

一、交流电基础

正弦量

$$i = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}} \cos(\omega t + \psi_i) \text{ A}$$

三要素

频率 f 工频 $50Hz$
 $f \approx$ 直流

$$\text{相位差 } \varphi = \psi_{u_1} - \psi_{u_2} \begin{cases} > 0 \\ < 0 \end{cases}$$

u_1	超前 滞后	u_2	$\begin{cases} \text{同向 } \varphi = 0 \\ \text{反向 } \varphi = 180 \\ \text{正交 } \varphi = 90 \end{cases}$
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有效值

$$P = i^2(t)R$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$W = \int_0^T i^2(t)R dt = W = I^2 R T$$

得有效值 $I = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i^2(t) dt}$ 算均根值. 从未不用

常用: 正弦交流电 $I = \frac{I_m}{\sqrt{2}}$ $U = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$.

二、向量法基础

ω 相同. 三要素 \rightarrow 大小, 相位

复数 $\begin{cases} \dot{A} = a + jb \\ a = \text{Re}[\dot{A}] \\ b = \text{Im}[\dot{A}] \end{cases}$

共轭复数

三角形式 $A \cos \varphi + j A \sin \varphi$

指数形式 $A e^{j\varphi}$

会用计算器
☆☆☆

极坐标形式 $A\angle\phi$

运算 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{加减, 直接加} \\ \text{乘除余分} \end{array} \right.$

棣莫弗公式, 角度落后大、一级

向量表示. $u(t) = U_m \cos(\omega t + \psi_u)$

最大值: $U_m = U_m \angle \psi_u$ $\dot{U} = \frac{U_m}{\sqrt{2}}$

向量非正弦量, 则 $\dot{U}_m \neq U$ $\dot{U} \neq U$

KCL, KVL 向量形式 $\sum I = 0$ $\sum \dot{U} = 0$

u, i 瞬时值
 U, I 有效值
 U_m 最大值
 \dot{U} 相量

RLC元件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_R = I R_R \\ Z_L = j \omega L \text{ 阻抗} \\ X_L = \omega L \text{ 感抗} \\ Z_C = -\frac{j}{\omega C} \text{ 阻抗} \\ X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} \text{ 容抗} \\ B_L \text{ 感纳} \\ B_C \text{ 容纳} \end{array} \right.$

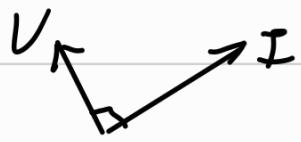
$$R \quad U_R = R i_R \quad U_R = i_R R$$

$$R \quad \frac{U_R}{i_R} = R$$



$$L \quad U_L = L \frac{di}{dt} \quad U_L = j\omega L i_L$$

$$j\omega L \quad \frac{U_L}{i_L} = \omega L$$



$$C \quad i_C = C \frac{du}{dt} \quad U_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} i_C \quad -j \frac{1}{\omega C} \quad \frac{U_C}{i_C} = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

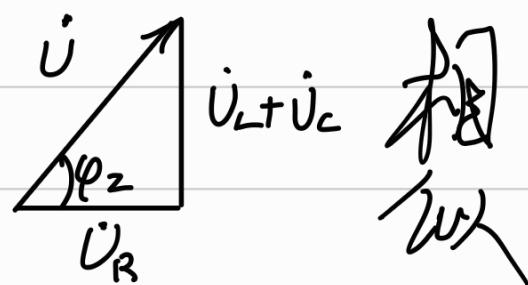


LC, L当然是超前的

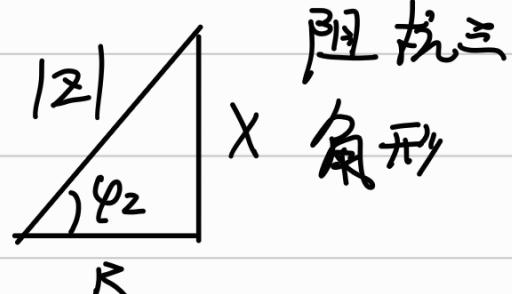
基本定律一样用，只是换成向量形式

串联：假设i方向

并联：假设u方向



$$\text{阻抗 } Z = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \varphi_2 \quad \text{整个阻抗阻抗角}$$



$$\text{导纳 } Y = \frac{I}{U} = \frac{I}{U} \angle \varphi_2 \quad \text{阻抗三角形}$$

$$Z = R + jX \quad \begin{cases} R = |Z| \cos \varphi_2 \\ X = |Z| \sin \varphi_2 \end{cases}$$

> 0	感性	$\varphi_2 > 0$	u 超前 i
$= 0$	阻性		
< 0	容性	$\varphi_2 < 0$	u 滞后 i

$$Y = G + jB \quad \begin{cases} G = |Y| \cos \varphi_Y \\ B = |Y| \sin \varphi_Y \end{cases}$$


> 0
 $B = 0$ 和 X 相反
 < 0

阻抗串联, $Z_{eq} = \sum Z$

$$单段分压 $i_k = \frac{Z_k}{Z} i$$$

导纳并联: $Y_{eq} = \sum Y$

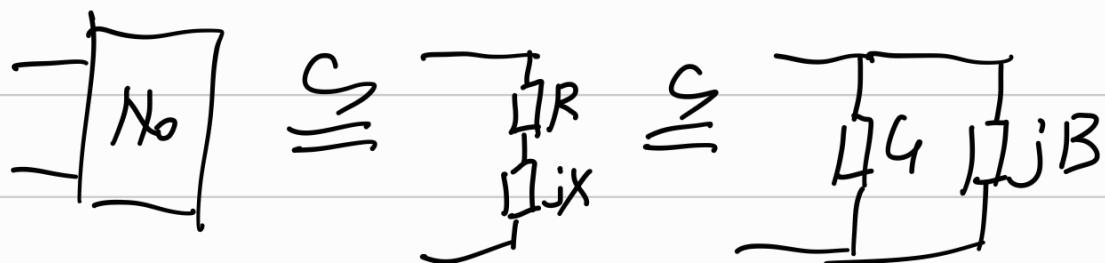
$$并联分流 $i_k = \frac{Y_k}{Y} i$$$

$$L \begin{cases} \text{串} & L_{eq} = L_1 + L_2 \\ \text{并} & L_{eq} = \frac{L_1 L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \end{cases}$$

$$C \begin{cases} \text{串} & C_{eq} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} \\ \text{并} & C_{eq} = C_1 + C_2 \end{cases}$$

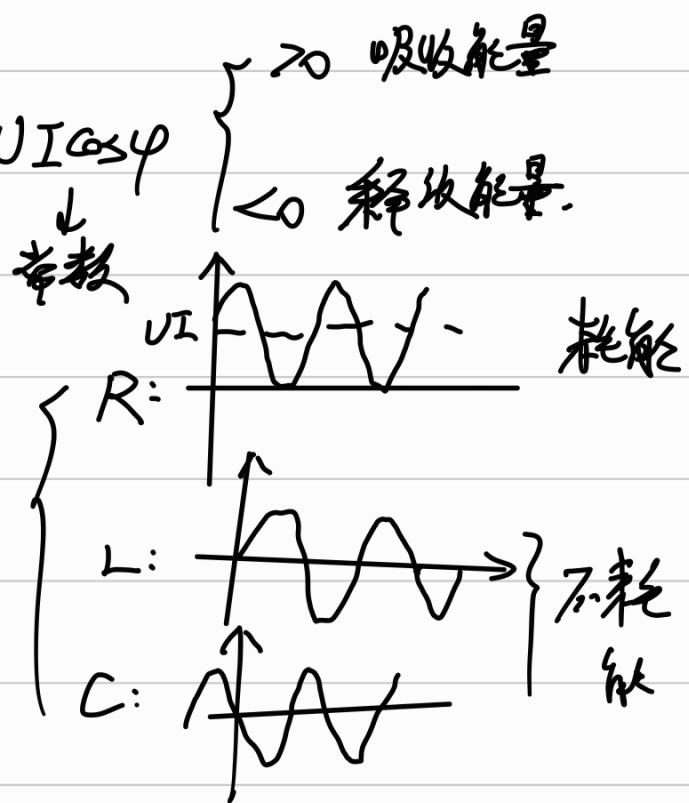
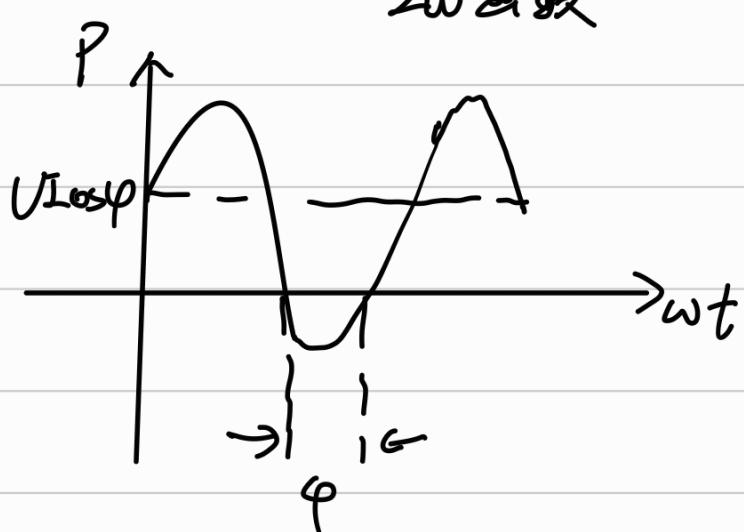
阻抗的串并联关系 $Z = \frac{1}{Y}$ $Y = \frac{1}{Z}$

