## 第二章 电阻电路的等效变换

- § 2-1 电路的等效变换
- § 2-2 电阻的串联和并联
- § 2-3 电阻的星形联接与三角形联接的等效变换

#### <u>(△—Y 变换)</u>

- § 2-4 电压源、电流源的串联和并联
- § 2-5 实际电源的两种模型及其等效变换
- § 2-6 输入电阻

#### 一、二端电路(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电路(或一端口电路)。若二端电路仅由无源元件构成,称无源二端电路。

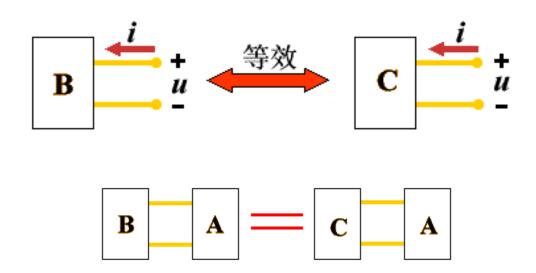


二端电路

无源二端电路

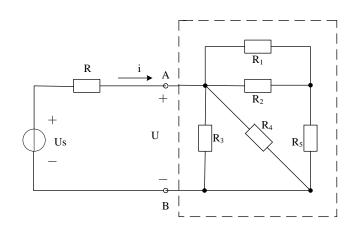
#### 二、二端电路等效的概念

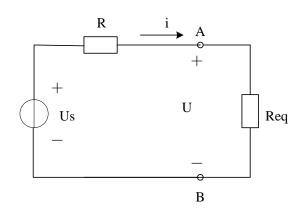
结构和参数完全不相同的两个二端电路B与C,当它们的端口具有相同的电压、电流关系(VCR),则称B与C是等效的电路。



#### 结论:

- 1) 电路等效变换的条件: 两电路具有相同的VCR;
- 2) 电路等效变换的对象:未变化的外电路A中的电压、电流和功率;
  - 3) 电路等效变换的目的: 化简电路, 方便计算。

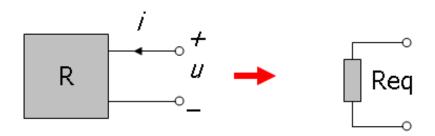




#### 三、二端网络的几种等效情况

1、若二端网络内只有电阻组成,则在端口电压、电流为关联参考方向下,二者比值一定是一个正常数。亦即二端电阻网络的VCR为

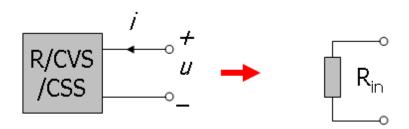
$$u = R_{eq}i$$



2、若二端网络内除电阻外还有受控源,则在端口电压、电流为 关联参考方向下,二者比值也是一个常数。亦即二端网络的VCR 为

$$u = R_{in}i$$

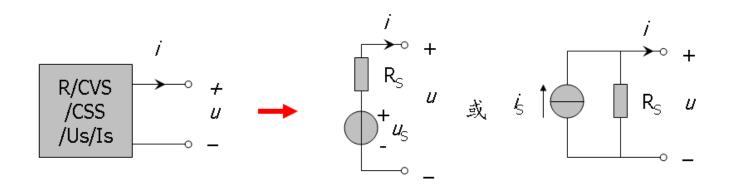
可见,含受控源二端网络的等效电路是一个阻值等于R<sub>in</sub>的电阻。 称R<sub>in</sub>为该二端网络的输入电阻或输出电阻。



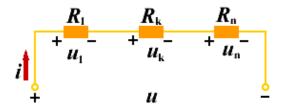
**R**eq 与Rin的不同:输入电阻可正、可负、可零。而等效电阻总是大于零。等效电阻和输入电阻可以通称二端网络的端口电阻。

3、若二端网络内含独立源,在u、i非关联参考方向下,其VCR为,

这时二端网络的等效电路为一个电压源与电阻的串联、或一个电流源与电阻的并联。



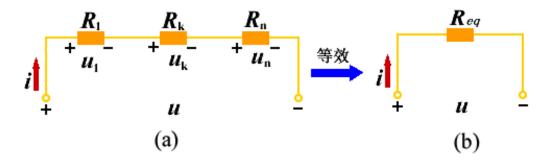
- 一、电阻串联
  - 1、电路特点



- (a) 各电阻顺序连接,根据KCL知,各电阻中流过的电流相同;
- (b) 根据KVL, 电路的总电压等于各串联电阻的电压之和, 即:

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

#### 2、等效电阻



把欧姆定律代入电压表示式中得:

$$\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{R}_1 \boldsymbol{i} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{R}_K \boldsymbol{i} + \cdots + \boldsymbol{R}_K \boldsymbol{i} = (\boldsymbol{R}_1 + \cdots + \boldsymbol{R}_K) \boldsymbol{i} = \boldsymbol{R}_{eq} \boldsymbol{i}$$

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{eq} = \boldsymbol{R}_1 + \dots + \boldsymbol{R}_k + \dots + \boldsymbol{R}_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \boldsymbol{R}_k > \boldsymbol{R}_k$$

