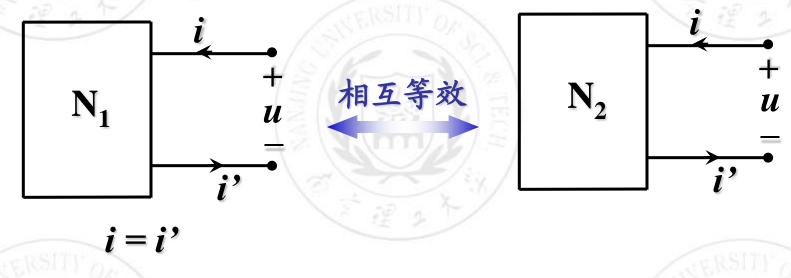


#### 目录

- 2.1 等效变换的概念
- 2.2 电阻的串联、并联和混联
- 2.3 电阻的Y-△等效变换
- 2.4 电压源、电流源的串联和并联
- 2.5 实际电源的等效变换
- 2.6 运用等效变换分析含受控源的电阻电路

#### 2.1 等效变换的概念

★ 若两个二端网络N<sub>1</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>, 当它们与同一个外部电路相接, 在相接端点处的电压、电流关系完全相同时, 则称N<sub>1</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>为相互等效的二端网络.



(二端网络)

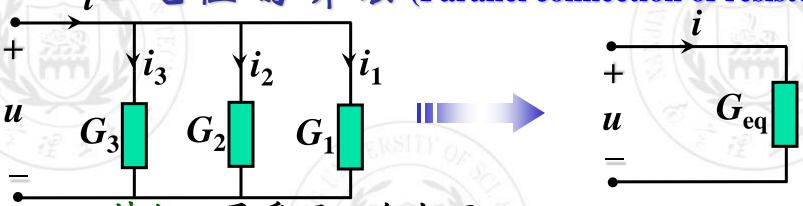
(二端网络)

- ▲ 等效的两个二端网络相互替代,这种替代称为等效变换。
- ▲ 目的: 简化电路.

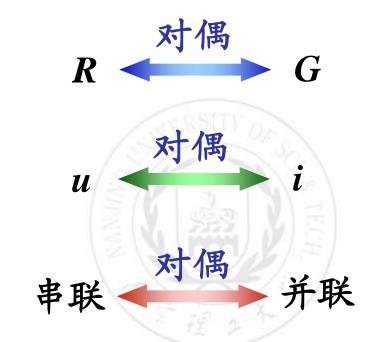


- ▲ 特征: 流过同一电流
- **4 KVL:**  $u = u_1 + u_2 + u_3 = R_1 i + R_2 i + R_3 i = R_{eq} i$
- + 等效电阻:  $R_{eq} = \sum R_k$
- + 分压公式:  $u_k = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq}} u$
- + 功率:  $P_k = R_k i^2$ ;  $P = \sum P_k$

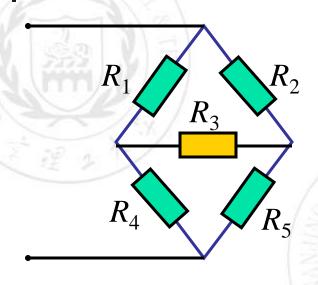
i 电阻的并联 (Parallel connection of resistors)



- ▲ 特征: 承受同一个电压
- **KCL:**  $i = i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = G_1 u + G_2 u + G_3 u = G_{eq} u$
- + 等效电导:  $G_{eq} = \sum G_k$
- + 分流公式:  $i_k = G_k u = \frac{G_k}{G_{eq}}i$
- + 功率:  $P_k = G_k u^2$ ;  $P = \sum_k P_k$



