




## 14.6 网络函数的定义及性质

1. 定义 线性非时变电路, 单一激励作用下, 网络零状态响应的象函数与激励的象函数之比。

激励  
(Excite)   $e(t)$      $L[e(t)] = E(s)$

零状态响应  
(Response)   $r(t)$      $L[r(t)] = R(s)$

网络函数   $H(s) = \frac{R(s)}{E(s)}$

网络函数与激励无关, 是系统参数和结构决定的。

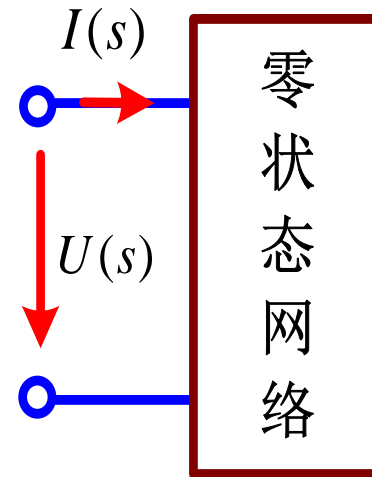
## 2. 网络函数 $H(s)$ 的物理意义

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{驱动点阻抗} & H(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I(s)} \\ \text{驱动点导纳} & H(s) = \frac{I(s)}{U(s)} \end{array} \right.$$



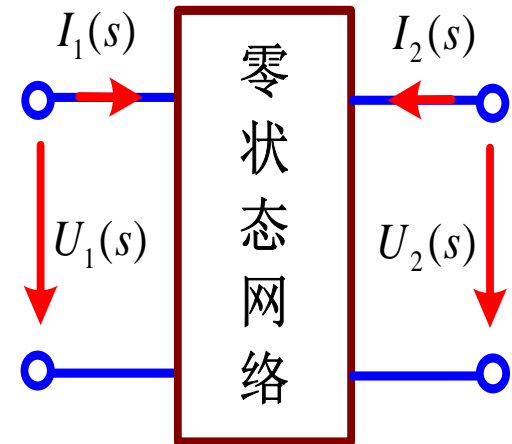
# 转移函数

转移阻抗  $H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$      $H(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{I_2(s)}$

转移导纳  $H(s) = \frac{I_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$      $H(s) = \frac{I_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$

转移电压比  $H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)}$      $H(s) = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$

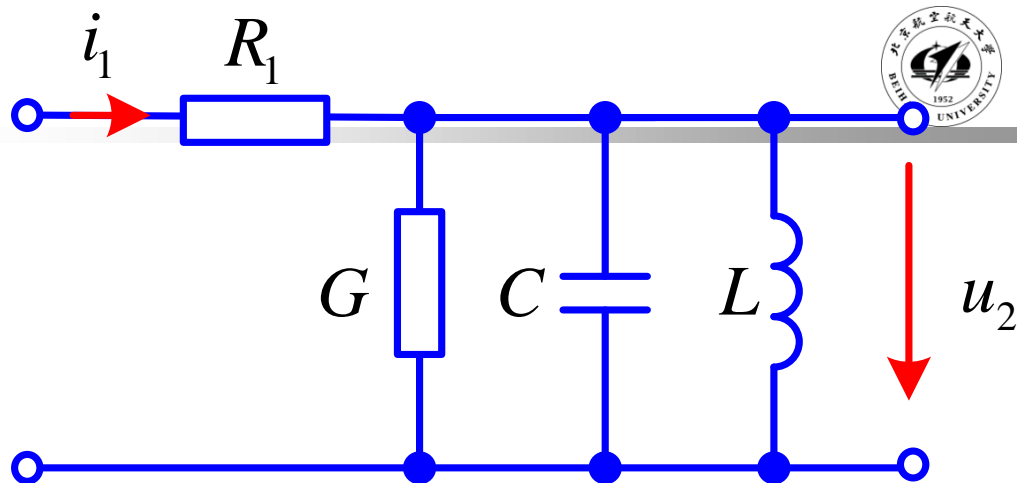
转移电流比  $H(s) = \frac{I_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$      $H(s) = \frac{I_1(s)}{I_2(s)}$



# 【例】

求：转移阻抗  $\frac{U_2(s)}{I_1(s)}$ 。

解



$$U_2(s) = \frac{1}{G + sC + \frac{1}{sL}} I_1(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{G + sC + \frac{1}{sL}} = \frac{Ls}{LCs^2 + GLs + 1}$$

### 3. 网络函数的性质和应用

$$R(s) = H(s)E(s)$$

$$e(t) = \delta(t) \quad E(s) = L[\delta(t)] = 1$$

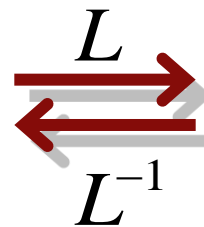
$$r(t) = h(t) \quad R(s) = H(s)$$

性质



$$L[h(t)] = H(s)$$

冲激响应



网络函数

应用



## (1) 由网络函数求取任意激励的零状态响应

$$H(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \quad E(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$$

$$R(s) = H(s)E(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \cdot \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$$

若  $D(s) = 0$  ,  $Q(s) = 0$  的根均无重根

$p_i$  为  $D(s) = 0$  的根     $p_j$  为  $Q(s) = 0$  的根

$$R(s) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_i}{s - p_i} + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{B_j}{s - p_j}$$

$$r(t) = L^{-1} [R(s)] = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i e^{p_i t} + \sum_{j=1}^m B_j e^{p_j t}$$

自由分量  
暂态分量

强制分量

## (2) 由网函数确定正弦稳态响应

$H(s)$  中令  $s = j\omega$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R(j\omega)}{E(j\omega)}$$