#### 3、串联电阻的分压

若已知串联电阻两端的总电压,求各分电阻上的电压称分压。

$$u_{k} = R_{k}i = R_{k}\frac{u}{R_{eq}} = \frac{R_{k}}{R_{eq}}u < u$$

$$\boldsymbol{u}_1:\boldsymbol{u}_2: \cdots: \boldsymbol{u}_k: \cdots: \boldsymbol{u}_k = \boldsymbol{R}_1:\boldsymbol{R}_2: \cdots: \boldsymbol{R}_k: \cdots: \boldsymbol{R}_k$$

两个串联电阻上的电压:

$$u_1 = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} u$$
  $u_2 = \frac{-R_2}{R_1 + R_2} u$ 

 $\begin{array}{cccc}
 & & & & \\
 & & u_1 & R_1 \\
 & u & - & \\
 & & u_2 & R_2 \\
 & & & + & \\
\end{array}$ 

(注意U2的方向)

#### 4、功率

各电阻的功率为:

$$P_1 = R_1 i^2, P_2 = R_2 i^2, \dots, P_k = R_k i^2, \dots P_n = R_n i^2$$

所以:

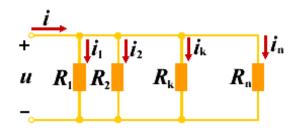
$$P_1:P_2: \cdots: P_k: \cdots: P_n = R_1: R_2: \cdots: R_k: \cdots: R_n$$

总功率:

$$P = R_{a_{1}}i^{2} = (R_{1} + R_{2} + \dots + R_{k} + \dots + R_{k})i^{2}$$

$$= R_{1}i^{2} + R_{2}i^{2} + \dots + R_{k}i^{2} + \dots + R_{k}i^{2} = P_{1} + P_{2} + \dots + P_{k}i^{2}$$

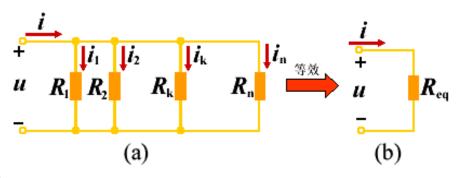
- 二、 电阻并联 (Parallel Connection)
- 1、电路特点



- (a) 各电阻两端分别接在一起,根据KVL知,各电阻两端为同一电压;
- (b) 根据KCL, 电路的总电流等于流过各并联电阻的电流之和, 即:

$$\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{i}_1 + \mathbf{i}_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{i}_n$$

#### 2、等效电阻



$$G_{eq} = G_1 + G_2 + \cdots + G_k = \sum_{k=1}^n G_k > G_k$$

$$\frac{1}{R_{eq}} = G_{eq} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{R_n} \quad \text{III} \quad R_{eq} < R_n$$

最常用的两个电阻并联时求 等效电阻的公式:

$$R_{eq} = \frac{1/R_1 \cdot 1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

#### 3、并联电阻的电流分配

若已知并联电阻电路的总电流,求各分电阻上的电流称分流。

$$\frac{\dot{i}_k}{\dot{i}} = \frac{u/R_k}{u/R_{e_i}} = \frac{G_k}{G_{e_i}}$$

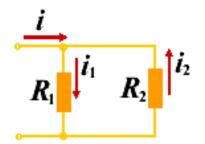
$$\downarrow I_k = \frac{G_k}{G_{e_i}} \dot{I}$$

满足:

$$i_1:i_2: \cdots:i_k:\cdots:i_k=G_1:G_2:\cdots:G_k:\cdots:G_k$$

对于两电阻并联,有:

$$i_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2}i = \frac{R_2i}{R_1 + R_2}$$



$$\vec{i}_2 = \frac{-1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} \vec{i} = \frac{-R_1 \vec{i}}{R_1 + R_2} = -(\vec{i} - \vec{i}_1)$$

#### 4、功率

各电阻的功率为:

$$P_1 = G_1 u^2, P_2 = G_2 u^2, \dots, P_k = G_k u^2, \dots, P_n = G_n u^2$$

所以:

$$P_1:P_2: \cdots:P_k: \cdots: P_n=G_1:G_2:\cdots:G_k:\cdots:G_n$$

总功率:

$$P = G_{xy}u^{2} = (G_{1} + G_{2} + \dots + G_{k} + \dots + G_{k})u^{2}$$

$$= G_{1}u^{2} + G_{2}u^{2} + \dots + G_{k}u^{2} + \dots + G_{k}u^{2} = P_{1} + P_{2} + \dots + P_{k}u^{2}$$

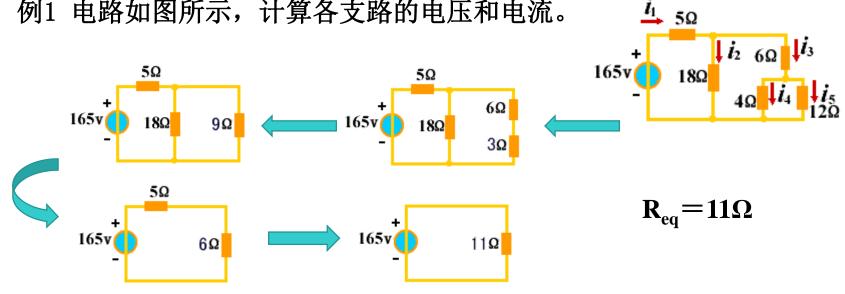
#### 三、电阻的串并联

判别电路的串并联关系一般应掌握下述4点:

- (**1**)看电路的结构特点。若两电阻是首尾相联就是串联,是首首尾尾相联就是并联。
- (2)看电压电流关系。若流经两电阻的电流是同一个电流,那就是串联;若两电组上承受的是同一个电压,那就是并联。
- (3)对电路作变形等效。如左边的支路可以扭到右边,上面的支路可以翻到下面,弯曲的支路可以拉直等;对电路中的短线路可以任意压缩与伸长;对多点接地可以用短路线相连。一般,如果真正是电阻串联电路的问题,都可以判别出来。
- (4) 找出等电位点。对于具有对称特点的电路,若能判断某两点是等电位点,则根据电路等效的概念,一是可以用短接线把等电位点联起来;二是把联接等电位点的支路断开(因支路中无电流),从而得到电阻的串并联关系。

### 电阻的串联和并联

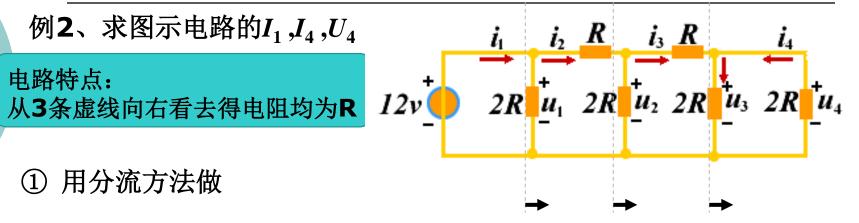
电路如图所示,计算各支路的电压和电流。



$$i_1 = 165/11 = 15A$$
  $u_2 = 6i_1 = 6 \times 15 = 90V$   
 $i_2 = 90/18 = 5A$   $u_3 = 6i_3 = 6 \times 10 = 60V$   
 $i_3 = 15 - 5 = 10A$   $u_4 = 3i_3 = 30V$   
 $i_4 = 30/4 = 7.5A$   $i_5 = 10 - 7.5 = 2.5A$ 

#### § 2−2 电阻的串联和并联

例2、求图示电路的 $I_1,I_4,U_4$ 



用分流方法做

$$i_4 = -\frac{1}{2}i_3 = -\frac{1}{4}i_2 = -\frac{1}{8}i_1 = -\frac{1}{8}\frac{12}{R} = -\frac{3}{2R}$$

$$u_4 = -i_4 \times 2R = 3V$$

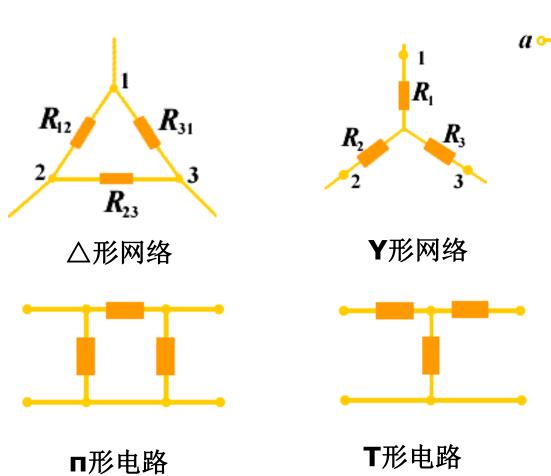
$$i_1 = \frac{12}{R}$$

②用分压方法做

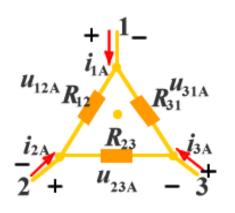
$$u_4 = \frac{u_2}{2} = \frac{1}{4}u_1 = 3V$$

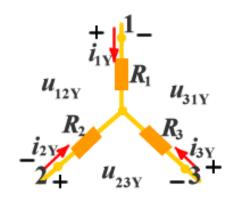
$$i_4 = -\frac{3}{2R}$$

一、电阻的△形与Y形连接



#### 二、 $\triangle$ —Y 电路的等效变换





必须满足如下端口条件:

$$i_{1A} = i_{1Y}$$
  $i_{2A} = i_{2Y}$   $i_{3A} = i_{3Y}$   
 $u_{12A} = u_{12Y}$   $u_{23A} = u_{23Y}$   $u_{31A} = u_{31Y}$ 