RLC中有复数电压，可能出现 $|\varphi_2| > 90^\circ$



三. 功率相关

$$P = UI = \underbrace{UI \cos(2\omega t + \psi_0 + \psi_i)}_{2\omega \text{函数}} + UI \cos \varphi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{吸收能量} \\ \downarrow \text{系数} \\ \text{释放能量} \end{array} \right\}$$



★ 平均功率 (有功功率) P (W, kW)

$$P = UI \cos \varphi \quad U, I \text{ 关系}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R: P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R} \\ L: P \approx 0 \\ C: P = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

★ 无功功率 Q (单位 Var, kVar)

$$Q = UI \sin \varphi \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} > 0 \rightarrow \varphi > 0 \text{ 感性, 纯电感 } Q = I^2 X_L = \frac{U^2}{X_L} \\ < 0 \rightarrow \varphi < 0 \text{ 容性, 纯电容 } Q = -I^2 X_C = -\frac{U^2}{X_C} \end{array} \right\}$$

变换, 占用电源部分能量, 为电抗瞬时 $P_A(t)$ 最大值定义

$$N_{\text{有功}} = R_{\text{有功}}$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$N_{\text{无功}} = X_{\text{无功}}$$

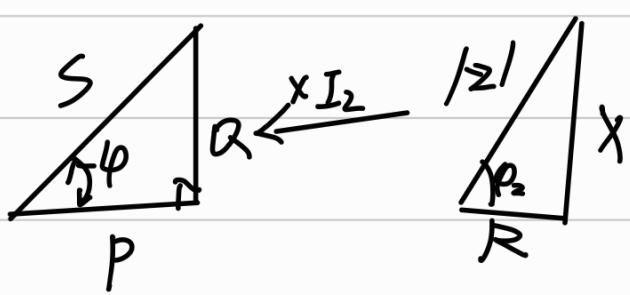
$$Q = \sum Q_L + Q_C$$

★ 视在功率 S (VA, kVA) 基波功率.

$$S = UI$$

$$\text{电器设备} \quad S_A = U_A I_A$$

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



★ 功率因数

$\lambda = \cos \varphi$ — 功率因数 φ — 功率因数角

$$\lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \cos \varphi = \cos \varphi_Z = \cos (\varphi_u - \varphi_i) \in [-1, 1]$$

感 $\lambda = \cos 90^\circ = 0$ u 超前 i

纯电阻 $\lambda = \cos 0^\circ = 1$

容 $\lambda = \cos (-90^\circ) = 0$ u 滞后 i

★ 复功率

$$\tilde{S} = S \angle \varphi$$

$$= P + jQ$$

$$= \dot{U} I^* \rightarrow \text{共轭}$$

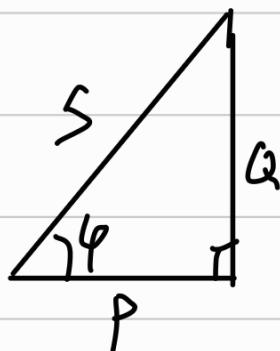
$$\begin{cases} P = P_1 + P_2 + \dots \\ \text{正弦交流电} \\ Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots \\ \tilde{S} = \tilde{S}_1 + \tilde{S}_2 + \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{S} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U} I^* \Rightarrow \text{三相}$$

$$S \neq S_1 + S_2 + \dots$$

★ 功率因数的提高

意义

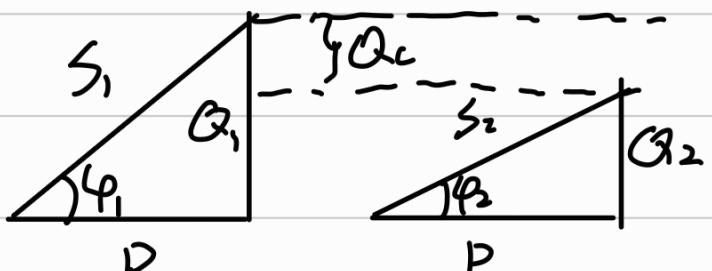


$$P = S \cos \varphi$$

$\cos \varphi \downarrow$ $S \uparrow$

$$I = \frac{P}{\sqrt{S \cos \varphi}} \quad \cos \varphi \downarrow I \uparrow, \text{ 输电损耗多}$$

方法：并电容



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_c = Q_2 - Q_1 = P \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2 - P \operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 \\ Q_c = -\omega C U^2 \end{array} \right\} \Downarrow$$

欠补偿
完全补偿
过补偿

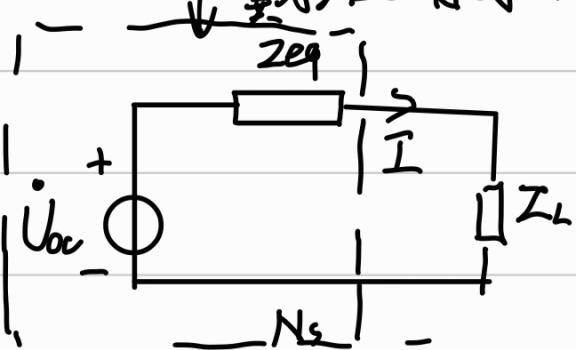
$$C = \frac{P}{\omega U^2} (\operatorname{tg} \varphi_1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi_2)$$

最大功率传输

1. R_L, X_L 均可调



↓ 载波阻抗



$$R_L = R_{eq}$$

$$X_L = -X_{eq} \text{ 时} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{共轭匹配} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{若 } Z_L = Z_{eq}^* \text{ 时}$$

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

2. 仅 $|Z_L|$ 可调

$$|Z_L| = |Z_{eq}|$$

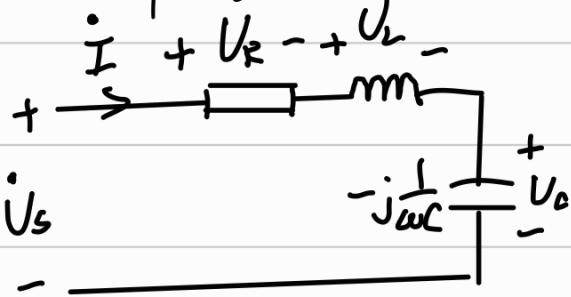
模匹配

特殊: $Z_L = R = |Z_{eq}|$ ★

四. 谐振

谐振: 端口处 u_i 同相位 / 等效阻抗呈纯电阻性

串谐



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

串谐特点: L, C 相当于短路
 I_0 最大 $|Z|$ 最小为 R

$\omega > \omega_0$ 感性

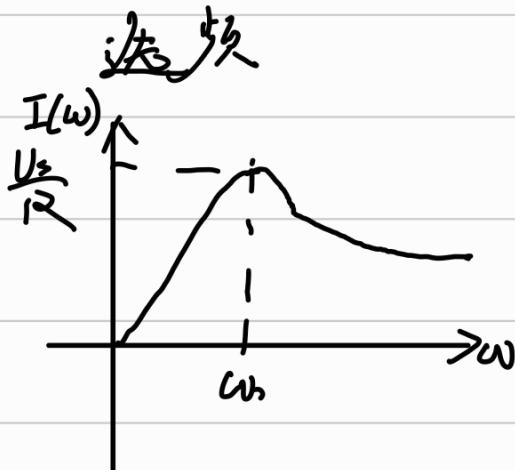
谐振条件

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \\ f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \end{array} \right. \rightarrow \text{固有频率}$$