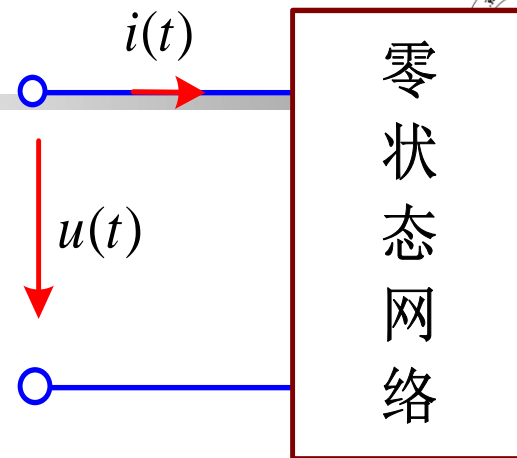
响应相量  
激励相量

【例】 已知：当  $u(t) = \delta(t)$  时

$$i(t) = e^{-2t} \cos t$$

1. 当  $u(t) = E e^{-2t}$  时，求  $i(t)$

2. 求网络可能的结构和参数。



解

$$h(t) = e^{-2t} \cos t$$

$$H(s) = L[h(t)] = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 1}$$

驱动点导纳

$$I(s) = R(s) = H(s)U(s)$$

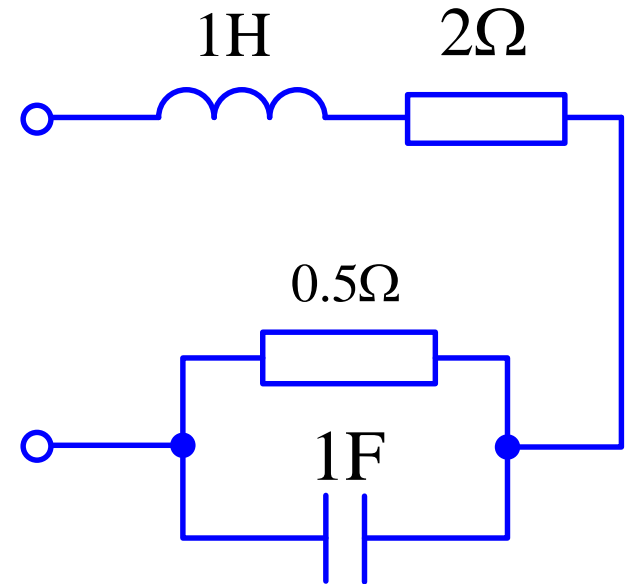
$$= \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{E}{s+2} = \frac{E}{(s+2)^2 + 1}$$



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

$$i(t) = L^{-1}[I(s)] = E e^{-2t} \sin t$$

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



# 求解线性电路零状态响应的卷积积分法

卷积积分  $t < 0, f_1(t)=0, f_2(t)=0$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(t-\xi) f_2(\xi) d\xi$$

卷积定理  $L[f_1(t)] = F_1(s) \quad L[f_2(t)] = F_2(s)$

$$L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = L\left[\int_0^t f_1(t-\xi) f_2(\xi) d\xi\right] = F_1(s) F_2(s)$$

$$R(s) = H(s) E(s) \quad r(t) = L^{-1}[H(s) E(s)]$$



$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t e(\xi) h(t-\xi) d\xi$$

**零状态响应=激励与冲激响应的卷乘**

# 卷积积分法：时域分析方法

线性电路    零状态响应问题    任意阶数电路

$$r(t) = \int_0^t e(\xi) h(t - \xi) d\xi$$

$$r(t) = \int_0^t e(t - \xi) h(\xi) d\xi$$

一阶电路卷积积分求解

分段：按照激励分段

定限：按照激励定限

变量置换

$$e(t) \rightarrow e(\xi)$$

$$h(t) \rightarrow h(t - \xi)$$

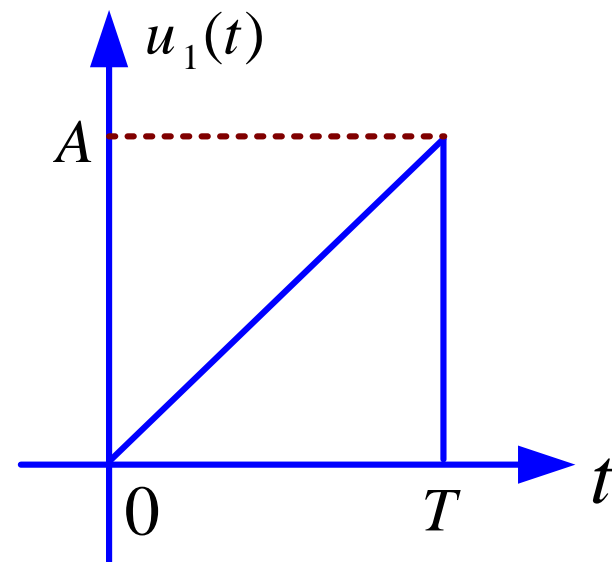
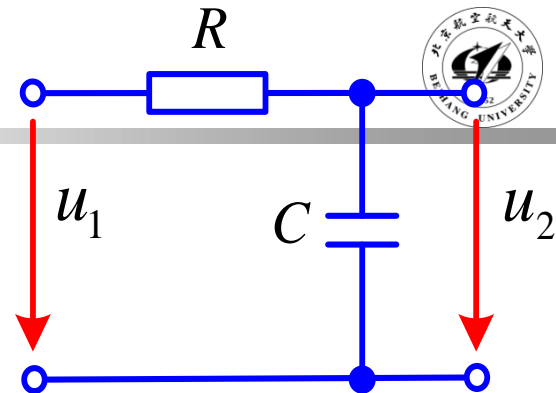
【例】 求：  $t > 0$  时  $u_2(t)$

解

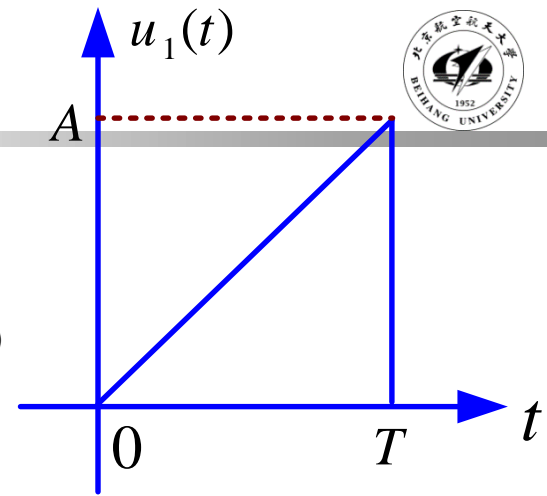
$$u_1(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{T}t & 0 < t < T \\ 0 & t > T \end{cases}$$

$$s(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) = s'(t) = \frac{1}{RC}e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\varepsilon(t)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 0 < t < T \quad u_2(t) &= \int_0^t \frac{A}{T} \xi \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t-\xi}{RC}} d\xi \\
 &= \frac{A}{T} \left[ \xi e^{-\frac{t-\xi}{RC}} - RC e^{-\frac{(t-\xi)}{RC}} \right] \Big|_0^t \\
 &= \frac{A}{T} \left[ t - RC + RC e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

