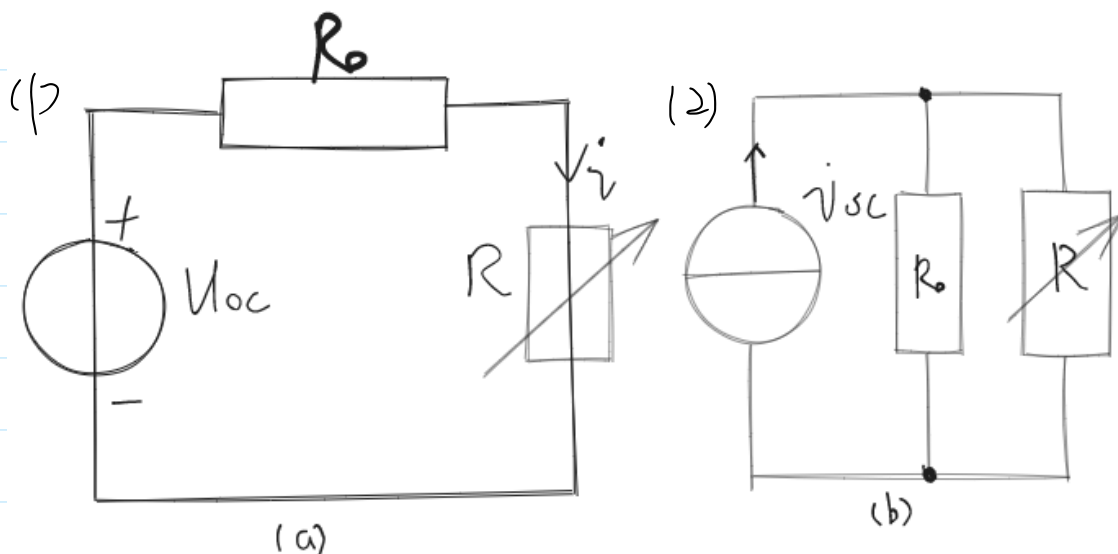


# 最大功率传输定理推导

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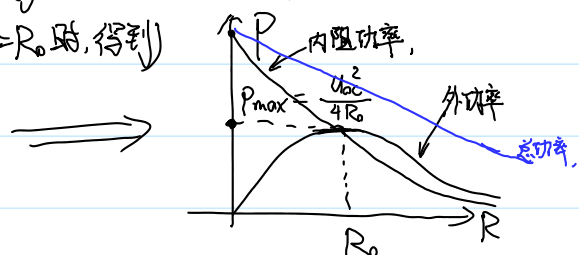
我们设如上电路图有(1)中,  
 $U = U_{oc}$ , 则: 设外电路阻值可变

则:

$$i = \frac{U_{oc}}{R_o + R}, \therefore P_{外} = i^2 R = \frac{U_{oc}^2 R}{(R_o + R)^2} = U_{oc}^2 \left( \frac{1}{R + \frac{R_o^2}{R} + R_o} \right)$$

由于:  $R + \frac{R_o^2}{R} \geq 2R_o$  则有:  $P_{外, max} = \frac{U_{oc}^2}{4R_o}$  (在  $R = R_o$  时, 得到)

而内阻功率为:  $i^2 R_o = \frac{U_{oc}^2 R_o}{(R_o + R)^2}$



而: 对于电流源: 有(2)中:

$i_{sc}$  为定值时:  $R_{总} = \frac{R_o R}{R_o + R}$ , 则:  $i R_o = i_2 R \rightarrow i_1 + i_2 = i$



$$\therefore i_2 \left( \frac{R}{R_o} + 1 \right) = i$$

$$\therefore i_2 = \frac{i R_o}{R_o + R}$$

$$\Rightarrow P = i_2^2 R = \frac{i^2 R_o^2 R}{(R_o + R)^2} = \frac{i^2 R_o^2}{\frac{R_o^2}{R} + R + R_o} = \frac{i^2 R_o^2}{2R_o + R + \frac{R_o^2}{R}}$$

此时:  $\frac{i^2 R_o^2}{4R_o} = \frac{i_{sc}^2 R_o}{4} \Rightarrow P_{max} = \frac{1}{4} i_{sc}^2 R_o$