第2章 电阻电路的等效变换

- 重点:
 - 1. 电路等效的概念;
 - 2. 电阻的串、并联;
 - 3. Y—∆ 变换;
 - 4. 电压源和电流源的等效变换;



2.1 引

言

● 电阻电路 ■ ▼仅由

── 仅由电源和线性电阻构成的电路

● 分析方法

(1) 欧姆定律和基尔霍夫定律是分析电阻电路的依据;

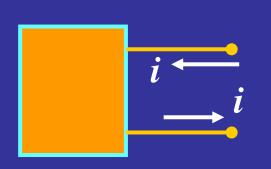
(2) 等效变换的方法, 也称化简的方法

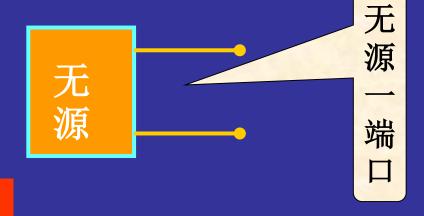


2.2 电路的等效变换

1. 两端电路(网络)

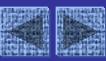
任何一个复杂的电路,向外引出两个端钮,且从一个端子流入的电流等于从另一端子流出的电流,则称这一电路为二端网络(或一端口网络)。





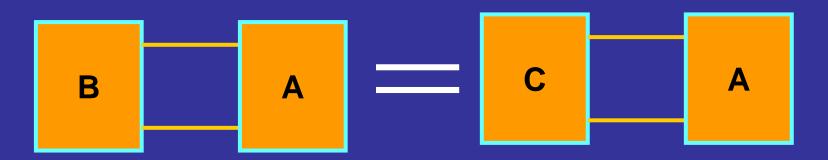
2. 两端电路等效的概念

两个两端电路,端口具有相同的电压、电流关系,则称它们是等效的电路。



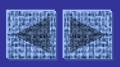


对A电路中的电流、电压和功率而言,满足



明 确

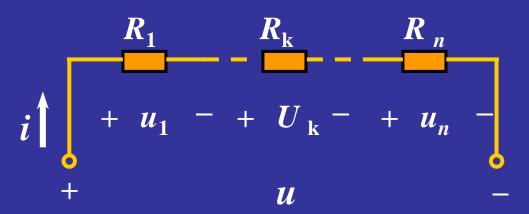
- (1) 电路等效变换的条件 —— 两电路具有相同的VCR
- (2) 电路等效变换的对象 —— 未变化的外电路A中的电压、电流和功率
- (3) 电路等效变换的目的 —— 化简电路,方便计算



2.3 电阻的串联、并联和串并联

1. 电阻串联(Series Connection of Resistors)

(1) 电路特点

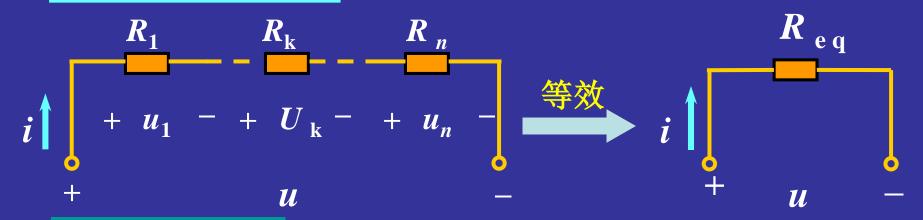


- (a) 各电阻顺序连接,流过同一电流(KCL);
- (b) 总电压等于各串联电阻的电压之和(KVL)。

$$u = u_1 + \cdots + u_k + \cdots + u_n$$



(2) 等效电阻



由欧姆定律

$$u = R_{1}i + \dots + R_{K}i + \dots + R_{n}i = (R_{1} + \dots + R_{n})i = R_{eq}i$$

$$R_{eq} = R_{1} + \dots + R_{k} + \dots + R_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} R_{k} > R_{k}$$

结论:

串联电路的总电阻等于各分电阻之和。



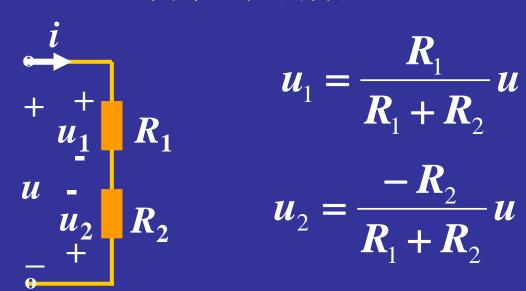
(3) 串联电阻的分压

$$u_k = R_k i = R_k \frac{u}{R_{eq}} = \frac{R_k}{R_{eq}} u < u$$

说明电压与电阻成正比, 因此串连电阻电路可作分压电路

例

两个电阻的分压:



注意方向!



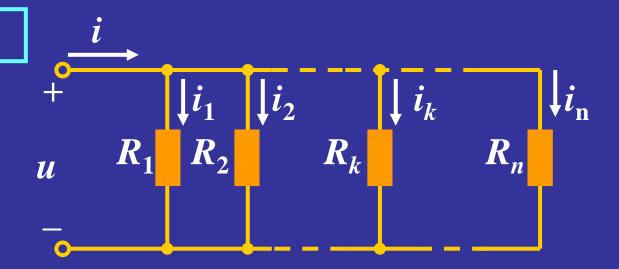
(4) 功率

$$p_1 = R_1 i^2$$
, $p_2 = R_2 i^2$, ..., $p_n = R_n i^2$
 $p_1 : p_2 : ... : p_n = R_1 : R_2 : ... : R_n$
总功率 $p = R_{eq} i^2 = (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_n) i^2$
 $= R_1 i^2 + R_2 i^2 + ... + R_n i^2$
 $= p_1 + p_2 + ... + p_n$

- 表明
 - (1) 电阻串连时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成正比
 - (2) 等效电阻消耗的功率等于各串连电阻消耗功率的总和

2. 电阻并联 (Parallel Connection)

(1) 电路特点

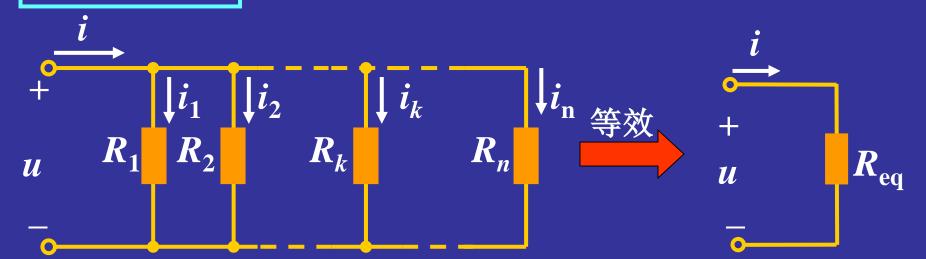


- (a) 各电阻两端分别接在一起,两端为同一电压(KVL);
- (b) 总电流等于流过各并联电阻的电流之和 (KCL)。

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + \dots + i_n$$



等效电阻



$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + \dots + i_n$$

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

$$G=1/R$$
为电导

$$G=1/R$$
为电导 $G_{eq}=G_1+G_2+\cdots+G_n=\sum_{k=1}^n G_k>G_k$

等效电导等于并联的各电导之和

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n}$$
 \mathbb{P} $R_{eq} < R_k$



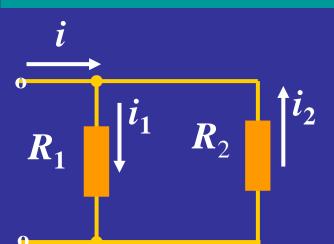
(3) 并联电阻的电流分配

电流分配与电导成正比

$$\frac{i_k}{i} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{\text{eq}}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{eq}}}$$

$i_k = \frac{G_k}{G_{\text{eq}}}i$

对于两电阻并联,有:



$$R_{eq} = rac{1/R_1 \cdot 1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} = rac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

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

$$i_2 = \frac{-1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = \frac{-R_1i}{R_1 + R_2} = -(i - i_1)$$



