

### 在线开放课程

正弦交流电路

# 正弦稳态电路分析

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### 本节内容

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- 正弦稳态电路分析方法概述
- 正弦稳态电路分析应用举例

## 一. 正弦稳态电路分析方法概述



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#### 电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

#### 电阻电路:

KCL: 
$$\sum i = 0$$

KVL: 
$$\sum u = 0$$

### 元件约束关系:

$$u = Ri$$
 **或**  $i = Gu$ 

#### 正弦电路相量分析:

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

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

元件约束关系:

### 一. 正弦稳态电路分析方法概述



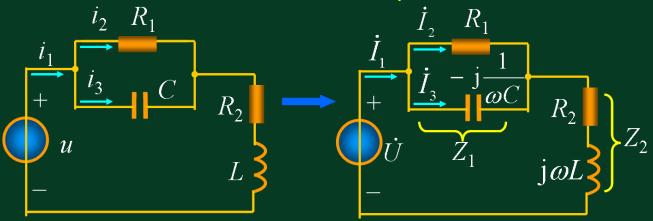


- 1. 引入相量法, 电阻电路和正弦电流电路依据的电路定律是相似的。
- 2. 引入电路的相量模型,把列写时域微分方程转为直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
- 3. 引入阻抗以后,可将电阻电路中讨论的所有 网络定理和分析方法都推广应用于正弦稳态 的相量分析中。直流 (f=0)是一个特例。

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例1 已知: $R_1 = 1000\Omega$ ,  $R_2 = 10\Omega$ , L = 500mH,  $C = 10\mu$ F, U = 100V,  $\omega = 314$ rad/s, 求:各支路电流。



### 解 画出电路的相量模型

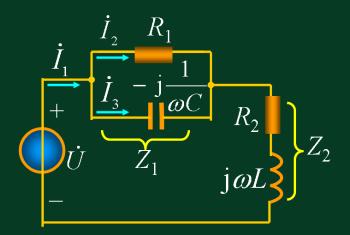
$$Z_{1} = \frac{R_{1}(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_{1} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.47)}{1000 - j318.47} = \frac{318.47 \times 10^{3} \angle - 90^{\circ}}{1049.5 \angle - 17.7^{\circ}}$$



$$Z_1 = 303.45 \angle -72.3^{\circ} = 92.11 - j289.13 \Omega$$

$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = 92.11 - j289.13 + 10 + j157$$
  
=  $102.11 - j132.13 = 166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ} \Omega$ 



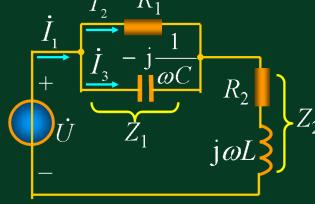
$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{166.99 \angle -52.3^{\circ}} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{-j \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_{1} - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1} = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^{\circ}} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ}$$

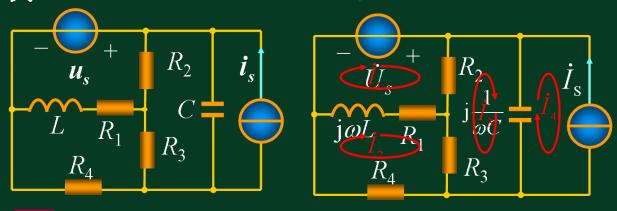
$$= 0.181 \angle -20^{\circ} \text{ A} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{4} \qquad \dot{I}_{1} \qquad \dot{I}_{2} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{4} \qquad \dot{I}_{3} \qquad \dot{I}_{4} \qquad \dot{$$

$$\dot{I}_{3} = \frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_{1}$$

$$= \frac{1000}{1000} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^{\circ} = 0.57 \angle 70^{\circ} \text{ A}$$



例2 列写电路的回路电流方程和结点电压方程



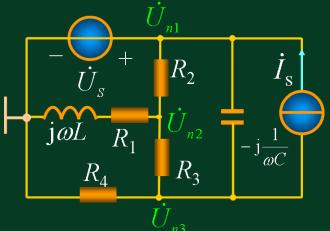
解

$$\begin{cases} (R_{1} + R_{2} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ (R_{1} + R_{3} + R_{4} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{2} - (R_{1} + j\omega L)\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = 0 \\ (R_{2} + R_{3} + j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_{3} - R_{2}\dot{I}_{1} - R_{3}\dot{I}_{2} + j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_{4} = 0 \\ \dot{I}_{4} = -\dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$





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#### 结点方程

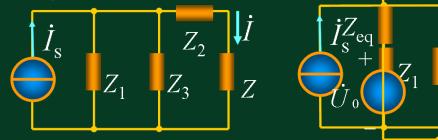
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ (\frac{1}{R_{1} + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_{2}} + \frac{1}{R_{3}})\dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_{2}}\dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ (\frac{1}{R_{3}} + \frac{1}{R_{4}} + j\omega C)\dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_{3}}\dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C\dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_{S} \end{cases}$$

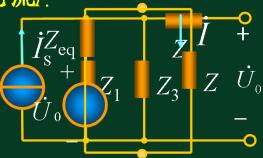
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例3 已知: 
$$\dot{I}_{s} = 4\angle 90^{\circ} A$$
,  $Z_{1} = Z_{2} = -j30\Omega$ ,

$$Z_3 = 30\Omega$$
,  $Z = 45\Omega$ , 求电流 $\dot{I}$ .





