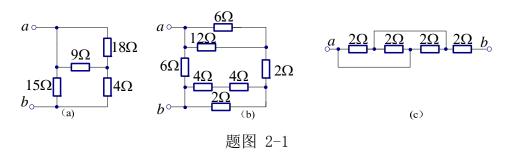
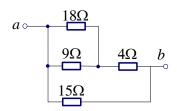
第二章 电阻电路的基本分析方法与定理

2-1 求题图 2-1 所示电路 ab 端的等效电阻。

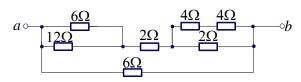


解: (a)



$$R_{ab} = \frac{((18//9) + 4)}{/15}$$
$$= \frac{(6+4)}{/15}$$
$$= 6\Omega$$

(b)



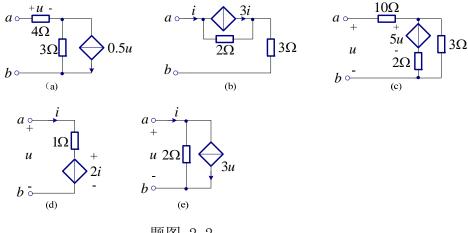
$$R_{ab} = \frac{((6/12) + 2 + (4+4)/2)/6}{= (4+2+1.6)/6}$$
$$= \frac{7.6 \times 6}{7.6+6} \Omega = \frac{57}{17} \Omega$$

(c)

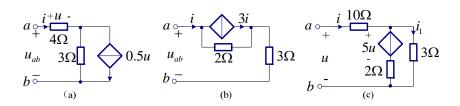
$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
a & A & 2\Omega & 2\Omega & A & 2\Omega & 2\Omega & b \\
B & B & B & B & B \\
\hline
a & A & 2\Omega & B & 2\Omega & b \\
2\Omega & & & & & \\
\hline
2\Omega & & & & & \\
\end{array}$$

$$R_{ab} = (2//2//2) + 2 = \frac{2}{3} + 2 = \frac{8}{3}\Omega$$

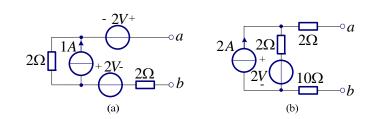
2-2 求题图 2-2 所示含受控源电路 ab 端的输入电阻。



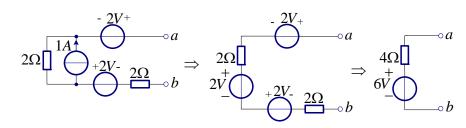
题图 2-2

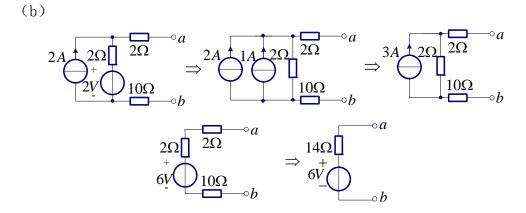


- 解: (a) 列 KCL 方程,有: $i = \frac{u_{ab} u}{3} + 0.5u$,又因为u = 4i,所以有: $u_{ab} = i$ 。 所以输入电阻 $R_i = \frac{u_{ab}}{i} = 1\Omega$ 。
 - (b) 列 KVL 方程,有: $u_{ab} = 2 \times (i 3i) + 3i = -i$ 。 所以输入电阻 $R_i = \frac{u_{ab}}{i} = -1\Omega$ 。
 - (c)列 KVL 方程,有: $u = 10i + 3i_1$, $u = 10i + 5u + 2(i i_1)$,整理得到: -10u = 56i。 所以输入电阻 $R_i = \frac{u}{i} = -5.6\Omega$ 。
 - (d) 列 KVL 方程,有: u=i+2i=3i。所以输入电阻 $R_i=\frac{u}{i}=3\Omega$ 。
 - (e) 列 KCL 方程,有: $i = \frac{u}{2} + 3u = \frac{7}{2}u$ 。所以输入电阻 $R_i = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{2}{7}\Omega$ 。
- 2-3 将题图 2-3 电路化简为最简形式。

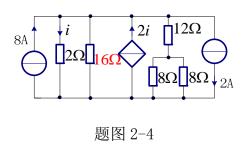


解: (a)



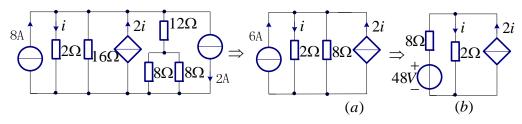


2-4 利用电阻的等效变化和电源的等效变换, 求题图 2-4 中的 *i*。(建议把题目中的 6 欧姆改为 16 欧姆)



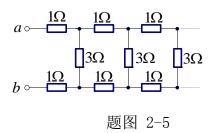
解:由电阻的串并联等效,可以得到 $(8/8+12)/16=16/16=8\Omega$

并由电源的等效变换可以得到如图(a)所示的电路图。由实际电流源与实际电压源的等效,可得如图(b)所示的电路图。



列写 KVL 方程: $48 = 8 \times (i+2i) + 2 \times i = 26i \implies i = \frac{24}{13}A$

2-5 题图 2-4 电路是一个无限梯形网络,试求出其端口的等效电阻 R_{ab} 。



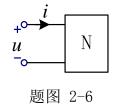
解:图所示,虚线框所包含的电路,电阻与所求 ab 端电阻相等。

$$a \circ \begin{array}{c|c} 1\Omega & 1\Omega & 1\Omega \\ \hline 3\Omega & 3\Omega & 3\Omega \\ b \circ \begin{array}{c|c} 1\Omega & 1\Omega & 1\Omega \\ \hline \end{array}$$

