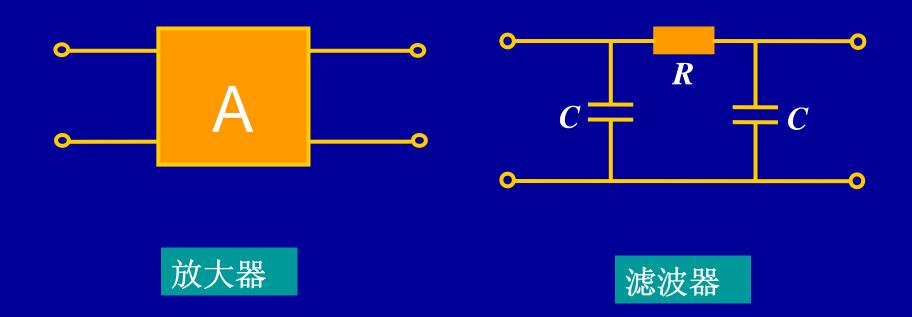
# 第10章 双口网络

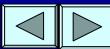
- 重点
  - 1. 双口网络的参数和方程
  - 2. 双口网络的连接
    - 3. 回转器

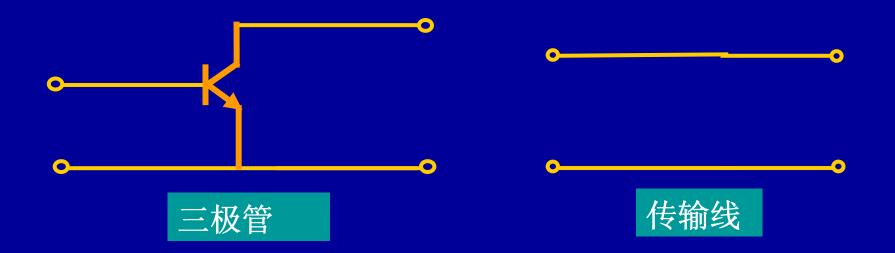


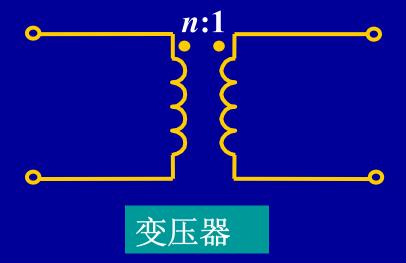
# 10.1 双口网络概述

在工程实际中, 研究信号及能量的传输和信号变换时, 经常碰到如下形式的电路。

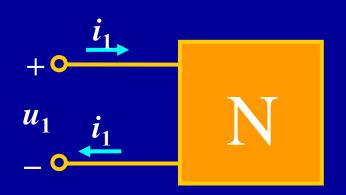








# 1. 端口 (port)



端口由一对端钮构成,且满足如下端口条件:从一个端钮流入的电流等于从另一个端钮流出的电流。

### 2. 二端口(two-port)

当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称此电路为双口网络。





#### 3. 研究双口网络的意义

- (1)双口网络应用很广,其分析方法易推广应用于n端口网络;
- (2) 大网络可以分割成许多子网络(双口)进行分析;
- (3) 仅研究端口特性时,可以用双口网络的电路模型进行研究。

#### 4. 分析方法

- (1)分析前提:讨论初始条件为零的无源双口网络;
- (2) 找出两个端口的电压、电流关系的独立网络方程,这些方程通过一些参数来表示。

# 10.2 双口网络的参数和方程

约定

1. 讨论范围

线性 R、L、C、M与线性受控源不含独立源

2. 参考方向如图



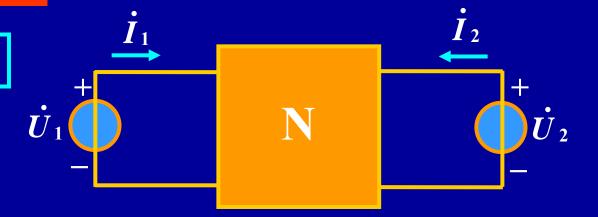




端口电压电流有六种不同的方程来表示,即可用六套参数描述双口网络。

# 1. Y参数和方程

(1) Y参数方程



采用相量形式(正弦稳态)。将两个端口各施加一电压源,则端口电流可视为这些电压源的叠加作用产生。

即: 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_{1} = Y_{11}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = Y_{21}\dot{U}_{1} + Y_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$
 Y参数方程



#### 写成矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

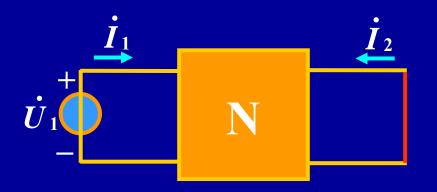
$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{Y}_{11} & \boldsymbol{Y}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{Y}_{21} & \boldsymbol{Y}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Y参数值由内部参数及连接关系决定。

Y参数矩阵.