→ 对偶原理: 电路中某些元素之间的关系(或方程、 电路等)用它们的对偶元素对应地置换后所得到的新 关系(或新方程、新电路等)也一定成立。



臂支路:  $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ 、 $R_4$ 、 $R_5$ 

桥支路:  $R_3$ 

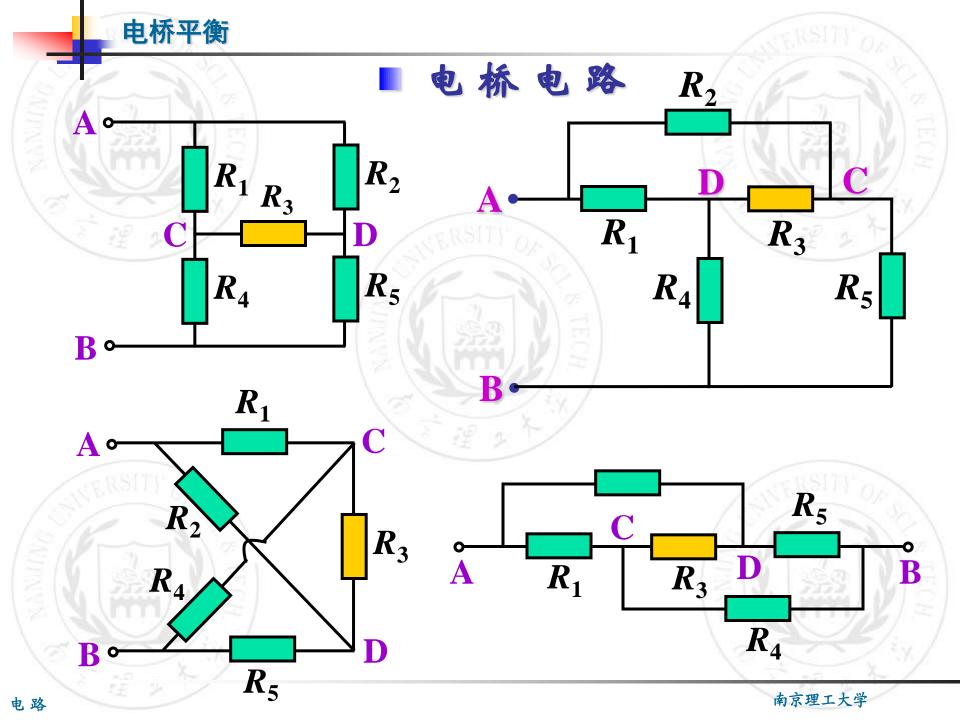
→ 每个节点联接3条支路

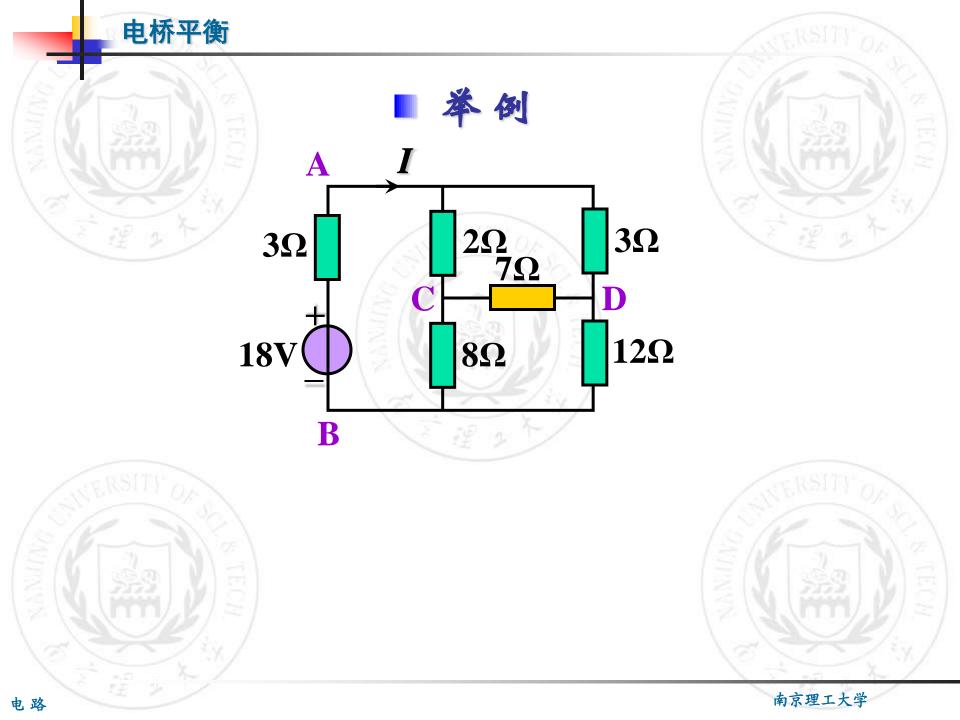
### 平衡条件:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_4} = \frac{R_2}{R_5}$$

