

第9章 正弦稳态电路的分析

● 重点:

1. 阻抗和导纳;
2. 正弦稳态电路的分析;
3. 正弦稳态电路的功率分析;
4. 串、并联谐振的概念;

基本要求:

正确掌握阻抗和导纳的概念, 正确理解正弦稳态电路的功率和串联、并联谐振的概念。

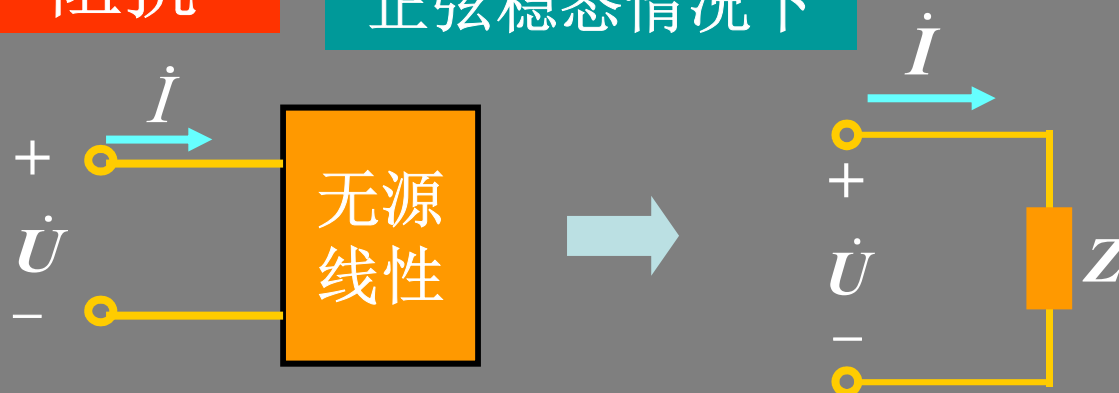
难 点:

阻抗和导纳的计算。串联、并联谐振的概念。

9.1 阻抗和导纳

1. 阻抗

正弦稳态情况下



定义阻抗 $Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$

欧姆定律的
相量形式

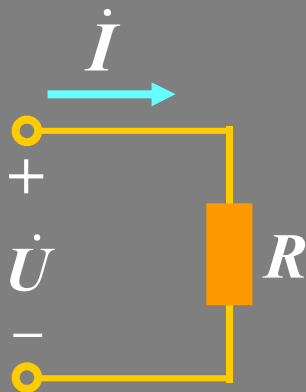
$$\begin{cases} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} \\ \varphi_z = \psi_u - \psi_i \end{cases}$$

阻抗模

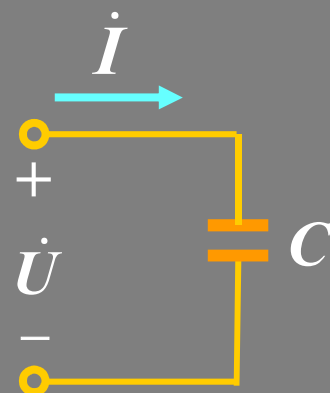
阻抗角

单位: Ω

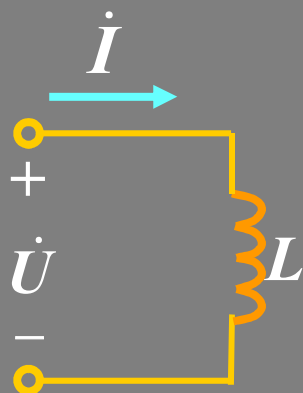
当无源网络内为单个元件时有：



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



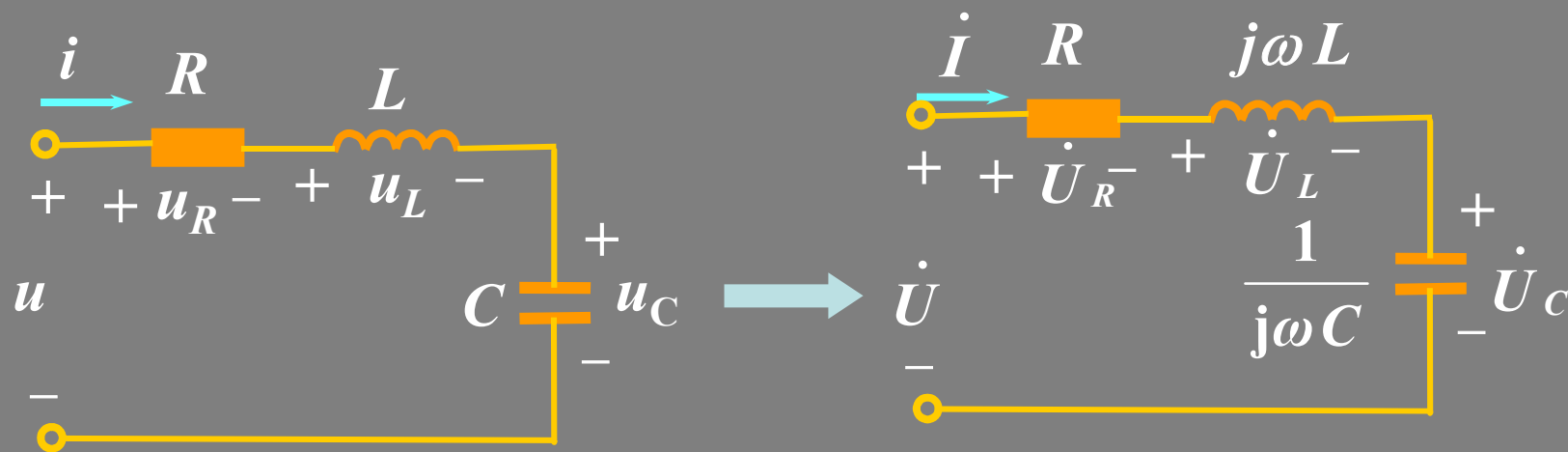
$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} = jX_c$$



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

Z可以是实数，也可以是虚数

2. *RLC*串联电路



由KVL: $\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = R\dot{I} + j\omega L\dot{I} - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}$

$$= [R + j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})]\dot{I} = [R + j(X_L + X_C)]\dot{I} = (R + jX)\dot{I}$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = R + jX = |\mathbf{Z}| \angle \varphi_z$$

Z —复阻抗； R —电阻(阻抗的实部)； X —电抗(阻抗的虚部)；

$|Z|$ —复阻抗的模； φ_z —阻抗角。

转换关系：

或

$$|Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$$

$$\varphi_z = \arctg \frac{X}{R}$$

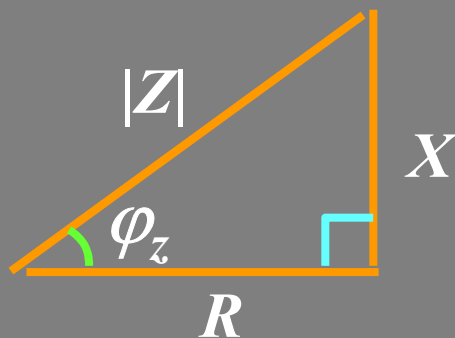
$$R = |Z| \cos \varphi_z$$

$$X = |Z| \sin \varphi_z$$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I}$$

$$\varphi_z = \psi_u - \psi_i$$

阻抗三角形

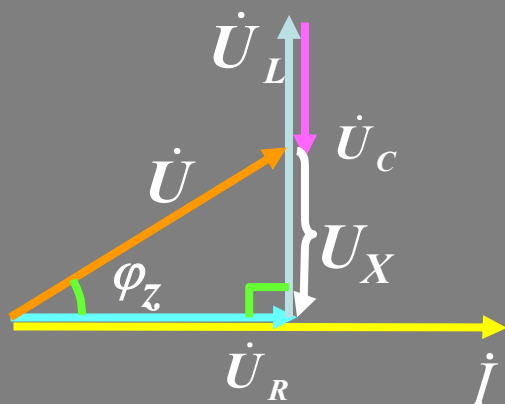


分析 R 、 L 、 C 串联电路得出：

(1) $Z=R+j(\omega L-1/\omega C)=|Z|\angle\varphi_z$ 为复数，故称复阻抗

(2) $\omega L > 1/\omega C$ ， $X>0$ ， $\varphi_z>0$ ，电路为感性，电压领先电流；

相量图：选电流为参考向量， $\psi_i = 0$

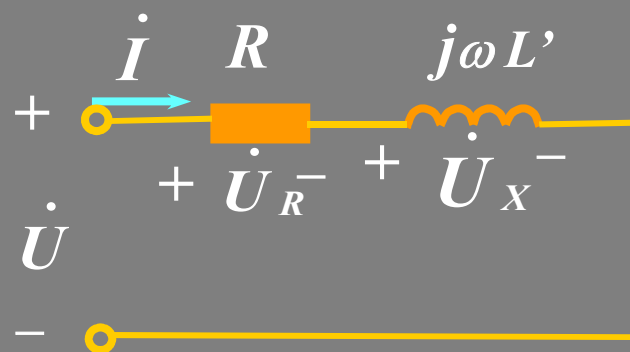


等效电路

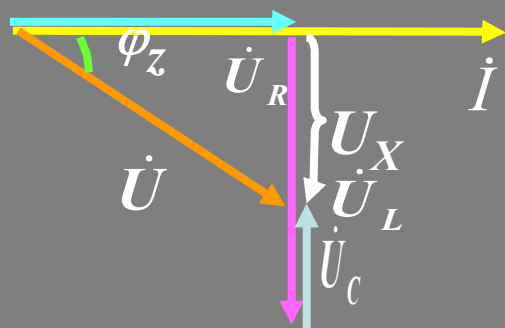


三角形 U_R 、 U_X 、 U 称为电压三角形，它和阻抗三角形相似。即

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

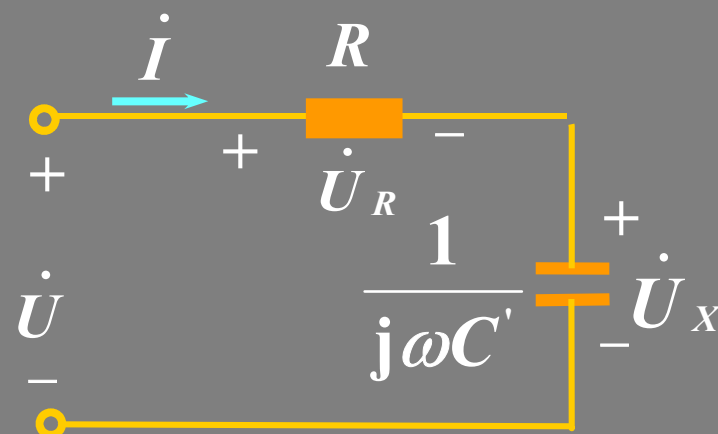


$\omega L < 1/\omega C$, $X < 0$, $\varphi_z < 0$, 电路为容性, 电压落后电流;

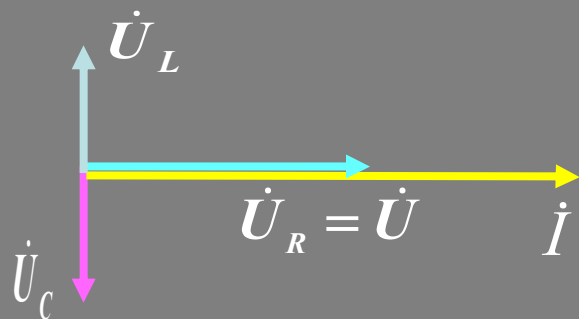


$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2}$$

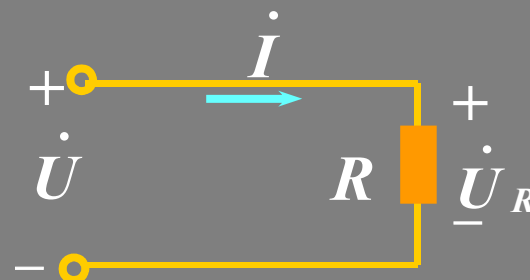
等效电路



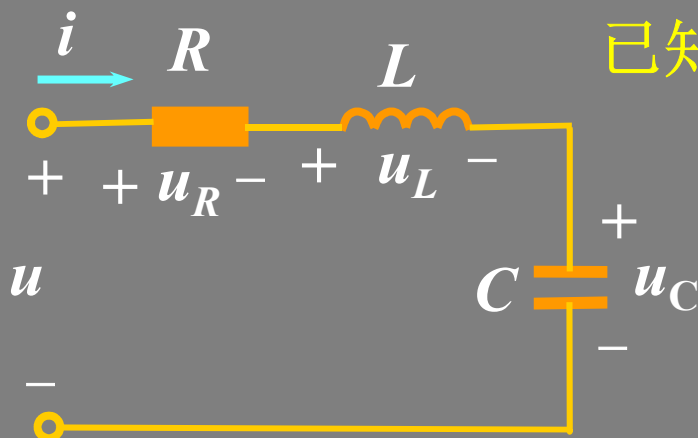
$\omega L = 1/\omega C$, $X = 0$, $\varphi_z = 0$, 电路为电阻性, 电压与电流同相。



等效电路



例



已知: $R=15\Omega$, $L=0.3\text{mH}$, $C=0.2\mu\text{F}$,

$$u = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(\omega t + 60^\circ)$$

$$f = 3 \times 10^4 \text{ Hz}.$$

求 i , u_R , u_L , u_C .

解

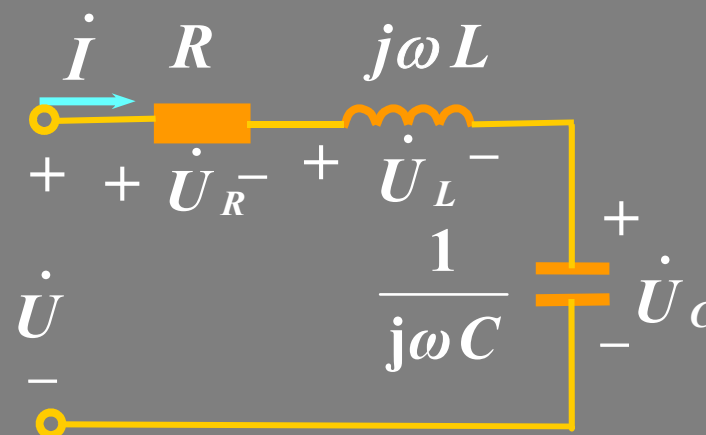
其相量模型为:

$$\dot{U} = 5\angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$j\omega L = j2\pi \times 3 \times 10^4 \times 0.3 \times 10^{-3} = j56.5\Omega$$

$$-j\frac{1}{\omega C} = -j\frac{1}{2\pi \times 3 \times 10^4 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6}} = -j26.5\Omega$$

$$Z = R + j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} = 15 + j56.5 - j26.5 = 33.54\angle 63.4^\circ \Omega$$



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{5\angle 60^\circ}{33.54\angle 63.4^\circ} = 0.149\angle -3.4^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{U}_R = R\dot{I} = 15 \times 0.149\angle -3.4^\circ = 2.235\angle -3.4^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L\dot{I} = 56.5\angle 90^\circ \times 0.149\angle -3.4^\circ = 8.42\angle 86.4^\circ \text{ V}$$

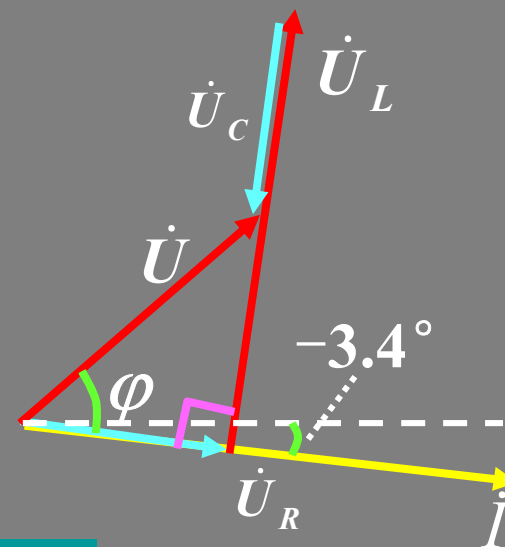
$$\dot{U}_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I} = 26.5\angle -90^\circ \times 0.149\angle -3.4^\circ = 3.95\angle -93.4^\circ \text{ V}$$

则 $i = 0.149\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^\circ) \text{ A}$

$$u_R = 2.235\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 3.4^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_L = 8.42\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t + 86.6^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_C = 3.95\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 93.4^\circ) \text{ V}$$



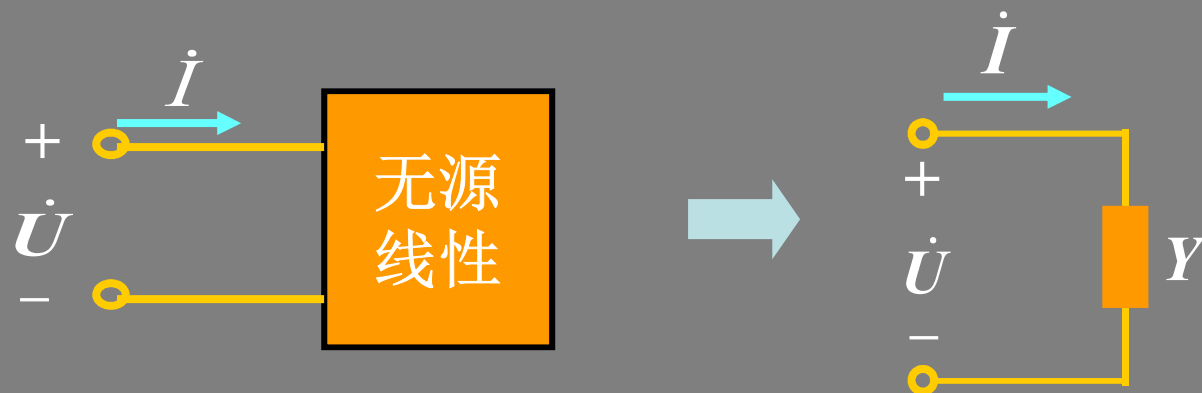
相量图

注

$U_L=8.42>U=5$, 分电压大于总电压。

3. 导纳

正弦稳态情况下



定义导纳 $Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} \end{array} \right.$$

导纳模

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi_y = \psi_i - \psi_u \end{array} \right.$$

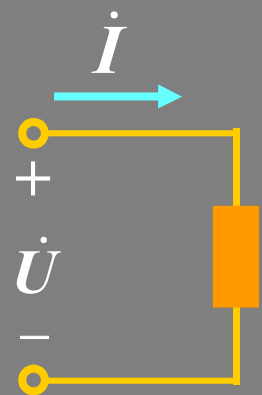
导纳角

单位: S

对同一二端网络:

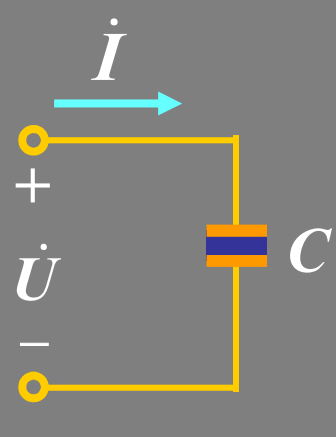
$$Z = \frac{1}{Y}, Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

当无源网络内为单个元件时有:



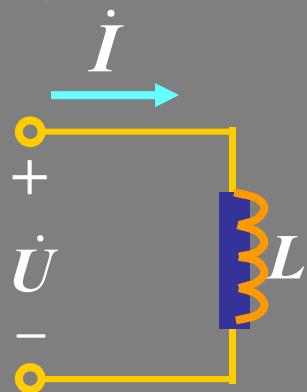
A circuit diagram of a resistor R . It consists of a yellow wire forming a loop with two terminals on the left. A blue arrow labeled $\dot{I}$ points into the top terminal. The voltage across the resistor is indicated by a '+' sign at the top and a '-' sign at the bottom, with the label $\dot{U}$ in the middle. The resistor is represented by an orange rectangle labeled R .

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = \frac{1}{R} = G$$



A circuit diagram of a capacitor C . It consists of a yellow wire forming a loop with two terminals on the left. A blue arrow labeled $\dot{I}$ points into the top terminal. The voltage across the capacitor is indicated by a '+' sign at the top and a '-' sign at the bottom, with the label $\dot{U}$ in the middle. The capacitor is represented by two parallel blue lines labeled C .

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

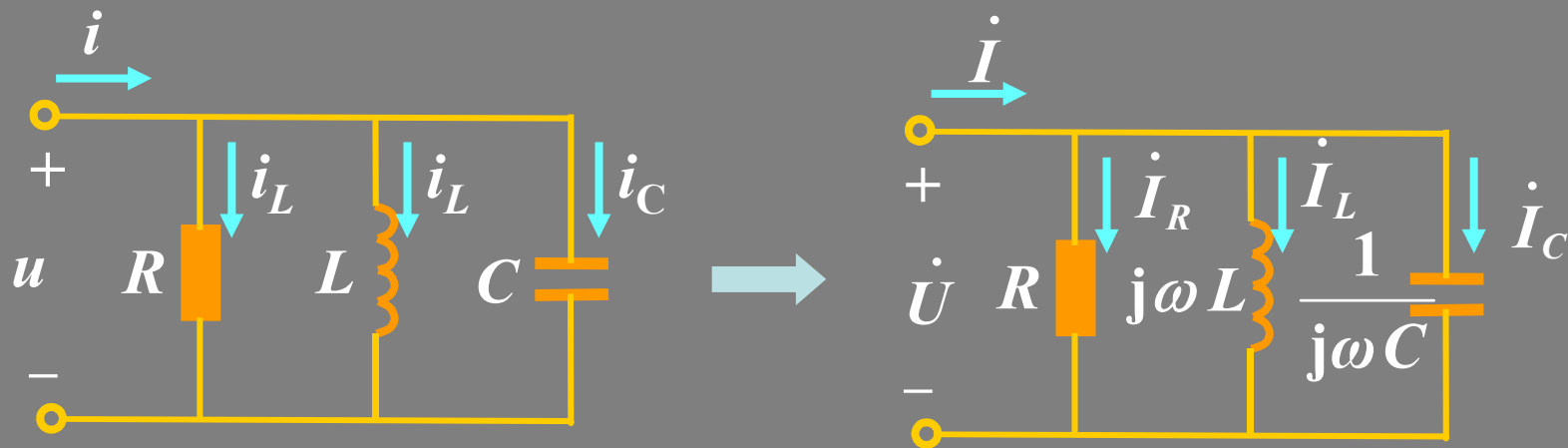


A circuit diagram of an inductor L . It consists of a yellow wire forming a loop with two terminals on the left. A blue arrow labeled $\dot{I}$ points into the top terminal. The voltage across the inductor is indicated by a '+' sign at the top and a '-' sign at the bottom, with the label $\dot{U}$ in the middle. The inductor is represented by a blue coil labeled L .

