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微波mooc期末

3. 解:

$$11). \rho = \frac{1+|S_{11}|}{1-|S_{11}|} = \frac{1+0.6}{1-0.6} = 4.$$

$$12) L = \frac{1}{|T|^2} = \frac{1}{|S_{21}|^2} = \frac{1}{0.64} = 1.56.$$

$$\phi = \arg S_{21} = \arg(0.8) = 0$$

$$[S^*] = \begin{bmatrix} -0.6j & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & -0.6j \end{bmatrix}, [S^*][S] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ 网络为无耗.

$$(3). \text{由 } S_{21}' = S_{21} \cdot e^{-j\theta} \text{ 得}$$

$$0.8j = 0.8 \cdot e^{-j\theta} \Rightarrow | \theta |_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} S_{11}' = S_{11} = 0.6j. \\ S_{22}' = S_{22} \cdot e^{-j2\theta} = -0.6j. \\ S_{12}' = S_{12} \cdot e^{-j\theta} = 0.8j. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore [S'] = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6j & 0.8j \\ 0.8j & -0.6j \end{bmatrix}$$

输出端参考面  
∴ 应内移电长度为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

4. 11) 解: 由  $[b] = [S][a]$  得.

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

$$\therefore b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_3 + a_4)$$

$$\therefore b_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (-a_3 + a_4)$$

$$b_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 - a_2)$$

$$b_4 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 + a_2)$$

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12 解:

13) 解: 由  $a_3 = 0$ ,  $T_1 = \frac{a_1}{b_1}$ ,  $T_2 = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$ .

$$\therefore b_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_4, b_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_4$$

$$b_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (a_1 - a_2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left( \frac{a_1}{b_1} - \frac{a_2}{b_2} \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a_4$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} (T_1 - T_2) \cdot a_4.$$

$$P_{out} = \frac{1}{2} |b_3|^2 = \frac{1}{8} |T_1 - T_2|^2 \cdot a_4^2$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} |T_1 - T_2|^2 \cdot P_{in}.$$

$\therefore$  当  $|T_1 - T_2|$  最大时, 端口 3 输出功率最大.

当  $|T_1 - T_2| = 0$ , 即  $T_1 = T_2$ , 输出功率最小为 0.

14. 原理: 可以当作微波阻抗电桥, 信号由 4 臂输入, 向 1, 2 臂传递等幅同相波, 1 臂接标准可调负载, 2 臂接被测负载, 3 臂接指示器. 当标准负载与被测负载的阻抗相等时, 反射回来的波亦等幅同相, 将不进入 3 臂, 3 臂指示为 0. 若两负载不等, 则反射波, 相位、幅度不等, 则 3 有指示, 可调整 1 臂负载直至指示为 0. 则标准负载即为被测负载的值.