第4章 电路定理

- 4.1 叠加定理 Superposition Theorem
- 4.2替代定理 Substitution Theorem
- 4.3 戴维宁(诺顿)定理Thevenin(Norton) Theorem
- 4.4 最大功率传输定理Maximum Power Theorem
- 4.5 特勒根和互易定理 Tellegen's theorem & Reciprocity theorem
- 4.6 定理综合运用

第4章 电路定理

目标: 1.熟练应用叠加定理。

2.熟练应用戴维宁/诺顿定理。

3.熟练分析最大功率传输问题。

4.应用互易定理和特勒根定理。

难点: 1.电路定理综合应用问题分析。

2.选择合适的分析方法。

讲授学时: 6

4.2 线性特性与线性电路

1.线性元件

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & i & R \\
 & & & \\
 & & & \\
 & + & u & -
\end{array}$$

If i' = ki, then u' = ku. Homogeneity property 齐次性

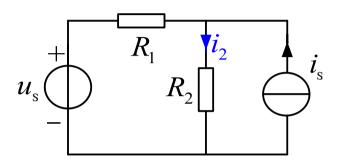
If $i = i_1 + i_2$, then $u = u_1 + u_2$. Additivity property 可加性

2. 线性电路

除独立电源外,电路中其他元件均为线性元件。

4.3 叠加定理 Superposition Theorem

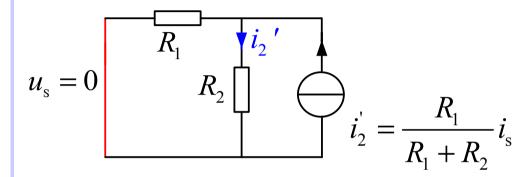
2. 线性电路



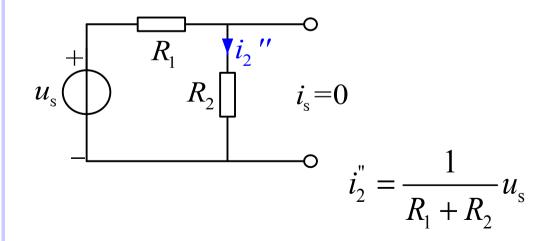
$$(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2})R_2i_2 = i_s + \frac{1}{R_1}u_s$$

$$i_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} i_s + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} u_s$$

电流源单独作用

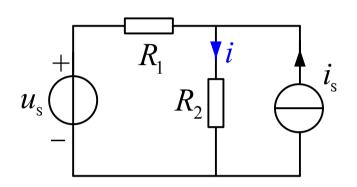


电压源单独作用

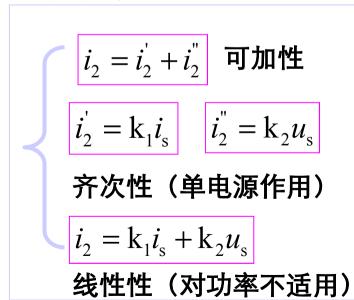


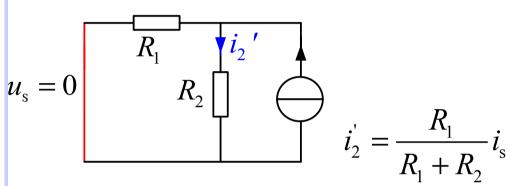
4.3 叠加定理 Superposition Theorem

2. 线性电路 $i_2 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} i_s + \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2} u_s$ 电流源单独作用

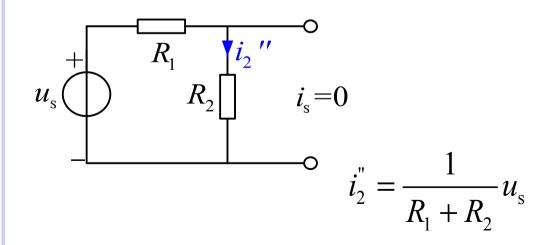


3. 叠加定理





电压源单独作用



4.3 叠加定理 Superposition Theorem

3. 叠加定理

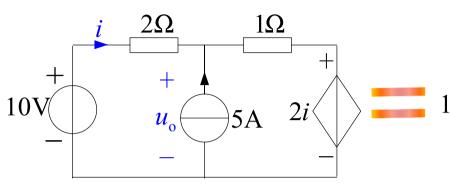
线性电路中,多个独立电源共同激励下的响应(任意电流 或电压),等于各独立电源单独(或分组)激励下的响应的代 数和。

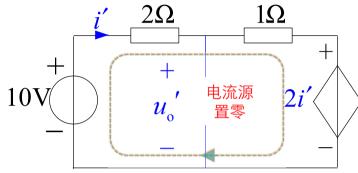
将多电源电路转化为单电源电路进行计算。

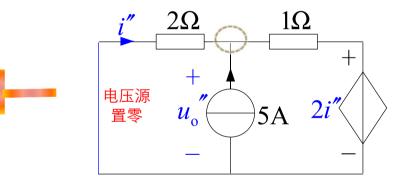
4. 定理应用Applications

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【例 1】确定电压 u_0 电流i。







网孔方程:
$$(2+1)i' = 10-2i'$$

 $u_0' = 1 \times i' + 2i'$

$$u_{o} = u_{o}' + u_{o}'', \quad i = i' + i''$$

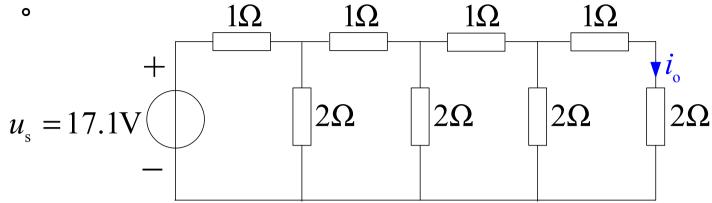
$$p_{2\Omega} = i^2 R \neq i^{\prime 2} R + i^{\prime \prime 2} R$$

结点方程:

$$(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{1})u_o'' = 5 + \frac{2i''}{1}$$
$$u_o'' = -2i''$$

功率不符合叠加关系!

【例 2】确定 i_{\circ} 。

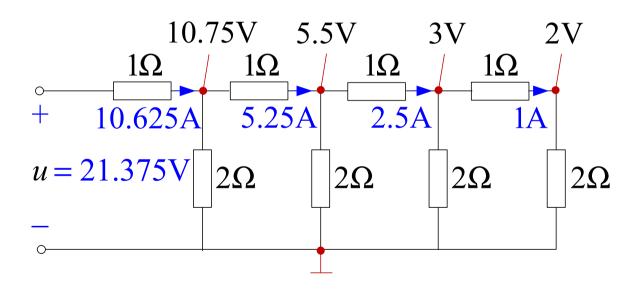


由此

$$u_{\rm s} = 21.375 \text{V} \rightarrow i_{\rm o} = 1 \text{A}$$

响应与激励的关系为

$$i_{\rm o} = \frac{1}{21.375} u_{\rm s} = \frac{8}{171} u_{\rm s}$$

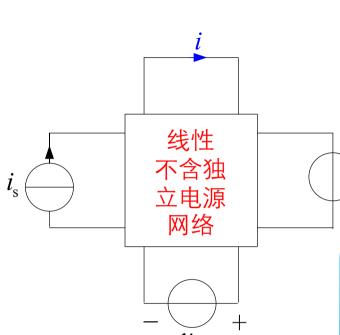


因此

$$u_{\rm s} = 17.1 \text{V} \rightarrow i_{\rm o} = \frac{8}{171} \times 17.1 = 0.8 \text{A}$$

【例 3】确定电流 i 。

已知条件



激励为 $i_{\rm s}$ 和 $u_{\rm s1}$ ($u_{\rm s2}$ 置零) 响应 i=2A 激励为 $i_{\rm s}$ 和 $u_{\rm s2}$ ($u_{\rm s1}$ 置零) 响应 i=-0.5A 激励为 $i_{\rm s}$ 、 $u_{\rm s1}$ 和 $u_{\rm s2}$ 响应 i=1.2A

 $u_{\rm s2}$



激励为
$$i_s$$
 响应 $i=?$ i' 激励为 u_{s1} 响应 $i=?$ i'' 激励为 u_{s2} 响应 $i=?$ i''' 激励为 $0.5i_s$ $2u_{s1}$ 和 $3u_{s2}$ 响应 $i=?$

$$\begin{cases} i' + i'' = 2 \\ i' + i''' = -0.5 \\ i' + i'' + i''' = 1.2 \end{cases}$$

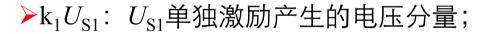
解得
$$i'=0.3$$
、 $i''=1.7$ 、 $i'''=-0.8$
 $i=0.5i'+2i''+3i'''=1.15$ A

【练习】一线性电路, U_{S1} =0V, I_{S2} =0A时,有 U_{3} =3V; U_{S1} =1V, I_{S2} =-1A时, U_{3} =2V; U_{S1} =-4V, I_{S2} =1A时, U_{3} =1V。 求当 U_{S1} =1V, I_{S2} =2A时, U_{3} =?

