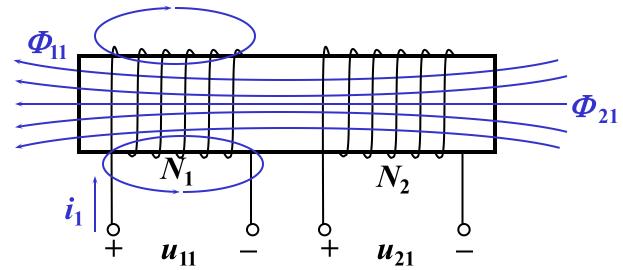
Chapter 13 含磁耦合的电路

- 13.1 耦合电感 Coupled inductors
- 13.2 含耦合电感电路的分析 Analysis of coupled circuits
- 13.3 变压器 Transformers

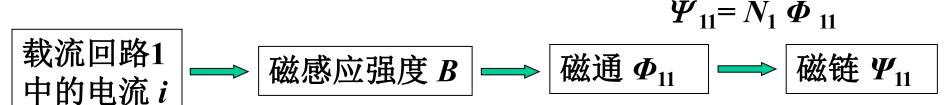
13.1 互感和互感电压

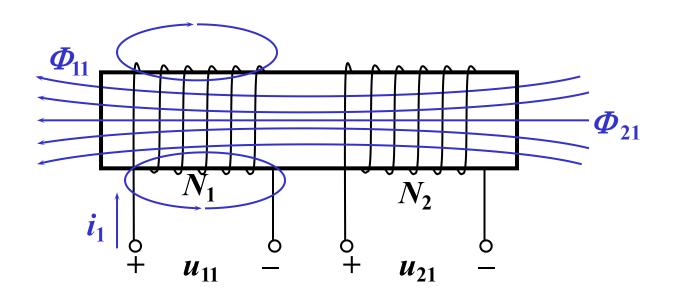
一、 互感(mutual inductance)和互感电压(mutual voltage)



参考方向设定: $i \sim \Phi$, $u \sim \Phi$ 符合右手定则

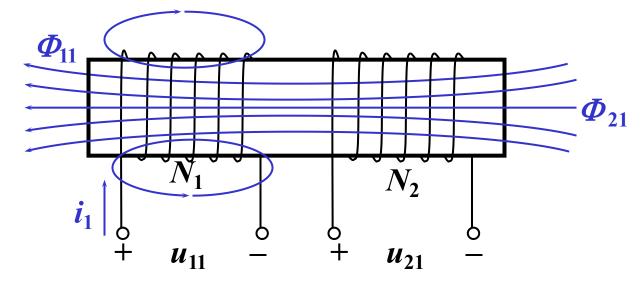
当线圈1中通入电流 i_1 时





由电磁感应定律(Farady's law)和楞次定律(Lenz's law)可得

$$u_{11} = \frac{d\Psi_{11}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{11}}{dt}$$
 —自感电压 $u_{21} = \frac{d\Psi_{21}}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi_{21}}{dt}$ —互感电压

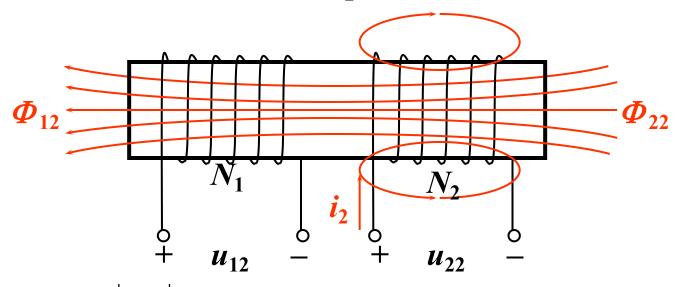


当线圈周围无铁磁物质(空心线圈)时,有

$$L_1 = \left| \frac{\Psi_{11}}{i_1} \right|$$
 —线圈1的自感系数 $M_{21} = \left| \frac{\Psi_{21}}{i_1} \right|$ —线圈1对线圈2的互感系数

则有
$$\begin{cases} u_{11} = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t} \\ u_{21} = M_{21} \frac{\mathrm{d} i_1}{\mathrm{d} t} \end{cases}$$

同理,当线圈2中通电流 i_2 时,有



$$M_{12} = \frac{|\Psi_{12}|}{|i_2|}$$
 —线圈2对线圈1的互感系数

$$\begin{cases} u_{12} = \frac{d\Psi_{12}}{dt} = N_1 \frac{d\Phi_{12}}{dt} = M_{12} \frac{di_2}{dt} & - 互感电压 \\ u_{22} = \frac{d\Psi_{22}}{dt} = N_2 \frac{d\Phi_{22}}{dt} = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} & - 自感电压 \end{cases}$$

可以证明 $M_{12} = M_{21} = M$

当两个线圈同时通以电流时,有

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = u_{11} + u_{12} = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\ u_2 = u_{21} + u_{22} = M \frac{di_1}{dt} + L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} \end{cases}$$

