

# §3—6 RLC串联电路

## 〔第四版电工学〕



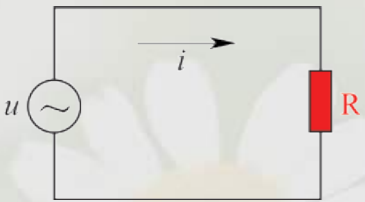

# §3—6 RLC串联电路

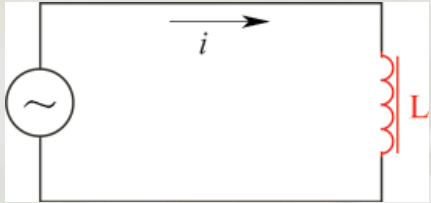
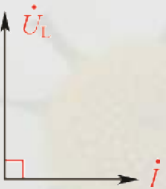
**01** 课题引入-复习纯R、L、C电路

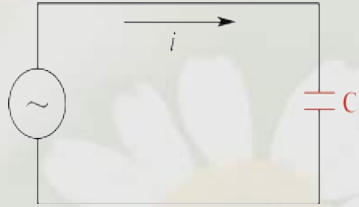

**02** 学习新课-RLC串联电路




**03** 小结

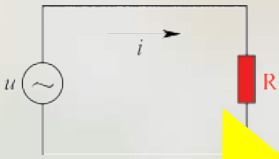
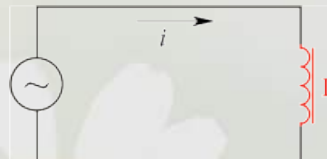
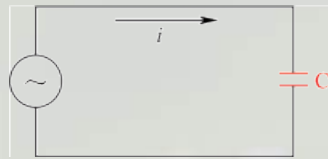
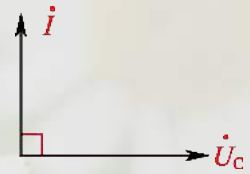
**04** 课堂练习、作业

<p>电路名称</p>	<p>纯电阻交流电路</p>	<p>电路图</p>		<p>电路特点</p>	<p>电路中只有电阻的交流电路</p>
<p>电流与电压的关系</p>	<p>频率</p>	<p>相同</p>			
	<p>相位</p>	<p>同相</p> 			
	<p>数量</p>	$i = \frac{u}{R} \quad I = \frac{U}{R} \quad I_m = \frac{U_m}{R}$			
<p>功率</p>	<p>有功功率</p>	$P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R}$			
	<p>无功功率</p>	$Q = 0$			

<p>电路名称</p>	<p>纯电感交流电路</p>	<p>电路图</p>		<p>电路特点</p>	<p>由电阻很小的电感线圈组成的交流电路</p>
<p>电流与电压的关系</p>	<p>频率</p>	<p>相同</p>			
	<p>相位</p>	<p>电压超前电流<math>90^\circ</math></p>			
	<p>数量</p>	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_L} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_L} \quad I_m = \frac{U_m}{X_L}$			
<p>功率</p>	<p>有功功率</p>	$P = 0$			
	<p>无功功率</p>	$Q_L = U_L I = I^2 X_L = \frac{U_L^2}{X_L}$			

