#### 4.5 特勒根定理



#### 1. 特勒根定理1

任何时刻,对于一个具有n个结点和b条支路的集总电路,各支路电流和电压取关联参考方向,并令 $(i_1, i_2, ..., i_b)$ 、 $(u_1, u_2, ..., u_b)$ 分别为b条支路的电流和电压,则对任何时间t,满足:

$$\sum_{k=1}^b u_k i_k = 0$$

功率守恒

表明任何一个电路的全部支路吸收的功率之和 恒等于零。

# 定理证明:

# $-i_1 + i_2 + i_4 = 0$

# THE WAY AND THE PROPERTY OF TH

# 不严格

#### KCL:

$$-i_4 + i_5 + i_6 = 0$$

$$-i_2 + i_3 - i_6 = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{6} u_k i_k = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 + \dots + u_6 i_6$$

$$= -u_{n1} i_1 + (u_{n1} - u_{n3}) i_2 + u_{n3} i_3 + \dots$$

$$(u_{n1} - u_{n2})i_4 + u_{n2}i_5 + (u_{n2} - u_{n3})i_6$$

$$= u_{n1}(-i_1 + i_2 + i_4)$$

$$+ u_{n2}(-i_4 + i_5 + i_6)$$

$$+ u_{n3}(-i_2 + i_3 - i_6) = 0$$

# 支路电压用结 点电压表示

#### 4.5 特勒根定理



#### 2. 特勒根定理2

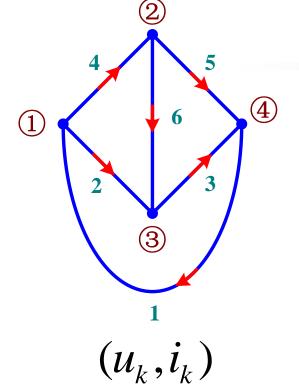
任何时刻,对于两个具有n个结点和b条支路的集总电路,当它们具有相同的图,但由内容不同的支路构成。在支路电流和电压取关联参考方向下,并分别用 $(i_1, i_2, ..., i_b)$ 、 $(u_1, u_2, ..., u_b)$ 和 $(\hat{i}_1, \hat{i}_2, ..., \hat{i}_b)$ 、 $(\hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2, ..., \hat{u}_b)$  表示两电路中b条支路的电流和电压,则在任何时间t,满足:

$$\sum_{k=1}^b u_k \hat{i}_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^b \hat{u}_k i_k = 0$$

## 拟功率定理





$$\sum_{k=1}^b u_k \hat{i}_k = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} \hat{u}_k i_k = 0$$

# 拟功率定理

#### 定理证明(不严格):

$$-\hat{i}_1 + \hat{i}_2 + \hat{i}_4 = 0$$



#### 对电路2应用KCL:

$$-\hat{i}_4 + \hat{i}_5 + \hat{i}_6 = 0$$
$$-\hat{i}_2 + \hat{i}_3 - \hat{i}_6 = 0$$

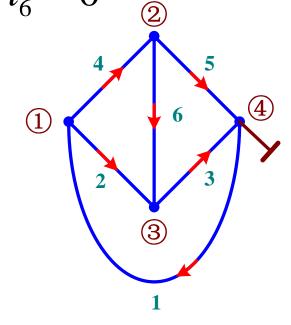
$$\sum_{k=1}^{6} u_k \hat{i}_k = u_1 \hat{i}_1 + u_2 \hat{i}_2 + \dots + u_6 \hat{i}_6$$

$$= -u_{n1}\hat{i}_1 + (u_{n1} - u_{n3})\hat{i}_2 + u_{n3}\hat{i}_3 + (u_{n1} - u_{n2})\hat{i}_4 + u_{n2}\hat{i}_5 + (u_{n2} - u_{n3})\hat{i}_6$$

$$= u_{n1}(-\hat{i}_1 + \hat{i}_2 + \hat{i}_4)$$

$$+ u_{n2}(-\hat{i}_4 + \hat{i}_5 + \hat{i}_6)$$

$$+ u_{n3}(-\hat{i}_2 + \hat{i}_3 - \hat{i}_6) = 0$$



$$(\hat{u}_k,\hat{i}_k)$$
  $(u_k,i_k)$ 

#### 4.5 特勒根定理

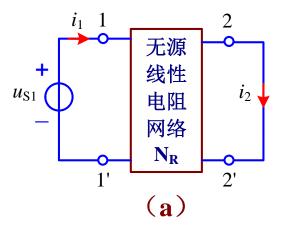


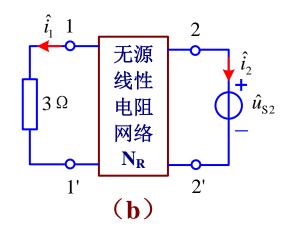
#### 3. 应用特勒根定理需注意:

- (1) 电路是集总参数电路;
- (2) 电路中的支路电压和支路电流必须满足关联参考方向; (否则公式中加负号)
- (3) 定理的正确性与元件的特征无关。

# [6] $u_{S1} = 20 \text{ V}, i_1 = 10 \text{ A}, i_2 = 2 \text{ A}, \hat{i_1} = 4 \text{ A}, \hat{u}_{S2} = ?$





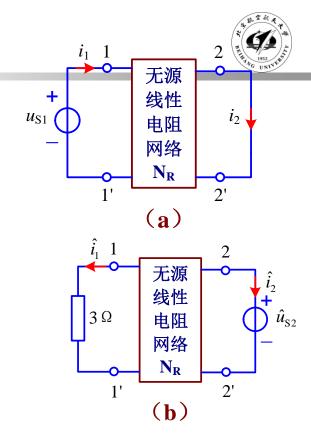


#### 由特勒根定理2可知:

$$u_{11}\hat{i}_{11} + u_{22}\hat{i}_{22} + \sum_{k=3}^{b} R_k i_k \hat{i}_k = 0$$

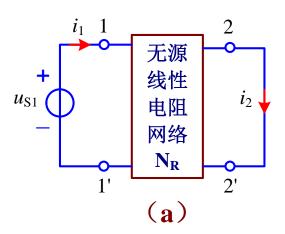
$$\hat{u}_{11} \dot{i}_{11} + \hat{u}_{22} \dot{i}_{22} + \sum_{k=3}^{b} R_k \hat{i}_k i_k = 0$$

$$u_{11}\hat{i}_{11} + u_{22}\hat{i}_{22} = \hat{u}_{11}\hat{i}_{11} + \hat{u}_{22}\hat{i}_{22}$$



# 【例】 $u_{S1} = 20 \text{ V}, i_1 = 10 \text{ A}, i_2 = 2 \text{ A}, \hat{i_1} = 4 \text{ A}, \hat{u}_{S2} = ?$





$$u_{11'} = u_{s1} = 20V$$

$$\hat{u}_{11} = 3 \times \hat{i}_1 = 12V$$

$$i_{11} = -i_1 = -10A$$

$$\hat{i}_{11} = 4A$$

$$u_{22} = 0V$$

$$\hat{u}_{22'} = \hat{u}_{s2}$$

$$i_{22} = i_2 = 2A$$

$$\hat{i}_{22'} = \hat{i}_2$$

$$u_{11}\hat{i}_{11} + u_{22}\hat{i}_{22} = \hat{u}_{11}\hat{i}_{11} + \hat{u}_{22}\hat{i}_{22}$$

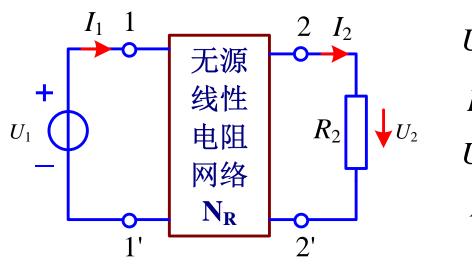
$$20 \times 4 + 0 \times \hat{i}_2 = 12 \times (-10) + \hat{u}_{s2} \times 2$$

$$\hat{u}_{S2} = 100 \text{ V}$$

#### 【例】



纯电阻网络 $N_R$ , 当 $R_2 = 4\Omega$ , $U_1 = 10$ V时, $I_1 = 2$ A, $I_2 = 1$ A。 现将 $R_2 = 1\Omega$ , $U_1 = 24$ V,测得 $I_1 = 6$ A,求 $I_2 = ?$ 



$$U_{11} = U_1 = 10V$$
  $\hat{U}_{11} = U_1 = 24V$ 
 $I_{11} = -I_1 = -2A$   $\hat{I}_{11} = -I_1 = -6A$ 
 $U_{22} = R_2I_2 = 4V$   $\hat{U}_{22} = R_2I_2 = I_2$ 
 $\hat{I}_{22} = I_2 = 1A$   $\hat{I}_{22} = I_2$ 

