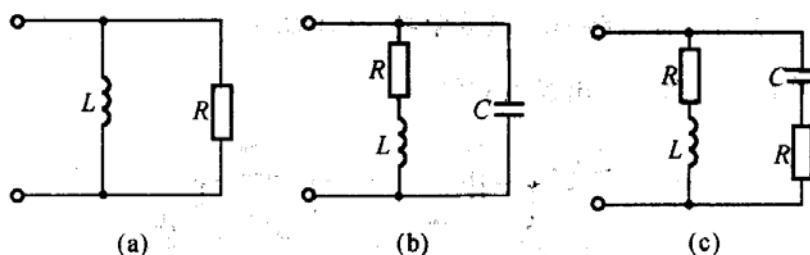


14-1 试求图示线性一端口的驱动点阻抗 $Z(s)$ 的表达式, 并在 s 平面上绘出极点和零点. 已知 $R = 1\Omega, L = 0.5H, C = 0.5F$.



题 14-1 图

解 提示 明确 $Z(s)$ 的含义, 驱动点阻抗 $Z(s)$ 是处于同一个端口上电压(响应)与电流(激励)的比值. 即 $Z(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I(s)}$. 由此, 可知 $Z(s)$ 即为 (a), (b), (c) 三个网络的等效运算阻抗, 利用串并联的关系, 等效为运算电路, 求解 $Z(s)$. 求出 $Z(s)$ 后, 分别令分子、分母等于零, 即

可求得零极点.

$$(a) \text{ 图, } Z(s) = \frac{RsL}{R+sL} = \frac{0.5s}{0.5s+1} = \frac{s}{s+2}$$

可知

$$z_1 = 0, p_1 = -2$$

$$(b) \text{ 图, } Z(s) = \frac{(R+sL) \cdot \frac{1}{sC}}{R+sL+\frac{1}{sC}}$$

$$= \frac{sL+R}{LCs^2+RCs+1}$$

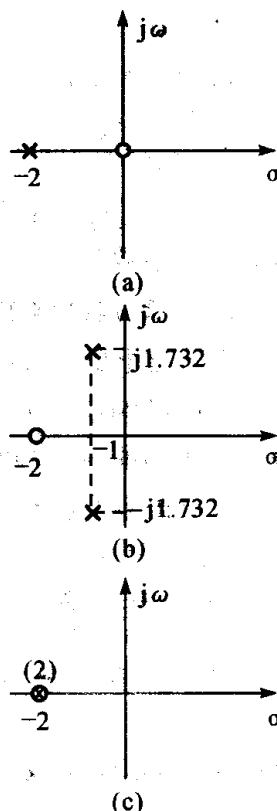
$$= \frac{2(s+2)}{s^2+2s+4}$$

$$\text{可知 } z_1 = -2, p_{1,2} = -1 \pm j1.732$$

$$(c) \text{ 图, } Z(s) = \frac{(R+sL)\left(\frac{1}{sC}+R\right)}{R+sL+\frac{1}{sC}+R}$$

$$= \frac{(s+2)^2}{s^2+4s+4} = 1$$

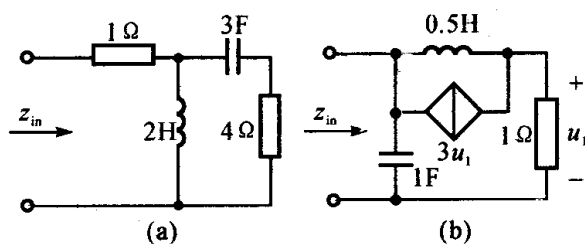
可知 $z_1 = z_2 = -2, p_1 = p_2 = -2$, 此为二阶零、极点.



题解 14-1 图

14-2 求图示各电路的驱动点阻抗 $Z(s)$ 的表

达式, 并在 s 平面上绘出极点和零点.



题 14-2 图

解 提示 驱动点阻抗 $Z(s)$ 即为一端口网络的等效运算阻抗 Z_{in} . 图(a) 不含受控源, 利用串并联关系即可, 而图(b) 为含受控源一端口, 等效的 $Z_{in}(s)$ 亦是该一端口的输入阻抗, 利用输入阻抗的求解方法

进行分析.

$$\begin{aligned} (1)(a) \text{ 图, } Z(s) &= 1 + \frac{2s\left(\frac{1}{3s} + 4\right)}{2s + \frac{1}{3s} + 4} = 1 + \frac{2s(1 + 12s)}{6s^2 + 12s + 1} \\ &= \frac{30s^2 + 14s + 1}{6s^2 + 12s + 1} \end{aligned}$$

可知, $z_1 = -0.088, z_2 = -0.378, p_1 = -0.087, p_2 = -1.913$. 零点分布如题解 14-2(a) 所示.

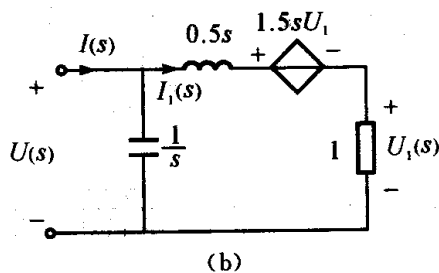
(2)(b) 图, (采用加压求流法求解 $Z_{in}(s)$) 利用受控源的等效变换将图(b) 变换成题解 14-2(a).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad I(s) &= sU(s) - I_1(s) \\ U(s) &= (0.5s + 1)I_1(s) + 1.5sU_1(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得} \quad I_1(s) = \frac{U(s)}{0.5s + 1 + 1.5s} = \frac{U(s)}{2s + 1}$$

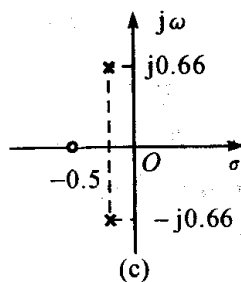
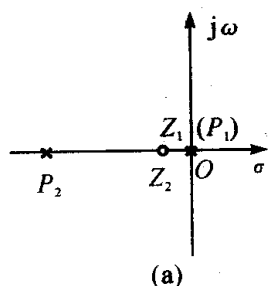
$$\begin{aligned} I(s) &= sU(s) + \frac{U(s)}{2s + 1} \\ &= \frac{2s^2 + s + 1}{2s + 1}U(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } Z_{in}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{2s + 1}{2s^2 + s + 1}$$



$$\text{可知, } z_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, p_{1,2} = -0.25 \pm j0.66$$

零极点分布如题解 14-2(c) 所示.



