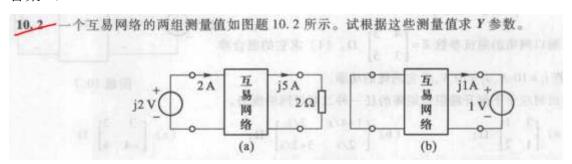
答案 10.2



解: 图(a)中

$$\dot{I}_1 = 2A$$
, $\dot{U}_1 = j2V$, $\dot{U}_2 = 2 \times j5 = j10V$, $\dot{I}_2 = -j5A$

由Y参数方程得:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = 2 = j2 \times Y_{11} + j10 \times Y_{12} \\ \dot{I}_2 = -j5 = j2 \times Y_{21} + j10 \times Y_{22} \end{cases}$$
 (1)

由图(b)得

$$\dot{I}_2 = -jA = Y_{22} \times 1V \tag{3}$$

对互易网络有:

$$Y_{12} = Y_{21} \tag{4}$$

由式(3) 得:

$$Y_{22} = -\mathrm{j}\mathrm{i}\mathrm{S}$$
,代入式(2) 得: $Y_{21} = Y_{12} = (\mathrm{j}5 - 2.5)\mathrm{S}$

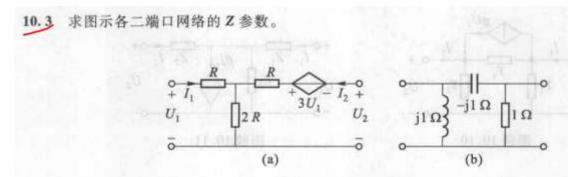
再代入式(1)得:

$$Y_{11} = (12.5 - j26)S$$

所以

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 12.5 - j26 & j5 - 2.5 \\ j5 - 2.5 & -j1 \end{bmatrix} S$$

答案 10.3



解 (a): 按网孔列写 KVL 方程得

$$\begin{cases} (R+2R)I_1 + 2RI_2 = U_1 \\ 2RI_1 + (R+2R)I_2 = U_2 + 3U_1 \end{cases}$$
 (1)

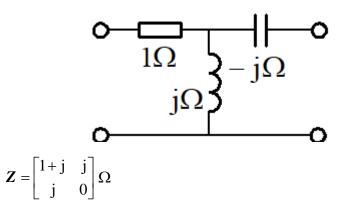
将式(1)代入式(2)整理得

$$\begin{cases} U_{1} = 3RI_{1} + 2RI_{2} \\ U_{2} = -7RI_{1} - 3RI_{2} \end{cases}$$

所以

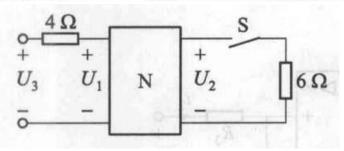
$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 3R & 2R \\ -7R & -3R \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) 将 Δ 联接的三个阻抗转换成Y形联接,如下图所示,由此电路可直接写出Z参数



答案 10.5

19-8 图示二端口网络,当开关 S 断开时测得 $U_1=9$ $V_1U_2=5$ $V_2U_3=5$ V_4 V_4 V_5 接通时测得 $U_1=8$ V_2 V_3 V_4 V_5 V_6 V_8 V_8



解: 当开关断开时

$$U_1 = 5V$$
, $I_1 = \frac{U_3 - U_1}{4\Omega} = 1A$, $I_2 = 0$, $U_2 = 3V$

由传输参数方程得:

$$\begin{cases} 5 = A_{11} \times 3 \\ 1 = A_{21} \times 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_{11} = 5/3 \\ A_{21} = 1/3 \end{cases}$$

当开关接通时

$$U_1 = 4V$$
, $I_1 = \frac{U_3 - U_1}{4\Omega} = 1A$, $U_2 = 2V$, $-I_2 = \frac{U_2}{6\Omega} = \frac{1}{3}A$

由参数方程又得

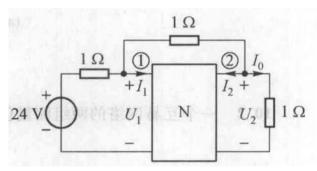
$$\begin{cases} 4 = \frac{5}{3} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} \times A_{12} \\ 1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 + \frac{1}{3} \times A_{22} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_{12} = 2 \\ A_{22} = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5/3 & 2\Omega \\ 1/3S & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

