第2章 电阻电路的等效变换

本章重点

2.1	月音
2.2	电路的等效变换
2.3	电阻的串联和并联
2.4	电阻的Υ形连接和△形连接的等效变换
2.5	电压源、电流源的串联和并联
2.6	实际电源的两种模型及其等效变换
2.7	输入电阻



● 重点:

- 1. 电路等效的概念;
- 2. 电阻的串、并联;
- 3. 电阻的Y—△ 变换;
- 4. 电压源和电流源的等效变换;



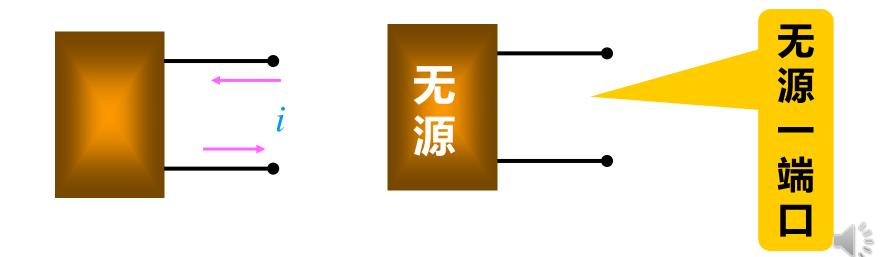
电阻电路 — 仅由电源和线性电阻构成的电路

- 分析方法 ① 欧姆定律和基尔霍夫定律是 分析电阻电路的依据;
 - ②等效变换的方法,也称化简的 方法。



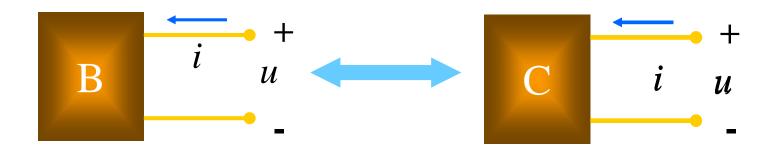
2.2 电路的等效变换

任何一个复杂的电路, 向外引出两个端子, 且从一个端子流入的电流等于从另一端子流出的电流, 则称这一电路为二端网络(或一端口网络)。

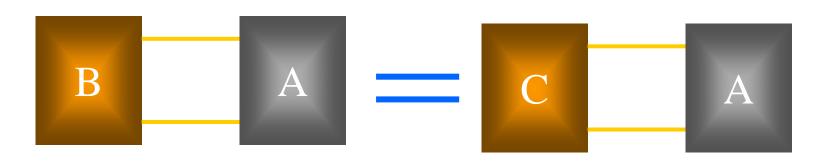


2.两端电路等效的概念

两个两端电路,端口具有相同的电压、电流关系,则称它们是等效的电路。



对A电路中的电流、电压和功率而言,满足:







两电路具有相同的VCR;

- ②电路等效变换的对象:
 - 一 未变化的外电路A中的电压、电流和功率; (即对外等效,对内不等效)
- ③电路等效变换的目的:
 - 一 化简电路,方便计算。



2.3 电阻的串联和并联

1.电阻串联

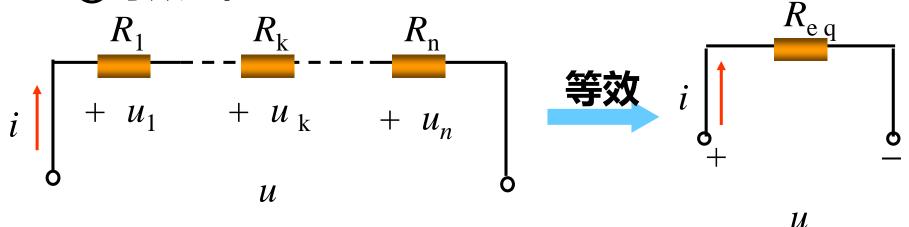
①电路特点

- (a) 各电阻顺序连接,流过同一电流(KCL);
- (b) 总电压等于各串联电阻的电压之和 (KVL)。

$$u = u_1 + \cdots + u_k + \cdots + u_n$$



②等效电阻



由欧姆定律

$$u = R_1 i + \dots + R_K i + \dots + R_n i = (R_1 + \dots + R_n) i = R_{eq} i$$

$$R_{eq} = R_1 + \dots + R_k + \dots + R_n = \sum_{k=1}^n R_k > R_k$$



串联电路的总电阻等于各分电阻之和。



③串联电阻的分压

$$u_k = R_k i = R_k \frac{u}{R_{eq}} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq}} u < u$$

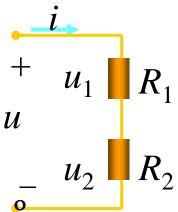


电压与电阻成正比,因此串联电阻电路可作分压电路。

例

两个电阻的分压:

$$u_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} u \qquad u_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u$$





4功率

$$p_1 = R_1 i^2$$
, $p_2 = R_2 i^2$, ..., $p_n = R_n i^2$
 $p_1 : p_2 : ... : p_n = R_1 : R_2 : ... : R_n$

$$p = R_{eq}i^{2} = (R_{1} + R_{2} + \dots + R_{n}) i^{2}$$

$$= R_{1}i^{2} + R_{2}i^{2} + \dots + R_{n}i^{2}$$

$$= p_{1} + p_{2} + \dots + p_{n}$$

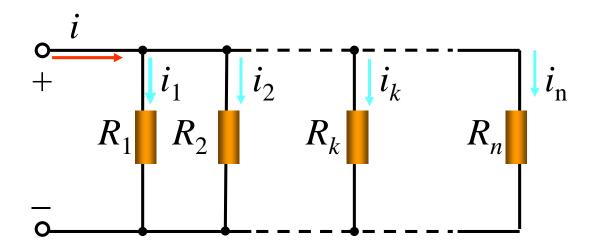


- ① 电阻串联时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成正比;
- ②等效电阻消耗的功率等于各串联电阻消耗功率的总和。



2. 电阻并联

①电路特点

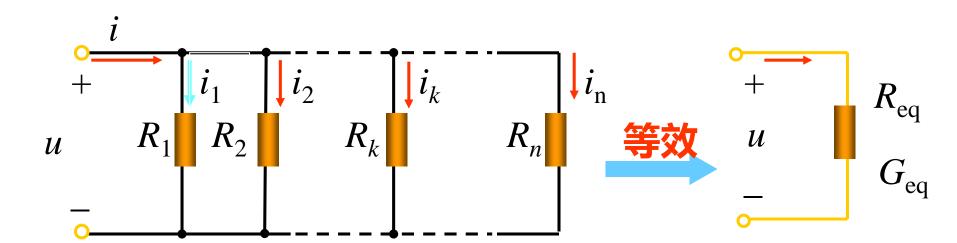


- (a) 各电阻两端为同一电压 (KVL);
- (b)总电流等于流过各并联电阻的电流之和(KCL)。

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + \dots + i_n$$



②等效电阻



BKCL:
$$i = i_1 + i_2 + ... + i_k + ... + i_n$$

$$= u/R_1 + u/R_2 + ... + u/R_n$$

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

$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} G_k > G_k$$





等效电导等于并联的各电导之和。

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \quad \mathbb{P} \quad R_{eq} < R_k$$

$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n = \sum_{k=1}^n G_k > G_k$$

③并联电阻的分流

电流分配与 电导成正比

$$\frac{i_k}{i} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{eq}}} \qquad i_k = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{eq}}}i$$



$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \qquad i_k = \frac{G_k}{G_{eq}} i$$

两电阻的分流:

$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2}$$

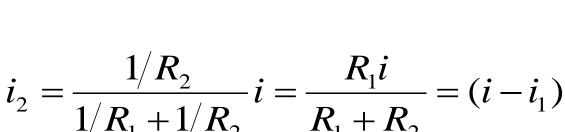
$$R_{eq} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

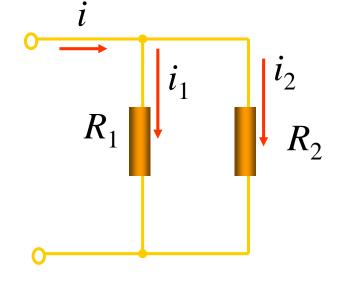
$$i_1$$

$$R_2$$

$$R_2$$

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







$$p_1 = G_1 u^2$$
, $p_2 = G_2 u^2$, ..., $p_n = G_n u^2$

$$p_1: p_2: \ldots : p_n = G_1: G_2: \ldots : G_n$$

总功率
$$p = G_{eq}u^2 = (G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_n) u^2$$

