# 电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

# 第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

2025年4月



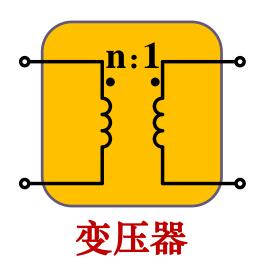










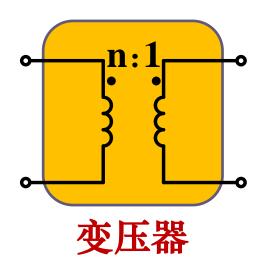




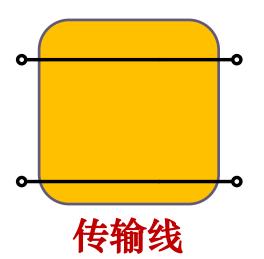




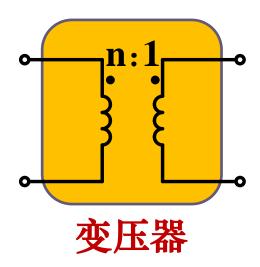


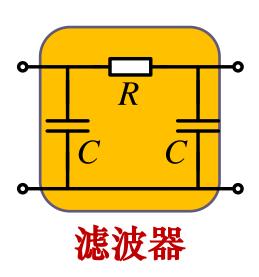


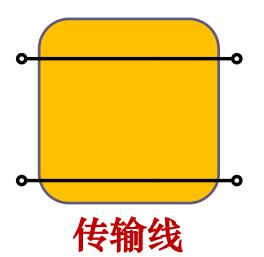






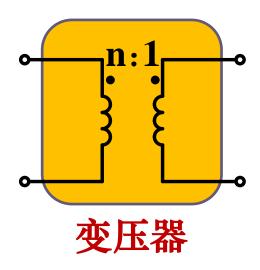


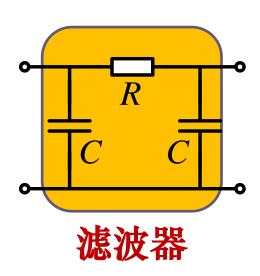


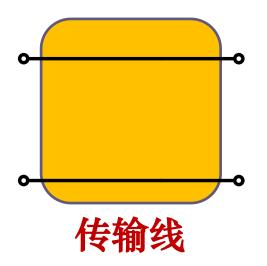






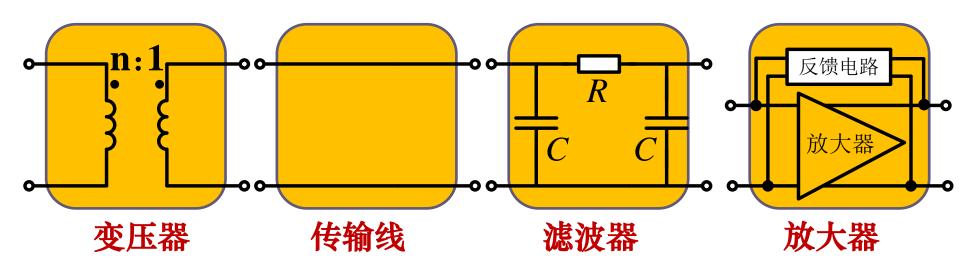












共同特点:对能量或信号进行处理,共四个接线端,

一端为输入,另一端为输出。

其实啊,我们更关心输入与输出的关系, 而并不太关心其内部的元件特性及连接特性。



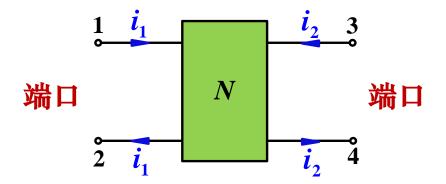
# 电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