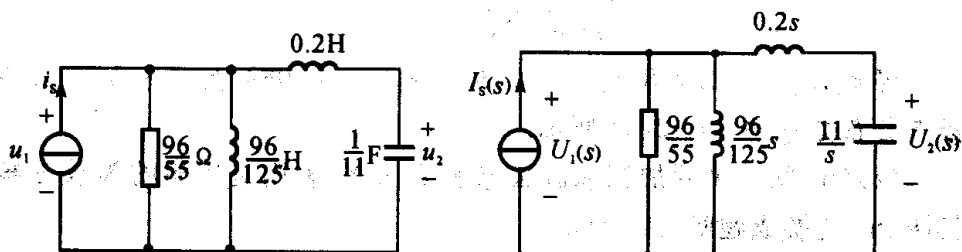
题解 14-2 图

14-3 图示为一线性电路, 输入电流源的电流为 u_s .

(1) 试计算驱动点阻抗 $Z_d(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{I_s(s)}$;

(2) 试计算转移阻抗 $Z_t(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{I_s(s)}$;

(3) 在 s 平面上绘出 $Z_d(s)$ 和 $Z_t(s)$ 的极点和零点.



题 14-3 图

题解 14-3 图(a)

解 解题关键 只要求出 $U_1(s)$ 和 $U_2(s)$ 分别与 $I_s(s)$ 相除, 即可求得 $Z_d(s)$ 和 $Z_t(s)$, 首先将电路转化为运算电路.

(1) 采用结点法(只有一个独立结点), 结点电压即为 $U_1(s)$, 则

$$\left(\frac{55}{96} + \frac{125}{96s} + \frac{1}{0.2s + \frac{11}{s}}\right)U_1(s) = I_s(s)$$

则 $U_1(s) = \frac{96s(s^2 + 55)}{55(s^3 + 11s^2 + 55s + 125)}I_s(s)$

$$= \frac{96s(s^2 + 55)}{55(s + 5)(s^2 + 6s + 25)}I_s(s)$$

$$Z_d(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{I_s(s)} = \frac{96s(s^2 + 55)}{55(s + 5)(s^2 + 6s + 25)}$$

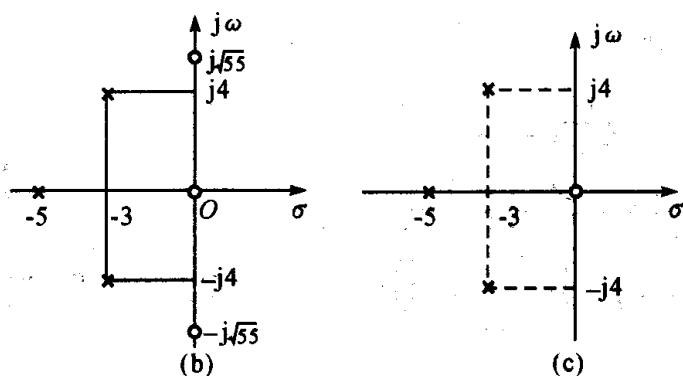
可知: $z_1 = 0, z_2 = j\sqrt{55}, -z_2 = -j\sqrt{55}$

$p_1 = -5, p_{2,3} = -3 \pm j4$, 零极点分布如题解 14-3(b) 所示.

(2) 采用分压公式

$$U_2(s) = \frac{\frac{11}{s}}{0.2s + \frac{11}{s}}U_1(s) = \frac{55}{s^2 + 55}U_1(s)$$

$$= \frac{96s}{(s + 5)(s^2 + 6s + 25)}I_s(s)$$



题解 14-3 图

则
$$Z_t(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{I_s(s)} = \frac{96s}{(s+5)(s^2+6s+25)}$$

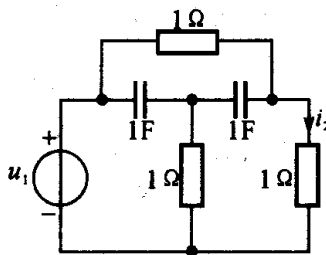
可知, $z_1 = 0, p_1 = -5, p_{2,3} = -3 \pm j4$. 零极点分布如题解 14-3 图 (c) 所示.

试求图示电路的转移导纳 $Y_{21}(s) =$

$\frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$, 并在 s 平面上绘出零点和极点.

解 提示 求 $I_2(s)$ 与 $U_1(s)$ 的比值即用 $U_1(s)$ 表示 $I_2(s)$.