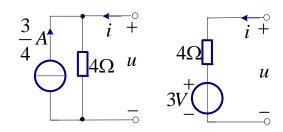
所以有
$$R_{ab} = R_{ab} / / 3 + 1 + 1 = \frac{3R_{ab}}{3 + R_{ab}} + 2$$
,整理得到:

$$R_{ab}^{2}-2R_{ab}-6=0$$
, $R_{ab}=(1\pm\sqrt{5})\Omega$, 考虑电阻为正值,所以有
$$R_{ab}=(1+\sqrt{5})\Omega$$

2-6 已知题图 2-5 所示二端网络的 VCR 为u=3+4i,试画出该网络的最简等效形式。

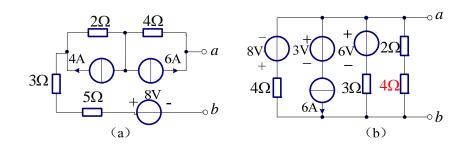


解:



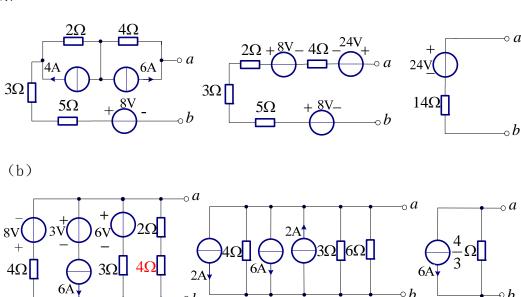
2-7 利用实际电压源与电流源的等效特性,将题图 2-7 化简成简单的电源电

路。(把b中的6欧姆电阻改成4欧姆电阻)

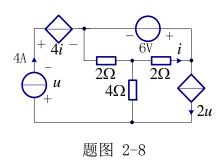


题图 2-7

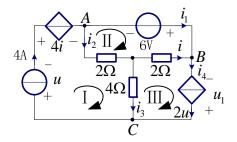
解: (a)



2-8 电路如题图 2-8 所示,列出求解方程的支路电流方程,并计算各支路电流。



解:



电路具有 4 个节点, 6 条支路。首先标出个支路电流及参考方向。由此电路可以列出 3 个独立的节点电流方程和 3 个独立的回路电压方程:

由节点 A 有:
$$i_1 + i_2 - 4 = 0$$

由节点 B 有:
$$i_4 - i_1 - i = 0$$

由节点
$$C$$
 有: $-i_4 - i_3 + 4 = 0$

按照图中所示列写回路 I、II、III的 KVL 方程,有:

回路 I:
$$4i+2i_2+4i_3+u=0$$

回路 II:
$$-6-2i-2i_2=0$$

回路III:
$$2i-u_1-4i_3=0$$

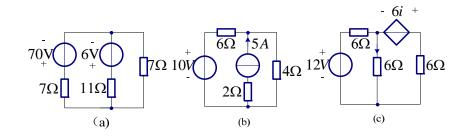
又由于
$$i_4 = 2u$$

由于有一条支路的电流已知,所以将上述方程组整理可得到:

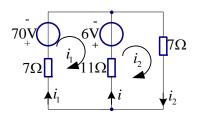
$$\begin{cases} i_1 + i_2 - 4 = 0 \\ i_4 - i_1 - i = 0 \\ -i_4 - i_3 + 4 = 0 \\ 4i + 2i_2 + 4i_3 + 0.5i_4 = 0 \\ -6 - 2i - 2i_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 4.1A \\ i_2 = -0.1A \\ i_3 = 2.8A \\ i_4 = 1.2A \\ i = -2.9A \end{cases}$$

并可以得到: u = 0.6V, $u_1 = 17V$ 。

2-9 用网孔电流法求题图 2-9 电路中的每条支路电流。



解: (a)

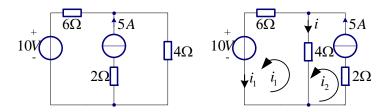


选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (7+11)i_1-11i_2=-70+6 \\ -11i_1+(11+7)i_2=-6 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1=-6A \\ i_2=-4A \end{cases} 即求出了两条支路的电流,另一条支路$$

的电流 $i = i_2 - i_1 = 2A$

(b)

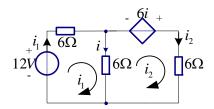


将右边两条之路更换位置,得到上图右边所示。然后选取网孔电流方向如 图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (6+4)i_1-4i_2=-10 \\ i_2=5A \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1=1A \\ i_2=5A \end{cases}$$
即求出了两条支路的电流,另一条支路的电流

$$i = i_2 - i_1 = 4A$$

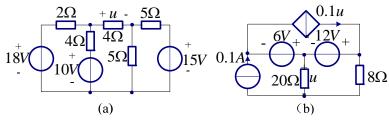
(c)



选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

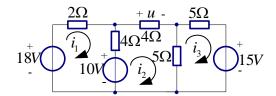
$$\begin{cases} (6+6)i_1 - 6i_2 = 12 \\ -6i_1 + (6+6)i_2 = 6i \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 1.5A \\ i_2 = 1A \text{ 即求出了三条支路的电流。} \\ i = 0.5A \end{cases}$$

2-10 已知电路如题图 2-10 所示,用网孔电流法求电压 u。



题图 2-10

解: (a)