实现方式: 改 ω , L, C 不变
 \downarrow
 改 L/C \rightarrow 常数 C

|谐振时 L, C 的无功功率|

品质因数 $Q = \frac{\text{谐振时的有功功率}}{\text{谐振时的无功功率}}$



根据声学研究, 如信号功率不低于原有最大值一半, 信号不至明显失真, 人的听觉辨别不出, 这是定义通频带的实践依据。

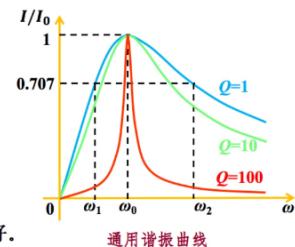
半功率点:

$$\frac{I}{I_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

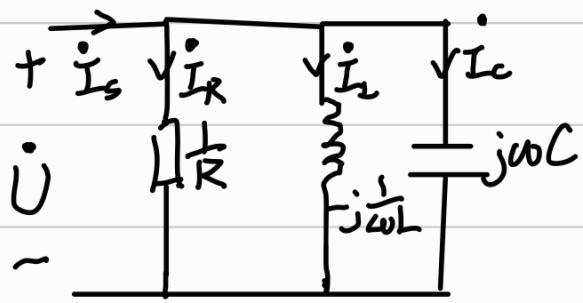
通频带 BW (Band Width):

$$BW = \omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

Q 越大, 通频带越窄, 选择性越好。



☆ 并谐



并谐条件 —— L, C 相当于
断路

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

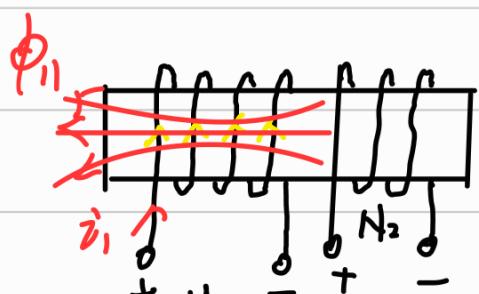
U_0 最大, $|Y|$ 最小值 $\frac{1}{R}$

谐振条件

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \\ f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \end{array} \right.$$

第七章 / 含有互感的电路

一、一些概念



ϕ_{11} 变化 $\rightarrow \psi_{11}$ 变化 \rightarrow

线圈 1 中形成
自感电压 u_{11}

$$\psi_{11} = N_1 \phi_{11} = L_1 i_1$$

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\phi_{11}}{dt} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

L_1 是自感系数
单位: H

ϕ_{11} 部分/全部穿过线圈 2. ϕ_{21} 变化 $\rightarrow \psi_{21}$ 变化 \rightarrow 线圈 2 中形成
互感电压 u_{21}

$$u_{21} = \frac{d\psi_{21}}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\phi_{21}}{dt} = M_{21} \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

→ 互感系数 / H.

$$M_{21} \rightarrow 31 \text{ 互感} \quad , \quad M_{12} = M_{21} = M$$

↓
存在

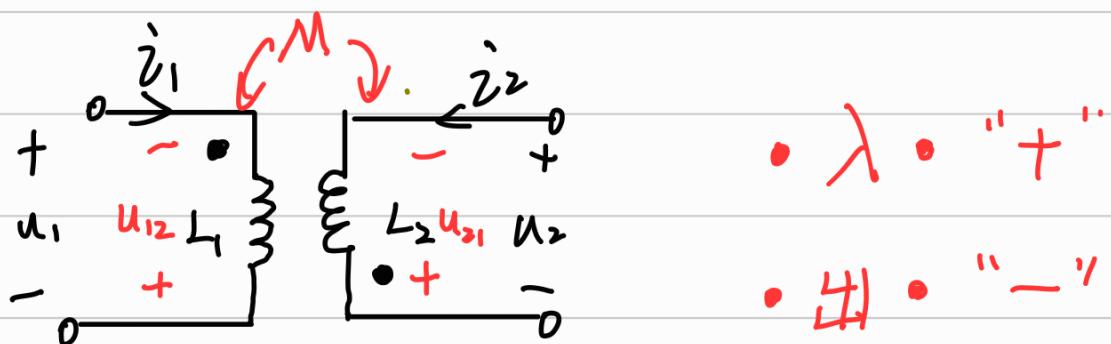
同时通电流时 注意流向！

耦合系数 k

$$k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} k=1 & \text{全耦合} \quad 1 \text{ 个坚耦合} \\ k=0 & \text{无耦合} \quad k \downarrow \text{松耦合} \end{array} \right.$$

同名端

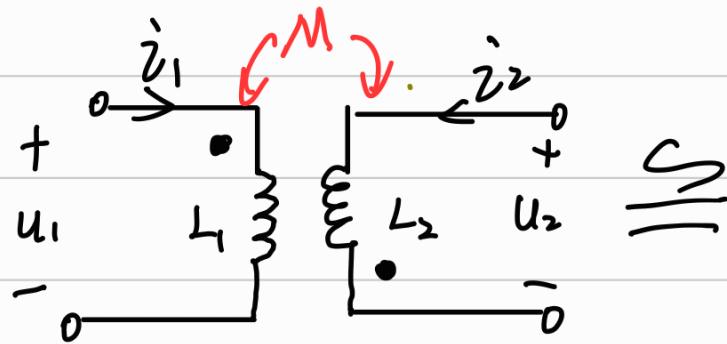
自感 和另一个的互感 方向相同，互相加强



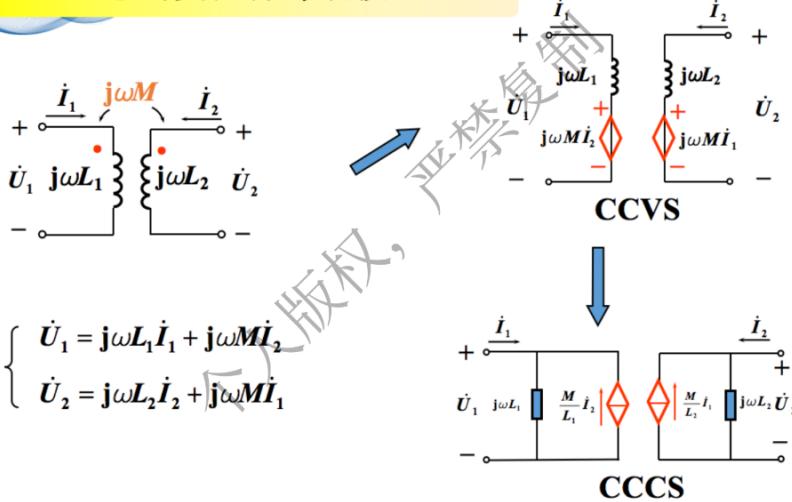
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} - M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = -M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{array} \right. \quad \left/ \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} i_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ i_2 = -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{array} \right. \right.$$

