

- 2.1 电路等效的一般概念
- 2.2 不含独立源的单口网络的等效
- 2.3 Y 一 △ 形电阻网络的等效变换
- 2.4 电源模型及等效变换
- 2.5 含受控源电路分析(强调) 本章要点

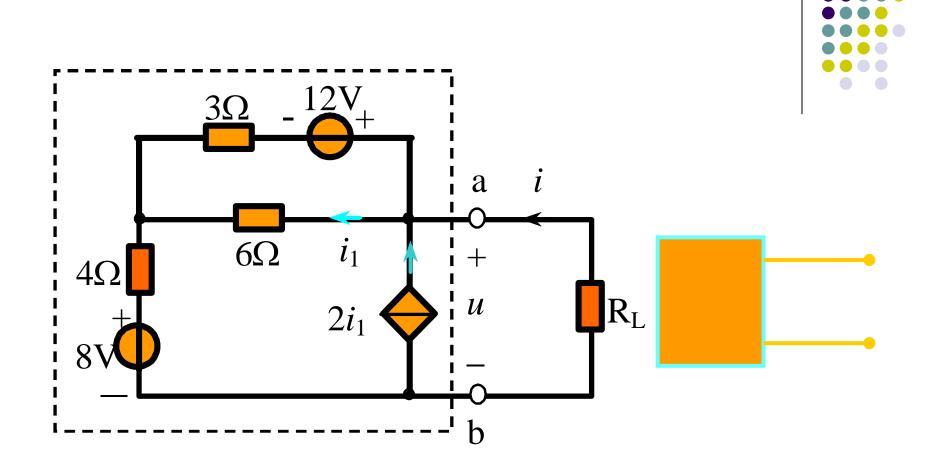
2.1 电路等效的一般概念

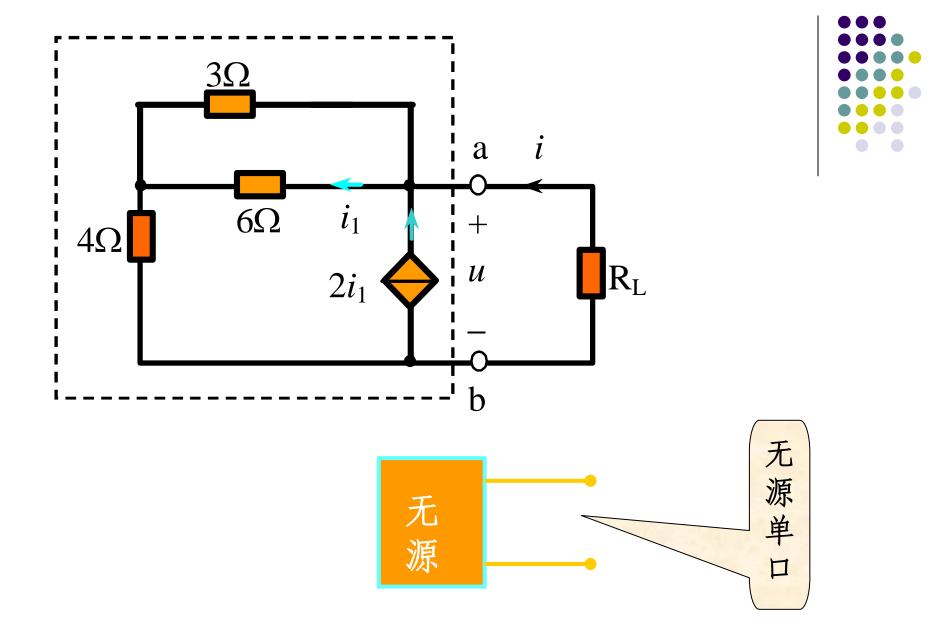


1. 单口网络

任何一个复杂的电路,向外引出两个端钮, 且从一个端子流入的电流等于从另一端子流出的 电流,则称这一电路为单口络网。又分为有源网 单口络和无源单口网络.如下图所示



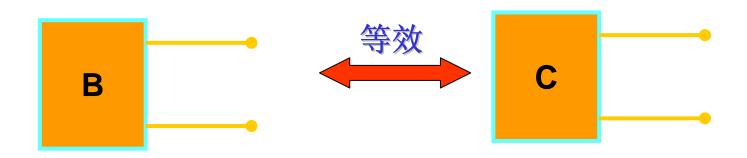




2. 单口网络等效的概念



两个单口网络,端口具有相同的电压、电流关系,则称它们是等效的电路。



对A电路中的电流、电压和功率而言,满足



В

C

(1) 电路等效变换的条件

两电路具有相同的VCR

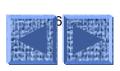
明确

(2) 电路等效变换的对象

未变化的外电路A中 的电压、电流和功率

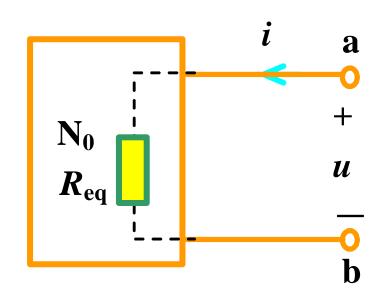
(3) 电路等效变换的目的

化简电路,方便计算



2.2 不含独立源的单口网络的等效

一个不含独立电源、仅由线性电阻和线性受控源组成的单口网络 N_0 ,如图所示,等效电路是一个电阻元件。根据欧姆定律和等效的定义,在端口电压u和电流i关联方向下,该等效电阻为



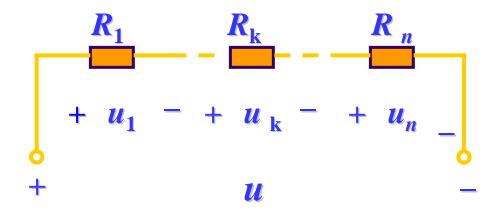
$$R_{\rm eq} = \frac{u}{i}$$

 R_{eq} 又称为无源单口网络的输入电阻.

