

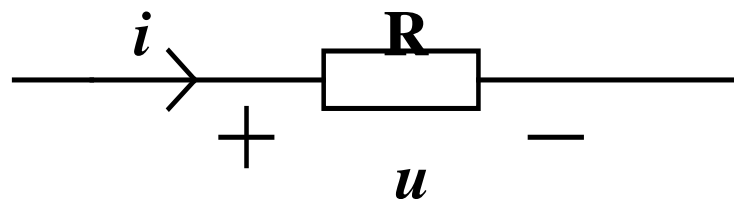
3 - 5 正弦交流电路中的电阻元件

1. 电阻元件的概念

电阻元件是体现电能转化为其他形式能量的二端元件。

2. 电阻元件上的电压电流关系

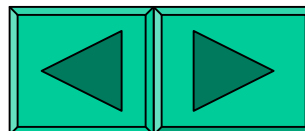
1) 瞬时值关系



在如图所示的参考方向下

$$u = R i$$

选电流 i 为参考正弦量，即 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$



设 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$ $u = \sqrt{2}IR \sin \omega t = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$

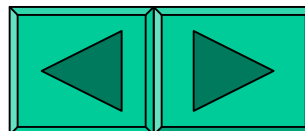
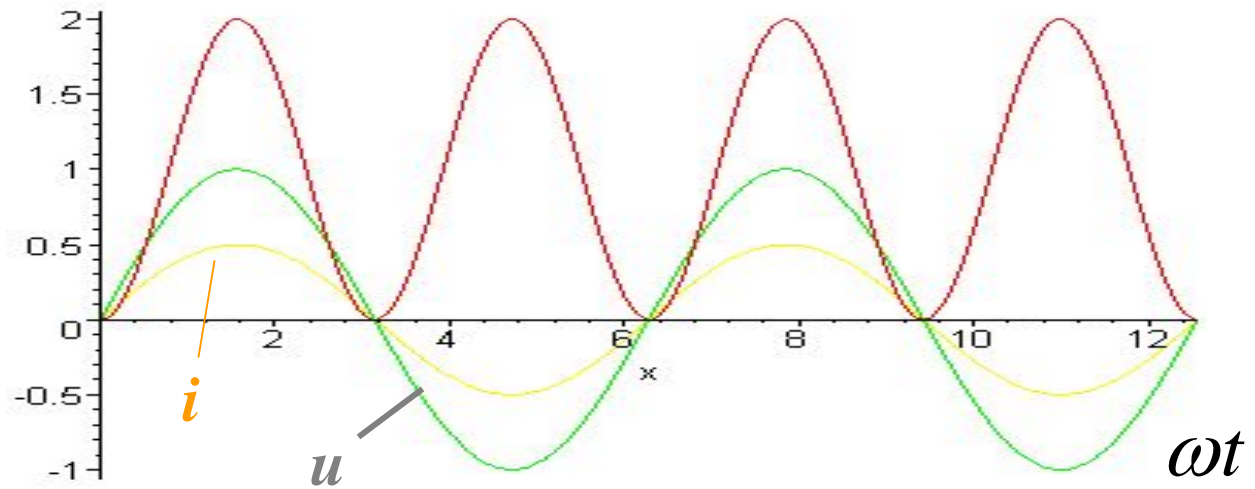
其中记： $U = R I$

讨论：

a. 电阻上的电压、电流是同频率的正弦量。

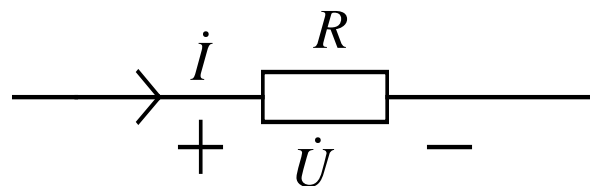
b. 电压、电流同相

c. 波形图



2、有效值关系

$$U = IR$$



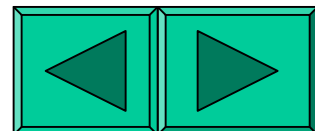
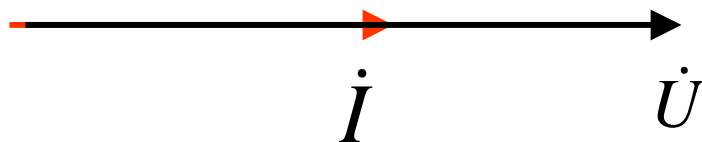
3、相量关系及相量电路模型

$$\begin{aligned} u &= Ri = R\mathcal{I}_m(\sqrt{2}\dot{i}e^{j\omega t}) \\ &= \mathcal{I}_m(\sqrt{2}\dot{i}R \times e^{j\omega t}) = \mathcal{I}_m(\sqrt{2}\dot{U}e^{j\omega t}) \end{aligned}$$

