

西南交通大学电气工程学院

2008 考研电路分析笔记

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直流电路部分

一. 电路模型与电路定律:

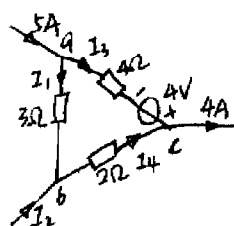
1. 电路模型

2. 电路定律: KVL, KCL

3. 参考方向: 关联与非关联参考方向

4. 基本元件: R, L, C , 电压源, 电流源, 受控源.

例:



解: $I_2 = -1A$

$$\begin{cases} I_1 + I_3 = 5 \\ I_2 + I_1 = I_4 \\ 4I_3 - 2I_4 - 3I_1 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_1 = 2A \\ I_3 = 3A \\ I_4 = 1A \end{cases}$$

二. 电路的等效变换

1. 电路的等效及等效变换: 只对外部等效, 对内不等效.

2. 电阻电路的等效变换:

① 串-并联 ② Δ -Y 变换 ③ 有源电位点的电路(桥式电路)

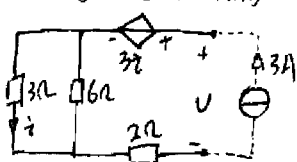
3. 实际电压源, 电流源及其等效变换: 多系元件(对外电路而言)

4. 输入电阻与等效电阻:

① 若内部不含独立源, 则输入电阻 = 等效电阻.

② 用外加电压源法求等效电阻 (一阶电路, 非线性电阻)

例: 求等效电阻 R_{ab}



解: 外加 3A 电流源, 则 $i = 2A$

$$\therefore U = 3i + 6 + 2 \times 3 = 18V$$

$$\therefore R_{ab} = U/i = 6\Omega$$

三. 网络分析法 (KVL, KCL, 网孔电流法, 回路电流法...)

1. 图论: ① 拓朴图 ② 树, 树枝, 连支

③ 独立结点, 独立回路 (网孔或基本回路)

④ 基本割集 (封闭面或广义结点 KCL)

⑤ 独立 KVL, KCL 方程数.

2. 支路电流法

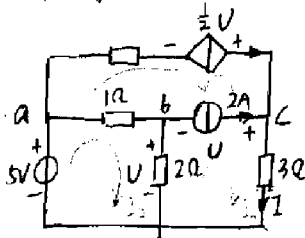
3. 结点电压法: 自导, 互导, 理想电压源的处理, 受控源 (广义结点)

网孔电流法: 自阻, 互阻 ...

回路电流法:

割集分析法:

例: 求 U, I



解: ① 结点电压法:

结点 a: $U_a = 5V$

结点 b: $-U_a + (1 + \frac{1}{2})U_b = -2A$

结点 c: $\frac{1}{3}U_c = 2 + \frac{1}{2}U_b$

解得: $U_b = 2V, U_c = 9V, I = \frac{1}{3}U_c = 3A$

② 网孔电流法:

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{1}{2}U \\ I_2 - I_1 + 2(I_2 - I_3) = 5 \\ 2(I_3 - I_2) = 2 \\ U = 2(I_2 - I_3) \end{cases}$$

③ 回路法:



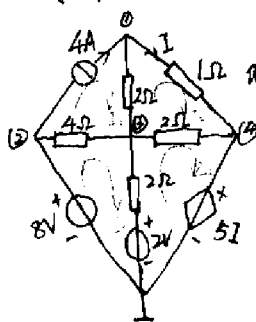
$I_1 = \frac{1}{2}U$

$I_2 = 2A$

$I_3 = \frac{U}{2}$

$(I_3 + I_2) + 2I_3 = 5V$

例: 求 I



① 结点法:

结点 1: $(1 + \frac{1}{2})U_1 - U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_3 = 4$

②: $U_2 = 8V$

③: $(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})U_3 - \frac{1}{2}U_1 - \frac{1}{4}U_2 - \frac{1}{2}U_4 = 1$

④: $U_4 = 5I$

$I = \frac{U_1 - U_4}{1}$

② 网孔法:

$I_1 = 4A$... 网孔 1

$I_2 + 2(I_2 - I_4) + 2(I_2 - I_1) = 0$... 网孔 2

$4(I_3 - I_1) + 2(I_3 - I_4) + 2 = 8$... 3

$2(I_4 - I_3) + 2(I_4 - I_2) + 5I = 2$... 4

$I = I_2$ 解得 $I = 2A$

四. 电路定理:

1. 叠加定理: (周期性非正弦的电路中常用此方法). ① 齐次性 ② 叠加性

$y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots = k_1 f_1 + k_2 f_2 + \dots$

注意: ① 独立电源置零; ② 受控源处理 (当电阻处理).

③ 不能用叠加定理求功率 (而周期性非正弦貌似可以用叠加定理)

2. 替代定理: (一阶、二阶电路中求 $\frac{du}{dt}/0, \frac{di}{dt}/0, \dots$)

3. 戴维南-诺顿定理: (一般应用于最大功率传输, 一阶电路, 非线性电阻中)

a. 定理 (略)

b. 求等效电路. ①求 U_{oc} , I_{sc} .

②求 R_0 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{不含受控源: 电源置零} \\ \text{含受控源: 外加电源法或开短路法} \end{array} \right.$

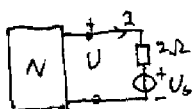
c. 应用

4. 特勒根定理: $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^n U_k i_k = 0 & (U_k, i_k \text{ 为关联参考}) \\ \sum_{k=1}^n U_k i_k = \sum_{k=1}^n U_k i_k = 0 & (\text{具有同一拓扑图, 关联参考}) \end{cases}$

5. 互易定理. N_R - 无源网络

互易网络: 直流 - R; 交流 - R, L, C. (无受控源)

例: N 为线性有源二端网络, 当 $U_3 = 0$ 时, $I = 3A$; 当 $U_3 = 6V$ 时, $U = 10V$; 求当 $U_3 = 12V$ 时的 $U = ?$, $I = ?$



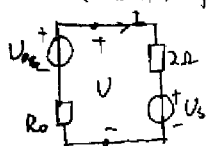
解: (一) 叠加定理:

令 N 内独立源作用, U_3 置零产生 I' ; 令 $U_3 = 6V$ 单独作用产生 I'' .

