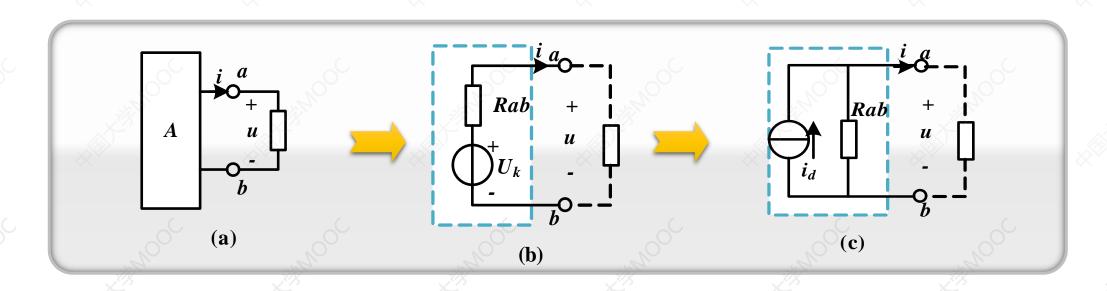
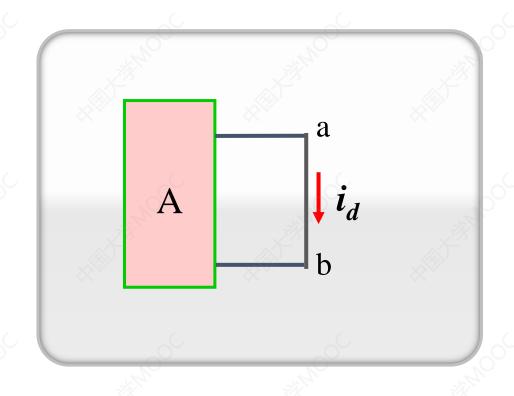


## 诺顿定理

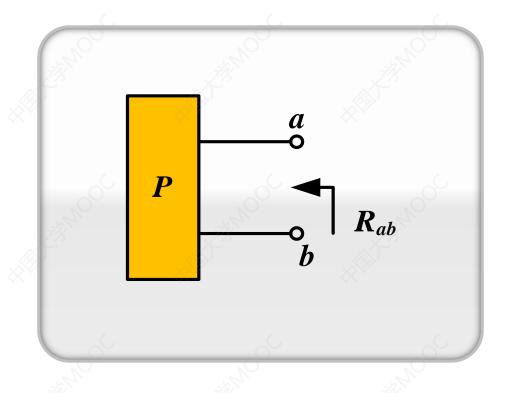
任何一个线性含源二端网络,对外电路来说,可以用一个电流源并联一个电阻等效替代,其等值电流源等于该含源二端网络的短路电流,等值内阻为该含源二端网络化为无源网络的入端电阻。

因为实际电压源和实际电流源之间可以等效变换,所以由戴维南定理很容易理解 诺顿定理





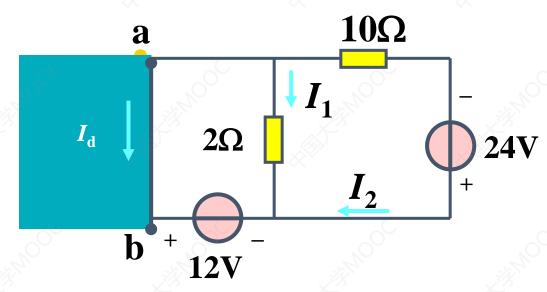
短路电流示意图



等效内阻示意图

例

用诺顿定理求电流 I。



## 解

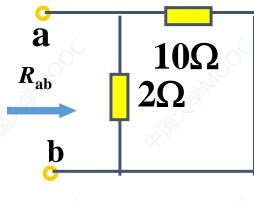
(1) 求短路电流  $I_d$ 

$$I_1 = 12/2 = 6A$$

$$I_2 = (24+12)/10 = 3.6$$
A

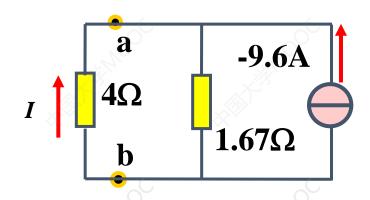
$$I_{d} = -I_{1} - I_{2} = -3.6 - 6 = -9.6 A$$

(2) 求等效电阻 R<sub>ab</sub>



$$R_{\rm ab} = 10/2 = 1.67 \ \Omega$$

(3) 诺顿等效电路:



解得: I =2.83A

