omega C_1}i_{m1} - 0 \times i_{m2} + (\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + R_1)i_{m3} = \dot{V}_S + \dot{V}_2 \end{cases}$$

补充方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = j\omega L_1(-i_{m1}) + j\omega M(i_{m2} - i_{m3}) \\ \dot{V}_2 = j\omega M(-i_{m1}) + j\omega L_2(i_{m2} - i_{m3}) \end{cases}$$

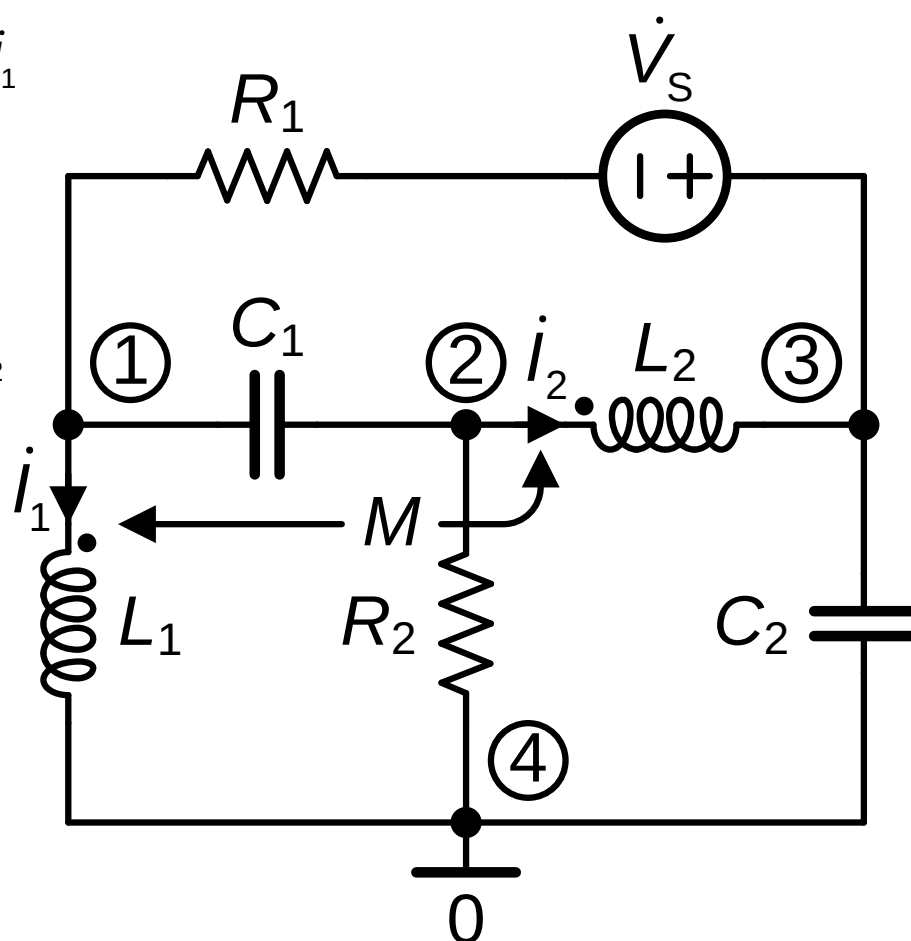


节点电压方程

$$\begin{cases} (j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_1})\dot{V}_{n1} - j\omega C_1\dot{V}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_1}\dot{V}_{n3} = -\frac{\dot{V}_S}{R_1} - i_1 \\ -j\omega C_1\dot{V}_{n1} + (j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{R_2})\dot{V}_{n2} - 0 \times \dot{V}_{n3} = -i_2 \\ -\frac{1}{R_1}\dot{V}_{n1} - 0 \times \dot{V}_{n2} + (j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_1})\dot{V}_{n3} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{R_1} + i_2 \end{cases}$$

