第2章 电阻电路等效变换

- 1. 等效变换的概念 Concept of Equivalence
- 2. 串联与并联 Series and Parallel Connections
- 3.对称电路 Symmetric Circuits
- 4. 电桥 Bridge Circuits
- 5. 星 三角互换 Wye-Delta Transformation
- 6. 电源变换 Source transformation

第2章

电阻电路等效变换

自标: 1.熟练应用支路电流分析法分析简单电路。

2.综合应用各种等效化简方法获得等效电路。

难点: 1.含受控源电路的等效化简。

2.综合应用多种等效变换方法化简复杂电路。

讲授学时: 4

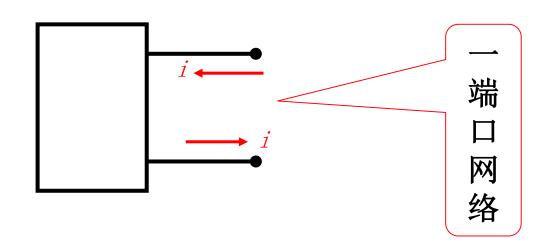
讨论学时: 1

2.1等效变换的概念



二端网络 (一端口网络)

任何一个复杂的电路,向外引出两个端钮,且从一个端子流入的电流等于从另一端子流出的电流,则称这一电路为二端网络(或一端口网络)。



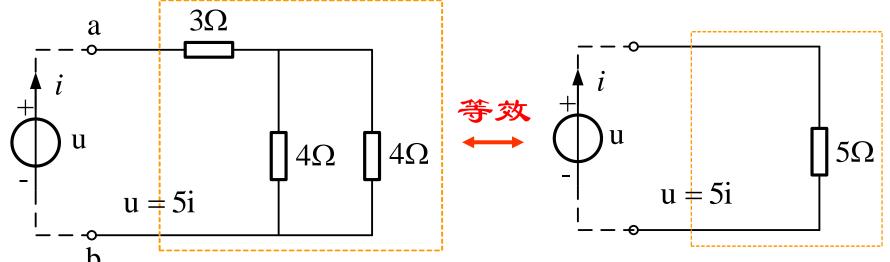
2.1等效变换的概念



1. 等效的概念 Concept of Equivalence

两个一端口网络,端口具有相同的电压、电流关系,则称它们是等效的电路。

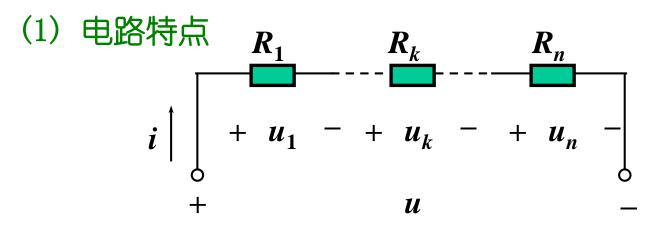




2.2 串联与并联



1. 电阻串联(series connection)

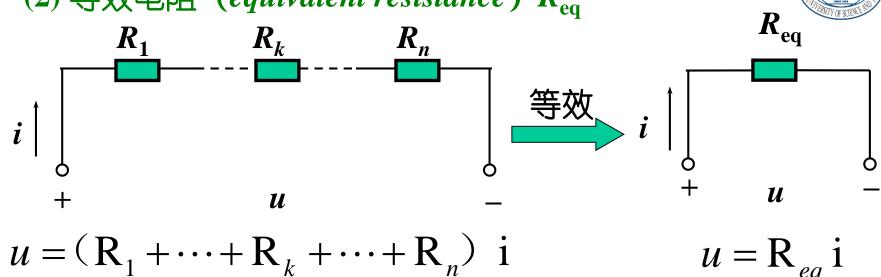


- (a) 各电阻顺序连接,流过同一电流 (KCL);
- (b) 总电压等于各串联电阻上的电压之和 (KVL):

$$u = u_1 + \dots + u_k + \dots + u_n$$

$$u = (R_1 + \dots + R_k + \dots + R_n) \quad i$$

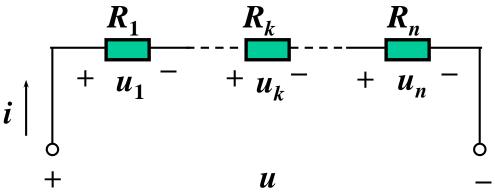




$$R_{\text{eq}} = (R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_n) = \sum R_k$$

等效电阻等于串联的各电阻之和

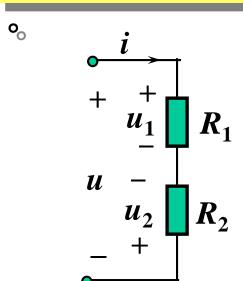
(3) 串联电阻上电压的分配



$$u_k = \frac{R_k}{R_{\text{eq}}} u$$

两个电阻分压(voltage division),如下图所示





$$u_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} u$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u$$
 (注意方向!)

