

第3章 电路分析方程

3.1 结点分析法 Nodal Analysis

1. 结点分析方程 Nodal Equations
2. 观察法列写结点分析方程 Nodal Equations by Inspection
3. 含电源支路的结点分析方程 Nodal Equations with source branch

3.2 网孔分析法 Mesh Analysis

1. 网孔分析方程 Mesh Equations
2. 观察法列写网孔分析方程 Mesh Equations by Inspection
3. 含电源支路的网孔分析方程 Mesh Equations with source branch

第3章 电路分析方程

- 目标：
- 熟练应用结点分析法。
 - 熟练应用网孔分析法。
 - 根据电路特点选择最佳分析方法。
- 难点：
- 含电压源支路电路的结点方程。
 - 含电流源支路电路的网孔方程。

学时： 4

3.1 概述：电路分析方法

➤ 直接方法

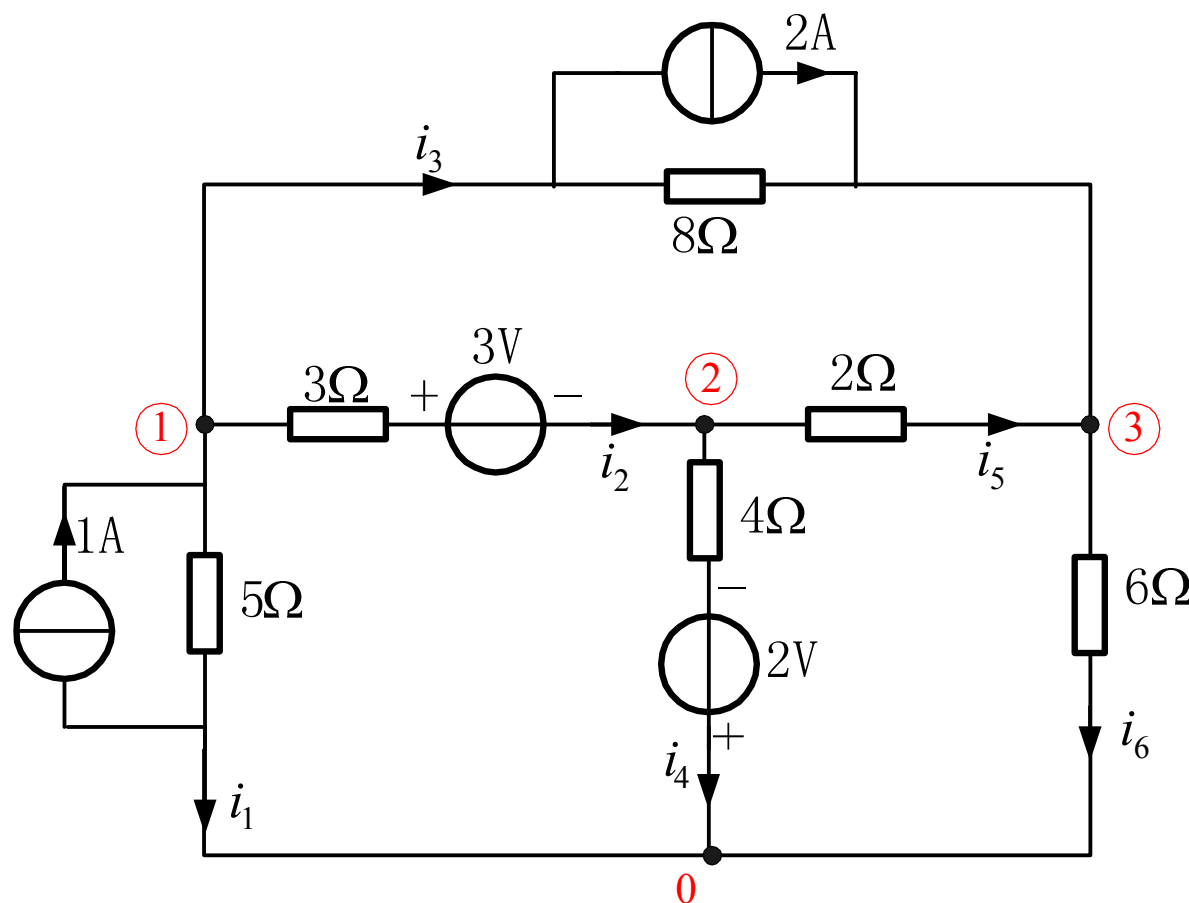
以支路电压、支路电流为变量列写方程。
分为支路电流法和支路电压法。

➤ 间接方法

求解一组**独立变量**方程来分析电路。
分为结点分析法、网孔（回路）分析法。

3.1 概述：电路分析方法

电路的基本方程



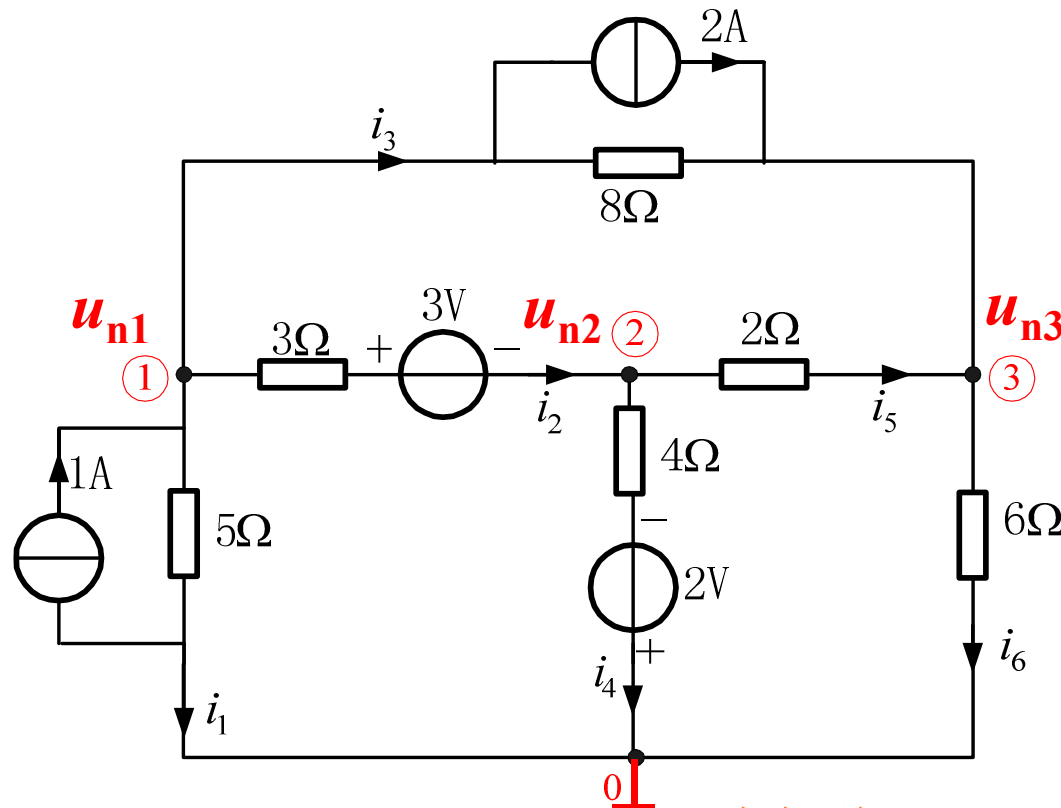
$b=6, n=4,$
➤ KCL $n-1=3$
➤ KVL $b-n+1=3$
➤ VAR $b=6$

3.3 结点分析法 (Nodal Analysis)

结点电压法的思想

以**结点电压**为变量，对各结点列写**KCL方程**并求解，称为结点电压分析法，简称**结点法**。

对应于结点法列写的方程称为结点电压方程。



$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 + i_3 = 0 \\ -i_2 + i_4 + i_5 = 0 \\ -i_3 - i_5 + i_6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

3.1 结点分析法 Nodal analysis

1. 结点方程 Nodal equations

$$i_1 = \frac{u_{n1}}{5} - 1$$

$$i_3 = \frac{u_{n1} - u_{n3}}{8} + 2$$

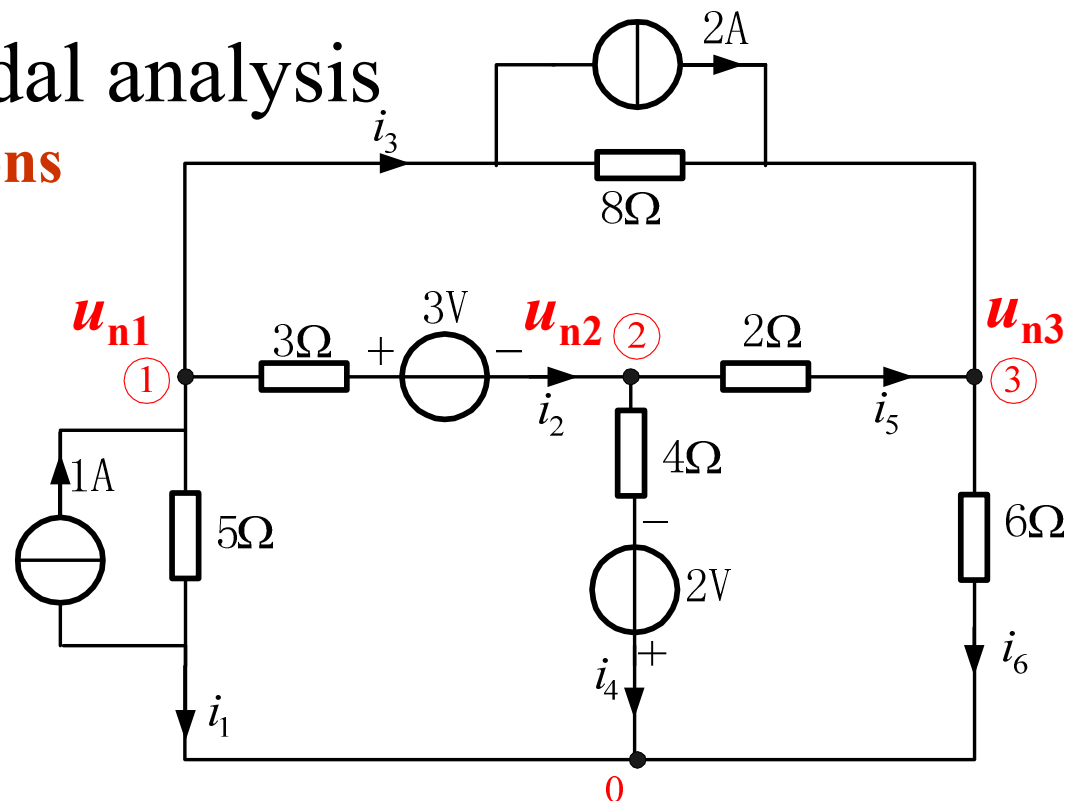
$$i_2 = \frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2} - 3}{3}$$

$$i_4 = \frac{u_{n2} + 2}{4}$$

$$i_5 = \frac{u_{n2} - u_{n3}}{2}$$

$$i_6 = \frac{u_{n3}}{6}$$

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$$\left(\frac{u_{n1}}{5} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2} - 3}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n3}}{8} + 2\right) = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2} - 3}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n2} + 2}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n2} - u_{n3}}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n3}}{8} + 2\right) - \left(\frac{u_{n2} - u_{n3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n3}}{6}\right) = 0$$