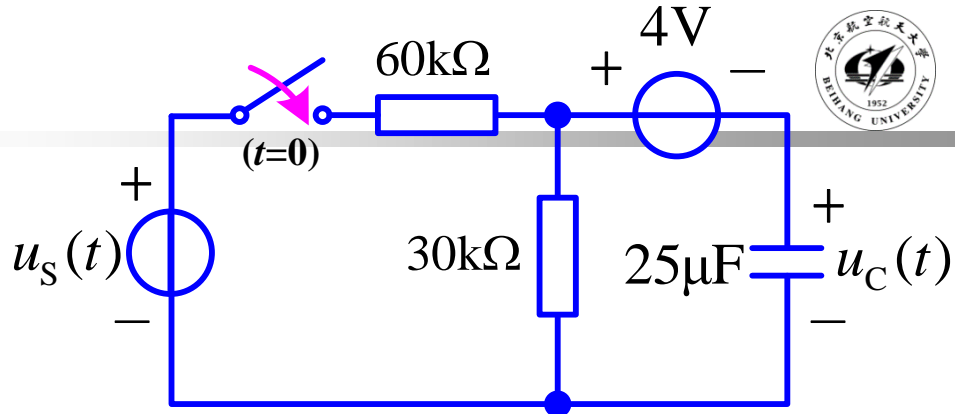


$$\begin{aligned}
 t > T \quad u_2(t) &= \int_0^T \frac{A}{T} \xi \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{t-\xi}{RC}} d\xi + \int_T^t 0 h(t-\xi) d\xi \\
 &= \frac{A}{T} \left( \xi e^{-\frac{t-\xi}{RC}} - RC e^{-\frac{t-\xi}{RC}} \right) \Big|_0^T \\
 &= \frac{A}{T} \left( T e^{-\frac{t-T}{RC}} - RC e^{-\frac{t-T}{RC}} + RC e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

【例】 求：  $t > 0$  时  $u_C(t)$

解  $u_C(0_-) = -4V$

$$u_C(0_+) = u_C(0_-) = -4V$$

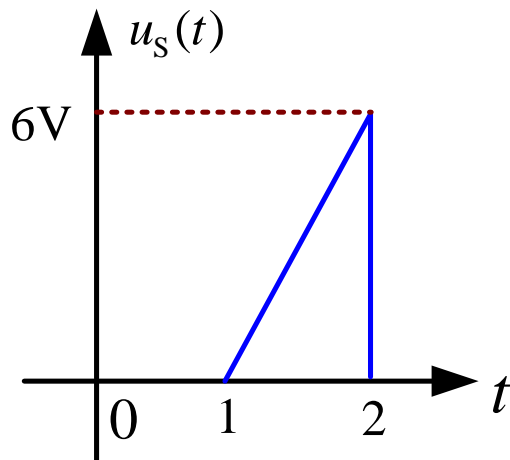


(1)  $u_C(0_+)$  +4V 电源共同作用下的部分全响应

$$u_C(0_+)^{(1)} = -4V, u_C(\infty)^{(1)} = -4V$$

$$u_C(t)^{(1)} = -4V$$

(2)  $u_S(t)$  的零状态响应 卷积积分法



$u_C(0_-) = 0V$  , 4V 电源置零 (不作用)

令  $u_S(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  求  $s(t)$

$$\tau = \frac{60 \times 30}{60 + 30} \times 10^3 \times 25 \times 10^{-6} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ s}$$

$$u_C(\infty) = \frac{30}{60 + 30} \times 1 \text{ V} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ V}$$

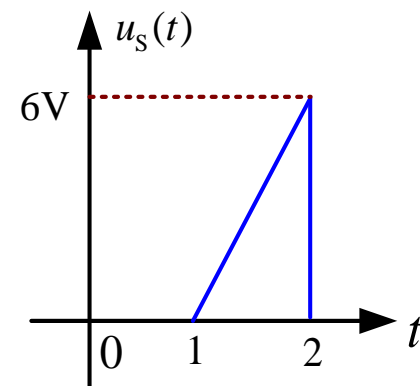
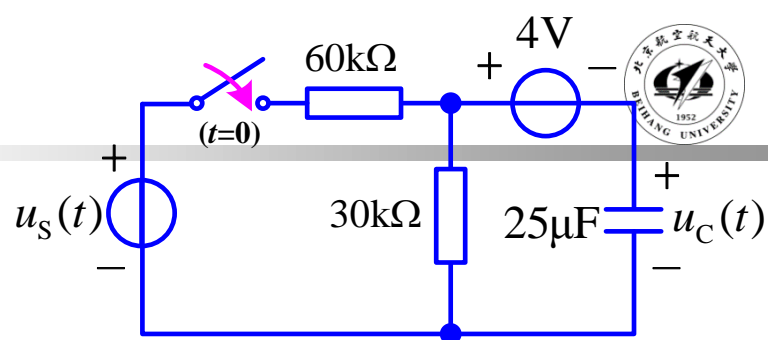
$$s(t) = \frac{1}{3} (1 - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \quad h(t) = \frac{2}{3} e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$u_S(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 6t - 6 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 0 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$0 < t < 1 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$1 < t < 2 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = \int_1^t 6(\xi - 1) \times \frac{2}{3} e^{-2(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$t > 2 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = \int_1^2 6(\xi - 1) \times \frac{2}{3} e^{-2(t-\xi)} d\xi$$



$$0 < t < 1 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = 0V$$

$$1 < t < 2$$

$$u_C(t)^{(2)}$$

$$= \int_1^t 6(\xi - 1) \times \frac{2}{3} e^{-2(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$= 2 \int_1^t (\xi - 1) d e^{-2(t-\xi)}$$

$$= \left[ 2(\xi - 1) e^{-2(t-\xi)} - e^{-2(t-\xi)} \right] \Big|_1^t$$

$$= 2(t - 1) - 1 + e^{-2(t-1)}$$

$$t > 2$$

$$u_C(t)^{(2)}$$

$$= \int_1^2 6(\xi - 1) \times \frac{2}{3} e^{-2(t-\xi)} d\xi$$

$$= \left[ 2(\xi - 1) e^{-2(t-\xi)} - e^{-2(t-\xi)} \right] \Big|_1^2$$

$$= e^{-2(t-2)} + e^{-2(t-1)}$$



$$0 < t < 1 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = 0V$$

$$1 < t < 2 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = 2(t-1) - 1 + e^{-2(t-1)}$$

$$t > 2 \quad u_C(t)^{(2)} = e^{-2(t-2)} + e^{-2(t-1)}$$

$$t > 0 \quad u_C(t)^{(1)} = -4V$$

$$\therefore 0 < t < 1 \quad u_C(t) = -4V$$

$$1 < t < 2 \quad u_C(t) = -5 + 2t + e^{-2(t-1)}$$

$$t > 2 \quad u_C(t) = -4 + e^{-2(t-2)} + e^{-2(t-1)}$$

# 14.7 网络函数的极点和零点

$$H(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = H_0 \frac{(s - z_1)(s - z_2) \cdots (s - z_m)}{(s - p_1)(s - p_2) \cdots (s - p_n)} = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (s - p_j)}$$