采用回路法, 可得



题 14-4 图

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{s} + 1\right)I_1(s) - I_2(s) - \frac{1}{s}I_3(s) = U_1(s) \\ -I_1(s) + \left(2 + \frac{1}{s}\right)I_2(s) - \frac{1}{s}I_3(s) = 0 \\ -\frac{1}{s}I_1(s) - \frac{1}{s}I_2(s) + \left(1 + \frac{2}{s}\right)I_3(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

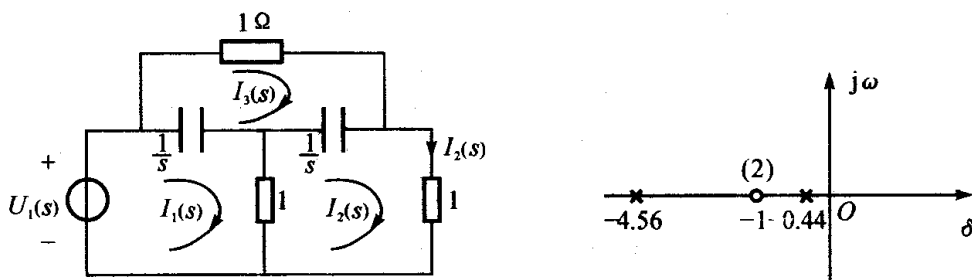
$$I_2(s) = \frac{(s+1)^2 U_1(s)}{s^2 + 5s + 2}$$

则

$$Y_{21}(s) = \frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{(s+1)^2}{s^2 + 5s + 2}$$

可知, 零点: $z_1 = z_2 = -1$; 极点: $p_1 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{17}}{2} = -0.44$,

$$p_2 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{17}}{2} = -4.56.$$

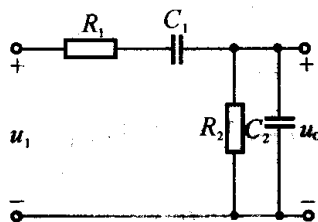


题解 14-4 图

14-5 图示为 RC 电路, 求它的转移函数 $H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_1(s)}$.

解 提示 求 $U_o(s)$ 与 $U_1(s)$ 的比值, 即用 $U_1(s)$ 表示 $U_o(s)$. 利用分压公式.

转化为运算电路.



题 14-5 图

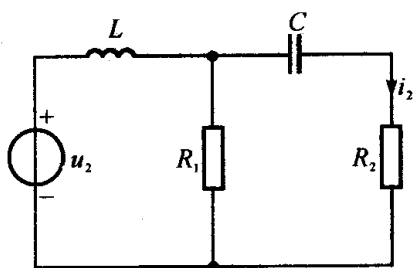
$$\begin{aligned} U_o(s) &= \frac{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + sC_2}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + sC_2}} U_1(s) \\ &= \frac{R_2 s}{R_1 R_2 C_2 s^2 + (R_1 + R_2 + R_2 \frac{C_2}{C_1})s + \frac{1}{C_1}} U_1(s) \end{aligned}$$

则 $H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_1(s)}$

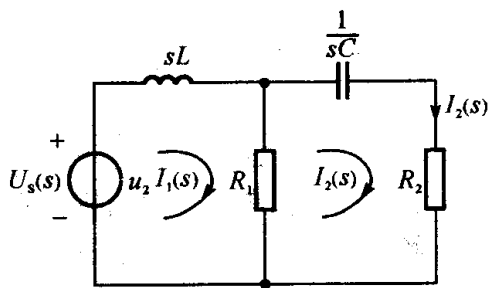
$$= \frac{\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} s}{s^2 + s \left(\frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \right) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

14-6 图示电路中 $L = 0.2\text{H}$, $C = 0.1\text{F}$, $R_1 = 6\Omega$, $R_2 = 4\Omega$, $u_s(t) =$

$7e^{-2t}\text{V}$, 求 R_2 中的电流 $i_2(t)$, 并求网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{I_2(s)}{U_s(s)}$ 及单位冲激响应.



题 14-6 图



题解 14-6 图

解 提示 采用运算电路分析. 用 $U_s(s)$ 表示 $I_2(s)$, 拉普拉斯反变换求 $i_2(t)$, 而单位冲激响应即为网络函数 $H(s)$ 的拉普拉斯反变换. 采用回路法, 可得

$$\begin{cases} (R_1 + sL)I_1(s) - R_1 I_2(s) = U_s(s) \\ -R_1 I_1(s) + \left(R_1 + \frac{1}{sC} + R_2\right) I_2(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入数值, 有

$$\begin{cases} (0.2s + 6)I_1(s) - 6I_2(s) = \frac{7}{s+2} \\ -6I_1(s) + \left(10 + \frac{1}{0.1s}\right)I_2(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

得

$$I_2(s) = \frac{21s}{(s+3)(s+10)(s+2)} = \frac{9}{s+3} - \frac{3.75}{s+10} - \frac{5.25}{s+2}$$

故

$$i_2(t) = (9e^{-3t} - 3.75e^{-10t} - 5.25e^{-2t}) \text{ A}$$

网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{I_2(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{3s}{(s+3)(s+10)}$

$$= \frac{-\frac{9}{7}}{s+3} + \frac{\frac{30}{7}}{s+10}$$

单位冲激响应 $r(t) = h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)]$

$$= -\frac{9}{7}e^{-3t} + \frac{30}{7}e^{-10t}$$

14-7 已知网络函数为

$$(1) H(s) = \frac{2}{s-0.3}$$

$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s-5}{s^2-10s+125}$$

$$(3) H(s) = \frac{s+10}{s^2+20s+500}$$

试定性作出单位冲激响应的波形.

解

$$(1) h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s-0.3}\right] = 2e^{0.3t}$$

由于 $H(s)$ 有一个极点 $p_1 = 0.3 > 0$, 所以单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 随 t 按指数增长.