(4) 功率关系
$$p_1 = R_1 i^2$$
, $p_2 = R_2 i^2$, ..., $p_n = R_n i^2$

$$p_1 : p_2 : \cdots : p_n = R_1 : R_2 : \cdots : R_n$$
总功率 $p = R_{eq} i^2 = (R_1 + R_2 + \cdots + R_n) i^2$

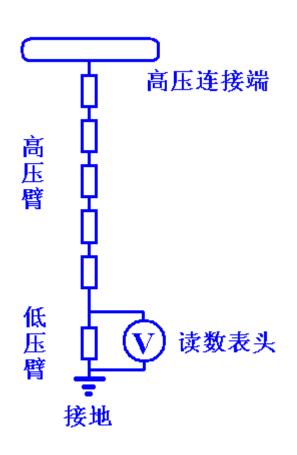
$$= R_1 i^2 + R_2 i^2 + \cdots + R_n i^2$$

$$= p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n$$







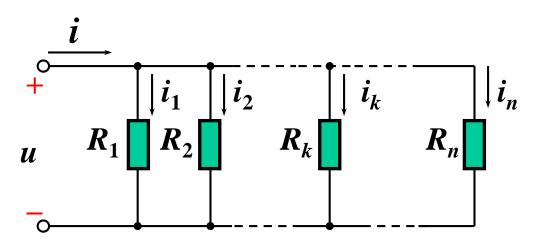


取样电压:

$$U_L = U_H \frac{R_L}{R_H + R_L} \approx U_H \frac{R_L}{R_H}$$



2. 电阻并联 (parallel connection)

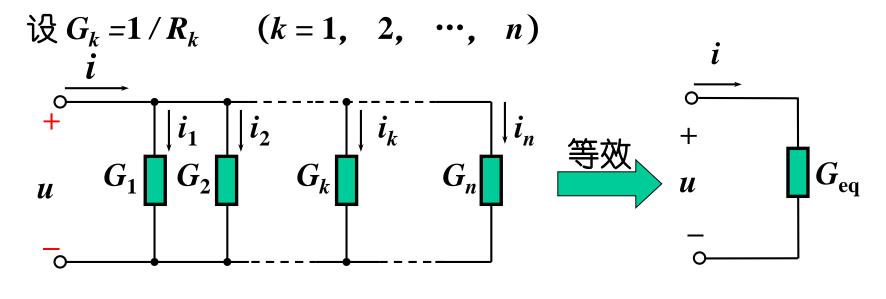


- (1) 电路特点
- (a) 各电阻两端分别接在一起,端电压为同一电压 (KVL);
- (b) 总电流等于流过各并联电阻的电流之和 (KCL):

$$i = i_1 + i_2 + \cdots + i_k + \cdots + i_n$$



(2) 等效电导 (equivalent conductance) G_{eq}



故有
$$uG_{eq} = i = uG_1 + uG_2 + \cdots + uG_n = u (G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_n)$$

$$G_{\text{eq}} = G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k + \cdots + G_n = \sum G_k = \sum 1/R_k$$

等效电导等于并联的各电导之和。

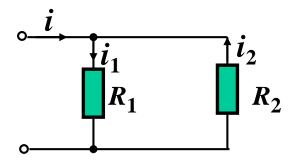


(3) 并联电阻的分流 (current division)

电流分配与电导成正比

得 $i_k = \frac{G_k}{G_{ac}}$

对于两电阻并联, 有



$$i_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}i$$

$$i_2 = \frac{-1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = -\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2}i$$



(4) 功率关系

$$p_1 = G_1 u^2$$
, $p_2 = G_2 u^2$, ..., $p_n = G_n u^2$
 $p_1 : p_2 : \dots : p_n = G_1 : G_2 : \dots : G_n$

总功率
$$p = G_{eq}u^2 = (G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_n) u^2$$

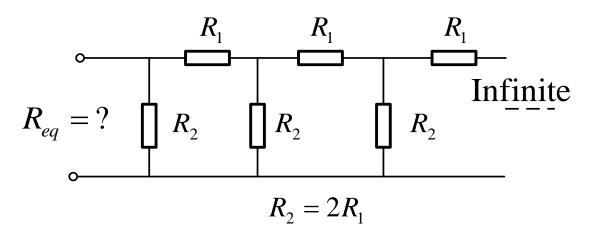
$$= G_1u^2 + G_2u^2 + \cdots + G_nu^2$$

$$= p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n$$

2.2 串联与并联

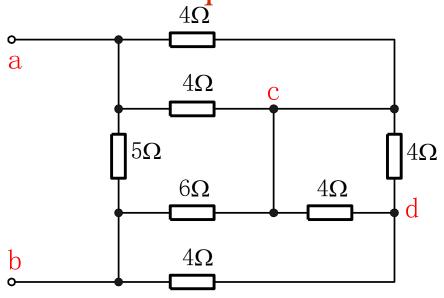


到1: Find the equivalent resistance for the circuit.



