

### 第二章 电阻电路的等效变换

### 引言

• 电阻电路

\_\_\_\_> 仅由电源和线性电阻构成的电路

- 分析方法
- (1) 欧姆定律和基尔霍夫定律是分析电阻电路的依据;
- (2)等效变换的方法,也称化简的方法

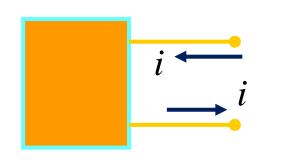




### 几个概念

#### 1. 二端网络

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,则称这一电路为二端网络(电路)。

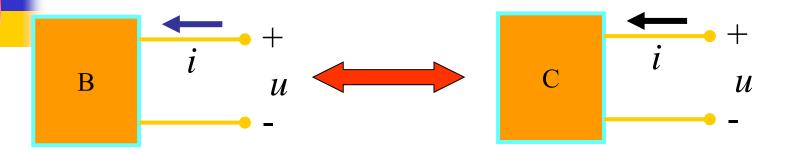




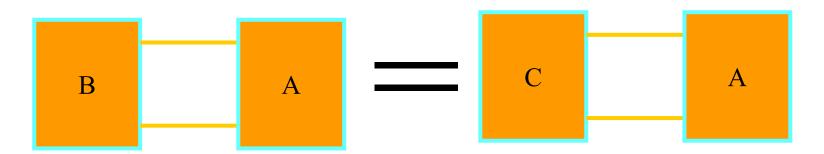
#### 2. 二端电路等效的概念

两个二端电路,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



(1) 电路等效变换的条件

两电路具有相同的VCR(电 压电流阻抗)

电路等效变换的对象

明

确

未变化的外电路A中的电 压、电流和功率

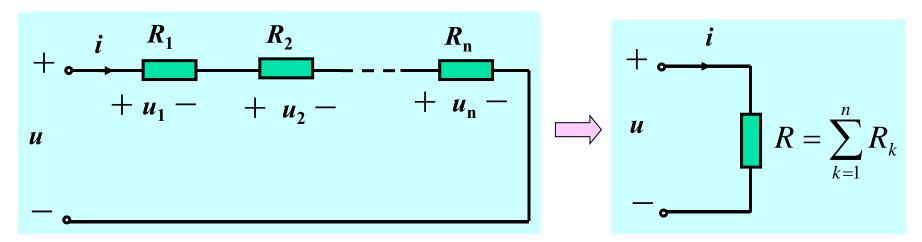
电路等效变换的目的

化简电路,方便计算

# 4

### § 2-1 电阻的串联、并联

### 一、电阻的串联



**KVL** 
$$u = u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k$$
  
所以  $u = R_1 i + R_2 i + \dots + R_n i$   
 $= (R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_n) i = Ri$ 

**R**: 等效电阻、 输入电阻



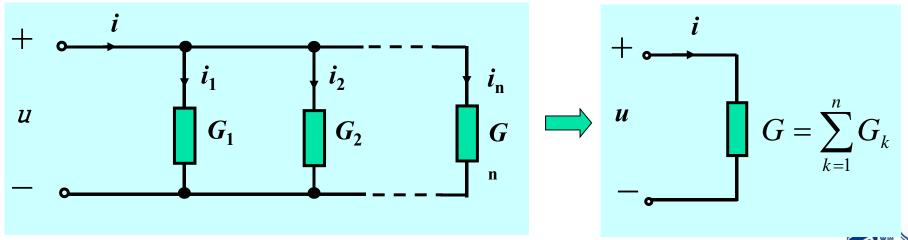


# 串联电路特点——分压: $u_k = R_k i = \frac{R_k}{R} u$

电路吸收的总功率:

$$p = ui = (u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_n)i$$
$$= p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k$$

### 二、电阻的并联









**KCL** 
$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} i_k$$

$$i = (G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n)u = Gu$$

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

G: 等效电导、输入电导

# 并联电路特点——分流: $i_k = G_k u = \frac{G_k}{G}i$

$$i_k = G_k u = \frac{G_k}{G}i$$

电路吸收的总功率: 
$$p = ui = (i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_n)u$$
  
=  $p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n} p_k$ 





■问题:采用等效电阻来计算电路总功率是 否可行?

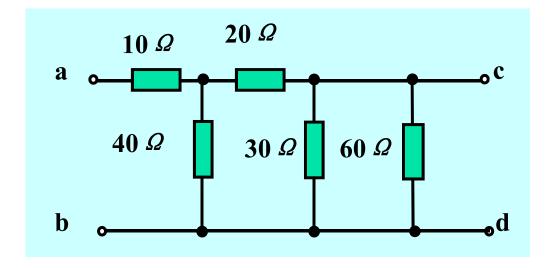
串联总功率 
$$p=R_{eq}i^2=(R_1+R_2+...+R_n)i^2$$
 
$$=R_1i^2+R_2i^2+...+R_ni^2$$
 
$$=p_1+p_2+...+p_n$$
 并联总功率  $p=G_{eq}u^2=(G_1+G_2+...+G_n)u^2$  
$$=G_1u^2+G_2u^2+...+G_nu^2$$
 
$$=p_1+p_2+...+p_n$$

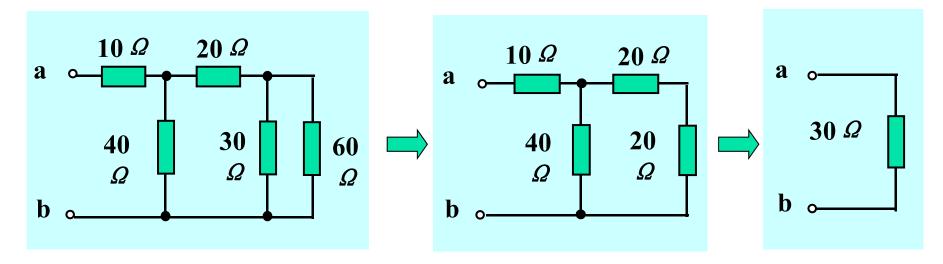
- (1) 电阻串连时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成正比,电阻并连时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成反比。
  - (2) 等效电阻消耗的功率等于各串(并)连电阻消耗功率的总和

例2-1 电路如图。求:

- $(1) R_{ab}$
- $(2) R_{\rm cd}$

解: (1) 求解 $R_{ab}$ 





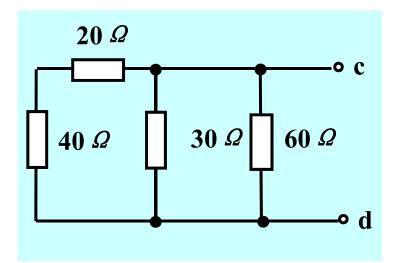
$$\therefore R_{ab} = 30\Omega$$

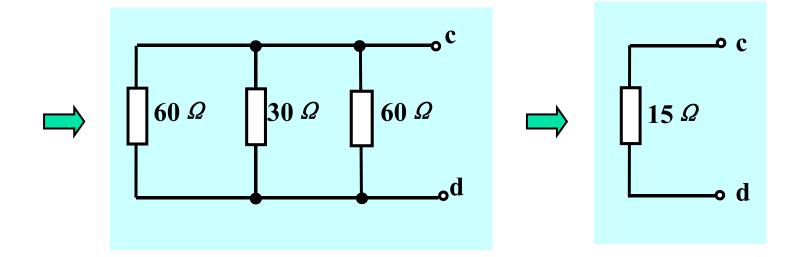






(2) 求 $R_{\rm cd}$ 





$$\therefore R_{cd} = 15\Omega$$





### 例2-2 求惠斯通电桥的平衡条件

解: 电桥平衡时

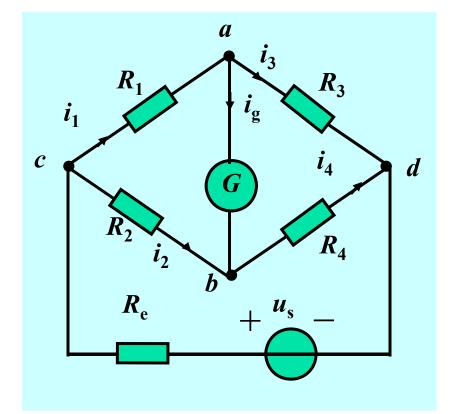
$$i_g = 0, i_1 = i_3, i_2 = i_4$$

另外  $u_{ab} = 0$ 

所以 
$$u_{ca} = u_{cb}$$

即 
$$R_1 i_1 = R_2 i_2$$

$$u_{ad} = u_{bd} \ \text{RP} \ R_3 i_3 = R_4 i_4$$

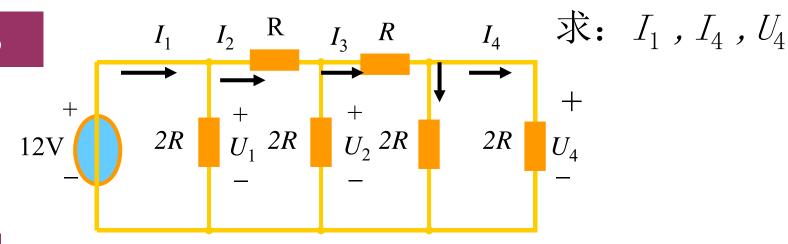


故电桥平衡的条件: 
$$\frac{R_1}{R_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_4}$$
 即  $R_1 R_4 = R_2 R_3$ 





例3



解

① 用分流方法做

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

$$U_4 = I_4 \times 2R = 3 \text{ V}$$

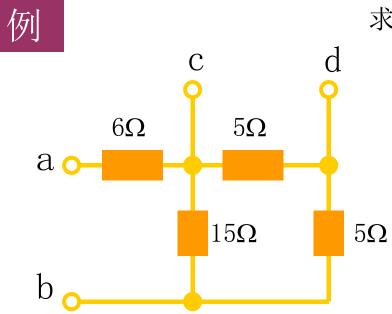
②用分压方法做

$$U_4 = \frac{U_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}U_1 = 3 \text{ V}$$
  $I_4 = \frac{3}{2R}$ 