$$U_{_{11}^{'}}\hat{I}_{_{11}^{'}}+U_{_{22}^{'}}\hat{I}_{_{22}^{'}}=\hat{U}_{_{11}^{'}}I_{_{11}^{'}}+\hat{U}_{_{22}^{'}}I_{_{22}^{'}}$$

$$10 \times (-6) + 4I_2 = 24 \times (-2) + I_2$$
  $I_2 = 4A$ 

#### 4.6 互易定理



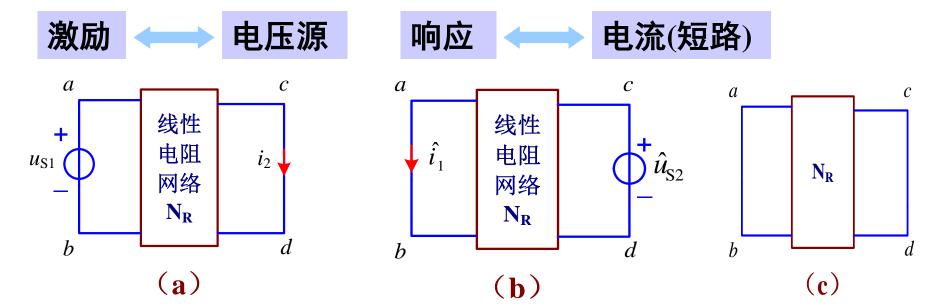
互易定理仅适用于一个仅含线性电阻,且只有一个激励的电路,在保持电路将独立电源置零后电路是同一网络的条件下,响应和激励的比值保持不变。

一个具有互易性的网络在输入端(激励)与输出端(响应)互换位置后,同一激励所产生的响应并不改变。

具有互易性的网络叫互易网络,互易定理是对电路的这种性质所进行的概括,它广泛地应用于网络的灵敏度分析和测量 技术等方面。

#### 1. 互易定理的第一种形式





#### 则两个支路中电压电流有如下关系:

$$\frac{i_2}{u_{S1}} = \frac{\hat{i}_1}{\hat{u}_{S2}}$$
 或  $u_{S1}\hat{i}_1 = \hat{u}_{S2}\hat{i}_2$  当  $u_{S1} = \hat{u}_{S2}$  的,  $\hat{i}_1 = \hat{i}_2$ 

#### 将图(a)与图(b)中支路1,2的条件代入,即:

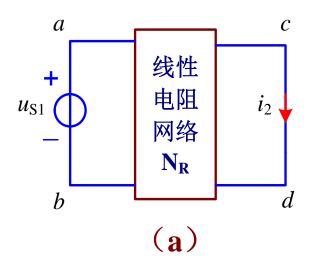


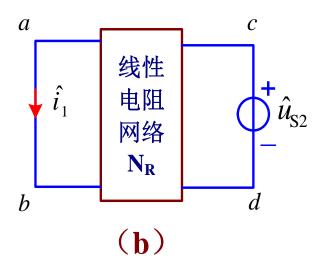
$$u_1 = u_{S1}, \ u_2 = 0, \ \hat{u}_1 = 0, \ \hat{u}_2 = u_{S2}$$
  
 $u_{S1}\hat{i}_1 + 0 \times \hat{i}_2 = 0 \times i_1 + \hat{u}_{S2} i_2$ 

即:

$$\frac{\dot{i}_{2}}{u_{S1}} = \frac{\dot{\hat{i}}_{1}}{u_{S2}} \quad \vec{\boxtimes} \quad u_{S1} \dot{\hat{i}}_{1} = u_{S2} \dot{i}_{2}$$

证毕!