由已知可得 $I' = 3A$, $I = I' + I'' = \frac{U - U_3}{2} = 2A \quad \therefore I'' = -1A$

当 $U_3 = 12V$ 时, $I = I' + 2I'' = 1A$. $U = 2I + U_3 = 2 + 12 = 14V$

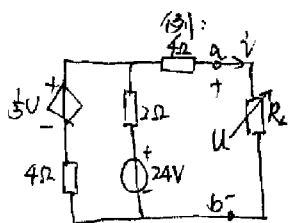
(二) 应用戴维南定理:



$$\frac{U_{oc}}{2 + R_0} = 3$$

$$\frac{U_{oc} - U_3}{2 + R_0} = \frac{U_{oc} - 6}{2 + R_0} = \frac{U - U_3}{2} = \frac{10 - 6}{2} = 2$$

$\therefore R_0 = 4\Omega$, $U_{oc} = 18V$. 当 $U_3 = 12V$ 时, $I = \frac{18 - 12}{6} = 1A$, $U = 14V$



当 $R_L = ?$ 时获得 $P_{max} = ?$

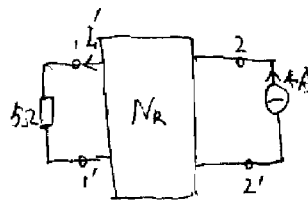
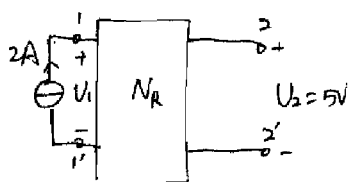
解: a. b 以左的戴维南等效电路.

a. b 开路: $U_{oc} = \frac{1}{2} U_{oc} = \frac{24 - U_{oc}}{2} \quad \therefore U_{oc} = 18V$

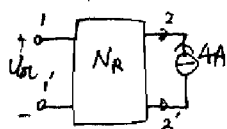
a. b 短路: $U = 0V$. $I_{sc} = 3A \quad \therefore R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 6\Omega$

当 $R_L = 6\Omega$ 时, R_L 可获得最大功率 $P_{max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{18^2}{4 \times 6} = 13.5W$

例: 图(a) $U_1 = 10V$, $U_2 = 5V$, 求图(b)中电流 $I' = ?$



解: 求(1b)中从1-1'向右看过去的戴维南等效电路



$$U_{oc} = \frac{4 \times 5}{2} = 10V \quad (\text{此图种(2)图可以应用互易定理})$$

$$R_0 = 10/2 = 5\Omega \quad (4A \text{ 电流源置零, 外加 } 2A \text{ 的电流源就是(2)图})$$

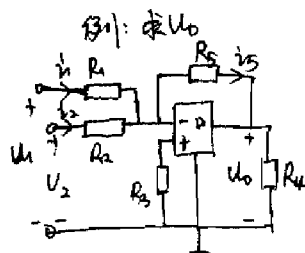
$$\therefore I' = \frac{10}{5+5} = 1A$$



五. 含理想运放

理想运放: 输入端口: $U^+ = U^-$ (虚短) $i^+ = i^- = 0$ (虚断), KVL方程(输入结点电压法)

输出端口: 具有理想(受控)电压源特性。



$$U^+ = U^- = 0$$

$$i_1 + i_2 = i_3, \quad i_1 = \frac{U_1}{R_1}, \quad i_2 = \frac{U_2}{R_2}$$

$$i_3 R_3 + U_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore U_0 = -\left(\frac{R_3}{R_1} U_1 + \frac{R_3}{R_2} U_2\right)$$

正弦交流部分

一. 正弦量与相量:

1. 正弦稳态交流电路(电流源、电压源频率相同)

2. 正弦量

3. 相量: $i \leftrightarrow \dot{I}$

二. 电路定律的相量形式:

$$KVL: \sum \dot{U} = 0, \quad KCL: \sum \dot{I} = 0$$

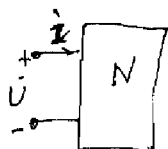
$$\text{电阻 } R \quad \dot{U}_R = \dot{I} R \quad R = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U}{I} \quad (\dot{U}, \dot{I} \text{ 同相})$$

$$\text{电感 } L \quad \dot{U}_L = j\omega L \dot{I}_L \quad j\omega L = \frac{\dot{U}_L}{\dot{I}_L} \quad (\psi_U - \psi_I = 90^\circ, \text{ 关联下})$$

$$\text{电容 } C \quad \dot{U}_C = -j\omega C \dot{I}_C \quad -j\omega C = \frac{\dot{U}_C}{\dot{I}_C} = \frac{U_C}{I_C} \quad (\psi_U - \psi_I = -90^\circ)$$

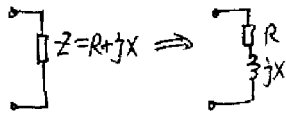
$$\dot{I}_C = j\omega C \dot{U}_C$$

三. 阻抗与导纳(N中不含独立源)



$$Z = \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{I}} = \frac{U}{I} \angle \psi_U - \psi_I = |Z| \angle \psi_Z = R + jX$$

$$Y = \frac{\dot{I}}{\dot{U}} = |Y| \angle \psi_I - \psi_U = G + jB \quad Z = \frac{1}{Y}$$



$X > 0, \varphi_2 > 0$, 感性

$X < 0, \varphi_2 < 0$, 容性

$X = 0, \varphi_2 = 0$, 阻性

四. 正弦电路的功率:

1. 瞬时功率: $p = u i(\omega)$

2. 有功功率: $P = UI \cos \varphi = I^2 R = U^2 / R (\omega)$

3. 无功功率: $Q = UI \sin \varphi = I^2 X (\text{Var})$


$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q > 0, \text{感性} \\ Q < 0, \text{容性} \end{array} \right\} Q_L = I^2 \omega L, |Q_C| = \omega C U^2$