电路理论

6

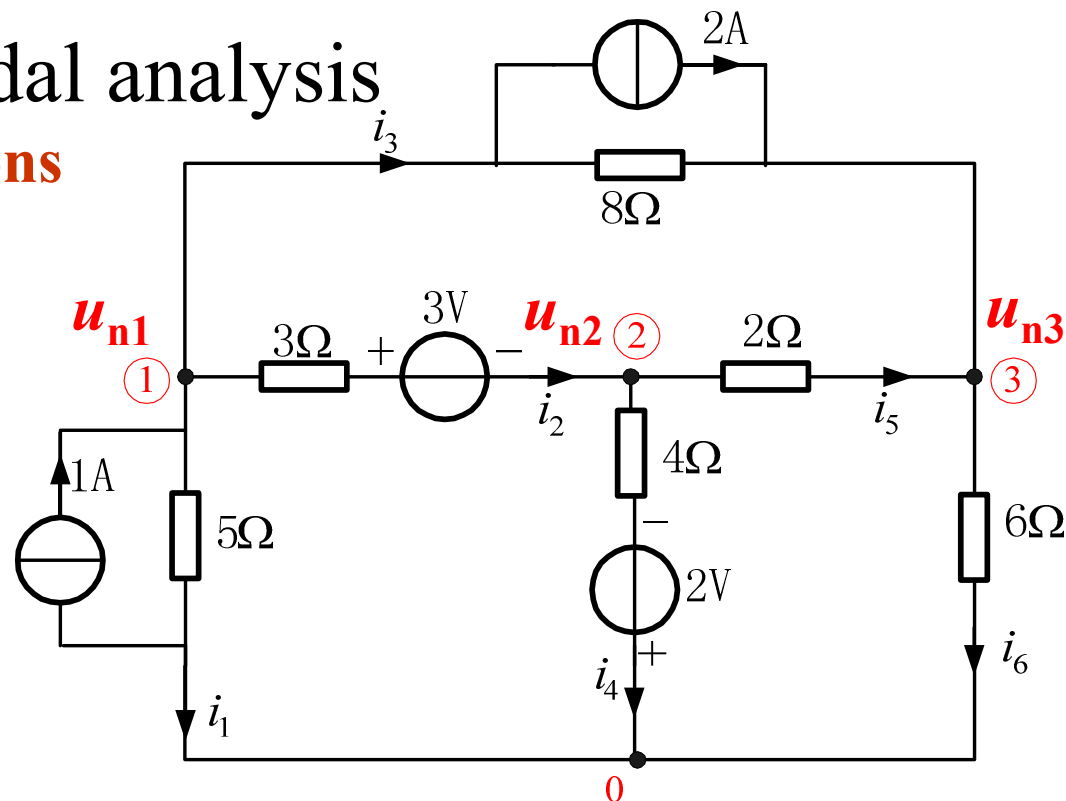
3.1 结点分析法 Nodal analysis

1. 结点方程 Nodal equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{3}u_{n2} - \frac{1}{8}u_{n3} \\ &= 1 + \frac{3}{3} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{3}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} \\ &= -\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)u_{n3} \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\left(\frac{u_{n1}}{5} - 1\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2} - 3}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n3}}{8} + 2\right) = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n2} - 3}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n2} + 2}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n2} - u_{n3}}{2}\right) = 0$$

$$-\left(\frac{u_{n1} - u_{n3}}{8} + 2\right) - \left(\frac{u_{n2} - u_{n3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{u_{n3}}{6}\right) = 0$$

3.1 结点分析法 Nodal analysis

1. 结点方程 Nodal equations

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{3}u_{n2} - \frac{1}{8}u_{n3}$$

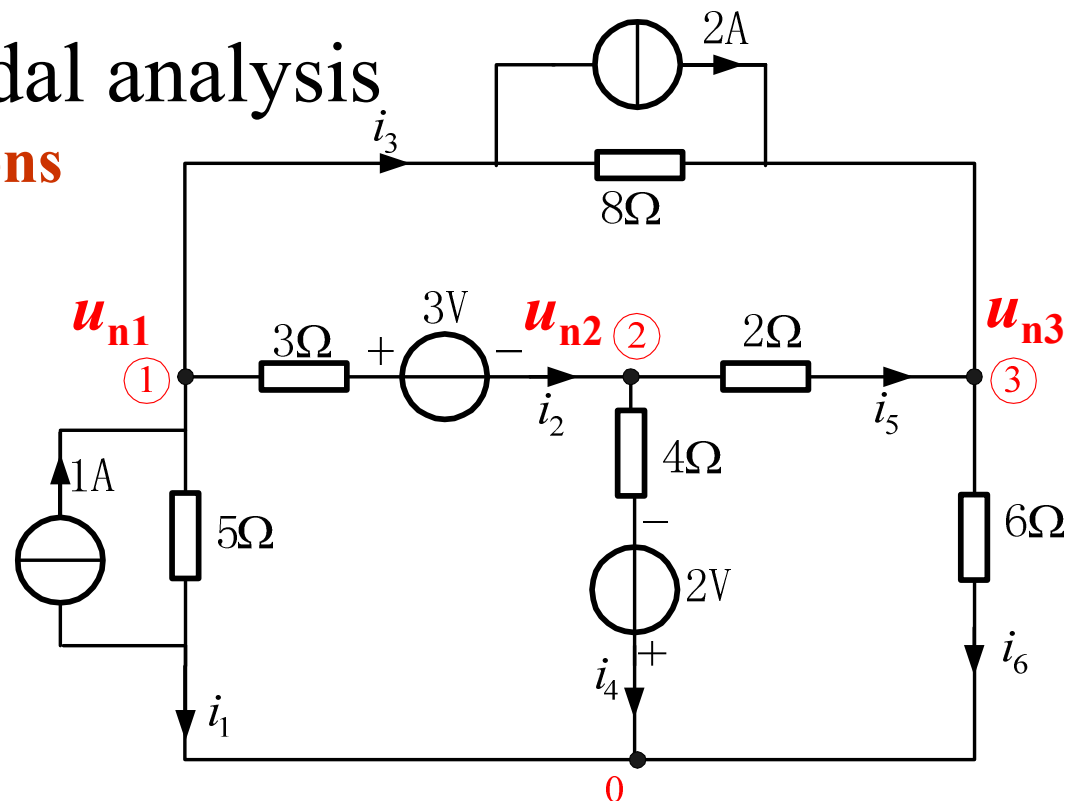
$$= 1 + \frac{3}{3} - 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n3}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)u_{n3}$$

$$= 2$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}\right) & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{1}{2} & \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \\ u_{n3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{3}{3} - 2 \\ -\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{4} \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

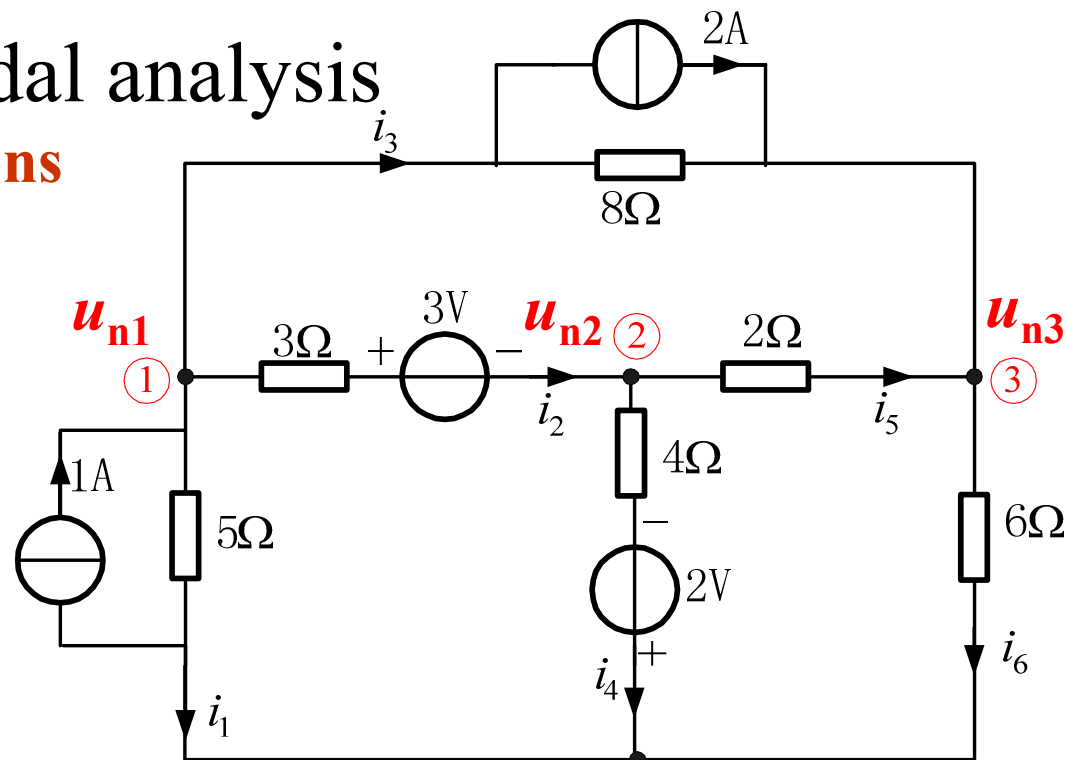
3.1 结点分析法 Nodal analysis

1. 结点方程 Nodal equations

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{3}u_{n2} - \frac{1}{8}u_{n3} = 1 + \frac{3}{3} - 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{3}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} = -\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\right)u_{n3} = 2$$



$$G_{11}u_{n1} + G_{12}u_{n2} + G_{13}u_{n3} = i_{sn1}$$

$$G_{21}u_{n1} + G_{22}u_{n2} + G_{23}u_{n3} = i_{sn2}$$

$$G_{31}u_{n1} + G_{32}u_{n2} + G_{33}u_{n3} = i_{sn3}$$

G_{kk} : Self-conductance —— k 结点上各支路电导之和

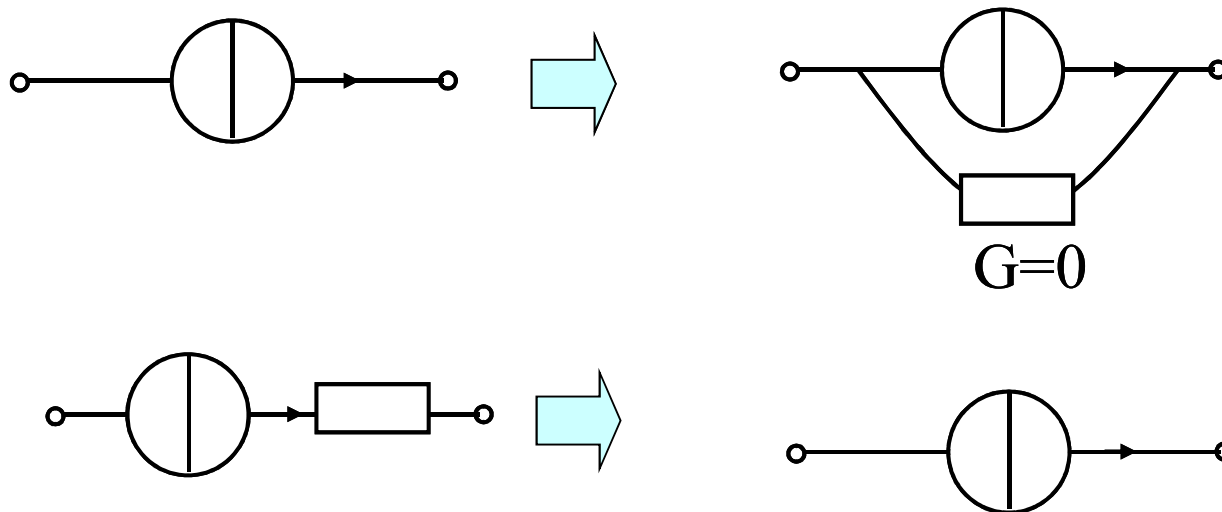
G_{kj} : Mutual-conductance —— k、j 结点间支路电导的负值

i_{snk} : Equivalent nodal current source —— 流入 k 结点所有电流源代数和

3、特殊支路的处理

a. 电流源支路 (With current source branch)

