第2章 电阻电路等效变换

等效变换的概念 Concept of Equivalence

串联与并联 Series and Parallel Connections

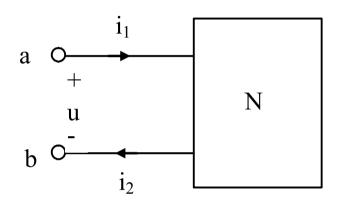
电桥 Bridge Circuits

星-三角互換 Wye-Delta Transformation

电源变换 Source transformation

2.1 概述

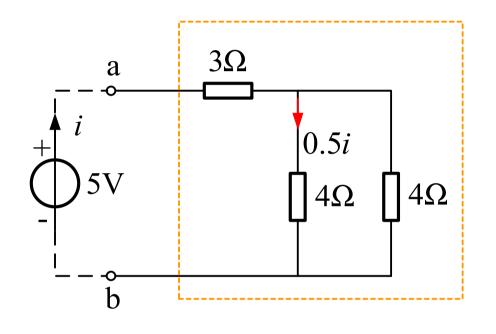
一、二端电路及端口的概念

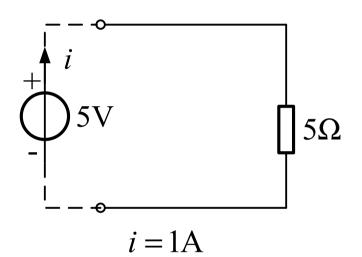


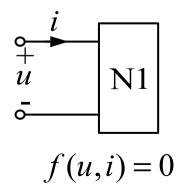
- ▶ 只有两个端子(a、b)与外部电路相连;
- \rightarrow 进出两个端钮的电流相同,即 $i_1=i_2=i$;
- > 二端电路可由任意的元件组合而成;
- \triangleright 两个端钮上的电压、电流分别称为端口电压和端口电流,它们之间的关系式u=f(i)、i=f(u)称为端口伏安关系。

二. 等效的概念 Concept of Equivalence

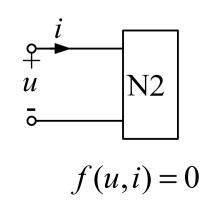
两个二端电路 N_1 、 N_2 ,无论两者内部的结构是怎样的不同,只要它们的端口伏安关系相同,则称 N_1 、 N_2 是等效的。







Equivalent networks *u-i* 关系相同



三、等效变换的说明

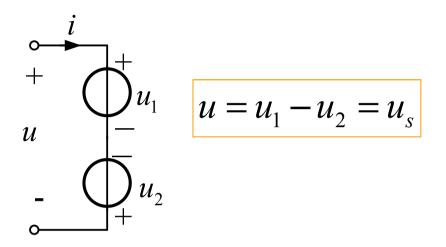
▶一个电路被它的等效电路替代后,未被等效的电路中的所有电压、电流不变。

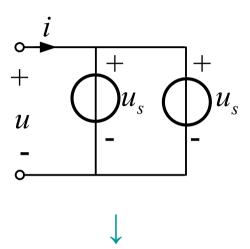
▶两个内部结构不同的电路"等效"等效的核心在于:两个电路对"任意"外电路的效果一致,而不是对某一特定的外电路等。

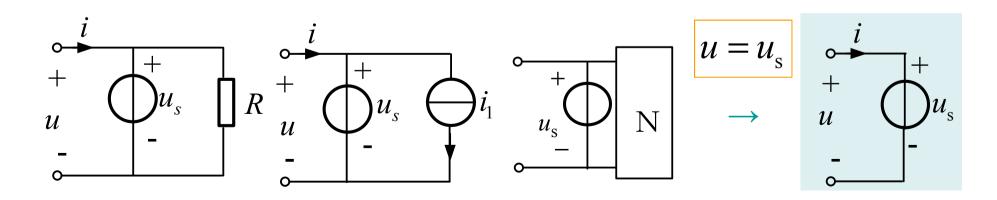
▶等效具有传递性。

2.2 串联与并联

2.2.1 独立电压源串联与并联

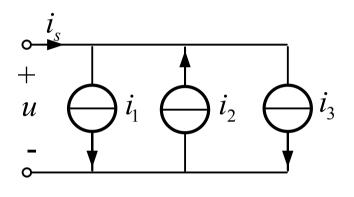




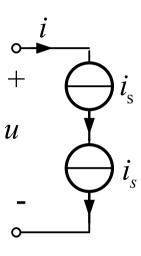


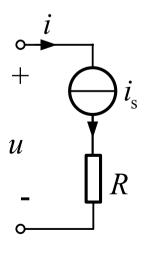
2.2 独立串联与并联

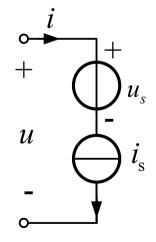
2.2.2 独立电流源串联与并联

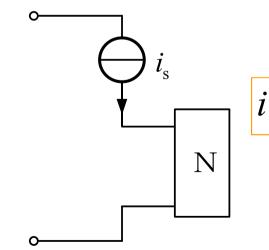


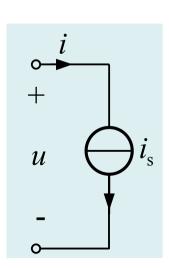
$$i_{s} = i_{1} - i_{2} + i_{3}$$







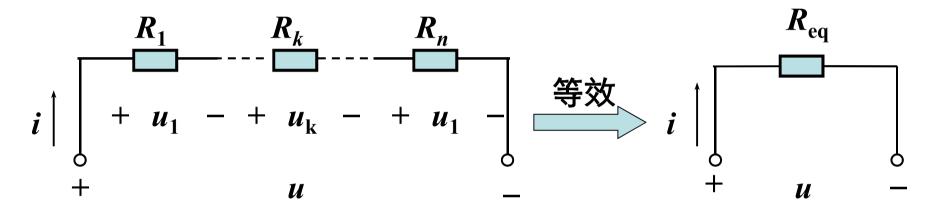




2.2.2 线性电阻元件的串联和并联

一电阻元件的串联 (Series Connection of Resistors)