#### Y→△电路的变换条件:

$$R_{12} = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_3}$$

$$G_{12} = \frac{G_1 G_2}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$R_{23} = R_2 + R_3 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_1}$$

$$G_{13} = \frac{G_2 G_3}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

$$R_{31} = R_3 + R_1 + \frac{R_3 R_1}{R_2}$$

$$G_{31} = \frac{G_3 G_1}{G_1 + G_2 + G_3}$$

#### △→Y电路的变换条件:

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{G}_1 &= \mathbf{G}_{12} + \mathbf{G}_{31} + \frac{\mathbf{G}_{12} \mathbf{G}_{31}}{\mathbf{G}_{23}} & R_1 &= \frac{R_{12} R_{31}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \\ \mathbf{G}_2 &= \mathbf{G}_{23} + \mathbf{G}_{12} + \frac{\mathbf{G}_{23} \mathbf{G}_{12}}{\mathbf{G}_{31}} & \mathbb{P} \hat{\mathbf{X}} & R_2 &= \frac{R_{23} R_{12}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \\ \mathbf{G}_3 &= \mathbf{G}_{31} + \mathbf{G}_{23} + \frac{\mathbf{G}_{31} \mathbf{G}_{23}}{\mathbf{G}_{12}} & R_3 &= \frac{R_{31} R_{23}}{R_{12} + R_{23} + R_{31}} \end{split}$$

#### 简记方法:

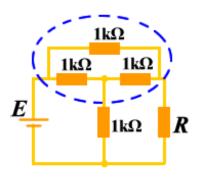
$$R_{
m Y} = rac{\triangle ext{ ext{ iny M}} \otimes ext{ iny Ellipself.}}{\sum R_{
m A}}$$

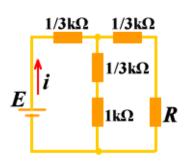
$$G_{\!\scriptscriptstyle \Delta} = rac{ {
m Y} ext{# 1 } {
m Y} {
m H} {
m Y} {
m H} {
m S} {
m G} {
m Y}}{ {
m \Sigma} {
m G} {
m Y}}$$

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



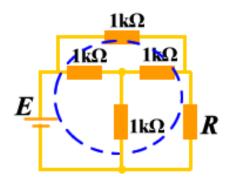
例1、求图示电路中电压源中的电流,其中E=13V, $R=2k\Omega$ 。



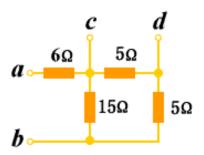


$$R_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{7}{3}}{\frac{4}{3} + \frac{7}{3}} = \frac{13}{11} k\Omega$$