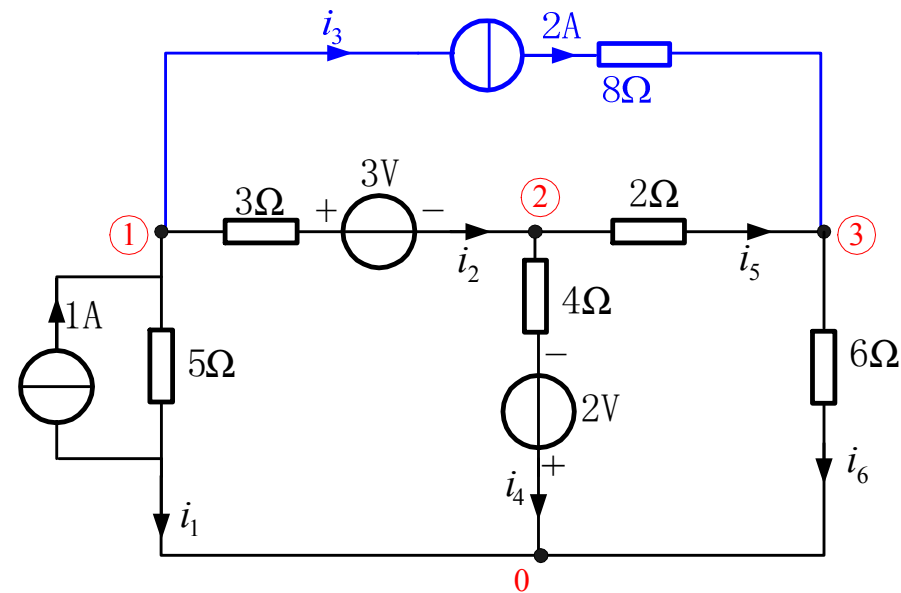
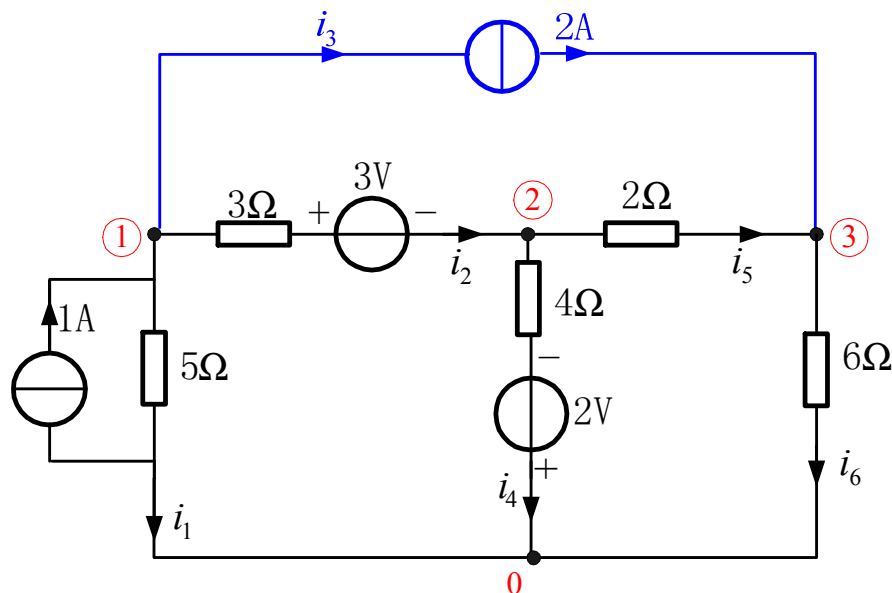
电流源支路视为电导为零的诺顿支路



电流源支路串联的电阻不出现在结点方程中。

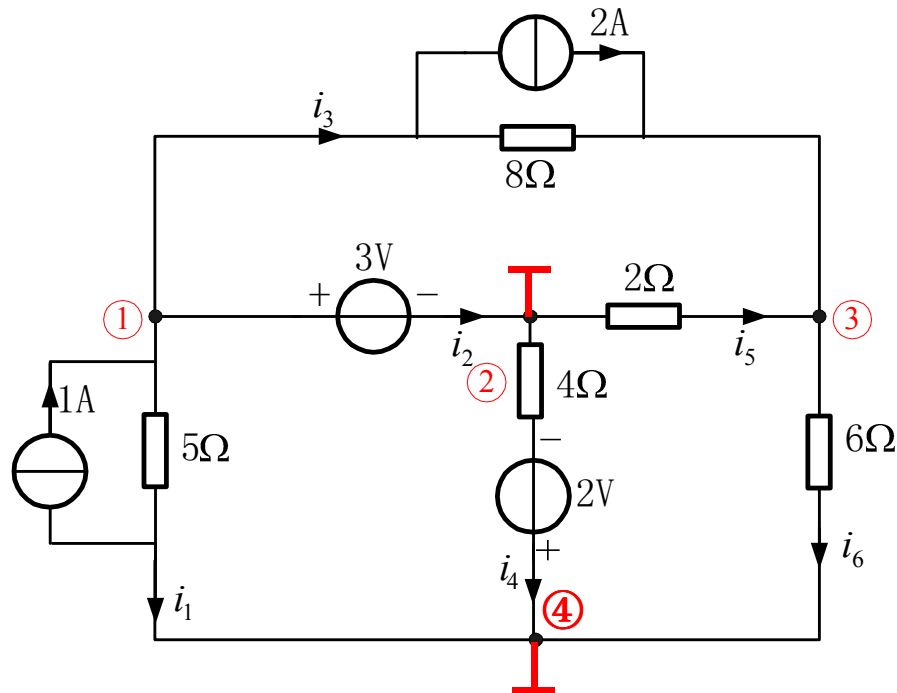
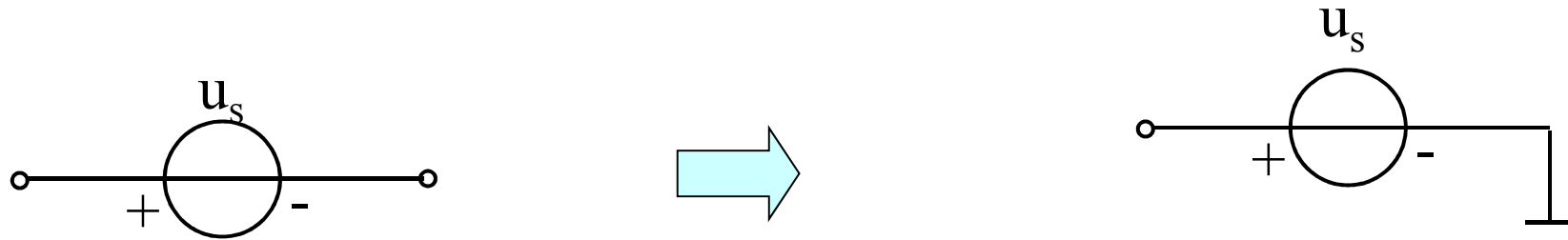
3、特殊支路的处理

a. 电流源支路 (With current source branch)



$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{n1} \\ u_{n2} \\ u_{n3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

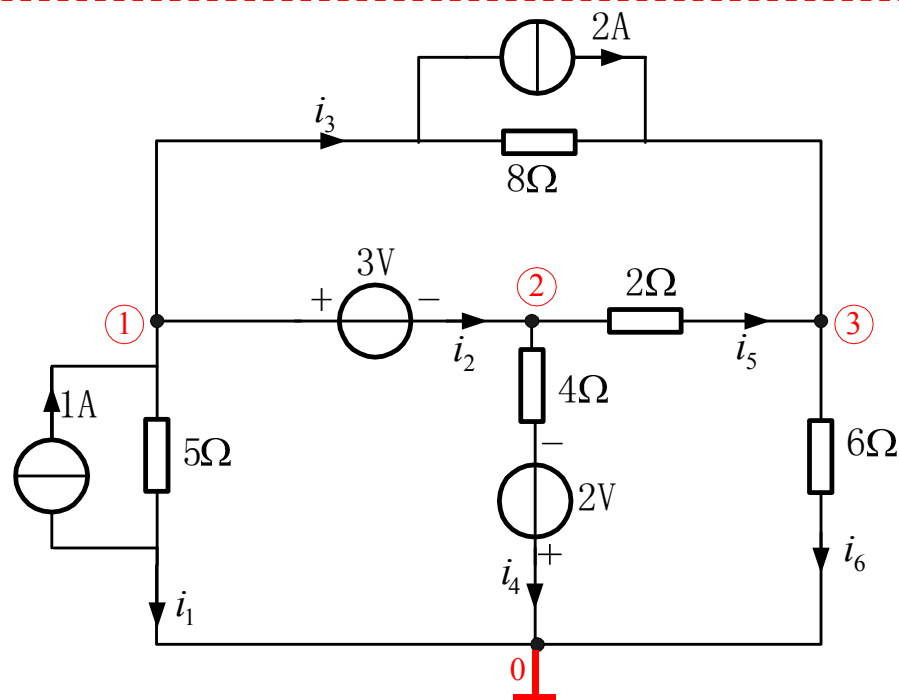
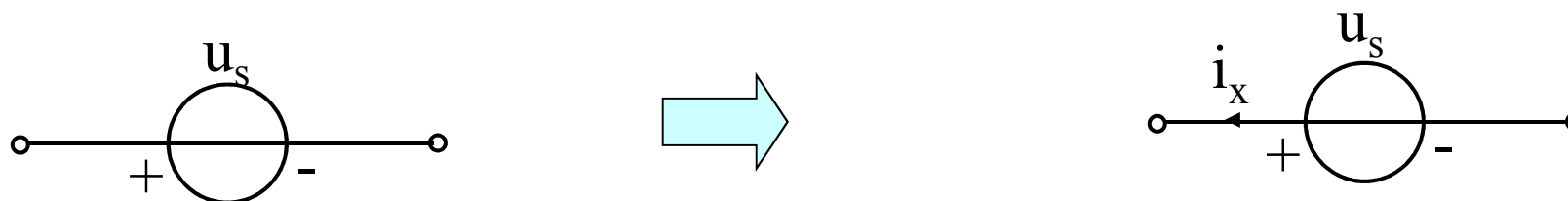
b 无伴电压源处理方法1：无伴电压源的一端设为参考结点



设结点2为参考结点，由结点法得：

$$\begin{cases} u_{n1} = 3 \\ -\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{6}u_{n4} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n3} = 2 \\ -\frac{1}{5}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{6}u_{n3} + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right)u_{n4} = -1 + \frac{2}{4} \end{cases}$$

