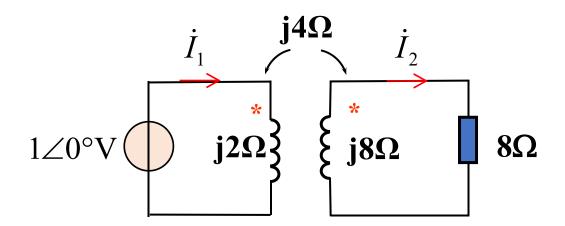
电路分析基础

一院四教 张帆 15703565092

回顾

例:全耦合变压器如图所示,试求电流 \dot{I}_1 和 \dot{I}_2

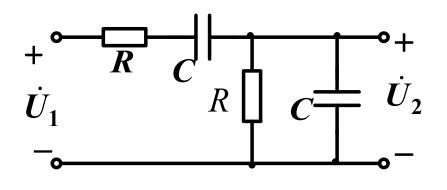


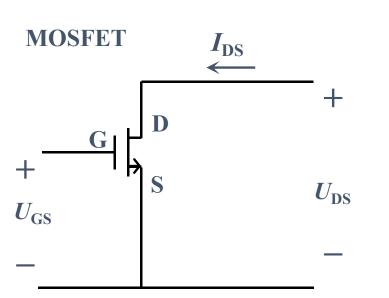


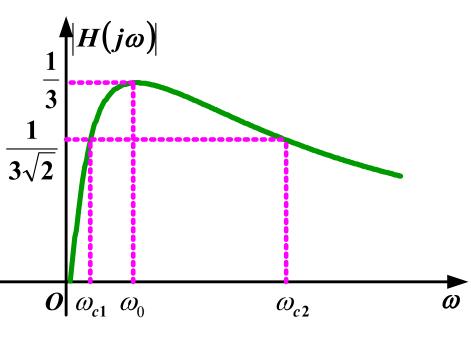
第八单元 双口网络

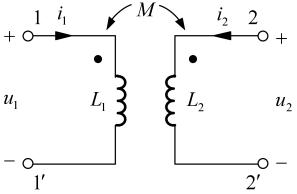
引入

为什么要讲双口网络?









引入

复杂的电路网络、元件

_____ 感兴趣的接线 ______端的*u-i*关系

功能模块

计算机、超高 复杂系统 压输电系统等 复杂系统

抽象的思维

分析手段: 两类约束

对等效的理解

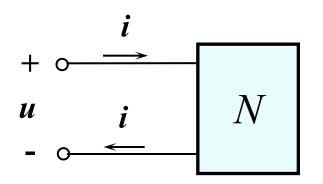
第八单元 双口网络

- § 4-10 双口网络的电压和电流关系
- § 4-11 互易双口 对称双口
- § 4-12 端接双口

本章重点:

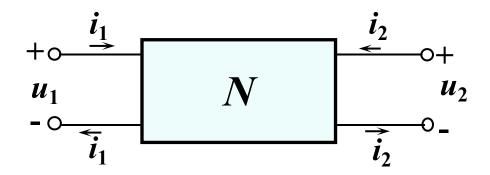
掌握双口网络的各种参数及网络函数的概念

准备知识



端口由一对端钮构成,且满足 从一个端钮流入的电流等于从另一 个端钮流出的电流。

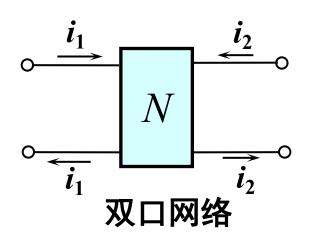
当一个电路与外部电路通过两个端口连接时称此电路为二端口网络。简称双口网络。

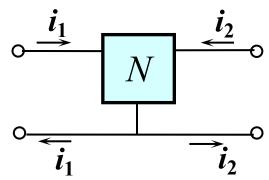


以下说法正确的是()

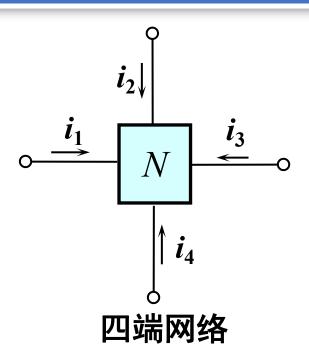
- A 二端网络不一定是单口网络
- B 二端网络一定是单口网络
- □端网络一定是双口网络
- D 四端网络不一定是双口网络

