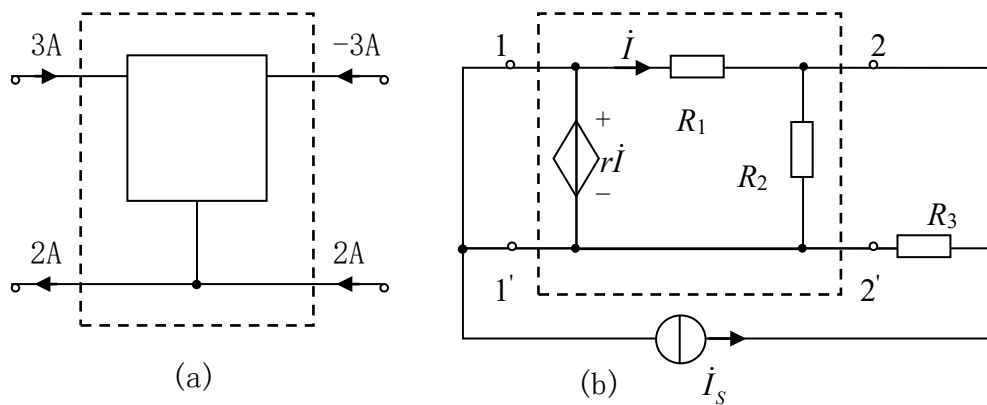


习题十

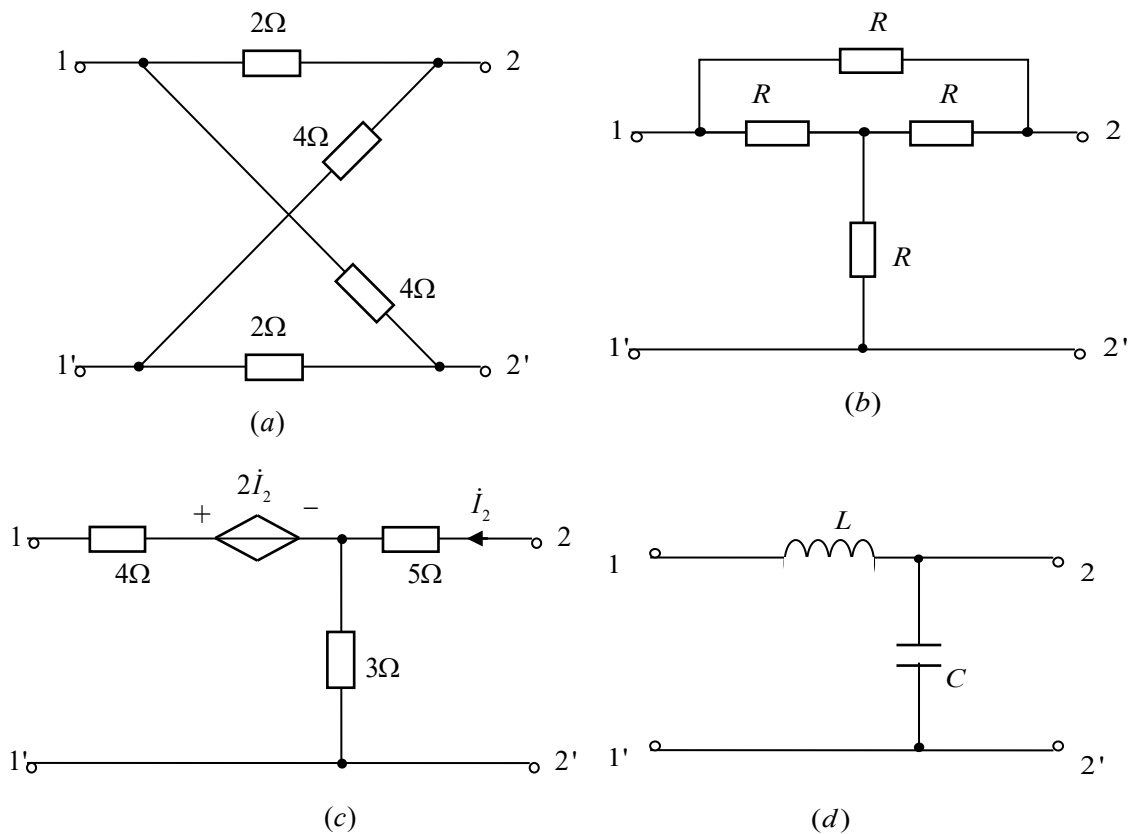
10-1 判别题 10-1 图示虚线框各电路是否为双口网络。



题 10-1 图

解：（略）

10-2 求题 10-2 图示双口网络的 Z 参数和 Y 参数。



题 10-2 图

解: a. $\dot{I}_2 = 0$ 时, $\dot{U}_1 = \frac{(4+2) \times (4+2)}{(4+2) + (4+2)} \times \dot{I}_1 = 3\dot{I}_1$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 4 \times \frac{\dot{I}_1}{2} - 2 \times \frac{\dot{I}_1}{2} = \dot{I}_1$$

$$\therefore Z_{11} = \left. \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = 3\Omega ; \quad Z_{21} = \left. \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \right|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = 1\Omega$$

由互易性: $Z_{12} = Z_{21} = 1\Omega$ 由对称性: $Z_{22} = Z_{11} = 3\Omega$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega)$$

$$Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

b. $Z_{11} = Z_{22} = R + \frac{2}{3}R = \frac{5}{3}R$

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21} = R + \frac{1}{3}R = \frac{4}{3}R$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3}R & \frac{4}{3}R \\ \frac{4}{3}R & \frac{5}{3}R \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3R} & -\frac{4}{3R} \\ -\frac{4}{3R} & \frac{5}{3R} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

c. $\dot{U}_1 = 4\dot{I}_1 + 2\dot{I}_2 + 3(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = 7\dot{I}_1 + 5\dot{I}_2$