# 第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

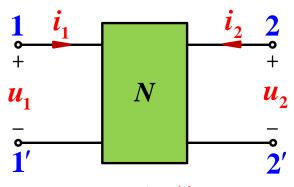
# § 5.1 双口网络的基本概念



## 一、双口网络



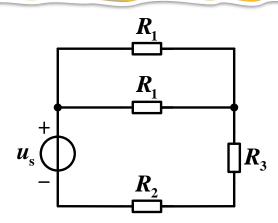
#### 一、双口网络



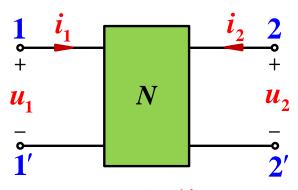
双口网络 (二端口网络)

#### 是不是四端网络就一定能构成双口网络?





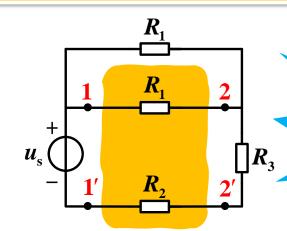
#### 一、双口网络



双口网络 (二端口网络)

#### 是不是四端网络就一定能构成双口网络?

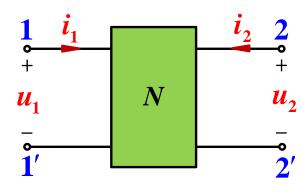




是四端网络 但并非双口网络



#### 二、关于所讨论双口网络的约定



#### 约定:

- 1. 网络N内部不含独立源;
- 2. 网络N仅包含线性电阻或受控源;
- 3. 网络N端口电压电流取关联参考方向。

如何用电路语言来描述一个双口网络?



# 电路理论 Principles of Electric Circuits

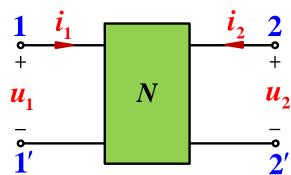
# 第五章 双口网络 (Two-port Network)

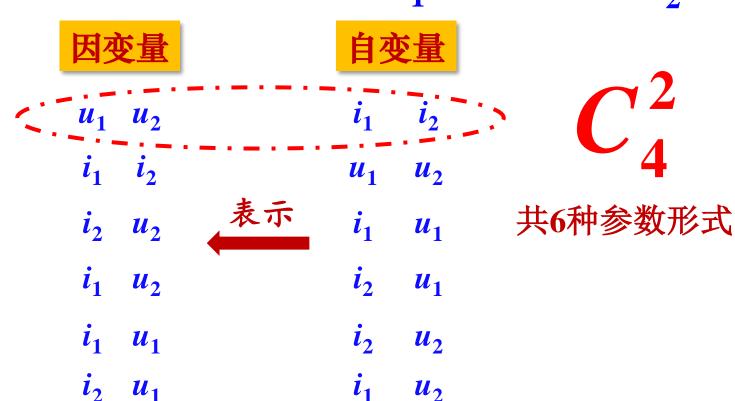
# § 5.2 双口网络的参数及其方程



## § 5.2 双口网络的参数及其方程

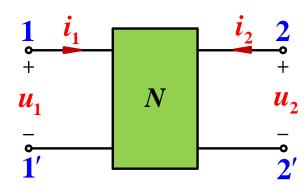
用<mark>两个端口电压电流关系方程</mark> (即端口VAR约束方程)来描述该 双口网络。







用*i*<sub>1</sub>和*i*<sub>2</sub>来表示*u*<sub>1</sub>和*u*<sub>2</sub> 在两个端口分别施加一个电流源

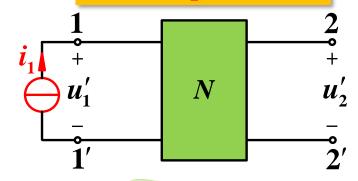


#### 一、开路电阻参数(R参数)

用 $i_1$ 和 $i_2$ 来表示 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ 

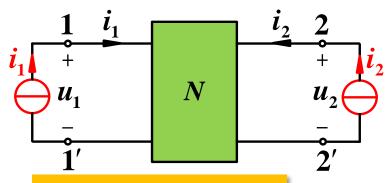
在两个端口分别施加一个电流源

#### 电流源 i,单独作用

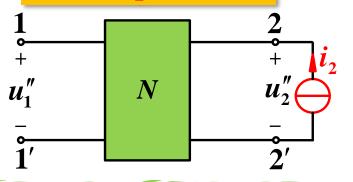


则: 
$$egin{cases} m{u}_1 = m{R}_{11} m{i}_1 + m{R}_{12} m{i}_2 \ m{u}_2 = m{R}_{21} m{i}_1 + m{R}_{22} m{i}_2 \end{cases}$$

