Eingangsimpedanz

$$\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{i}} = \frac{\underline{v}_1}{\underline{i}_1} = \frac{1 + \underline{y}_{22}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}}{\underline{y}_{11} + \Delta_y \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}} = \frac{\underline{h}_{11} + \Delta_h \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}}{1 + \underline{h}_{22}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}} \,,$$

die *Ausgangsimpedanz* ($\underline{v}_0 = 0$)

$$\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{o}} = \frac{\underline{v}_2}{\underline{i}_2} = \frac{1 + \underline{y}_{11}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{G}}}{\underline{y}_{22} + \Delta_y \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{G}}} = \frac{\underline{h}_{11} + \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{G}}}{\Delta_h + \underline{h}_{22}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{G}}} \,,$$

der *Stromübertragungsfaktor*

$$\underline{H}_i = \frac{\underline{i}_2}{\underline{i}_1} = \frac{\underline{y}_{21}}{\underline{y}_{11} + \Delta_y \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}} = \frac{\underline{h}_{21}}{1 + \underline{h}_{22}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}}$$

und der *Spannungsübertragungsfaktor*

$$\underline{H}_v = \frac{\underline{v}_2}{\underline{v}_1} = \frac{-\underline{y}_{21}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}}{1 + \underline{y}_{22}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}} = \frac{-\underline{h}_{21}\underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}}{\underline{h}_{11} + \Delta_h \underline{Z}_{\mathrm{L}}} \,.$$