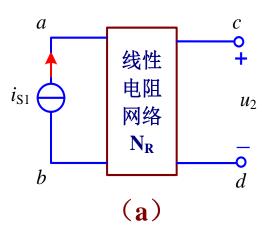


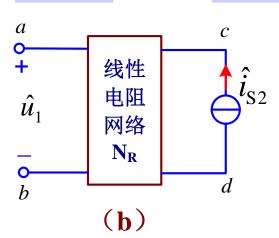
#### 2. 互易定理的第二种形式

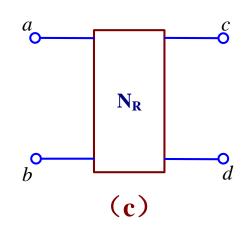












#### 则两个支路中电压电流有如下关系:

$$\frac{u_2}{i_{S1}} = \frac{\stackrel{\wedge}{u_1}}{\stackrel{\wedge}{i_{S2}}} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}} \qquad \stackrel{\wedge}{u_1} i_{S1} = u_2 \stackrel{\wedge}{i_{S2}}$$

当 
$$i_{S1} = \hat{i}_{S2}$$
 时, $u_2 = \hat{u}_1$ 

#### 证明:

#### 由特勒根定理:



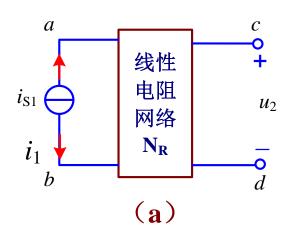
$$u_{1}\hat{i}_{1} + u_{2}\hat{i}_{2} = u_{1}i_{1} + u_{2}i_{2}$$

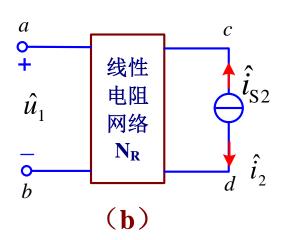
$$i_{1} = -i_{S1}, i_{2} = 0, \quad \hat{i}_{1} = 0, \quad \hat{i}_{2} = -i_{S2}$$

$$u_{1} \times 0 - u_{2}i_{S2} = -u_{1}i_{S1} + u_{2} \times 0$$

$$u_2 \stackrel{\wedge}{i}_{S2} = \stackrel{\wedge}{u}_1 i_{S1}$$

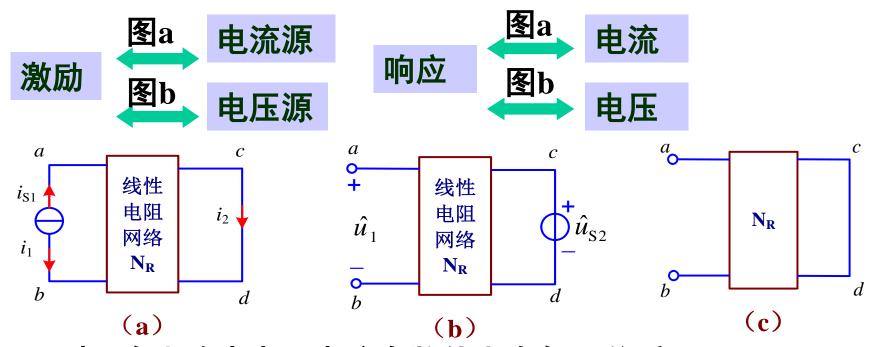
$$u_2 \stackrel{\wedge}{i}_{S2} = \stackrel{\wedge}{u}_1 i_{S1}$$
  $\frac{u_2}{i_{S1}} = \frac{\stackrel{\wedge}{u}_1}{\stackrel{\wedge}{i}_{S2}}$   $\stackrel{\wedge}{\boxtimes}$   $u_1 i_{S1} = u_2 \stackrel{\wedge}{i}_{S2}$ 





#### 3. 互易定理的第三种形式





#### 则两个支路中电压电流在数值上有如下关系:

$$\frac{i_2}{i_{S1}} = \frac{\stackrel{\wedge}{u_1}}{\stackrel{\wedge}{u_{S2}}} \qquad \text{$\stackrel{\wedge}{\text{$\downarrow$}}$} \qquad \stackrel{\wedge}{u_1} i_{S1} = \stackrel{\wedge}{u_{S2}} i_2$$

当 
$$i_{S1} = \hat{u}_{S2}$$
 时, $i_2 = \hat{u}_1$ 

#### 证明:

#### 由特勒根定理:



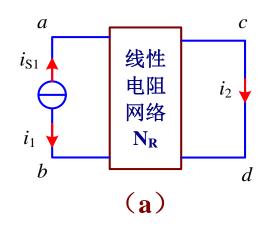
$$u_{1}\hat{i}_{1} + u_{2}\hat{i}_{2} = u_{1}i_{1} + u_{2}i_{2}$$