准备知识

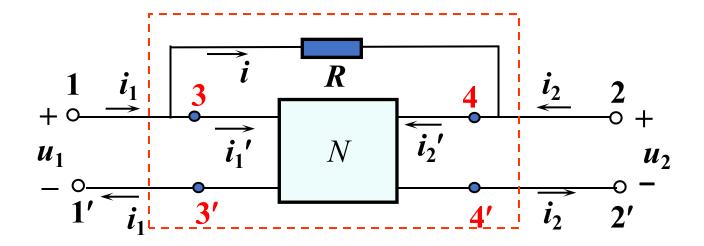




具有公共端的双口网络



() 能构成双口网络。



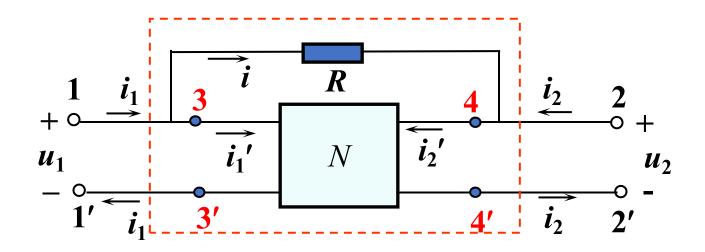
A 1-1′ 和2-2′

B 1-1′ 和4-4′

2-2′和3-3′

3-3′和4-4′

准备知识



1-1', 2-2'是二端口。

3-3′, 4-4′不是二端口, 是四端网络。

因为
$$i'_1 = i_1 - i \neq i_1$$
 $i'_2 = i_2 + i \neq i_2$ 不满足端口条件

约定

(1) 本章讨论范围

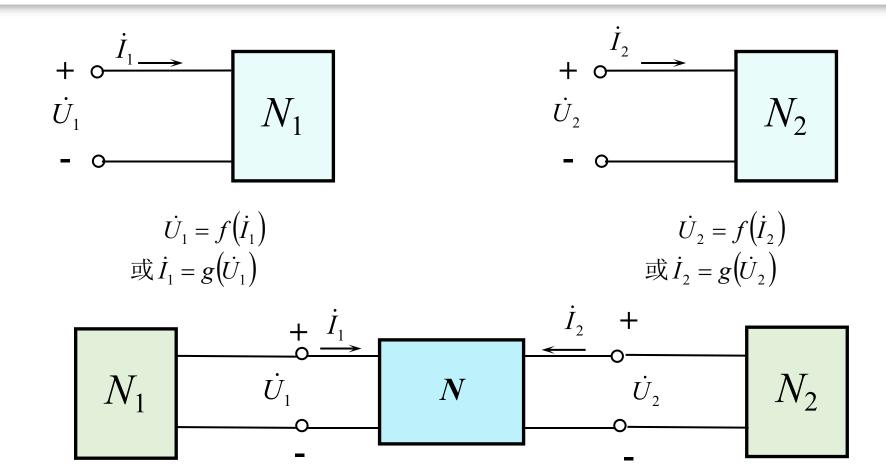
网络内部不含独立源,网络仅含有线性 $R \setminus L \setminus C \setminus M$ 与线性受控源。本章仅讨论<u>无源线性时不变</u>双口网络。

(2) 参考方向



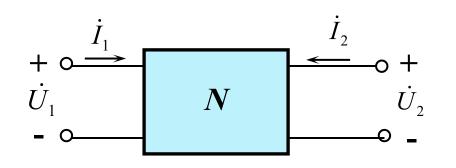
(3) 在讨论参数和参数方程时,电压、电流用瞬时值u、i或恒定值(直流)符号U、I表示。正弦稳态电路中,用电路相量模型,端口电压、电流将采用相量 \dot{U} 、 \dot{I} 。

双口网络的参数和方程



用两个电压电流关系方程来描述二端网络 用两个物理量来表示另外两个

双口网络的参数和方程



表示端口电压和电流关系 的物理量有4个:

$$\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$$
 $\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$ $\dot{U}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ $\dot{I}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$

端口电压、电流关系可由六种不同的方程来表示,即可用

6套参数描述二端口网络,而常用的有4套参数:

- 开路阻抗参数Z
- 短路导纳参数Y
- 混合参数H
- 传输参数A

内容目录

电路→参数

参数→等效电路

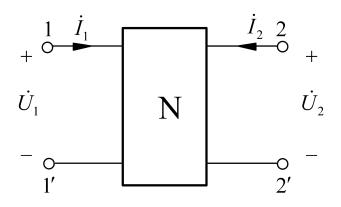
一、双口网络的开路阻抗参数

二、双口网络的短路导纳参数

三、双口网络的混合参数

四、双口网络的传输参数

1、Z参数的定义



双口网络的乙参数方程

Z参数方程矩阵形式

 \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{I}_2 为激励, \dot{U}_1 、 \dot{U}_2 为响应。

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_{11} \dot{I}_1 + Z_{12} \dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = Z_{21} \dot{I}_1 + Z_{22} \dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 Z_{11} 、 Z_{12} 、 Z_{21} 、 Z_{22} 称为Z参数