(4) 功率

$$p_1 = G_1 u^2$$
, $p_2 = G_2 u^2$, ..., $p_n = G_n u^2$
$$p_1 : p_2 : \dots : p_n = G_1 : G_2 : \dots : G_n$$
 总功率 $p = G_{eq} u^2 = (G_1 + G_2 + \dots + G_n) u^2$
$$= G_1 u^2 + G_2 u^2 + \dots + G_n u^2$$

$$= p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n$$

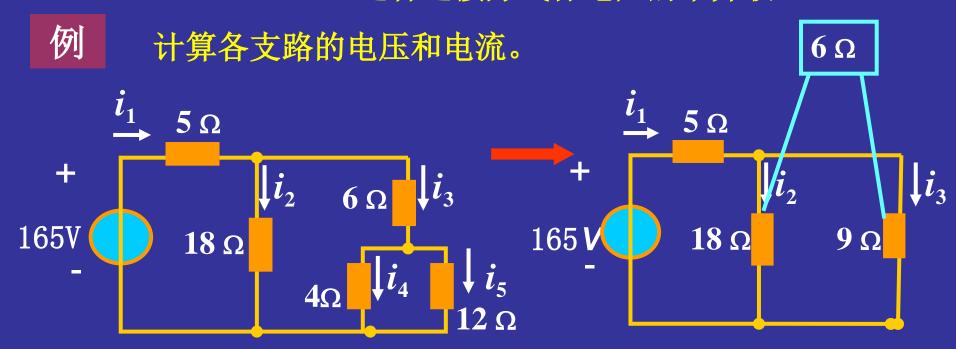
表明

- (1) 电阻并连时,各电阻消耗的功率与电阻大小成反比
- (2) 等效电阻消耗的功率等于各并连电阻消耗功率的总和



3. 电阻的串并联

电路中有电阻的串联,又有电阻的并联,这种连接方式称电阻的串并联。



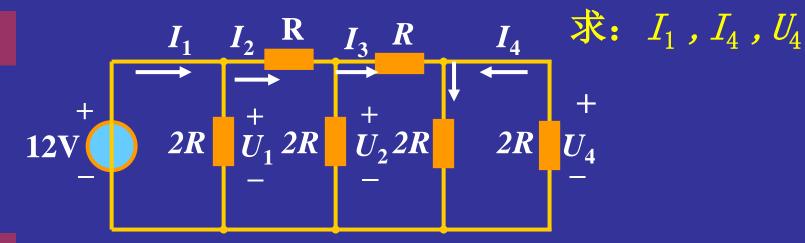
$$i_1 = 165/11 = 15A$$

 $i_2 = 90/18 = 5A$
 $i_3 = 15 - 5 = 10A$
 $i_4 = 30/4 = 7.5A$

$$u_2 = 6i_1 = 6 \times 15 = 90V$$

 $u_3 = 6i_3 = 6 \times 10 = 60V$
 $u_4 = 3i_3 = 30V$
 $i_5 = 10 - 7.5 = 2.5A$





解

① 用分流方法做

$$I_4 = -\frac{1}{2}I_3 = -\frac{1}{4}I_2 = -\frac{1}{8}I_1 = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{12}{R} = -\frac{3}{2R}$$

$$U_4 = -I_4 \times 2R = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{12}{R}$$

②用分压方法做

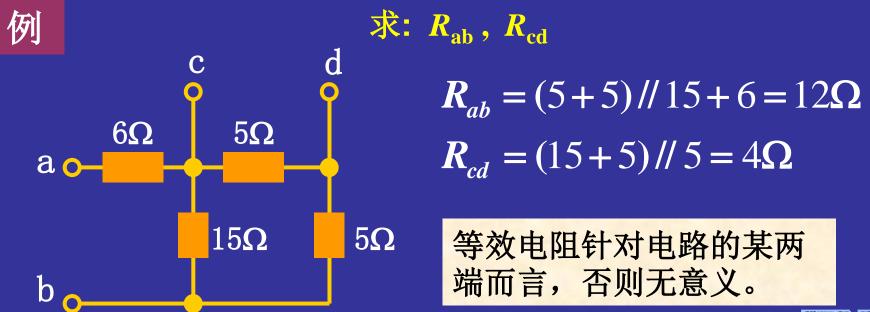
$$U_4 = \frac{U_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}U_1 = 3 \text{ V}$$
 $I_4 = -\frac{3}{2R}$

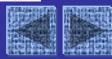


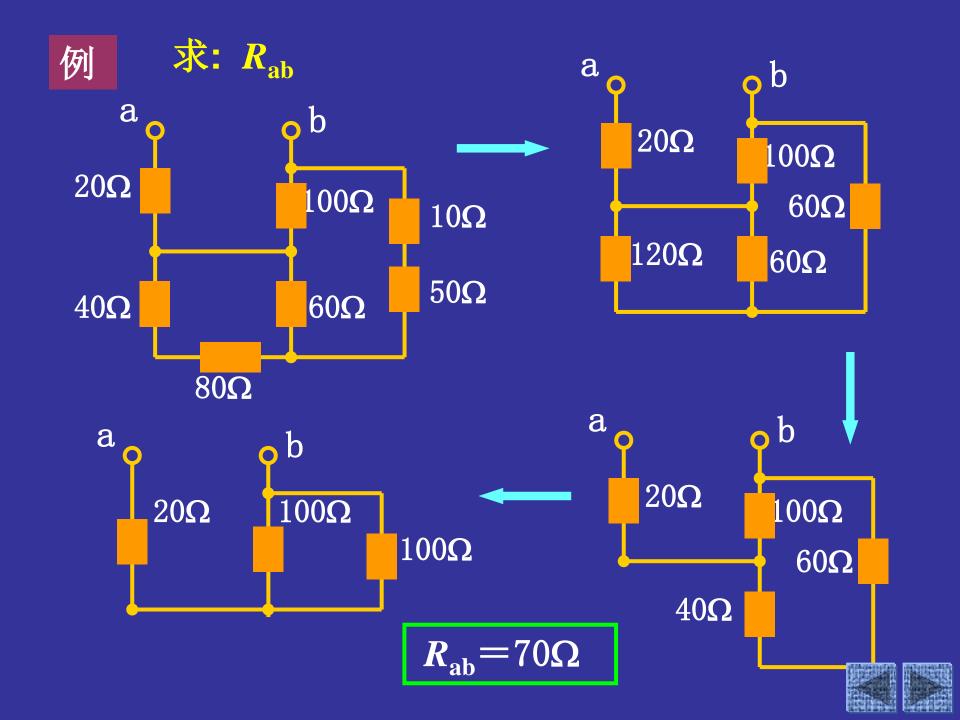
从以上例题可得求解串、并联电路的一般步骤:

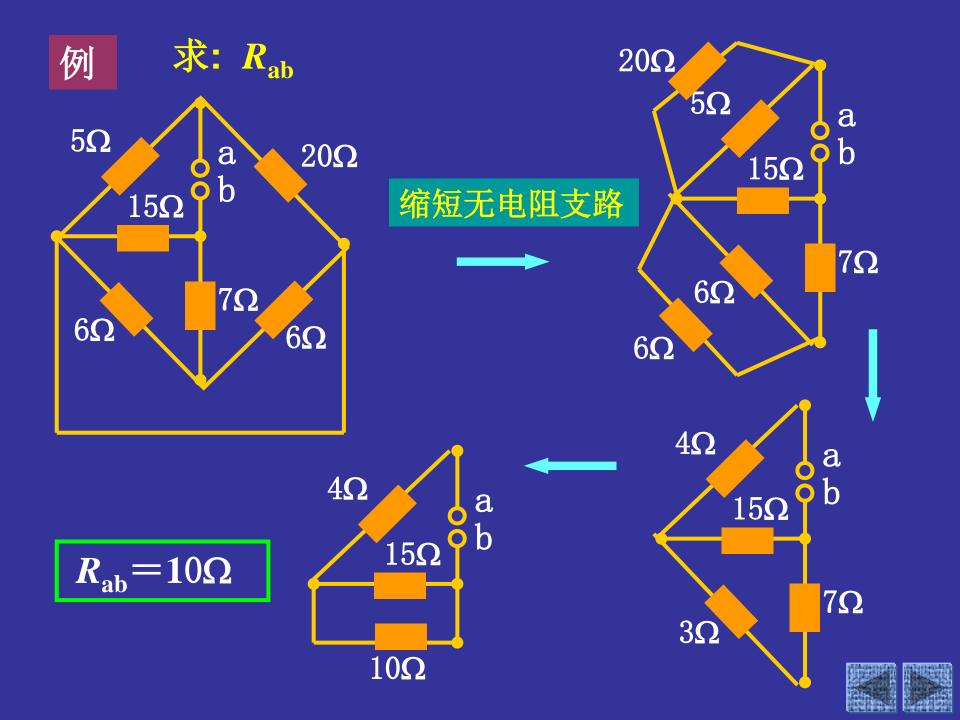
- (1) 求出等效电阻或等效电导;
- (2) 应用欧姆定律求出总电压或总电流;
- (3) 应用欧姆定律或分压、分流公式求各电阻上的电流和电压

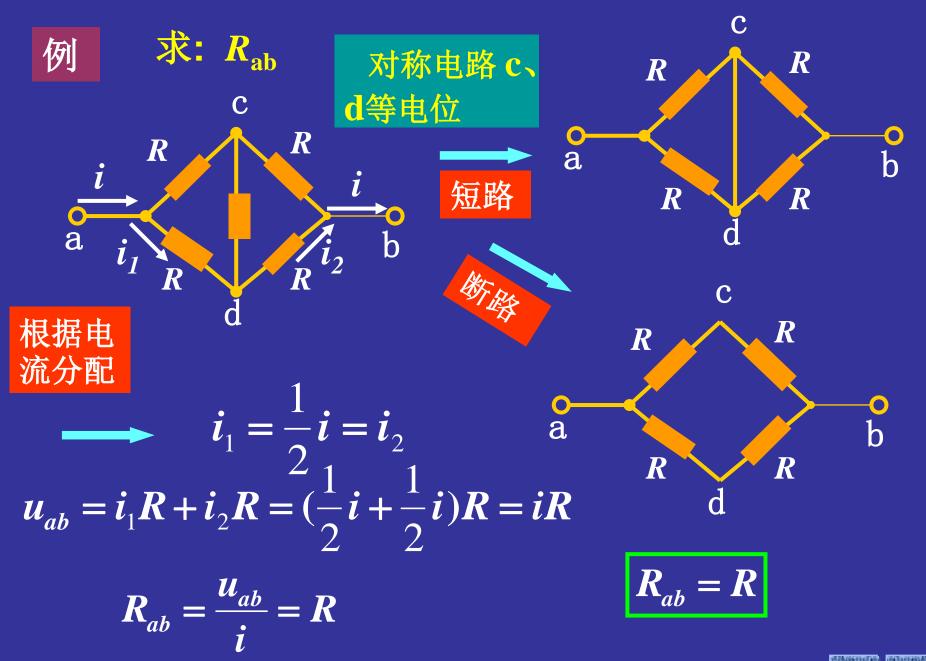
以上的关键在于识别各电阻的串联、并联关系!





