第十六章 二端网络

一、是非题

(注:请在每小题后[]内用"√ "表示对,用"×"表示错)

1. 双口网络是四端网络,但四端网络不一定是双口网络。

 $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$

2. 三端元件一般都可以用双口网络理论来研究。

 $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$

- 3. 不论双口网络内是否含有电源, 它都可以只用 Y 参数和 Z 参数来表示。 $[\times]$
- 4. 对互易双口网络来说,每一组双口网络参数中的各个参数间存在特殊的关系。因此,互 易双口网络只需用三个参数来表征。 $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$
- 5. 如果互易双口网络是对称的,则只需用两个参数来表征。

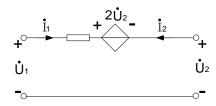
 $\lceil \sqrt{\rceil}$

6. 含受控源而不含独立源的双口网络可以用 T 形或 π 形网络作为等效电路。[×]

二、选择题

(注:在每小题的备选答案中选择适合的答案编号填入该题空白处,多选或不选按选错论)

- 1. 如图所示双口网络是(C)。
 - (A)对称、互易的;
- (B)对称、非互易的; (C)不对称、非互易的。



解:双口网络含有受控源。

2. 如图所示双口网络的 Z 参数矩阵为(B)。

(A)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+j4 & -j4 \\ j4 & -j1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-j4 & -j4 \\ -j4 & -j1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (C)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3-j4 & j4 \\ j4 & -j1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{3\Omega} \quad \stackrel{j3\Omega}{\longrightarrow} \quad \stackrel{-j4\Omega}{\longrightarrow} \quad \stackrel{-j$$

解:

- 3. 直流双口网络中,已知 $U_1 = 10V$, $U_2 = 5V$, $I_1 = 2A$, $I_2 = 4A$, 则Y参数 Y₁₁, Y₁₂, Y₂₁ , Y₂₂依次为_A_。
- (A) 0.2S, 0.4S, 0.4S, 0.8 S (B) 0.8S, 0.4S, 0.4S, 0.2S (C) 不能确定
- 4. 在下列双口网络参数矩阵中, (A)所对应的网络中含有受控源。

$$(A) Y = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} S$$

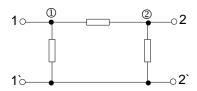
$$(B) T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & j\omega L \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(C) Z = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -4 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

$$(D) H = \begin{bmatrix} 2\Omega & 5 \\ -5 & 4S \end{bmatrix}$$

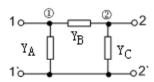
5. 图示双口网络中,参数(A)和(D)分别是节点①和节点②间的自导纳,参数(B)和(C)是节点①和节点②的互导纳。

(A)
$$Y_{11}$$
 (B) Y_{12} (C) Y_{21} (D) Y_{22}



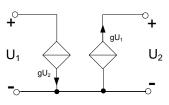
解:
$$\dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2$$

 $\dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2$



$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_1 &= (Y_A + Y_B) \dot{U}_1 - Y_B \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 &= -Y_B \dot{U}_1 + (Y_B + Y_C) \dot{U}_2 \end{split}$$

6. 图示双口网络的 T 参数矩阵为(A)。

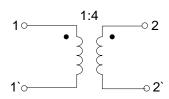


(A)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{g} \\ g & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B)
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{g} & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{bmatrix}$$
 (C)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -g \\ \frac{1}{g} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (D)
$$\begin{bmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{g} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{#I: } \dot{U}_1 = 0 - 1/g_1\dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{I}_1 = g\dot{U}_2 + 0$$

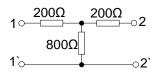
7. 附图所示理想变压器可看作为双口网络,它的传输函数矩阵 T 可写成为(A)。



(A)
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (B) $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$
 \mathbf{R} : $\dot{U}_1 = 1/4\dot{U}_2 + 0$

$$\dot{I}_1 = 0 - 4\dot{I}_2$$

- 8. 图示双口网络函数的特性阻抗 $Z_{c}=(C)$ 。
 - (A) 360Ω
- (B) 500Ω
- (C) 600 Ω
- (D) 1000Ω

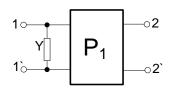


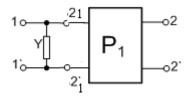
解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z = \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

B=3600/8, C=1/800, Z_{c} =600 Ω .

三、计算题

1. 如图所示双口网络中,设内部双口网络 P_1 的 T 参数矩阵为 $T=\begin{bmatrix} T_{11} & T_{12} \\ T_{21} & T_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ 求整个双口网络的 T 参数矩阵。

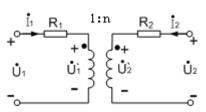




解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ YA_{11} + A_{21} & YA_{12} + A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

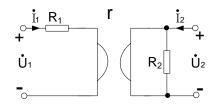
2. 如图所示电路,由理想变压器及电阻R1和R2组成二端口网络。试求此二端口网络的Y参数矩阵.