解: 由叠加定理

$$U_3 = U_3' + U_3'' + U_3'''$$

= $k_1 U_{s1} + k_2 I_{s2} + k$

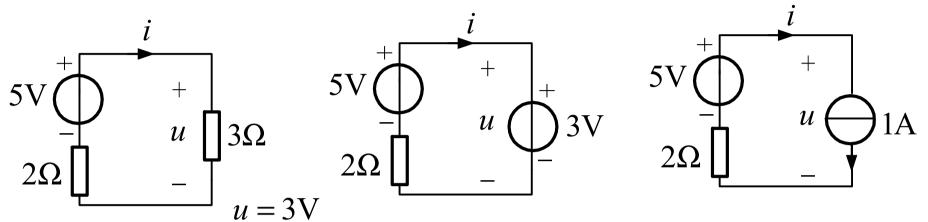


ightharpoonupk₂ I_{S2} : I_{S2} 单独作用产生的电压分量;

▶k: 由电路内的独立源一起激励产生的电压分量;

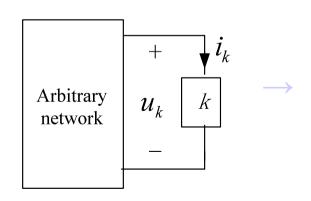
$$\begin{cases} 3 = k_1 \times 0 + k_2 \times 0 + k \\ 2 = k_1 \times 1 + k_2 \times (-1) + k \\ 1 = k_1 \times (-4) + k_2 \times 1 + k \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = 2 \\ k = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow U_3 = U_{S1} + 2I_{S2} + 3 \\ k = 3 \end{cases}$$

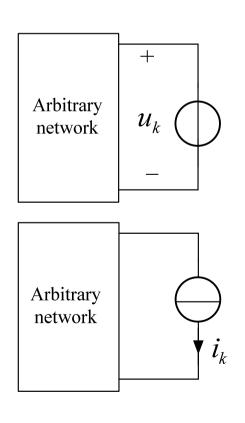
4.4 替代定理 (Substitution Theorem)



i = 1A

1.定理内容





4.4 替代定理 (Substitution Theorem)

1.定理内容:

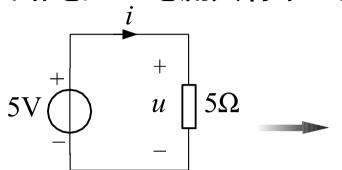
在任意一个电路中,若某支路k电压为 u_k 、电流为 i_k ,且该支路与其它支路不存在耦合,那么这条支路

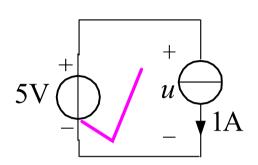
- · 可以用一个电压等于u_k的独立电压源替代;
- · 或者用一个电流等于i_k的 独立电流源来替代;

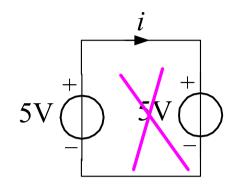
若替代后电路仍具有唯一解,则整个电路的各支路电压和电流保持不变。

2.定理应用 Applications

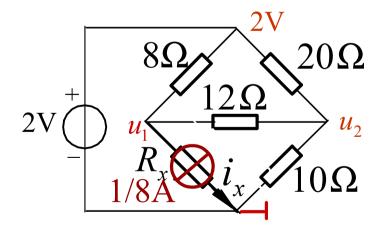
支路电压、电流具有唯一解







已知 $i_x = 1/8$ A. 计算 R_x .



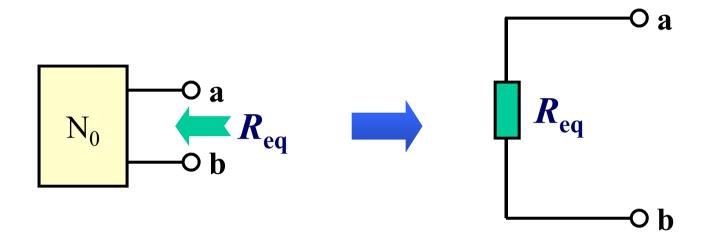
Nodal analysis:

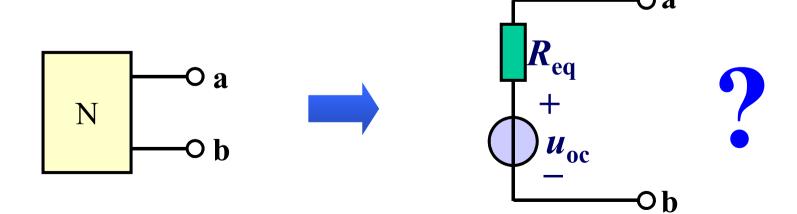
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12})u_1 - \frac{1}{12}u_2 - \frac{1}{8} \times 2 = -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{12}u_1(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{10})u_2 - \frac{1}{20} \times 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解方程得出: $u_1=0.9V$

$$R_x = u_1 / \frac{1}{8} = 0.9 \times 8 = 7.2\Omega$$

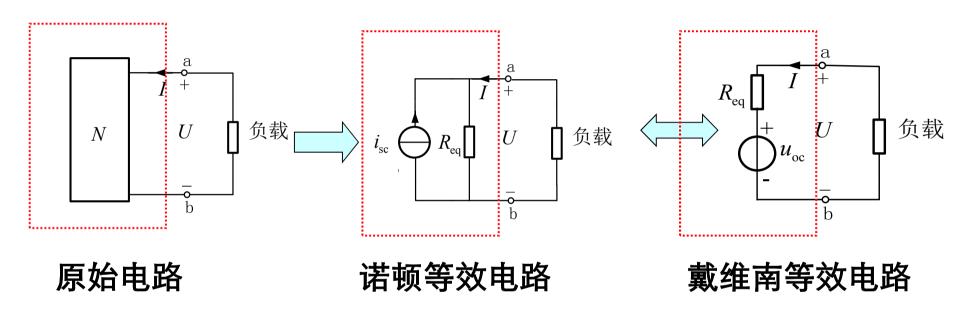
4.5 戴维南定理与诺顿定理Thevenin-Norton Theorem





1 定理

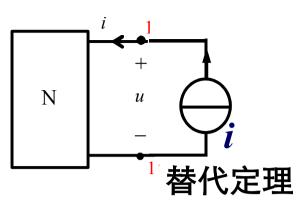
戴维南-诺顿定理:一个线性含有独立电源、线性电阻和线性受控源的一端口网络,对外电路来说,可用一个电压源和电阻串联等效,也可用一个电流源和电阻并联等效。



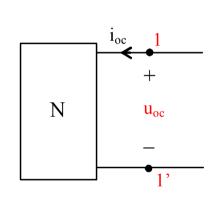
- ▶uoc 是端口的开路电压 (Open-circuit voltage)
- ▶R_{eq}独立电源置零后的端口等效电阻 (Equivalent resistance)
- ▶isc 是端口的短路电流(Short-circuit current)

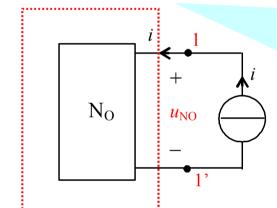
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2 定理证明:



利用替代定理,将外部 电路用电流 源替代



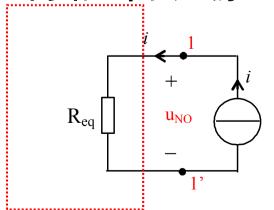


利用叠加定理, 让电流源和N 中电源分别单 独作用。计算 u值。

电流源;为零

$$u = u' + u''$$
$$= u_{oc} + R_{eq}i$$

网络N中独立源全部置零



2 定理证明:

$$u = u_{oc} + R_{eq}i$$



结论:

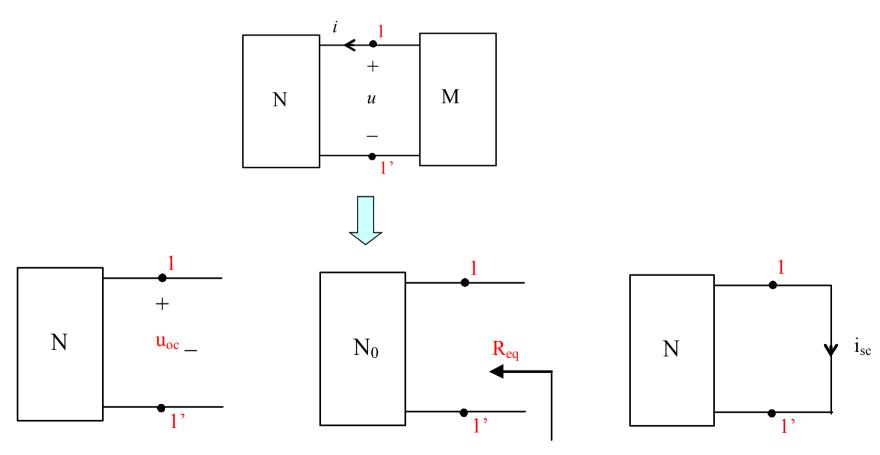
线性有源二端网络N,对外电路而言,可以用一个电压 源和电阻元件串联组成的等效电路代替。

 u_{oc} 是端口的开路电压; R_{eq} 一端口中全部独立电源置零后的端口等效电阻。

3.定理应用 Applications

确定戴维宁定理参数的方法:

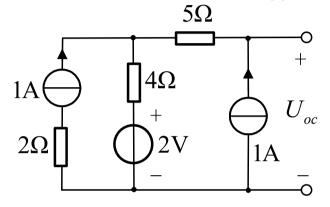
将待求支路移走,形成线性有源二端网络,求该网络的 短路电流或开路电压或者入端电阻



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【例 1】图示电路中,R为可调电阻。问:R为何值时,I=1A?

解:求开路电压 u_{oc} ,:



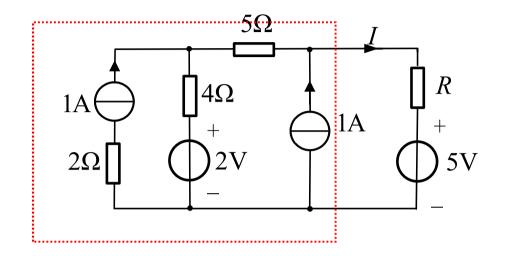
$$u_{\rm oc} = 1 \times 5 + 4 \times 2 + 2 = 15 \text{V}$$

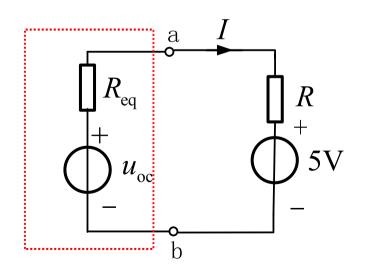
求等效电阻 R_{eq} :

$$R_{\rm eq} = 9\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{u_{\rm oc} - 5}{R + 9} = 1$$

$$R = 1\Omega$$





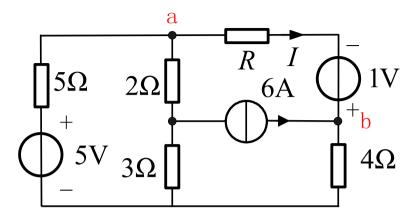
【练习1】:图示电路中,R为可调电阻。问:R为何值时,I=-1A?

解:求开路电压 u_{0C} ,:

$$(5+2+3)I_1 - 3 \times 6 = 5$$

$$I_1 = 2.3A$$

$$u_{\rm oc} = -5 \times 2.3 + 5 - 4 \times 6 = -30.5 \text{V}$$

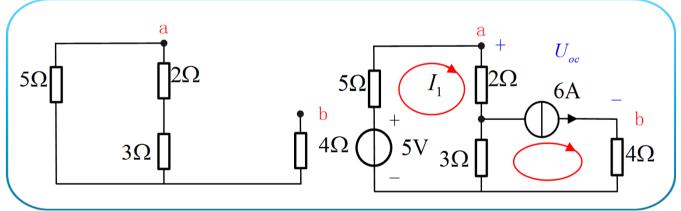


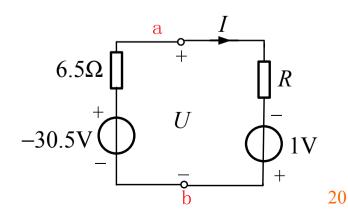
求等效电阻 R_{eq} :

$$R_{\rm eq} = 6.5\Omega$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U_{oc} + 1}{R_{eq} + R_1}$$

$$\therefore R_1 = \frac{U_{oc} + 1}{I_1} - R_{eq}$$
$$= 23\Omega$$





【练习2】求电流I。

解: 求开路电压与等效电阻

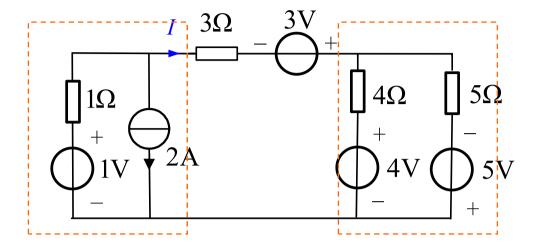
$$u_{oc1} = 1 - 2 \times 1 = -1V$$

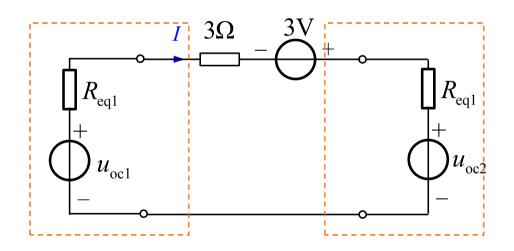
$$R_{eq1} = 1\Omega$$

$$u_{oc2} = 0V$$

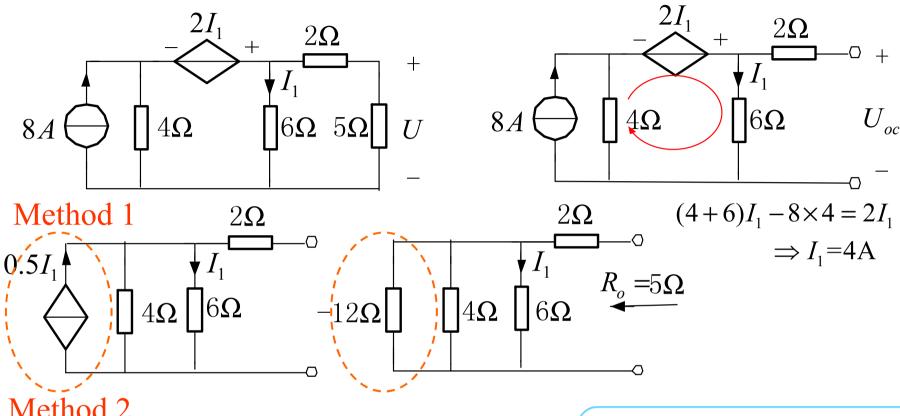
$$R_{eq2} = \frac{20}{9}\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{3 + (-1) - 0}{3 + 1 + \frac{20}{9}} = \frac{9}{28} A$$

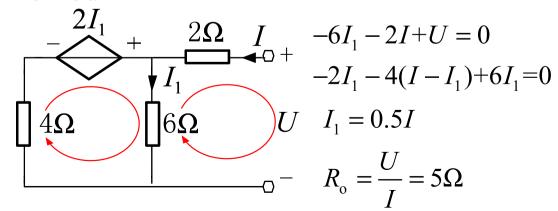


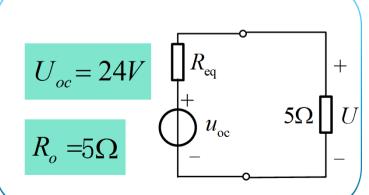


【例 2】.Find the voltage U.