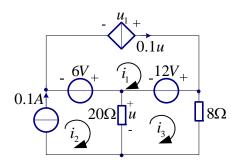


选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (2+4)i_1 - 4i_2 = 18 - 10 \\ -4i_1 + (4+4+5)i_2 - 5i_3 = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = 2A \\ i_2 = 1A \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{M} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathbb{E} u = 4i_2 = 4V .$$

$$i_3 = -1A$$

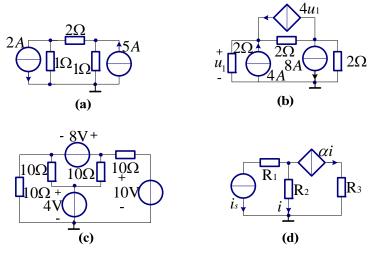
(b)



选取网孔电流方向如图所示,则网孔电流方程为:

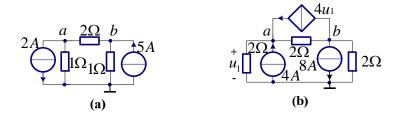
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = 0.1u \\ i_2 = 0.1A \\ -20i_2 + (20+8)i_3 = 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = -0.8A \\ i_2 = 0.1A \\ i_3 = 0.5A \\ u = -8V \end{cases}, \quad \text{II} = \mathbb{E} u = -8V .$$

2-11 用节点电压法求解题图 2-11 各电路的每一条支路电压。



题图 2-11

解:

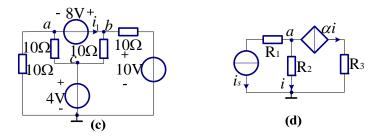


(a)参考节点是地,节点 a、b 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (1+\frac{1}{2})u_a - \frac{1}{2}u_b = -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}u_a + (1+\frac{1}{2})u_b = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{1}{4}V \\ u_a = \frac{13}{4}V \end{cases}, \quad \text{if } u_{ab} = u_a - u_b = -\frac{7}{2}V \text{ or }$$

(b)参考节点是地,节点 a、b 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})u_a - \frac{1}{2}u_b = 4u_1 + 4 \\ -\frac{1}{2}u_a + (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2})u_b = -4u_1 - 8 \implies \begin{cases} u_a = 0V \\ u_b = -8V \end{cases}, \quad \text{if } u_{ab} = u_a - u_b = 8V \text{ or } \\ u_1 = u_a \end{cases}$$



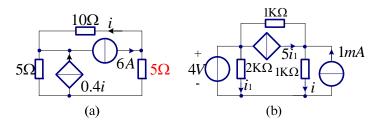
(c)参考节点是地,节点 a、b、c 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 、 u_b 和 u_c 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})u_a - \frac{1}{10}u_c = -i_1 \\ (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10})u_b - \frac{1}{10}u_c = i_1 + \frac{10}{10} \\ u_c = 4V \\ u_b - u_a = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = \frac{1}{2}V \\ u_b = \frac{17}{2}V \\ u_c = 4V \\ i_1 = \frac{3}{10}A \end{cases} \quad \text{II} \end{cases} \begin{cases} u_{ab} = -8V \\ u_{ac} = -\frac{7}{2}V \\ u_{bc} = \frac{9}{2}V \end{cases}$$

(d)参考节点是地,节点 a 对地的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_{a_o} 则节点电压方程为:

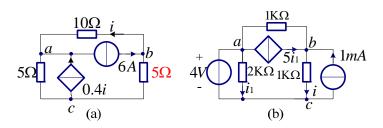
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{R_2} u_a = -i_s - \alpha i \\ i = \frac{1}{R_2} u_a \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{R_2 i_s}{\alpha + 1} \\ i = -\frac{i_s}{\alpha + 1} \end{cases}$$

2-12 用节点电压法求解题图 2-12 中电流 *i* 。(修改 13 欧姆电阻为 5 欧姆)



题图 2-12

解:



(a) 参考节点是 c, 节点 a、b 对节点 c 的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

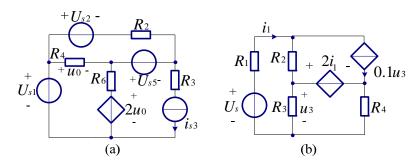
$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})u_a - \frac{1}{10}u_b = 0.4i - 6 \\ -\frac{1}{10}u_a + (\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10})u_b = 6 \\ i = \frac{u_b - u_a}{10} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = -\frac{120}{11}V \\ u_b = \frac{180}{11}V \\ i = \frac{30}{11}A \end{cases}$$

(b) 参考节点是 c, 节点 a、b 对节点 c 的电压即为独立的节点电压,设为为 u_a 和 u_b 。则节点电压方程为:

$$\begin{cases} u_a = 4V \\ -\frac{1}{1000}u_a + (\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{1000})u_b = 5i_1 + 0.001 \implies \begin{cases} u_a = 4V \\ u_b = 7.5V \\ i_1 = \frac{u_a}{2000} = 0.002A \end{cases}$$

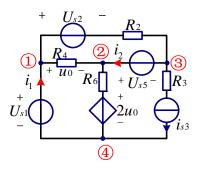
所以
$$i = \frac{u_b}{1000} = 0.0075A = 7.5 mA$$
。

2-13 列出题图 2-13 电路的节点电压方程和网孔电流方程。



题图 2-13

解: (a)



设节点④为参考节点,节点①②③的节点电压为 u_1',u_2',u_3' ,节点电压方程为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_1' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_4}\right)u_2' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_3' = \frac{U_{s2}}{R_2} + i_1$$

$$(-\frac{1}{R_4})u_1' + (\frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_6})u_2' = \frac{2u_0}{R_6} + i_2$$

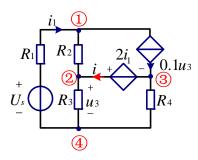
$$(-\frac{1}{R_2})u_1' + \frac{1}{R_2}u_3' = -\frac{U_{s2}}{R_2} - i_2 - i_{s3}$$

$$u_1' = U_{s1}$$

$$u_2'-u_3'=U_{s5}$$

$$u_1'-u_2'=u_0$$

(b)