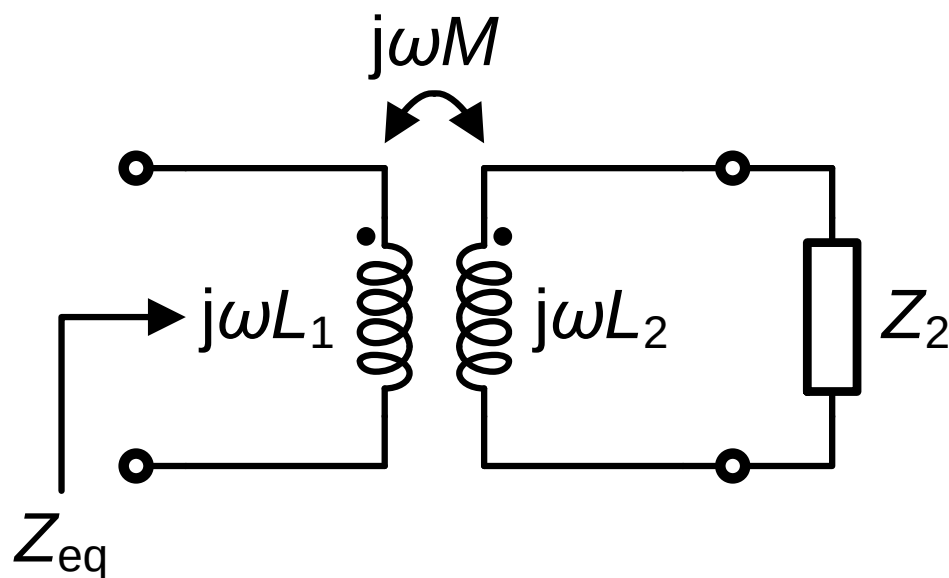
补充方程

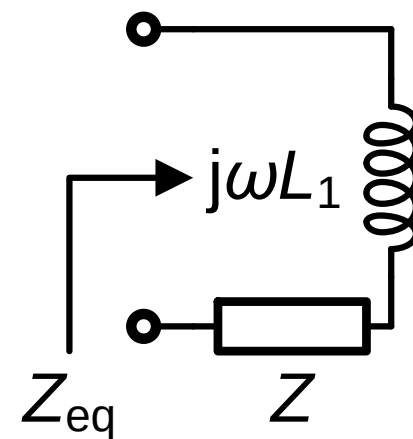
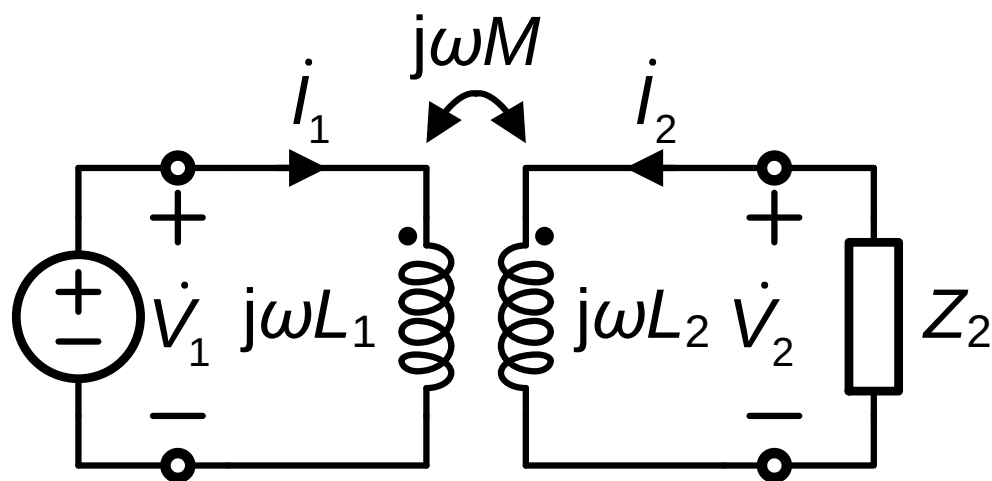
$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_{n1} = j\omega L_1 i_1 + j\omega M i_2 \\ \dot{V}_{n2} - \dot{V}_{n3} = j\omega M i_1 + j\omega L_2 i_2 \end{cases}$$



例题12

如图所示电路，计算互感一次侧的等效阻抗。





$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{i}_1 + j\omega M \dot{i}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = j\omega M \dot{i}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{i}_2 \\ \dot{V}_2 = -Z_2 \dot{i}_2 \end{cases}$$

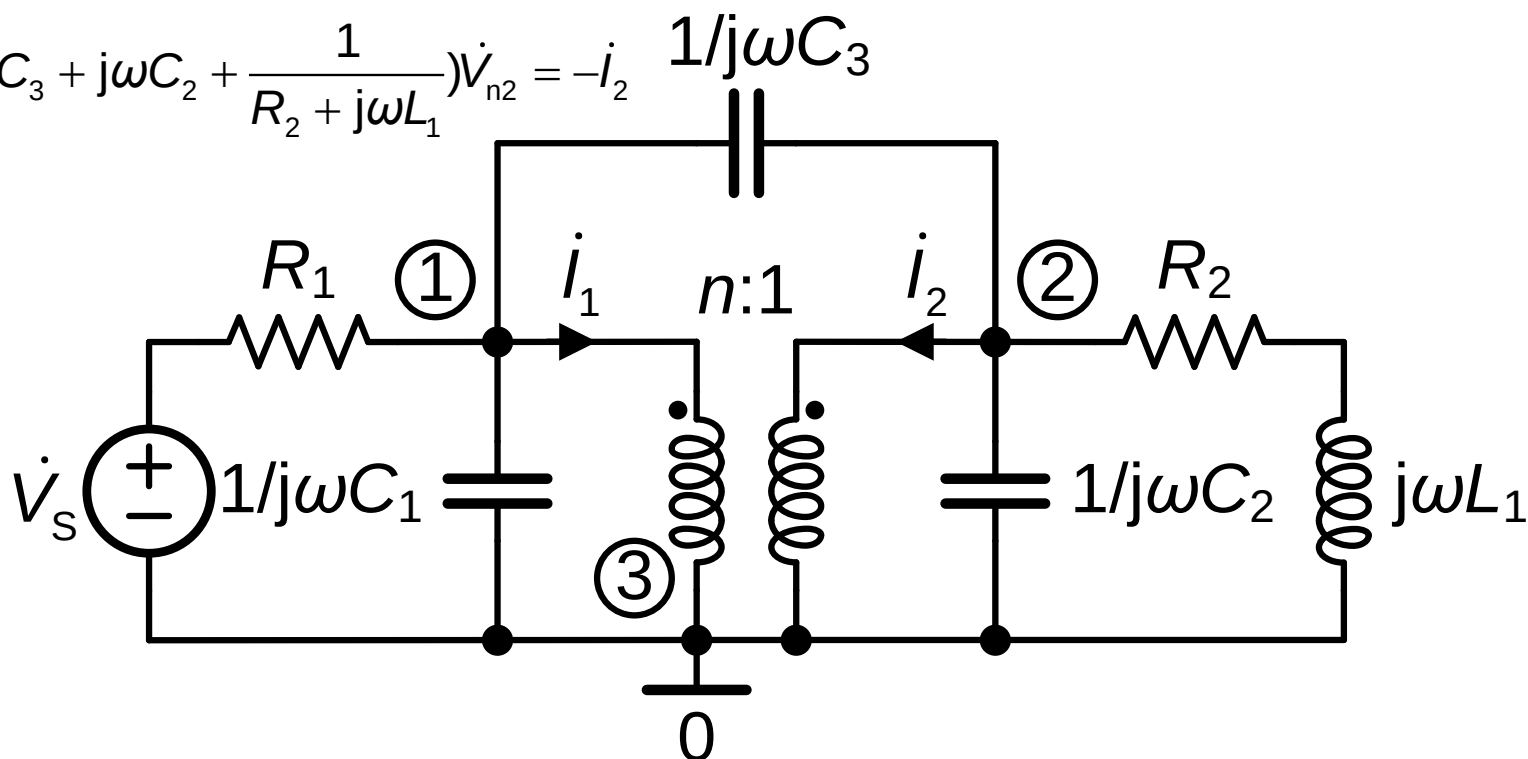
$$Z_{\text{eq}} = \frac{\dot{V}_1}{\dot{i}_1} = j\omega L_1 + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{j\omega L_2 + Z_2}$$

例题13

列写如图所示电路的节点电压方程。

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{R_1} + j\omega C_1 + j\omega C_3)\dot{V}_{n1} - j\omega C_3\dot{V}_{n2} = \frac{\dot{V}_S}{R_1} - i_1 \\ -j\omega C_3\dot{V}_{n1} + (j\omega C_3 + j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{R_2 + j\omega L_1})\dot{V}_{n2} = -i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{V}_1 = n\dot{V}_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{i_2}{n} \end{cases}$$