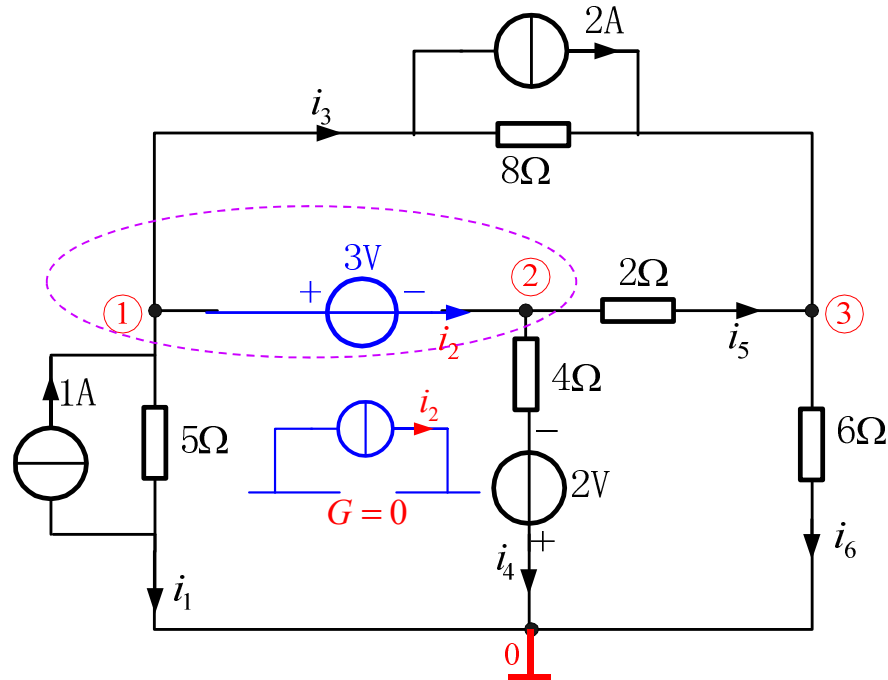
b 无伴电压源处理方法2：增设无伴电压源电流变量



由结点法得：

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8})u_{n1} - \frac{1}{8}u_{n3} = 1 - i_2 - 2 \\ (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2})u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} = +i_2 - \frac{2}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8})u_{n3} = 2 \\ u_{n1} - u_{n2} = 3 \end{cases}$$

b 无伴电压源处理方法3：广义结点法



广义结点方程

$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} - \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n3} = 1 - 2 - \frac{2}{4}$$

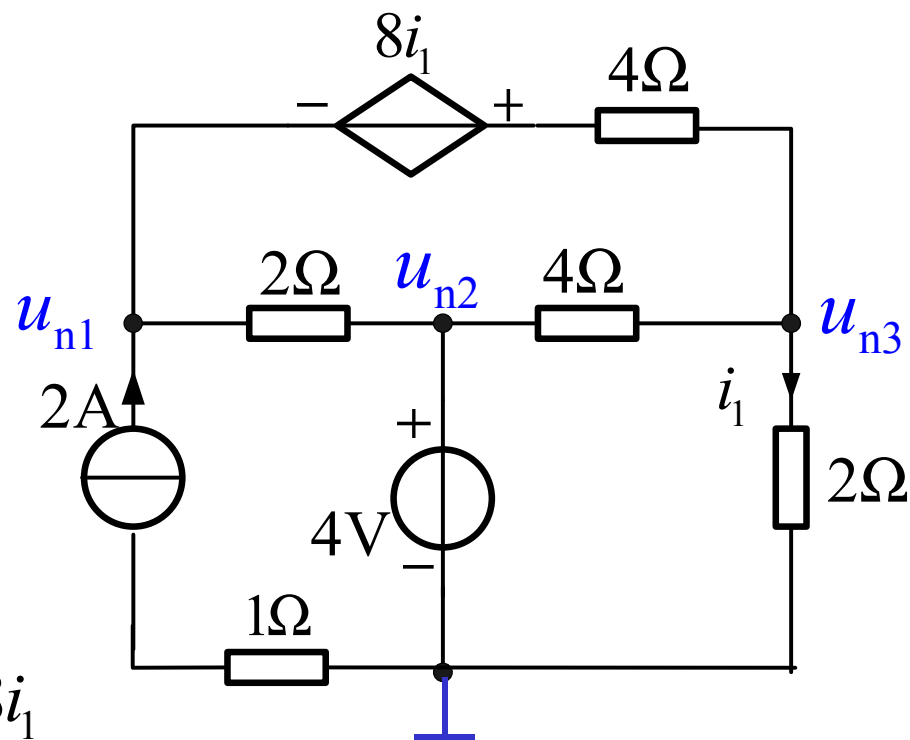
$$\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{8}u_{n3} = 1 - i_2 - 2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} = \frac{2}{4} + i_2$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8}\right)u_{n3} = 2$$

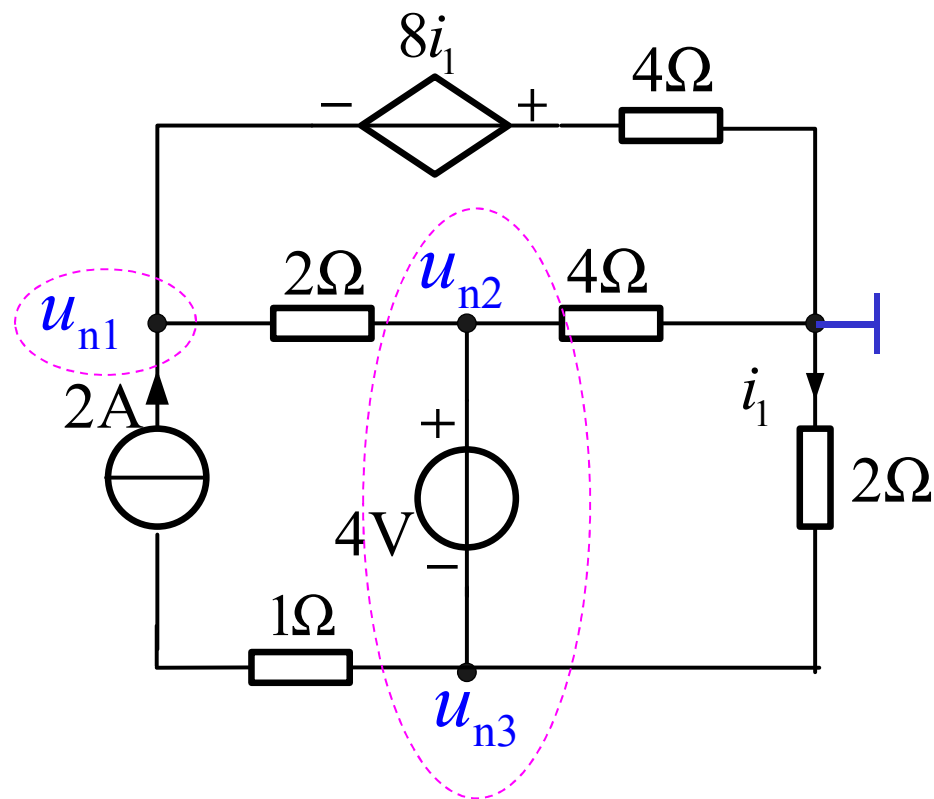


例1：列写结点方程



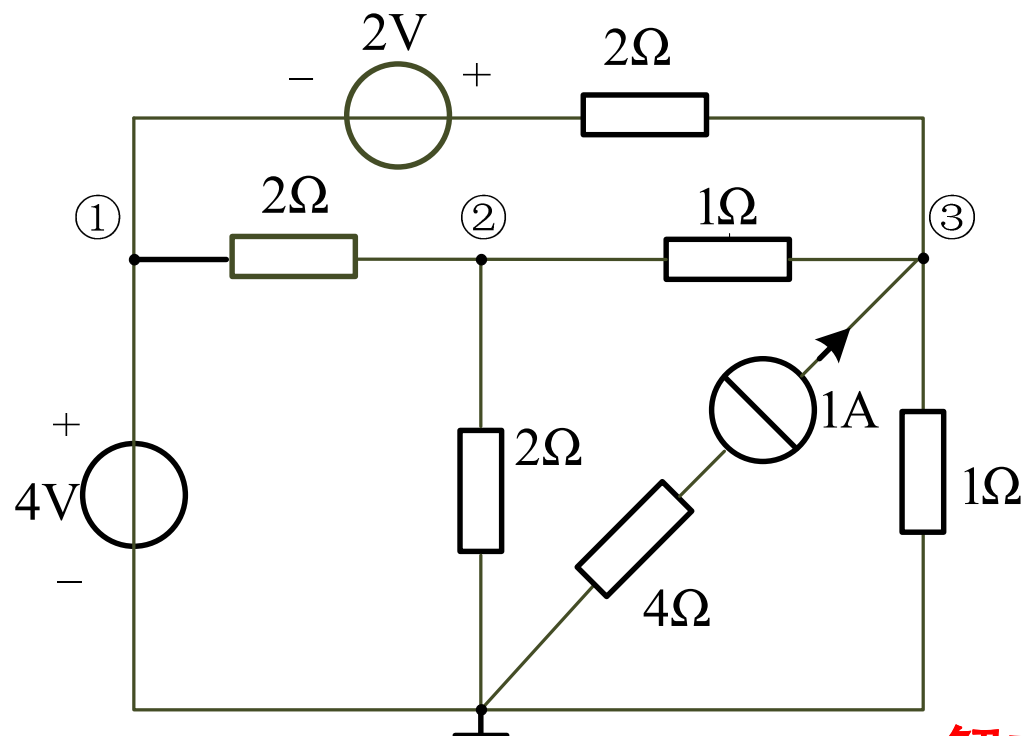
$$\begin{cases} u_{n2} = 4 \\ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} - \frac{1}{4}u_{n3} = 2 - \frac{8i_1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4}u_{n1} - \frac{1}{4}u_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n3} = \frac{8i_1}{4} \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} \end{cases}$$

例2：列写结点方程



$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}\right)u_{n1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} = 2 - \frac{8i_1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{2}u_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n2} + \frac{1}{2}u_{n3} = -2 \\ u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 4 \quad i_1 = -\frac{1}{2}u_{n3} \end{cases}$$