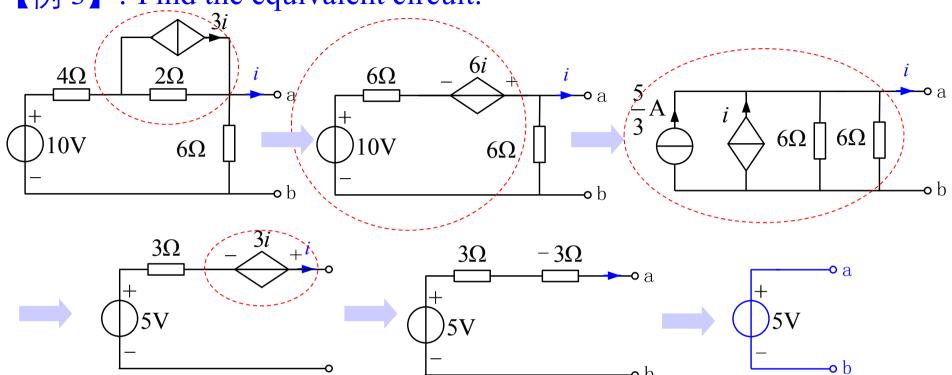


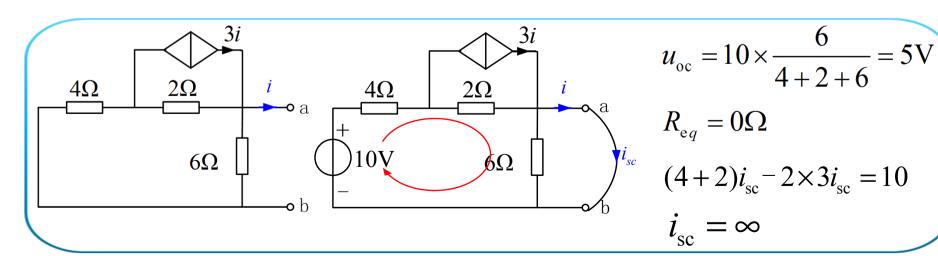
Method 2





【例 3】. Find the equivalent circuit.





【练习3】求电流I。

解:求开路电压 u_{oc} :

$$u_{\rm oc} = 1 \times \frac{2}{1+2} = \frac{2}{3} V$$

求等效内阻(求短路电流)

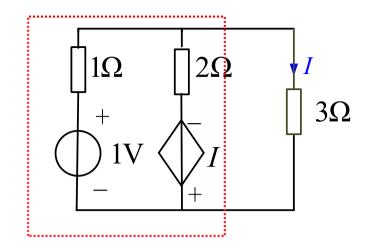
由KCL得:

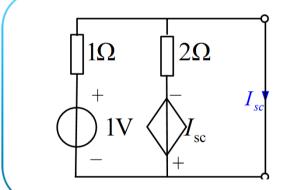
$$I_{\rm sc} - 1 + \frac{I_{\rm sc}}{2} = 0$$
 $I_{\rm sc} = \frac{2}{3} \, A$

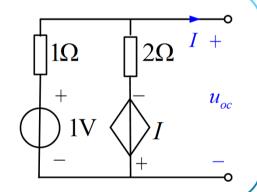
$$R_{eq} = \frac{U_{oc}}{I_{sc}} = 1\Omega$$

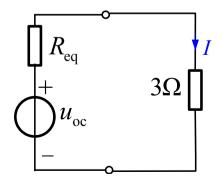
求 *I*:

$$I = \frac{u_{oc}}{R_{eq} + 3} = \frac{u_{oc}}{4} = \frac{1}{6} A$$

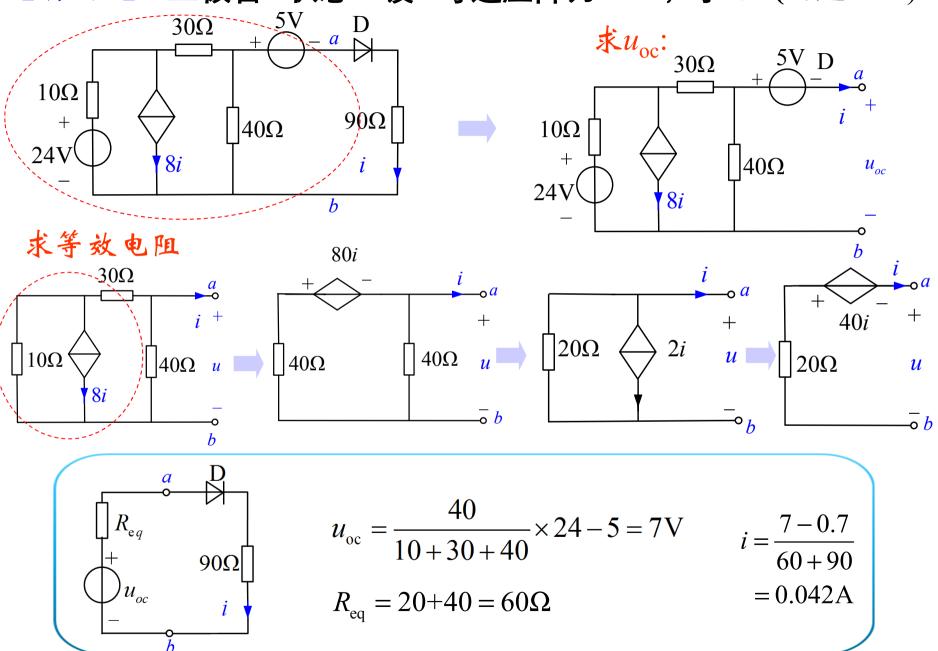




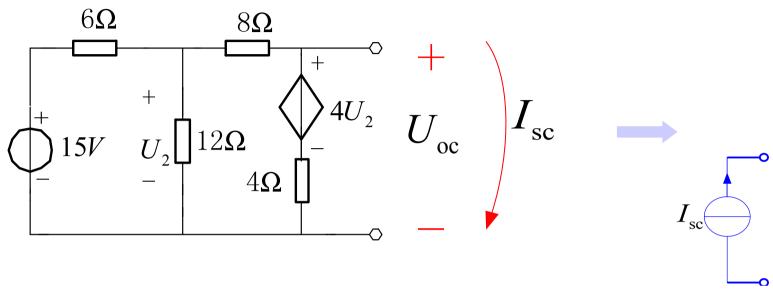




【练习4】. 二极管D状态? 设D导通压降为0.7V, 求i。(习题4-25)



【课下练习】求等效电路。



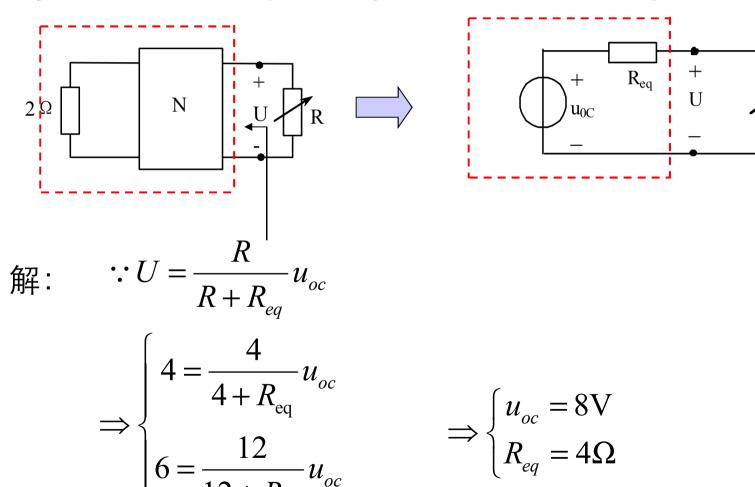
$$(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12})$$
 $U_2 = \frac{15}{6} + \frac{4U_2}{12}$ $U_2 = \infty$, $U_{\text{oc}} = \infty$

$$(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{8})$$
 $U_2 = \frac{15}{6}$ $U_2 = \frac{20}{3}$ $U_3 = \frac{20}{8}$ $U_4 = \frac{15}{8}$ $U_5 = \frac{15}{8}$

