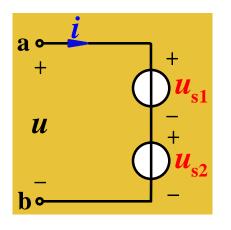
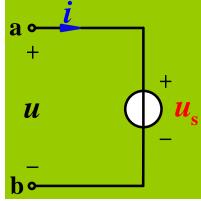
4. 电源的串并联等效

电压源串联



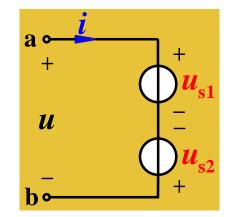




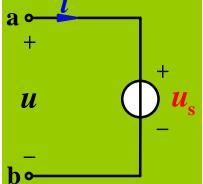
$$u_{s} = u_{s1} + u_{s2}$$



$$u_{\rm s} = u_{\rm s1} - u_{\rm s2}$$

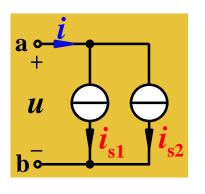




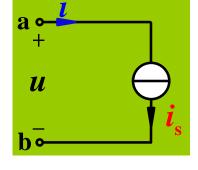


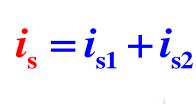
4. 电源的串并联等效

电流源 并 联

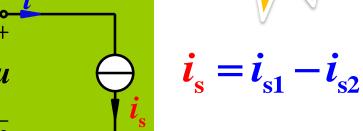












u

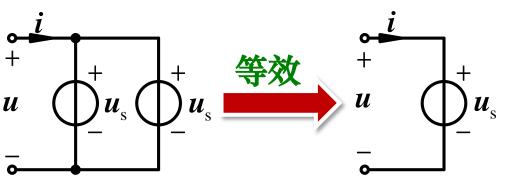
4. 电源的串并联等效

多余元件的处理

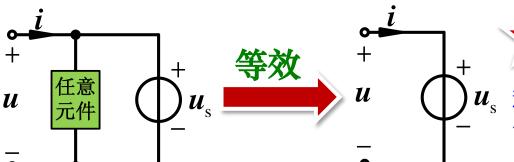
(1) 电压源并联的元件







电压相同的电压源才 能并联,且每个电源的 电流不确定。



与电压源并联的元件 称为多余元件(虚元件), 可以作为**开路处理**。

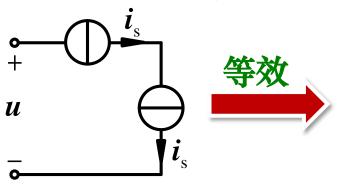
4. 电源的串并联等效

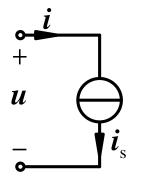
多余元件的处理

(2) 电流源串联的元件

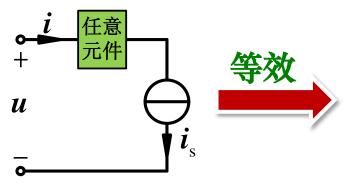


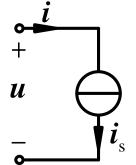






电流相同的电流源才 能串联,且每个电源的电 压不确定。





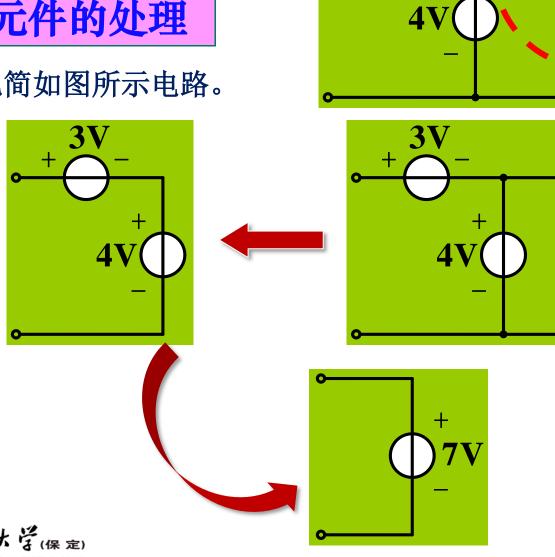
与电流源串联的元件 称为多余元件(虚元件), 可以作为短路处理。

4. 电源的串并联等效

多余元件的处理

【例】化简如图所示电路。

解:



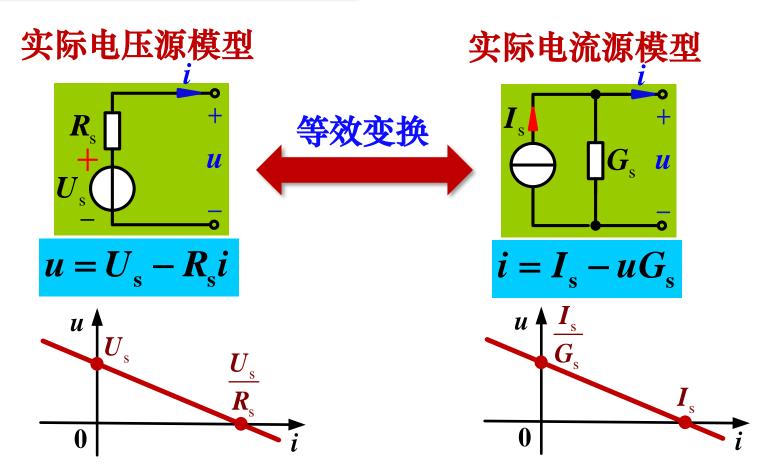


2A

2A

4. 电源的串并联等效

电源模型的等效变换





4. 电源的串并联等效

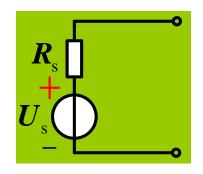
电源模型的等效变换

实际电压源模型

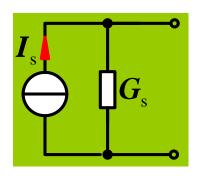




实际电流源模型









等效条件:

$$R_{s} = \frac{1}{G_{s}}$$

$$U_{s} = R_{s}I_{s}$$



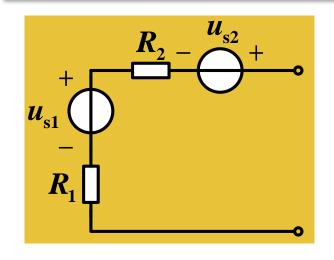
电源方向:"+"对应" 1"



