Fundamentals of Electric Circuits 2020.04

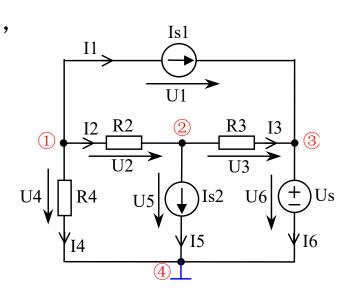


特勒根定理 TELLEGEN'S THEOREM

Let the graph have **b** branches, let us use associated reference directions. Let **I** be any set of branch currents satisfying KCL and let **U** be any set of branch voltages satisfying KVL, then:

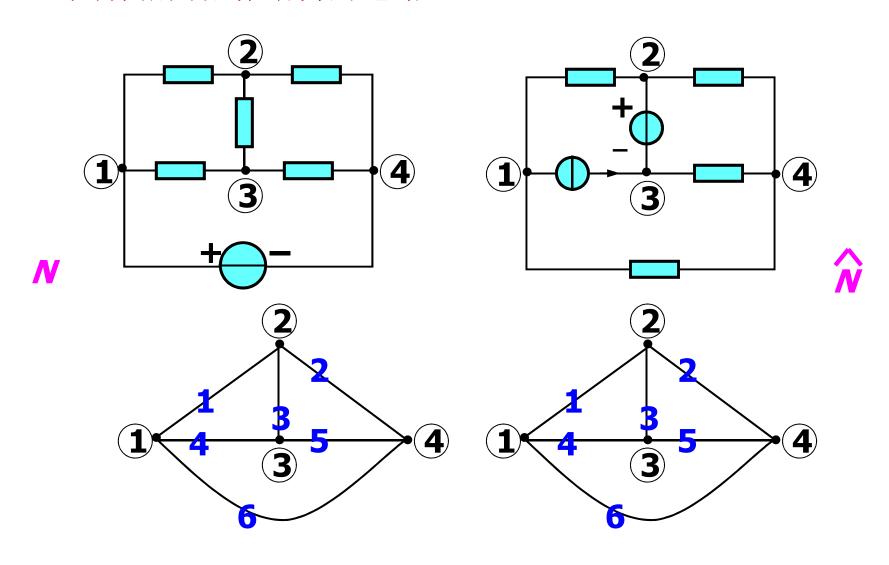
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} U_k I_k = 0$$

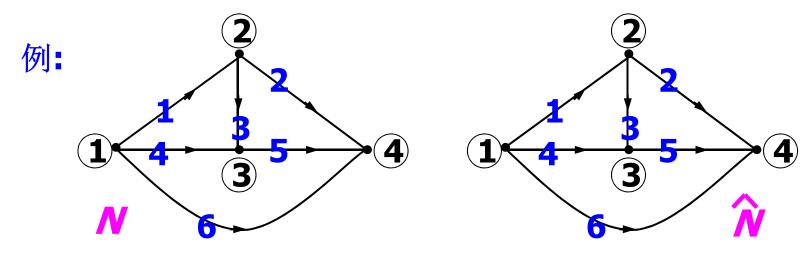
$$\begin{split} & \mathsf{U}_1 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_1 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_3 \;, \; \; \mathsf{U}_2 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_1 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_2 \;, \; \; \mathsf{U}_3 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_2 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_3 \;, \; \; \mathsf{U}_4 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_1 \;, \\ & \mathsf{U}_5 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_2 \;, \; \; \mathsf{U}_6 \! = \! \mathsf{U}_3 \\ & \mathsf{\Sigma} \mathsf{P} \! = \! \mathsf{U}_1 \mathsf{I}_1 \! + \! \mathsf{U}_2 \mathsf{I}_2 \! + \! \mathsf{U}_3 \mathsf{I}_3 \! + \! \mathsf{U}_4 \mathsf{I}_4 \! + \! \mathsf{U}_5 \mathsf{I}_5 \! + \! \mathsf{U}_6 \mathsf{I}_6 \\ & = \! (\mathsf{U}_1 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_3) \mathsf{I}_1 \! + \! (\mathsf{U}_1 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_2) \mathsf{I}_2 \! + \! (\mathsf{U}_2 \! - \! \mathsf{U}_3) \mathsf{I}_3 \! + \dots \\ & = \! \mathsf{U}_1 (\mathsf{I}_1 \! + \! \mathsf{I}_2 \! + \! \mathsf{I}_4) \! + \! \mathsf{U}_2 (\! - \! \mathsf{I}_2 \! + \! \mathsf{I}_3 \! + \! \mathsf{I}_5) \! + \! \mathsf{U}_3 (\! - \! \mathsf{I}_1 \! - \! \mathsf{I}_3 \! + \! \mathsf{I}_6) \\ & = 0 \end{split}$$