二. 合成计算

1. 互感受控源等效模型

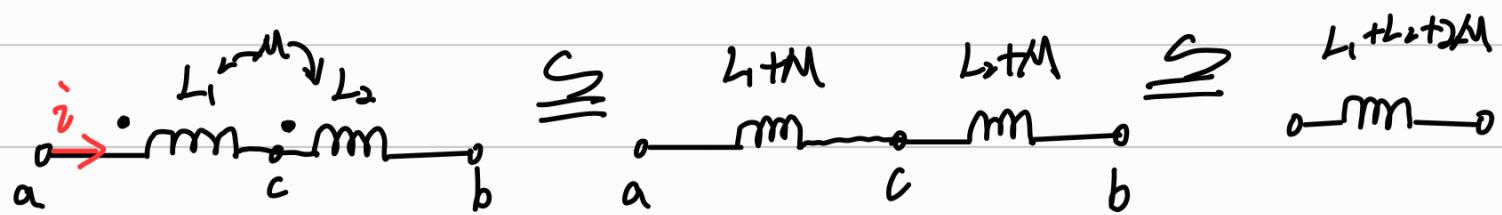


一、互感的受控源等效模型



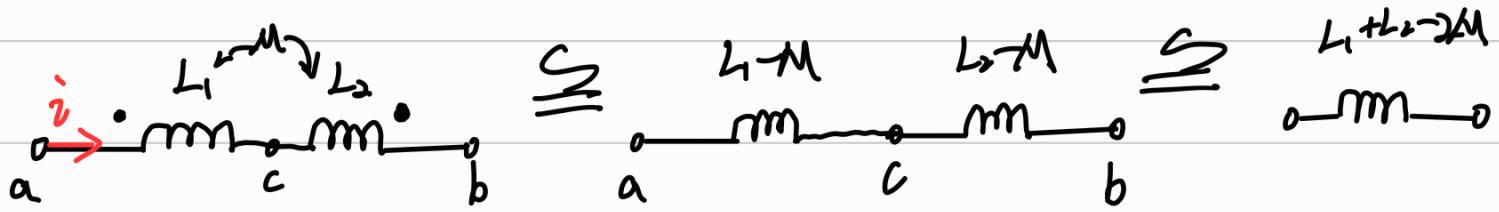
2. 去耦合

互感线圈串联
同名端顺串



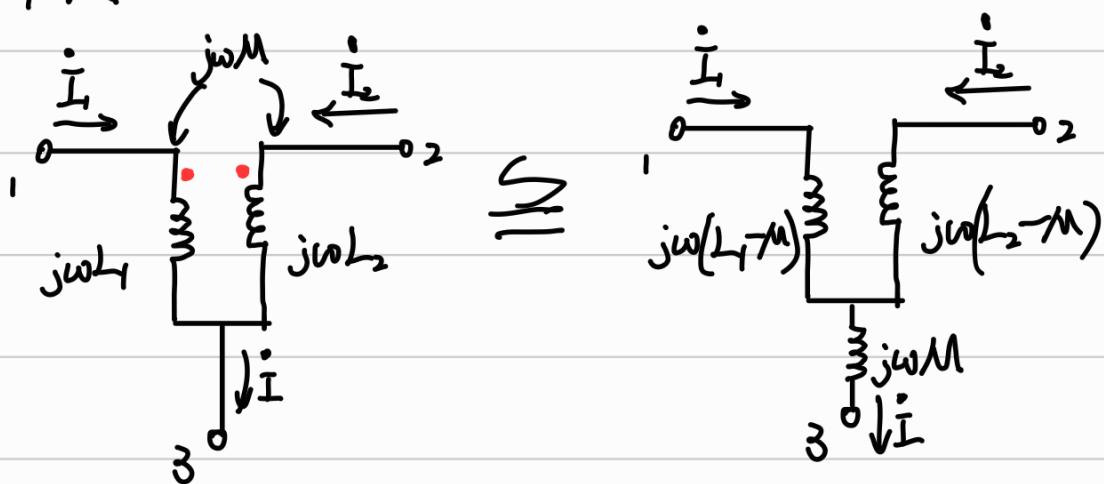
同名端反串

$$\geq 0, M \leq \frac{L_1 + L_2}{2}$$

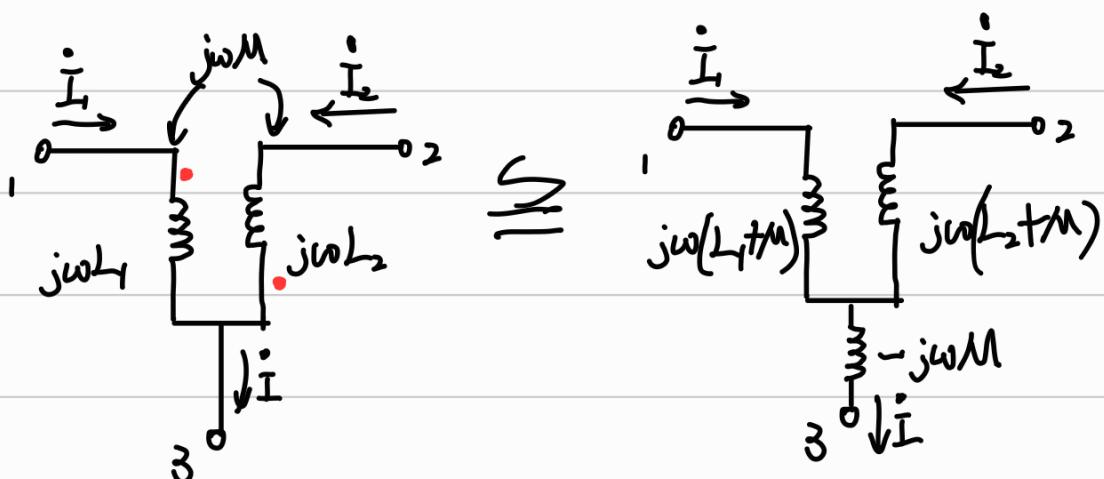


互感线圈一点相连

1. 同名端相连

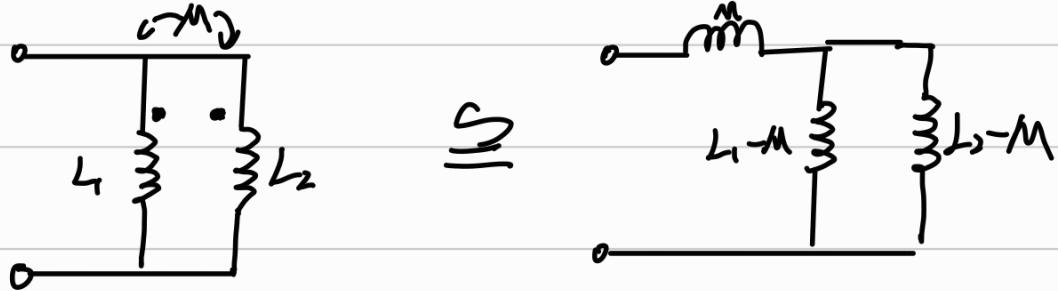


2. 异名端相连

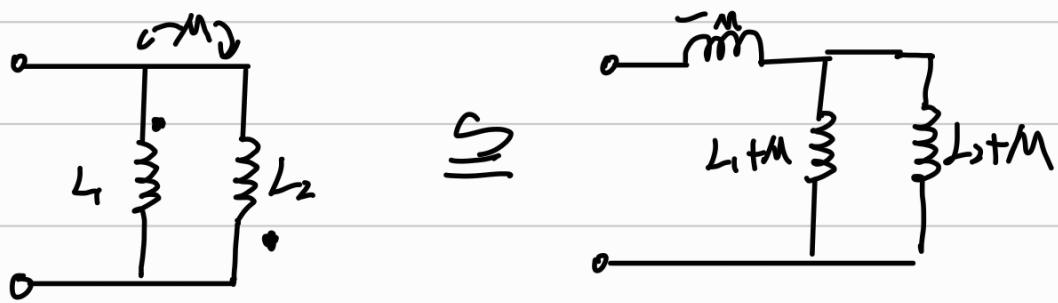


互感线圈并联

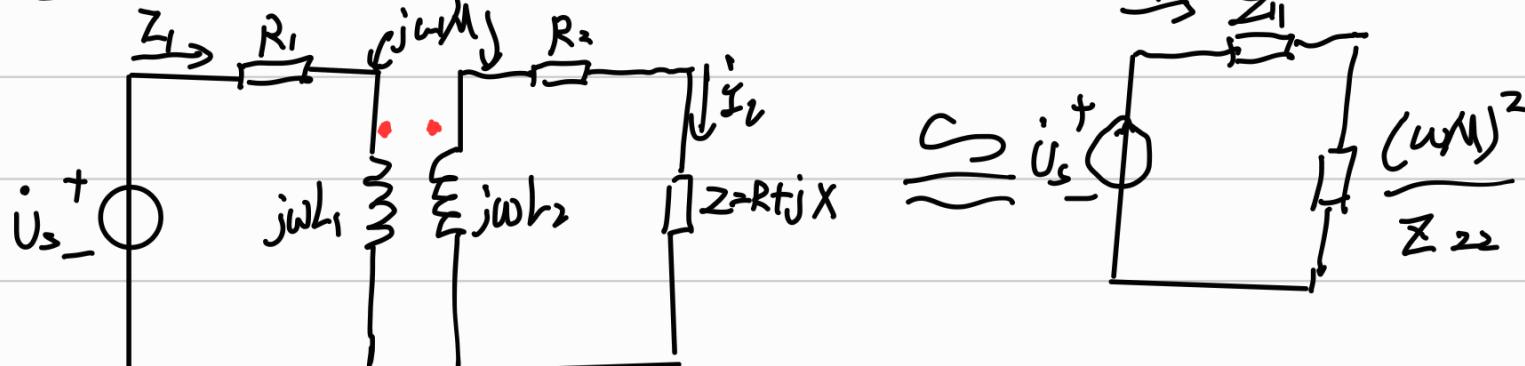
(1) 同名端同向



(2) \sqrt{N} 端子并联



三. 之芯變壓器， N 相等, $k < 1$



原邊

副邊

$$Z_{11} = R_1 + j\omega L_1$$

$$Z_{22} = R_2 + j\omega L_2 + Z$$

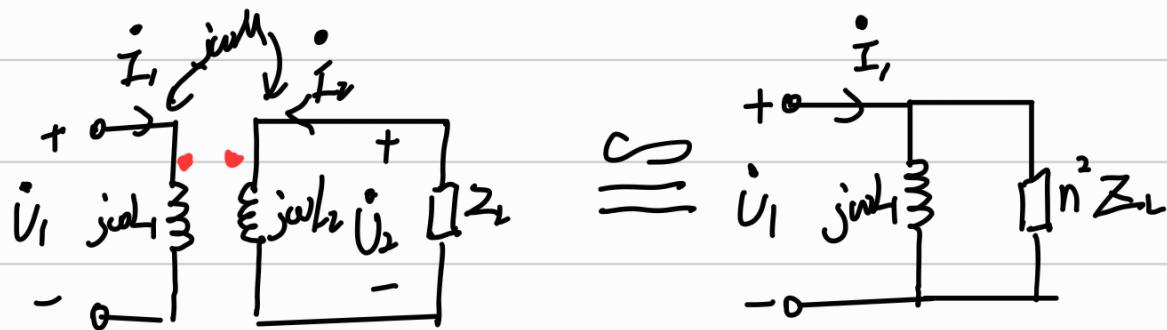
Z_{22} 为感性, Z_{11} 为容性
 Z_{22} 为容性, Z_{11} 为感性

$$I = \frac{U_s}{Z_{11} + \frac{(j\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}} \rightarrow \text{初级反射阻抗 } Z_{1r}$$