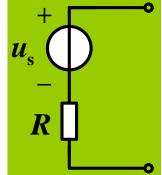


4. 电源的串并联等效

典型支路的串并联等效

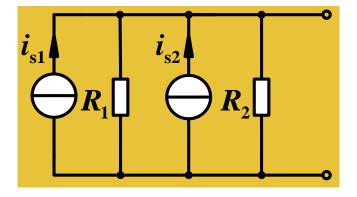




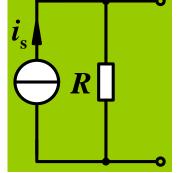


$$u_{\rm s} = u_{\rm s1} + u_{\rm s2}$$

$$R = R_1 + R_2$$







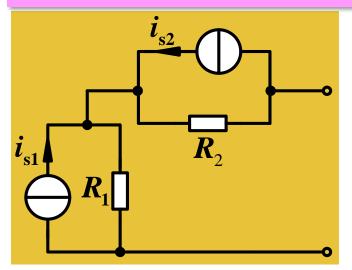
$$i_{\rm s} = i_{\rm s1} + i_{\rm s2}$$

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

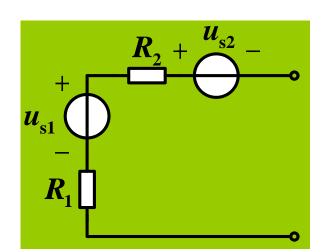


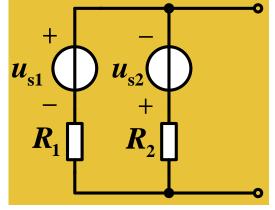
4. 电源的串并联等效

典型支路的串并联等效

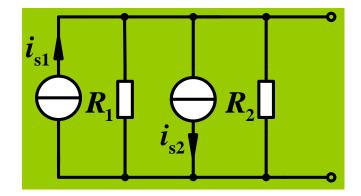








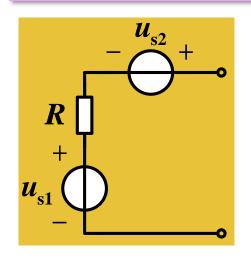