在正弦稳态电路中,其相量形式的方程为

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

二、耦合系数(coupling coefficient)k

k表示两个线圈磁耦合(magnetic coupling)的紧密程度。

$$k \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}}$$

可以证明, $k \leq 1$

全耦合时: $\Phi_{11} = \Phi_{21}$, $\Phi_{22} = \Phi_{12}$

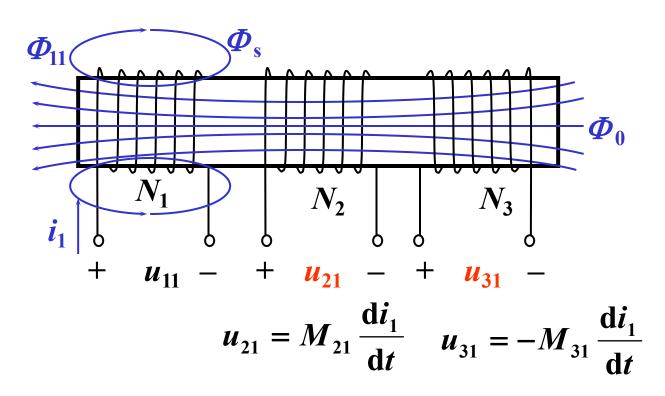
$$L_1 = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{11}}{i_1} , \qquad L_2 = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{22}}{i_2}$$

$$M_{21} = \frac{N_2 \Phi_{21}}{i_1} , \qquad M_{12} = \frac{N_1 \Phi_{12}}{i_2}$$

 $M_{12}M_{21}=L_1L_2$, $M^2=L_1L_2$, k=1

三、互感线圈的同名端(dotted terminal)

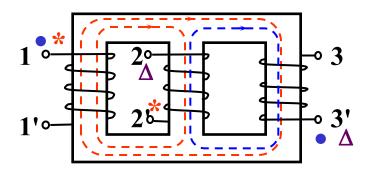
互感电压不仅与参考方向有关,而且与线圈的绕向有关,这在电路分析中显得很不方便。



引入同名端可以解决这个问题。

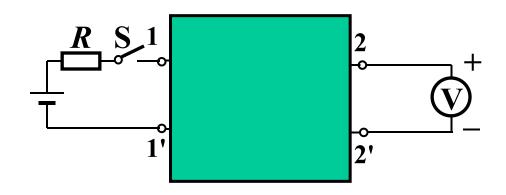
1. 同名端的定义:

同名端是分别属于两个线圈的这样两个端点:当 两个电流分别从这两个端点流入,与每个线圈相链的 自感磁通同由另一线圈的电流产生的互感磁通方向相 同,因而互相加强,这两个端点便是同名端。



2. 同名端的实验测定

假设线圈的同名端已知,观察实验的现象



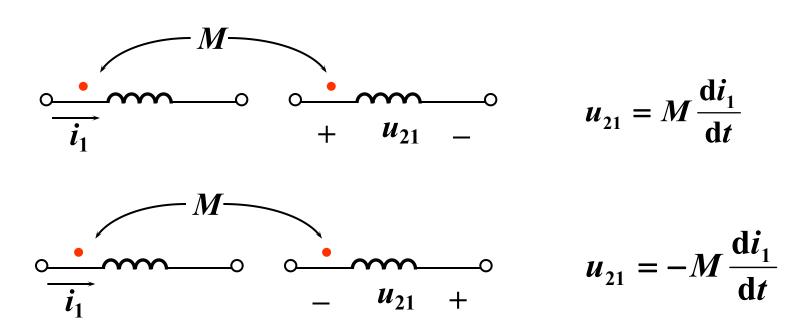
当闭合开关S时,电压表指针正偏一下,又回到零。 分析:

开关S闭合,*i*增加
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$$
, $u_{22'} = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} > 0$

当两个线圈是封装的,只引出接线端子,要确定其同名端,就可以利用上面的结论来加以判断。

四、由同名端及u,i参考方向确定互感电压表达式的正负号

当一个线圈的电流i和其在另一个线圈两端产生的互感电压 u_M 的参考方向相对于各自线圈的同名端一致时,则互感电压 u_M =Mdi/dt。

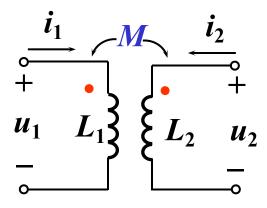


时域形式

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ u_2 = M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} u_1 = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\ u_2 = -M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \end{cases}$$

在正弦交流电路中,其相量形式的电路模型和方程分别为

五、互感线圈的储能



t时刻互感线圈吸收的功率

$$p(t) = u_1(t)i_1(t) + u_2(t)i_2(t)$$

t~t+dt 时间段互感线圈储能的增量

$$dW = p(t)dt = [u_1(t)i_1(t) + u_2(t)i_2(t)]dt$$

$$= \left(L_1 \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_2(t)}{dt}\right)i_1(t)dt$$

$$+ \left(L_2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} + M \frac{di_1(t)}{dt}\right)i_2(t)dt$$

$$= L_1 i_1(t) di_1(t) + M i_1(t) di_2(t) + L_2 i_2(t) di_2(t) + M i_2(t) di_1(t)$$

$$= L_1 i_1(t) di_1(t) + L_2 i_2(t) di_2(t) + M d[i_1(t)i_2(t)]$$

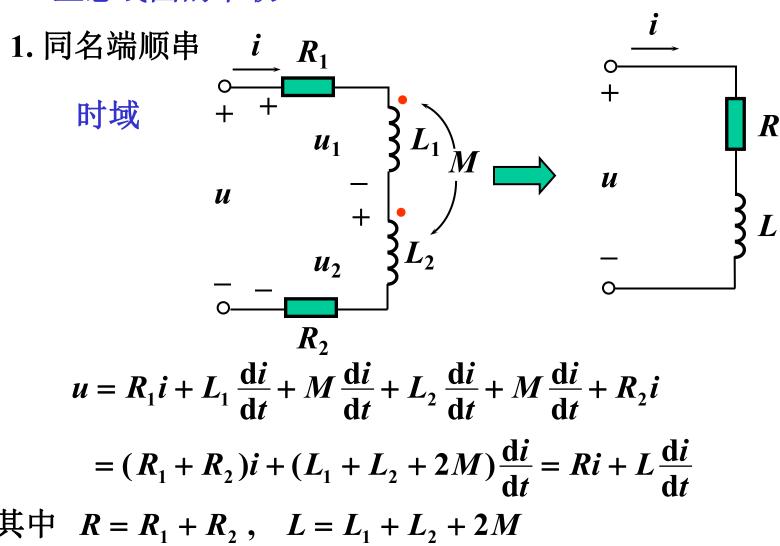
设电流由零增至 $i_1(t)$ 、 $i_2(t)$,则t 时刻互感的储能为

$$W = \int_0^{i_1(t)} L_1 i_1(\xi) di_1(\xi) + \int_0^{i_2(t)} L_2 i_2(\xi) di_2(\xi) + \int_0^{i_1(t)i_2(t)} M d[i_1(\xi)i_2(\xi)]$$