设节点④为参考节点,节点①②③的节点电压为 u_1',u_2',u_3' ,节点电压方程为:

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_1' + \left(-\frac{1}{R_2}\right)u_2' = \frac{U_s}{R_1} - 0.3u_3$$

$$(-\frac{1}{R_2})u_1' + (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3})u_2' = i$$

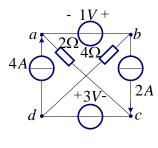
$$\frac{1}{R_4}u_3' = 0.3u_3 - i$$

$$u_2' - u_3' = 2i_1$$

$$\frac{U_s - u_1'}{R_1} = i_1$$

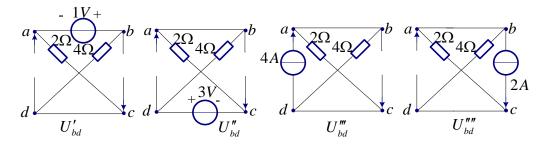
$$u_2' = u_3$$

2–14 利用叠加定理求解电压 U_{bd} 。 电路如题图 2–14 所示



题图 2-14

解:由叠加定理,电压 U_{bd} 可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压的代数和,如下图所示。



当 3V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻串联分压,可得:

$$U'_{bd} = \frac{4}{4+2} \times 1 = \frac{2}{3}V_{\circ}$$

当 1V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻串联分压,可得:

$$U''_{bd} = -\frac{4}{4+2} \times 3 = -2V$$

当 4A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻并联分流,可得:

$$U_{bd}''' = 4 \times \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} = \frac{16}{3} V$$

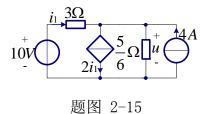
当 2A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示,两电阻并联分流,可得:

$$U_{bd}^{""} = -2 \times \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 4} = -\frac{8}{3}V$$

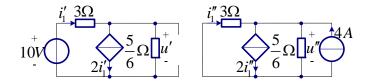
所以所有独立源共同作用时,有

$$U_{bd} = U'_{bd} + U''_{bd} + U'''_{bd} + U''''_{bd} = \frac{2}{3} - 2 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}V$$

2-15 电路如题图 2-15 所示,利用叠加定理求解电压 и



解:由叠加定理,电压 u 可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压的代数和,如下图所示。



当 10V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

$$\begin{cases} i_1' = 2i_1' + \frac{u'}{5/6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1' = \frac{60}{13}A \\ u' = 10 - 3i_1' \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1' = \frac{50}{13}V \end{cases}$$

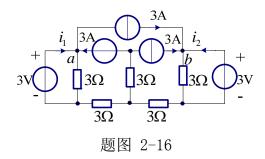
当 4A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

$$\begin{cases} i_1'' + 4 = 2i_1'' + \frac{u''}{5/6} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1'' = -\frac{20}{13}A \\ u'' = -3i_1'' \end{cases}$$

所以所有独立源共同作用时,有:

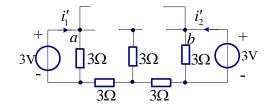
$$u = u' + u'' = -\frac{50}{13} + \frac{60}{13} = \frac{10}{13}V$$

2–16 电路题图 2–16 所示,利用叠加定理求解电路中的 u_{ab} , i_1 和 i_2 。



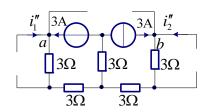
解:由叠加定理,电压/电流可以看作是各独立源单独作用所产生的电压/电流的代数和,如下图所示。

当两个 3V 电压源单独作用时,如图所示可得:



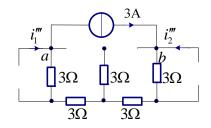
$$i'_1 = \frac{3}{3} = 1A; \quad i'_2 = \frac{3}{3} = 1A; \quad u'_{ab} = 0V$$

当两个并排的 3A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:



$$i_1'' = 0A; \quad i_2'' = 0A; \quad u_{ab}'' = 3 \times 3 + 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 = 0V$$

当最上面的 3A 电流源单独作用时,如图所示可得:

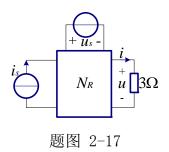


$$i_1''' = 0A; \quad i_2''' = 0A; \quad u_{ab}''' = -3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 - 3 \times 3 = -36V$$

所以所有独立源共同作用时,有:

$$i_1 = i_1' + i_1''' + i_1'''' = 1A;$$
 $i_2 = i_2' + i_2'' + i_2''' = 1A;$ $u_{ab} = u_{ab}' + u_{ab}'' + u_{ab}''' = -36V$

2-17 题图 2-17 所示,网络 N_R 为线性无源电阻网络,当 $i_s=1A,u_s=2V$ 时, i=5A;当 $i_s=-2A,u_s=4V$ 时, u=24V。试求当 $i_s=2A,u_s=6V$ 时的电压 u。



解法一:设 $i_s = 1A, u_s = 0V$ 时,即 $i_s = 1A$ 单独作用于网络时, $u = u_{x_o}$

设 $i_s = 0A$, $u_s = 1V$ 时,即 $u_s = 1V$ 单独作用于网络时, $u = u_{v_s}$

根据题目,可以得到

$$\begin{cases} u_x + 2u_y = 3 \times 5 \\ -2u_x + 4u_y = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x = \frac{3}{2}V \\ u_y = \frac{27}{4}V \end{cases}$$