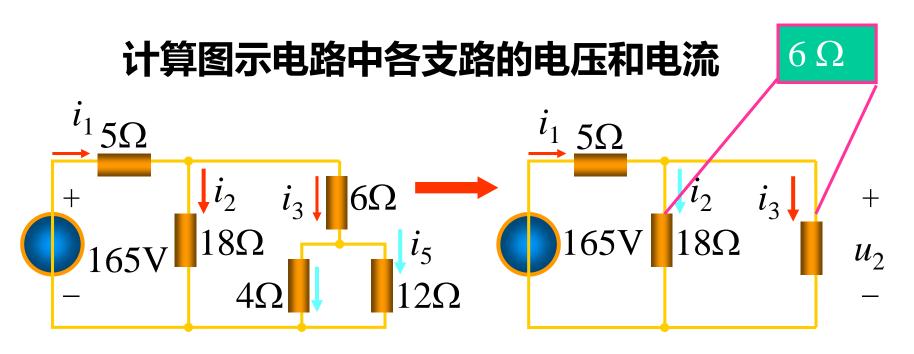
= $G_1u^2 + G_2u^2 + ... + G_nu^2$
= $p_1 + p_2 + ... + p_n$



- ①电阻并联时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻 大小成反比:
- ②等效电阻消耗的功率等于各并联电阻消 耗功率的总和



电路中有电阻的串联,又有电阻的并联,这种连接方式称电阻的串并联。



$$i_1 = 165/11 = 15A$$

$$u_2 = 165V - 5\Omega \times 15A = 90V$$

 $u_2 = 6i_1 = 6 \times 15 = 90V$

$$i_2 = 90/18 = 5A$$
 $u_3 = 6i_3 = 6 \times 10 = 60 \text{ V}$
 $i_3 = 15 - 5 = 10 \text{ A}$ $u_4 = 3i_3 = 30 \text{ V}$
 $i_4 = 30/4 = 7.5 \text{ A}$ $i_5 = 10 - 7.5 = 2.5 \text{ A}$



例2
$$I_1$$
 I_2 R I_3 R I_4 *: I_1,I_4,U_4 12V 2R U_1 2R U_2 2R U_4 — — — — — — —

解

①用分流方法做

$$I_4 = -\frac{1}{2}I_3 = -\frac{1}{4}I_2 = -\frac{1}{8}I_1 = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{12}{R} = -\frac{3}{2R}$$

$$U_4 = -I_4 \times 2R = 3V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{12}{R}$$

②用分压方法做

$$U_4 = \frac{U_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}U_1 = 3V$$
 $I_4 = -\frac{3}{2K}$



从以上例题可得求解串、并联电路的一般步骤:

- ①求出等效电阻或等效电导;
- ②应用欧姆定律求出总电压或总电流;
- ③ 应用欧姆定律或分压、分流公式求各电阻上的电流和电压

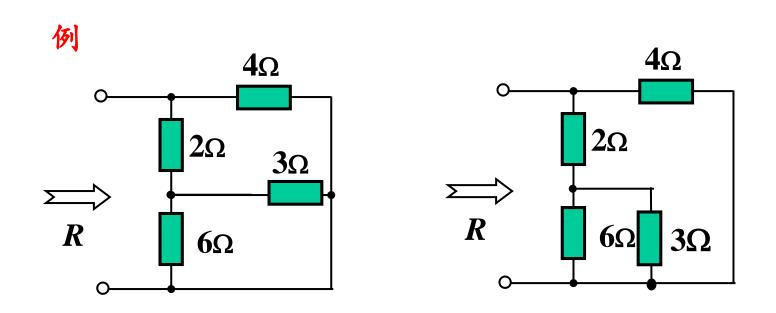
以上的关键在于识别各电阻的串联、并联关系!



电阻串并联

如何看出串联和并联的连接方式?

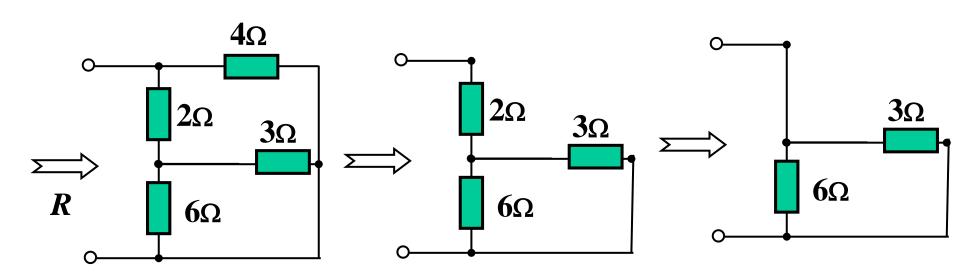
法1: 节点的移动、元件的拉伸



$$R = 4//(2+3//6) = 2 \Omega$$



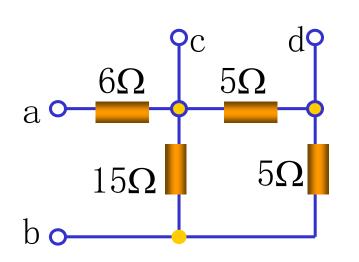
法2: 去掉已知(串联短路, 并联开路)