四、全耦合变压器

1. 条件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_1 = R_2 = 0 \\ M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \end{array} \right.$ 无损耗

2. 关系: $\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \pm n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} "+", u_1, u_2 \text{ 正极在同名端} \\ "-.", u_1, u_2 \text{ 正极在异名端} \end{array} \right.$



$$\dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} + \frac{\dot{U}_1}{n^2 Z_L}$$

五、理想变压器 (完全同名端)

1. 条件 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_1 = R_2 = 0 \\ M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2} \\ L_1, L_2 \rightarrow \infty, \text{但 } L_1/L_2 = \text{常数} \end{array} \right.$ 无损耗

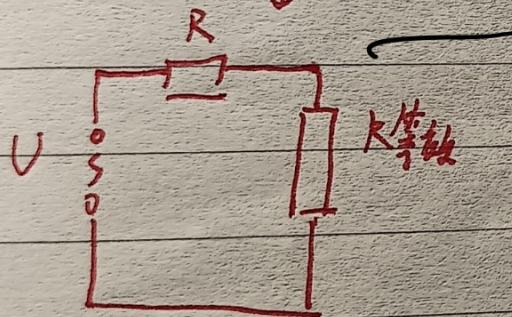
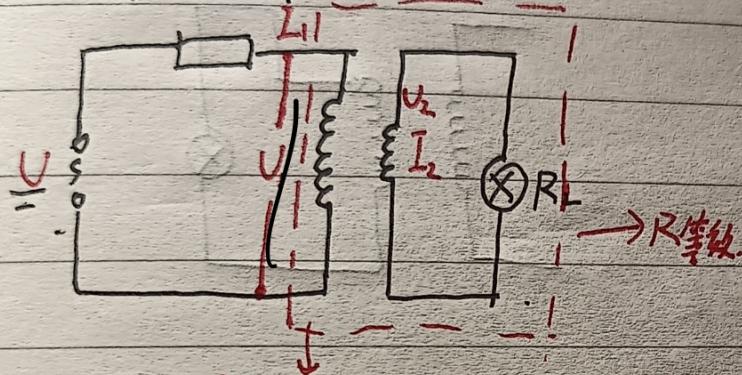
2. 关系 $\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \pm n = \pm \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} "+", u_1, u_2 \text{ 正极在同名端} \\ "-.", u_1, u_2 \text{ 正极在异名端} \end{array} \right.$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} = \mp \frac{1}{n} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} "+", i_1, i_2 \text{ 异名端流入} \\ "-.", i_1, i_2 \text{ 同名端流入} \end{array} \right.$$

功率平衡: $u_1 i_1 = u_2 i_2$

3. 等效：直接粘高中笔记了，大体没变化

等效电阻法



$$R_{\text{等效}} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)U_2}{\left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)I_2} = \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^2 R_L$$

$$R_L = \frac{U_2}{I_2}$$

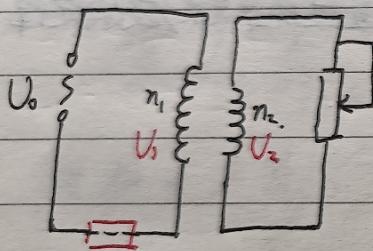
$$R_{\text{等效}} = \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^2 R_L$$

例 $R=10\Omega$ $R_L=5\Omega$. $U=220V$. $n_1:n_2=2:1$.

$$R_{\text{等效}} = \left(\frac{n_1}{n_2}\right)^2 R_L = 40\Omega$$

deli

技巧：等效电源法.



① 当原线圈上没有电阻时：

可将原线圈等效为副线圈上的电压恒压源 $E=U_2$

② 电流

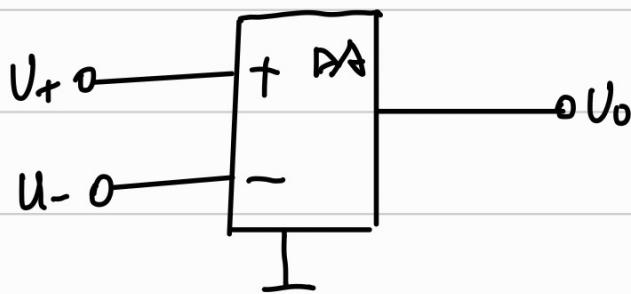
再用“串反并同”分析

③ 功率

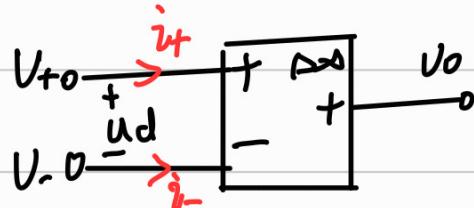
②. 当原线圈有电阻时，阻值为R

可将原线圈等效为副线圈上 $E=\frac{n_2}{n_1}U_0$, $r=\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right)^2 R$ 的电源.

第五章 集成运放



理想运放



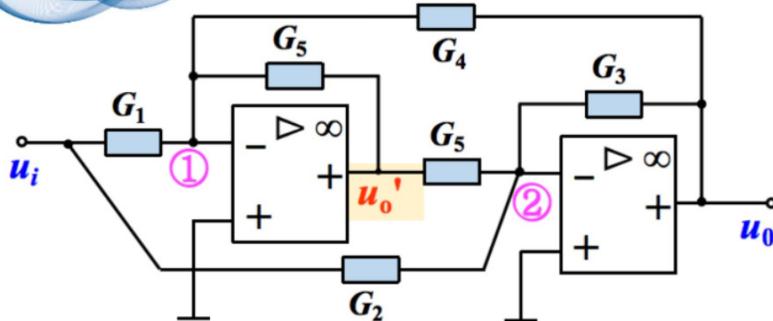
$U_- = U_+ \dots$ 虚短

$i_+ = i_- \approx 0 \dots$ 虚断

分析 { 虚短 / 虚断

节点电压法 (不列输出点的节点方程)

例: 图示电路含有两级运放, 求 u_0 / u_i



注意:

由于运放输出端电流不能确定, 因而不列写 u_0' 点的节点方程.

解: 节点电压法:

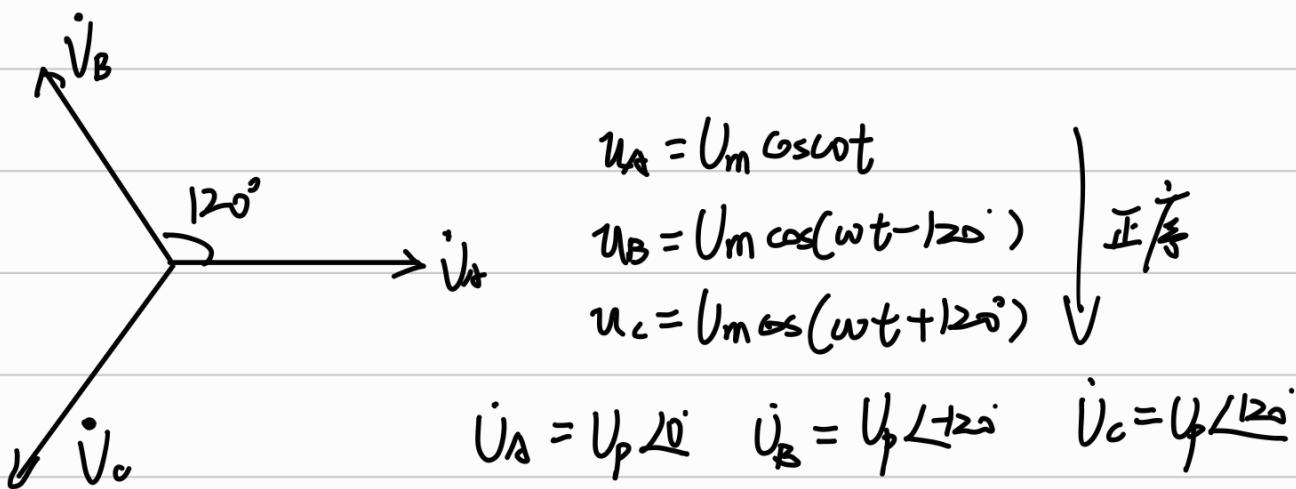
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{节点1: } (G_1 + G_4 + G_5)u_1 - G_5u_0' - G_4u_0 - G_1u_i = 0 \\ \text{节点2: } (G_2 + G_3 + G_5)u_2 - G_5u_0' - G_3u_0 - G_2u_i = 0 \\ \text{由虚短: } u_1 = 0, u_2 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

