## 第3讲 电路的等效变换

- 1 电阻等效变换
  - 1.1 串并联
  - 1.2 平衡电桥
  - 1.3 Y-∆变换
  - 1.4 含受控源二端网络的入端电阻
- 2 电源等效变换
  - 2.1 理想独立源等效变换
  - 2.2 实际独立源等效变换

两个(子)电路等效:

(从外边看进来)两个(子)电路具有相同的u-i关系(形式和参数)

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对等效 的理解

纸笔在哪里?

# 本讲重难点

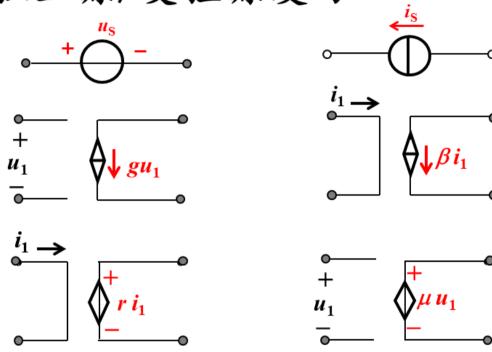
- 串联电阻分压/并联电阻分流公式
- 平衡电桥
- 加压求流/加流求压
- 实际电压源←→实际电流源等效变换
- 最大功率传输

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# 独立源/受控源复习



独立源是真正电路中的"源" 受控源在电路中是能量或信号处理元件

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#### 单选题 1分

#### 哪个元件的u-i特性对应下面这句英文

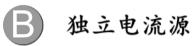
I will never change no matter how U change.



独立电压源

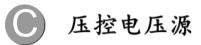


压控电流源



1 流

流控电压源



流控电流源



致谢: 江苏大学李长杰老师

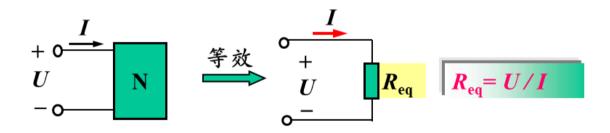
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#### 1.1 串并联

二端网络: 与外部只有两个接线端相连的网络。

无独立源二端网络:网络内部没有独立源的二端网络。

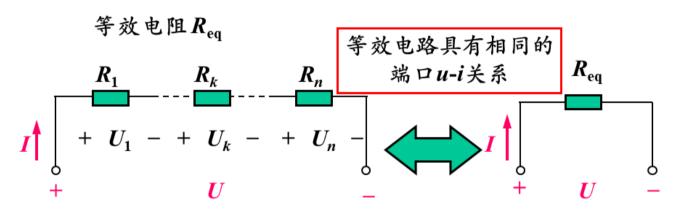
一个无独立源二端网络可以用端口的入端电阻来等效。



两个(子)电路等效: (从外边看进来)两个(子)电路具有相同的u-i关系(形式和参数)

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#### I、 电阻元件串联 (无分叉地首尾相连)



**KVL** 
$$U = U_1 + U_2 + ... + U_k + ... + U_n$$

欧姆定律 
$$U_k = R_k I$$
  $(k=1, 2, ..., n)$  
$$U = (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_k + ... + R_n) I \qquad U = R_{eq} I$$
 
$$R_{eq} = R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_n$$

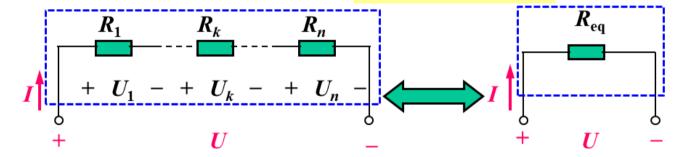
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#### I、 电阻元件串联 (无分叉地首尾相连)

等效电阻 $R_{eq}$ 

等效的相对性 只对端口以外的子电路等效



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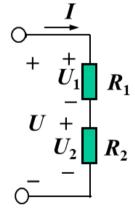
串联电阻元件的分压

$$\frac{U_k}{U} = \frac{R_k I}{R_{\text{eq}} I} = \frac{R_k}{R_{\text{eq}}}$$

$$U_k = \frac{R_k}{R_{\rm eq}} U$$

电阻越大, 压降越大

例



$$U_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} U$$

$$U_{2} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} U$$

这就是点"收藏" 的鲜活例子

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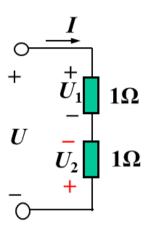
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## 单选题 1分