#### 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!

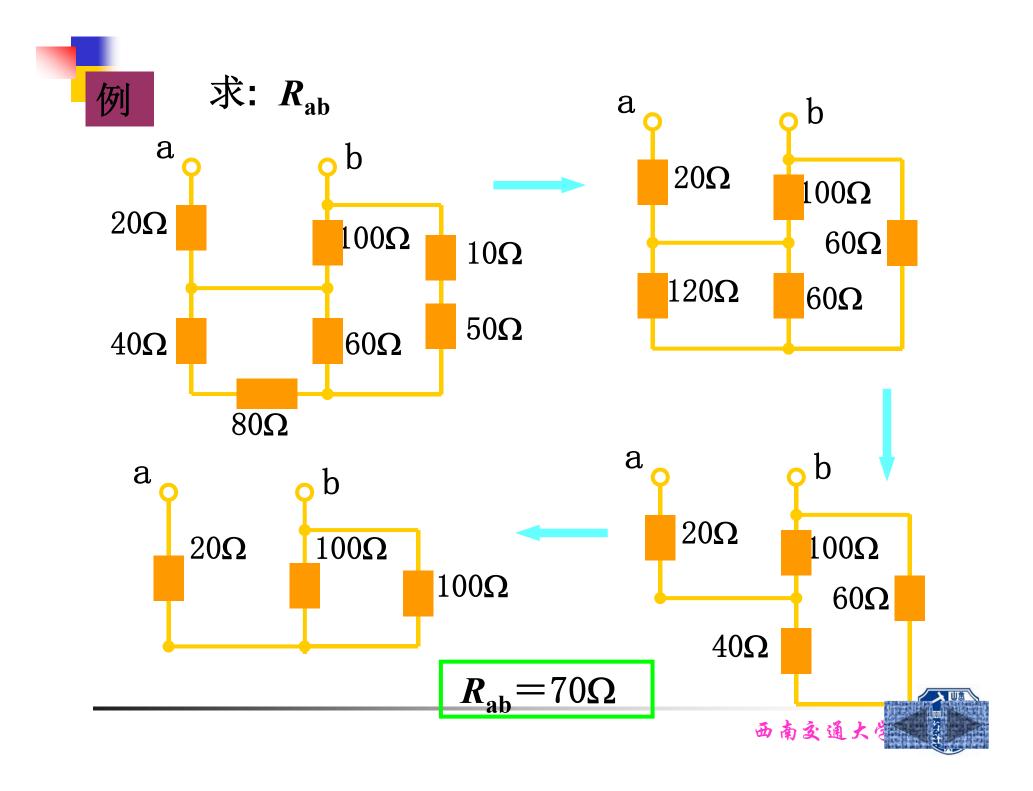


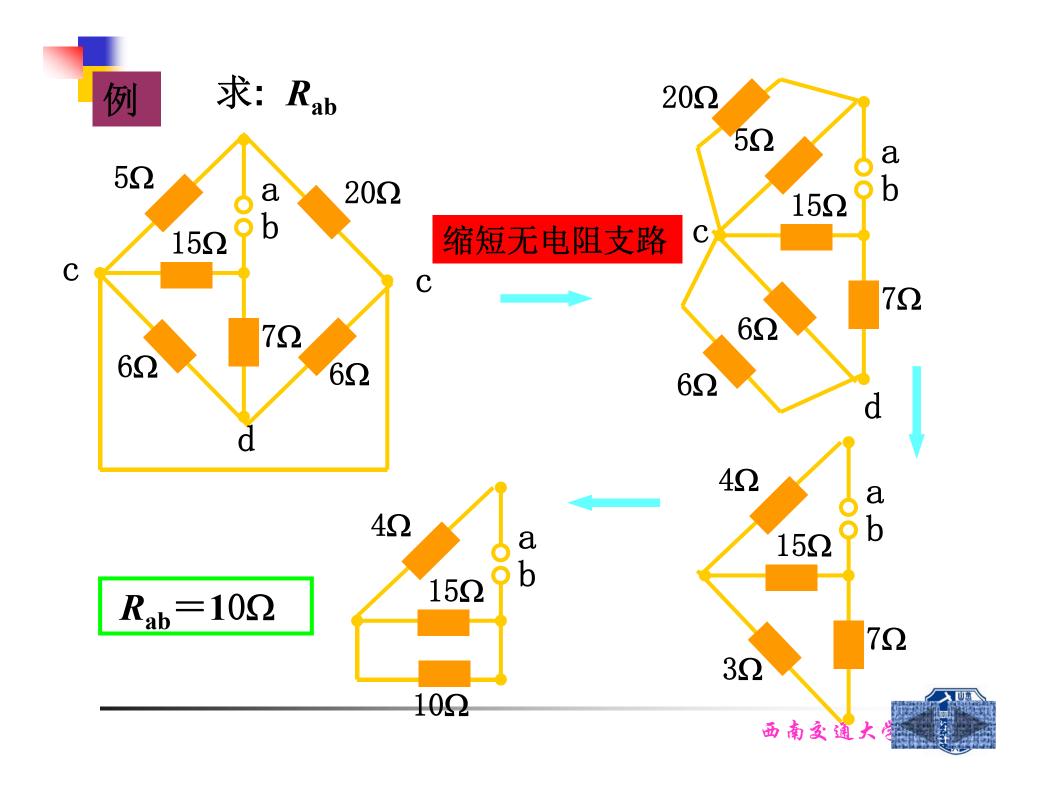
求:  $R_{ab}$ ,  $R_{cd}$ 

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

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

等效电阻针对电路的某两端而言, 否则无意义。



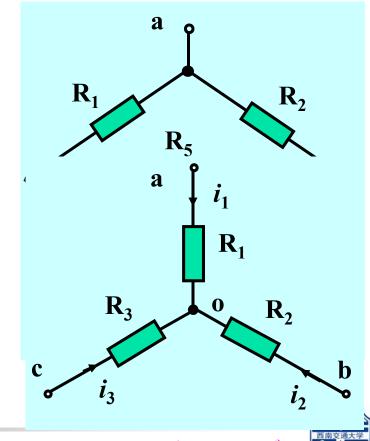




### § 2-2 电阻的三角形(△)联接与 星形(Y)联接

### 一、电阻的三角形(Δ)与星形(Y)联接

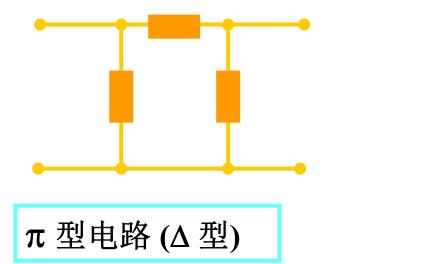
三角形(Δ)联接:
如 R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>5</sub>、R<sub>3</sub>R<sub>4</sub>R<sub>5</sub>
星形(Y)联接:
如 R<sub>1</sub>R<sub>5</sub>R<sub>3</sub>、R<sub>2</sub>R<sub>5</sub>R<sub>4</sub>
R<sub>31</sub> R<sub>23</sub> i<sub>12</sub>

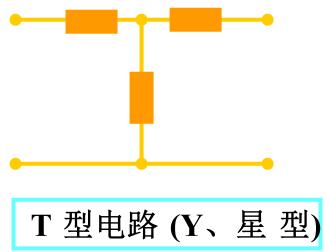






#### $\Delta$ , Y 网络的变形:





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

### 二、A联接与Y联接的等效变换

$$Y \longrightarrow \Delta$$



### 已知 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ 、 $R_3$ 求 $R_{12}$ 、 $R_{23}$ 、 $R_{31}$

根据KCL 
$$i_1 = i_{12} - i_{31} = \frac{u_{ab}}{R_{12}} - \frac{u_{ca}}{R_{31}}$$

$$i_2 = i_{23} - i_{12} = \frac{u_{bc}}{R_{23}} - \frac{u_{ab}}{R_{12}}$$

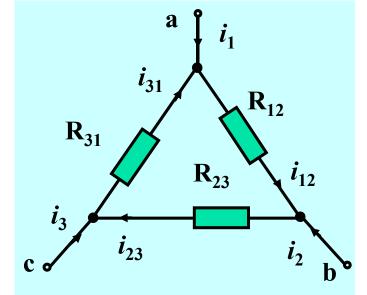
$$i_3 = i_{31} - i_{23} = \frac{u_{ca}}{R_{31}} - \frac{u_{bc}}{R_{23}}$$

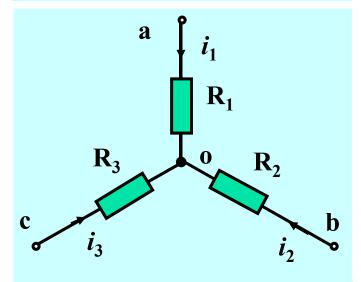
根据KVL 
$$u_{ab} = R_1 i_1 - R_2 i_2$$

$$u_{bc} = R_2 i_2 - R_3 i_3$$

$$u_{ca} = R_3 i_3 - R_1 i_1 = -(u_{ab} + u_{bc})$$

另根据KCL 
$$i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$$









$$: i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0$$
  $: i_1 = -i_2 - i_3$ 

$$i_{3} = \frac{u_{ca}}{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}} - \frac{u_{bc}}{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}$$

$$R_{2}$$

$$R_{1}$$

对应 
$$i_3 = \frac{u_{ca}}{R_{31}} - \frac{u_{bc}}{R_{23}}$$





$$i_{1} = \frac{u_{ab}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{3}}} - \frac{u_{ca}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{2}}}$$