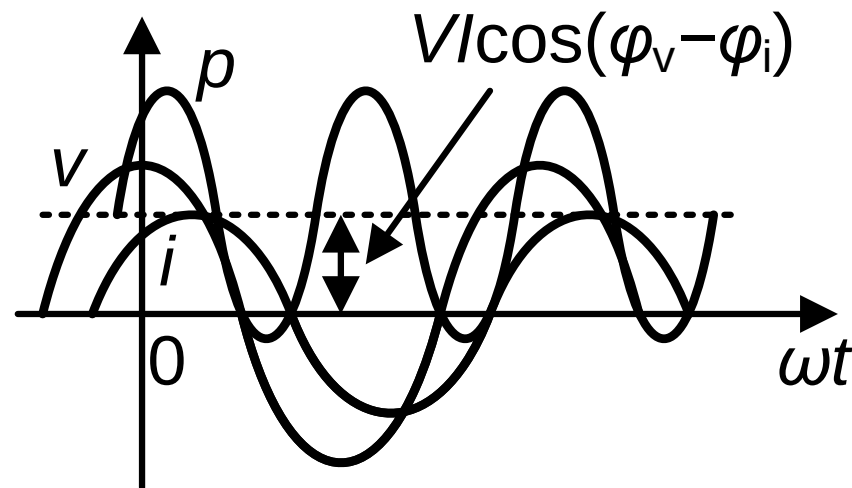
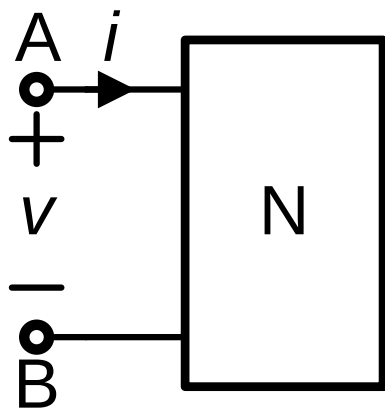
正弦交流电路的功率

- 瞬时功率

$$p(t) = vi$$

$$= \sqrt{2}V \cos(\omega t + \varphi_v) \sqrt{2}I \cos(\omega t + \varphi_i)$$

$$= VI \cos(\varphi_v - \varphi_i) + VI \cos(2\omega t + \varphi_v + \varphi_i)$$



- 平均功率

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt = VI \cos(\varphi_v - \varphi_i) = VI\lambda$$

- 功率因数 λ 和功率因数角 φ

$$\lambda = \cos \varphi = \cos(\varphi_v - \varphi_i) = \cos \varphi_z = \cos(-\varphi_y) = \cos \varphi_y$$

功率三角形

- 有功功率 P , 单位瓦[特], W

$$P = VI \cos \varphi = VI \lambda$$

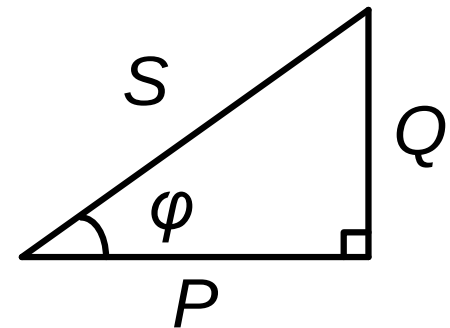
- 无功功率 Q , 单位乏, var

$$Q = VI \sin \varphi = VI \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2}$$

- 视在功率 S , 单位伏安, VA

$$S = VI = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$

有功功率: active power
无功功率: reactive power
视在功率: apparent power

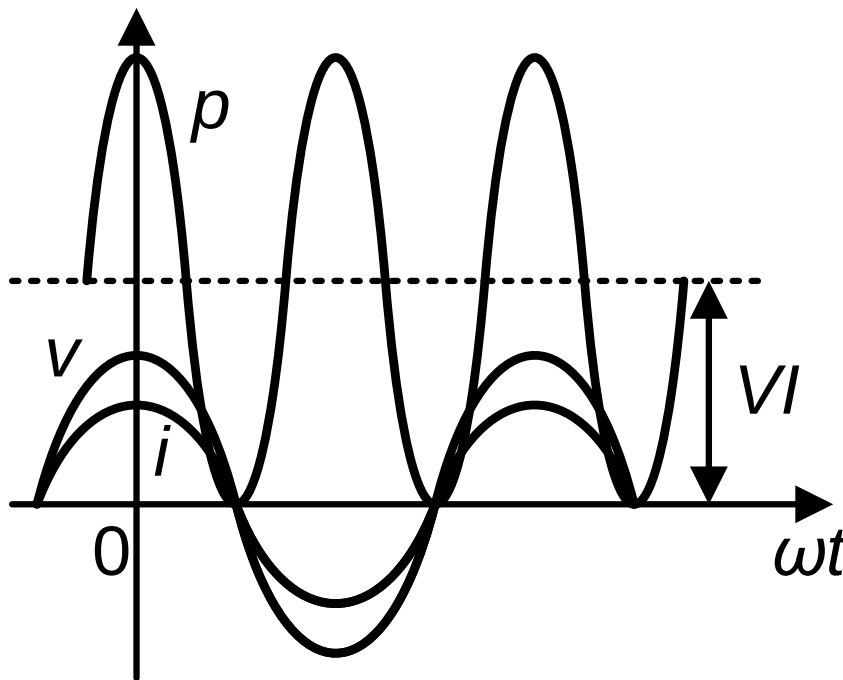
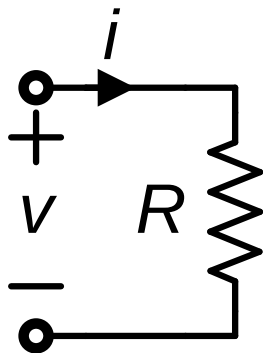


电阻的功率

有功功率： $P = VI = V^2/R = I^2R$ ，无功功率： $Q = 0$

视在功率： $S = P$ ，功率因数： $\lambda = 1$

功率因数角： $\varphi = 0^\circ$



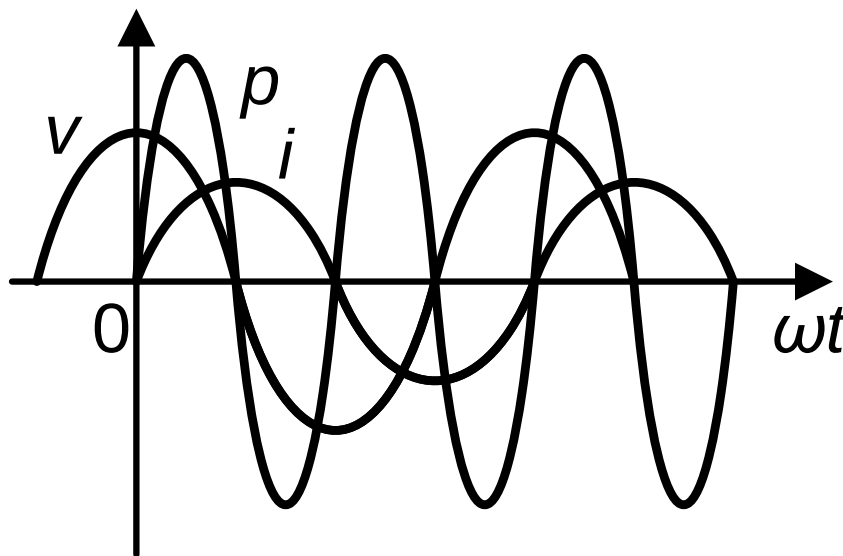
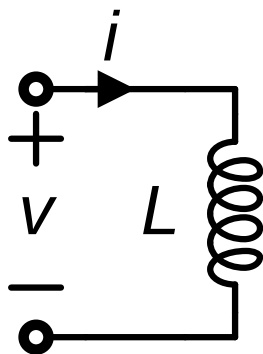
电感的功率