1. 等效电阻 R_{eq}



KVL
$$u = u_1 + u_2 + ... + u_k + ... + u_n$$

 $= (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_k + ... + R_n) i = R_{eq}i$
 $R_{eq} = (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_n) = \sum R_k$

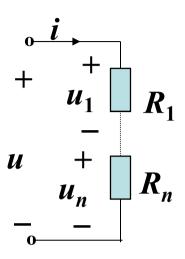
结论: 串联电路的总电阻等于各分电阻之和。

2022/9/26 电路理论 电路理论 7

串联电阻上电压的分配

即电压与电阻成正比

故有
$$u_k = \frac{R_k}{\sum R_j} u$$



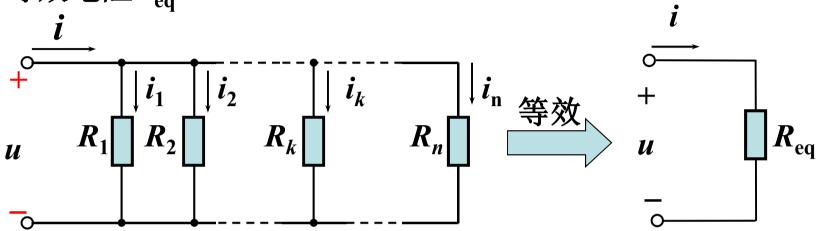
例:两个电阻分压,如下图

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

$$u_{2} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}u$$
 (注意方向!)

二 电阻元件的并联 (Parallel Connection)





曲KCL:
$$i = i_1 + i_2 + ... + i_k + i_n$$

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

电导表示:

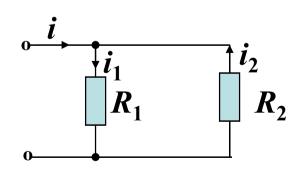
$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + ... + G_k + ... + G_n = \sum G_k = \sum 1/R_k$$

2. 并联电阻的电流分配

由
$$\frac{i_k}{i} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{eq}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{eq}}$$
 即 电流分配与电导成正比

知
$$i_k = \frac{G_k}{\sum G_k} i$$

对于两电阻并联, 有

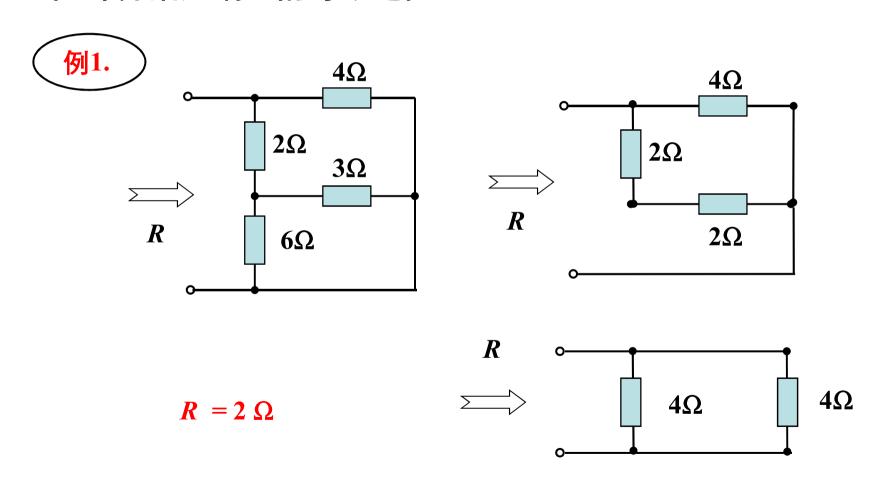


$$i_{1} = \frac{1 / R_{1}}{1 / R_{1} + 1 / R_{2}} i = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} i$$

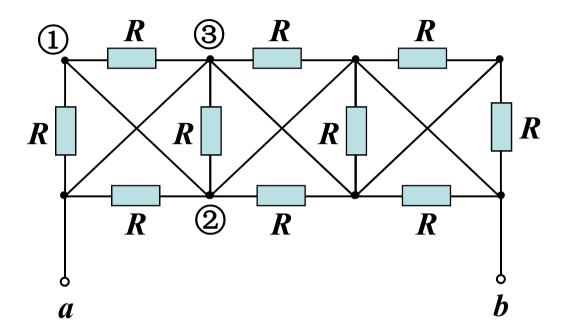
$$i_{2} = \frac{-1 / R_{2}}{1 / R_{1} + 1 / R_{2}} i = -\frac{R_{1}}{R_{1} + R_{2}} i$$

线性电阻元件的混联

要求: 弄清楚串、并联的概念。交替运用串并联等效电阻计算指定端口的等效电阻。





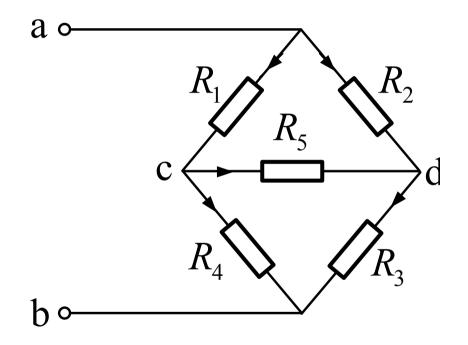




$$R_{ab}=0.1R$$

2.3 星形与三角形电路等效变换

电桥电路

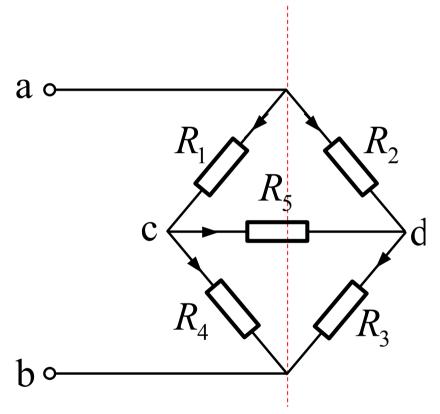


上图为电桥电路,电阻 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 、 R_4 称为电桥的"桥臂", R5支路称为"桥"。