$$R_1 R_5 = R_2 R_4$$

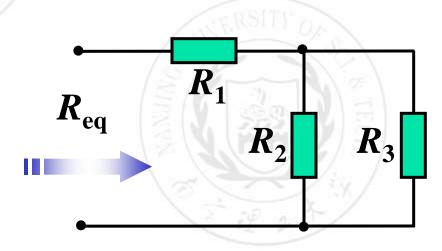
平衡时,R<sub>3</sub>所在的支路 既可开路又可短路。





电阻的混联 (Series and parallel connection of resistors)



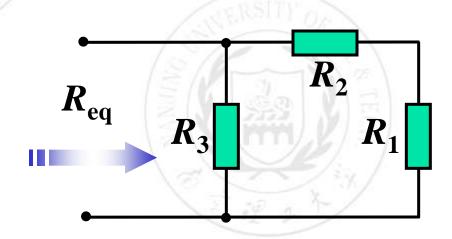


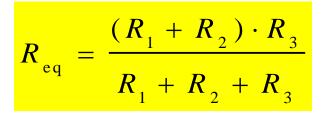
$$R_{\rm eq} = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} + R_1$$





■串并联

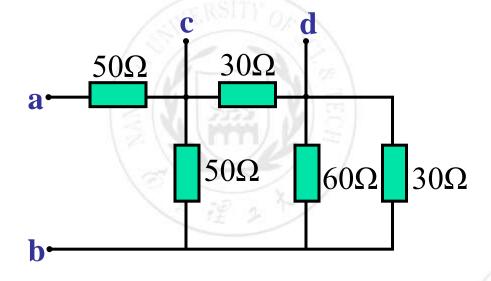








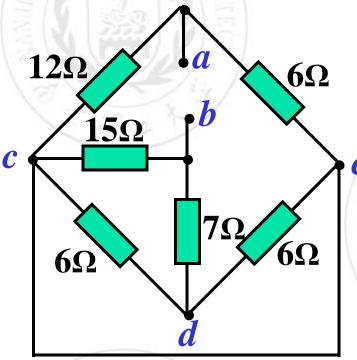


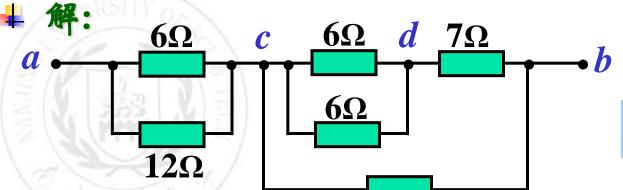




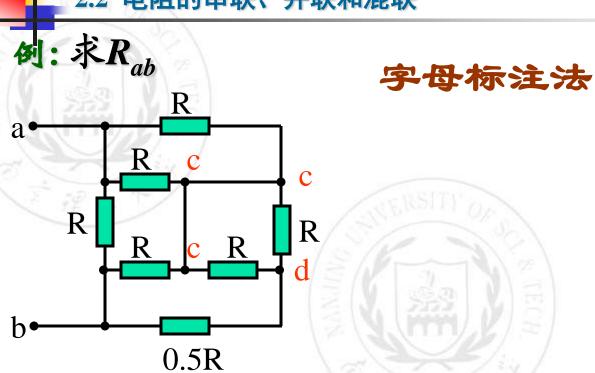


2、整理并简化电路, 求出总的等效电阻。



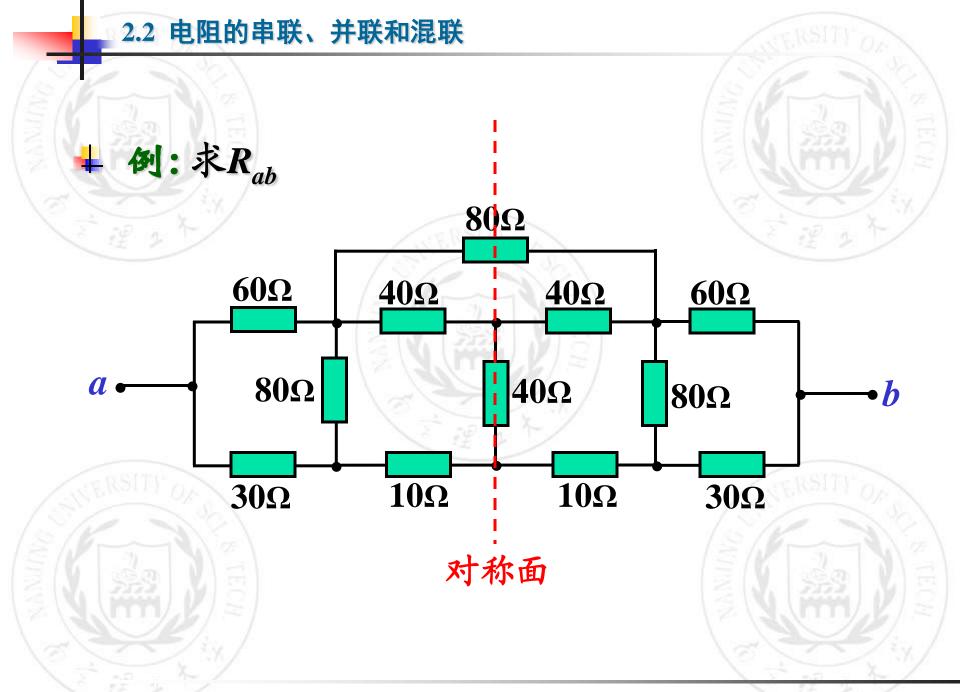


 $R_{ab} = 4 + 6 = 10\Omega$ 

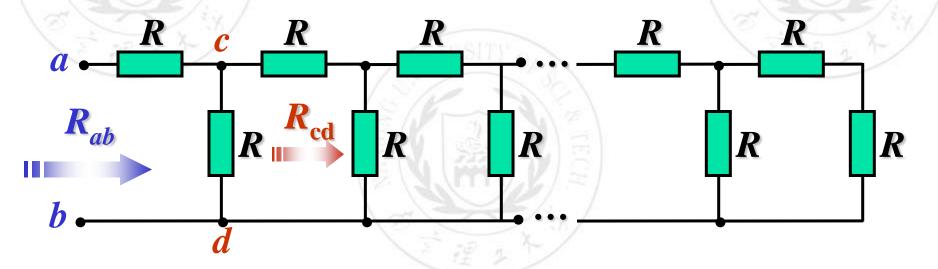




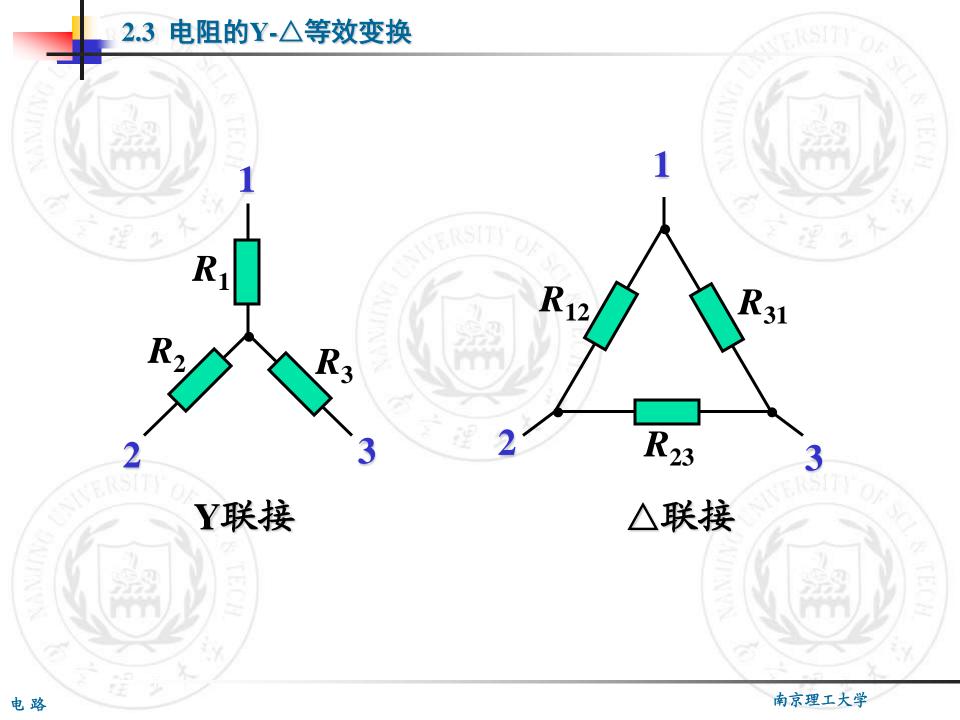
