

4-20 求下列信号的奈奎斯特间隔和频率

$$(1) \text{ } Sa(90t)$$

$$(2) \text{ } Sa^2(90t)$$

$$(3) \text{ } Sa(90t) + Sa(50t)$$

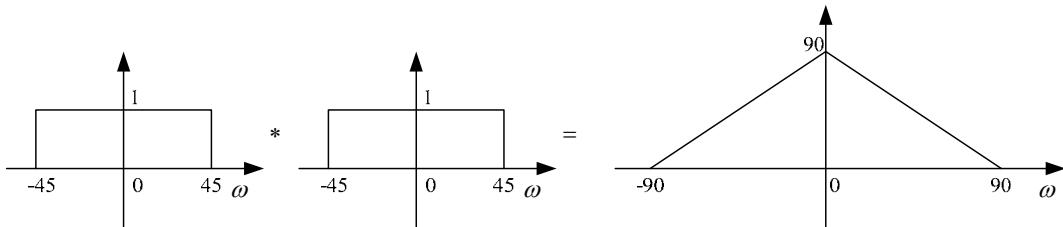
$$(4) \text{ } Sa(100t) + Sa^2(70t)$$

解：(1) 由于 $g_{90}(t) \leftrightarrow 90Sa(90\omega)$, 故 $Sa(90t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{45}g_{90}(\omega)$, 可得信号最高角频率

$\omega_m = 45 \text{ rad/s}$, 最高频率 $f_m = \frac{45}{2\pi} = \frac{45}{2\pi} \text{ Hz}$ 。根据奈奎斯特采样定理可得：

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{\pi}{45} s, \quad f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{45}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

$$(2) \text{ } Sa^2(90t) = Sa(90t) \cdot Sa(90t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{\pi}{45} g_{90}(\omega) * \frac{\pi}{45} g_{90}(\omega) \right] \text{。由于}$$



故信号 $Sa^2(90t)$ 的最高角频率 $\omega_m = 90 \text{ rad/s}$, 最高频率 $f_m = \frac{90}{2\pi} = \frac{45}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$, 所以

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{\pi}{90} s, \quad f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{90}{\pi} \text{ Hz}.$$

(3) $Sa(90t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{45} g_{90}(\omega)$, $Sa(50t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{25} g_{50}(\omega)$, 故信号 $Sa(90t) + Sa(50t)$ 的最高角频率 $\omega_m = 45 \text{ rad/s}$, 最高频率 $f_m = \frac{45}{2\pi} = \frac{45}{2\pi} \text{ Hz}$, 所以

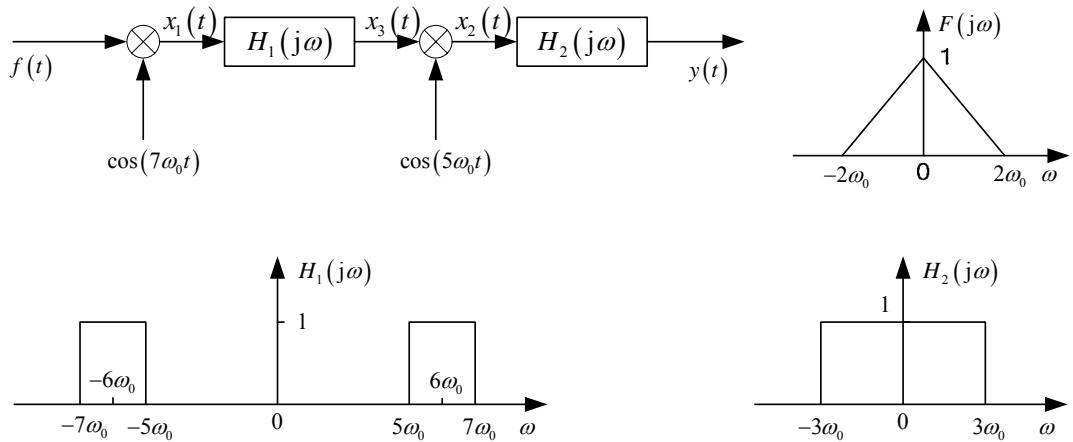
$$T_s = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{\pi}{45} s, \quad f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{45}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

(4) 由于信号 $Sa(100t)$ 的最高角频率 $\omega_{m1} = 50 \text{ rad/s}$, 信号 $Sa^2(70t)$ 的最高角频率