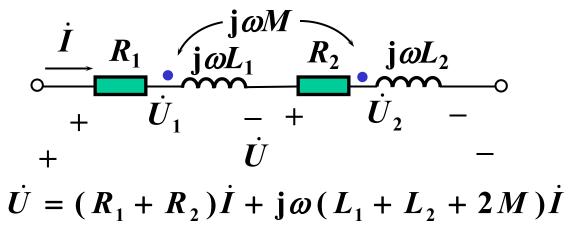
$$= \frac{1}{2} L_1 i_1^2(t) + \frac{1}{2} L_2 i_2^2(t) + M i_1(t) i_2(t)$$

11.2 互感线圈的串联和并联

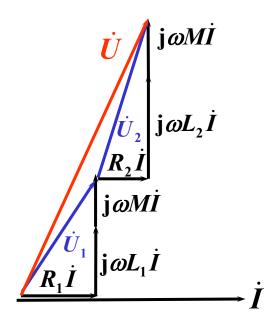
一、互感线圈的串联



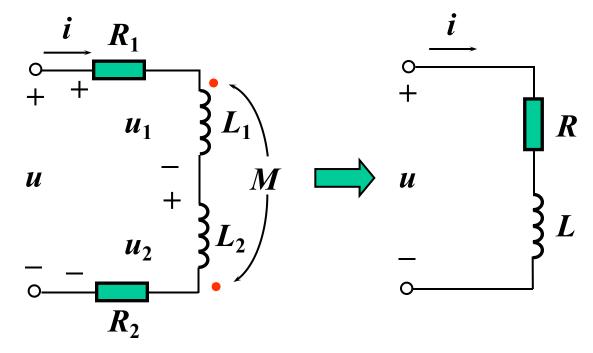
在正弦稳态下



相量图



2. 同名端反串

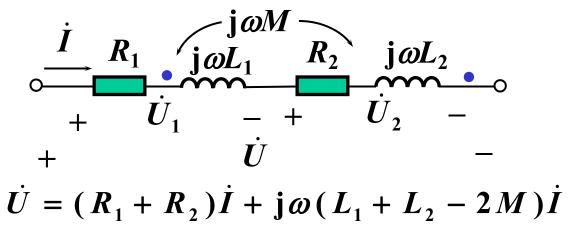


$$u = R_1 i + L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} + R_2 i$$

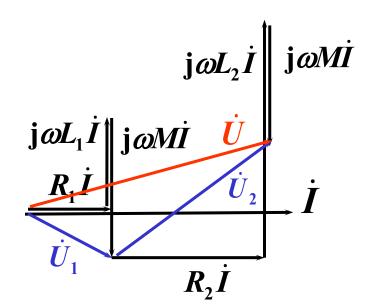
$$= (R_1 + R_2)i + (L_1 + L_2 - 2M) \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} = Ri + L \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$
其中 $R = R_1 + R_2$, $L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M$

$$L = L_1 + L_2 - 2M \ge 0 \qquad \therefore M \le \frac{1}{2}(L_1 + L_2)$$
互感不大于两个自感的算术平均值。

在正弦稳态下



相量图



二、互感线圈的并联

1. 同名端在同侧

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overrightarrow{i} \\
+ \\
u
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
L_1 \\
\downarrow \\
U
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
U = L_1 \frac{di_1}{dt} + M \frac{di_2}{dt} \\
U = L_2 \frac{di_2}{dt} + M \frac{di_1}{dt} \\
U = i_1 + i_2
\end{array}$$

解得u, i的关系

$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t} \longrightarrow L_{\mathrm{eq}} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 - 2M} \ge 0$$

故
$$M \leq \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$

互感小于两元件自感的几何平均值。

2. 同名端在异侧

$$\begin{array}{c}
\overrightarrow{i} \\
+ \\
u
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
I_1 \\
\downarrow \\
U_2
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
U = L_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} \\
U = L_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}i_2}{\mathrm{d}t} - M \frac{\mathrm{d}i_1}{\mathrm{d}t} \\
U = I_1 + I_2
\end{array}$$

解得u, i的关系

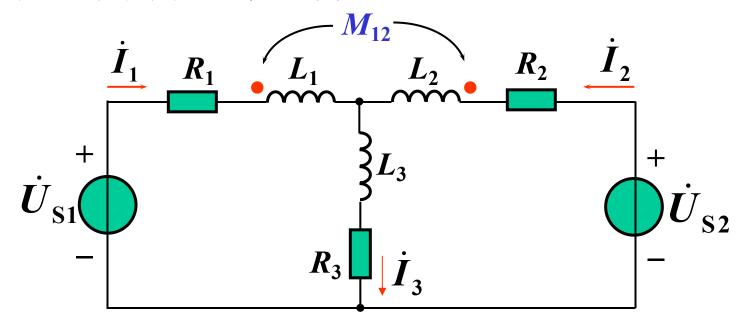
$$u = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} \frac{\mathrm{d}i}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