答案 10.7

19-7 已知由二端口网络组成的电路如图 10.7 所示,若该二端口网络的 Y 参数矩阵为 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -0.2 \\ -0.2 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}$ S,试根据已知条件求 I_0 。



解: Y参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} I_{1} = Y_{11} \times U_{n1} + Y_{12} \times U_{n2} \\ I_{2} = Y_{21} \times U_{n1} + Y_{22} \times U_{n2} \end{cases}$$

节点的 KCL:

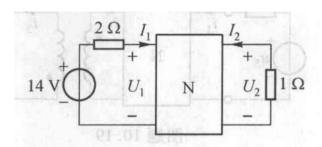
$$\begin{cases} \frac{24 - U_{n1}}{1} = I_1 + \frac{U_{n1} - U_{n2}}{1} \\ \frac{U_{n1} - U_{n2}}{1} = I_2 + I_0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_{n2} = I_0 \times 1$$

联立解得
$$I_0 = 6A$$

答案 10.12

10.12 图示电路中二端口网络 N 的电阻参数矩阵为 $R = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ Ω ,求二端口 N 的端口电压 U_1 和 U_2 。



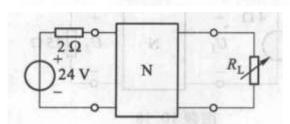
解: 电阻参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 4I_1 + 2I_2 \\ U_2 = 4I_1 + 5I_2 \end{cases}$$

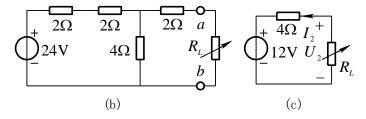
$$\begin{cases} \frac{14 - U_1}{2} = I_1 \\ U_2 = -I_2 \times 1 \end{cases}$$

答案 10.13

10.13 图示二端口网络 N 的阻抗参数矩阵为 $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ Ω 。同 R 为何值时可获得最大功率,并求出此



解:方法一,将二端口网络用T形电路等效,如图 14.13(b)所示。



由图(b)得 a, b 端口的开路电压

$$U_{\text{oc}} = \frac{4}{4+2+2} \times 24 \text{V} = 12 \text{V}$$

等效电阻

$$R_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \times 4\Omega + 2\Omega = 4\Omega$$

戴维南等效电路如图(c)所示。

所以当 $R_r = 4\Omega$ 时它可获得最大功率。

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{U_{\text{OC}}^2}{4R_{\text{i}}} = \frac{12^2}{4 \times 4} = 9\text{W}$$

方法二,由二端口参数和端口条件得出戴维南等效电路。由二端口网络 N 的阻抗参数矩阵和端口参数得:

$$U_1 = 24V - 2\Omega \times I_1 = 6\Omega \times I_1 + 4\Omega \times I_2 \tag{1}$$

$$U_2 = 4\Omega \times I_1 + 6\Omega I_2 \tag{2}$$

由式(1)得:

$$I_1 = 3A - 0.5I_2$$

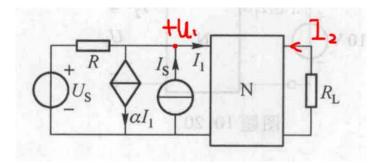
代入式(2)

$$U_2 = 12V + 4\Omega I_2$$

由此表达式写出戴维南等效电路如图(c)所示。求最大功率与上述相同。

答案 10.15

10.15 图示电路中, $U_s = 1 \text{ V}$, $R = 1 \text{ } \Omega$, $I_s = 1 \text{ } \Lambda$, $\alpha = 1$,试给出 R_t 获得最大功率的条件及最大功率值。其中二 端口网络的传输参数矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \Omega \\ 3S & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 。



解: 传输参数方程:

$$\begin{cases} U_1 = U_2 - 2I_2 \\ I_1 = 3U_2 - 4I_2 \end{cases}$$

左边等效电路:

$$U_{\text{OC}} = 2V$$
, $R_i = 2\Omega$
$$\begin{cases} \frac{2 - U_1}{2} = I_1 \\ U_2 = -I_2 \times R_L \end{cases}$$

$$P = \frac{4}{49R_{\rm L} + \frac{100}{R_{\rm L}} + 140} \le \frac{1}{70} \,\text{W}, \quad R_{\rm L} = \frac{10}{7} \,\Omega$$