

基本概念

采中参数: $d \ll \lambda, \lambda = \frac{c}{f}$

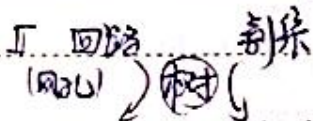
电路变量: $i(t) = \frac{dq}{dt}$
 $u(t) = \frac{dw}{dq}$

$p = \frac{dw}{dx} = \text{marginal utility}$ - 边际效用. 见 p. 20

电路约束

束縛的卦

⇒ 图例: 1. 连通图, 有内圈, 外圈, 轴图



$b-n+1$ 第 $n-1$ 个元素
 根节点

KVL: $\sum u(t) = 0$

KCL: $\sum i(t) = 0$

15. 剖果. 闭合面)

PAUL KOPF Mini

$$n_{\text{ak}} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_k \in \mathcal{A} \\ -1 & \text{if } a_k \in \mathcal{B} \end{cases}$$

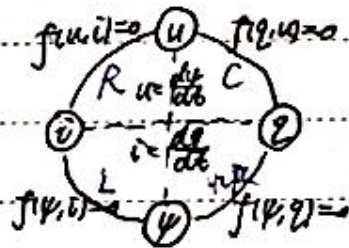
字价 $(r(n) = b \cdot n + 1)$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} M u_b = 0 \\ \hat{c}_b = M^T \hat{c}_m \end{cases}$$

↓
特勒根总理

$$\sum_{k=1}^b u_k i_k = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{k=1}^b \hat{u}_k i_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^b \hat{u}_k i_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^b u_k(t_1) i_k(t_1) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

元件约束



1. 电阻 (电感)
 R G

VCR: $u = \bar{i}R$ / $\bar{i} = Gu$

2. 拉立那:

$$\frac{\theta^+}{\theta^-} \rightarrow -1$$

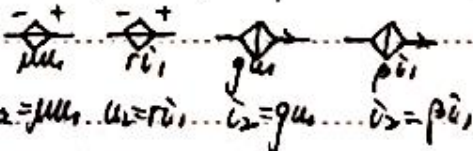
$$u = u_s \quad \bar{v} = \bar{v}_s$$

不许短路

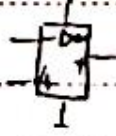
和平路

3. 语控源

$$\frac{v}{c} \cdot c \cdot \frac{v}{c} \cdot s$$



4. 运算 (OP)

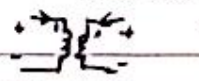


⇒ 月反債 戊午

$A \rightarrow +\infty - U_i \rightarrow 0$ 虚短

$$R_i \rightarrow +\infty - \dot{U}_i \rightarrow 0 \text{ 定值}$$

5. 理想变压器



$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 \\ \dot{u}_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{u}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\lambda u_2 \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda} i_2 \end{cases}$$

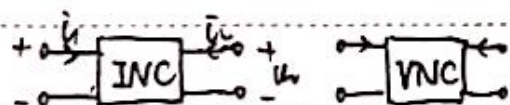
⇒ 虫咬(痒)対策

非此

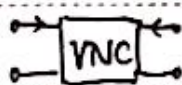
$$u_1 = (n^* R_L) \hat{e}_1$$

回转器: 负回转器 (造负电阻)

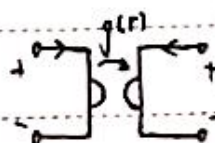
& 理想回转器 ($C \rightleftharpoons L$)



$$\begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = \bar{i}_2 \\ u_1 = u_2 \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = -\bar{i}_2 \\ u_1 = -u_2 \end{cases}$$

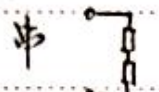
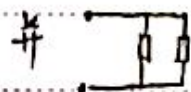


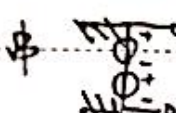

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -r \bar{i}_2 \\ u_2 = r \bar{i}_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{cases} \bar{i}_1 = g u_2 \\ \bar{i}_2 = -g u_1 \end{cases}$$