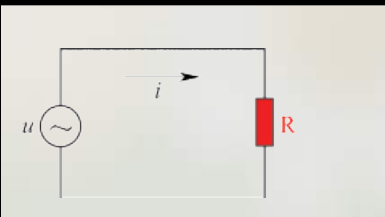
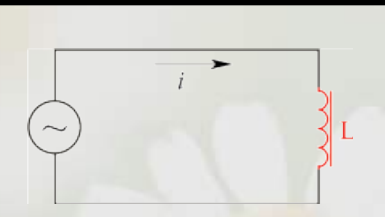
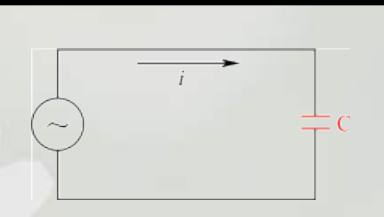
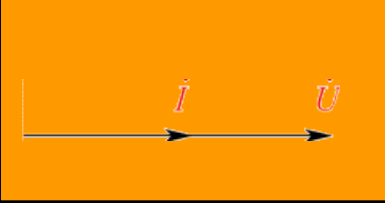
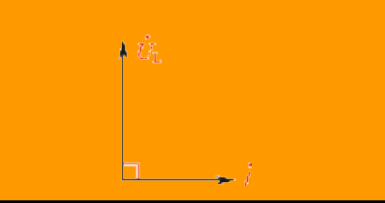
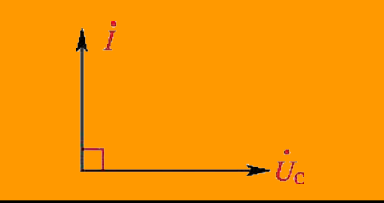
<p>电路名称</p>	<p>纯电容交流电路</p>	<p>电路图</p>		<p>电路特点</p>	<p>由电阻很小的电容组成的交流电路</p>
<p>电流与电压的关系</p>	<p>频率</p>	<p>相同</p>			
	<p>相位</p>	<p>电压滞后电流<math>90^\circ</math></p>			
	<p>数量</p>	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_C} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_C} \quad I_m = \frac{U_m}{X_C}$			
<p>功率</p>	<p>有功功率</p>	$P = 0$			
	<p>无功功率</p>	$Q_C = UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C}$			

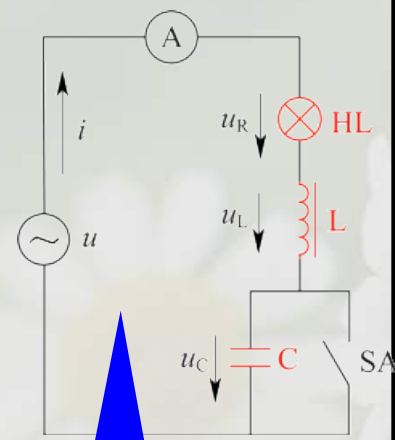
电路名称		纯电阻交流电路	纯电感交流电路	纯电容交流电路
电流与电压的关系	频率	相同	相同	相同
	相位			
	数量	$i = \frac{u}{R} \quad I = \frac{U}{R}$	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_L} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_L}$	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_C} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_C}$
功率	有功功率	$P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R}$	$P = 0$	$P = 0$
	无功功率	$Q = 0$	$Q_L = U_L I = I^2 X_L = \frac{U_L^2}{X_L}$	$Q_C = UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C}$

电路名称				
电流与电压的关系	频率	相同	相同	相同
	相位			
	数量	$i = \frac{u}{R}$	$i = \frac{u}{X_L}$	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_C} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_C}$
功率	有功功率	$P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R}$	$P = 0$	$P = 0$
	无功功率	$Q = 0$	$Q_L = U_L I = I^2 X_L = \frac{U_L^2}{X_L}$	$Q_C = UI = I^2 X_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C}$

在实际电路中,单一元件电路几乎是不存在的,大局部电气设备都可以看成是由两种及两种以上元件组成的。

# §3—6 RLC串联电路

电路名称				
电流与电压的关系	频率	相同	相同	相同
	相位			
	数量	$i = \frac{u}{R} \quad I = \frac{U}{R}$	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_L} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_L}$	$i \neq \frac{u}{X_C} \quad I = \frac{U}{X_C}$
功率	有功功率	$P = UI = I^2 R = \frac{U^2}{R}$	$P = 0$	$P = 0$
	无功功率	$Q = 0$	$Q_L = U_L I = I^2 X_L$ $Q_L = \frac{U_L^2}{X_L}$	$Q_C = UI = I^2 X_C$ $Q_C = \frac{U^2}{X_C}$