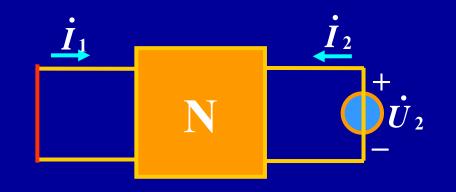
#### (2) Y参数的物理意义及计算和测定

$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0}$$
 自导纳
 $Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0}$  转移导纳





$$egin{aligned} Y_{12} &= rac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2} ig|_{\dot{U}_1 = 0} \quad$$
 转移导纳 $Y_{22} &= rac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2} ig|_{\dot{U}_1 = 0} \quad$  自导纳



# Y→短路导纳参数



例1

求Y参数。

解

$$\dot{U}_1 = 0 \qquad Y_a \qquad Y_c \qquad \dot{U}_2 = 0$$

$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = Y_{a} + Y_{b} \qquad Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{1}=0} = -Y_{b}$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = -Y_{b} \qquad Y_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = Y_{b} + Y_{c}$$

例2 求Y参数。

解 直接列方程求解

$$\dot{I}_1$$
 $\dot{I}_2$ 
 $\dot{U}_1$ 
 $\dot{U}_1$ 
 $\dot{U}_2$ 
 $\dot{U}_2$ 

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

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

$$[Y] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} & -\frac{1}{j\omega L} \\ g - \frac{1}{j\omega L} & \frac{1}{j\omega L} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$g = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -\frac{1}{j\omega I}$$



#### (3) 互易二端口(满足互易定理)

$$Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{U}_1=0}$$
  $Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_1} \Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$  当  $\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2$ 时,  $\dot{I}_1 = \dot{I}_2$  \tag{Y}\_{12} = \begin{Y}\_{12} \dots & \begin{Y}\_{12} = \begin{Y}\_{21} \dots & \delta\_2 & \de

上例中有 
$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -Y_b$$

互易二端口四个参数中只有三个是独立的。



#### (4) 对称二端口

电路结构左右对称的一般为对称二端口。

对称二端口 除 
$$Y_{12} = Y_{21}$$
外,还满足  $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$ ,

上例中,
$$Y_a = Y_c = Y$$
 时, $Y_{11} = Y_{22} = Y + Y_b$ 

对称二端口只有两个参数是独立的。

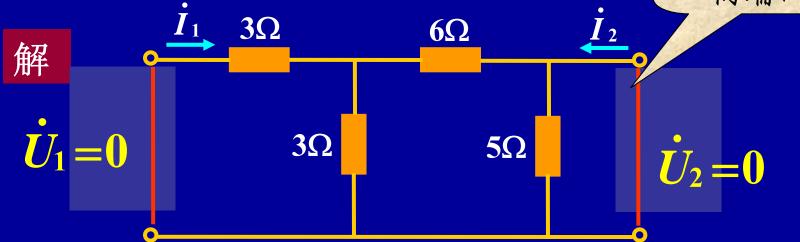
对称二端口是指两个端口电气特性上对称。结构不对称的二端口,其电气特性可能是对称的,这样的二端口也是对称二端口。



例

求Y参数。

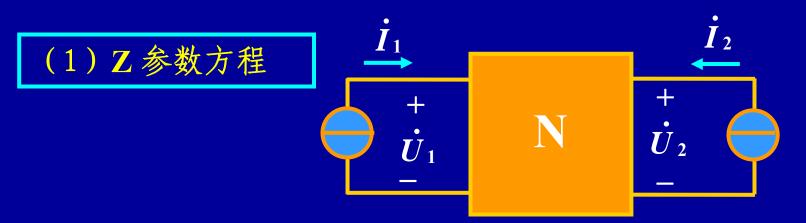
为互易对称 两端口



$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = \frac{1}{3/(6+3)} = 0.2S \qquad Y_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{1}=0} = 0.2S$$

$$Y_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{1}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{2}=0} = -0.0667S \qquad Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_{1}}{\dot{U}_{2}}\Big|_{\dot{U}_{1}=0} = -0.0667S$$

# 2. Z参数和方程



将两个端口各施加一电流源,则端口电压可视为这些电流源的叠加作用产生。

即: 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = Z_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{12}\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = Z_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22}\dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$
 Z参数方程



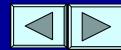
也可由
$$Y$$
 参数方程 
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

解出 $\dot{U}_1,\dot{U}_2$ .

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = \frac{Y_{22}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{-Y_{12}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{2} = Z_{11} \dot{I}_{1} + Z_{12} \dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = \frac{-Y_{21}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{1} + \frac{Y_{11}}{\Delta} \dot{I}_{2} = Z_{21} \dot{I}_{1} + Z_{22} \dot{I}_{2} \end{cases}$$