2.2.1 电阻串联(Series Connection of Resistors)

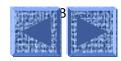


(1) 电路特点

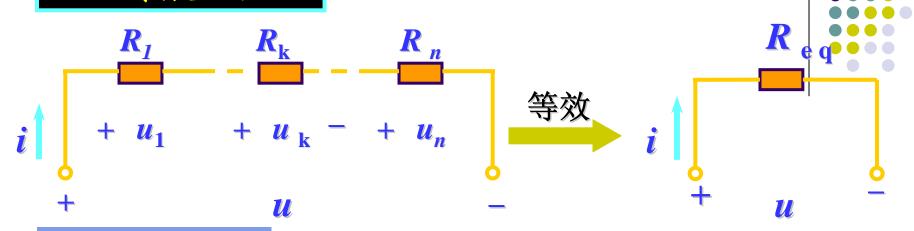


- (a) 各电阻顺序连接,流过同一电流 (KCL);
- (b) 总电压等于各串联电阻的电压之和 (KVL)。

$$u = u_1 + \dots + u_k + \dots + u_n$$



(2) 等效电阻



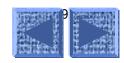
由欧姆定律

$$u = R_1 i + \dots + R_K i + \dots + R_n i = (R_1 + \dots + R_n) i = R_{eq} i$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + \dots + R_k + \dots + R_n = \sum_{k=1}^n R_k > R_k$$

结论:

串联电路的总电阻等于各分电阻之和。



(3) 串联电阻的分压

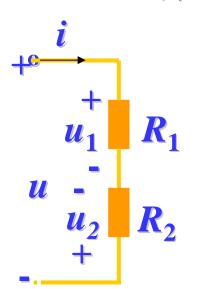
$$u_k = R_k i = R_k \frac{u}{R_{eq}} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq}} u < u$$



说明电压与电阻成正比,因此串联电阻电路可作分压电路

例

两个电阻的分压:



$$u_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} u$$

$$u_2 = \frac{-R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u$$

注意方向!



(4) 功率

$$p_1 = R_1 i^2$$
, $p_2 = R_2 i^2$, ..., $p_n = R_n i^2$
 $p_1 : p_2 : ... : p_n = R_1 : R_2 : ... : R_n$

总功率
$$p=R_{eq}i^2=(R_1+R_2+...+R_n)i^2$$

= $R_1i^2+R_2i^2+...+R_ni^2$
= $p_1+p_2+...+p_n$

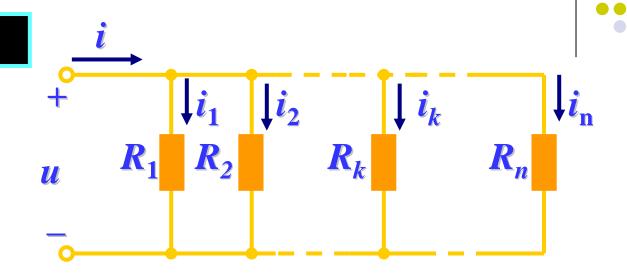
表明

- (1) 电阻串联时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成正比
- (2) 等效电阻消耗的功率等于各串联电阻消耗功率的总和



2.2.2 电阻并联 (Parallel Connection)

(1) 电路特点

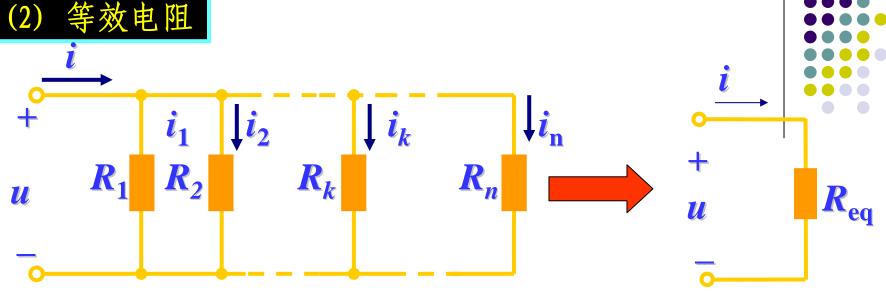


- (a) 各电阻两端分别接在一起, 两端为同一电压 (KVL);
- (b) 总电流等于流过各并联电阻的电流之和 (KCL)。

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + \dots + i_n$$







$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + \dots + i_n$$

$$=u/R_1 + u/R_2 + ... + u/R_n = u(1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + ... + 1/R_n) = uG_{eq}$$

$$G=1/R$$
为电导

$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n = \sum_{k=1}^n G_k > G_k$$

等效电导等于并联的各电导之和

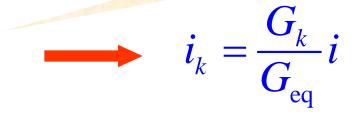
$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \quad \text{BD} \quad R_{eq} < R_k$$



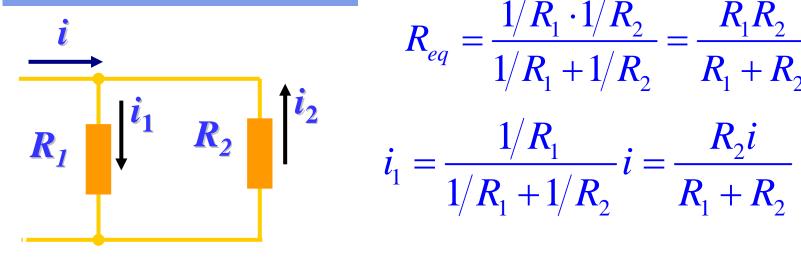
并联电阻的电流分配

电流分配与电导成正比

$$\frac{i_k}{i} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{eq}}}$$



对于两电阻并联,有:



$$R_{eq} = \frac{1/R_1 \cdot 1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} i = \frac{R_2 i}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$i_2 = \frac{-1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = \frac{-R_1i}{R_1 + R_2} = -(i - i_1)$$

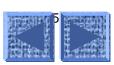


(4) 功率

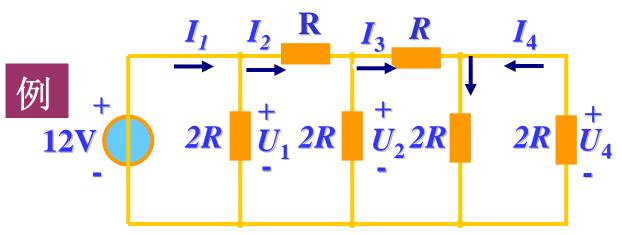
$$p_1 = G_1 u^2$$
, $p_2 = G_2 u^2$, ..., $p_n = G_n u^2$ $p_1 : p_2 : ... : p_n = G_1 : G_2 : ... : G_n$ 总功率 $p = G_{eq} u^2 = (G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_n) u^2$ $= G_1 u^2 + G_2 u^2 + ... + G_n u^2$ $= p_1 + p_2 + ... + p_n$

