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解: 由 $S_{11}=S_{22}=S_{33}=0$. 三端匹配且两两对称.

由 $S^T=S$ 互易性

由 $[S]^T[S] \neq [I]$ 有耗.

由 $S_{23}=S_{32}=0$ 2, 3 端口相互隔离.

5-6

解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

求得
$$\begin{cases} b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_3 + a_4) \\ b_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-a_3 + a_4) \\ b_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 - a_2) \\ b_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 + a_2) \end{cases}$$

$a_3=0$. $\Gamma_1 = \frac{a_1}{b_1}$, $\Gamma_2 = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$.

$a_1 \sim a_4$ 中只有一个独立变量.

$b_3 = \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2) a_4$.

(1)
$$P_{\text{功率计}} = \frac{1}{2} |b_3|^2 = \frac{1}{8} |\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2|^2 |a_4|^2 = \frac{1}{4} |\Gamma_1 - \Gamma_2|^2 P_{\text{in}}$$

(2) $P_{\text{功率计}} = 0.01W$,

(3) $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$ 时. $P_{\text{功率计}} = 0$.

5-7

解:
$$[S] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & j & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & j \\ j & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & j & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & j & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & j \\ j & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & j & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

有
$$\begin{cases} \sqrt{2} b_1 = a_2 + j a_3 \\ \sqrt{2} b_2 = a_1 + j a_4 \\ \sqrt{2} b_3 = j a_1 + a_4 \\ \sqrt{2} b_4 = j a_2 + a_3 \end{cases}$$

2, 3 端口参考面 T 外移 L 后接短路.

$$\begin{cases} b_2 = -e^{j2\beta L} a_2 \\ b_3 = -e^{j2\beta L} a_3 \end{cases}$$

代入得

$$\begin{cases} -\sqrt{2} e^{j2\beta L} a_2 = a_1 + j a_4 \\ -\sqrt{2} e^{j2\beta L} a_3 = j a_1 + a_4 \end{cases}$$

得
$$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{-j(2\beta L + \frac{\pi}{2})} \\ e^{-j(2\beta L + \frac{\pi}{2})} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 L 变化时

$S_{41} = \frac{b_4}{a_1} \Big|_{a_4=0}$, $S_{14} = \frac{b_1}{a_4} \Big|_{a_1=0}$. 幅度不变.



扫描全能王 创建

5-8

解:

(1) $a_2 = 0$

$$a_3 = -e^{-j2\tau L} \cdot b_3$$

(2).

由 $[b] = [S][a]$, 得
$$\begin{cases} b_1 = \beta a_3 = 0 \\ b_2 = \beta a_1 + \alpha a_3 \\ b_3 = \alpha a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore a_3 = -\alpha e^{-j2\tau L} a_1$$

$$b_2 = (\beta - \alpha^2 e^{-j2\tau L}) a_1$$

$$\frac{b_2}{b_1} = \beta - \alpha^2 e^{-j2\tau L}$$

(3)

$$\left| \frac{b_2}{a_1} \right| = \left| \beta - \alpha^2 \cos 2\tau L + j\alpha^2 \sin 2\tau L \right|$$

$$= \sqrt{(\beta - \alpha^2 \cos 2\tau L)^2 + (\alpha^2 \sin 2\tau L)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\beta^2 + \alpha^4 - 2\beta\alpha^2 \cos 2\tau L}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta^2 + \alpha^4 + 2\beta\alpha^2 = (\beta + \alpha^2)^2 = 0.99^2 \\ \beta^2 + \alpha^4 - 2\beta\alpha^2 = (\beta - \alpha^2)^2 = 0.97^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = 0.1 \\ \beta = 0.98 \end{cases}$$