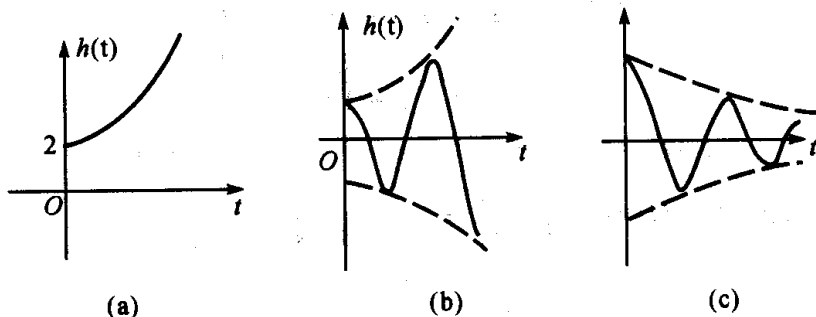
波形如题解 14-7 图(a) 所示.

$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s-5}{s^2-10s+125} \quad \text{可知, } z_1 = 5, \quad p_{1,2} = 5 \pm j10,$$

$$\text{则} \quad H(s) = \frac{s-5}{s^2-10s+125} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s-5-j10} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s-5+j10}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = 2 \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| e^{5t} \cos 10t = e^{5t} \cos 10t$$

由于极点的实部为正, 且为共轭复根, 所以单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 按增长的正弦规律变化. 波形如题解 14-7 图(b) 所示.



题解 14-7 图

$$(3) H(s) = \frac{s+10}{s^2+20s+500} \quad \text{可知 } z_1 = -10, \quad p_{1,2} = -10 \pm j20,$$

$$\text{则} \quad H(s) = \frac{s+10}{s^2+20s+500} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+10-j20} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+10+j20}$$

$$h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = 2 \cdot \left| \frac{1}{2} \right| e^{-10t} \cos 20t = e^{-10t} \cos 20t$$

由于极点的实部为负, 且为共轭复数, 所以单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 按衰减的正弦规律变化. 波形如题解 14-7 图(c) 所示.

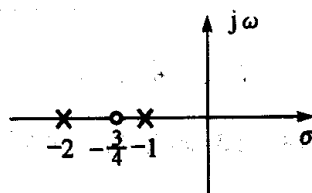
14-8 设某线性电路的冲激响应 $h(t) = e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}$, 试求相应的网络函数, 并绘出极、零点图.

解 网络函数 $H(s)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} H(s) &= \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}] + \mathcal{L}[2e^{-2t}] \\ &= \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \\ &= \frac{3s+4}{(s+1)(s+2)} \end{aligned}$$

可知 $z_1 = -\frac{4}{3}, p_1 = -1, p_2 = -2$

零极点分布如题解 14-8 图所示.



题解 14-8 图

14-9 设网络的冲激响应为:

$$(1) h(t) = \delta(t) + \frac{3}{5}e^{-t} \quad (2) h(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$(3) h(t) = \frac{3}{5}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{9}te^{-3t} + 3t$$

试求相应的网络函数的极点.

解 $h(t)$ 相应的网络函数 $H(s)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} (1) H(s) &= \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t) + \frac{3}{5}e^{-t}] = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] + \mathcal{L}[\frac{3}{5}e^{-t}] \\ &= 1 + \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{5s+8}{5(s+1)} \end{aligned}$$

可知, $z_1 = -\frac{8}{5}, p_1 = -1.$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) H(s) &= \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t + \theta)] \\ &= \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} (\sin \omega t \cos \theta + \cos \omega t \sin \theta)] \\ &= \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} \sin \omega t \cos \theta] + \mathcal{L}[e^{-\alpha t} \cos \omega t \sin \theta] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos\theta \cdot \frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2} + \sin\theta \cdot \frac{(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega \cos\theta + \sin\theta(s+a)}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

可知, $p_1 = -a + j\omega$, $p_2 = -a - j\omega$, $z_1 = -a - \omega \cos\theta$.

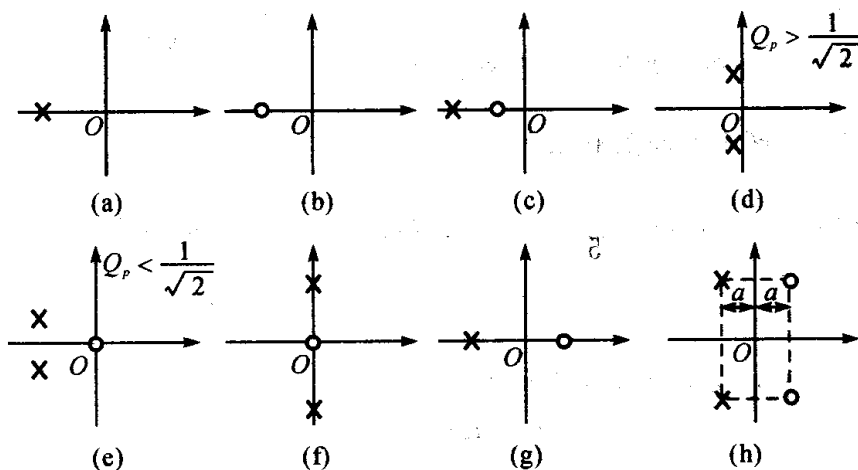
$$(3) H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{3}{5}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{9}te^{-3t} + 3t\right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{7}{9} \frac{1}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{3}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{27s^4 + 262s^3 + 1153s^2 + 2025s + 1215}{45s^2(s+1)(s+3)^2}$$

可知, $p_1 = p_2 = 0$, $p_3 = -1$, $p_4 = p_5 = -3$.

14-10 画出与下列零、极点分布相应的幅频响应 $|H(j\omega)| \sim \omega$.



题 14-10 图

解 解题关键 根据零极点分布构造 $H(s)$ 的表达式, 从而求 $|H(j\omega)| \sim \omega$.