$H_0$  为常数

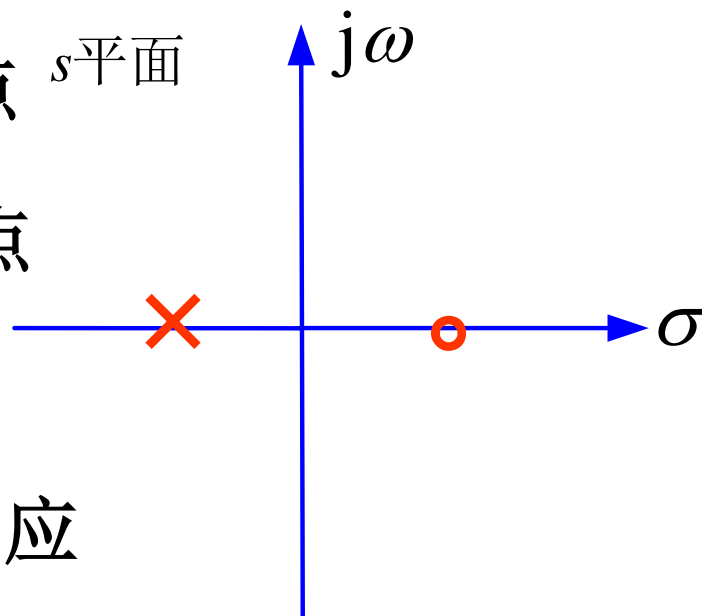
$s = z_i \quad H(s) \Big|_{s=z_i} = 0 \quad H(s) \text{ 的零点}$   $s$ 平面

$s = p_i \quad H(s) \Big|_{s=p_j} \rightarrow \infty \quad H(s) \text{ 的极点}$



时域响应

频域响应——正弦稳态响应



极点用 “x” 表示，零点用 “o” 表示。

【例】  $H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+2s+5}$

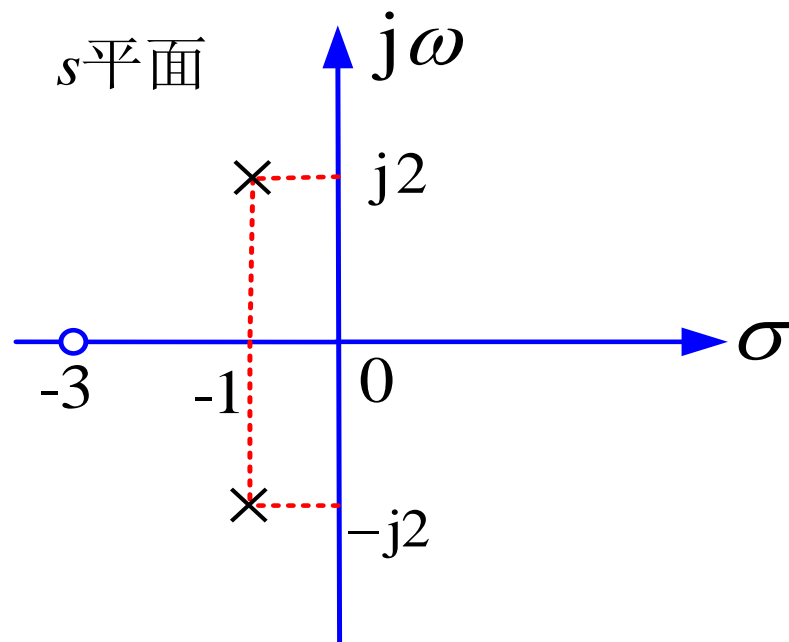
画极零图

解

$$H(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1-j2)(s+1+j2)}$$

$$z_1 = -3$$

$$p_1 = -1+j2 \quad p_2 = -1-j2$$



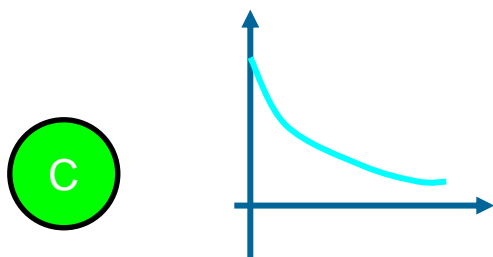
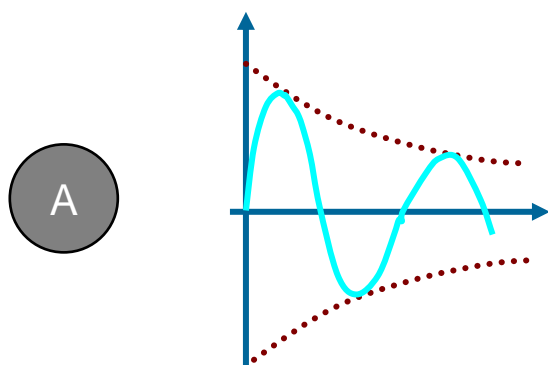
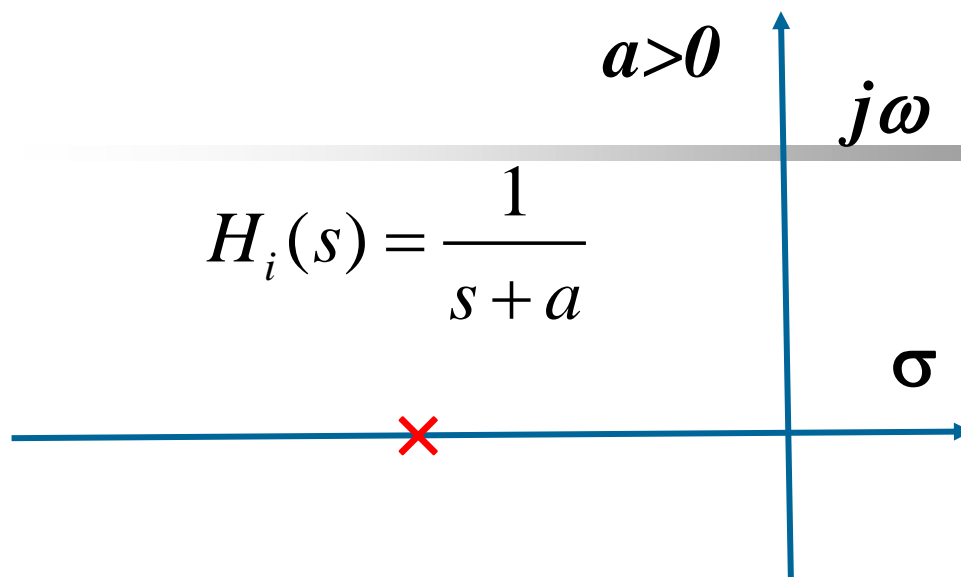
## 14.8 极点、零点与冲激响应

$$h(t) = L^{-1} [H(s)] = L^{-1} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i}{s - p_i} \right] = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{p_i t}$$

时域响应

$$\begin{aligned} R(s) &= H(s)E(s) \\ &= \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \cdot \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} \end{aligned}$$