4. 视在功率: $S = UI = |Z| I^2 = \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$

5. 功率因数: $\lambda = \cos \varphi = P/S$ ($\varphi = \varphi_u - \varphi_i = \varphi_z$)

6. 复功率: $\tilde{S} = S \angle \varphi = P + jQ = \dot{U} \dot{I}^* = I^2 \tilde{Z}$

7. 功率因数提高: 并电容

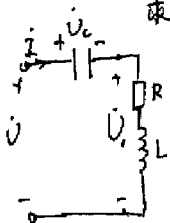
五. 最大功率传输:  当 $Z_L = Z_0^* = R_0 - jX_0$ 时可获得最大功率

$$P_{max} = \frac{U_s^2}{4R_0}$$

六. 正弦电路的相量分析法:

例: 图中已知 $U = U_1 = 50V$, $I = 10 \angle 0^\circ A$, $\cos \varphi = 0.8$, $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$,

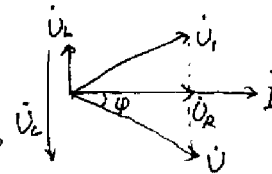
求 ① R, L, C . ② $\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2, \dot{U}_C$



解: 由相量图可知 要满足 $U = U_1$

① $\varphi < 0, \therefore \cos \varphi = 0.8 \therefore \varphi = -36.8^\circ$

② 容性: $Q_C - Q_L = Q$



$$S = UI = 500 \text{ VA}, P = S \cos \varphi = 400 \text{ W} = I^2 R \therefore R = 4 \Omega$$

$$Q_L = I^2 \omega L = \sqrt{U_1^2 I^2 - P^2} \approx 300 \text{ Var}$$

$$\therefore L = 3 \text{ mH}$$

$$Q = \sqrt{S^2 - P^2} = 300 \text{ Var}$$

$$\text{又 } Q_C - Q_L = Q \therefore Q_C = Q + Q_L = I^2 \frac{1}{\omega C} \therefore C = 166.67 \mu\text{F}$$

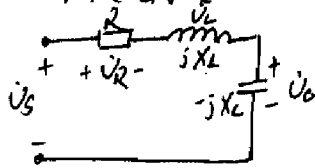
由相量图可知 $\dot{U} = 50 \angle -36.8^\circ V$, $\dot{U}_1 = 50 \angle 36.8^\circ V$

$$\dot{U}_C = -\frac{1}{j\omega C} \dot{I} = \dot{U} - \dot{U}_1 = 60 \angle -90^\circ V$$

七. 谐振: 一个 R, L, C 电路, 若 \dot{U}, \dot{I} 同相, 则发生谐振, $\omega_0 L = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}$

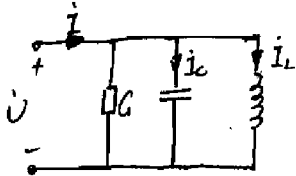
谐振时, $Z_0 = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = \frac{U_0}{I_0} = R, X_0 = 0, Y = \frac{I}{U} = \frac{1}{R} = G, B_0 = 0$

1. 串联谐振:

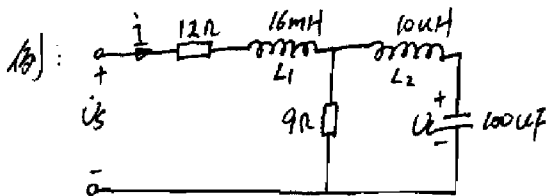


$$\begin{aligned} \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} & X_0 &= X_{L0} - X_{C0} = 0 & U_L + U_C &= 0 \\ X_{L0} &= X_{C0} = Q U_0 & & & & (L, C \text{ 等效为一条导线}) \\ Q &= \frac{U_0}{U_s} = \frac{U_L}{U_C} \end{aligned}$$

2. 并联谐振



谐振时: $i_C + i_L = 0$, L, C 相当于开路.

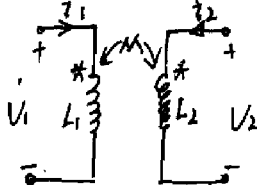


已知: $U_s = 40 \angle 0^\circ$ $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$
求 i 和 U_C

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } X_{L1} &= \omega L_1 = 16 \Omega & X_{L2} &= \omega L_2 = 10 \Omega & X_C &= \frac{1}{\omega C} = 10 \Omega \\ \therefore \omega L_2 &= \frac{1}{\omega C} & \therefore L_2 \text{ 与 } C \text{ 串联谐振. } & \therefore Z &= 12 + j16 \Omega = 20 \angle 53.13^\circ \Omega \\ \therefore i &= \frac{U_s}{Z} = 2 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A} & U_C &= -jX_C i = 20 \angle -143.13^\circ \text{ (V)} \end{aligned}$$

八 互感:

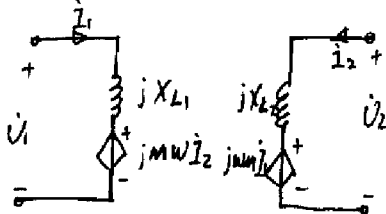
1. 耦合电感: 2. M . $K = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$, 同名端



$$\begin{cases} U_1 = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ U_2 = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + j\omega M \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

2. 去耦:

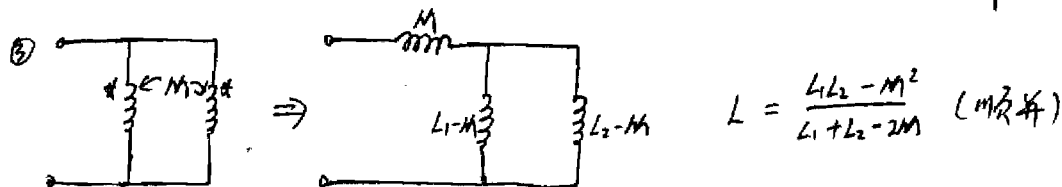
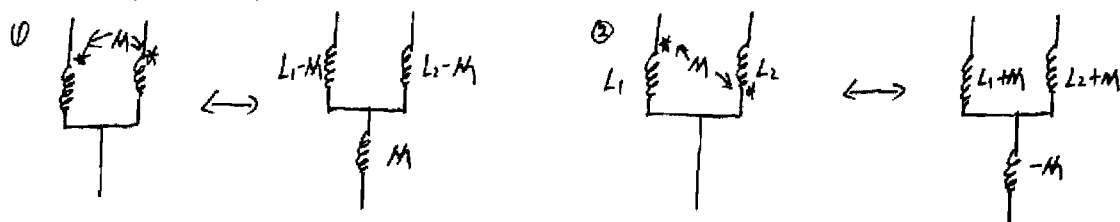
a. 受控源去耦法 (相量形式如下)



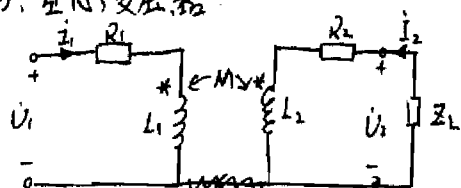
b 顺串 $L = L_1 + L_2 + 2M$

反串 $L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \geq 0$

C T型等效去耦:



3. 空心变压器:

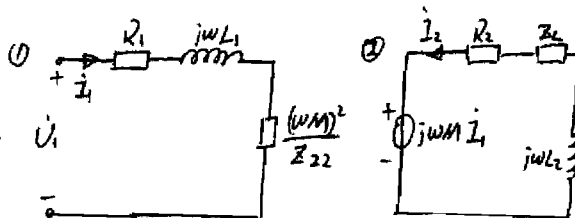


$$Z_{11} = R_1 + jX_{L1}$$

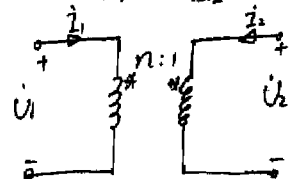
$$Z_{22} = R_2 + jX_{L2} + Z_L$$

① 原边等效 ...

② 副边等效 ...

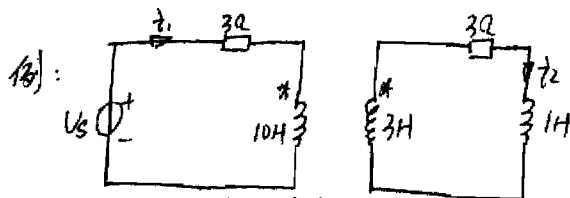


4. 理想变压器:



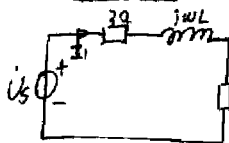
$$I_1 = -\frac{1}{n} I_2 \quad (\text{注意 } U_1, U_2, I_1, I_2 \text{ 的方向})$$

$$U_1 = n U_2$$



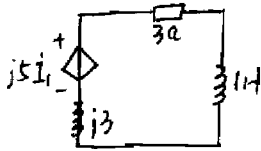
已知 $U_s = 60 \sin t$ (V) 求 i_1, i_2

解:



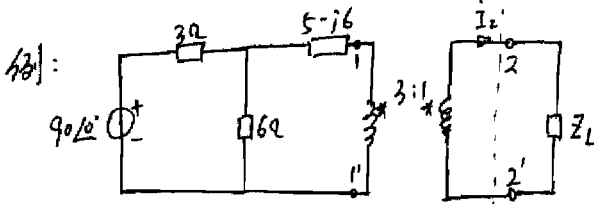
$$Z_{22} = 3 + j1 + j3 = 3 + j4 \Omega \quad Z_{11} = 3 + j10 \Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_s}{3 + j10 + 3 - j4} = 5 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$$



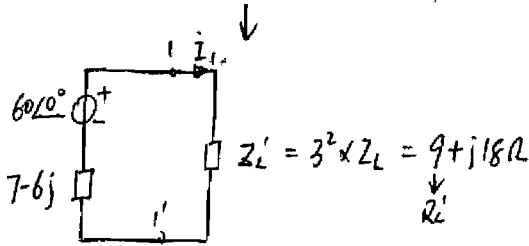
$$\dot{I}_2 = \frac{j5\dot{I}_1}{Z_{22}} = 5 \angle -8.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_1 = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(t - 45^\circ) \text{ A} \quad i_2 = 5\sqrt{2} \sin(t - 8.13^\circ) \text{ A}$$



$$Z_L = 1 + j2 \Omega$$

求 Z_L 的吸收功率

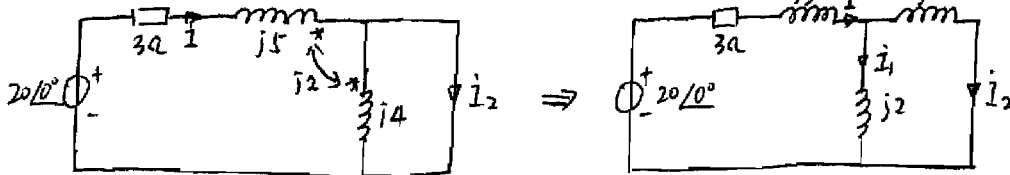


$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{60 \angle 0^\circ}{7 - j6 + 9 + j18} = 3 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$P = I_1^2 R_L' = 9 \times 3^2 = 81 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{或 } \dot{I}_2 = 3\dot{I}_1 = 9 \angle -36.87^\circ \text{ A} \quad P = I_2^2 R_L = 81 \text{ W}$$

例: 如图求 i , i_1 , i_2



$$\dot{I} = \frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{3 + j3 + j} = 4 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{I} = 2 \angle -53.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

三相电路部分

一. 三相电路及其连接

1. 对称三相电路 (正序)