特勒根定理(Tellegen's Theorem)

一、具有相同拓扑结构的电路





- *对应支路取相同的参考方向
- *各支路电压、电流均取关联的参考方向

$$\sum_{k=1}^{6} (u_{k}\hat{i}_{k}) = u_{1}\hat{i}_{1} + u_{2}\hat{i}_{2} + u_{3}\hat{i}_{3} + u_{4}\hat{i}_{4} + u_{5}\hat{i}_{5} + u_{6}\hat{i}_{6}$$

$$= (u_{n1} - u_{n2})\hat{i}_{1} + (u_{n2} - u_{n4})\hat{i}_{2} + (u_{n2} - u_{n3})\hat{i}_{3}$$

$$+ (u_{n1} - u_{n3})\hat{i}_{4} + (u_{n3} - u_{n4})\hat{i}_{5} + (u_{n1} - u_{n4})\hat{i}_{6}$$

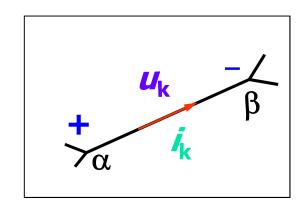
$$= u_{n1}(\hat{i}_{1} + \hat{i}_{6} + \hat{i}_{4}) + u_{n2}(-\hat{i}_{1} + \hat{i}_{2} + \hat{i}_{3})$$

$$+ u_{n3}(-\hat{i}_{3} - \hat{i}_{4} + \hat{i}_{5}) + u_{n4}(-\hat{i}_{2} - \hat{i}_{5} - \hat{i}_{6}) = \mathbf{0}$$

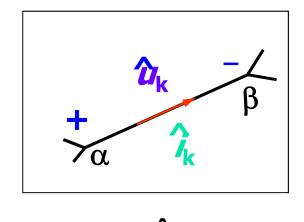
二、特勒根定理

网络N 和N 具有相同的拓扑结构

- 取: 1. 对应支路取相同的参考方向
 - 2. 各支路电压、电流均取关联的参考方向



N



特勒根定理

$$\sum_{k=1}^b u_k \hat{i}_k = 0 \qquad \text{fil} \qquad \sum_{k=1}^b \hat{u}_k i_k = 0$$

证明
$$\Leftrightarrow u_k = u_\alpha - u_\beta$$
 , $\hat{i}_k = \hat{i}_{\alpha\beta} = -\hat{i}_{\beta\alpha}$

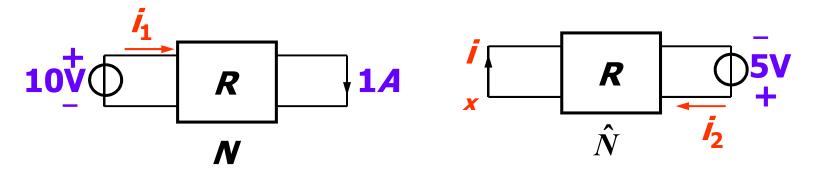
$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} u_{k} \hat{i}_{k} = u_{\alpha} \sum_{\alpha} \hat{i} + u_{\beta} \sum_{\beta} \hat{i} + \cdots$$
n个节点,有**n**项

 $\sum_{\alpha} \hat{i}$ 流出节点 α 的 所有支路电流和

同理可证: $\sum_{k=1}^{b} \hat{u}_k i_k = 0$

功率守恒定理 $\sum_{k=1}^{b} u_k i_k = 0$ 是特勒根定理的特例.