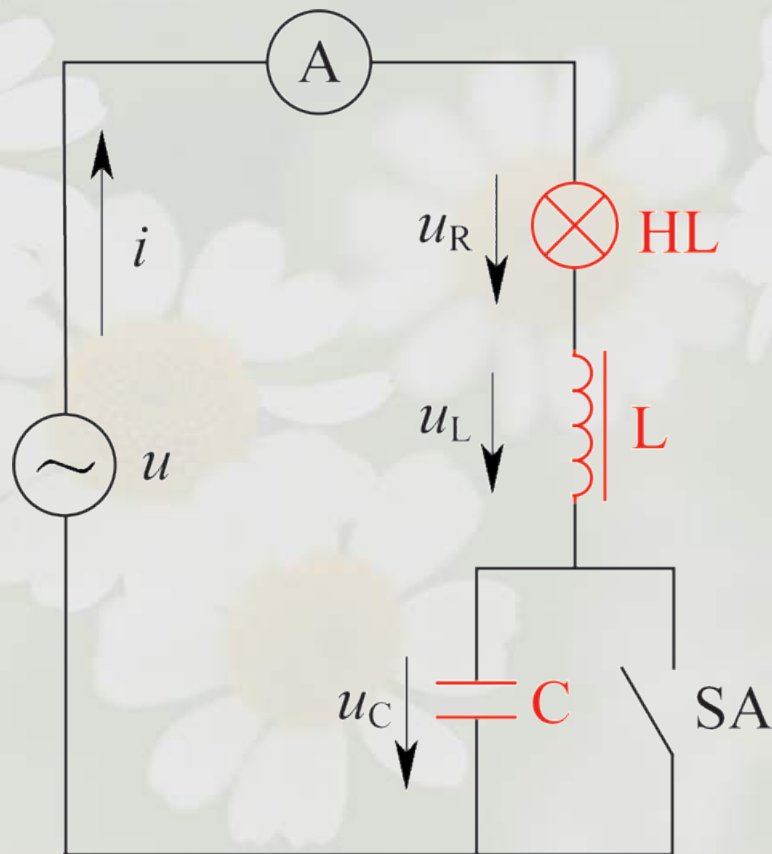
将R、L、C串联起来，构成RLC串联电路，那么性质如何？



## 一、电路如图

- ✧ 开关SA闭合后接交流电压，灯泡微亮。
- ✧ 再断开SA，灯泡突然变亮。
- ✧ 测量R、L、C两端电压  $U_R$ 、 $U_L$ 、 $U_C$ ：