2. 三相电路连接

① $Y_0 - Y_0$ 三相四线

② $Y - Y$

③ $Y - \Delta$

④ $\Delta - Y$

⑤ $\Delta - \Delta$

三相三线

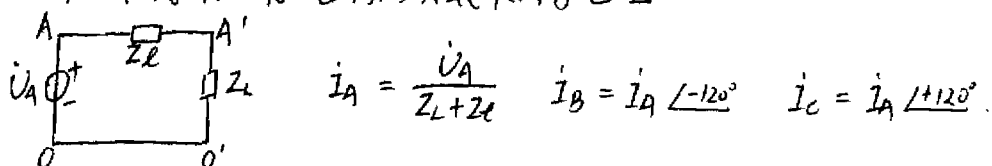
二. 对称三相电路

1. 三相电源对称
2. 三相负载对称
3. 线路阻抗对称

1. Y接 $\dot{I}_p = \dot{I}_l$ (相应)
 $\dot{U}_l = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_p \angle 30^\circ$ (相应)
2. Δ 接 $\dot{U}_l = \dot{U}_p$ (相应)
 $\dot{I}_l = \sqrt{3} \dot{I}_p \angle 30^\circ$ (相应)

3. 对称三相电路的计算:

Y-Y 或 Y_0-Y_0 电源与负载中点等电位



其他形式:

无线路阻抗: 直接求得一相, 再写出其他两相.

有线路阻抗: 化为 Y-Y 来求解 (电源 Δ 接不用变换, 其求出的为相电压)

三负载不对称的三相电路:

① Y_0-Y_0 或 Y-Y 连接. 先求电源与负载中点间电压 $\dot{U}_{00'}$, 再逐相求各相电压
各相电流

② 其他形式, 无线路阻抗: 逐相求相电流, 再由 KCL 求线电流

有线路阻抗: 可从三角形化 Y 型.

四. 三相电路的功率:

一般: $P = P_A + P_B + P_C$ $P_{av} = P_A + P_B + P_C$

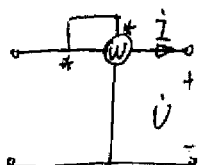
三相对称: $P = 3 \dot{U}_p \dot{I}_p \cos \varphi$ 或 $P = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_l \dot{I}_l \cos \varphi = 3 \dot{I}_p^2 R_L$

$Q = 3 \dot{U}_p \dot{I}_p \sin \varphi = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_l \dot{I}_l \sin \varphi = 3 \dot{I}_p^2 X_L$

$S = 3 \dot{U}_p \dot{I}_p = \sqrt{3} \dot{U}_l \dot{I}_l = 3 |\dot{I}_p|^2$

五 三相功率的测量

功率表读数:

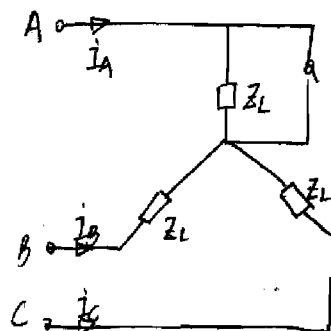


$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u i dt$
所测端口的平均功率

三相四线制: (Y_0-Y_0) 三瓦计法: $P = P_A + P_B + P_C$

三相三线制: 二瓦计法 $P = P_1 + P_2$ (代数和, 某个表的读数可能为负值)

例: 如图. 三相电源对称, 且 $U_{AB} = 380 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}$ $Z_L = 20 \angle 36.87^\circ \Omega$



1. 求开关断开时 i_A, i_B, i_C, P, Q

2. K 闭合时 i_A, i_B, i_C

解: ① 开关断开, 属对称 Y 接情况

$$U_A = 220 \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$i_A = \frac{U_A}{Z_L} = \frac{220 \angle 30^\circ}{20 \angle 36.87^\circ} = 11 \angle -6.87^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$i_B = 11 \angle -126.87^\circ \text{ A} \quad i_C = 11 \angle 113.13^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$Z_L = 20 \angle 36.87^\circ = 16 + j12 \Omega$$

$$P = 3 R_L I_p^2 = 3 \times 16 \times 11^2 = 5808 \text{ W}$$

$$Q = 3 X_L I_p^2 = 3 \times 12 \times 11^2 = 4356 \text{ Var}$$

② K 闭合时

$$i_B = \frac{-U_{AB}}{Z_L} = 19 \angle 156.87^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

$$i_C = \frac{U_{CA}}{Z_L} = 19 \angle 143.13^\circ \text{ (A)} \quad i_A = -(i_B + i_C) = 32.91 \angle -6.87^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

周期非正弦部分

一. 傅立叶级数 (不考)

二. 周期非正弦量的有效值

$$U = \sqrt{U_0^2 + U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \dots} = \sqrt{U_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k^2} \quad \begin{cases} U_0 \text{ 直流分量} \\ U_k \text{ K 次谐波有效值} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} I_k^2}$$

三. 周期非正弦电路的有功功率及功率因数

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T u i dt = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 + U_2 I_2 \cos \varphi_2 + \dots$$

$$= U_0 I_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} U_k I_k \cos \varphi_k \quad (\text{只有同频的电压电流才产生有功功率})$$

$$\text{功率因数: } \lambda = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{P}{UI}$$

四. 周期非正弦电路的分析计算 (谐波分析法)

1. 将周期非正弦激励信号用傅立叶级数展开 (一般都给出)

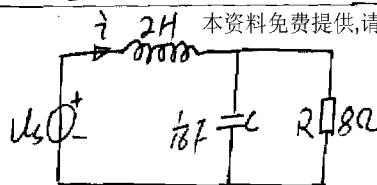
2. 应用叠加定理:

让激励的各频率分量各自单独作用, 求得其各频率分量响应, 然后叠加 (4.3 不能用相量叠加)

例, 如图, 已知 $U_s = 16 + 16\sin 2t$ (V)