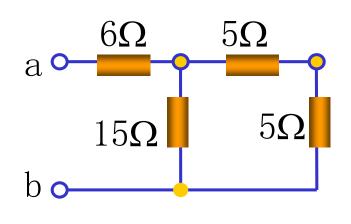


$$R = 4//(2+3//6) = 2 \Omega$$



例3





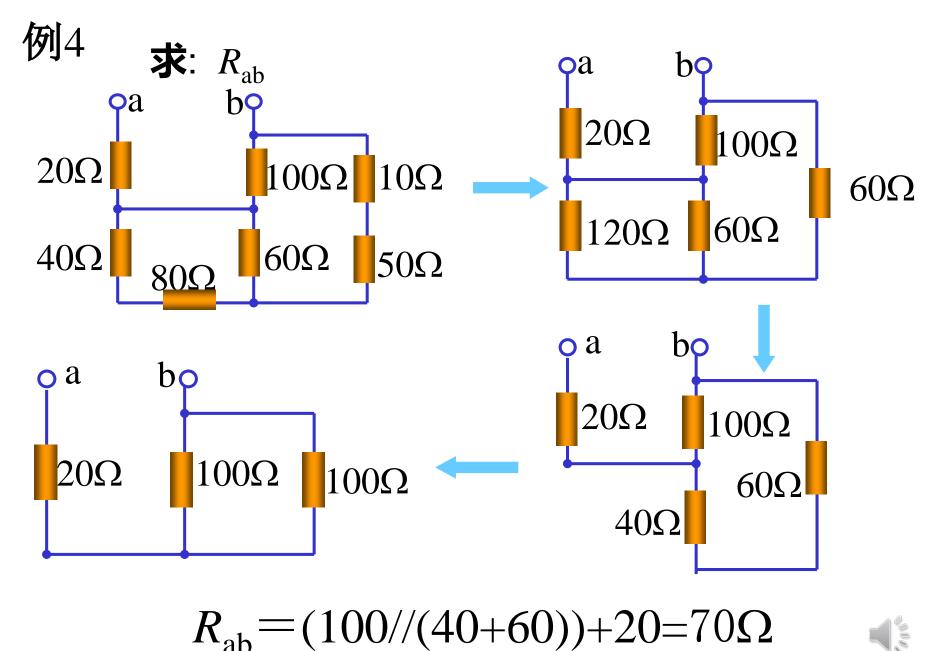
求: R_{ab} , R_{cd}

$$R_{ab} = (5+5)//15+6=12\Omega$$

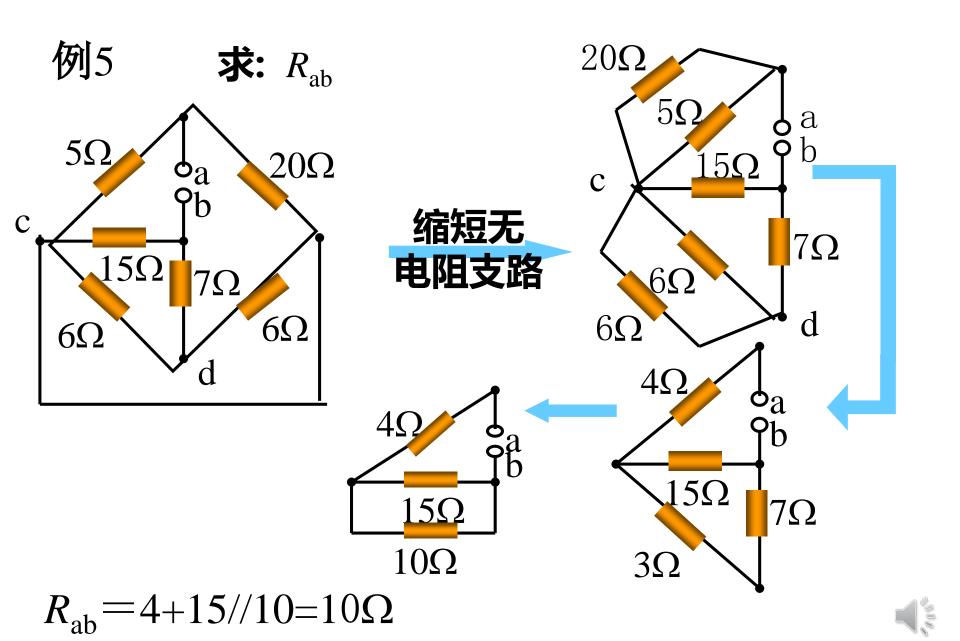
$$R_{cd} = (15 + 5) // 5 = 4\Omega$$

$\begin{array}{c|c} 5\Omega \\ \hline \Omega \\ \hline \end{array}$

等效电阻针对端口而言

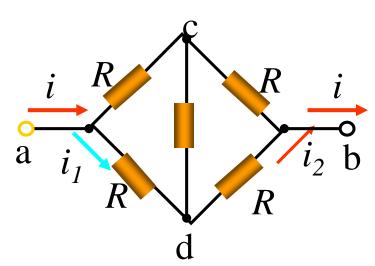




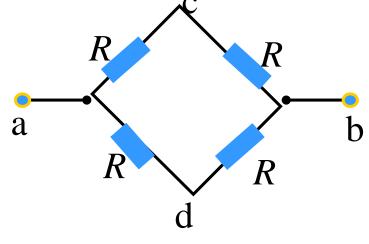


求: R_{ab}

对称电路 c、d等电位







根据电流分配

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{2}i = i_2$$
 $R_{ab} = R$

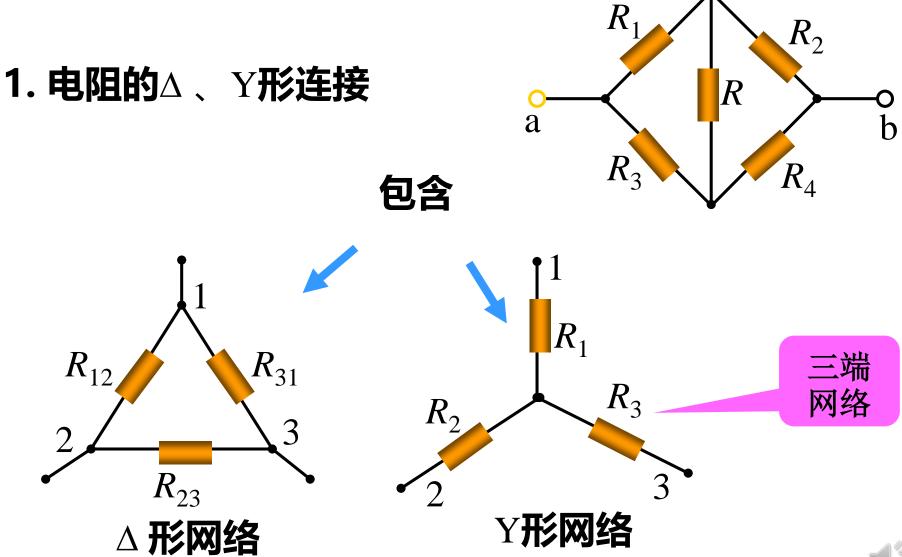
$$R_{ab} = R$$

$$u_{ab} = i_1 R + i_2 R = (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)R = iR$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u_{ab}}{i} = R$$

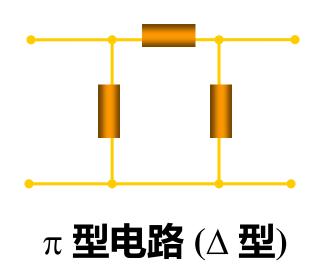


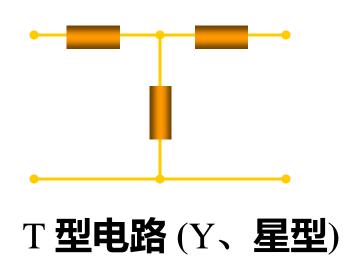
2.4 电阻的Υ形连接和△形连接的等效变换





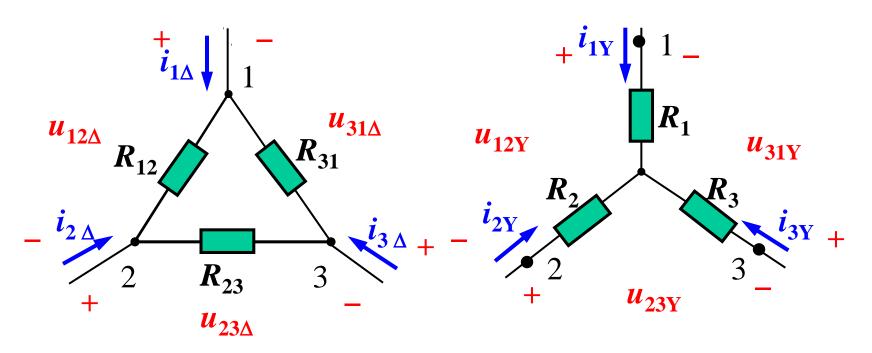
Δ , Y 网络的变形:



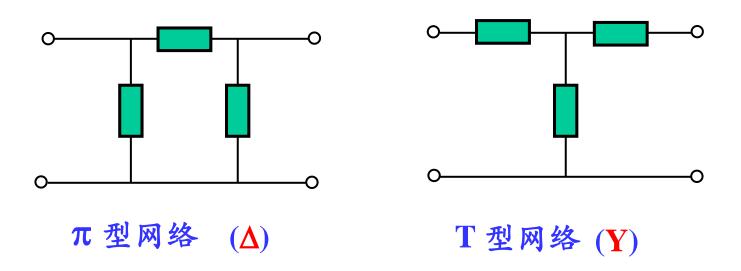


这两个电路当它们的电阻满足一定的关系时,能够相互等效。

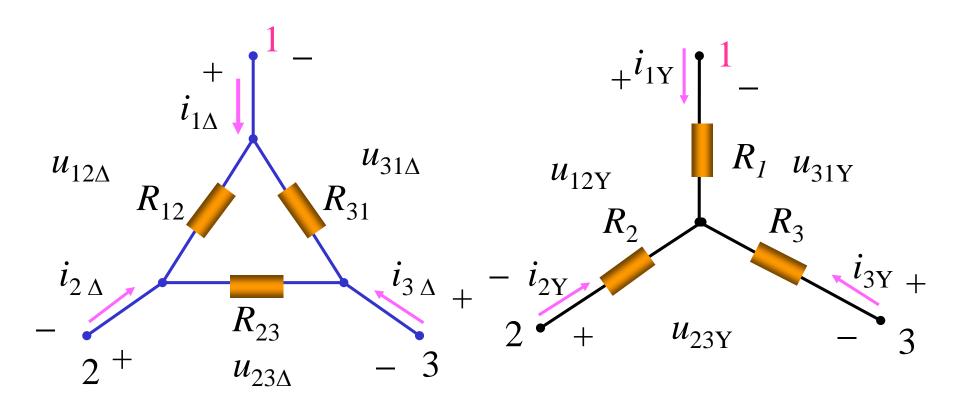




 Δ 型,Y型网络的变形

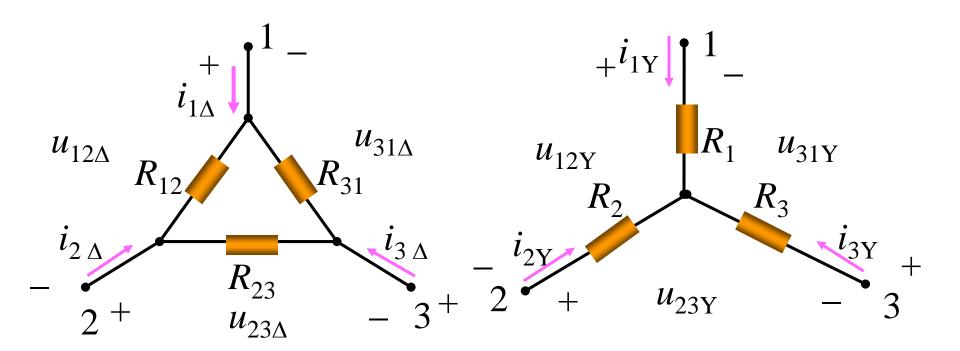


2. $\Delta - Y$ 变换的等效条件



等效条件: $i_{1\Delta} = i_{1Y}$, $i_{2\Delta} = i_{2Y}$, $i_{3\Delta} = i_{3Y}$, $u_{12\Delta} = u_{12Y}$, $u_{23\Delta} = u_{23Y}$, $u_{31\Delta} = u_{31Y}$





