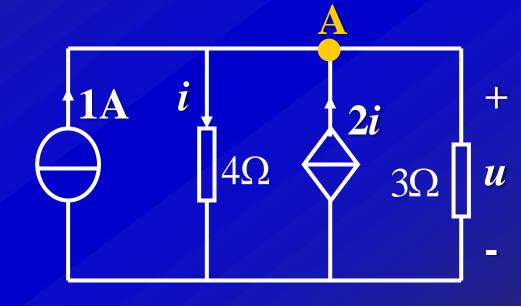


- 含受控电源网络的等效变换
 - >与独立源一样处理;
 - >等效变换时受控源的控制量不能消失。









KCL:
$$1+2i=i+\frac{u}{3}$$

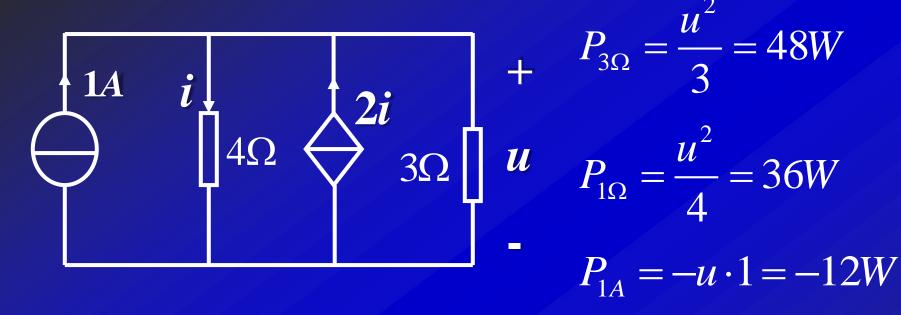
VCR:
$$u = 4i$$

得:
$$i=3A$$

$$u = 12 V$$







$$p_{2i} = -2i \cdot u = -2 \times 3 \times 12 = -72 \text{ W}$$

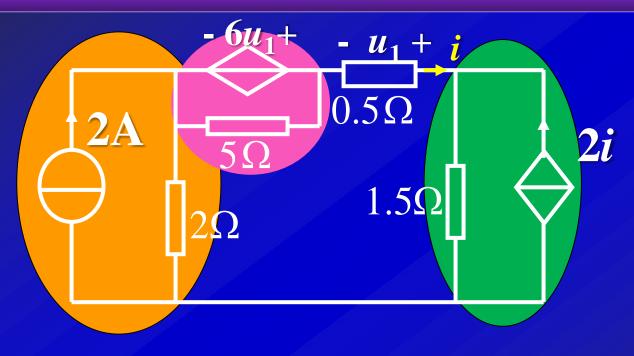
提供功率——有源性

受控源的电阻性: $R_{2i} = \frac{u}{-2i} = -2\Omega$





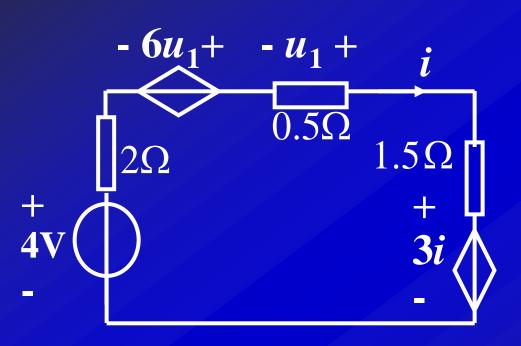




- 分析: ① 理想电流源2A与2欧电阻并联?
 - ② 受控电压源6u1与5欧电阻并联?
 - ③ 受控电流源2i与1.5欧电阻并联?