练习：求独立电源提供的功率。



解方程得出：

$$U_{n1} = 4V$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}U_{n1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1\right)U_{n2} - U_{n3} = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}U_{n1} - U_{n2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1\right)U_{n3} = 1 + \frac{2}{2}$$

$$U_{n1} = 4V, U_{n2} = 2.25V, U_{n3} = 2.5V$$

$$P_{1A} = (U_{n3} + 4) \times 1 = 6.5W;$$

$$P_{2V} = \frac{U_{n1} - U_{n3} + 2}{2} \times 2 = 3.5W;$$

例3：已知某电路的结点方程，画出电路图。

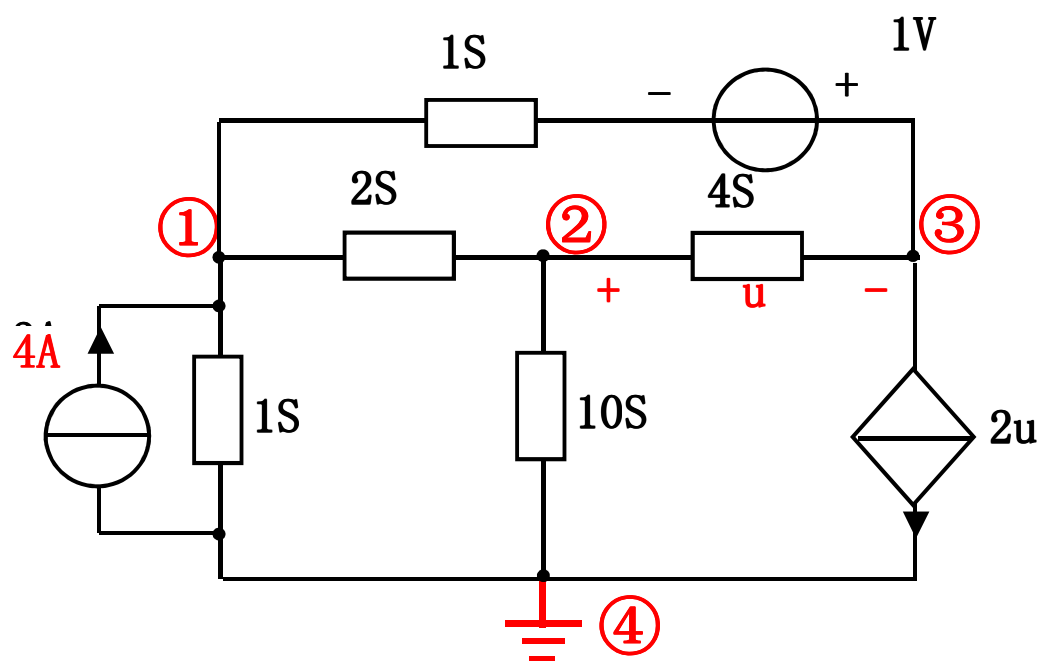
$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 16u_{n2} - 4u_{n3} = 0 \\ -u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} + 3u_{n3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 16u_{n2} - 4u_{n3} = 0 \\ -u_{n1} - 4u_{n2} + 3u_{n3} = 1 - 2u_{n2} \end{cases}$$

$$-u_{n1} - 4u_{n2} + 5u_{n3} = 1 - 2u_{n2} + 2u_{n3}$$

$$= 1 - 2(u_{n2} - u_{n3})$$

$$= 1 - 2u$$



练习：已知某电路的结点方程，根据要求分别修改结点方程：（1）在结点2、3之间并联0.5欧姆的电阻；（2）在结点2、3之间并联电压源为2V、电阻为0.5欧姆的戴维南支路，电压源正极接到结点2。（3）在结点2、3之间并联2V的电压源，电压源正极接到结点2；（4）将2、3结点短接。

解（1）在结点2、3之间并联0.5欧姆的电阻；

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 18u_{n2} - 6u_{n3} = 0 \\ -u_{n1} - 4u_{n2} + 5u_{n3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

（2）在结点2、3之间并联2V、0.5欧姆的戴维南支路，电压源正极接到结点2；

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 18u_{n2} - 6u_{n3} = 4 \\ -u_{n1} - 4u_{n2} + 5u_{n3} = -3 \end{cases}$$

（3）在结点2、3之间并联2V的电压源；

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -3u_{n1} + 14u_{n2} - 1u_{n3} = 1 \\ u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 16u_{n2} - 4u_{n3} = 0 \\ -u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} + 3u_{n3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

（4）结点2、3短路；

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -3u_{n1} + 14u_{n2} - 1u_{n3} = 1 \\ u_{n2} = u_{n3} \end{cases}$$

思考题1：在结点2与参考结点之间接2V、0.5欧姆的戴维南支路，电压源正极接到结点2？

思考题2：结点2接参考结点？

$$\begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} - u_{n3} = 3 \\ -2u_{n1} + 18u_{n2} - 4u_{n3} = 4 \\ -u_{n1} - 2u_{n2} + 3u_{n3} = 1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} 4u_{n1} - (0) - u_{n3} = 3 \\ u_{n2} = 0 \\ -u_{n1} - (0) + 3u_{n3} = 1 \end{cases}$$

3.4 网孔分析法 (Mesh analysis)

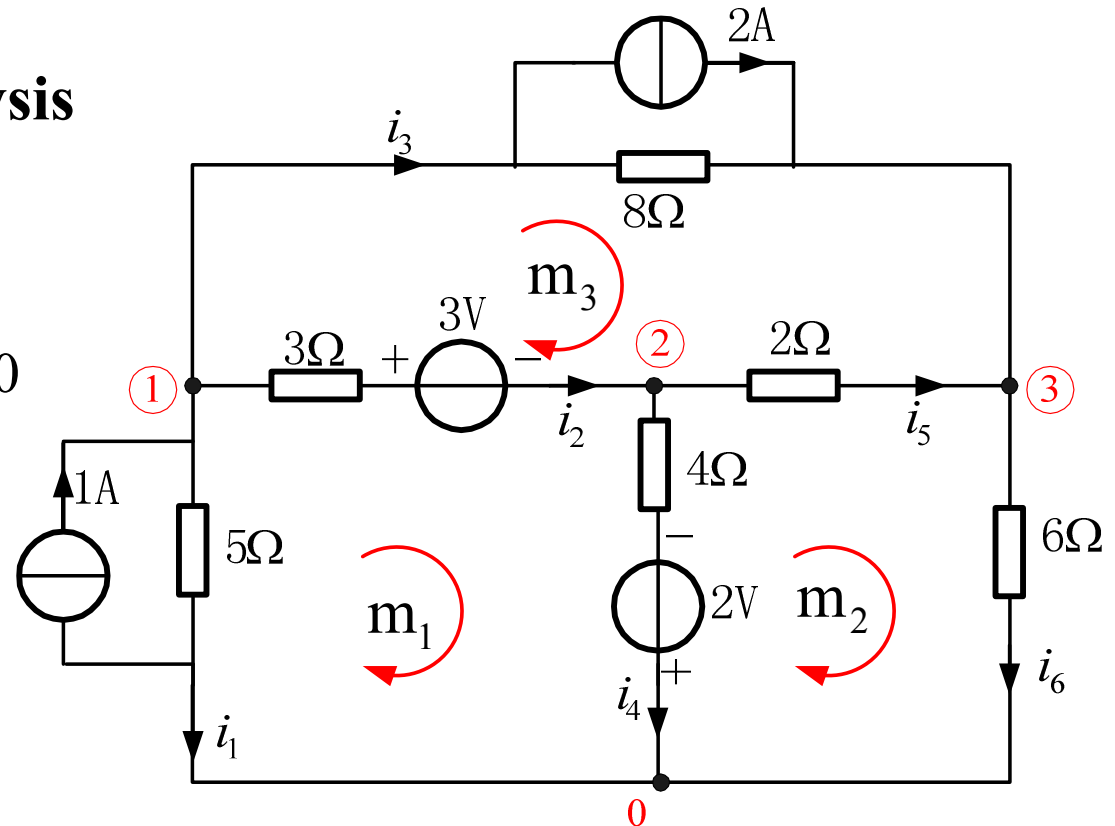
基本思想： 为减少未知量(方程)的个数，可以假想每个网孔中有一个网孔电流。则各支路电流可用网孔电流线性组合表示。

以网孔电流为变量，对各网孔列写KVL方程并求解，称为网孔分析法。

3.4 网孔分析法 Mesh analysis

1. 网孔KVL

$$\begin{cases} 5(-i_1 - 1) + [3i_2 + 3] + [4i_4 - 2] = 0 \\ [-4i_4 + 2] + 2i_5 + 6i_6 = 0 \\ 8(i_3 - 2) - 2i_5 + [-3i_2 - 3] = 0 \end{cases}$$



2. 网孔电流 Mesh currents

$$i_1 = -i_{m1} \quad i_2 = i_{m1} - i_{m3}$$

$$i_3 = i_{m3} \quad i_4 = i_{m1} - i_{m2}$$

$$i_5 = i_{m2} - i_{m3} \quad i_6 = i_{m2}$$

3. 网孔方程 Mesh equations

$$\begin{cases} 5(i_{m1} - 1) + [3(i_{m1} - i_{m3}) + 3] + [4(i_{m1} - i_{m2}) - 2] = 0 \\ [4(i_{m2} - i_{m1}) + 2] + 2(i_{m2} - i_{m3}) + 6i_{m2} = 0 \\ 8(i_{m3} - 2) + 2(i_{m3} - i_{m2}) + [3(i_{m3} - i_{m1}) - 3] = 0 \end{cases}$$