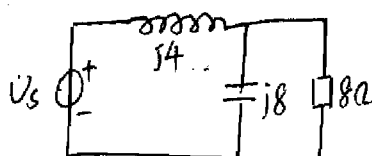
求: ① 电流 i 及其有效值 I

② 电压发出的有功功率



解: ① 直流分量: $i_0 = 2A$

② U_s 交流作用时



$$\omega = 2 \text{ rad/s} \quad \dot{U}_{s1} = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ$$

$$Z_1 = j4 + \frac{j8 \cdot 8}{8 + j8} = 4\Omega$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_{s1}}{Z_1} = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} \quad i_1 = 4\sin 2t \text{ (A)}$$

$$\therefore i = I_0 + i_1 = 2 + 4\sin 2t \text{ (A)}$$

$$\therefore I = \sqrt{I_0^2 + I_1^2} = \sqrt{2^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} \approx 3.464 \text{ (A)}$$

$$P = U_0 I_0 + U_1 I_1 \cos \varphi_1 = 16 \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 16 \times 4 \times \cos 0^\circ = 64 \text{ W}$$

二端口网络部分 (内部不含独立源)

一. 二端口网络的基本定义:

二. 二端口网络的参数方程:

1. Y 参数

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11} \dot{U}_1 + Y_{12} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21} \dot{U}_1 + Y_{22} \dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \text{ (S)} \quad (\text{短路导纳矩阵})$$

2. Z 参数:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_{11} \dot{I}_1 + Z_{12} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = Z_{21} \dot{I}_1 + Z_{22} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$$

$$Y = Z^{-1} \quad Z = Y^{-1}$$

如果无源 (不含受控源) 是互易的, $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$ $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$

3. 传输参数:

$$\dot{U}_1 = A \dot{U}_2 - B \dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = C \dot{U}_2 - D \dot{I}_2$$

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

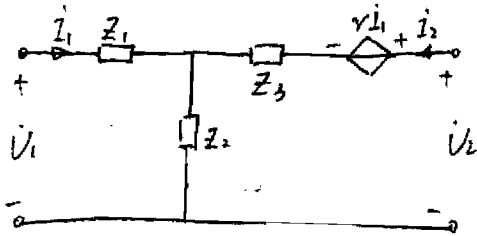
4. 混合参数

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

三. 二端口网络的等效电路:

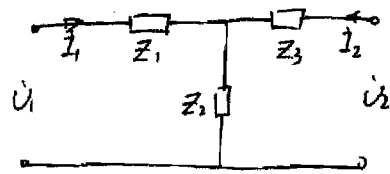
1. T型等效电路 (与Z参数直接相关)

$$\text{若已知 } Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



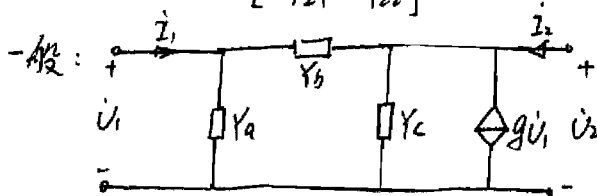
$$Z_1 = Z_{11} - Z_{12} \quad Z_3 = Z_{22} - Z_{12}$$

$$Z_2 = Z_{12} \quad r = Z_{21} - Z_{12}$$

若无源二端口网络 $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$ 

2. Π型等效电路 (与Y参数直接相关)

$$\text{若已知 } Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$Y_a = Y_{11} + Y_{12} \quad Y_b = -Y_{12} \quad \text{无源: } g=0$$

$$Y_c = Y_{12} + Y_{22} \quad g = Y_{21} - Y_{12}$$

用等效电路方法比用方程更便捷.

四. 二端口网络的连接:

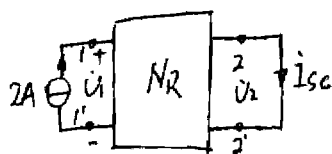
$$1. \text{串联 } Z = Z_1 + Z_2 + \dots$$

$$2. \text{并联 } Y = Y_1 + Y_2 + \dots$$

$$3. \text{级联 } T = T_1 + T_2 + \dots$$

五. 回转器与负阻抗变换器.

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = -r i_2 \\ U_2 = r i_1 \end{cases}$$

例: 如图, N_R 为一无源二端口网络, 当 2-2' 端口开路时 $U_1 = 20V$ $U_2 = 10V$ 当 2-2' 端口短路时 $i_{sc} = 1A$ 求 Z, Y 

$$\text{解: 当 2-2' 开路 } i_2 = 0 \quad Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{i_1} = 10\Omega \quad Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{i_1} = 5\Omega$$

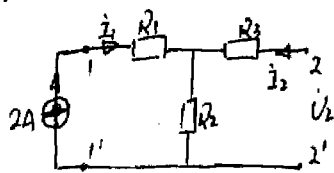
$$\text{当 2-2' 短路时 } i_2 = -i_{sc} = -1A$$

$$\text{而 } U_2 = Z_{21} i_1 + Z_{22} i_2 = 5 \times 2 - Z_{22} \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow Z_{22} = 10\Omega$$

$$Z_{12} = 0, Z_{21} = 5\Omega$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = Z^{-1} = \frac{1}{75} \begin{bmatrix} 10 & -5 \\ -5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{15} & -\frac{1}{15} \\ -\frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{15} \end{bmatrix} (S)$$

解法二: 电路可等效为:

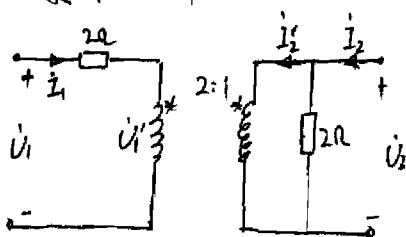


$$R_1 + R_2 = \frac{20}{2} = 10\Omega \quad R_2 = 10\Omega = 5\Omega \quad R_1 = 5\Omega$$

$$R_2 = R_3 = 5\Omega$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 5 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{15} & -\frac{1}{15} \\ -\frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{15} \end{bmatrix} (S)$$

例: 求 T 矩阵



$$\text{解: 令 } i_2 = 0 \quad i_2' = -\frac{1}{2}u_2$$

$$i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i_2' = \frac{1}{4}u_2 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$u_1 = 2i_1 + u_1' = \frac{5}{2}u_2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\text{令 } u_2 = 0 \quad i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}i_2' = -\frac{1}{2}i_2 \Rightarrow D = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$u_1 = 2u_2 + 2i_1 = -i_2 \Rightarrow B = 1$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

暂态电路的时域分析

初始条件:

换路定理: 若 u_L, i_C 为有限值, 则 i_L, u_C 不跳变.