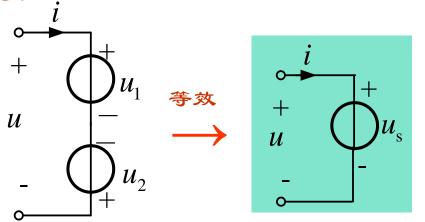


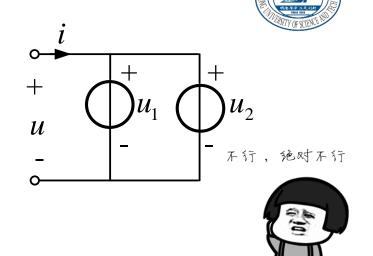
到2: Find the equivalent resistance for the circuit.



$$R_{ab} = 2.5\Omega$$

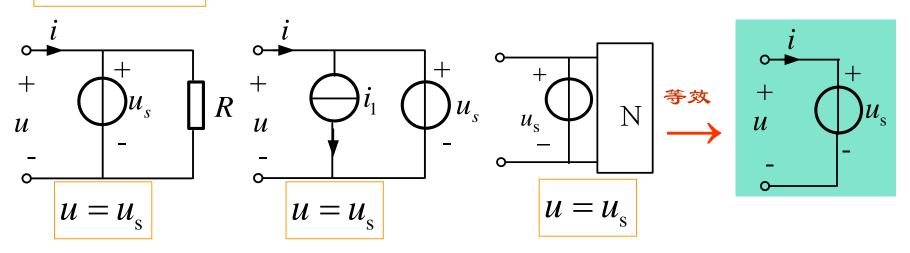
3. 理想电压源的串联与并联





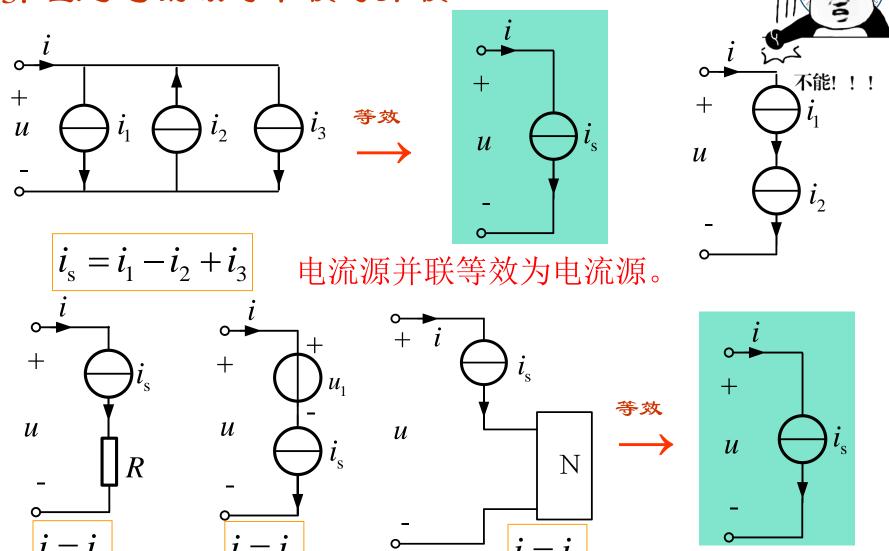
$$u_{\rm s}=u_1-u_2$$

电压源串联等效为电压源。



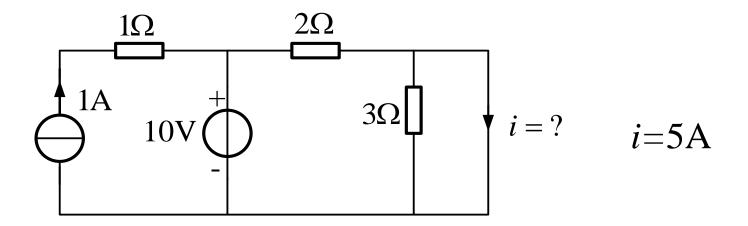
电压源并联任何元件、或并联一端口网络,均等效为电压源。注意:对外等效(对内不等效)

3. 理想电流源的串联与并联



电流源串联任何元件、或串联一端口网络,均等效为电流源。 同样注意:只对外等效





Find the current *i*.

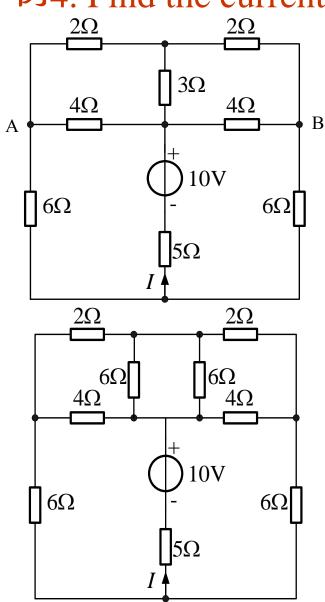
2.3 对称电路

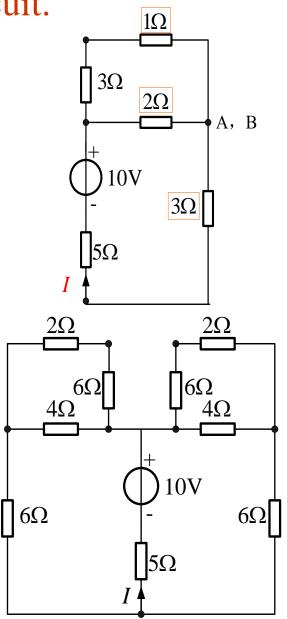


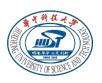
- 求解对称电路的核心,是观察电路的对称关系,寻找等电位点。
- 如果等电位点在同一支路的两端,则将该支路断开或短接;如果等电位点不在同一支路的两端,则将等电位点短接。