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

复数形式的欧姆定律

同时表示了电压、电流的有效值关系和相位关系。



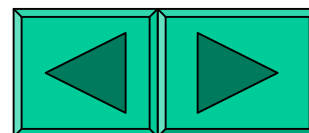
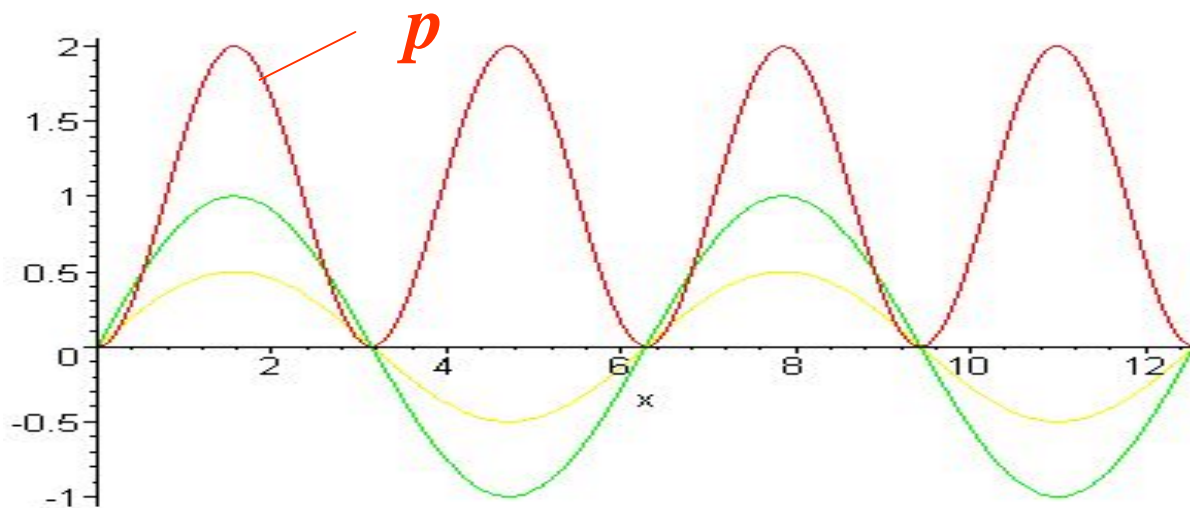
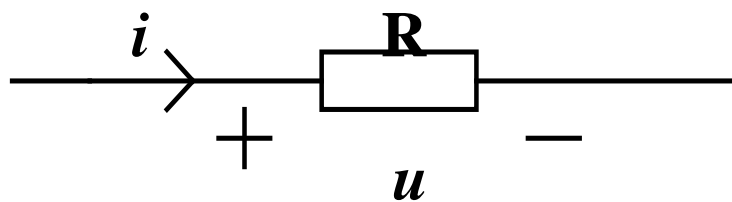
3. 电阻元件上的功率和能量

1) 瞬时功率

设 $i = \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t$ $u = \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t$

$$\begin{aligned} p = ui &= \sqrt{2}U \sin \omega t \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t \\ &= UI(1 - \cos 2\omega t) \end{aligned}$$

$p \geq 0$ 说明是耗能元件



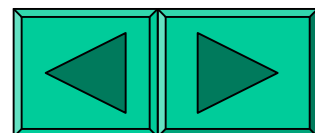
2) 平均功率

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T UI(1 - \cos 2\omega t) dt = UI$$

3) 能量

$$W = \int_{-\infty}^t p d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau)i(\tau) d\tau$$

$$W(t_0, t) = \int_{t_0}^t p(\tau) d\tau = \int_{t_0}^t u(\tau)i(\tau) d\tau$$



3-6 正弦交流电路中的电感元件

1. 电感元件的概念

电感是体现磁场储能的二端元件。

2. 电感上电压电流关系

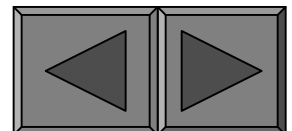
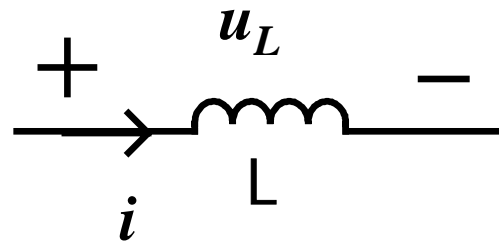
1) 瞬时值关系

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

选择电流作为参考正弦量

$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$$

$$u_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = L \frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t) = \sqrt{2} \omega L I \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$



讨论：

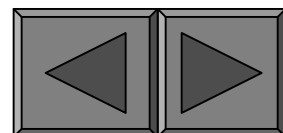
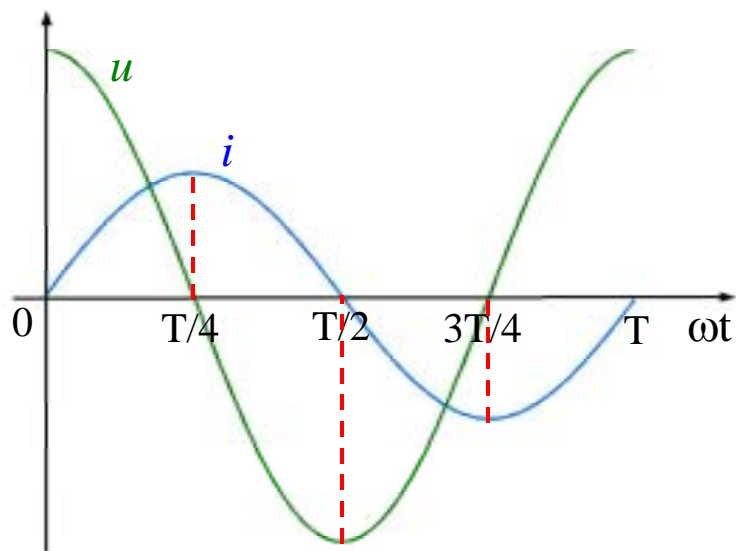
1、 $X_L \triangleq \omega L$ 自感电抗/感抗 单位：欧姆(Ω)

$B_L \triangleq \frac{1}{\omega L} = \frac{1}{X_L}$ 电感电纳/感纳 单位：西门子(S).

