第2章 电阻电路等效变换

等效变换的概念 Concept of Equivalence

串联与并联 Series and Parallel Connections

对称电路 Symmetric Circuits

电桥 Bridge Circuits

星-三角互換 Wye-Delta Transformation

电源变换 Source transformation

第2章 电阻电路等效变换

目标: 1.熟练应用支路电流分析法分析简单电路。

2.综合应用各种等效化简方法获得等效电路。

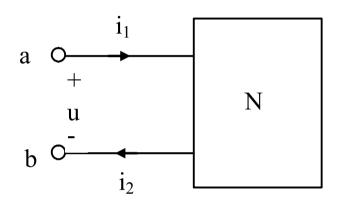
难点: 1.含受控源电路的等效化简。

2.综合应用多种等效变换方法化简复杂电路。

讲授学时: 4 讨论学时: 1

2.1 概述

一、二端电路及端口的概念



- ightharpoonup N只有两个端子(a、b)与外部电路相连;进出两个端子的电流相同,即 $i_1=i_2=i$;
- ▶ N可由任意的元件组合而成;
- \triangleright 两个端钮上的电压、电流分别称为端口电压和端口电流,它们之间的关系式u=f(i)、i=f(u)称为端口伏安关系。

三、等效变换的说明

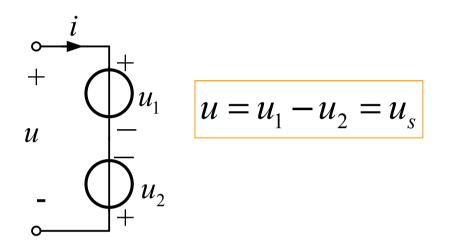
▶一个电路被它的等效电路替代后,未被等效的电路中的所有电压、电流不变。

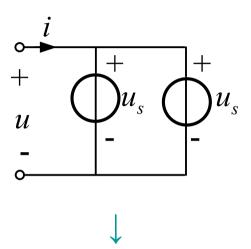
▶两个内部结构不同的电路"等效"等效的核心在于:两个电路对"任意"外电路的效果一致,而不是对某一特定的外电路等。

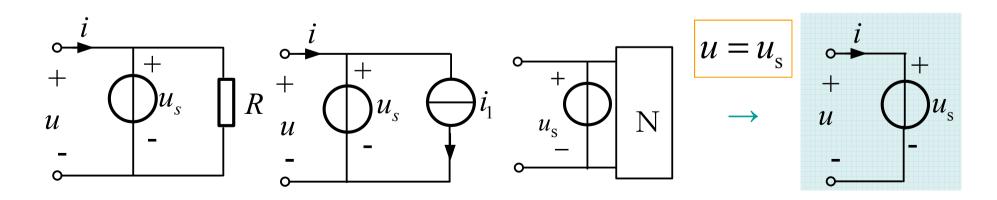
>等效具有传递性。

2.2 串联与并联

2.2.1 独立电压源串联与并联

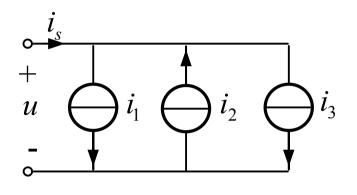




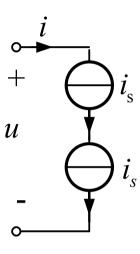


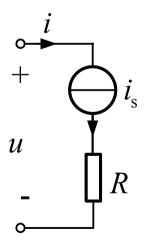
2.2 独立串联与并联

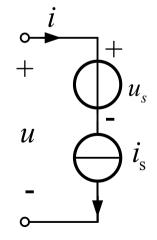
2.2.2 独立电流源串联与并联

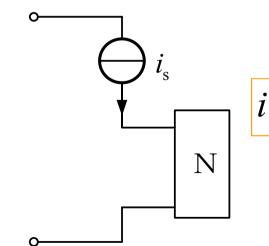


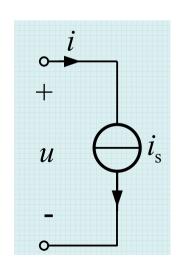
$$i_{s}=i_{1}-i_{2}+i_{3}$$







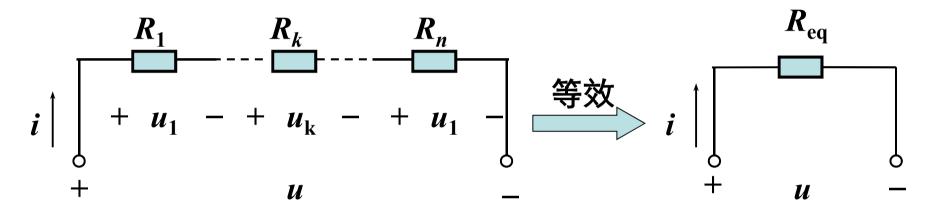




2.2.2 线性电阻元件的串联和并联

一电阻元件的串联 (Series Connection of Resistors)

1. 等效电阻 R_{eq}



KVL
$$u = u_1 + u_2 + ... + u_k + ... + u_n$$

$$= (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_k + ... + R_n) i = R_{eq}i$$

$$R_{eq} = (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_n) = \sum R_k$$

结论: 串联电路的总电阻等于各分电阻之和。

串联电阻上电压的分配

即 电压与电阻成正比

例:两个电阻分压,如下图

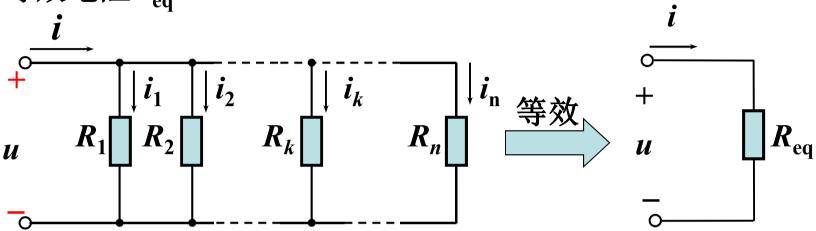
$$i$$
 u_1
 u_1
 R_1
 u_2
 R_2
 R_2

$$u_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} u$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u$$