R 参数方程



#### 电流源iz单独作用



$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = R \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

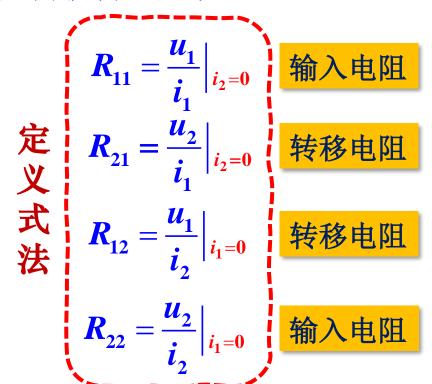
R参数方程的矩阵形式

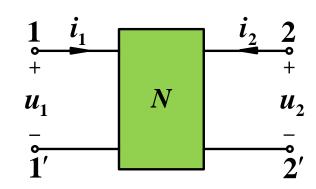


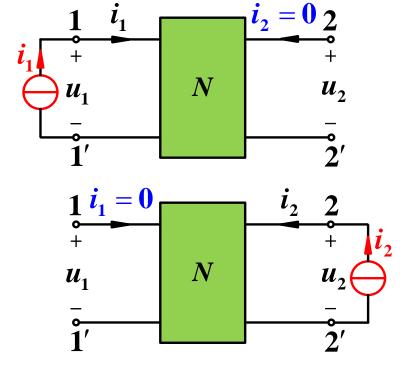
### R参数的计算

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$

如何获得R 参数?









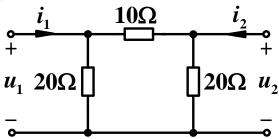
电工教研室

【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

由定义式求R参数

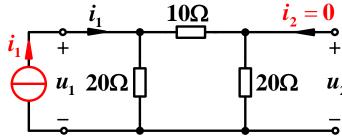
1) 令端口2开路



【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

由定义式求R参数



#### 1) 令端口2开路

$$R_{11} = \frac{u_1}{i_1}\Big|_{i_2=0} = \frac{20}{10+20} / (10+20) = \frac{12}{10} \Omega$$

$$R_{21} = \frac{u_2}{i_1}\Big|_{i_2=0} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}u_1}{\frac{u_1}{12}} = 8\Omega$$

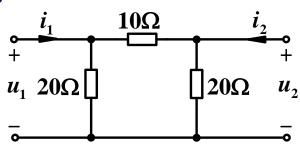
$$u_2 = \frac{20}{10+20}u_1 = \frac{2}{3}u_1 \quad i_1 = \frac{u_1}{R_{11}} = \frac{u_1}{12}$$



【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

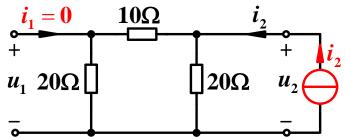
2) 令端口1开路



【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

2) 令端口1开路



$$R_{22} = \frac{u_2}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} = \frac{20}{10} / (10 + 20) = 12 \Omega$$

$$R_{12} = \frac{u_1}{i_2} \Big|_{i_1=0} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} u_1}{\frac{u_1}{12}} = 8 \Omega$$

$$u_1 = \frac{20}{10 + 20} u_2 = \frac{2}{3} u_2 \quad i_2 = \frac{u_2}{R_{22}} = \frac{u_2}{12}$$

## § 5.2 双口网络的参数及其方程

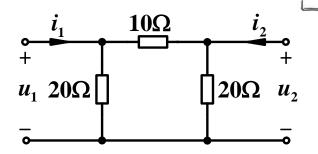
为什么会是这样,

仅仅是巧合吗?