### 解 戴维宁等效变换

求开路电压: 
$$\dot{U}_0 = \dot{I}_S(Z_1//Z_3) = 84.86 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$

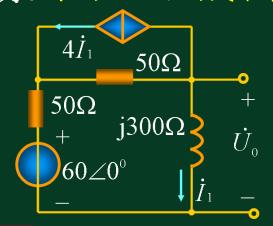
求等效电阻: 
$$Z_{eq} = Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2 = 15 - j45\Omega$$

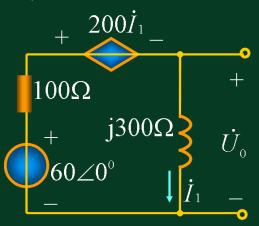
$$\dot{I} = \frac{U_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^{\circ}}{15 - j45 + 45} = 1.13 \angle 81.9^{\circ} A$$

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例4 求图示电路的戴维宁等效电路。





### 解 求开路电压:

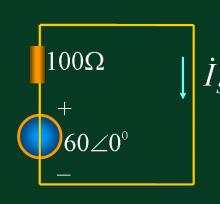
$$\dot{U}_{o} = -200\dot{I}_{1} - 100\dot{I}_{1} + 60 = -300\dot{I}_{1} + 60 = -300\frac{\dot{U}_{0}}{j300} + 60$$

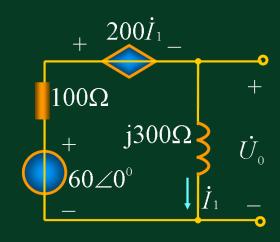
$$\dot{U}_{o} = \frac{60}{1-i} = 30\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$$



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#### 求短路电流:





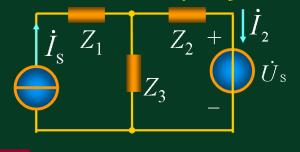
$$\dot{I}_{SC} = 60/100 = 0.6 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ A}$$

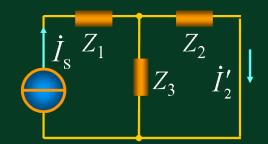
$$ightharpoonup Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_0}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0}{0.6} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 45^0\Omega$$

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例5用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_2$  已知:  $\dot{U}_8 = 100 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$   $\dot{I}_8 = 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{A}, Z_1 = Z_3 = 50 \angle 30^{\circ} \Omega, Z_3 = 50 \angle -30^{\circ} \Omega$ .



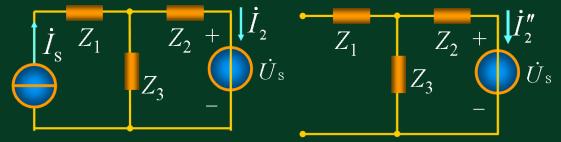


### 解 (1) $I_s$ 单独作用( $U_s$ 短路):

$$\dot{I}_{2}' = \dot{I}_{S} \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \times \frac{50 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \angle -30^{\circ} + 50 \angle 30^{\circ}}$$
$$= \frac{200 \angle 30^{\circ}}{50 \sqrt{3}} = 2.31 \angle 30^{\circ} A$$

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例5用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_2$  已知:  $\dot{U}_8 = 100 \angle 45^{\circ} \text{V}$   $\dot{I}_8 = 4 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{A}, Z_1 = Z_3 = 50 \angle 30^{\circ} \Omega, Z_3 = 50 \angle -30^{\circ} \Omega$ .



### (2) *U*s 单独作用(*I*s 开路):

$$\dot{I}_{2}'' = -\frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{2} + Z_{3}} = \frac{-100\angle 45^{\circ}}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2'' = 2.31 \angle 30^\circ + 1.155 \angle -135^\circ A$$

## 小结



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#### 电阻电路:

KCL: 
$$\sum i = 0$$

KVL: 
$$\sum u = 0$$

元件约束关系:

$$u = Ri$$
 **或**  $i = Gu$ 

#### 正弦电路相量分析:

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

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

元件约束关系:

$$\dot{U} = Z\dot{I}$$
 ,  $\dot{I} = Y\dot{U}$ 

可将电阻电路中讨论的所有网络定理和分析方法都推广应用于正弦稳态的相量分析中。