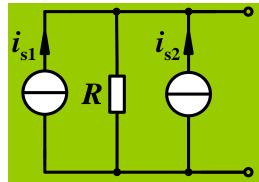


4. 电源的串并联等效

典型支路的串并联等效

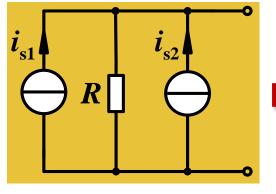




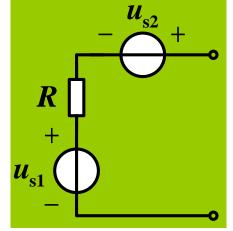


$$i_{s1} = \frac{u_{s1}}{R}$$

$$i_{s2} = \frac{u_{s2}}{R}$$





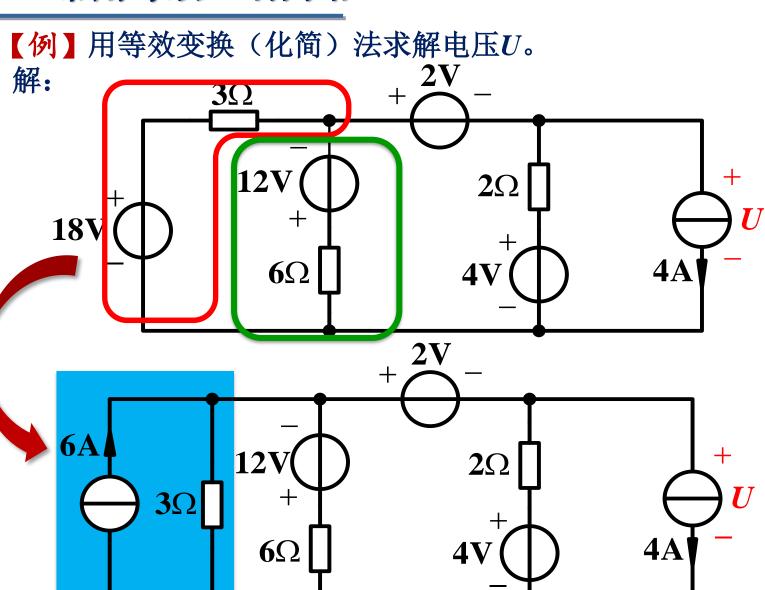


$$u_{s1} = i_{s1} \cdot R$$

$$u_{s2} = i_{s2} \cdot R$$

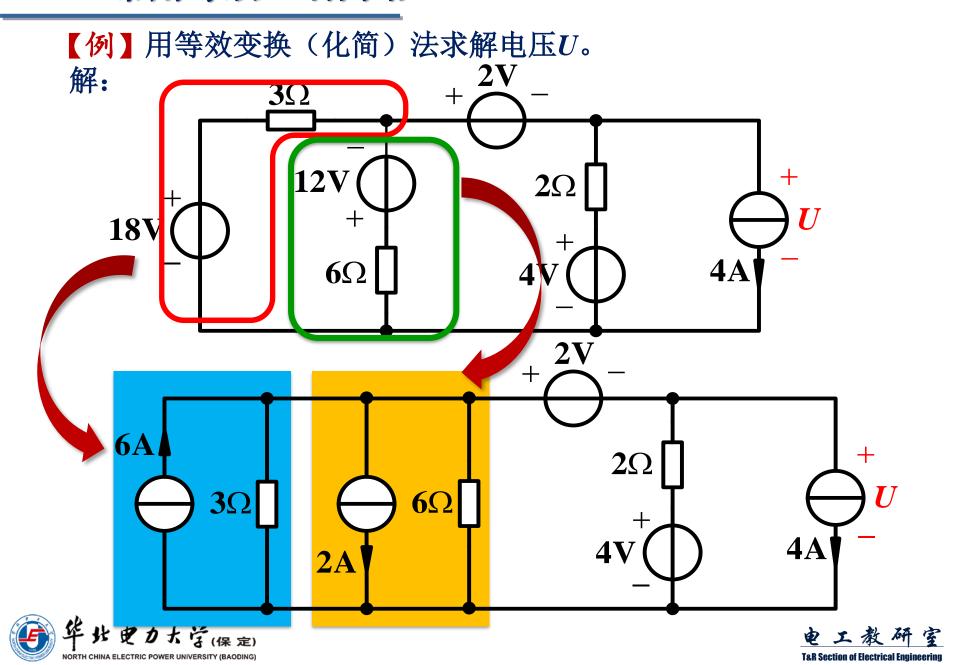


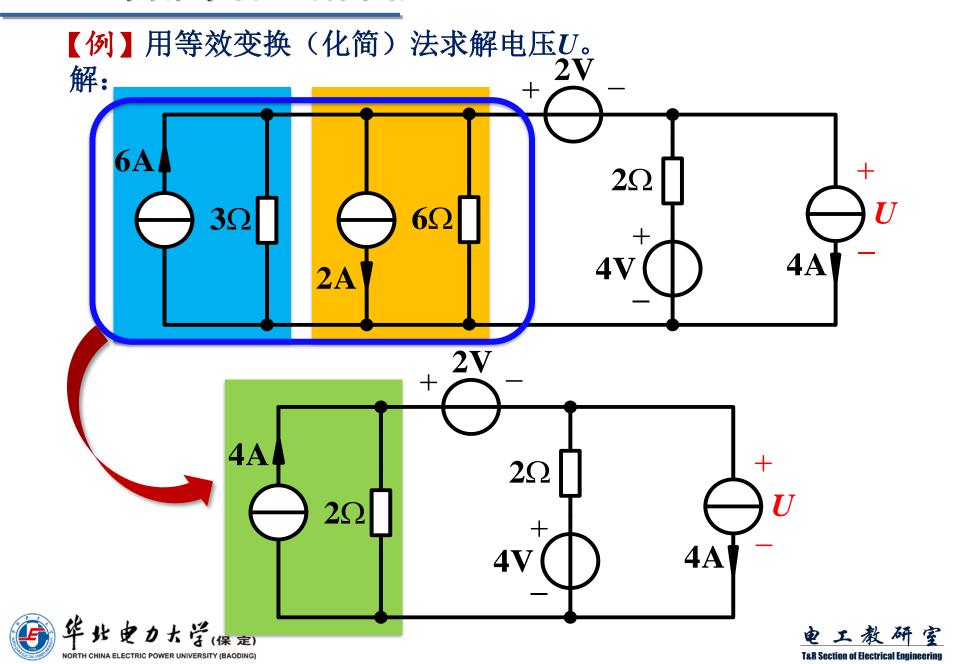
电工教研室



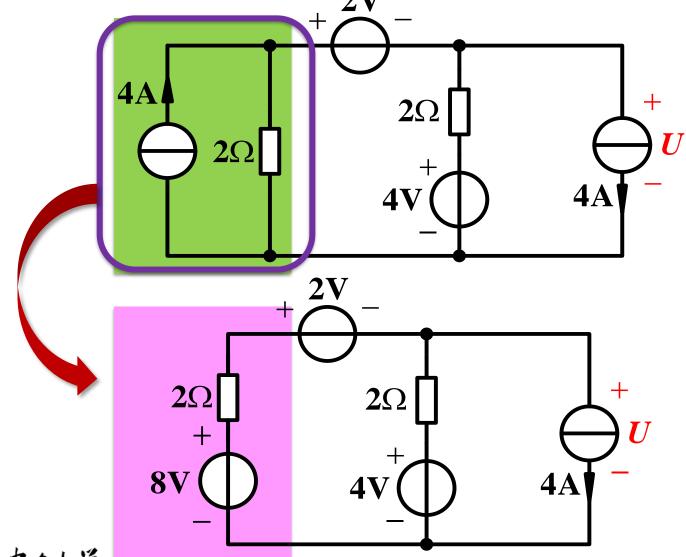


电工教研室





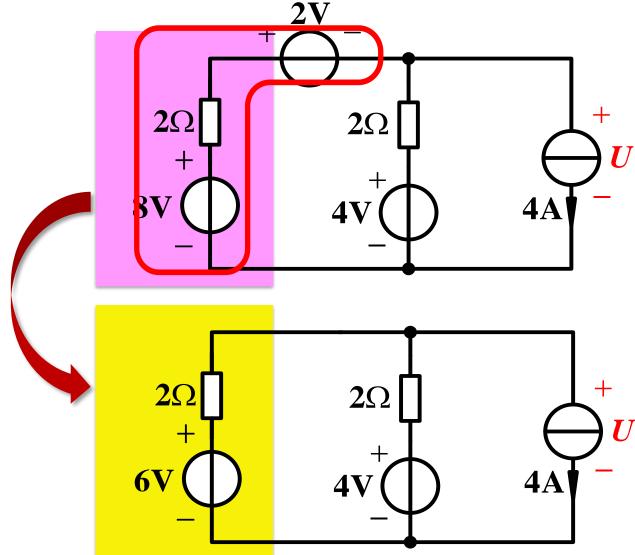
【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电压U。解: 2V