$$i = \frac{13}{13/11} = 11mA$$

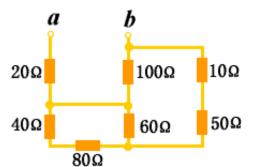


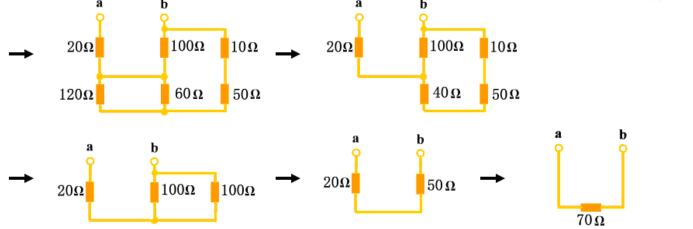
例2、求图示电路的等效电阻: Rab, Rcd



$$R_{ab} = (5+5)//15+6=12\Omega$$
  
 $R_{cd} = (15+5)//5=4\Omega$ 

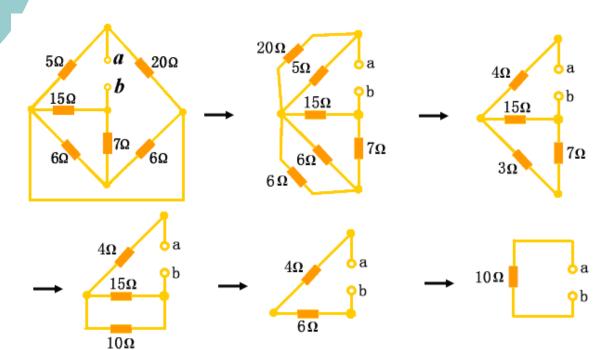
例3、求图示电路的等效电阻: Rab。

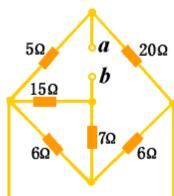




$$R_{ab} = 70\Omega$$

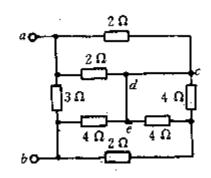
例4、求图示电路的等效电阻: Rab。

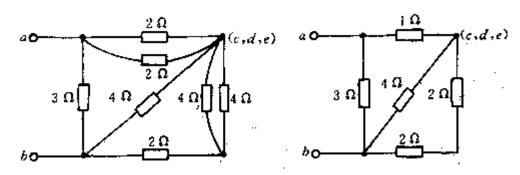




$$R_{ab} = 10\Omega$$

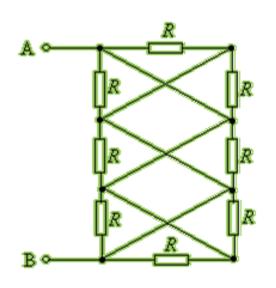
例5、求下图所示电路ab端的等效电阻。





$$R_{eq} = R_{ab} = [(2+2)/(4+1)]/(3=1.5\Omega)$$

例6、图示电阻连线网络,试求AB间等效电阻 $R_{AB}$ 。



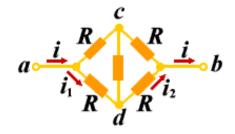
$$R_{AB} = \frac{1}{8}R$$

例7、求图示电路的等效电阻: Rab。









$$R_{ab}=R$$

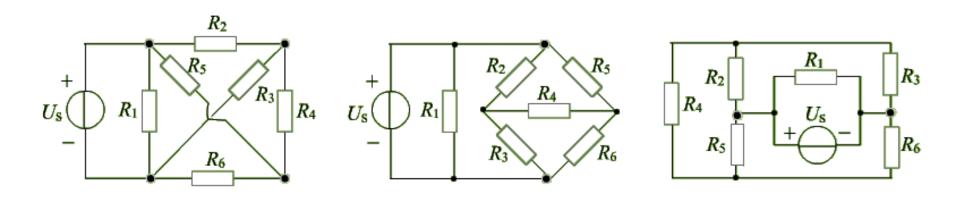
$$R_{ab}=R$$

$$i_{1} = \frac{1}{2}i = i_{2}$$

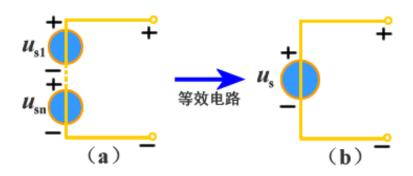
$$u_{ab} = i_{1}R + i_{2}R = (\frac{1}{2}i + \frac{1}{2}i)R = iR$$

$$R_{ab} = \frac{u_{ab}}{i} = R$$

注意:在电路学习中,有时<u>同一电路有几种不同画法</u>,只要抓住其各支路与相关联的节点之间的联系,就不难找到各元件在不同电路中的对应位置,如下三个电路图,看似有区别,实际上其联接关系都是相同的。



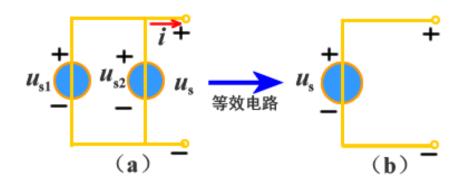
- 一、理想电压源的串联和并联
  - 1、串联



$$u_s = u_{s1} + u_{s2} + \cdots + u_{sn} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{sk}$$

注意:<u>式中 $u_{sk}$ 的参考方向与 $u_s$ 的参考方向一致时,</u>  $u_{sk}$ 在式中取"+"号,不一致时取"-"号。

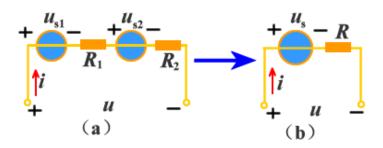
#### 2、并联



$$\boldsymbol{u}_{s} = \boldsymbol{u}_{s1} = \boldsymbol{u}_{s2}$$

<u>只有电压相等且极性一致的电压源才能并联,此时</u> 并联电压源的对外特性与单个电压源一样

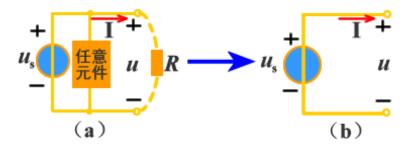
- 二、电压源与支路的串、并联等效
  - 1、串联



$$u = u_{s1} + R_1 i + u_{s2} + R_2 i = (u_{s1} + u_{s2}) + (R_1 + R_2) i = u_s + Ri$$

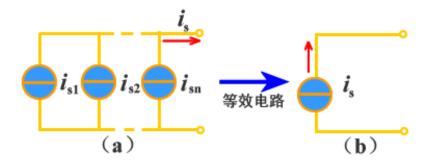
$$u_s = (u_{s1} + u_{s2})$$
  $R = (R_1 + R_2)$ 

2、并联



<u>电压源和任意元件并联就等效为电压源。即与电压</u> 源并联的器件在涉及电压的电路分析中不予考虑。

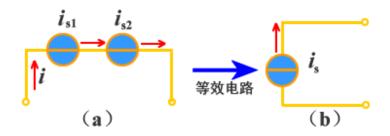
- 三、理想电流源的串联和并联
  - 1、并联



$$\mathbf{i}_{s} = \mathbf{i}_{s1} + \mathbf{i}_{s2} + \dots + \mathbf{i}_{sn} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \mathbf{i}_{sk}$$

## § 2-4 电压源、电流源的串联和并联

#### 2、串联



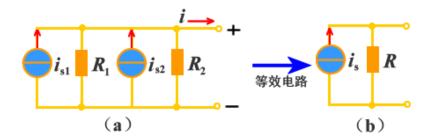
$$\boldsymbol{i}_{s} = \boldsymbol{i}_{s1} = \boldsymbol{i}_{s2}$$