例 已知如图 ,求电流 i_x 。



解 设电流 4和 5, 方向如图所示。

由特勒根定理,得
$$10 \times (-i_x) + 0 \times i_2 + \sum_{3}^{b} u_k \hat{i}_k = 0$$
 $0 \times (-i_1) + (-5) \times 1 + \sum_{3}^{b} \hat{u}_k i_k = 0$

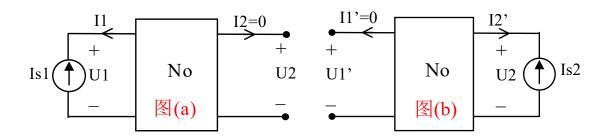
$$\therefore u_k \hat{i}_k = i_k R_k \hat{i}_k = i_k \hat{u}_k$$

$$\therefore -10i_x = -5 \qquad i_x = 0.5A$$

特勒根第二定理(特勒根似功率定理):如电路N和N'的拓扑图形完全相同,各有b条支路,n个节点,对应支路采用相同编号,支路电压和电流的参考方向取为一致,则有:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{b} U_{k} I'_{k} = 0, \qquad \sum_{k=1}^{b} U'_{k} I_{k} = 0$$

例:No为无源线性电阻网络, I_{S1} =4A, U_2 =10V, I_{S2} =2A, U_1' =?



解:设No内各支路电压、电流采用关联参考方向

图(a)中:
$$U_1I_1' + U_2I_2' + \sum_{k=3}^b U_kI_k' = 0$$
,即 $U_1I_1' + U_2I_2' = -\sum_{k=3}^b R_kI_kI_k'$

图(b)中:
$$U_1'I_1 + U_2'I_2 + \sum_{k=3}^b U_k'I_k = 0$$
,即 $U_1'I_1 + U_2'I_2 = -\sum_{k=3}^b R_kI_k'I_k$

$$\therefore U_1 I_1' + U_2 I_2' = U_1' I_1 + U_2' I_2$$

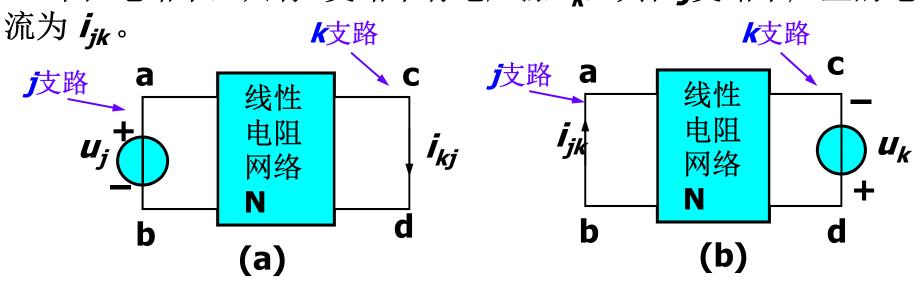
$$U_1 \times 0 + 10 \times (-2) = U_1' \times (-4) + U_2' \times 0 \implies U_1' = 5V$$

$$\therefore \frac{U_2}{I_{S1}} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5, \quad \frac{U_1'}{I_{S2}} = \frac{5}{2} = 2.5, \quad \text{If } \frac{U_2}{I_{S1}} = \frac{U_1'}{I_{S2}}$$

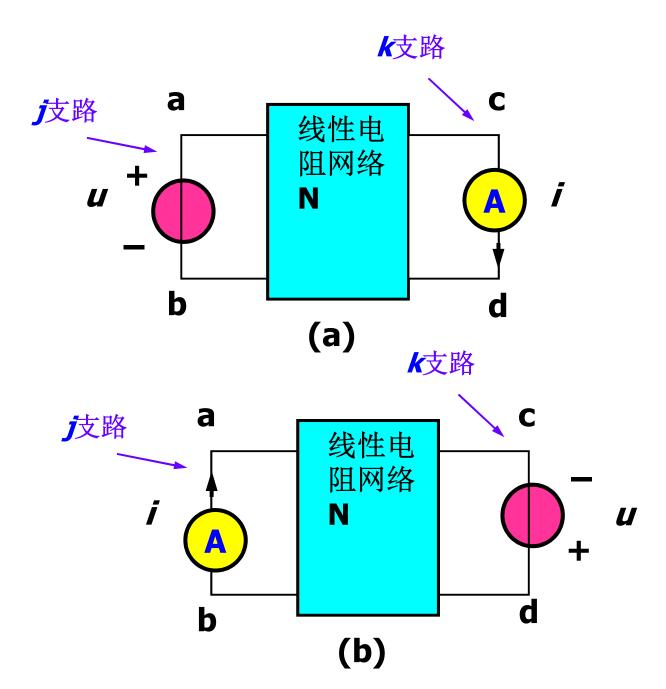
互易定理 (Reciprocity Theorem)