(1) 设极点为 $p_1 = -a$

则

$$H(s) = \frac{H_0}{s+a}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0}{|j\omega + a|}$$

$|H(j\omega)|$ 随 ω 单调减小. 如题解

14-10 图(a) 所示.

(2) 设零 $z_1 = -a$,

则 $H(s) = H_0(s+a)$

$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 |j\omega + a|$$

$|H(j\omega)|$ 随 ω 单调增长. 如题解

14-10 图(b) 所示.

(3) 设零点 $z_1 = -a, p_1 = -b$,

则 $H(s) = H_0 \frac{s+a}{s+b}$

$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \frac{|j\omega + a|}{|j\omega + b|}$$

$H(j\omega)$ 在 $\omega = 0$ 时

$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \left| \frac{a}{b} \right| < H_0$$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = H_0$

$|H(j\omega)|$ 随 ω 单调增长, 如题解

14-10 图(c) 所示.

(4) 设极点 $p_1 = -a + j\omega_d$,

$$p_2 = -a - j\omega_d$$

则 $H(s) = \frac{H_0}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_d^2}$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0}{|(j\omega + a)^2 + \omega_d^2|}$$

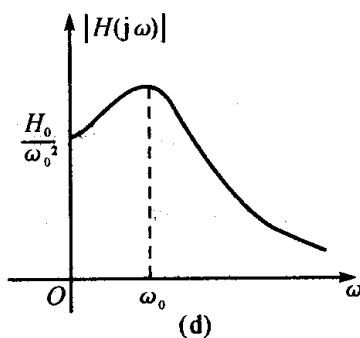
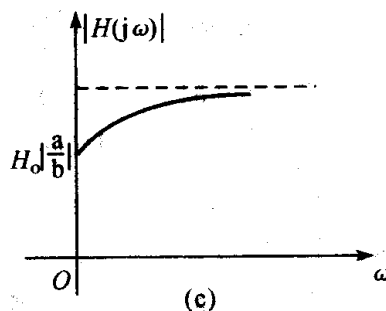
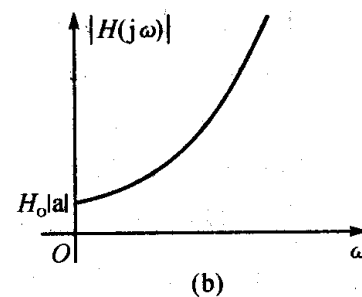
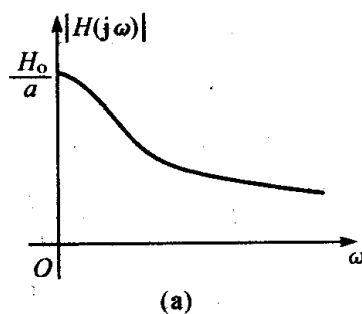
$|H(j\omega)|$ 在 $\omega = 0$ 时,

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0}{|a^2 + \omega_d^2|} = \frac{H_0}{\omega_0^2}$$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$.

当 $Q_p = \frac{\omega_0}{2a} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|$ 出现

峰值, 且峰值随 Q_p 增大而增大. 当 $Q_p <$



$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|$ 随 ω 的增长而单调减小. 如题解 14-10 图(d) 所示.

(5) 设极点 $p_1 = -a + j\omega_d$, $p_2 = -a - j\omega_d$, 零点为 $z_1 = 0$, 则

$$H(s) = \frac{H_0 s}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0 |\omega|}{|(j\omega+a)^2 + \omega_d^2|}$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 0$.

当 $\omega = \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$.

当 $\omega \approx \omega_d$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|$ 达到最大值.

如解 14-10 图(e) 所示.

(6) 设极点 $p_{1,2} = \pm j\omega_d$, 零点为 $z_1 = 0$,

则
$$H(s) = \frac{H_0 s}{s^2 + \omega_d^2}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0 |\omega|}{|(j\omega)^2 + \omega_d^2|}$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 0$.

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$.

当 $\omega \approx \omega_d$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|$ 为无穷大, 幅频响应如题解 14-10 图(f) 所示.

(7) 设极点 $p_1 = -b$, 零点 $z_1 = a$, 其中 $b > a > 0$.

则
$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{s-a}{s+b}$$

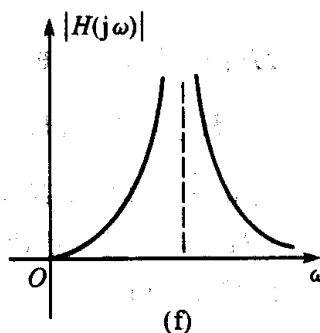
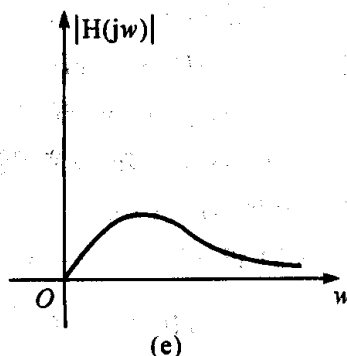
$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \frac{|\omega - a|}{|\omega + b|}$$

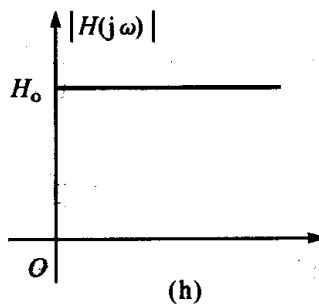
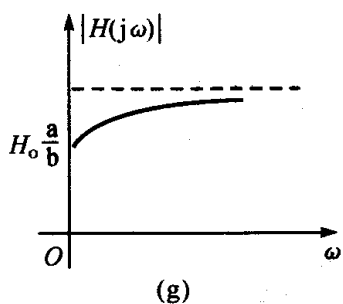
当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \frac{a}{b} < H_0$.