表明

- (1) 电阻并联时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成反比
- (2) 等效电阻消耗的功率等于各并联电阻消耗功率的总和



2.2.3. 电阻的串并联





解

① 用分流方法做

求:
$$I_1$$
, I_4 , U_4

$$I_4 = -\frac{1}{2}I_3 = -\frac{1}{4}I_2 = -\frac{1}{8}I_1 = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{12}{R} = -\frac{3}{2R}$$

$$U_4 = -I_4 \times 2R = 3$$
 V

$$I_1 = \frac{12}{R}$$

②用分压方法做

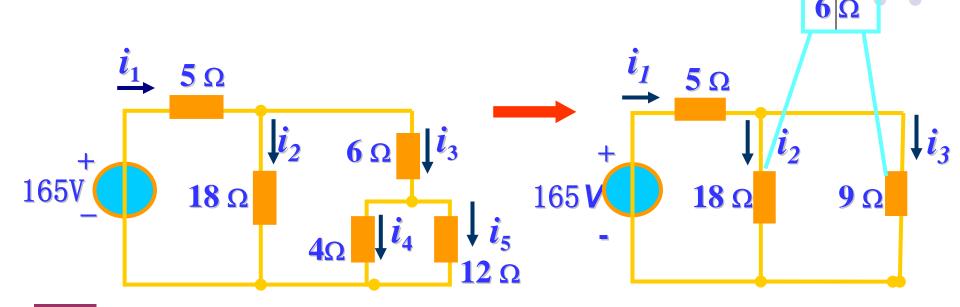
$$U_4 = \frac{U_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}U_1 = 3$$
 V

$$I_4 = -\frac{3}{2R}$$



例

计算各支路的电压和电流。



解

$$i_1 = 165/11 = 15A$$

 $i_2 = 90/18 = 5A$
 $i_3 = 15 - 5 = 10A$
 $i_4 = 30/4 = 7.5A$

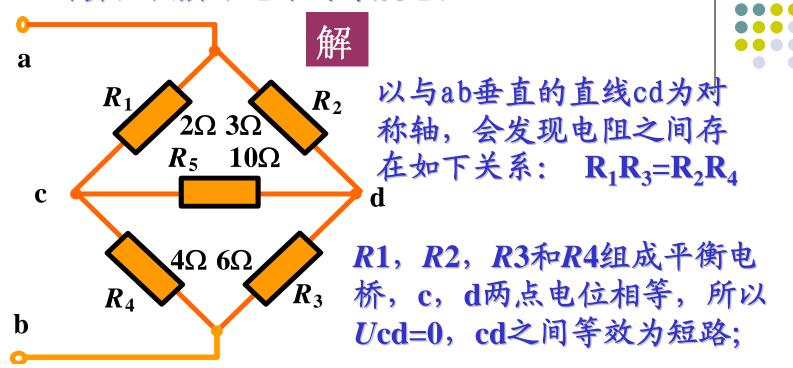
$$u_2 = 6i_1 = 6 \times 15 = 90V$$

 $u_3 = 6i_3 = 6 \times 10 = 60V$
 $u_4 = 3i_3 = 30V$
 $i_5 = 10 - 7.5 = 2.5A$



例

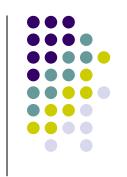
计算如图所示电路的等效电阻。



对R5应用欧姆定律,得Icd=0,所以cd之间又可等效为开路。

若cd之间开路,那么电路结构变为R1与R4串联、R2和R3串联,然后并联

$$R_{ab} = \frac{(2+4)\times(3+6)}{2+4+3+6} = 3.6\Omega$$



若cd之间短路,电路结构变为R1与R2并联、R3和R4并联,然后串联。

$$R_{ab} = \frac{2 \times 3}{2 + 3} + \frac{4 \times 6}{4 + 6} = 3.6\Omega$$

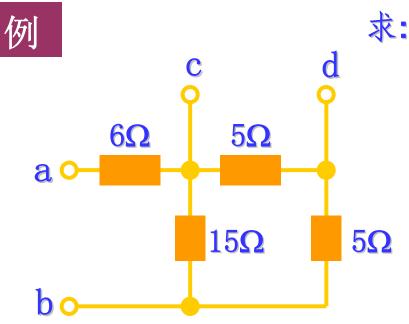
问题

图中电路不满足平衡条件又如何计算等效电阻?

从以上例题可得求解串、并联电路的一般步骤:

- (1) 求出等效电阻或等效电导;
- (2)应用欧姆定律求出总电压或总电流;
- (3)应用欧姆定律或分压、分流公式求各电阻上的电流和电压

以上的关键在于识别各电阻的串联、并联关系!



求: R_{ab} , R_{cd}

$$R_{ab} = (5+5)//15+6=12\Omega$$

 $R_{cd} = (15+5)//5=4\Omega$

等效电阻针对电路的某两端而言,否则无意义。

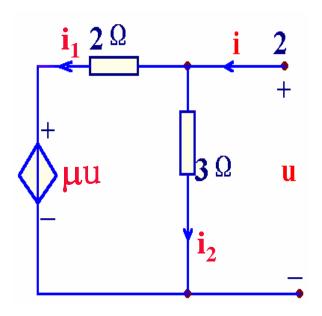


2.2.4 含受控源单口网络的等效电阻

采用外施激励法

$$R_{\rm eq} = \frac{U}{I_s} = \frac{U_s}{I}$$

例1:将图示单口网络化为最简形式。

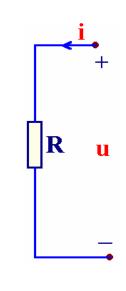


解: 外加电压u,有

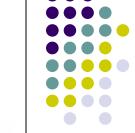
$$i_{2} = \frac{u}{3} \qquad i_{1} = \frac{u - \mu u}{2}$$

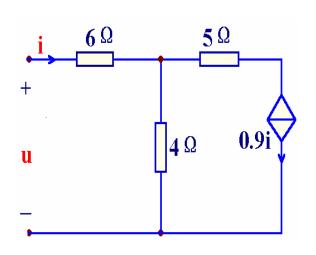
$$i = i_{1} + i_{2} = \frac{u}{3} + \frac{u - \mu u}{2} = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1 - \mu}{2})u$$