$$U_2 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} U$$

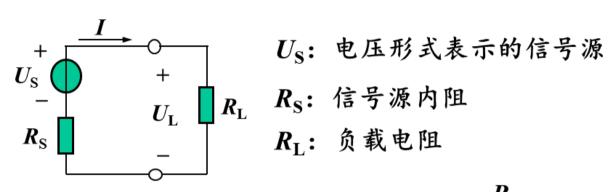






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E



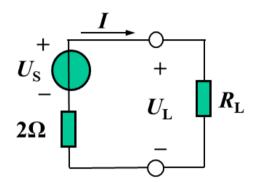
$$U_{\rm L} = \frac{R_{\rm L}}{R_{\rm L} + R_{\rm S}} U_{\rm S}$$

负载电阻 $R_L$ 相对越??? 此处可以有弹幕 电压源内阻Rs相对越??? 负载上得到的电压信号越大

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## 单选题 1分

 $R_{\rm L}$ =\_\_\_\_Ω时,其上获得最大电压







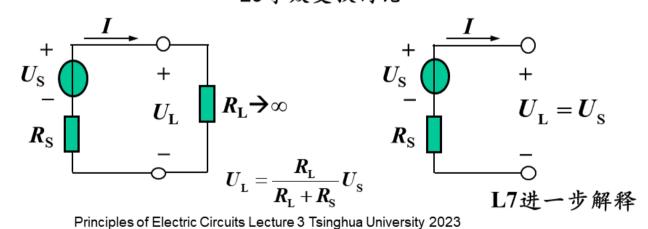




L2中 压控电流源



为什么要有一个开路的控制端口? 希望对电路进行无损的电压采样 L3等效变换讨论



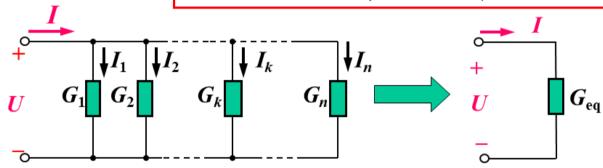
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#### Ⅱ、 并联电阻元件 (元件共用两个接线端)

等效电导 $G_{eq}$ 

把所有关于串联电阻的结论中U改为I、

I改为U,R改为G即可

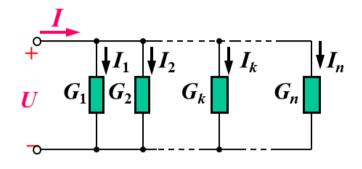


KCL 
$$I = I_1 + I_2 + ... + I_k + ... + I_n$$
  
 $I_k = G_k U$   
 $= UG_1 + UG_2 + ... + UG_n = U(G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_n) = U G_{eq}$ 

$$G_{\text{eq}} = G_1 + G_2 + \ldots + G_n$$

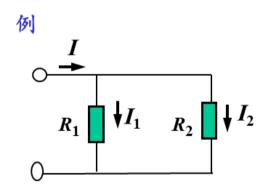
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并联电阻器的分流



$$\frac{I_k}{I} = \frac{G_k U}{G_{eq} U} = \frac{G_k}{G_{eq}}$$

电导越大(电阻越小),电流越大。



$$I_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}I = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}I$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}I = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}I$$

这也是点"收藏"

的鲜活例子

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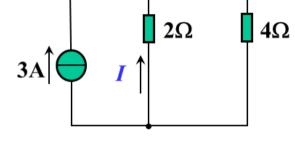
## **单选**题 1分

*I*=\_\_\_\_A









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## 单选题 1分

*I*=\_\_\_\_A

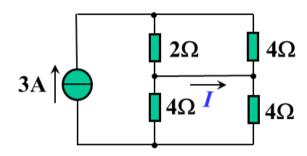


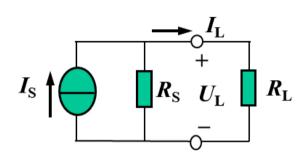
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Is: 电流形式表示的信号源