解:
$$\dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2$$

$$\begin{split} \dot{I}_2 &= Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \\ \mathbf{Y}_{11} &= \frac{\dot{\mathbf{I}}_1}{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_1}\Big|_{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 = 0} = 1/ \text{ (R1+1/n*nR2)} = n*n/(n*nR1+R2) \\ \mathbf{Y}_{21} &= \frac{\dot{\mathbf{I}}_2}{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_1}\Big|_{\dot{\mathbf{U}}_2 = 0} = (-1/n)/ \text{ (R1+1/n*nR2)} = - \text{ n/(n*nR1+R2)} \\ Y_{12} &= \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_1 = 0} = -n/(\text{ R2+ n*nR1)} \\ Y_{22} &= \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_1 = 0} = 1/(\text{ R2+ n*nR1)} \\ Y &= \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} S \end{split}$$

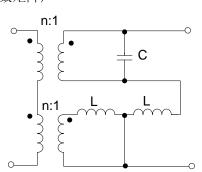
3. 求如图所示电路的传输参数 A。



解:
$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & R_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & r \\ 1/r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1/R_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$A = A_1 A_2 A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R_1}{r} + \frac{r}{R_2} & r \\ 1/r & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 试求出如图所示电路的开路 阻抗矩阵[Z].(Z参数矩阵)



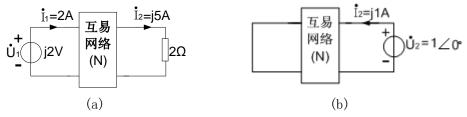
解:
$$\dot{U}_1 = Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2$$

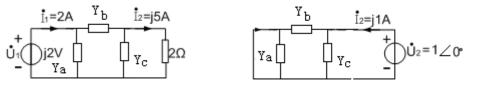
$$Z_{11}^{'} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = -n*nj/\omega C , \qquad Z_{21}^{'} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1}\Big|_{\dot{I}_2=0} = -nj/\omega C$$

$$\begin{split} Z_{12}^{'} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = -\mathrm{n}\,\mathrm{j}/\,\omega\,\mathrm{C} \;\;, \qquad \qquad Z_{22}^{'} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = -\mathrm{j}/\,\omega\,\mathrm{C} \\ \\ Z_{11}^{''} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = \mathrm{n}*\mathrm{n}\,\mathrm{j}\,\omega\,\mathrm{L} \;\;, \qquad \qquad Z_{21}^{''} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \Big|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = 0 \\ \\ Z_{12}^{''} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = 0 \;\;, \qquad \qquad Z_{22}^{''} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \Big|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = \mathrm{j}\,\omega\,\mathrm{L} \\ \\ Z &= Z^{'} + Z^{''} \end{split}$$

5. 一个互易双口网络的两组测量数据如图 a 、 b 所示, 试求其 Y 参数。



解: 用π型等效电路替代互易网络,如图示:

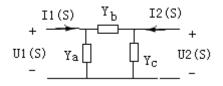


$$\begin{split} Y_b + Y_c &= j \;,\; Y_b(j2-j10) = j5 + Y_c \; j10 \;, \quad 2 = Y_a \; j2 + Y_b(j2-j10) \;; \\ Y_c &= -2.5 - 4 \; j \;, \quad Y_b = 2.5 + \; j5 \;, \quad Y_a = 10 + \; j19 \;; \\ \mathbb{X} \quad Y_{11} &= Y_a + Y_b = 12.5 + \; j24 \;, \quad Y_{12} = Y_{21} = -Y_b = -2.5 - \; j5 \;, \\ Y_{22} &= Y_c + Y_b = \; j \end{split}$$

6. 某双口网络导纳矩阵
$$Y(s) = \begin{bmatrix} S+4 & -2 \\ -2 & 1/(4S)+(5/2) \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求出等效" Π "型

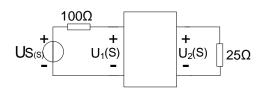
网络的模型。

解: π型网络的模型如图



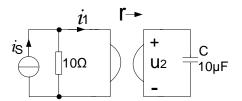
$$Y_b = -Y_{12} = -Y_{21} = 2$$
, $Y_a = Y_{11} - Y_b = S + 2$,
$$Y_c = Y_{22} - Y_b = 1/(4S) - 1.5$$

7. 已知如图所示二端口网络的 Z 参数是 Z $11 = 10 \Omega$, Z $12 = 15 \Omega$, Z $21 = 5 \Omega$, Z $22 = 20 \Omega$. 试求转移电压比 A (s) = U 2(S)/U 2(S)



解:
$$U_1(S) = Z_{11}I_1(S) + Z_{12}I_2(S)$$
,
 $U_2(S) = Z_{21}I_1(S) + Z_{22}I_2(S)$
 $U_2(S) = -25I_2(S)$, $U_1(S) = U_S(S) - 100I_1(S)$
 $I_2(S) = \frac{-Z_{21}U_S(S)}{(Z_{11} + R_1)(Z_{22} + R_L) - Z_{12}Z_{21}}$
 $\frac{U_2(S)}{U_S(S)} = \frac{Z_{21}R_L}{(Z_{11} + R_1)(Z_{22} + R_L) - Z_{12}Z_{21}} = \frac{1}{39}$