电路理论

2.3.1 电路对称

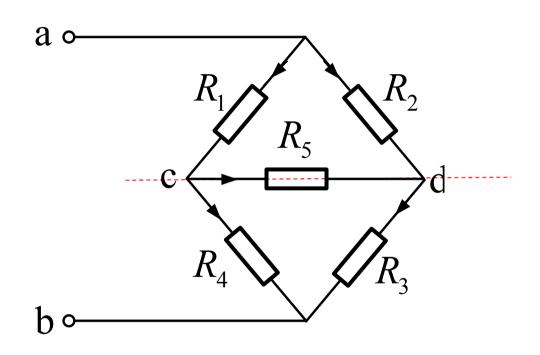
1、对称面通过端口: 电阻 $R_1=R_2$ 、 $R_3=R_4$,则电路存在对称面,即左右对称。



此时:对称面两侧有相同电流分布,则垂直通过对称面的支路电流为0,可以断开该支路。 R_5 电流 $i_5=0$,可以断开该支路。

2.3.1 电路对称

2、对称面垂直于端口:电阻 $R_1=R_4$ 、 $R_2=R_3$,则电路存在对称面,即上下对称。

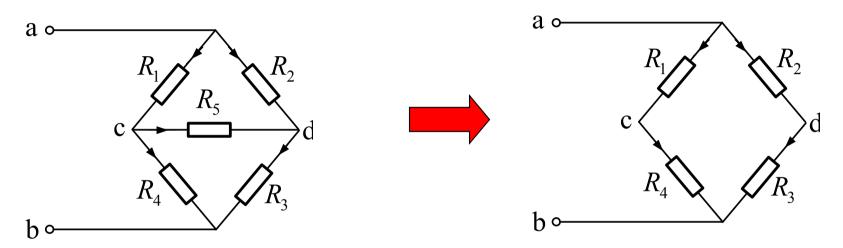


此时:位于对称面上结点ab电位相等,即ucd=0

可以短接结点或断开支路R5。

2.3.2 电桥平衡电路

电桥平衡条件: 当电路中的c、d两点为自然等电位点时,此电桥电路称为 "平衡电桥电路"。



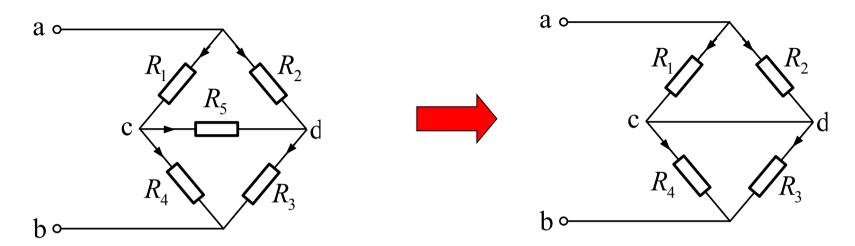
即
$$u_{cd} = 0$$
 则 $i_5 = u_{cd}/R_5 = 0$

电路中桥支路可以用开路代替,如右图所示:

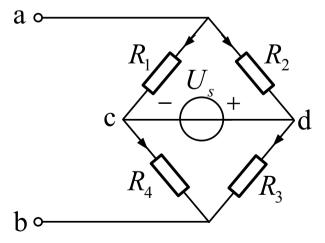
电桥平衡时,应满足的条件为:

$$u_{cd} = \frac{R_4}{R_1 + R_4} U_{ab} - \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3} U_{ab} = 0 \implies R_1 R_3 = R_2 R_4$$

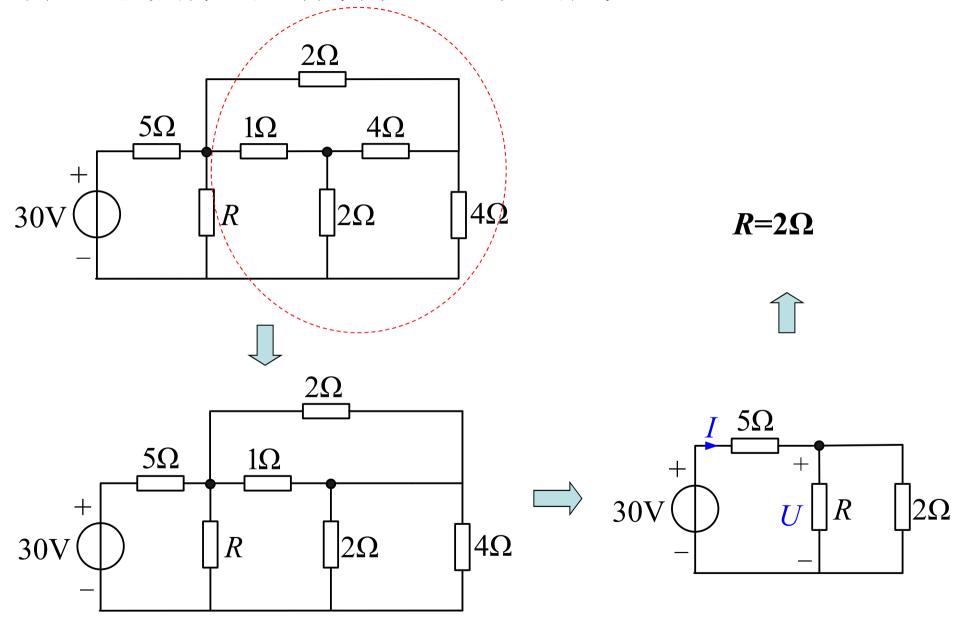
电路中桥臂可以用短路代替:



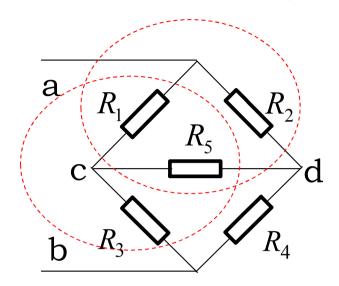
如果桥臂为"有源支路",即使满足电桥平衡条件,c、d两点也不是等电位点。

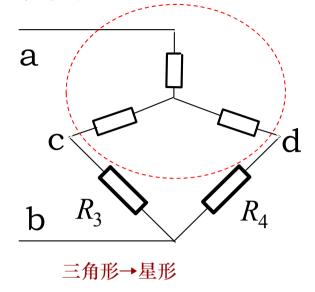


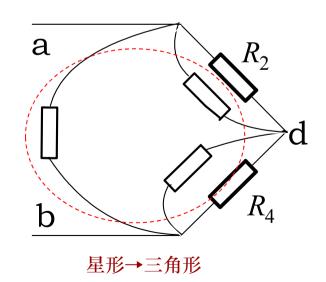
例3: 电路消耗的总功率为150W,求R的阻值。



2.3.3 电阻电路的△—Y等效变换

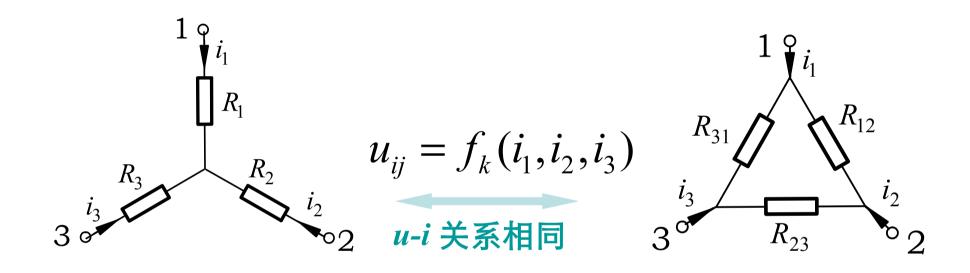






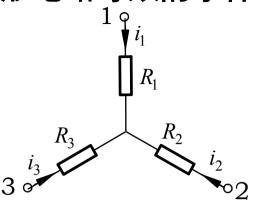
2.3.3 电阻电路的△—Y等效变换

Y、 Δ 电路:均有三条支路,且有三个端纽与外部电路相连。



- 三个电阻的一端接在一个结点上,而它们的另一端分别接在三个不同的端钮上,这样的连接方式称为Y形(星形)电阻网络。
- ▶ 三个电阻的两端分别接在每两个端钮之间, 使三个电阻本身构成回路这样的连接方式称为△形(三角形)电阻网络。

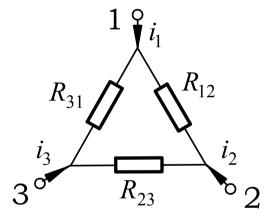
Δ 、Y形电路等效的条件:



对星形连接,端钮处u-i特性方程为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{12} = R_1 i_1 - R_2 i_2 \\ u_{23} = R_2 i_2 - R_3 i_3 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

对三角形连接,端钮处u-i特性方程和KCL、KVL方程分别为:



$$\begin{cases} i_{1} = \frac{u_{12}}{R_{12}} - \frac{u_{31}}{R_{31}} \\ i_{2} = \frac{u_{23}}{R_{23}} - \frac{u_{12}}{R_{12}} \end{cases}$$
 (2)
$$\begin{cases} i_{1} + i_{2} + i_{3} = 0 \\ u_{12} + u_{23} + u_{31} = 0 \end{cases}$$
 (3)

联立(2)、3)两式求解得:
$$\begin{cases} u_{12} = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_1 - \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_2 \\ u_{23} = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_2 - \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} i_3 \end{cases}$$
 (4)

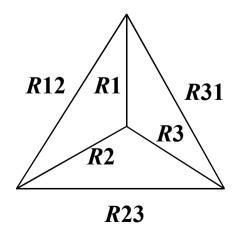
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$\Delta \rightarrow Y$ 形电路等效的变换结果:

两种联接形式电路等效,即伏安完全相同,比较1、4两式得:

$$\begin{cases} R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \\ R_2 = \frac{R_{12}R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \\ R_3 = \frac{R_{23}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \end{cases}$$

简记方法:



$$Y$$
的电阻= Δ 相邻电阻之积 Δ 电阻之和

同样方法可得 $Y \rightarrow \Delta$ 的变换结果:

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

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

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

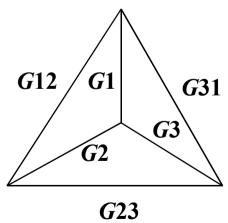
用电导表示:

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

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

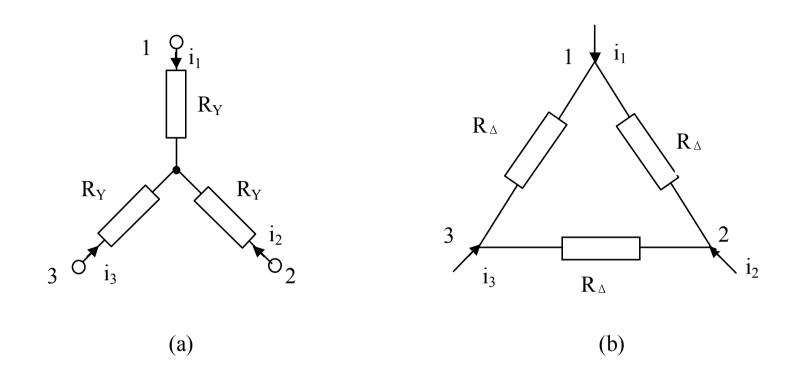
$$G_{31} = \frac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

简记方法:



 Δ 的电导= $\frac{Y$ 相邻电导之积 Δ 的电导= $\frac{Y}{Y}$ 电导之和

对称 Δ —Y联接电路的等效变换公式:

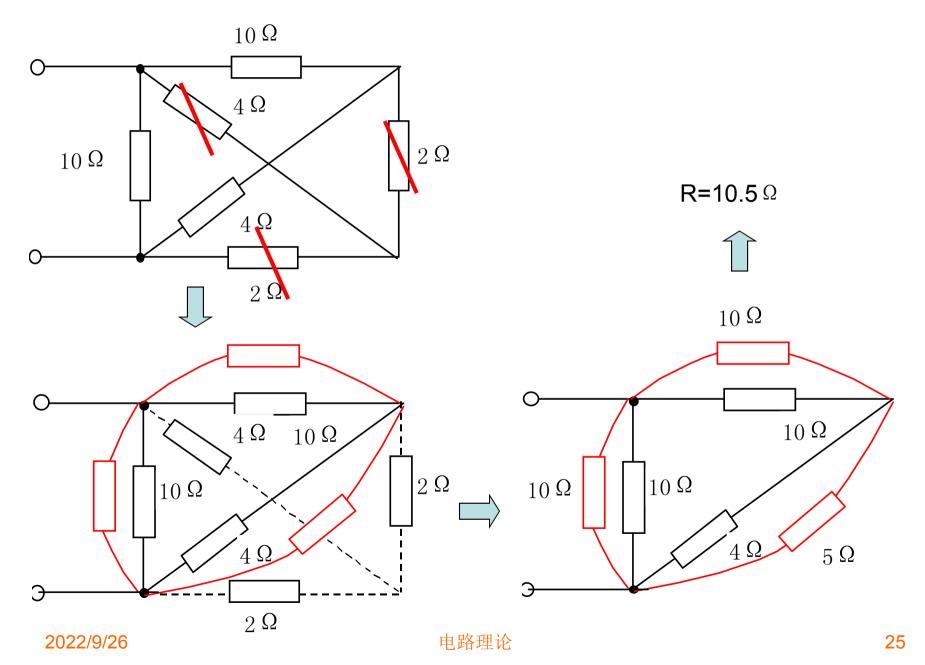


$$R_{\Lambda} = R_{V} + R_{V} + R_{V} R_{V} / R_{V} = 3R_{V}$$

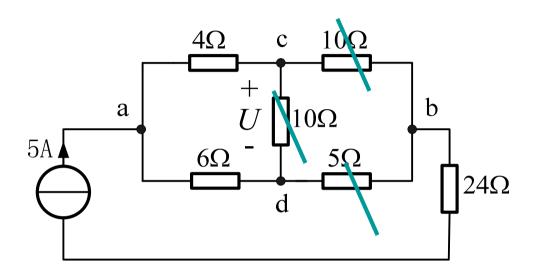
或

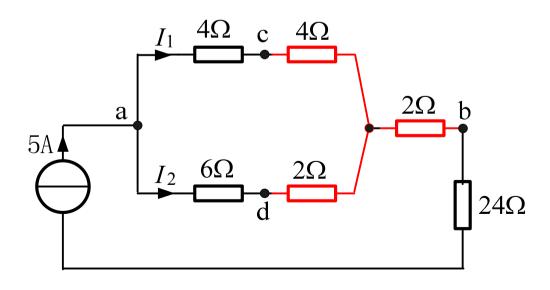
$$R_Y = R_{\Delta}/3$$

例4: 求电阻Rab。



例5. 求 U.

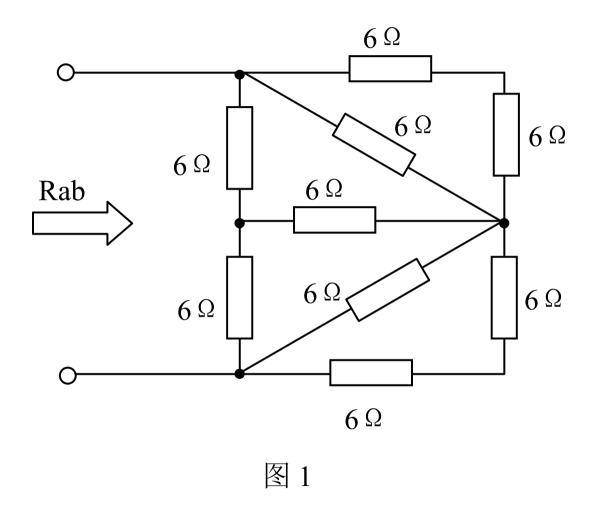




$$I_1 = I_2 = \frac{5}{2}A$$
(Current division)

$$U = 4I_1 - 2I_2 = 5V$$
(KVL)