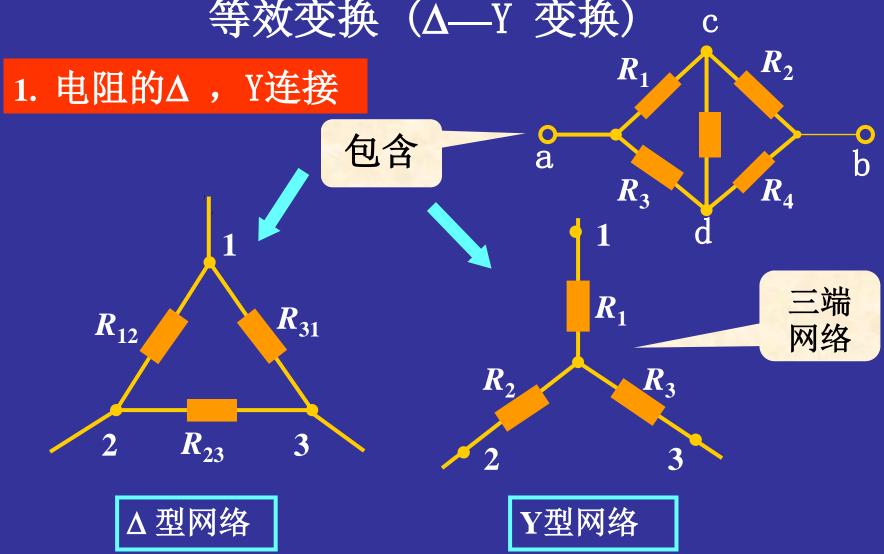






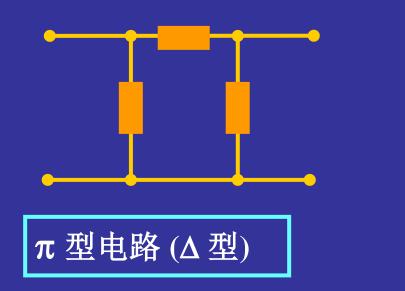


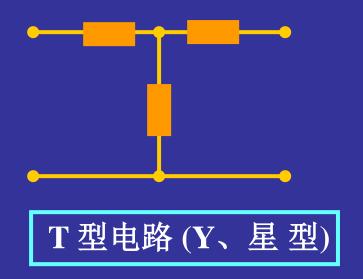
2.4 电阻的星形联接与三角形联接的 等效变换 (Δ—Y 变换) c



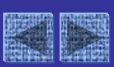


Δ, Y 网络的变形:

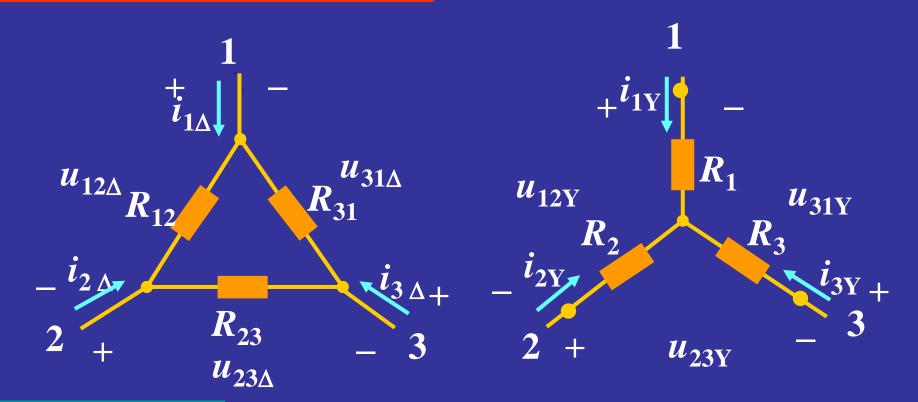




这两个电路当它们的电阻满足一定的关系时,能够相互等效



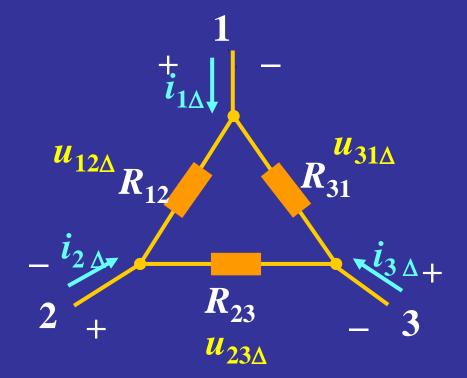
2. △—Y 变换的等效条件



等效条件:

$$i_{1\Delta} = i_{1Y}$$
, $i_{2\Delta} = i_{2Y}$, $i_{3\Delta} = i_{3Y}$, $u_{12\Delta} = u_{12Y}$, $u_{23\Delta} = u_{23Y}$, $u_{31\Delta} = u_{31Y}$



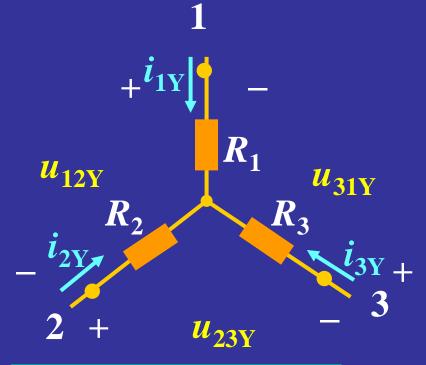


Δ接: 用电压表示电流

$$i_{1\Delta} = u_{12\Delta}/R_{12} - u_{31\Delta}/R_{31}$$

$$i_{2\Delta} = u_{23\Delta}/R_{23} - u_{12\Delta}/R_{12}$$

$$i_{3\Delta} = u_{31\Delta}/R_{31} - u_{23\Delta}/R_{23}$$
(1)



Y接: 用电流表示电压

$$u_{12Y} = R_{1}i_{1Y} - R_{2}i_{2Y}$$

$$u_{23Y} = R_{2}i_{2Y} - R_{3}i_{3Y}$$

$$u_{31Y} = R_{3}i_{3Y} - R_{1}i_{1Y}$$

$$i_{1Y} + i_{2Y} + i_{3Y} = 0$$
(2)



由式(2)解得:

$$i_{1Y} = \frac{u_{12Y}R_3 - u_{31Y}R_2}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{2Y} = \frac{u_{23Y}R_1 - u_{12Y}R_3}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$i_{3Y} = \frac{u_{31Y}R_2 - u_{23Y}R_1}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_3R_1}$$

$$(3) \qquad i_{2\Delta} = u_{23\Delta}/R_{23} - u_{12\Delta}/R_{12}$$

$$i_{3\Delta} = u_{31\Delta}/R_{31} - u_{23\Delta}/R_{23}$$

$$i_{3\Delta} = u_{31\Delta}/R_{31} - u_{23\Delta}/R_{23}$$

根据等效条件,比较式(3)与式(1),得Y型 $\rightarrow \Delta$ 型的变换条件:

$$egin{align*} R_{12} &= R_1 + R_2 + rac{R_1 R_2}{R_3} \\ R_{23} &= R_2 + R_3 + rac{R_2 R_3}{R_1} \\ R_{31} &= R_3 + R_1 + rac{R_3 R_1}{R_2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad egin{align*} G_{12} &= rac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} \\ G_{23} &= rac{G_2 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} \\ G_{31} &= rac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

类似可得到由 Δ 型 \rightarrow Y型的变换条件:

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

$$G_{2} = G_{23} + G_{12} + \frac{G_{23}G_{12}}{G_{31}}$$

$$G_{3} = G_{31} + G_{23} + \frac{G_{31}G_{23}}{G_{12}}$$

$$egin{aligned} m{R}_1 &= rac{m{R}_{12} m{R}_{31}}{m{R}_{12} + m{R}_{23} + m{R}_{31}} \ m{R}_2 &= rac{m{R}_{23} m{R}_{12}}{m{R}_{12} + m{R}_{23} + m{R}_{31}} \ m{R}_3 &= rac{m{R}_{31} m{R}_{23}}{m{R}_{12} + m{R}_{23} + m{R}_{31}} \end{aligned}$$