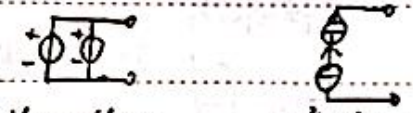
电路分析法

1. 支路分析法: $\begin{cases} b \text{ 个 } i \\ b \text{ 个 } u \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} n-1 : KCL \\ b-n+1 : KVL \\ b : VCR \end{cases}$

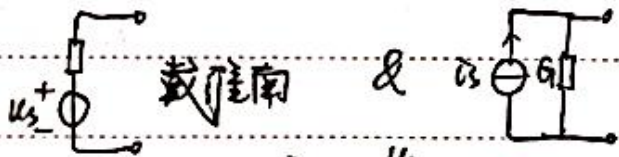
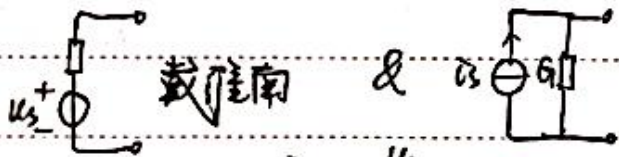
2. 等效变换法: 定义: 相同外特性 \Rightarrow 等效性质: 外连相同电路 - $\frac{OC}{SC}$ 此电路等效

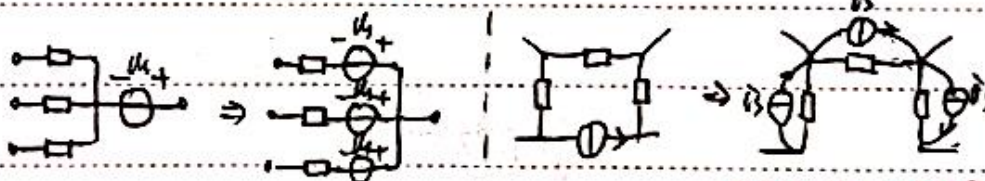
i) R/G 串  并 
 $R = R_1 + R_2$ $G = G_1 + G_2$
 分压 $u_k = \frac{R_k}{\sum R} u$ 分流 $i_k = \frac{G_k}{\sum G} i$

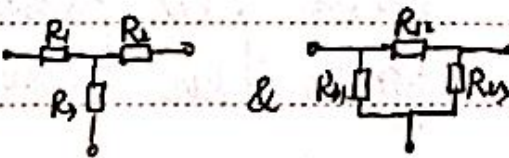
ii) \oplus/\ominus 串  并 
 $u_s = u_{s1} + u_{s2}$ $i_s = i_{s1} + i_{s2}$

Caution: 
 同向 $u_{s1} = u_{s2}$ 同向 $i_{s1} = i_{s2}$

Exist: 

iii) $\bar{u} \& \bar{i}$  诺顿 & 戴维南 
 $i_s = \frac{u_s}{R}$ (短路) $G = \frac{1}{R}$ (开路)

iv) $\bar{u} \& \bar{i}$  可任意倍工方便数

v) $\Delta \Leftrightarrow Y$  $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$ $R_2 = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$
 $R_T = \frac{1}{3} R_{\pi}, R_r = 3 R_T$

(vi) 对称 翻折 旋转
 可断 可短
 ($i=0$) ($u=0$)

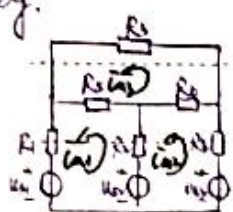
(vii) $V/C/V/S$ 当成独立源 储能控制变量

3. 独立变量法

回路(网孔)分析法

$(b-n+1)$ KVL

e.g.



$$\begin{pmatrix} R_1+R_4+R_5 & -R_4 & R_5 \\ -R_4 & R_2+R_4+R_6 & R_6 \\ -R_5 & R_6 & R_3+R_5+R_6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_{m1} \\ i_{m2} \\ i_{m3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{s2}-u_{s1} \\ u_{s3}-u_{s2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

