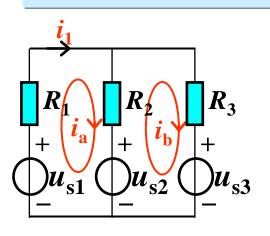
# 电路原理

第7讲 电路的定理

## 内容提要

- 1叠加定理
- 2 戴维南定理和诺顿定理
- 3 替代定理(课后推送学习)

### 叠加定理 (Superposition Theorem)



#### 由回路法

$$R_{11}i_{a}+R_{12}i_{b}=u_{s11}$$
  
 $R_{21}i_{a}+R_{22}i_{b}=u_{s22}$ 

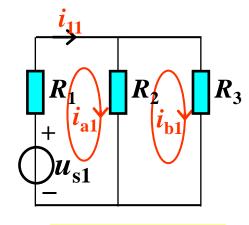
其中 
$$R_{11}=R_1+R_2$$
  $R_{12}=R_{21}=-R_2$   $R_{22}=R_2+R_3$   $u_{s11}=u_{s1}-u_{s2}$   $u_{s22}=u_{s2}-u_{s3}$ 

$$i_{a} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_{s11} & R_{12} \\ u_{s22} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s11}^{1} + \frac{-R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{s22}^{1}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= R_{11}R_{22} - R_{12}R_{21}$$

$$= \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s1} - \frac{R_{12} + R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s2} + \frac{R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{s3}$$



u<sub>S2</sub>和u<sub>S3</sub>不作用

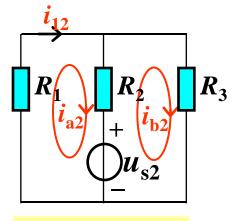
$$R_{11}i_{a1} + R_{12}i_{b1} = u_{s1}$$

$$R_{21}i_{a1}+R_{22}i_{b1}=0$$

$$i_{a1} = egin{array}{c|c} u_{s1} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \\ \hline R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \\ \hline R_{22} & R_{22} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$=\frac{R_{22}}{\Delta}u_{s1}$$

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 $u_{S1}$ 和 $u_{S3}$ 不作用

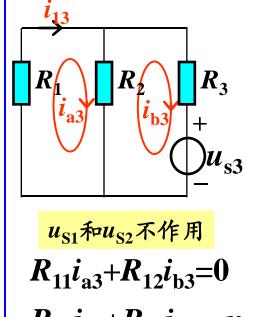
$$R_{11}i_{a2}+R_{12}i_{b2}=-u_{s2}$$

$$R_{21}i_{a2} + R_{22}i_{b2} = u_{s2}$$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned} -u_{\mathrm{s2}} & R_{12} \ u_{\mathrm{s2}} & R_{22} \ \hline R_{11} & R_{12} \ R_{21} & R_{22} \ \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} (-u_{s2}) + \frac{-R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{s2}$$

$$=-rac{R_{12}+R_{22}}{\Lambda}u_{s2}$$



$$R_{21}i_{a3}+R_{22}i_{b3}=-u_{s3}$$

$$i_{a3} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -u_{s3} & R_{22} \\ R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$=-\frac{R_{12}}{\Delta}(-u_{s3})$$

$$=\frac{R_{12}}{\Delta}u_{s3}$$

$$i_{a} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_{s11} & R_{12} \\ u_{s22} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s11} + \frac{-R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{s22} = \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s1} - \frac{R_{12} + R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{s2} + \frac{R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{s3}$$

$$i_{\rm a} = i_{\rm a1} + i_{\rm a2} + i_{\rm a3}$$

$$i_{a1} = egin{array}{c|c} u_{s1} & R_{12} \\ \hline 0 & R_{22} \\ \hline R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{R_{21}}{\Lambda} u_{s1}$$

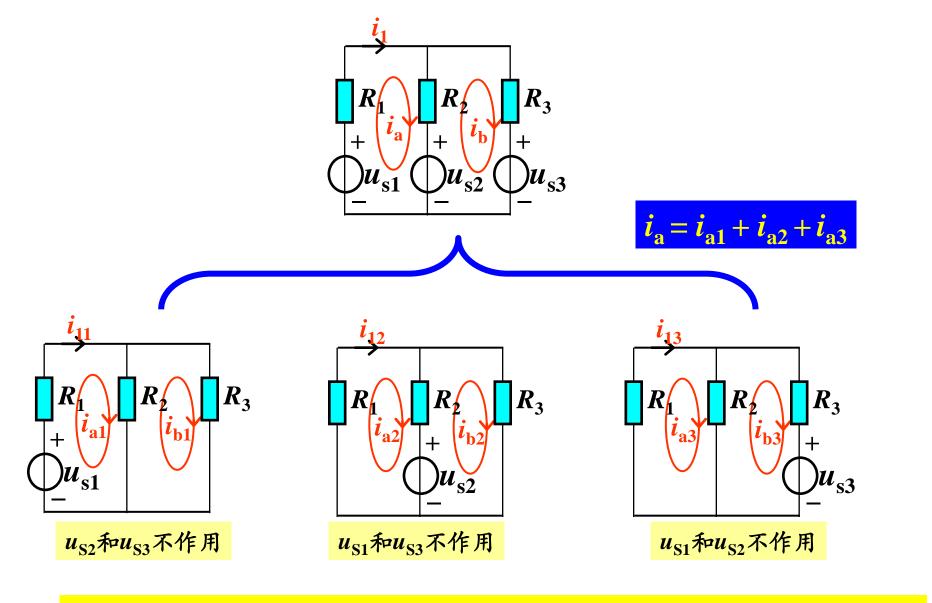
$$i_{a1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_{s1} & R_{12} \\ 0 & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}} \qquad i_{a2} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -u_{s2} & R_{12} \\ u_{s2} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}} \qquad i_{a3} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & R_{12} \\ -u_{s3} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta}(-u_{s2}) + \frac{-R_{12}}{\Delta}u_{s2} = -\frac{R_{12}}{\Delta}(-u_{s3})$$