简记方法:

$$R_Y = \frac{\Delta H$$
 邻电阻乘积 $\sum R_\Delta$



$$G_{\Delta} = \frac{\text{Y相邻电导乘积}}{\sum G_{\text{Y}}}$$

Δ变Y





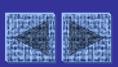
特例: 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有

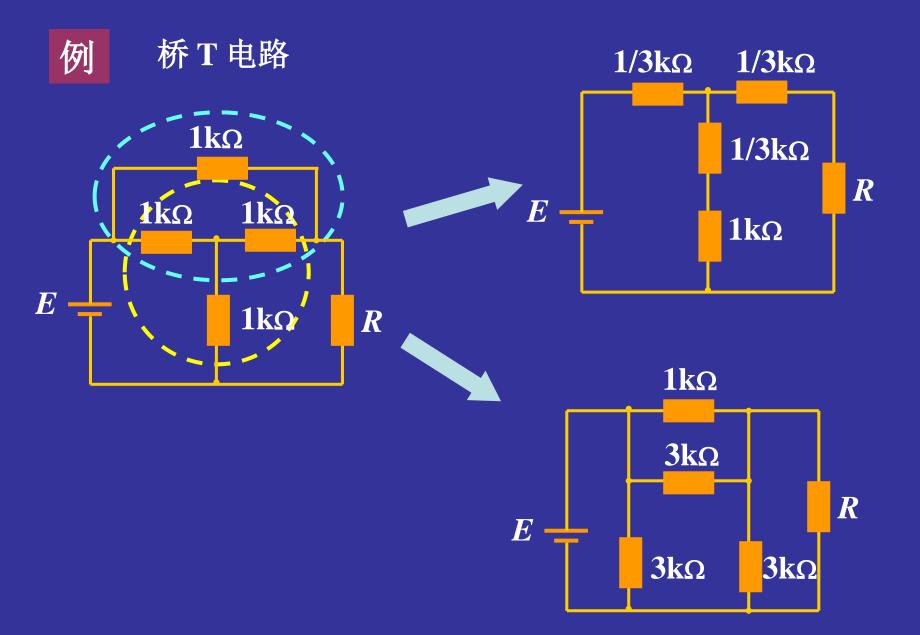
$$R_{\Delta}=3R_{Y}$$

外大内小
R₁₂ R₁ R₃₁ R₃₁ R₂ R₂

注意

- (1) 等效对外部(端钮以外)有效,对内不成立。
- (2) 等效电路与外部电路无关。
- (3) 用于简化电路

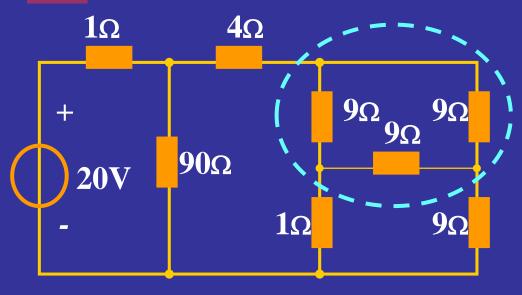


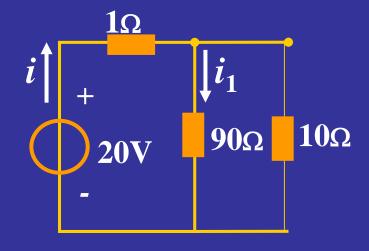


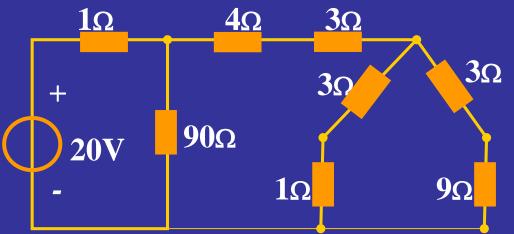


例

计算90Ω电阻吸收的功率





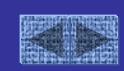


$$R_{eq} = 1 + \frac{10 \times 90}{10 + 90} = 10\Omega$$

$$i = 20/10 = 2A$$

$$i_1 = \frac{10 \times 2}{10 + 90} = 0.2A$$

$$P = 90i_1^2 = 90 \times (0.2)^2 = 3.6W$$

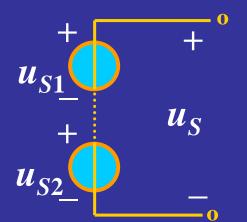


2.5 电压源和电流源的串联和并联



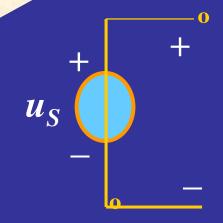
注意参考方向



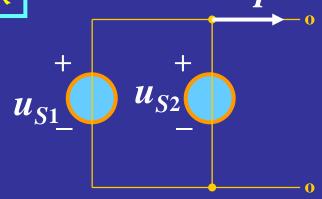


$$u_s = u_{s1} + u_{s2} = \sum u_{sk}$$

等效电路



●并联



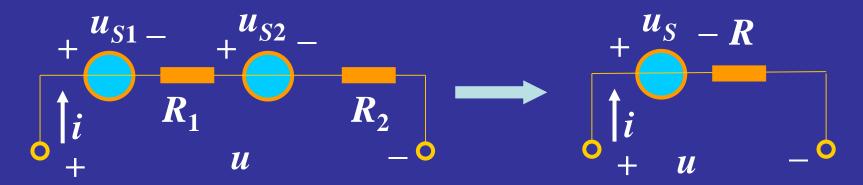


$$u_s = u_{s1} = u_{s2}$$

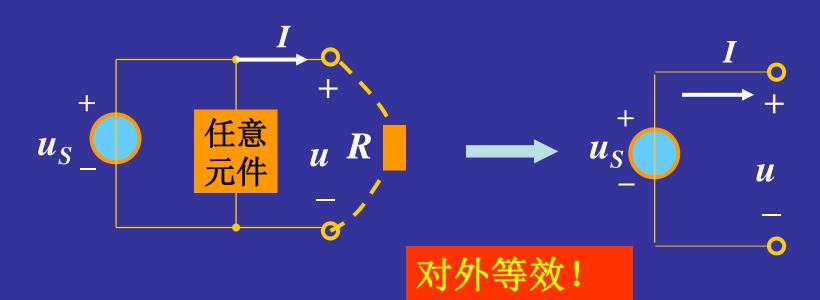
相同的电压源才能并联,电源中的电流不确定。



● 电压源与支路的串、并联等效



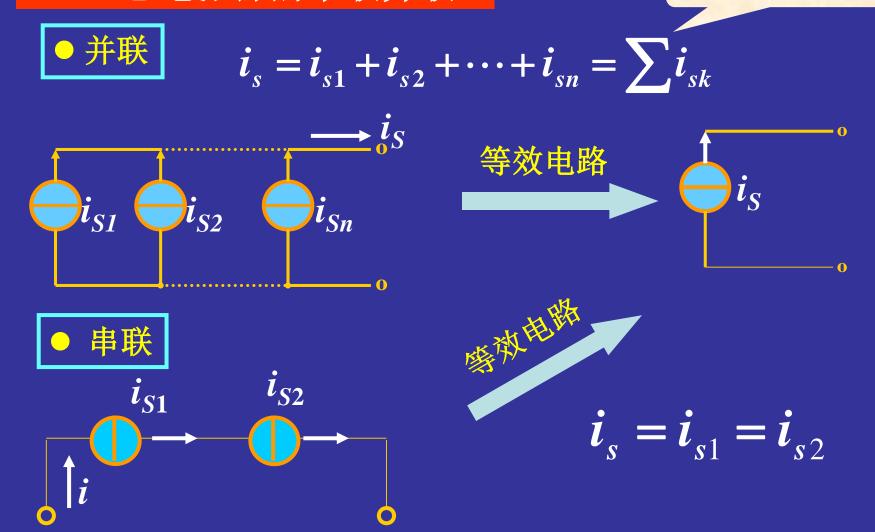
$$u = u_{s1} + R_1 i + u_{s2} + R_2 i = (u_{s1} + u_{s2}) + (R_1 + R_2) i = u_s + Ri$$





2. 理想电流源的串联并联

注意参考方向



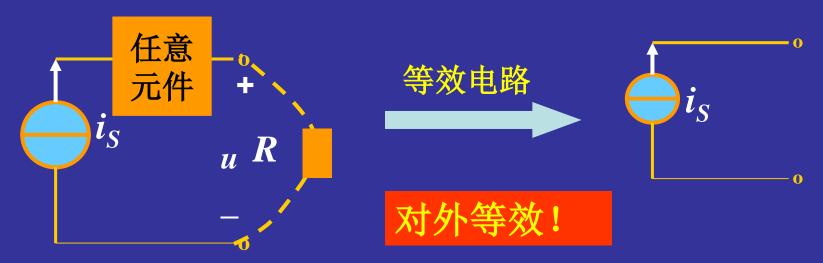
相同的理想电流源才能串联,每个电流源的端电压不能确定



● 电流源与支路的串、并联等效



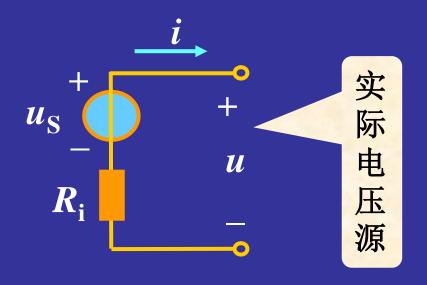
$$i = i_{s1} + u/R_1 + i_{s2} + u/R_2 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + (1/R_1 + 1/R_2)u = i_s + u/R$$