应用
$$KVL$$
: $2i - 6u_1 - u_1 + 1.5i + 3i - 4 = 0$

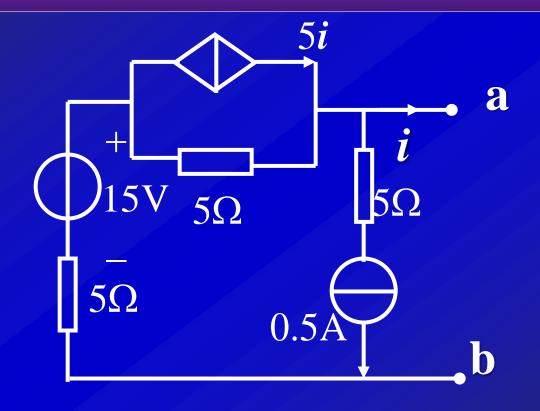
$$u_1 = -0.5i$$

得: $i_1 = 0.4$ A



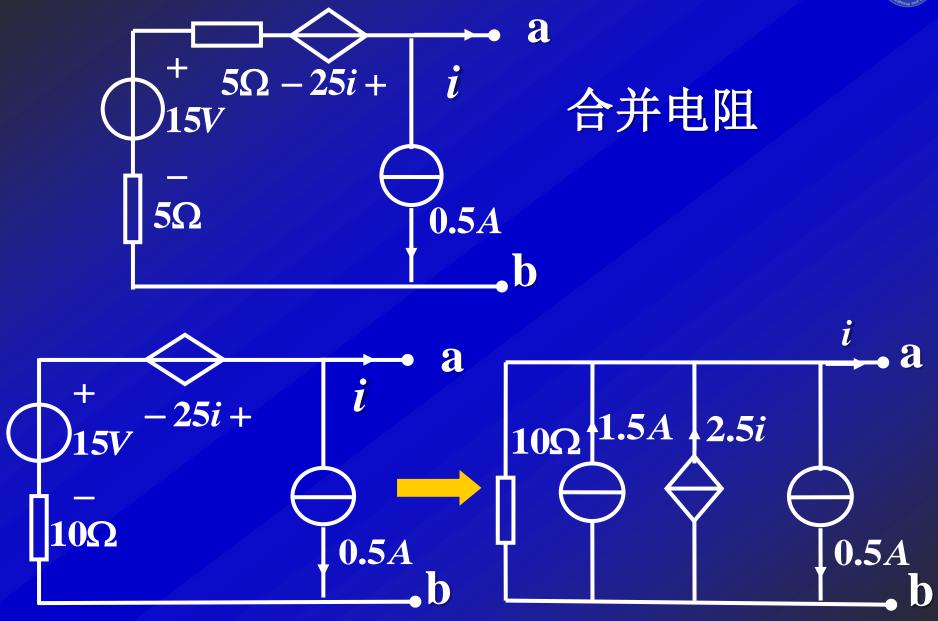




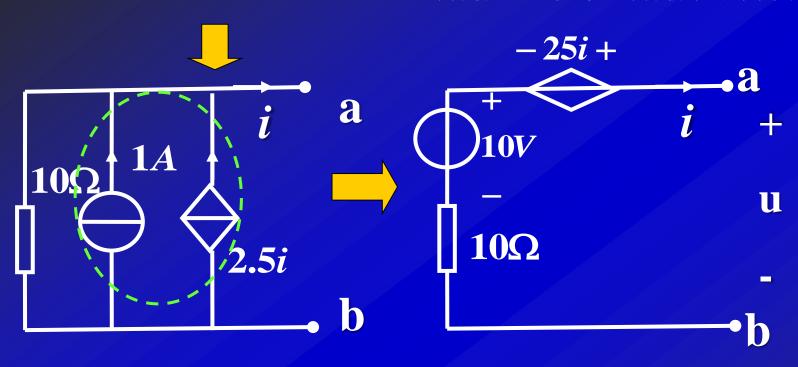












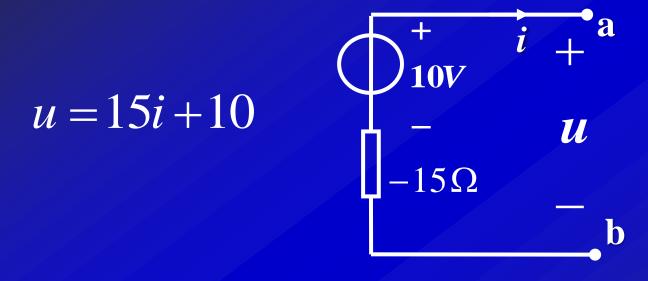
设端口电压u,由KVL列出端口的VCR:

$$u = -10i + 25i + 10$$

$$\therefore u = 15i + 10$$



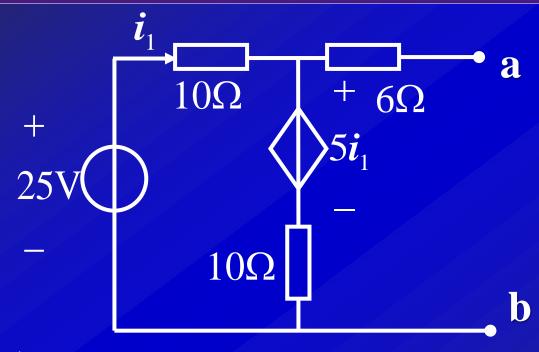




- ✓ 负电阻是受控源电阻性的表现
- ✓ 能不能改用正电阻表示?



例14(P42例2-14)化简电路。



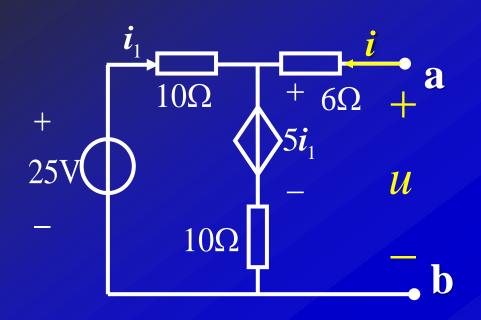
分析:

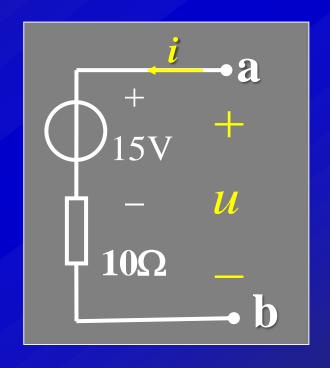
- ✓能直接等效变换电压源模型吗?
- ✓找出端口的VCR方程(加压求流)





设端口电压u、电流i,对端口应用KCL和KVL:





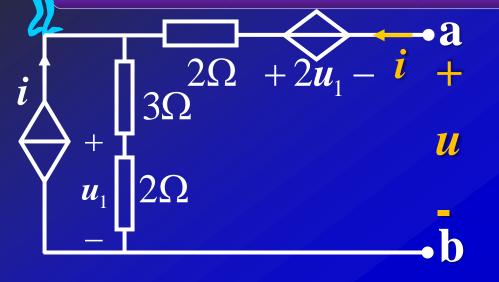
$$u = 6i + 5i_1 + 10(i + i_1)$$
$$u = 6i - 10i_1 + 25$$

消去 i_1 得端口VCR: u = 10i + 15





例15 (P42例2-15)求等效电阻 Rab



解:端口加电压u,列端口VCR:

消去u_{1:}

$$\begin{cases} u = -2u_1 + 2i + (3+2)(i+i) & R_{ab} = \frac{u}{i} = 4\Omega \\ u_1 = (i+i) \times 2 & \end{cases}$$

求二端网络的等效电阻,列出端口的VCR方程是最基本且较简单的方法。