$\omega_{m2} = 70 \text{ rad/s}$, 故信号 $Sa(100t) + Sa^2(70t)$ 的最高角频率 $\omega_m = \omega_{m2} = 70 \text{ rad/s}$, 最高频率 $f_m = \frac{70}{2\pi} = \frac{35}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$, 所以

$$T_s = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{\pi}{70} s, \quad f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{70}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

4-23 如题图 4-23 所示系统，已知输入信号 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数如图中 $F(j\omega)$ 所示，试用图解法求响应 $y(t)$ 的频谱函数 $Y(j\omega)$

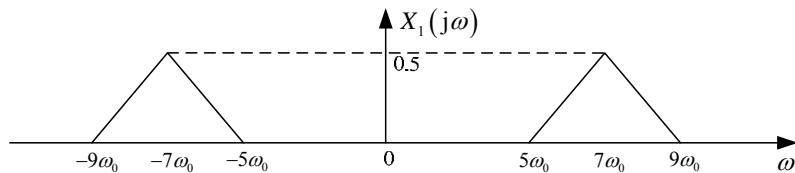


题图 4-23

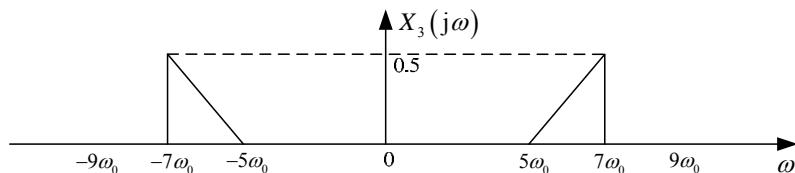
解：设第一个乘法器的输出为 $x_1(t)$ ，第二个乘法器的输出为 $x_2(t)$ ，第一个子模块 $H_1(j\omega)$ 的输出为 $x_3(t)$ ，则

$$x_1(t) = f(t) \cdot \cos(7\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ F(j\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega + 7\omega_0) + \delta(\omega - 7\omega_0)] \right\}$$

其对应的频谱（注意系数）如下图所示：

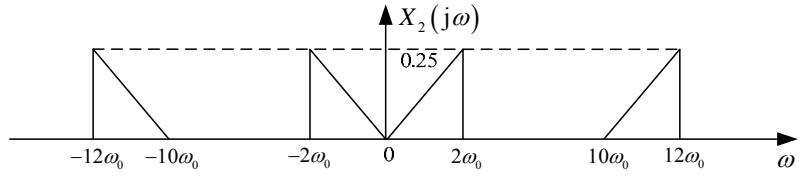


由结构框图得 $x_3(t) = x_1(t) * h_1(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(j\omega) \cdot H_1(j\omega)$ ，得 $X_3(j\omega)$ 如下图所示：

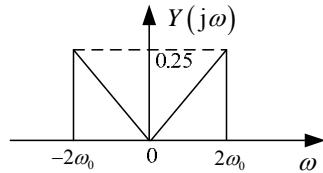


$$x_2(t) = x_3(t) \cdot \cos(5\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ X_3(j\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega + 5\omega_0) + \delta(\omega - 5\omega_0)] \right\}, \text{ 可得}$$

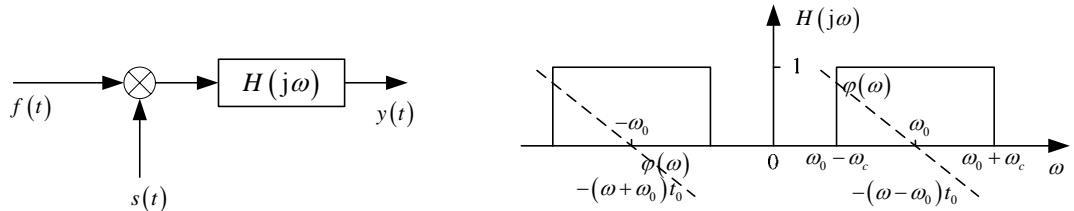
$x_2(t)$ 的频谱为



$y(t) = x_2(t) * h_2(t) \Leftrightarrow X_2(j\omega) \cdot H_2(j\omega)$, 得响应 $y(t)$ 的频谱函数 $Y(j\omega)$ 为