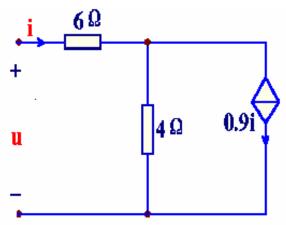
$$R = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1 - \mu}{2}} = \frac{6}{5 - 3\mu}$$



例2、将图示单口网络化为最简形式。





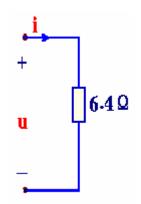


解: 单口网络等效变换为右图,有

$$u = 6i + 4(i - 0.9i) = 6.4i$$

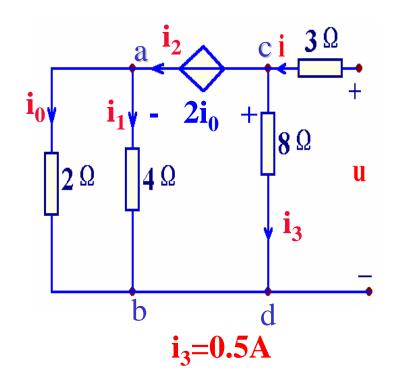
$$R = \frac{u}{i} = 6.4\Omega$$

最简形式电路为:



例3、将图示单口网络化为最简形式。

 $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_{cd} + 3\mathbf{i} = 10\mathbf{V}$



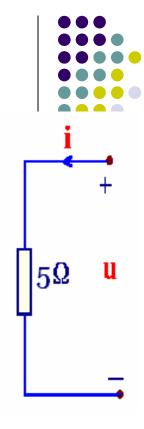
$$i_1 = 0.5A$$

$$i_2=1.5A$$
 $u_{cd}=4V$

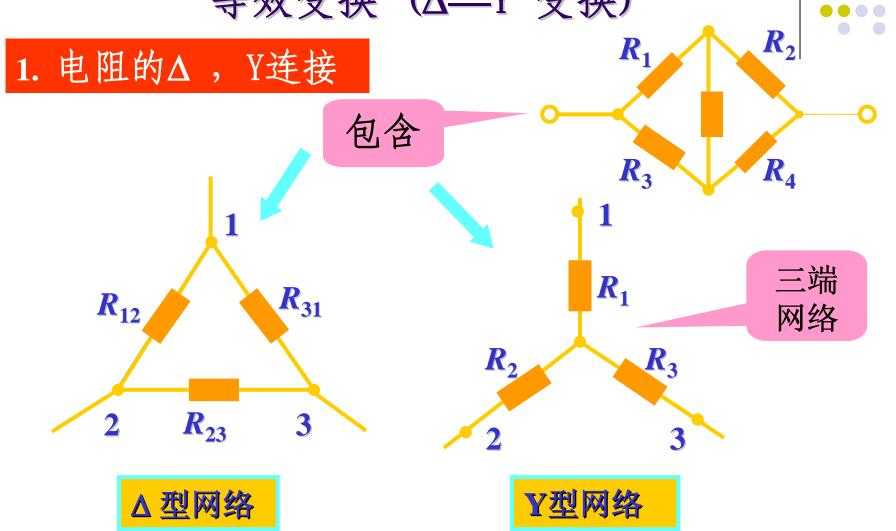
$$i=2A$$

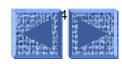
$$\therefore R = \frac{u}{i} = 5\Omega$$

故单口网络的最简形式如右图所示。

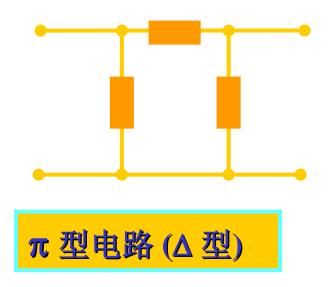


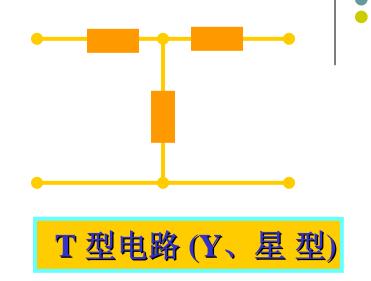
2.3 电阻的星形联接与三角形联接的 等效变换 (Δ—Y 变换)





Δ, Y 网络的变形:

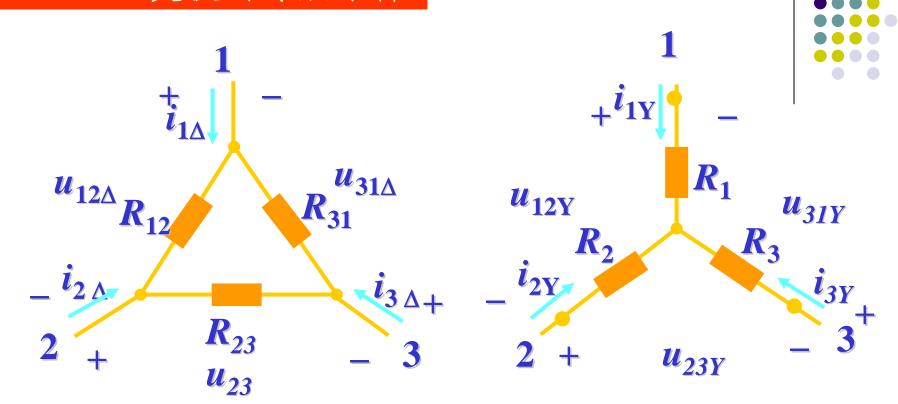




这两个电路当它们的电阻满足一定的关系 时,能够相互等效



2. △—Y 变换的等效条件



等效条件:

$$i_{1\Delta} = i_{1Y}$$
, $i_{2\Delta} = i_{2Y}$, $i_{3\Delta} = i_{3Y}$, $u_{12\Delta} = u_{12Y}$, $u_{23\Delta} = u_{23Y}$, $u_{31\Delta} = u_{31Y}$



推导方法:



当1端子开路时,得

$$R_2 + R_3 = \frac{R_{23}(R_{12} + R_{31})}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

当2端子开路时,得

$$R_1 + R_3 = \frac{R_{31}(R_{12} + R_{23})}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