第一种形式:激励—电压源,响应—电流图a电路中,只有j支路中有电压源 u_j ,其在k支路中产生的电流为 i_{ki} 。

图b电路中,只有k支路中有电压源 u_k ,其在j支路中产生的电

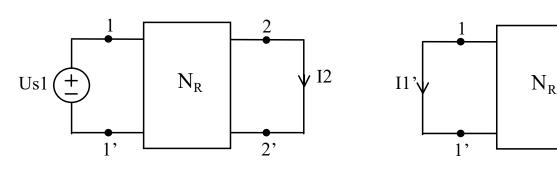


当
$$u_k = u_j$$
 时, $i_{kj} = i_{jk}$ 。



互易定理 RECIPROCITY THEOREM

In any passive linear bilateral network, if the single voltage source U_X in branch x produces the current response I_Y in branch y, then the removal of the voltage source from branch x and its insertion in branch y will produce the current response I_Y in branch x.



$$\frac{I_2}{U_{S1}} = \frac{I_1'}{U_{S2}'}$$

$$G_{21} = G_{12}$$
 (转移电导) $G_{21} = \frac{I_2}{U_{S1}}$, $G_{12} = \frac{I_1'}{U_{S2}'}$

图5-36(a)的电流 $i_2=G_{21}u_S$ 与图5-36(b)的电流 $i_1=G_{12}u_S$ 相同。也就是说互易网络中电压源与电流表互换位置,电流表读数不变。

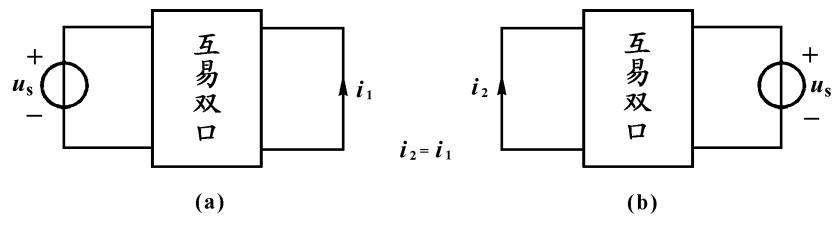
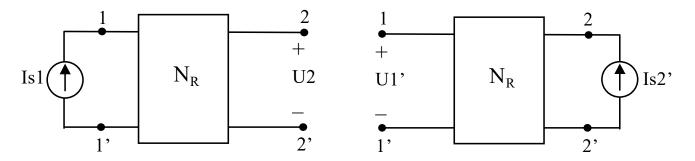


图5-36 电压源与电流表互换

In any passive linear bilateral network, if the single current source I_X between nodes x and x' produces the voltage response Uy between nodes y and y', then the removal of the current source from nodes x and x' and its insertion between nodes y and y' will produce the voltage response Uy between nodes x and x'.



$$\frac{U_2}{I_{S1}} = \frac{U_1'}{I_{S2}'}$$

$$R_{21}$$
= R_{12} (转移电阻) ($R_{21} = \frac{U_2}{I_{S1}}$, $R_{12} = \frac{U_1'}{I_{S2}'}$)

图5-35(a)的电压 $u_2=R_{21}i_S$ 与图5-35(b)的电压 $u_1=R_{12}i_S$ 相同。也就是说,在互易网络中电流源与电压表互换位置,电压表读数不变。

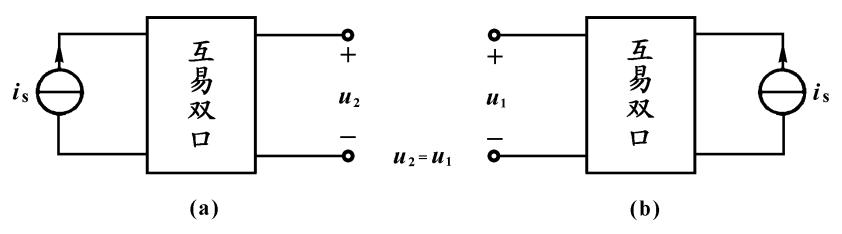
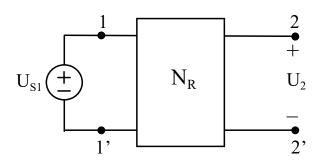
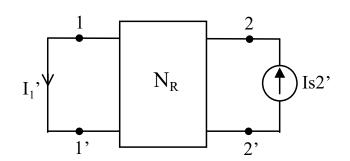