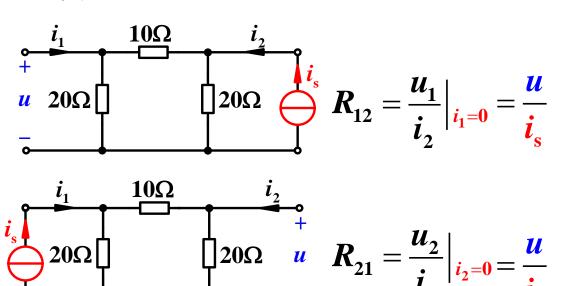
【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$



互易双口: 无论激励加在哪一侧, 在对侧产生的响应均相同。



$$R_{12} = R_{21}$$

口网络最多只有 三个独立的R参数

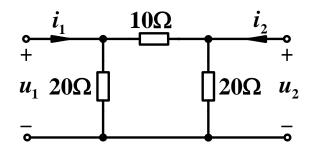
u  $R_{21} = \frac{u_2}{i_1}\Big|_{i_2=0} = \frac{u}{i}$  由纯电阻构成的双口网络一定是"互易双口"



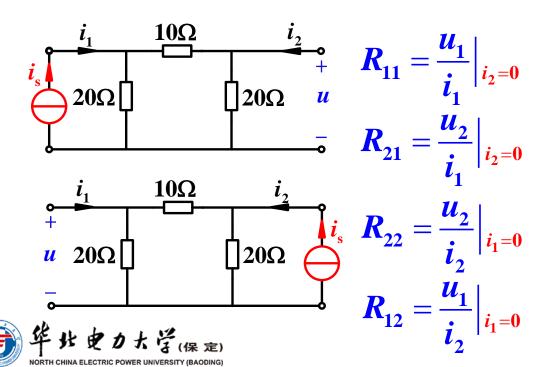
【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$



对称双口:从任何一侧看进去,端口电气特性(外特性)均相同。



$$R_{12} = R_{21} \square R_{11} = R_{22}$$

具有对称性的双口网络最多只有两个独立的R参数。

对称双口一定是互易的, 互易双口不一定是对称的。



### R参数的另一种求解方法一回路法

【例】求图示双口网络的开路电阻参数。

解:

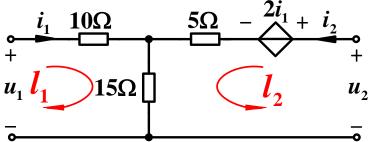
根据回路电流法直接列写出流控型的端口伏安关系方程。

$$u_1 = 10i_1 + 15(i_1 + i_2)$$

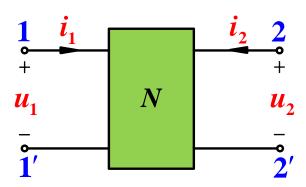
$$u_2 = 2i_1 + 5i_2 + 15(i_1 + i_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = 25i_1 + 15i_2 \\ u_2 = 17i_1 + 20i_2 \end{cases}$$

则: 
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} R_{11} & R_{12} \\ R_{21} & R_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 15 \\ 17 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (Ω)



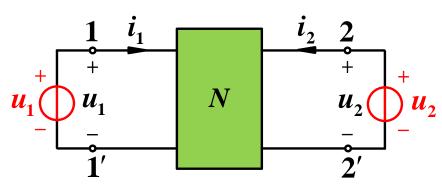
用 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ 来表示 $i_1$ 和 $i_2$ 在两个端口分别施加一个电压源



### 二、短路电导参数 (G参数)

用 $u_1$ 和 $u_2$ 来表示 $i_1$ 和 $i_2$ 

在两个端口分别施加一个电压源



$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$

G参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{i}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{i}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{G}_{11} & \boldsymbol{G}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{G}_{21} & \boldsymbol{G}_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{u}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{G} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{u}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

G参数方程的矩阵形式

由R参数方程可以求出G参数

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = R_{11}i_1 + R_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = R_{21}i_1 + R_{22}i_2 \end{cases}$$
 可得

$$\begin{cases} \dot{i}_{1} = \frac{R_{22}}{\Delta} u_{1} + \frac{-R_{12}}{\Delta} u_{2} = G_{11} u_{1} + G_{12} u_{2} \\ \dot{i}_{2} = \frac{-R_{21}}{\Delta} u_{1} + \frac{R_{11}}{\Delta} u_{2} = G_{21} u_{1} + G_{22} u_{2} \end{cases}$$

