

# 第11章 电路的频率响应

# 本章重点

\*网络函数的概念,幅频特性和相频特性的意义;

\*RLC串联的谐振分析;

RLC串联电路的频率响应及Q值、带宽、通频带; \*RLC并联电路的谐振分析;

RC低通滤波器、RC高通滤波器。

#### 11.1 网络函数



单一正弦激励下,电路稳态响应的都为同频率的正弦量。

## 1. 定义

电路的工作状态随频率而变化的现象,称为频 率特性 (频率响应)

响应与激励之间的函数关系称为 网络函数

$$H(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{R}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{E}_{Sj}(j\omega)}$$

$$R_k(j\omega)$$

端口k的正弦稳态响应相量  $\dot{I}_k(j\omega)$  或  $\dot{U}_k(j\omega)$ 

$$\dot{E}_{\mathrm{S}j}(\mathrm{j}\omega)$$

 $\dot{E}_{Si}(\mathrm{j}\omega)$  端口j处的输入变量(正弦激励) $\dot{I}_{Sj}(\mathrm{j}\omega)$  或  $\dot{U}_{Sj}(\mathrm{j}\omega)$ 

网络函数与激励无关,是系统参数和结构决定的。

网络函数是一个复数。
$$H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \angle \varphi(j\omega)$$

## 2. 网络函数是一个复数



$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{R}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{E}_{Sj}(j\omega)} = |H(j\omega)| \angle \varphi(j\omega)$$

幅频特性: 正弦量有效值或振幅值之比

相频特性: 正弦量初相位之差

己知网络函数,已知激励,可以求响应。

## 3. 网络函数的物理意义

网络函数有多种类型

当激励和响应属于同一对端子时,称为驱动点函数。

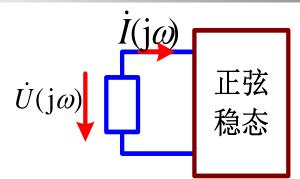
当激励和响应不属于同一对端子时,称为转移函数。

## 驱动点函数



- 驱动点阻抗 
$$Z = H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}(j\omega)}{\dot{I}(j\omega)}$$

驱动点导纳 
$$Y = H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}(j\omega)}$$



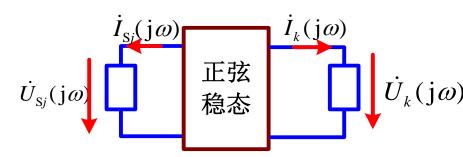
## 转移函数

转移阻抗 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_k(j\omega)}{I_{S_j}(j\omega)}$$

转移阻抗 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{I}_{Sj}(j\omega)}$$
  
转移导纳  $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{Sj}(j\omega)}$   $\dot{U}_{Sj}(j\omega)$ 

转移电压比 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S_j}(j\omega)}$$
  
转移电流比  $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{I}_k(j\omega)}{\dot{I}_{S_j}(j\omega)}$ 

转移电流比 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{I_k(j\omega)}{\dot{I}_{Si}(j\omega)}$$



## 【例】

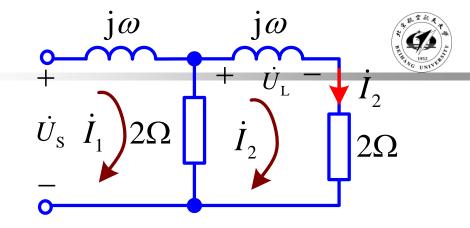
求电路的网络函数  $\frac{I_2}{\cdot}$ ,  $\frac{U_L}{\cdot}$ 。



增削納给函数 
$$\frac{I_2}{\dot{U}_{
m S}}$$
 ,  $\frac{S_1}{\dot{U}_{
m S}}$ 

$$\begin{cases} (2+j\omega)\dot{I}_{1} - 2\dot{I}_{2} = \dot{U}_{S} \\ -2\dot{I}_{1} + (4+j\omega)\dot{I}_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\dot{I}_{2} = \frac{2\dot{U}_{S}}{4+(j\omega)^{2}+j6\omega}$$

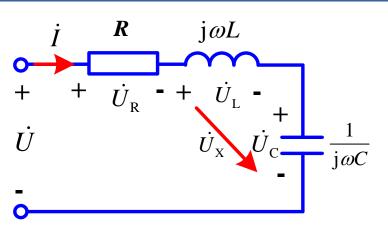
$$\frac{\dot{I}_{2}}{\dot{U}_{S}} = \frac{2}{\left(4 - \omega^{2}\right) + j6\omega}$$
  
转移导纳



$$\frac{\dot{U}_{L}}{\dot{U}_{S}} = \frac{j2\omega}{\left(4 - \omega^{2}\right) + j6\omega}$$
  