得到Z 参数方程。其中  $\Delta = Y_{11}Y_{22} - Y_{12}Y_{21}$ 

其矩阵形式为 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11} & \mathbf{Z}_{12} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21} & \mathbf{Z}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{Z} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$[Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Z参数矩阵

$$[Z]=[Y]^{-1}$$

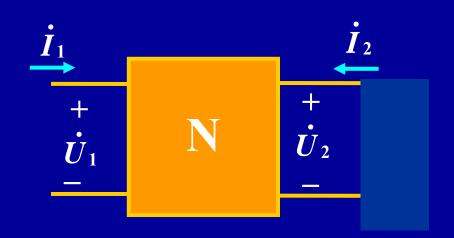
# (2) Z参数的物理意义及计算和测定

$$Z_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$
 入端阻抗

$$Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0}$$
 转移阻抗

$$Z_{12} = \frac{U_1}{\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$$
 转移阻抗

$$Z_{22} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$
 入端阻抗



# Z参数又称开路阻抗参数



#### (3) 互易性和对称性

互易双口网络满足:

$$\mathbf{Z}_{12} = \mathbf{Z}_{21}$$

对称双口网络满足:

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$

注 并非所有的双口网络均有Z,Y 参数。



$$\dot{U}_1$$
 $\dot{U}_2$ 
 $\dot{U}_2$ 

$$\dot{U}_1$$
 $\dot{I}_1$ 
 $n:1$ 
 $\dot{I}_2$ 
 $\dot{U}_2$ 

$$\dot{U}_{1} = \dot{U}_{2} = Z(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2})$$

$$\longrightarrow [Z] = \begin{bmatrix} Z & Z \\ Z & Z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[Y]=[Z]^{-1}$$
 不存在

$$\dot{U}_1 = n \dot{U}_2$$

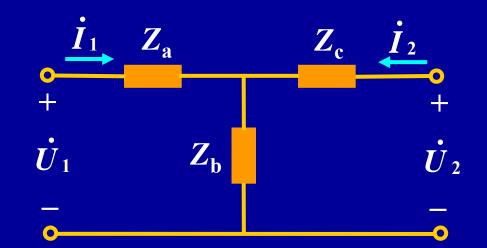
$$\dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_2 / n$$

$$[Y][Z]$$
 均不存在



例1 求Z参数

# 解法1



$$Z_{11} = \frac{U_1}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = Z_a + Z_b$$

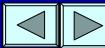
$$Z_{21} = \frac{U_2}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = Z_b$$

$$Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = Z_b$$

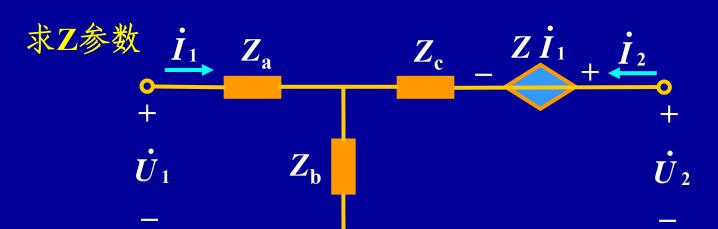
$$Z_{22} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0} = Z_b + Z_c$$

# 解法2 列KVL方程:

$$\dot{U}_{1} = Z_{a}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = (Z_{a} + Z_{b})\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}\dot{I}_{2} 
\dot{U}_{2} = Z_{c}\dot{I}_{2} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = Z_{b}\dot{I}_{1} + (Z_{b} + Z_{c})\dot{I}_{2}$$







#### 列KVL方程:

$$\dot{U}_{1} = Z_{a}\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = (Z_{a} + Z_{b})\dot{I}_{1} + Z_{b}\dot{I}_{2} 
\dot{U}_{2} = Z_{c}\dot{I}_{2} + Z_{b}(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) + Z\dot{I}_{1} 
= (Z_{b} + Z)\dot{I}_{1} + (Z_{b} + Z_{c})\dot{I}_{2}$$



解 
$$\dot{U}_1 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1$$
  
  $+ j\omega M\dot{I}_2$   
  $\dot{U}_2 = j\omega M\dot{I}_1$   
  $+ (R_2 + j\omega L_2)\dot{I}_2$ 

$$\vec{x}$$
Z、Y参数
$$\dot{I}_1 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)\dot{I}_1 + R_1 * R_2 + j\omega M\dot{I}_2 + j\omega M\dot{I}_2 \dot{U}_1 = j\omega M\dot{I}_1 - \omega$$

$$\rightarrow [Z] = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + j\omega L_1 & j\omega M \\ j\omega M & R_2 + j\omega L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\mathbf{Y}] = [\mathbf{Z}]^{-1} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + j\omega L_1 & j\omega M \\ j\omega M & R_2 + j\omega L_2 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} R_2 + j\omega L_2 & -j\omega M \\ -j\omega M & R_1 + j\omega L_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# 3. T参数和方程

#### (1) T 参数和方程

定义:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

T参数也称为传输参数

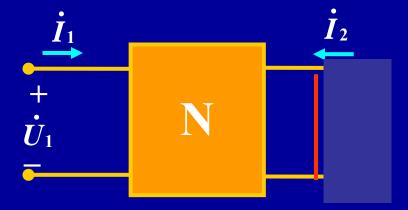


### (2) T参数的物理意义及计算和测定

$$A = rac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$
 转移电压比 $C = rac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$  转移导纳

$$B = rac{\dot{U}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} |_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$
 转移阻抗  $D = rac{\dot{I}_1}{-\dot{I}_2} |_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$  转移电流比

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A\dot{U}_2 - B\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = C\dot{U}_2 - D\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$