$$\dot{U}_2 = 5\dot{I}_2 + 3(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2) = 3\dot{I}_1 + 8\dot{I}_2$$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix} (\Omega) \quad Y = Z^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{8}{41} & -\frac{5}{41} \\ -\frac{3}{41} & \frac{7}{41} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

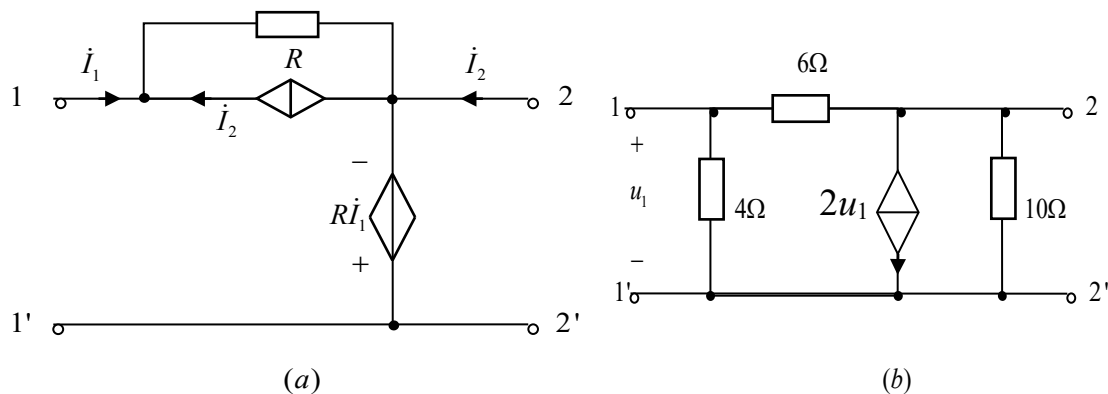
d. $\dot{U}_1 = j\omega L \dot{I}_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)$, $\dot{U}_2 = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_1 - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\dot{I}_2$

$$\therefore Z = \begin{bmatrix} j(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) & -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \\ -j\frac{1}{\omega C} & -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \end{bmatrix} (\Omega);$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = -j\frac{1}{\omega L}(\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2) \quad \dot{I}_2 = j\omega c\dot{U}_2 - j\frac{1}{\omega L}(\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1)$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} -j\frac{1}{\omega L} & j\frac{1}{\omega L} \\ j\frac{1}{\omega L} & j(\omega c - \frac{1}{\omega L}) \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-3 求题 10-3 图(a)电路的 Z 参数、图(b)电路的 Y 参数。