学出史かた学(保定) NORTH CHINA ELECTRIC POWER UNIVERSITY (BAODING)

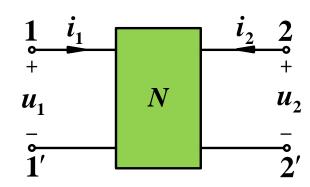
其中:  $\Delta = R_{11}R_{22} - R_{12}R_{21}$ 

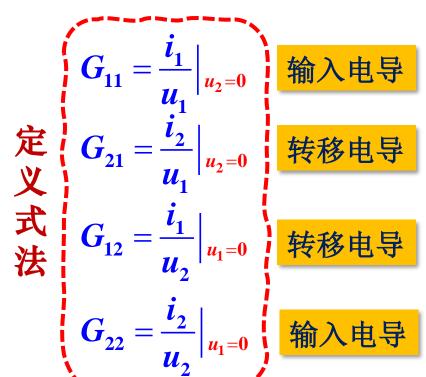
电工教研室

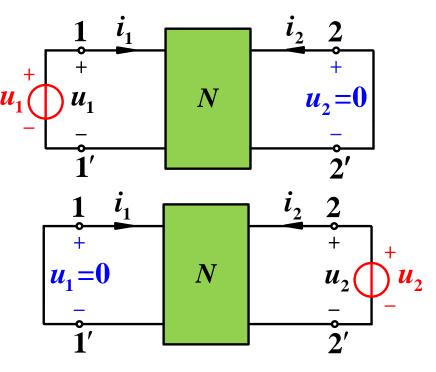
### G参数的计算

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$

如何获得G参数?



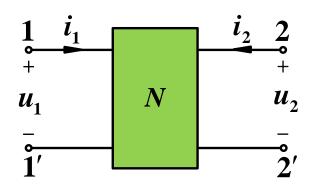






#### 互易性和对称性

$$\begin{cases} i_1 = G_{11}u_1 + G_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = G_{21}u_1 + G_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$



**互易双口**:  $G_{12} = G_{21}$ 



互易双口网络最多只有三个独立的G参数。

对称双口:  $G_{12} = G_{21}, G_{11} = G_{22}$ 

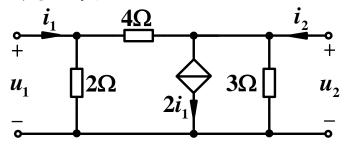


对称双口网络最多只有两个独立的G参数。

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

利用定义式法求解

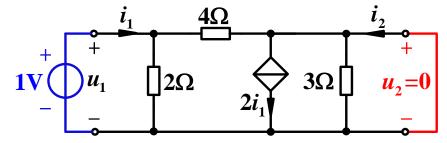


1)端口1外加1V电压源,令端口2短路

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

利用定义式法求解



1)端口1外加1V电压源,令端口2短路

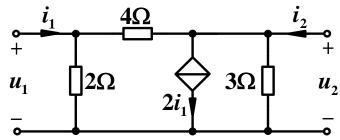
$$G_{11} = \frac{i_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}}{1} = \frac{3}{4}S$$

$$G_{21} = \frac{i_2}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{i_2}{1} = \frac{2i_1 - \frac{1}{4}}{1} = \frac{5}{4}S$$

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

利用定义式法求解

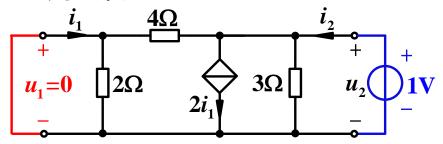


2)端口2外加1V电压源,令端口1短路

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

利用定义式法求解



2)端口2外加1V电压源,令端口1短路

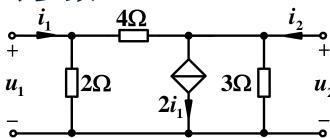
$$G_{12} = \frac{i_1}{u_2} \Big|_{u_1=0} = \frac{i_1}{1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{1} = -\frac{1}{4}S$$

$$G_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2} \Big|_{u_1=0} = \frac{i_2}{1} = \frac{2i_1 + \frac{1}{3} - i_1}{1} = \frac{1}{12}S$$