3.定理应用 Applications

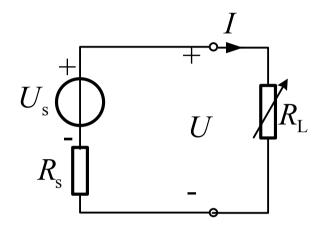
由网络端口伏安关系确定等效模型

【例 4】. N为含独立源的线性电阻网络,确定图中端口左侧的戴维南等效电路。已知当 $R=4\Omega$ 时,U=4V; $R=12\Omega$ 时,U=6V。

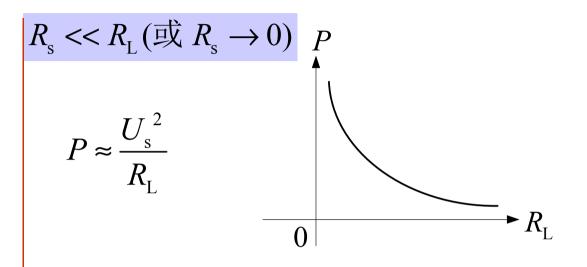


4.6 最大功率传输定理Maximum Power Theorem

1.负载吸收功率的变化规律



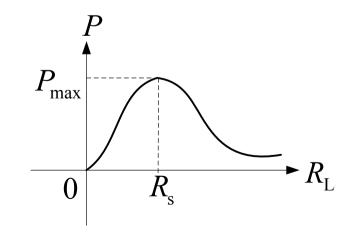
$$P = R_{\rm L}I^2 = R_{\rm L} \times (\frac{U_{\rm s}}{R_{\rm L} + R_{\rm s}})^2$$



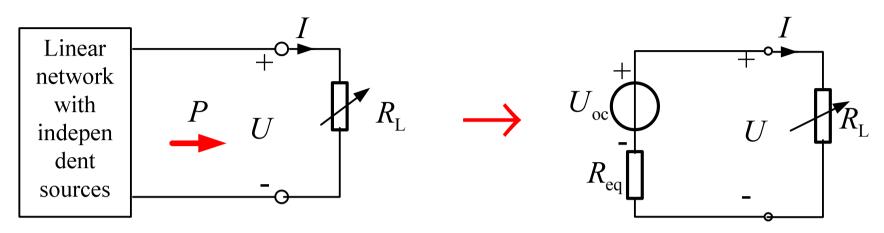
$$R_{\rm s} \neq 0$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = 3$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{s}}^2}{4R} \qquad 3$$



4.6 最大功率传输定理Maximum Power Theorem



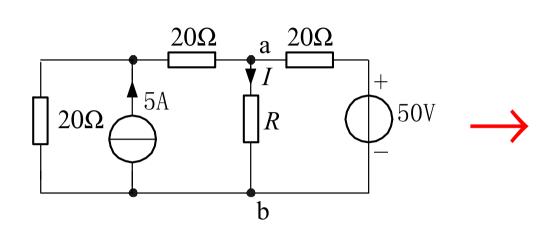
$$R_{\rm L} = ? \Rightarrow P = \max = ?$$

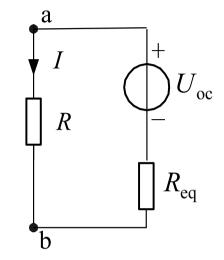
2022/9/26

讨论 ——目标: 最大功率问题分析

【例 5】. Find the value of R for maximum power transfer in the virguit. Find the maximum power absorbed by R

circuit .Find the maximum power absorbed by *R*.

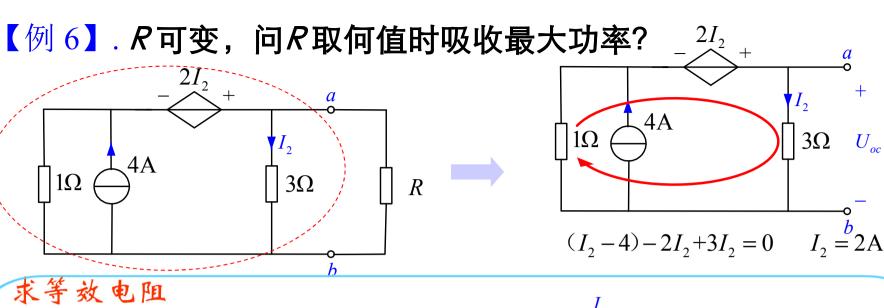


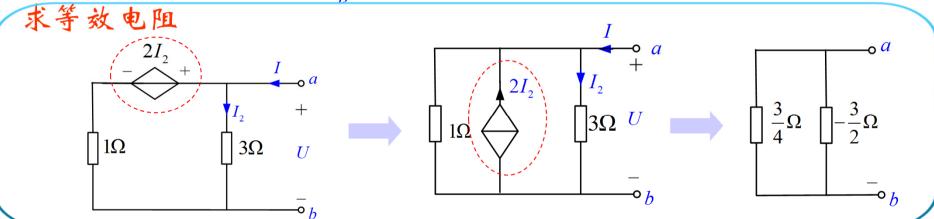


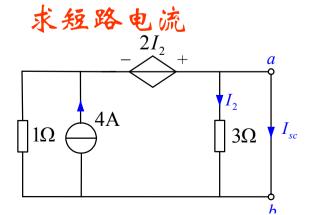
$$U_{\text{oc}} = \frac{20 \times 5}{20 + 40} \times 20 + \frac{40 \times 50}{20 + 40} = 66.7 \text{V}$$

$$R_{\rm eq} = 20/(20 + 20) = 13.3\Omega$$

$$R = R_{\text{eq}}$$
 $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U^2}{4R_{\text{eq}}} = 83.4 \text{W}$







$$u_{oc} = 6V$$

$$P = \frac{u_{oc}^{2}}{4R_{eq}}$$

$$= 6W$$

$$R_{eq} = (\frac{3}{4} / / - \frac{3}{2})$$

$$= 1.5\Omega$$

$$i_{sc} = 4A$$

$$R_{eq} = \frac{a}{4} / - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= 1.5\Omega$$

4.7 特勒根定理 与互易定理

Tellegen's Theorem and Reciprocity Theorem

1 特勒根定理之功率守恒

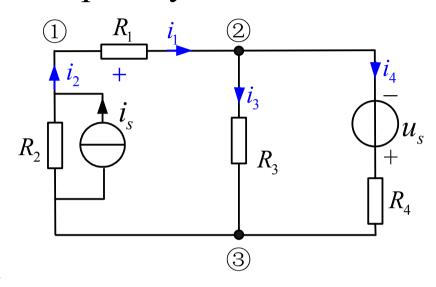
设支路电压、电流为 $u_1 \sim u_4$ 、 $i_1 \sim i_4$,结点电压分别为 u_{n1} 、 u_{n2}

$$\Sigma P = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 + u_3 i_3 + u_4 i_4$$

$$= (u_{n1} - u_{n2}) i_1 + (-u_{n1}) i_2 + u_{n2} i_3 + u_{n2} i_4$$

$$= u_{n1} (i_1 - i_2) + u_{n2} (-i_1 + i_3 + i_4)$$

$$= 0$$



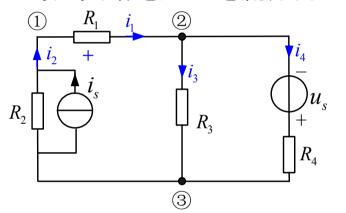
特勒根定理:在集中参数电路中,各支路吸收的功率的代数和等于0。 即各独立源提供的功率的总和,等于其余各支路吸收的功率的总和。

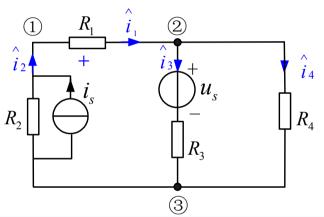
$$u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 + u_3 i_3 + u_4 i_4 = 0 \qquad \sum_{k=1}^{b} u_k i_k = 0$$

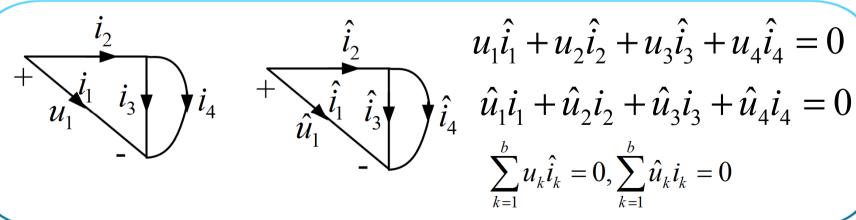
2 特勒根之似功率定理

电路N和N'的拓扑图形完全相同,各有4条支路,3个节点,

- > 对应支路采用相同编号
- 每一支路电压、电流采用关联参考方向;
- > 对应支路电压、电流方向一致。

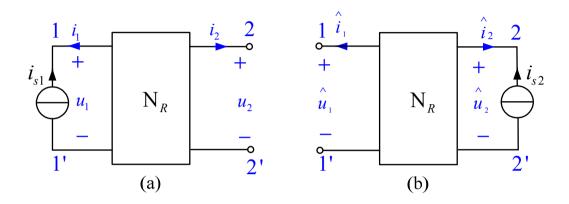






3 线性电阻构成的二端口网络之似功率定理

【例 1】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络, i_{S1} =4A, u_2 =10V, i_{S2} =2A, \hat{u}_1 =?