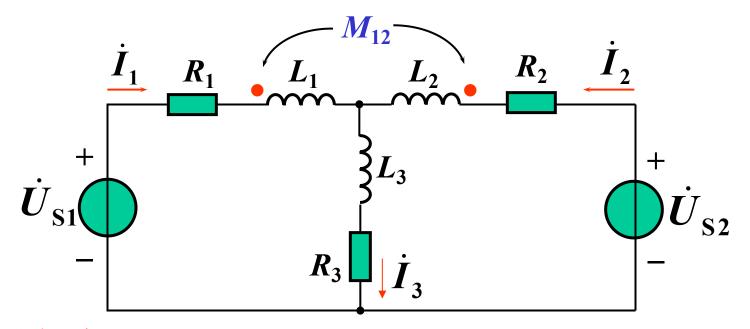
$$L_{eq} = \frac{(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}{L_1 + L_2 + 2M} \ge 0$$

13.3 含耦合电感电路分析Analysis of coupled circuits

有互感的电路的计算仍属正弦稳态分析,前面介绍的相量分析的的方法均适用。只需注意互感线圈上的电压除自感电压外,还应包含互感电压。

例1 列写下图电路的方程。





网孔分析法:

$$\begin{cases} R_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega L_{3}\dot{I}_{3} + R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S1} \\ R_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2} + j\omega M\dot{I}_{1} + j\omega L_{3}\dot{I}_{3} + R_{3}\dot{I}_{3} = \dot{U}_{S2} \\ \dot{I}_{3} = \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$

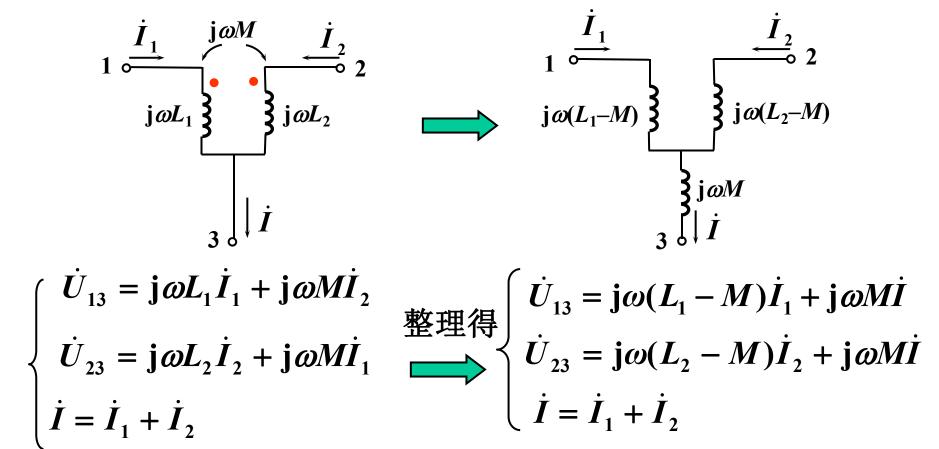
注意:线圈上互感电压的表示式及正负号。

含互感的电路,直接用节点法列写方程不方便。

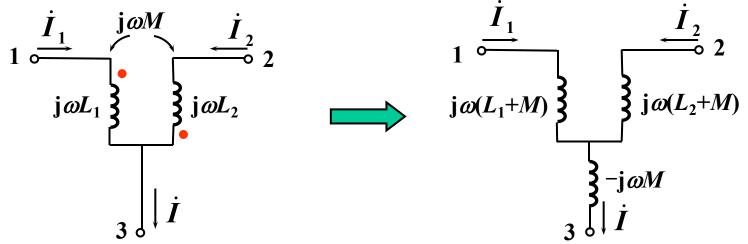
2.互感的去耦等效 (两电感有公共端)

当耦合的两个线圈有一个公共端时,可以等效为非耦合的三个 电感,称为去耦等效电路

(a) 两个线圈的同名端接在公共端

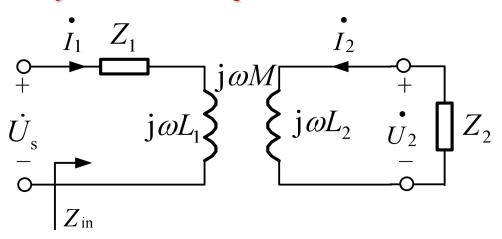


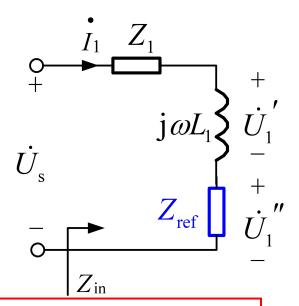
(b) 两个线圈的异名端接在公共端



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_{23} = \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 - \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$
整理得
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{13} = \mathbf{j}\omega (L_1 + M) \dot{I}_1 - \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{U}_{23} = \mathbf{j}\omega (L_2 + M) \dot{I}_2 - \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I} \\ \dot{I} = \dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

3. By reflected impedance 映射阻抗





负载回路对电源回路的影响可用 Z_{ref} 表示,称 Z_{ref} 为负载回路在电源回路的映射阻抗。

$$Z_{\text{in}} = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{S}}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = Z_{1} + \frac{j\omega L_{1}\dot{I}_{1} \pm j\omega M\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = (Z_{1} + j\omega L_{1}) + (\pm j\omega M)\frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{I}_{1}}$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \pm j\omega M \dot{I}_1 = -Z_2 \dot{I}_2$$

$$\frac{I_2}{\dot{I}_1} = -\frac{(\pm j\omega M)}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

$$Z_{\text{in}} = (Z_1 + j\omega L_1) + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_2 + j\omega L_2}$$

$$= Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}$$

$$= Z_{11} + Z_{\text{ref}}$$
25

3. By reflected impedance 映射阻抗

$$\dot{U}_{\rm s} = [Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^2}{Z_{22}}]\dot{I}_1$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 i_1 20\Omega & j10\Omega & 10\Omega \\
+ & j30\Omega
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 j20\Omega & j20\Omega
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 j20\Omega & j20\Omega
\end{array}$$

$$100 \angle 0^{\circ} = \left[(20 + j30) + \frac{10^{2}}{(10 + 10 + j20)} \right] \dot{I}_{1}$$

$$10\dot{I}_2 + 10\dot{I}_2 + (j20\dot{I}_2 - j10\dot{I}_1) = 0$$

如何先求 \dot{I}_{2} ?