一. 一阶电路:

在一阶电路的响应 = 零输入响应 + 零状态响应

= 特解 + 补解

= 稳态分量 + 暂态分量.

$$1. \text{三要素法: } y(t) = y_p + [y(0^+) - y_p(0^+)]e^{-t/\tau} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

$$\text{或 } y(t) = y_p + [y(t_0^+) - y_p(t_0^+)]e^{-t/\tau} \quad (t \geq t_0)$$

一阶电路三要素法:

① 初始值 $y(0^+)$

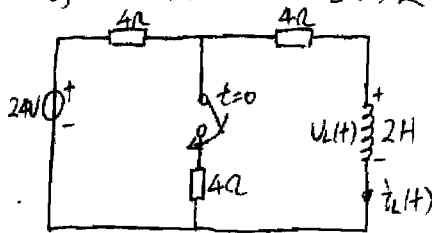
② 稳态解 $y_p(0^+)$

③ 时间常数 $\tau = R_0 C = \frac{L}{R_0}$. (R_0 是换路后从电容或电感看进去的等效电阻的电路)

2. 单位阶跃响应和单位冲激响应

$$e(t) \rightarrow s(t) \quad \delta(t) \rightarrow h(t) \quad h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} s(t) \quad (\text{先求阶跃再求冲激})$$

例: 如图, $t < 0$, 电路达到稳态, $t = 0$, 开关 K 闭合, 求 $t \geq 0$ 时的 $i_L(t)$ 及 $u_L(t)$



解: $i_L(0^-) = \frac{24}{8} = 3(A)$

$i_L(0^+) = i_L(0^-) = 3(A)$

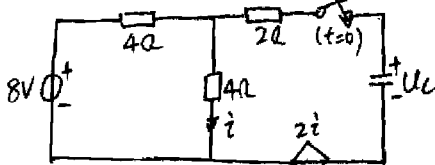
$i_L(\infty) = 2A \quad \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{1}{3} s$

$\therefore i_L(t) = 2 + e^{-3t} (A) \quad (t \geq 0)$

$u_L(t) = L \frac{di_L(t)}{dt} = -6e^{-3t} (V) \quad (t \geq 0)$

(注意时间条件)

例: 如图, 已知 $u_C(0^-) = 0$, 求 $t \geq 0$ 时 $u_C(t) = ?$



解: $u_C(0^+) = u_C(0^-) = 0$

求 C 的外部等效电路.

开路: $i = 1A$

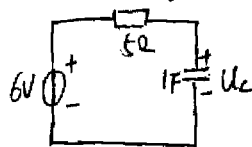
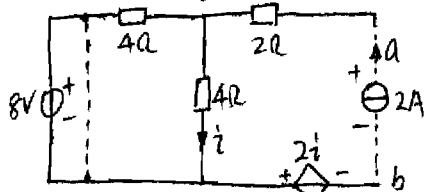
$U_{OC} = 4i + 2i = 6V$

求 R_0 (用外加电源法, 2A 电流源)

$U = 2 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 = 10V$

$\therefore R_0 = U/2A = 5\Omega$

$\therefore u_C(t) = 6(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{5}}) (V) \quad (t \geq 0)$



二. 二阶电路:

1. 列微分方程. 2. 解微分方程.

3. 补解. ① $p_1 \neq p_2$, 有二实根. $y_h = A_1 e^{p_1 t} + A_2 e^{p_2 t}$

② $p_1 = p_2 = p$ 重根. $y_h = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{pt}$

③ 共轭复根 $p_{1,2} = -\sigma \pm j\omega \quad y = K e^{-\sigma t} \cos(\omega t + \phi)$

④ 求特解 (稳态解)

⑤ 写通解 $y(t) = y_p + y_h$

⑥ 由初始条件确定积分常数

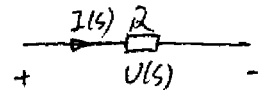
(二阶电路一般都用拉氏变换求解)

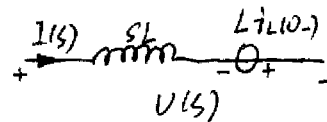
动态电路的复频域分析方法

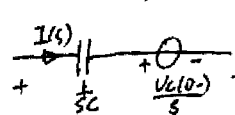
一. 拉氏变换, 反变换, 部分分式展开 (真分式)

二. 线性电路的复频域分析法 (运算法)

1. 初始值, 0^- 时初始值.
2. 电路元件的复频域模型.

电阻: 

电感: $U(s) = sL I(s) - L i_L(0^-)$ 

电容: $U(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I(s) + \frac{1}{s} U_C(0^-)$
 $I(s) = sC U(s) - C U_C(0^-)$ 

3. 运算电路

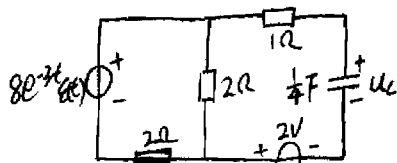
$U(s) = Z(s) I(s)$ $Z(s) \rightarrow$ 运算阻抗

$I(s) = Y(s) U(s)$ $Y(s) \rightarrow$ 运算导纳

4. 运算电路的建立 (复频域形式的电路方程)

求得复频域解, 再反变换求得时域解.