解:设NR内各支路电压、电流采用关联参考方向

$$u_1\hat{i}_1 + u_2\hat{i}_2 + \sum_{k=3}^b u_k\hat{i}_k = 0; \qquad \hat{u}_1i_1 + \hat{u}_2i_2 + \sum_{k=3}^b \hat{u}_ki_k = 0$$

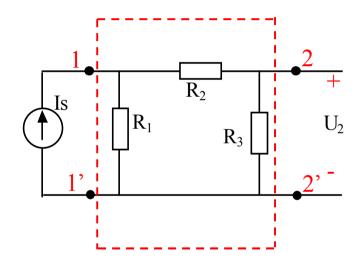
$$u_K \hat{i}_k = R_k i_k \hat{i}_k = \hat{u}_k i_k$$

$$\Rightarrow u_1 \hat{i}_1 + u_2 \hat{i}_2 = \hat{u}_1 i_1 + \hat{u}_2 i_2$$

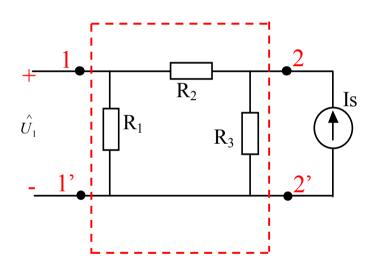
$$u_1 \times 0 + 10 \times (-2) = \hat{u}_1 \times (-4) + \hat{u}_2 \times 0 \implies \hat{u}_1 = 5 \text{ V}$$

4 互易定理 (Reciprocity theorem)

互易网络: 在单一激励的情况下,若 N_R 由线性电阻构成,当激励端口和响应端口互换位置而电路的几何结构不变,同一数值激励所产生的响应在数值上将不会改变。



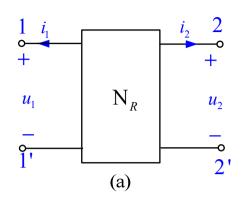
$$U_2 = R_3 \times \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} I_S$$

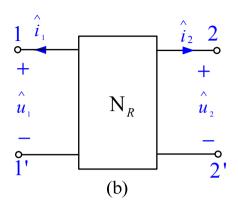


$$\hat{U_1} = R_1 \times \frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} I_S$$

$$\hat{U_1} = U_2$$

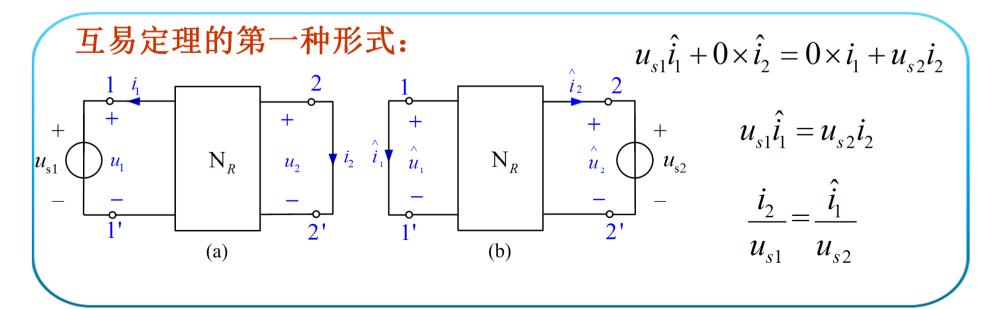
4 互易定理 (Reciprocity theorem)





N_R是线性电阻组成的无源网络

应用特勒根定理: $\Rightarrow u_1 \hat{i}_1 + u_2 \hat{i}_2 = \hat{u}_1 i_1 + \hat{u}_2 i_2$

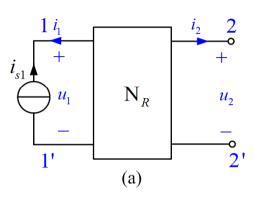


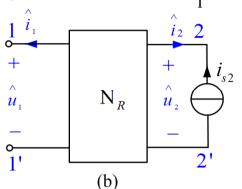
4 互易定理 (Reciprocity theorem)

$$u_1\hat{i}_1 + u_2\hat{i}_2 = \hat{u}_1i_1 + \hat{u}_2i_2$$

互易定理的第二种形式:

$$u_1 \times 0 - u_2 i_{s2} = -\hat{u}_1 \times i_{s1} + \hat{u}_2 \times 0$$



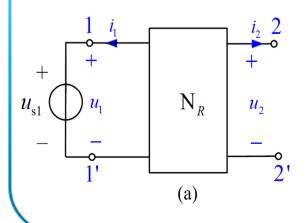


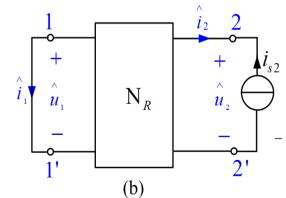
$$u_2 i_{s2} = \hat{u}_1 i_{s1}$$

$$\frac{u_2}{i} = \frac{\hat{u}_1}{i}$$

互易定理的第三种形式:

$$u_{s1}\hat{i}_1 + u_2(-i_{s2}) = 0 \times i_1 + \hat{u}_2 \times 0$$

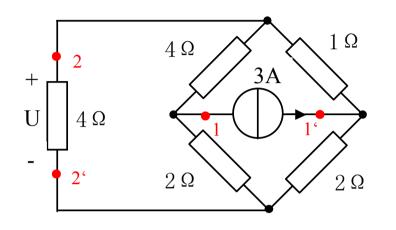


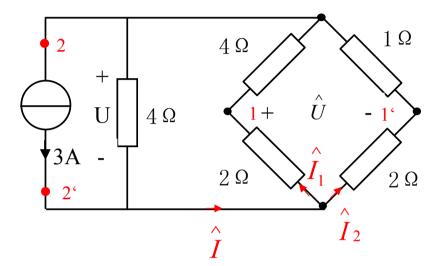


$$\frac{u_{s1}i_1}{u_2} = \frac{\hat{i}_1}{i}$$

5. 应用举例

【例 1】. 求图中电压U。





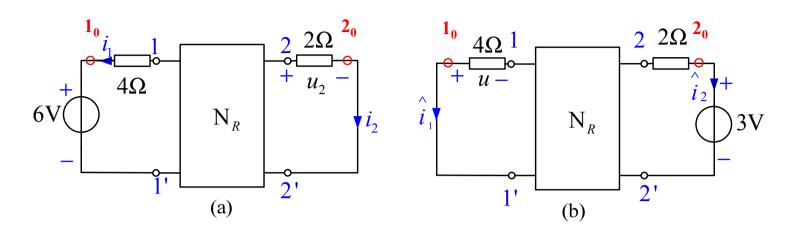
$$\hat{I} = \frac{4}{4+2} \times 3 = 2A$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{2}{3} A, I_2 = \frac{4}{3} A$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{U} = -2\hat{I}_1 + 2\hat{I}_2 = -2 \times \frac{2}{3} + 2 \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}V$$

由互易定理的第二种形式 $U = \hat{U} = \frac{4}{3}V$

【例 2】. 图a中 N_R 为无源线性电阻网络, u_2 =4V. 求图b中电压u。



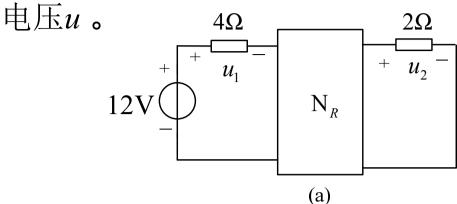
$$i_2 = \frac{u_2}{R_2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2A$$