$$\dot{U}_{\text{oc}} = -(-j\omega M)\dot{I}_{1} = j\omega M \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{s}}}{Z_{11}} = j10 \times \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{20 + j30}$$

$$Z_{\text{eq}} = (10 + j20) + \frac{10^2}{20 + j30}$$
 $\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_{\text{oc}}}{10 + Z_{\text{eq}}}$

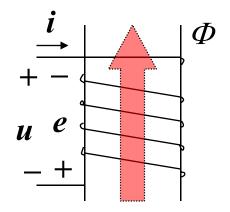
$$\dot{U}_{
m oc}$$
 $\dot{I}_{
m 2}$ $\dot{I}_{
m 2}$ 10Ω

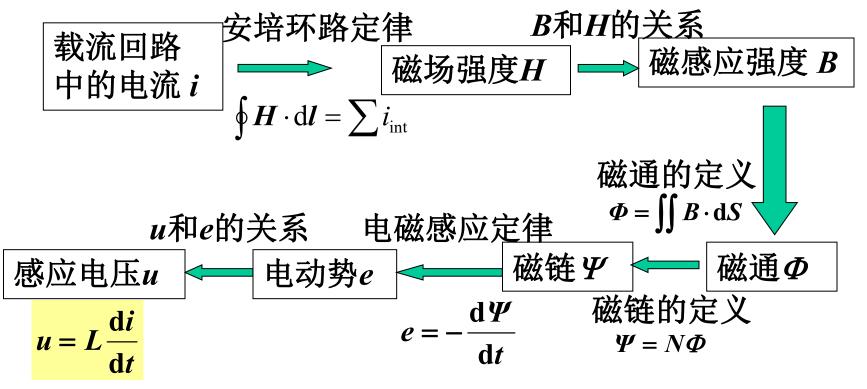
$$20\dot{I}_{1} + j30\dot{I}_{1} - j10\dot{I}_{2}$$