$$= -\frac{R_{12} + R_{22}}{\Delta}u_{s2} = \frac{R_{12}}{\Delta}u_{s3}$$

$$i_{a3} = egin{array}{c|c} & R_{12} \\ -u_{s3} & R_{22} \\ \hline R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$=\frac{R_{12}}{\Delta}u_{s3}$$



3个独立电源作用的效果与单个独立电源作用的效果之和相同

### 叠加定理

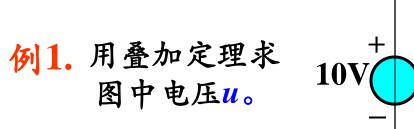
在线性电路中,任一支路电流(或电压)都是电路中各个独立电源单独作用时,在该支路产生的电流(或电压)的代数和。

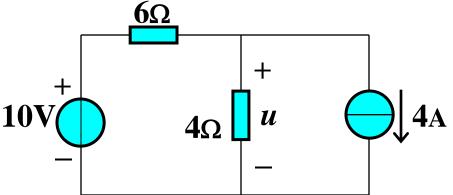
单独作用:一个电源作用,其余电源不作用。

# 在应用叠加定理过程中,不作用的电流源的处理方式是

- A 短路
- B 开路
- € 保留

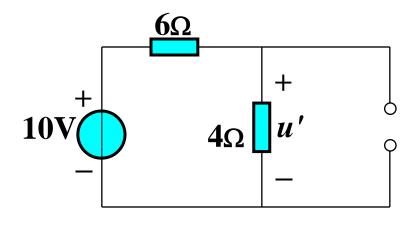






解: (1) 10V电压源单独作用,

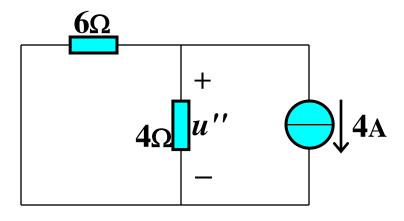
4A电流源开路



$$u'=4V$$

(2) 4A 电流源单独作用,

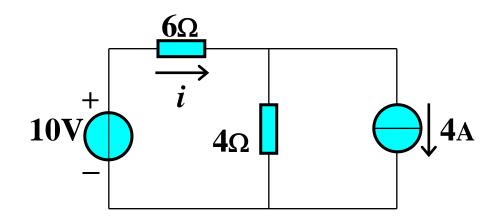
10V电压源短路

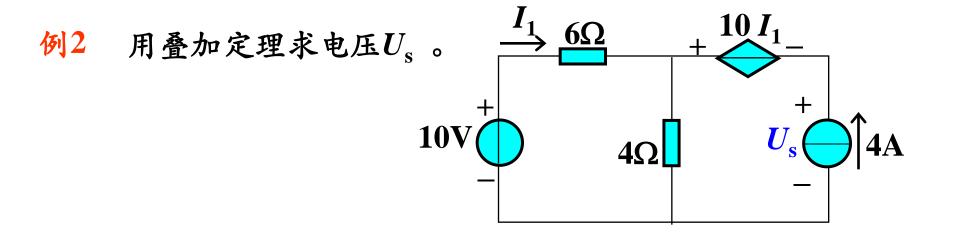


$$u'' = 4 \times (-2.4) = -9.6 \text{V}$$

共同作用: u=u'+u"= 4+(-9.6)= -5.6V

- A 1.67
- **B** 4
- 0 1.4
- 0 2.6



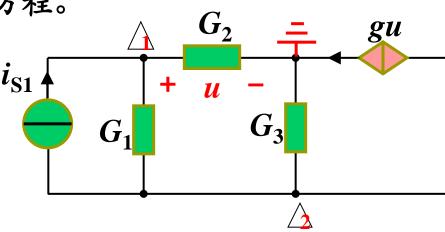


可以将CVVS看作独立源进行叠加吗?