#### 互易性和对称性

$$\dot{U}_1 = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}\dot{U}_2 + \frac{1}{Y_{21}}\dot{I}_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{1} = \left(Y_{12} - \frac{Y_{11}Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}\right)\dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_{2} + \frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_{2}$$

$$A = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}} \qquad B = \frac{-1}{Y_{21}}$$

$$B = \frac{-1}{Y_{21}}$$

$$C = \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21} - Y_{11}Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}$$

$$D = -\frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$$



$$A = -\frac{Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}$$
  $B = \frac{-1}{Y_{21}}$   $C = \frac{Y_{12}Y_{21} - Y_{11}Y_{22}}{Y_{21}}$   $D = -\frac{Y_{11}}{Y_{21}}$ 

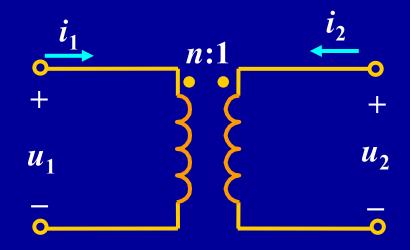
互易双口网络: 
$$Y_{12} = Y_{21}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $AD - BC = 1$ 

对称双口网络: 
$$Y_{11} = Y_{22}$$
  $\longrightarrow$   $A = D$ 

例1 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = nu_2 \\ i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2 \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 = -\frac{1}{n}i_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow [T] = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_1$$
 $I_2$ 
 $I_2$ 
 $I_3$ 
 $I_4$ 
 $I_5$ 
 $I_7$ 
 $I_8$ 
 $I_9$ 
 $I_9$ 

$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2}\Big|_{I_2=0} = 1.5 \qquad C = \frac{I_1}{U_2}\Big|_{I_2=0} = 0.5 S$$

$$B = \frac{U_1}{-I_2}\Big|_{U_2=0} = 4\Omega \qquad D = \frac{I_1}{-I_2}\Big|_{U_2=0} = 2$$



### 4. H参数和方程

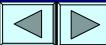
H 参数也称为混合参数,常用于晶体管等效电路。

# (1) H参数和方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = H_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\ \dot{I}_{2} = H_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{22}\dot{U}_{2} \end{cases}$$

#### 矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{I}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H}_{11} & \mathbf{H}_{12} \\ \mathbf{H}_{21} & \mathbf{H}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{H} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{I}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



# H参数的物理意义计算与测定

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{U}_{1} = H_{11}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{12}\dot{U}_{2} \\
\dot{I}_{2} = H_{21}\dot{I}_{1} + H_{22}\dot{U}_{2}
\end{cases}$$

$$H_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$
 輸入阻抗  $H_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$  电压转移  $H_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$  电流转移比  $H_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1=0}$  入端阻抗

$$H_{21} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2=0}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H}_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$

$$m{H}_{22} = rac{m{I}_2}{\dot{m{U}}_2}\Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$

电压转移比

# 开路参数

#### 互易性和对称性

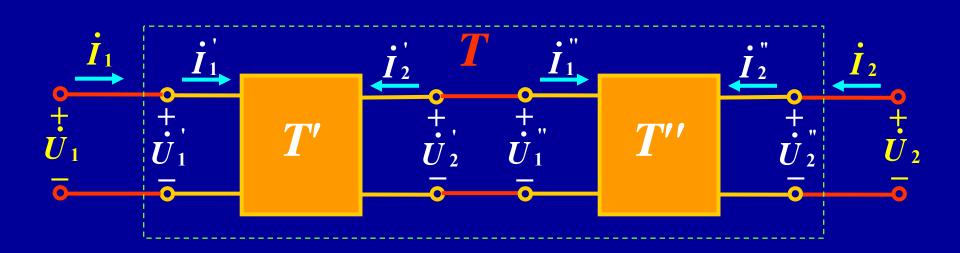
互易双口网络:  $H_{12} = -H_{21}$ 

对称双口网络:  $H_{11}H_{22}-H_{12}H_{21}=1$ 

# 10.4 双口网络的连接

一个复杂双口网络可以看作是由若干简单的双口 按某种方式联接而成,这将使电路分析得到简化;

# 1. 级联(链联)



$$[T'] = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix}$$

设 
$$[T'] = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \qquad [T''] = \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_1'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2'' \\ -\dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

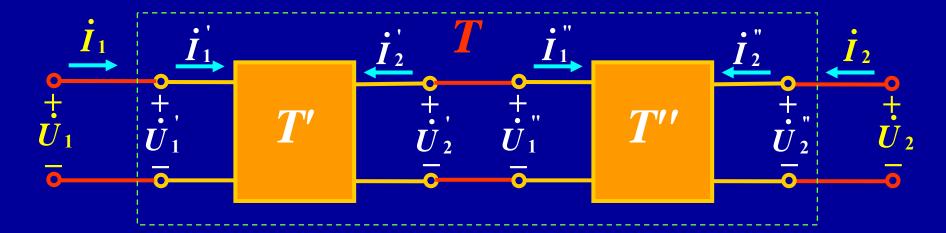
$$\left| egin{array}{c} \dot{m{U}}_1 \ \dot{m{I}}_1 \end{array} 
ight| = \left| egin{array}{c} \dot{m{U}}_1' \ \dot{m{I}}_1' \end{array} 
ight|$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_2' \\ -\dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\boldsymbol{U}}_1'' \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{I}}_1'' \end{bmatrix}$$