$$= 100\angle 0^{\circ}$$

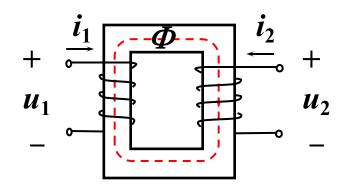
13.4 变压器 Transformers

1. 变压器线圈的基本电磁关系

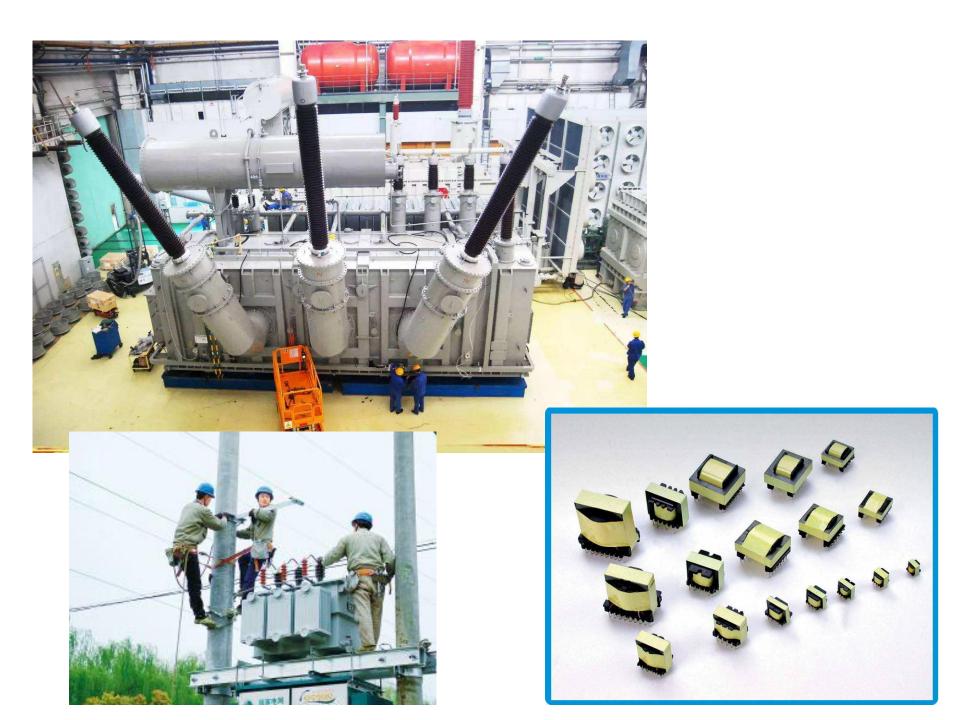




2. 变压器的作用

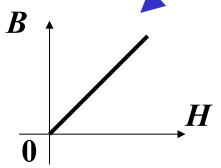


- 交流变压、变流
- 传送功率
- 电隔离
- 阻抗匹配



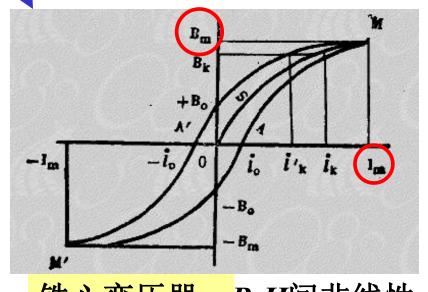
3. 变压器的分类

空气 硅钢片、铁氧体、非晶合金



物理量之间关系简单, 容易分析。

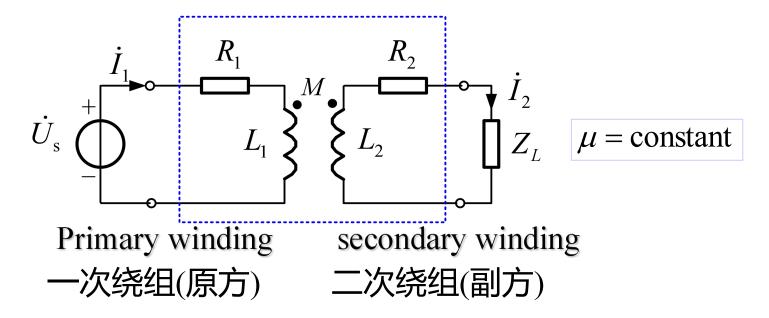
空心变压器



铁心变压器 B-H间非线性

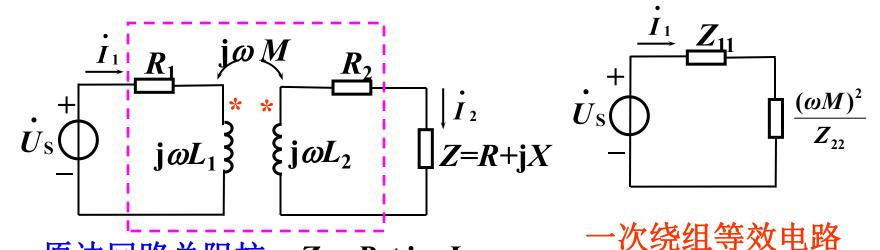
相同体积下 L比较大 相同电流产生的B大。

线性变压器 Linear transformers (Air-core transformers)



- 线性变压器(空心变压器) 自感不大,低频下自感抗低,因而线圈电流大。一般用在高频下。优点是没有铁心损耗。分析时用线性耦合电感为模型。
- 为了加大自感,采用铁心,即为铁心变压器,是非线性耦合 系统。由于自感大,可以用于低频下。存在铁心损耗。分析 时近似为理想变压器。

4. 空心变压器

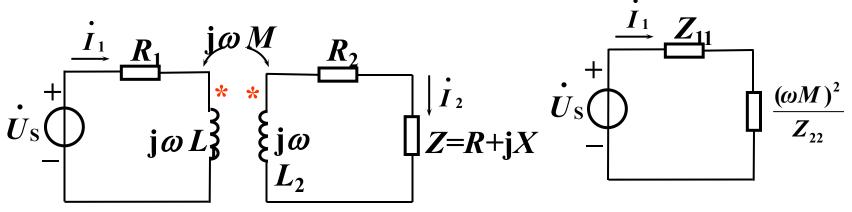


原边回路总阻抗: $Z_{11}=R_1+j\omega L_1$

副边回路总阻抗: $Z_{22}=(R_2+R)+j(\omega L_2+X)=R_{22}+j\omega L_{22}$

$$\begin{cases}
Z_{11}\dot{I}_{1} - j\omega M \dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S} \\
- j\omega M \dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22}\dot{I}_{2} = 0
\end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases}
\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}} \\
\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{Z_{22}}
\end{cases} \dot{I}_{2} = \frac{j\omega M \dot{I}_{1}}{Z_{22}}$$

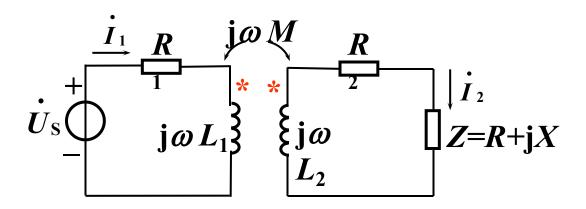
$$Z_{in} = \frac{\dot{U}_{S}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = Z_{11} + \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}}$$



原边等效电路

$$Z_{l} = \frac{(\omega M)^{2}}{Z_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2}}{R_{22} + jX_{22}} = \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} R_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} \bigcirc j \frac{\omega^{2} M^{2} X_{22}}{R_{22}^{2} + X_{22}^{2}} = R_{l} + jX_{l}$$
副边对原边
的引入阻抗

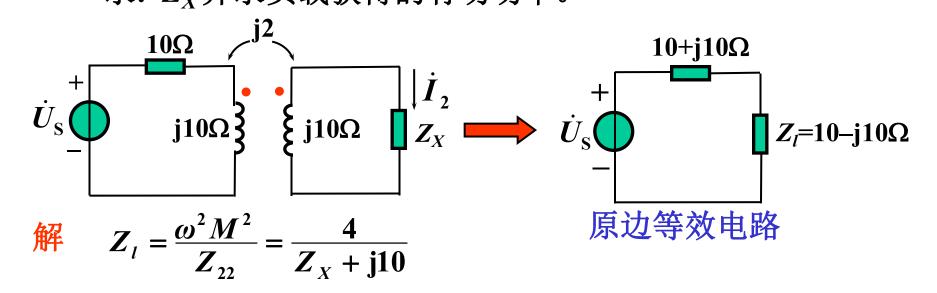
负号反映了副边的感性阻抗反映到原边为一个容性阻抗



当
$$\dot{I}_2 = 0$$
, 即副边开路, $Z_{in} = Z_{11}$ $\longrightarrow \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{Z_{11}} = \frac{\dot{U}_S}{R + j\omega L_1}$