$$R_{3}$$

$$i_{2} = \frac{u_{bc}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{1}}} - \frac{u_{ab}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{3}}}$$

$$R_{1}$$

$$i_{3} = \frac{u_{ca}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{2}}} - \frac{u_{bc}}{\frac{R_{1}R_{2} + R_{2}R_{3} + R_{3}R_{1}}{R_{1}}}$$

$$R_{2}$$





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

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

$$R_{31} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

同理 
$$R_1 = \frac{R_{31}R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

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

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

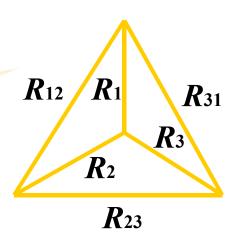




### 特例: 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有

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

外大内小

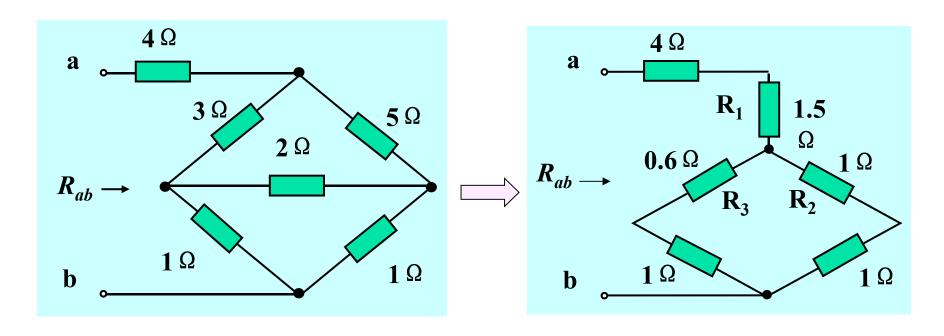


### 注意

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



### **19**: 求 $R_{ab}$ 。



$$R_1 = \frac{3 \times 5}{3 + 5 + 2} = 1.5\Omega$$

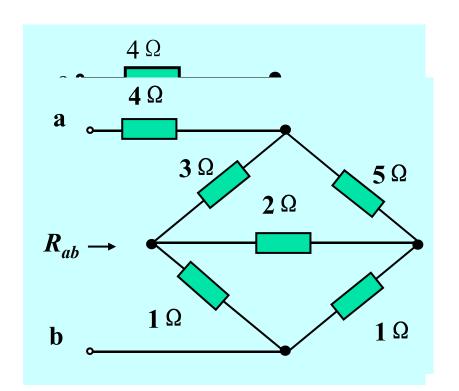
解: 
$$R_1 = \frac{3 \times 5}{3 + 5 + 2} = 1.5\Omega \qquad R_2 = \frac{2 \times 5}{3 + 5 + 2} = 1\Omega$$



$$R_3 = \frac{2 \times 3}{3 + 5 + 2} = 0.6\Omega$$

$$R_{ab} = 4 + 1.5 + \frac{2 \times 1.6}{2 + 1.6} = 5.5 + 0.89 = 6.39\Omega$$

### 另解Υ→△变换



$$R_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} & 4\Omega \\ \mathbf{R}_{1} & \mathbf{1.5} \\ \mathbf{R}_{2} & \mathbf{R}_{ab} \end{bmatrix}$$

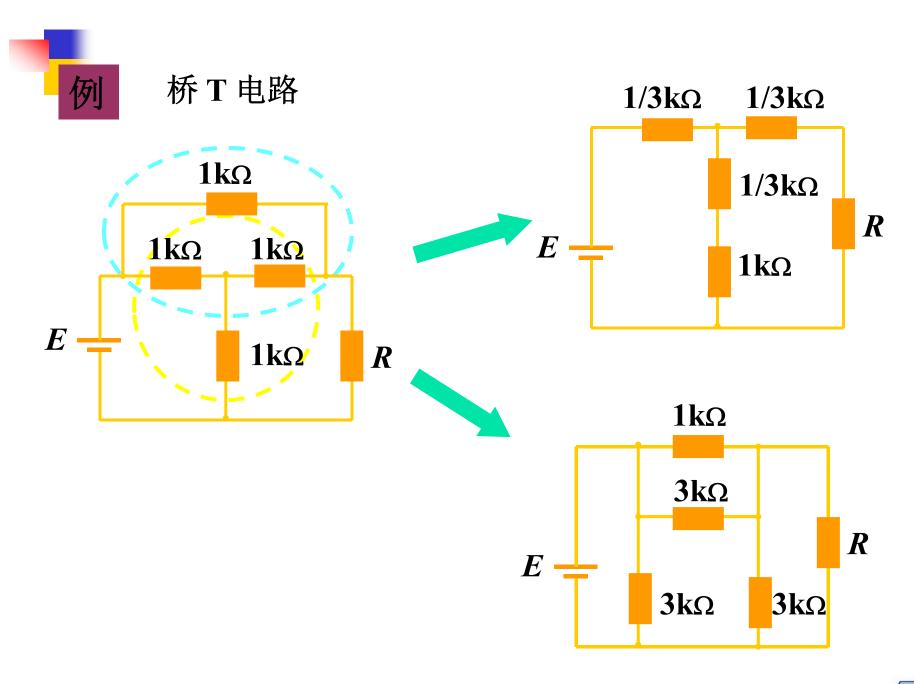
$$R_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{R}_{ab} & 0.6\Omega \\ \mathbf{R}_{3} & \mathbf{R}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{b} & 1\Omega \\ \mathbf{R}_{3} & \mathbf{R}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{ab} = 4 + \frac{5.5 \times 4.224}{5.5 + 4.224} = 6.39\Omega$$