题 10-3 图

解： a. 令 $\dot{I}_2 = 0$. $\dot{U}_1 = R\dot{I}_1 - R\dot{I}_1 = 0$; $Z_{11} = 0$

$$\dot{U}_2 = -R\dot{I}_1 \quad Z_{21} = -R$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{I}_1 = 0 \text{ . } \dot{U}_2 = 0 \quad Z_{22} = 0$$

$$\dot{U}_1 = R\dot{I}_2 \quad Z_{12} = R$$

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

$$\text{b. 令 } \dot{U}_2 = 0. \quad \dot{I}_1 = \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\dot{U}_1, \quad Y_{11} = \frac{5}{12}s$$

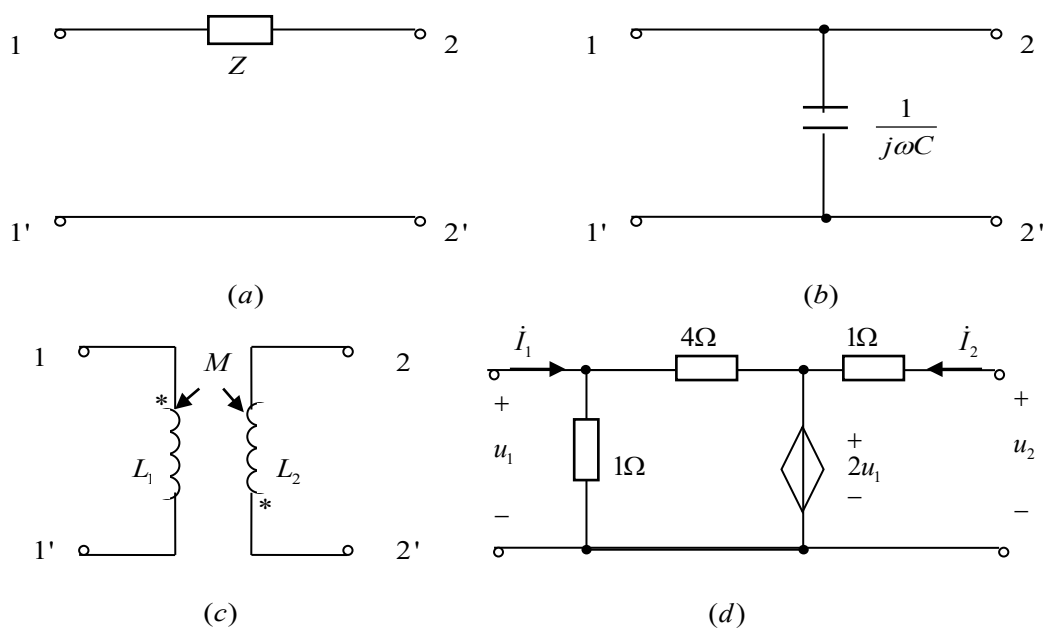
$$\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{1}{6}\dot{U}_1 + 2\dot{U}_1 = \frac{11}{6}\dot{U}_1, \quad Y_{21} = \frac{11}{6}s$$

$$\text{令 } \dot{U}_1 = 0. \quad \dot{I}_2 = \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6}\right)\dot{U}_2 = \frac{16}{60}\dot{U}_2, \quad Y_{22} = \frac{4}{15}s$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{6}\dot{U}_2, \quad Y_{12} = -\frac{1}{6}s$$

$$\therefore Y = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{12} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{11}{6} & \frac{4}{15} \end{bmatrix} (s)$$