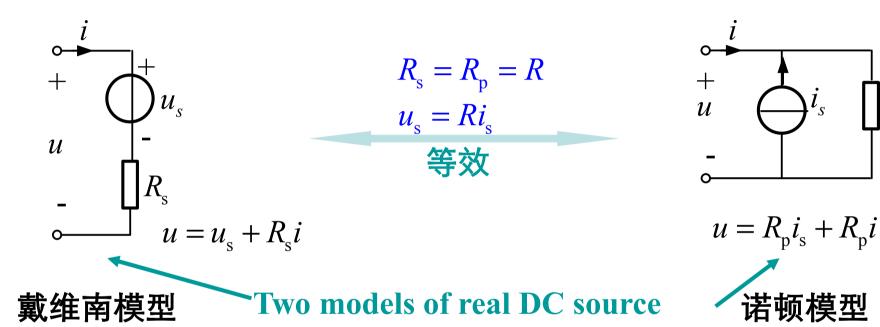
练习1: 求入端等效电阻Rab

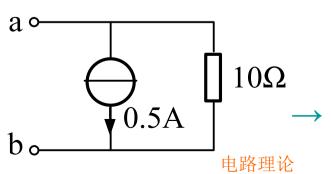


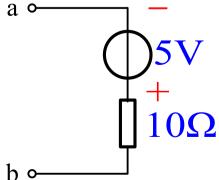
R=4.8Ω

2.4.1 独立电源变换

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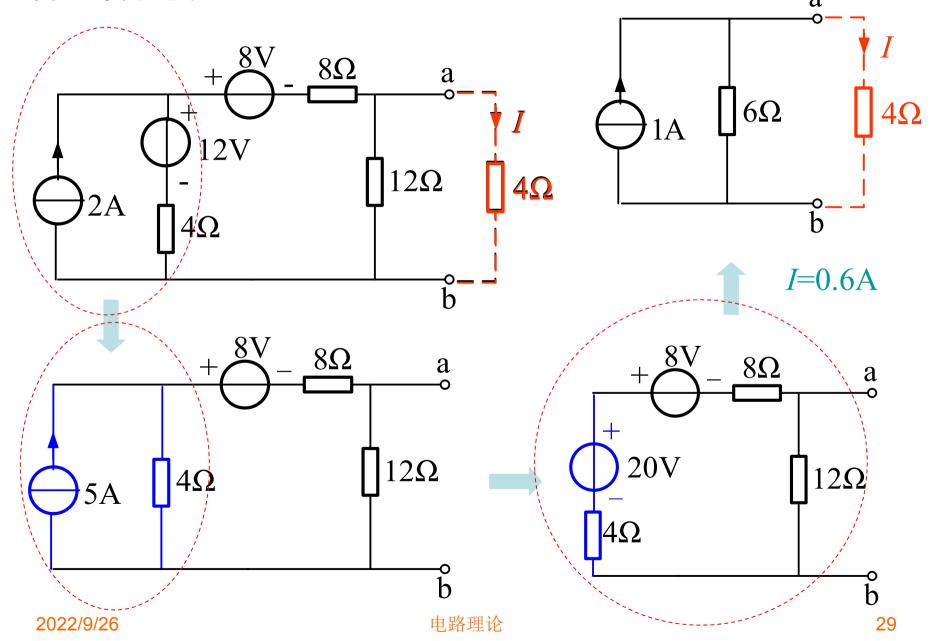




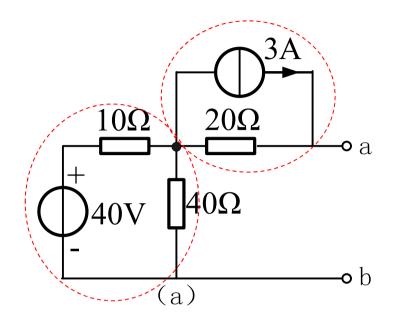


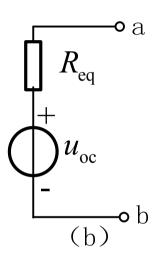
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例6.计算电流 I.