级联后 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_1'' \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2'' \\ -\dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{I}_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2' \\ -\dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



则

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A'A'' + B'C'' & A'B'' + B'D'' \\ C'A'' + D'C'' & C'B'' + D'D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

即: 
$$T = T' T'$$

结论 级联后所得复合双口网络T 参数矩阵等于级联的双口网络T 参数矩阵相乘。上述结论可推广到n个双口网络级联的关系。

### 注意

(1) 级联时T参数是矩阵相乘的关系,不是对应元素相乘。

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A'' & B'' \\ C'' & D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

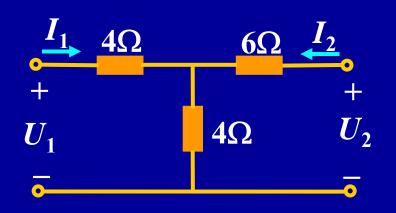
$$=\begin{bmatrix} A'A''+B'C'' & A'B''+B'D'' \\ C'A''+D'C'' & C'B''+D'D'' \end{bmatrix}$$

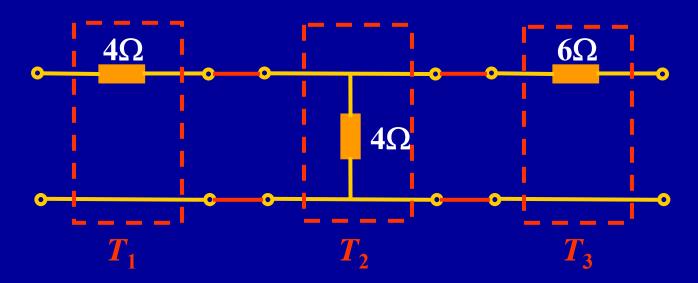
显然 
$$A = A'A'' + B'C'' \neq A'A''$$

(2) 级联时各双口网络的端口条件不会被破坏。

例 易求出 
$$T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4\Omega \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

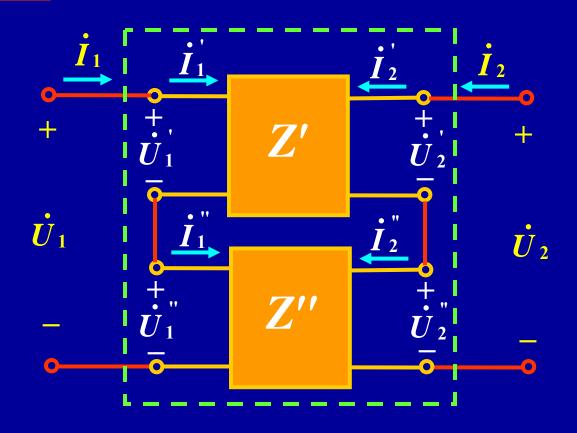
$$T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.25 & S & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad T_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6\Omega \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$





#### 2. 串联

联接方式如图,采用Z参数方便。



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}' \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11}' & \mathbf{Z}_{12}' \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21}' & \mathbf{Z}_{22}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{I}}_{1}' \\ \dot{\mathbf{I}}_{2}' \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{1}'' \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{2}'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{11}'' & \mathbf{Z}_{12}'' \\ \mathbf{Z}_{21}'' & \mathbf{Z}_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{I}}_{1}'' \\ \dot{\mathbf{I}}_{2}'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_1 \\ \dot{I}'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}''_1 \\ \dot{I}''_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}'_1 \\ \dot{U}'_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}''_1 \\ \dot{U}''_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{U}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{U}_2'' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1' \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Z'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

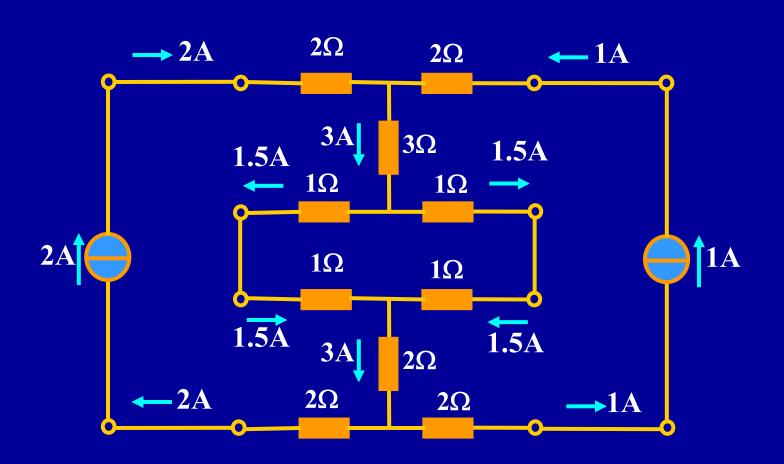
$$= \{ \begin{bmatrix} Z' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Z'' \end{bmatrix} \} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