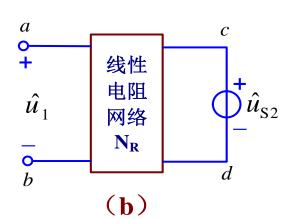
$$i_{1} = -i_{S1}, u_{2} = 0, \quad \hat{i}_{1} = 0, \quad \hat{u}_{2} = u_{S2}$$

$$u_{1} \times 0 + 0 \times \hat{i}_{2} = -u_{1}i_{S1} + u_{S2}i_{2}$$

$$\overset{\wedge}{u_1} \, \dot{i}_{\mathrm{S1}} = \overset{\wedge}{u}_{\mathrm{S2}} \, \dot{i}_{\mathrm{2}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{i}_2}{\dot{i}_{S1}} = \frac{\overset{\land}{u}_1}{\overset{\land}{u}_{S2}} \qquad \overrightarrow{\mathbb{R}} \qquad \overset{\land}{u}_1 \, \dot{i}_{S1} = \overset{\land}{u}_{S2} \, \dot{i}_2$$





#### 4.6 互易定理



#### 4. 互易定理

对一个仅含线性电阻的二端口电路 $N_R$ ,其中一个端口加激励源,一个端口作响应端口,在只有一个激励源的情况下,当激励与响应互换位置时,同一激励所产生的响应相同。

#### 4.6 互易定理

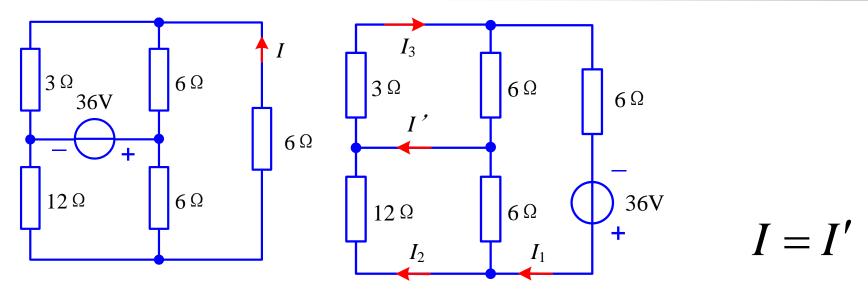


#### 5. 应用互易定理分析电路时应注意:

- (1) 互易前后应保持网络的拓扑结构不变, 仅理想电源搬移;
- (2) 互易前后端口处的激励和响应的参考方向关系;
- (3) 互易定理只适用于线性电阻网络在单一电源激励下, 两个支路电压电流关系。
- (4) 含有受控源的网络, 互易定理一般不成立。

#### 【例】在图示电路中求电流。



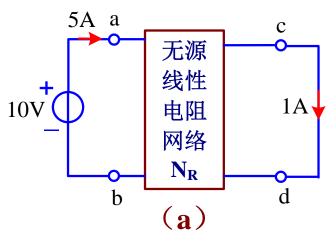


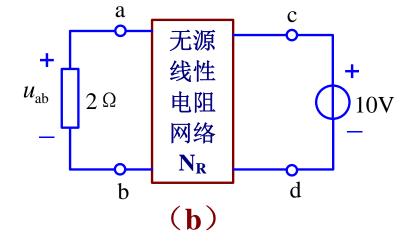
$$I_1 = \frac{36}{6 + \frac{12 \times 6}{12 + 6} + \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6}} = 3A$$
  $I_2 = \frac{6}{12 + 6} \times 3 = 1A$ 

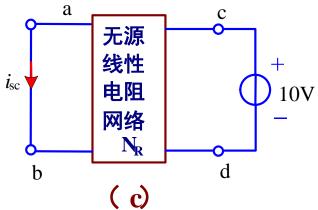
$$I_3 = \frac{6}{3+6} \times 3 = 2A$$
  $I' = I_3 - I_2 = 1A$ 