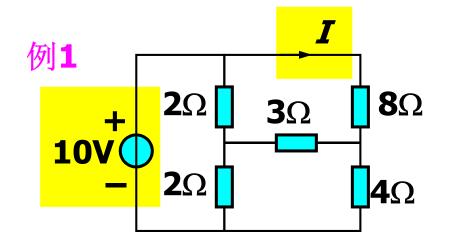
图5-35 电流源与电压表互换

当在网络的11'间加电源 U_{S1} ,22'间的开路电压为 U_2 ;在网络的22'间加电流源 I_{S2} ,11'间的短路电流为 I_1 '时,则不管网络的拓扑结构如何,也不管网络内各电阻元件的参数如何,总有:





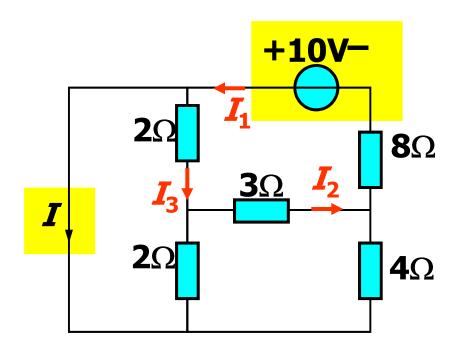
$$\frac{U_2}{U_{S1}} = \frac{I_1'}{I_{S2}'}$$



求电流*I*。

可用回路法, 节点法, 戴维南

解 利用互易定理



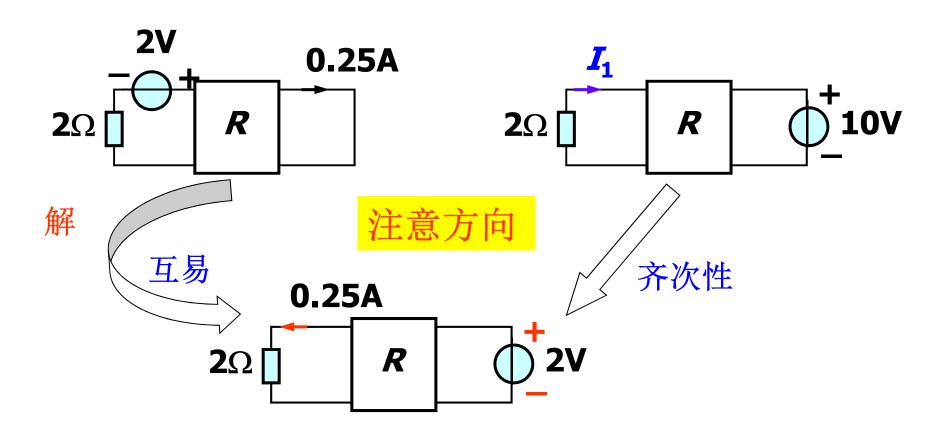
$$I_1 = \frac{10}{8 + (2/2 + 3)/4} = 1$$
A

$$I_2 = 0.5 I_1 = 0.5A$$

$$I_3 = 0.5 I_2 = 0.25A$$

$$I = I_1 - I_3 = 0.75A$$

例2 已知如图 。求: **【**1



$$I_1 = \frac{10}{2}(-0.25) = -1.25A$$

例3 用互易定理求图3(a)中电流i。

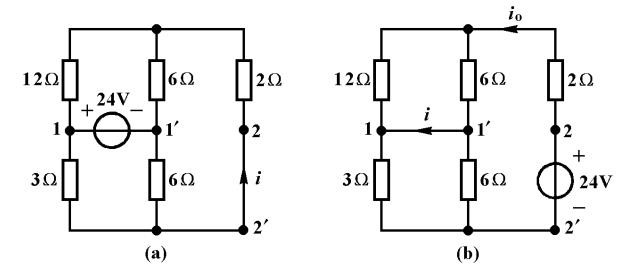


图3 互易定理的应用

解:根据互易定理,图3(a)和(b)中电流i相同。

从图3(b)中易于求得:

$$i_{o} = \frac{24}{2 + \frac{6 \times 12}{6 + 12} + \frac{3 \times 6}{3 + 6}} A = 3A$$

$$i = \frac{12}{6 + 12} i_{o} - \frac{3}{3 + 5} i_{o} = 1A$$

应用互易定理时应注意:

- (1) 适用于线性网络只有一个电源时,电源支路和另一支路间电压、电流的关系。
- (2) 激励为电压源时,响应为电流 电压与电流互易激励为电流源时,响应为电压。。
- (3) 电压源激励, 互易时原电压源处短路, 电压源串入另一支路;