$\omega = 0$, $X_L = 0$ 直流电路中 L 元件相当于短路

2、 电感电压、 电流同频率

3、 电感电压超前电流 90°



2) 有效值关系

$$i = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$$
$$u_L(t) = \sqrt{2} \omega L I \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$
$$= \sqrt{2} X_L I \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) = \sqrt{2} U_L \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$
$$U_L = I \cdot X_L$$

3) 相量关系及相量电路模型

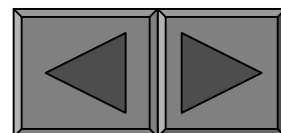
设 $i = \sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = L \frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t)$$

$$= L \frac{d}{dt} \left[\mathcal{I}_m (\sqrt{2} I e^{j\omega t}) \right] = \mathcal{I}_m \left[\frac{d}{dt} (\sqrt{2} L I e^{j\omega t}) \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{I}_m (\sqrt{2} L I \cdot j\omega e^{j\omega t}) = \mathcal{I}_m (\sqrt{2} \dot{U} e^{j\omega t})$$

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

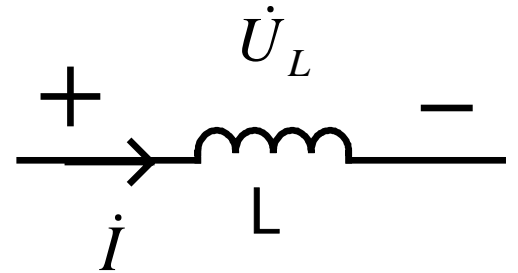
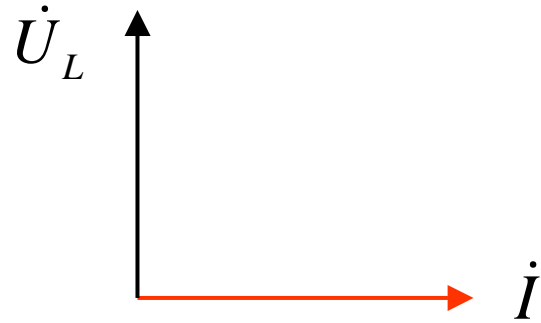