有功功率： $P = 0$

无功功率： $Q = VI = V^2/\omega L = I^2\omega L > 0$

视在功率： $S = Q$ ， 功率因数： $\lambda = 0$

功率因数角： $\varphi = 90^\circ$



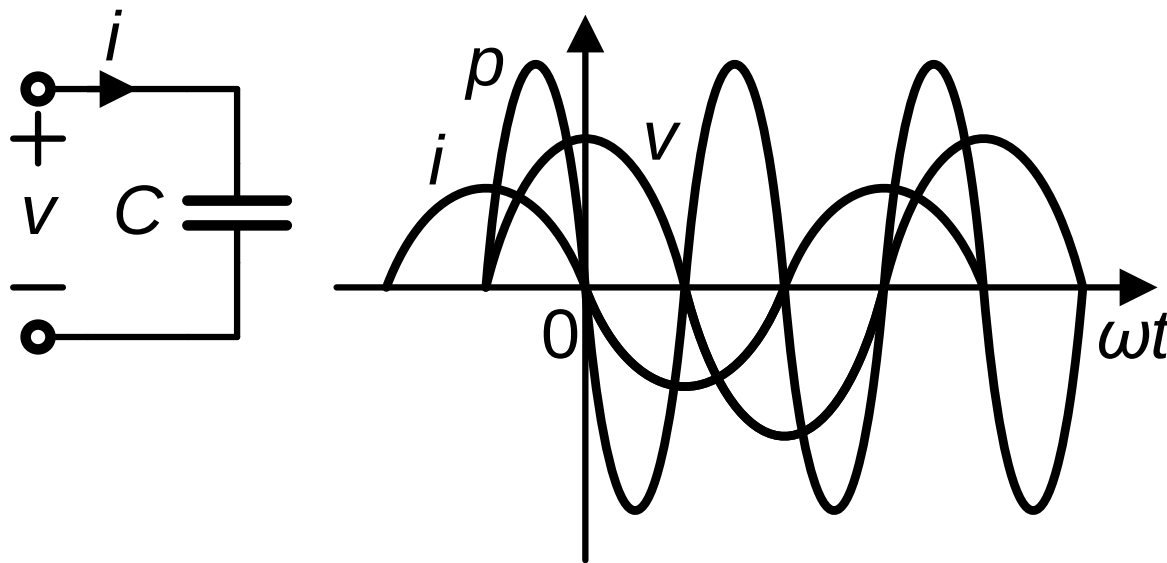
电容的功率

有功功率： $P = 0$

无功功率： $Q = -VI = -V^2\omega C = -I^2/\omega C < 0$

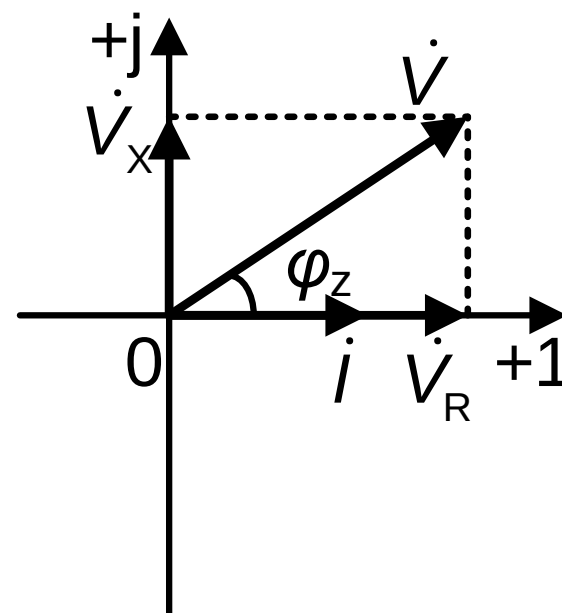
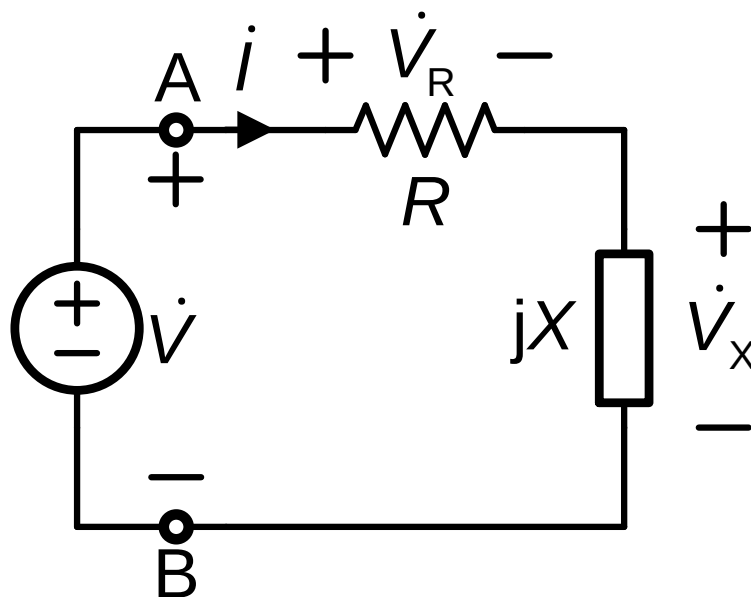
视在功率： $S = |Q|$ ， 功率因数： $\lambda = 0$