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

利用定义式法求解



1)端口1外加1V电压源,令端口2短路

$$G_{11} = \frac{i_1}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{3}{4}S$$
  $G_{21} = \frac{i_2}{u_1}\Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{5}{4}S$ 

2)端口2外加1V电压源,令端口1短路

$$G_{12} = \frac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0} = -\frac{1}{4}S$$
  $G_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2}\Big|_{u_1=0} = \frac{1}{12}S$ 

$$\square: \quad G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{5}{4} & \frac{1}{12} \end{bmatrix} (S)$$

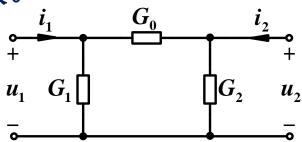


### G参数的另一种求解方法—节点法

【例】求图示双口网络的短路电导参数。

解:

根据节点电压法直接列写出压控型的端口伏安关系方程。



$$i_1 = (G_1 + G_0)u_1 - G_0u_2$$

$$i_2 = -G_0u_1 + (G_2 + G_0)u_2$$

$$\square: G = \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G_1 + G_0 & -G_0 \\ -G_0 & G_2 + G_0 \end{bmatrix} (S)$$

#### 三、传输参数(T参数)

如何用 $u_1$ 和 $-i_2$ 来表示 $u_1$ 和 $i_1$ ?

定义: 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 + B(-i_2) \\ i_1 = Cu_2 + D(-i_2) \end{cases}$$

T参数方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

T参数方程的矩阵形式

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}$$

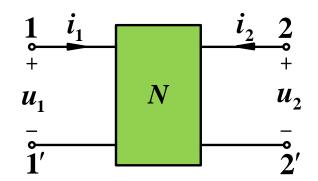
T参数矩阵

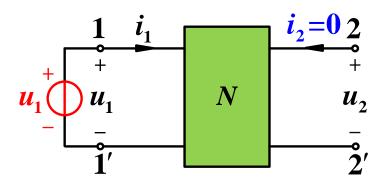
### T参数的计算

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 + B(-i_2) \\ i_1 = Cu_2 + D(-i_2) \end{cases}$$

如何获得T参数?

$$A = \frac{u_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2=0}$$
 电压比





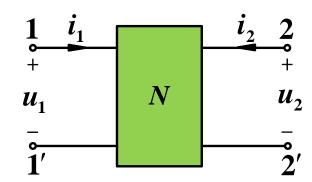
#### T参数的计算

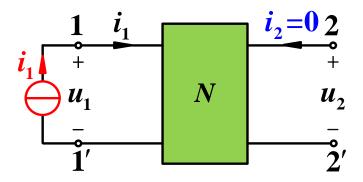
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 + B(-i_2) \\ i_1 = Cu_2 + D(-i_2) \end{cases}$$

如何获得T参数?

$$A = \frac{u_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2 = 0}$$
 电压比

$$C = \frac{i_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2=0}$$
 转移电导

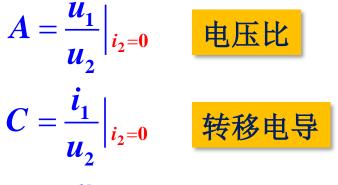




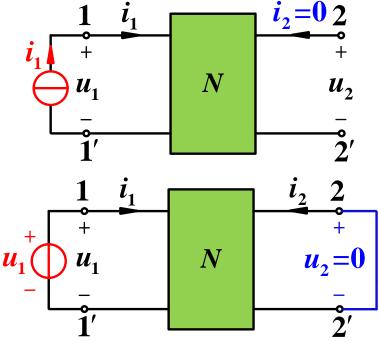
### T参数的计算

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 + B(-i_2) \\ i_1 = Cu_2 + D(-i_2) \end{cases}$$

如何获得T参数?