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = H_0$ 幅频响应如题解 14-10 图(g) 所示.

(8) 设极点 $p_{1,2} = -a \pm j\omega_d$, 零点为 $z_{1,2} = a \pm j\omega_d$,

则
$$H(s) = H_0 \frac{(s-a)^2 + \omega_d^2}{(s+a)^2 + \omega_d^2}$$





$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \frac{|(j\omega - a)^2 + \omega_a^2|}{|(j\omega + a)^2 + \omega_a^2|}$$

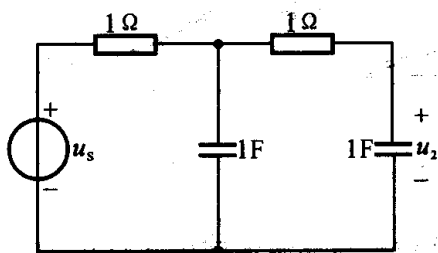
当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = H_0$,

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = H_0$,

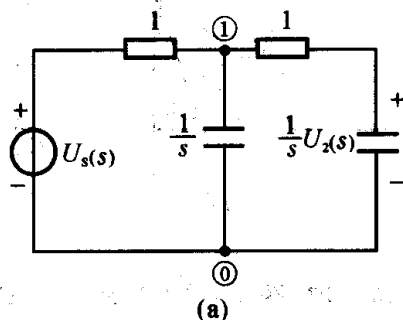
且 $|(j\omega - a)^2 + \omega_a^2| = |(j\omega + a)^2 + \omega_a^2|$,

所以幅频响应如题解 14-10 图(h) 所示。

14-11 已知电路如图示, 求网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_s(s)}$, 定性画出幅频特性和相频特性示意图。



题 14-11 图



题解 14-11 图

解 提示 只要求出 $U_2(s)$ 和 $U_s(s)$ 的关系, 就可求出网络函数, 可用结点法、回路法、或串并联等效都可。

采用结点法. 设结点电压为 $U_{n1}(s)$.

$$(1 + s + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{s}})U_{n1}(s) = \frac{U_s(s)}{1}$$

$$U_{n1}(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2 + 3s + 1}U_s(s)$$

$$\text{又} \quad U_2(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s}}{1 + \frac{1}{s}} U_{n1}(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot \frac{s+1}{s^2+3s+1} U_s(s)$$

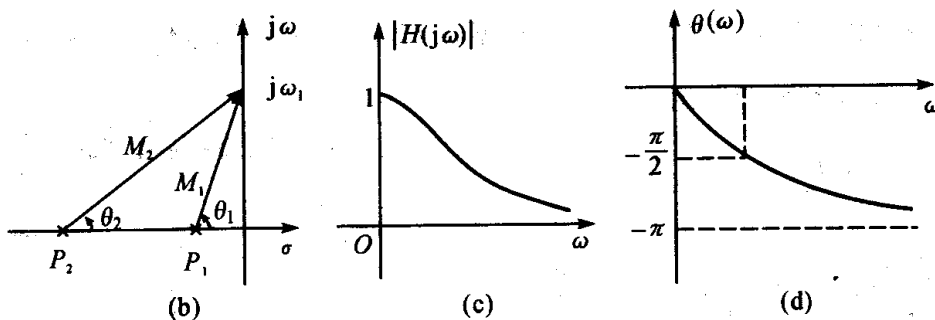
$$= \frac{1}{s^2+3s+1} U_s(s)$$

$$\text{所以} \quad H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_s(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2+3s+1}$$

$$\text{可得极点} \quad p_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}, p_1 = -0.382, p_2 = -2.618$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{|(j\omega)^2 + 3j\omega + 1|} = \frac{1}{|j\omega - p_1| |j\omega - p_2|} = \frac{1}{M_1 M_2}$$

$$\theta(\omega) = \arg[H(j\omega)] = -[\arg(j\omega - p_1) + \arg(j\omega - p_2)] \\ = -(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$



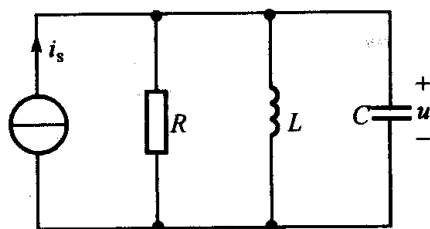
14-12 图示电路为 RLC 并联电路, 试用网络函数的图解法分析 $H(s)$

$= \frac{U_2(s)}{I_s(s)}$ 的频率响应特性.

解

$$H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{I_s(s)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{sL} + sC}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{s}{C}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$



题 14-12 图

$$= \frac{1}{C} \frac{s}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)} = H_0 \frac{s}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)}$$

则 $p_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2RC} \pm j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2} = -\delta \pm j\omega_d$ (共轭复数). $z_1 = 0$.

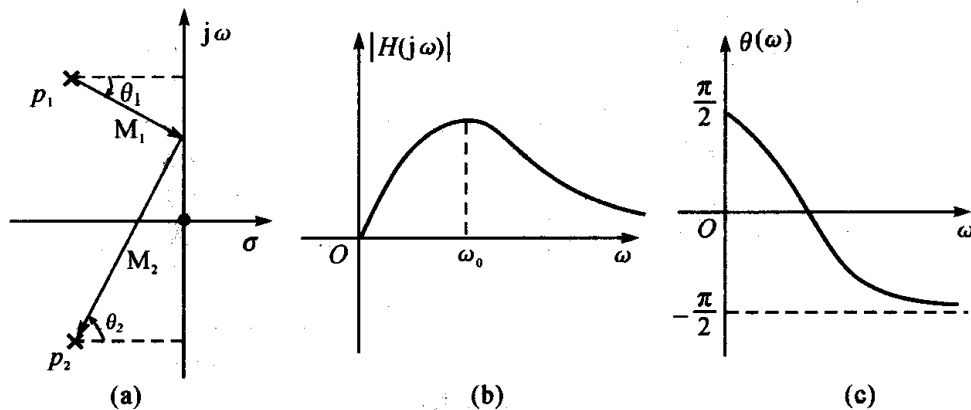
$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{H_0 |j\omega|}{|j\omega - p_1| |j\omega - p_2|} = \frac{H_0 \omega}{M_1 M_2},$$

$$\theta(\omega) = \arg[H(j\omega)] = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 0, \theta(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2}$;