△接: 用电压表示电流

$$i_{1\Delta} = u_{12\Delta}/R_{12} - u_{31\Delta}/R_{31}$$

 $i_{2\Delta} = u_{23\Delta}/R_{23} - u_{12\Delta}/R_{12}$
 $i_{3\Delta} = u_{31\Delta}/R_{31} - u_{23\Delta}/R_{23}$

Y接: 用电流表示电压

$$u_{12Y} = R_1 i_{1Y} - R_2 i_{2Y}$$

$$u_{23Y} = R_2 i_{2Y} - R_3 i_{3Y}$$

$$u_{31Y} = R_3 i_{3Y} - R_1 i_{1Y}$$

$$i_{1Y} + i_{2Y} + i_{3Y} = 0$$
(2)

由式(2)解得:

$$i_{1Y} = \frac{u_{12Y}R_3 - u_{31Y}R_2}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$\mathbf{i}_{2Y} = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{23Y}\mathbf{R}_1 - \mathbf{u}_{12Y}\mathbf{R}_3}{\mathbf{R}_1\mathbf{R}_2 + \mathbf{R}_2\mathbf{R}_3 + \mathbf{R}_3\mathbf{R}_1}$$
(3)

$$i_{3Y} = \frac{u_{31Y}R_2 - u_{23Y}R_1}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{1\Delta} = u_{12\Delta} / R_{12} - u_{31\Delta} / R_{31}$$

 $i_{2\Delta} = u_{23\Delta} / R_{23} - u_{12\Delta} / R_{12}$ (1)

$$i_{3\Delta} = u_{31\Delta} / R_{31} - u_{23\Delta} / R_{23}$$

根据等效条件,比较式(3)与式(1),得 $Y \rightarrow \Delta$ 的变换条件:

等效条件: $i_{1\Lambda} = i_{1Y}$, $i_{2\Lambda} = i_{2Y}$, $i_{3\Lambda} = i_{3Y}$,

$$i_{1\Lambda}=i_{1Y}$$
,

$$i_{2\Delta} = i_{2Y}$$

$$i_{3\Delta}=i_{3Y}$$
,

$$u_{12\Lambda} = u_{12Y}$$
,

$$u_{12\Delta} = u_{12Y}$$
, $u_{23\Delta} = u_{23Y}$, $u_{31\Delta} = u_{31Y}$

$$u_{31\Delta} = u_{31Y}$$

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

$$G_{12} = \frac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$G_{23} = \frac{G_2 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$R_{31} = R_3 + R_1 + \frac{R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$G_{31} = \frac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

类似可得到由 $\Delta \rightarrow Y$ 的变换条件:

$$G_{1} = G_{12} + G_{31} + \frac{G_{12}G_{31}}{G_{23}}$$

$$G_{2} = G_{23} + G_{12} + \frac{G_{23}G_{12}}{G_{31}}$$

$$G_{3} = G_{31} + G_{23} + \frac{G_{31}G_{23}}{G_{12}}$$

$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_{2} = \frac{R_{23}R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_{3} = \frac{R_{31}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$



简记方法:

$$R_{Y} = \frac{\Delta$$
相邻电阻乘积 $\sum R_{\Delta}$

 $G_{\Delta} = \frac{\mathrm{Y}$ 相邻电导乘积}{\sum G_{\mathrm{Y}}}

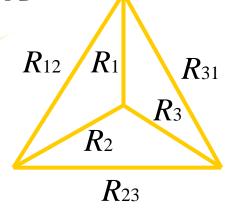
 Δ 变Y

Y变A

特例: 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有

$$R_{\Delta} = 3R_{Y}$$

外大内小

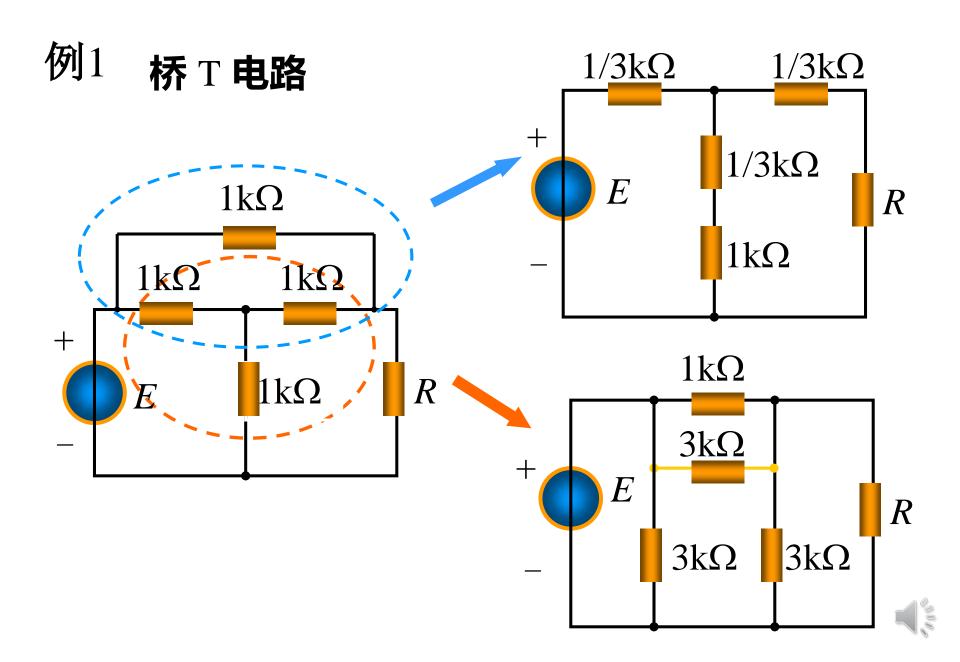




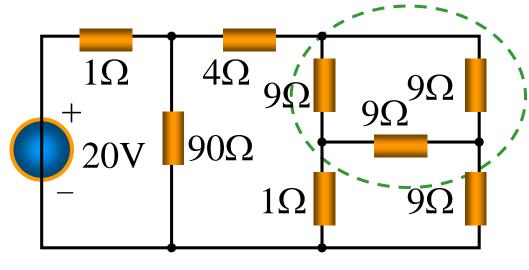


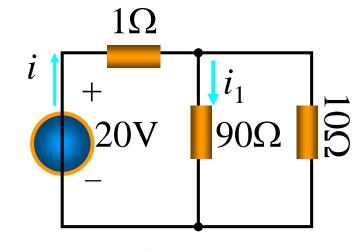
- ①等效对外部(端钮以外)有效,对内不成立。
- ②等效电路与外部电路无关。
- ③用于简化电路