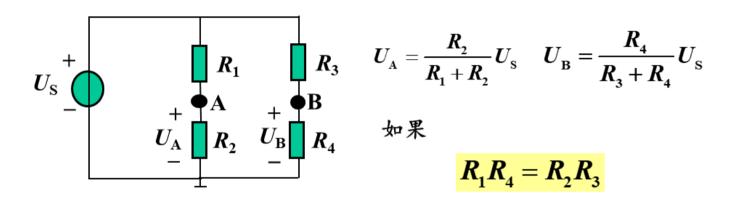
 $R_{
m L}$  电流信号源的内阻  $R_{
m L}$  负载电阻

$$I_{\rm L} = \frac{R_{\rm S}}{R_{\rm L} + R_{\rm S}} I_{\rm S}$$

负载电阻 $R_{L}$ 相对越??? 电流源内阻Rs相对越??? 负载上得到的(电流)信号越大

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#### 1.2 平衡电桥

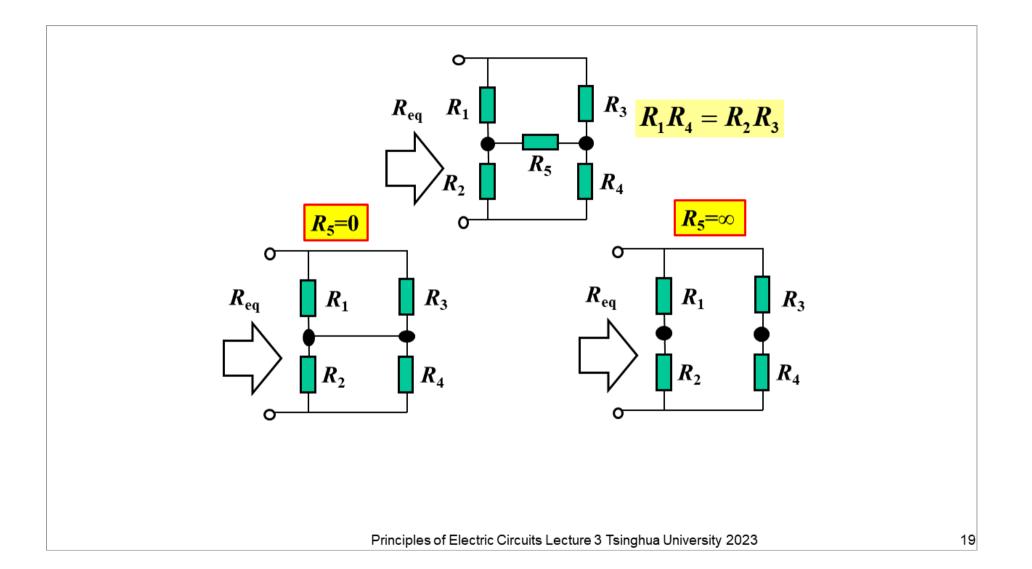


$$U_{\rm A} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} U_{\rm S} = \frac{R_2}{\frac{R_2 R_3}{R_4} + R_2} U_{\rm S} = \frac{R_4}{R_3 + R_4} U_{\rm S} = U_{\rm B}$$

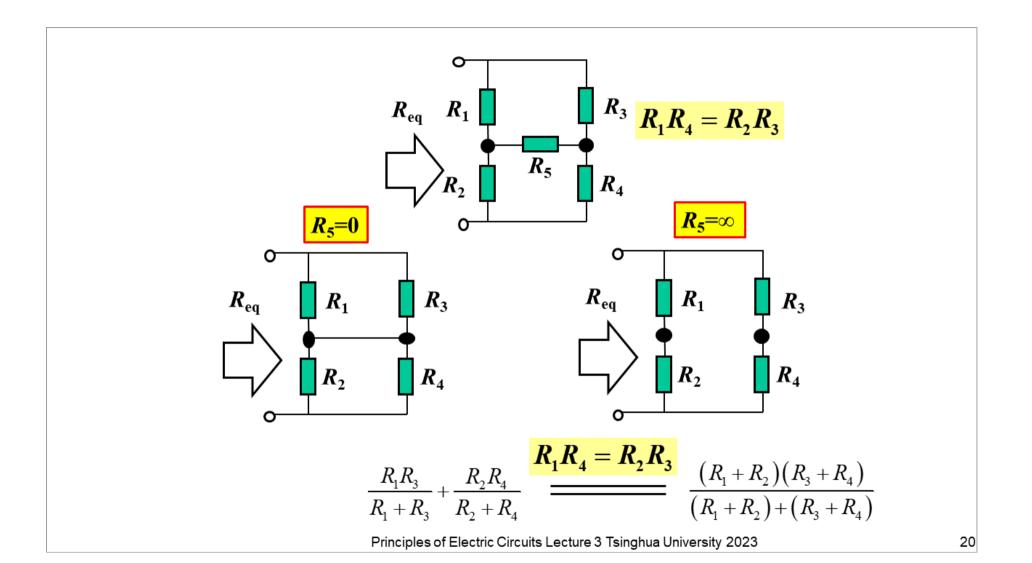
A-B为"等电位点"