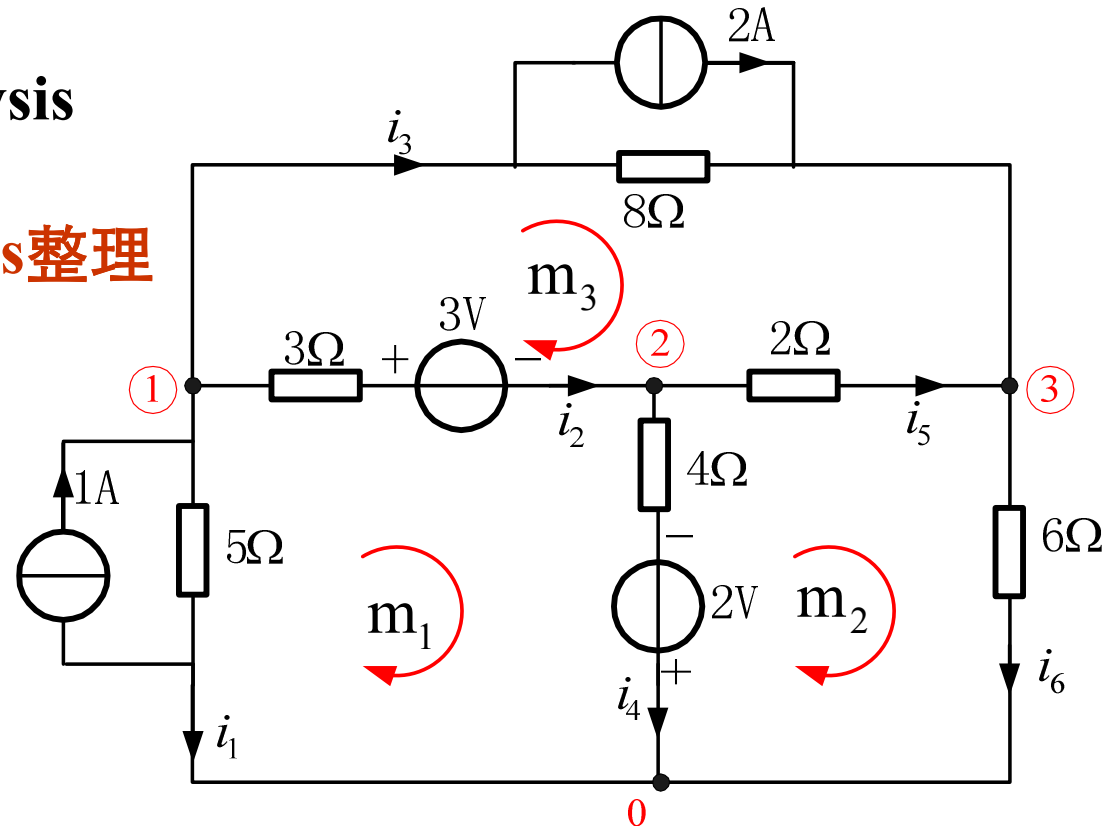
3.4 网孔分析法 Mesh analysis

4. 网孔方程 Mesh equations 整理

$$(5+3+4)i_{m1} - 4i_{m2} - 3i_{m3} \\ = 5 \times 1 - 3 + 2$$

$$-4i_{m1} + (4+2+6)i_{m2} - 2i_{m3} \\ = -2$$

$$-3i_{m1} - 2i_{m2} + (8+2+3)i_{m3} \\ = 2 \times 8 + 3$$



3. 网孔方程 Mesh equations

$$5(i_{m1} - 1) + [3(i_{m1} - i_{m3}) + 3] + [4(i_{m1} - i_{m2}) - 2] = 0$$

$$[4(i_{m2} - i_{m1}) + 2] + 2(i_{m2} - i_{m3}) + 6i_{m2} = 0$$

$$8(i_{m3} - 2) + 2(i_{m3} - i_{m2}) + [3(i_{m3} - i_{m1}) - 3] = 0$$

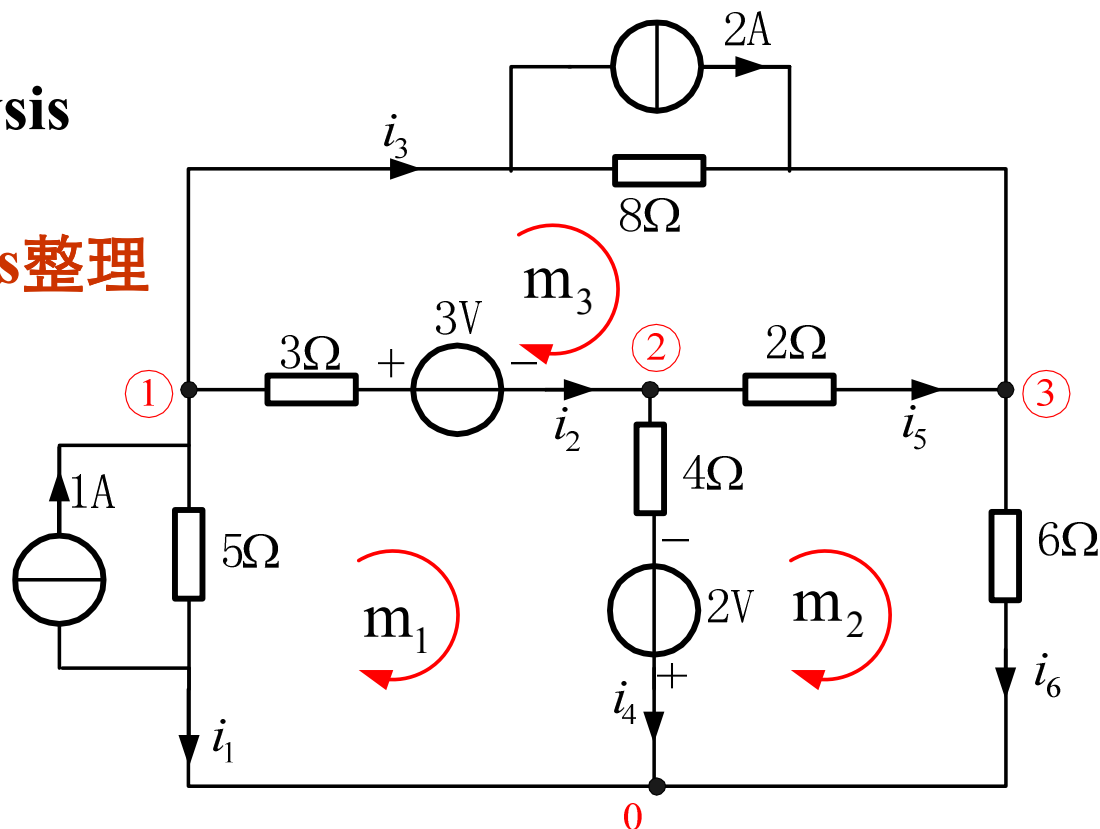
3.4 网孔分析法 Mesh analysis

4. 网孔方程 Mesh equations 整理

$$(5+3+4)i_{m1} - 4i_{m2} - 3i_{m3} \\ = 5 \times 1 - 3 + 2$$

$$-4i_{m1} + (4+2+6)i_{m2} - 2i_{m3} \\ = -2$$

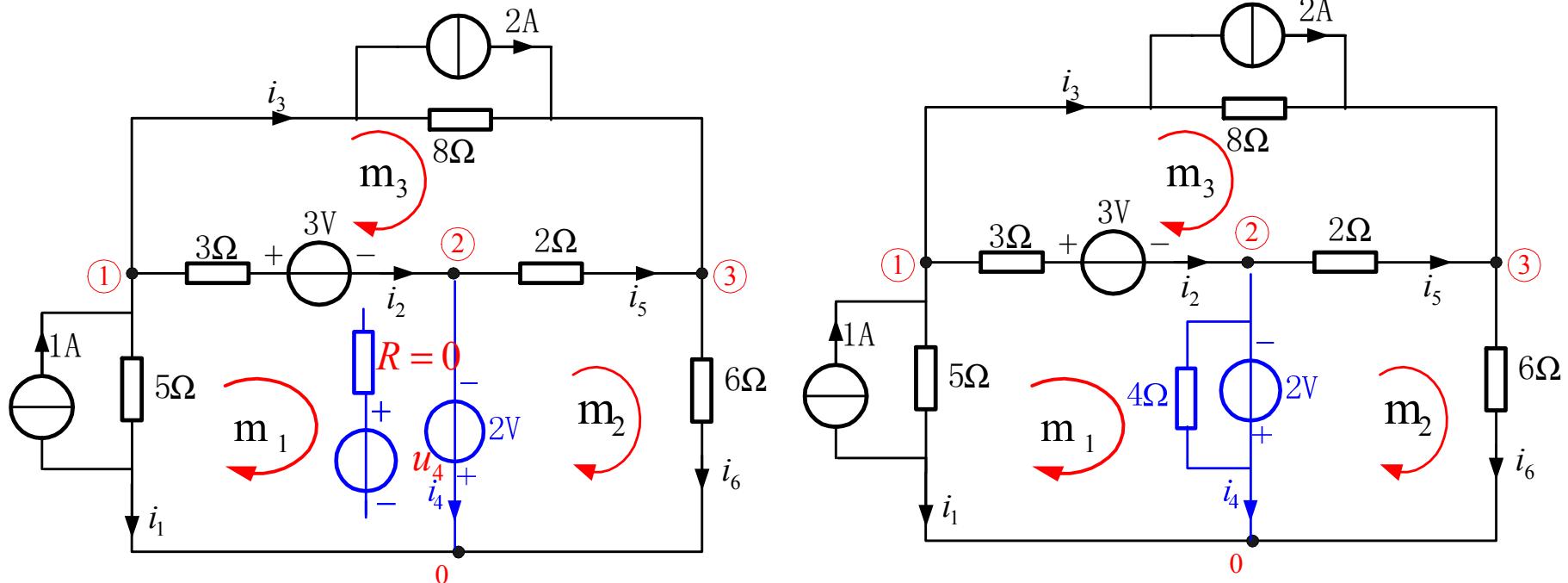
$$-3i_{m1} - 2i_{m2} + (8+2+3)i_{m3} \\ = 2 \times 8 + 3$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 5+4+3 & -4 & -3 \\ -4 & 4+2+6 & -2 \\ -3 & -2 & 8+2+3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{m1} \\ i_{m2} \\ i_{m3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 1 - 3 + 2 \\ -2 \\ 2 \times 8 + 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 对电源支路的处理

a. 电压源支路视为电阻为零的戴维南支路



$$(5+3) i_{m1} - 0i_{m2} - 3i_{m3} = 5 \times 1 - 3 + 2$$

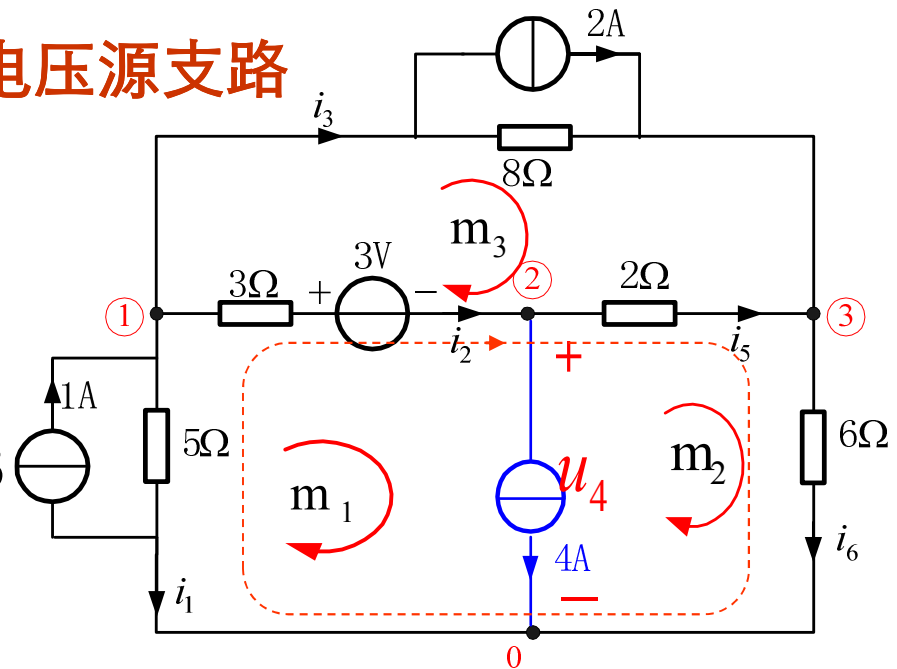
$$0i_{m1} + (2+6) i_{m2} - 2i_{m3} = -2$$

$$-3i_{m1} - 2i_{m2} + (8+2+3)i_{m3} = 2 \times 8 + 3$$

4. 对电源支路的处理

b. 电流源支路视为电压为 u_4 的电压源支路

$$\begin{cases} (5+3) i_{m1} - 3i_{m3} = 5 \times 1 - 3 - u_4 \\ (2+6) i_{m2} - 2i_{m3} = u_4 \\ -3i_{m1} - 2i_{m2} + (8+2+3)i_{m3} = 2 \times 8 + 3 \\ i_{m1} - i_{m2} = 4 \quad (4 \text{ 个方程}) \end{cases}$$