$$U_R + U_L + U_C \neq U$$



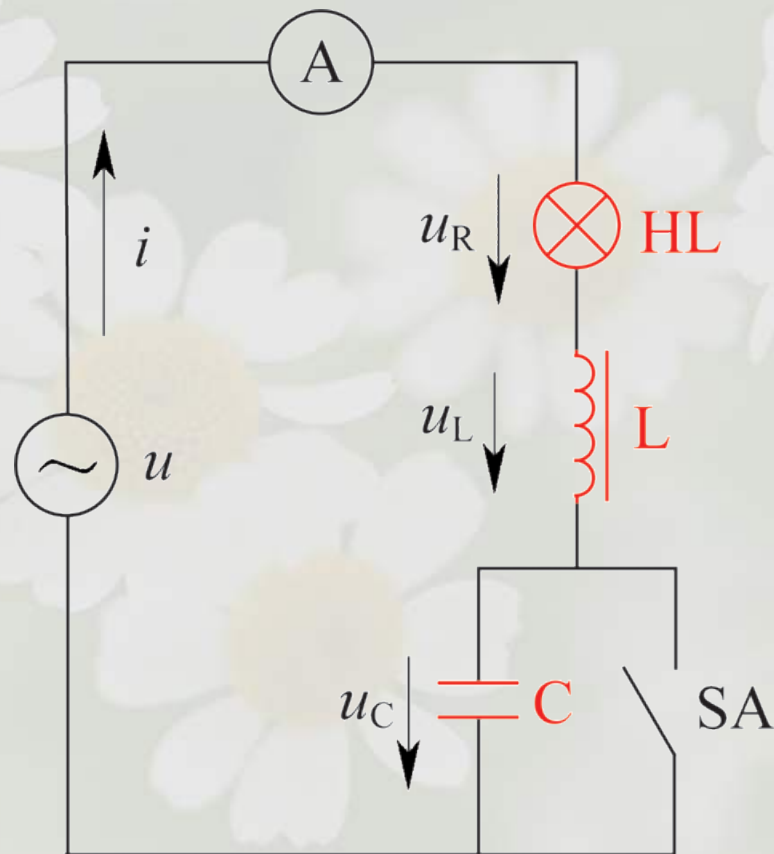
## 二、电压与电流的关系

✧ RLC串联电路的总电压瞬时值等于多个元件上电压瞬时值之和，即：

$$u = u_R + u_L + u_C$$

对应的相量关系为：

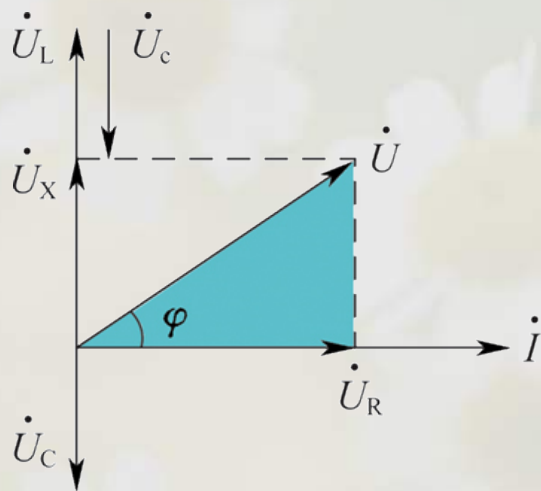
$$\dot{U} = \dot{U}_R + \dot{U}_L + \dot{U}_C$$



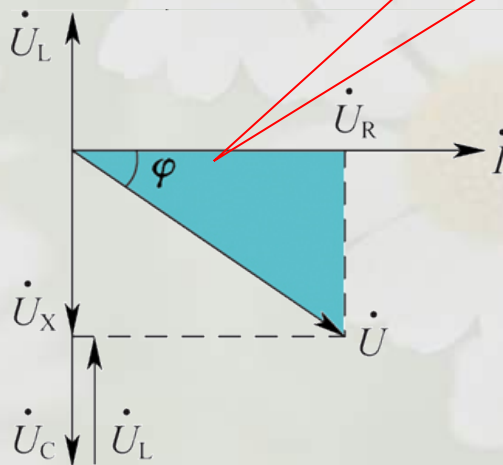
## 二、电压与电流的关系

设  $i = I_m \sin \omega t$ , 以  $i$  为参考相量作相量图  
 $u_R$  与  $i$  同相,  $u_L$  超前  $i$   $90^\circ$ ,  $u_C$  滞后  $i$   $90^\circ$