<u>只有电流相等且输出电流方向一致的电流源才能串联,此时</u> <u>串联电流源的对外特性与单个电流源一样</u>

## § 2-4 电压源、电流源的串联和并联

四、电流源与支路的串、并联等效

#### 1、并联

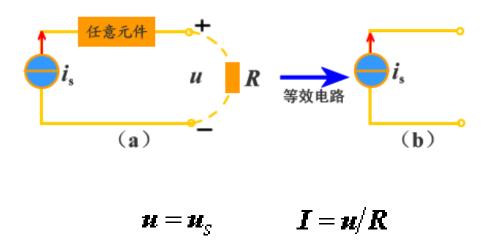


$$i = i_{s1} + u/R_1 + i_{s2} + u/R_2 = i_{s1} + i_{s2} + (1/R_1 + 1/R_2)u = i_s + u/R_1$$

$$i_s = (i_{S1} + i_{S2}) \qquad \frac{1}{R} = (\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2})$$

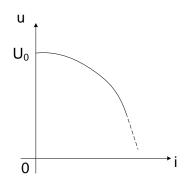
## § 2-4 电压源、电流源的串联和并联

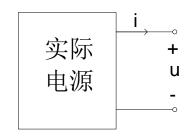
#### 2、串联

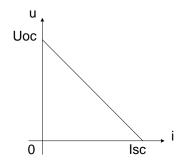


<u>电流源和任意元件串联就等效为电流源。即与电流</u>源串联的器件在涉及电流的电路分析中不予考虑。

### 一、实际电源的伏安特性

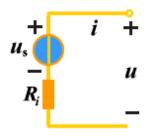






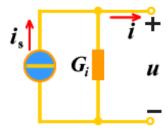
Isc——短路电流 Uoc——开路电压

#### 二、电源的两种模型



实际电压源

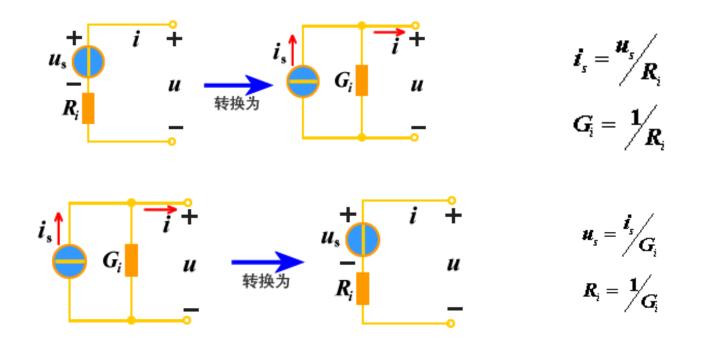
$$\boldsymbol{u} = \boldsymbol{u}_{\scriptscriptstyle S} - \boldsymbol{R}_{\scriptscriptstyle i} \boldsymbol{i}$$



实际电流源

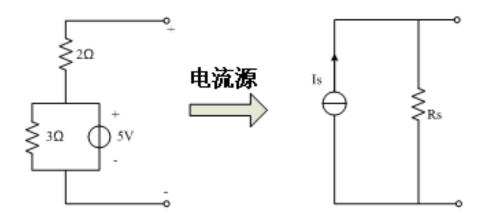
$$i = i_{\scriptscriptstyle S} - G_{\scriptscriptstyle i} u$$