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = 1/j\omega L = jB_L$$

Y 可以是实数,也可以是虚数

4. *RLC*并联电路



由KCL: $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_R + \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = G\dot{U} - j\frac{1}{\omega L}\dot{U} + j\omega C\dot{U}$
 $= (G - j\frac{1}{\omega L} + j\omega C)\dot{U} = [G + j(B_L + B_C)]\dot{U} = (G + jB)\dot{U}$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + j\omega C - j\frac{1}{\omega L} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

Y —复导纳； G —电导(导纳的实部)； B —电纳(导纳的虚部)；

$|Y|$ —复导纳的模； φ_y —导纳角。

转换关系：

$$|Y| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$\varphi_y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{B}{G}$$

或

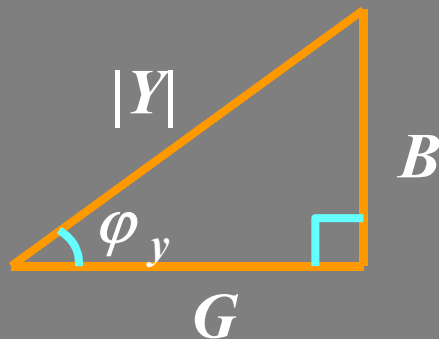
$$G = |Y| \cos \varphi_y$$

$$B = |Y| \sin \varphi_y$$

$$|Y| = \frac{I}{U}$$

$$\varphi_y = \psi_i - \psi_u$$

导纳三角形



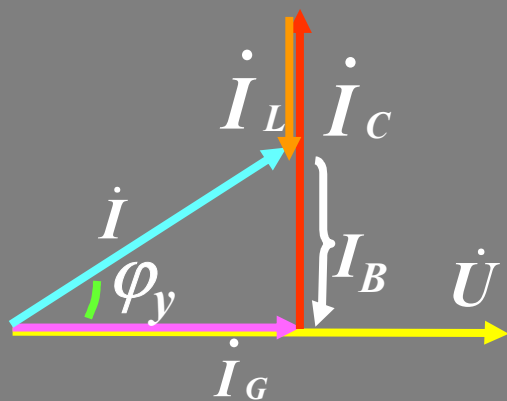
分析 R 、 L 、 C 并联电路得出：

(1) $Y=G+j(\omega C-1/\omega L)=|Y|\angle\varphi_y$ 复数，故称复导纳；

(2) $\omega C > 1/\omega L$ ， $B>0$ ， $\varphi_y>0$ ，电路为容性，电流超前电压

相量图：选电压为参考向量，

$$\psi_u = 0$$

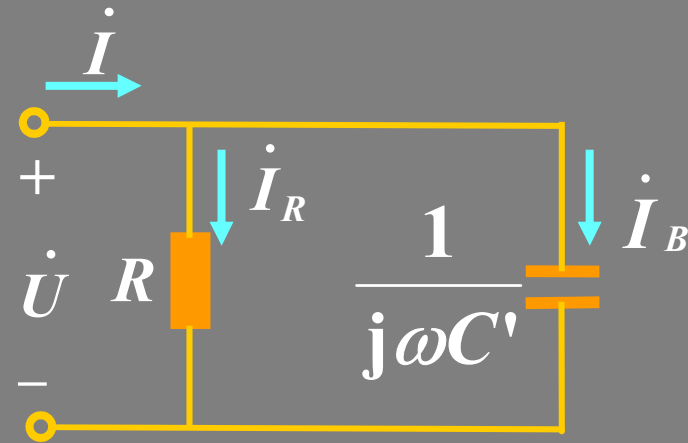


三角形 I_R 、 I_B 、 I 称为电流三角形，它和导纳三角形相似。即

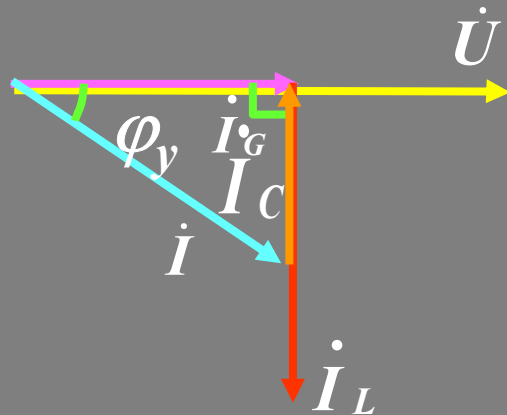
$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

RLC 并联电路同样会出现分电流大于总电流的现象

等效电路

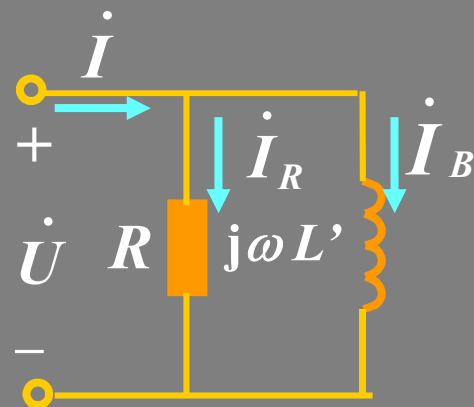
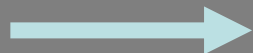


$\omega C < 1/\omega L$, $B < 0$, $\varphi_y < 0$, 电路为感性, 电流落后电压;

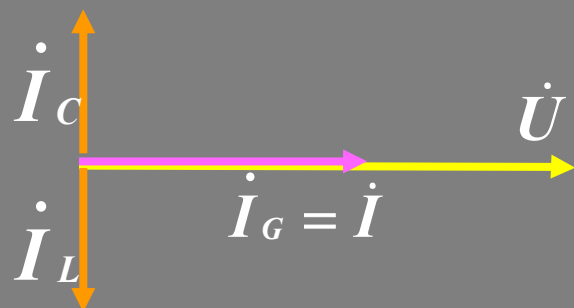


$$I = \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = \sqrt{I_G^2 + (I_L - I_C)^2}$$

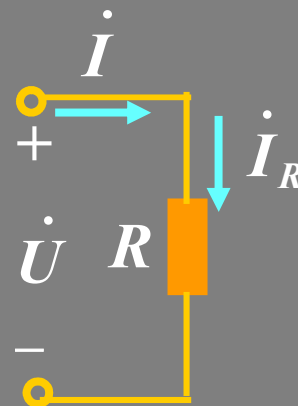
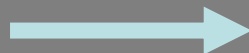
等效电路



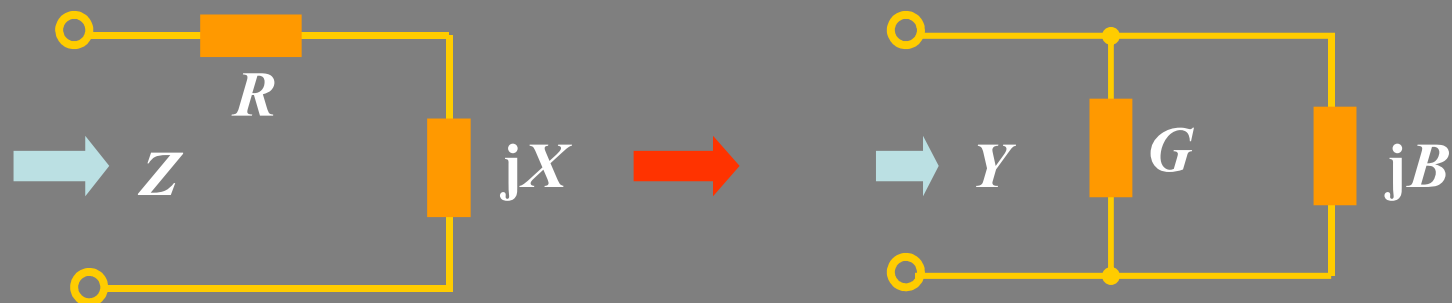
$\omega C = 1/\omega L$, $B=0$, $\varphi_y=0$, 电路为电阻性, 电流与电压同相



等效电路



5. 复阻抗和复导纳的等效互换



$$Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi_z \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y$$

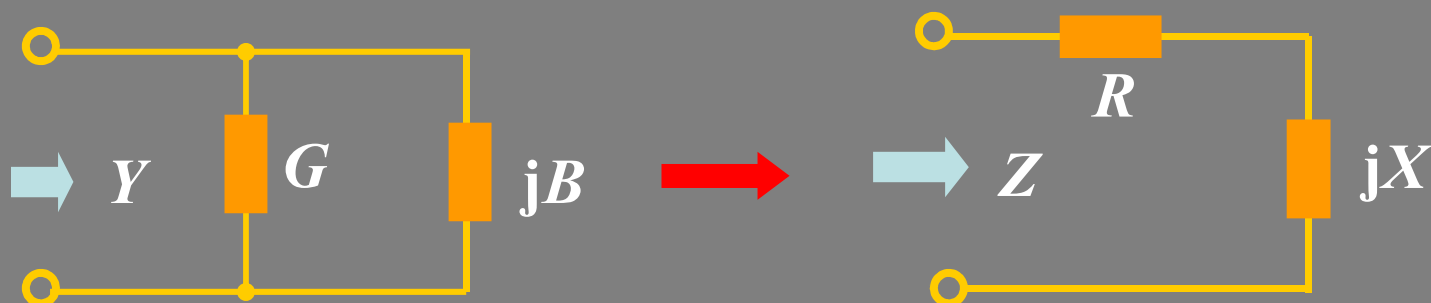
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R + jX} = \frac{R - jX}{R^2 + X^2} = G + jB$$

$$\therefore G = \frac{R}{R^2 + X^2}, \quad B = \frac{-X}{R^2 + X^2} \quad |Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \quad \varphi_y = -\varphi_z$$

注

一般情况 $G \neq 1/R$ $B \neq 1/X$ 。若 Z 为感性， $X > 0$ ，则 $B < 0$ ，即仍为感性。

同样，若由 Y 变为 Z ，则有：



$$Y = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi_y, \quad Z = R + jX = |Z| \angle \varphi_z$$

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

$$\therefore R = \frac{G}{G^2 + B^2}, \quad X = \frac{-B}{G^2 + B^2}$$

$$|Y| = \frac{1}{|Z|}, \quad \varphi_z = -\varphi_y$$

例

RL 串联电路如图，求在 $\omega=10^6\text{rad/s}$ 时的等效并联电路。

解

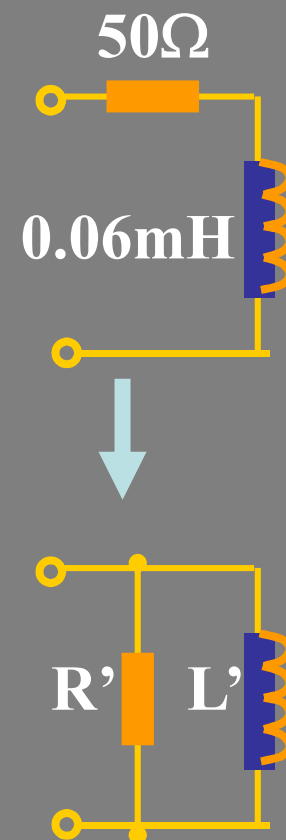
RL 串联电路的阻抗为：

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^6 \times 0.06 \times 10^{-3} = 60\Omega$$

$$Z = R + jX_L = 50 + j60 = 78.1\angle 50.2^\circ \Omega$$

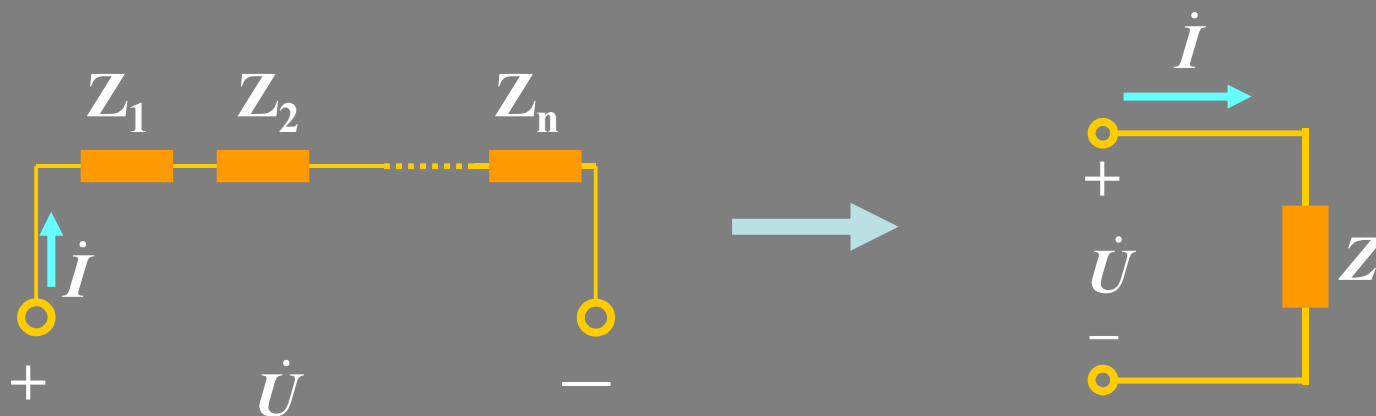
$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{78.1\angle 50.2^\circ} = 0.0128\angle -50.2^\circ \text{ S}$$
$$= 0.0082 - j0.0098 \text{ S}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} R' = \frac{1}{G'} = \frac{1}{0.0082} = 122\Omega \\ L' = \frac{1}{0.0098\omega} = 0.102\text{mH} \end{cases}$$



9.2 阻抗（导纳）的串联和并联

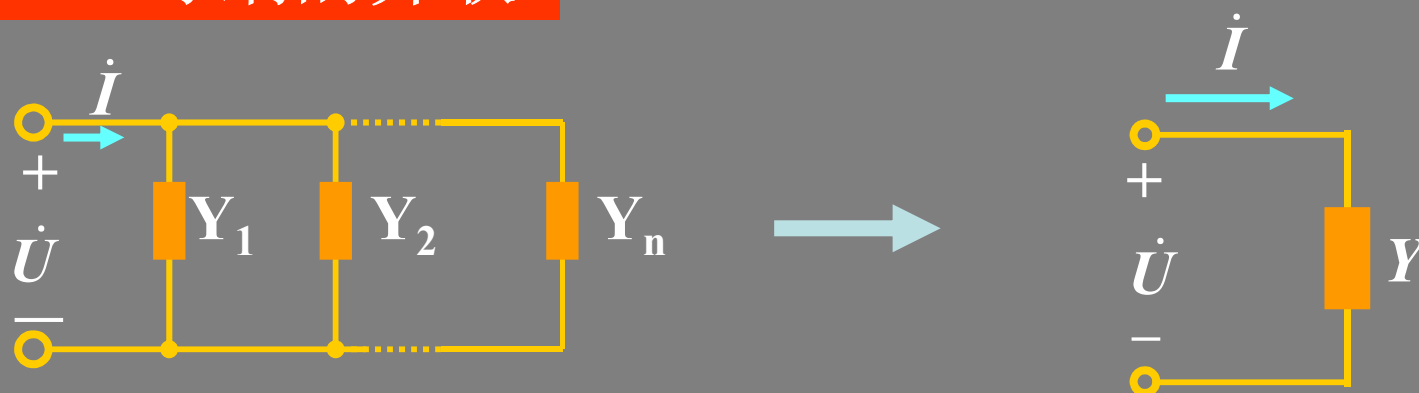
1. 阻抗的串联



$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dots + \dot{U}_n = \dot{I}(Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots + Z_n) = \dot{I}Z$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \sum_{k=1}^n Z_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (R_k + jX_k) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{分压公式}} \quad \dot{U}_i = \frac{Z_i}{Z} \dot{U}$$

2. 导纳的并联



$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 + \cdots + \dot{I}_n = \dot{U}(Y_1 + Y_2 + \cdots + Y_n) = \dot{U}Y$$

$$\rightarrow Y = \sum_{k=1}^n Y_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (G_k + jB_k) \quad \xrightarrow{\text{分流公式}} \quad \dot{I}_i = \frac{Y_i}{Y} \dot{I}$$

两个阻抗 Z_1 、 Z_2 的并联等效阻抗为：

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

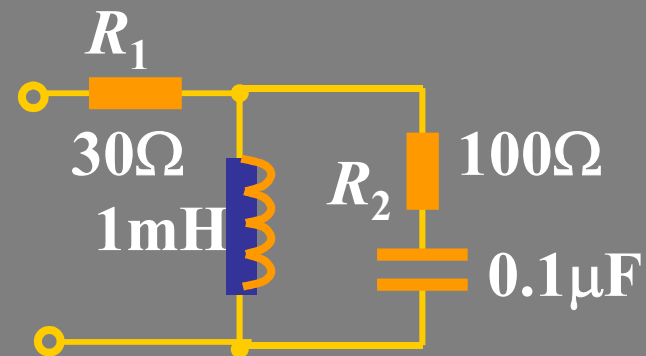
例 求图示电路的等效阻抗, $\omega = 10^5 \text{rad/s}$ 。

解 感抗和容抗为:

$$X_L = \omega L = 10^5 \times 1 \times 10^{-3} = 100 \Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{10^5 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}} = 100 \Omega$$

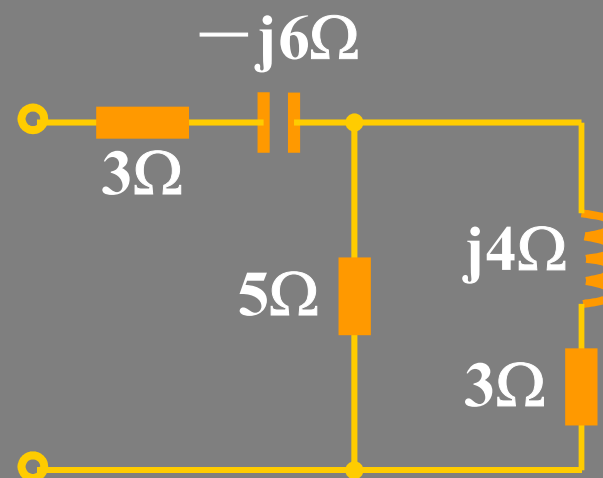
$$\begin{aligned} Z &= R_1 + \frac{jX_L(R_2 - jX_C)}{jX_L + R_2 - jX_C} = 30 + \frac{j100 \times (100 - j100)}{100} \\ &= 130 + j100 \Omega \end{aligned}$$



例 图示电路对外呈现感性还是容性？。

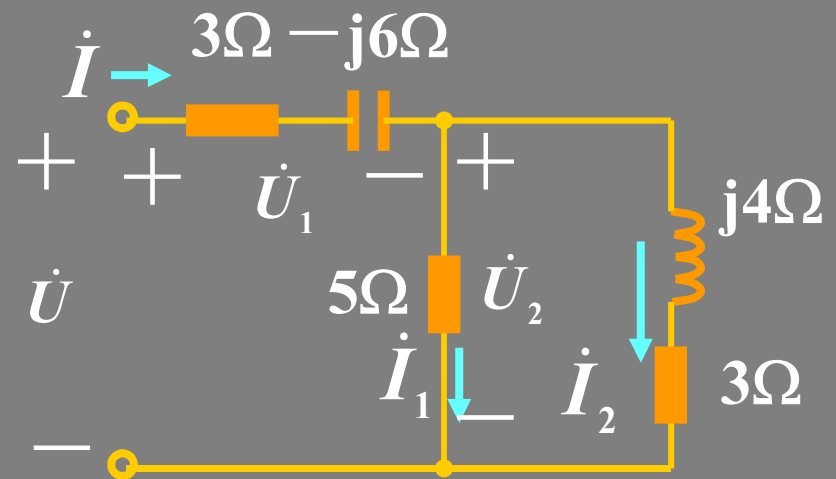
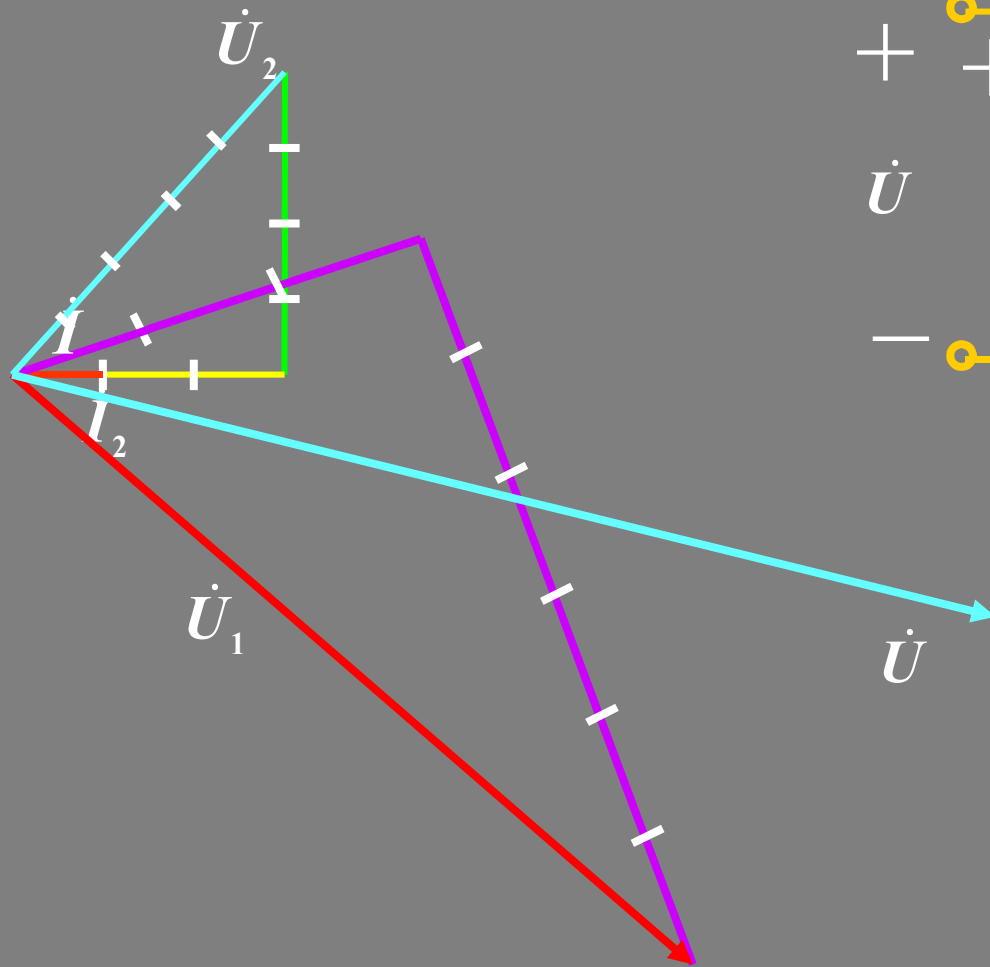
解1 等效阻抗为：

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= 3 - j6 + \frac{5(3 + j4)}{5 + (3 + j4)} \\ &= 3 - j6 + \frac{25\angle 53.1^\circ}{8 + j4} = 5.5 - j4.75\Omega \end{aligned}$$



解2

用相量图求解，取电流2为参考相量：



例 图示为RC选频网络，试求 u_1 和 u_0 同相位的条件及 $\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_0} = ?$