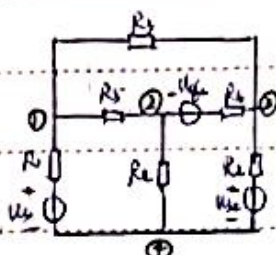
互电阻
同向正, 反向负
自电阻
im上电阻, 电压源

在支路电压源时
注意

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_{m1} \\ i_{m2} \\ i_{m3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_{s2}-u_{s1} \\ u_{s3}-u_{s2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{电压升} \\ \text{电压降} \\ \text{电压源} \end{matrix}$$

割集(节点)分析法

$(n-1)$ KCL



$$\begin{pmatrix} G_1+G_3+G_5 & -G_5 & -G_3 \\ -G_5 & G_2+G_3+G_6 & -G_6 \\ -G_3 & -G_6 & G_4+G_5+G_6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \\ u_{n3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -G_1 u_{s1} \\ -G_6 u_{s2} \\ G_4 u_{s2} + G_6 u_{s3} \end{pmatrix}$$

互电导
电压源
自电导
电阻上电导, 电压源

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \\ u_{n3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -G_1 u_{s1} \\ -G_6 u_{s2} \\ G_4 u_{s2} + G_6 u_{s3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{电压源} \\ \text{电压源} \\ \text{电压源} \end{matrix}$$

矩阵法

基本回路矩阵 $B_{l \times b}$

$$b_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{支路k与回路l方向相同} \\ -1 & \text{支路k与回路l方向相反} \\ 0 & \text{支路k不在回路l中} \end{cases}$$

基本割集矩阵 $Q_{c \times b}$

$$q_{ik} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{支路k与割集c方向相同} \\ -1 & \text{支路k与割集c方向相反} \\ 0 & \text{支路k不在割集c中} \end{cases}$$

选基本回路方向 - 逆支方向 $\Rightarrow B = (B_l; B_t)$

选基本割集方向 - 树支方向 $\Rightarrow Q = (Q_c; Q_t)$

$$\text{而 } B u_b = 0 \Rightarrow u_b = -B_t u_t$$

$$\text{而 } Q i_b = 0 \Rightarrow i_t = -Q_c i_c$$

$$\bar{u}_b = B^T \bar{i}_c$$

$$u_b = Q^T u_t$$

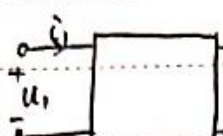
对应关系

节点	标准节点	节点电压	串联支路	KCL	支路电压	开路
网孔	外网孔	网孔电流	并联支路	KVL	支路电流	短路
G	L	φ	\rightarrow			
R	C	ψ	\leftarrow			

端口特性分析


1. 端口 VCR: $u = Ai + B$

2. 双口



$$\begin{cases} a_{11}u_1 + a_{12}u_2 + d_{11}i_1 + d_{12}i_2 = 0 \\ a_{21}u_1 + a_{22}u_2 + d_{21}i_1 + d_{22}i_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(i) 流控型 VCR




$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_{11} = \frac{u_1}{i_1} \Big|_{i_2=0} \quad r_{12} = \frac{u_1}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} \quad r_{21} = \frac{u_2}{i_1} \Big|_{i_2=0} \quad r_{22} = \frac{u_2}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0}$$

端口1开路求电压 端口2开路求电压

注: 左端口电压 右端口电压

(ii) 压控型 VCR




$$\begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{11} & g_{12} \\ g_{21} & g_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = G \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{11} = \frac{i_1}{u_1} \Big|_{u_2=0} \quad g_{12} = \frac{i_1}{u_2} \Big|_{u_1=0} \quad g_{21} = \frac{i_2}{u_1} \Big|_{u_2=0} \quad g_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2} \Big|_{u_1=0}$$