$$B = \frac{u_1}{-i_2}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 转移电阻



### T参数的计算

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = Au_2 + B(-i_2) \\ i_1 = Cu_2 + D(-i_2) \end{cases}$$



|开路参数

定义式  $C = \frac{i_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0}$  法  $B = \frac{u_1}{i_2}\Big|_{u_2=0}$ 

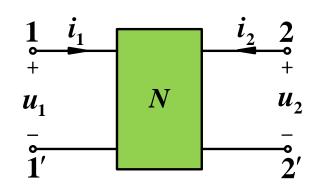
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{B} &= rac{oldsymbol{u}_1}{-oldsymbol{i}_2}\Big|_{u_2=0} \ oldsymbol{D} &= rac{oldsymbol{i}_1}{oldsymbol{i}}\Big|_{u_2=0} \end{aligned}$$

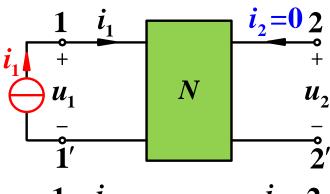
电压比

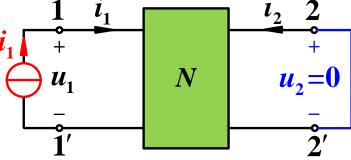
转移电导

转移电阻

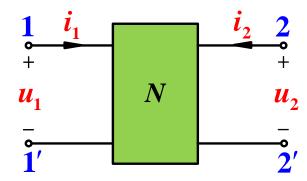
电流比







#### 互易性和对称性



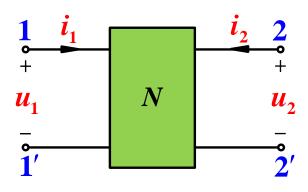
推导出 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}u_2 + \frac{1}{G_{21}}i_2 \\ i_1 = \left(G_{12} - \frac{G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}\right)u_2 + \frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}}i_2 \end{cases}$$

#### 其中:

$$A = -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}}$$
  $B = \frac{-1}{G_{21}}$   $C = \frac{G_{12}G_{21} - G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}}$   $D = -\frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}}$ 

### 互易性和对称性

$$T = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{G_{22}}{G_{21}} & \frac{G_{12}G_{21} - G_{11}G_{22}}{G_{21}} & \frac{u_1}{1} & \frac{u_1}{1} \\ -\frac{1}{G_{21}} & -\frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}} & \frac{G_{11}}{G_{21}} \end{bmatrix}$$



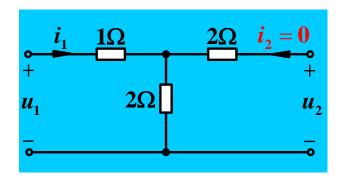
**互易双口:** 
$$G_{12} = G_{21}$$
 **———**  $AD - BC = 1$ 

对称双口: 
$$G_{12} = G_{21}$$
  $AD - BC = 1 且 A = D$ 

【例】求图示双口网络的传输参数。

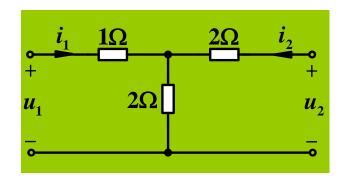
解:

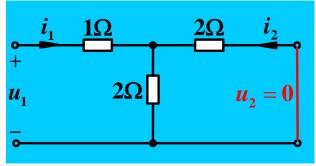
#### 方法1 定义式法



$$A = \frac{u_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_2=0} = \frac{1+2}{2} = 1.5$$

$$C = \frac{i_1}{u_2} \Big|_{i_2 = 0} = 0.5 \,\mathrm{S}$$





$$B = \frac{u_1}{O_2} \Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{i_1[1+(2/2)]}{0.5i_1} = 4\Omega$$

$$D = \frac{i_1}{O_2} \Big|_{u_2=0} = \frac{i_1}{0.5i_1} = 2$$

方法2 先写出G或R 参数,再解出T 参数

方法3 根据 KCL、KVL 列方程并整理



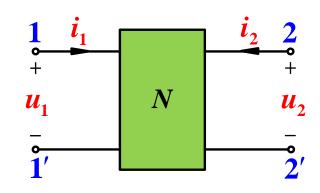
が ピリオ写(保定)