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 0, \theta(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$;

当 $\omega \approx \omega_0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)|$ 达到最大值, $\theta(\omega) = 0$ (其中 $\omega_0 = \sqrt{\delta^2 + \omega_d^2}$).



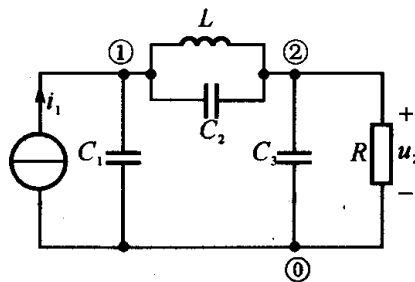
题解 14-12 图

14-13 图示为 LC 滤波器, 其中 $C_1 = 1$.

73F, $C_2 = C_3 = 0.27\text{F}, L = 1\text{H}, R = 1\Omega$,

试求:

- (1) 网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$;
- (2) 绘出此网络函数的极点和零点;
- (3) 绘出 $|H(j\omega)| \sim \omega$ 和 $\arg H(j\omega) \sim \omega$



题 14-13 图

的图形;

(4) 滤波器的冲激响应;

(5) 滤波器的阶跃响应.

解 提示 冲激响应 $U_2(s) = H(s), u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)],$

阶跃响应 $U_2(s) = H(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s}, u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s}]$

(1) 采用结点法. (设结点电压分别为 $U_{n1}(s), U_{n2}(s)$)

$$\begin{cases} (sC_1 + sC_2 + \frac{1}{sL})U_{n1}(s) - (sC_2 + \frac{1}{sL})U_{n2}(s) = I_1(s) \\ - (sC_2 + \frac{1}{sL})U_{n1}(s) + (sC_2 + sC_3 + \frac{1}{sL} + \frac{1}{R})U_{n2}(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

代入数值, 得

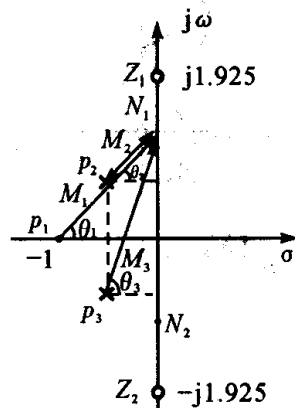
$$\begin{cases} (2s + \frac{1}{s})U_{n1}(s) - (0.27s + \frac{1}{s})U_{n2}(s) = I_1(s) \\ - (0.27s + \frac{1}{s})U_{n1}(s) + (0.54s + \frac{1}{s} + 1)U_{n2}(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } H(s) &= \frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)} = \frac{0.27s^2 + 1}{s^3 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1} \\ &= \frac{0.27s^2 + 1}{(s+1)(s^2 + s + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 零点 } z_{1,2} = \pm j \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.27}} = \pm j1.925;$$

$$\text{极点 } p_1 = -1, p_{2,3} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}; \text{ 零极点分}$$

布如题解 14-13 图(a) 所示.



$$\begin{aligned} (3) |H(j\omega)| &= \frac{0.27 |j\omega - z_1| |j\omega - z_2|}{|j\omega - p_1| |j\omega - p_2| |j\omega - p_3|} \\ &= \frac{H_0 N_1 N_2}{M_1 M_2 M_3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\arg[H(j\omega)] = -(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) H(s) &= \frac{0.27s^2 + 1}{(s+1)(s^2 + s + 1)} \\ &= \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{K_2}{s + \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{K_3}{s + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

题解 14-13 图

可求得 $K_1 = 1.27, K_2 = 0.517e^{-j165.13^\circ} = 0.517 \angle -165.13^\circ$,

$$K_3 = K_2^*$$

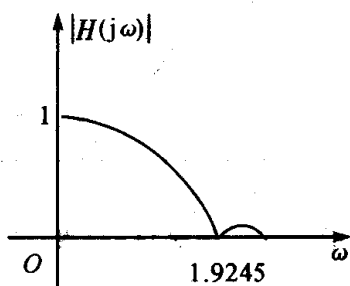
则 $u_2(t) = h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)]$
 $= [1.27e^{-t} + 1.035e^{-0.5t}\cos(0.866t - 165.13^\circ)]V$

(5) 当 $I_1(s)$ 为阶跃激励, 即 $I_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}$, 则

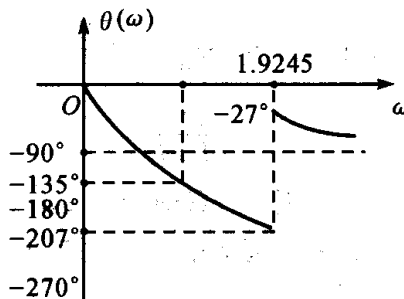
$$U_2(s) = H(s)I_1(s) = H(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{0.27s^2 + 1}{s(s+1)(s^2 + s + 1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1.27}{s+1} + \frac{0.517 \angle 74.87^\circ}{s + \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{0.517 \angle -74.87^\circ}{s + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