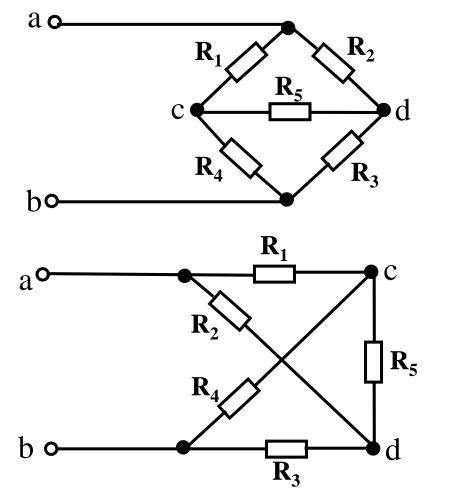
例4. Find the current *I* in the circuit.





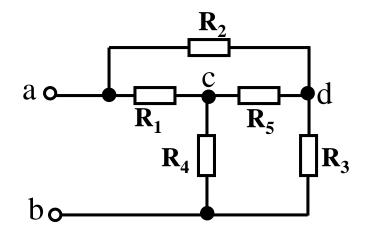


电桥Bridge Circuits



(1) 结构特点:

各电阻为非串并联, R5为桥支路,其余4条 为桥臂



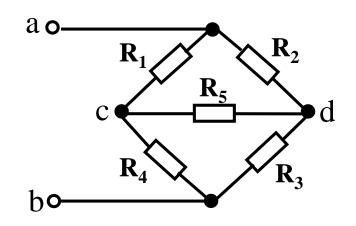
2.4 电桥



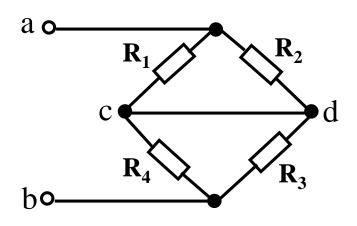
平衡电桥Balanced Bridge

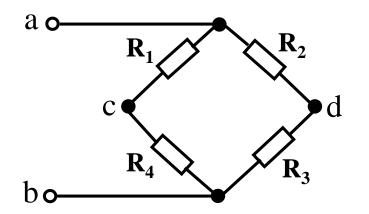
1、平衡条件

$$R_1R_3=R_2R_4 \rightarrow u_{cd}=0$$
, $i_{cd}=u_{cd}/R_5=0$



2、端口的等效电阻

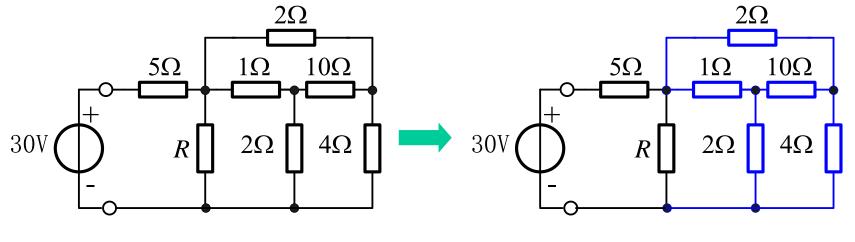




- 3、两种简单的等效变换
 - (1) 电路中电位相等的点 → 短接
 - (2) 电路中电流为零的支路 → 断开



到2. The voltage source supplies 150W. Find the resistance R.