## 2.2 电阻的串联、并联和混联 例: 求 $R_{ab}$ $4\Omega$ $8\Omega$ $4\Omega$ $7\Omega$ $3\Omega$ $6\Omega$



• 例: 无限梯形网络,求 $R_{ab}$  =? ( $R=5\Omega$ )

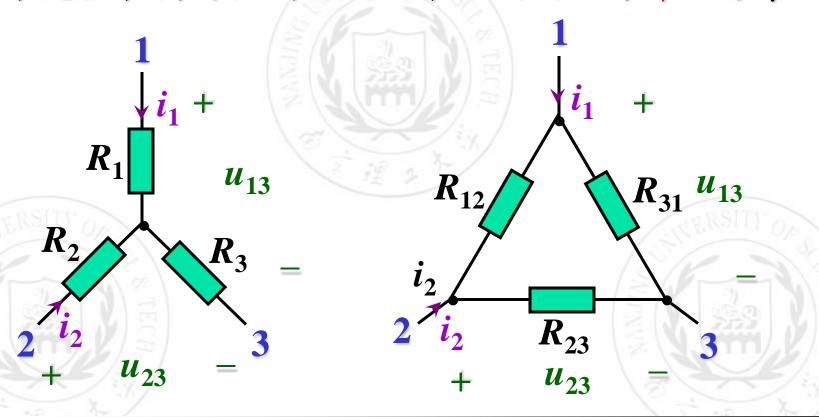


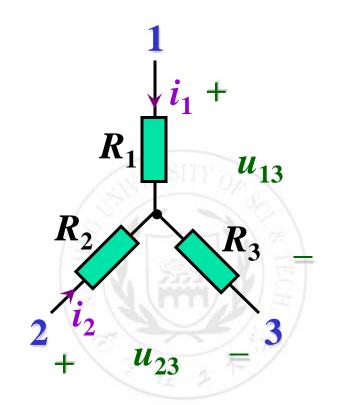




## 三端网络的等效概念

♣ 若两个三端网络的电压u<sub>13</sub>、u<sub>23</sub>与电流i<sub>1</sub>、i<sub>2</sub>之间的 关系完全相同时,则称这两个三端网络对外互为等效。