10-4 求题 10-4 图示电路的 T 参数和 H 参数。



题 10-4 图

解:

$$a. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 - Z \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} Z & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = j\omega C \dot{U}_2 - \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ j\omega C & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & j\omega C \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c. \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = j\omega L_1 \dot{I}_1 - j\omega M \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = -j\omega M \dot{I}_1 + j\omega L_2 \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{变形为:} \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -\frac{L_1}{M} \dot{U}_2 + j\omega \left(\frac{L_1 L_2}{M} - M \right) \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = j \frac{1}{\omega M} \dot{U}_2 + \frac{L_2}{M} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = -\frac{1}{M} \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2) \\ \frac{1}{j\omega} & L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{L_2} \begin{bmatrix} j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2) & -M \\ M & \frac{1}{j\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$d. \begin{cases} 2\dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 - \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{1} + \frac{\dot{U}_1 - 2\dot{U}_1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}\dot{U}_1 \end{cases} \quad \text{整理, 得:} \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{1}{2}\dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{2}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{3}{8}\dot{U}_2 - \frac{3}{8}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \end{bmatrix}, \quad H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{3} & 0 \\ -\frac{8}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

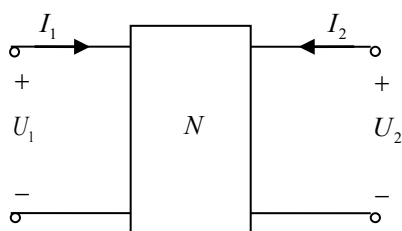
10-5 判别下列参数所对应的双口网络是否互易? 根据是什么?

$$(1) Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -10 & 6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (2) T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

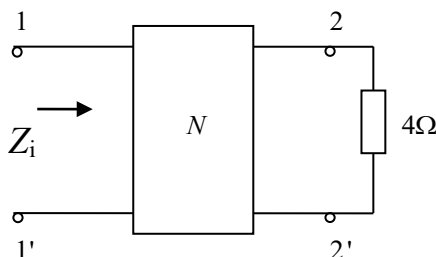
$$(3) Z = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}; \quad (4) H = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: (略)

10-6 题 10-6 图中, 网络 N 中没有独立电源, 将 $U_1 = 100 \text{ V}$ 电源加在端口 1-1', 测得 $I_1 = 2.5 \text{ A}$, $U_2 = 60 \text{ V}$; 若将 $U_2 = 100 \text{ V}$ 加在端口 2-2', 测得 $I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$, $U_1 = 48 \text{ V}$ 。求双口网络 N 的 T 参数。



题 10-6 图



题 10-8 图

解:
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = AU_2 - BI_2 \\ I_1 = CU_2 - DI_2 \end{cases}$$

当 $U_1 = 100 \text{ V}$ 加在 1-1', $U_2 = 60 \text{ V}$ 而 $I_2 = 0$, 且 $I_1 = 2.5 \text{ A}$

可得
$$A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = \frac{100}{60} = \frac{5}{3}$$

$$C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = \frac{2.5}{60} = \frac{1}{24}$$

当 $U_2 = 100 \text{ V}$ 加在 2-2', $I_2 = 2 \text{ A}$

则
$$U_1 = 48 = AU_2 - BI_2 = \frac{5}{3} \times 100 - 2B$$

$$B = \frac{5 \times 100}{2 \times 3} - 24 = \frac{5 \times 50 - 3 \times 24}{3} = \frac{178}{3}$$

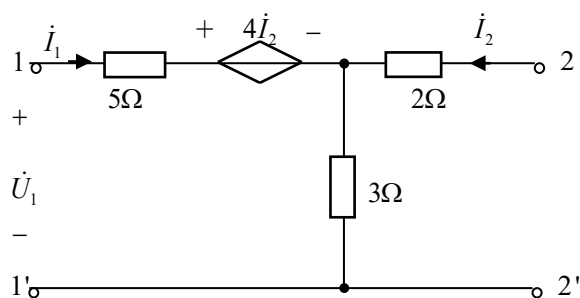
$$I_1 = 0 = CU_2 - DI_2 = \frac{100}{24} - 2D$$

$$D = \frac{100}{48} = \frac{25}{12}$$

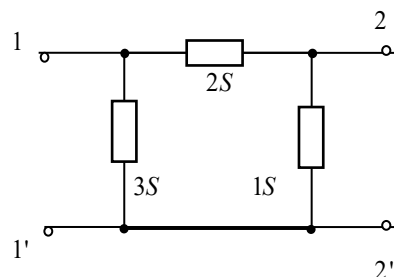
$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & \frac{178}{3} \\ \frac{1}{24} & \frac{25}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

