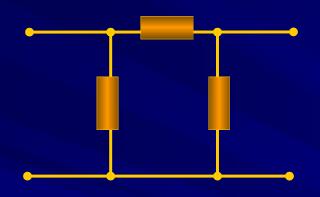
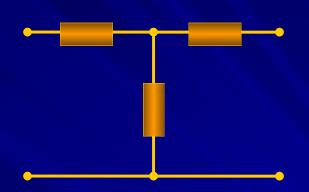




△ 和 Y 网络的变形:



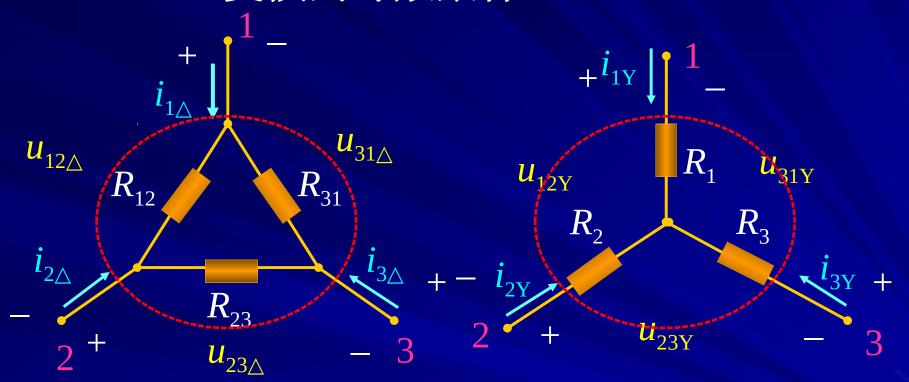
π型电路 (△型)



T型电路 (Y型、星型)

注意 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:

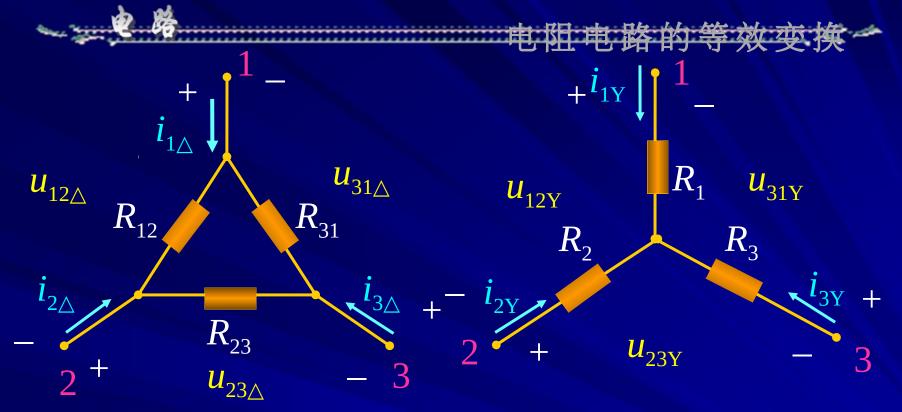
$$i_{1\triangle}=i_{1Y}$$
,

$$i_{2\wedge}=i_{2Y}$$
,

$$i_{3\triangle}=i_{3Y}$$
,

$$u_{12\triangle} = u_{12Y}, \quad u_{23\triangle} = u_{23Y},$$

$$u_{31\triangle} = u_{31Y}$$



△接: 用电压表示电流 Y接: 用电流表示电压

$$i_{1\triangle} = u_{12\triangle}/R_{12} - u_{31\triangle}/R_{31}$$

$$i_{2\triangle} = u_{23\triangle}/R_{23} - u_{12\triangle}/R_{12}$$

$$i_{3\triangle} = u_{31\triangle}/R_{31} - u_{23\triangle}/R_{23}$$

$$i_{1Y} + i_{2Y} + i_{3Y} = 0$$

$$i_{1Y} = R_{1}i_{1Y} - R_{2}i_{2Y}$$

$$u_{23Y} = R_{2}i_{2Y} - R_{3}i_{3Y}$$

$$u_{31Y} = R_{3}i_{3Y} - R_{1}i_{1Y}$$

$$i_{1Y} + i_{2Y} + i_{3Y} = 0$$

$$(2)$$

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由式 (2) 解得:

$$i_{1Y} = \frac{u_{12Y}R_3 - u_{31Y}R_2}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{2Y} = \frac{u_{23Y}R_1 - u_{12Y}R_3}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{3Y} = \frac{u_{31Y}R_2 - u_{23Y}R_1}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{3A} = \frac{u_{31Y}R_2 - u_{23Y}R_1}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{3A} = \frac{u_{31A}/R_{31} - u_{23A}/R_{23}}{R_3R_1 - u_{23A}/R_{23}}$$

$$i_{3A} = \frac{u_{31A}/R_3 - u_{23A}/R_{23}}{R_3R_1 - u_{23A}/R_{23}}$$

$$i_{3A} = \frac{u_{31A}/R_3 - u_{23A}/R_{23}}{R_3R_1 - u_{23A}/R_{23}}$$

根据等效条件,比较式(3)与式(1),得到 $Y \rightarrow \triangle$ 的变换条件:

电阻电路的等效变换

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

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

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

$$G_{12} = rac{G_1G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$
 $G_{23} = rac{G_2G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$
 $G_{31} = rac{G_3G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$

类似可得到△→Y的变换条件:

$$G_{1} = G_{12} + G_{31} + \frac{G_{12}G_{31}}{G_{23}}$$

$$G_{2} = G_{23} + G_{12} + \frac{G_{23}G_{12}}{G_{31}}$$

$$G_{3} = G_{31} + G_{23} + \frac{G_{31}G_{23}}{G_{12}}$$

$$R_{1} = rac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$
 $R_{2} = rac{R_{23}R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$
 $R_{3} = rac{R_{31}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$

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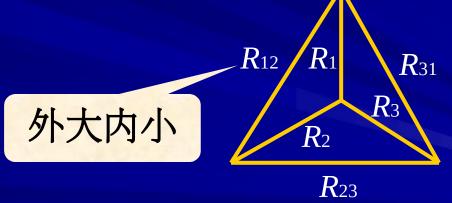


简记方法:



特例: 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有

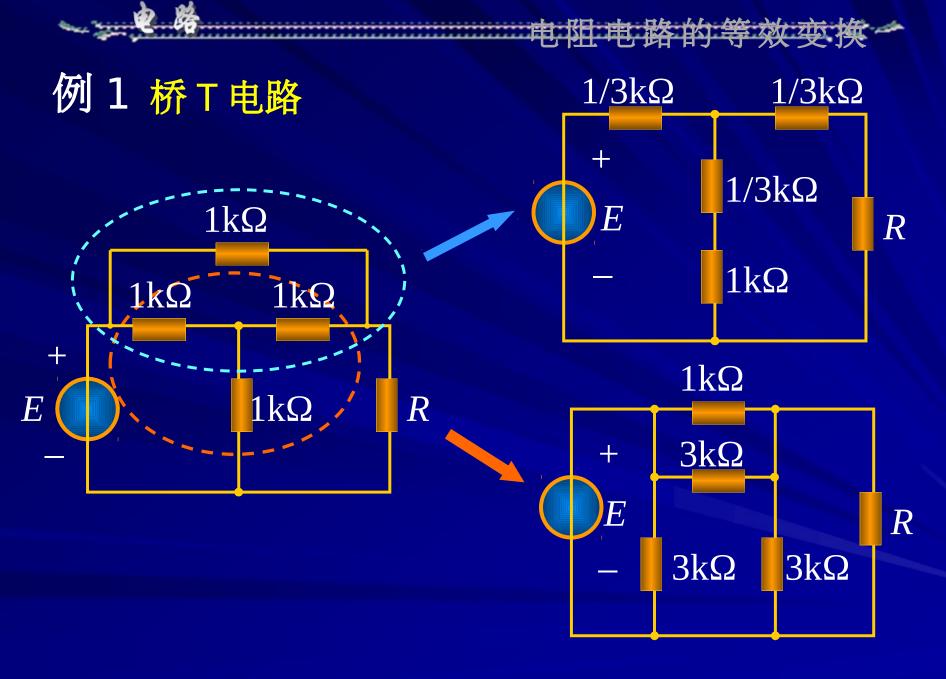
$$R_{\wedge} = 3R_{Y}$$



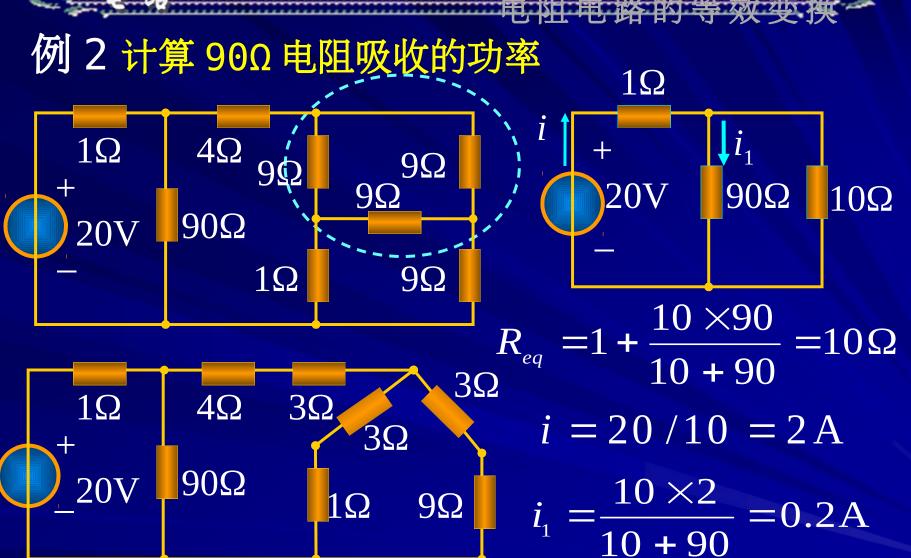




- ① 等效对外部 (端钮以外)有效,对内不成立。
- ②等效电路与外部电路无关。
- ③ 用于简化电路







$$P = 90i_1^2 = 90 \times (0.2)^2 = 3.6 \text{W}$$