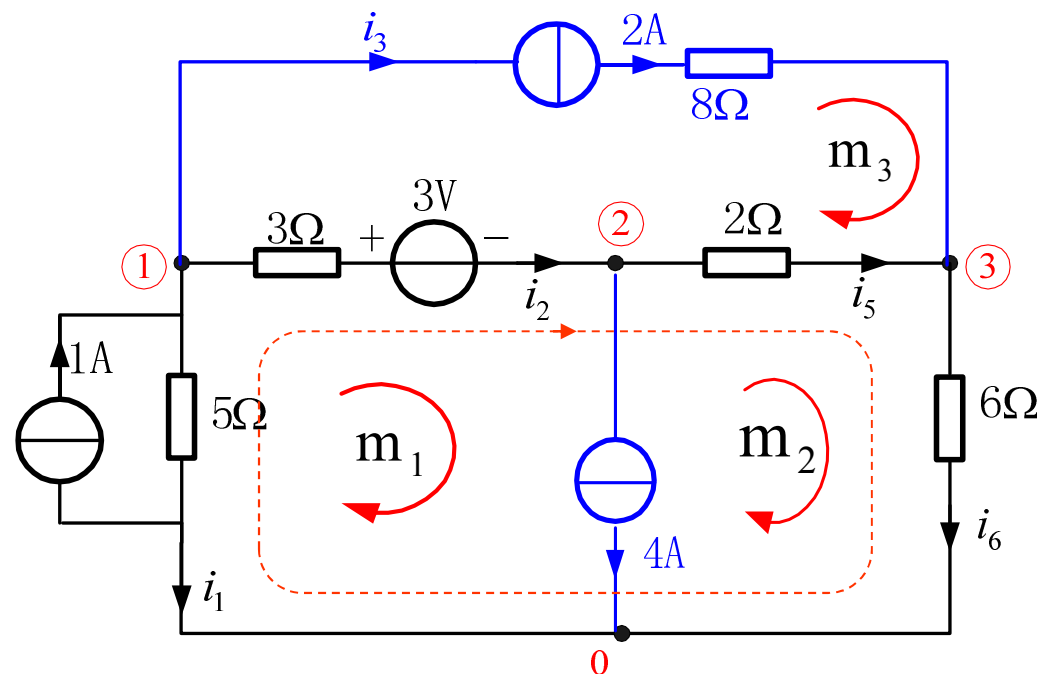
• 应用回路的KVL——广义网孔 (3个方程)

$$\begin{cases} (5+3) i_{m1} + (2+6) i_{m2} - (3+2) i_{m3} = 5 \times 1 - 3 \\ -3i_{m1} - 2i_{m2} + (8+2+3)i_{m3} = 2 \times 8 + 3 \\ i_{m1} - i_{m2} = 4 \end{cases}$$

讨论 —— 目标2：网孔分析法应用

例4：列写网孔方程。

网孔分析法：



$$\begin{cases} (5+3)i_{m1} + (2+6)i_{m2} - (3+2)i_{m3} = 5 \times 1 - 3 \\ i_{m1} - i_{m2} = 4 \\ i_{m3} = 2 \end{cases}$$

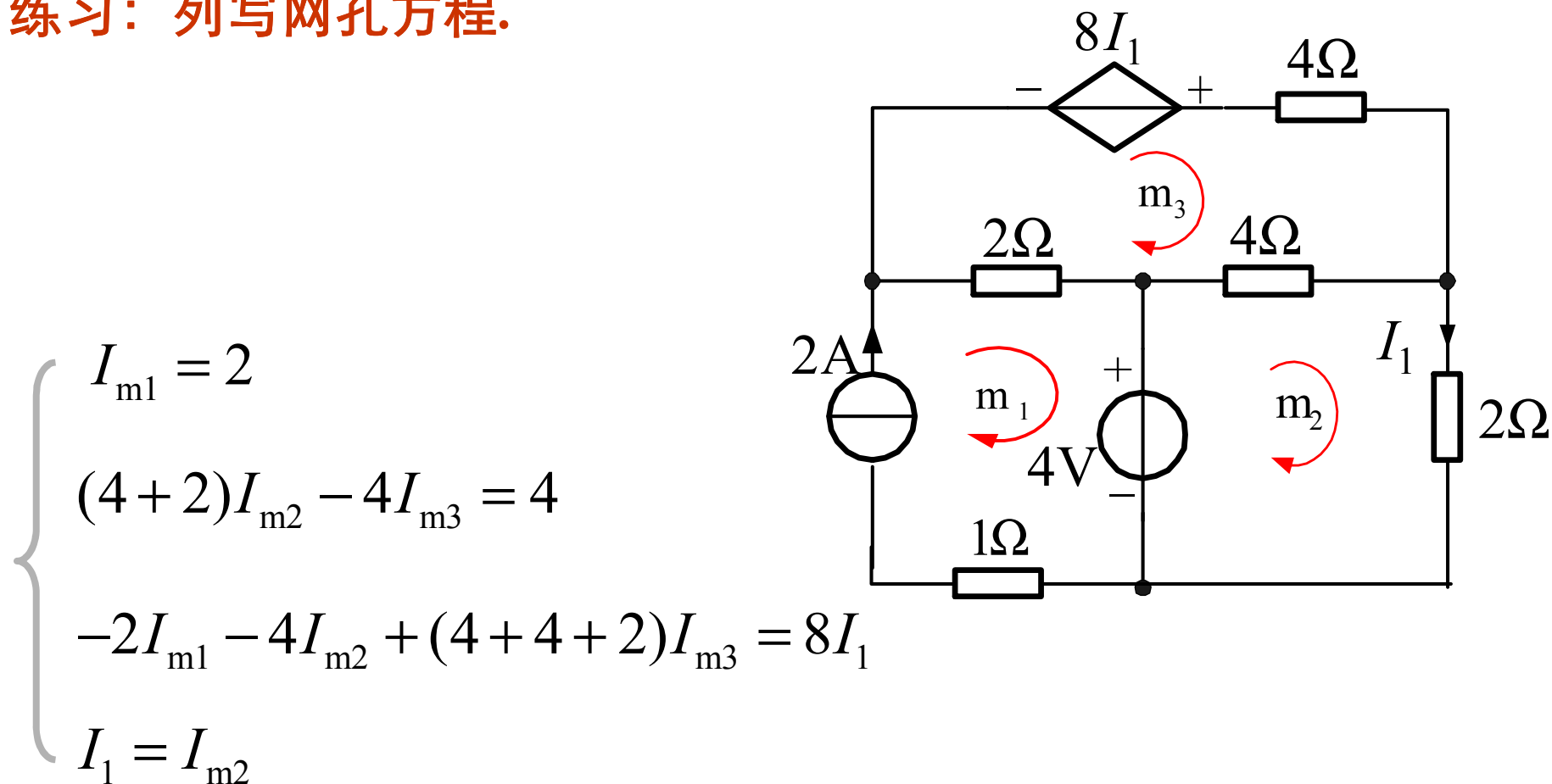
例4：列写回孔方程.

The circuit diagram shows a network with two loops. The reference node is labeled 0 at the bottom. Node 1 is at the top left, and node 2 is at the top center. The circuit components and their values are: a 1A current source pointing up at node 1, a 5Ω resistor at node 1, a 3Ω resistor between nodes 1 and 2, a 3V voltage source (positive at node 1) between nodes 1 and 2, a 2A current source pointing right between nodes 1 and 2, an 8Ω resistor between nodes 2 and 3, a 2Ω resistor between nodes 2 and 3, a 4A current source pointing down at node 2, a 6Ω resistor at node 3, and a 1A current source pointing up at node 3. Currents are labeled: i_1 (down at node 1), i_2 (right between nodes 1 and 2), i_3 (right between nodes 1 and 2), i_4 (down at node 2), i_5 (right between nodes 2 and 3), and i_6 (down at node 3). Two loops are defined by red arrows: Loop 1 (top) is clockwise, passing through the 3V source, 2A source, and 8Ω resistor. Loop 2 (bottom) is counter-clockwise, passing through the 4A source, 6Ω resistor, and 5Ω resistor.