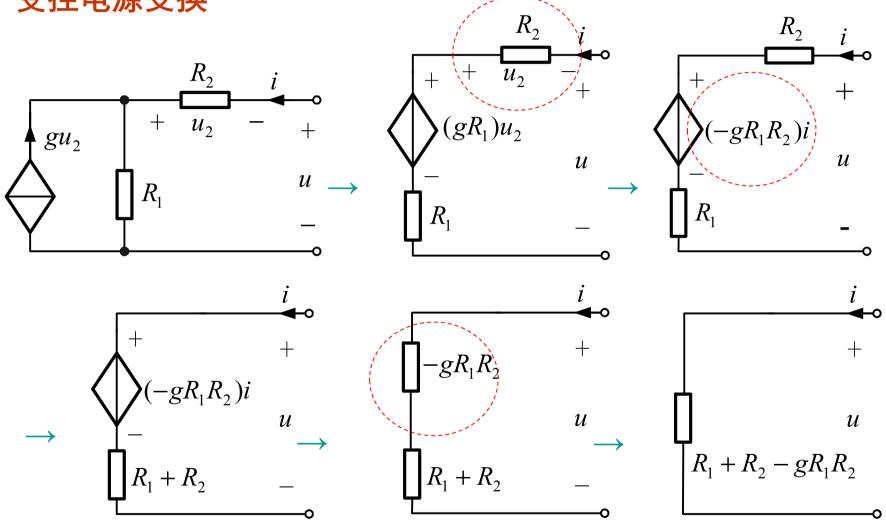
练习: 求图 (a) 等效电路图 (b) 的参数





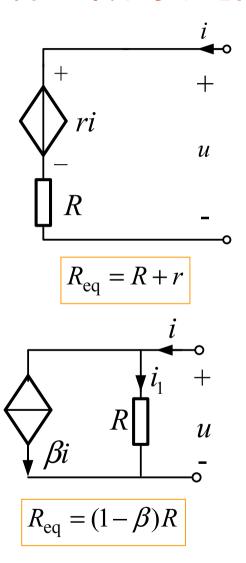
答案: 28,92

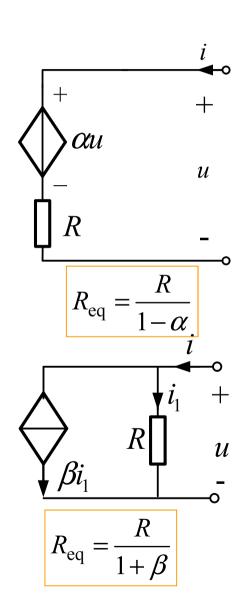


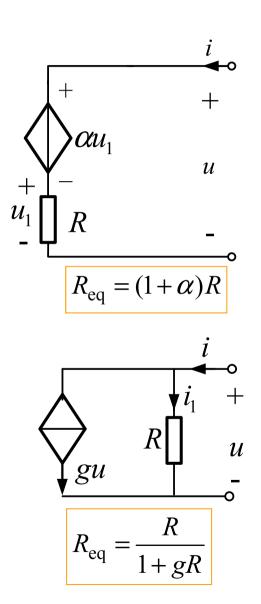


方法2:(1)图中 u-i 关系: $u = R_2i + R_1(gu_2 + i) = (R_1 + R_2 - gR_1R_2)i$ 电路理论 31

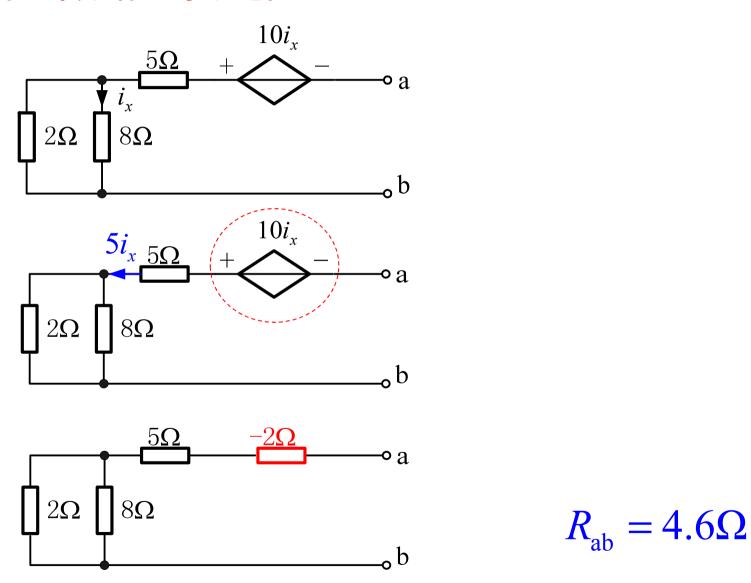
例7 计算等效电阻。



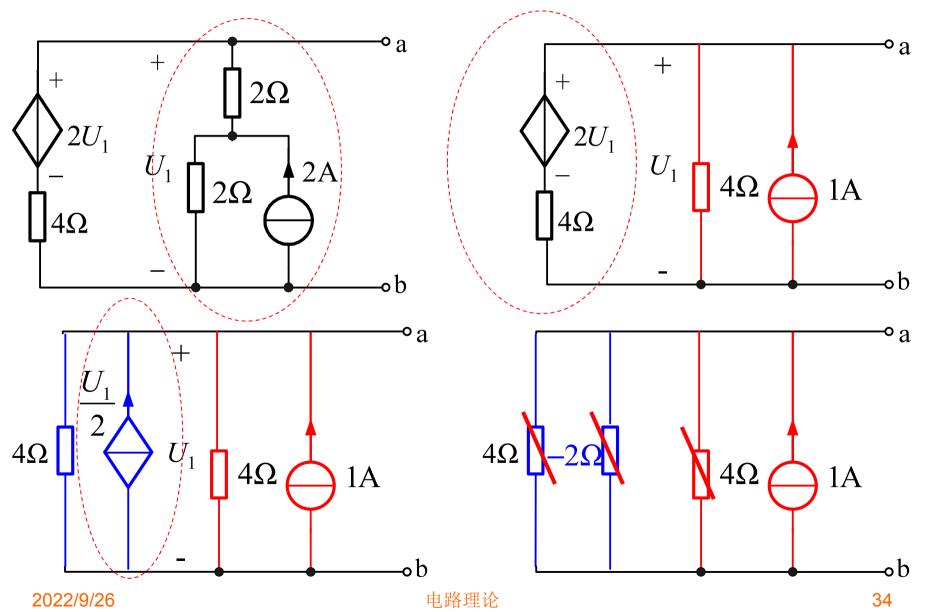




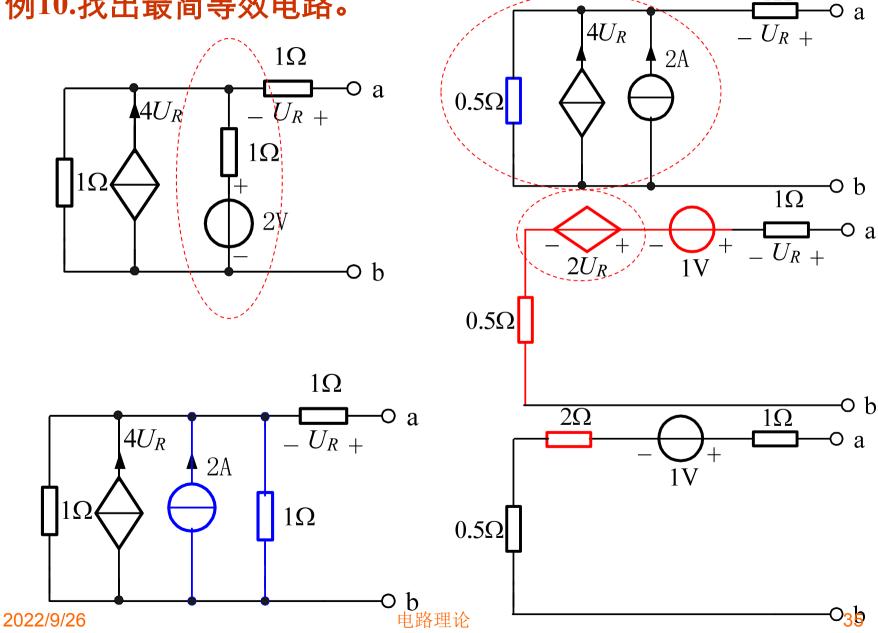
例8.计算端口等效电阻。

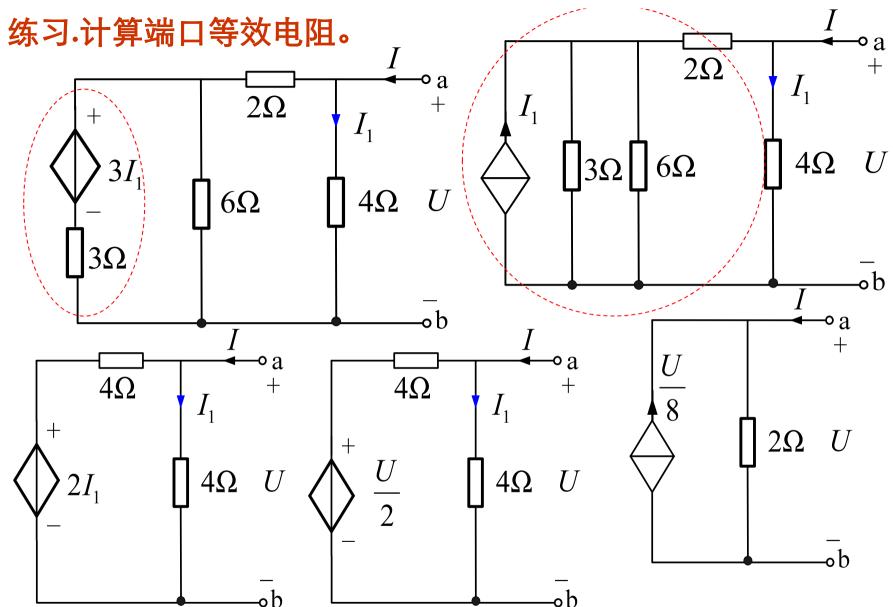


例9.找出最简等效电路。



例10.找出最简等效电路。





方法1:
$$u-i$$