功率因数角： $\varphi = -90^\circ$



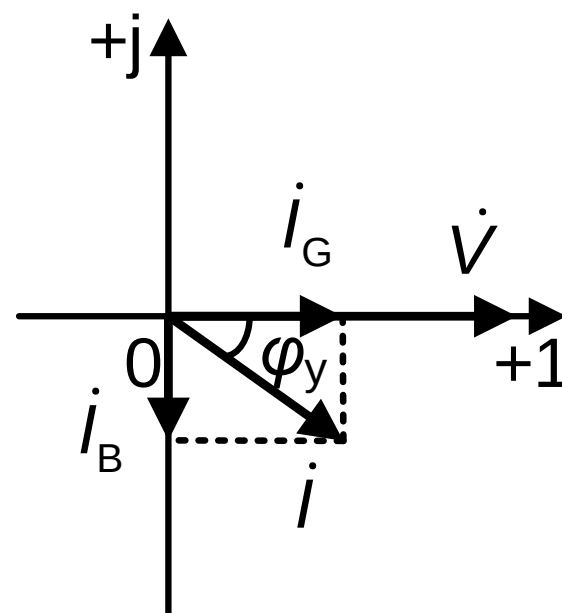
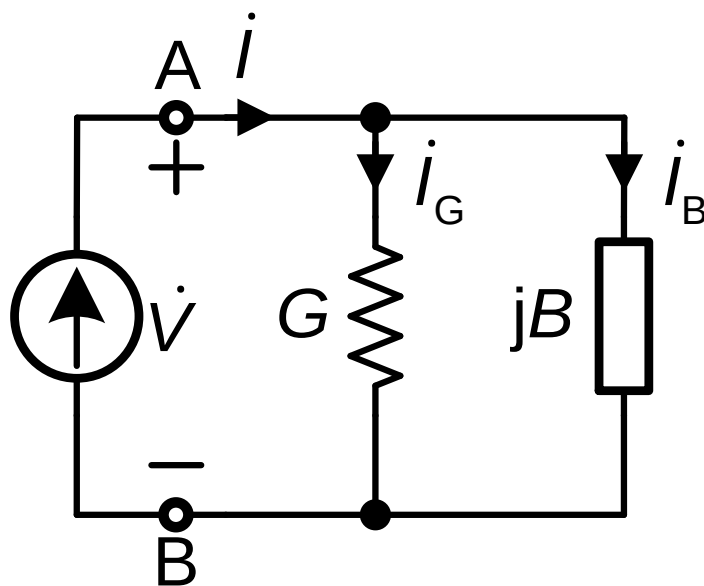
(串联)阻抗的功率

有功功率： $P = I^2 R$ ， 无功功率： $Q = I^2 X$
 视在功率： $S = VI$ ， 功率因数： $\lambda = \cos \varphi_Z$
 功率因数角： $\varphi = \varphi_Z$

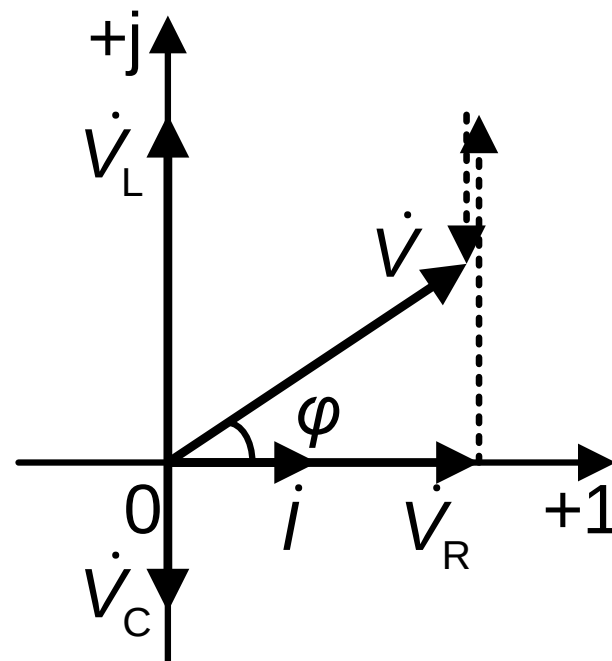
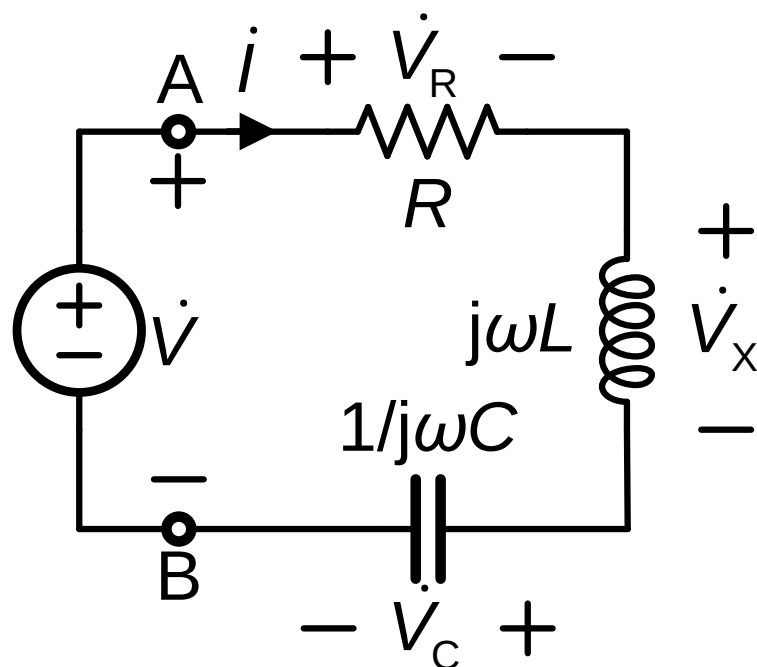


(并联)导纳的功率

有功功率： $P = V^2 G$ ， 无功功率： $Q = -V^2 B$
 视在功率： $S = VI$ ， 功率因数： $\lambda = \cos(-\varphi_y)$
 功率因数角： $\varphi = -\varphi_y$



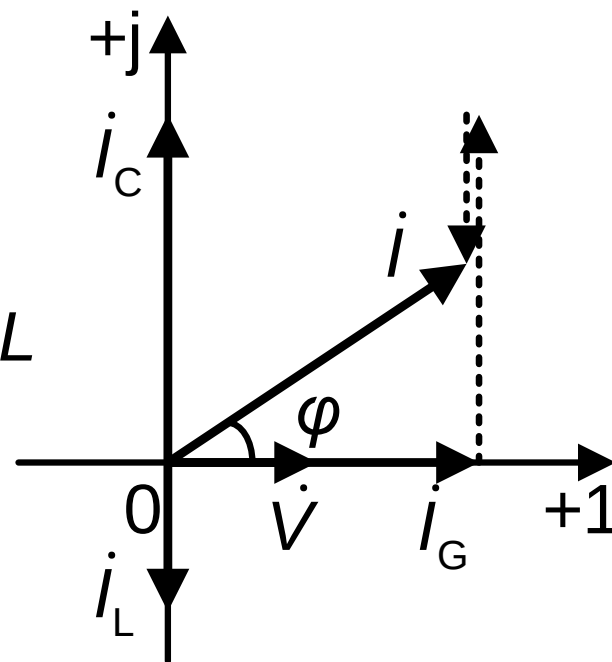
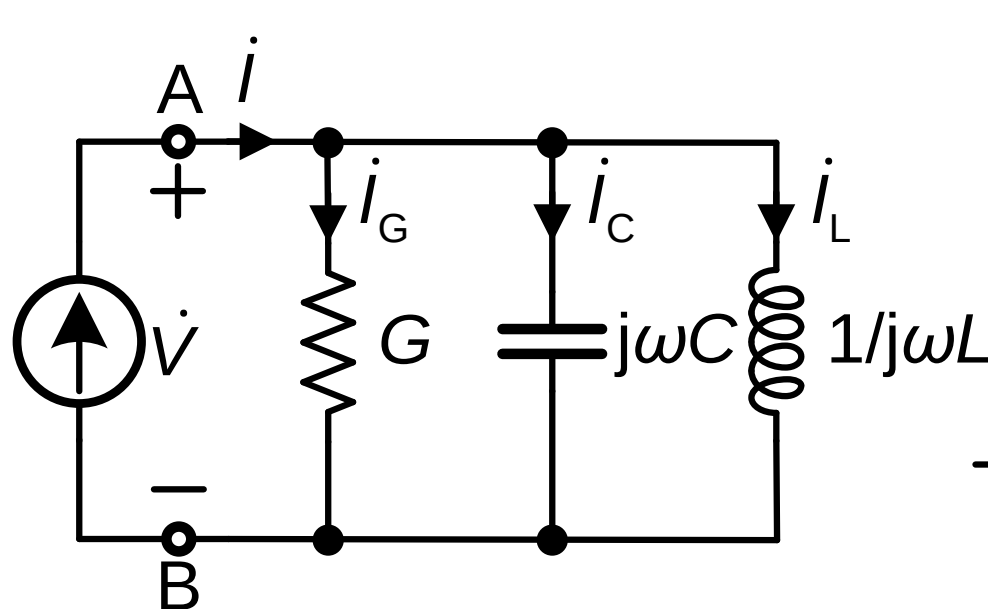
RLC串联电路的功率