2、Z参数的物理意义

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Z_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$

$$Z_{21} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$

$Z_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$

$$Z_{22} = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$

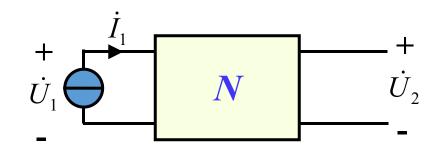
输入阻抗 策动点阻抗

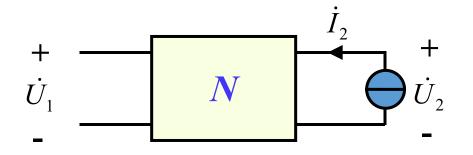
正向转移阻抗

反向转移阻抗

输出阻抗 策动点阻抗

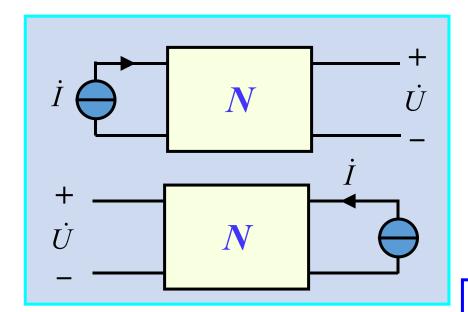
Z 参数具有阻抗的量纲,且都是端口开路时的阻抗,故称为开路阻抗参数。



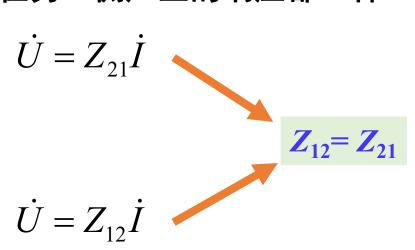


3、双口网络的互易

无论把激励加在哪一侧。在另一侧产生的响应都一样



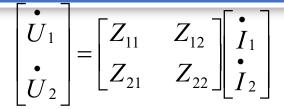
互易双口网络四个参数中 只有三个是独立的。



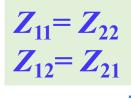
由R、L、C、耦合电感和理想变 压器构成的无源网络互易。

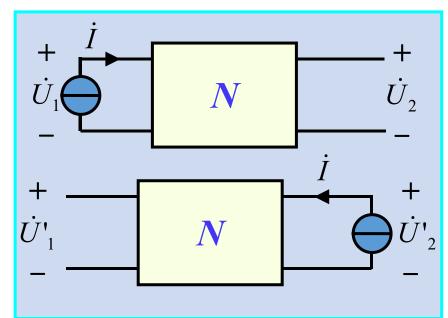
互易定理

4、双口网路的对称



两个端口互换后外特性一样。





$$\dot{U}_{2} = Z_{21}\dot{I}$$
 $\dot{U}_{1} = Z_{11}\dot{I}$
 $\dot{U}'_{2} = Z_{22}\dot{I}$
 $\dot{U}'_{1} = Z_{12}\dot{I}$
 $\dot{U}'_{1} = Z_{12}\dot{I}$

对称双口网路只有两个参数是独立的。

结构对称的双口网络是对称的。

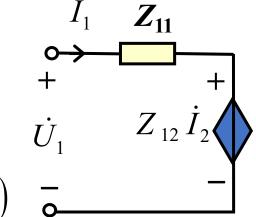
5、双口网路Z参数的等效电路

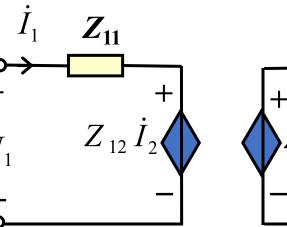
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = Z_{11}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{U}_2 = Z_{21}\dot{I}_1 + Z_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

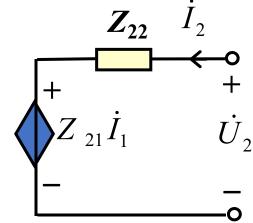
如果只用一个受控源, 原方程改写为:

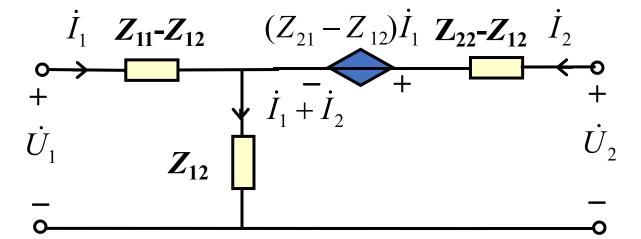
$$\dot{U}_1 = (Z_{11} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_1 + Z_{12}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = (Z_{21} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_1 + (Z_{22} - Z_{12})\dot{I}_2 + Z_{12}(\dot{I}_1 + \dot{I}_2)$$