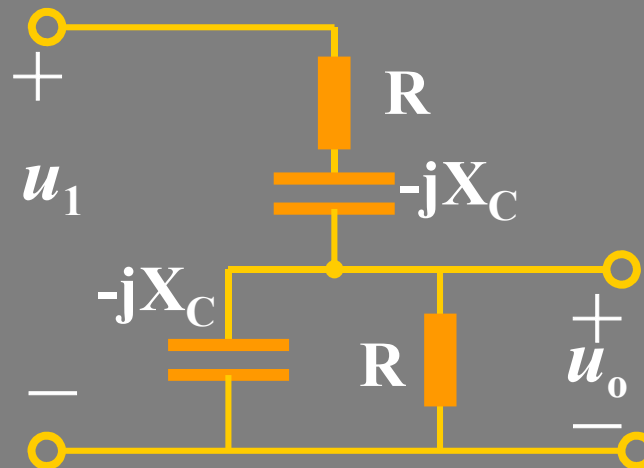
解 设： $Z_1 = R - jX_C$, $Z_2 = R // jX_C$

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

$$\rightarrow \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_o} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_2} = 1 + \frac{Z_1}{Z_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Z_1}{Z_2} &= \frac{R - jX_C}{-jRX_C / (R - jX_C)} = \frac{(R - jX_C)^2}{-jRX_C} \\ &= \frac{R^2 - X_C^2 - j2RX_C}{-jRX_C} = 2 + j \frac{R^2 - X_C^2}{RX_C} = \text{实数} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow R = X_C \quad \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_o} = 1 + 2 = 3$$



9. 3 正弦稳态电路的分析

电阻电路与正弦电流电路的分析比较:

电阻电路:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KCL: } \sum i = 0 \\ \text{KVL: } \sum u = 0 \\ \text{元件约束关系: } u = Ri \\ \text{或 } i = Gu \end{array} \right.$$

正弦电路相量分析:

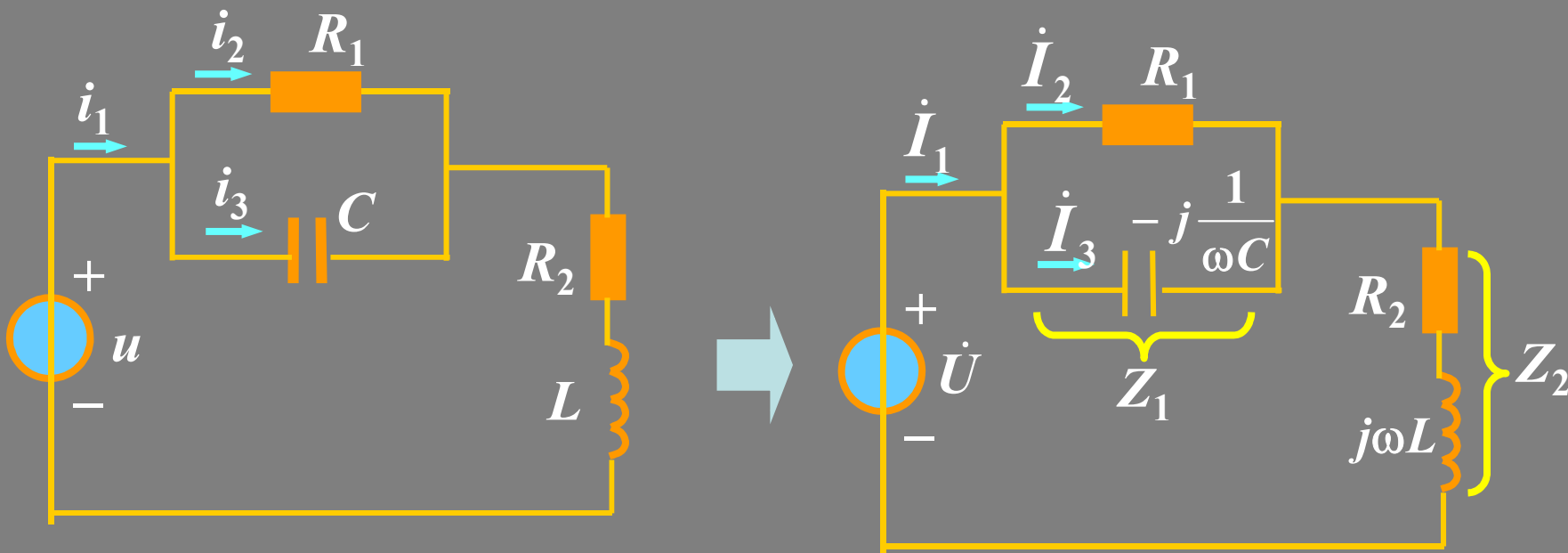
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{KCL: } \sum \dot{I} = 0 \\ \text{KVL: } \sum \dot{U} = 0 \\ \text{元件约束关系: } \dot{U} = Z \dot{I} \\ \text{或 } \dot{I} = Y \dot{U} \end{array} \right.$$

可见, 二者依据的电路定律是相似的。只要作出正弦电流电路的相量模型, 便可将电阻电路的分析方法推广应用于正弦稳态电路的相量分析中。

结论

1. 引入相量法，把求正弦稳态电路微分方程的特解问题转化为求解复数代数方程问题。
2. 引入电路的相量模型，不必列写时域微分方程，而直接列写相量形式的代数方程。
3. 引入阻抗以后，可将所有网络定理和方法都应用于交流，直流（ $f = 0$ ）是一个特例。

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



解

画出电路的相量模型

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_1 &= \frac{R_1(-j\frac{1}{\omega C})}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} = \frac{1000 \times (-j318.47)}{1000 - j318.47} = \frac{318.47 \times 10^3 \angle -90^\circ}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^\circ} \\
 &= 303.45 \angle -72.3^\circ = 92.11 - j289.13 \Omega
 \end{aligned}$$

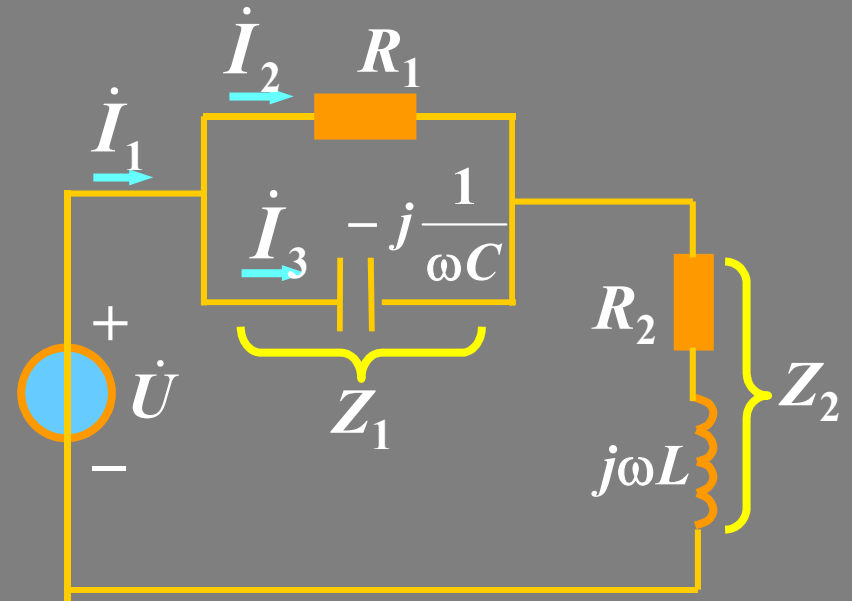
$$Z_2 = R_2 + j\omega L = 10 + j157 \Omega$$

$$Z = Z_1 + Z_2$$

$$= 92.11 - j289.13 + 10 + j157$$

$$= 102.11 - j132.13$$

$$= 166.99 \angle -52.3^\circ \Omega$$

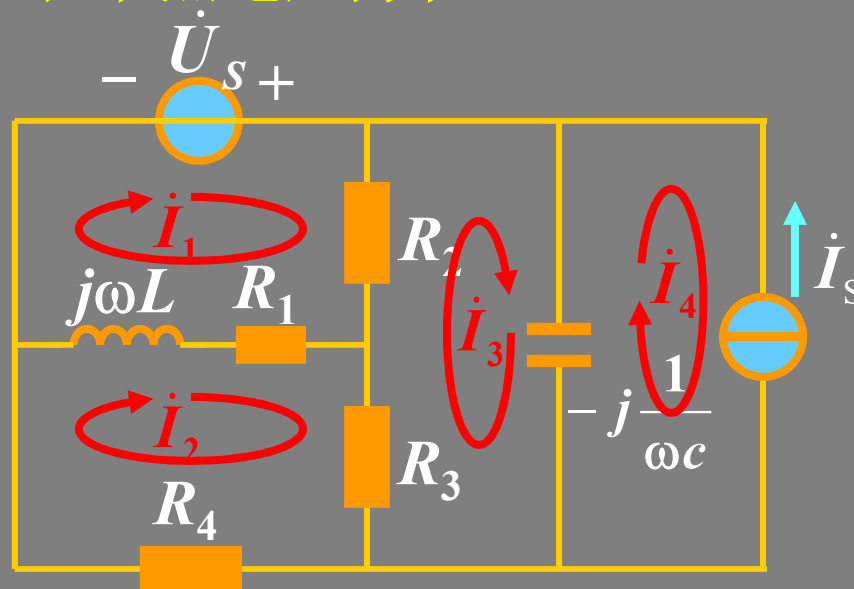
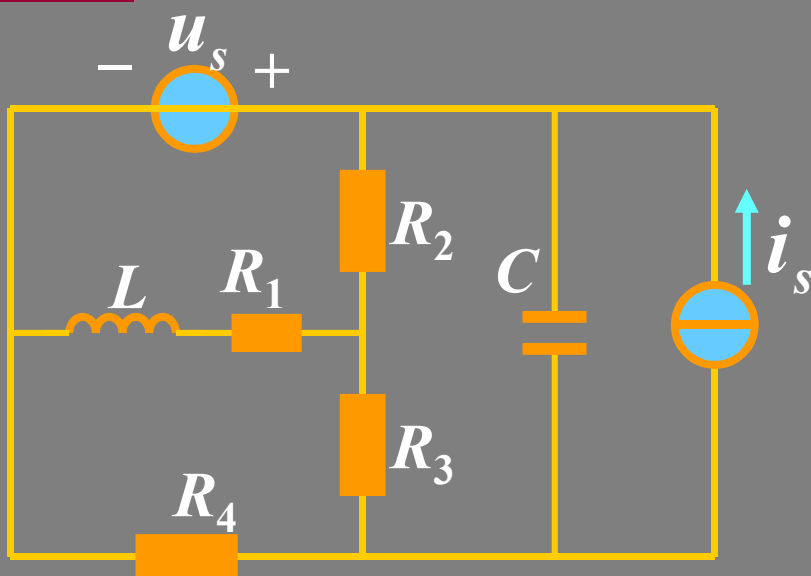


$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{166.99 \angle -52.3^\circ} = 0.6 \angle 52.3^\circ A$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{-j318.47}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^\circ} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^\circ = 0.181 \angle -20^\circ A$$

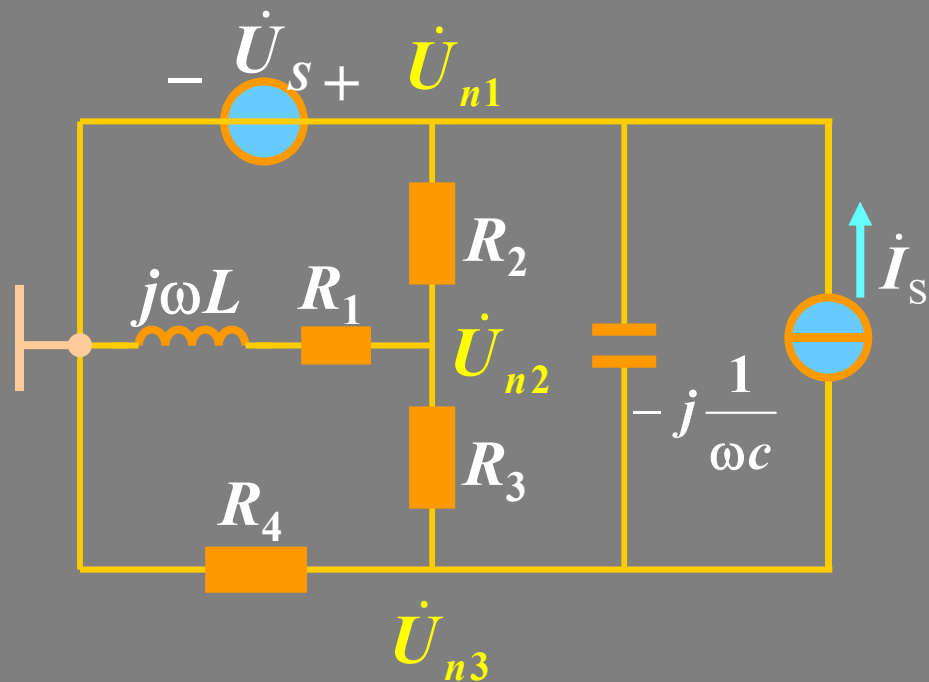
$$\dot{I}_3 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1000}{1049.5 \angle -17.7^\circ} \times 0.6 \angle 52.3^\circ = 0.57 \angle 70^\circ A$$

例2. 列写电路的回路电流方程和节点电压方程



解 回路法:

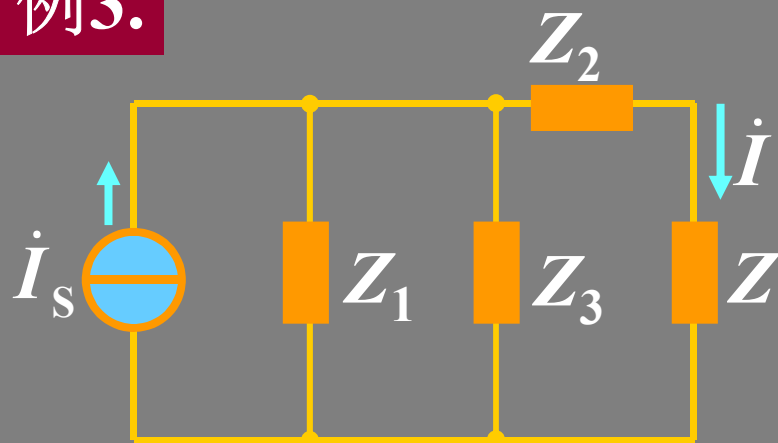
$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 - (R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - R_2\dot{I}_3 = \dot{U}_s \\ (R_1 + R_3 + R_4 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_2 - (R_1 + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 - R_3\dot{I}_3 = 0 \\ (R_2 + R_3 - j\frac{1}{\omega C})\dot{I}_3 - R_2\dot{I}_1 - R_3\dot{I}_2 + j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_4 = 0 \\ \dot{I}_4 = -\dot{I}_s \end{cases}$$



节点法:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{U}_{n1} = \dot{U}_S \\ \left(\frac{1}{R_1 + j\omega L} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right) \dot{U}_{n2} - \frac{1}{R_2} \dot{U}_{n1} - \frac{1}{R_3} \dot{U}_{n3} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + j\omega C \right) \dot{U}_{n3} - \frac{1}{R_3} \dot{U}_{n2} - j\omega C \dot{U}_{n1} = -\dot{I}_S \end{array} \right.$$

例3.

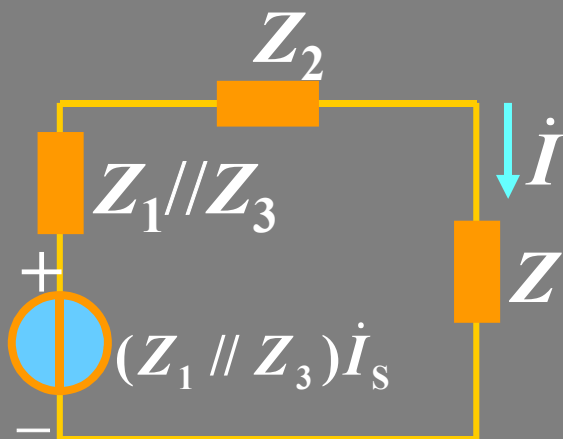


已知: $\dot{I}_s = 4\angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$, $Z_1 = Z_2 = -j30\Omega$
 $Z_3 = 30\Omega$, $Z = 45\Omega$

求: i .

解

方法一: 电源变换



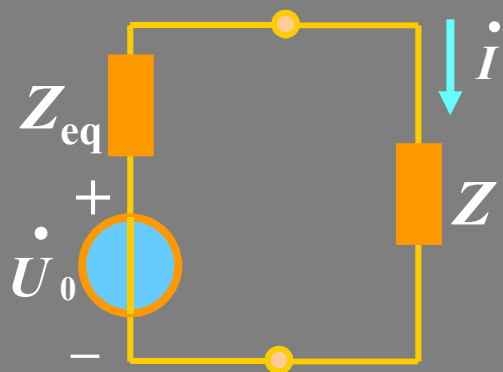
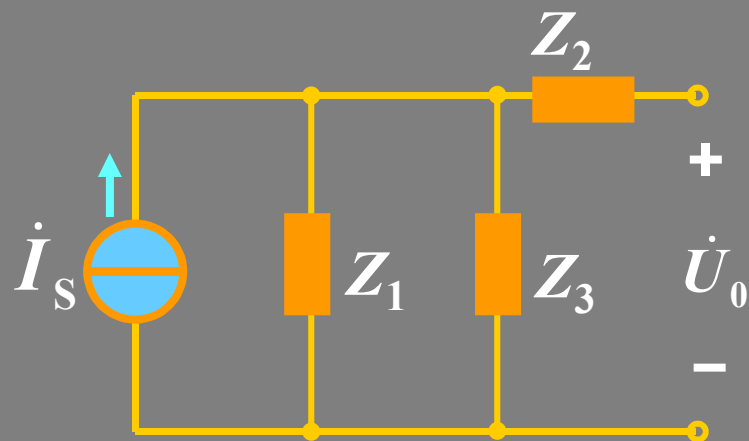
$$Z_1 // Z_3 = \frac{30(-j30)}{30 - j30} = 15 - j15\Omega$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{I}_s (Z_1 // Z_3)}{Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2 + Z}$$

$$= \frac{j4(15 - j15)}{15 - j15 - j30 + 45}$$

$$= \frac{5.657\angle 45^\circ}{5\angle -36.9^\circ} = 1.13\angle 81.9^\circ \text{ A}$$

方法二：戴维南等效变换



求开路电压：

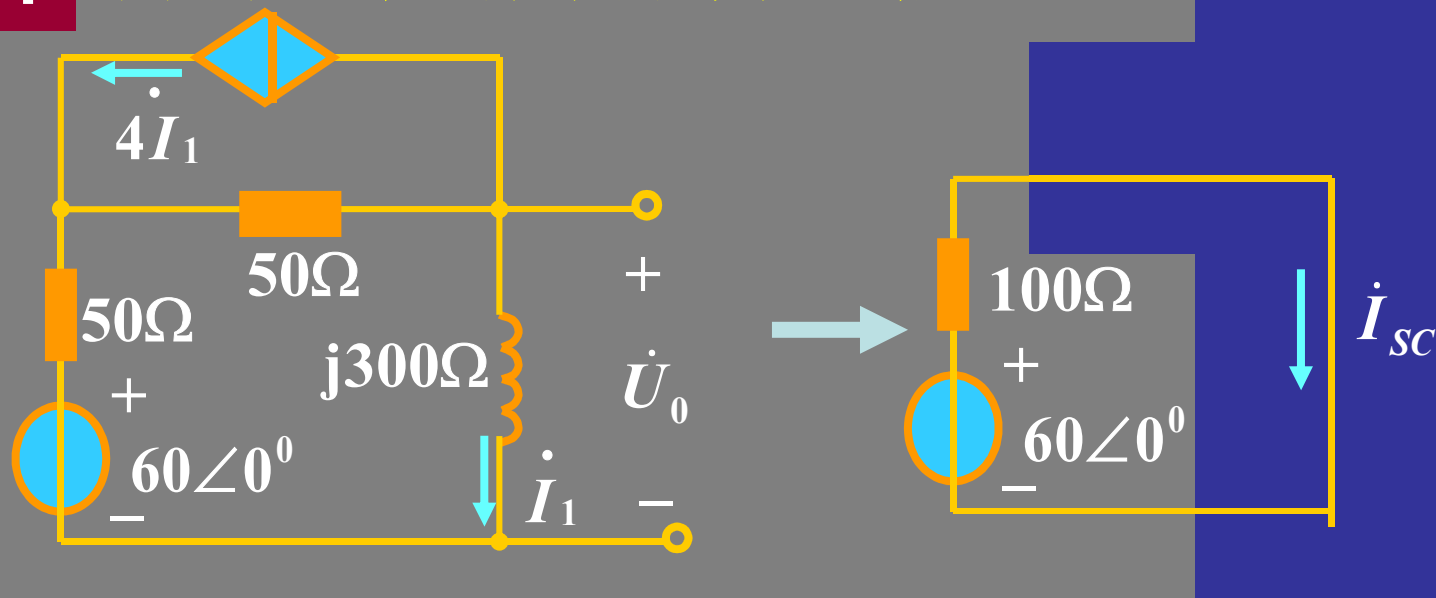
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{U}_0 &= \dot{I}_s (Z_1 // Z_3) \\ &= 84.86 \angle 45^\circ \text{ V}\end{aligned}$$

求等效电阻：

$$\begin{aligned}Z_{eq} &= Z_1 // Z_3 + Z_2 \\ &= 15 - j45 \Omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I} &= \frac{\dot{U}_0}{Z_0 + Z} = \frac{84.86 \angle 45^\circ}{15 - j45 + 45} \\ &= 1.13 \angle 81.9^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

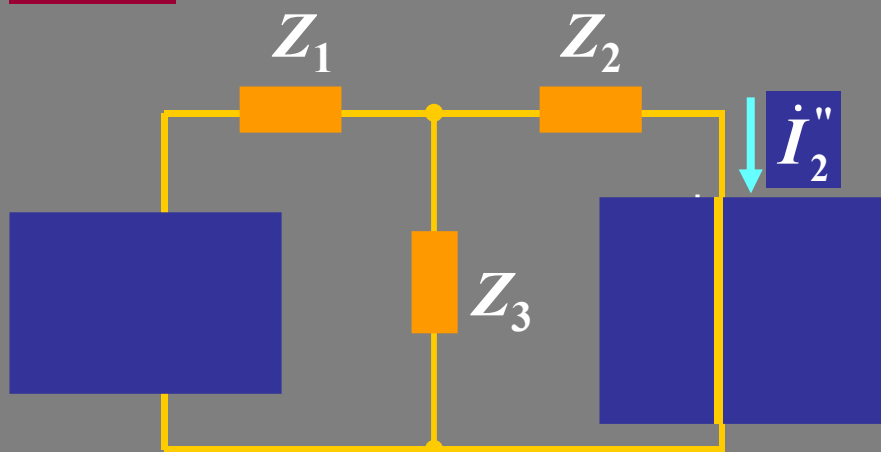
例4 求图示电路的戴维南等效电路。



解
$$\dot{U}_o = -200\dot{I}_1 - 100\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300\dot{I}_1 + 60 = -300 \frac{\dot{U}_o}{j300} + 60$$

$$\rightarrow \dot{U}_o = \frac{60}{1-j} = 30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ \quad \text{求短路电流: } \dot{I}_{sc} = 60/100 = 0.6\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow Z_{eq} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{I}_{sc}} = \frac{30\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ}{0.6} = 50\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$$