等电位点间接任意值电阻(含开短路) 不影响电路的电压电流分布(L7解释)

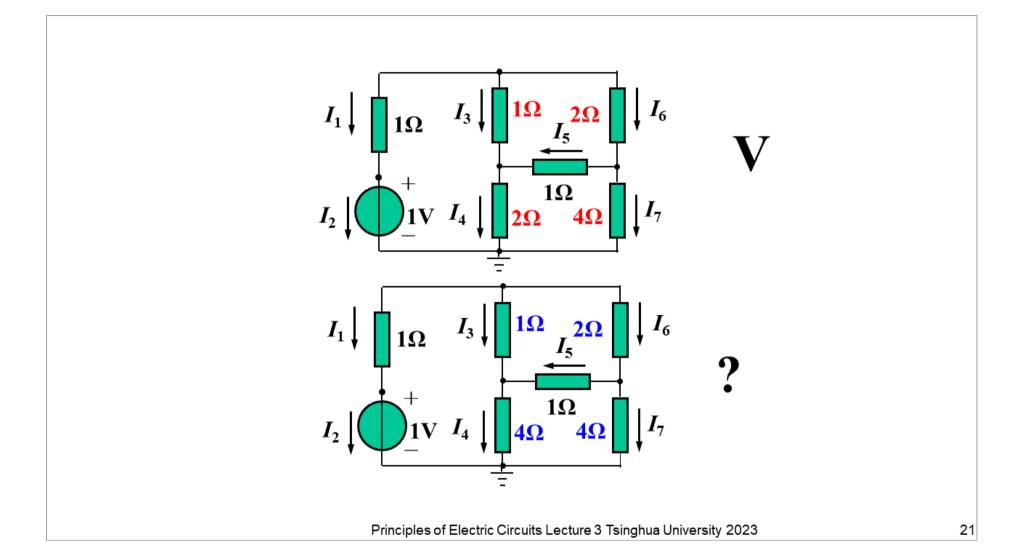
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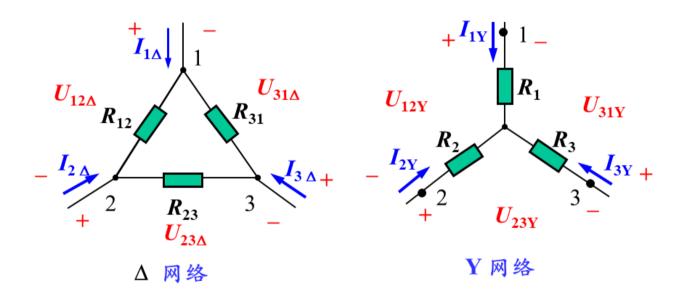


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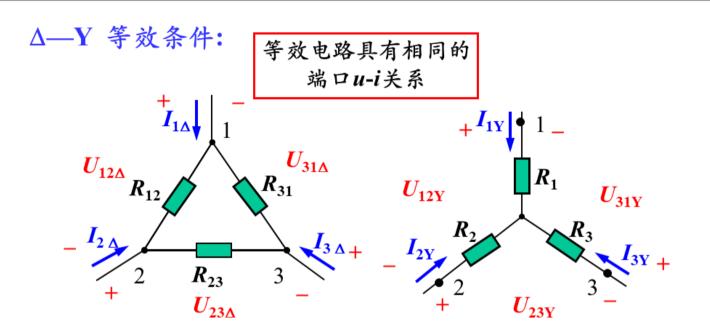
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### 1.3 Y—△变换



在怎样的条件下,上面的Δ和Y网络对外等效?