端口1短路求电压 端口2短路求电压

(iii) 混合I型 VCR




$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = H \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h_{11} = \frac{u_1}{i_1} \Big|_{u_2=0} \quad h_{12} = \frac{u_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} \quad h_{21} = \frac{i_2}{i_1} \Big|_{u_2=0} \quad h_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2} \Big|_{i_1=0}$$

(注意电压) 端口1短路求电压 端口2开路求电压

(iv) 混合II型 VCR



$$\begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{h}_{11} & \hat{h}_{12} \\ \hat{h}_{21} & \hat{h}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{H} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(v) 传输I型 VCR $\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 端口电压同方向

(vi) 传输II型 VCR $\begin{pmatrix} u_2 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{a}_{11} & \hat{a}_{12} \\ \hat{a}_{21} & \hat{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ -i_1 \end{pmatrix} = \hat{A} \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ -i_1 \end{pmatrix}$

电路实验

1. 齐次性定理 & 叠加原理

激励 & 响应

线性

$$L(a_1 u_1 + a_2 u_2) = a_1 L(u_1) + a_2 L(u_2)$$

(u, i)

单一激励下的线性、非时变电路：网络函数 $H = \frac{\text{响应}}{\text{激励}}$

一个电源作用：
 $\ominus \rightarrow \oplus$ 短路 ($u_s = 0$)
 $\oplus \rightarrow \ominus$ 断路 ($i_s = 0$)

对于线性源，也可激励，激励源在输出

和函数 G_i, R_i
 转移函数 G_T, H_i, R_T, H_u

(全同)

2. 置换定理

对于已知 u_k / i_k ，可用 $\ominus \rightarrow \oplus$ 或 $\oplus \rightarrow \ominus$ 替换



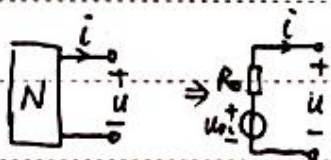
置换后，电路中 u, i 均不变

(求电压可用)

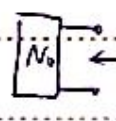
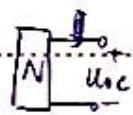
3. 戴维南定理

任何一个含电源、线性电阻、受控源的一端口电路

就端口来说，可等效为一个电压源串联电阻支路



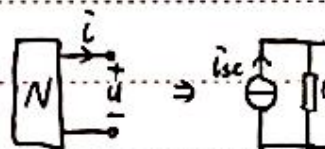
$$u = Ai + B$$



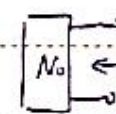
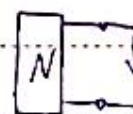
(所有独立源置零)

诺顿定理

可等效为一个电流源并联电阻组合



$$i = Au + B$$

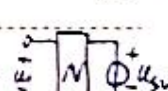
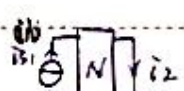
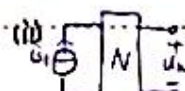
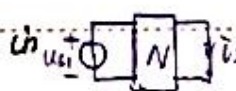


(所有独立源置零)

4. 互易定理

对于不含独立电源的电路，其激励端口和响应端口互易后，激励电压与响应电流相等

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 \\ = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 \end{aligned}$$



转移电阻不变

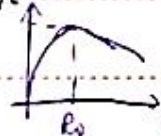
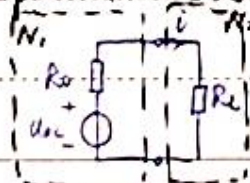
$$\frac{i_2}{u_{s1}} = \frac{i_1}{u_{s2}}$$

转移电阻不变

$$\frac{u_2}{i_{s1}} = \frac{u_1}{i_{s2}}$$

$$\frac{i_2}{i_{s1}} = \frac{u_1}{u_{s2}}$$

5. 最大功率传输定理



$$R_L = R_o$$

$$P_L = \frac{u_{oc}^2}{4R_o}$$