$$\dot{U} = j\omega L\dot{I} = jX_L\dot{I}$$

复数形式的欧姆定律-----有效值、相位

相量运算将微分运算转化为乘以 j 的代数运算。

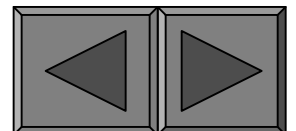
画相量图

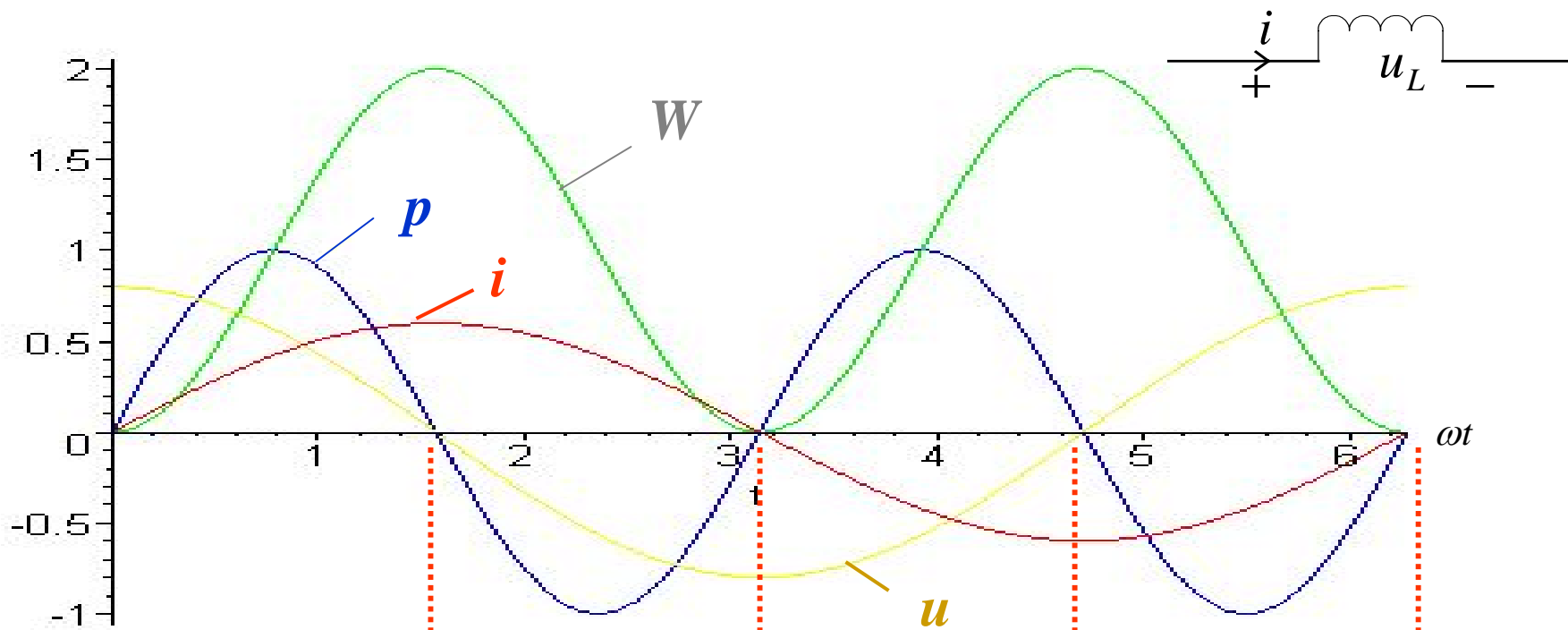


3. 功率和能量

1) 瞬时功率

$$\begin{aligned} p &= ui = \sqrt{2}U_L \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) \sqrt{2}I \sin \omega t \\ &= U_L I \sin 2\omega t \end{aligned}$$



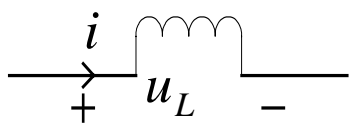


$$0 \leq t < T/4$$

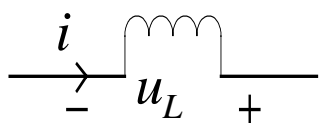
$$T/4 \leq t < T/2$$

$$T/2 \leq t < 3T/4$$

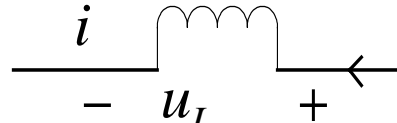
$$3T/4 \leq t < T$$



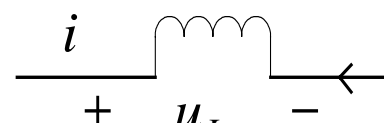
吸收功率



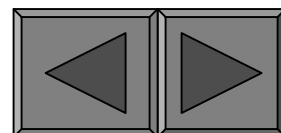
发出功率



吸收功率



发出功率



2) 平均功率

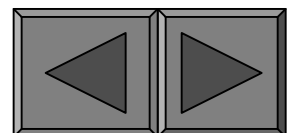
$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (U_L I \sin 2\omega t) dt = 0$$

3) 能量

$$W_L = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 = \frac{1}{2} L(\sqrt{2} I \sin \omega t)^2 = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 (1 - \cos 2\omega t)$$

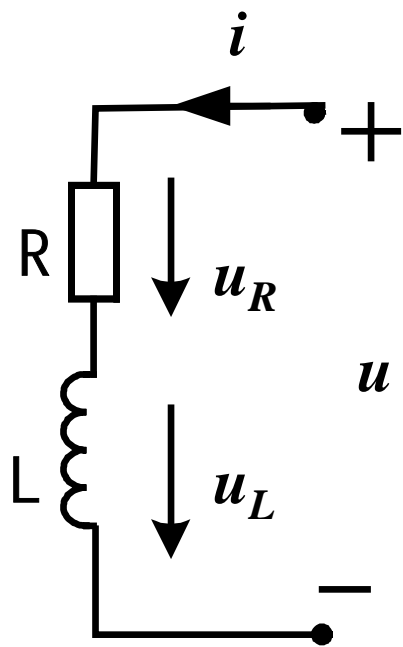
4) 电感元件的无功功率 $Q_L = U_L I = I^2 X_L$

电感元件本身并不消耗功率，而是与电路其他部分交换功率。通常用**无功功率**表示电感元件与电路其他部分功率**交换的幅值**，这个幅值称为电感元件的无功功率。单位：**乏 VAR**。虽然与功率具有相同的量纲，但不代表电感消耗功率。



4. 实际电感元件

对于一个实际线圈来说，一般其电阻是不可忽略的，这时既要考虑线圈建立磁场的效应，也要计及它发热而消耗电能的效应。通常用R-L串联电路来等效一个实际线圈。

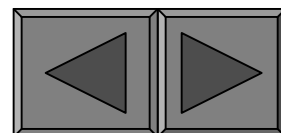


$$u = u_R + u_L = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt}$$

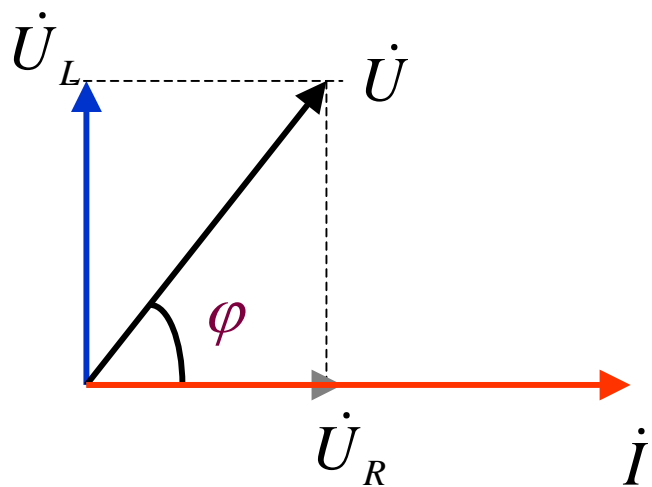
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} = (R + j\omega L)\dot{I}$$