例2 计算90Ω电阻吸收的功率





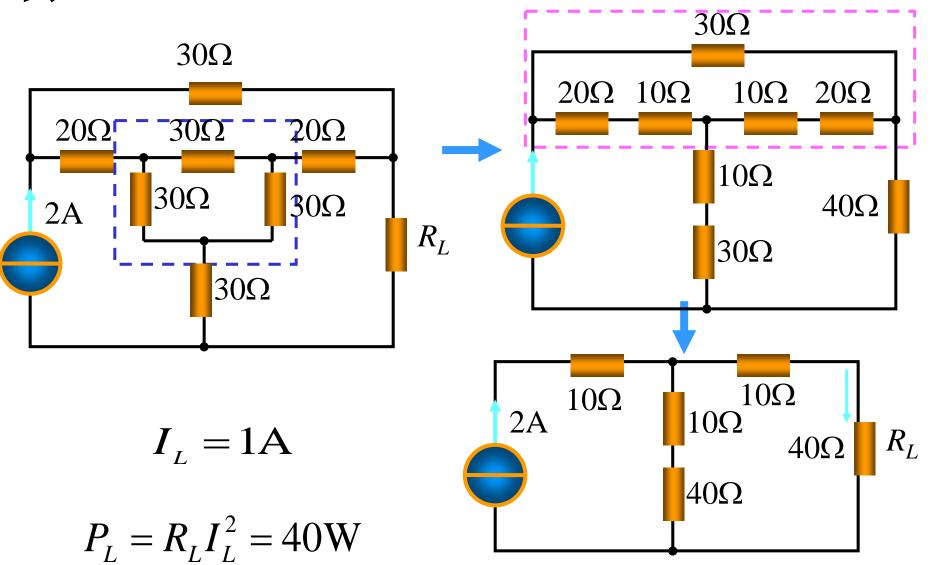
$$R_{eq} = 1 + \frac{10 \times 90}{10 + 90} = 10\Omega$$

$$i = 20/10 = 2A$$

$$i_1 = \frac{10 \times 2}{10 + 90} = 0.2A$$

$$P = 90i_1^2 = 90 \times (0.2)^2 = 3.6$$
 W

例3 求负载电阻 R_L 消耗的功率

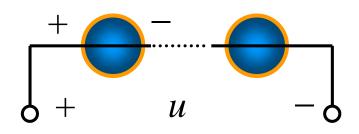




2.5 电压源、电流源的串联和并联

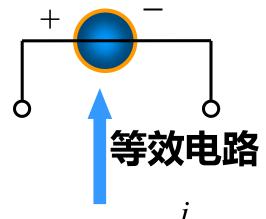
1.理想电压源的串联和并联

$$u = u_{s1} + u_{s2} = \sum u_{sk}$$





注意参考方向

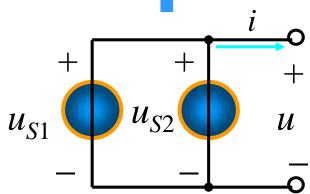


②并联

$$u = u_{s1} = u_{s2}$$

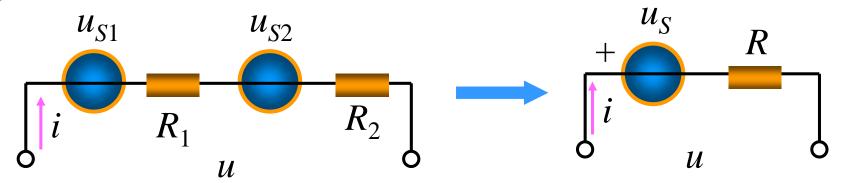


相同电压源才能并联电源中的电流不确定。

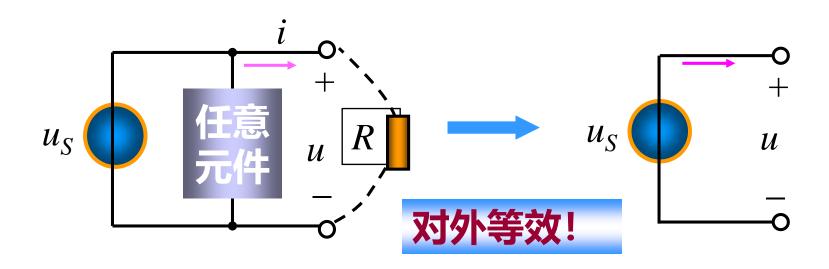




③电压源与支路的串、并联等效



$$u = u_{s1} + R_1 i + u_{s2} + R_2 i = (u_{s1} + u_{s2}) + (R_1 + R_2) i = u_s + Ri$$



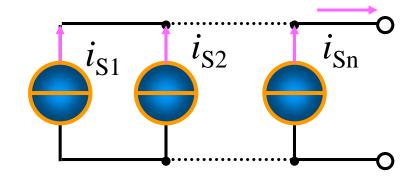


2. 理想电流源的串联并联

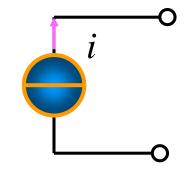
注意参考方向

①并联

$$i = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + \dots + i_{sn} = \sum i_{sk}$$

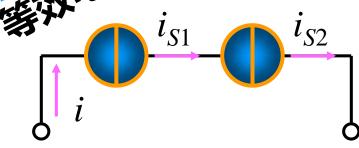






②串联

$$i = i_{s1} = i_{s2}$$

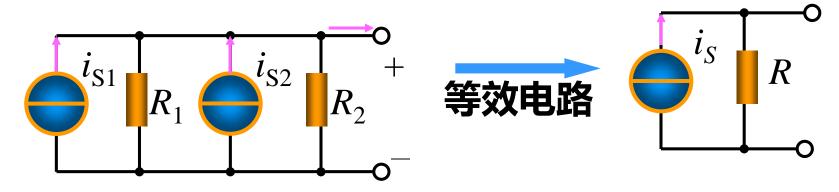


公注意

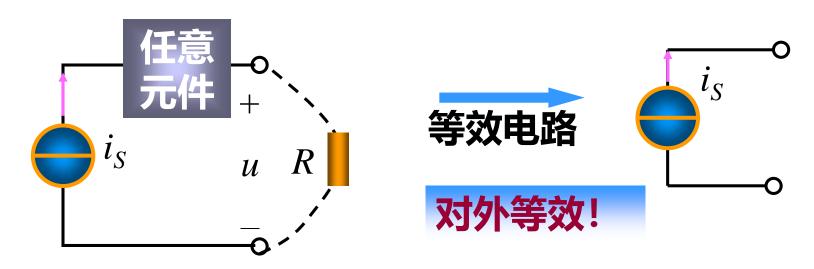
相同的理想电流源才能串联, 每个电流源的端电压不能确定。



3. 电流源与支路的串、并联等效



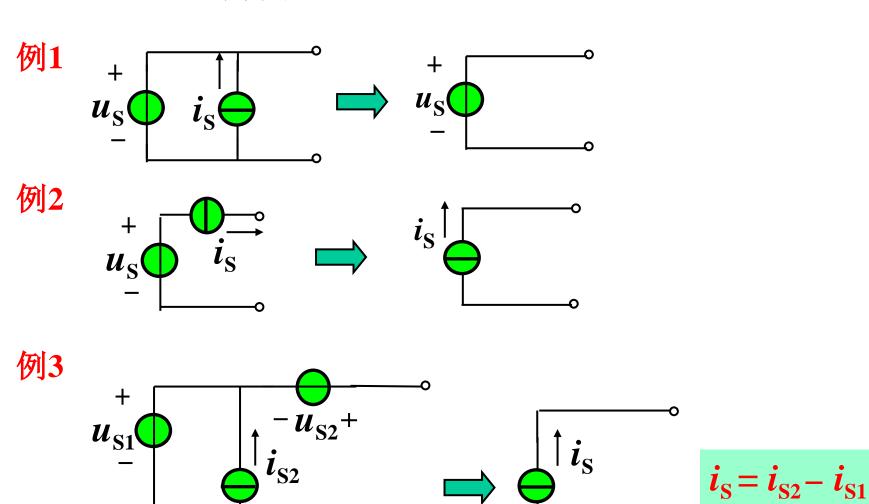
$$i = i_{s1} - u/R_1 + i_{s2} - u/R_2 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} - (1/R_1 + 1/R_2)u = i_s - u/R$$