则 
$$[Z] = [Z'] + [Z'']$$

结论

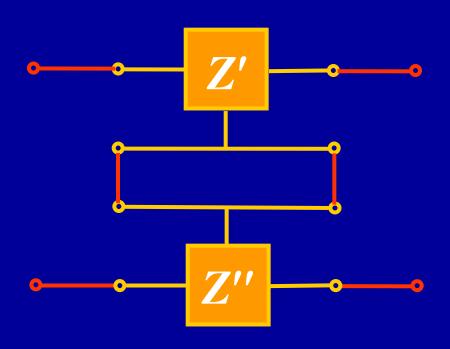
串联后复合双口网络Z参数矩阵等于原双口网络Z参数矩阵相加。可推广到n端口串联。

(1) 串联后端口条件可能被破坏。需检查端口条件。

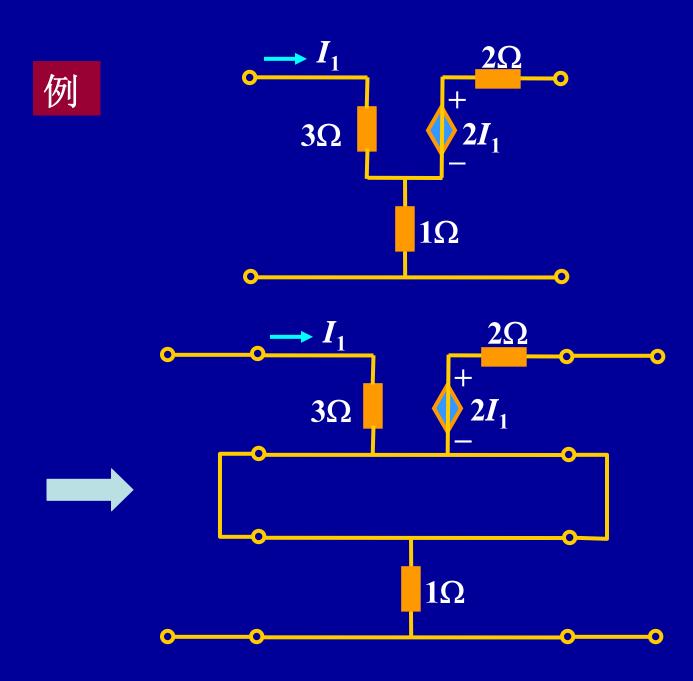


端口条件破坏!

(2) 具有公共端的二端口,将公共端串联时将不会破坏端口条件。

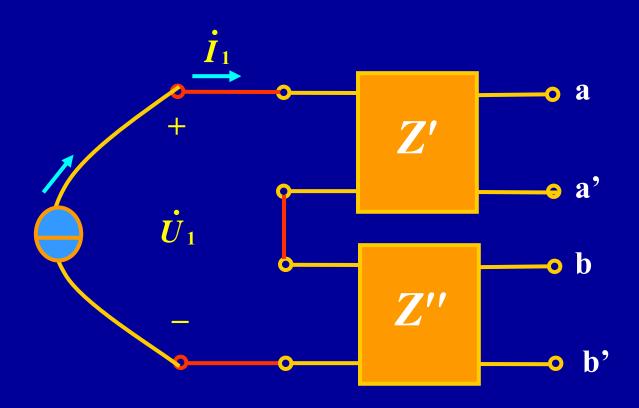


端口条件不会破坏.

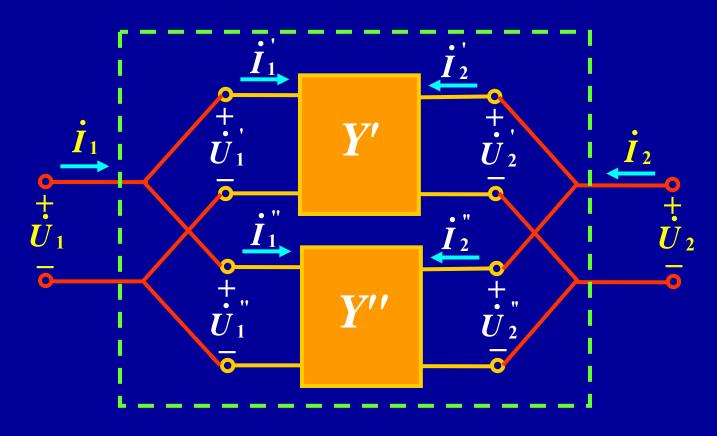


### (3) 检查是否满足串联端口条件的方法:

输入串联端与电流源相连接, a'与b间的电压为零, 则输出端串联后, 输入端仍能满足端口条件。用类似的方法可以检查输出端是否满足端口条件。



# 3. 并联 并联联接方式如下图。并联采用Y参数方便。



$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_1 \\ \dot{I}'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}'_1 \\ \dot{U}'_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}''_1 \\ \dot{I}''_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}''_1 \\ \dot{U}''_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