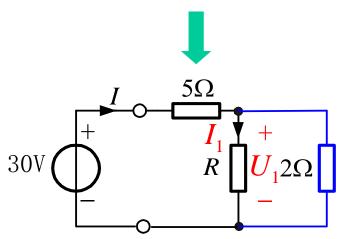


$$I = 5A$$

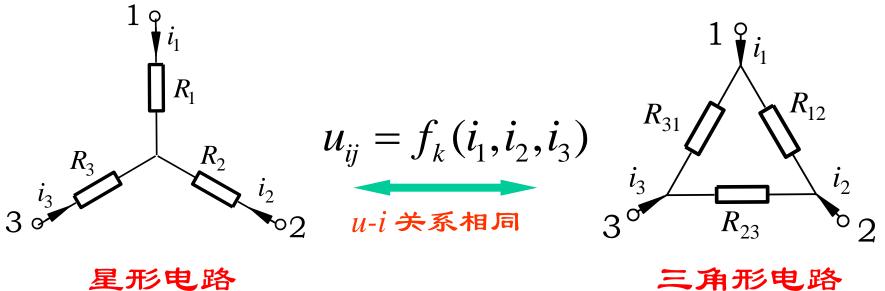
$$U_1 = 5V$$

$$I_1 = 2.5A$$

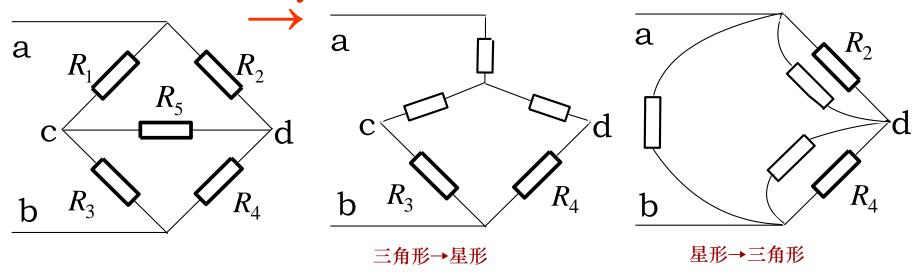
$$R = 2\Omega$$







星-三角变换 Wye-Delta Transformation



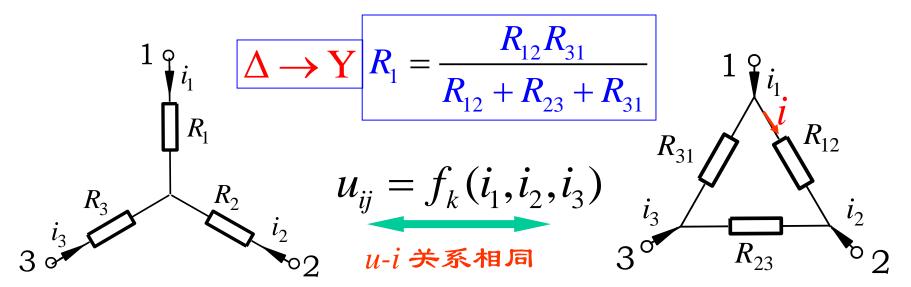


星-三角变换 Wye-Delta Transformation

KVL、KCL确定
$$i: R_{12}i + R_{23}(i+i_2) - R_{31}(-i+i_1) = 0$$

$$i = \frac{R_{31}i_1 - R_{23}i_2}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$$

$$u_{12} = R_1 i_1 - R_2 i_2$$
 $= R_{12} i = \frac{R_{12} R_{31} i_1 - R_{12} R_{23} i_2}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}$



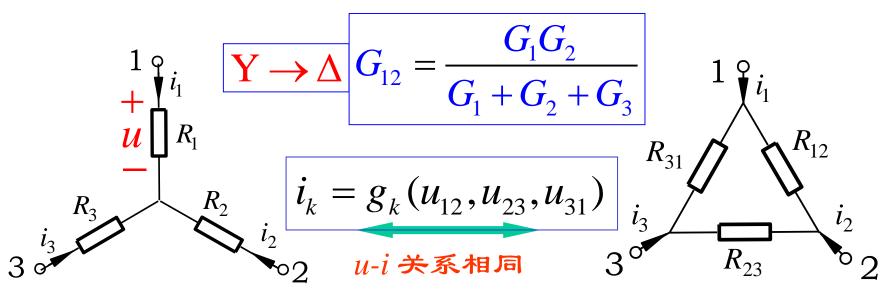


星-三角变换 Wye-Delta Transformation

KVL, KCL
$$\mathfrak{A}$$
 $\mathfrak{Z}u$: $G_1u + G_2(u - u_{12}) + G_3(u + u_{31}) = 0$

$$u = \frac{G_2 u_{12} - G_3 u_{31}}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$i_1 = G_1 u = \frac{G_1 G_2 u_{12} - G_1 G_3 u_{31}}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3} = G_{12} u_{12} - G_{31} u_{31}$$





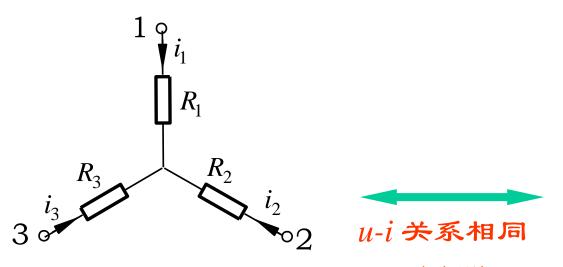
星-三角变换 Wye-Delta Transformation

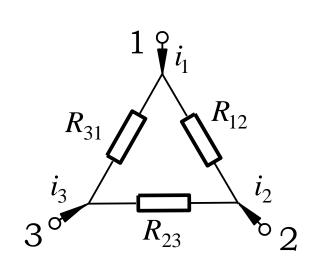
$$\frac{\Delta \to \mathbf{Y}}{R_1 = \frac{R_{12}R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}}}$$

$$Y \rightarrow \Delta$$

$$= \frac{G_1 G_2}{R_{12}} \quad R_{13} = \frac{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_3 R_3}{R_{13}}$$

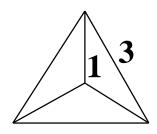
规律: 一个臂的电阻(导) = — 夹臂电阻(导)之积 三个臂的电阻(导)之和





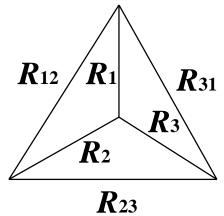


特例 若三个电阻相等(对称),则有



$$R_{\Lambda} = 3R_{Y}$$

(外大内小)

