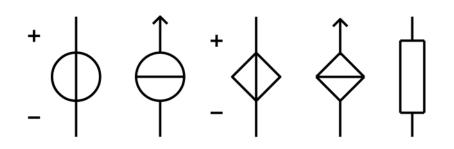
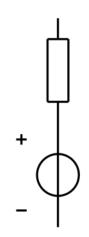
3-1 回路电流法

与回路电流法和结点电压法相关的几个术语 支路、结点、回路、网孔......

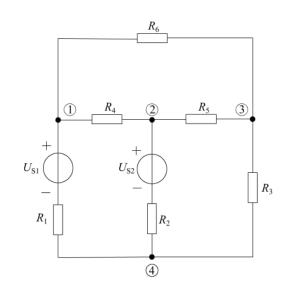
支路:每一个二端元件称为一条支路。

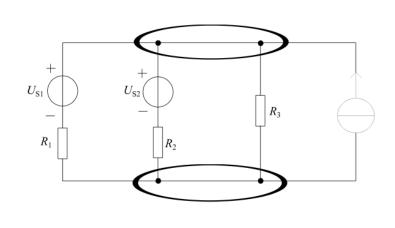


多个二端元件串联(电流相等)可视为一条支路



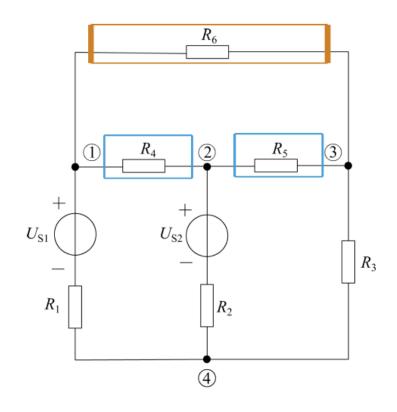
结点: 支路与支路的连接点称为结点。



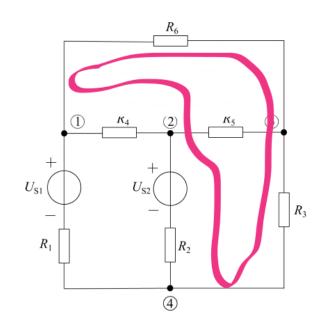


多个等电位的结点可视为一个结点

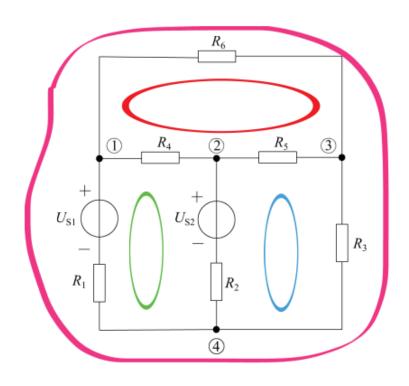
路径: 从一个结点到另一个结点所经过的支路集合



回路: 从起点出发,终点又回到起点,所形成的闭合路径 称为回路。要求中间经过的结点只能经过一次。

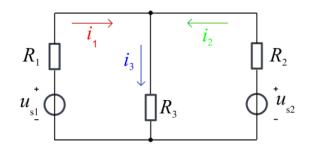


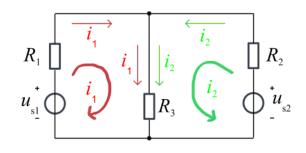
网孔:能令回路中不另外含有支路的回路称为网孔。



网孔数量等于=KVL独立方程数,所以,

判断KVL独立方程数的简单方法是数网孔数量。





1个KCL方程: $i_1+i_2=i_3$

不需要列写KCL方程!

2个KVL方程:

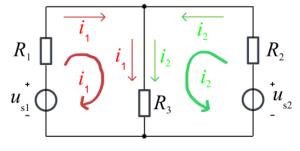
$$-u_{s1}+R_{1}i_{1}+R_{3}i_{3}=0$$

$$-u_{s2}+R_{2}i_{2}+R_{3}i_{3}=0$$

2个KVL方程:

$$-u_{s1}+R_1\frac{i}{i}+R_3(\frac{i}{i}+i)=0$$

$$-u_{s2}+R_2i_2+R_3(i_1+i_2)=0$$



$$-u_{s1} + R_{1} i_{1} + R_{3} (i_{1} + i_{2}) = 0 \qquad (R_{1} + R_{3}) i_{1} + R_{3} i_{2} = u_{s1}$$

$$-u_{s2} + R_{2} i_{2} + R_{3} (i_{1} + i_{2}) = 0 \qquad R_{3} i_{1} + (R_{2} + R_{3}) i_{2} = u_{s2}$$

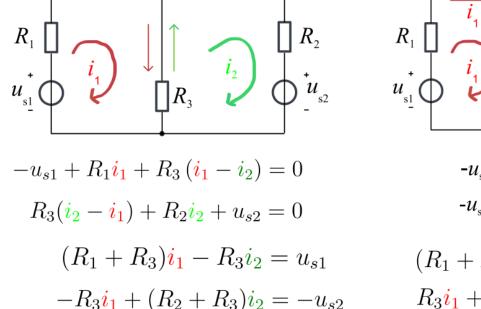
$$= E \mathbb{H} \qquad \exists \mathbb{H}$$

自阻

互阻

自阻项前永远取正

互阻有正负,互阻上回路电流同方向取+,相反取— 右端电源电压项有正负,非关联取+,关联取—



$$R_{1} \xrightarrow{i_{1}} i_{1} \xrightarrow{i_{2}} i_{2} \xrightarrow{i_{2}} R_{2}$$

$$-u_{s1} + R_{1}i_{1} + R_{3}(i_{1} + i_{2}) = 0$$

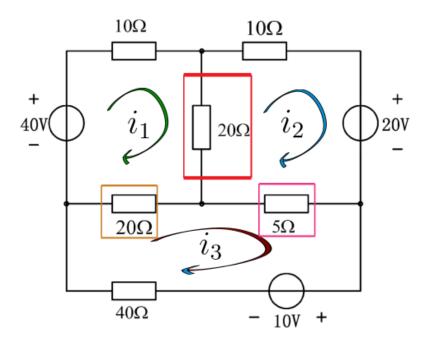
$$-u_{s2} + R_{2}i_{2} + R_{3}(i_{1} + i_{2}) = 0$$

$$(R_{1} + R_{3}) i_{1} + R_{3}i_{2} = u_{s1}$$

$$R_{3}i_{1} + (R_{2} + R_{3}) i_{2} = u_{s2}$$

右端电源电压

例1:

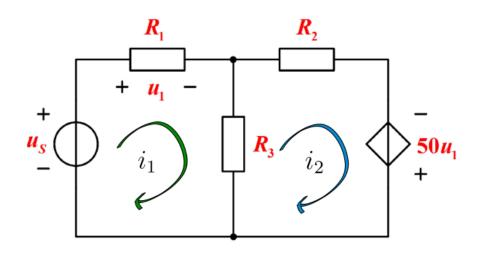


回路1:
$$(10+20+20)i_1 - 20i_2 - 20i_3 = 40$$

回路2:
$$-20i_1 + (20 + 10 + 5)i_2 - 5i_3 = -20i_3$$

回路3:
$$-20i_1 - 5i_2 + (20 + 5 + 40)i_3 = -10$$

例2:



回路1:
$$(R_1 + R_3)i_1 - R_3i_2 = u_s$$

回路2:
$$-R_3i_1 + (R_2 + R_3)i_2 = 50u_1$$

附加方程:用回路电流表示控制量 $u_1 = R_1 i_1$