所以当 $i_s = 2A, u_s = 6V$ 时,有:

$$u = 2u_x + 6u_y = 2 \times \frac{3}{2} + 6 \times \frac{27}{4} = \frac{87}{2}V$$

解法二:利用线性电路中响应与激励之间存在着线性关系,设该电路中激励 i_s,u_s 和响应u之间存在线性关系: $K_1i_s+K_2u_s=u$

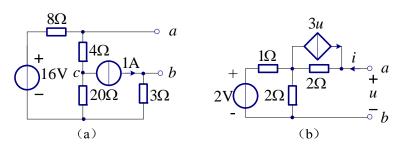
根据题目,可得:

$$\begin{cases} K_{1} \times 1 + K_{2} \times 2 = 3 \times 5 \\ K_{1} \times (-2) + K_{2} \times 4 = 24 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} K_{1} = \frac{3}{2} \\ K_{2} = \frac{27}{4} \end{cases}$$

所以当 $i_s = 2A, u_s = 6V$ 时,有:

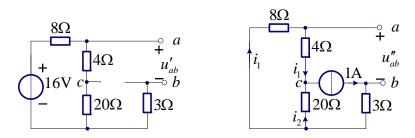
$$u = \frac{3}{2}i_s + \frac{27}{4}u_s = \frac{3}{2} \times 2 + \frac{27}{4} \times 6 = \frac{87}{2}V$$

2-18 求题图 2-18 所示电路的开路电压 u_{ab} 。



题图 2-18

解: (a)



如左图所示,当 16V 电压源单独作用时, $u'_{ab} = \frac{4+20}{8+4+20} \times 16 = 12V$ 。

如右图所示,当 1A 电流源单独作用时, $i_1 = \frac{20}{8+4+20} \times 1 = \frac{5}{8}A$

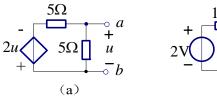
$$u_{ab}'' = -8i_1 - 3 \times 1 = -8V$$

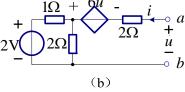
所以独立源共同作用时,有: $u_{ab} = u'_{ab} + u''_{ab} = 12 - 8 = 4V$

(b)
$$u_{ab} = 3u_{ab} \times 2 + \frac{2}{2+1} \times 2$$

$$-5u_{ab} = \frac{4}{3}$$
$$u_{ab} = -\frac{4}{15} V$$

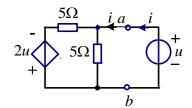
2-19 求题图 2-19 所示电路的等效内阻 R_{ab} 。





题图 2-19

解: (a) 外加电源法:



$$\frac{u}{5} + \frac{u - (-2u)}{5} = i$$

$$\frac{4}{5}u = i$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{5}{4}\Omega$$

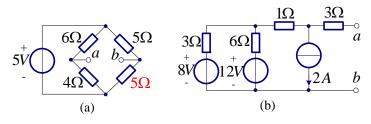
(b) 外加电源法:

$$u = 2i - 6u + \frac{2 \times 1}{2 + 1} \times i$$

$$7u = \frac{8}{3}i$$

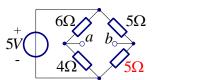
$$R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{8}{21}\Omega$$

2-20 求题图 2-20 所示电路 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



题图 2-20

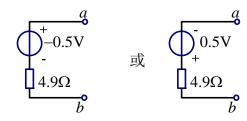
解: (a)



$$\begin{array}{c|c}
6\Omega & 5\Omega \\
4\Omega & 5\Omega
\end{array}$$

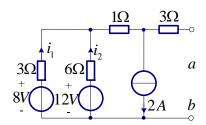
首先求开路电压:
$$u_{ab} = \frac{4}{4+6} \times 5 - \frac{5}{5+5} \times 5 = -0.5V$$

然后求等效电阻:
$$R_{ab} = \frac{4 \times 6}{4+6} + \frac{5 \times 5}{5+5} = 4.9\Omega$$

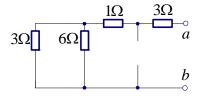


所以戴维南电路为:

(b) 首先求开路电压:



$$\begin{vmatrix} i_1 + i_2 = 2 \\ -8 + 3i_1 - 6i_2 + 12 = 0 \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{8}{9}A \\ i_2 = \frac{10}{9}A \end{cases}, \quad u_{ab} = -1 \times 2 - 6i_2 + 12 = \frac{10}{3}V$$



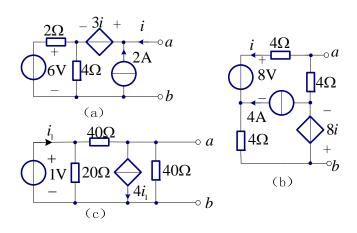
然后求等效电阻: $R_{ab} = \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6} + 1 + 3 = 6\Omega$

$$\bigoplus_{1}^{10} V$$

$$6\Omega$$

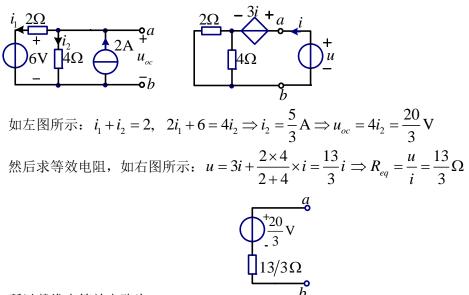
所以戴维南电路为:

2-21 求题图 2-21 所示电路中 ab 端的戴维南等效电路。



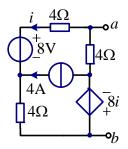
题图 2-21

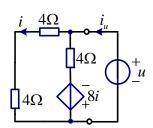
解: (a) 首先求开路电压



所以戴维南等效电路为:

(b) 首先求开路电压





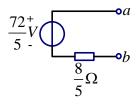
如左图所示: $4i+4i+8+4\times(4+i)+8i=0 \Rightarrow i=-\frac{6}{5}$ A

所以
$$u_{oc} = -4i - 8i = \frac{72}{5}$$
 V

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $i = \frac{u}{1+1} = \frac{u}{8}$

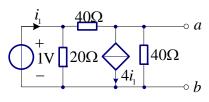
$$u = 4 \times (i_u - i) - 8i = 4i_u - 12i = 4i_u - 12 \times \frac{u}{8}$$

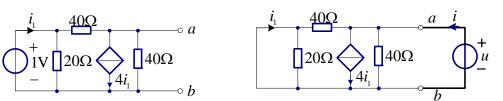
$$\frac{5}{2}u = 4i_u \Longrightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$



所以戴维南等效电路为:

(c) 首先求开路电压

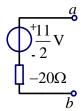




如左图所示:
$$i_1 - \frac{1}{20} - 4i_1 - \frac{u_{oc}}{40} = 0$$
, $u_{oc} = 1 - (i_1 - \frac{1}{20}) \times 40$ $\Rightarrow u_{oc} = \frac{11}{2}$ V

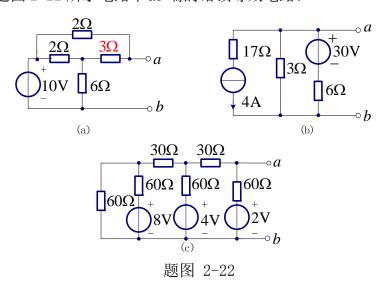
然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $u = -40i_1$, $i - \frac{u}{40} - 4i_1 + i_1 = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow i + \frac{1}{20}u = 0, \qquad \Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i} = -20\Omega$$

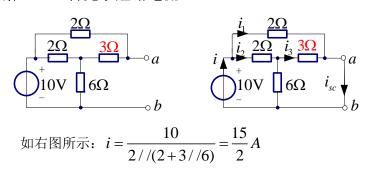


所以戴维南等效电路为:

2-22 求题图 2-22 所示电路中 ab 端的诺顿等效电路。

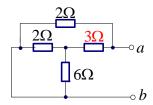


解: (a) 首先求短路电流

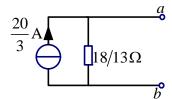


$$i_1 = \frac{(2+3/6)}{2+(2+3/6)}i = \frac{4}{6} \times \frac{15}{2}A = 5A$$
, $i_2 = \frac{2}{2+(2+3/6)}i = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{15}{2}A = \frac{5}{2}A$

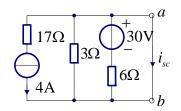
$$i_3 = \frac{6}{3+6}i_2 = \frac{6}{9} \times \frac{5}{2}A = \frac{5}{3}A$$
, $i_{sc} = i_1 + i_3 = \frac{20}{3}A$

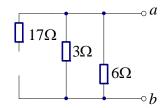


然后求等效电阻: $R_{eq} = 2//(3+2//6) = \frac{18}{13}\Omega$



所以诺顿等效电路为:

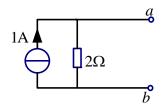




首先求短路电流,如左图所示:

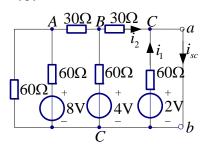
$$i_{sc} = \frac{30}{6} - 4 = 1A$$

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $R_{eq} = 3//6 = 2\Omega$



所以诺顿等效电路为:

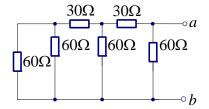
(c)



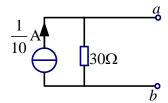
首先求短路电流,如左图所示,有三个节点,设节点 C 为参考节点,节点 A 和 B 的节点电压为 u_A, u_{B3} ,节点电压方程为::

$$\begin{cases} (\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{30})u_A - \frac{1}{30}u_B = \frac{8}{60} \\ -\frac{1}{30}u_A + (\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{30})u_B = \frac{4}{60} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_A = 3V \\ u_B = 2V \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{cases} i_2 = \frac{1}{30} u_B \\ 60i_1 - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} i_1 = \frac{1}{30} A \\ i_2 = \frac{1}{15} A \end{cases}, \text{ fill } i_{sc} = i_2 + i_1 = \frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{10} A \end{cases}$$

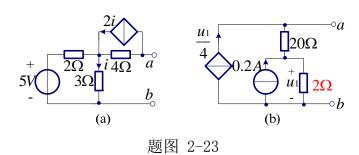


然后求等效电阻,如右图所示: $R_{eq} = (((60//60) + 30)//60 + 30)//60 = 30\Omega$

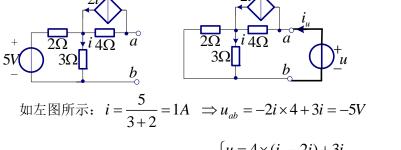


所以诺顿等效电路为:

2-23 求题图 2-23 所示电路 ab 端的戴维南和诺顿等效电路,若 ab 端接入 10Ω 电阻,求电流 i_{ab} 。

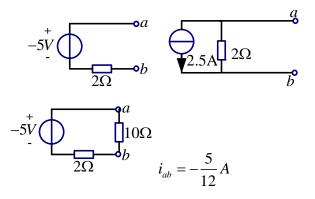


解: (a) 首先求开路电压

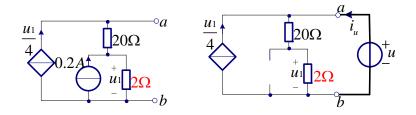


然后求等效电阻,如右图所示:
$$\begin{cases} u=4\times(i_u-2i)+3i\\ i=\frac{2}{3+2}i_u \end{cases}, \quad u=2i_u\Rightarrow R_{eq}=\frac{u}{i_u}=2\Omega$$