受控源不是能量和信号的"源" 不行 受控源的系数在电路方程的变量侧

### 回顾上节课节点法

列写下图含VCCS电路的节点电压方程。

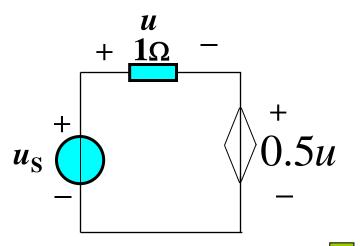


$$(G_1 + G_2)u_{n1} - G_1u_{n2} = i_{S1}$$

$$(g - G_1)u_{n1} + (G_1 + G_3)u_{n2} = -i_{S1}$$

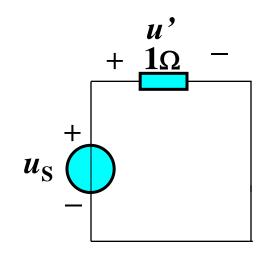
受控源的系数在电路方程的变量侧

#### 一意孤行用受控源叠加求: u

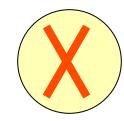


$$u + 0.5u = u_S \Rightarrow u = 0.667u_S$$

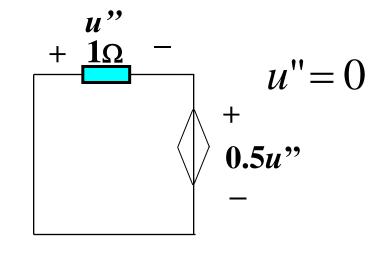
### 受控源不参与叠加



$$u' = u_{\rm S}$$

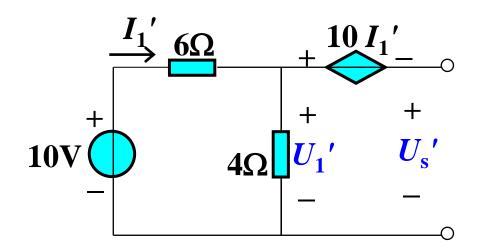


$$u = u' + u'' = u_s$$



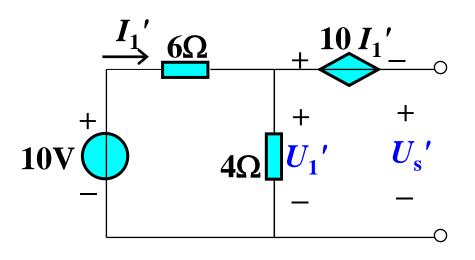
例2 用叠加定理求电压 $U_{\rm s}$ 。  $10V_{\rm total}^{\dagger}$   $10V_{\rm total}^{\dagger}$  1

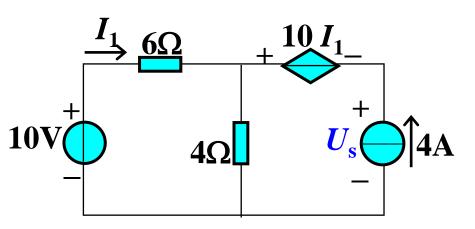
解: (1) 10V 电压源单独作用:

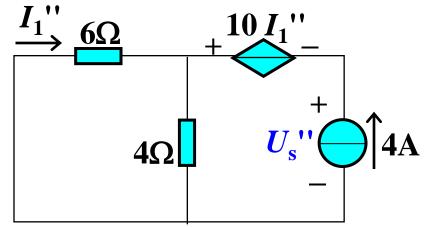


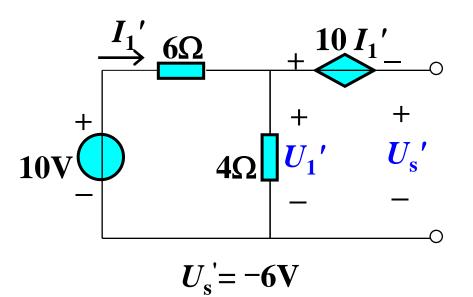
$$U_{\mathrm{S}}'=$$
\_\_V

- A 4
- $\bigcirc$  -4
- 0 14
- 0 6









 $U_{\rm s}$ " =  $-10I_{\rm 1}$ "  $-6I_{\rm 1}$ "

$$I_1'' = -\frac{4}{4+6} \times 4 = -1.6A$$

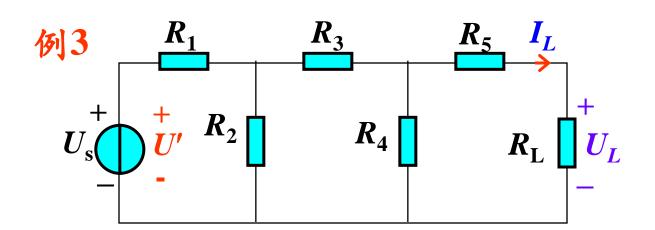
$$U_{\rm s}$$
"= -10 $I_{1}$ " -6 $I_{1}$ " =25.6V

共同作用: 
$$U_s = U_s' + U_s'' = -6 + 25.6 = 19.6 \text{V}$$

### 齐性原理(homogeneity property)

当电路中只有一个激励(独立源)时,则响应(电压或电流)与激励成正比。





已知:如图

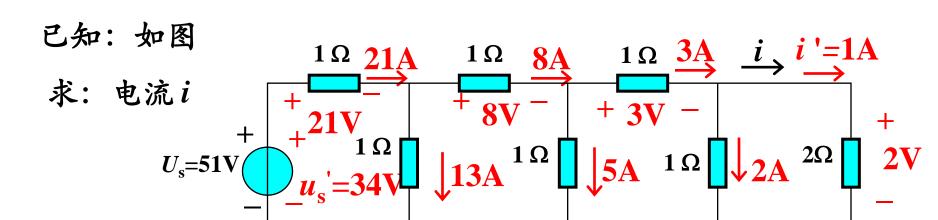
求: 电流 $I_L$ 

法一: 分压、分流

法二: 电源变换

法三: 节点/回路

法四: 齐性原理 (单位电流法)