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 $(I_{1\Delta}, I_{2\Delta}, I_{3\Delta}, U_{12\Delta}, U_{23\Delta}, U_{31\Delta})$ 之间满足的关系 =  $(I_{1Y}, I_{2Y}, I_{3Y}, U_{12Y}, U_{23Y}, U_{31Y})$ 之间满足的关系

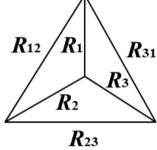
具体推导过程 (课前推送)

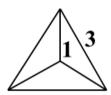
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特别地: △或Y的三个电阻具有相同阻值





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

$$Y \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$\Delta \rightarrow \mathbf{Y}$$

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

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

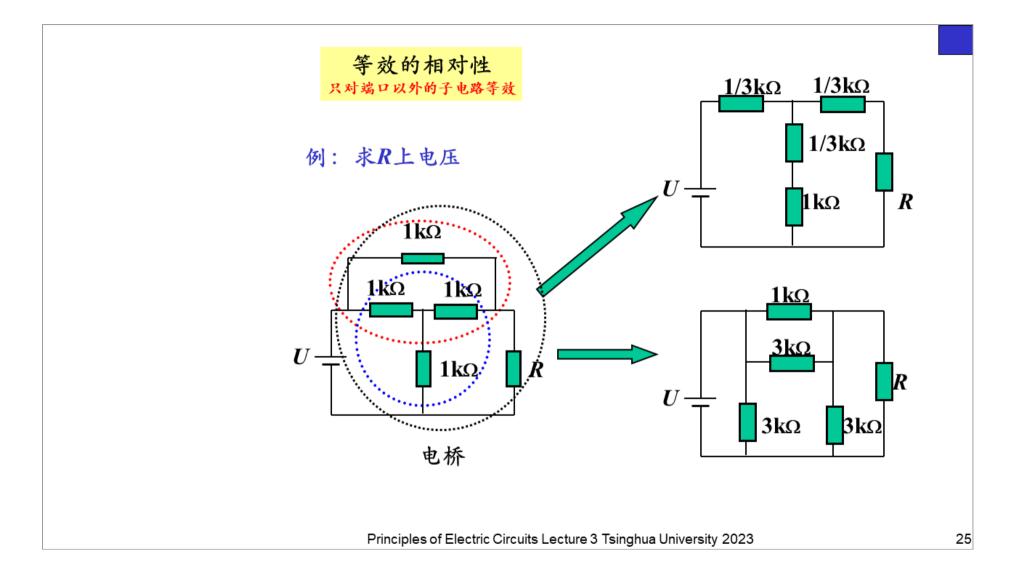
$$R_{31} = R_3 + R_1 + \frac{R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_{23}R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$R_3 = \frac{R_{31}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

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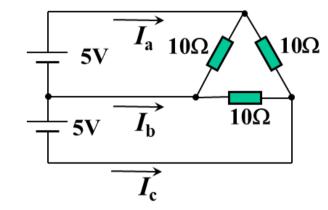


## 单选题 1分

 $I_a = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} A$ 

(最先答对的3位同学有红包)

不是所有Y都需要变换成△ 反之亦然





0



-0.5



1.5

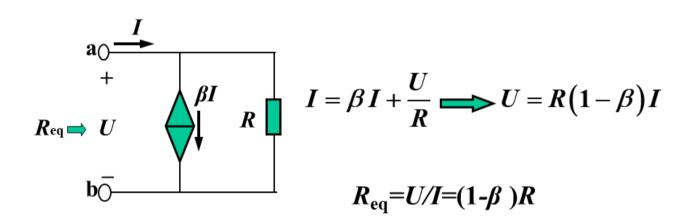
#### 1.4 含受控源二端网络的入端电阻



求端口上的电压电 流关系 $R_{aa}=U/I$ 



加压求流或加流求压



思考:有没有含受控源二端网络加压求流 无法求出R<sub>eq</sub>的情况?

存疑 课后思考

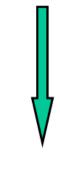
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#### 第1部分总结:如何求二端网络的入端电阻