三、理想电源的串并联

is1



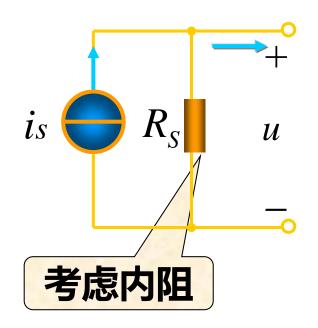


2.6 实际电源的两种模型及其等效变换

1. 实际电压源 伏安特性: $u = u_{s} - R_{s}i$ 考虑内阻 \mathcal{U} 一个好的电压源要求

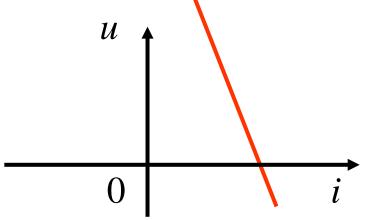
实际电压源也不允许短路。因其内阻小,若短路,电流很大,可能烧毁电源。

2. 实际电流源



伏安特性:

$$i = i_{S} - \frac{u}{R_{S}}$$

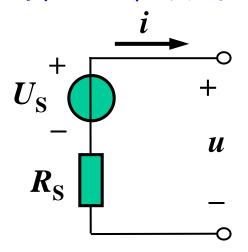


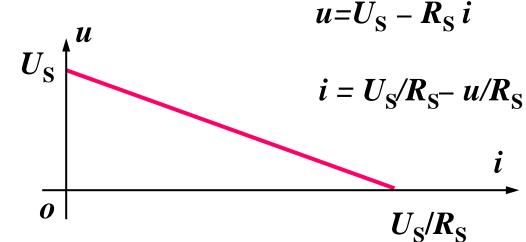
-个好的电流源要求 $R_{\rm S}
ightarrow \infty$

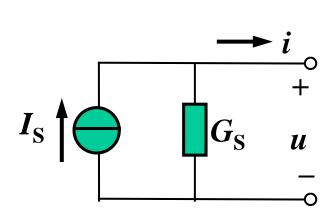
$$R_S \to \infty$$

路, 电压很高, 可能烧毁电源。

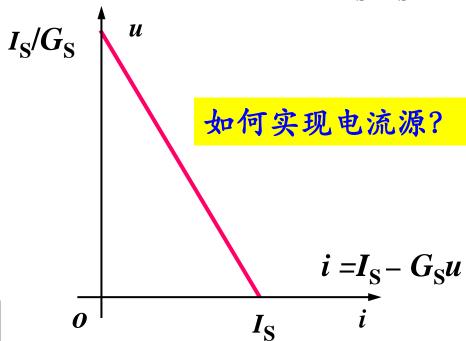
(c) 实际电源的模型



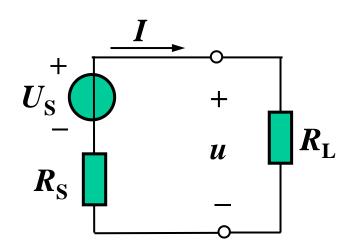












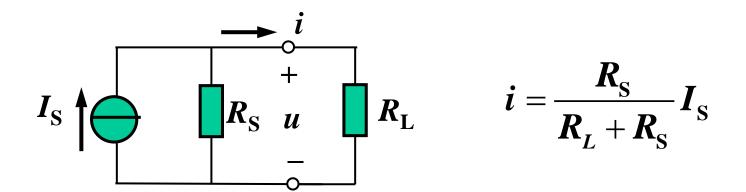
$$u = \frac{R_{\rm L}}{R_{\rm L} + R_{\rm S}} U_{\rm S}$$

阻抗匹配的作用

 $U_{\rm S}$: 电压形式表示的信号源

负载电阻 R_L 相对越大,负载上得到的电压信号越大电压源内阻 R_S 相对越小,为负载提供信号的能力越强





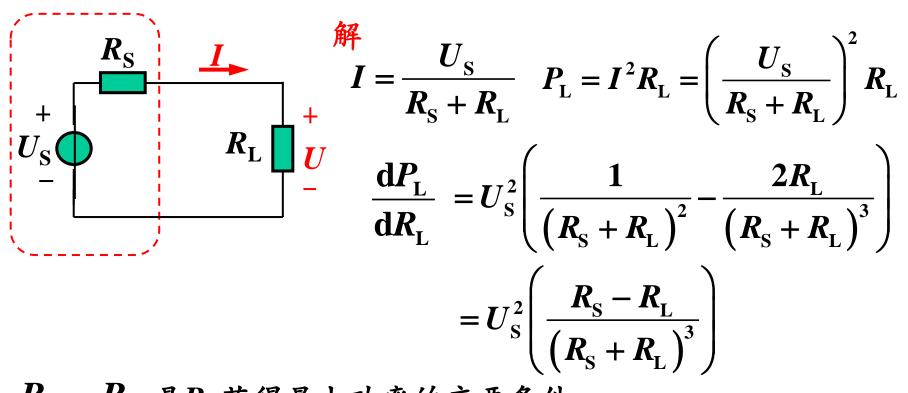
 I_{S} : 电流形式表示的信号源

负载电阻 R_L 相对越小,负载上得到电流信号越大

电流源内阻Rs相对越大,为负载提供信号的能力越强



例3 求能够获得最大功率的 R_L 并求其获得的最大功率。



 $R_{\rm L} = R_{\rm S}$ 是 $R_{\rm L}$ 获得最大功率的充要条件

电阻匹配

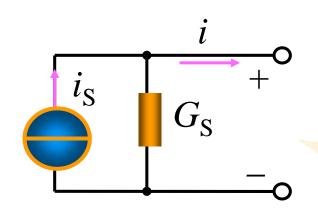
$$U = \frac{U_{\rm S}}{2}, \eta = 50\%, P_{\rm L} = \frac{U_{\rm S}^2}{4R_{\rm S}}$$

把负载获得最大电压和最大功率 对比进行思考和记忆!!

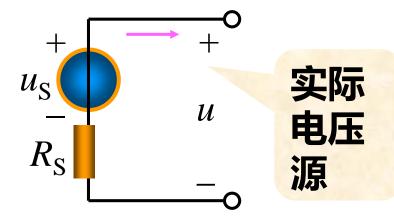


3. 电压源和电流源的等效变换

实际电压源、实际电流源两种模型可以进行等效变换, 所谓的等效是指端口的电压、电流在转换过程中保持不变。



实际 电流 源



$$i = i_S - G_S u$$

$$i_{\rm S} = u_{\rm S}/R_{\rm S}$$
 $G_{\rm S} = 1/R_{\rm S}$

$$u=u_{S}-R_{S} i$$

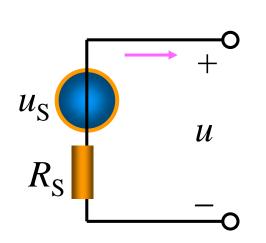
$$i = u_{S}/R_{S}-u/R_{S}$$

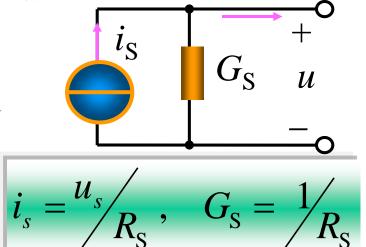
比较可得等效条件



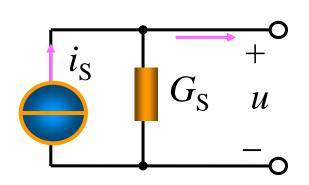


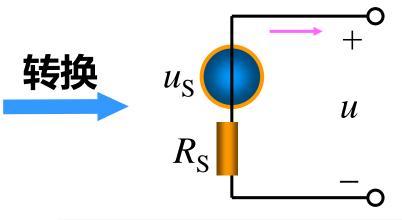
电压源变换为电流源:





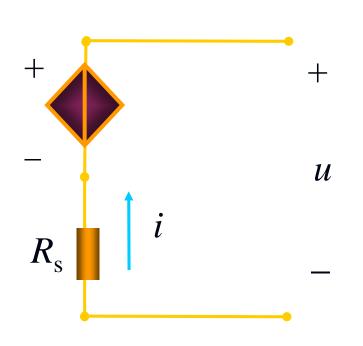
电流源变换为电压源:

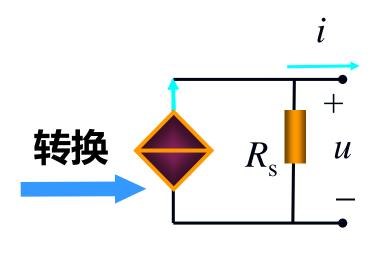




$$u_{\rm S} = \frac{i_{\rm S}}{G_{\rm S}}, \quad R_{\rm S} = \frac{1}{G_{\rm S}}$$