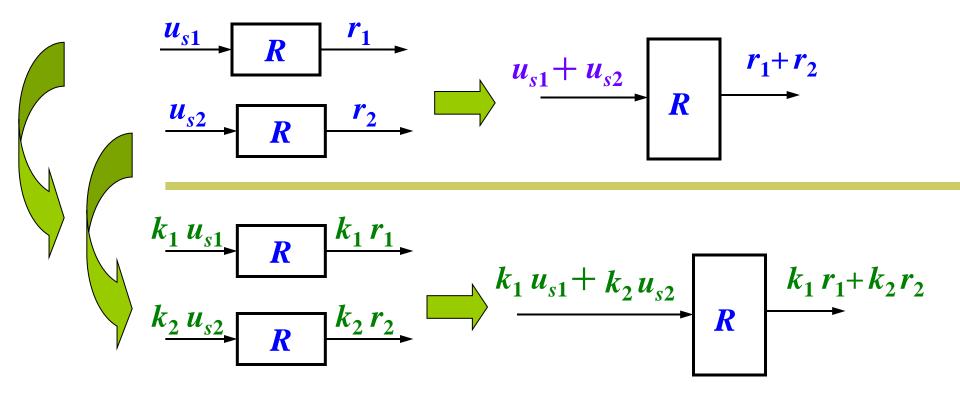


设 
$$i'=1A$$

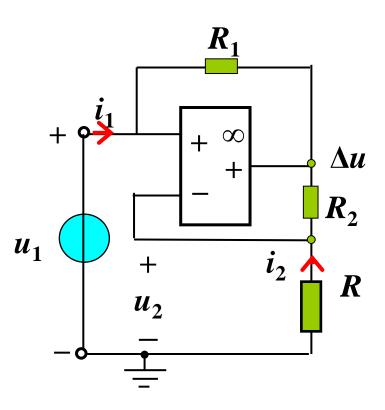
$$\frac{i}{i'} = \frac{u_s}{u_s'}$$

$$i = \frac{u_s}{u_s'} i' = \frac{51}{34} \times 1 = 1.5A$$

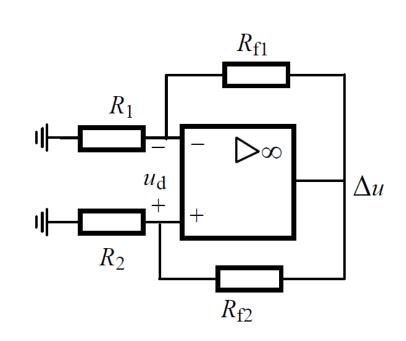
#### 可加性 (additivity property)



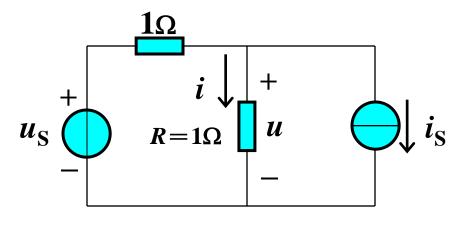
### 叠加定理的应用:运放的反馈深度分析



$$u_{+} = 0 \qquad u_{-} = \frac{R}{R_2 + R} \Delta u$$



求: 电阻R吸 收的功率



$$\begin{cases} u = i \\ (1+1)u = \frac{u_{\mathbf{S}}}{1} - i_{\mathbf{S}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u = 0.5u_{\mathbf{S}} - 0.5i_{\mathbf{S}} \\ i = 0.5u_{\mathbf{S}} - 0.5i_{\mathbf{S}} \end{cases}$$

$$p_{\text{absorb}} = ui = 0.25u_{\text{S}}^2 + 0.25i_{\text{S}}^2 - 0.5u_{\text{S}}i_{\text{S}}$$

$$p|_{u_{\rm S}=0}=0.25i_{\rm S}^2$$

$$p|_{i_{\rm S}=0} = 0.25u_{\rm S}^2$$

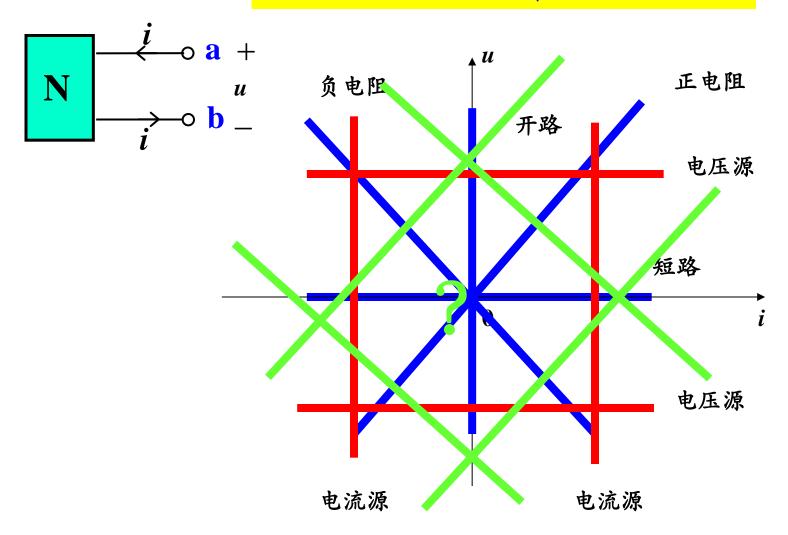
不能用叠加定理求功率

### 总结叠加定理

- □每个独立源单独作用
  - 电压源不作用: 短路
  - 电流源不作用: 开路
- □受控源不参与叠加
  - 受控源的系数在等号左边
- □叠加定理不能用于求功率
  - ■功率是独立源系数的平方关系