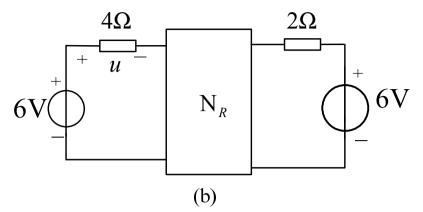
由互易定理的第一种形式 $\frac{i_2}{u_{s1}} = \frac{\hat{i_1}}{\hat{u}_{s2}}$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_1 = \frac{i_2 \hat{u}_{s2}}{u_{s1}} = 1A$$

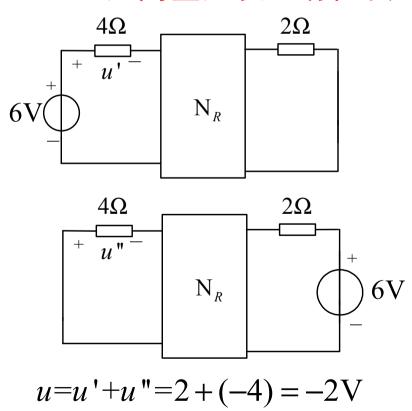
$$\Rightarrow u = -R_1 \hat{i}_1 = -4 \text{ V}$$

【例 3】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络,已知 $u_1=u_2=4V$ 。求图(b)中的





Method1:应用叠加及互易性质:



Method 2:应用互易性质:

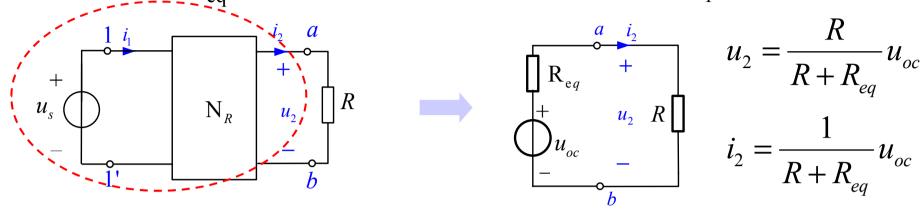
$$u_{1}\hat{i}_{1} + u_{2}\hat{i}_{2} = \hat{u}_{1}i_{1} + \hat{u}_{2}i_{2}$$

$$12\hat{i}_{1} + 0 = 6 \times (-1) + 6 \times 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_{1} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$u = -4\hat{i}_{1} = -2 \text{ V}$$

【课下练习】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络,已知ab端的开路电压 u_{oc} 和入端等效电阻 R_{ea} ,试问当电阻R为无穷大时,电流 i_1 将如何变化?



R为无穷大时的等效电路为:

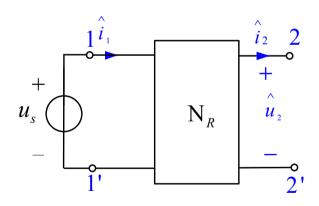
由特勒根定理得:

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

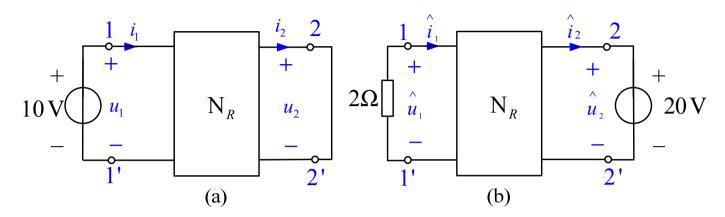
$$-u_{s}\hat{i}_{1} + u_{2} \times 0 = -u_{s}i_{1} + \hat{u}_{2}i_{2}$$

$$u_{s}\hat{i}_{1} = u_{s}i_{1} - \hat{u}_{2}i_{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_{1} = i_{1} - \frac{\hat{u}_{2}i_{2}}{u_{s}} = i_{1} - \frac{u_{oc}^{2}}{(R + R_{eq})u_{s}}$$



【例5】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络,已知 i_1 =5A, i_2 =1A。求 $\hat{i_1}$ 。



Method1:应用互易性质:

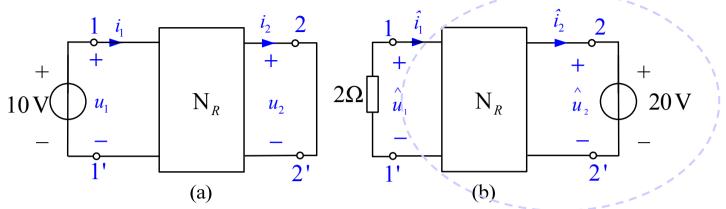
$$-u_1\hat{i}_1 + u_2\hat{i}_2 = -\hat{u}_1i_1 + \hat{u}_2i_2$$

将
$$u_1 = 10$$
V、 $i_1 = 5$ A、 $u_2 = 0$ 、 $i_2 = 1$ A、 $\hat{u}_1 = -2\hat{i}_1$ 、 $\hat{u}_2 = 20$ V代入上式

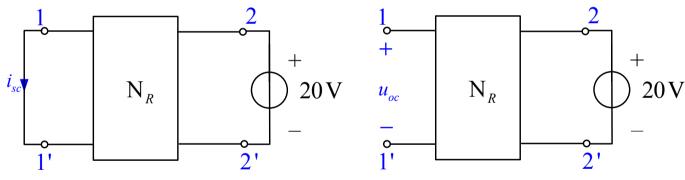
$$-10 \times \hat{i} + 0 \times \hat{i}_2 = -(-2\hat{i}) \times 5 + 20 \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_1 = -1 A$$

【例 5】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络,已知 i_1 =5A, i_2 =1A。求 $\hat{i_1}$ 。



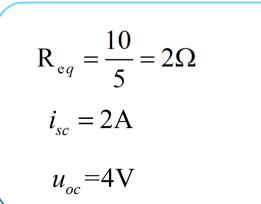
Method2:应用戴维南定理(替代及互易)

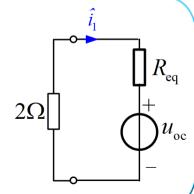


$$i_{sc} = \frac{20}{10} \times i_2 = 2A$$
 $u_{oc} = \frac{20}{5} \times i_2 = 4V$

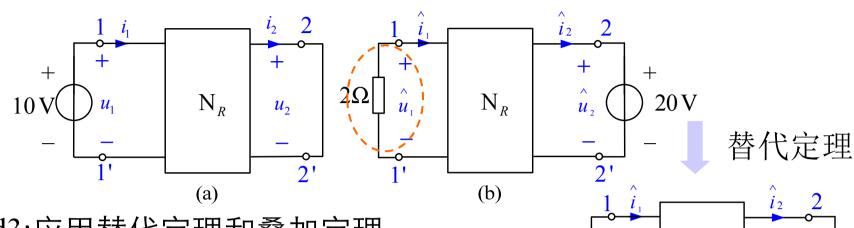
$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = 2\Omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_1 = -1A$$