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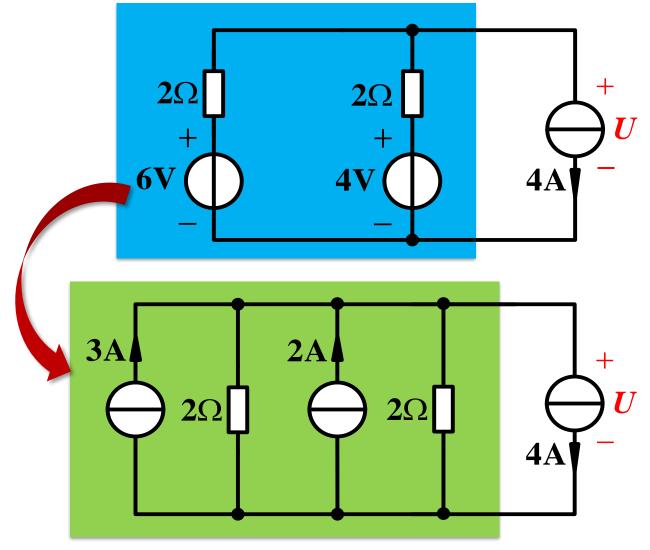
解:

【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电压U。

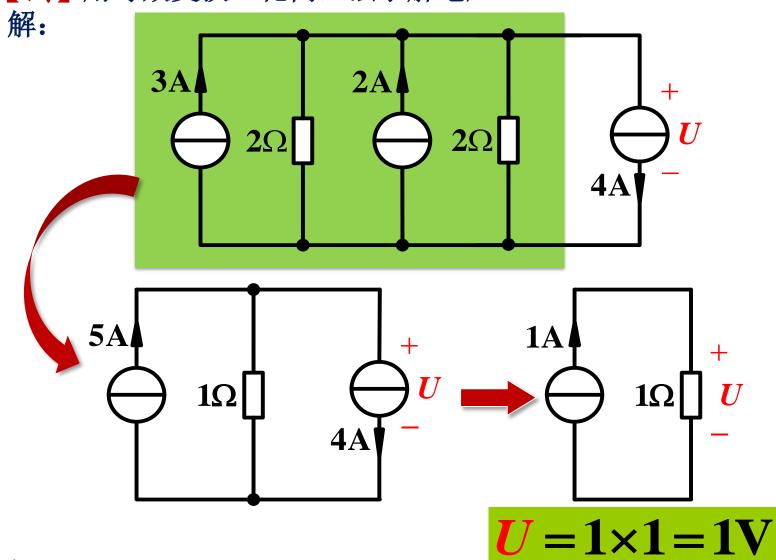


【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电压U。

解:

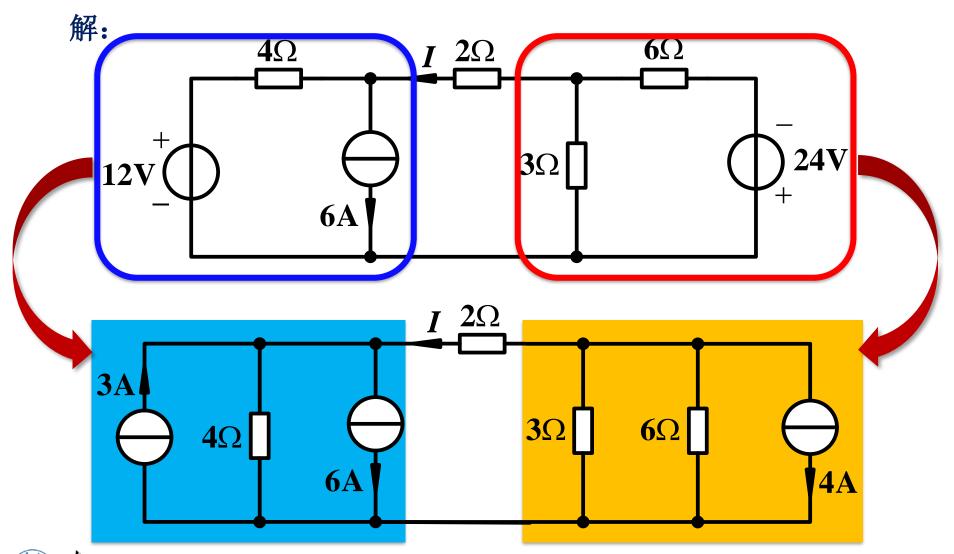


【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电压U。





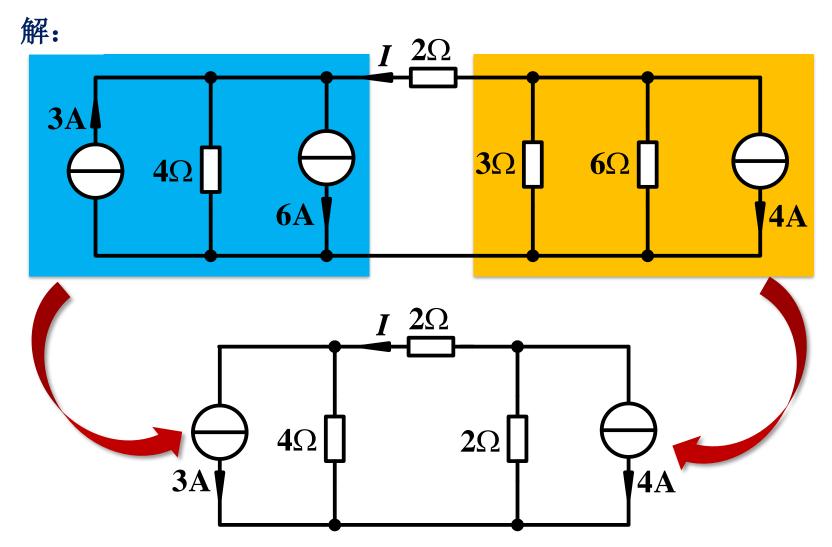
【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电流I。