$$(5+3+2+6) \quad i_6 + (3+5) \times 4 - (3+2) \times 2 = 5 \times 1 - 3$$

讨论 —— 目标2：网孔分析法应用

练习：列写网孔方程。

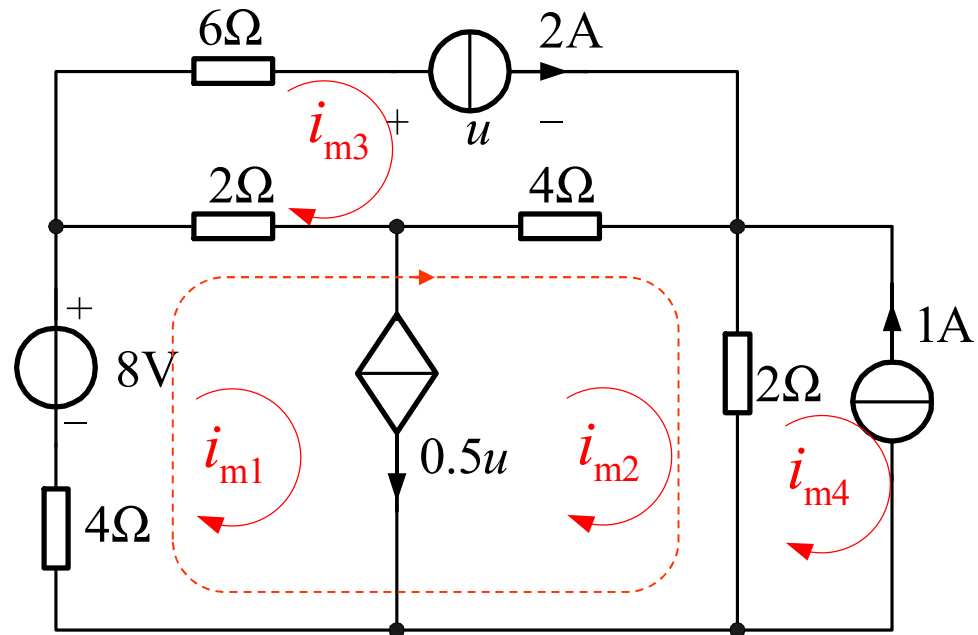


讨论 —— 目标3：合理选择分析法

例6：计算电源功率

结点法？网孔分析法？

选择网孔分析法：



$$i_{m3} = 2$$

$$i_{m4} = -1$$

$$i_{m1} - i_{m2} = 0.5u$$

$$(4+2)i_{m1} + (4+2)i_{m2} - (2+4)i_{m3} - 2i_{m4} = 8$$

$$u = -6i_{m3} + 2(i_{m1} - i_{m3}) + 4(i_{m2} - i_{m3})$$

解得 $i_{m1} = -1\text{A}$, $i_{m2} = 4\text{A}$, $u = -10\text{V}$

计算独立源的功率

$$p_{8\text{V}} = 8i_{m1} = 8 \times (-1) = -8\text{W} \quad \text{吸收功率}$$

$$p_{2\text{A}} = u \times i_{m3} = -10 \times 2 = -20\text{W}$$

发出功率

$$p_{1\text{A}} = 1 \times 2(i_{m2} - i_{m4}) = 10\text{W}$$

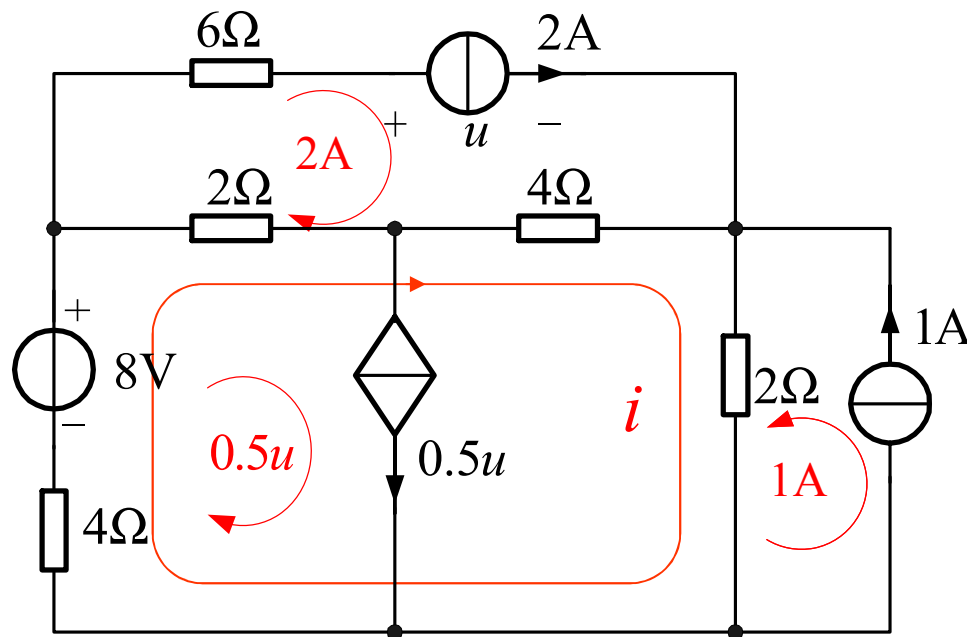
发出功率

讨论 —— 目标3：合理选择分析法

例6：计算电源功率

结点法？网孔分析法？

选择回路分析法：



$$(4 + 2 + 2 + 4) i + (4 + 2) \times 0.5u - (2 + 4) \times 2 + 2 \times 1 = 8$$

$$u = -6 \times 2 + 2(i + 0.5u - 2) + 4(i - 2)$$

$$\text{解得 } i = 4\text{A}, u = -10\text{V}$$

讨论 —— 目标3：合理选择分析法

例7：计算独立电源功率

结点法？网孔分析法？

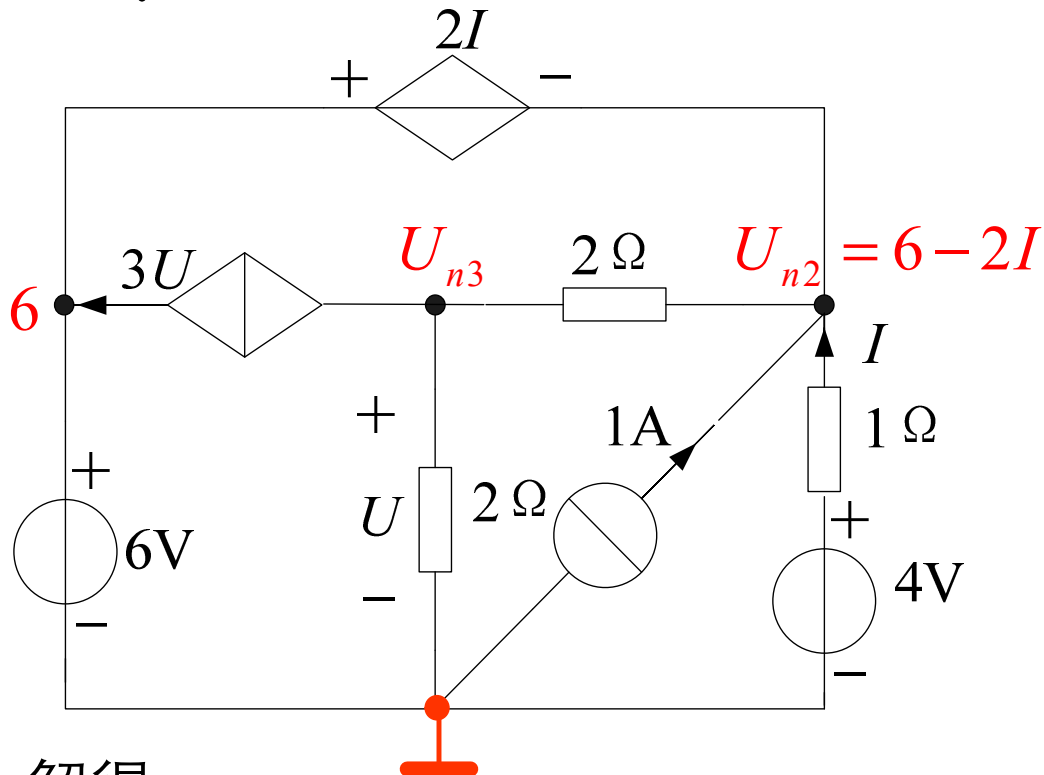
Nodal analysis:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)u_{n3} - \frac{1}{2}u_{n2} = -3u$$

$$u = u_{n3}$$

$$I = -\frac{u_{n2} - 4}{1} = -\frac{6 - 2I - 4}{1}$$

$$u_{n1} = 6$$



解得

$$u_{n2} = 2V, \quad u_{n3} = 0.25V, \quad I = 2A$$

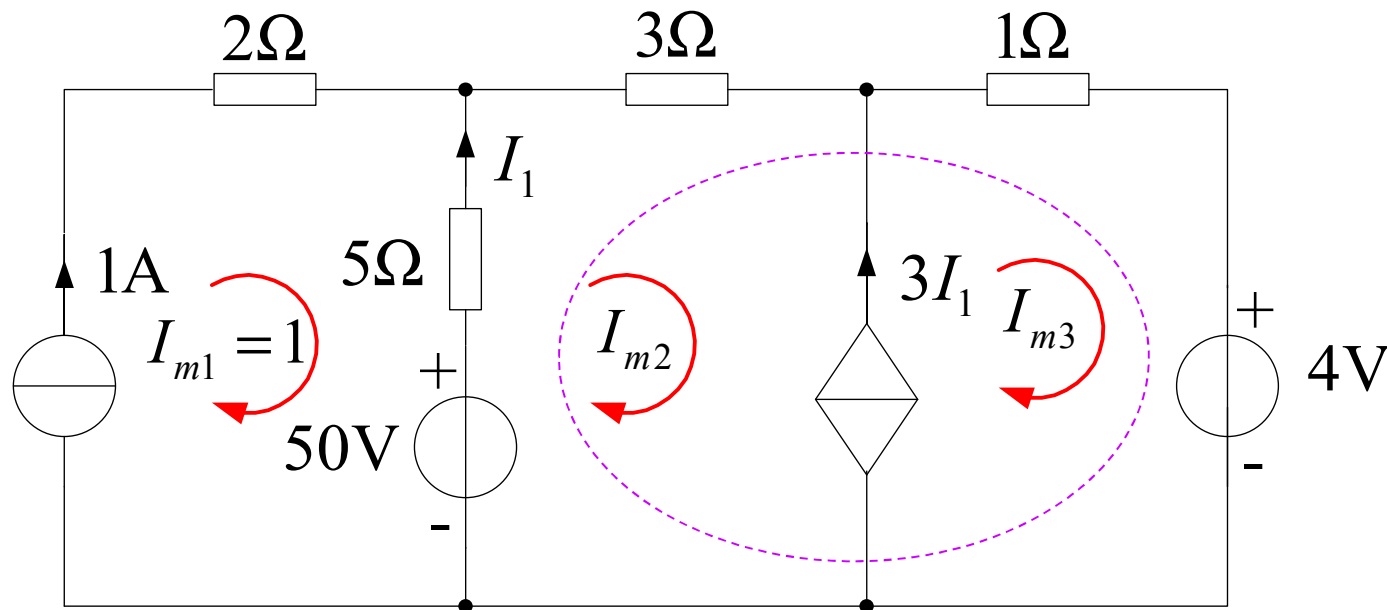
$$P_{6V} = 6 \times \left(\frac{u_{n3}}{2} - 1 - I\right) = -17.25W \quad \text{吸收功率}$$

$$P_{4V} = 4 \times I = 8W \quad \text{发出功率}$$

$$P_{1A} = 1 \times u_{n2} = 2W \quad \text{发出功率}$$

讨论 —— 目标3：合理选择分析法

课下练习1：计算 I_1 及各电源功率。



网孔分析法：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (3+5)I_{m2} + 1 \times I_{m3} - 5I_{m1} = 50 - 4 \\ I_{m3} - I_{m2} = 3I_1 \\ I_{m2} - I_{m1} = I_1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} I_1 = 3.5 \\ I_{m2} = 4.5 \\ I_{m3} = 15 \end{array}$$

$$P_{1A} = 1 \times (2 \times 1 - 5I_1 + 50) \quad P_{50V} = 50I_1 \quad P_{4V} = -4I_{m3}$$

课下练习2：求 I

回路方程为

$$I_{m1}=1$$

$$I_{m2}=1.5U_1$$

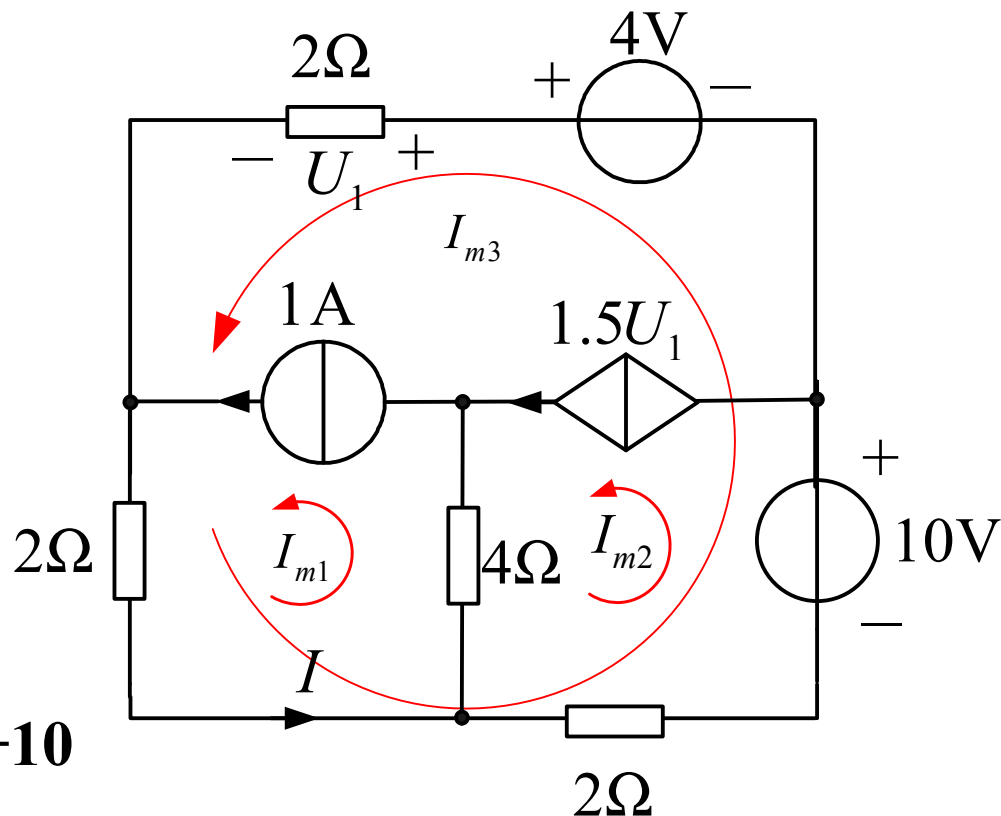
$$2I_{m1}+2I_{m2}+(2+2+2)I_{m3}=4+10$$

约束方程为

$$U_1=2I_{m3}$$

解方程得出：

$$I_{m3}=1\text{A} \quad I=I_{m1}+I_{m3}=2\text{A}$$



3.5 网孔法和结点法的比较:

(1) 方程数量的比较

	KCL方程	KVL方程	方程总数
支路法	$n-1$	$b-(n-1)$	b
网孔法	0	$b-(n-1)$	$b-(n-1)$
结点法	$n-1$	0	$n-1$

(2) 对于非平面电路，选独立回路不容易，因此不用网孔法，而独立结点较容易。

(3) 目前用计算机分析网络(电网，集成电路设计等)采用结点法较多。

计划学时：4学时；课后学习12学时

作业：

3-7、3-11常规网络结点方程

3-14 含电源支路电路的结点方程

3-28 常规网络网孔方程

3-30 含电源支路电路的网孔方程

3-38、3-40 方法选择