整理得:

$$\frac{u_0}{u_i} = \frac{G_1 - G_2}{G_3 - G_4}$$

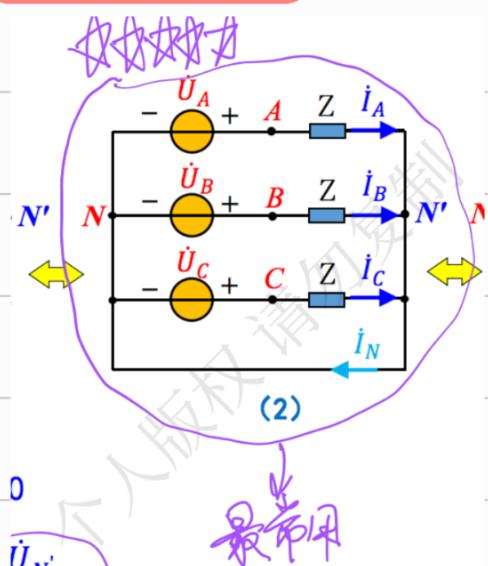
第八章 三相电路

电源 Y 接



$I_L = I_p$, $\dot{U}_{AB} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_p \angle 120^\circ$
 $\dot{U}_{Bc} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_p \angle -120^\circ$ 对应超前相电压
 $\dot{U}_{Ca} = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_p \angle 120^\circ$

对称 Y-Y 接 $\dot{I}_N = 0$ $\dot{I}_L = 0$: 单相分析法 对称, 只需算一相

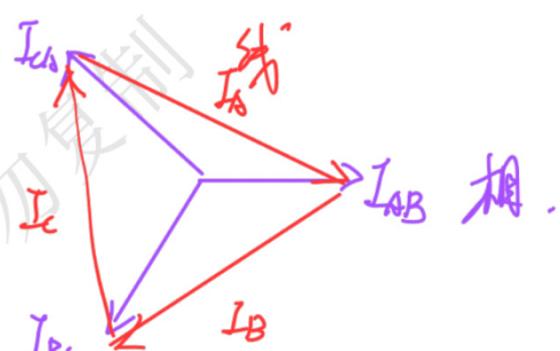
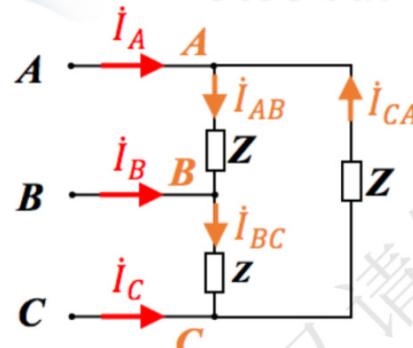


$$P = 3 I_L^2 R \operatorname{Re}[Z]$$

$\cos \varphi$ 换 \sin , $\operatorname{Re}[Z]$ 换 $\operatorname{Im}[Z]$

对称Y-△接

二、对称负载△接的三相电路



对称相电流:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_{AB} = \frac{\dot{U}_{AB}}{Z} \\ I_{BC} = \frac{\dot{U}_{BC}}{Z} \\ I_{CA} = \frac{\dot{U}_{CA}}{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

负载相电压=负载线电压

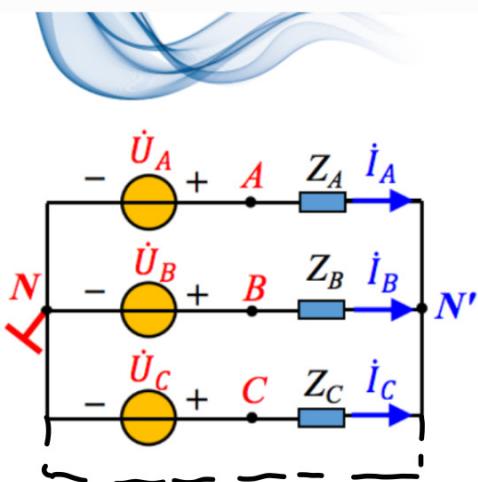
对称线电流:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_A = I_{AB} - I_{CA} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{AB} \angle -30^\circ \\ I_B = I_{BC} - I_{AB} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{BC} \angle 30^\circ \\ I_C = I_{CA} - I_{BC} = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_{CA} \angle 30^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

结论: $I_L = \sqrt{3} I_p$ 且滞后对称相电流 30°

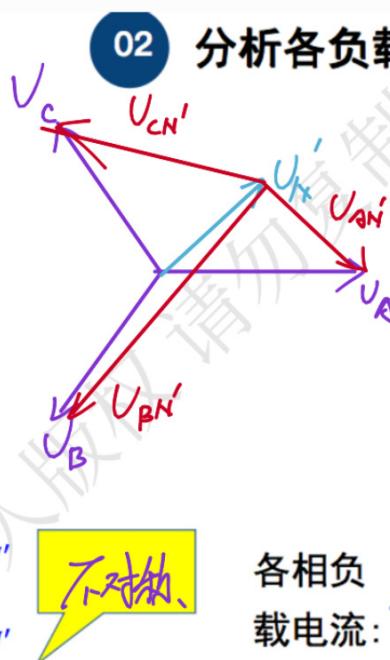
△, Y 等效互换 $R\Delta = 3R_Y$

不对称、有中点位移 $\dot{U}_{N'}$ ，加中线后 $\dot{U}_{N'} = 0 \rightarrow$ 回及点
中线: 节点电压求 单相算3次 $I_N \neq 0$



02 分析各负载相电压和电流

N, N' 相量图上不重合, 有中性点位移。
负载之间相互影响



各相负载电压:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{U}_{AN'} = \dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_{N'} \\ \dot{U}_{BN'} = \dot{U}_B - \dot{U}_{N'} \\ \dot{U}_{CN'} = \dot{U}_C - \dot{U}_{N'} \end{array} \right.$$

不对称

各相负载电流:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I_A = \frac{\dot{U}_A - \dot{U}_{N'}}{Z_A} \\ I_B = \frac{\dot{U}_B - \dot{U}_{N'}}{Z_B} \\ I_C = \frac{\dot{U}_C - \dot{U}_{N'}}{Z_C} \end{array} \right.$$

不对称

功率测量

二表法

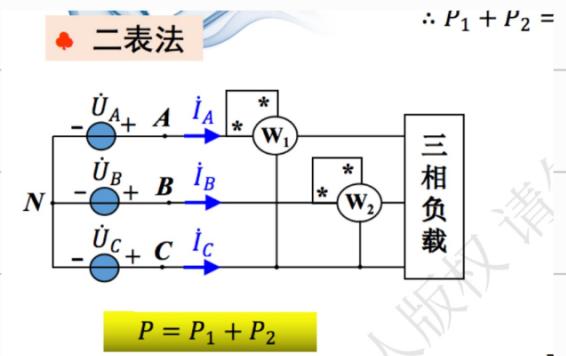
对称:

有功	$P = 3U_P I_P \cos\varphi$
无功	$Q = 3U_P I_P \sin\varphi$
视在	$S = 3U_P I_P$
功率因数	$\lambda = \cos\varphi = \frac{P}{S}$

提高: 并三相电容, 注意电容 $X = -j\omega C$, $C_Y = 3C_0$ 反着用

一表法

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



第九章 周期非正弦

一. 有效值计算

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2 + I_2^2 + \dots}$$

I_1, I_2, \dots 为各次谐波电流有效值 ★

$$U = \sqrt{U_0^2 + U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \dots}$$