### 讨论

### 一般线应该对应怎样的等效电路?



# 2 戴维南定理和诺顿定理 (Thevenin-Norton Theorem)

### 戴维南定理

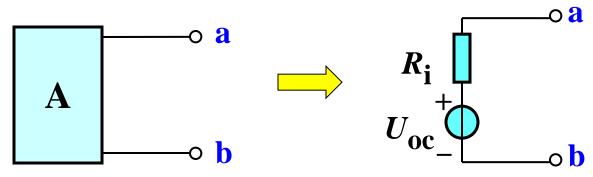
赫姆霍茨(Helmholtz), 1853, 德国科学家 戴维南(Thevenin), 1883, 法国工程师

任何一个含有独立电源、线性电阻和线性受控源的一端口网络,

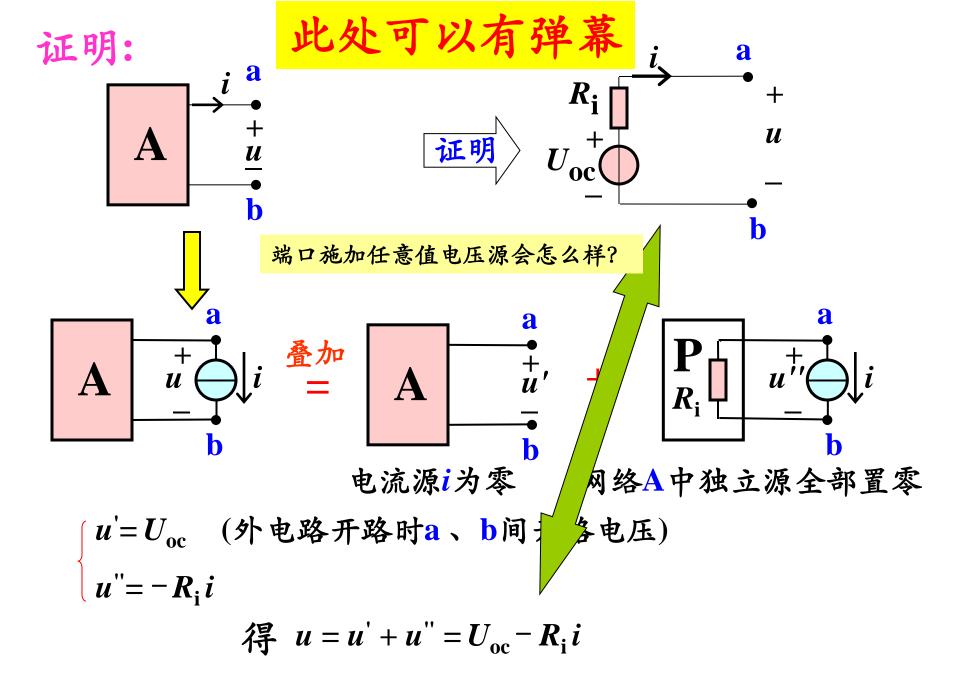
可以用一个独立电压源 $U_{oc}$ 和电阻 $R_{i}$ 的串联组合来等效替代,

物理领域里的 希尔伯特

其中电压 $U_{oc}$ 等于端口开路电压,电阻 $R_i$ 等于端口中所有独立电源置零后端口的入端等效电阻。



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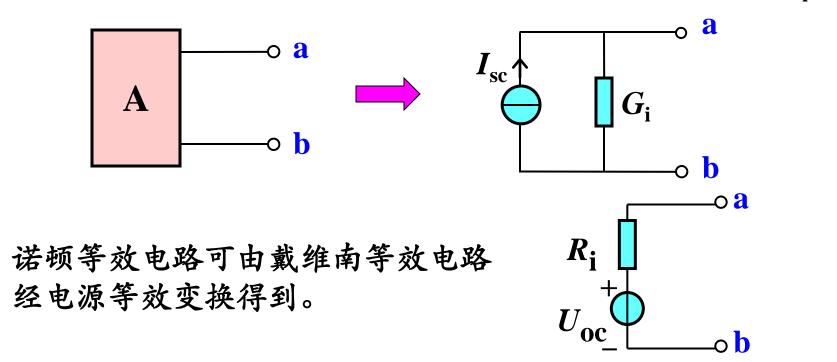