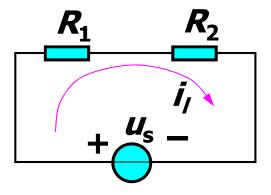
电流源激励,互易时原电流源处开路,电流源并入另一支路的两个节点间。

- (4) 互易时要注意电压、电流的方向。
- (5) 含有受控源的网络, 互易定理一般不成立。

对偶原理 (Dual Principle)

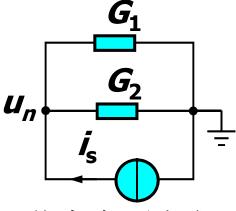
- 一、网络对偶的概念
 - 1. 平面网络;
 - 2. 两个网络所涉及的量属于同一个物理量(电路);
 - 3. 两个方程中对应元素互换后方程能彼此转换,互换的元素 称为对偶元素;这两个方程所表示的两个电路互为对偶。

例1



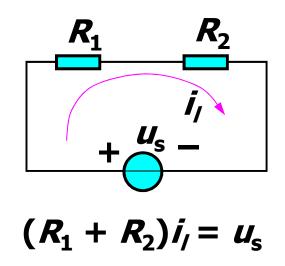
网孔电流方程:

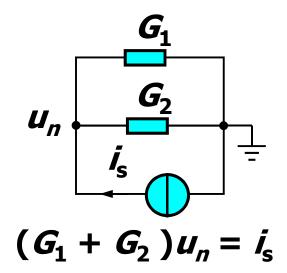
$$(R_1 + R_2)i_l = u_s$$



节点电压方程

$$(G_1 + G_2)u_n = i_s$$

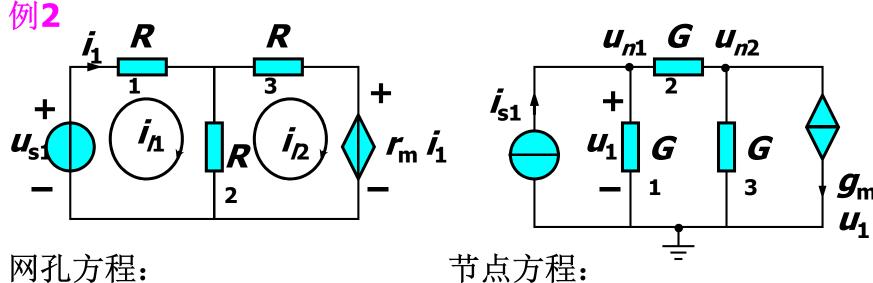




对应元素互换,两个方程可以彼此转换,两个电路互为对偶。

电阻 R 电压源 U_s 网孔电流 I_r KVL 串联 网孔

电导 G 电流源 C 节点电压 Un KCL 并联 节点



网孔方程:

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + R_2) i_{l1} - R_2 i_{l2} = u_{s1} \\ -(R_2 - r_m) i_{l1} + (R_2 + R_3) i_{l2} = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} (G_1 + G_2) u_{n1} - G_2 u_{n2} = i_{s1} \\ -(G_2 - g_m) u_{n1} + (G_2 + G_3) u_{n2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

对应元素

网孔电阻阵 **CCVS** T形

节点导纳阵 VCCS π形

两个电路互为对偶电路。

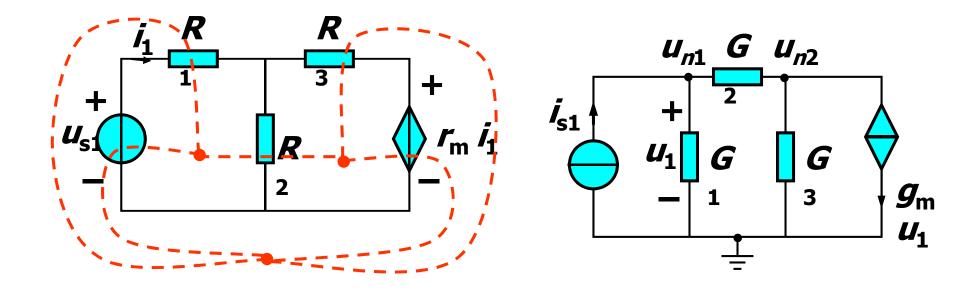
二、对偶原理 两个对偶电路N, \overline{N} ,如果对电路N有命题(或陈述)S成立,则将S中所有元素分别以其对应的对偶元素替换,所得命题(或陈述) \overline{S} 对电路 \overline{N} 成立。