$$u_{13} = R_1 i_1 + R_3 (i_1 + i_2) = (R_1 + R_3) i_1 + R_3 i_2$$
  
$$u_{23} = R_2 i_2 + R_3 (i_1 + i_2) = R_3 i_1 + (R_2 + R_3) i_2$$

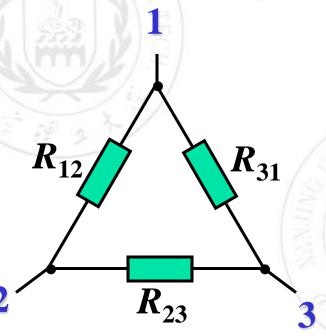
## 2.3 电阻的Y-△等 $u_{13} = R_1 i_1 + R_3 (i_1 + i_2) = (R_1 + R_3) i_1 + R_3 i_2$

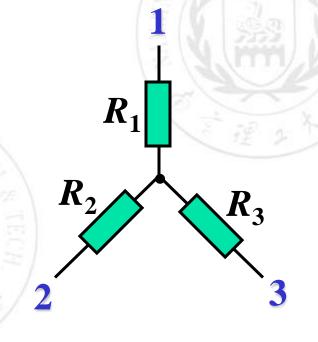
$$i_{2}$$
 $i_{2}$ 
 $R_{23}$ 
 $R_{23}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 
 $R_{31}$ 

$$\begin{cases} i_{1} = \frac{1}{R_{31}} + \frac{1}{R_{12}} \\ i_{2} = \frac{u_{23}}{R_{23}} + \frac{u_{23} - u_{13}}{R_{12}} \\ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{13} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31} + R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_1 + \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_2 \\ u_{23} = \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_1 + \frac{R_{12}R_{31} + R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_2 \end{cases}$$







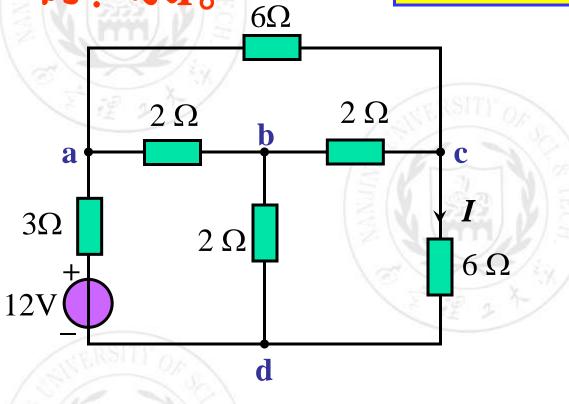
$$R_{12} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_1}{R_3};$$

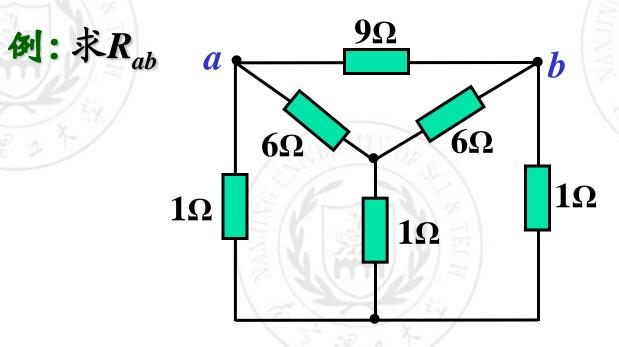
$$R_{1} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

## 当三个电阻相等时, $R_{\Delta}=3R_{Y}$ 。













+ 例: 求 $K_1$ 、 $K_2$ 同时断开或同时闭合时的 $R_{AB}$ 。