当3端子开路时,得

$$R_1 + R_2 = \frac{R_{12}(R_{23} + R_{31})}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

以上三式联立,可求得△形连接等效为Y形连接电阻的计算公式为:

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \qquad R_{2} = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \qquad R_{3} = \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

将上式变换一下,可求得Y形连接等效为△形连接电阻的 计算公式为:

$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

$$G_{12} = \frac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$G_{23} = \frac{G_2 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

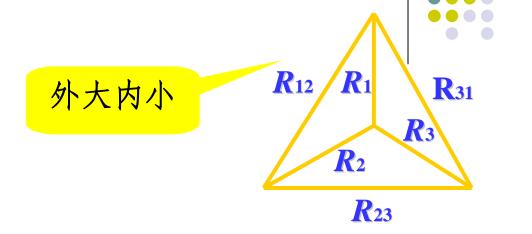
$$G_{31} = \frac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$G_{31} = \frac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

特例: 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有

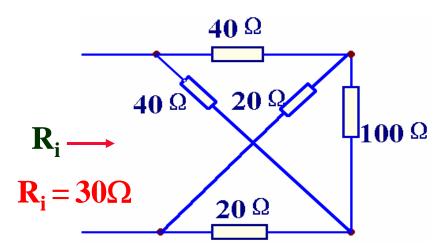
$$R_{\Delta} = 3R_{Y}$$

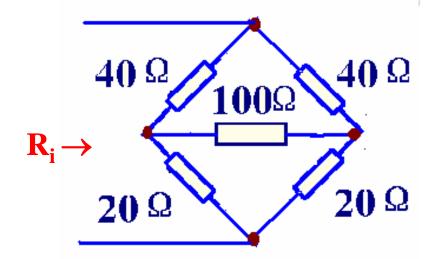
注意

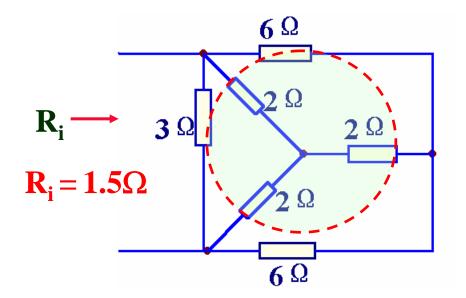


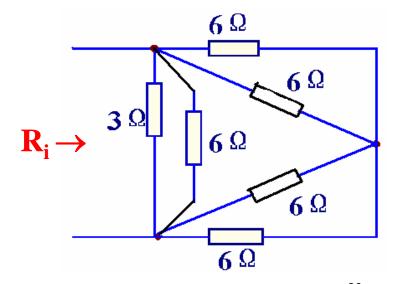
- (1) 等效对外部(端钮以外)有效,对内不成立。
- (2) 等效电路与外部电路无关。
- (3) 用于简化电路

练习: 求等效电阻Ri









举例:图示电路,求 \mathbf{i}_1 、 \mathbf{i}_2 。

解: 将三角形连接变换为星形连接:

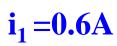
$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{50 \times 40}{50 + 40 + 10} = 20 \Omega$$

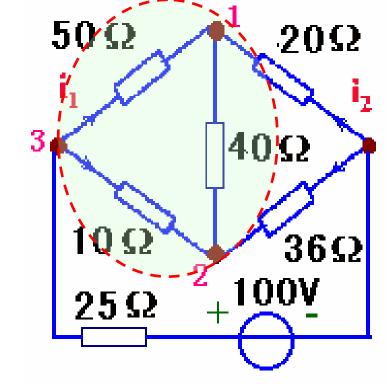
$$R_2 = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{10 \times 40}{50 + 40 + 10} = 4 \Omega$$

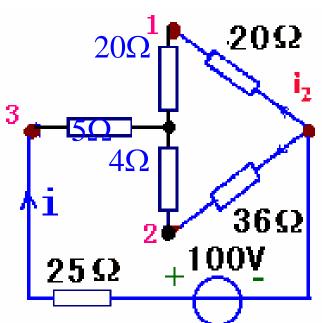
$$R_3 = \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} = \frac{50 \times 10}{50 + 40 + 10} = 5 \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{i}_2 = -1\mathbf{A},$$

$$u_{31} = 30V$$
 i_1



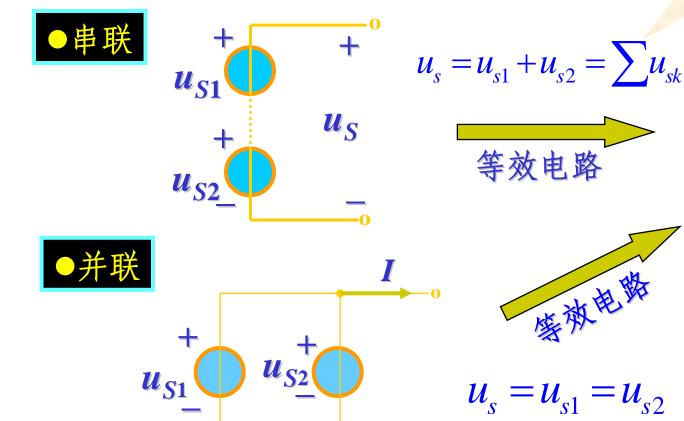


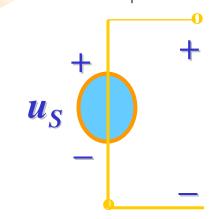


2. 4 电源模型及等效变换

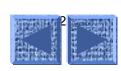
1. 理想电压源的串联和并联

注意参考方向

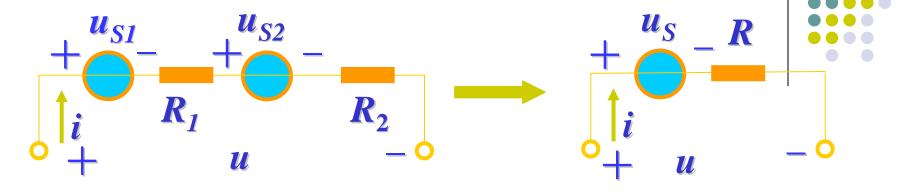




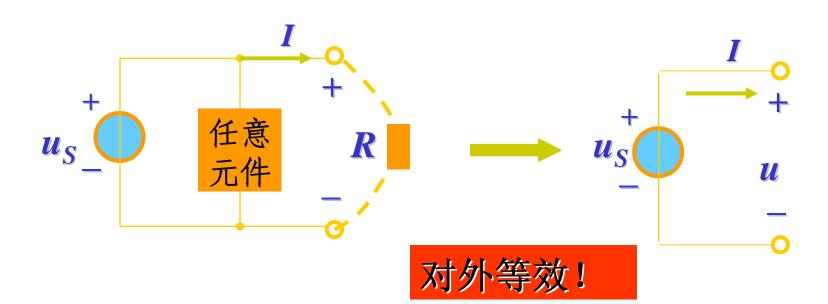
相同的电压源才能并联,电源中的电流不确定。



● 电压源与支路的串、并联等效



$$u = u_{s1} + R_1 i + u_{s2} + R_2 i = (u_{s1} + u_{s2}) + (R_1 + R_2) i = u_s + Ri$$