对偶关系

基本定律	<i>U=RI</i>	<i>I=GU</i>	对偶元件	\boldsymbol{R}	\boldsymbol{G}
	$\sum U=0$	$\sum I=0$		L	<i>C</i>
分析方法	网孔法	节点法	对偶结论	.	•
对偶结构	串联	并联	开路电流为零,短路电压为零; 理想电压源不能短路,		
	网孔	节点	理想电流源不		
	∇	Y	戴维南定理,	诺顿定	理;
对偶状态	开路	短路	•••		

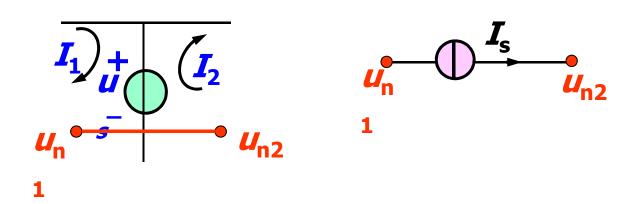
三、求对偶电路的方法(打点法)

例

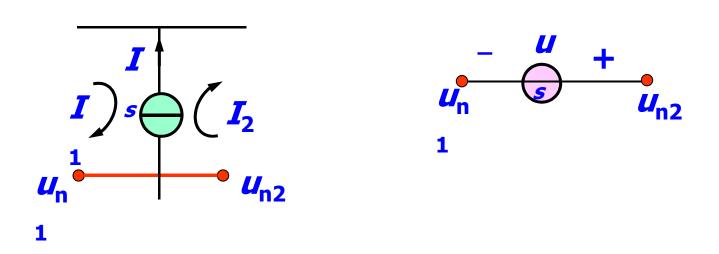


注意:

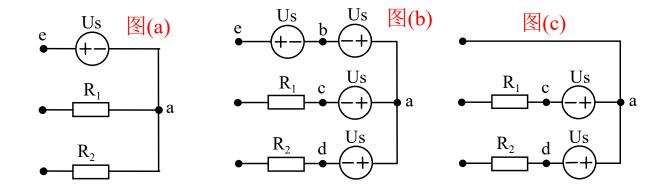
- (1) 惯例网孔电流取顺时针方向,节点电压极性对地为正。 每个网孔对应一个节点,外网孔对应参考节点。
- (2) 电源方向(在按惯例选取网孔电流和节点电压方向的前提下)
 - ◆ 原回路中所包含的电压源如果沿顺时针方向电压升高,则在对偶电路中电流源的电流方向应指向该网孔对应的独立节点。



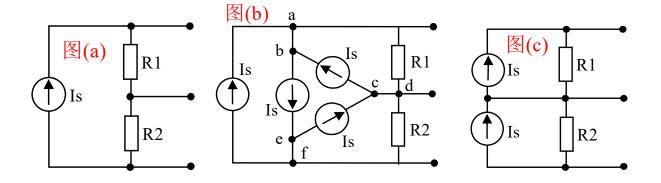
◆ 原回路中所包含的电流源的电流方向如果和网孔电流方向一致,则在对偶电路中电压源的正极落在该网孔对应的独立节点上。



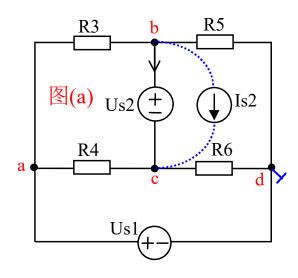
电源的转移

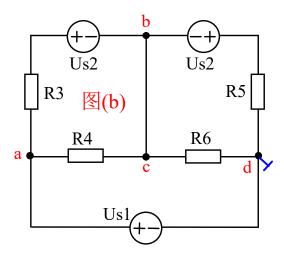


图(b): Ubc= -Us+Us=0, Ucd= -Us+Us=0, Uea=Us -Us=0



例: 改进节点法





节点a: Ua=U_{S1}

节点**b**:
$$(\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4} + \frac{1}{R_5} + \frac{1}{R_6})U_C - (\frac{1}{R_3} + \frac{1}{R_4})U_a = -\frac{U_{S1}}{R_3} - \frac{U_{S1}}{R_5}$$

 $Ub=U_{S1}+Uc$

The end