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

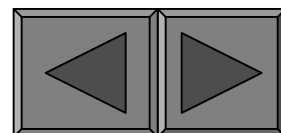
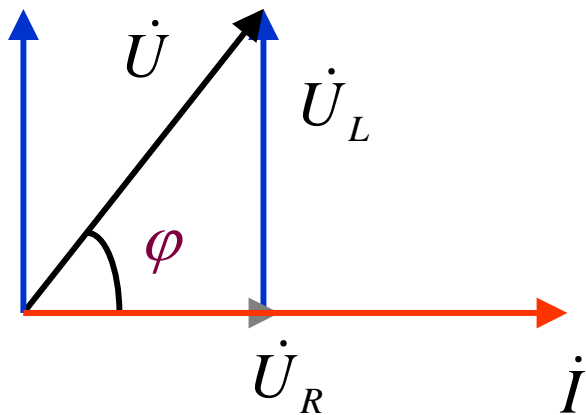
复数阻抗：实部是电阻，虚部是电抗。



相量图：以 i 作为参考相量



$$\varphi = \arctg \frac{U_L}{U_R} = \arctg \frac{\omega L}{R}$$



例1：一个理想电感 $L=0.127\text{H}$ $i = 0.01\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 30^\circ)$

(1) $f=50\text{Hz}$, (2) $f=5000\text{Hz}$, 求 u_L ?

解: (1) $f=50\text{Hz}$ $\omega = 2\pi f = 314\text{rad/s}$

$$X_L = 2\pi fL = 314 \times 0.127 = 40(\Omega)$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jX_L \dot{I} = j40 \times 0.01 \angle 30^\circ = 0.4 \angle 120^\circ$$

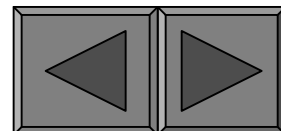
$$U_L = 0.4\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) = 0.4\sqrt{2}\sin(314t + 120^\circ)\text{V}$$

(2) $f=5000\text{Hz}$ $\omega = 2\pi f = 31400\text{rad/s}$

$$X_L = 4000(\Omega)$$

$$\dot{U}_L = jX_L \dot{I} = j4000 \times 0.01 \angle 30^\circ = 40 \angle 120^\circ$$

$$U_L = 40\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 120^\circ) = 40\sqrt{2}\sin(31400t + 120^\circ)\text{V}$$



例2 一个实际电感线圈，已知 $R = 30\Omega, L = 40mH$

外加电压 $U = 10V, \omega = 1000 rad/s$

求：1. 电流的有效值。2. $u = 10\sqrt{2}$ 时， $i = ?$

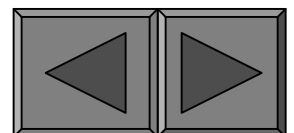
解：1. $Z = R + j\omega L = 30 + j40 = 50\angle 53.1^\circ \Omega$

$$\dot{U} = 10\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{50\angle 53.1^\circ} = 0.2\angle -53.1^\circ A \quad I = 0.2A$$

2. $u = 10\sqrt{2} \quad \omega t = \pi/2$

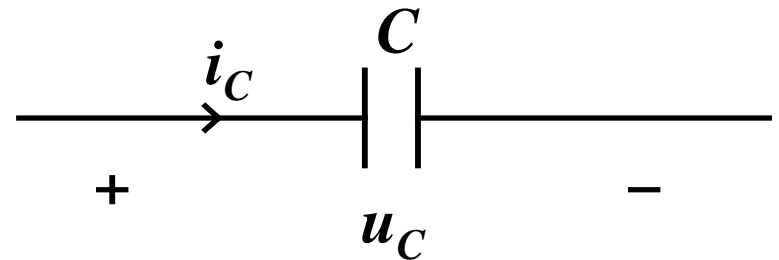
$$i = 0.2\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 53.1^\circ) = 0.2\sqrt{2}\sin(90^\circ - 53.1^\circ) = 0.17A$$



3 - 7 正弦交流电路中的电容元件

1. 电容元件的概念

体现电场储能的二端元件。



2. 电容上电压电流关系

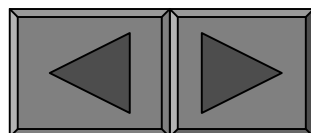
1) 瞬时值关系

在上述参考方向下
$$i_C = \frac{dq}{dt} = C \frac{du_C}{dt}$$

选择电容电压作为参考正弦量

$$u_C = \sqrt{2}U_C \sin \omega t$$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = \sqrt{2} \omega C U_C \cos \omega t = \sqrt{2} \omega C U_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$