2.6 电压源和电流源的等效变换

实际电压源、实际电流源两种模型可以进行等效变换,所谓的等效是指端口的电压、电流在转换过程中保持不变。

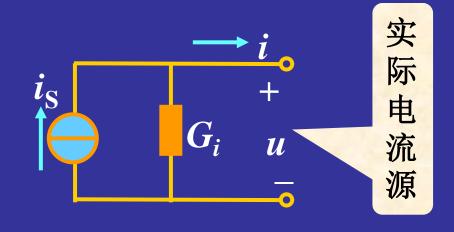




$$u=u_{S}-R_{i} i$$

$$i=u_{S}/R_{i}-u/R_{i}$$

比较可得等效的条件:



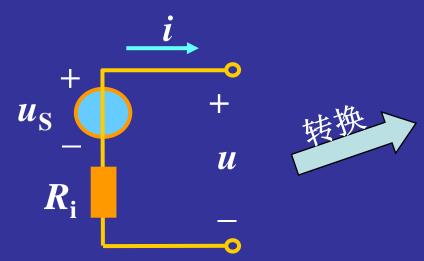
$$i = i_S - G_i u$$

$$i_{S}=u_{S}/R_{i}$$

$$G_{i}=1/R_{i}$$

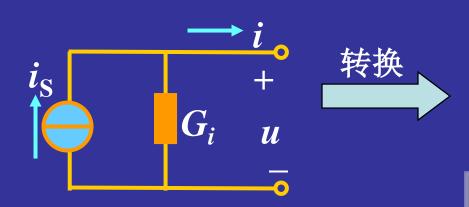


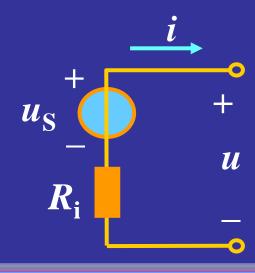
由电压源变换为电流源:





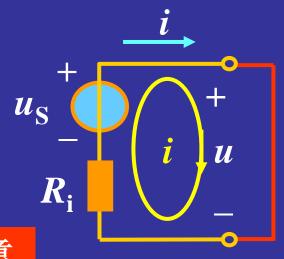
由电流源变换为电压源:

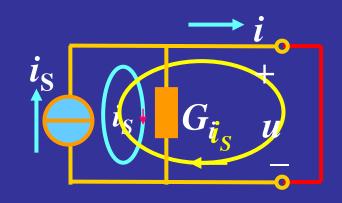




$$u_s = \frac{i_s}{G_i}, \quad R_i = \frac{1}{G_i}$$







注意

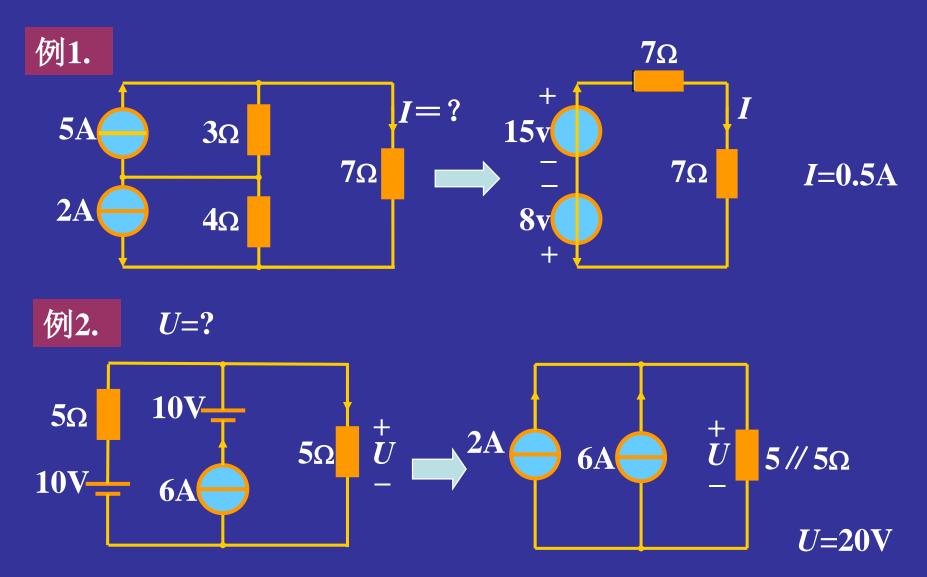
(1) 变换关系 数值关系: 方向: 电流源电流方向与电压源电压方向相反。

- 等效是对外部电路等效,对内部电路是不等效的。
 - 开路的电压源中无电流流过 R_i ; 开路的电流源可以有电流流过并联电导 G_i 。
 - 电压源短路时, 电阻中R;有电流; 电流源短路时, 并联电导 G_i 中无电流。
 - 理想电压源与理想电流源不能相互转换。