转移电压比

#### 11.2 RLC串联电路的谐振

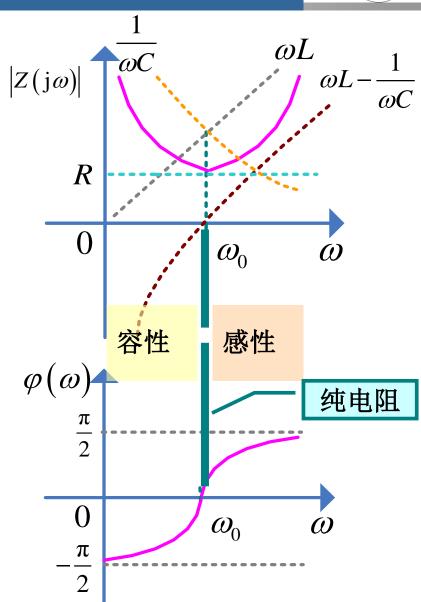




驱动点阻抗 
$$Z = R + j \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)$$

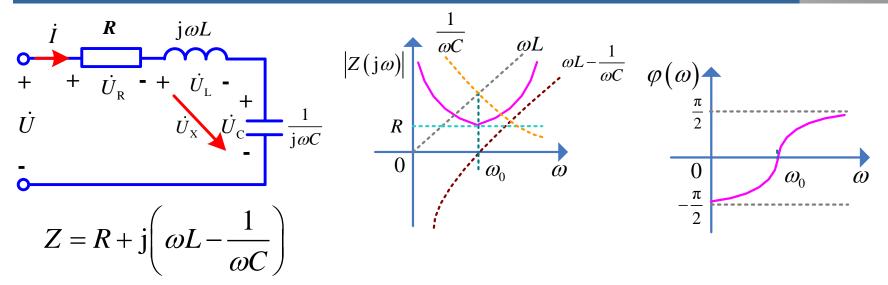
$$|Z(j\omega)| = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$$

$$\varphi(j\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}\right)$$



#### 11.2 RLC串联电路的谐振





## 1. 定义

端口电压、电流出现同相位的现象时,称 电路发生了谐振;对于RLC串联电路,则 称为串联谐振。

$$\operatorname{Im}[Z(j\omega)] = 0$$

## 11.2 RLC串联电路的谐振



$$\operatorname{Im}[Z(j\omega)] = 0$$

\*由谐振条件得串联电路实现谐振的方式为:

- (1) L C 不变,改变  $\omega$  达到谐振。
- (2) 电源频率不变,改变 L 或 C (常改变 C) 达到谐振。

谐振角频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

谐振频率

R

 $i\omega L$ 

8

## 3. 特点 (阻抗、电流、电压、功率)



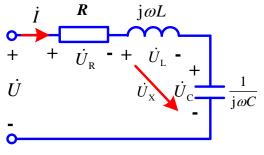
$$Z(j\omega_0) = R + j\left(\omega_0 L - \frac{1}{\omega_0 C}\right) = R$$

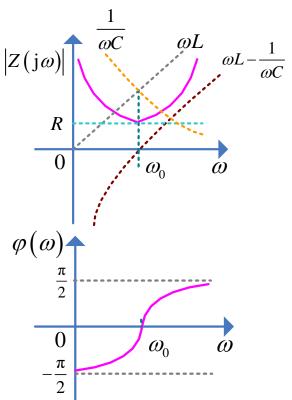
$$(1) \dot{U}, \quad \dot{I} \quad \Box H \quad \varphi = 0^{\circ}$$

$$Z = R$$
  $|Z| = |Z|_{\min} = R$ 

### (2) 若U一定

$$I = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{U}{R} = I_{\text{max}}$$





(3) 
$$\dot{U}_{\rm R} = R\dot{I} = R\frac{\dot{U}}{R} = \dot{U}$$

$$\dot{U}_{\rm X} = \dot{U}_{\rm L} + \dot{U}_{\rm C} = 0$$



电压谐振 L串C部分视作短路

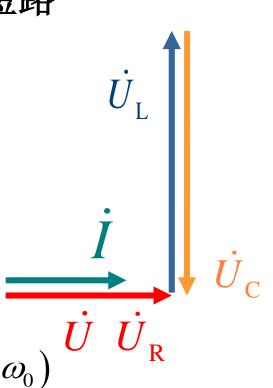
$$U_{\rm L} = U_{\rm C}$$

(4) 
$$P = UI = RI^2 = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

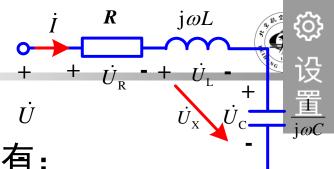
$$Q = Q_{\rm L} + Q_{\rm C} = 0$$

$$W_{\text{grif}}(j\omega_0) = W_L(j\omega_0) + W_C(j\omega_0)$$

$$W_{\text{Filk}}(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{2}LI_m^2(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{2}CU_{\text{Cm}}^2(j\omega_0)$$



 $j\omega L$ 



RLC串联电路,端电压不变谐振时有:

- A 串联电路阻抗角为0;
- 电流 | 达到最大值;
- 外接电路的发出功率达到最大值;
- □ 电感吸收的无功功率为零。

## 4. 品质因数Q



谐振时 
$$U_{\rm C} = U_{\rm L} = \omega_0 LI = \omega_0 L \frac{U}{R} = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}U$$

定义 
$$Q = \frac{U_L(\omega_0)}{U}$$
 
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

$$Q = \frac{Q_{L}(j\omega_{0})}{P(j\omega_{0})} = \frac{|Q_{C}(j\omega_{0})|}{P(j\omega_{0})}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_{0}LI^{2}(j\omega_{0})}{RI^{2}(j\omega_{0})}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L I^2 (j\omega_0)}{R I^2 (j\omega_0)}$$

$$W(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{2}LI_m^2(j\omega_0) = \frac{1}{2}CU_{Cm}^2(j\omega_0) = CQ^2U_S^2(j\omega_0)$$

品质因数试验方法 
$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} = \frac{f_0}{f_2 - f_1} = \frac{1}{\eta_2 - \eta_1} = \frac{\omega_0}{BW}$$

!Q反映电路选择性的好坏!



### 11.3 RLC串联电路的频率特性



驱动点阻抗 
$$Z = H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}(j\omega)}{\dot{I}(j\omega)}$$

转移电压比 
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{R}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)}$$
  $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{L}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)}$   $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{C}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)}$ 

(1) 电阻电压频率特性 
$$H_{R}(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{R}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)} = \frac{R}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

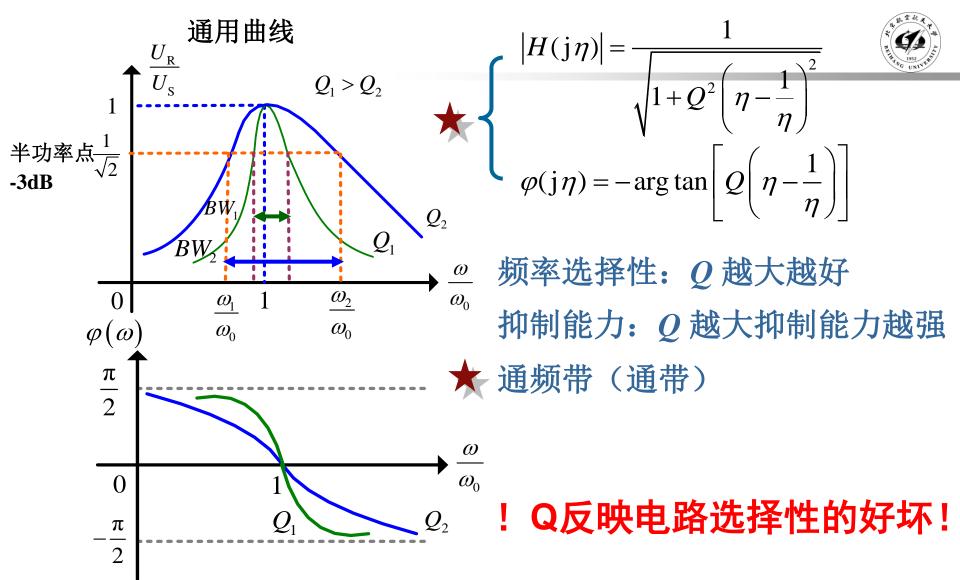
$$H_{R}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(\frac{\omega L}{R} - \frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)} = \frac{1}{1 + j\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{0}} \left| \frac{\omega_{0}L}{R} - \frac{1}{R\omega_{0}C} \right| \frac{\omega_{0}}{\omega}\right)}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 CR} \qquad \eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$H(j\eta) = \frac{1}{1 + jQ\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)}$$



$$\begin{cases} |H(j\eta)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^2}} \\ \varphi(j\eta) = -\arg \tan \left[Q\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right] \end{cases}$$



半功率点
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 。
$$BW_{2}$$

$$Q_{1} > Q_{2}$$

$$BW_{2}$$

$$Q_{1}$$

$$Q_{2}$$

$$Q_{2}$$

$$Q_{3}$$

$$Q_{4}$$

$$Q_{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} |H(j\eta)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + Q^2 \left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)^2}} \\ \varphi(j\eta) = -\arg \tan \left[Q\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right] \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(j\eta) = -\arg \tan \left[ Q \left( \eta - \frac{1}{\eta} \right) \right]$$

定义 
$$|H| \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|H| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\eta_1 \leftrightarrow \omega_1 \leftrightarrow f_1$$

$$\eta_2 \leftrightarrow \omega_2 \leftrightarrow f_2$$

$$\omega_1 \le \omega \le \omega_2$$

$$f_1 \le f \le f_2$$

帯策 
$$BW = \begin{cases} \omega_2 - \omega_1 \\ f_2 - f_1 \\ \eta_2 - \eta_1 \end{cases}$$
  $Q = \frac{\omega_0}{BW} = \frac{f_0}{BW} = \frac{1}{BW}$ 