极点分布如图，该极点对应的时域响应为：



提交

# 单选题

极点分布如图，该极点  
对应的时域响应为：

$$H_i(s) = \frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$a > 0$

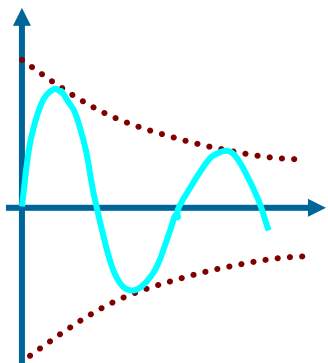
$j\omega$

$\sigma$

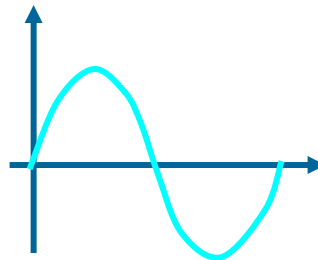
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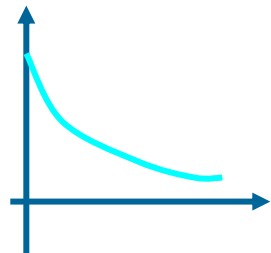
A



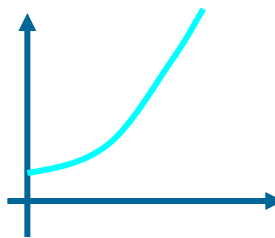
B



C

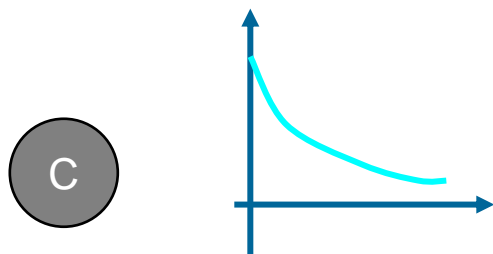
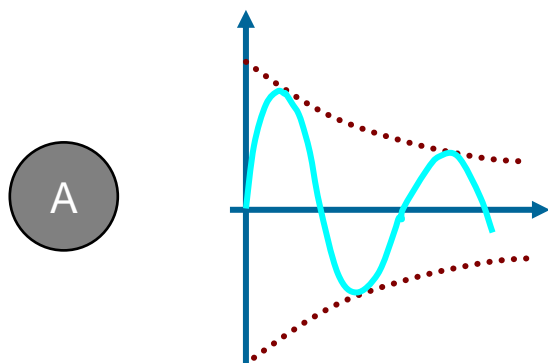
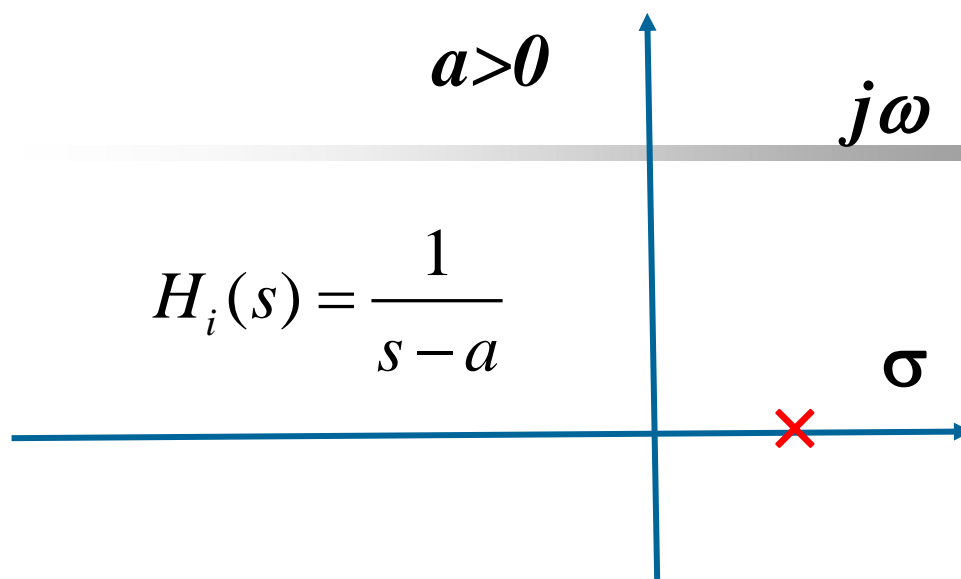


D



提交

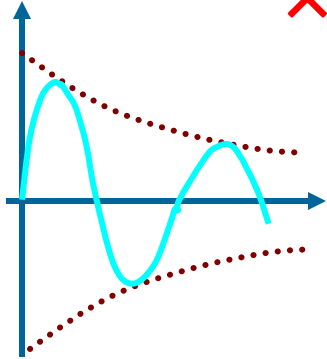
极点分布如图，该极点对应的时域响应为：



提交

$a > 0$

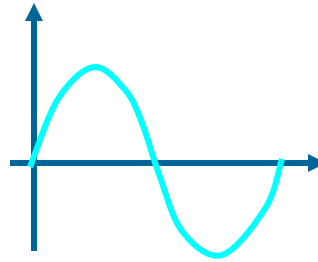
$$H_i(s) = \frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2 + \omega^2}$$