则 $u_2(t) = [1 - 1.27e^{-t} + 1.035e^{-0.5t}\cos(0.866t + 74.87^\circ)]V$



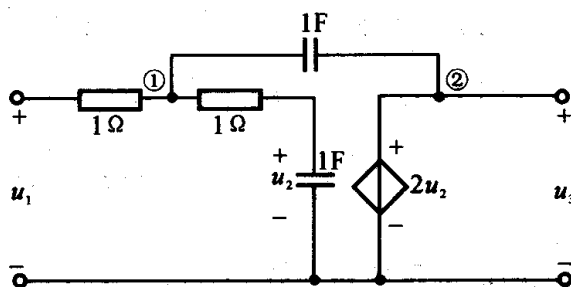
(b)



(c)

题解 14-13 图

14-14 图示电路, 试注: (1) 网络函数 $H(s) = \frac{U_3(s)}{U_1(s)}$, 并绘出幅频特性示意图; (2) 求冲激响应 $h(t)$.



题 14-14 图

解 (1) 采用结点法, 设结点电压 $U_{n1}(s), U_{n2}(s)$.

$$\left(1 + s + \frac{s}{s+1}\right)U_{n1}(s) - sU_{n2}(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{1}$$

$$U_{n2}(s) = 2U_2(s) = \frac{2}{s+1}U_{n1}(s) = U_3(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可得 } H(s) &= \frac{U_3(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + s + 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } p_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

$$p_2 = -\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} |H(j\omega)| &= \frac{2}{|j\omega - p_1| |j\omega - p_2|} \\ &= \frac{2}{M_1 M_2} \end{aligned}$$

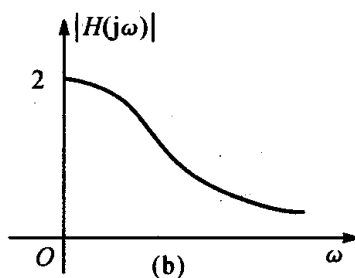
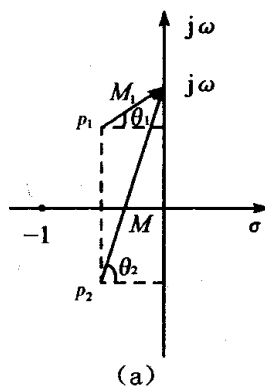
当 $\omega = 0$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| = 2$, $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $|H(j\omega)| \rightarrow 0$, 幅频响应如题解 14-14 图 (b) 所示.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) H(s) &= \frac{2}{s^2 + s + 1} \\ &= \frac{K_1}{s + \frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{K_2}{s + \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{可求得 } K_1 = 1.155 \angle -\frac{\pi}{2}, K_2 = K_1^* = 1.155 \angle \frac{\pi}{2}$$

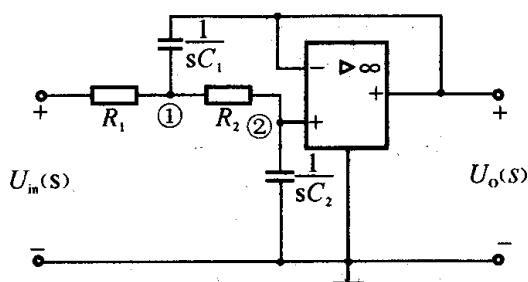
$$\text{所以 } h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = 2 |K_1| e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$= 2.31e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2.31e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right)$$



题解 14-14 图

14-15 求图示电路的电压转移函数 $H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_{in}(s)}$, 设运放是理想的.



题 14-15 图

解 提示 运放电路一般采用结点法, 应用虚短虚断两条规则.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + sC_1\right)U_{n1}(s) - \frac{1}{R_2}U_{n2}(s) - sC_1U_o(s) &= \frac{U_{in}(s)}{R_1} \\ -\frac{1}{R_2}U_{n1}(s) + \left(\frac{1}{R_2} + sC_2\right)U_{n2}(s) &= 0 \\ U_{n2}(s) &= U_o(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{可得 } H(s) &= \frac{U_o(s)}{U_{in}(s)} = \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2 s^2 + \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}\right) R_1 R_2 C_2 s + 1} \\ &= \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + s\left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1}\right) + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} \end{aligned}$$

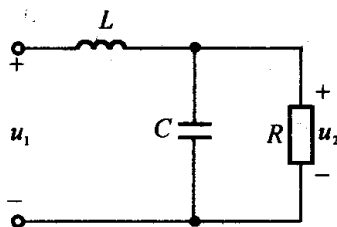
14-16 图示电路为一低通滤波器, 若已知冲激响应为

$$h(t) = \left[\sqrt{2} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}t} \sin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}t\right) \right] \epsilon(t) \text{ 求: (1) } L, C$$

值; (2) 幅频响应 $|H(j\omega)| \sim \omega$.

$$\text{解 提示 由 } H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$$

即可求得 L, C .



题 14-16 图

$$(1) H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC + \frac{1}{R}}}{sL + \frac{1}{sC + \frac{1}{R}}} = \frac{R}{RLCs^2 + Ls + R}$$

$$= \frac{1}{LC} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + \frac{1}{RC}s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

又因为 $H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \frac{1}{\left(s + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2 + \sqrt{2}s + 1}$

对比以上两式的系数，可得 $\frac{1}{LC} = 1$, $\frac{1}{RC} = \sqrt{2}$.

若 $R = 1\Omega$, 则 $C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\text{F}$, $L = \sqrt{2}\text{H}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) |H(j\omega)| &= \frac{1}{|(j\omega)^2 + \sqrt{2}j\omega + 1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1 - \omega^2)^2 + (\sqrt{2}\omega)^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^4}} \end{aligned}$$