例5用叠加定理计算电流 $\dot{I}_2$ **解**(1) $\dot{I}_s$ 单独作用($\dot{U}_s$ 短路):

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_2' &= \dot{I}_s \frac{Z_3}{Z_2 + Z_3} \\ &= 4\angle 0^\circ \times \frac{50\angle 30^\circ}{50\angle -30^\circ + 50\angle 30^\circ} \\ &= \frac{200\angle 30^\circ}{50\sqrt{3}} = 2.31\angle 30^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

已知: $\dot{U}_s = 100\angle 45^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\dot{I}_s = 4\angle 0^\circ \text{ A},$$

$$Z_1 = Z_3 = 50\angle 30^\circ \Omega,$$

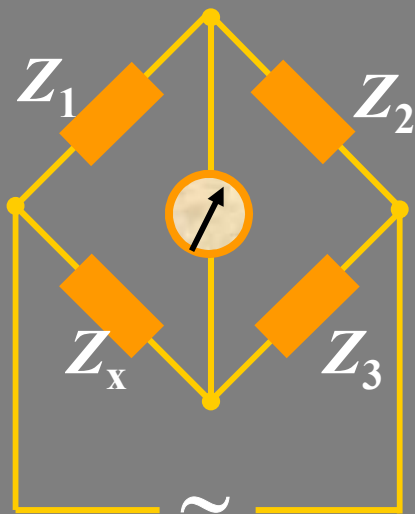
$$Z_2 = 50\angle -30^\circ \Omega.$$

(2) $\dot{U}_s$ 单独作用($\dot{I}_s$ 开路):

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_2'' &= -\frac{\dot{U}_s}{Z_2 + Z_3} \\ &= \frac{-100\angle 45^\circ}{50\sqrt{3}} = 1.155\angle -135^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{I}_2 &= \dot{I}_2' + \dot{I}_2'' \\ &= 2.31\angle 30^\circ + 1.155\angle -135^\circ \\ &= 1.23\angle -15.9^\circ \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

例6 已知平衡电桥 $Z_1=R_1$, $Z_2=R_2$, $Z_3=R_3+j\omega L_3$ 。
求: $Z_x=R_x+j\omega L_x$ 。



解 平衡条件: $Z_1 Z_3 = Z_2 Z_x$ 得

$$|Z_1| \angle \varphi_1 \cdot |Z_3| \angle \varphi_3 = |Z_2| \angle \varphi_2 \cdot |Z_x| \angle \varphi_x$$

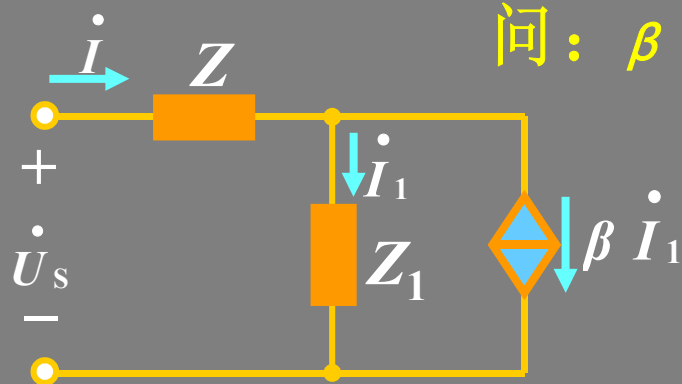
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} |Z_1| |Z_3| = |Z_2| |Z_x| \\ \varphi_1 + \varphi_3 = \varphi_2 + \varphi_x \end{cases}$$

$$R_1(R_3+j\omega L_3)=R_2(R_x+j\omega L_x)$$

$$\therefore R_x=R_1 R_3 / R_2, \quad L_x=L_3 R_1 / R_2$$

例7 已知: $Z=10+j50\Omega$, $Z_1=400+j1000\Omega$ 。

问: β 等于多少时, $\dot{I}_1$ 和 $\dot{U}_s$ 相位差 90° ?



分析: 找出 $\dot{I}_1$ 和 $\dot{U}_s$ 关系: $\dot{U}_s = Z_{\text{转}} \dot{I}_1$,
 $Z_{\text{转}}$ 实部为零, 相位差为 90° .

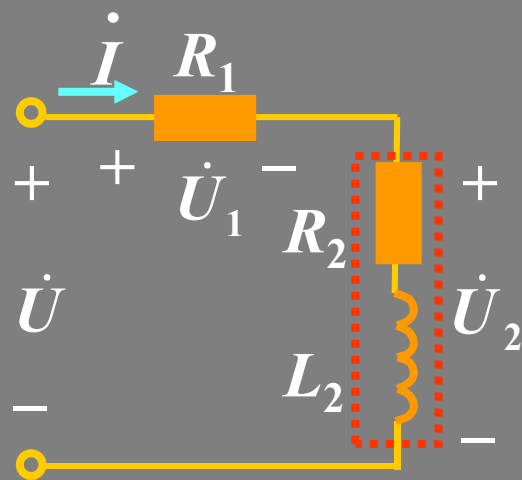
解

$$\dot{U}_s = Z\dot{I} + Z_1\dot{I}_1 = Z(1+\beta)\dot{I}_1 + Z_1\dot{I}_1$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1} = (1+\beta)Z + Z_1 = 410 + 10\beta + j(50 + 50\beta + 1000)$$

$$\text{令 } 410 + 10\beta = 0, \quad \beta = -41$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_s}{\dot{I}_1} = -j1000 \quad \text{故电流领先电压 } 90^\circ.$$

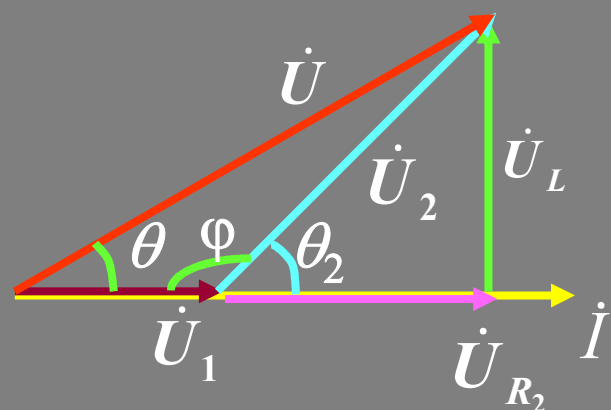


例8

已知： $U=115\text{V}$, $U_1=55.4\text{V}$,
 $U_2=80\text{V}$, $R_1=32\Omega$, $f=50\text{Hz}$
 求： 线圈的电阻 R_2 和电感 L_2 。

解

方法一、 画相量图分析。



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

$$U^2 = U_1^2 + U_2^2 + 2U_1U_2 \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = -0.4237 \quad \therefore \varphi = 115.1^\circ$$

$$\theta_2 = 180^\circ - \varphi = 64.9^\circ$$

$$I = U_1 / R_1 = 55.4 / 32 = 1.73\text{A}$$

$$|Z_2| = U_2 / I = 80 / 1.73 = 46.2\Omega \quad R_2 = |Z_2| \cos \theta_2 = 19.6\Omega$$

$$X_2 = |Z_2| \sin \theta_2 = 41.8\Omega \quad L = X_2 / (2\pi f) = 0.133\text{H}$$

方法二、

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 = 55.4\angle 0^\circ + 80\angle \varphi = 115\angle \theta$$

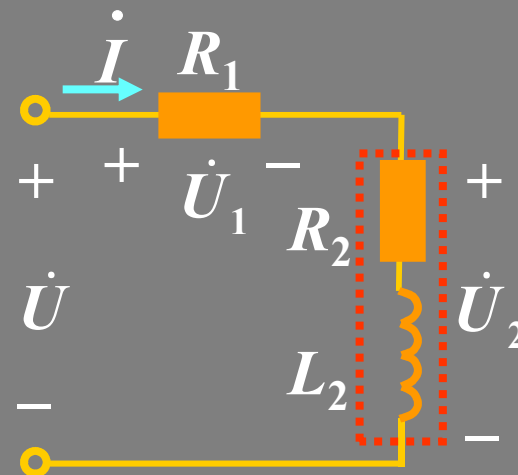
$$\begin{cases} 55.4 + 80 \cos \varphi = 115 \cos \theta \\ 80 \sin \varphi = 115 \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\cos \varphi = 0.424$$

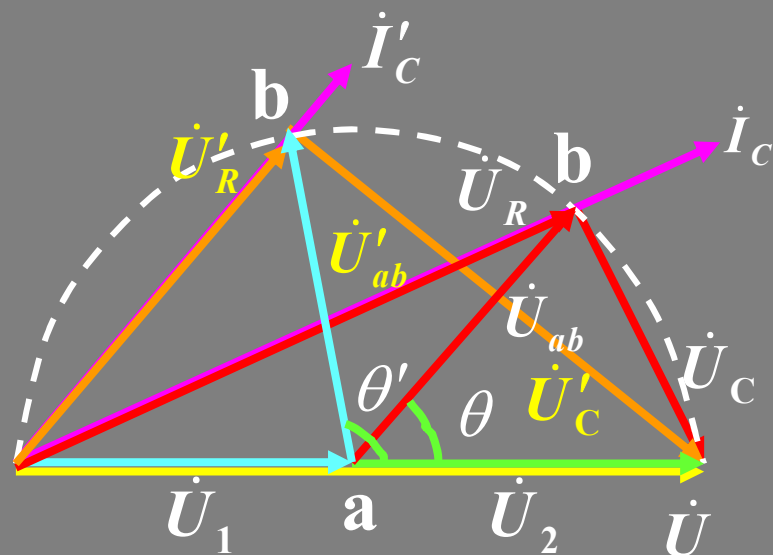
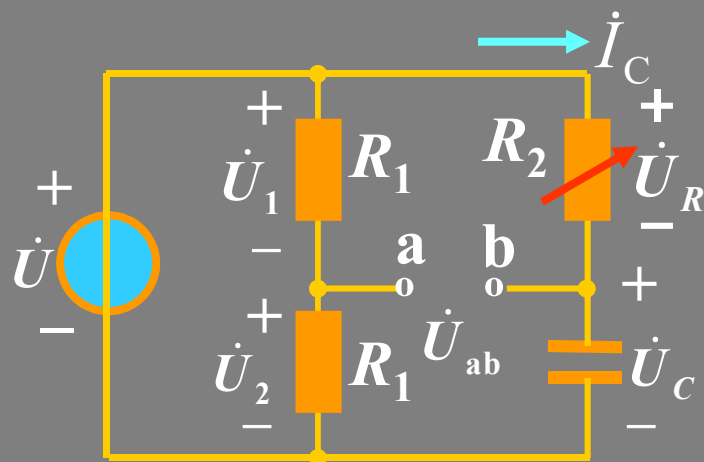


$$\varphi = 64.93^\circ$$

其余步骤同解法一。



例9 移相桥电路。当 R_2 由 $0 \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\dot{U}_{ab}$ 如何变化?



解 用相量图分析

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2, \quad \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}}{2}$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_C, \quad \dot{U}_{ab} = \dot{U}_R - \dot{U}_1$$

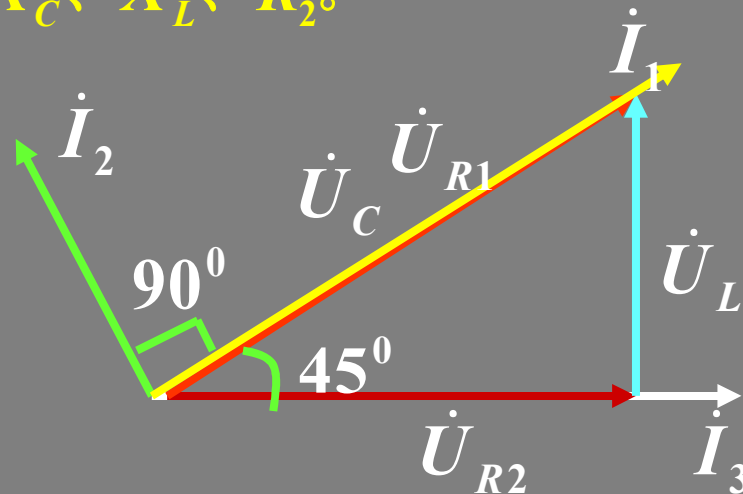
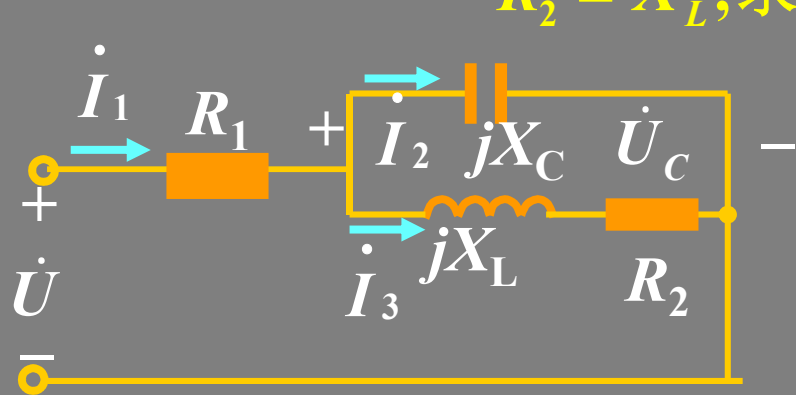
当 $R_2=0$, $\theta=180^\circ$;

当 $R_2 \rightarrow \infty$, $\theta=0^\circ$ 。

由相量图可知 当 R_2 改变, $U_{ab} = \frac{1}{2}U$ 不变, 相位改变;

θ 为移相角, 移相范围 $180^\circ \sim 0^\circ$

例10 图示电路, $I_2 = 10A$ 、 $I_3 = 10\sqrt{2}A$ 、 $U = 200V$ 、 $R_1 = 5\Omega$ 、 $R_2 = X_L$, 求: I_1 、 X_C 、 X_L 、 R_2 。



解 用相量图分析

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3 = 10\sqrt{2} + 10\angle 135^\circ = 10\angle 45^\circ \Rightarrow I_1 = 10A$$

$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_{R1} + \dot{U}_C \Rightarrow 200 = 5 \times 10 + U_C \Rightarrow U_C = 150V$$

$$\dot{U}_C = \dot{U}_{R2} + \dot{U}_L \Rightarrow U_C = \sqrt{2U_{R2}^2} \Rightarrow U_{R2} = U_L = 75\sqrt{2}$$

$$X_C = \frac{150}{10} = 15\Omega \quad R_2 = X_L = \frac{75\sqrt{2}}{10\sqrt{2}} = 7.5\Omega$$

例11 求RL串联电路在正弦输入下的零状态响应。

已知: $u_s = \sqrt{2}U \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$

解 应用三要素法:

$$i_L(0^-) = i_L(0^+) = 0 \quad \tau = L/R$$

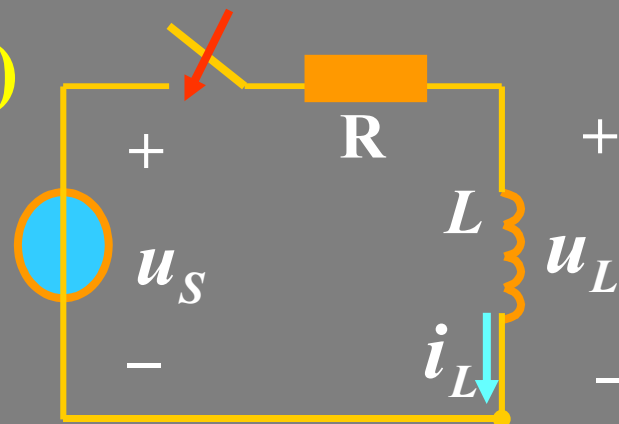
用相量法求正弦稳态解

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{U}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \angle \psi_u - \psi_Z = I \angle \psi_i$$

$$i_L(t) = i_L(\infty) + \left[i_L(0^+) - i_L(\infty) \right] e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

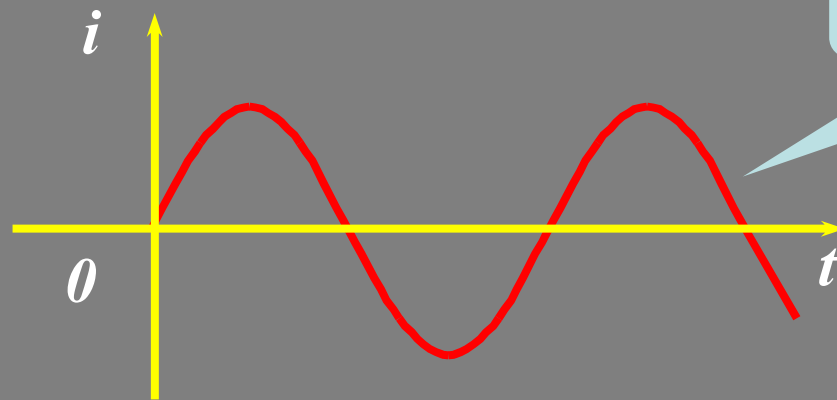
$$i_L(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) - I_m \cos \psi_i e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

过渡过程与接入时刻有关



$$i_L(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) - I_m \cos \psi_i e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

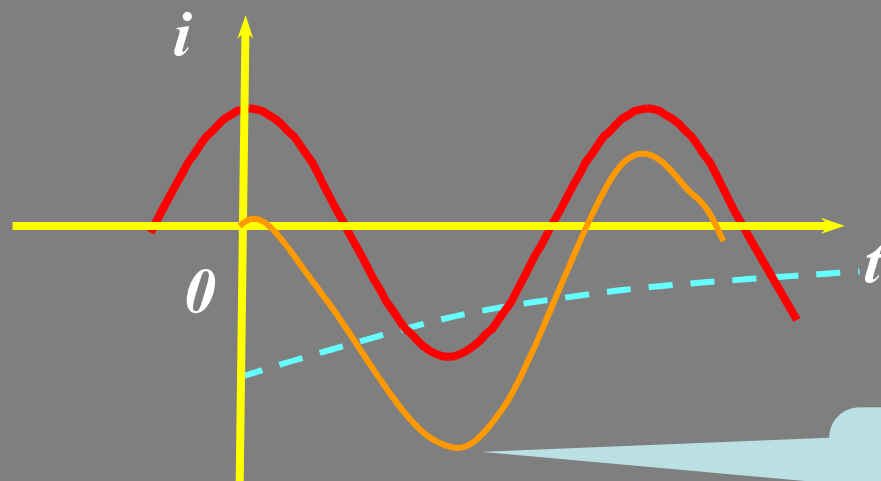
$$\text{当 } \psi_i = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad i_L(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_i)$$



直接进入稳定状态

$$\text{当 } \psi_i = 0, \quad i_L(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t) - I_m e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

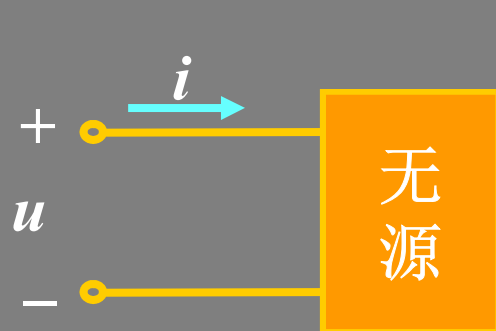
当 $\psi_i=0$, $i_L(t) = I_m \cos(\omega t) - I_m e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$



出现瞬时电流大于
稳态电流现象

9.5 正弦稳态电路的功率

无源一端口网络吸收的功率 (u, i 关联)



$$u(t) = \sqrt{2}U \cos \omega t$$

$$i(t) = \sqrt{2}I \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

φ 为 u 和 i 的相位差 $\varphi = \Psi_u - \Psi_i$

1. 瞬时功率 (*instantaneous power*)

$$p(t) = ui = \sqrt{2}U \cos \omega t \cdot \sqrt{2}I \cos(\omega t - \varphi)$$

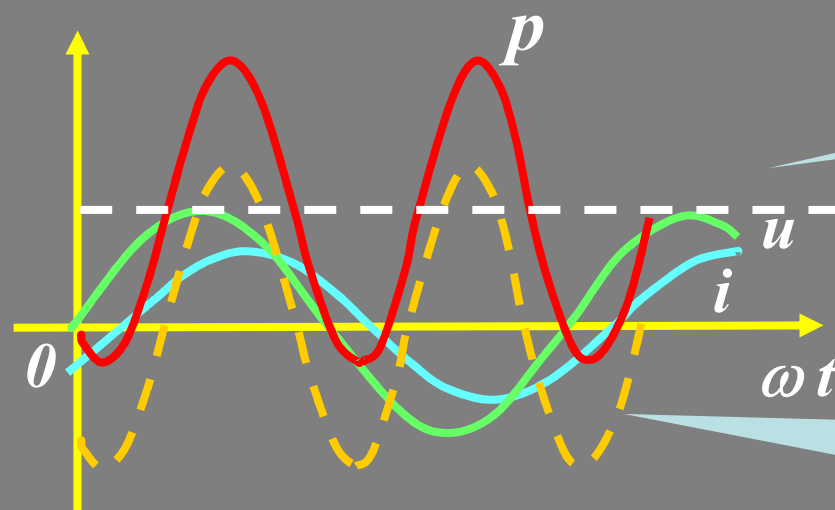
$$= UI[\cos \varphi + \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)]$$

第一种分解方法;

$$= UI \cos \varphi (1 + \cos 2\omega t) + UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$

第二种分解方法。

第一种分解方法: $p(t) = UI[\cos\varphi + \cos(2\omega t - \varphi)]$



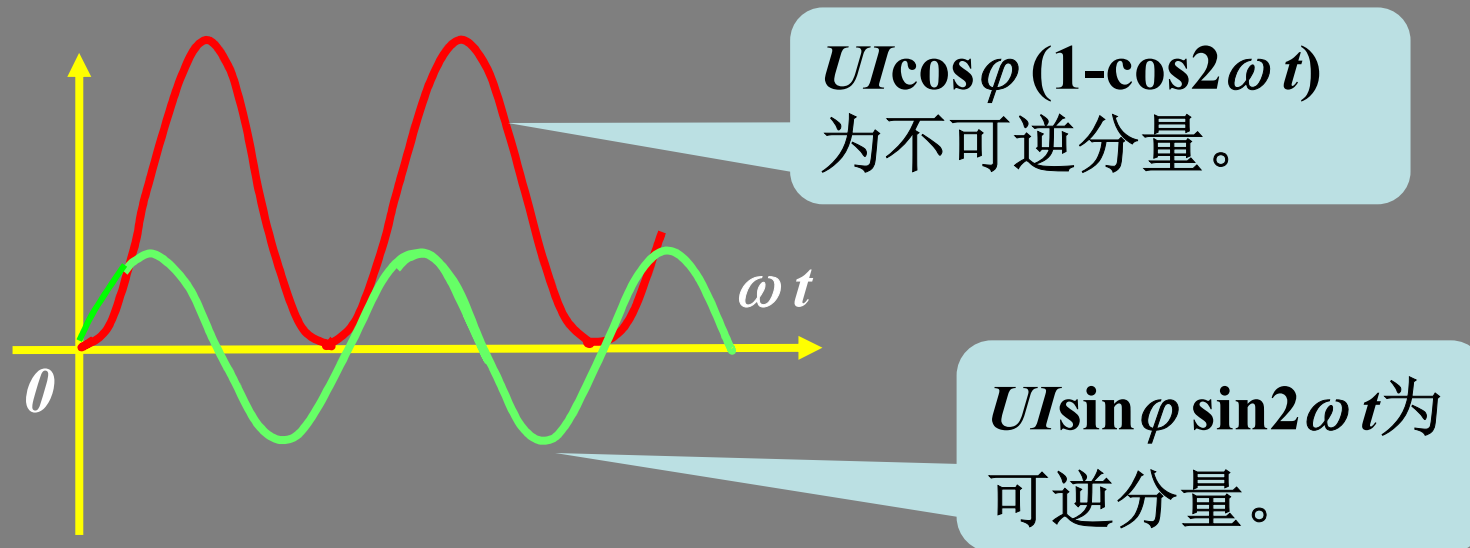
$UI\cos\varphi$ 恒定分量。

$UI\cos(2\omega t - \varphi)$
为正弦分量。

- p 有时为正, 有时为负;
- $p > 0$, 电路吸收功率;
- $p < 0$, 电路发出功率;