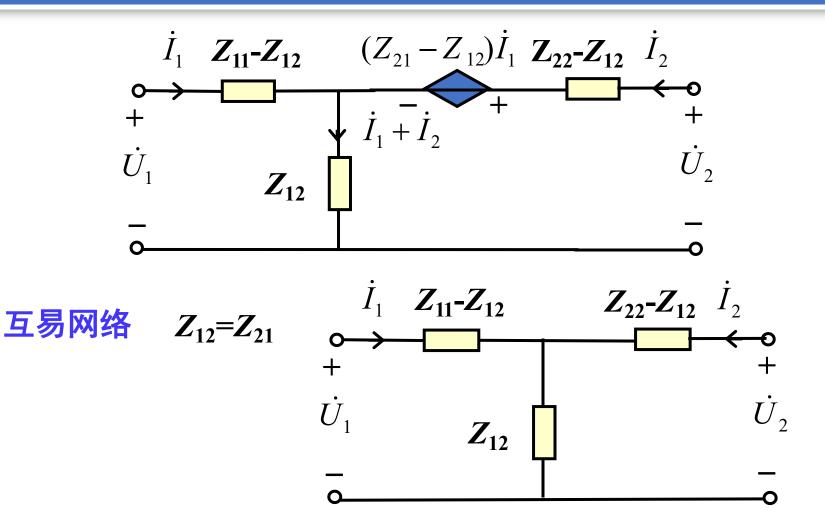






同一个参数方程, 可以画出结构不 同的等效电路。

等效电路不唯一。



网络对称 $(Z_{11}=Z_{22})$ 则等效电路也对称。

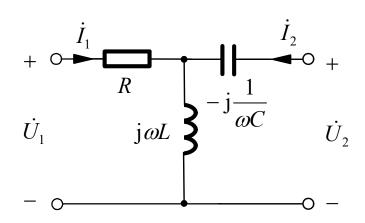
例1: 求图所示 T 形电路的 Z 参数。

方法1: 端口u-i关系

$$(R + j\omega L)\dot{I}_1 + j\omega L\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_1$$

$$j\omega L\dot{I}_1 + \left(j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)\dot{I}_2 = \dot{U}_2$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} R + j\omega L & j\omega L \\ j\omega L & j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$



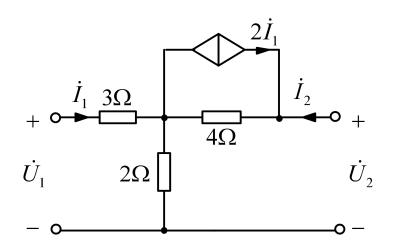
互易二端口

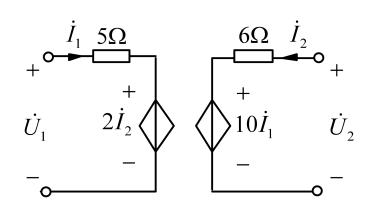
例1: 求图所示 T 形电路的 Z 参数。

方法2: 物理意义(开路-短路)

$$\begin{aligned} z_{11} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = R + j\omega L & z_{12} &= \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = j\omega L \\ z_{21} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0} = j\omega L & z_{22} &= \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{I}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0} = j\omega L - j\frac{1}{\omega C} \end{aligned}$$

Θ_2 : 求图所示 双口网络的 Z 参数及等效电路。





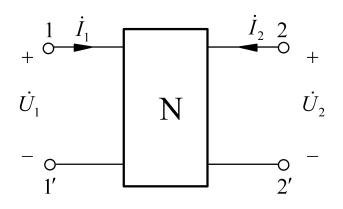
解: 列回路方程

$$\begin{cases} 3\dot{I}_{1} + 2(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = \dot{U}_{1} \\ 4(2\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) + 2(\dot{I}_{1} + \dot{I}_{2}) = \dot{U}_{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5\dot{I}_{1} + 2\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{1} \\ 10\dot{I}_{1} + 6\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{2} \end{cases} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$



$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 10 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

1、Y参数的定义



$$\dot{U}_1$$
、 \dot{U}_2 为激励, \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{I}_2 为响应。

双口网络的
$$Y$$
参数方程
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11} \dot{U}_I + Y_{12} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21} \dot{U}_1 + Y_{22} \dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$Y$$
参数方程矩阵形式
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 Y_{11} 、 Y_{12} 、 Y_{21} 、 Y_{22} 称为Y参数