×

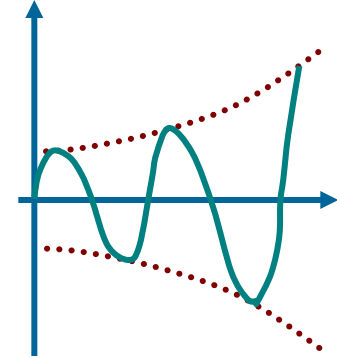
$j\omega$

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



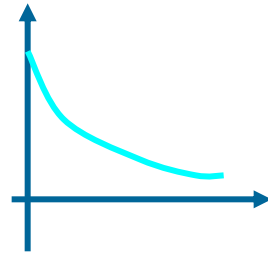
×

$$H_i(s) = \frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$$



×

$$H_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$



×

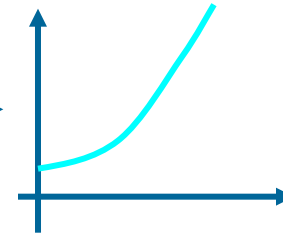
×

×

$$H_i(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

×

×

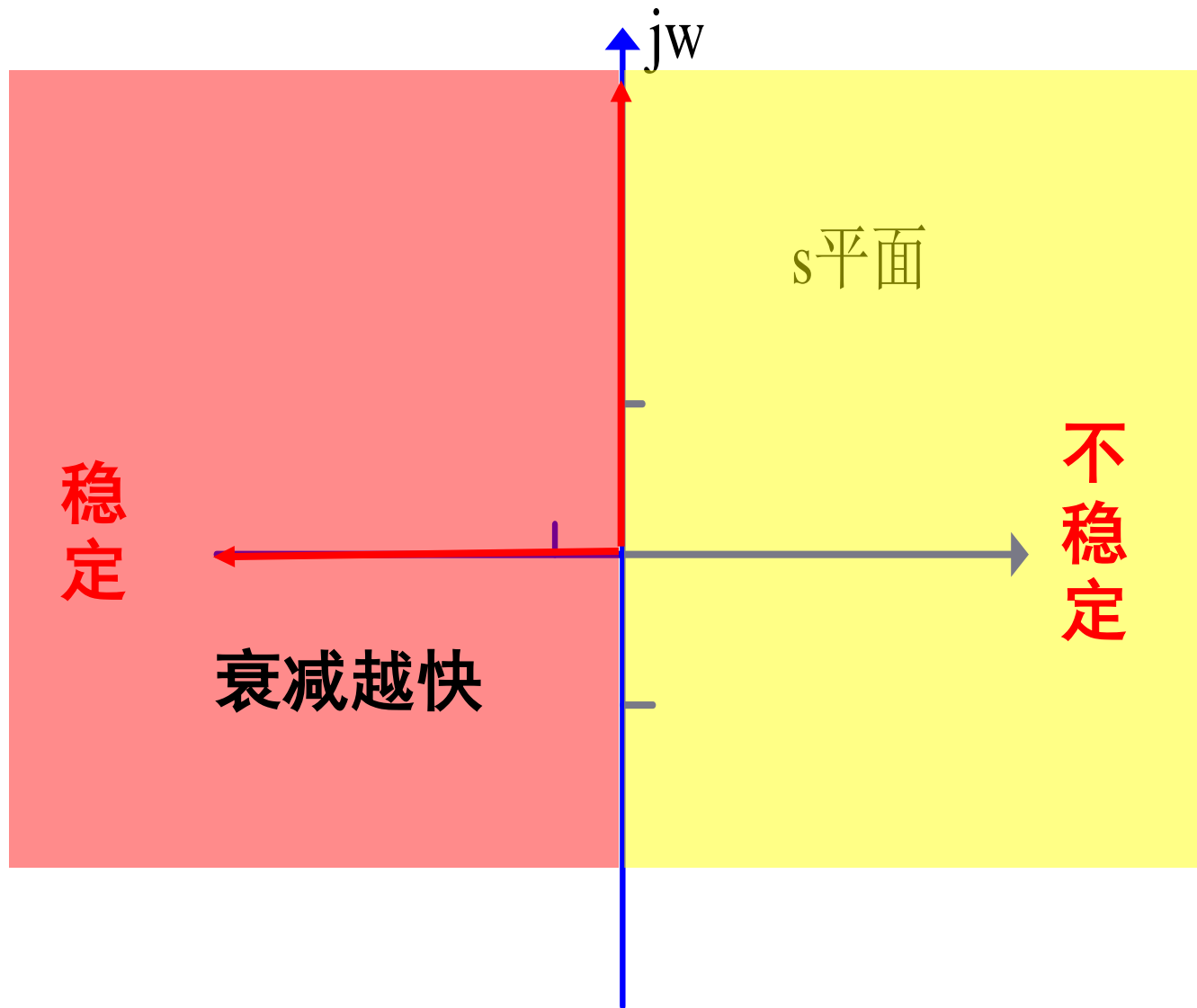


×

$$H_i(s) = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$\sigma$



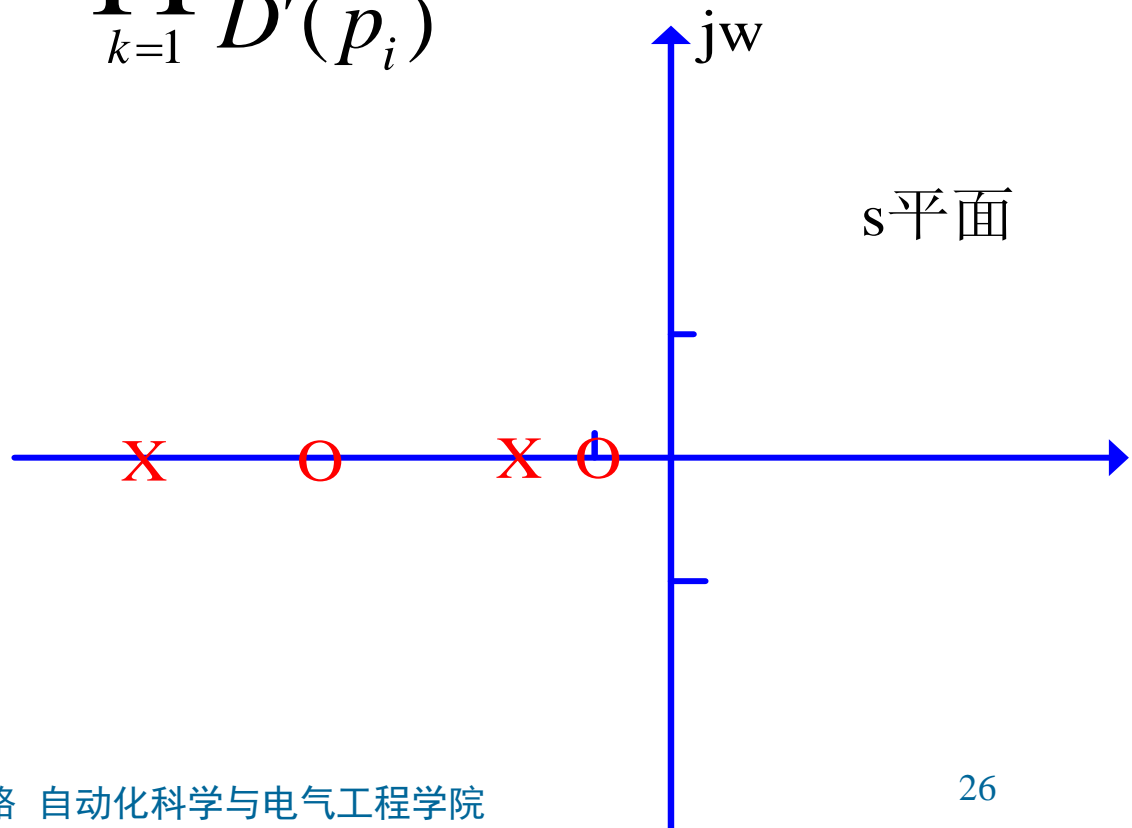


$$h(t) = L^{-1}[H(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i}{s - p_i}\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{p_i t}$$

零点的作用？

$$k_i = (s - p_i) \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \Big|_{s=p_i} = \prod_{k=1}^m \frac{p_i - z_k}{D'(p_i)}$$