二. 绝对平均值

$$I_{av} = \frac{2}{\pi} I_m$$

三. 平均功率

$$P = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \dots$$

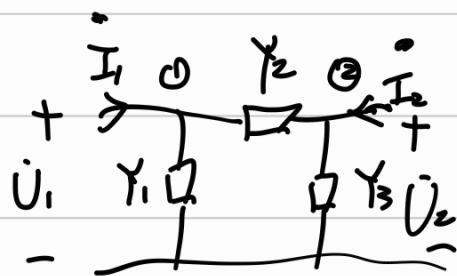
注: 电容, 电感, 阻抗会变 $X_{L(k)} = k X_{L(1)}$ $X_{C(k)} = \frac{1}{k} X_{C(1)}$

第十一章 双口网络

Y参数 $\begin{cases} I_1 = Y_{11}U_1 + Y_{12}U_2 \\ I_2 = Y_{21}U_1 + Y_{22}U_2 \end{cases} \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad S$

方法一: 实验法 (令 $U_2 = 0$) 特征: 互易: $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$

方法二: 节点电压法 对称: $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$

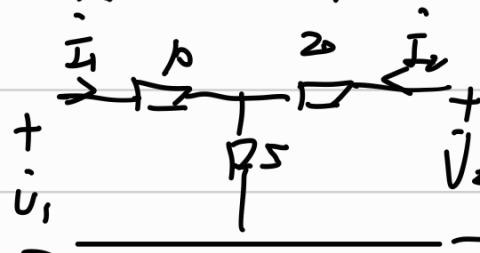


π形结构适合. $\begin{cases} (Y_1 + Y_2)U_1 - Y_2U_2 = I_1 \\ -Y_2U_1 + (Y_2 + Y_3)U_2 = I_2 \end{cases}$

Z参数 $\begin{cases} U_1 = Z_{11}I_1 + Z_{12}I_2 \\ U_2 = Z_{21}I_1 + Z_{22}I_2 \end{cases} \quad Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \square$

方法一: 实验法 (令 $I_2 = 0$) 特征: 互易: $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$

方法二: 网孔法 对称: $Z_{11} = Z_{22}$



T形结构适合 $\begin{cases} (10 + 5)I_1 + 5I_2 = U_1 \\ 5I_1 + (20 + 5)I_2 = U_2 \end{cases}$

Y, Z互换 $Z = Y^{-1} = \frac{1}{\Delta Y} \begin{bmatrix} Z_{22} & -Z_{12} \\ -Z_{21} & Z_{11} \end{bmatrix}$ 主换, 副变号

丁参数 $\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 + B(-\dot{I}_2) \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 + D(-\dot{I}_2) \end{cases}$ $T = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$

方法一：实验法 $(U_2=0, I_2 \neq 0)$

方法二：各德本事

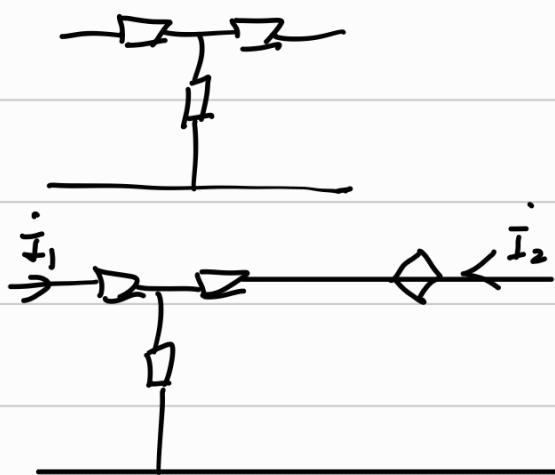
特征

互易： $\Delta T = AD - BC = 1$

对称： $A = D$

双口等效电路

已知，互易 \rightarrow



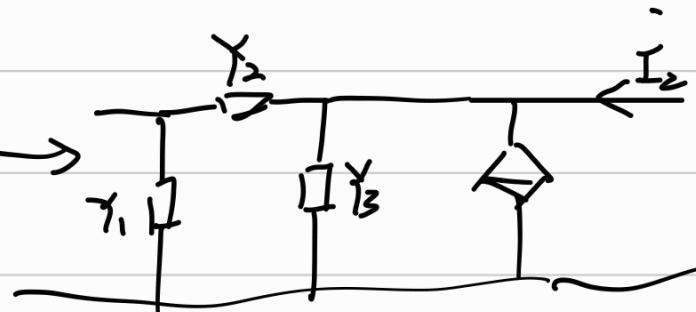
非互易

凑一个互易出来，
补电压源

已知，非互易 \rightarrow

凑一个互易

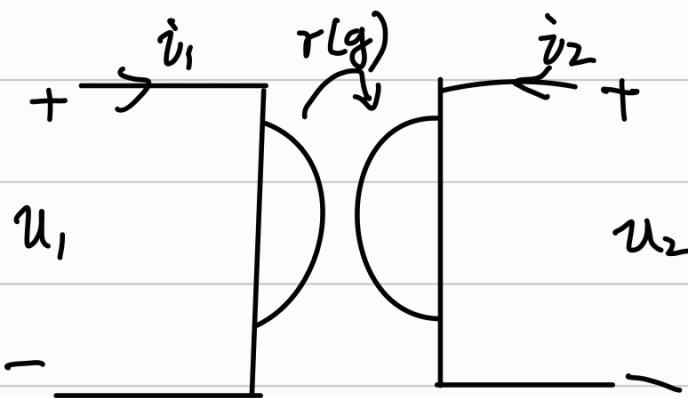
补电流源



分析方法：等效电路图

直接
联立方程组
全用的
方法

圆转器



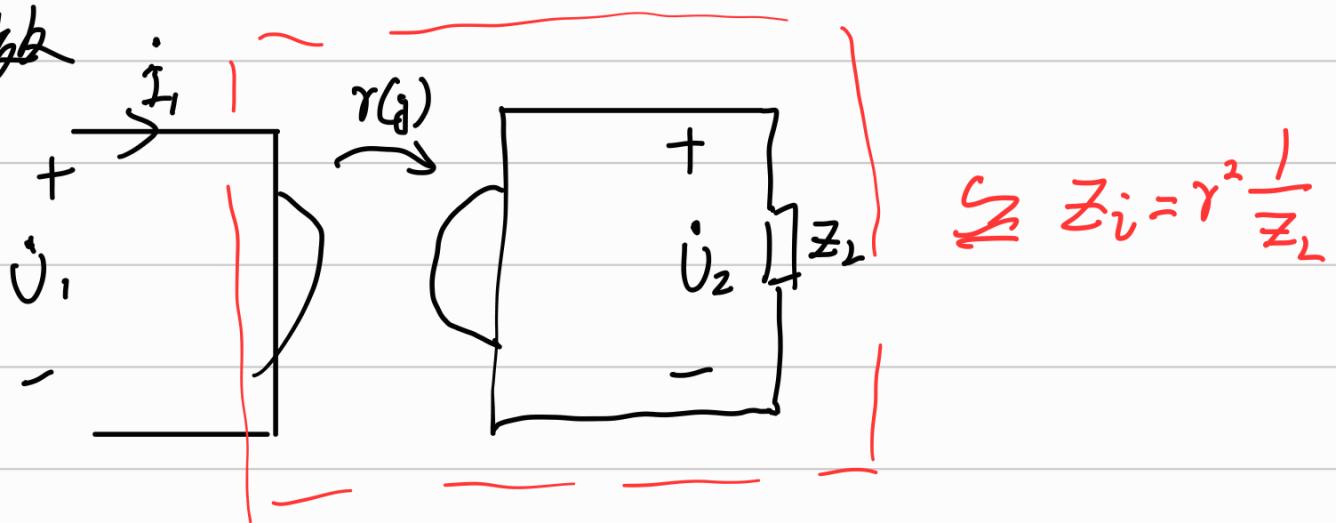
不耗能也不储能

类似理想变压器

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -r i_2 \\ u_2 = r i_1 \end{cases}$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

等效



$$\hat{Z}_i = r^2 \frac{1}{Z_L}$$

第 + - 章

一阶电路时域分析



i_L 不跃变 / 磁链守恒

$$\Delta i_L = L \frac{du}{dt}$$

C换电压源



u_C 不跃变 /

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

L换电流源

RLC 电路

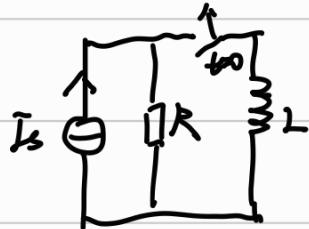
$$u_C(t) = U_s + (U_0 - U_s) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$\tau = RC$ 时间常数
单位: 秒

$$u_C(t) = u_C(\infty) + [u_C(0+) - u_C(\infty)] e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}t}$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt}$$