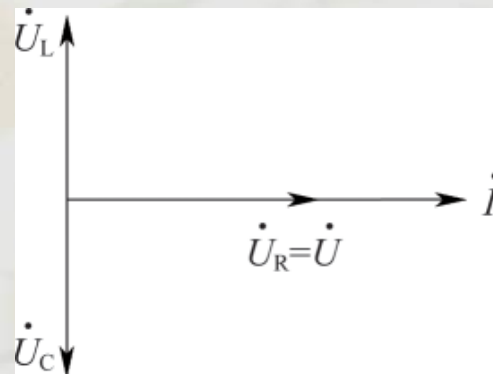
阴影局部称为电压三角形, 它说明了RLC串联电路中总电压与分电压之间的关系。



$$U_L > U_C \quad \varphi > 0$$



$$U_L < U_C \quad \varphi < 0$$



$$U_L = U_C \quad \varphi = 0$$

结论: 
$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_L - U_C)^2}$$

## ★ 电抗、阻抗与阻抗角

将  $U_R = IR$ 、 $U_L = IX_L$ 、 $U_C = IX_C$

$$U = \sqrt{U_R^2 + (U_L - U_C)^2}$$

代入

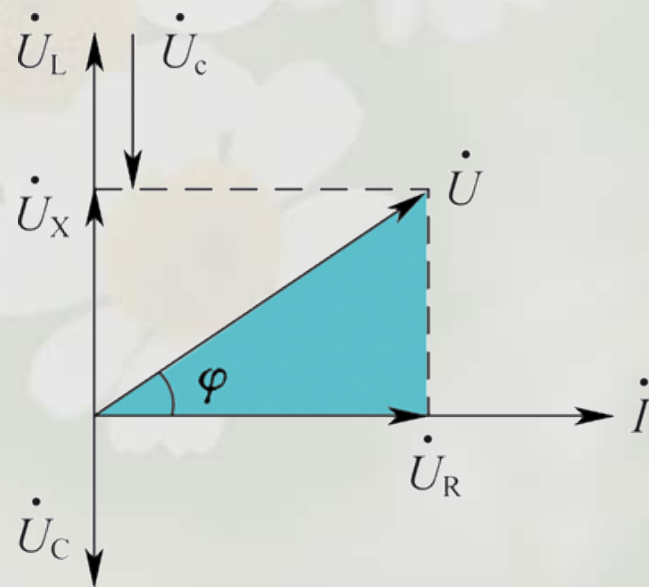
得  $U = I\sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} = I\sqrt{R^2 + X^2} = IZ$

$X = X_L - X_C$  称为**电抗**

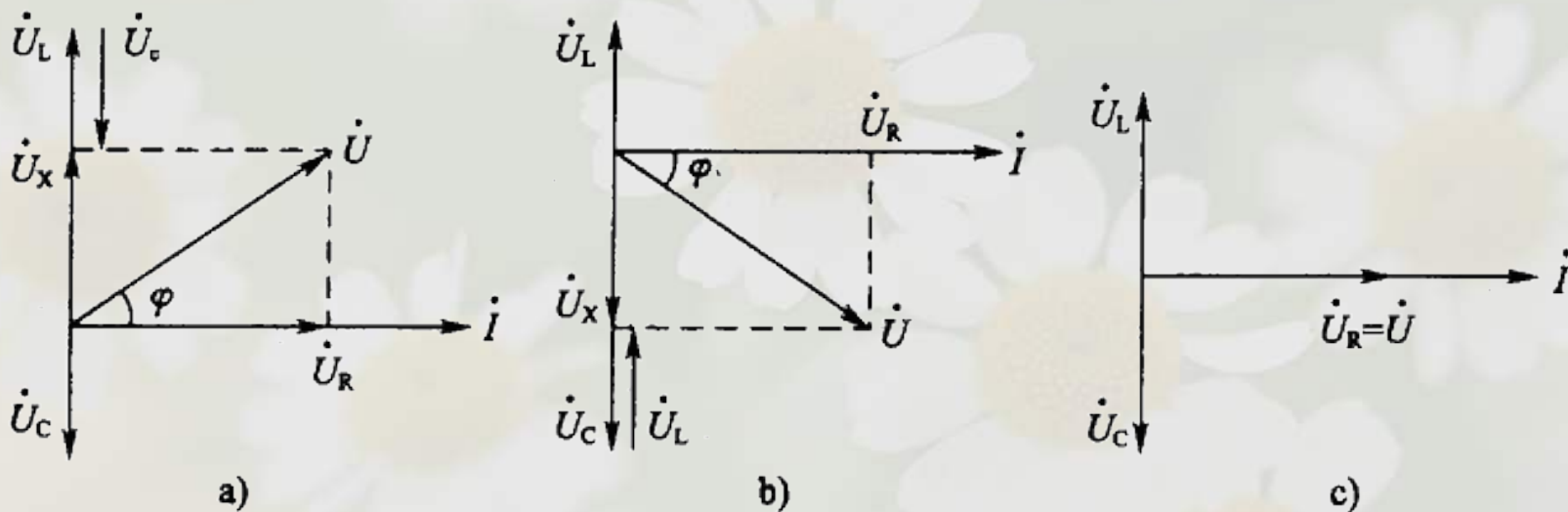
$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X^2}$  称为**阻抗**

**阻抗角**

$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{U_L - U_C}{U_R} = \arctan \frac{X_L - X_C}{R}$$



## 三、电路的电感性、电容性和电阻性



### 1、电感性电路

当  $X_L > X_C$  时，则  $U_L > U_C$ ，阻抗角  $\varphi > 0$

电路呈电感性，电压超前电流  $\varphi$  角。

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