电工教研室

#### 四、反向传输参数(T'参数)

若用 $u_1$ 和 $i_1$ 来表示 $u_2$ 和 $-i_2$ 

定义: 
$$\begin{cases} u_2 = A'u_1 + B'i_1 \\ -i_2 = C'u_1 + D'i_1 \end{cases}$$
$$T'$$
参数方程



$$\begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ -i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix} = T' \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

T'参数方程的矩阵形式

$$T' = \begin{bmatrix} A' & B' \\ C' & D' \end{bmatrix}$$

T'参数矩阵

T参数与T′参数的关系:

$$T' = T^{-1}$$

传输参数与反向传输参数互为逆矩阵

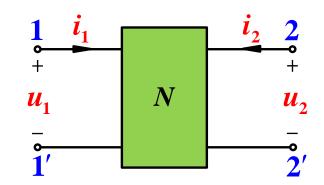


## § 5.2 双口网络的参数及其方程—H参数

#### 五、混合参数 (H 参数)

用 $i_1$ 和 $u_2$ 来表示 $u_1$ 和 $i_2$ 

定义: 
$$\begin{cases} u_1 = h_{11}i_1 + h_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = h_{21}i_1 + h_{22}u_2 \\ H$$
 参数方程



$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = H \begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad H = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

H参数方程的矩阵形式

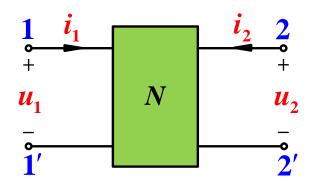
$$\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{h}_{11} & \boldsymbol{h}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{h}_{21} & \boldsymbol{h}_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

H 参数矩阵

## § 5.2 双口网络的参数及其方程—*H参数*

### 五、混合参数 (H 参数)

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = h_{11}i_1 + h_{12}u_2 \\ i_2 = h_{21}i_1 + h_{22}u_2 \end{cases}$$



定义式求法: 
$$h_{11} = \frac{u_1}{i_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 输入电阻  $h_{12} = \frac{u_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_1=0}$  转移电压比

$$h_{12} = \frac{u_1}{u_2}\Big|_{i_1=0}$$
 转移电压比

$$\boldsymbol{h}_{21} = \frac{\boldsymbol{l}_2}{\boldsymbol{i}_1} \Big|_{\boldsymbol{u}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}}$$

$$h_{21} = \frac{i_2}{i_1}\Big|_{u_2=0}$$
 转移电流比  $h_{22} = \frac{i_2}{u_2}\Big|_{i_1=0}$  输入电导

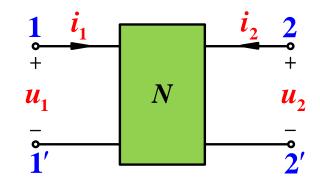
互易双口:  $h_{12} = -h_{21}$ 

对称双口: 
$$h_{12} = -h_{21} \perp h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21} = 1$$

#### 六、逆混合参数 (H'参数)

用 $u_1$ 和 $i_2$ 来表示 $i_1$ 和 $u_2$ 

定义: 
$$\begin{cases} i_1 = h'_{11}u_1 + h'_{12}i_2 \\ u_2 = h'_{21}u_1 + h'_{22}i_2 \\ H'$$
 参数方程



$$\begin{bmatrix} i_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h'_{11} & h'_{12} \\ h'_{21} & h'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} = H' \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ i_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad H' = \begin{bmatrix} h'_{11} & h'_{12} \\ h'_{21} & h'_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{h}_{11} & \boldsymbol{h}_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{h}_{21}' & \boldsymbol{h}_{22}' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{i}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{H}' \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_1 \\ \boldsymbol{i}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$m{H'} = egin{bmatrix} m{h'_{11}} & m{h'_{12}} \ m{h'_{21}} & m{h'_{22}} \end{bmatrix}$$

H 参数矩阵

H' 参数方程的矩阵形式

H参数与H′参数的关系:

$$\boldsymbol{H'} = \boldsymbol{H}^{-1}$$

混合参数与逆混合参数互为逆矩阵