$$P = P_R, Q = Q_L + Q_C, S = \sqrt{P_G^2 + (Q_L + Q_C)^2}$$

$\omega L = 1/\omega C$ 时，感抗与容抗相互抵消， $Q = 0, Q_L = -Q_C$

RLC并联电路的功率

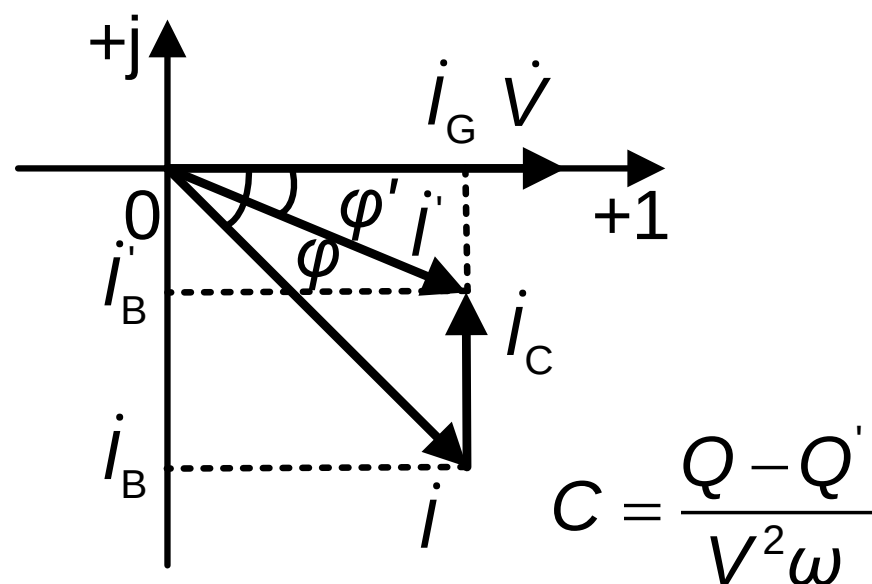
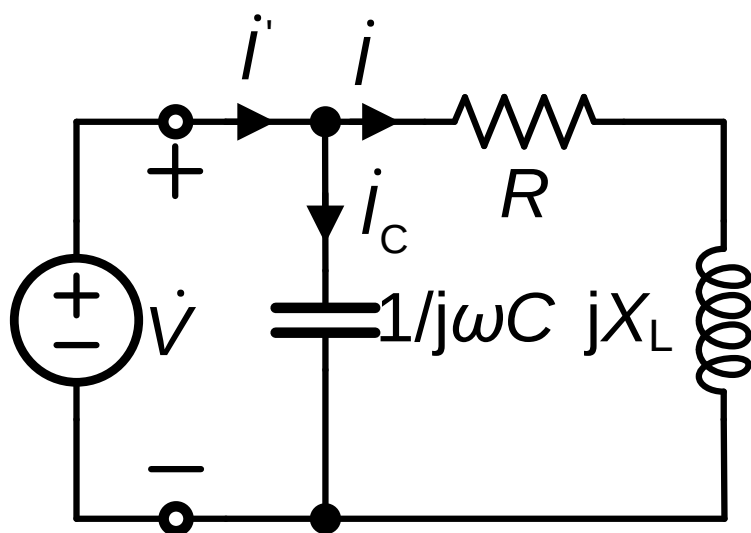


$$P = P_G, Q = Q_L + Q_C, S = \sqrt{P_G^2 + (Q_L + Q_C)^2}$$

$\omega C = 1/\omega L$ 时，容纳与感纳相互抵消， $Q = 0, Q_L = -Q_C$

功率因数的提高：无功补偿

工程上的负载多为感性，为了提高功率因数可以在感性负载两端并联电容。这种利用容性无功功率抵消部分感性无功功率的做法称为无功补偿。



有功功率保持不变。无功功率之差等于补偿电容的无功功率。

例题14

在工频条件下测得某电路的端口电压、电流和功率分别为200 V，3 A和400 W。求此电路的功率因数和串联等效电路。

$$S = VI = 200 \text{ V} \times 3 \text{ A} = 600 \text{ VA}$$

$$P = 400 \text{ W}$$

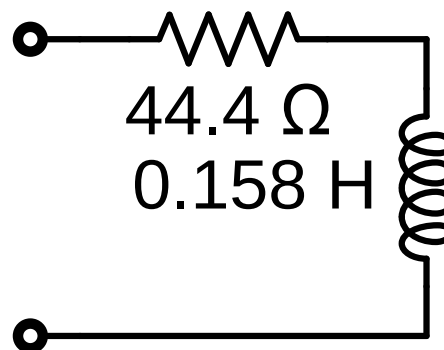
$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{400 \text{ W}}{600 \text{ VA}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \lambda = \arccos \frac{2}{3} = 41.8^\circ$$