第二种分解方法:

$$p(t) = UI \cos \varphi (1 - \cos 2\omega t) + UI \sin \varphi \sin 2\omega t$$



- 能量在电源和一端口之间来回交换。

2. 平均功率 (*average power*) P

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

P 的单位: **W** (瓦)

$\varphi = \psi_u - \psi_i$: 功率因数角。对无源网络, 为其等效阻抗的阻抗角。

$\cos \varphi$: 功率因数。

$$\cos \varphi \begin{cases} 1, & \text{纯电阻} \\ 0, & \text{纯电抗} \end{cases}$$

一般地，有 $0 \leq |\cos \varphi| \leq 1$

$X > 0, \varphi > 0$ ，感性， $X < 0, \varphi < 0$ ，容性，

例 $\cos \varphi = 0.5$ (感性)，则 $\varphi = 60^\circ$ (电压领先电流 60°)。

平均功率实际上是电阻消耗的功率，亦称为有功功率。表示电路实际消耗的功率，它不仅与电压电流有效值有关，而且与 $\cos \varphi$ 有关，这是交流和直流的很大区别，主要由于电压、电流存在相位差。

3. 无功功率 (*reactive power*) Q

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{Q} = UI \sin \varphi$$

单位: **var** (乏)。

$Q > 0$, 表示网络吸收无功功率;

$Q < 0$, 表示网络发出无功功率。

Q 的大小反映网络与外电路交换功率的大小。是由储能元件 L 、 C 的性质决定的

4. 视在功率 S

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{S} = UI$$

单位: **VA** (伏安)

反映电气设备的容量。

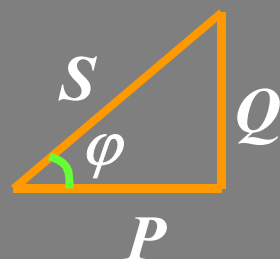
有功，无功，视在功率的关系：

有功功率： $P=UI\cos\varphi$ 单位：**W**

无功功率： $Q=UI\sin\varphi$ 单位：**var**

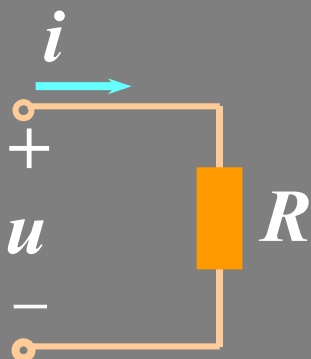
视在功率： $S=UI$ 单位：**VA**

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



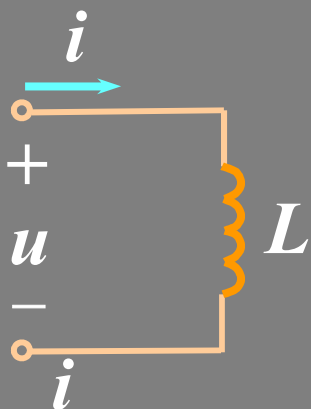
功率三角形

5. R 、 L 、 C 元件的有功功率和无功功率



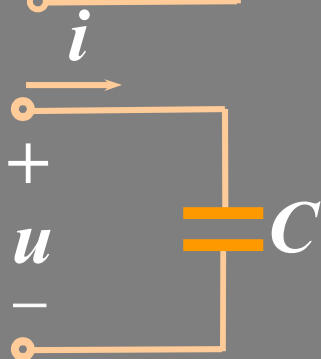
$$P_R = UI \cos \varphi = UI \cos 0^\circ = UI = I^2 R = U^2 / R$$

$$Q_R = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin 0^\circ = 0$$



$$P_L = UI \cos \varphi = UI \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

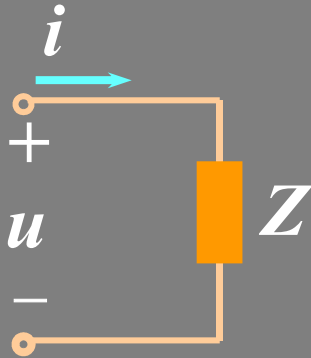
$$Q_L = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin 90^\circ = UI = I^2 X_L$$



$$P_C = UI \cos \varphi = UI \cos (-90^\circ) = 0$$

$$Q_C = UI \sin \varphi = UI \sin (-90^\circ) = -UI = -I^2 X_C$$

任意阻抗的功率计算:



$$P_Z = UI \cos \varphi = I^2 |Z| \cos \varphi = I^2 R$$

$$Q_Z = UI \sin \varphi = I^2 |Z| \sin \varphi = I^2 X$$

$$= I^2 (X_L + X_C) = Q_L + Q_C$$

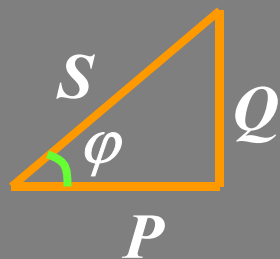
$$Q_L = I^2 X_L > 0$$

吸收无功为正

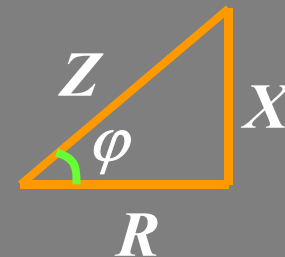
$$Q_C = I^2 X_C < 0$$

吸收无功为负 (发出无功)

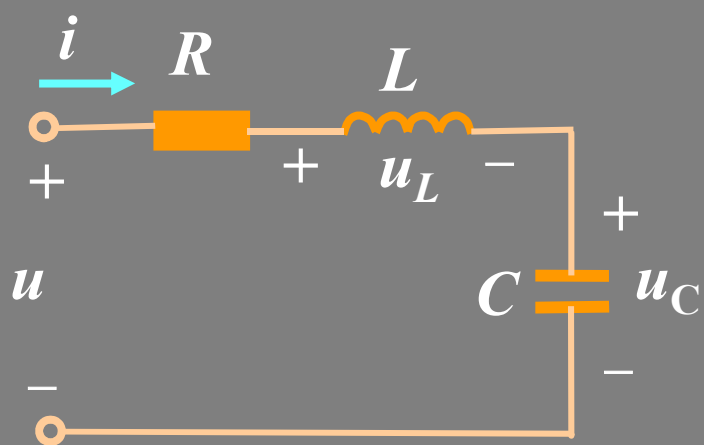
$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = I^2 \sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = I^2 |Z|$$



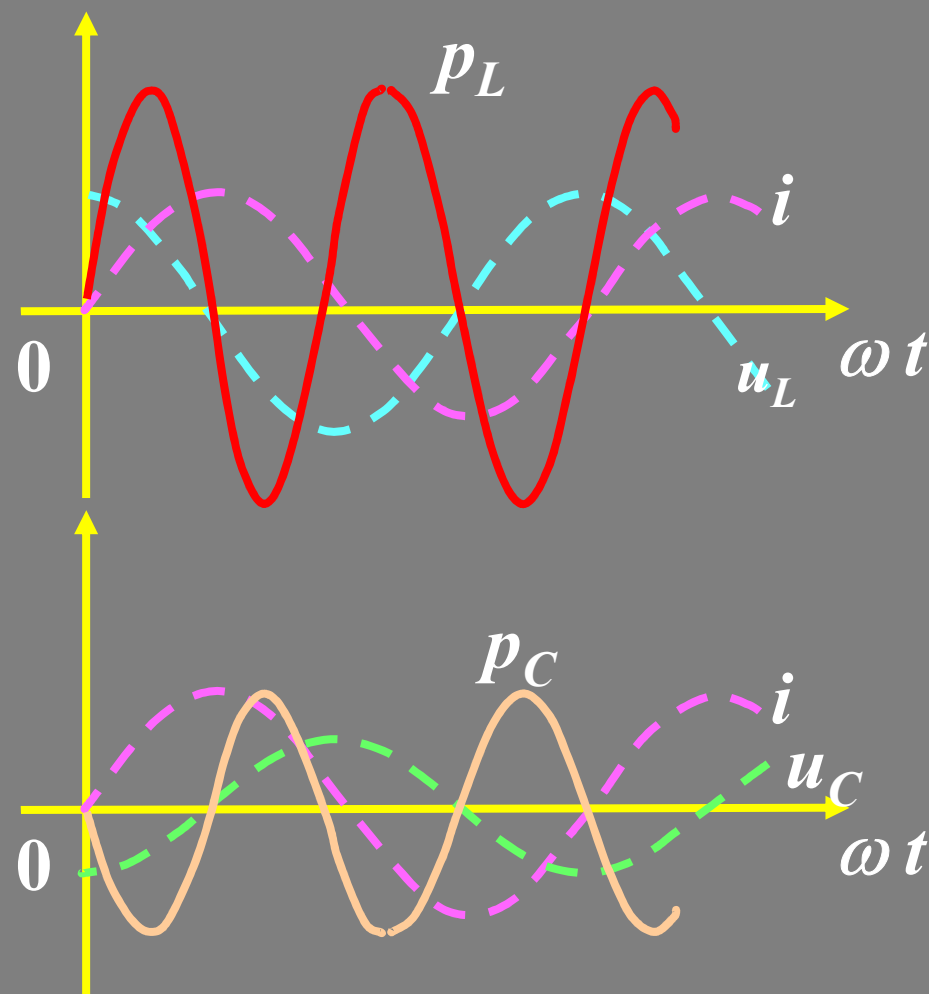
相似三角形



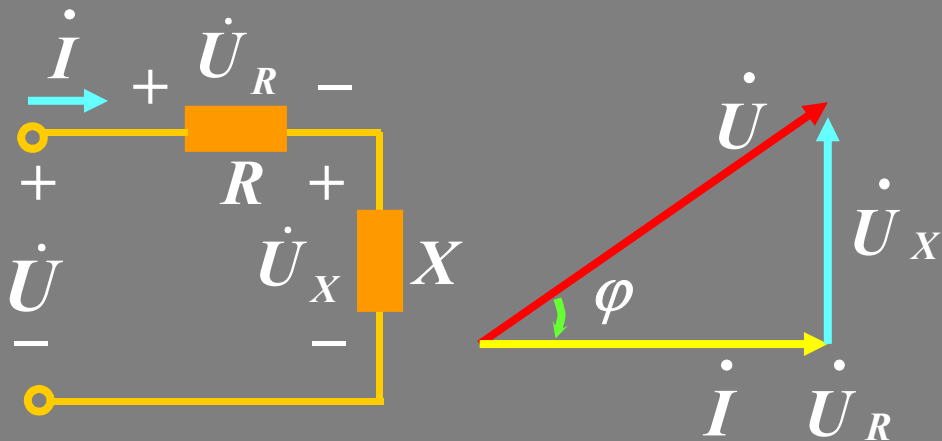
电感、电容的无功补偿作用



当 L 发出功率时， C 刚好吸收功率，则与外电路交换功率为 $p_L + p_C$ 。因此， L 、 C 的无功具有互相补偿的作用。



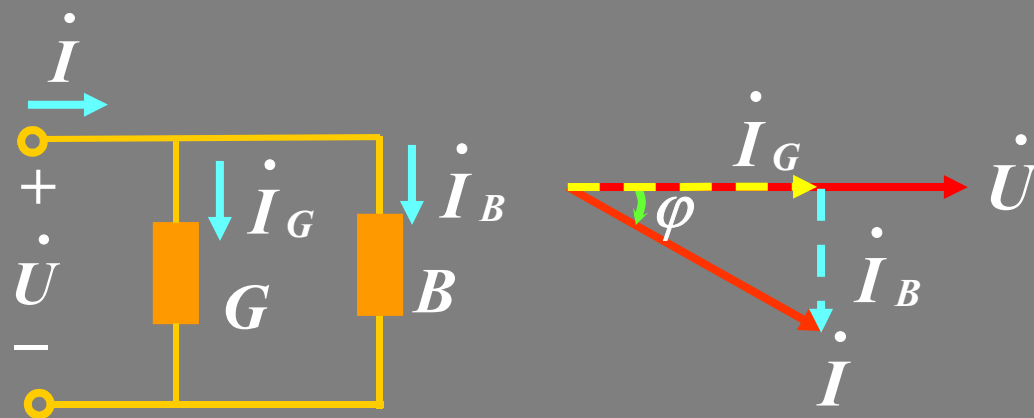
电压、电流的有功分量和无功分量： (以感性负载为例)



$$P = UI \cos \varphi = U_R I$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = U_X I$$

称 $\dot{U}_R$ 为 $\dot{U}$ 的有功分量
称 $\dot{U}_X$ 为 $\dot{U}$ 的无功分量



$$P = UI \cos \varphi = UI_G$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI_B$$

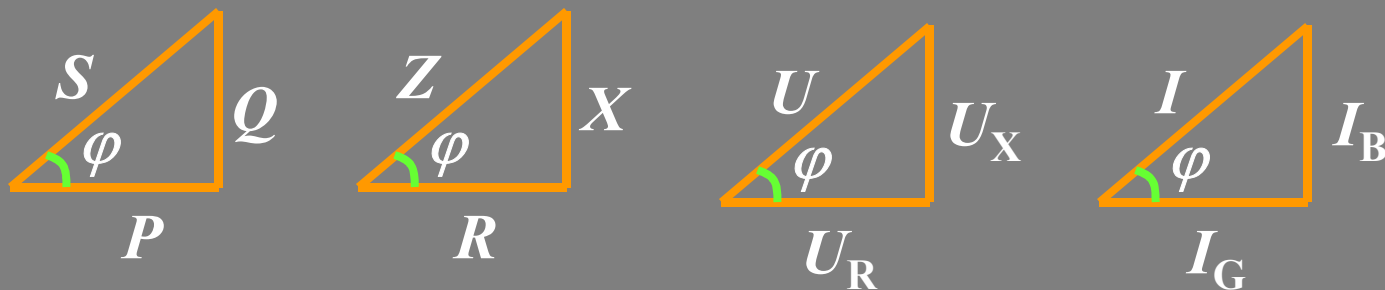
称 $\dot{I}_G$ 为 $\dot{I}$ 的有功分量
称 $\dot{I}_B$ 为 $\dot{I}$ 的无功分量

$$P = UI \cos \varphi = U_R I \quad Q = UI \sin \varphi = U_X I$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = I \sqrt{U_R^2 + U_X^2} = IU$$

$$P = UI \cos \varphi = UI_G \quad Q = UI \sin \varphi = UI_B$$

$$S = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = U \sqrt{I_G^2 + I_B^2} = IU$$



相似三角形

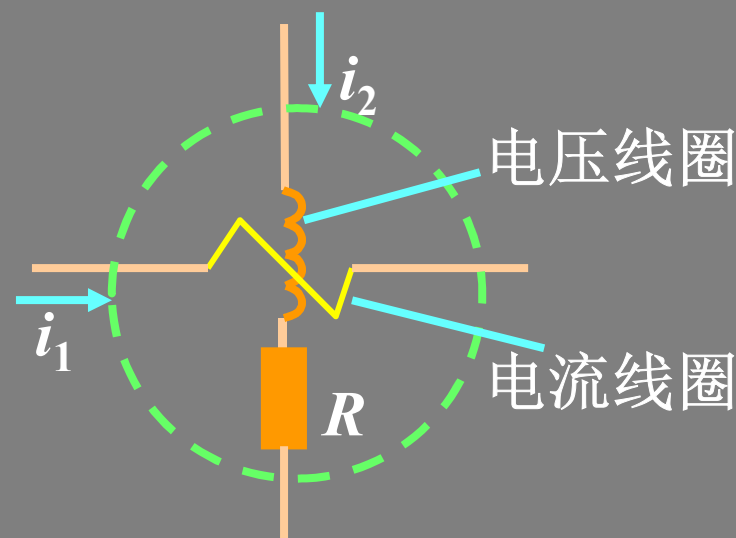
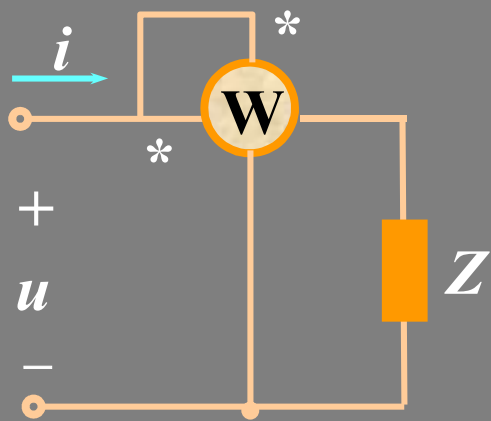
无功的物理意义:

反映电源和负载之间交换能量的速率。

例

$$\begin{aligned} Q_L &= I^2 X_L = I^2 \omega L = \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L (\sqrt{2} I)^2 \\ &= \omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} L I_m^2 = 2\pi f W_{\max} = \frac{2\pi}{T} \cdot W_{\max} \end{aligned}$$

交流电路功率的测量



单相功率表原理:

电流线圈中通电流 $i_1=i$ ；电压线圈串一大电阻 $R(R \gg \omega L)$ 后，加上电压 u ，则电压线圈中的电流近似为 $i_2 \approx u/R$ 。

$$\text{设 } i_1 = i = \sqrt{2}I \cos(\omega t - \varphi), \quad i_2 = \frac{u}{R} = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{R} \cos(\omega t)$$
$$\text{则 } M \propto K \frac{U}{R} I \cos \phi = K' UI \cos \phi = K' P$$

指针偏转角度(由 M 确定)与 P 成正比, 由偏转角(校准后)即可测量平均功率 P 。

使用功率表应注意:

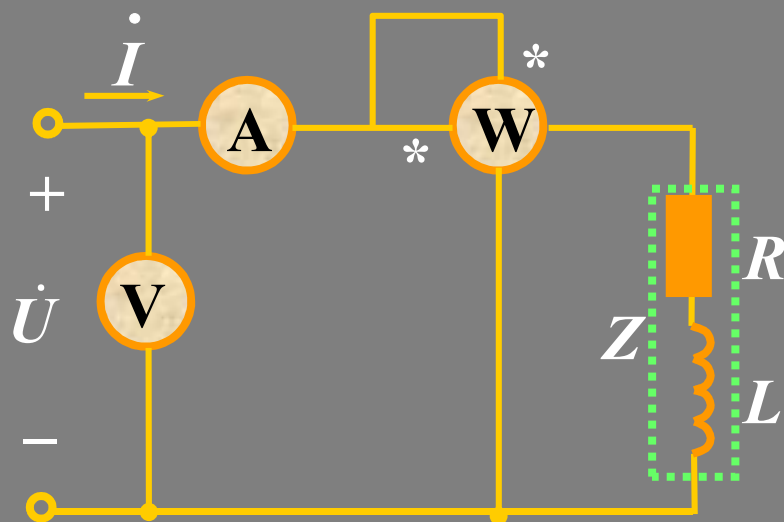
(1) 同名端: 在负载 u , i 关联方向下, 电流 i 从电流线圈“*”号端流入, 电压 u 正端接电压线圈“*”号端, 此时 P 表示负载吸收的功率。

(2) 量程: P 的量程= U 的量程 $\times I$ 的量程 $\times \cos\varphi$ (表的)

测量时, P 、 U 、 I 均不能超量程。

例

三表法测线圈参数。



已知 $f=50\text{Hz}$ ，且测得 $U=50\text{V}$ ， $I=1\text{A}$ ， $P=30\text{W}$ 。

解

方法一

$$S = UI = 50 \times 1 = 50\text{VA}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = 40\text{var}$$

$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1} = 30\Omega$$

$$X_L = \frac{Q}{I^2} = \frac{40}{1} = 40\Omega$$

$$\rightarrow L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{40}{100\pi} = 0.127\text{H}$$

方法二 $P = I^2 R \quad \therefore R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{30}{1^2} = 30\Omega$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega \quad \text{又} \quad |Z| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}$$

$$\longrightarrow L = \frac{1}{\omega} \sqrt{|Z|^2 - R^2} = \frac{1}{314} \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = \frac{40}{314} = 0.127\text{H}$$

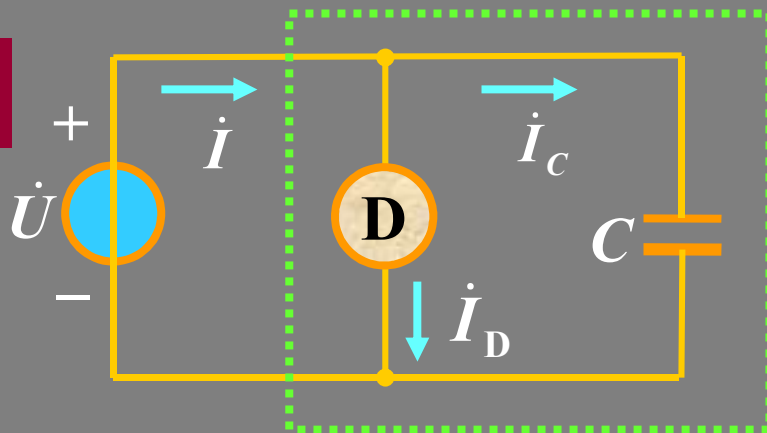
方法三 $P = UI \cos \varphi \longrightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{P}{UI} = \frac{30}{50 \times 1} = 0.6$

$$|Z| = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{50}{1} = 50\Omega$$

$$R = |Z| \cos \varphi = 50 \times 0.6 = 30\Omega$$

$$X_L = |Z| \sin \varphi = 50 \times 0.8 = 40\Omega$$

例



已知：电动机 $P_D=1000\text{W}$ ，
 $U=220$ ， $f=50\text{Hz}$ ， $C=30\mu\text{F}$ 。
求负载电路的功率因数。

解

$$I_D = \frac{P_D}{U \cos \varphi_D} = \frac{1000}{220 \times 0.8} = 5.68\text{A}$$

$$\because \cos \varphi_D = 0.8 (\text{感性}), \therefore \varphi_D = 36.8^\circ$$

$$\text{设 } \dot{U} = 220 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$\longrightarrow \dot{I}_D = 5.68 \angle -36.8^\circ, \quad \dot{I}_C = 220 \angle 0^\circ \cdot j\omega C = j2.08$$

$$\dot{I} = \dot{I}_D + \dot{I}_C = 4.54 - j1.33 = 4.73 \angle -16.3^\circ$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos [0^\circ - (-16.3^\circ)] = 0.96$$