 $VCVL: nu_1(V)$

 $CCVL: ri_1(V)$



 $VCCL: nu_1/Rs(A)$

$$g=n/Rs(S)$$

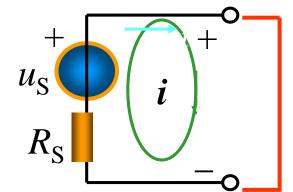
 $CCCL: ri_1/Rs(A)$

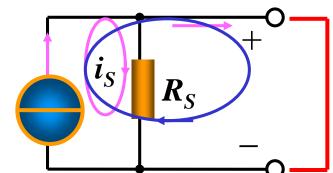
$$\beta = r/Rs$$





①变换关系





数值关系

方向: 电流源电流方向与电压源电压方向相反。

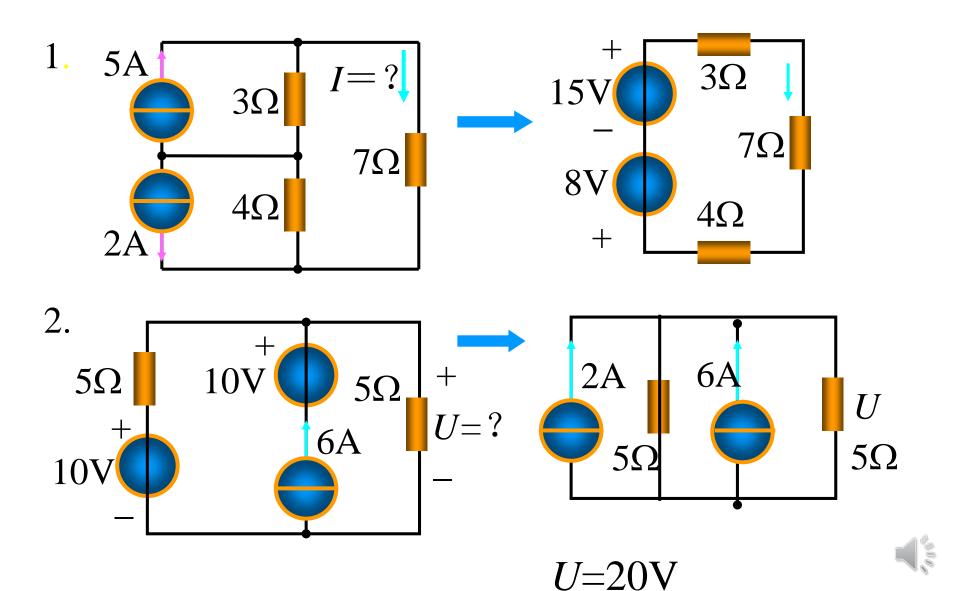
②等效是对外部电路等效,对内部电路是不等效的。

表现在

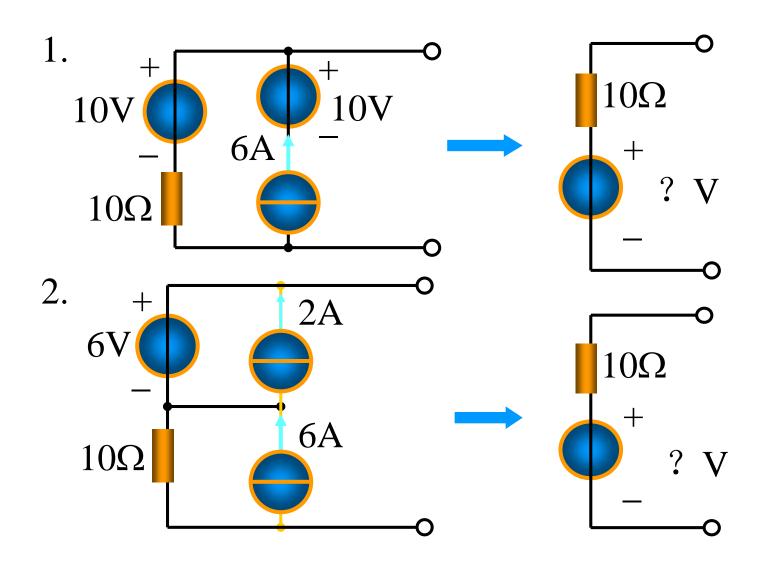
- 电压源开路, R_S 上无电流流过,输出功率为0电流源开路, G_S 上有电流流过,有输出功率。
- 电压源短路, R_S 上有电流,有输出功率;电流源短路, G_S 上无电流,输出功率为0。
- ③理想电压源与理想电流源不能相互转换。