讨论：

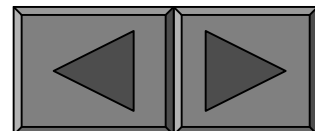
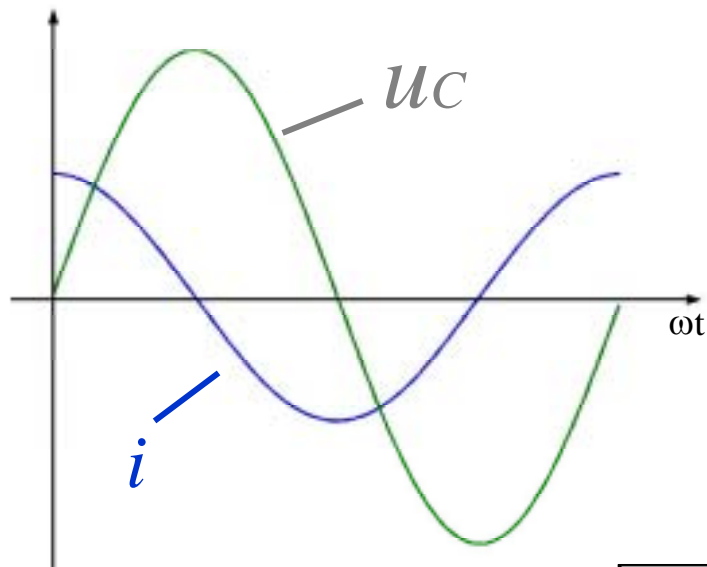
1、 $X_C \triangleq \frac{1}{\omega C}$ 电容电抗/简称容抗 单位：欧姆(Ω)

$B_C \triangleq \omega C = \frac{1}{X_C}$ 电容电纳/简称容纳 单位：西门子(S).

$\omega = 0, X_C = \infty$ 直流电路中 C 元件相当于开路

2、 电容电压、电流同频率

3、 电容电流超前电压 90°



2) 有效值关系

$$u_C = \sqrt{2}U_C \sin \omega t$$

$$I_C = \frac{U_C}{X_C}$$

$$i_C = \sqrt{2}\omega CU_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \frac{1}{X_C} U_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) = \sqrt{2}I_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

3) 相量关系及相量电路模型

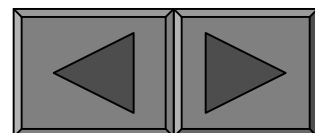
设 $u_C = \sqrt{2}U_C \sin \omega t$

$$i_C = C \frac{du_C}{dt} = C \frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{2}U_C \sin \omega t)$$

$$= C \frac{d}{dt} \left[\mathcal{I}_m \left(\sqrt{2} \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t} \right) \right] = \mathcal{I}_m \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{2} C \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t} \right) \right]$$

$$= \mathcal{I}_m \left(\sqrt{2} j\omega C \dot{U}_C e^{j\omega t} \right) = \mathcal{I}_m \left(\sqrt{2} \dot{I}_C e^{j\omega t} \right) = \sqrt{2}I_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ)$$

令 $\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U}_C$

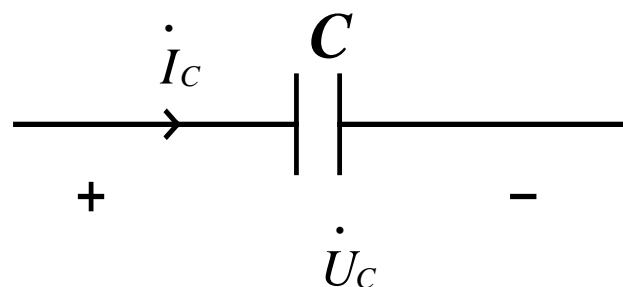


$$\text{令} \quad \dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U}_C \quad \dot{U}_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \dot{I}_C$$