串并联

平衡电桥

 $\Delta$ —Y变换



电阻二端网络求解顺序

加压求流/

加流求压



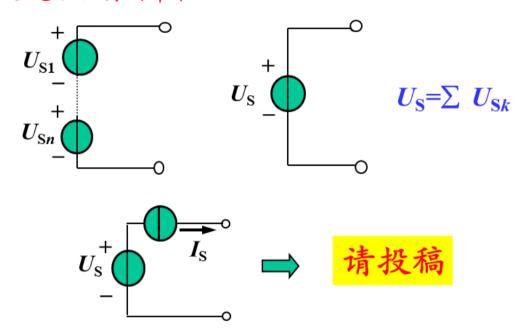
含受控源二端网络入端电阻

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### 2.1 理想独立源的串并联

#### 理想独立源的串联



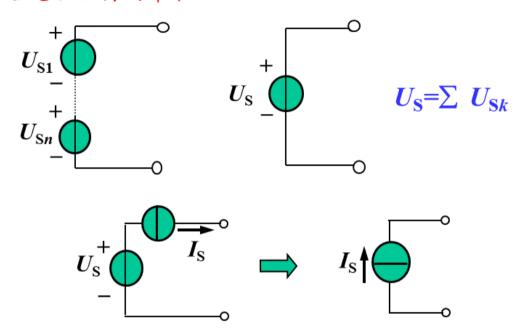
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#### 2.1 理想独立源的串并联

#### I、 理想独立源的串联

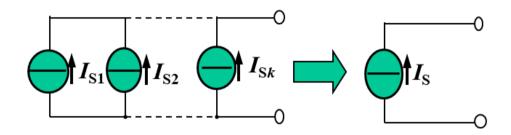


和电流源串联的电压源(或其他元件)有什么用?

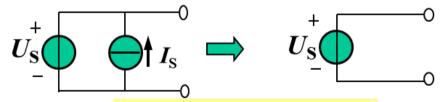
此处可以有弹幕

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#### Ⅱ、 理想独立源的并联



$$I_{\rm S} = \sum i_{{\rm S}k}, \quad I_{\rm S} = I_{{\rm S}1} + I_{{\rm S}2} + \cdots + I_{{\rm S}n}$$



和电压源并联的电流源

(或其他元件)有什么用?

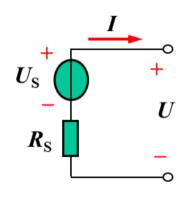
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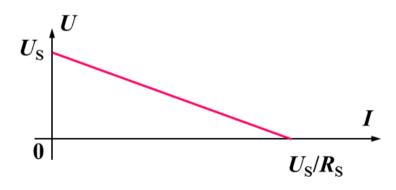
## 2.2 实际独立源的等效变换

#### I、 实际独立电压源



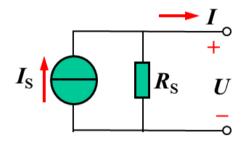
$$U=U_S-R_SI$$

这条线越?  $R_{\rm S}$ 越? 越像理想独立电压源?



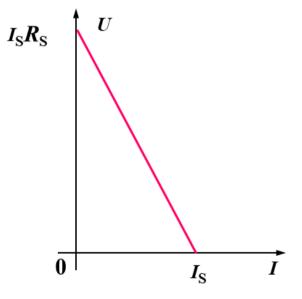
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#### Ⅱ、实际独立电流源



$$I=I_S-U/R_S$$

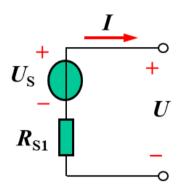
这条线越?  $R_{\rm S}$ 越? 越像理想独立电流源? 弹幕



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#### Ⅲ、电源等效变换

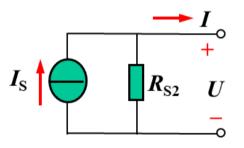
#### 二者如何等效?



$$U=U_{\rm S}-R_{\rm S1}\,I$$

$$U_{\rm S} = R_{\rm S} I_{\rm S}$$

$$I_{\rm S} = U_{\rm S}/R_{\rm S}$$

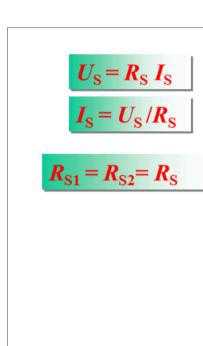


$$U = R_{S2}I_S - R_{S2}I$$

$$I = I_S - U/R_{S2}$$

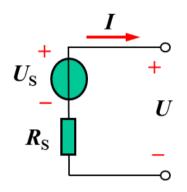
$$R_{\rm S1} = R_{\rm S2} = R_{\rm S}$$

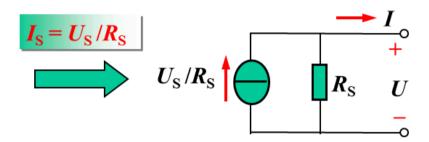
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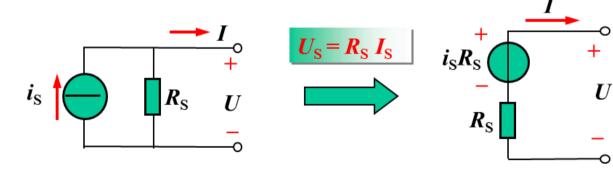
#### 等效的相对性