定义 
$$|H| \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
  $|H| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $\eta_1 \leftrightarrow \omega_1 \leftrightarrow f_1$  截止频率 转折频率  $\eta_2 \leftrightarrow \omega_2 \leftrightarrow f_2$   $\eta_1 = -\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{(\frac{1}{2Q})^2 + 1}$  计通频带(通费)  $\omega \le \omega \le \omega$   $f \in \mathcal{F}$ 

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2Q}\right)^2 + 1}$$

波特图 
$$\begin{cases} H_{dB} = 20 \lg |H(j\omega)| \\ \lg \omega \end{cases}$$
  $\begin{cases} \varphi(j\omega) \\ \lg \omega \end{cases}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(j\omega) \\ \log \omega \end{cases}$$





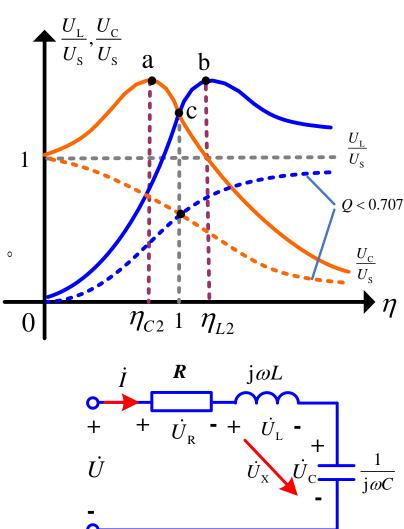
$$H_{\rm C}(\mathrm{j}\eta) = \frac{\dot{U}_{\rm C}(\mathrm{j}\eta)}{\dot{U}_{\rm S}(\mathrm{jl})} = \frac{-\mathrm{j}Q}{\eta + \mathrm{j}Q(\eta^2 - 1)}$$

#### 低通频率特性

若 Q >> 1,则  $U_c >> U_s$ ,可应用于无线电系统; 而电力系统应避免谐振,以免  $U_c$ 过大,击毁电容。

$$H_{L}(j\eta) = \frac{\dot{U}_{L}(j\eta)}{\dot{U}_{S}(jl)} = \frac{jQ}{\frac{1}{\eta} + jQ\left(1 - \frac{1}{\eta^{2}}\right)}$$

#### 高通频率特性



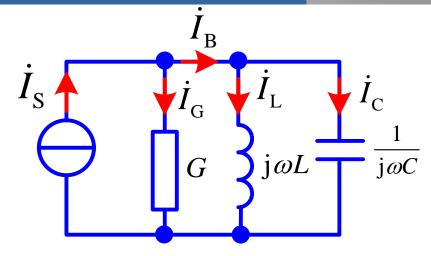
#### 11.4 RLC并联谐振电路



$$Y = G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

#### 1. 定义

端口电压、电流出现同相位的现象时,称电路发生了谐振;对于RLC并联电路,则称为并联谐振。



## 2. 条件

$$I_{m}[Y(j\omega)] = 0$$

谐振角频率

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

谐振频率

## 3. 特点 (导纳、电压、电流、功率)



(1)  $\dot{U}$ 、 $\dot{I}$  同相, $\varphi = 0^{\circ}$ 

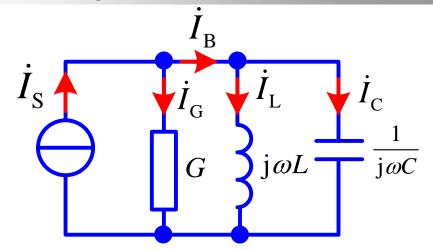
$$Y = G$$

$$|Y| = |Y| \min = G$$

$$|Z| = \frac{1}{|Y|} = |Z|_{\text{max}}$$

(2) 若I一定

$$U = I |Z| = IR = U_{\text{max}}$$

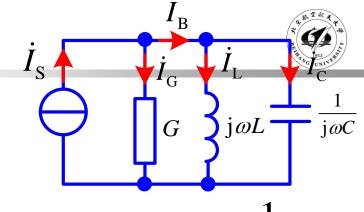


$$Y = G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

(3) 
$$\dot{I}_{\rm B} = \dot{I}_{\rm L} + \dot{I}_{\rm C} = 0$$

$$I_{\rm L} = I_{\rm C}$$

$$I_{\rm S} = I_{\rm G}$$



$$Y = G + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$



电流谐振 L并C视作开路

(4) 
$$P = UI = RI^2 = \frac{U^2}{R}$$

$$Q = Q_{\rm L} + Q_{\rm C} = 0$$

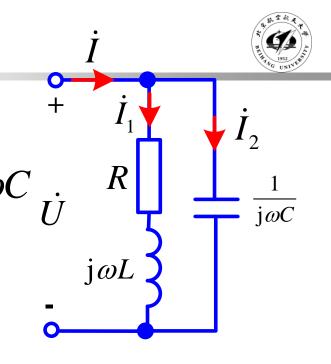
$$Y = \frac{1}{R + j\omega L} + j\omega C$$