二 电阻元件的并联 (Parallel Connection)

1. 等效电阻 R_{eq}



曲KCL:
$$i = i_1 + i_2 + ... + i_k + i_n$$

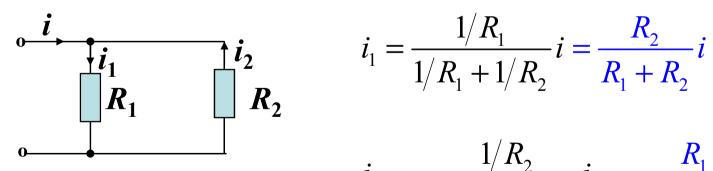
 $= u/R_1 + u/R_2 + ... + u/R_n$
 $= u(1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + ... + 1/R_n) = u/R_{eq}$
即 $1/R_{eq} = 1/R_1 + 1/R_2 + ... + 1/R_n$

电导表示:
$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_k + ... + G_n = \sum G_k = \sum 1/R_k$$

2. 并联电阻的电流分配

由
$$\frac{i_k}{i} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{eq}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{eq}}$$
 $\Rightarrow i_k = \frac{G_k}{\sum G_k} i$ 即 电流分配与电导成正比

对于两电阻并联, 有

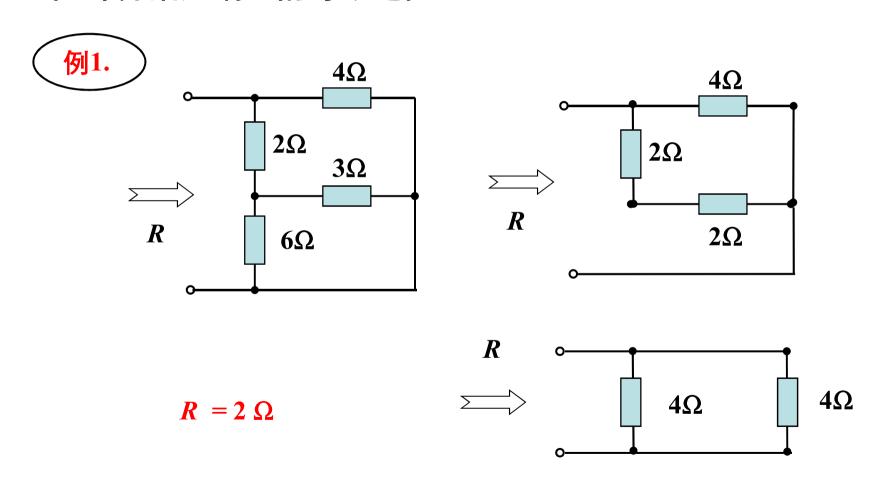


$$i_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} i = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} i$$

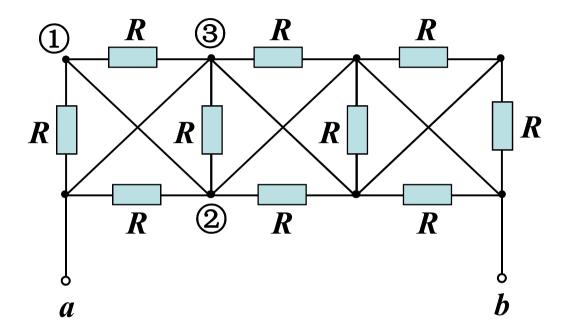
$$i_2 = -\frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}i$$

线性电阻元件的混联

要求: 弄清楚串、并联的概念。交替运用串并联等效电阻计算指定端口的等效电阻。





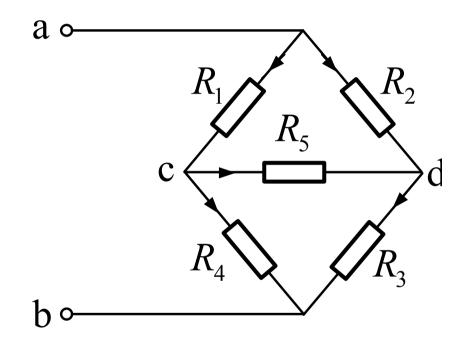




$$R_{ab}=0.1R$$

2.3 星形与三角形电路等效变换

电桥电路

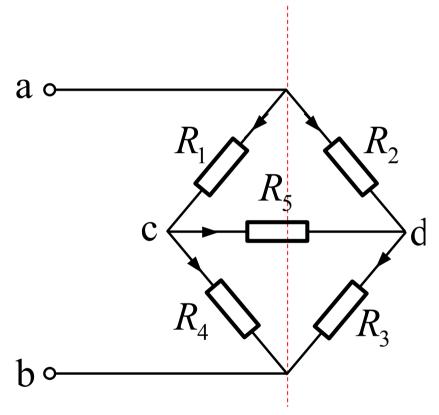


上图为电桥电路,电阻 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 、 R_4 称为电桥的"桥臂", R₅支路称为"桥"。