 关系: $I = \frac{U}{2} - \frac{U}{8}$, $R_{eq} = \frac{U}{I} = \frac{8}{3}$ Ω

方法2:

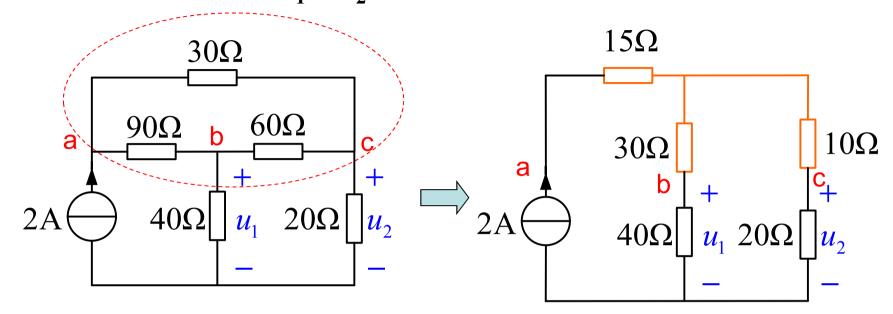
$$R_{eq} = 2 / / (-8) = \frac{8}{3} \Omega_{36}$$

计划学时: 3学时; 课后学习9学时

作业:

- 2-12, 2-14 / 串并联
- 2-16, 2-20, 2-24 平衡电桥星三角变换
- 2-26 /独立电源变换
- 2-32 / 受控电源变换
- 2-36/综合分析

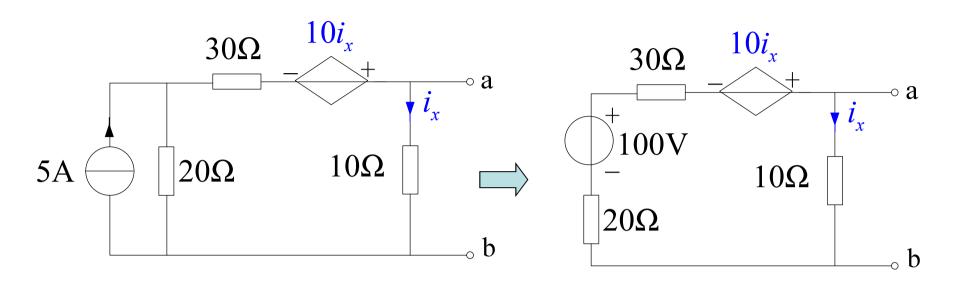
2-24: 确定电路中电压 u_1 、 u_2 。

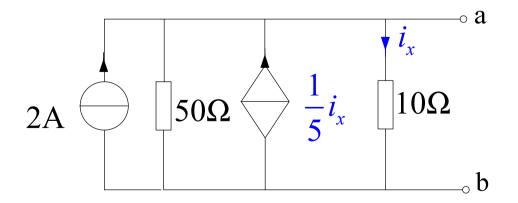


$$u_1 = \frac{30}{70 + 30} \times 2 \times 40 = 24$$
V

$$u_2 = \frac{70}{70 + 30} \times 2 \times 20 = 28$$
V

2-32: 确定最简单等效电路。





$$R = 50 / (-50) / /10 = 10\Omega$$