#### 三、实际电压源与实际电流源的等效变换



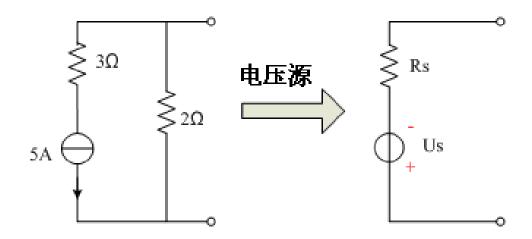
即is的参考方向由us的负极指向正极。

### 四、示例练习



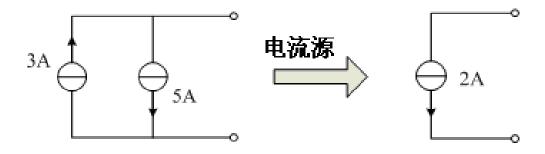
$$I_{S} = 2.5A$$

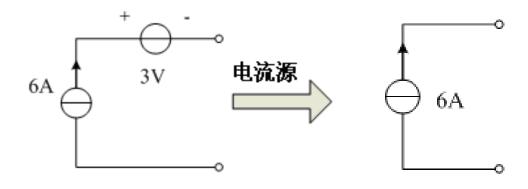
$$R_S = 2\Omega$$

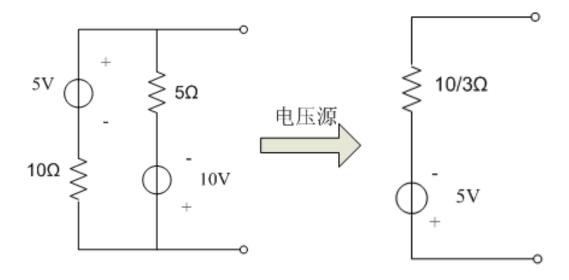


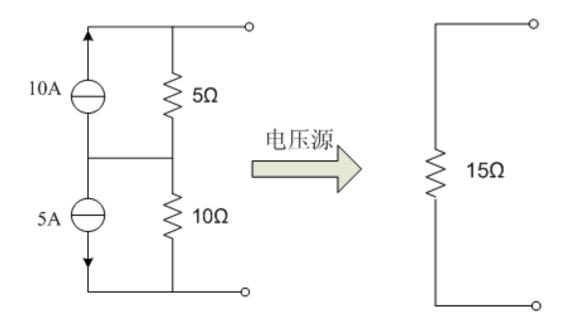
$$U_S = 10V$$

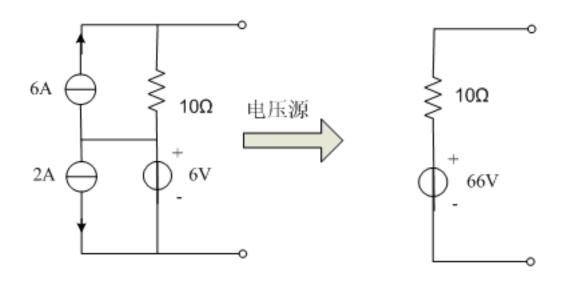
$$R_S = 2\Omega$$



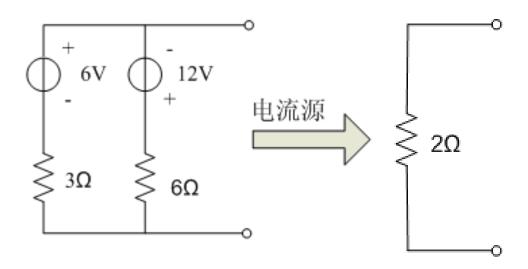


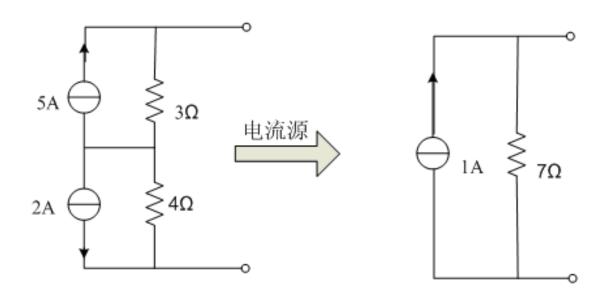


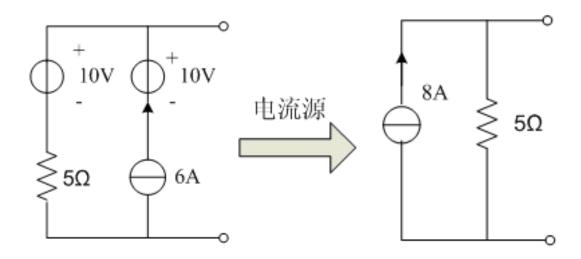




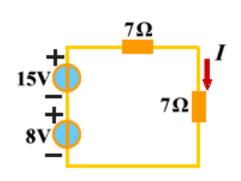
8,

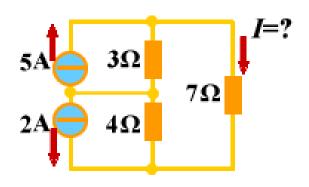






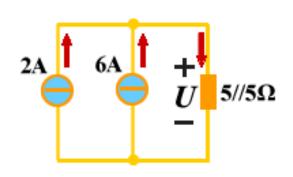
例2、利用电源等效互换简化电路计算图示电路中的电流I。

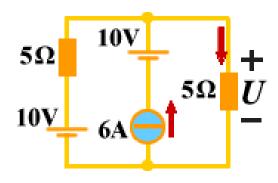




$$I = \frac{15 - 8}{14} = 0.5A$$

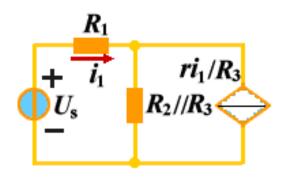
例3、利用电源等效互换计算图示电路中的电压U。

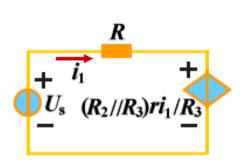


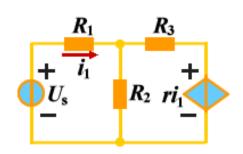


$$U = (2+6) \times (5//5) = 20V$$

例4、求图示电路中的电流i<sub>1</sub>





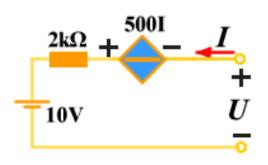


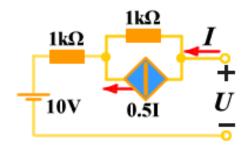
$$R = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$$