电路理论

2.3.1 电路对称

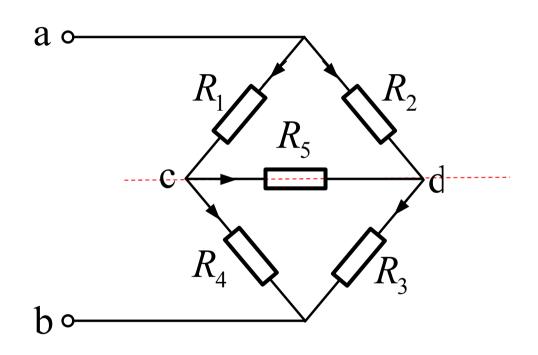
1、对称面通过端口: 电阻 $R_1=R_2$ 、 $R_3=R_4$,则电路存在对称面,即左右对称。



此时:对称面两侧有相同电流分布,则垂直通过对称面的支路电流为0,可以断开该支路。 R_5 电流 $i_5=0$,可以断开该支路。

2.3.1 电路对称

2、对称面垂直于端口:电阻 $R_1=R_4$ 、 $R_2=R_3$,则电路存在对称面,即上下对称。

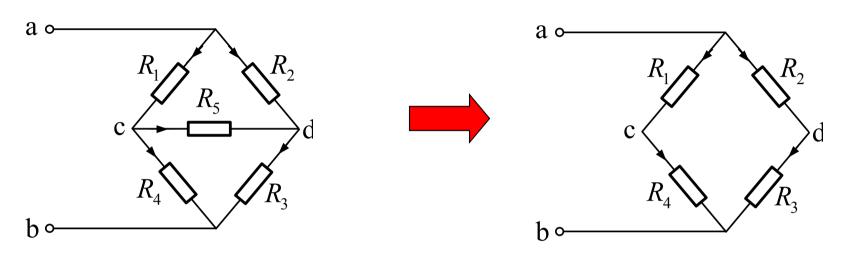


此时:位于对称面上结点ab电位相等,即ucd=0

可以短接结点或断开支路R5。

2.3.2 电桥平衡电路

电桥平衡条件: 当电路中的c、d两点为自然等电位点时,此电桥电路称为"平衡电桥电路"。



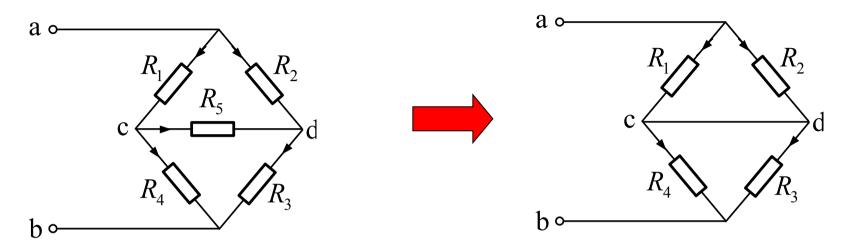
即
$$u_{cd} = 0$$
 则 $i_5 = u_{cd}/R_5 = 0$

电路中桥支路可以用开路代替,如右图所示:

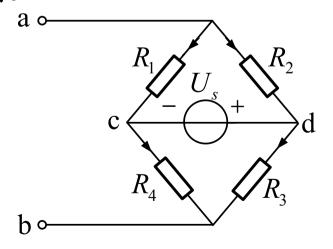
电桥平衡时,应满足的条件为:

$$u_{cd} = \frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} U_{ab} - \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} U_{ab} = 0 \implies R_1 R_3 = R_2 R_4$$

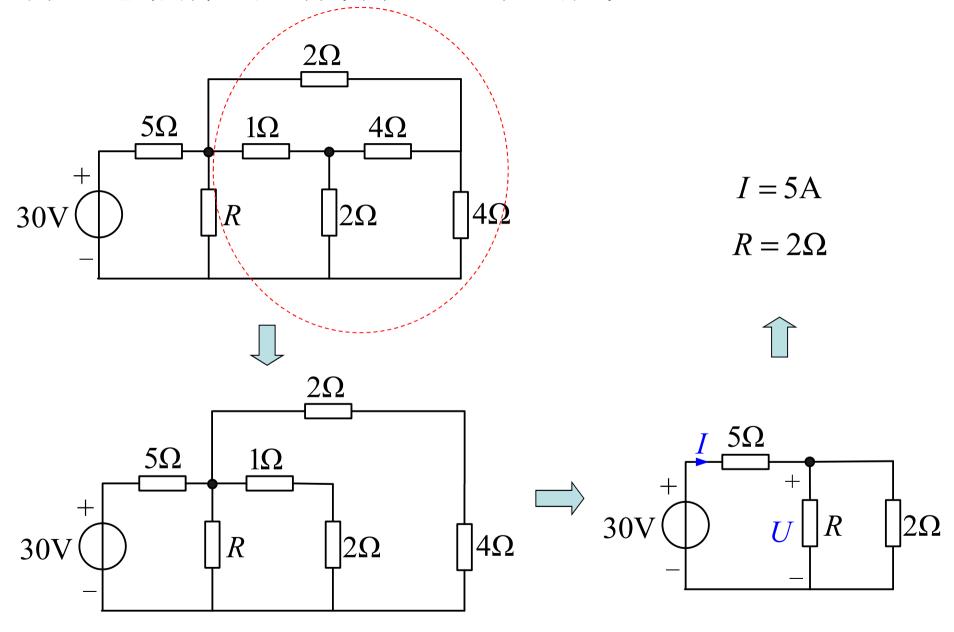
电路中桥臂可以用短路代替:

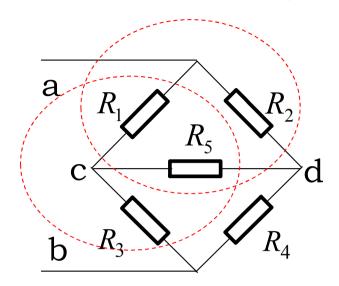


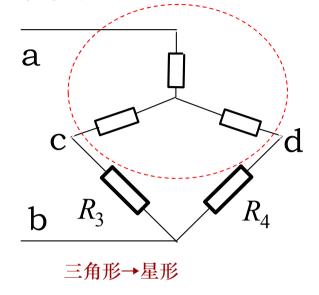
如果桥臂为"有源支路",即使满足电桥平衡条件,c、d两点也不是等电位点。

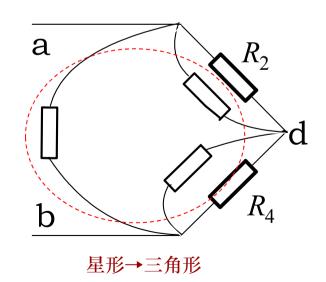


例3: 电路消耗的总功率为150W,求R的阻值。

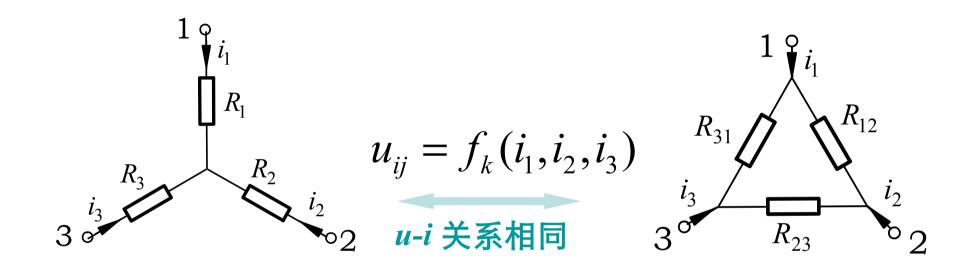






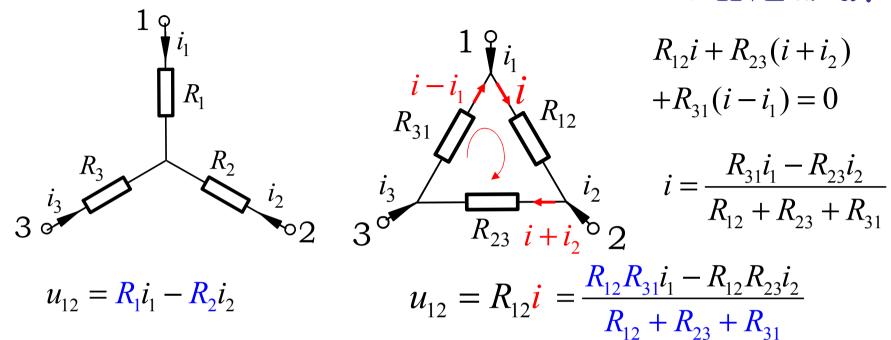


Y、 Δ 电路:均有三条支路,且有三个端纽与外部电路相连。

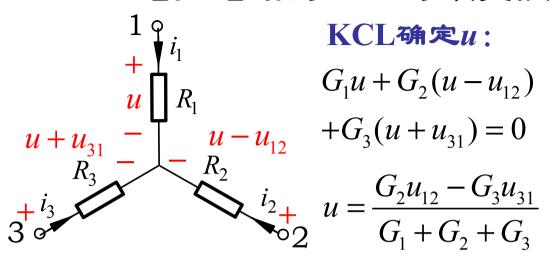


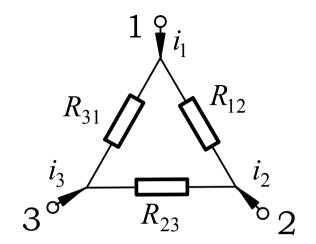
- 三个电阻的一端接在一个结点上,而它们的另一端分别接在三个不同的端钮上,这样的连接方式称为Y形(星形)电阻网络。
- ▶ 三个电阻的两端分别接在每两个端钮之间, 使三个电阻本身构成回路这样的连接方式称为△形(三角形)电阻网络。

由KVL确定i:



$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \Delta \to \mathbf{Y} \\
\hline R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} & R_2 = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \\
\hline R_3 = \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}
\end{array}$$





$$i_1 = G_1 u = \frac{G_1 G_2 u_{12} - G_1 G_3 u_{31}}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$i_1 = \mathbf{G}_{12} u_{12} - \mathbf{G}_{31} u_{31}$$

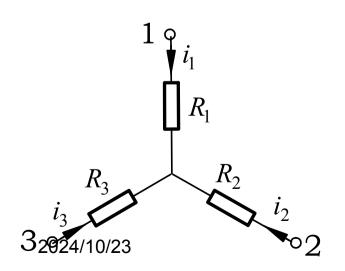
$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbf{Y} \to \Delta \\
\hline
\mathbf{G}_{12} = \frac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} & G_{31} = \frac{G_1 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} \\
G_{23} = \frac{G_2 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}
\end{array}$$

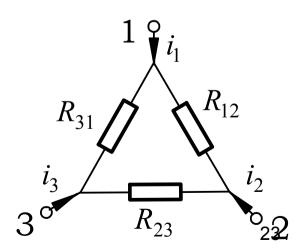
$$\frac{\Delta \to \mathbf{Y}}{R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{Y} \to \Delta}{G_{12}} = \frac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

规律:

Y的电阻=
$$\Delta$$
相邻电阻之积 Δ 电阻之和

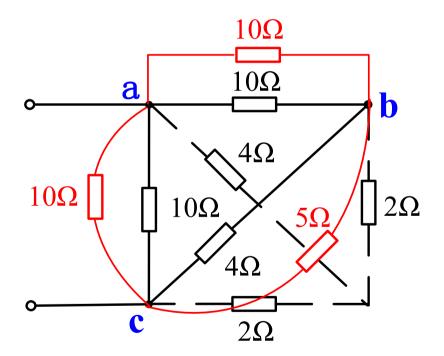


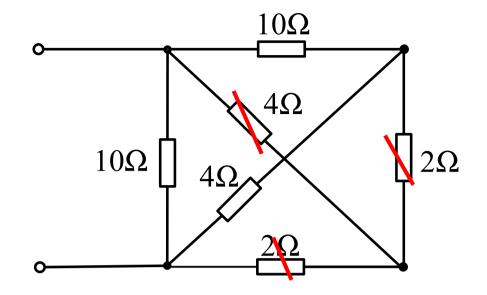


例4: 求输入端等效电阻。

 $\triangleright \triangle \longrightarrow Y:4$

➤ Y → △: 2





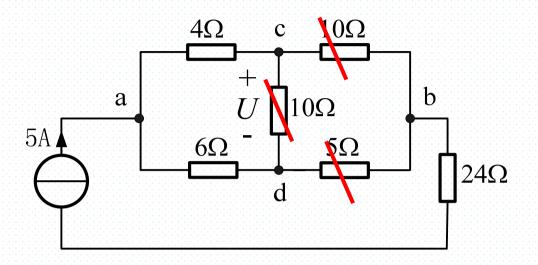
$$R_{ab} = 4 + 2 + \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = 10\Omega$$

$$R_{ac} = 4 + 2 + \frac{4 \times 2}{2} = 10\Omega$$

$$R_{bc} = 2 + 2 + \frac{2 \times 2}{4} = 5\Omega$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{10} = \frac{10}{10} = \frac{4}{10}$$

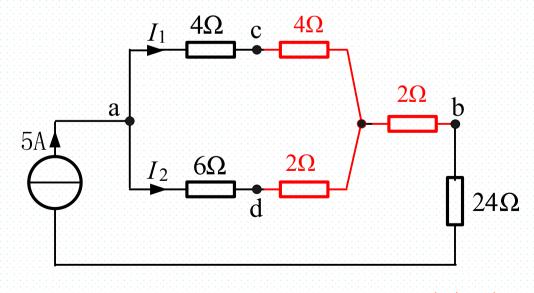
例5. 求 U.



$$I_1 = I_2 = \frac{5}{2} A$$

(Current division)

$$U = 4I_1 - 2I_2 = 5V$$
(KVL)

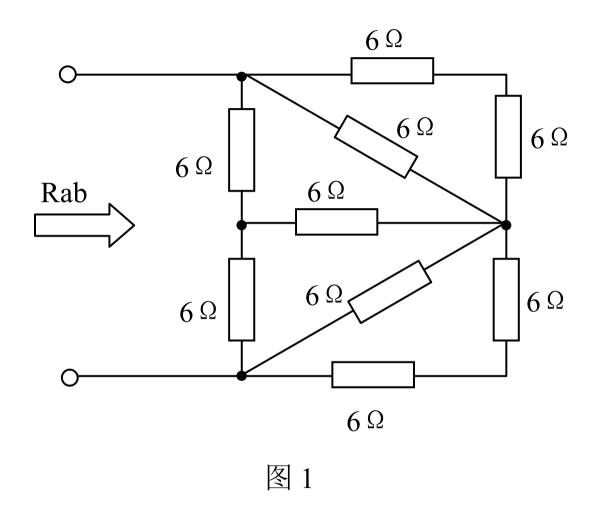


$$R_c = \frac{10 \times 10}{10 + 10 + 5} = 4\Omega$$

$$R_{\rm d} = \frac{10 \times 5}{10 + 10 + 5} = 2\Omega$$

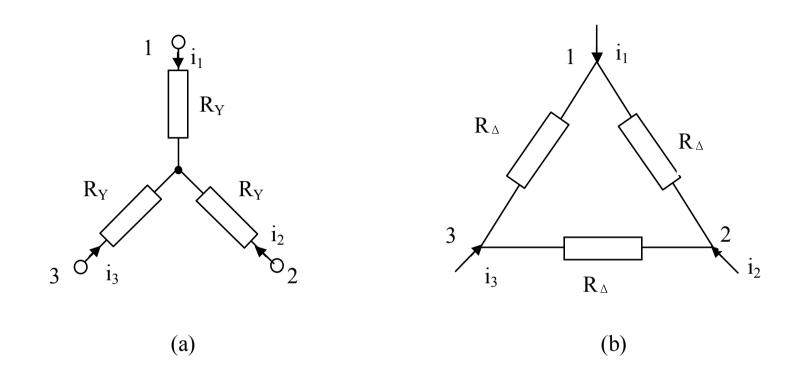
$$R_{\rm b} = \frac{10 \times 5}{10 + 10 + 5} = 2\Omega$$

课下练习1:求入端等效电阻Rab



R=4.8Ω

对称 Δ —Y联接电路的等效变换公式:

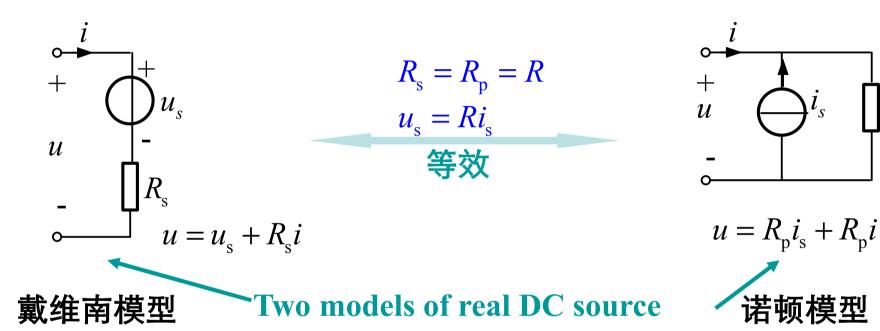


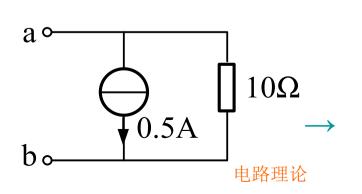
$$R_{\Lambda} = R_{V} + R_{V} + R_{V} R_{V} / R_{V} = 3R_{V}$$