4-24 已知 $f(t) = Sa(\omega_c t)$, $s(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$, 且 $\omega_0 \gg \omega_c$, 试求题图 4-24 所示系统的输出 $y(t)$



题图 4-24

解: 由于 $g_{2\omega_c}(t) \Leftrightarrow 2\omega_c Sa(\omega_c \omega)$, 根据对称性可得 $Sa(\omega_c t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} g_{2\omega_c}(\omega)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) \cdot s(t) &\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} [F(j\omega) * S(j\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} g_{2\omega_c}(\omega) * \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} [g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0) + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

由图可得 $H(j\omega) = g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t_0} + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t_0}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} Y(j\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[f(t) \cdot s(t)] \cdot H(j\omega) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \left[g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t_0} + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t_0} \right] \end{aligned}$$

由 $Sa(\omega_c t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} g_{2\omega_c}(\omega)$ 得: $\frac{\omega_c}{\pi} Sa(\omega_c t) \Leftrightarrow g_{2\omega_c}(\omega)$, 根据时移特性

$$g_{2\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j\omega t_0} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} Sa[\omega_c(t - t_0)]$$

根据频移特性得: $g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t_0} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t} Sa[\omega_c(t - t_0)]$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
y(t) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \left[g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t_0} + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0) e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t_0} \right] \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ e^{-j\omega_0 t} \text{Sa}[\omega_c(t - t_0)] + e^{j\omega_0 t} \text{Sa}[\omega_c(t - t_0)] \right\} \\
&= \text{Sa}[\omega_c(t - t_0)] \cdot \cos(\omega_0 t)
\end{aligned}$$

4-28 假定信号 $x(t) = \cos 2\pi t + \sin 6\pi t$ 是具有下列冲激响应的各个 LTI 系统的输入信号。

$$(1) \ h(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t} \quad (2) \ h(t) = \frac{[\sin 4\pi t][\sin 8\pi t]}{\pi t^2} \quad (3) \ h(t) = \frac{[\sin 4\pi t][\sin 8\pi t]}{\pi t}$$

分别求各系统的零状态响应。

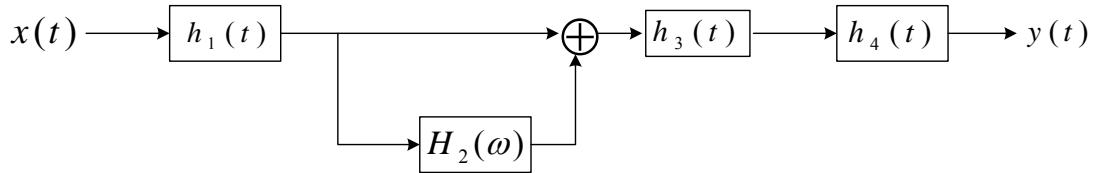
$$\text{解: } (1) \ X(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega + 2\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2\pi)] + j\pi[\delta(\omega + 6\pi) - \delta(\omega - 6\pi)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h(t) &= \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t} = \frac{4 \sin 4\pi t}{4\pi t} = 4 \text{Sa}(4\pi t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[8\pi \text{Sa}\left(\frac{8\pi t}{2}\right) \right] \\
&\Leftrightarrow g_{8\pi}(\omega)
\end{aligned}$$

故 $Y_f(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega + 2\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2\pi)]$, 求其逆变换得:

$$y_f(t) = \cos 2\pi t$$

4-30 在如题图 4-30 所示互联的 4 个 LTI 系统中。



题图 4-30

$$\text{图中 } h_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\sin \omega_c t}{2\pi t} \right], \quad H_2(j\omega) = e^{-j2\pi \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}, \quad h_3(t) = \frac{\sin 3\omega_c t}{\pi t}, \quad h_4(t) = u(t)。 \text{ 求}$$

(1) 确定并画出 $H_1(j\omega)$;

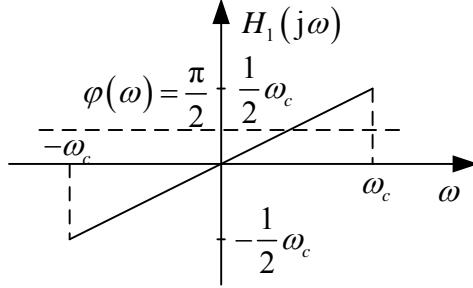
(2) 整个系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 是什么?