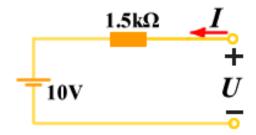
$$Ri_1 + (R_2 // R_3)ri_1 / R_3 = U_S$$

$$i_1 = \frac{U_S}{R_1 + (R_1 // R_2)r_1 / R_2}$$

例5、把图示电路转换成一个电压源和一个电阻的串连。



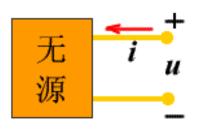




$$U = -500I + 2000I + 10 = 1500I + 10$$

### 一、定义

对于一个<u>不含独立源</u>的一端口电路,不论内部如何复杂, 其端口电压和端口电流成正比,定义这个比值为一端口电路的 输入电阻(如图示)。 这个输入电阻用**R**<sub>in</sub>表示。

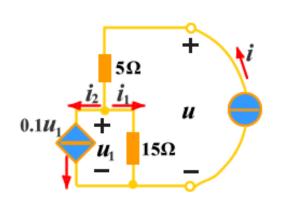


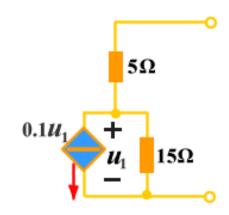
$$oldsymbol{R}_{in}=rac{oldsymbol{u}}{oldsymbol{i}}$$

#### 二、计算方法

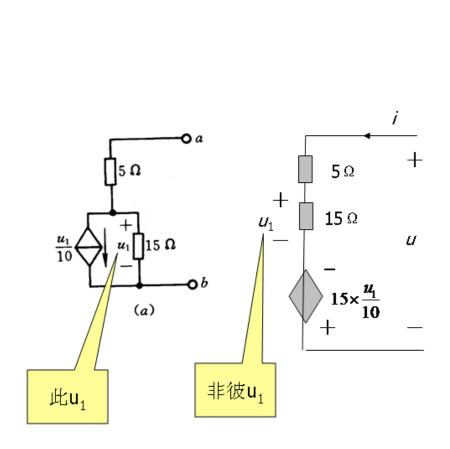
- (1) 如果一端口内部仅含电阻,则应用电阻的串、 并联和 **△—Y**变换等方法求它的等效电阻,输入电阻等于等效电阻;
- (2) 对含有受控源和电阻的两端电路,应用在端口加电源的方法求输入电阻:加电压源,求得电流;或加电流源,求电压,然后计算电压和电流的比值得输入电阻,这种计算方法称为电压、电流法。

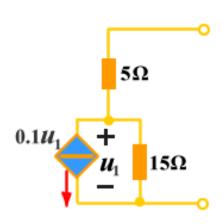
例1、计算图示含有受控源的一端口电路的输入电阻。



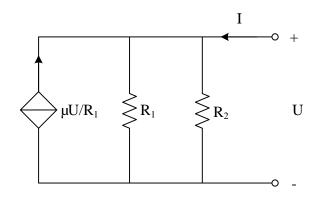


$$u_1 = 15i_1$$
  $i_2 = 0.1u_1 = 1.5i_1$   
 $i = i_1 + i_2 = 2.5i_1$   
 $u = 5i + u_1 = 5 \times 2.5i_1 + 15i_1 = 27.5i_1$   
 $R_{in} = \frac{u}{i} = \frac{27.5i_1}{2.5i_1} = 11\Omega$ 

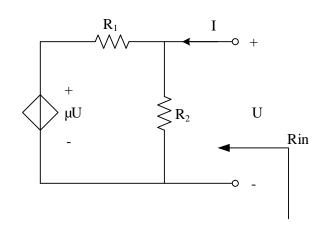




#### 例2、计算图示电路的输入电阻



$$I = \frac{U}{R_1} + \frac{U}{R_2} - \frac{\mu U}{R_1}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} - \frac{\mu}{R_1}\right) \cdot U$$
$$= \left(\frac{1 - \mu}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) \cdot U$$

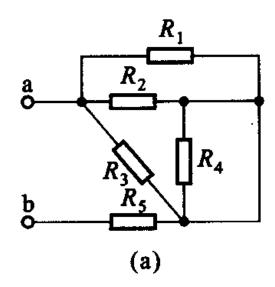


$$R_{in} = \frac{U}{I}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{1-\mu}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}}$$

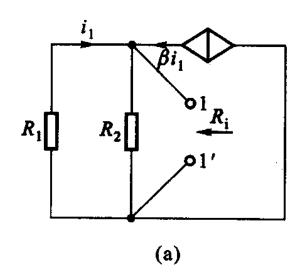
$$\frac{1}{(1-\mu)G_1 + G_2}$$

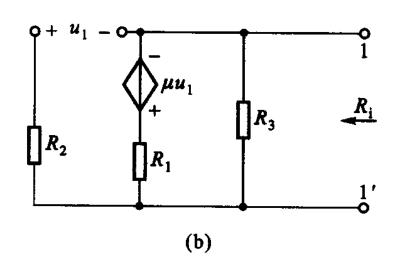
求题 2-4 图所示各电路的等效电阻  $R_{ab}$ ,其中  $R_1=R_2=1$   $\Omega$ ,  $R_3=R_4=2$   $\Omega$ ,  $R_5=4$   $\Omega$ ,  $G_1=G_2=1$  S, R=2  $\Omega$ .



### 2 - 15

试求题 2-15图(a)、(b)的输入电阻 R<sub>i</sub>。





题 2-15 图