复数形式的欧姆定律-----有效值、相位

相量运算将微分运算转化为乘以 j 的代数运算。

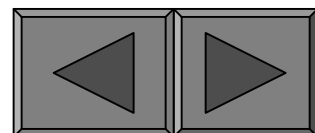
画相量图



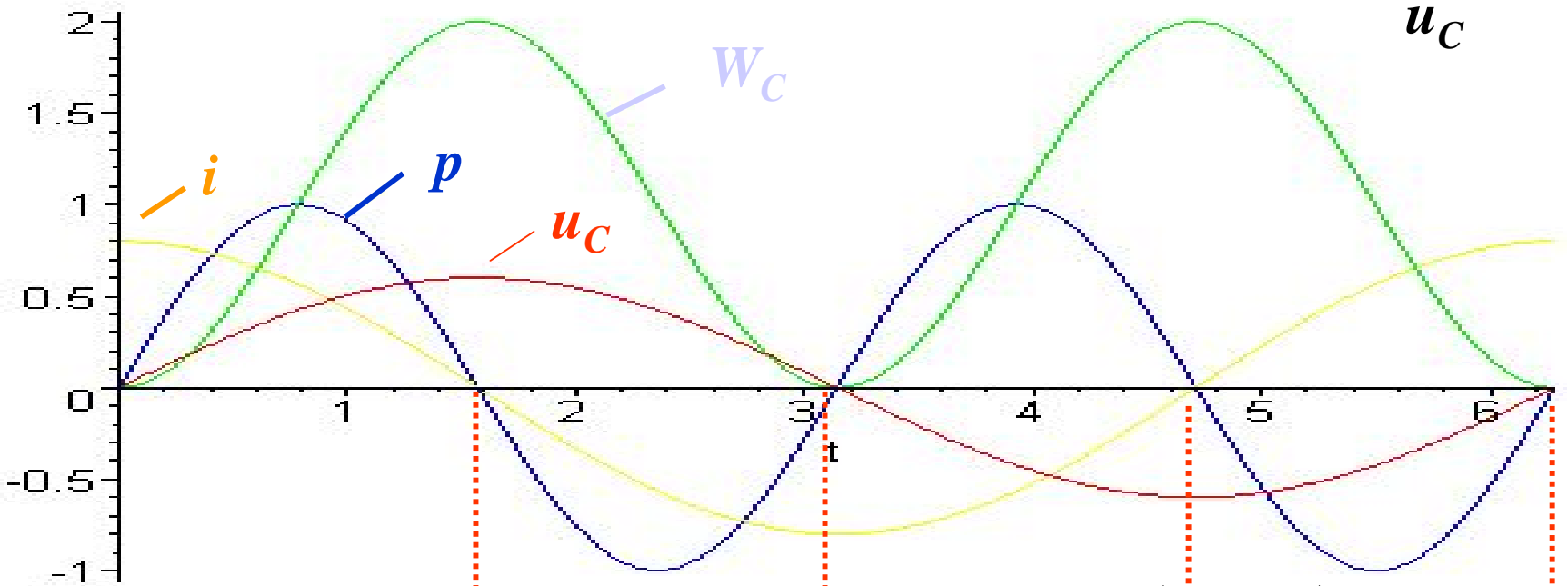
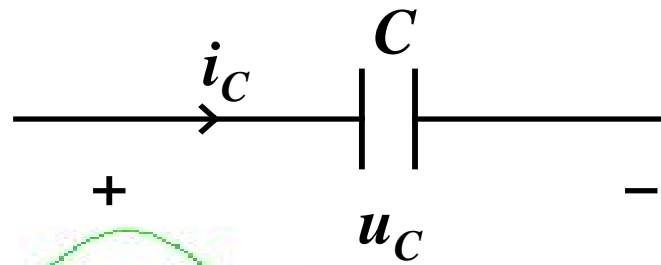
3. 功率和能量

1) 瞬时功率

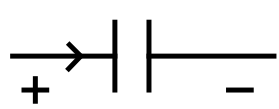
$$\begin{aligned} p &= u_C i_C = \sqrt{2} U_C \sin \omega t \sqrt{2} I_C \sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) \\ &= U_C I_C \sin 2\omega t \end{aligned}$$



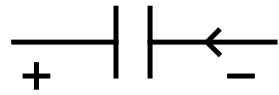
波形图



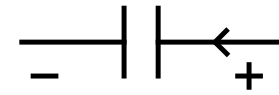
$0 \leq t < T/4$
 $T/4 \leq t < T/2$
 $T/2 \leq t < 3T/4$
 $3T/4 \leq t < T$



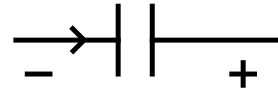
吸收功率



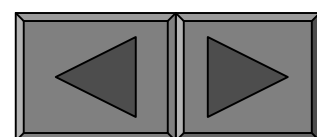
发出功率



吸收功率



发出功率



2) 平均功率

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (UI \sin 2\omega t) dt = 0$$

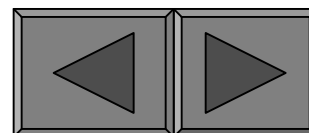
3) 能量

$$W_C = \frac{1}{2} C u_C^2 = \frac{1}{2} C \left[\sqrt{2} U_C \sin \omega t \right]^2 \quad \text{本身不消耗能量}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} C U_C^2 (1 - \cos 2\omega t)$$

4) 电容元件的无功功率

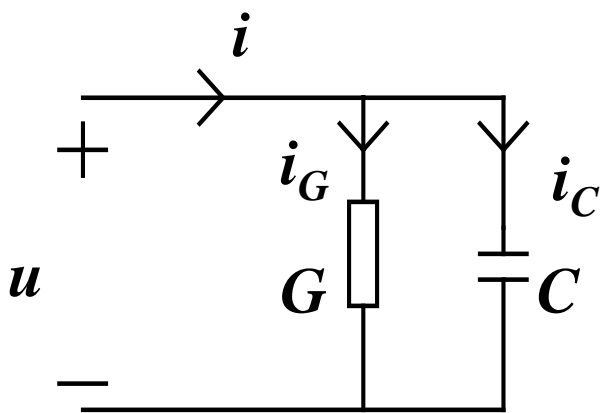
$$Q_C = U_C I_C = I_C^2 X_C = U_C^2 B_C$$

电容元件本身并不消耗功率，而是与电路其他部分交换功率。通常用**无功功率**表示电容元件与电路其他部分功率**交换的幅值**，这个幅值称为电容元件的无功功率。单位：**乏 VAR**。虽然与功率具有相同的量纲，但不代表电容消耗功率。



4. 实际电容器

实际电容器两个极板之间的绝缘不够理想，则电容器中除了储存电场能外，还有漏电流，通常用 G-C 并联电路来等效一个绝缘不够理想的实际电容器

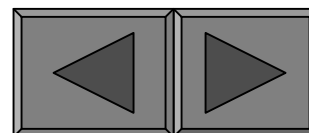


$$i = i_G + i_C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= \dot{I}_G + \dot{I}_C \\ &= \dot{U} (G + j\omega C) \end{aligned}$$