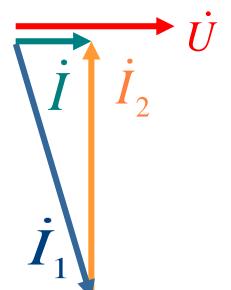
$$= \frac{R}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} - j\frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j\omega C_{\dot{U}}$$

$$\operatorname{Im}[Y] = 0$$

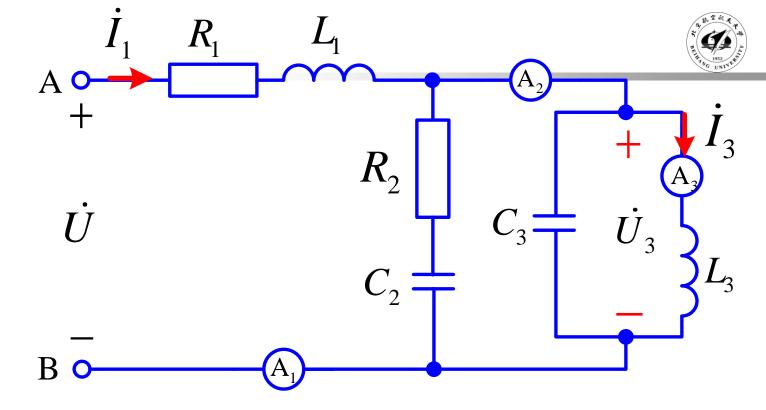
$$\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} = 0$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{CR^2}{L}}$$





【例】

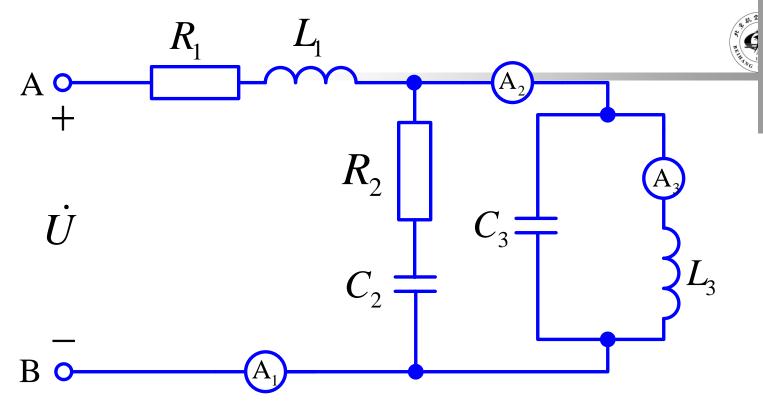


已知: 
$$R_1 = 50\Omega$$
  $R_2 = 50\Omega$   $L_1 = 200$ mH  $C_2 = 5\mu$ F  $L_3 = 100$ mH  $C_3 = 10\mu$ F  $U = 200$ V

电流表A2指示为零,所有电流表内阻忽略不计

- 求: (1) A1, A3的读数
  - (2) 输入AB端的功率和功率因数。



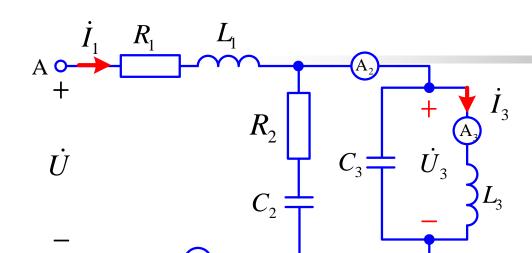


已知: 
$$R_1 = 50\Omega$$
  $R_2 = 50\Omega$   $L_1 = 200$ mH  $C_2 = 5\mu$ F  $L_3 = 100$ mH  $C_3 = 10\mu$ F  $U = 200$ V

#### 请给出激励的角频率ω值(rad/s)

正常使用主观题需2.0以上版本雨课堂





解

$$(1) \qquad \omega C_3 = \frac{1}{\omega L_3}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_3 C_3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}} = 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$