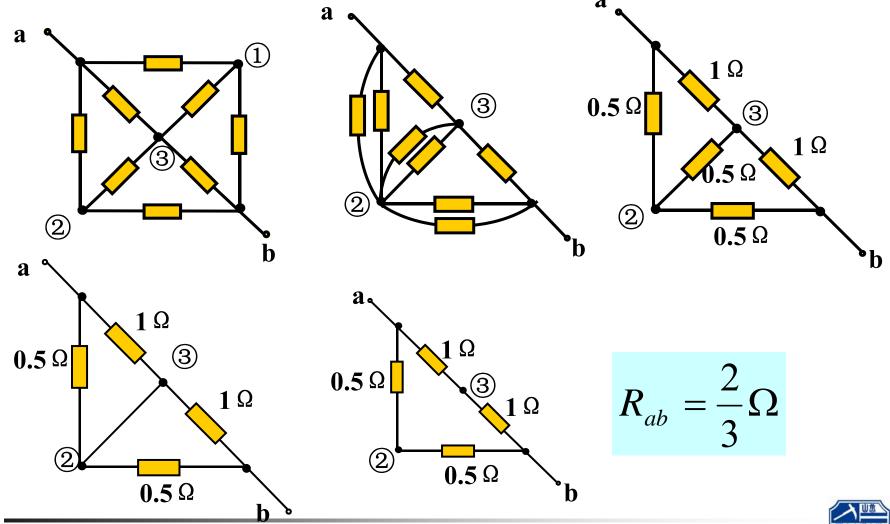








 $\mathfrak{O}$ :电路如图,各电阻的阻值均为 $\mathfrak{1}\Omega$ 。试求ab间的等效电阻。







### **一**例: 图示电路为一个无限链形网络,每个环节由 $R_1$ 与 $R_2$ 组成,求输入电阻 $R_{ab}$ 。

$$R_{ab} \xrightarrow{R_1} R_1$$

$$R_{ab} \xrightarrow{R_2} R_2 \xrightarrow{R_2} \infty \qquad R_{ab} \xrightarrow{R_2} R_2$$

$$R_{ab} \xrightarrow{R_1} R_2 \xrightarrow{R_2} R_2 \xrightarrow{R_3} R_3$$

解: 
$$R_{ab} = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_{ab}}{R_2 + R_{ab}}$$
,  $R_{ab}^2 - R_1 R_{ab} - R_1 R_2 = 0$ 

$$R_{ab} = \frac{R_1 \pm \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1R_2}}{2}$$

由于
$$R_{ab}$$
 >0, 所以  $R_{ab} = \frac{R_1 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1R_2}}{2}$ 



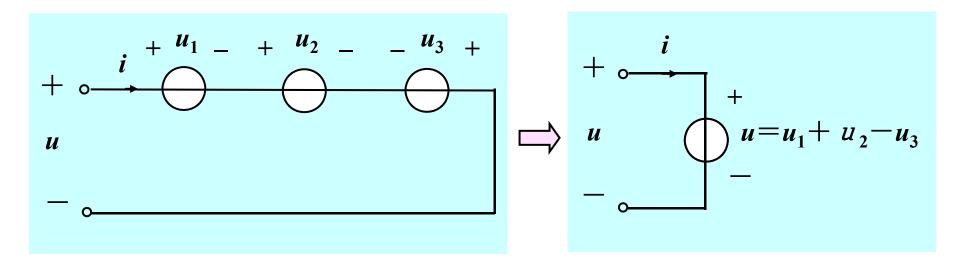




### § 2-3 电源的串联、并联

#### 一、电压源的串联与并联

电压源的串联:



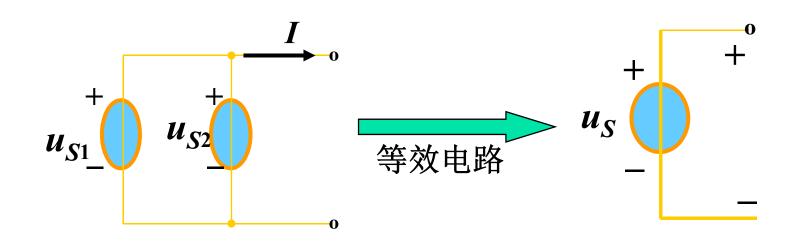
根据KVL  $u = u_1 + u_2 - u_3$ 





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#### 电压源的并联:大小相等、方向相同

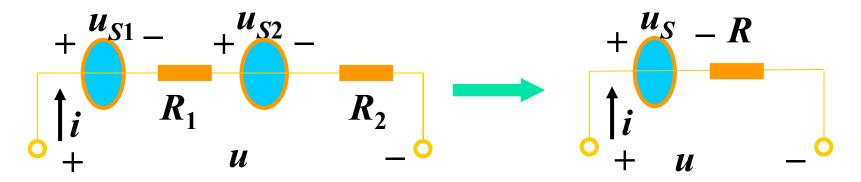


$$u_s = u_{s1} = u_{s2}$$

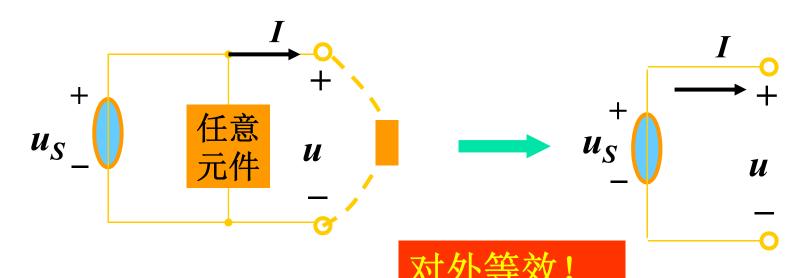
相同的电压源才能并联,电源中的电流不确定。



● 电压源与支路的串、并联等效

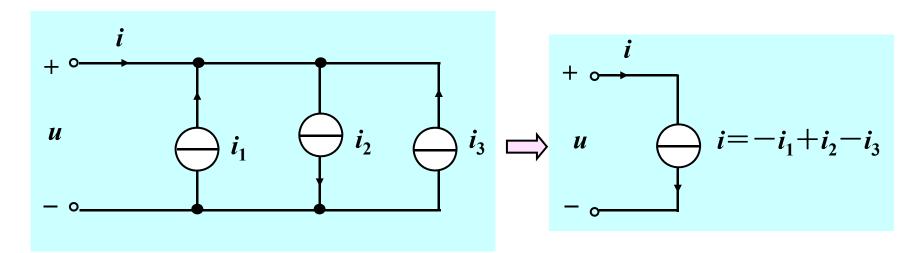


$$u = u_{s1} + R_1 i + u_{s2} + R_2 i = (u_{s1} + u_{s2}) + (R_1 + R_2)i = u_s + Ri$$



### 二、电流源的并联与串联

电流源的并联:



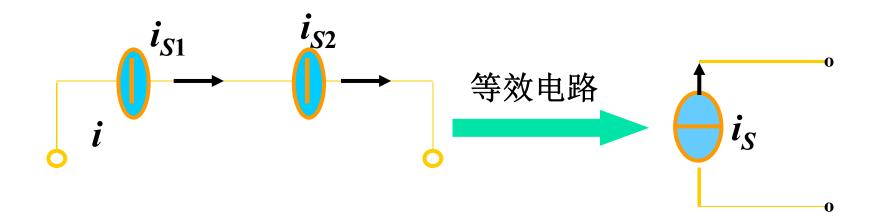
根据KCL 
$$i = -i_1 + i_2 - i_3$$







电流源的串联:大小相等、方向相同

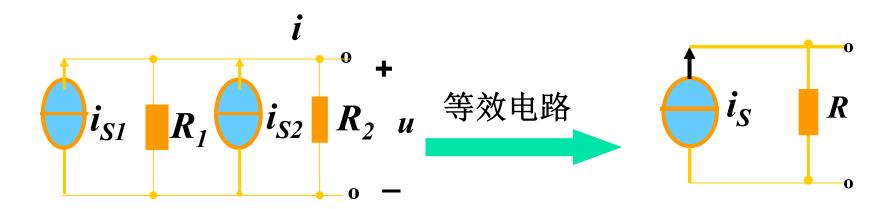


$$i_s = i_{s1} = i_{s2}$$

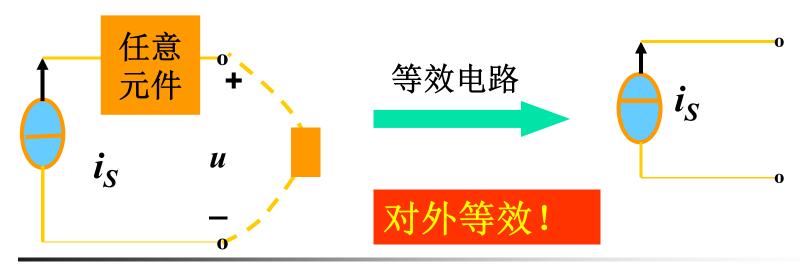
相同的理想电流源才能串联,每个电流源的端电压不能确定



● 电流源与支路的串、并联等效



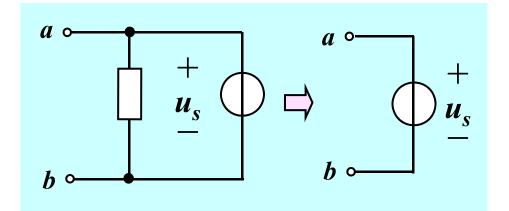
$$i = i_{s1} + u/R_1 + i_{s2} + u/R_2 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + (1/R_1 + 1/R_2)u = i_s + u/R$$

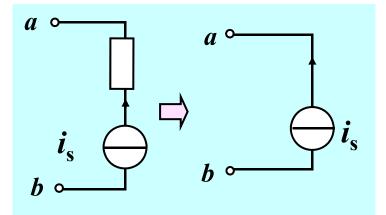


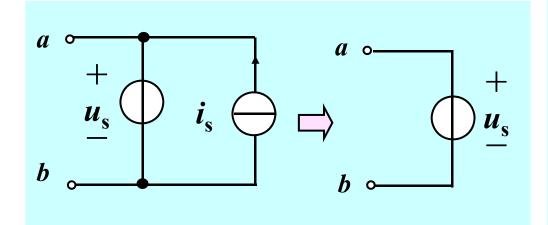


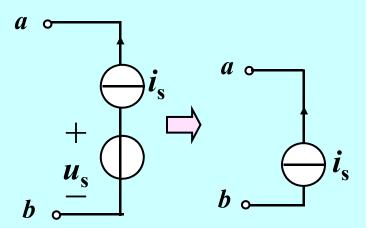


### 对外电路而言:







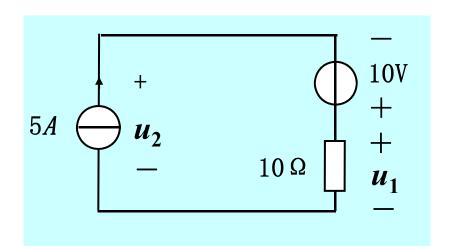


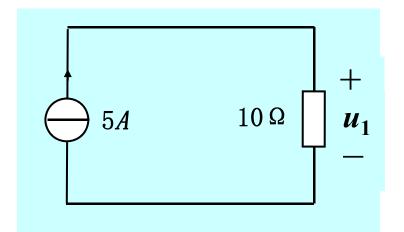






### 191: 求电阻和电流源上的电压。





$$u_1 = 5 \times 10 = 50V$$

$$u_2 = -10 + u_1 = -10 + 50 = 40V$$

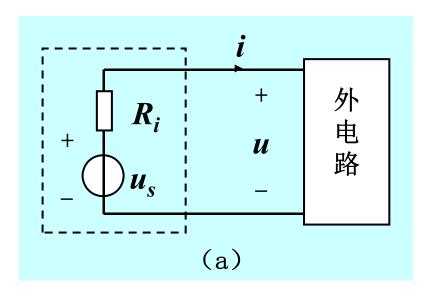


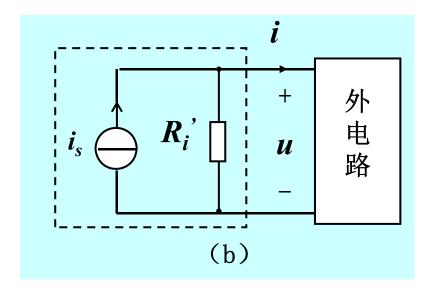




### § 2-4 电源的等效变换

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。





■ 対图(a) 
$$i = \frac{u_s}{R_i} - \frac{1}{R_i}u$$
 対图(b)  $i = i_s - \frac{1}{R_i^{'}}u$ 

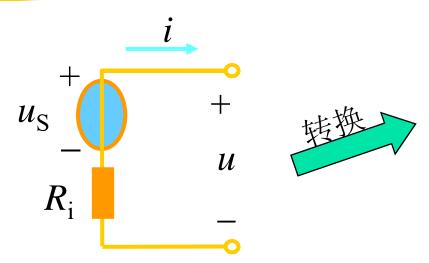
对图(**b**) 
$$i = i_s - \frac{1}{R_i} u$$

$$i_s = \frac{u_s}{R_i}, R_i' = R_i$$

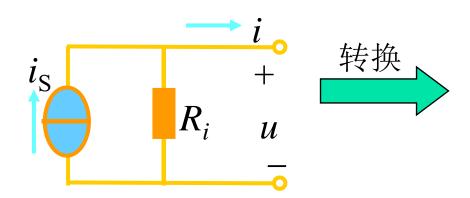


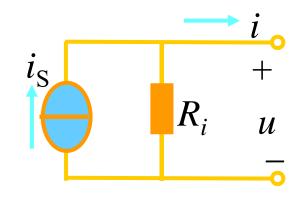


由电压源变换为电流源:

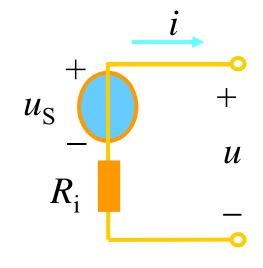


由电流源变换为电压源:



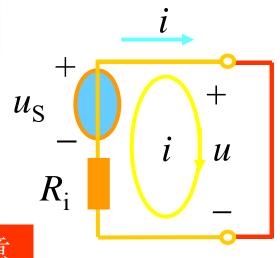


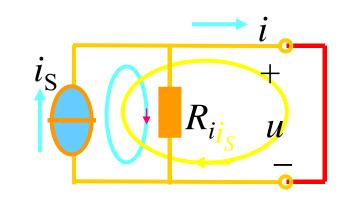




$$u_s = i_s R_i$$







#### 注意

(1) 变换关系 数值关系:  $u_s = i_s R_i$ 

方句: 电流源电流方向与电压源电压(降)方向相反。

(2) 等效是对外部电路等效,对内部电路是不等效的。

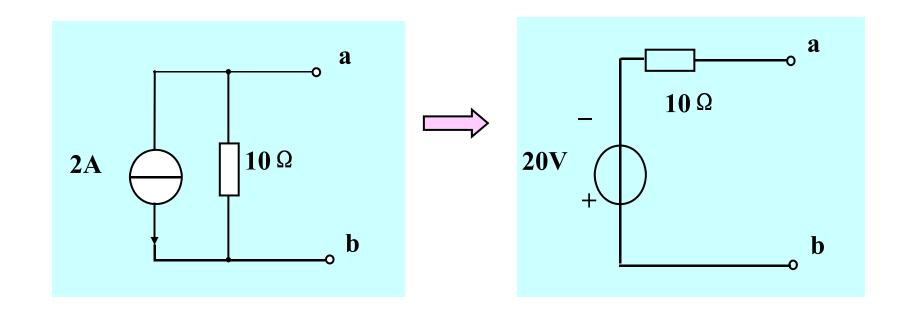
表现在

- 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<sub>i</sub>*有电流; 电流源短路时, 并联电阻*R<sub>i</sub>*中无电流。
- (3) 理想电压源与理想电流源不能相互转换。