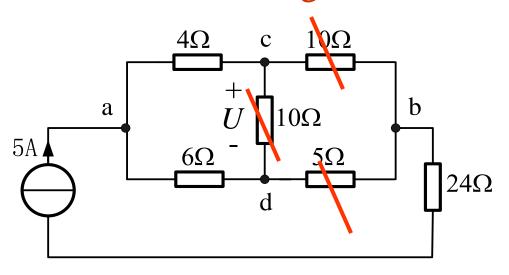


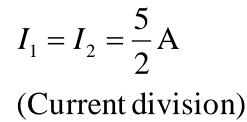
注意

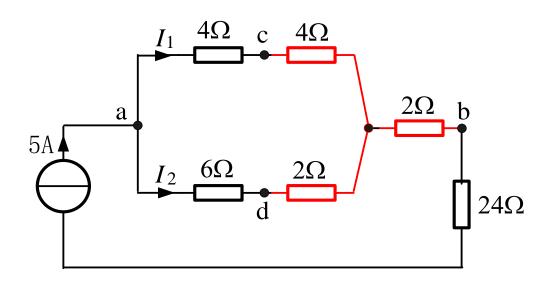
- (1) 等效是指对外部(端钮以外)电路而言,对内不成立;
- (2) 等效电路与外部电路无关。



1915. Find the voltage *U* in the circuit.





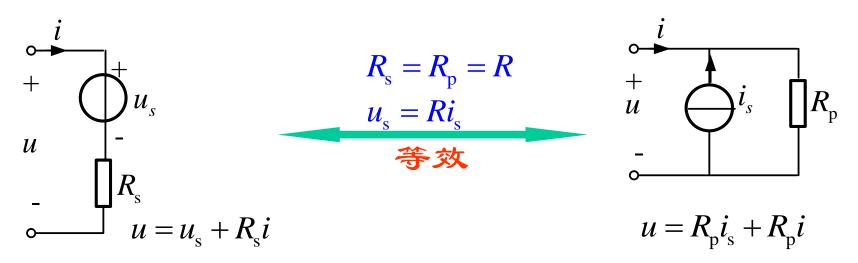


$$U = 4I_1 - 2I_2 = 5V$$
(KVL)

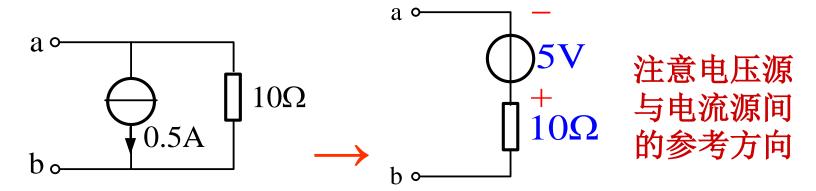
2.6 电源变换Source transformation



独立电源变换



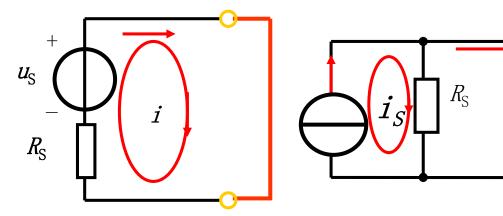
一个电压为u_s的独立电压源与一个电阻为R的线性定常电阻器串联而成的支路,可用一个独立电流源与一个线性定常电阻器并联而成的支路等效。







① 变换关系



数值关系

方向: 电流源电流方向与电压源电压方向相反。

② 等效是对外部电路等效,对内部电路是不等效的。

表 现 在

R。上无电流流过 • 电压源开路,

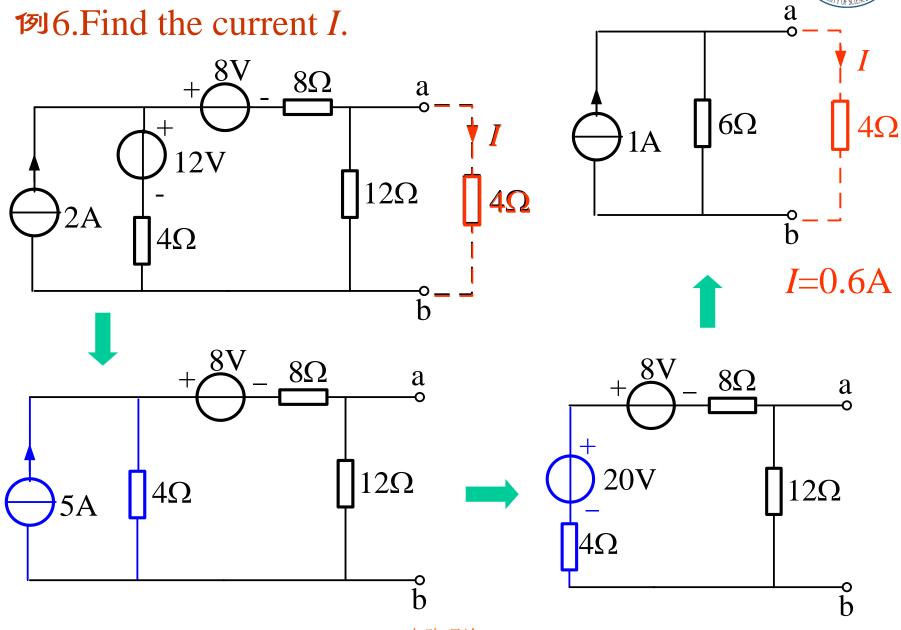
Rs上有电流流过。 电流源开路,

• 电压源短路, Rs上有电流;