10-7 双口网络的参数矩阵为 $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ 、 $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} S$ 。试画出它们的 T 形和 Π 形等效电路。

解： $Z = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$ ，等效电路为：



$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} S$ ，等效电路为：



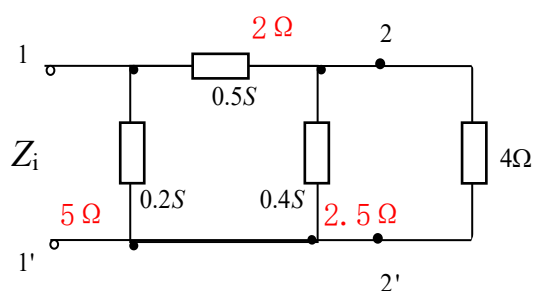
10-8 题 10-8 图示电路中，已知双口网络的 Y 参数矩阵为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & -0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} S$ ，求

输入阻抗 Z_i 。

解：作出二端口网络 Π 型等效电路：

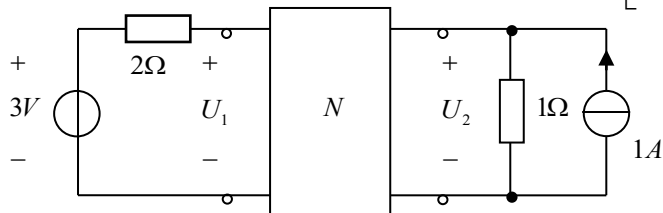
$$2 + \frac{2.5 \times 4}{2.5 + 4} = 2 + \frac{10}{6.5}$$

$$= \frac{46}{13} = 3.54 \Omega$$



$$\therefore Z_i = \frac{5 \times 3.54}{5 + 3.54} = 2.07(\Omega)$$

10-9 题 10-9 图示电路中, 已知双口网络 N 的 Z 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$, 求 U_1 和 U_2 。



题 10-9 图

解: 列方程组:
$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \frac{3 - U_1}{2} \\ I_2 = 1 - \frac{U_2}{1} \\ U_1 = 4I_1 + 3I_2 \\ U_2 = 3I_1 + I_2 \end{cases}$$

联立解得: $U_1 = 1V, U_2 = 2V$

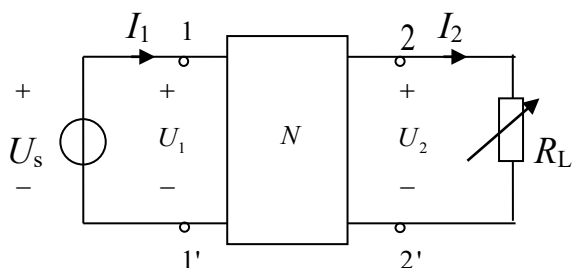
注: 也可以用 T 型等效电路及结点法求解。

10-10 题 10-10 图中双口网络 N 互易, 电源 $U_s = 6V$, 负载 R_L 可调。当 $R_L = \infty$ 时,

测得 $U_2 = 3V, I_1 = 0.3A$; 当 $R_L = 0$ 时, 测得 $I_2 = 0.2A$, 求:

(1) 网络 N 的传输参数;

(2) 当 $R_L = 8\Omega$ 时, $U_2 = ?$



题 10-10 图

解: (1)、当 $R_L = \infty$ 时, $I_2 = 0$

此时, 有: $A = \frac{U_1}{U_2} = 2 \quad C = \frac{I_1}{U_2} = 0.1$

当 $R_L = 0$ 时, $U_2 = 0$ 有: $B = \frac{U_1}{I_2} = 30$

且 N 为互易网络, 有: $AD - BC = 1$

$$\therefore D = \frac{1 + BC}{A} = 2$$

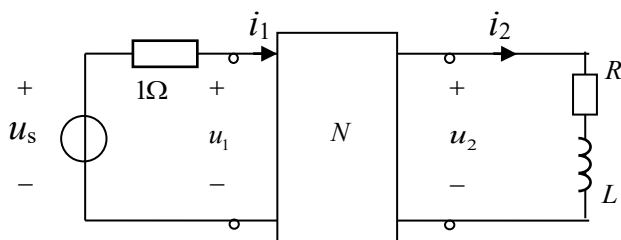
$$\therefore T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 30 \\ 0.1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)、
$$\begin{cases} U_1 = 2U_2 + 30I_2 \\ I_1 = 0.1U_2 + 2I_2 \\ U_1 = 6 \\ U_2 = 8I_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{联立解得: } U_2 = \frac{24}{23} = 1.043V$$