# •

### 例2-7 将图示电路等效为电压源串电阻的形式。

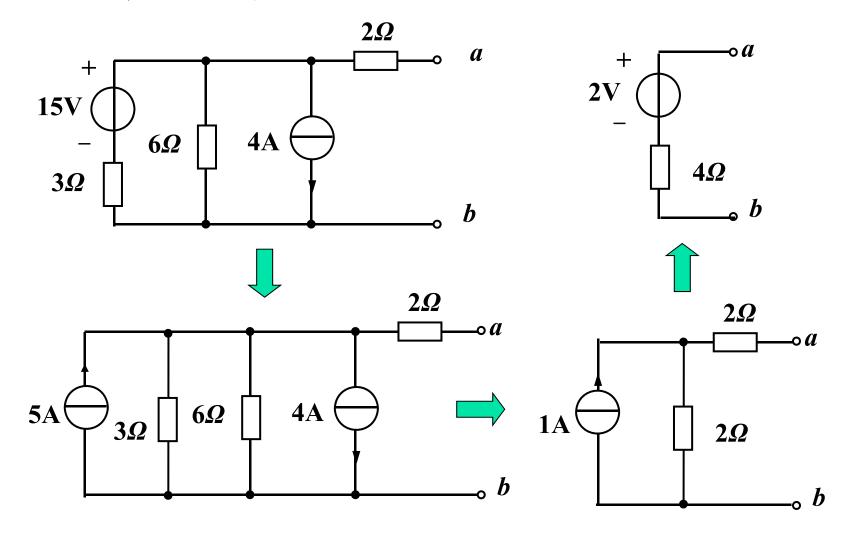


检查方法: 等效变换前后两电路的开路电压应相等。 等效变换前后两电路的短路电流应相等。





### 例: 简化电路

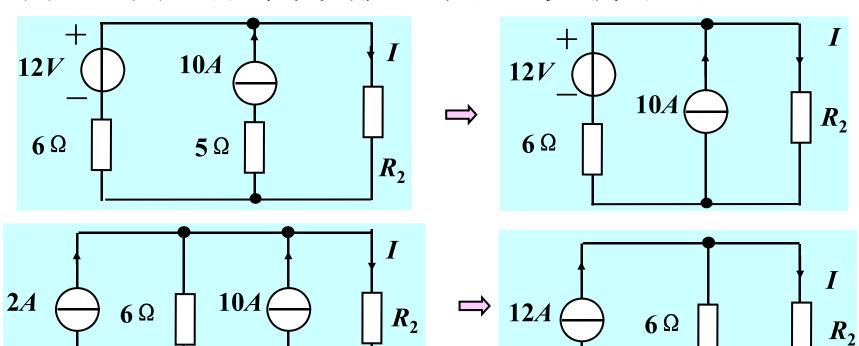


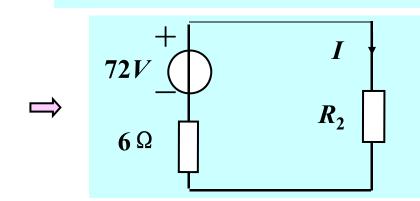






### 例2-8 用电源等效变换法求流过负载的电流I。





$$R_2 = 6\Omega$$
 ,  $I = 6A$ 

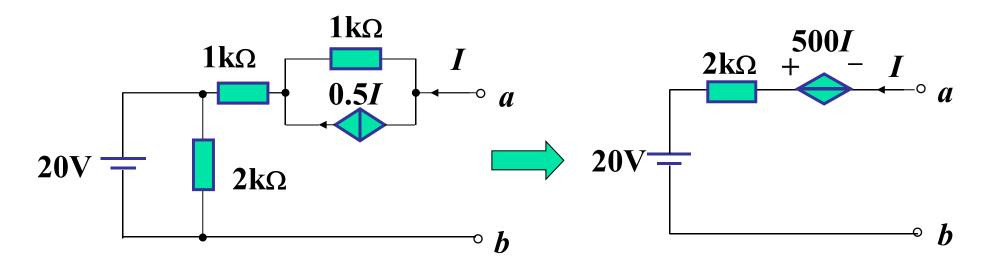
$$R_2 = 12\Omega$$
,  $I = 4A$ 



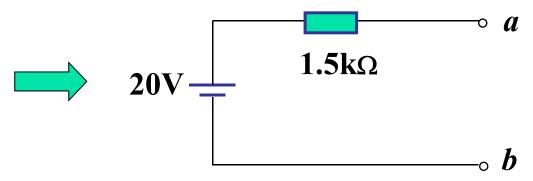




#### 例 简化电路



$$U_{ab} = -500I + 2000I + 20 = 1500I + 20$$



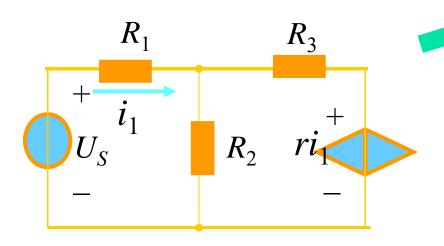
受控源和独立源一样可以进行电源转换







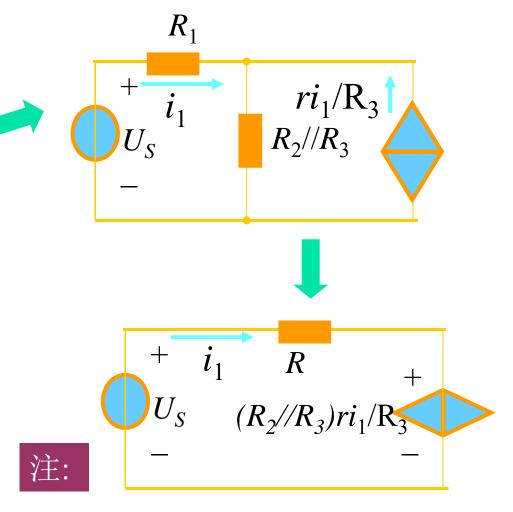
求电流 $i_1$ 



$$R = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$

$$Ri_1 + (R_2 // R_3)ri_1 / R_3 = U_S$$

$$i_1 = \frac{U_S}{R + (R_2 // R_3) r / R_3}$$



受控源和独立源一样可以进行电源转换;转换过程中注意不要丢 失控制量。



### 总结求等效电路的方法

- 电阻的串并联化简
- 电阻的Y/∆变换



不含受控源的电路

- ✓ 其他情况: 平衡电桥, 等电位点合并
  - 电源的等效变换



含受控源的电路

✓ 其他情况:外加电源法

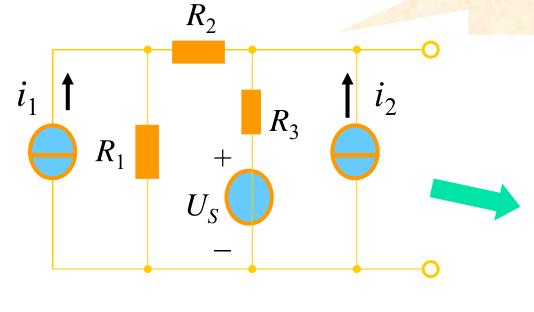
即在端口加电压源,求得电流,或在端口加电流 源,求得电压,得其比值。



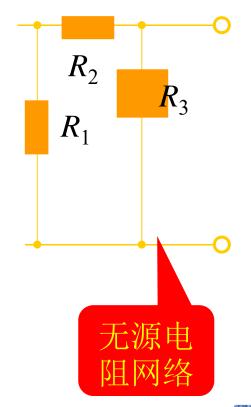
#### 计算下例一端口电路的输入电阻

### 例1.

有源网络先把独立源置 零:电压源短路;电流 源断路,再求输入电阻



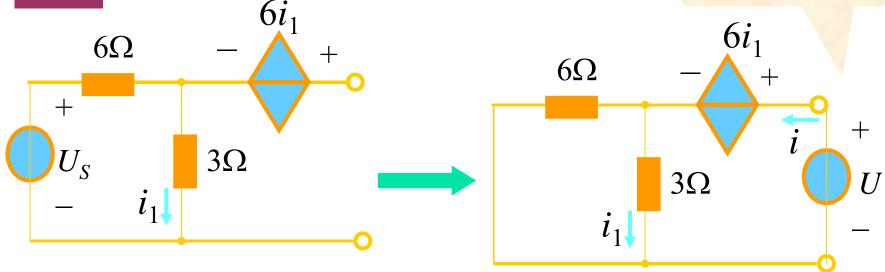
$$R_{in} = (R_1 + R_2) / / R_3$$





### 例2.

#### 外加电压源



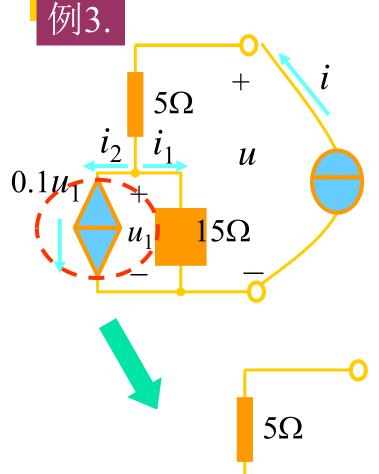
$$i = i_1 + \frac{3i_1}{6} = 1.5i_1$$

$$U = 6i_1 + 3i_1 = 9i_1$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{U}{i} = \frac{9i_1}{1.5i_1} = 6\Omega$$







 $10\Omega$ 

 $15\Omega$ 

 $u_1$ 

$$u_1 = 15i_1$$
  $i_2 = 0.1u_1 = 1.5i_1$ 

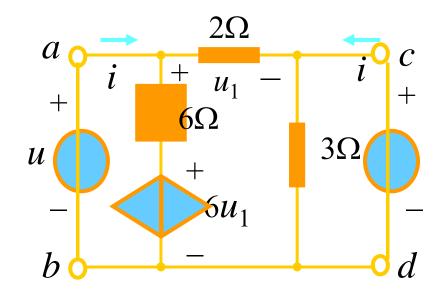
$$i = i_1 + i_2 = 2.5i_1$$

$$u = 5i + u_1 = 5 \times 2.5i_1 + 15i_1$$
$$= 27.5i_1$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{27.5i_1}{2.5i_1} = 11\Omega$$

$$R_{in} = 5 + \frac{10 \times 15}{10 + 15} = 11\Omega$$

### 求 $R_{ab}$ 和 $R_{cd}$



$$u_{ab} = u_1 + 3u_1 / 2 = 2.5u_1$$

$$u_1 = u_{ab}/2.5 = 0.4 u_{ab}$$

$$u \qquad i = \frac{u_1}{2} + \frac{u_{ab} - 6u_1}{6} = -u_{ab} / 30$$

$$R_{ab} = u_{ab} / i = -30\Omega$$

$$u_{cd} = -u_1 + 6u_1 + \frac{6 \times (-u_1)}{2} = 2u_1$$

$$i = -u_1 / 2 + u_{cd} / 3 = u_1 / 6$$

$$R_{cd} = u_{cd} / i = 12\Omega$$