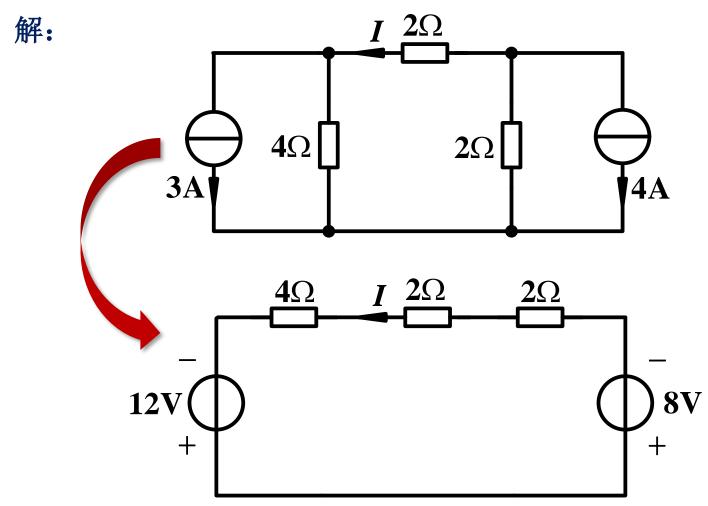
电工教研室 TaR Section of Electrical Engineering

【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电流I。



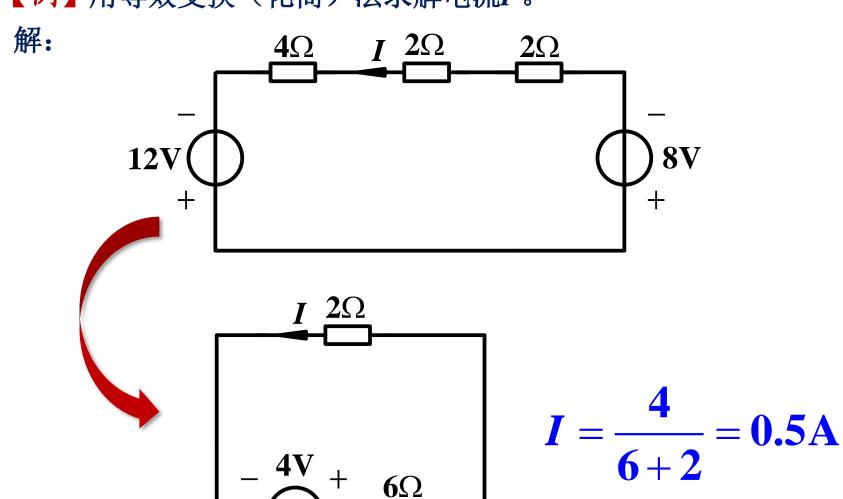


【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电流I。



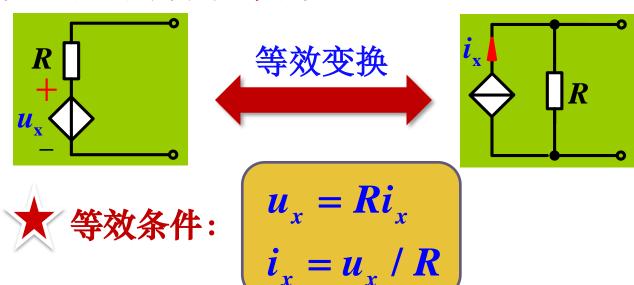


【例】用等效变换(化简)法求解电流I。





5. 含受控源的串并联等效变换

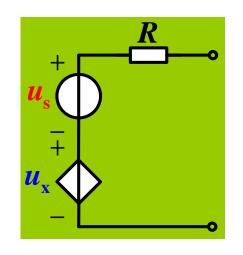


一般原则: 在利用等效变换法分析含受控源的电路时,受控源可按独立源的方式处理。

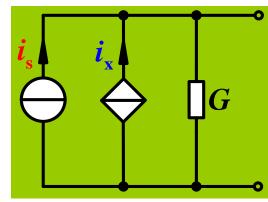


等效变换过程中, 受控源的受控支路存在 时, 不能消除控制支路, 即控制量不能消失。

5. 含受控源的串并联等效变换









等效条件:

$$u_{s} = Ri_{s}$$

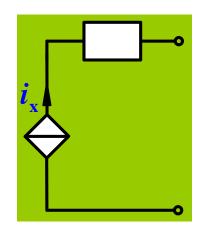
$$u_{x} = Ri_{x}$$

$$R = 1/G$$

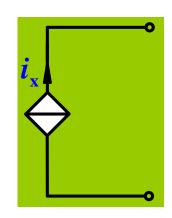
5. 含受控源的串并联等效变换

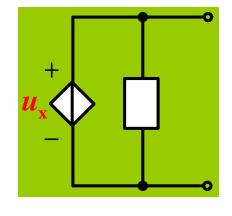


多余元件:

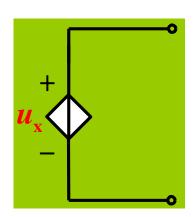








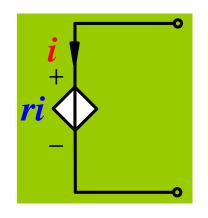




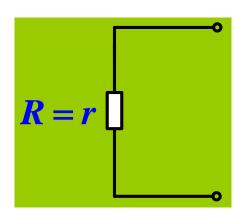
5. 含受控源的串并联等效变换

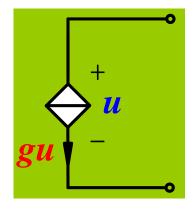


特殊情况:

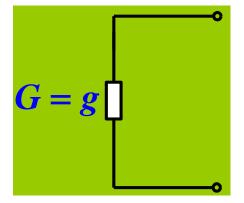




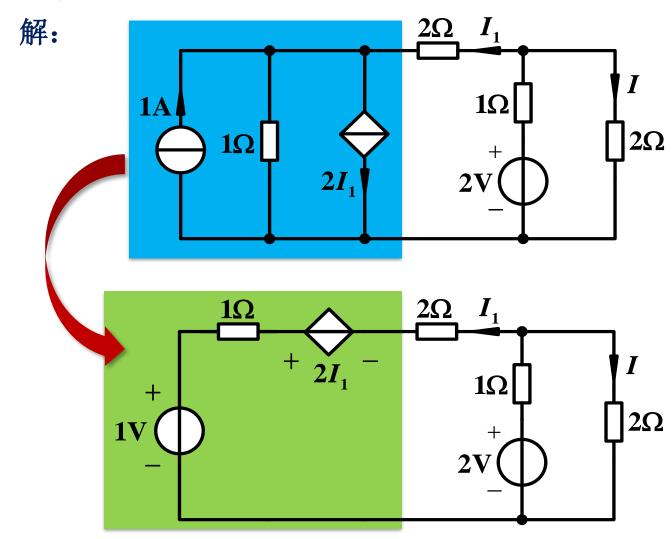






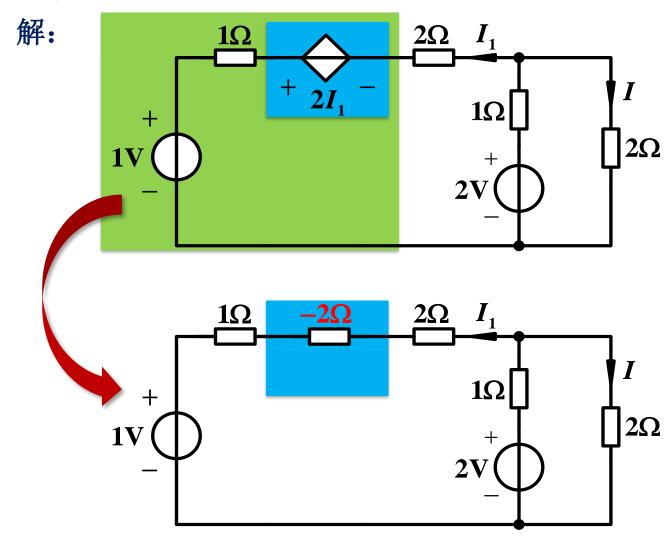


【例】求如图所示电路的电流I。





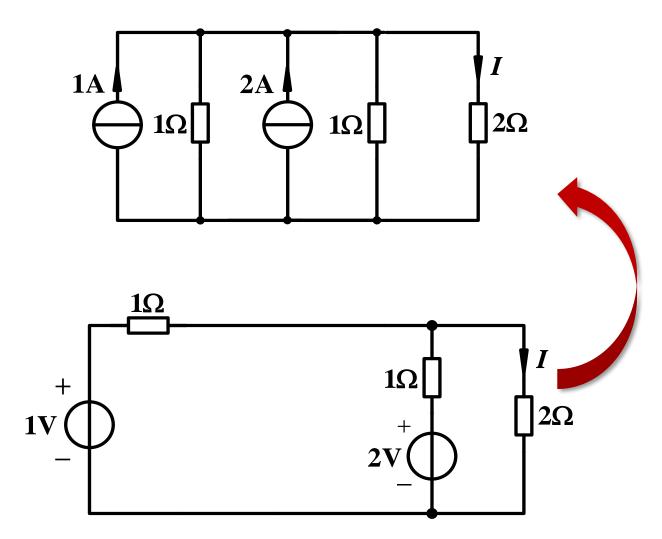
【例】求如图所示电路的电流I。





【例】求如图所示电路的电流I。

解:





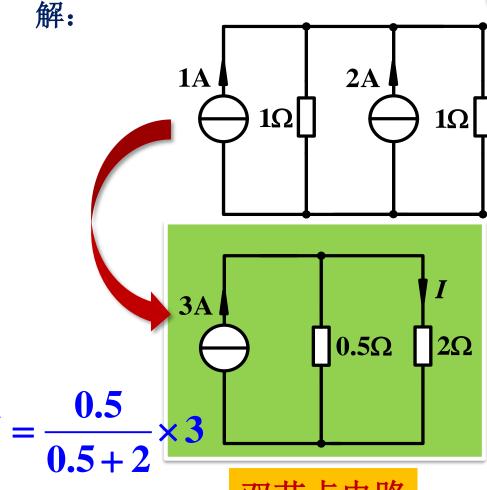
【例】求如图所示电路的电流I。

简单电路:

- (1) 单回路电路
- (2) 双节点电路

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双节点电路

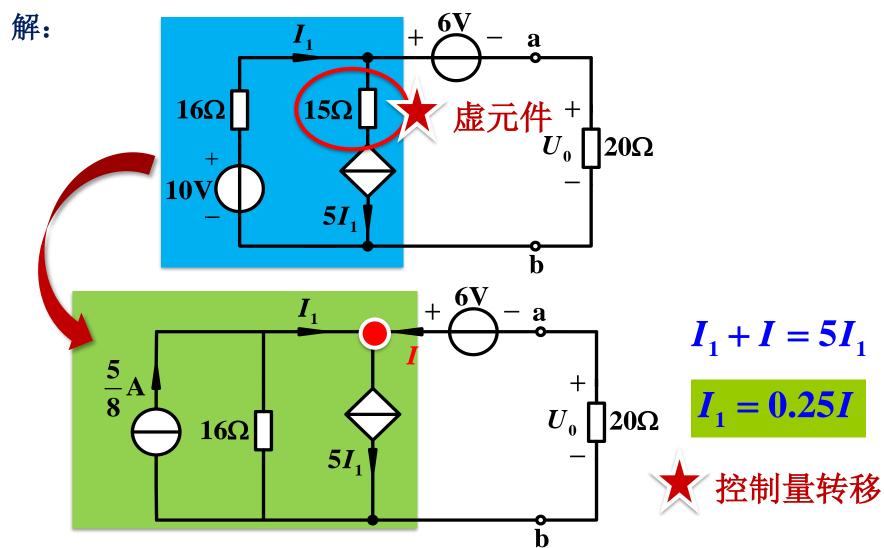


华北电力大学(保定)