决定了 $K_i$ 的大小

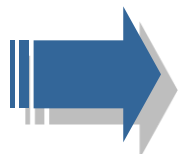


## 14.9 极点、零点与频率响应

**频率响应** 正弦稳态网络函数：单一激励下，网络零状态响应，响应相量与激励相量之比。

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\text{响应的相量}}{\text{激励的相量}}$$

$$H(s) \rightarrow H(j\omega)$$



$$H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \angle \varphi(\omega)$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\text{响应的有效值}}{\text{激励的有效值}}$$

**幅频特性**

幅值比随  $\omega$  变化的关系。

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg[H(j\omega)]$$

**相频特性**

相角差随  $\omega$  变化的关系。

$$H(s) \rightarrow H(j\omega) \quad H(j\omega) = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m (j\omega - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (j\omega - p_j)}$$
$$|H(j\omega)| = H_0 \frac{\prod_{i=1}^m |j\omega - z_i|}{\prod_{j=1}^n |j\omega - p_j|}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arg[H(j\omega)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^m \arg(j\omega - z_i) - \sum_{j=1}^n \arg(j\omega - p_j)$$

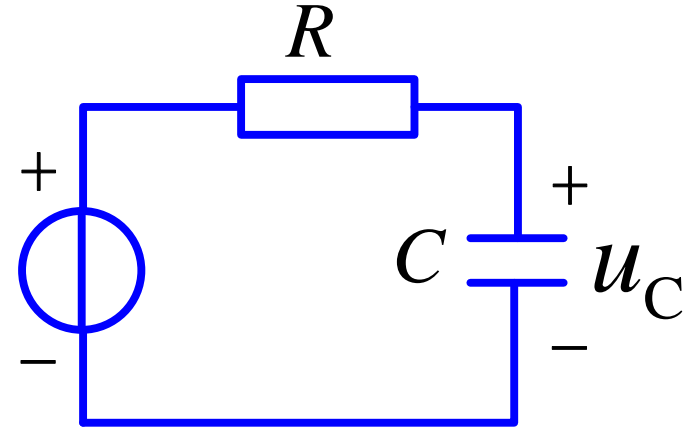
计算频率特性

在s平面上定性描绘频率特性

【例】 定性分析RC串联电路以电压 $u_C$ 为输出时电路的频率响应。

解

$$H(s) = \frac{U_C(s)}{U_S(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{RC}}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} u_S$$

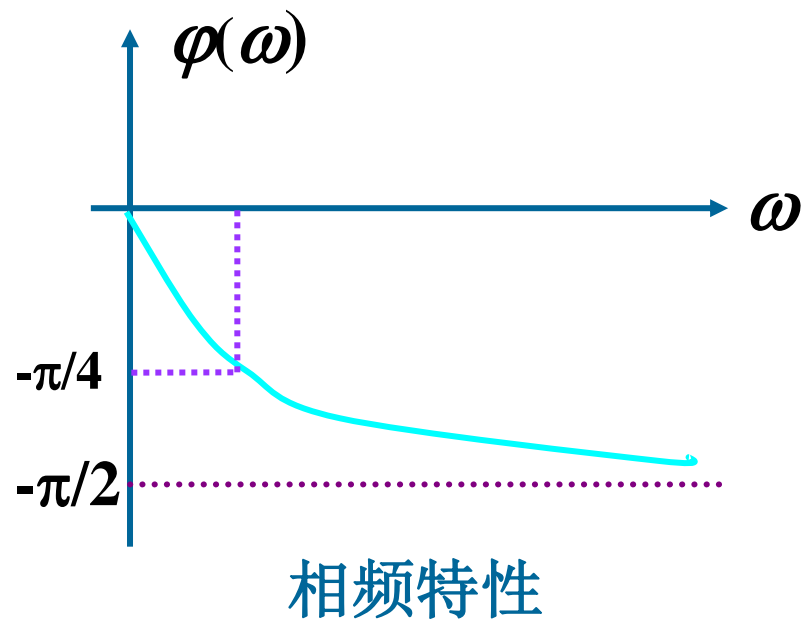
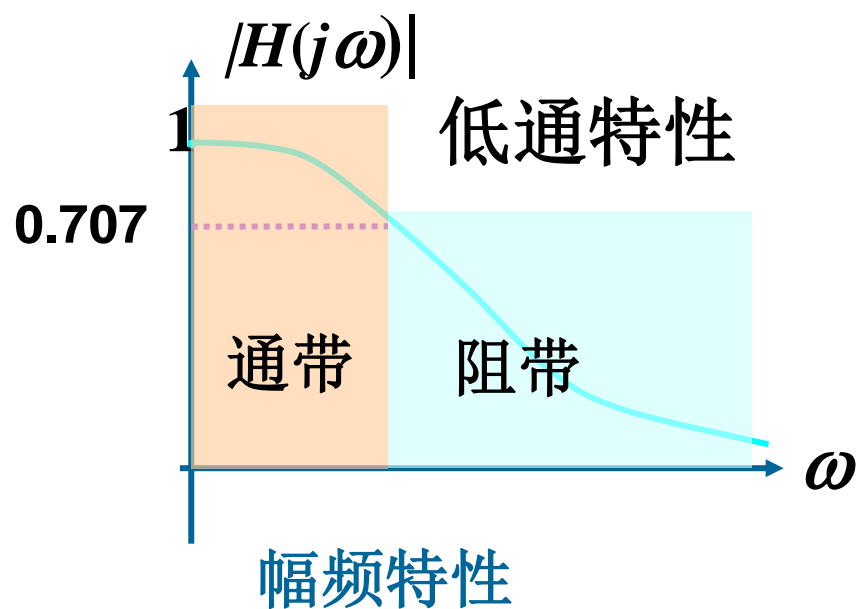
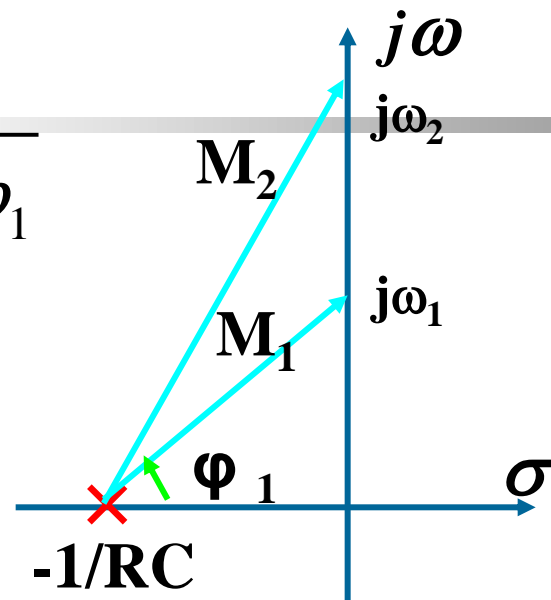


$$\text{一个极点 } s = \frac{-1}{RC} \quad H_0 = \frac{1}{RC}, \quad s = j\omega$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{H_0}{j\omega + 1/RC} = |H(j\omega)| \angle \varphi(\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{H_0}{j\omega + 1/RC} = \frac{H_0}{j\omega - p_1}$$