6. 功率因数提高

功率因数低带来的问题：

(1) 设备不能充分利用，电流到了额定值，但功率容量还有；



$$P=UI\cos\varphi=S\cos\varphi$$

$$\cos\varphi=1, \quad P=S=75\text{kW}$$

$$\cos\varphi=0.7, \quad P=0.7S=52.5\text{kW}$$

设备容量 S (额定) 向负载送多少有功要由负载的阻抗角决定。

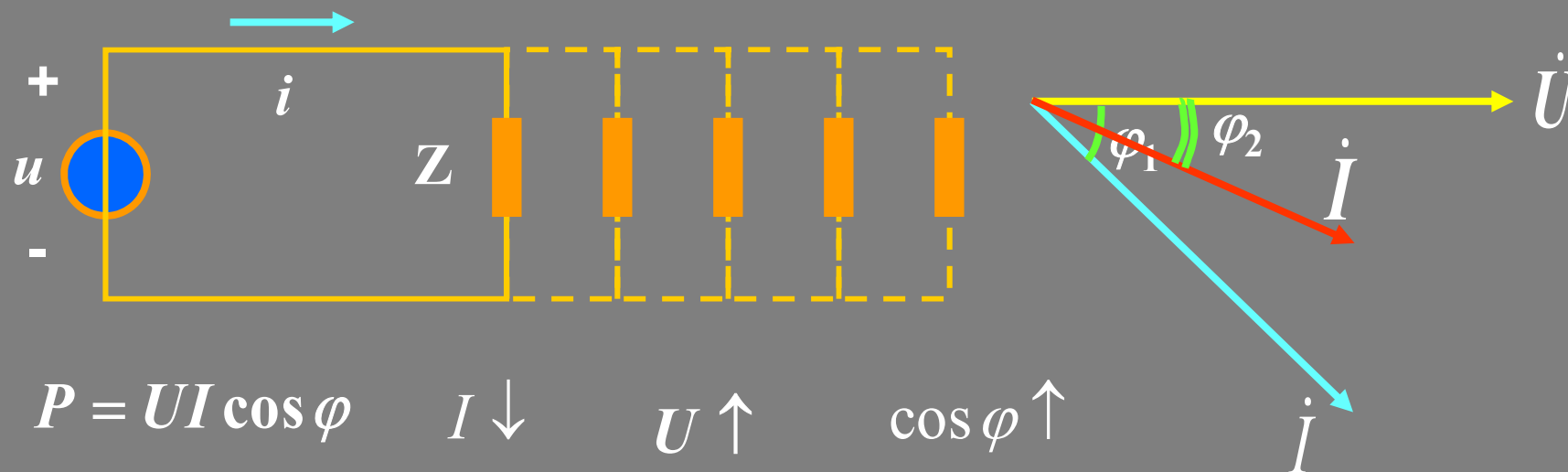
一般用户： 异步电机 空载 $\cos\varphi=0.2\sim0.3$

满载 $\cos\varphi=0.7\sim0.85$

日光灯 $\cos\varphi=0.45\sim0.6$

(2) 当输出相同的有功功率时，线路上电流大，

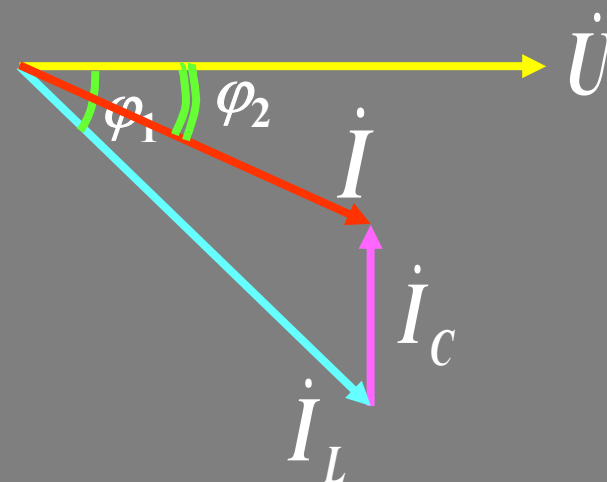
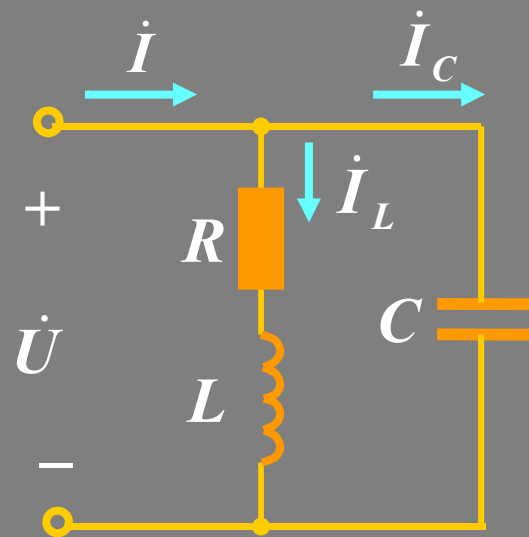
$I=P/(U\cos\varphi)$ ，线路压降损耗大。



解决办法：

- (1) 高压传输
- (2) 改进自身设备
- (3) 并联电容，提高功率因数。

分析



特点:

并联电容后，原负载的电压和电流不变，吸收的有功功率和无功功率不变，即：负载的工作状态不变。但电路的功率因数提高了。

并联电容的确定:

$$I_C = I_L \sin \varphi_1 - I \sin \varphi_2$$

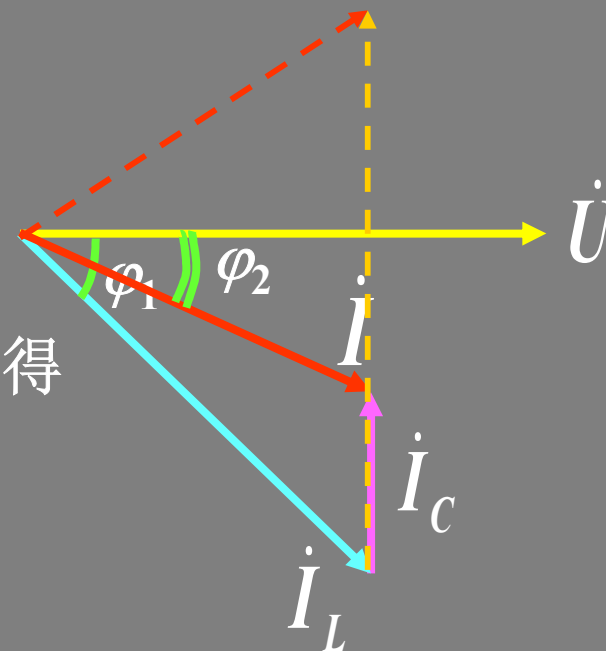
将 $I = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_2}$, $I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos \varphi_1}$ 代入得

$$I_C = \omega C U^2 = \frac{P}{U} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

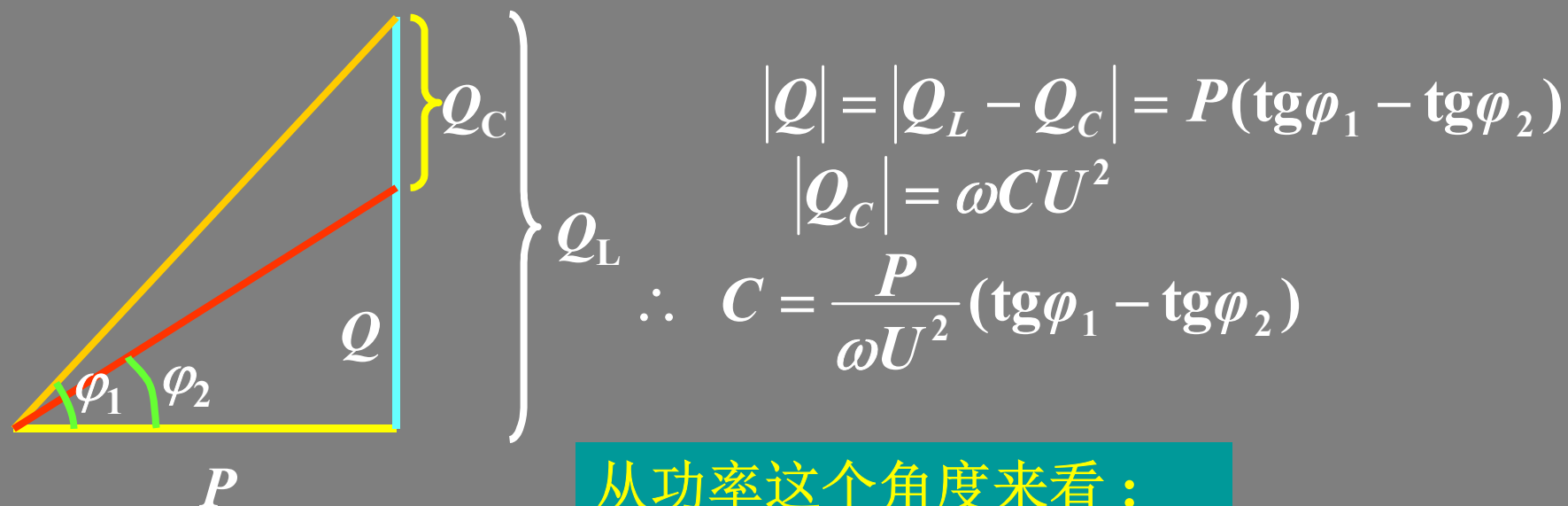


$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

补偿容量不同 { 欠
全——不要求(电容设备投资增加,经济效果不明显)
过——使功率因数又由高变低(性质不同)



并联电容也可以用功率三角形确定：



从功率这个角度来看：

并联电容后，电源向负载输送的有功 $UI_L \cos \varphi_1 = UI \cos \varphi_2$ 不变，但是电源向负载输送的无功 $UI \sin \varphi_2 < UI_L \sin \varphi_1$ 减少了，减少的这部分无功就由电容“产生”来补偿，使感性负载吸收的无功不变，而功率因数得到改善。

例 已知: $f=50\text{Hz}$, $U=220\text{V}$, $P=10\text{kW}$, $\cos\varphi_1=0.6$, 要使功率因数提高到0.9, 求并联电容 C , 并联前后电路的总电流各为多大?

解

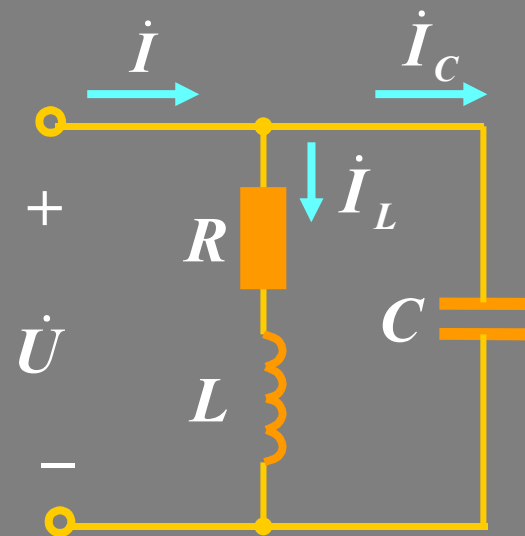
$$\cos\varphi_1 = 0.6 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 53.13^\circ$$

$$\cos\varphi_2 = 0.9 \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = 25.84^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\text{tg}\varphi_1 - \text{tg}\varphi_2) \\ &= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (\text{tg}53.13^\circ - \text{tg}25.84^\circ) = 557 \mu\text{F} \end{aligned}$$

未并电容时: $I = I_L = \frac{P}{U \cos\varphi_1} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.6} = 75.8\text{A}$

并联电容后: $I = \frac{P}{U \cos\varphi_2} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.9} = 50.5\text{A}$



若要使功率因数从**0.9**再提高到**0.95**，试问还应增加多少并联电容，此时电路的总电流是多大？

解 $\cos\varphi_1 = 0.9 \Rightarrow \varphi_1 = 25.84^\circ \quad \cos\varphi_2 = 0.95 \Rightarrow \varphi_2 = 18.19^\circ$

$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg}\varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg}\varphi_2)$$
$$= \frac{10 \times 10^3}{314 \times 220^2} (\operatorname{tg}25.84^\circ - \operatorname{tg}18.19^\circ) = 103 \mu\text{F}$$

$$I = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{220 \times 0.95} = 47.8\text{A}$$

显然功率因数提高后，线路上总电流减少，但继续提高功率因数所需电容很大，增加成本，总电流减小却不明显。因此一般将功率因数提高到**0.9**即可。

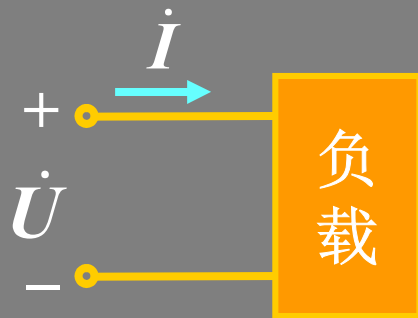
思考题

- (1) 是否并联电容越大，功率因数越高？
- (2) 能否用串联电容的方法来提高功率因数 $\cos\varphi$ ？

9.6 复功率

1. 复功率

为了用相量 $\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}$ 来计算功率，引入“复功率”



定义：

$$\bar{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* \quad \text{单位 VA}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{S} &= UI\angle(\Psi_u - \Psi_i) = UI\angle\varphi = S\angle\varphi \\ &= UI\cos\varphi + jUI\sin\varphi = P + jQ \end{aligned}$$

复功率也可表示为：

$$\bar{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = Z\dot{I} \cdot \dot{I}^* = ZI^2 = (R + jX)I^2 = RI^2 + jXI^2$$

$$\text{or } \bar{S} = \dot{U}\dot{I}^* = \dot{U}(\dot{U}Y)^* = \dot{U} \cdot \dot{U}^* Y^* = U^2 Y^*$$

2. 结论

- (1) $\bar{S}$ 是复数，而不是相量，它不对应任意正弦量；
- (2) $\bar{S}$ 把 P 、 Q 、 S 联系在一起它的实部是平均功率，虚部是无功功率，模是视在功率；
- (3) 复功率满足守恒定理：在正弦稳态下，任一电路的所有支路吸收的复功率之和为零。即

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^b P_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^b Q_k = 0 \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \sum_{k=1}^b (P_k + jQ_k) = \sum_{k=1}^b \bar{S}_k = 0$$

注：复功率守恒，不等于视在功率守恒。

$$\because U \neq U_1 + U_2$$

$$\therefore S \neq S_1 + S_2$$

例 电路如图，求各支路的复功率。

解一 $Z = (10 + j25) // (5 - j15)$

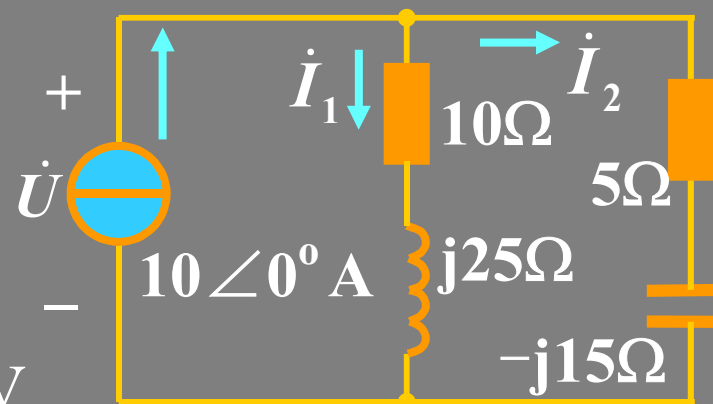
$$\dot{U} = 10 \angle 0^\circ \times Z = 236 \angle (-37.1^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$\bar{S}_{\text{发}} = 236 \angle (-37.1^\circ) \times 10 \angle 0^\circ = 1882 - j1424 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S}_{1\text{吸}} = U^2 Y_1^* = 236^2 \left(\frac{1}{10 + j25} \right)^* = 768 + j1920 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S}_{2\text{吸}} = U^2 Y_2^* = 1113 - j3345 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S}_{1\text{吸}} + \bar{S}_{2\text{吸}} = \bar{S}_{\text{发}}$$



解二

$$\dot{I}_1 = 10\angle 0^\circ \times \frac{5 - j15}{10 + j25 + 5 - j15} = 8.77\angle(-105.3^\circ) \text{ A}$$

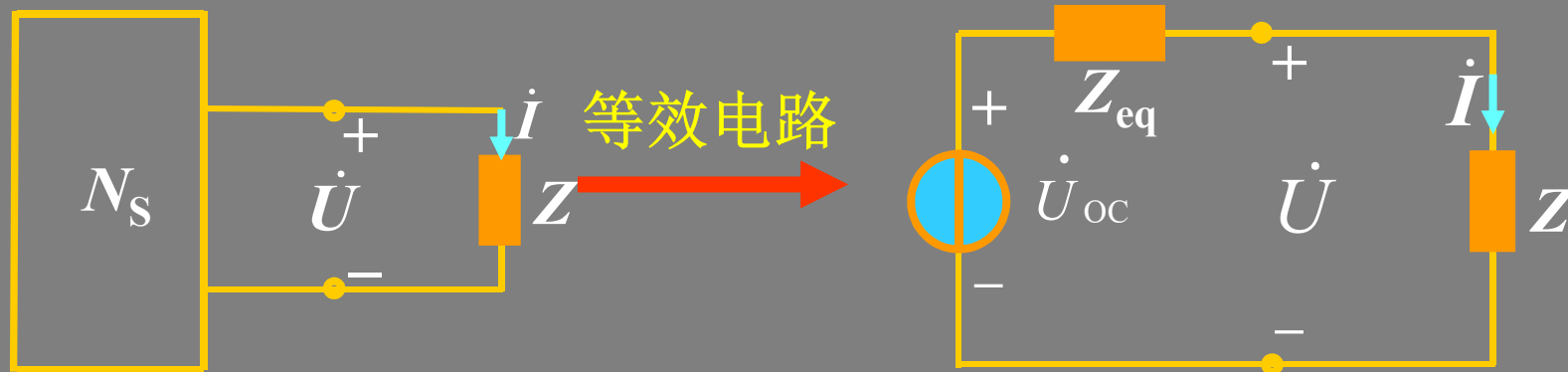
$$\dot{I}_2 = \dot{I}_S - \dot{I}_1 = 14.94\angle 34.5^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{S}_{1\text{吸}} = I_1^2 Z_1 = 8.77^2 \times (10 + j25) = 769 + j1923 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S}_{2\text{吸}} = I_2^2 Z_2 = 14.94^2 \times (5 - j15) = 1116 - j3348 \text{ VA}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{S}_{\text{发}} &= \dot{I}_1 Z_1 \cdot \dot{I}_S^* = 10 \times 8.77\angle(-105.3^\circ)(10 + j25) \\ &= 1885 - j1423 \text{ VA}\end{aligned}$$

9.7 最大功率传输



$$Z_{eq} = R_{eq} + jX_{eq}, \quad Z = R + jX$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{Z_{eq} + Z}, \quad I = \frac{U_{OC}}{\sqrt{(R_{eq} + R)^2 + (X_{eq} + X)^2}}$$

$$\text{有功功率} \quad P = RI^2 = \frac{RU_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R)^2 + (X_{eq} + X)^2}$$

讨论正弦电流电路中负载获得最大功率 $P_{\max}$ 的条件。

(1) $Z = R + jX$ 可任意改变

$$P = \frac{R U_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R)^2 (R_{eq}^2 + X^2)}$$

(a) 先设 R 不变, X 改变

显然, 当 $X_{eq} + X = 0$, 即 $X = -X_{eq}$ 时, P 获得最大值

(b) 再讨论 R 改变时, P 的最大值

当 $R = R_{eq}$ 时, P 获得最大值

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_{eq}}$$

综合(a)、(b), 可得负载上获得最大功率的条件是:

$$\begin{cases} R = R_{eq} \\ X = -X_{eq} \end{cases}$$



$$Z = Z_{eq}^*$$

最佳
匹配

(2) 若 $Z = R + jX$ 只允许 X 改变

获得最大功率的条件是: $X_{eq} + X = 0$, 即 $X = -X_{eq}$

最大功率为 $P_{\max} = \frac{RU_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R)^2}$

(3) 若 $Z = R$ 为纯电阻

电路中的电流为: $\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}_{OC}}{Z_{eq} + R}, I = \frac{U_{OC}}{\sqrt{(R_{eq} + R)^2 + X_{eq}^2}}$

负载获得的功率为: $P = \frac{RU_{OC}^2}{(R_{eq} + R)^2 + X_{eq}^2}$

模匹配

令 $\frac{dP}{dR} = 0 \Rightarrow$ 获得最大功率条件: $R = \sqrt{R_{eq}^2 + X_{eq}^2} = |Z_{eq}|$

例

电路如图，求（1） $R=5\Omega$ 时其消耗的功率；
（2） $R=?$ 能获得最大功率，并求最大功率；
（3）在 R 两端并联一电容，问 R 和 C 为多大时能与内阻抗最佳匹配，并求最大功率。

解

$$Z_{eq} = R_{eq} + jX_{eq}$$

$$= 5 + j10^5 \times 50 \times 10^{-6} = 5 + j5 \quad \Omega$$

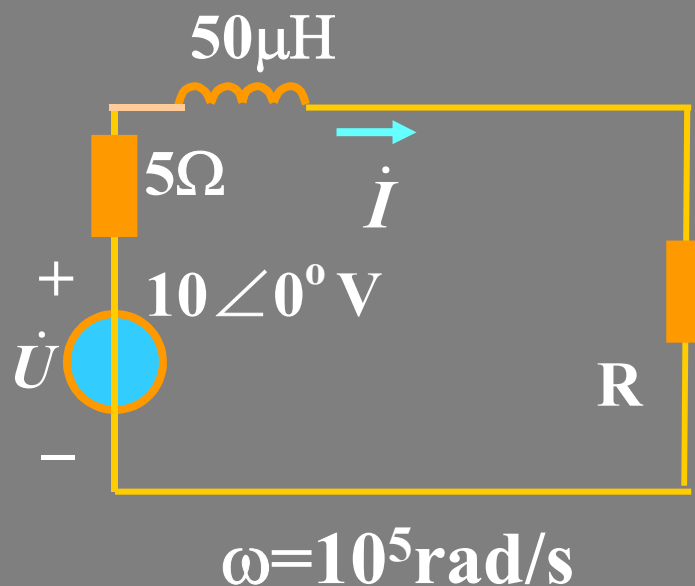
$$(1) \quad \dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5 + 5} = 0.89\angle(-26.6^\circ) A$$

$$P = I^2 R = 0.89^2 \times 5 = 4W$$

$$(2) \quad \text{当 } R = \sqrt{R_{eq}^2 + X_{eq}^2} = \sqrt{5^2 + 5^2} = 7.07\Omega \quad \text{获最大功率}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5 + 7.07} = 0.766\angle(-22.5^\circ) A$$

$$P = I^2 R = 0.766^2 \times 7.07 = 4.15W$$



$$(3) \quad Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C$$

$$\rightarrow Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

$$= \frac{R}{1 + (\omega CR)^2} - j \frac{\omega CR^2}{1 + (\omega CR)^2}$$

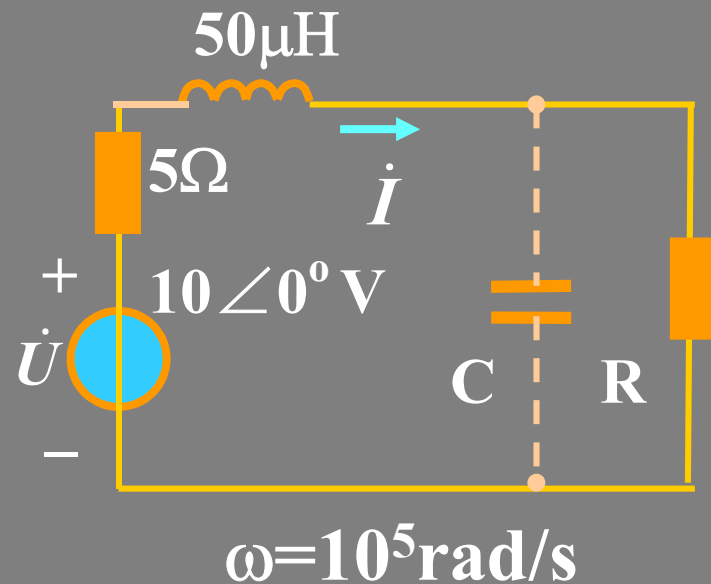
$$\text{当} \begin{cases} \frac{R}{1 + (\omega CR)^2} = 5 \\ \frac{\omega CR^2}{1 + (\omega CR)^2} = 5 \end{cases}$$