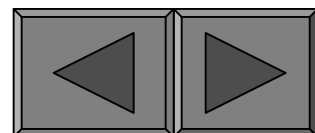
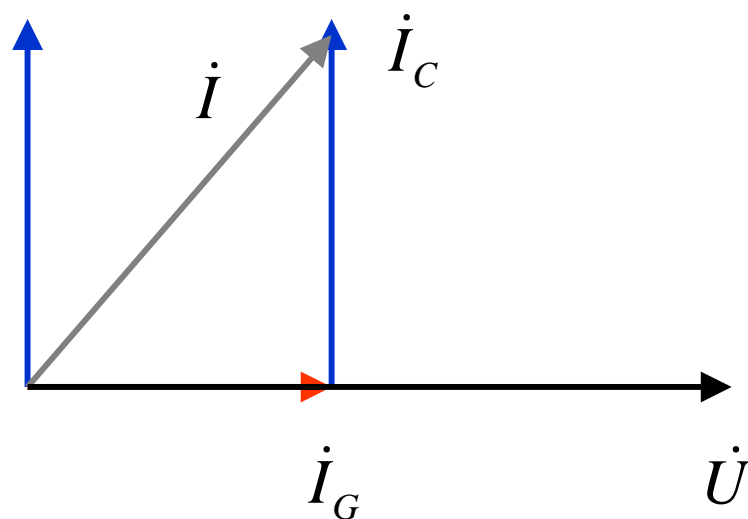
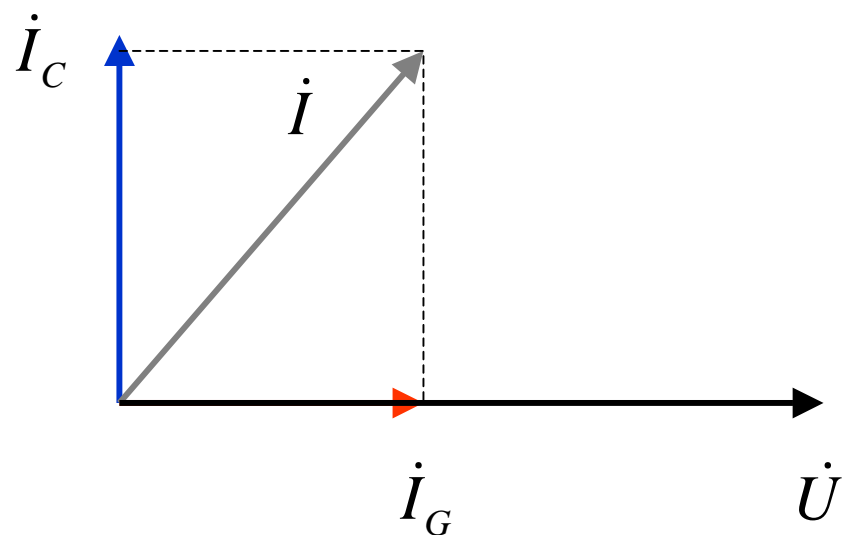
$$\frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + j\omega C = Y$$

复数导纳 Y



复数导纳 Y ：实部为电导，虚部为电纳。

相量图，以 \dot{U} 作为参考相量



例1: 一个理想电容 $C = 4.75\mu F$ $u_C = 10\sqrt{2}\sin\omega t$

(a) $f = 50Hz$ (b) $f = 5000Hz$ 求 i_C ?

解: (a) $f = 50Hz$ $\omega = 2\pi f = 314 rad/s$

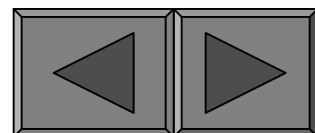
$$B_C = \omega C = 2\pi f C = 314 \times 4.75 \times 10^{-6} = 15 \times 10^{-4} (S)$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U}_C = jB_C \dot{U}_C = j0.015 (A) \quad i_C = 0.015\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) A$$

(b) $f = 5000Hz$ $\omega = 2\pi f = 31400 rad/s$

$$B_C = \omega C = 314 \times 10^2 \times 4.75 \times 10^{-6} = 0.15 (S)$$

$$\dot{I}_C = jB_C \dot{U}_C = j1.5 (A) \quad i_C = 1.5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 90^\circ) A$$



例2: 有一个非理想电容, 测得其电导 $G = 0.00312S$; 当加上

$U = 10V$, $\omega = 314 rad/s$ 正弦电压时, 测得 $I = 0.1A$

求: $C=?$ 以电压为参考相量, 写出 i 的时间函数。

解:
$$\frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + j\omega C = Y \quad \frac{I}{U} = y = \sqrt{G^2 + (\omega C)^2}$$

$$0.01^2 = 0.00312^2 + (\omega C)^2 \quad C = 30.3\mu F$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{I} &= Y\dot{U} = (0.00312 + j314 \times 30.3 \times 10^{-6}) \cdot 10 \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 0.1 \angle 71.8^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$i = 0.1\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 71.8^\circ) A$$