Z参数矩阵 \longleftrightarrow Y参数矩阵

• 若 Z 参数矩阵为非奇异,则其逆矩阵 Z^{-1} 存在则有 $Y = Z^{-1}$ 或 $Z = Y^{-1}$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Z_{22}}{\Delta_Z} & -\frac{Z_{12}}{\Delta_Z} \\ \frac{Z_{21}}{\Delta_Z} & \frac{Z_{11}}{\Delta_Z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta_Z = Z_{11}Z_{22} - Z_{12}Z_{21}$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} Z_{11} & Z_{12} \\ Z_{21} & Z_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{11} & Y_{12} \\ Y_{21} & Y_{22} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{Y_{22}}{\Delta_Y} & -\frac{Y_{12}}{\Delta_Y} \\ \frac{Y_{21}}{\Delta_Y} & \frac{Y_{11}}{\Delta_Y} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\Delta_{Y} = Y_{11}Y_{22} - Y_{12}Y_{21}$

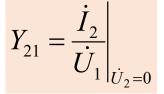
2、Y参数的物理意义

$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

Y 参数具有导纳的量纲,且都是端口短路时的阻抗,故称为短路导纳参数。

$$Y_{11} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

输入导纳 策动点导纳



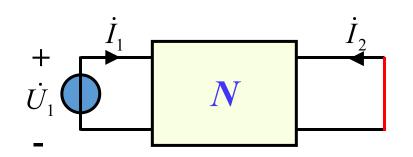
正向转移导纳

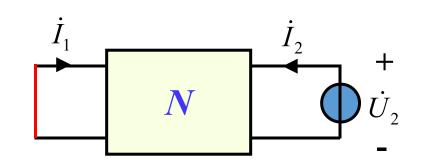
$$Y_{12} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_1 = 0}$$

$$Y_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_2}{\dot{U}_2}\Big|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

反向转移导纳

输出导纳 策动点导纳





3、双口网络的互易和对称

互易双口网络

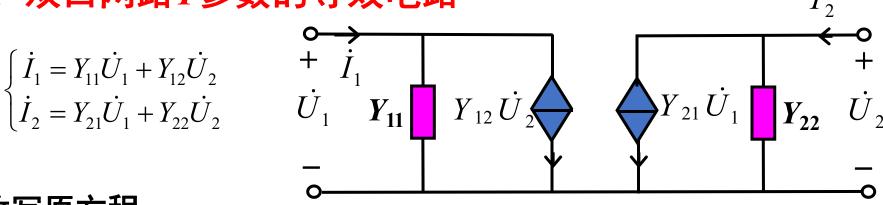
$$Z_{12} = Z_{21}$$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$

对称双口网络

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$
 $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$

4、双口网路Y参数的等效电路

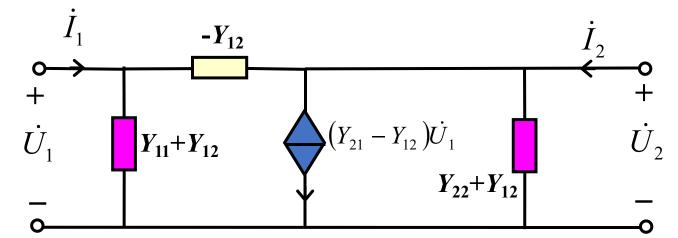
$$\begin{cases} \dot{I}_1 = Y_{11}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{12}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = Y_{21}\dot{U}_1 + Y_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

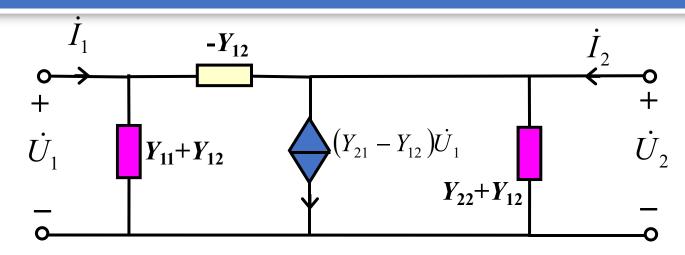


改写原方程:

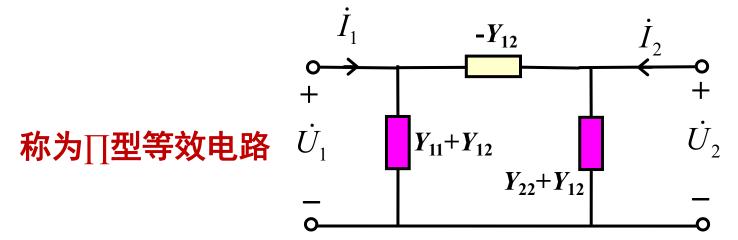
$$\dot{I}_1 = (Y_{11} + Y_{12})\dot{U}_1 - Y_{12}(\dot{U}_1 - \dot{U}_2)$$

$$\dot{I}_2 = (Y_{21} - Y_{12})\dot{U}_1 + (Y_{22} + Y_{12})\dot{U}_2 - Y_{12}(\dot{U}_2 - \dot{U}_1)$$