注: 也可用 T 型等效电路求解。

10-11 题 10-11 图示电路中, 已知双口网络 N 的 T 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, 电源

$u_s = 8\sqrt{2} \cos(2t) \text{ V}$, 负载 $i_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(2t - 30^\circ) \text{ A}$, 求负载的等效参数 R 、 L 。



题 10-11 图

解: 令 $\dot{U}_s = 8\angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, $\dot{I}_2 = 10\angle -30^\circ \text{ (A)}$

$$\text{传输方程: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \dot{U}_2 + \dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_2 + 10\angle -30^\circ = 8 - \dot{I}_1 & \text{①} \\ \dot{I}_1 = 2\dot{U}_2 - 2\dot{I}_2 = 2\dot{U}_2 - 20\angle -30^\circ & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

联立求解: $\dot{U}_2 + 10\angle -30^\circ = 8 - 2\dot{U}_2 + 20\angle -30^\circ$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \frac{8}{3} + \frac{10}{3}\angle -30^\circ$$

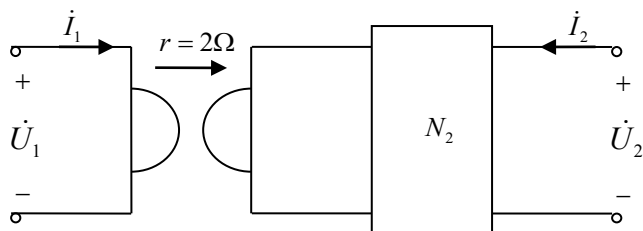
$$Z_L = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} = \frac{8}{30}\angle 30^\circ + \frac{1}{3} = 0.564 + j0.133$$

$$\therefore R = 0.564\Omega, \quad X_L = 0.133\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{X_L}{\omega} = \frac{0.133}{2} = 0.0667H = 66.7mH$$

10-12 题 10-12 图示电路中, 网络 N_2 的 T 参数为 $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$, 求图示回转器

与网络 N_2 相连后的双口网络的 T 参数。

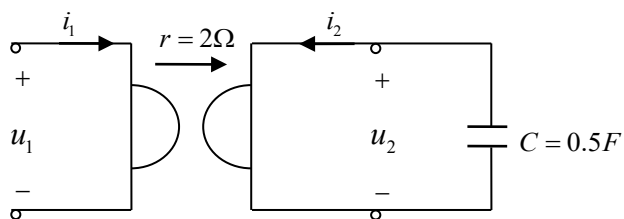


题 10-12 图

解: 回转器传输参数为 $T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{级联 } T = T_1 \cdot T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

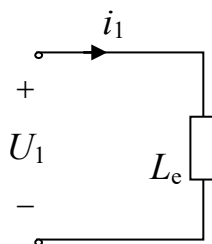
10-13 题 10-13 图示电路, 已知 $i_1 = (1 + 3e^{-2t})A$, 求 u_1 。



题 10-13 图

解: 将电容等效折算到第一端口, 为一个电感 L_e

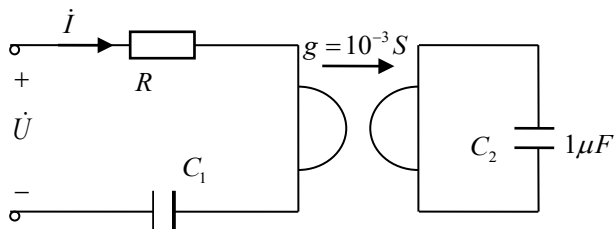
$$L_e = r^2 C = 4 \times 0.5 = 2H$$



$$\text{则 } u_1 = L_e \frac{di_1}{dt} = 2 \times \frac{d}{dt}(1 + 3e^{-2t}) = -12e^{-2t} V$$

注：也可用叠加定理与回转器电压、电流关系求解。

10-14 已知题 10-14 图示电路的电源频率 $f = 10^2 \text{ Hz}$, 当 C_1 取何值时端口处 \dot{U} 与 \dot{I} 同相位?