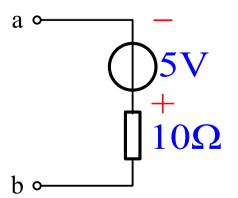
或

$$R_V = R_{\Lambda}/3$$

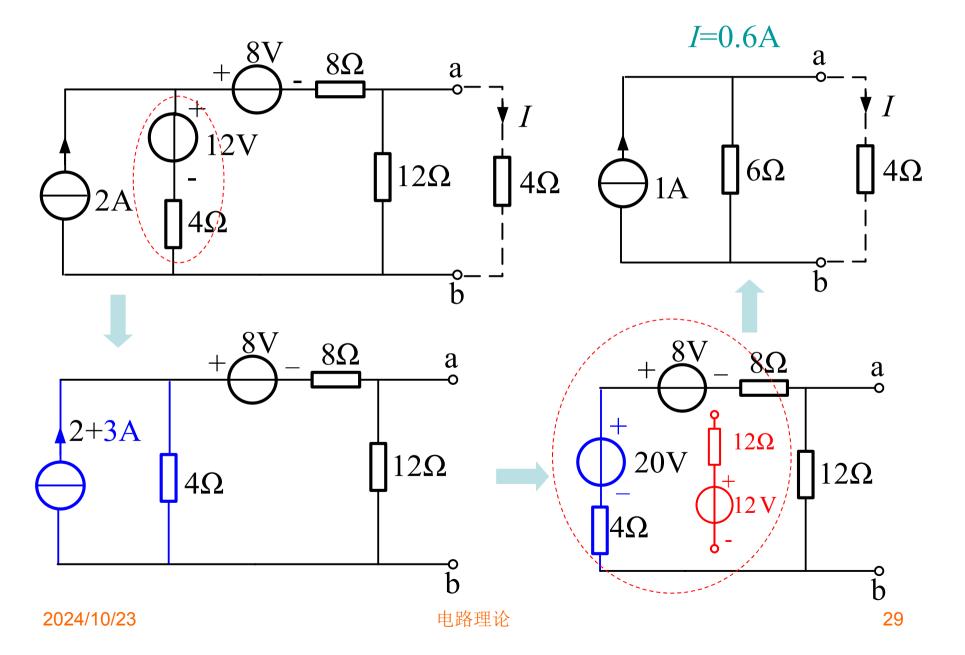
2.4.1 独立电源变换



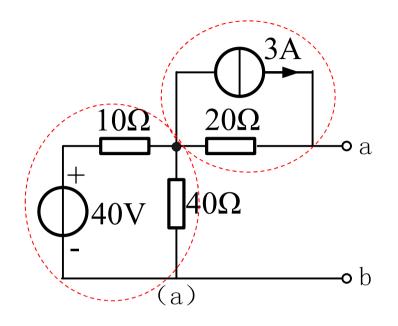


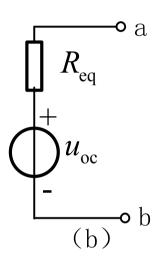


例6.计算电流 I.