# 【例】 线性无源电阻网络 $N_R$ ,求 $u_{ab} = ?$

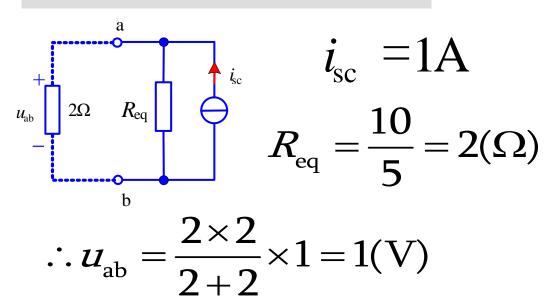






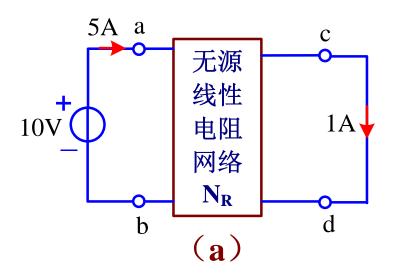


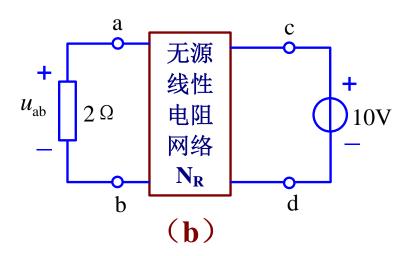
法1: 用互易定理和诺顿等效定理



# 【例】线性无源电阻网络 $N_R$ ,求 $u_{ab}=?$







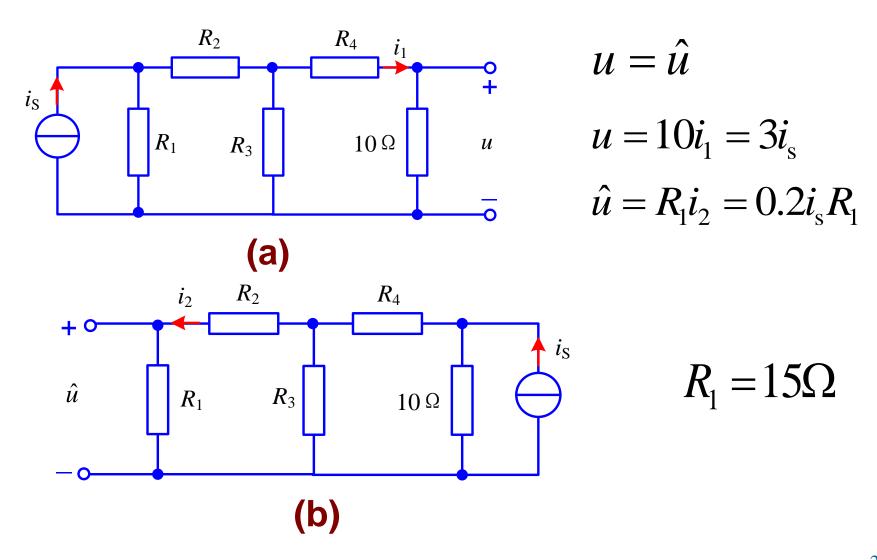
#### 法2: 用特勒根定理

$$10 \times \frac{u_{ab}}{2} + 0 \times i'_{cd} = u_{ab} \times (-5) + 10 \times 1$$
$$u_{ab} = 1V$$

#### 【例】



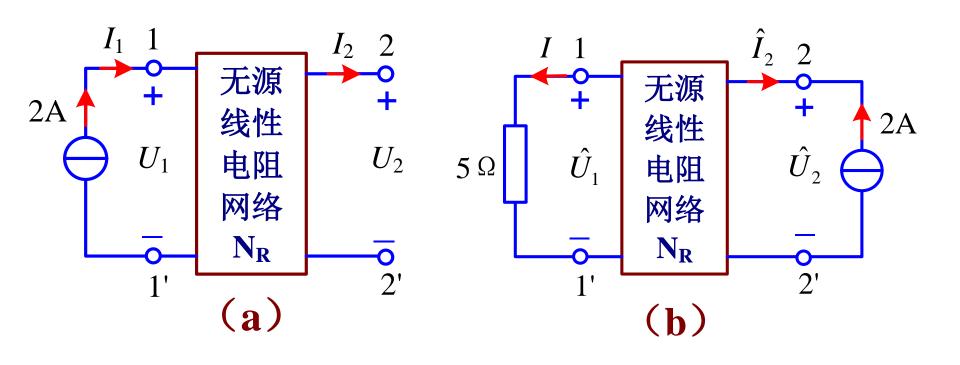
图示电路(a)中,  $i_1 = 0.3i_s$ , 图示电路(b)中,  $i_2 = 0.2i_s$ , 求电阻 $R_1$ 







无源电阻网络 $N_R$ ,当 $I_1 = 2A$ , $U_1 = 10V$ , $U_2 = 5V$ 。 现将变为如图(b)所示,求I = ?