所以戴维南等效电路和诺顿等效电路为:



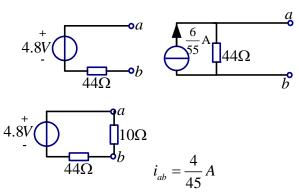
(b) 首先求开路电压



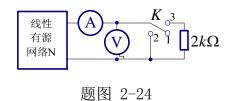
如左图所示:
$$\frac{u_1}{4} + 0.2 = \frac{u_1}{2}$$
, $u_1 = 0.8V$ $\Rightarrow u_{ab} = \frac{u_1}{4} \times 20 + u_1 = 6u_1 = 4.8V$

然后求等效电阻,如右图所示:
$$\begin{cases} u=11u_1\\ i_u+\frac{u_1}{4}=\frac{u_1}{2} \end{cases}, \quad u=44i_u \Rightarrow R_{eq}=\frac{u}{i_u}=44\Omega$$

所以戴维南等效电路和诺顿等效电路为:



2-24 电路如题图 2-24 所示,当开关在 1 的位置,电压表读数为 50V , K 在位置 2 ,电流表读数为 20mA , K 若打向位置 3 ,电压表和电流表读数为多少?



解: 当开关在 1 的位置,电压表读数为 50V ,说明开路电压 $u_{oc} = 50V$

K在位置 2,电流表读数为 20mA,说明短路电流 $i_{sc}=20mA$

则线性由源网络N的等效电阻为

$$R_{eq} = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{sc}} = \frac{50}{0.02} = 2.5k\Omega$$

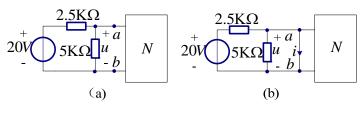
所以戴维南等效电路为:

$$50V - 2.5k\Omega = 50V - 2.5k\Omega$$

$$i_{ab} = \frac{50}{2.5 + 2} mA = \frac{100}{9} mA \quad u_{ab} = 2i_{ab} = \frac{200}{9} V$$

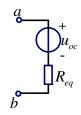
所以 K 若打向位置 3,电压表读数为 $\frac{200}{9}V$,电流表读数为 $\frac{100}{9}$ mA 。

2-25 已知如题图 2-25 (a) 所示电路中,电压u=12.5V; 当ab 间短路,如题图 2-25 (b) 所示电流i=10mA。求网络 N 的戴维南等效电路。

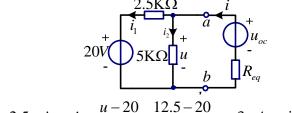


题图 2-25

解: 设网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:



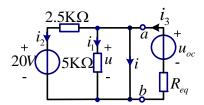
如题图 2-25 (a) 所示电路, 电压u=12.5V, 即:



$$i_2 = \frac{u}{5} = \frac{12.5}{5} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$
, $i_1 = \frac{u - 20}{2.5} = \frac{12.5 - 20}{2.5} = -3mA$, $i = i_1 + i_2 = -0.5 \text{ mA}$,

所以有:
$$u_{oc} + 0.5R_{eq} = 12.5$$

当ab间短路,如题图2-25(b)所示电流i=10mA,即:

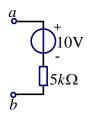


$$i_1 = 0$$
, $i_2 = \frac{-20}{2.5} = -8\text{mA}$, $i_3 = i_1 + i_2 + i = 0 - 8 + 10 = 2\text{mA}$,

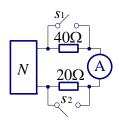
所以有:
$$u_{oc} - 2R_{eq} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{oc} + 0.5R_{eq} = 12.5 \\ u_{oc} - 2R_{eq} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_{oc} = 10V \\ R_{eq} = 5k\Omega \end{cases}$$

所以网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:

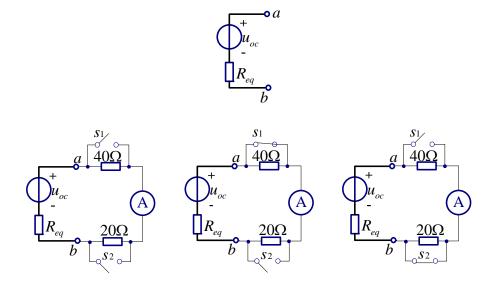


2-26 如题图 2-26 所示,N 为线性含源网络,已知开关 S_1S_2 断开电流表读数为1.2A,当 S_1 闭合 S_2 断开,电流表为 3A,求 S_1 断开 S_2 闭合时电流表读数。



题图 2-26

解: 设网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:



开关 S_1S_2 断开时,电流表读数为1.2A,如上图的左图所示,有:

$$u_{oc} = (R_{eq} + 40 + 20) \times 1.2$$

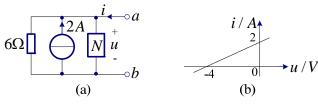
当 S_1 闭合 S_2 断开,电流表为3A,如上图的中间的图所示,有:

$$u_{oc} = (R_{eq} + 20) \times 3$$

所以可以得到: $R_{eq} = \frac{20}{3}\Omega$, $u_{oc} = 80V$

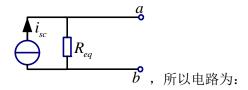
当 S_1 断开 S_2 闭合时,如上图的右图所示,电流表读数为 $\frac{u_{oc}}{R_{eq}+40}=\frac{12}{7}A$ 。