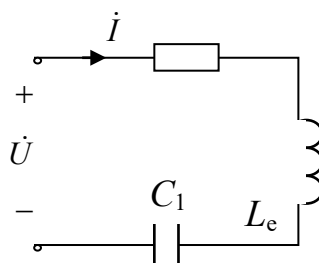


题 10-14 图

解：电路等效为：

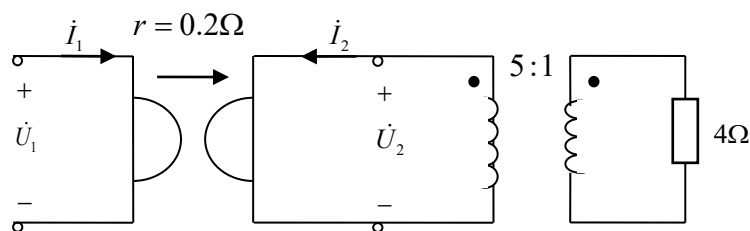
$$L_e = \frac{1}{g^2} C_1 = \frac{1}{10^{-6}} \times 1 \times 10^{-6} = 1 H$$

当 $\frac{1}{\omega C_1} = \omega L_e$ 时，电路谐振， \dot{U} 、 \dot{I} 同相



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore C_1 &= \frac{1}{\omega^2 L_e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f)^2 L_e} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 100)^2 \times 1} \\ &= 2.53 \times 10^{-6} F = 2.53 \mu F \end{aligned}$$

10-15 题 10-15 图示电路，已知 $\dot{U}_1 = 10 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, 求 \dot{I}_1 。

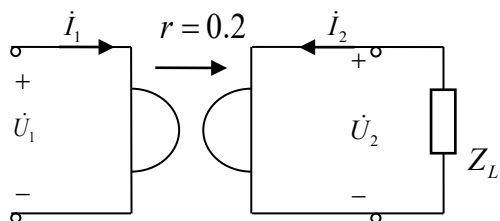


题 10-15 图

解：电路可等效为：

$$Z_L' = n^2 Z_L$$

$$= 5^2 \times 4 = 100 \Omega$$

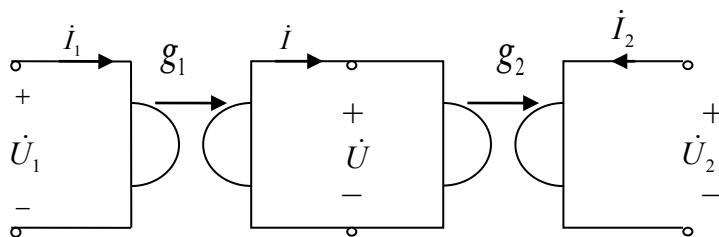


$$\text{回转器方程: } \dot{U}_1 = -0.2 \dot{I}_2 = 0.2 \times \frac{\dot{U}_2}{Z_L'} = 0.2 \times \frac{0.2 \dot{I}_1}{Z_L'} = \frac{0.04 \dot{I}_1}{100}$$

$$\therefore \dot{I}_1 = 2500 \dot{U}_1 = 25000 \angle 0^\circ (A)$$

10—16 证明两个链联的回转器等效于一个理想变压器，并计算出该变压器的匝数比。

解： 如图：



$$\text{传输矩阵: } T_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{链联总传输矩阵: } T = T_1 \cdot T_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_1} \\ g_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g_2} \\ g_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{g_2}{g_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{g_1}{g_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{即: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{g_2}{g_1} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{g_1}{g_2} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$$

$$\text{有: } \begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = n \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = -\frac{1}{n} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases} \text{ 为一变压器方程。 变比 } n = \frac{g_2}{g_1}$$

$$\text{匝数比为: } N_1 : N_2 = g_2 : g_1$$