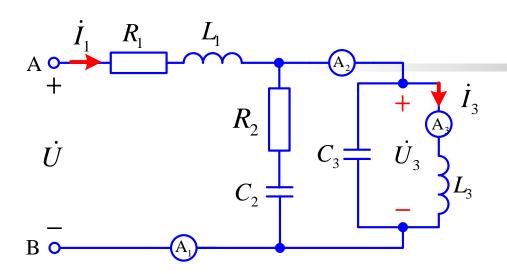
$$Z = (R_1 + R_2) + j \left(\omega L_1 - \frac{1}{\omega C_2}\right)$$

$$= 50 + 50 + j \left(10^3 \times 200 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{1}{10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-6}}\right)$$

$$= 100 \angle 0^0(\Omega)$$

$$I_1 = \frac{U}{|Z|} = \frac{200}{100} = 2(A)$$





$$U_3 = I_1 |Z_2| = I_1 \sqrt{R_2^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C_2}\right)^2} = 412.3 \text{V}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{U_3}{\omega L_3} = \frac{412.3}{10^3 \times 100 \times 10^{-3}} = 4.12A$$



$$\varphi = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\cos \varphi = 1$$

$$P = UI_1 \cos \varphi = 200 \times 2 = 400$$
W

或 
$$P = I_1^2 (R_1 + R_2) = 2^2 \times (50 + 50) = 400W$$

#### 【例】

分析图示电路的串并联谐振。



既有串联谐振, 也有并联谐振。

先求 Z,  $I_m[Z]=0$ , 串联谐振

再求 
$$Y, I_m[Y] = 0$$
,并联谐振

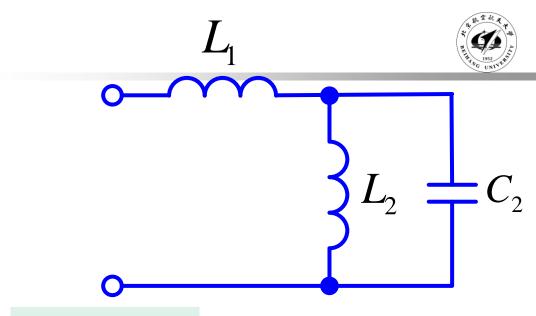
$$Z = j\omega L_1 + \frac{j\omega L_2 \left(-j\frac{1}{\omega C_2}\right)}{j\omega L_2 - j\frac{1}{\omega C_2}} = j\frac{\omega^3 L_1 L_2 C_2 - \omega \left(L_1 + L_2\right)}{\omega^2 L_2 C_2 - 1}$$

串联谐振
$$I_m[Z]=0$$

$$\omega_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2 C_2}}$$

并联谐振  $I_m[Y]=0$ 

$$\omega_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_2 C_2}}$$



谐振特点: 电流电压同相; LC间能量交换,与 外部没有能量交换

低频段,并联环节呈感性,整个电路呈感性;

- $\omega$ 上升,达到 $\omega_{02}$ ,发生并联谐振;
- $\omega$ 继续上升,并联环节呈容性,当 $\omega = \omega_{01}$ 时, 发生串联谐振。

串联谐振

$$\omega_{01} = \sqrt{\frac{L_1 + L_2}{L_1 L_2 C_2}}$$

并联谐振

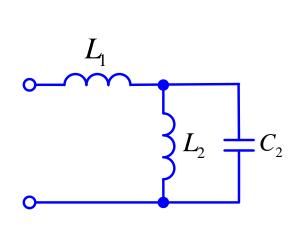
$$\omega_{02} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_2 C_2}}$$

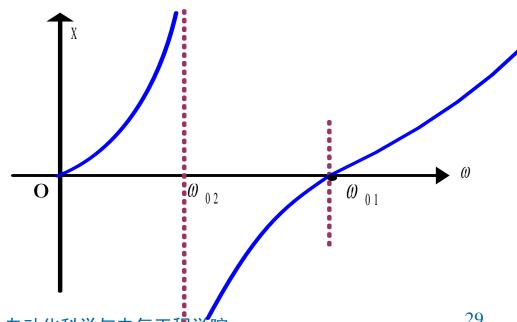


低频段,并联环节呈感性,整个电路呈感性;

 $\omega$  上升,达到 $\omega_{02}$ ,发生并联谐振;

 $\omega$  继续上升,并联环节呈容性, 当  $\omega = \omega_{01}$  时,发生串联谐振。





#### 【练习】

分析图示电路的串并联谐振。

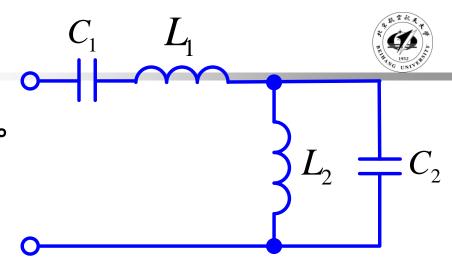


既有串联谐振, 也有并联谐振。

求 
$$Z$$
,  $I_m[Z] = 0$ , 串联谐振 求  $Y$ ,  $I_m[Y] = 0$ , 并联谐振

 $C_2$ 、 $L_2$ 并联,并联谐振

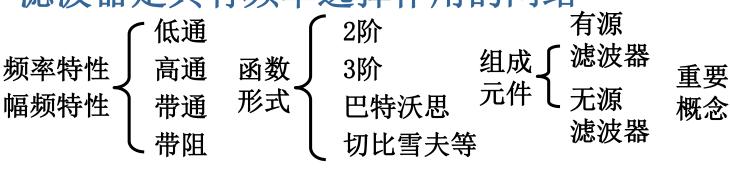
 $C_1$ 、 $L_1$  串联, $C_2$ 、 $L_2$ 并联,整个电路串联谐振