电流源短路, 尽上无电流。

③ 理想电压源与理想电流源不能相互转换。

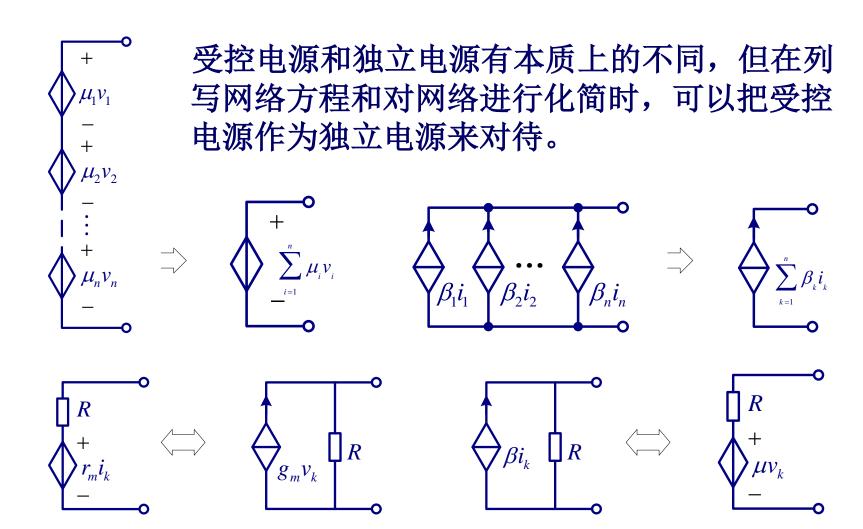
2.6电源变换Source transformation



2.6 电源变换Source transformation

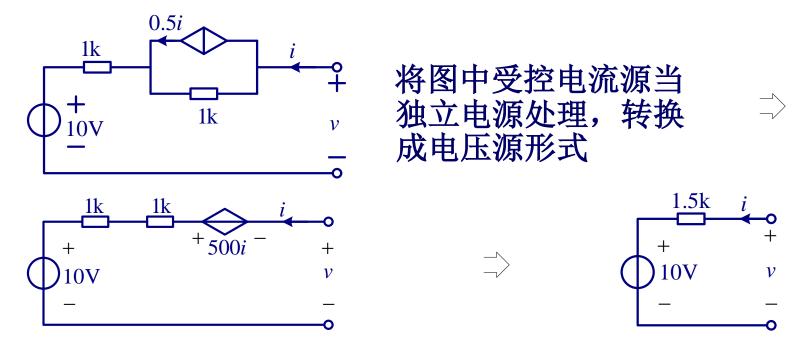


受控电源变换





例 将网络化简成最简网络

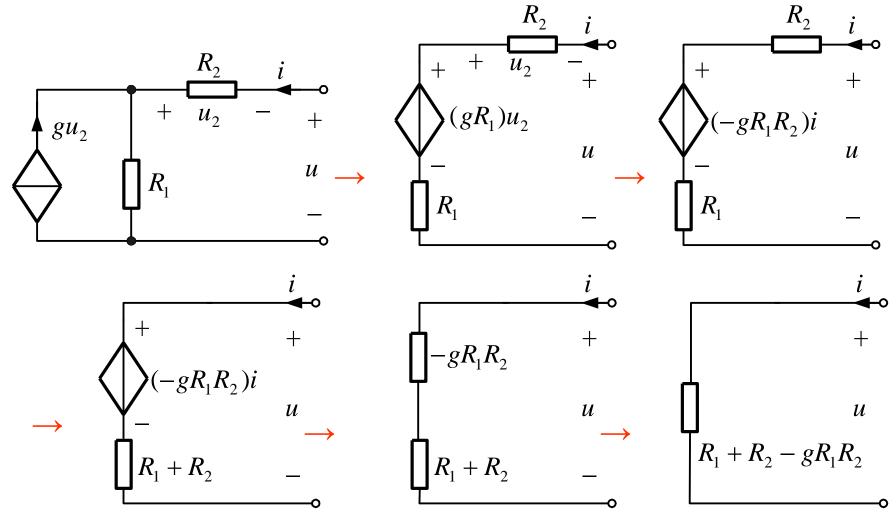


- 在此例中,受控源好比一个负500Ω的电阻。
- 当受控电源和控制量在同一条戴维南或者诺顿支路上时,受控电源可以变换为线性电阻。

2.6 电源变换Source transformation



受控电源变换

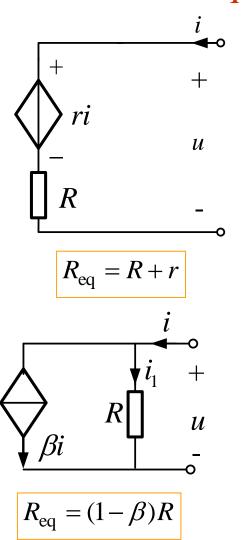


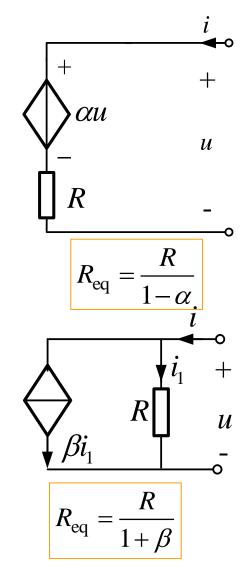
Method2: u-i 关系: $u = R_2i + R_1(gu_2 + i) = (R_1 + R_2 - gR_1R_2)i$