例. 如图, $t < 0$ 时电路处于稳态, 求 $t \geq 0$ 时 $U_C(t)$



解: $U_C(0^-) = 2V$

作运算电路

$$\begin{cases} 4I_1(s) - 2I_2(s) = \frac{8}{s+3} \\ -2I_1(s) + (3 + \frac{1}{s+4})I_2(s) = -\frac{2}{s} + \frac{2}{s} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{2s}{(s+3)(s+4)}$$

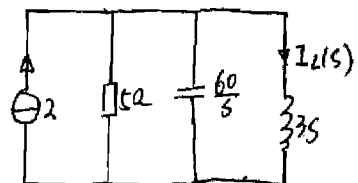
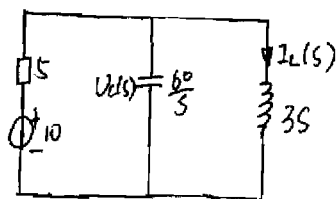
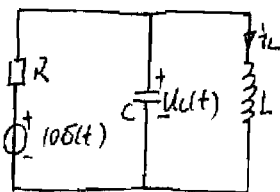
$$\Rightarrow U_C(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s+4} - \frac{8}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore U_C(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_C(s)]$$

$$= 2 + 4e^{-4t} - 8e^{-3t} (V) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

(※ 只有零状态才乘 $\varepsilon(t)$, 乘 $\varepsilon(t)$ 相当于强制跳变)

例: 已知 $U_C(0^-) = U_C(0^+) = 0$ $R = 5\Omega$ $L = 3H$ $C = \frac{1}{60}F$ 求 $t \geq 0$ 时 $U_C(t)$ 及 $i_L(t)$



解：该电路如上

$$\left(\frac{s}{s} + \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{3s}\right) U_C(s) = 2$$

$$(s^2 + 12s + 20) U_C(s) = 120s \Rightarrow U_C(s) = \frac{120}{(s+10)(s+2)} = \frac{-30}{s+2} + \frac{150}{s+10}$$

$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_C(s)}{3s} = \frac{40}{(s+2)(s+10)} = \frac{5}{s+2} + \frac{-5}{s+10}$$

$$\therefore U_C(t) = (150e^{-10t} - 30e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$i_L(t) = (5e^{-2t} - 5e^{-10t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

三 网络函数

$$H(s) = \frac{R(s)}{Z(s)} \rightarrow \text{零状态响应}$$

→ 激励

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(H(s)) = h(t) \quad h(t) \leftrightarrow H(s)$$

状态方程部分

一、状态变量：以电路当中独立电感电流和独立电容电压为状态变量。

二、状态方程与输出方程

$$\dot{X} = AX + BF \quad X: \text{状态变量}$$

$$\text{输出方程: } Y = CX + IF$$

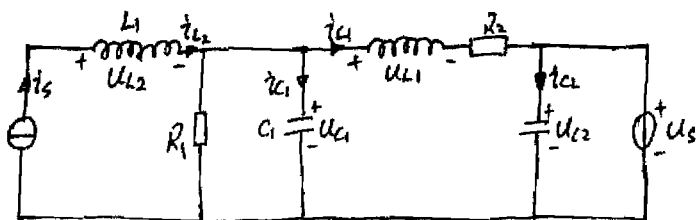
1. 状态方程的建立

① 电容结点—电感回路法

② 拓补法(割集分析法)

③ 叠加法

例：在图示电路中选一组状态变量并列状态方程



解：以 \$U_{C1}, i_{L1}\$ 为状态变量

$$C_1 \frac{dU_{C1}}{dt} = i_s - \frac{U_{C1}}{R_1} - i_{L1} \Rightarrow \frac{dU_{C1}}{dt} = -\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} U_{C1} - \frac{1}{C_1} i_{L1} + \frac{1}{C_1} i_s$$

$$L_1 \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = U_{C1} - R_2 i_{L1} - U_s \Rightarrow \frac{di_{L1}}{dt} = \frac{1}{L_1} U_{C1} - \frac{R_2}{L_1} i_{L1} - \frac{1}{L_1} U_s$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2C_1} & -\frac{1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{C_1} & -\frac{R_2}{C_1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{C1} \\ i_{L1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{C_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_s \\ i_s \end{bmatrix}$$

非线性电阻电路部分 (分段线性分析法, 小信号分析法)

一. 非线性元件

二. 非线性电阻电路分析

1. 分段线性分析法: ① 确定每一分段 u, i 范围和线性等效电路.

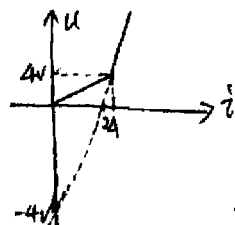
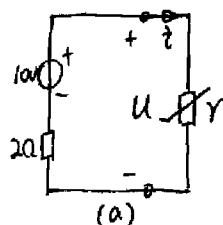
② 将线性部分化简.

③ 将各分段等效电路代入计算并验证, 确定正确结果.

2. 小信号分析法: ① 求静态工作点 Q , 并求得 Q 点处动态电阻 R_d 或动态电导 g_d .

② 作出小信号工作电路, 求得小信号电路电压, 电流.

例: 如图 (a) γ 为非线性电阻, 伏安关系如图 b. 求 u, i .



解: 分为两个区间

$$\text{I: } u \leq 4V \quad i \leq 2A \quad u = 2i$$

$$\text{II: } u > 4V \quad i > 2A \quad u = -4 + 4i$$

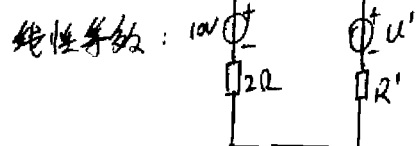
假设 γ 工作在 I 区:

$$i = \frac{10}{2+2} = 2.5A > 2A \quad \text{与假设矛盾, 舍去}$$

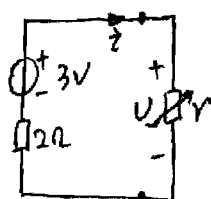
假设 γ 工作在 II 区:

$$i = \frac{10 - (-4)}{2 + 4} = \frac{7}{3}A > 2A$$

$$\text{与假设符合} \therefore i = \frac{7}{3}A = 2.33A \quad u = 5.32V$$



例: 求图示电路静态工作点 γ 在 Q 处的动态电阻



$$u = \begin{cases} i^2 & i \geq 0 \\ 0 & i < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } 2i + i^2 = 3 \Rightarrow i = 1A \quad i = -3A \text{ (舍去)}$$

$$\therefore I_Q = 1A \quad U_Q = 1V$$

$$\therefore R_d = \left. \frac{du}{di} \right|_Q = 2i \big|_{i=1A} = 2\Omega$$