#### 诺顿定理

戴维南(Thevenin), 1883, 法国工程师 诺顿(Norton), 1926, Bell实验室

任何一个含独立电源、线性电阻和线性受控源的一端口,可以用一个电流源和电导的并联来等效替代,

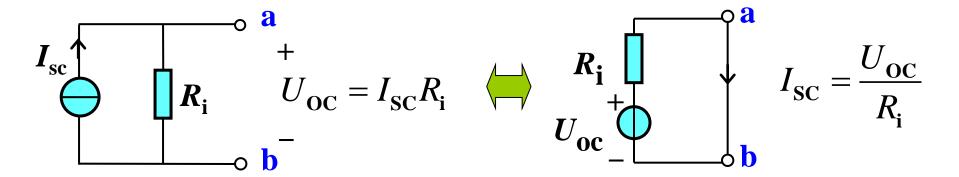
其中电流源的电流等于该一端口的短路电流 $I_{sc}$ ,电阻等于把该一端口的全部独立电源置零后的输入电导 $G_i$ 。

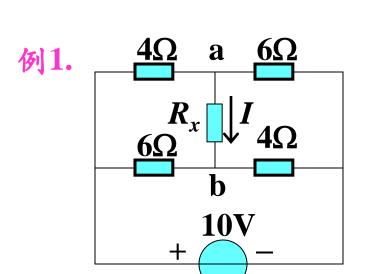


#### 求入端等效电阻的方法:

- 2 3 可用于含受控源的线性电路.
- 1 无受控源时电阻等效变换(独立源置零)
- 2 加压求流或加流求压(独立源置零)
- 3 开路电压/短路电流

$$R_{\rm i} = \frac{U_{\rm OC}}{I_{\rm SC}}$$



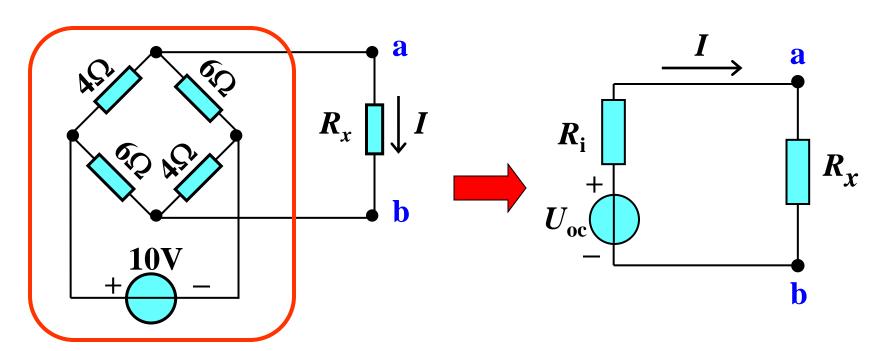


当  $R_x$ =1.2 $\Omega$ 或 5.2 $\Omega$ 时计算I;

Y-∆变换/节点法/回路法?

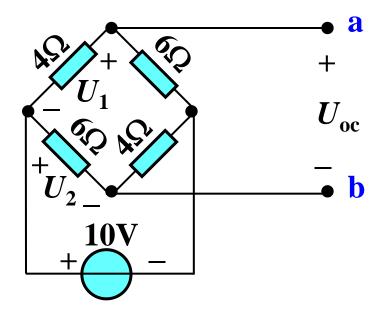
解:

求从 $R_x$ 看进去的戴维南等效电路:



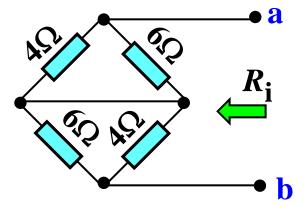
$$U_{
m oc}$$
=\_\_\_\_V

- **A** 10
- B -10
- $\bigcirc$  -2
- $\bigcirc$  2

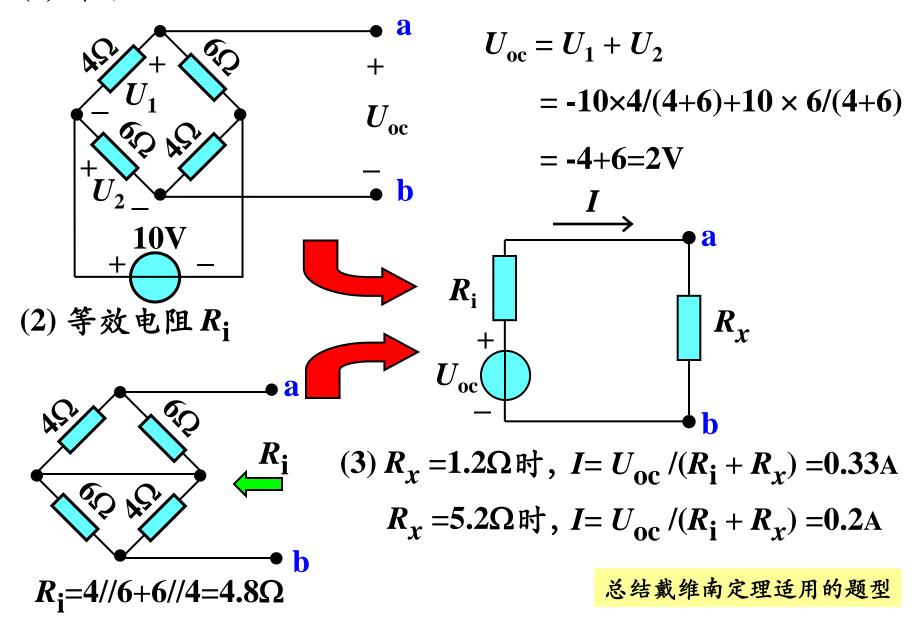


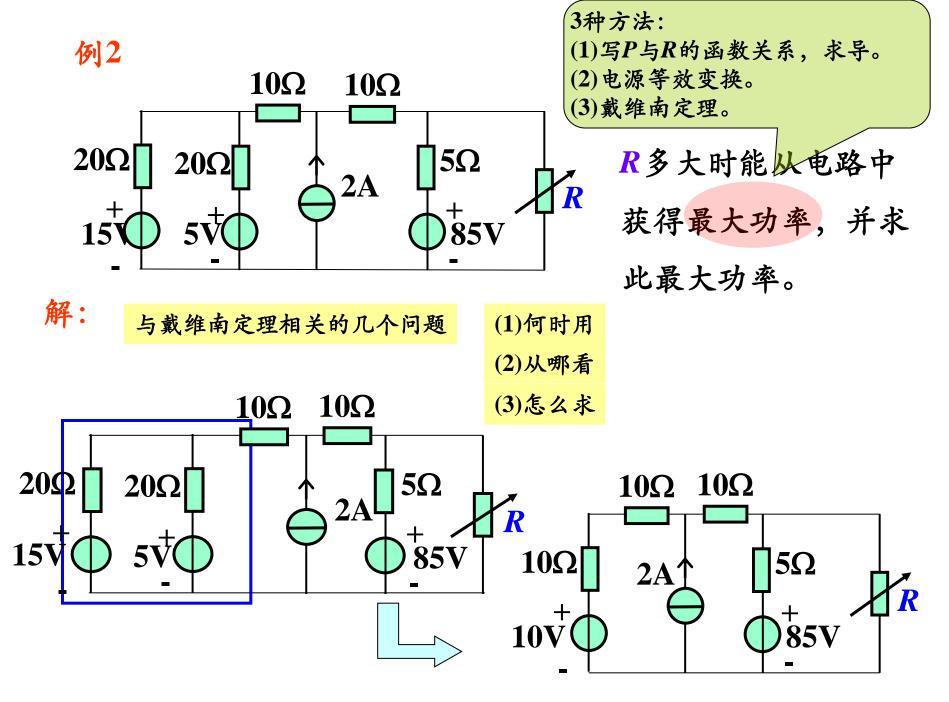
$$R_i = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \Omega$$

- **4.8**
- **B** 10
- **c** 2.4
- **5**

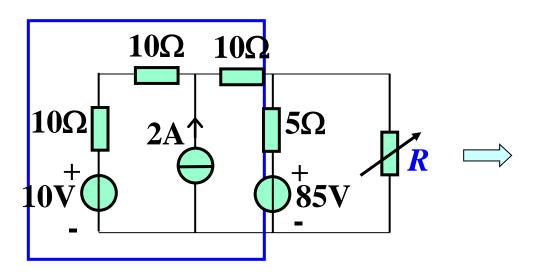


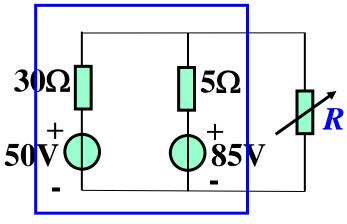
#### (1) 开路电压





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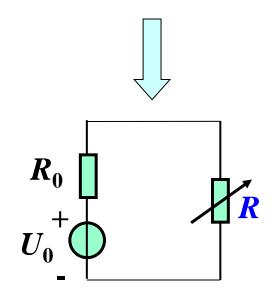




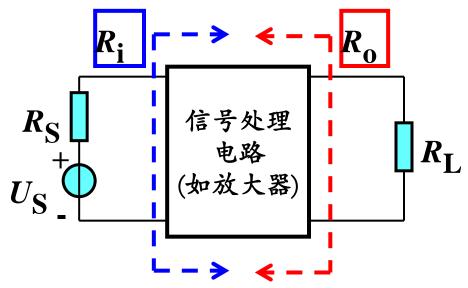
$$U_{\text{oc}} = \frac{5}{35} \times 50 + \frac{30}{35} \times 85 = 80\text{V}$$
$$R_{\text{i}} = \frac{30 \times 5}{35} = 4.29\Omega$$



$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{80^2}{4 \times 4.29} = 373 \text{W}$$