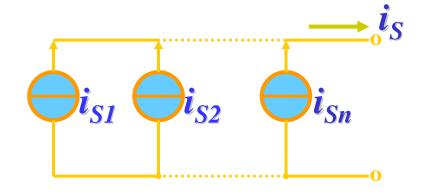
2. 理想电流源的串联并联

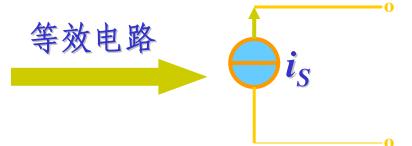
注意参考方向



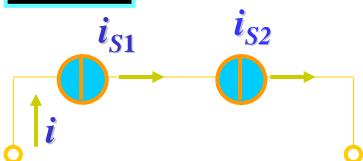
$$i_s = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + \dots + i_{sn} = \sum i_{sk}$$

紫秋电路









$$i_s = i_{s1} = i_{s2}$$

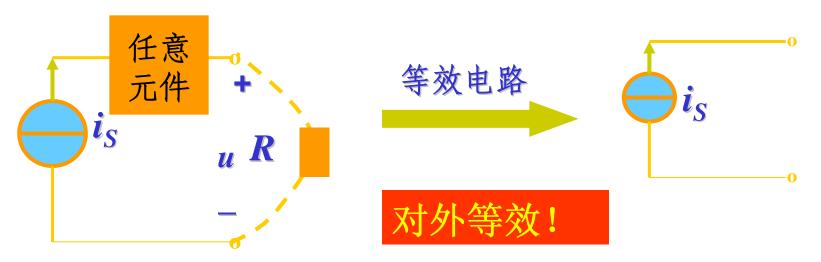
相同的理想电流源才能串联,每个电流源的端电压不能确定



●电流源与支路的串、并联等效



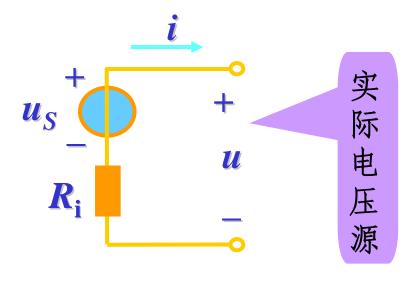
$$i = i_{s1} + u/R_1 + i_{s2} + u/R_2 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + (1/R_1 + 1/R_2)u = i_s + u/R$$





3. 电压源和电流源的等效变换

实际电压源、实际电流源两种模型可以进行等效变换,***
所谓的等效是指端口的电压、电流在转换过程中保持不变。

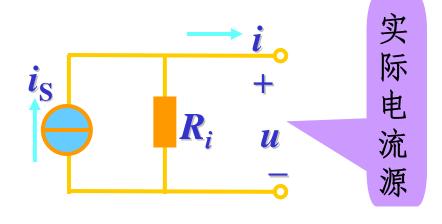




$$u=u_S - R_i i$$

$$i = u_S/R_i - u/R_i$$

比较可得等效的条件:

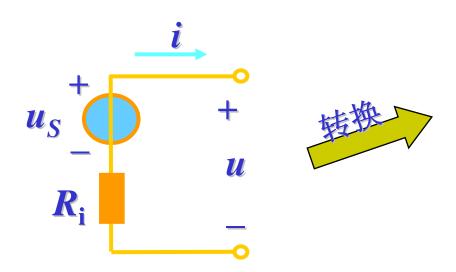


$$i = i_S - 1/R_i u$$

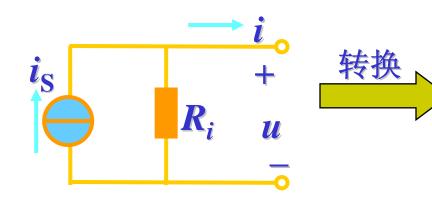
 $i_{\mathrm{S}}=u_{S}/R_{i}$ R_{i} 不变

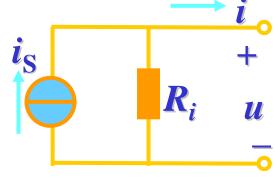


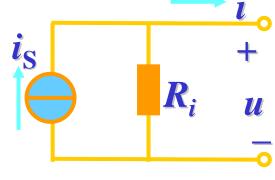
由电压源变换为电流源:

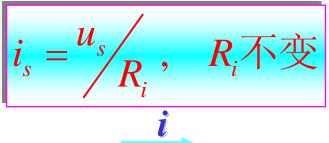


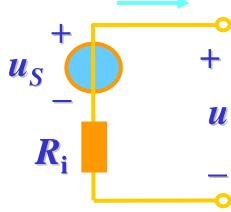






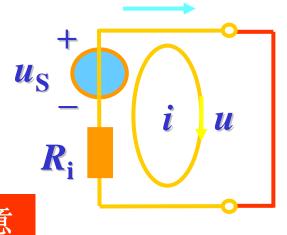


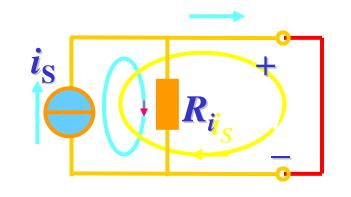




$$u_s = R_i i_s$$
, R_i 不变









注意

表

现

在

(1) 变换关系

数值关系:

方向: 电流源的流出端为电压源的正极。

(2) 等效是对外部电路等效,对内部电路是不等效的。

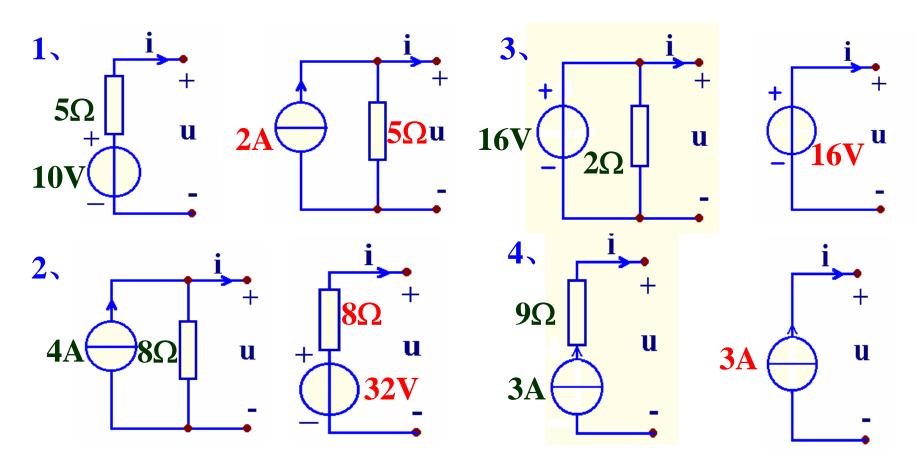
• 开路的电压源中无电流流过 R_i ; 开路的电流源可以有电流流过并联电阻 R_i 。

- 电压源短路时,电阻中 R_i 有电流; 电流源短路时, 并联并联电阻 R_i 中无电流。
- (3) 理想电压源与理想电流源不能相互转换。

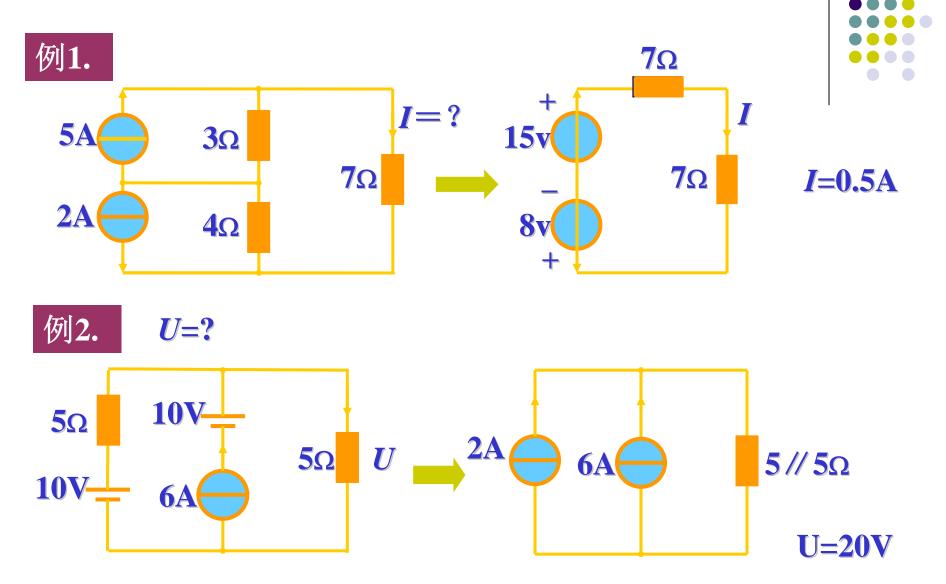


练习: 利用等效变换概念化简下列电路。





利用电源转换简化电路计算。





练习1:

求i、电压 u_{ab} 以及电阻R。

解: 经等效变换,有

$$u_{ab}=3V$$

$$i=1.5A$$



9**V**

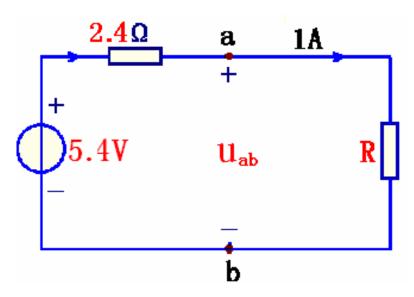
 4Ω

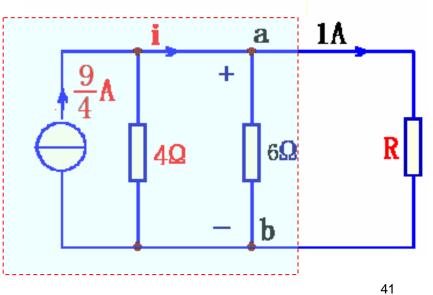
1A

 \mathbf{a}

b

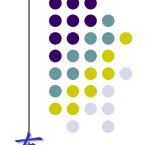
 6Ω





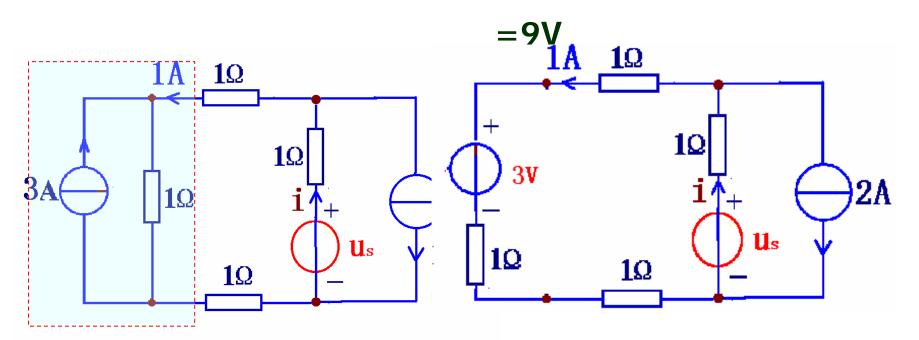
练习2:

图示电路, 求i、us。

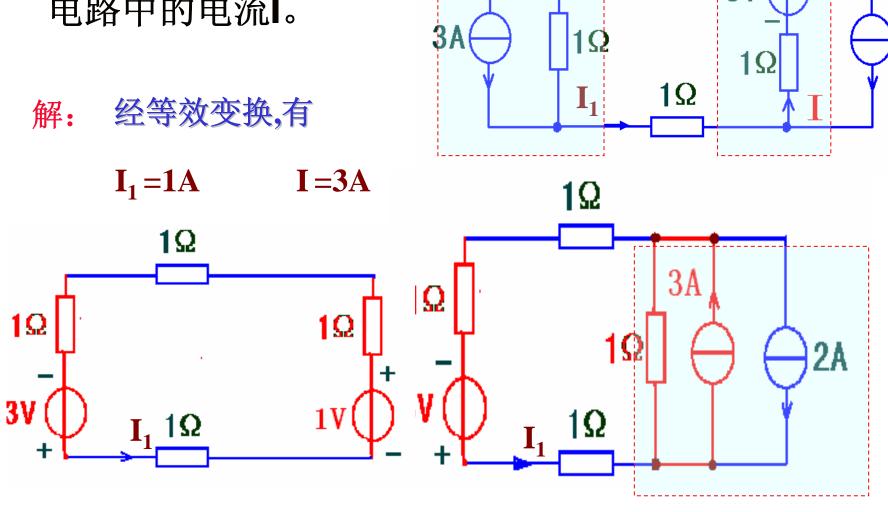


解: i=3A 经等效变换,有

$$u_s = 3x1 + 1x1 + 3 + 1x1 + 1x1$$



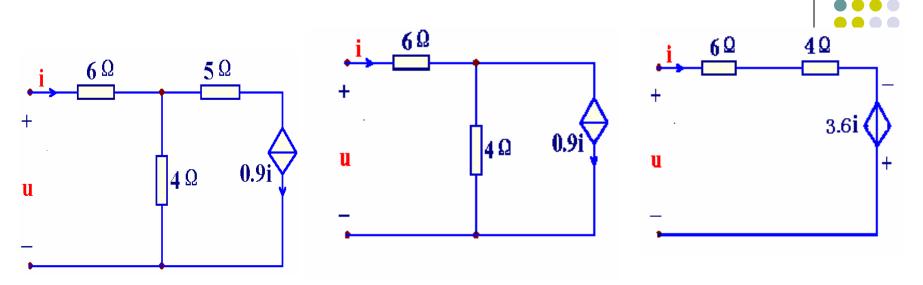
练习3: 求如图所示 电路中的电流 ▮。



1Ω

2A

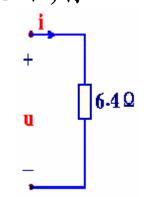
例2、将图示单口网络化为最简形式。(前面已讲过)



解: 单口网络等效变换可化简为右图, 由等效电路,有

$$u = 6i + 4i - 3.6i$$
$$R = \frac{u}{i} = 6.4\Omega$$

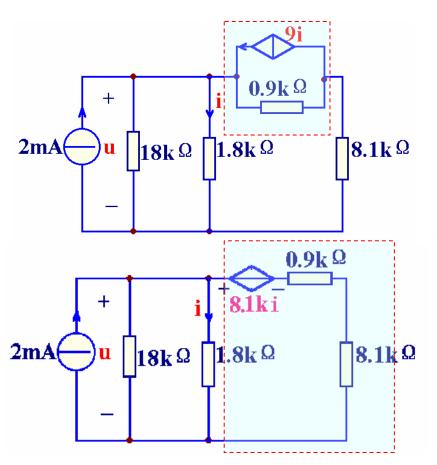
最简形式电路为:



2.5 利用等效变换分析含受控源简单电路

基本分析思想:运用等效概念将含受控源电路化简、变换为只有一单回路或一个独立节点的最简形式,然后进行分析计算。

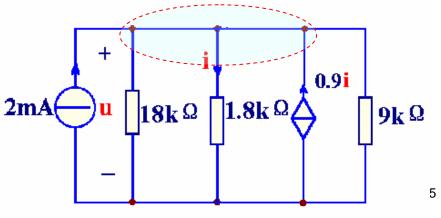
例:求电压u、电流i。



解: 由等效电路,在闭合面,有

$$2m + 0.9i = \frac{u}{18k} + \frac{u}{1.8k} + \frac{u}{9k}$$

$$i = \frac{u}{1.8k} \qquad \therefore \qquad u = 9V$$
$$i = 5 mA$$

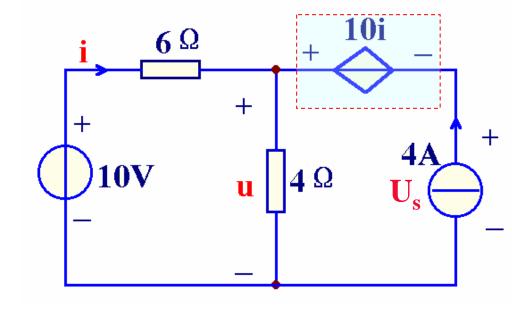


练习: 图示电路,求电压Us。

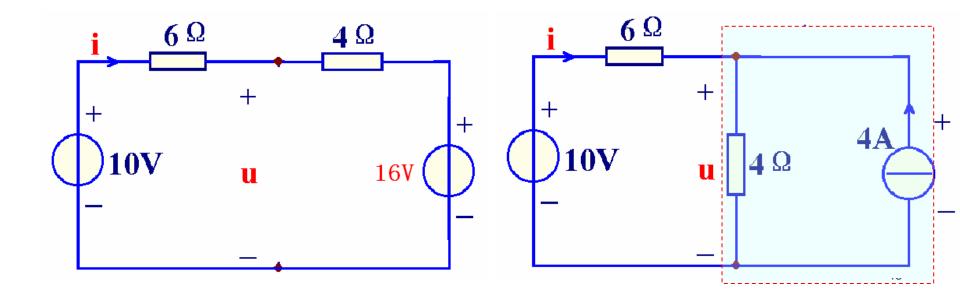
解: 由等效电路,有

$$i = \frac{10 - 16}{6 + 4} = -0.6A$$

$$u = 10 - 6i = 13.6V$$



由原电路,有 $U_s = u - 10i = 19.6V$



本章要点:

- 一、等效及等效变换的概念
- 二、电源的连接及等效变换:

(理想电源; 实际电源; 实际电源间等效变换)

三、电阻的连接及等效变换:

(串联; 并联; 混联; 星形连接与三角形连接及相互间等效变换)

四、单口网络及无源单口网络的等效变换

五、利用等效变换分析含受控源电路

(含受控源单口网络化简;含受控源简单电路分析)