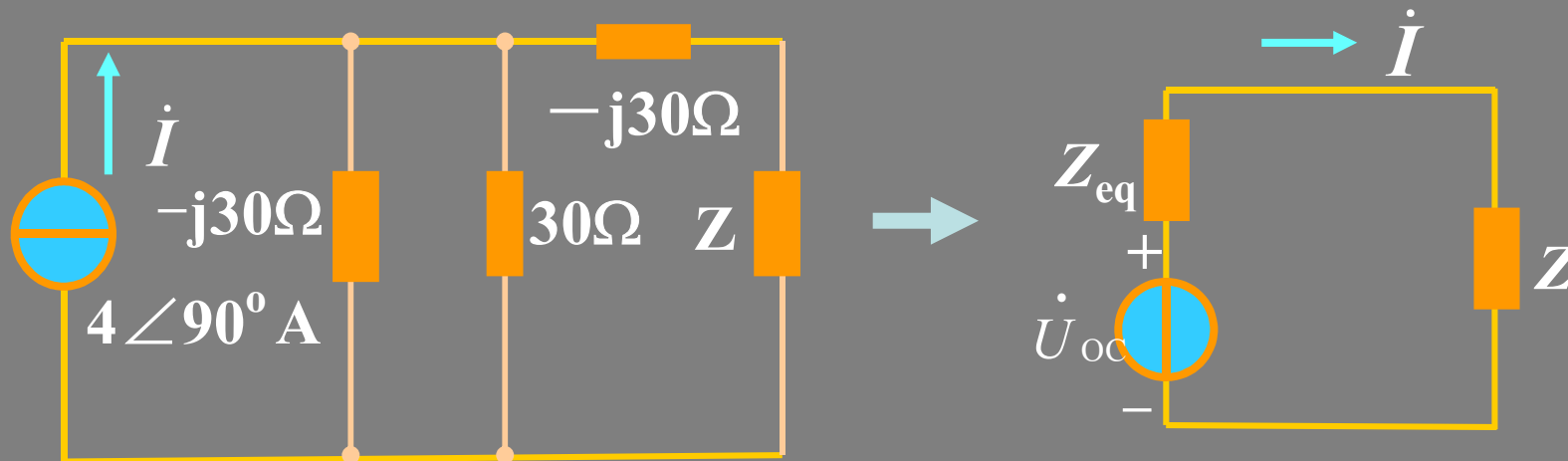
$$\begin{cases} R = 10\Omega \\ C = 1\mu F \end{cases} \quad \text{获最大功率}$$

$$\dot{I} = \frac{10\angle 0^\circ}{10} = 1A$$

$$P_{\max} = I^2 R = 1 \times 5 = 5W$$



例 电路如图，求 $Z=?$ 时能获得最大功率，并求最大功率。



解

$$Z_{eq} = -j30 + (-j30 // 30) = 15 - j45\Omega$$

$$\dot{U}_{oc} = 4j \times (-j30 // 30) = 60\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$$

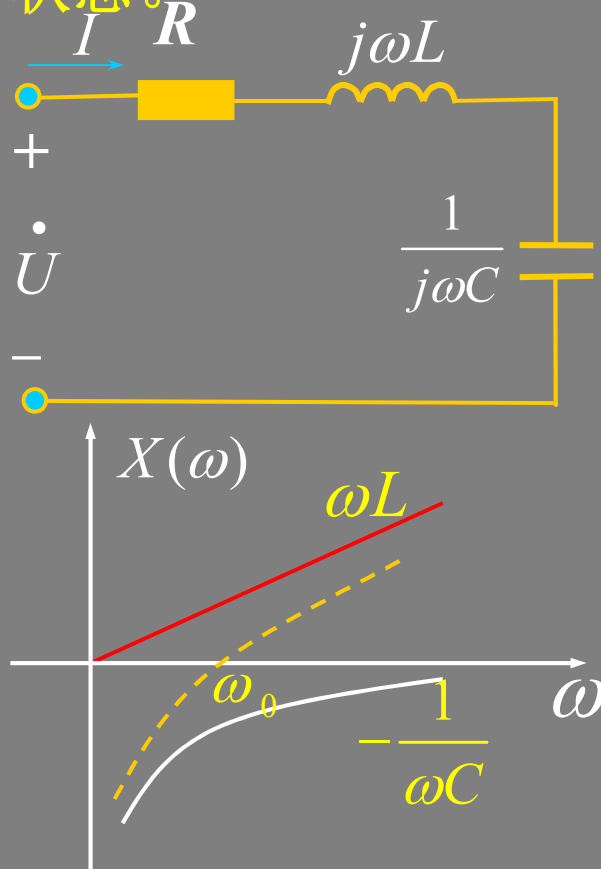
$$\text{当 } Z = Z_{eq}^* = 15 + j45\Omega$$

$$\text{有 } P_{\max} = \frac{(60\sqrt{2})^2}{4 \times 15} = 120\text{W}$$

9.8 串联电路的谐振

一. 概念

谐振现象是电路的一种特殊工作状态，该现象被广泛地应用到无线电通讯中；另外有的时候我们不希望电路发生谐振，以免破坏电路的正常工作状态。



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

当 ω 变化时，感抗、容抗均随 ω 而变化，故阻抗 $Z(j\omega)$ 也随 ω 而变化。

当 $\omega = \omega_0$ 时， $X(\omega_0) = 0$,

$\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}$ 同相， $|Z|$ 最小。

这种工作状况称为**谐振**

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

串联谐振条件:

$$\text{Im}[Z(j\omega)] = 0 \quad \text{或} \quad \omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0$$

串联谐振频率:

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \qquad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

串联谐振频率由电路参数 L 、 C 决定，与电阻无关。

要想改变谐振频率，只需改变 L 或 C 即可。

二. 串联谐振的特征

1. 谐振阻抗

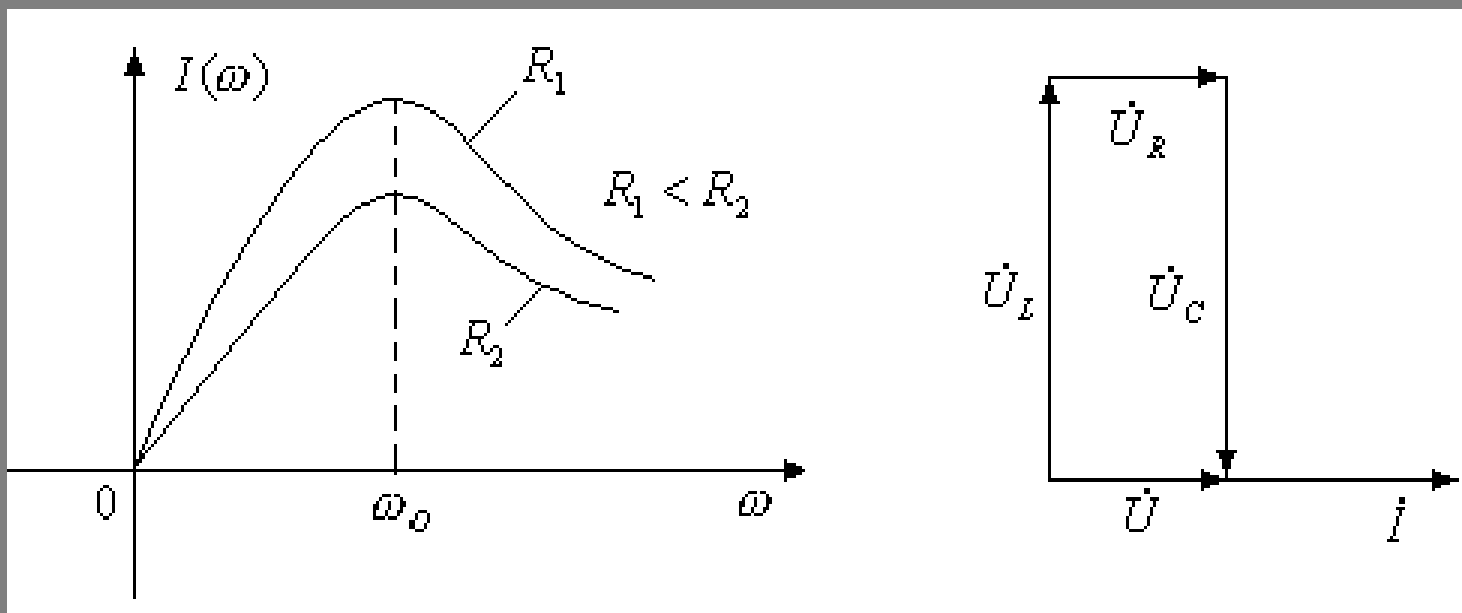
$$Z(j\omega_0) = R + j(\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}) = R \quad \text{纯电阻, } \varphi = 0$$

$$\text{此时} \quad X(\omega_0) = X_L(\omega_0) - X_C(\omega_0) = \omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} = 0,$$

$$\text{但是} \quad \omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \neq 0$$

2. 谐振电流: $I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{U}{R} \quad U_R = RI = U$

在输入电压有效值 U 不变的情况下, 电流 I 和 U_R 为最大。



3. 电压谐振: $U_L + U_C = 0$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega_0 L \dot{I} = j \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \dot{U} = jQ \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \dot{I} = -j \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} \dot{U} = -jQ \dot{U}$$

若 $Q > 1$, 则 $U_L = U_C > U$

4. 品质因数

$$Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{U_L(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_C(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{谐振系数}$$

① 若 $Q \gg 1$ 时, $U_L \gg U$, $U_C \gg U$, 过电压

② $\dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C = 0$, 谐振时 L 和 C 两端的等效阻抗为零 (相当于短路)

5. 谐振时的功率

$$\because \varphi(\omega_0) = 0, \quad \lambda = \cos \varphi = 1$$

$$\therefore P(\omega_0) = UI\lambda = UI = \frac{1}{2} U_m I_m$$

$$Q_L(\omega_0) = \omega_0 L I^2, \quad Q_C(\omega_0) = -\frac{1}{\omega_0 C} I^2, \quad Q_L(\omega_0) + Q_C(\omega_0) = 0$$

$$\bar{S} = P + jQ = P + j(Q_L + Q_C) = P$$

6. 谐振时能量

$$W(\omega_0) = \frac{1}{2} Li^2 + \frac{1}{2} Cu_c^2$$

谐振时, $i = \sqrt{2} \frac{U}{R} \cos \omega_0 t$, $u_c = \sqrt{2} Q U \sin \omega_0 t$, 又 $Q^2 = \frac{L}{R^2 C}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow W(\omega_0) &= \frac{L}{R^2} U \cos^2 \omega_0 t + C Q^2 U^2 \sin^2 \omega_0 t \\ &= C Q^2 U^2 = \frac{1}{2} C Q^2 U_m^2 = \text{const} \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q = \omega_0 \frac{W(\omega_0)}{P(\omega_0)}$$

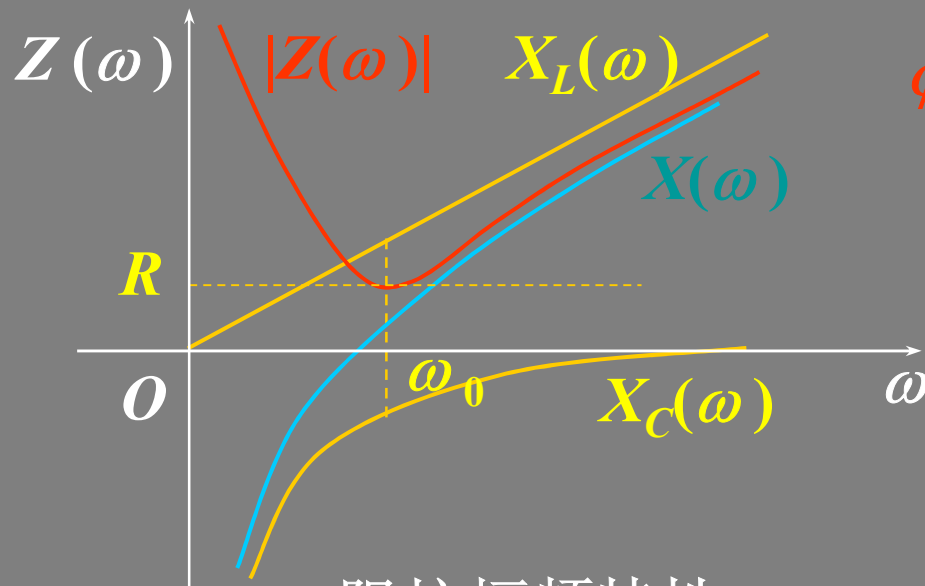
三. 频率特性

$$1. \quad Z(j\omega) = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = R \left[1 + jQ\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right) \right], \quad \eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

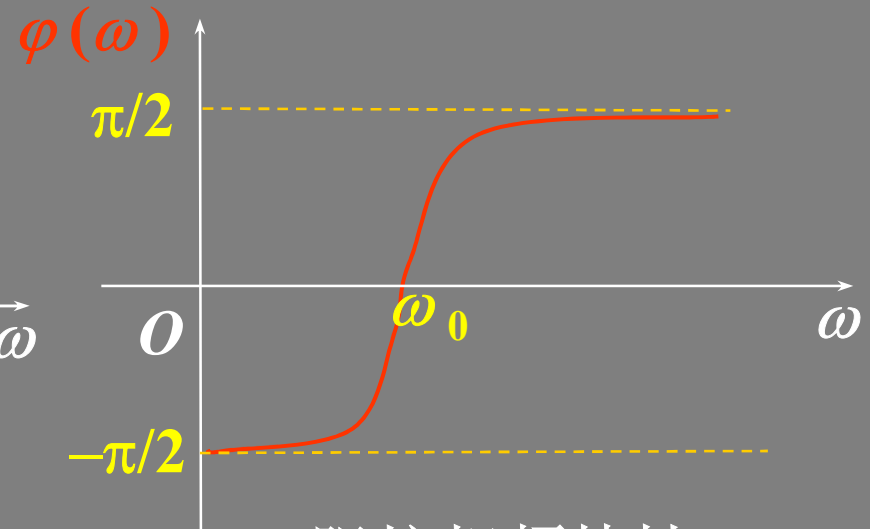
$$|Z(j\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

$$\varphi_Z(j\omega) = \arg Z(j\omega) = \arg \tan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R} \frac{1}{2}$$

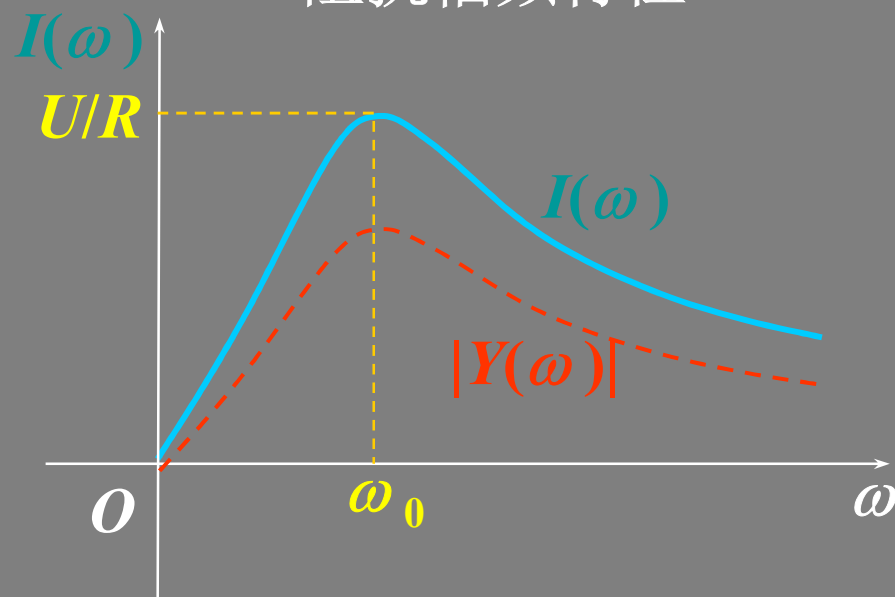
$$|Z(j\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}$$



阻抗幅频特性



阻抗相频特性



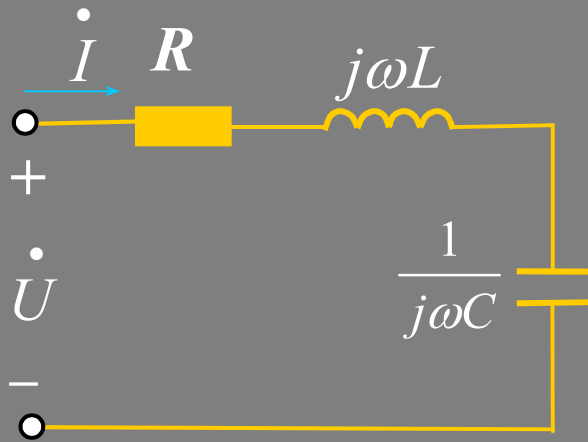
电流谐振曲线

$$\varphi_Z(j\omega) = \arg Z(j\omega) = \arg \tan \frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}$$

2 通用谐振曲线

为了方便与不同谐振回路之间进行比较，把电流谐振曲线的横、纵坐标分别除以 ω_0 和 $I(\omega_0)$ ，即

$$\begin{aligned}\omega &\rightarrow \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \eta, \quad I(\omega) \rightarrow \frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} = \frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} \\ \frac{I(\omega)}{I(\omega_0)} &= \frac{U / |Z|}{U / R} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{\omega RC})^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\omega_0 L}{R} \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - \frac{1}{\omega_0 RC} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (Q \cdot \frac{\omega}{\omega_0} - Q \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\omega})^2}} \\ \frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 (\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}\end{aligned}$$

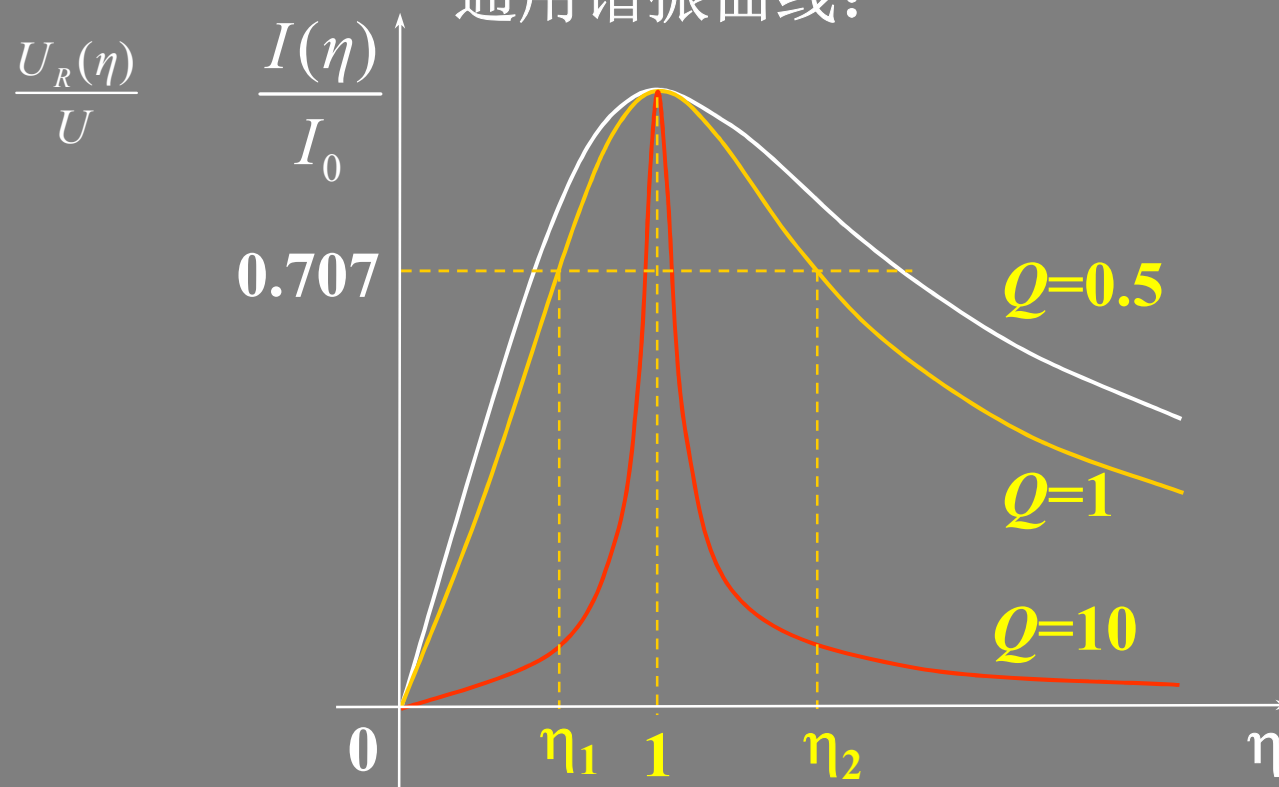


$$Z(j\omega) = R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) = R \left[1 + jQ\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right) \right], \quad \eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\frac{U_R(\eta)}{U} = \frac{R}{|Z|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^2}}$$

通用谐振曲线：



Q 越大，谐振曲线越尖。当稍微偏离谐振点时，曲线就急剧下降，电路对非谐振频率下的电流具有较强的抑制能力，所以选择性好。

因此， Q 是反映谐振电路性质的一个重要指标。

通频带

在 $I/I_0 = 1/\sqrt{2} = 0.707$ 处作一水平线，与每一谐振曲线交于两点，对应横坐标分别为 η_1 和 η_2 .

$$\eta_1 = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_0}, \quad \eta_2 = \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_0}, \quad \omega_2 > \omega_1.$$

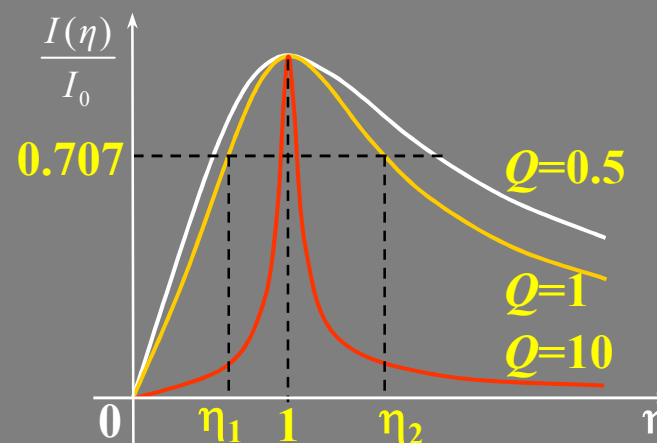
$\omega_2 - \omega_1$ 称为通频带 **BW (Band Width)**

可以证明（了解：p214）

$$\eta_2 - \eta_1 = \frac{1}{Q}, \quad \text{即 } Q = \frac{1}{\eta_2 - \eta_1} = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1}.$$

$I/I_0 = 0.707$ 以分贝(dB)表示: $20\log_{10} I/I_0 = 20\lg 0.707 = -3 \text{ dB}$.