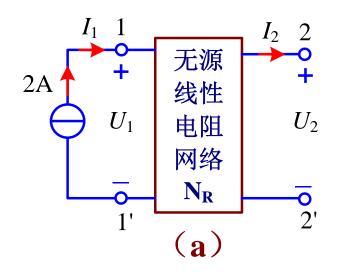


# 【例】

无源电阻网络 $N_R$ ,当 $I_1 = 2A$ , $U_1 = 10V$ , $U_2 = 5V$ 。

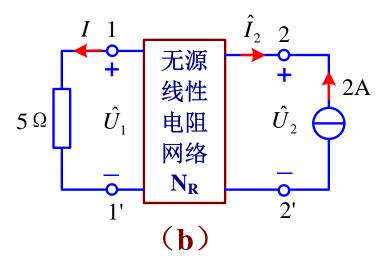


现将变为如图(b)所示,求I=?



# 法1: 用特勒根定理

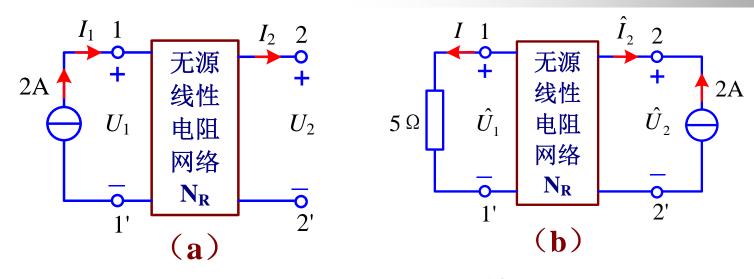
$$10I + 5 \times (-2) = 5I \times (-2) + 0$$
$$I = 0.5 A$$



$$\begin{split} U_{11} &= U_1 = 10 \text{V} & \hat{U}_{11} &= \hat{U}_1 = 5 I \\ I_{11} &= -I_1 = -2 \text{A} & \hat{I}_{11} &= I \\ U_{22} &= U_2 = 5 \text{V} & \hat{U}_{22} &= \hat{U}_2 \\ I_{22} &= I_2 = 0 \text{A} & \hat{I}_{22} &= \hat{I}_2 = -2 \text{A} \\ U_{11} & \hat{I}_{11} &+ U_{22} & \hat{I}_{22} &= \hat{U}_{11} & I_{11} &+ \hat{U}_{22} & I_{22} \end{split}$$

#### 法2: 用互易定理和戴维宁等效定理

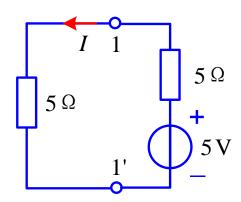




对电路(a),从11′口看去,
$$R_{\text{in}} = \frac{U_1}{I_1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5\Omega$$
。

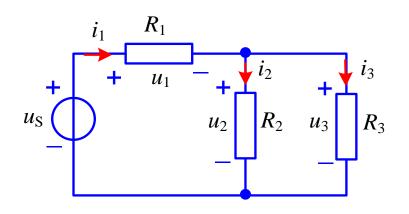
对电路(b),将5 $\Omega$ 电阻断开,则由互易定理 $u_{oc}$ =5V。