RL 电路



$$i_L(t) = I_s + (I_0 - I_s)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

一阶三要素法

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R}$$

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

完全响应 = "0状态" + "0输入"

$$u_c(t) = f(\infty)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + f(0+)e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

零状态网络对单位阶跃信号的响应用 $\delta(t)$ 表示

$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t) dt = \epsilon(t)$$

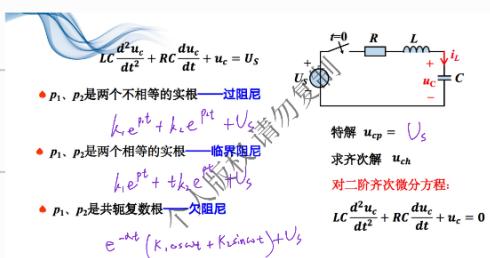
$$\delta(t) = \frac{d\epsilon(t)}{dt}$$

第十二章 二阶电路时域分析

特征方程 $LCp^2 + RCp + 1 = 0$

特征根

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \Delta > 0 & \text{过阻尼} \quad p_1, p_2 \text{ 不等} \\ \Delta = 0 & \text{临界阻尼} \quad p_1 = p_2 \\ \Delta < 0 & \text{欠阻尼} \quad p_1, p_2 \text{ 共轭复根} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{实根} \\ u_c(t) = k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 e^{p_2 t} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} u_c(t) = k_1 e^{pt} + k_2 t e^{pt} \\ u_c(t) = e^{-pt} (k_1 \cos \omega t + k_2 \sin \omega t) \end{array} \right.$$



第十三章

拉普拉斯变换

基本函数的拉普拉斯变换

表 13-1

序号	$f(t) \quad (t>0)$	$F(s)$
1	$\delta(t)$	1
2	$\delta(t-t_0)$	$e^{-s t_0}$
3	$\epsilon(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
4	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
5	t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
6	e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
7	$\cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
8	$\sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
9	$e^{-at} \cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$
10	$e^{-at} \sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$
11	$t e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$
12	$t^n e^{-at}$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
13	$t \cos(\omega t)$	$\frac{s^2 - \omega^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
14	$t \sin(\omega t)$	$\frac{2\omega s}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$
15	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT)$	$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}}$
16	$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_T(t - kT)$	$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} F_T(s)$

线性性质

$$a f_1(t) + b f_2(t) \Leftrightarrow a F_1(s) + b F_2(s)$$

微分性质

$$\frac{d f(t)}{dt} \Leftrightarrow s F(s) - f(0-)$$

$$\frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} \Leftrightarrow s^2 F(s) - s f(0-) - f'(0-)$$

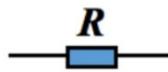
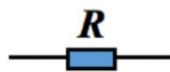
$$\int_0^t f(t) dt \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s} F(s)$$

$$f(t-t_0) \epsilon(t-t_0) \Leftrightarrow e^{-s t_0} f(s)$$

基本元件的运算模型

时域模型

电阻 R

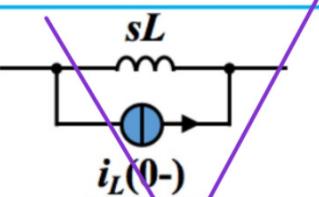
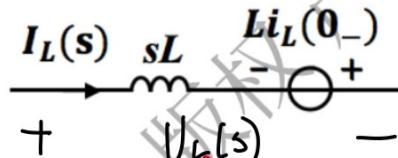
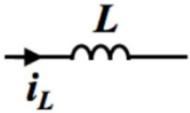


运算模型

运算阻抗

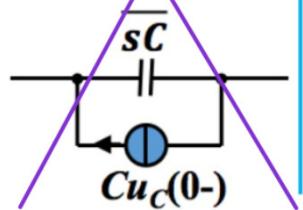
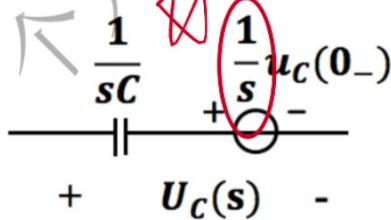
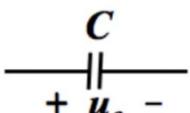
$$Z(s) = R$$

电感 L



$$Z(s) = sL$$

电容 C



$$Z(s) = \frac{1}{sC}$$

部分分式展开

单实数极点,
共轭复数极点,
重极点,

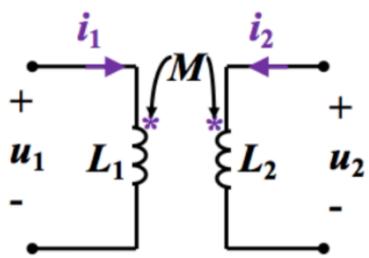
$$F(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 5} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$f(t) = e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

也可走角度.

互感元件:

(4) 互感元件



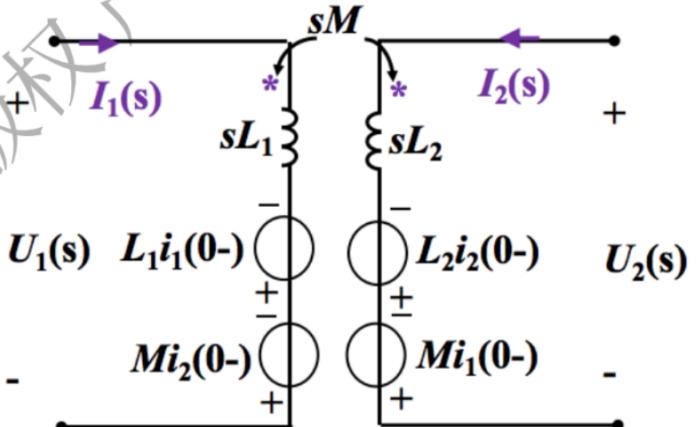
$$u_1(t) = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt}$$

$$u_2(t) = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt}$$

对以上两式取拉式变换有:

$$\begin{aligned} U_1(s) &= L_1[sI_1(s) - i_1(0_-)] + M[sI_2(s) - i_2(0_-)] \\ &= sL_1I_1(s) + sMI_2(s) - L_1i_1(0_-) - Mi_2(0_-) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} U_2(s) &= L_2[sI_2(s) - i_2(0_-)] + M[sI_1(s) - i_1(0_-)] \\ &= sL_2I_2(s) + sMI_1(s) - L_2i_2(0_-) - Mi_1(0_-) \end{aligned}$$



网络函数

$$H_s = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)}$$

零状态响应象函数
激励的象函数

= 单位冲激响应象函数

第十四章 状态变量

状态方程个数 = 网络阶数 = 状态变量个数
(u_C, i_L)

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{du_C}{dt} \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} \quad \\ \quad \end{array} \right] \left[\begin{array}{c} i_L \\ u_C \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{c} \quad \\ \quad \end{array} \right] [u_s]$$

一阶 2 阶

状态变量

激励源

方法①：电容结点 - 电感回路法

对每一个独立 C，所在结点列 KCL

对每一个独立 L，所在回路列 KVL

输出方程

$$[y] = [C] [x] + [D] [f]$$

输出量 状态量 激励源 矩阵代数方程
是上等价

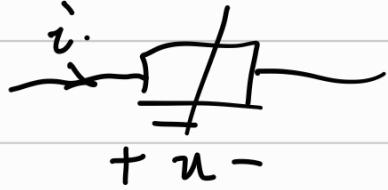
无微分方程

方法②：替代法

u_C, i_L 状态变量 替代为 电压 / 流量

方法③：替代 + 叠加

第十五章 非线性电阻



一. 图解法

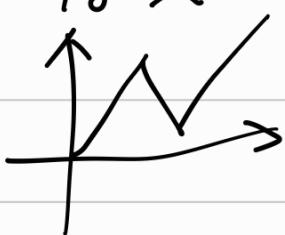
1. 曲线相加法: 串联横画, 并联竖画, 相加即可

A graph showing two curves, i_1 and i_2 , plotted against voltage u . The curves are labeled with their respective subscripts. The text indicates that for series connections, horizontal lines (横画) are drawn, and for parallel connections, vertical lines (竖画) are drawn. The resulting curves are then added together.
2. 曲线相交法: 画, 找交点, 几个交点几个根

A graph showing two curves, i_1 and i_2 , plotted against voltage u . The curves are labeled with their respective subscripts. The text indicates that for series connections, horizontal lines (横画) are drawn, and for parallel connections, vertical lines (竖画) are drawn. The resulting curves are then added together.

二. 分段线性化法

字面意思, 分区间 将其等效为 电阻与电压源串联形式



三. 小信号分析法

同模电 .