表 现 在

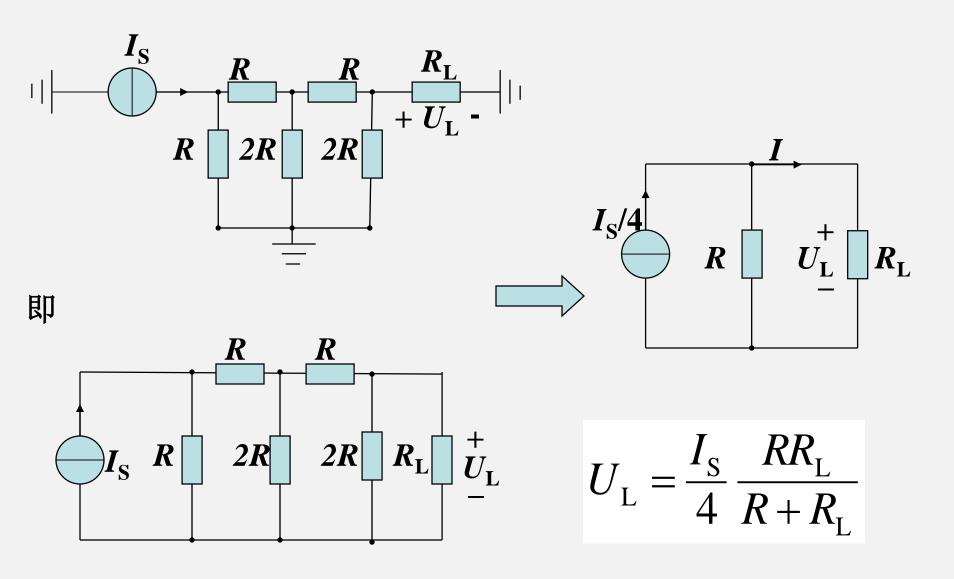


利用电源转换简化电路计算。

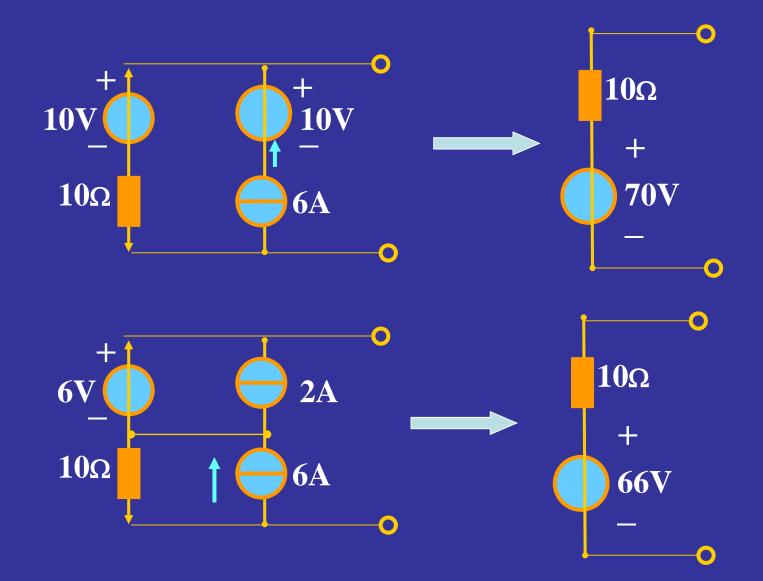




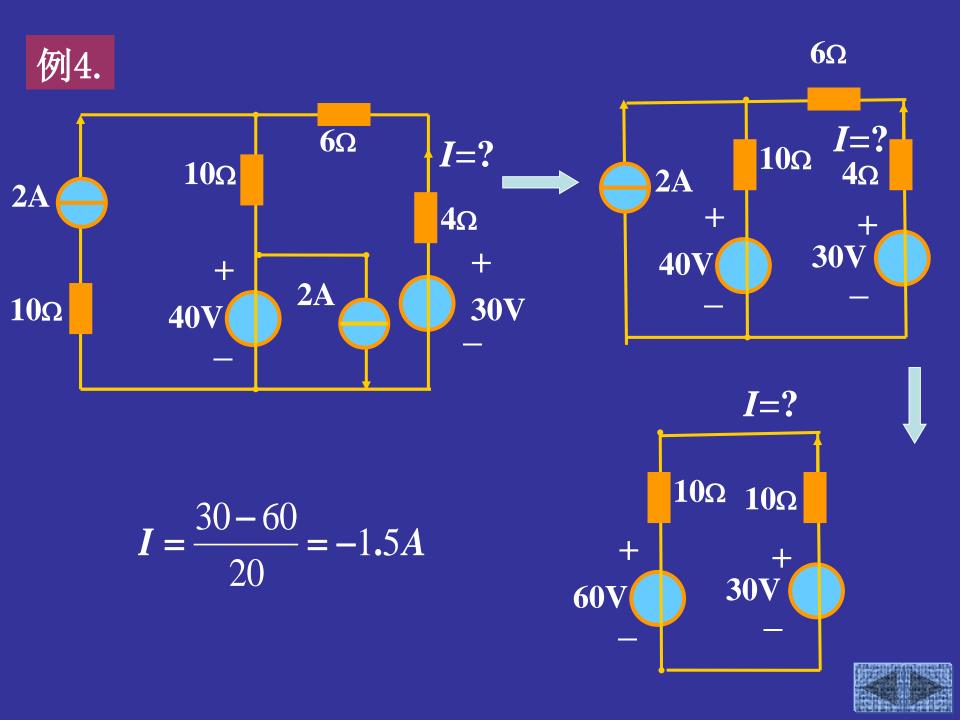
例8.



例3. 把电路转换成一个电压源和一个电阻的串连。

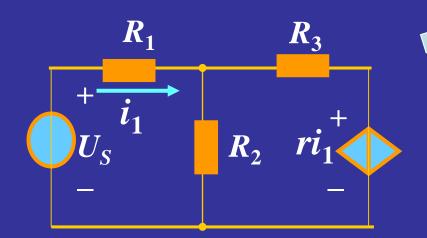








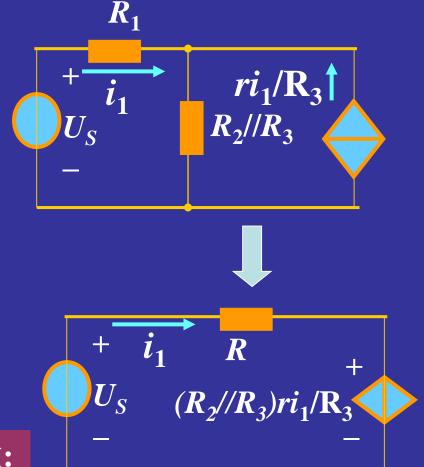
求电流 i_1



$$\boldsymbol{R} = \boldsymbol{R}_1 + \frac{\boldsymbol{R}_2 \boldsymbol{R}_3}{\boldsymbol{R}_2 + \boldsymbol{R}_3}$$

$$Ri_1 + (R_2 // R_3)ri_1 / R_3 = U_S$$

$$i_1 = \frac{U_S}{R + (R_2 /\!/ R_3)r / R_3}$$

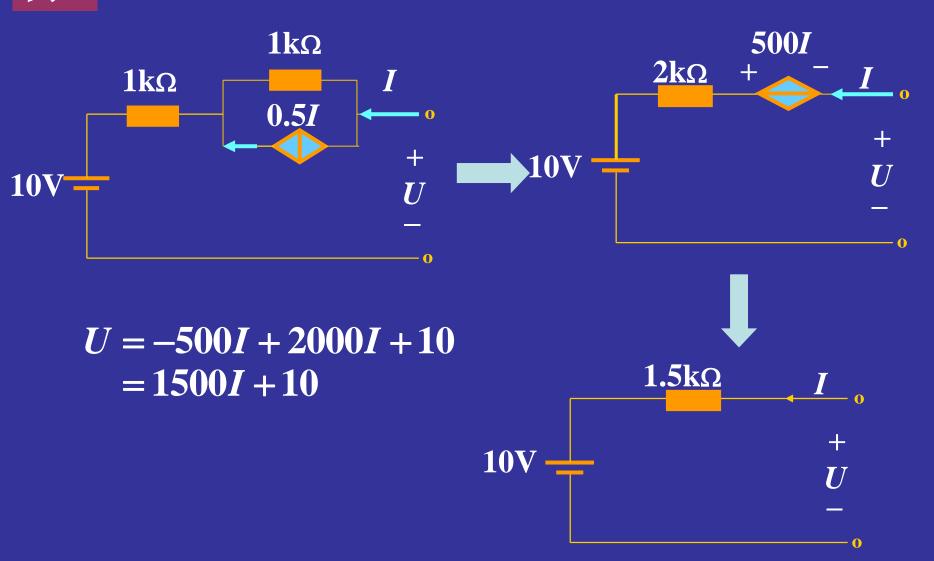


注:

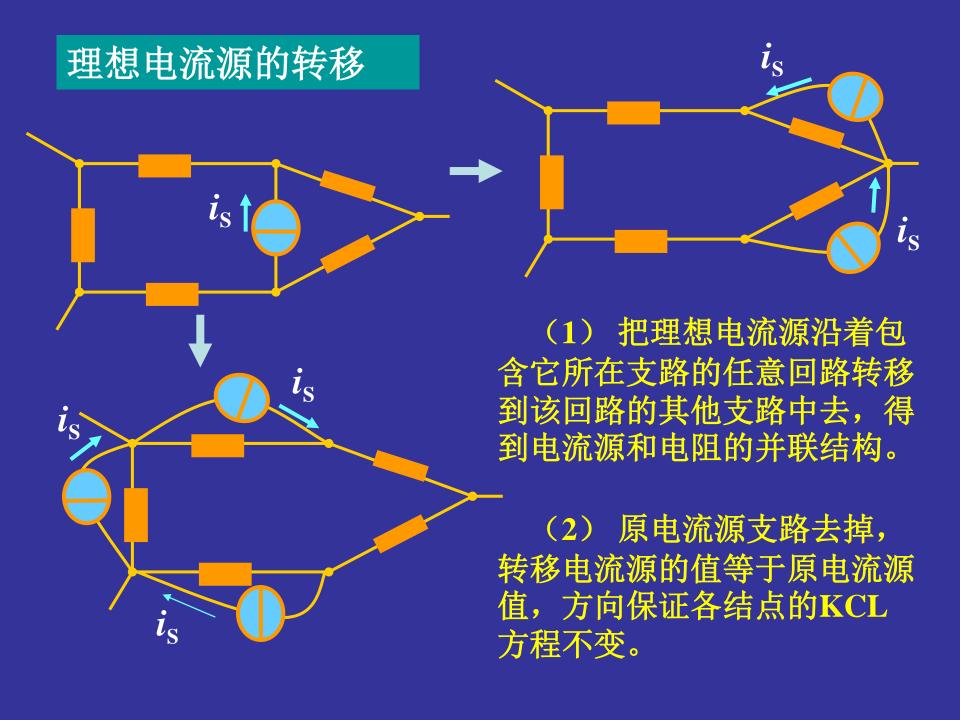
受控源和独立源一样可以进行电源转换;转换过程中注意不要丢 失控制量。

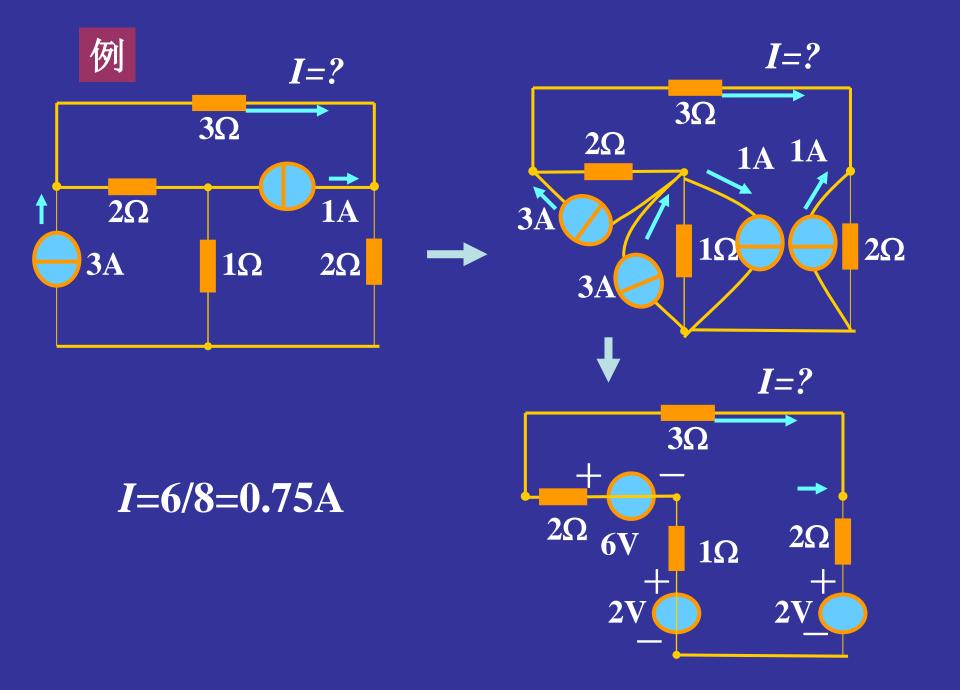


例6. 把电路转换成一个电压源和一个电阻的串连。

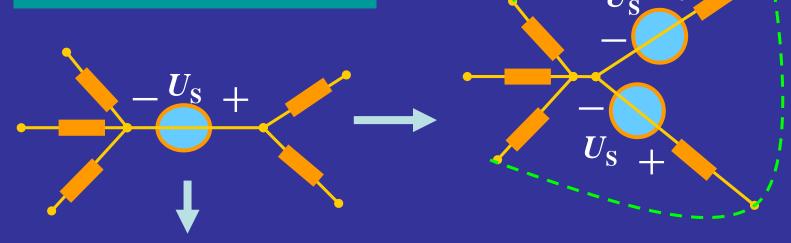


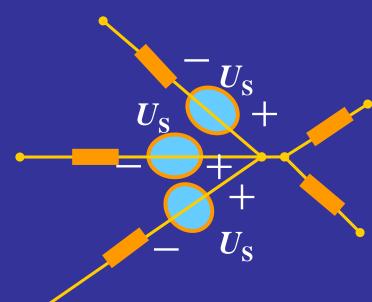




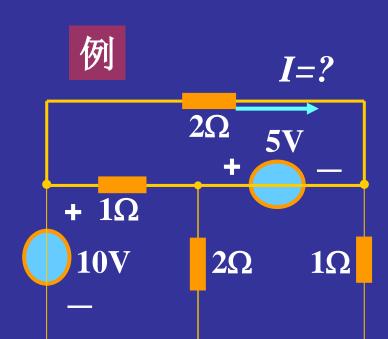


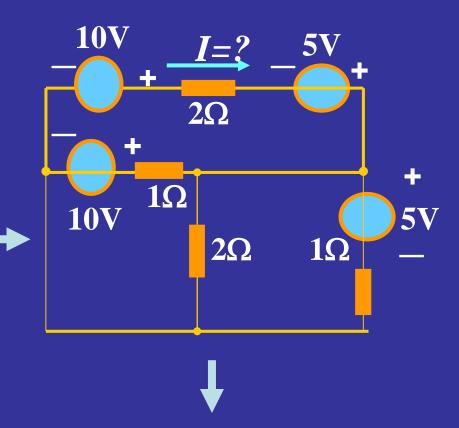
理想电压源的转移



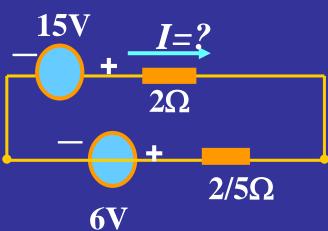


- (1) 把理想电压源转移到邻近的支路,得到电压源和电阻的串联结构。
 - (2) 原电压源支路短接, 转移电压源的值等于原电压源 值,方向保证各回路的KVL方 程不变。

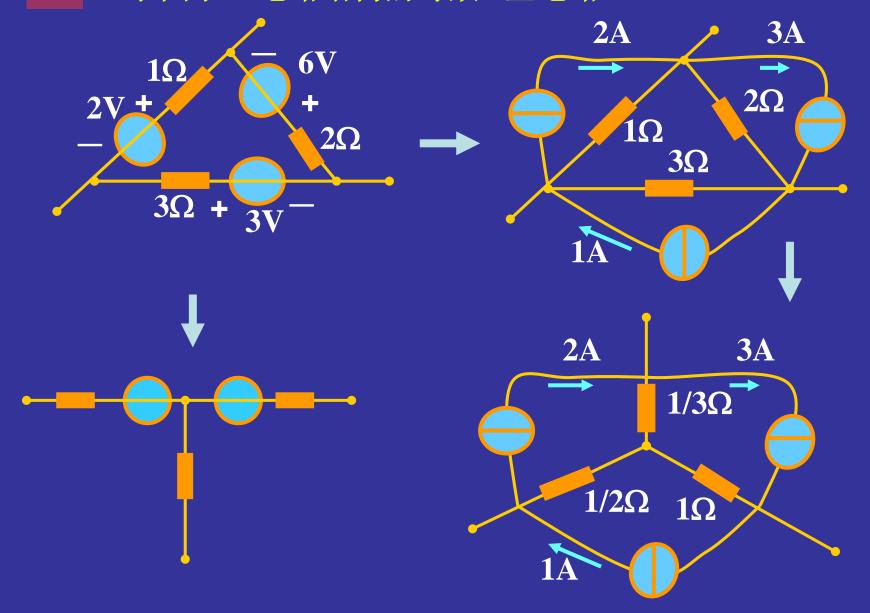


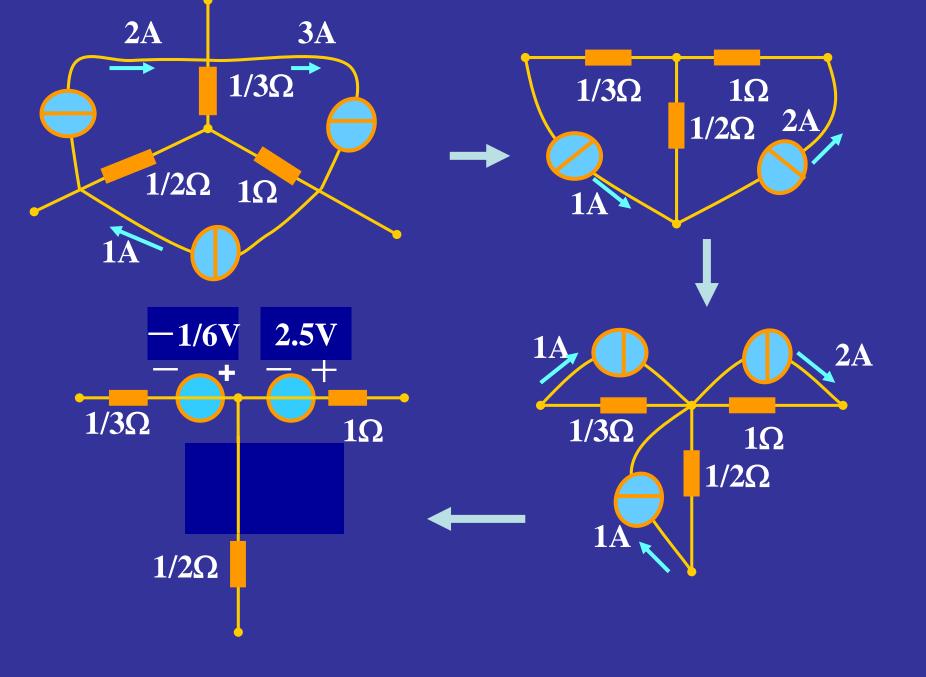


$$I = \frac{15 - 6}{2 + 0.4} = \frac{7.5}{2} = 3.75A$$



求图示△电路结构的等效Y型电路





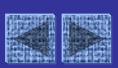
2.6 输入电阻

1. 定义



2. 计算方法

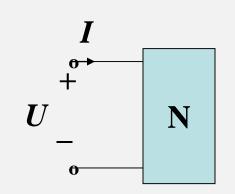
- (1) 如果一端口内部仅含电阻,则应用电阻的串、 并联和 Δ —Y变换等方法求它的等效电阻:
- (2) 对含有受控源和电阻的两端电路,用电压、电流法求输入电阻,即在端口加电压源,求得电流,或在端口加电流源,求得电压,得其比值。



输入电阻

二端网络: 具有两个引出端子的网络

一端口网络



二端网络的输入(入端)电阻

$$R_{in} \stackrel{def}{=} \frac{u}{i}$$

 $R_{in} = \frac{def}{i}$ 不含独立电源的一端口电阻网络的端电压与端电流之比

端口的输入电阻 R_{in} 等于端口的等效电阻 R_{ea}

求输入电阻的电压、电流法

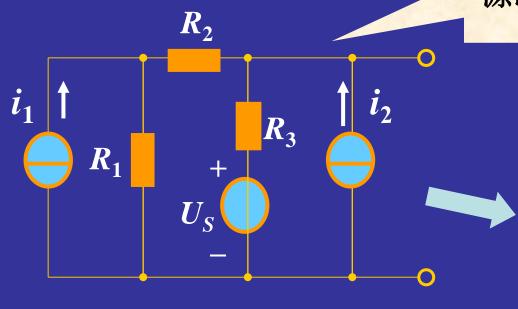
端口加一电压源 U_S ,求出端口电流 \overline{I} ,则 $R_{in} = \frac{u_S}{I}$

端口加一电流源 i_S ,求出端口电压则 \mathcal{U} ,则 R_{in}

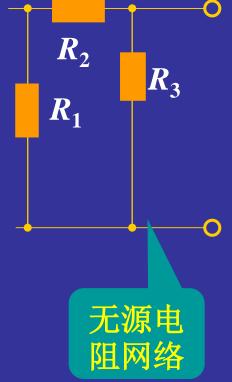
计算下例一端口电路的输入电阻

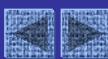
例1.

