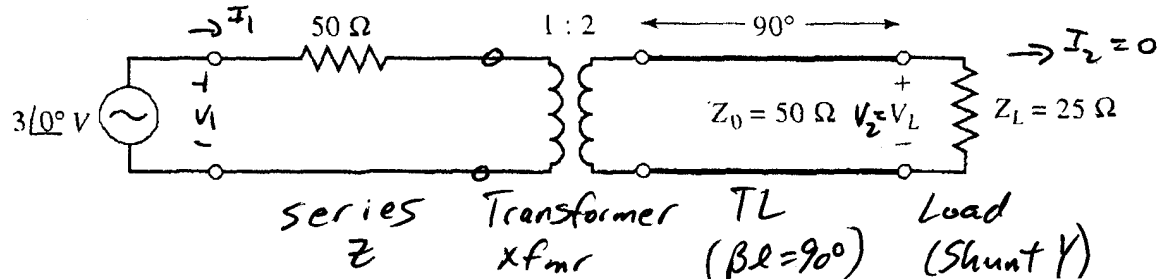


4.24 Use ABCD matrices to find the voltage V_L across the load resistor in the circuit shown below.



From Table 4.1

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{50\Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 50\Omega \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & Z \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{xfmr} = \begin{bmatrix} N & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{TL} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\beta l & jZ_0 \sin\beta l \\ jY_0 \sin\beta l & \cos\beta l \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 90^\circ & j50 \sin 90^\circ \\ j\frac{1}{50} \sin 90^\circ & \cos 90^\circ \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & j50\Omega \\ j0.025 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{Load} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ Y & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{25} & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.045 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Per (4.71),

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{TOT} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 50 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & j50 \\ j0.025 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.045 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 100 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & j50 \\ j0.025 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.045 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} j2 & j25 \\ j0.045 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0.045 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} j3 & j25\Omega \\ j0.045 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Now, per (4.69)

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 = V_L \\ I_2 = 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3\angle 0^\circ \\ I_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} j3 & j25\Omega \\ j0.045 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_L \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3\angle 0^\circ V = j3 V_L + 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{V_L = 1\angle -90^\circ V}}$$

Bonus: $I_1 = j0.04 V_L + 0$

$$= j0.04 (1\angle -90^\circ) \Rightarrow I_1 = 0.04\angle 0^\circ A$$