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} \angle \varphi = \frac{V}{I} (\lambda + j\sqrt{1-\lambda^2}) = \frac{200 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ A}} \left(\frac{2}{3} + j\frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \right) = (44.4 + j49.7) \Omega$$

$$R = 44.4 \Omega$$

$$L_{\text{eq}} = \frac{49.7}{2\pi \times 50} = 0.158 \text{ H}$$



例题15

感性负载接于220 V 50 Hz市电上，负载的平均功率和功率因数分别为2200 W和0.7。

1. 求负载电流，无功功率和视在功率。

2. 功率因数提高到0.9，需要并联多大的电容？求并联后总负载电流，无功功率和视在功率。

$$I = \frac{P}{V\lambda} = \frac{2200 \text{ W}}{220 \times 0.7} = 14.29 \text{ A}$$

$$I' = \frac{P}{V\lambda'} = \frac{2200 \text{ W}}{220 \times 0.9} = 11.11 \text{ A}$$

$$Q = P \frac{\sqrt{1-\lambda^2}}{\lambda}$$

$$= 2200 \text{ W} \frac{\sqrt{1-0.7^2}}{0.7} = 2244 \text{ var}$$

$$Q' = P \frac{\sqrt{1-\lambda'^2}}{\lambda'}$$

$$= 2200 \text{ W} \frac{\sqrt{1-0.9^2}}{0.9} = 1065 \text{ var}$$

$$C = \frac{Q-Q'}{V^2\omega}$$

$$= 77.5 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$$

$$S = VI = 220 \text{ V} \times 14.29 \text{ A} = 3143.8 \text{ VA} \quad S' = VI' = 220 \text{ V} \times 11.11 \text{ A} = 2444.2 \text{ VA}$$

复功率

复功率等于电压相量与电流相量共轭的乘积。

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{S} &= \dot{V} \dot{I}^* = V e^{j\varphi_v} I e^{-j\varphi_i} = VI e^{j(\varphi_v - \varphi_i)} \\ &= VI [\cos(\varphi_v - \varphi_i) + j \sin(\varphi_v - \varphi_i)] \\ &= P + jQ\end{aligned}$$

$$|\tilde{S}| = |P + jQ| = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = S$$

$$\arg \tilde{S} = \arctan\left(\frac{Q}{P}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{VI \sin \varphi}{VI \cos \varphi}\right) = \varphi$$

复功率守恒定律

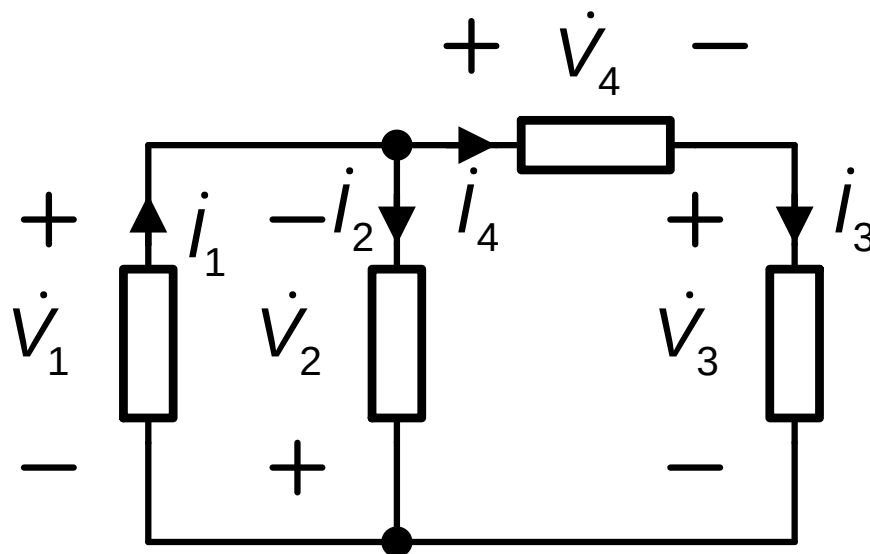
一个电路中各支路吸收复功率的代数和等于零。
即，有功功率的代数和等于零；无功功率的代数和也等于零。

$$\sum_{k=1}^b \dot{V}_k \dot{I}_k^* = \sum_{k=1}^b P_k + j \sum_{k=1}^b Q_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^b P_k = 0, \quad \sum_{k=1}^b Q_k = 0$$

例题16

如图所示电路，电压 $\dot{V}_1 = (1 - j2) \text{ V}$, $\dot{V}_3 = (3 + j4) \text{ V}$ ，
 电流 $\dot{I}_2 = j2 \text{ A}$, $\dot{I}_4 = (-3 + j) \text{ A}$ 。求各元件复功率，并
 判断元件类型。



元件1 “发出” 复功率 $\tilde{S}_1 = \dot{V}_1 i_1^* = \dot{V}_1 (i_2 + i_4)^* = (1 - j2)(-3 + j3)^* = (-9 + j3) \text{ VA}$

元件1是RC串联

元件2 “发出” 复功率 $\tilde{S}_2 = \dot{V}_2 i_2^* = (-\dot{V}_1) i_2^* = (-1 + j2)(j2)^* = (4 + j2) \text{ VA}$

元件2是容性电源，

元件3 “吸收” 复功率 $\tilde{S}_3 = \dot{V}_3 i_3^* = \dot{V}_3 i_4^* = (3 + j4)(-3 + j)^* = (-5 - j15) \text{ VA}$

元件3是容性电源，

元件4 “吸收” 复功率 $\tilde{S}_4 = \dot{V}_4 i_4^* = (\dot{V}_1 - \dot{V}_3) i_4^* = (-2 - j6)(-3 + j)^* = j20 \text{ VA}$

元件3是电感

复功率守恒

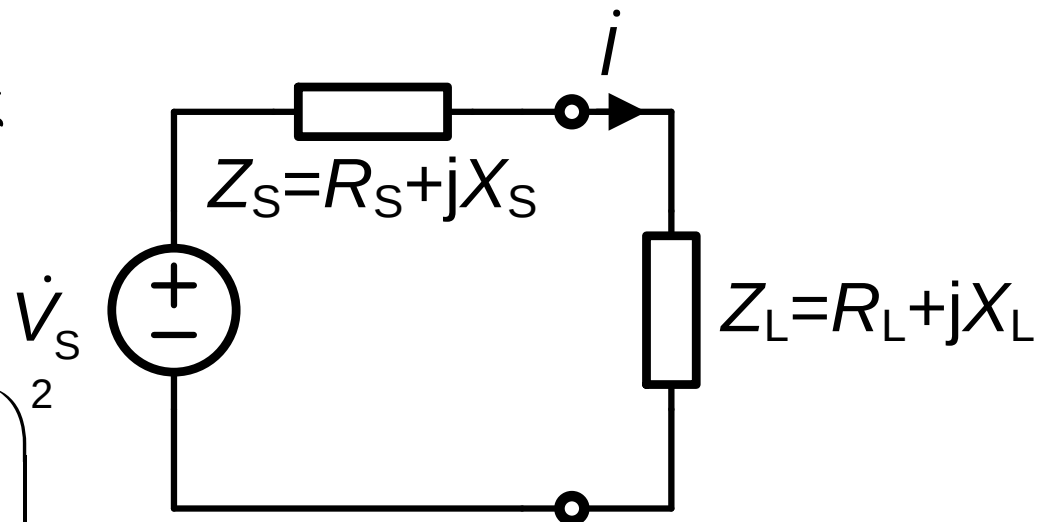
$$\tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2 = \tilde{S}_3 + \tilde{S}_4$$