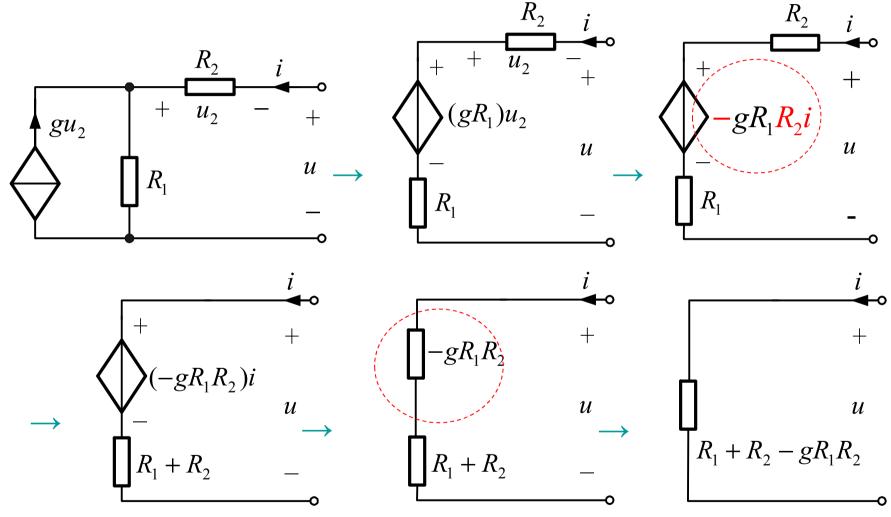
练习: 求图 (a) 等效电路图 (b) 的参数





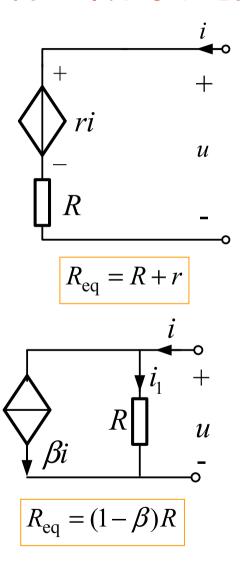
答案: 28Ω, 92V

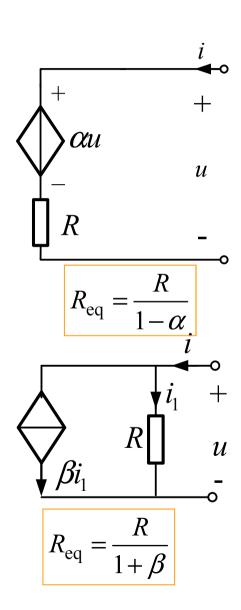
受控电源变换

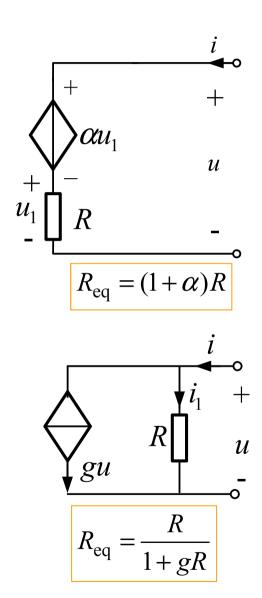


方法2:(1)图中 u-i 关系: $u = R_2i + R_1(gu_2 + i) = (R_1 + R_2 - gR_1R_2)i$ 电路理论 31

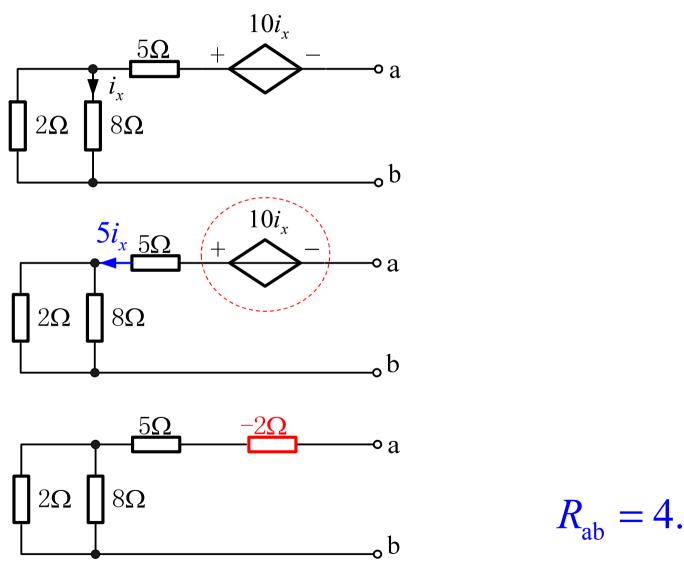
例7 计算等效电阻。





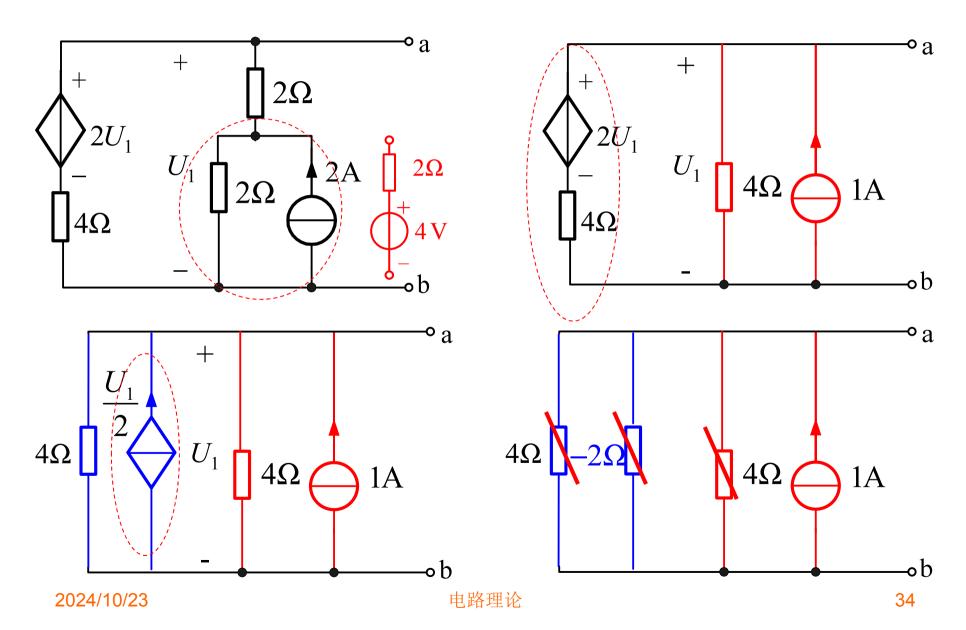


例8.计算端口等效电阻。

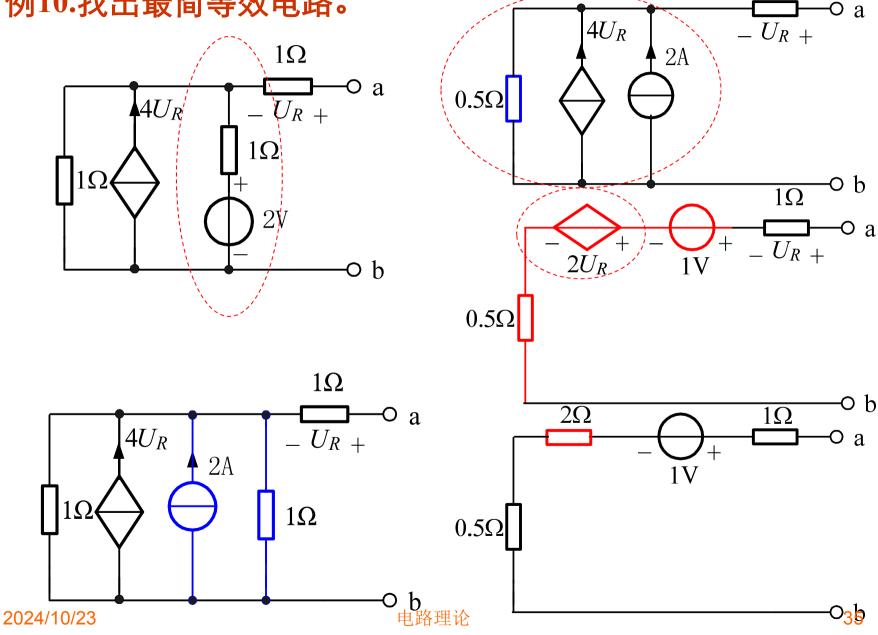


$$R_{\rm ab} = 4.6\Omega$$

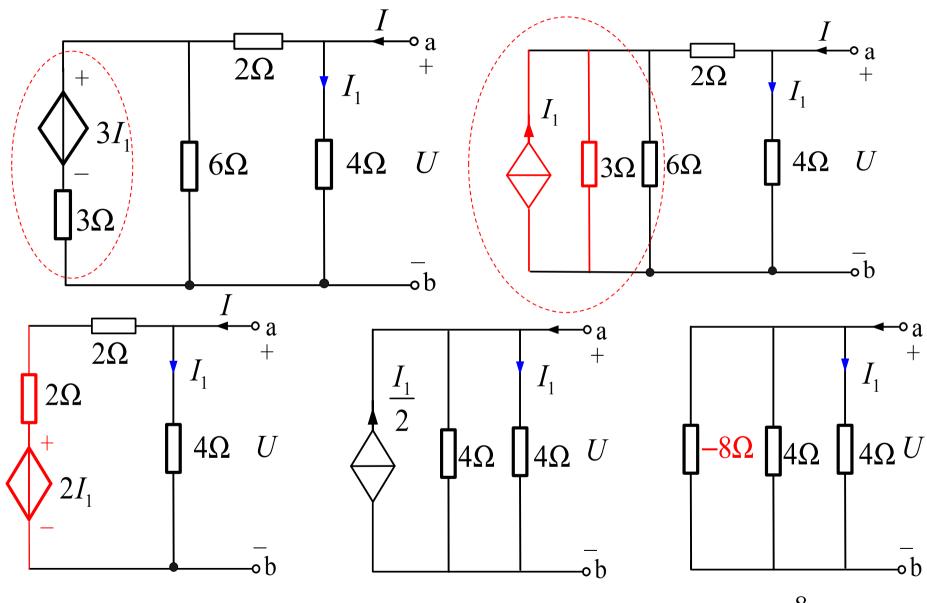