2-27 电路如题图 2-27 (a) 所示,其ab端的 VCR 如图 (b) 所示,求网络 N的戴维南等效电路。



题图 2-27

解: 设网络 N 的诺顿等效电路为:



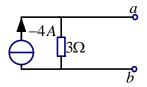
 $6\Omega \qquad \qquad \downarrow i_{sc} \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow i_{sc} \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \qquad \downarrow i_{sc} \qquad \downarrow a \qquad \downarrow$

所以有:
$$u = \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times (i + i_{sc} + 2) = \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times i + \frac{6R_{eq}}{6 + R_{eq}} \times (i_{sc} + 2)$$

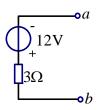
由其ab端的 VCR, 可以得到: u = 2i - 4

$$\begin{cases} \frac{6R_{eq}}{6+R_{eq}} = 2\\ \frac{6R_{eq}}{6+R_{eq}} \times (i_{sc}+2) = -4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R_{eq} = 3\Omega\\ i_{sc} = -4A \end{cases}$$

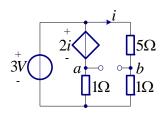
设网络 N 的诺顿等效电路为:



所以网络 N 的戴维南等效电路为:

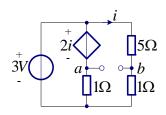


2-28 题图 2-28 所示电路中,ab之间需接入多大电阻 R,才能使电阻电流为ab的短路电流 i_{ab} 的一半?此时 R 获得多大功率?



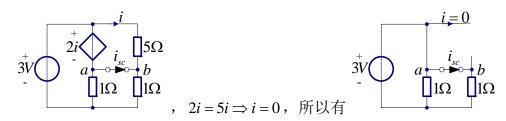
题图 2-28

解: 先求 ab 端电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:



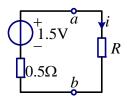
$$i = \frac{3}{5+1} = 0.5A$$
,所以有 $u_{oc} = u_{ab} = -2i + 5i = 3i = 1.5V$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用短路电流法,如下图所示:



$$i_{sc} = \frac{3}{1} = 3A \implies R_{eq} = \frac{u_{oc}}{i_{co}} = \frac{1.5}{3} = 0.5\Omega$$

所以本题电路可以等效为:

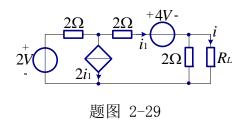


若 R 的 电阻 电 流 为 ab 的 短 路 电 流 i_{ab} 的 一 半 , 即 : $i = \frac{1.5}{0.5 + R} = \frac{i_{sc}}{2} = 1.5 A$

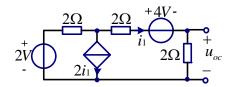
$$\Rightarrow R = 0.5\Omega$$

当
$$R = R_{eq} = 0.5\Omega$$
 时,功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{u_{oc}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{(1.5)^2}{4 \times 0.5} = \frac{9}{8}$ W。

2-29 题图 2-29 所示电路中 $R_L=0,\infty$ 时,分别求电流i; R_L 为何值时可获得最大功率,此时功率为多少。

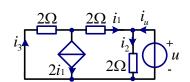


解: 先求除了 R_L 的左边电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:



$$2i_1+4+2i_1+2\times(i_1+2i_1)=2$$
, $i_1=-rac{1}{5}{
m A}$,所以有 $u_{oc}=2i_1=-rac{2}{5}{
m V}$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用外加电源法,如下图所示:

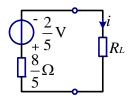


$$i_2 = \frac{u}{2}$$
, $i_1 = i_2 - i_u = \frac{u}{2} - i_u$, $i_3 = 3i_1 = \frac{3u}{2} - 3i_u$

$$2i_3 + 2i_1 + u = 0$$
, 所以有 $2i_3 + 2i_1 + u = 3u - 6i_u + u - 2i_u + u = 5u - 8i_u = 0$,

$$\Rightarrow R_{eq} = \frac{u}{i_u} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$

所以本题电路可以等效为:

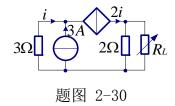


$$R_L = 0 \Rightarrow i = -\frac{2}{5} / \frac{8}{5} = -\frac{1}{4} A$$

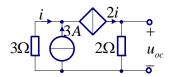
$$R_L = \infty \Longrightarrow i = 0$$

当
$$R_L = R_{eq} = \frac{8}{5}\Omega$$
时可获得最大功率,此时功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{{u_{oc}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2}{4 \times \frac{8}{5}} = \frac{1}{40}$ W。

2-30 题图 2-30 所示电路中,求 R_L =?时获得最大功率,并求功率值为多少?

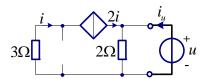


解:先求除了 R_L 的左边电路的戴维南等效电路。先求开路电压,如下图所示:



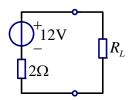
 $i+3=2i \Rightarrow i=3A$,所以有 $u_{oc}=2\times 2i=12V$ 。

然后求等效电阻,采用外加电源法,如下图所示:



$$i=2i \Longrightarrow i=0$$
 , $\therefore R_{eq}=\frac{u}{i_u}=2\Omega$

所以本题电路可以等效为:



当
$$R_L = R_{eq} = 2\Omega$$
 时可获得最大功率,此时功率为: $P_{\text{max}} = \frac{{u_{oc}}^2}{4R_{eq}} = \frac{\left(12\right)^2}{4\times 2} = 18$ W。