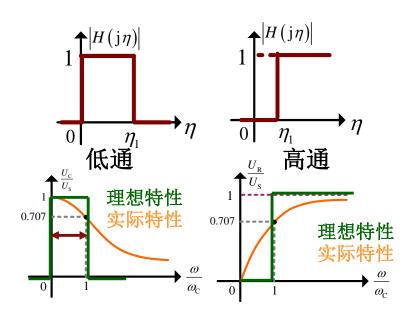
#### 11.5 滤波器简介

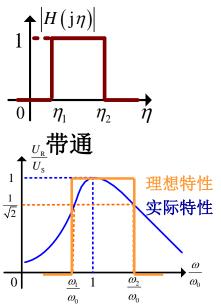


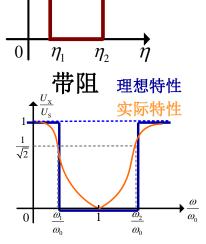
## 滤波器是具有频率选择作用的网络



通 開 带 中 上 下 转 带 电 带 电 带 地 水 地 土 本 土 本 土 土 斯 斯 率 率 率 率





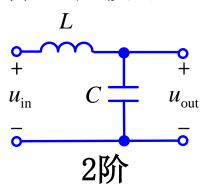


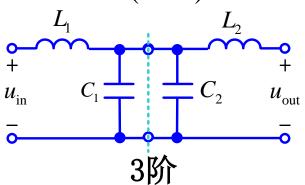
 $1 \uparrow^{|H(j\eta)|}$ 

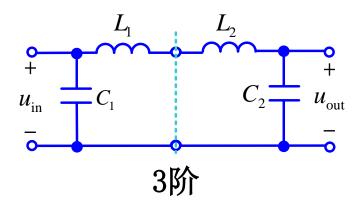
#### 11.5 滤波器简介



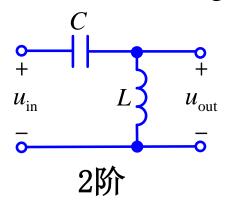
#### 低通滤波器Low Pass Filter(LPF)

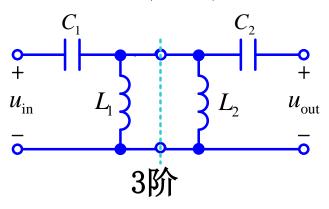


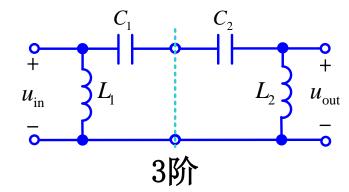




#### 高通滤波器High Pass Filter(HPF)



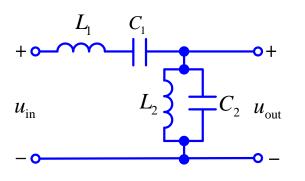


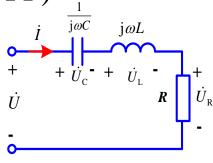


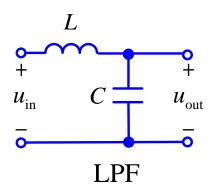
## 11.5 滤波器简介 有源滤波器 无源滤波器



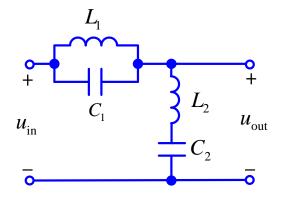
#### 带通滤波器Band Pass Filter(BPF)

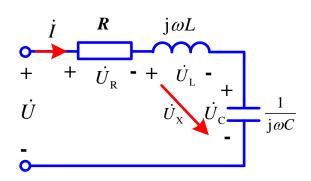


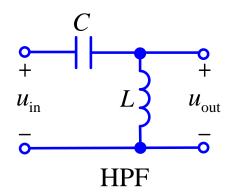




#### 带阻滤波器Band Reject Filter(BRF)







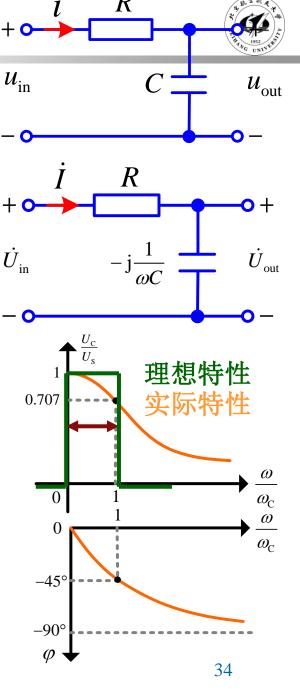
### (1) RC低通滤波器

$$\dot{U}_{\text{out}} = \frac{-j\frac{1}{\omega C}}{R - j\frac{1}{\omega C}}\dot{U}_{\text{in}} = \frac{1 - jR\omega C}{\left(R\omega C\right)^2 + 1}\dot{U}_{\text{in}}$$

$$U_{\text{out}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(R\omega C\right)^2 + 1}} U_{\text{in}} \left| H\left(j\omega\right) \right| = \frac{U_{\text{out}}}{U_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(R\omega C\right)^2 + 1}} \dot{U}_{\text{in}}$$

$$\omega_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{RC} \qquad \left| H(j\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_{\rm C}}\right)^2 + 1}}$$