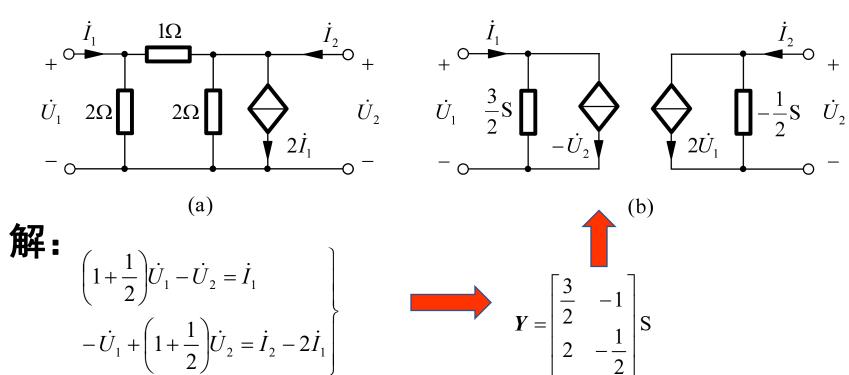


互易网络 $Y_{12}=Y_{21}$



网络对称 $(Z_{11}=Z_{22})$ 则等效电路也对称。

例3: 求图所示双口网络的 Y 参数和 Z 参数,并作出 Y 参数等 效电路。

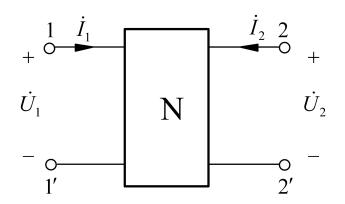


$$-\dot{U}_1 + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\dot{U}_2 = \dot{I}_2 - 2\dot{I}_1$$

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{y_{22}}{\Delta_{Y}} & -\frac{y_{12}}{\Delta_{Y}} \\ -\frac{y_{21}}{\Delta_{Y}} & \frac{y_{11}}{\Delta_{Y}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ -\frac{8}{5} & \frac{6}{5} \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

双口网络的混合参数

1、H参数的定义



 \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{U}_2 为激励, \dot{U}_1 、 \dot{I}_2 为响应。

双口网络的
$$H$$
参数方程
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = h_{11} \dot{I}_1 + h_{12} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = h_{21} \dot{I}_1 + h_{22} \dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

$$H$$
参数方程矩阵形式
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 h_{11} 、 h_{12} 、 h_{21} 、 h_{22} 称为H参数,常用于双极型晶体管等效电路。

三、双口网络的混合参数

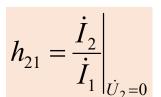
2、H参数的物理意义

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = h_{11}\dot{I}_1 + h_{12}\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = h_{21}\dot{I}_1 + h_{22}\dot{U}_2 \end{cases}$$

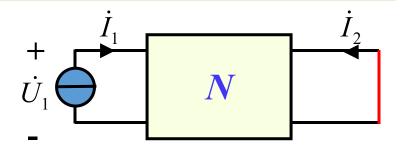
 h_{11} 和 h_{22} 分别具有阻抗和导纳的量纲,而 h_{12} 和 h_{21} 无量纲,故称为混合参数。

$$h_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_1} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

输入阻抗 策动点阻抗



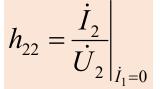
电流放大倍数



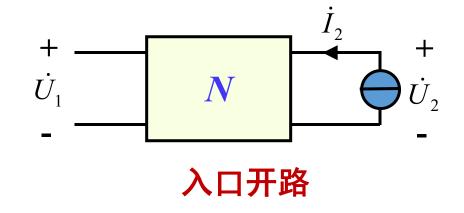
出口短路

$$h_{12} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_1 = 0}$$

反向电压比



输出导纳 策动点导纳



三、双口网络的混合参数

3、双口网络的互易和对称

互易双口网络

$$Z_{12} = Z_{21}$$
 \longrightarrow $h_{12} = -h_{21}$

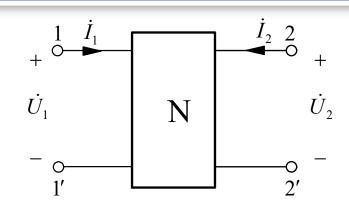
对称双口网络

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$
 $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $H_{12} = -h_{21}$
 $|H| = 1$