只对端口以外的子电路等效





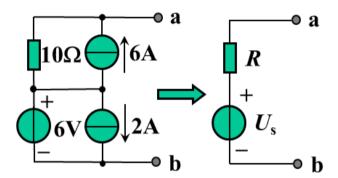
#### 注意参考方向



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## 单选题 1分

 $U_{\rm s}$ = \_\_\_\_\_V



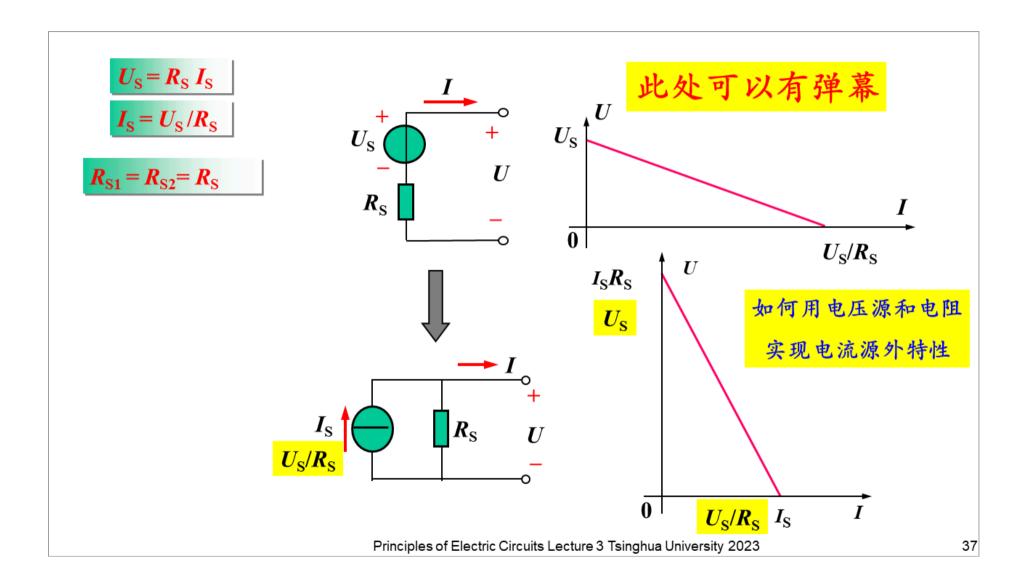






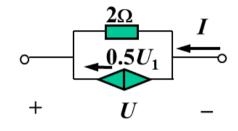
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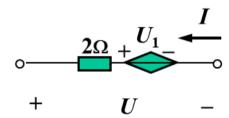


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## 讨论: 受控源的等效变换

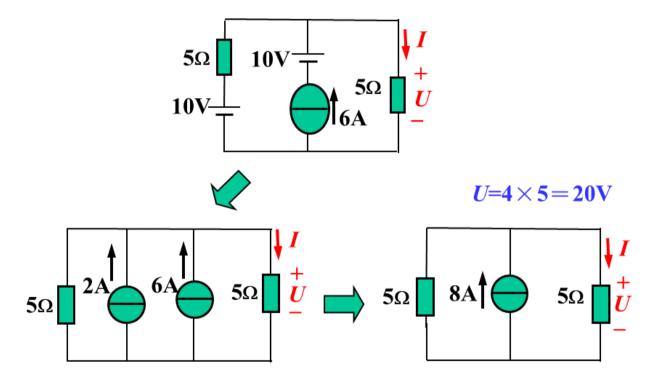






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#### 例 求电压U。



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# 最大功率传输

• 见课后推送,重要内容(作业考试都会用到),要认真学习

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# 本次课后会推送习题课题目

- 务必务必提前用纸笔(或平板)完整做完(哪怕错得一塌 糊涂)
- 听老师酣畅淋漓讲明白, 不如搞清楚自己掉在哪个坑里了

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