## 是一个截止频率为 $\omega_{\rm C}$ 低通滤波器。



## (2) RC高通滤波器

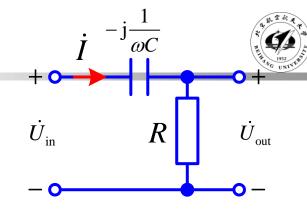
$$\dot{U}_{\text{out}} = \frac{R}{R - j \frac{1}{\omega C}} \dot{U}_{\text{in}} = \frac{R\omega C (R\omega C + j)}{(R\omega C)^2 + 1} \dot{U}_{\text{in}}$$

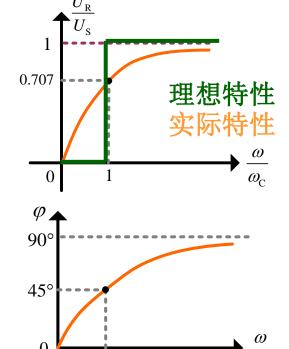
$$U_{\text{out}} = \frac{R\omega C}{\sqrt{\left(R\omega C\right)^2 + 1}} U_{\text{in}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)^2}} U_{\text{in}}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{U_{\text{out}}}{U_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{R\omega C}\right)^2}}$$

$$\omega_{\rm C} = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{RC} \qquad \left| H(j\omega) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\omega_{\rm C}}{\omega}\right)^2 + 1}}$$

## 是一个截止频率为 $\omega_{\mathbb{C}}$ 高通滤波器。

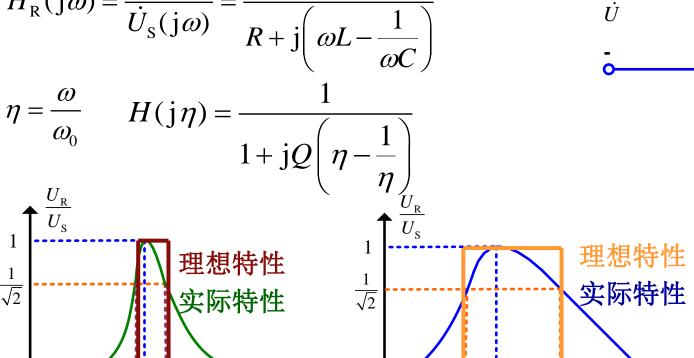




## (3) RLC带通滤波器

(3) **RLC再进泛次**  

$$H_{R}(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{R}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)} = \frac{R}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$
  
 $\eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega}$   $H(j\eta) = \frac{1}{m}$ 



通频带为 $\omega_1,\omega_2$ 之间,带通滤波器。

jωL

 $\omega_0$ 

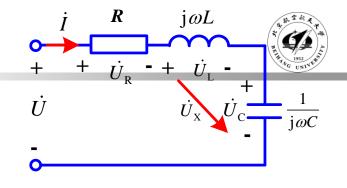
0

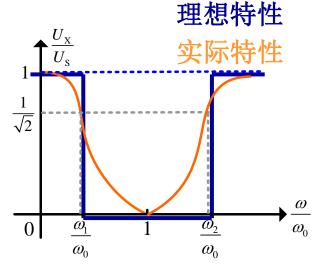
### (4) RLC帶阻滤波器

$$H_{X}(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_{X}(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_{S}(j\omega)} = \frac{j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}{R + j\left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$H(j\eta) = \frac{jQ\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)}{1 + jQ\left(\eta - \frac{1}{\eta}\right)}$$





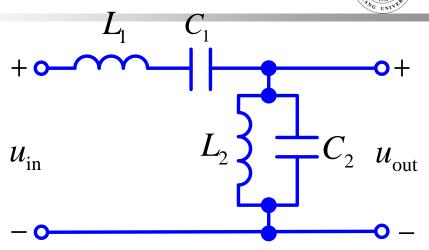
阻频带为 $\omega_1, \omega_2$ 之间,带阻滤波器。



## 思考:

 $u_{\rm in}$  中有多个频率谐波信号,

希望  $u_{\text{out}}$  中只有一种 频率信号无衰减,分析电路工作状态。



其谐振频率是输出信号频率。

## 作业



- 11-2 (网络函数)
- 11-3 (频率响应)
- 11-11 (a) (谐振频率、频率特性)
- 11-13 (谐振)
- 11-17 (网络函数)