三、双口网络的混合参数

4、H'参数方程

 U_1 、 I_2 为激励, \dot{I}_1 、 \dot{U}_2 为响应。



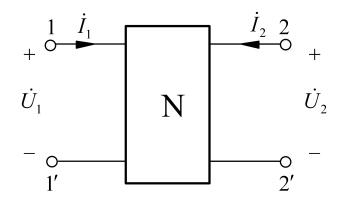
$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{U}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h'_{11} & h'_{12} \\ h'_{21} & h'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = H' \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 称为H'参数方程

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

· H' 参数也称为逆混合参数

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

1、A参数的定义



 \dot{U}_2 、 \dot{I}_2 为激励, \dot{U}_1 、 \dot{I}_1 为响应。

双口网络的 4 参数方程

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A_{11}\dot{U}_2 - A_{12}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = A_{21}\dot{U}_2 - A_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

A 参数方程矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ \dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ -\dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

 A_{11} 、 A_{12} 、 A_{21} 、 A_{22} 称为A参数。

2、A参数的物理意义

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = A_{11}\dot{U}_2 - A_{12}\dot{I}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = A_{21}\dot{U}_2 - A_{22}\dot{I}_2 \end{cases}$$

4个参数都具有传输函数的 性质,故称为传输参数。

$$A_{11} = \frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{U}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$

反向电压比

出口开路

$$A_{21} = -\frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{U}_2}\bigg|_{\dot{I}_2 = 0}$$

转移导纳

$$A_{12} = -\frac{\dot{U}_1}{\dot{I}_2}\bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

转移阻抗

$$A_{22} = \frac{\dot{I}_1}{\dot{I}_2} \bigg|_{\dot{U}_2 = 0}$$

反向电流比

出口短路

3、双口网络的互易和对称

互易双口网络

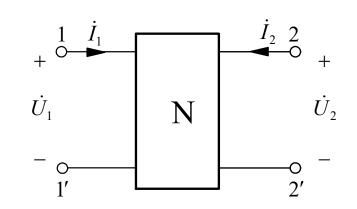
$$Z_{12} = Z_{21}$$
 \longrightarrow $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$ \longrightarrow $h_{12} = -h_{21}$ \longrightarrow $|A| = 1$

对称双口网络

$$Z_{11} = Z_{22}$$
 $Z_{12} = Z_{21}$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $Y_{11} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $Y_{12} = Y_{21}$
 $Y_{13} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{14} = Y_{22}$
 $Y_{15} = Y_{21}$

4、A'参数方程

 \dot{U} 、 \dot{I} ,为激励, \dot{U}_2 、 \dot{I}_2 为响应。



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_2 = A'_{11} \dot{U}_1 - A'_{12} \dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 = A'_{21} \dot{U}_1 - A'_{22} \dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

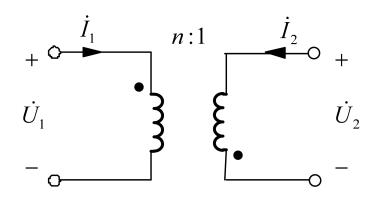
A'参数方程
$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_2 = A'_{11}\dot{U}_1 - A'_{12}\dot{I}_1 \\ \dot{I}_2 = A'_{21}\dot{U}_1 - A'_{22}\dot{I}_1 \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A'_{11} & A'_{12} \\ A'_{21} & A'_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{U}_1 \\ -\dot{I}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} A'_{11} & A'_{12} \\ A'_{21} & A'_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
 称为 A' 参数

· A' 参数也称为反向传输参数

$$A' \neq A^{-1}$$

M4 求图示理想变压器的 $A \setminus H \setminus Z$ 和 Y 参数矩阵。



$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_1 = \frac{1}{n}\dot{I}_2 = -\frac{1}{n}(-\dot{I}_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_1 = -n\dot{U}_2 \\ \dot{I}_2 = n\dot{I}_1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -n & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -n \\ n & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

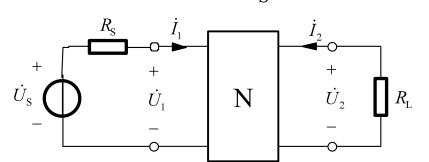
Z参数和Y参数均不存在。

例5 如图示电路,对于角频率为 ω 的信号源,电路 N 的 Z 参数矩阵为 Γ_{-110}

$$\mathbf{Z} = \begin{bmatrix} -j16 & -j10 \\ -j10 & -j4 \end{bmatrix} \Omega$$

负载电阻 $R_{\rm L}=3\Omega$, 电源内阻 $R_{\rm S}=12\Omega$, $\dot{U}_{\rm S}=12{\rm V}$,