例9.找出最简等效电路。



例10.找出最简等效电路。



练习.计算端口等效电阻。



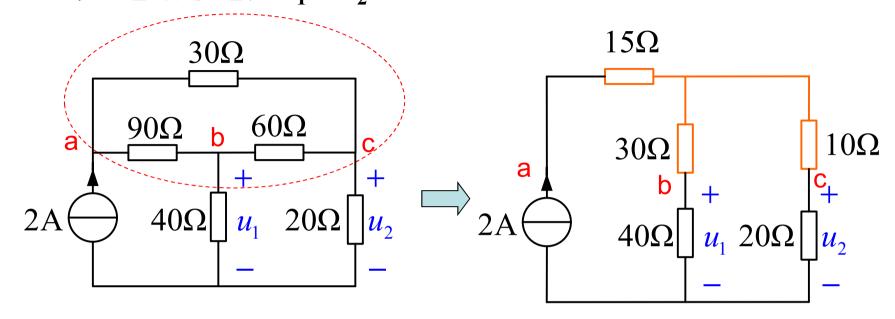
$$R_{eq} = 4 / /4 / /(-8) = \frac{8}{3}\Omega$$

计划学时: 3学时; 课后学习9学时

作业:

- 2-12, 2-14 / 串并联
- 2-16, 2-20, 2-24 平衡电桥星三角变换
- 2-26 /独立电源变换
- 2-32 / 受控电源变换
- 2-36/综合分析

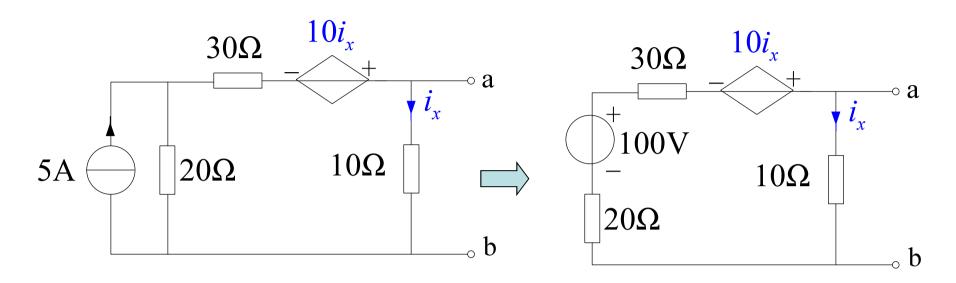
2-24: 确定电路中电压 u_1 、 u_2 。

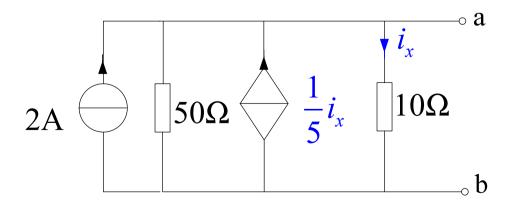


$$u_1 = \frac{30}{70 + 30} \times 2 \times 40 = 24$$
V

$$u_2 = \frac{70}{70 + 30} \times 2 \times 20 = 28$$
V

2-32: 确定最简单等效电路。





$$R = 50 / (-50) / /10 = 10\Omega$$