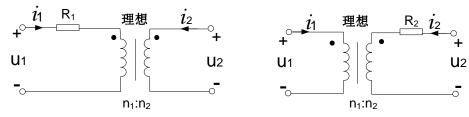
8. 图示电路中, 己知: $i_s=10\sin\omega t$ mA, $\omega=10^6$ rad/s, 回转常数 r=1000, 求 $u_2(t)$



解:
$$\dot{U}_1 = -1000\dot{I}_2$$
, $\dot{U}_2 = 1000\dot{I}_1$, $\dot{I}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^0 / 1000 - \frac{\dot{U}_1}{10}$,
$$\dot{U}_2 = -\frac{\dot{I}_2}{j\omega C} = j0.1\dot{I}_2$$
,
$$\dot{U}_2 = 1000\dot{I}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^0 - 100\dot{U}_1 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^0 + 100000\dot{I}_2 / 1000000$$
$$= \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^0 + 0.1\dot{I}_2 = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^0 + \frac{\dot{U}_2}{j}$$
$$u_2 = 5\sqrt{2}\sin(\omega t - 45^0)V .$$

关键点:量纲分析。

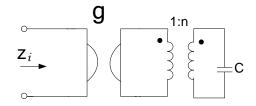
9. 要使图中所示的两个双口网络为等值的, 试求 R2 的表达式。



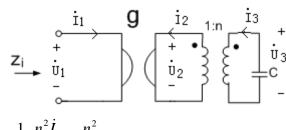
解:利用等效的概念

U1=I1R1+n1/n2U2, X U1= n1/n2 (-I2R2+U2) = -n1/n2I2R2+ n1/n2U2, I1R1= -n1/n2I2R2, R2=R1 (n2/n1) * (n2/n1).

10. 试求如图所示网络的输入阻抗,并讨论输入阻抗与纯电容阻抗之间的关系。



解: 在图中标参考方向如下:

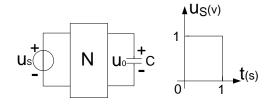


$$Z_{i} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1}}{\dot{I}_{1}} = \frac{-1/g * \dot{I}_{2}}{g \dot{U}_{2}} = -\frac{1}{g^{2}} \frac{n^{2} \dot{I}_{3}}{\dot{U}_{3}} = \frac{n^{2}}{g^{2}} j\omega C.$$

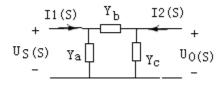
11. 已知双口网络N的Y参数为
$$Y(s) = \begin{bmatrix} 10 + \frac{4}{S} & -\frac{4}{S} \\ -\frac{4}{S} & 5 + \frac{4}{S} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $u_s(t)$ 如图所示, C=1F。试求: (1)双口网络的 Π 型等效电路; (2) H (s)=Uo(s)/US(s);

(3) 当 $u_s(t)$ 为如图所示波形,且初始状态为零时的 $u_o(t)$.



解: (1) π型网络的模型如图



$$Y_b(S) = 4/s$$
, $Y_a(S) = 10 + 4/s - 4/s = 10$,
 $Y_c(S) = 5 + 4/s - 4/s = 5$.

(2) $H(s)=U_0(s)/U_S(s)=4/(S+1)(S+4)$.

(3) 当 $u_s(t)$ 为如图所示波形,且初始状态为零时的 $u_o(t)$

$$u_s(t) = \varepsilon \text{ (t)} - \varepsilon \text{ (t-1)}$$
,

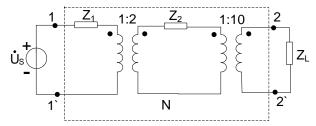
$$U_{s}(S) = 1/S - e^{-s}1/S$$

 $U_{o}(s)=U_{S}(s) *4/ (S+1) (S+4)$ $=4/[s (S+1) (S+4)]-e^{-s}4/[s (S+1) (S+4)]$ $=1/S-3/4(S+1)+1/3(S+4)-e^{-s}1/S-3/4(S+1)+1/3(S+4)$

$$u_{o}(t) = (1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-4t})\varepsilon(t) - (1 - \frac{4}{3}e^{1-t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{4-4t})\varepsilon(t-1) \text{ V}.$$

12. 如图所示电路, \dot{U}_s =5 \angle 0° V,Z2 = 5+j5 Ω ,Z1 =1+j1 Ω 试求:(1)双口网络N(虚框)的 T 参数. (2)用理想变压器的特性直接求 2-2'端的戴维南等效电路.

(3) Z L 获得最大功率的条件.



解: (1)双口网络N(虚框) 的 T 参数

$$T=T1*T2*T3=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1/10 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 1/20 & 5Z_2 + 20Z_1 \\ 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)用理想变压器的特性直接求 2-2'端的戴维南等效电路

$$\dot{U}_{oC} = 200*5 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V} = 1000 \angle 0^{\circ} \text{ V},$$

$$Z_{eq} = (4Z_1 + Z_2)100 = 900 + \mathrm{j}900 \ \Omega \ .$$

(3) ZL 获得最大功率的条件 ZL=900-j900 Ω .