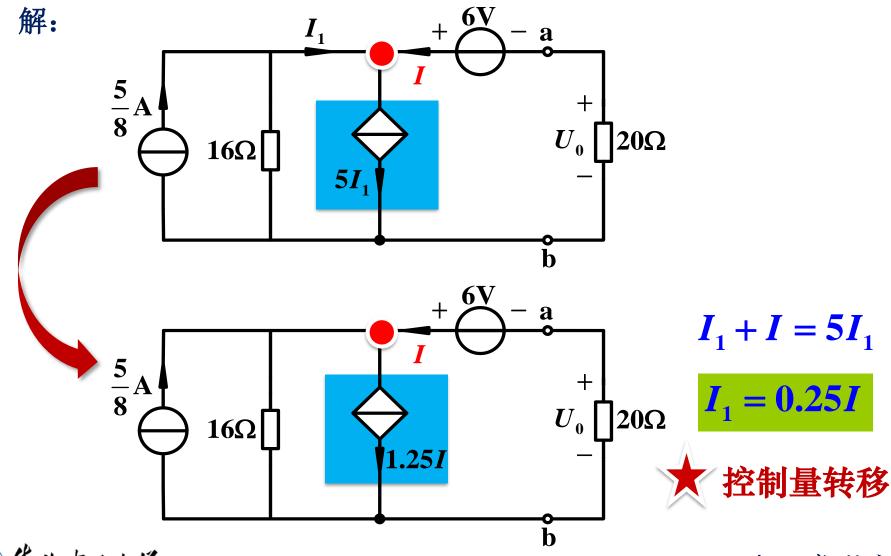
=0.6A

0.5 + 2电工教研室

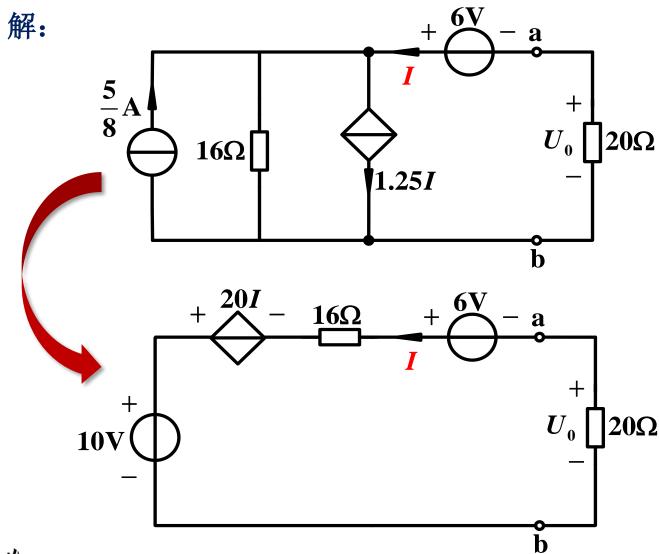
= 0.6A



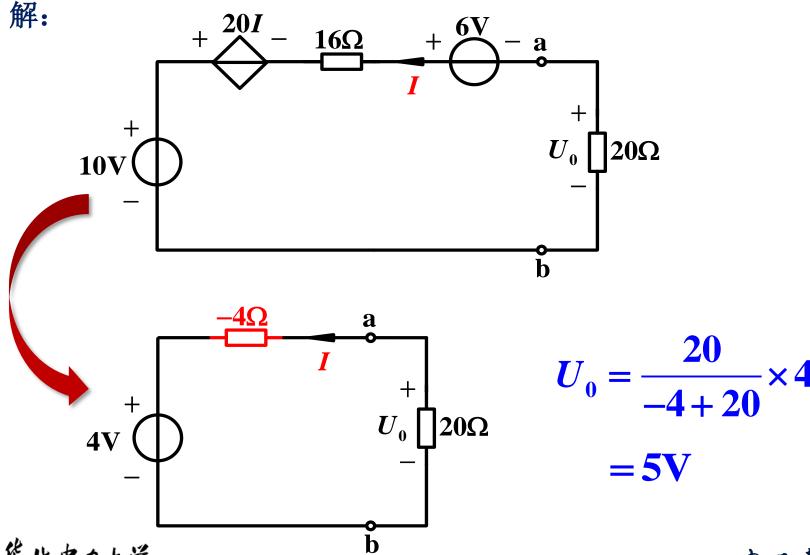














电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

第二章 简单电路和等效变换

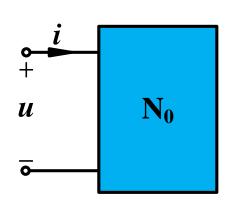
§ 2.3 输入电阻



输入电阻

1. 定义:对于不含独立源的二端电阻网络, 在关联参考方向下,其端口电压 和端口电流的比值称为输入电阻。

$$R_{\rm in} = \frac{u}{i}$$



不含独立源的二端电阻网络

2. 求法:

(1) 对于纯电阻电路,可以利用电阻串并联等效、电桥平衡、星-角变换等方法求解;

等同于求等效电阻

(2) 对于含有受控源的二端网络。

一般采用外加电源法

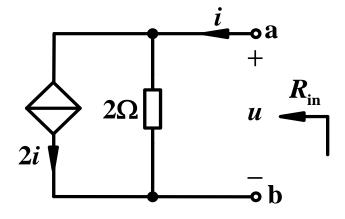




外加 电源法

【引例】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。

外加电压源:



外加 电源法

外加电压源: 加压求流

外加电流源: 加流求压

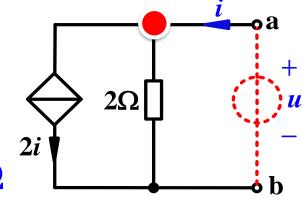
【引例】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。

外加电压源:

$$i=2i+\frac{u}{2}$$



$$i = 2i + \frac{u}{2}$$
 $R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = -2\Omega$

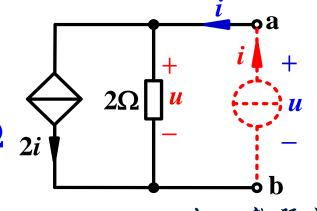


外加电流源:

$$u=2(i-2i)$$

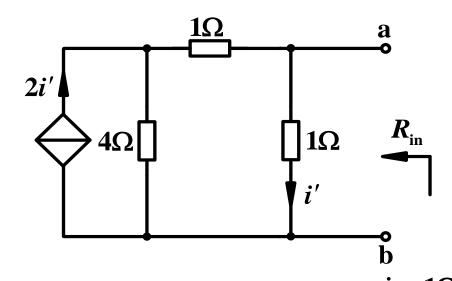


$$u = 2(i-2i) \longrightarrow R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = -2\Omega$$





