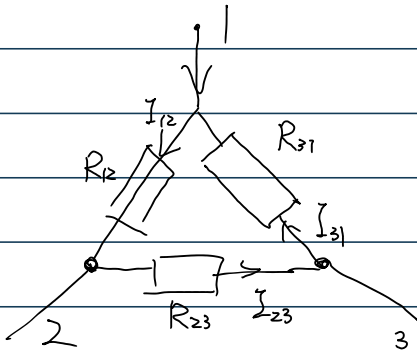


电路的Y-Δ型变换推导

Wednesday, September 20, 2023 9:50 AM

①: Δ型电路等效为Y型



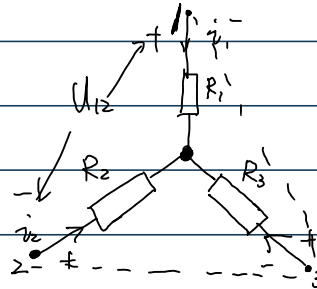
$$\dot{U}_{12} = \frac{U_{12}}{R_{12}}, \quad \dot{U}_{23} = \frac{U_{23}}{R_{23}}, \quad \dot{U}_{31} = \frac{U_{31}}{R_{31}}$$

则由KCL, 有: 可导出:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_{31} = \dot{U}_{12} \\ \dot{U}_2 + \dot{U}_{12} = \dot{U}_{23} \\ \dot{U}_3 + \dot{U}_{23} = \dot{U}_{31} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{U_{12}}{R_{12}} - \frac{U_{31}}{R_{31}} \\ \dot{U}_2 = \frac{U_{23}}{R_{23}} - \frac{U_{12}}{R_{12}} \\ \dot{U}_3 = \frac{U_{31}}{R_{31}} - \frac{U_{23}}{R_{23}} \end{cases}$$

①

并: 对Y型电路:



$$\begin{cases} U_{12} = \dot{U}_1 R_1 - \dot{U}_2 R_2 & ① \\ U_{23} = \dot{U}_2 R_2 - \dot{U}_3 R_3 & ② \\ U_{31} = \dot{U}_3 R_3 - \dot{U}_1 R_1 & ③ \text{ (移项)} \end{cases}$$

又: $\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2 + \dot{U}_3 = 0$ ④ (KCL)

解出 $\dot{U}_1, \dot{U}_2, \dot{U}_3$.

有: 我们以①②④为例:

$$\begin{cases} U_{12} = \dot{U}_1 R_1 - \dot{U}_2 R_2 \\ U_{23} = \dot{U}_2 R_2 + (\dot{U}_1 + \dot{U}_2) R_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{U_{12}}{R_2} = \dot{U}_1 \frac{R_1}{R_2} - \dot{U}_2 \\ \frac{U_{23}}{R_2 + R_3} = \dot{U}_1 \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + \dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

∴ 两式相加, 有:

$$\frac{U_{12}}{R_2} + \frac{U_{23}}{R_2 + R_3} = \dot{U}_1 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} + \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \right)$$

从而:

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{(R_1(R_2 + R_3) + R_2 R_3)}{R_2(R_2 + R_3)} = \dot{U}_1 \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_2(R_2 + R_3)} = \frac{U_{12}(R_2 + R_3) + U_{23} R_2}{R_2(R_2 + R_3)}$$

得到

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{U_{12}(R_2 + R_3) + U_{23} R_2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}$$

又: $U_{12} + U_{23} + U_{31} = 0$
 $\Rightarrow (U_{12} + U_{23}) R_2 + U_{12} R_3 = -U_{31} R_3$
 $U_{12} R_2 - U_{31} R_2$

则有电路电流:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{U_{12} R_3 - U_{31} R_2}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3} \\ \dot{U}_2 = \frac{U_{23} R_1 - U_{12} R_3}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3} & ② \\ \dot{U}_3 = \frac{U_{31} R_2 - U_{23} R_1}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3} \end{cases}$$

我们比较结果①②, 则:

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{12} &= \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_3} \end{aligned} \right. ;$$

$$R_{23} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_1} ; \text{ 为 } \gamma - \Delta \text{ 变换公式}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{31} &= \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3}{R_2} \end{aligned} \right. ; \quad (\gamma \xrightarrow{\text{表示}} \Delta \text{ 型})$$

也可通过线性代数解出 x_1, x_2, x_3

通过反解 R_1, R_2, R_3 , 有:

①: 先将三式相加, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31} &= \frac{(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3)(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3)}{R_1 R_2 R_3} \\ &= \frac{(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3)^2}{R_1 R_2 R_3} \end{aligned}$$

则: 显然我们可以通过任意两个式子的乘积凑出上方式子平方形式,

$$\text{显有: } R_{12} R_{31} = \frac{(R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_1 R_3)^2}{R_2 R_3}, \text{ 则有:}$$

同理得三个公式:

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

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_1 &= \frac{R_{12} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_2 &= \frac{R_{23} R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

即为 $\Delta - \gamma$ 变换公式

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_3 &= \frac{R_{23} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \end{aligned} \right.$$