- R为线圈内阻,一般情况下较小,空心线圈L较小,为避免 空载电流太大,只适用于高频场合。
- 为了提高线圈的自感系数,使其能够应用于低频场合,常采用磁导率高的铁合金磁心,且合理增加线圈匝数,这就是铁心变压器

例1 已知 U_S =20 V,原边引入阻抗 Z_i =10一j10Ω。 求: Z_X 并求负载获得的有功功率。

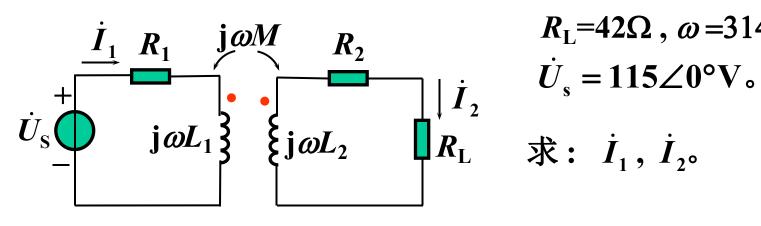


$$\therefore Z_X = 0.2 + j9.8\Omega$$

此时负载获得的功率 $P = P_{R_{\parallel}} = (\frac{20}{10+10})^2 R_l = 10 \text{ W}$ 本例实际是最佳匹配状态

$$Z_{l} = Z_{11}^{*}, \qquad P = \frac{U_{S}^{2}}{4R} = 10 \text{ W}$$

已知 L_1 =3.6H, L_2 =0.06H, M=0.465H, R_1 =20 Ω , R_2 =0.08 Ω ,



 $R_{\rm L}=42\Omega$, $\omega=314$ rad/s,

利用空心变压器原边等效电路

11.4 全耦合变压器和理想变压器

一、全耦合变压器(perfect coupling transformer)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = \mathbf{j}\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 + \mathbf{j}\omega M \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

全耦合时
$$M = \sqrt{L_1 L_2}$$
 , $k = 1$

$$\dot{I}_{1} = \frac{\dot{U}_{2} - j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}}{j\omega M}$$

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \frac{L_{1}}{M}(\dot{U}_{2} - j\omega L_{2}\dot{I}_{2}) + j\omega M\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{L_{1}}{M}\dot{U}_{2}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{L_{1}}{L_{2}}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{11} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}_{22}$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{t} \qquad u_1 = N_1 \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t} \quad u_2 = N_2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\Phi}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n$$

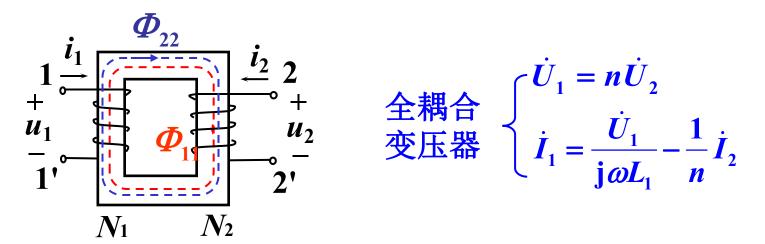
则

$$\frac{u_1}{u_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = n = \frac{L_1}{M} = \frac{M}{L_2} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1}{L_2}}$$

全耦合变压器的电压、电流关系

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1 - j\omega M\dot{I}_2}{j\omega L_1} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{j\omega M}{j\omega L_1}\dot{I}_2 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{j\omega L_1} - \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

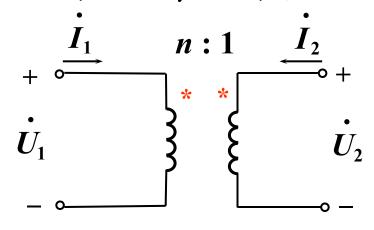
6. 理想变压器 (ideal transformer)



当 L_1 , M, $L_2 \rightarrow \infty$, L_1/L_2 比值不变 (磁导率 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$) ,则有

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

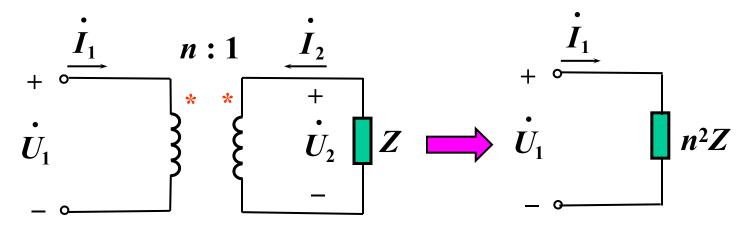
理想变压器的元件特性



理想变压器的电路模型

理想变压器的性质:

(a) 阻抗变换性质



$$\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} = \frac{n\dot{U}_2}{-1/n\dot{I}_2} = n^2(-\frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2}) = n^2Z$$

(b) 功率传输

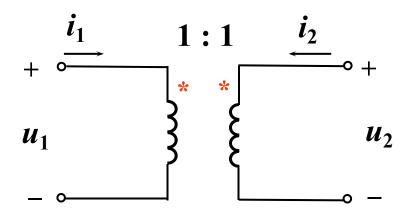
理想变压器的特性方程为代数关系,因此无记忆作用。

$$\begin{cases} u_{1} = nu_{2} & + \stackrel{i_{1}}{\longrightarrow} & n:1 & \stackrel{i_{2}}{\longrightarrow} & + \\ i_{1} = -\frac{1}{n}i_{2} & u_{1} & & \\ & & & & \\ p = u_{1}i_{1} + u_{2}i_{2} = u_{1}i_{1} + \frac{1}{n}u_{1} \times (-ni_{1}) = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可以看出,理想变压器既不储能,也不耗能, 在电路中只起传递信号和能量的作用。