【例1】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。



解:

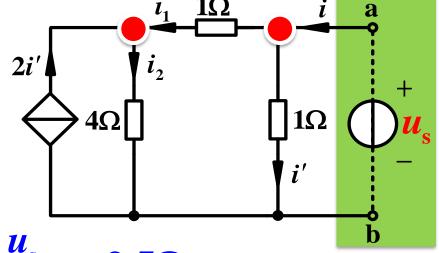
1. 外加电压源法:

KCL:
$$i = i_1 + i'$$

 $i_2 = i_1 + 2i'$

KVL:
$$u_s = 4i_2 + i_1$$

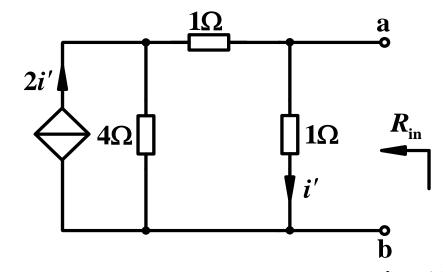
$$u_{\rm s} = i'$$
 R_{in}







【例1】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。



解:

2. 外加电流源法:

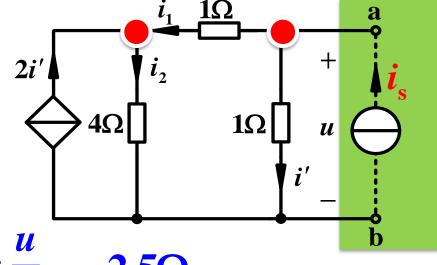
KCL:
$$i_s = i_1 + i'$$

 $i_2 = i_1 + 2i'$

KVL:
$$u = 4i_2 + i_1$$

$$u = i'$$

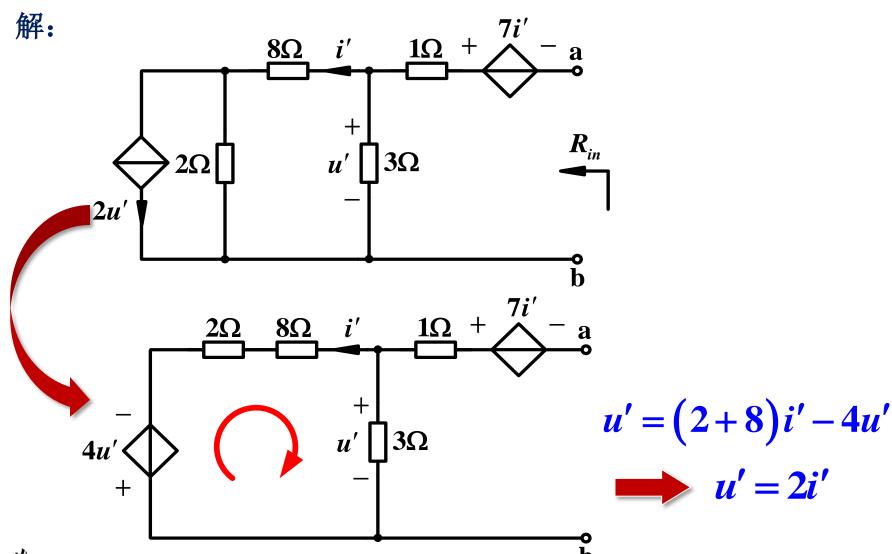
$$R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = -2.50$$



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【例2】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。

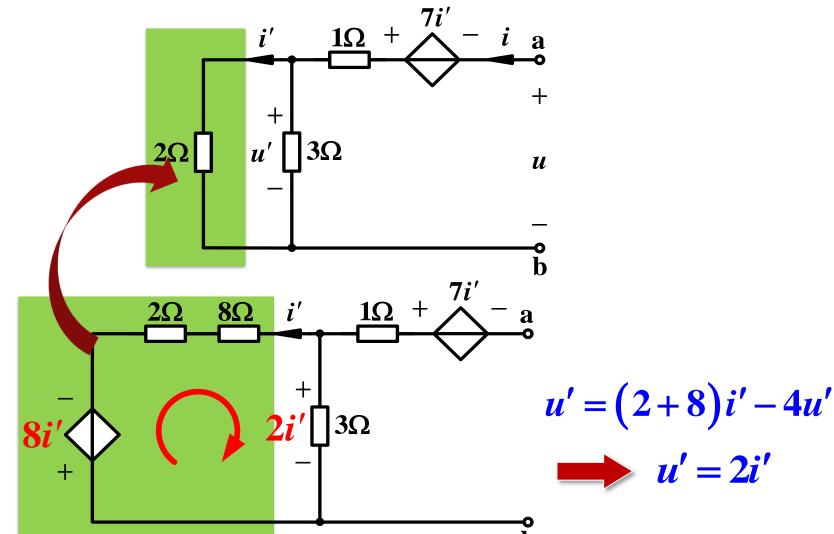




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【例2】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。

解:

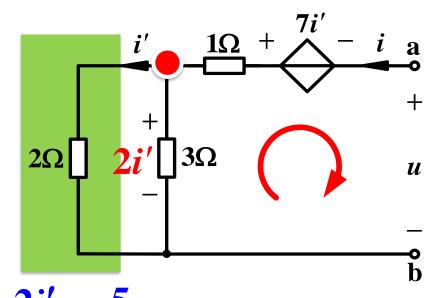




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【例2】求如图所示二端网络的输入电阻 $R_{\rm in}$ 。

解:



$$i = i' + \frac{2i'}{3} = \frac{5}{3}i'$$

$$u = 2i' + i - 7i'$$

$$= 2i' + \frac{5}{3}i' - 7i' = -\frac{10}{3}i'$$

$$R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = -\frac{\frac{10}{3}i'}{\frac{5}{3}i'} = \frac{10}{3}i'$$