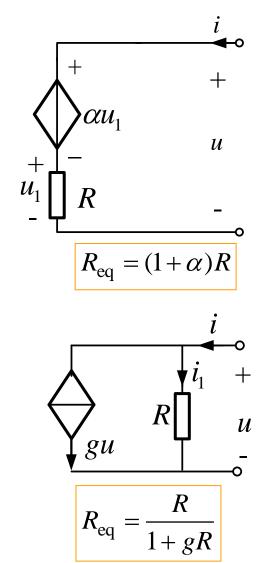
2.6电源变换Source transformation



1917. Find the equivalent resistance of each circuit.

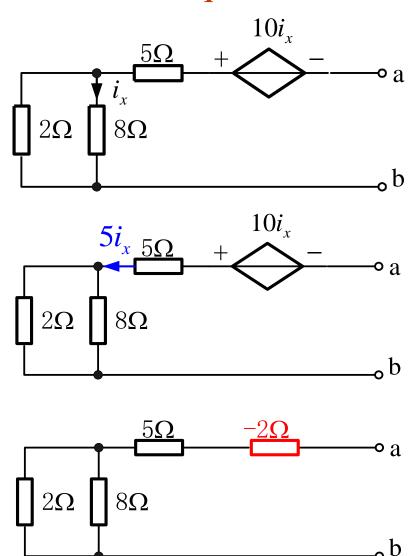








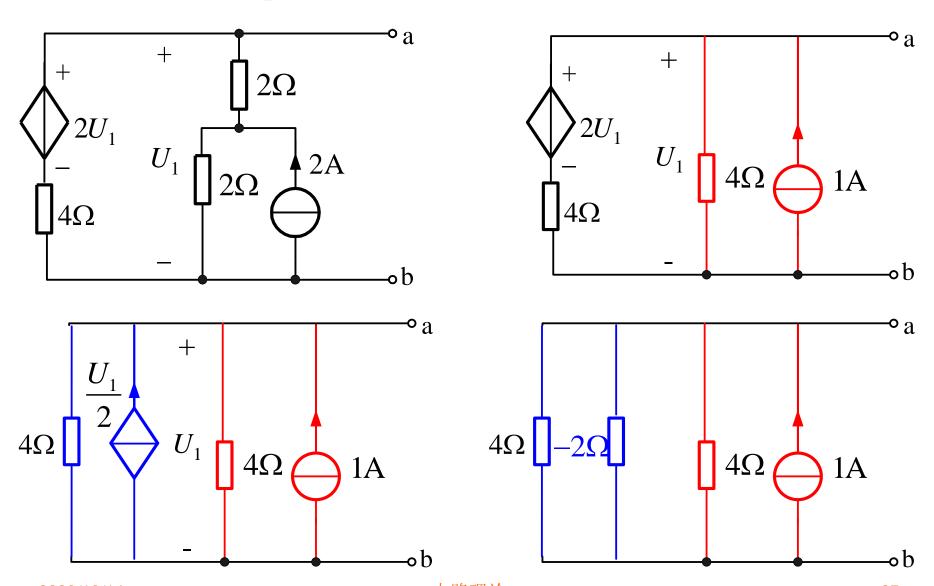
珍8.Find the equivalent circuit.



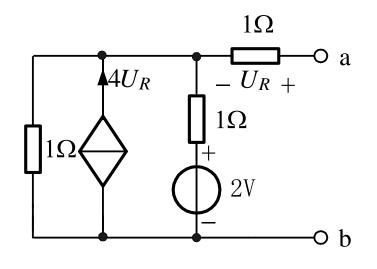
$$R_{\rm ab} = 4.6\Omega$$

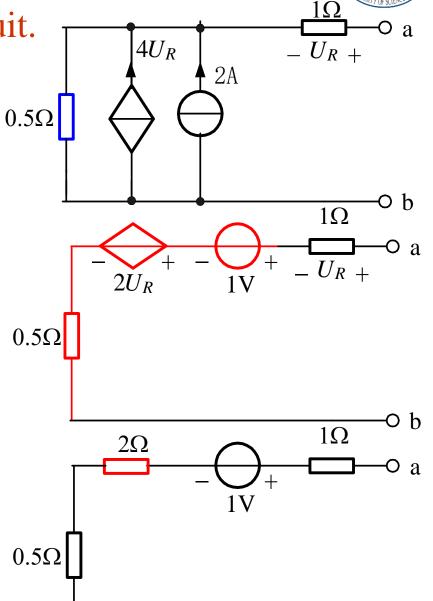


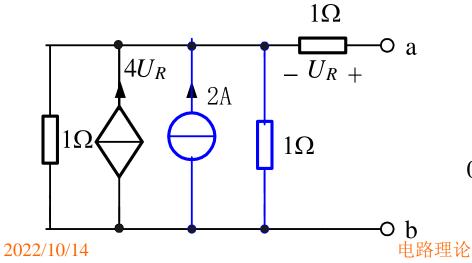
到9.Find the equivalent circuit.



到10.Find the equivalent circuit.







作业



2.2节: 2-12, 2-14

• 2.3节: 2-16, 2-20, 2-24

• 2.4节: 2-26, 2-32

• 综合: 2-36