(c) 电气隔离

一次绕组、二次绕组的匝数比为1,称为隔离变压器。



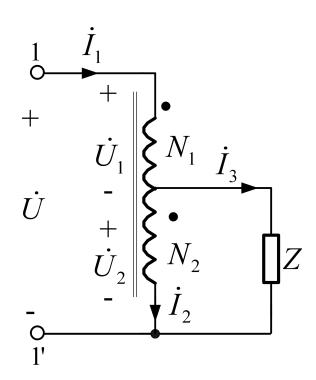
隔离变压器的作用为对电源回路和负载回路进行电气隔离。

5. Ideal autotransformers 自耦变压器

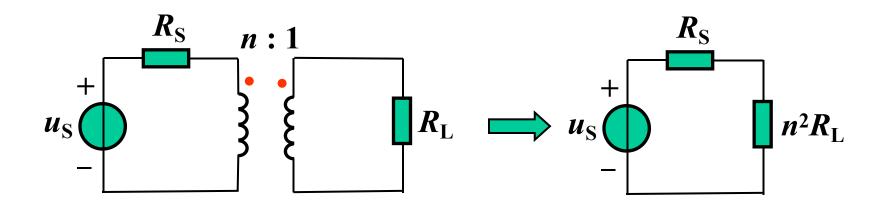
单相变压器闭合铁心上的两个线圈在电气上是不相连的,而自 耦变压器是闭合铁心上只有一个线圈,从线圈中间接出一个抽头,线圈的一部分为一次绕组(或二次绕组),线圈的全部为二次绕组(或一次绕组)。

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = \frac{N_{1}}{N_{2}} \longrightarrow \frac{\dot{U}}{\dot{U}_{2}} = \frac{N_{1} + N_{2}}{N_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{2}} = -\frac{N_{2}}{N_{1}} \longrightarrow \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{3}} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1} - \dot{I}_{2}} = \frac{N_{2}}{N_{1} + N_{2}}$$

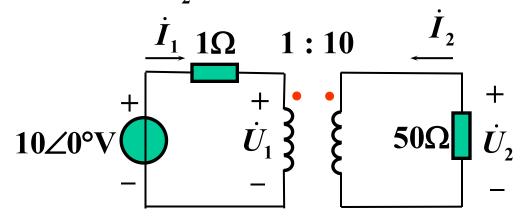


例1 已知电源内阻 $R_S=1k\Omega$,负载电阻 $R_L=10\Omega$ 。为使 R_L 上获得最大功率,求理想变压器的变比n。



解 当 $n^2R_{\rm L}$ = $R_{\rm S}$ 时匹配,即 $10n^2$ =1000 $\therefore n^2$ =100, n=10.

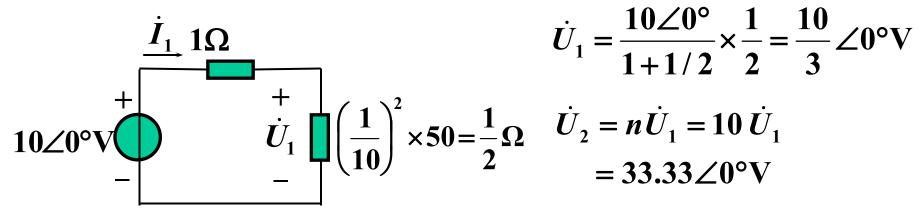
例2 已知如图求 \dot{U}_2 。



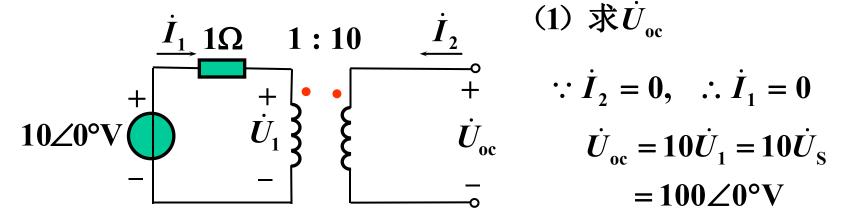
方法1 列方程

$$\begin{cases} 1 \times \dot{I}_{1} + \dot{U}_{1} = 10 \angle 0^{\circ} \\ 50 \dot{I}_{2} + \dot{U}_{2} = 0 \\ \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{1}{10} \dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{1} = -10 \dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$
 解得

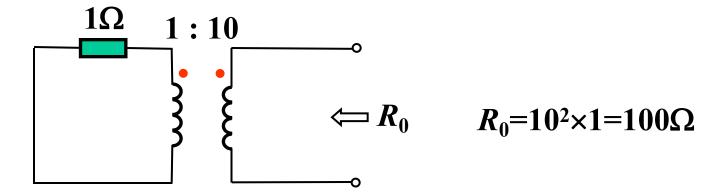
方法2 阻抗变换



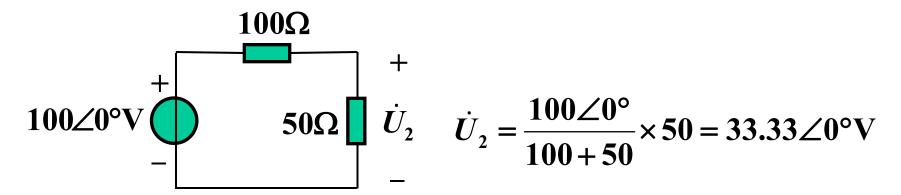
方法3 戴维南等效



(2) 求 R_0



戴维南等效电路



作业

• 13.2节: 13-6

• 13.3节: 13-9

• 13.4节: 13-15

• 13.5节: 13-20