求 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{U}_2 。



解:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{U}_{1} = -j16\dot{I}_{1} - j10\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = -j10\dot{I}_{1} - j4\dot{I}_{2} \\ \dot{U}_{1} = 12 - 12\dot{I}_{1} \\ \dot{U}_{2} = -3\dot{I}_{2} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 - j\frac{4}{3} \dot{U}_{1} - j\frac{10}{3}\dot{U}_{2} = -j16 \\ -j\frac{5}{6}\dot{U}_{1} + \left(1 - j\frac{4}{3}\right)\dot{U}_{2} = -j10 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \dot{U}_{1} = 6V \\ \dot{U}_{2} = 3/-36.9^{\circ}V \end{cases}$$

小结

- 1. 线性双口网络参数的求法
 - (1) 一端开路或短路——物理意义法
 - (2) 求端口的电压电流关系——伏安关系法
- 2. 双口网络6种参数之间的关系
 - (1)知其一可求其余五个;
 - (2)同一双口网络,可能有六组参数来描述,但对某些双口,其六种参数不一定都存在;
 - (3)同一双口网络用哪种参数来描述要根据实际需要方便为原则。
- 3. 含有受控源的电路一般有4个独立参数 RLCM双口网络→互易双口网络←→3个独立参数 对称双口网络←→2个独立参数

小结

	Z	Y	Н	A
Z	$egin{array}{cccc} z_{11} & z_{12} \ & z_{21} & z_{22} \end{array}$	$\frac{\mathcal{Y}_{22}}{\Delta_{Y}} - \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{12}}{\Delta_{Y}}$ $-\frac{\mathcal{Y}_{21}}{\Delta_{Y}} - \frac{\mathcal{Y}_{11}}{\Delta_{Y}}$	$egin{array}{cccc} rac{\Delta_H}{h_{22}} & rac{h_{12}}{h_{22}} \ -rac{h_{21}}{h_{22}} & rac{1}{h_{22}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{A_{11}}{A_{21}} & \frac{\Delta_A}{A_{21}} \\ & \frac{1}{A_{21}} & \frac{A_{22}}{A_{21}} \end{array}$
Y	$egin{array}{ccc} rac{z_{22}}{\Delta_Z} & -rac{z_{12}}{\Delta_Z} \ -rac{z_{21}}{\Delta_Z} & rac{z_{11}}{\Delta_Z} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} {\cal Y}_{11} & {\cal Y}_{12} \ {\cal Y}_{21} & {\cal Y}_{22} \end{array}$	$egin{array}{cccc} rac{1}{h_{11}} & -rac{h_{12}}{h_{11}} \ rac{h_{21}}{h_{11}} & rac{\Delta_H}{h_{11}} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{A_{22}}{A_{12}} & -\frac{\Delta_A}{A_{12}} \\ -\frac{1}{A_{12}} & \frac{A_{11}}{A_{12}} \end{array}$
Н	$egin{array}{cccc} rac{\Delta_Z}{z_{22}} & rac{z_{12}}{z_{22}} \ -rac{z_{21}}{z_{22}} & rac{1}{z_{22}} \end{array}$	$ \frac{1}{y_{11}} - \frac{y_{12}}{y_{11}} \\ \underline{y_{21}} \underline{\Delta_{y}} \\ \underline{y_{11}} \underline{y_{11}} $	$egin{array}{cccc} h_{11} & h_{12} \ h_{21} & h_{22} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} A_{12} & \Delta_A \\ \hline A_{22} & A_{22} \\ \hline -\frac{1}{A_{22}} & \frac{A_{21}}{A_{22}} \\ \end{array}$
A	$egin{array}{cccc} rac{z_{11}}{z_{21}} & rac{\Delta_Z}{z_{21}} \ rac{1}{z_{21}} & rac{z_{22}}{z_{21}} \end{array}$	$-\frac{y_{22}}{y_{21}} - \frac{1}{y_{21}} \\ -\frac{\Delta_{Y}}{y_{21}} - \frac{y_{11}}{y_{21}}$	$-rac{\Delta_{H}}{h_{21}} - rac{h_{11}}{h_{21}} - rac{h_{21}}{h_{21}} - rac{1}{h_{21}}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{array}$
矩阵行列式	$\begin{split} \Delta_{Z} &= z_{11} z_{22} \\ &- z_{12} z_{21} \end{split}$	$\Delta_{Y} = y_{11} y_{22} - y_{12} y_{21}$	$\Delta_H = h_{11}h_{22} - h_{12}h_{21}$	$\Delta_A = A_{11}A_{22} - A_{12}A_{21}$
互易条件	$z_{12} = z_{21}$	$y_{12} = y_{21}$	$h_{12} = -h_{21}$	$\Delta_A = 1$
对称条件	$z_{12} = z_{21}$ $z_{11} = z_{22}$	$y_{12} = y_{21} y_{11} = y_{22}$	$h_{12} = -h_{21}$ $\Delta_H = 1$	$\Delta_A = 1$ $A_{11} = A_{22}$