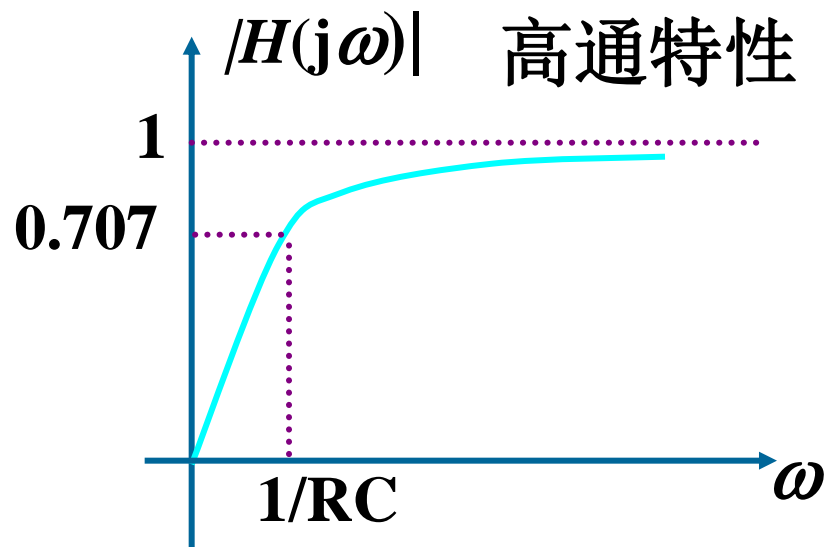
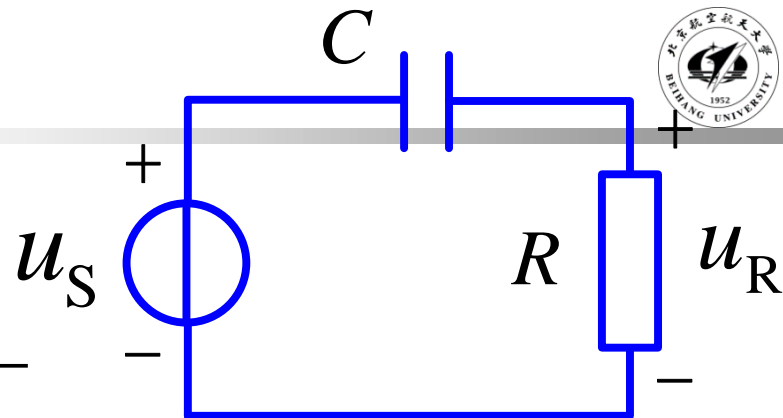
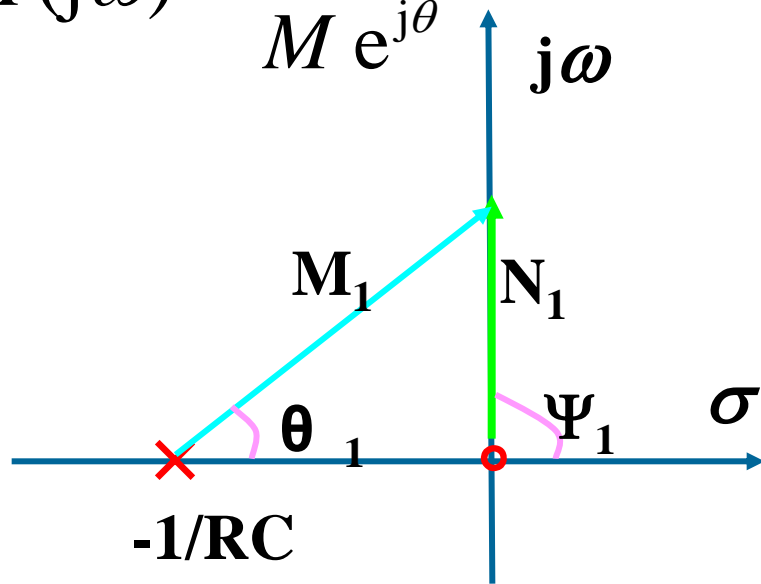
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{H_0}{M e^{j\theta}}$$



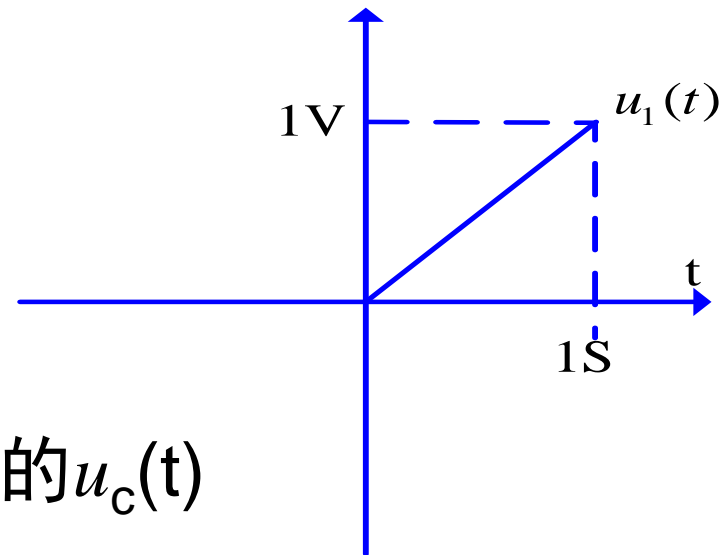
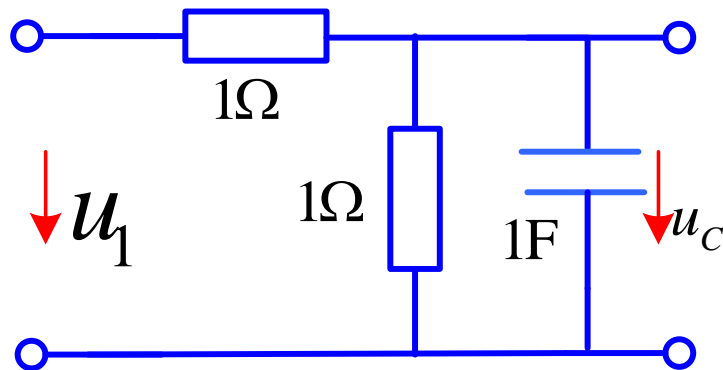
若以电压 $u_R$ 为输出时电路的频率响应为

$$H(s) = \frac{U_R(s)}{U_S(s)} = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{s}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{N e^{j\psi}}{M e^{j\theta}}$$



- 14-30 【零点、极点图】
- 14-37 【频率响应,  $R=1\Omega$ 】
- 补充题



- $u_c(0_-)=0$ , 求  $t>0$  时的  $u_c(t)$