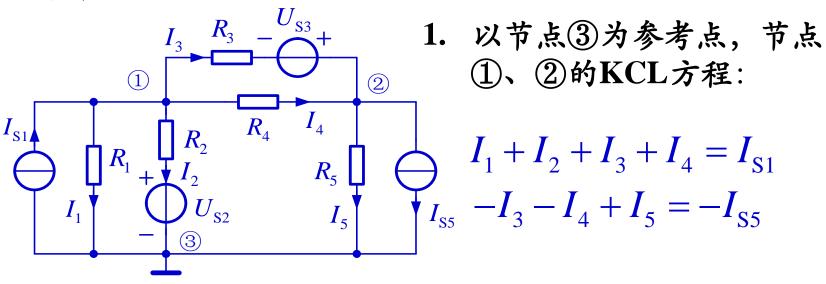


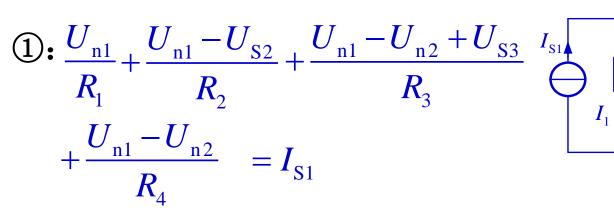
节点电压法:以n-1个节点电压为待求量,对

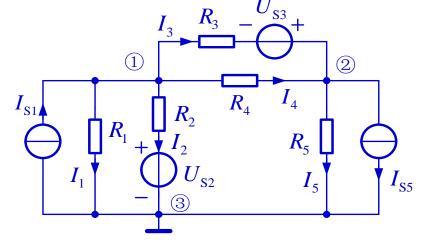
n-1个节点列写 KCL 方程的方法。





2. 用节点电压表示支路电流





②:
$$-\frac{U_{n1}-U_{n2}+U_{S3}}{R_3} - \frac{U_{n1}-U_{n2}}{R_4} + \frac{U_{n2}}{R_5} = -I_{S5}$$

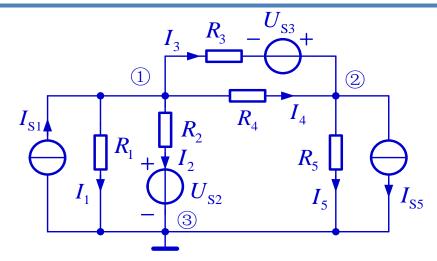
$$\frac{U_{n1}}{R_{1}} + \frac{U_{n1} - U_{s2}}{R_{2}} + \frac{U_{n1} - U_{n2} + U_{s3}}{R_{3}} + \frac{U_{n1} - U_{n2}}{R_{4}} = I_{s1}$$

$$-\frac{U_{n1}-U_{n2}+U_{S3}}{R_3} - \frac{U_{n1}-U_{n2}}{R_4} + \frac{U_{n2}}{R_5} = -I_{S5}$$
3. 整理

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)U_{n1} - \left(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)U_{n2} = I_{S1} + \frac{U_{S2}}{R_2} - \frac{U_{S3}}{R_3}$$

$$-(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4})U_{n1} + (\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5})U_{n2} = -I_{S5} + \frac{U_{S3}}{R_3}$$



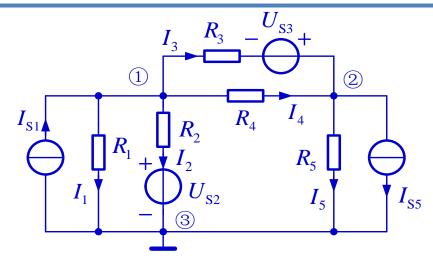


3. 整理

$$(G_{11})U_{n1}-(G_{12})U_{n2}=\sum_{\dagger}I_{sk}+\sum_{\dagger}G_{k}U_{sk}$$

$$-(G_{21})U_{n1}+(G_{22})U_{n2}=-\sum_{\dagger, \pm, 2}I_{Sk}+\sum_{\dagger, \pm, 2}G_{k}U_{Sk}$$





3. 整理

$$G_{11}U_{n1} + G_{12}U_{n2} = \sum_{\dagger j, \pm 1} I_{Sk} + \sum_{\dagger j, \pm 1} G_k U_{Sk}$$
 $G_{21}U_{n1} + G_{22}U_{n2} = \sum_{\dagger j, \pm 2} I_{Sk} + \sum_{\dagger j, \pm 2} G_k U_{Sk}$



推广之:

推厂之:
$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} & \cdots & G_{1(n-1)} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} & \cdots & G_{2(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_{(n-1)1} & G_{(n-1)2} & \cdots & G_{(n-1)(n-1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_{n1} \\ U_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ U_{n(n-1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{1} I_{S} + \sum_{1} GU_{S} \\ \sum_{2} I_{S} + \sum_{2} GU_{S} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{n-1} I_{S} + \sum_{n-1} GU_{S} \end{bmatrix}$$

节点电导矩阵

节点电

节点源电 流向量



4. 列些规则

(1)
$$G_{11} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}, G_{22} = \frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5}$$
 称为节点①、②的自导;

(2)
$$G_{12} = -(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4}), G_{21} = -(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4})$$
 称为节点①、②间的互导;

- (3) $\sum_{\dagger} I_{Sk}$, $\sum_{\dagger} I_{Sk}$ 表示与节点相连的电流源电流代数和;
- (4) $\sum_{\dagger \neq \pm 1} G_k U_{Sk}$, $\sum_{\dagger \neq \pm 2} G_k U_{Sk}$ 表示与节点相连的电压源与串联电导乘积的代数和。
 - 3、4称为节点①、②的注入电流。