并联后 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1' \\ \dot{U}_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1'' \\ \dot{U}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1' \\ \dot{I}_2' \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1'' \\ \dot{I}_2'' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}'_1 \\ \dot{I}'_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}''_1 \\ \dot{I}''_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}'_1 \\ \dot{U}'_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}''_1 \\ \dot{U}''_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

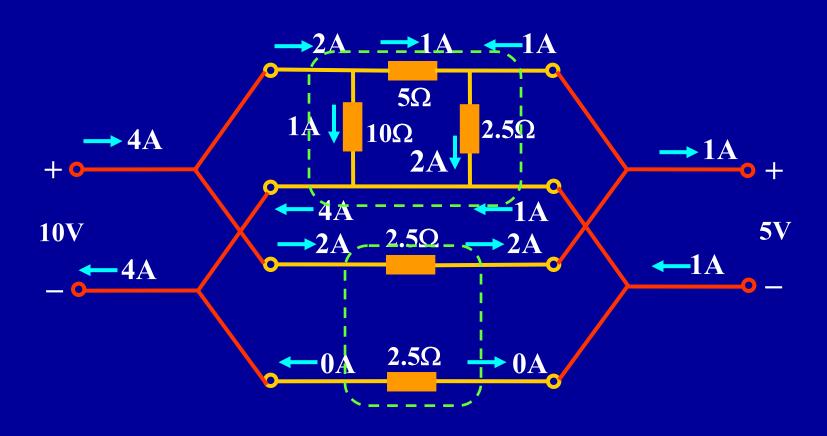
$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} Y'_{11} & Y'_{12} \\ Y'_{21} & Y'_{22} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} Y''_{11} & Y''_{12} \\ Y''_{21} & Y''_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y}_{11}' + \mathbf{Y}_{11}'' & \mathbf{Y}_{12}' + \mathbf{Y}_{12}'' \\ \mathbf{Y}_{21}' + \mathbf{Y}_{21}'' & \mathbf{Y}_{22}' + \mathbf{Y}_{22}'' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \end{bmatrix} = [Y] \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_1 \\ \dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得 
$$[Y] = [Y'] + [Y'']$$

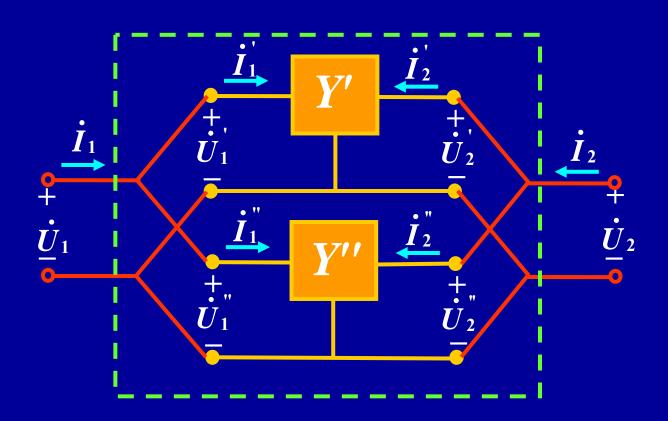
结论

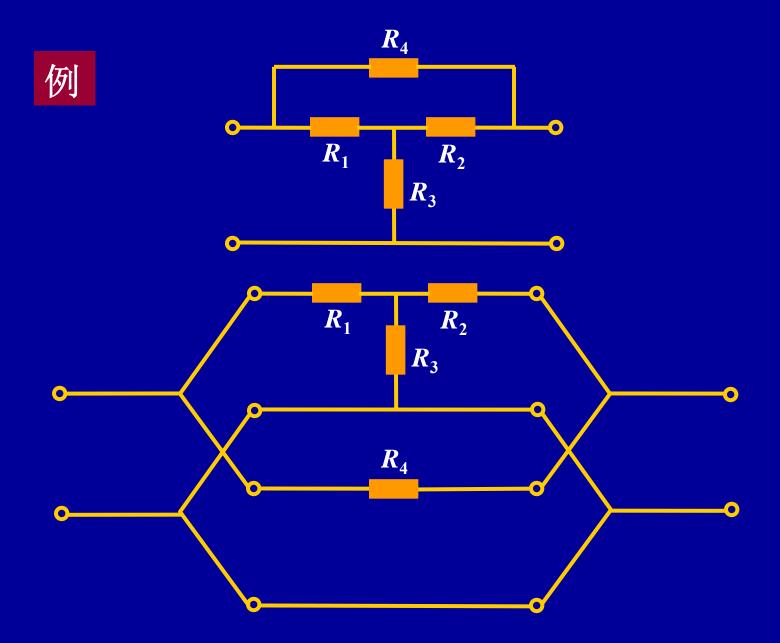
双口网络并联所得复合双口网络的Y 参数 矩阵等于两个双口网络Y参数矩阵相加。 (1) 两个双口网络并联时,其端口条件可能被破坏此时上述关系式就不成立。