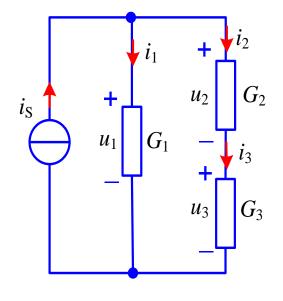
$$I = \frac{5}{5+5} = 0.5A$$



#### 4.7 对偶原理







$$\mathbf{KVL} \qquad u_1 + u_2 = u_S$$

KCL  $i_1 + i_2 = i_s$ 

KCL 
$$i_1 = i_2 + i_3$$

**KVL**  $u_1 = u_2 + u_3$ 

**KVL** 
$$u_2 = u_3$$

KCL  $i_2 = i_3$ 

等效电阻 
$$R = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$

等效电导 
$$G = G_1 + \frac{G_2G_3}{G_2 + G_3}$$

#### 4.7 对偶原理



#### 对偶关系式

通过互换对偶元素能彼此转换的两个关系式。

#### 对偶电路

符合对偶关系式的两个电路。

#### 对偶原理

将一网络关系式中各元素用对偶元素置换,对于其对偶电路所得新关系式一定成立。

#### 4.7 对偶原理



# 常见对偶元素

```
i R C q u_s KVL
```

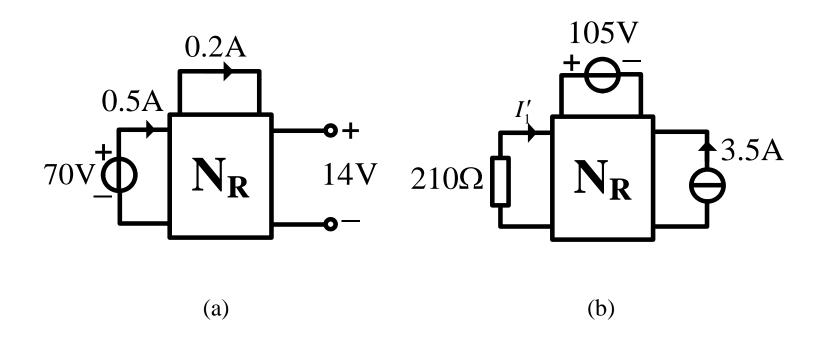
 $u G L \psi i_{s} KCL$ 

网孔 开路 串联 戴维宁定理

结点 短路 并联 诺顿定理

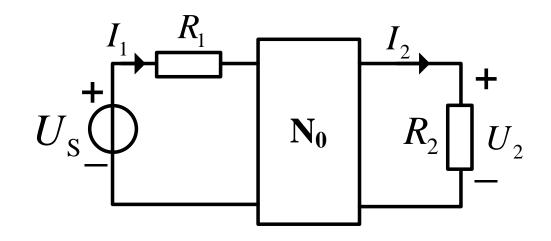


【4-11】 $N_R$ 为同一线性无源纯电阻网络,两次接线如图所示,则  $I'_1=?$ 



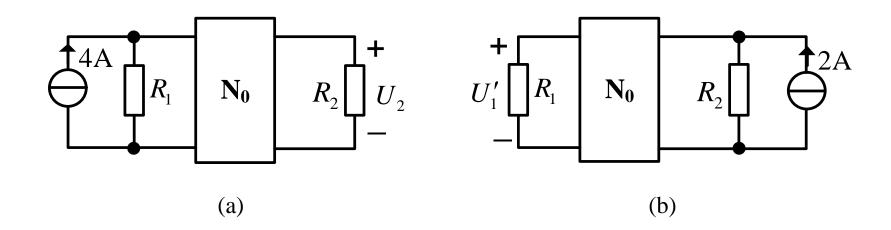


【4-12】线性无源纯电阻网络 $N_0$ ,改变  $U_S$ 、 $R_1$ 和 $R_2$ 进行两次测量, $U_S=8V$ , $R_1=R_2=2\Omega$ 时, $I_1=2A$ , $U_2=2V$ ;  $U_S=9V$ , $R_1=1.4\Omega$ , $R_2=0.8\Omega$ 时, $I_1=3A$ ,则 $U_2=?$ 



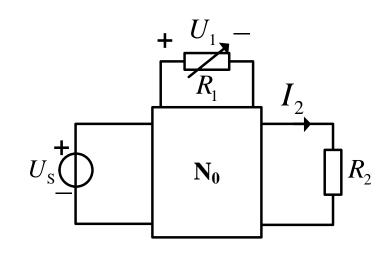


【4-13】已知 $N_0$ 为线性无源纯电阻网络,在图(A)中,已知 $U_2$ =6V,求图(B)中 $U_1'$ =?





【4-14】 $N_0$ 为无源线性电阻网络, $U_S$ 和 $R_1$ 可调, $R_2$ 固定。当 $U_S$ =8V, $R_1$ =0时, $I_2$ =0.2A;保持 $U_S$ 不变,逐渐增大 $R_1$ 值,使 $I_2$ =0.5A时, $U_1$ =5V。当 $U_S$ =20V,改变 $R_1$ 时,使 $I_2$ =2A,试问此时 $R_1$ 端电压 $U_1$ 为何值。





【4-15】对图示电路进行两次测量,图(a)得

$$U_2$$
=0.6 $U_S$ ,  $U_4$ =0.3 $U_S$ ; 图(b)中 $U_S' = U_S$ ,  $U_4' = 0.5U_S$ ,

 $U_2'=0.2U_S$ ,已知 $R_5=10\Omega$ ,求 $R_1$ 、 $R_2$ 、 $R_3$ 、 $R_4$ 之值。