最大功率传输定理

含有内阻的正弦电源
给一个负载供电，负
载获得的功率

$$P_L = R_L I^2 = R_L \left(\frac{V_S}{|Z_S + Z_L|} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{R_L V_S^2}{(R_S + R_L)^2 + (X_S + X_L)^2}$$



$$\frac{dP_L}{dX_L} = 0, \quad \frac{dP_L}{dR_L} = 0, \quad X_L = -X_S, \quad R_L = R_S$$

获得最大功率的条件：

$$Z_L = R_L + jX_L = R_S - jX_S = Z_S^*$$

当负载阻抗等于电源内阻抗的共轭复数时，负载获得最大功率。也称最大功率匹配，或称共轭匹配。

获得的最大功率：

$$P_{L,\max} = \frac{V_S^2}{4R_S}$$

负载吸收的功率与电源内阻消耗的功率相等。

负载阻抗角不变, 模可变的最大功率

负载阻抗 $Z_L = |Z_L|e^{j\varphi_L}$ 的模 $|Z_L|$ 可以改变, 而阻抗角 φ_L 不能改变。

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_L &= \frac{R_L V_S^2}{(R_S + R_L)^2 + (X_S + X_L)^2} \\
 &= \frac{V_S^2 |Z_L| \cos \varphi_L}{(|Z_S| \cos \varphi_S + |Z_L| \cos \varphi_L)^2 + (|Z_S| \sin \varphi_S + |Z_L| \sin \varphi_L)^2} \\
 &= \frac{V_S^2 \cos \varphi_L}{|Z_S|^2 / |Z_L| + |Z_L| + 2|Z_S| \cos(\varphi_S - \varphi_L)}
 \end{aligned}$$

获得最大功率的条件：

$$\frac{d(1/P_L)}{d|Z_L|} = 0, \quad |Z_L| = |Z_S|$$

当只有负载阻抗的模可以改变时，负载获得最大功率的条件是负载阻抗的模等于电源内阻抗的模。

获得的最大功率：

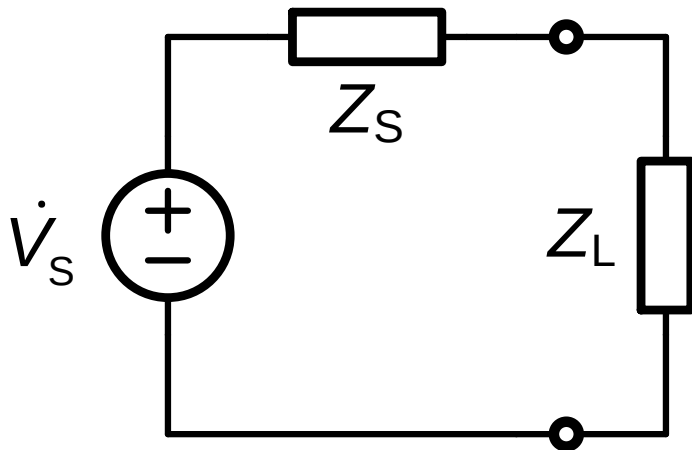
$$P_{L,\max} = \frac{V_S^2 \cos \varphi_L}{2|Z_S| [1 + \cos(\varphi_S - \varphi_L)]}$$

例题17

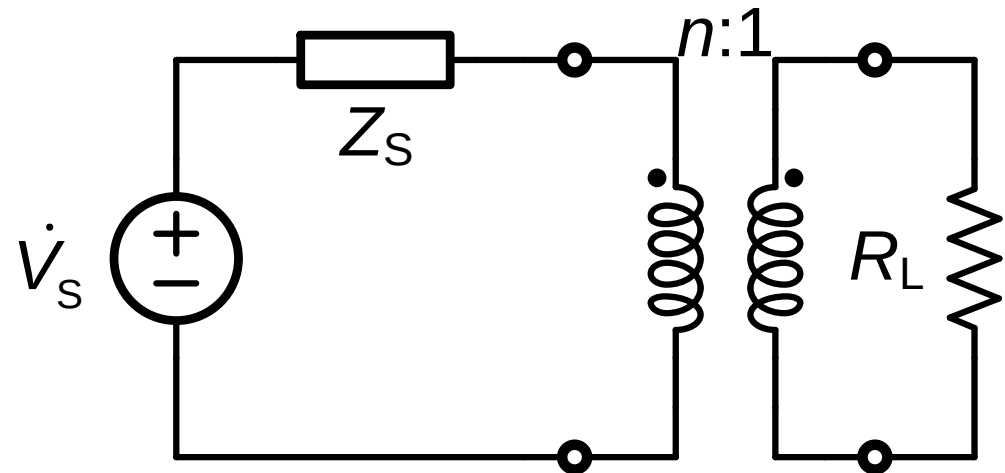
如图所示，源电压 $\dot{V}_S = 12\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$ ，内阻抗 $Z_S = (4 + j3) \Omega$

1. 图(a)中负载阻抗任意，求负载获得的最大功率。

2. 图(b)中通过理想变压器接一电阻负载， $R_L = 20 \Omega$ ，问变比 n 为多少时，负载 R_L 可以获得最大功率。



(a)



(b)

1. 当 $Z_L = Z_S^* = (4 - j3) \Omega$ 时，负载获得最大功率 $P_{L,\max} = \frac{V_S^2}{4R_L} = \frac{(12 \text{ V})^2}{4 \times 4 \Omega} = 9 \text{ W}$

2. 戴维南等效电路 $\dot{V}_{OC} = \frac{1}{n} \dot{V}_S$, $Z_{EQ} = \frac{1}{n^2} Z_S$

当 $R_L = |Z_{EQ}|$, $20 \Omega = \frac{1}{n^2} |4 + j3|$, $n = 1/2$

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{V}_{OC}}{Z_{EQ} + R_L} = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \dot{V}_S}{\frac{1}{n^2} Z_S + R_L} = \frac{n \dot{V}_S}{Z_S + n^2 R_L} = \frac{12 \angle 0^\circ / 2}{4 + j3 + 20/4} = \frac{3 - j}{5} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \angle -18.4^\circ$$

负载获得的最大功率

$$P_{L,\max} = I^2 R_L = \left(\frac{\sqrt{10}}{5} \text{ A} \right)^2 20 \Omega = 8 \text{ W}$$