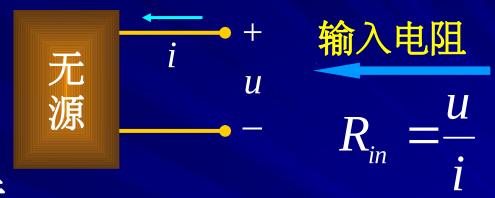


## 2.6 输入电阻

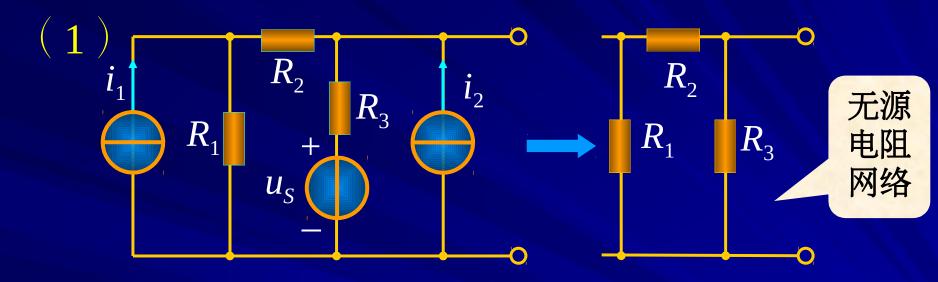
1. 定义



- 2. 计算方法
- ②如果一端口内部仅含电阻,则应用电阻的串、并联和△— Y 变换等方法求它的等效电阻;
- ②对含有受控源和电阻的两端电路,用电压、电流法求输入电阻,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。

## - 电路

## 例 1 计算下例一端口电路的输入电阻



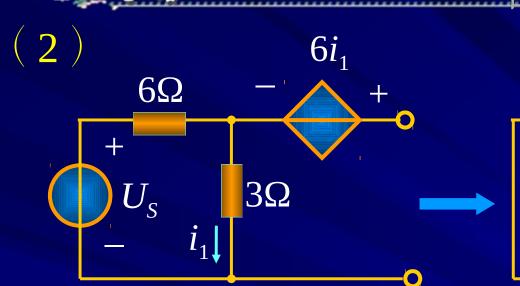
解 先把有源网络的独立源置零:电压源短路; 电流源开路,再求输入电阻。

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

 $3\Omega$ 

 $6\Omega$ 

 $6i_1$ 



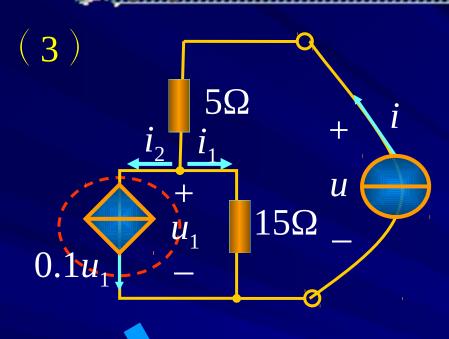
$$i = i_1 + \frac{3i_1}{6} = 1.5i_1$$

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

$$R_{in} = \frac{U}{i} = \frac{9i_{1}}{1.5i_{1}} = 6\Omega$$

外加电压源

## 、阻电路的等效变换



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

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

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

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

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