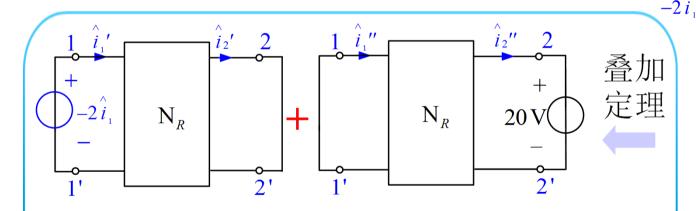




【例 5】. N_R 为无源线性电阻网络,已知 i_1 =5A, i_2 =1A。求 $\hat{i_1}$ 。



Method3:应用替代定理和叠加定理



由线性性质: 由互易定理的第一种形式

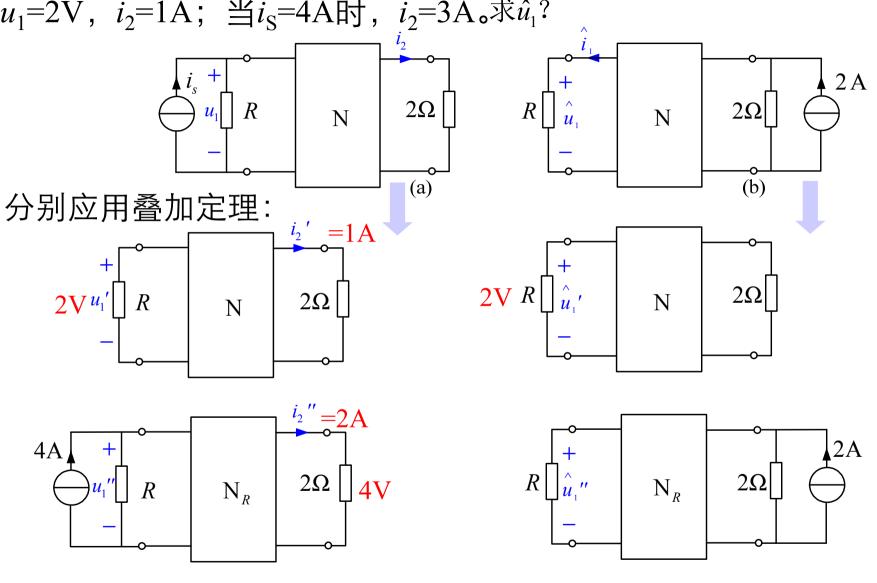
$$\hat{i}_1' = \frac{-2\hat{i}_1}{10} \times 5 = -\hat{i}_1$$
 $\hat{i}_1'' = -2i_2 = -2A$

$$\therefore \hat{i}_1 = \hat{i}_1' + \hat{i}_1'' = -2 + (-\hat{i}_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{i}_1 = -1 \text{ A}$$

 N_R

【例 6】. N为含独立源的线性电阻网络,已知图(a)当 i_S =0A时, $u_1=2V$, $i_2=1A$; 当 $i_S=4A$ 时, $i_2=3A$ 。求 \hat{u}_1 ?



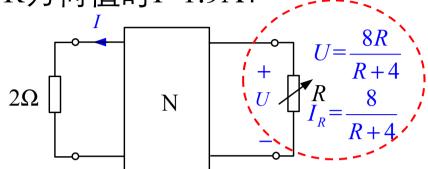
由互易定理的第二种形式
$$\hat{u}_1$$
" = $\frac{4}{2}$ ×4=2V $\Rightarrow u_1 = \hat{u}_1$ '+ \hat{u}_1 " = 2+2=4V

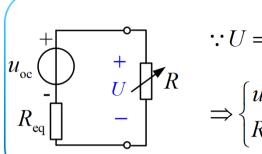
$$\Rightarrow u_1 = \hat{u}_1' + \hat{u}_1'' = 2 + 2 = 4 \text{ V}$$

【例 7】. N为含独立源的线性电阻网络,已知当 $R=4\Omega$ 时,U=4V、

I=1.5A; $R=12\Omega$ 时, U=6V、I=1.75A。求: R为何值时获得最大功率?

R为何值时I=1.9A?

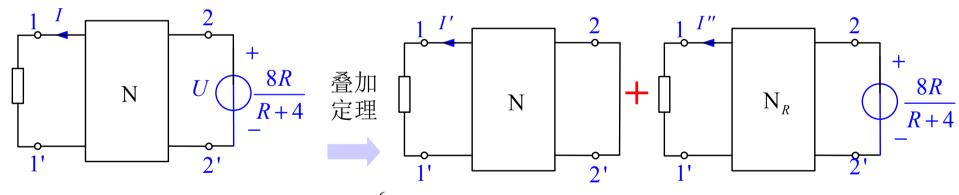




$$U = \frac{R}{R + R_{eq}} u_{oc}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{oc} = 8V \\ R_{eq} = 4\Omega \end{cases} P_{max} = \frac{u_{oc}^{2}}{4R_{eq}} = 4W$$

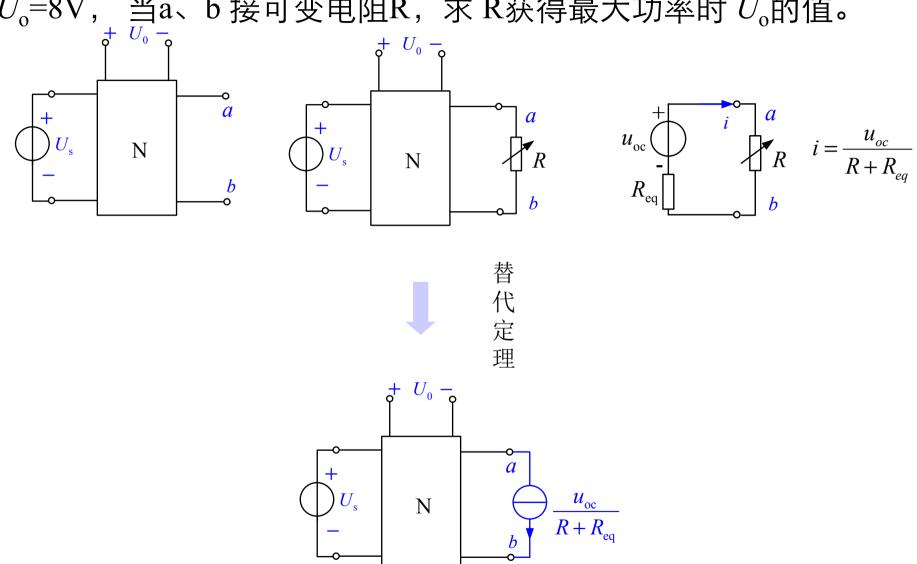
应用替代和叠加定理



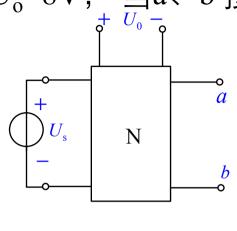
$$\Rightarrow I = I' + I'' = C + K \frac{8R}{R+4} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1.5 = C + K \frac{8 \times 4}{4+4} \\ 1.75 = C + K \frac{12 \times 4}{12+4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 \\ K = 0.125 \end{cases}$$

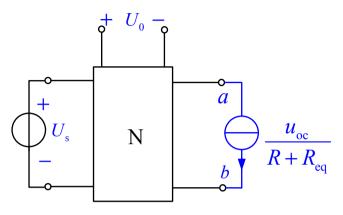
$$I = 1 + 0.125 \frac{8R}{R + 4}$$
 $\therefore 1.9 = 1 + 0.125 \frac{8R}{R + 4}$ $\therefore R = 36\Omega$

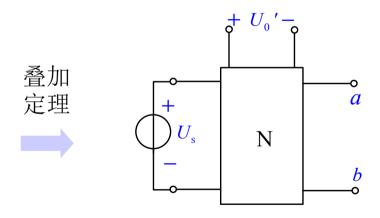
【练习】. N为电阻网络,已知a、b开路时, $U_o=6V$; a、b短路时, $U_o=8V$,当a、b接可变电阻R,求 R获得最大功率时 U_o 的值。

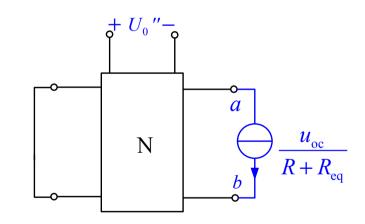


【练习】. N为电阻网络,已知a、b开路时, $U_o=6V$; a、b短路时, $U_o=8V$,当a、b接可变电阻R,求 R获得最大功率时 U_o 的值。









$$\Rightarrow U_0 = U_0' + U_0'' = C + K \frac{u_{\text{oc}}}{R + R_{\text{eq}}} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} U_0 = C + K \times 0 = 6 \\ U_0 = C + K \times \frac{u_{\text{oc}}}{R_{\text{eq}}} = 8 \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 6 \\ K \times \frac{u_{\text{oc}}}{R_{\text{eq}}} = 2 \end{cases}$$

R获得最大功率时 $\Rightarrow U_0 = C + K \times \frac{u_{\text{oc}}}{R_{\text{eq}} + R_{\text{eq}}} = 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times K \times \frac{u_{\text{oc}}}{R_{\text{eq}}} = 7V$

计划学时:6学时;课后学习18学时

作业:

- 4-10, 4-15, 4-17/替代、叠加定理
- 4-25/戴维南
- 4-33/最大功率
- 4-37, 4-39/互易
- 4-45/综合应用