有源网络先把独立源置零:电压源短路;电流源断路,再求输入电阻

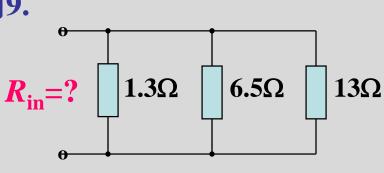


$$\boldsymbol{R}_{in} = (\boldsymbol{R}_1 + \boldsymbol{R}_2) /\!/ \boldsymbol{R}_3$$





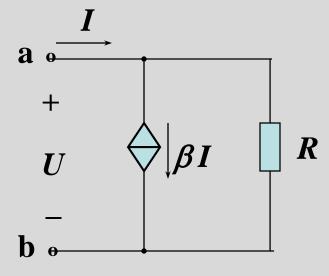
例9.



解

$$R_{\text{in}}=1.3 \text{ // } 6.5 \text{ // } 13$$
由 $G=1/1.3+1/6.5+1/13=1$ 故 $R=1/G=1$

例 10. 求 a,b 两端的入端电阻 $R_{ab}(\beta \ \overline{1})$



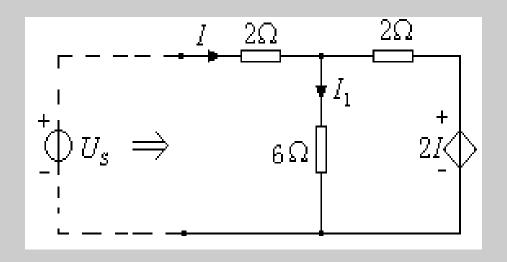
解:下面用加流求压法求 R_{ab}

$$U=(I-\beta I)R=(1-\beta)IR$$

$$R_{ab}=U/I=(1-\beta)R$$

当 β <1, R_{ab} >0, 正电阻 当 β >1, R_{ab} <0, 负电阻

例12 求下图电路的输入电阻。

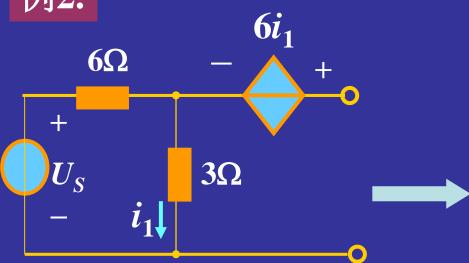


解
$$\begin{cases} 2I + 6I_1 = U_S \\ 2I + 2(I - I_1) + 2I = U_S \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{I}{2} \qquad R_{in} = \frac{U_S}{I} = \frac{6I - I}{I} = 5 \Omega$$



外加电压源



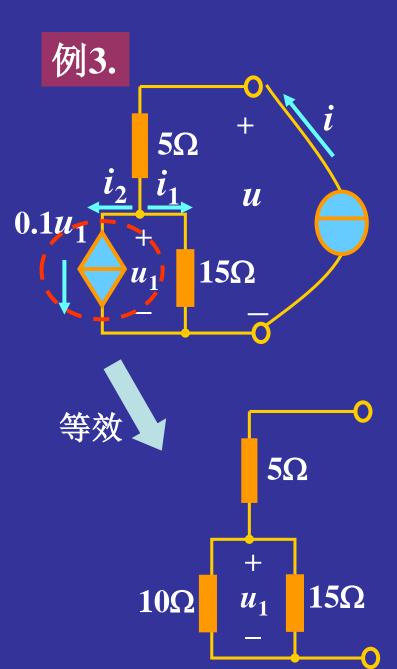
$$6\Omega$$
 $+$
 i
 3Ω
 U
 i
 $-$

$$i = i_1 + \frac{3i_1}{6} = 1.5i_1$$

$$\boldsymbol{U} = 6\boldsymbol{i}_1 + 3\boldsymbol{i}_1 = 9\boldsymbol{i}_1$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{U}{i} = \frac{9i_1}{1.5i_1} = 6\Omega$$





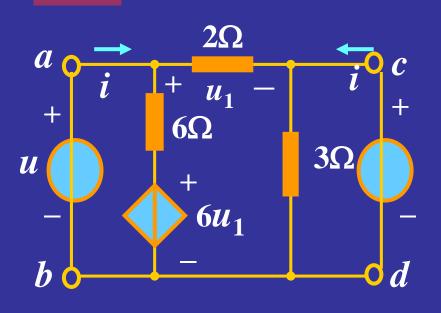
$$u_1 = 15i_1$$
 $i_2 = \frac{u_1}{10} = 1.5i_1$
 $i = i_1 + i_2 = 2.5i_1$
 $u = 5i + u_1 = 5 \times 2.5i_1 + 15i_1$
 $= 27.5i_1$

$$R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{27.5i_1}{2.5i_1} = 11\Omega$$

$$R_{in} = 5 + \frac{10 \times 15}{10 + 15} = 11\Omega$$



例4. R_{ab} 和 R_{cd}



$$u_{ab} = u_1 + 3u_1 / 2 = 2.5u_1$$
 $u_1 = u_{ab} / 2.5 = 0.4 u_{ab}$
 $i = \frac{u_1}{2} + \frac{u_{ab} - 6u_1}{6} = -u_{ab} / 30$
 $R_{ab} = u_{ab} / i = -30\Omega$

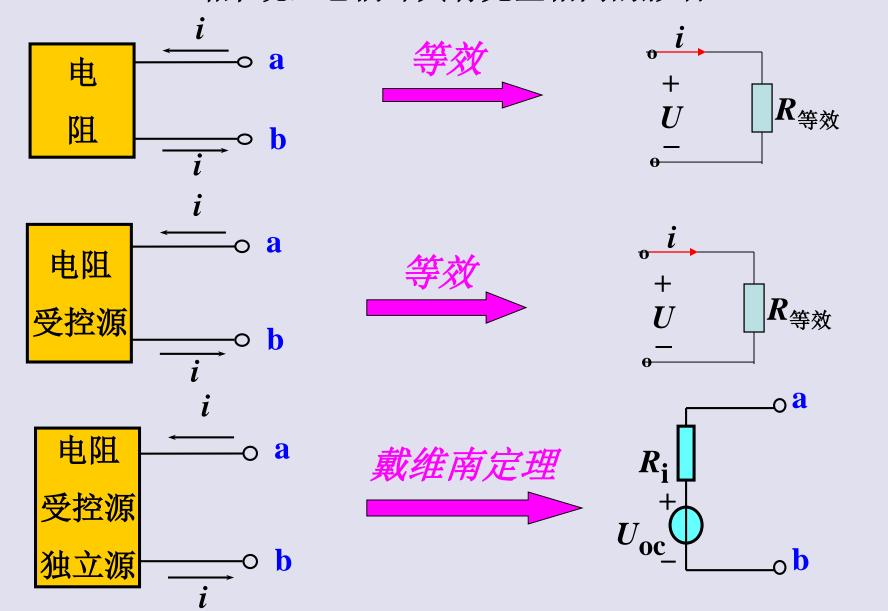
$$u_{cd} = -u_1 + 6u_1 + \frac{6 \times (-u_1)}{2} = 2u_1$$

$$i = -u_1 / 2 + u_{cd} / 3 = u_1 / 6$$

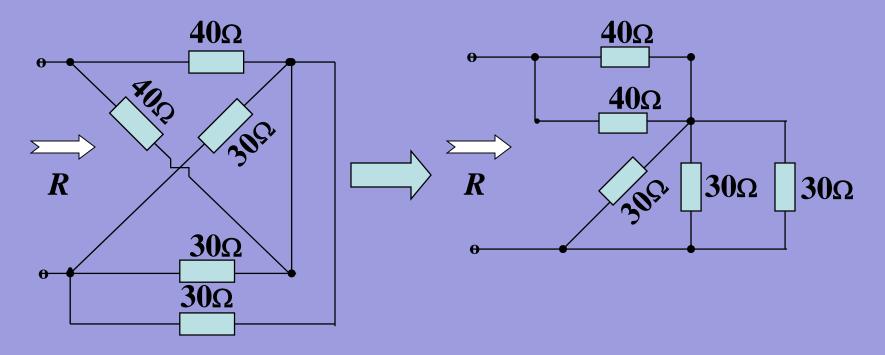
 $R_{cd} = u_{cd} / i = 12\Omega$



对外等效 两个网络可以具有完全不同的结构,但对任一外电 路来说,它们却具有完全相同的影响。



例2.



$$R = (40 // 40 + 30 // 30 // 30) = 30\Omega$$

例5. 双T网络