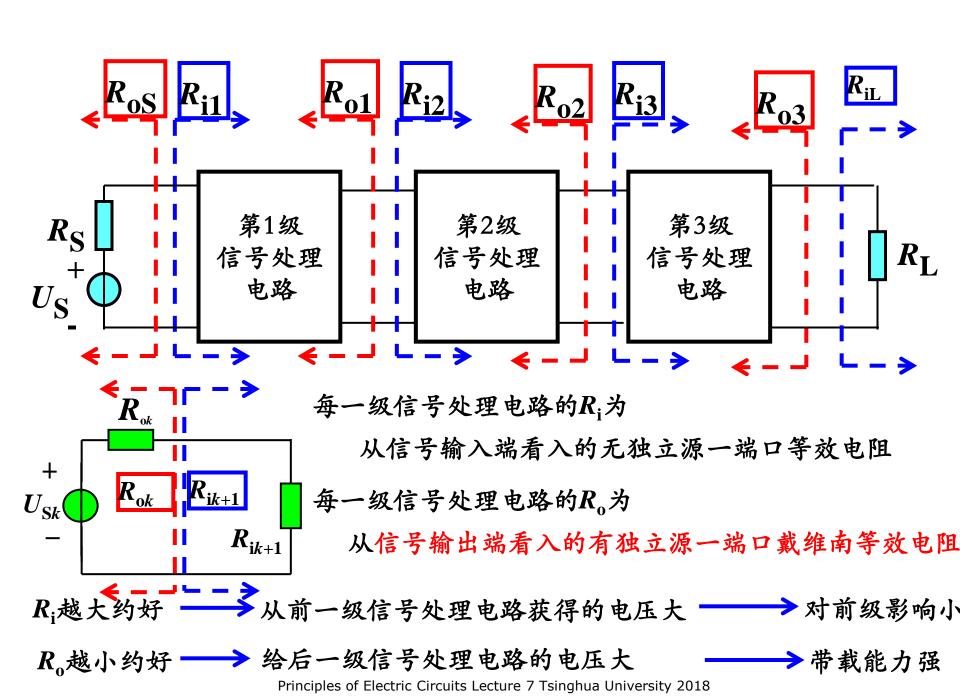
### 关于输入一输出电阻的讨论(电压型)



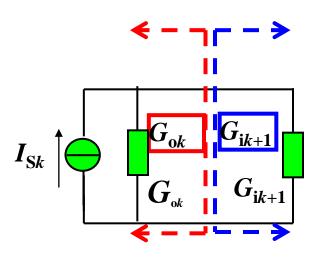
 $R_{\rm i}$ 和 $R_{
m o}$ 其实分别是信号处理电路从输入/输出端口看入的戴维南等效电阻

 $R_i$ 越大约好 ——>对信号源的影响小

 $R_0$ 越小约好  $\longrightarrow$  带载能力强



### 关于输入一输出电阻的讨论(电流型)



自己思考

 $G_i$ 越大约好  $\longrightarrow$  从前一级信号处理电路获得的电流大  $\longrightarrow$  对前级影响小

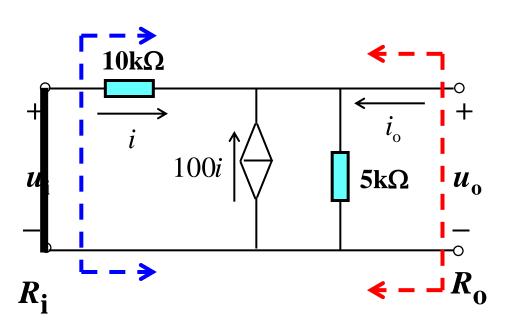
 $G_0$ 越小约好  $\longrightarrow$  给后一级信号处理电路的电流大  $\longrightarrow$  带载能力强

#### 例3.

双极型晶体管共集放大器

求图示放大器的输入和输出电阻

小信号等效电路



No free lunch

$$10ki + 5k(100 + 1)i = u_i \implies R_i = \frac{u_i}{i} = 515k\Omega$$

$$\begin{cases} i = -\frac{u_o}{10k} \\ i_o + (100+1)i = \frac{u_o}{5k} \end{cases}$$

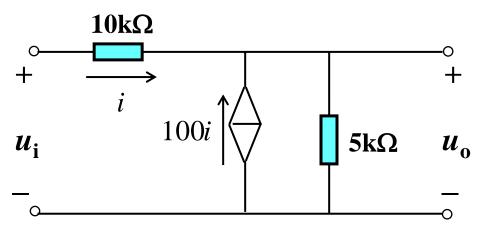
$$R_{\rm o} = \frac{u_{\rm o}}{i_{\rm o}} = 97\Omega$$

带载能力强

双极型晶体管共集放大器小信号等效电路的电压放大倍数  $u_0/u_i=$ \_\_\_.

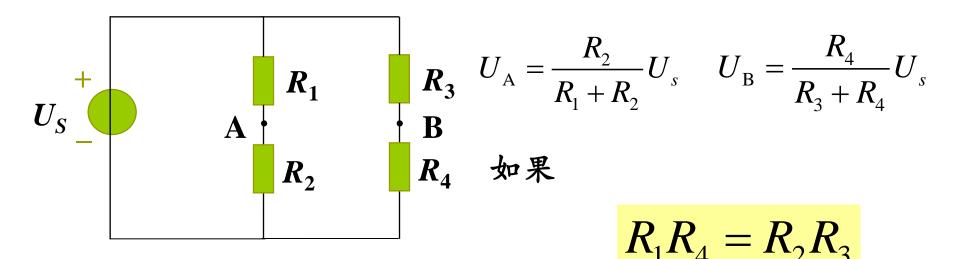
#### 最先答对的有红包

- lack
- 0.98
- B
- 1.02
- $\bigcirc$
- 5
- 0.33



这说明什么?

### 戴维南定理的应用: 平衡电桥



A-B等电位点



电桥平衡

### 此处可以有弹幕

等电位点间接任意电阻(含开短路)不影响电路的电压电流分布???