并联后端口条件破坏。

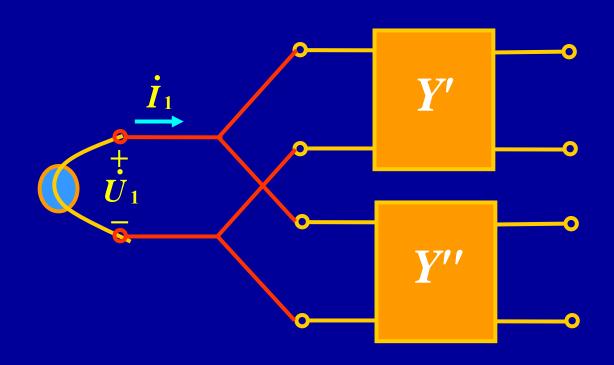
(2) 具有公共端的双口网络(三端网络形成的二端口),将公共端并在一起将不会破坏端口条件。





#### (3) 检查是否满足并联端口条件的方法:

输入并联端与电压源相连接,Y'、Y"的输出端各自短接,如两短接点之间的电压为零,则输出端并联后,输入端仍能满足端口条件。用类似的方法可以检查输出端是否满足端口条件。



## 10.5 回转器

## 10.5.1 回转器的电路符号及定义

端口电压和电流 $(u_1, i_1, u_2, i_2)$ 取标准的参考方向。

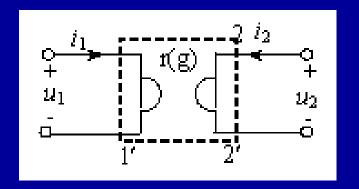
图中r 称为回转电阻(单位欧姆), g 称为回转电导(单位西门子)。 其端口约束关系定义为

$$u_1 = -ri_2$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{r}u_2$$

或

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\frac{1}{g}i_2 \\ i_1 = gu_2 \end{cases}$$



在正弦稳态电路中,回转器端口的VCR可表示为相量形式,即

$$\begin{split} \dot{U}_1 &= -\frac{1}{g} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 &= g \dot{U}_2 \end{split} \qquad \qquad \vec{\mathcal{U}}_1 = -r \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 &= \frac{1}{r} \dot{U}_2 \end{split}$$

从定义过程可以看出,回转器能将一个端口的电流回转为另一个端口的电压,或将一个端口的电压回转为另一个端口的电流,这就是称该双口元件为回转器的原因。

## 10.5.2 回转器的特性

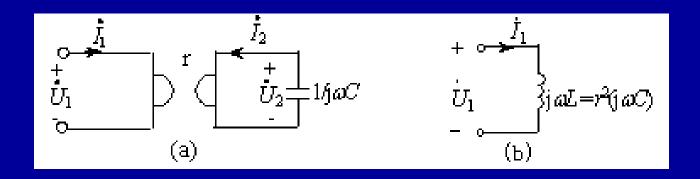
1. 回转器不具有互易性,因为

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -r \\ r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 回转器是一个非记忆元件

$$p = u_1 i_1 + u_2 i_2 = u_1 i_1 + r i_1 (-\frac{1}{r} u_1) = 0$$

### 3.回转器能回转R、L、C与阻抗Z

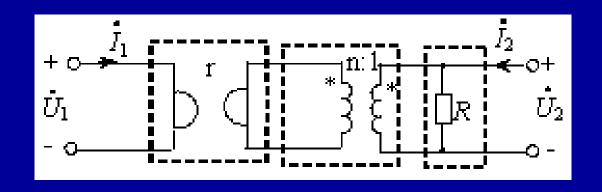


## 如图 (a) 所示, 其输入阻抗为

$$Z_{\rm in} = \frac{\dot{U_1}}{\dot{I_1}} = \frac{-r\dot{I_2}}{\frac{1}{r}\dot{U_2}} = \frac{r^2}{(-\frac{\dot{U_2}}{\dot{I_2}})} = \frac{r^2}{(\frac{1}{\rm j}\,\varpi C)} = r^2({\rm j}\,\varpi C)$$

例 1

试求如图所示双口网络的T参数矩阵。

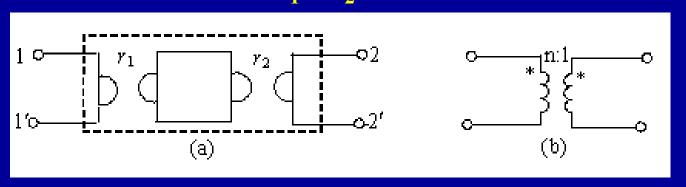


解 如图所示双口网络可看成是三个简单网络的级联。所以有

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ \frac{1}{r} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{R} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{r}{nR} & \frac{r}{n} \\ \frac{n}{r} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

例 2

试证明两个回转器级联后如图(a)所示,可等效为一个 理想变压器如图(b)所示,并求出变比n与两个回转 器的回转电阻r,和r,的关系。



证明 如图(a)所示双口网络可看成是2个回转器的级联。

所以T参数矩阵为

$$T = T_1 T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r_1 \\ \frac{1}{r_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r_2 \\ \frac{1}{r_2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{r_1}{r_2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{r_2}{r_1} \end{bmatrix}$$

而变压器的T参数矩阵为

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} n & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$
 从而,有  $n = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$ 

$$n = \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$