所以, ω_1 , ω_2 称为3分贝频率。



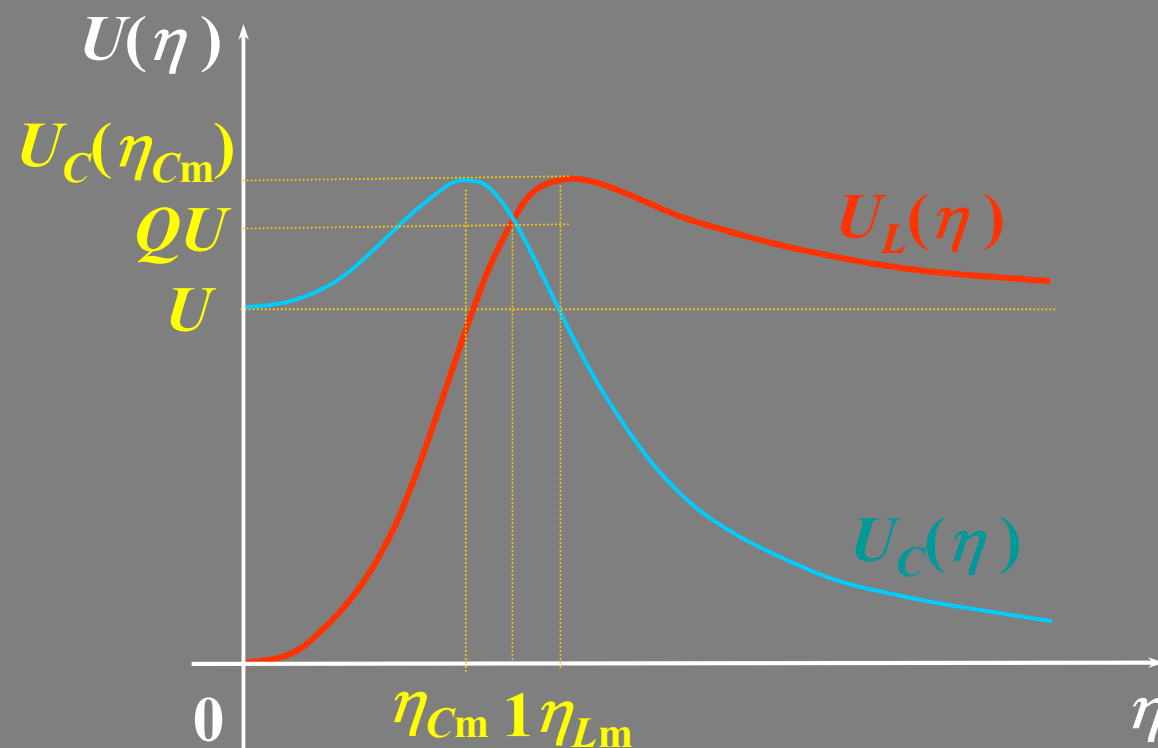
$$\frac{I(\eta)}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta})^2}}$$

$$Q \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{U_L(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_C(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C R} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

4. $U_L(\omega)$ 与 $U_C(\omega)$ 的频率特性

$$\begin{aligned} U_L(\omega) &= \omega LI = \omega L \cdot \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{\omega LU}{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \\ &= \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\eta^2} + Q^2(1 - \frac{1}{\eta^2})^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_C(\omega) &= \frac{I}{\omega C} = \frac{U}{\omega C \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C})^2}} \\ &= \frac{QU}{\sqrt{\eta^2 + Q^2(\eta^2 - 1)^2}} \end{aligned}$$



$U_L(\omega)$: 当 $\omega=0$, $U_L(\omega)=0$; $0<\omega<\omega_0$, $U_L(\omega)$ 增大; $\omega=\omega_0$, $U_L(\omega)=QU$; $\omega>\omega_0$, 电流开始减小, 但速度不快, X_L 继续增大, U_L 仍有增大的趋势, 但在某个 ω 下 $U_L(\omega)$ 达到最大值, 然后减小。 $\omega\rightarrow\infty$, $X_L\rightarrow\infty$, $U_L(\infty)=U$ 。

类似可讨论 $U_C(\omega)$ 。

上面得到的都是由改变频率而获得的，如改变电路参数，则变化规律就不完全与上相似。

上述分析原则一般来讲可以推广到其它形式的谐振电路中去，但不同形式的谐振电路有其不同的特征，要进行具体分析，不能简单搬用。

例

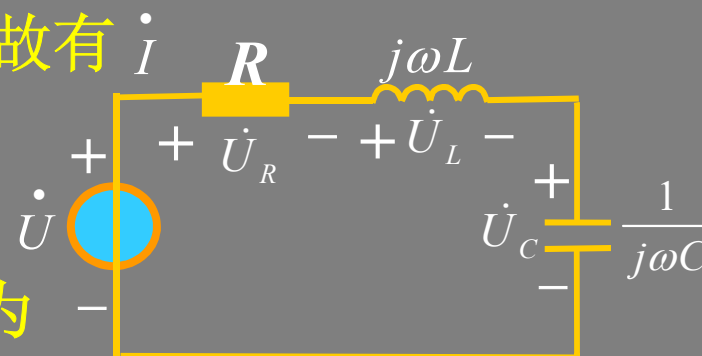
当 $\omega=5000\text{rad/s}$ 时，RLC串联电路发生谐振，已知 $R=5\Omega$ ， $L=400\text{mH}$ ，端电压 $U=1\text{V}$ 。求电容 C 的值及电路中的电流和各元件电压的瞬间表达式。

解

当 $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$ 时，电路发生串联谐振，故有

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L} = \frac{1}{5000^2 \times 400 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.1\mu\text{F}$$

设电源电压 $\dot{U} = 1\angle 0^\circ \text{V}$ ，电路中的电流为



$$\dot{I} = \frac{\dot{U}}{Z} = \frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \frac{1\angle 0^\circ}{5} = 0.2\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

各元件的电压相量分别为

$$\dot{U}_R = \dot{U} = 1\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I} = j5000 \times 400 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.2\angle 0^\circ = 400\angle 90^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\dot{U}_C = -\dot{U}_L = 400\angle -90^\circ \text{ V}$$

瞬时值表达式为

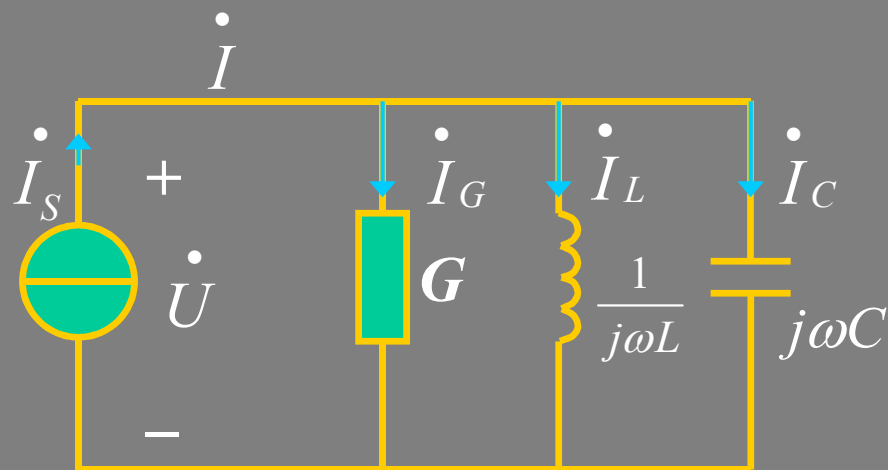
$$i = 0.2\sqrt{2} \cos 5000t A$$

$$u_R = \sqrt{2} \cos 5000t V$$

$$u_L = 400\sqrt{2} \cos(5000t + 90^\circ) V$$

$$u_C = 400\sqrt{2} \cos(5000t - 90^\circ) V$$

9.9 并联电路的谐振

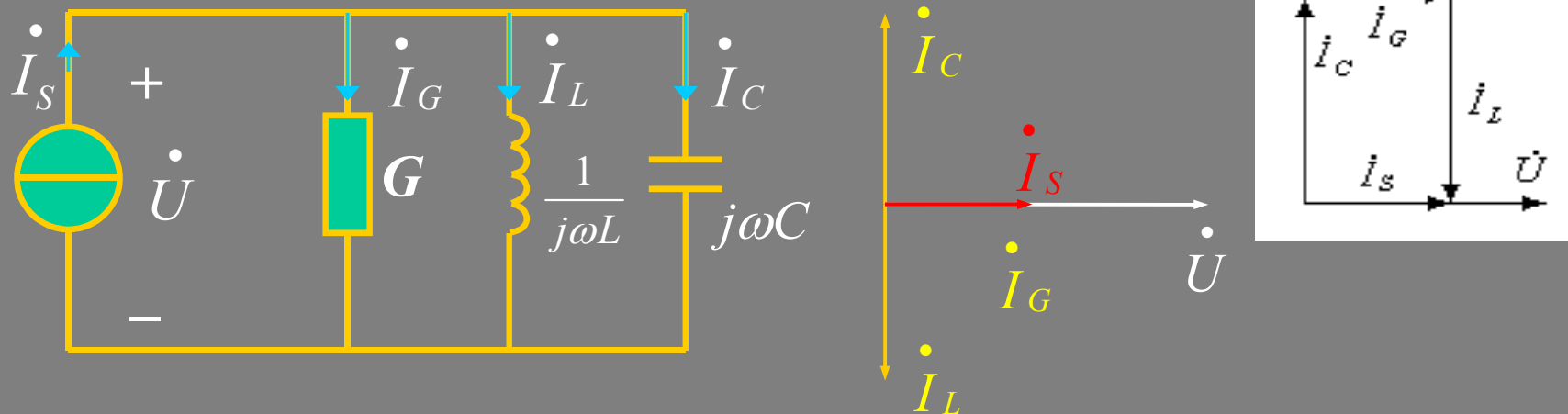


$$Y(j\omega) = G + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C$$
$$= G + j\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}\right)$$

当 $B = \omega_0 C - \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} = 0$ 时, $\dot{U}$ 和 $\dot{I}_S$ 同相, 此时电路发生并联谐振。

谐振条件: $\text{Im}[Y(j\omega_0)] = 0$

谐振频率: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$



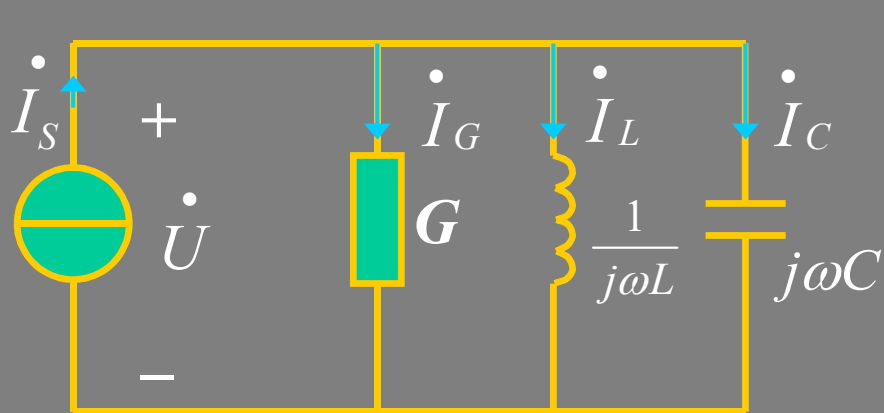
电路发生并联谐振时，输入导纳模取得最小值

$$|Y(j\omega_0)| = \sqrt{G^2 + B^2} = G \quad |Z(j\omega_0)| = \frac{1}{G} = R$$

谐振时端电压达到最大值 $U(\omega_0) = RI_s$

并联谐振时, $\dot{I}_G = \dot{I}_s, \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C = 0$ 但 $\dot{I}_L$ 和 $\dot{I}_C$ 并不等于0

$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega_0 L} = -j \frac{\dot{I}_s}{\omega_0 L G} \quad \dot{I}_C = j\omega_0 C \dot{U} = j \frac{\omega_0 C \dot{I}_s}{G}$$



$$\dot{I}_L = \frac{\dot{U}}{j\omega_0 L} = -j \frac{\dot{I}_s}{\omega_0 L G}$$

$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega_0 C \dot{U} = j \frac{\omega_0 C \dot{I}_s}{G}$$

$$Q = \frac{I_L(\omega_0)}{I_s} = \frac{I_C(\omega_0)}{I_s} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L G} = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

Q 越大, $I_L(\omega_0)$ 和 $I_C(\omega_0)$ 就越大, 在电感和电容支路上会出现过电流现象。

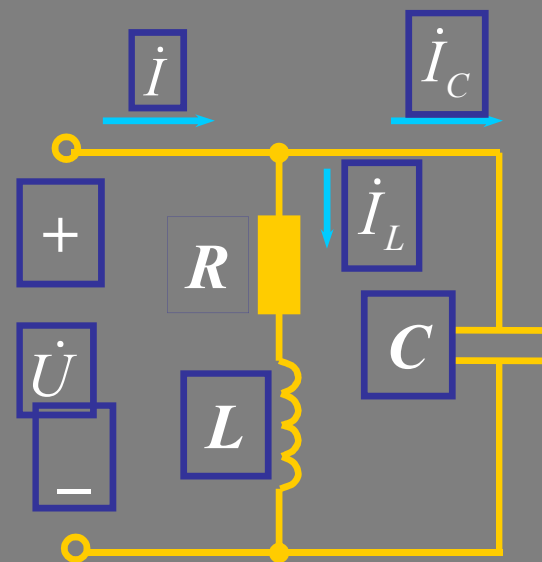
并联谐振时, 功率因数为1, 有功功率取得最大值。

$$Q_L = \frac{U^2}{\omega_0 L}, \quad Q_C = -\omega_0 C U^2, \quad Q_L + Q_C = 0$$

工程上常用电感线圈和电容并联的谐振电路

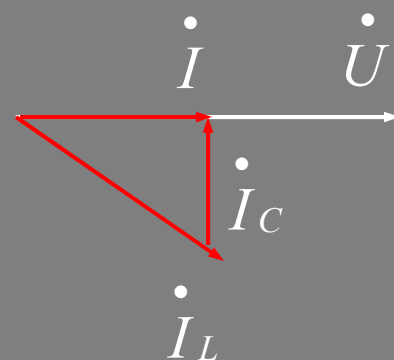
$$Y(j\omega) = j\omega C + \frac{1}{R + j\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{R}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} + j\left(\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}\right)$$



$$\text{Im}[Y(j\omega_0)] = 0 \quad \omega_0 C - \frac{\omega_0 L}{R^2 + \omega_0^2 L^2} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L - CR^2}{CL^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{CR^2}{L}}$$



$$1 - \frac{CR^2}{L} > 0 \quad R < \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \quad \text{发生谐振} \quad Y(j\omega_0) = \frac{CR}{L}$$

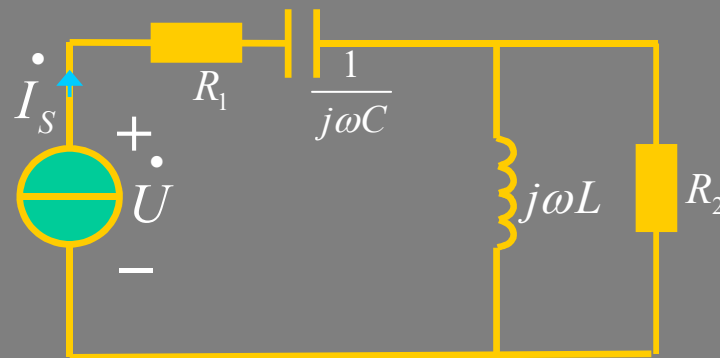
例

如图, $I_s = 1A$, 当 $\omega_0 = 1000rad/s$ 时, 电路发生谐振, $R_1 = R_2 = 100\Omega$, $L=0.2H$ 。求 C 值和电流源端电压 $\dot{U}$ 。

解

电路的入端阻抗为

$$Z_{in} = R_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C} + \frac{j\omega L R_2}{R_2 + j\omega L}$$
$$= \left[R_1 + \frac{(\omega L)^2 R_2}{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right] + j \left[\frac{\omega L R_2^2}{R_2^2 + (\omega L)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right]$$



当电路发生谐振时, Z_{in} 的虚部为零, 即

$$\frac{\omega_0 L R_2^2}{R_2^2 (\omega_0 L)^2} - \frac{1}{\omega L} = 0$$

解得

$$C = \frac{R_2^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2}{\omega_0^2 L R_2^2} = \frac{100^2 + (10^3 \times 0.2)^2}{(10^3)^2 \times 0.2 \times 100^2} = 25\mu F$$

谐振时

$$Z_{in} = R_1 + \frac{(\omega_0 L)^2 R_2}{R_2^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} = 100 + \frac{(10^3 \times 0.2)^2 \times 100}{100^2 + (10^3 \times 0.2)^2} = 180\Omega$$

电流源的端电压

$$\dot{U} = Z_{in} \dot{I}_S = 180 \times 1 \angle 0^\circ = 180 \angle 0^\circ V$$

本章小结

1、复阻抗和复导纳

$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = |Z| \angle \varphi = R + jX$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |Z| = \frac{U}{I} & \text{阻抗模} \\ \varphi_Z = \varphi_u - \varphi_i & \text{阻抗角} \end{array} \right.$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = G + jB = |Y| \angle \varphi'$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |Y| = \frac{I}{U} \\ \varphi_Y = \varphi_i - \varphi_u \end{array} \right.$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y}, Y = \frac{1}{Z}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} |Z||Y| = 1 \\ \varphi_Z + \varphi_Y = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

2、阻抗（导纳）的串联和并联

和直流电阻电路分析方法一样，有总电压以及分压和分流计算。

3、向量图

4、正弦稳态电路的分析

①先画相量运算电路 { 电压、电流→相量
复阻抗

②相量形式**KCL**、**KVL**定律，欧姆定律

③直流电阻电路的定理和分析方法都适用

④相量图

5、正弦稳态电路的功率

有功（平均）功率： $P = UI \cos \varphi$

无功功率： $Q = UI \sin \varphi$

视在功率： $S = UI$

复功率： $\bar{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = P + jQ$

$$P = UI \cos \varphi = I^2 |Z| \cos \varphi = I^2 R = \frac{Q}{\tan \varphi} = \operatorname{Re}[\bar{S}]$$

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi = I^2 |Z| \sin \varphi = I^2 X = P \tan \varphi = \operatorname{Im}[\bar{S}]$$

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

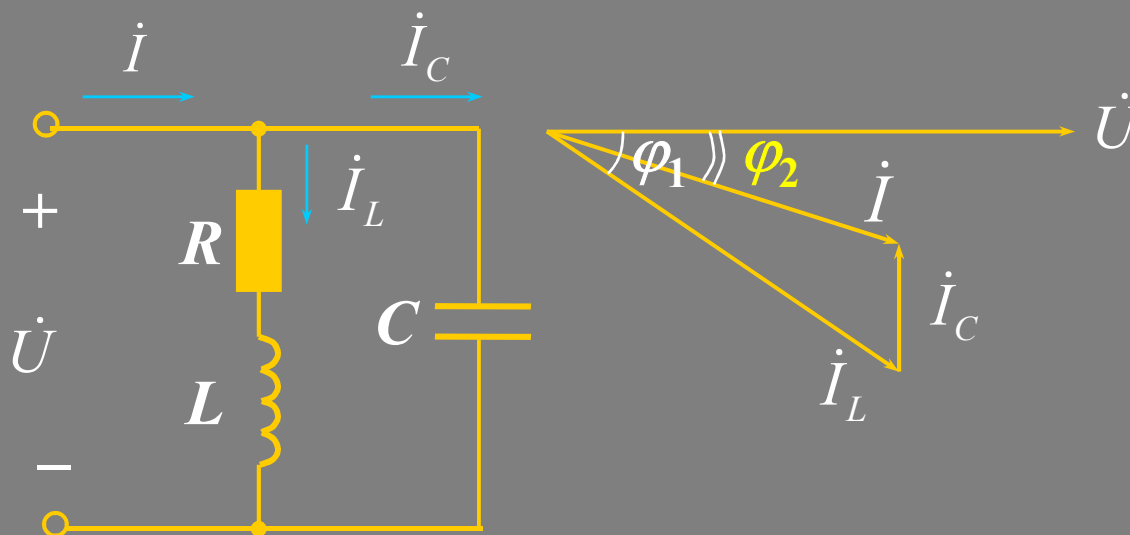
$$\bar{S} = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = \dot{I} \dot{I}^* Z = I^2 Z = U^2 Y^*$$

6、功率因数的补偿

并联电容前 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_L$

并联电容后 $\dot{I} = \dot{I}_L + \dot{I}_C$

并联前后 $\dot{U}$ 不变, $\dot{I}_L$ 也不变, 但 $\dot{I}$ 减小了。



$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\tan \varphi_1 - \tan \varphi_2)$$

7、最大功率传输

$$Z_L = Z_{eq}^*$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{U_{OC}^2}{4R_{eq}}$$

8、串联电路谐振

谐振条件: $\text{Im}[Z(j\omega)] = 0$

谐振频率: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

$$Q = \frac{U_L(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{U_C(\omega_0)}{U} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

谐振时，端口的电压和电流同相，阻抗模最小，
电流最大，平均功率最大。

当 $Q \gg 1$ 时, $U_L = U_C \gg U$, 出现过电压现象。

9、并联电路谐振

谐振条件: $\text{Im}[Y(j\omega)] = 0$

谐振频率: $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L G} = \frac{1}{G} \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}}$$

谐振时，端口的电压和电流同相，导纳模最小，阻抗模最大，电压最大，平均功率最大。