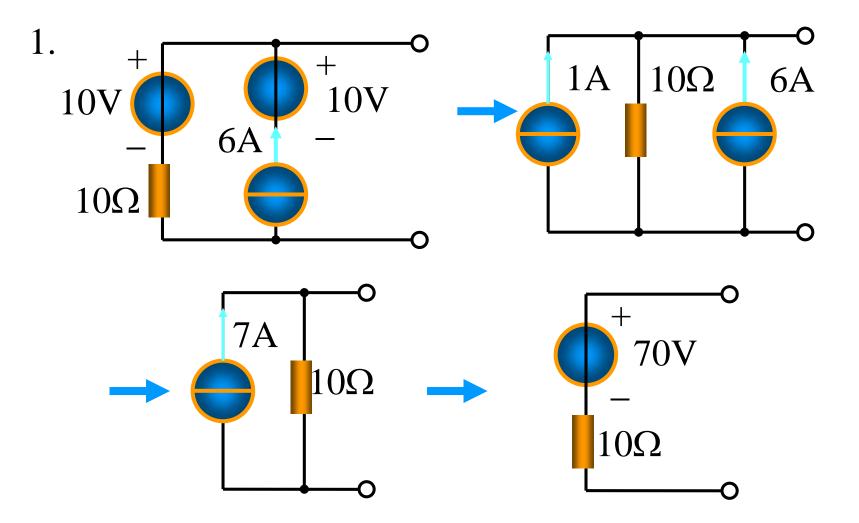
例1 利用电源转换简化电路计算



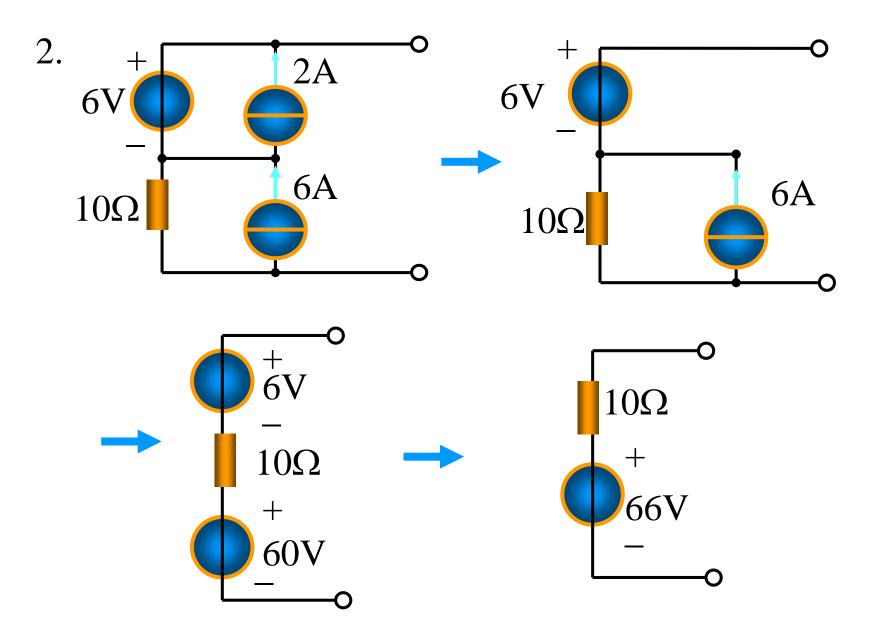
把电路转换成一个电压源和一个电阻的串联





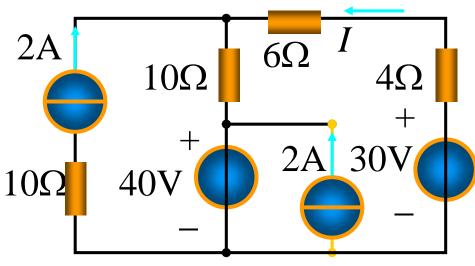


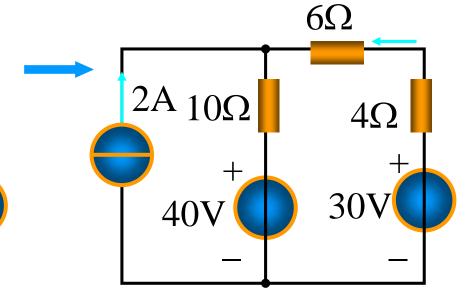




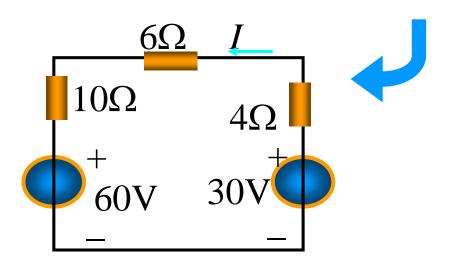


求电路中的电流/





$$I = \frac{30 - 60}{20} = -1.5A$$



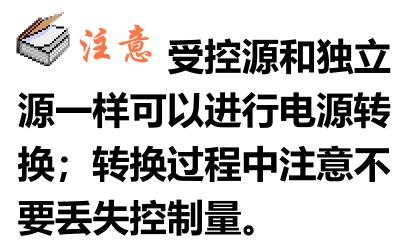


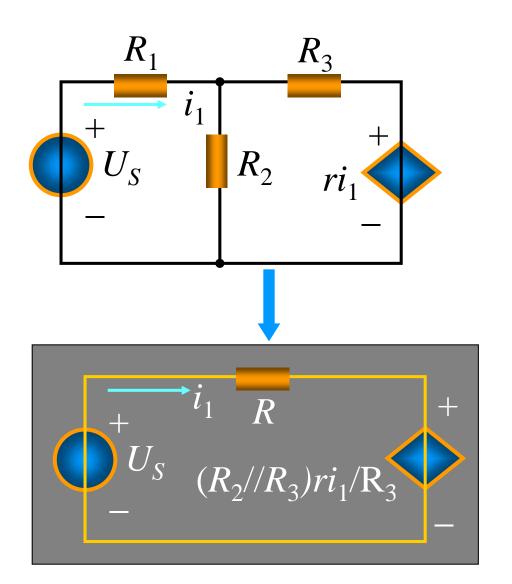
求电流 i1

$$R = R_{1} + \frac{R_{2}R_{3}}{R_{2} + R_{3}}$$

$$Ri_{1} + (R_{2} // R_{3})ri_{1} / R_{3} = U_{S}$$

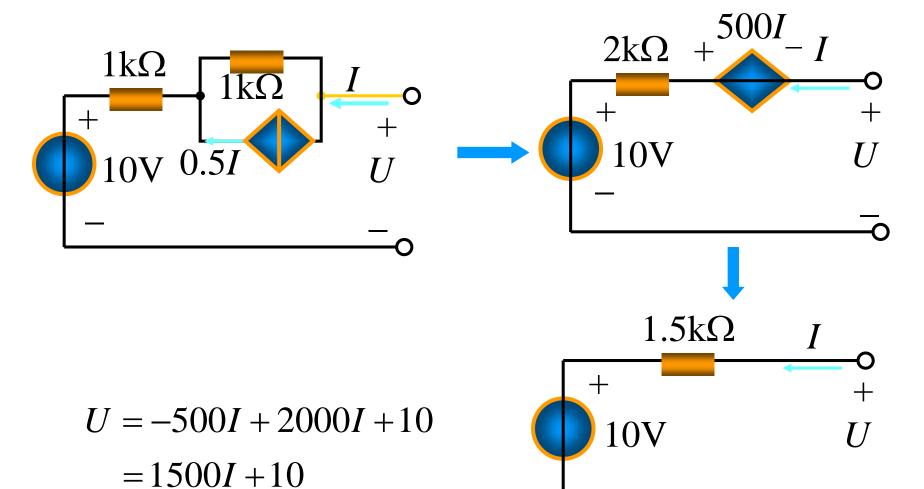
$$i_{1} = \frac{U_{S}}{R + (R_{2} // R_{3})r / R_{3}}$$







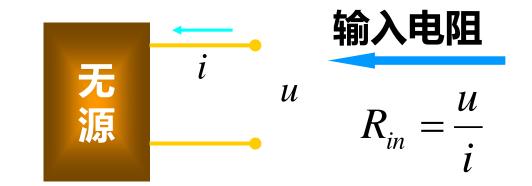
例5 把电路转换成一个电压源和一个电阻的串连





2.7 输入电阻

1.定义



2.计算方法

- ①如果一端口内部仅含电阻,则应用电阻的串、并联和 和 Δ— Y 变换等方法求它的等效电阻;
- ②对含有受控源和电阻的两端电路,用电压、电流法求输入电阻,即在端口加电压源,求得电流,或在端口加电流源,求得电压,得其比值。

总结: 如何求二端网络的输入电阻

串并联

平衡电桥

 Δ —Y变换

电阻二端网络求解顺序

加压求流/

加流求压



含受控源二端网络入端电阻



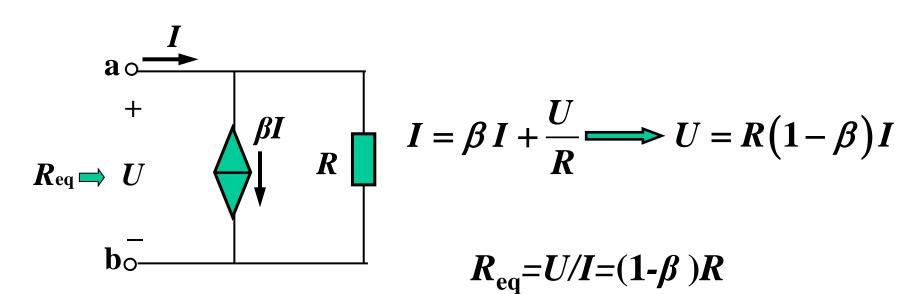
含受控源二端网络的输入电阻



求端口上的 电压、电流关系

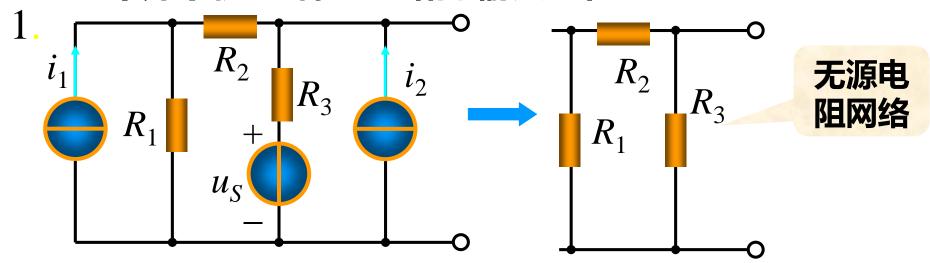


加压求流或加流求压





计算下例一端口电路的输入电阻

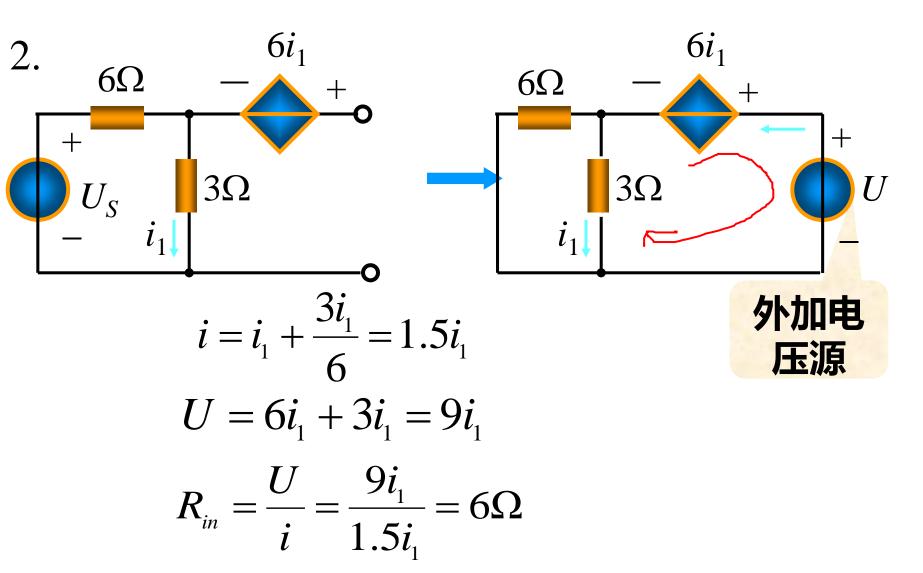


解

先把有源网络的独立源置零:电压源短路; 电流源开路,再求输入电阻。

$$R_{in} = (R_1 + R_2) // R_3$$







$$i_2$$
 i_1 i_2 i_1 i_2 i_3 i_4 i_5 i_5

 10Ω

$$u_1 = 15i_1$$
 $i_2 = \frac{u_1}{10} = 1.5i_1$
 $i = i_1 + i_2 = 2.5i_1$

$$u = 5i + u_1 = 5 \times 2.5i_1 + 15i_1$$
$$= 27.5i_1$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{27.5i_1}{2.5i_1} = 11\Omega$$

$$R_{in} = 5 + \frac{10 \times 15}{10 + 15} = 11\Omega$$





Homework

2-4

2-11

2-12

2-14