(3) 求输入为 $x(t) = \sin(2\omega_c t) + \cos(\omega_c t / 2)$ 时的输出 $y(t)$ 。

$$\text{解: } (1) \ \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{2\pi t} = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\omega_c t} = \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_c t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[2\omega_c \text{Sa}\left(\frac{2\omega_c t}{2}\right) \right], \text{ 根据对称性得}$$

$$\frac{\sin \omega_c t}{2\pi t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega)$$

$$h_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\sin \omega_c t}{2\pi t} \right] \leftrightarrow j\omega \cdot \frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) = \left[\frac{\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) \right] \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}, \text{ 其频谱图如下图所示}$$



(2) 由系统的结构框图得:

$$h(t) = h_1(t) * [h_2(t) + \delta(t)] * h_3(t) * h_4(t)$$

$$\text{其频域表达式为: } H(j\omega) = H_1(j\omega) \cdot [H_2(j\omega) + 1] \cdot H_3(j\omega) \cdot H_4(j\omega)$$

$$h_3(t) = \frac{\sin 3\omega_c t}{\pi t} = \frac{3\omega_c}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sin 3\omega_c t}{3\omega_c t} \leftrightarrow g_{6\omega_c}(\omega)$$

$$H_4(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(j\omega) \cdot [H_2(j\omega) + 1] \cdot H_3(j\omega) &= \frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) \cdot \left[1 + e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \right] \cdot g_{6\omega_c}(\omega) \\ &= \frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) + \frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= H_1(j\omega) \cdot [H_2(j\omega) + 1] \cdot H_3(j\omega) \cdot H_4(j\omega) \\ &= \left[\frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) + \frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \right] + \pi \left[\frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) + \frac{j\omega}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \right] \cdot \delta(\omega) \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} g_{\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } g_\tau(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\tau t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_\tau(\omega), \text{ 故}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}g_{\omega_c}(\omega) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{2\pi} Sa\left(\frac{\omega_c t}{2}\right) = \frac{\omega_c}{4\pi} Sa\left(\frac{\omega_c t}{2}\right)$$

根据时移性可得

$$\frac{1}{2}g_{\omega_c}(\omega)e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}} = \frac{1}{2}g_{\omega_c}(\omega)e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c}\omega} \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega_c}{4\pi} Sa\left[\frac{\omega_c\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{\omega_c}\right)}{2}\right] = \frac{\omega_c}{4\pi} Sa\left[\frac{\omega_c t - 2\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$\text{故 } h(t) = \frac{\omega_c}{4\pi} \left[Sa\left(\frac{\omega_c t}{2}\right) + Sa\left(\frac{\omega_c t - 2\pi}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$(3) \text{ 当输入 } x(t) = \sin(2\omega_c t) + \cos(\omega_c t / 2),$$

$$\sin(2\omega_c t) \leftrightarrow j\pi[\delta(\omega + 2\omega_c) - \delta(\omega - 2\omega_c)] \quad (\text{该冲激函数落在 } g_{\omega_c}(\omega) \text{ 外})$$

$$\cos(\omega_c t / 2) = \cos\left[\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right) \cdot t\right] \leftrightarrow \pi\left[\delta(\omega + \frac{\omega_c}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\omega_c}{2})\right]$$

$$\text{则 } y(t) \leftrightarrow Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) \cdot X(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta(\omega + \frac{\omega_c}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\omega_c}{2}) \right] + \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\delta(\omega + \frac{\omega_c}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\omega_c}{2}) \right] \cdot e^{-j2\pi\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}$$

求其逆变换得：

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \cos\left[\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right) \cdot t\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left[\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right) \cdot \left(t - \frac{2\pi}{\omega_c}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos\left[\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right) \cdot t\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cos\left[\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2}\right) \cdot t - \pi\right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$4-31 \text{ 设一个 LTI 系统对输入 } x(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t) \text{ 的响应为 } y(t) = (2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t})u(t),$$

(1) 求此系统的频率响应。

(2) 求系统的冲激响应。

(3) 求系统的微分方程，并用积分器，相加器和系数乘法器构成此系统。

解：求系统的频率响应即为求系统的系统函数的幅频关系。

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{2}{1+j\omega} - \frac{2}{4+j\omega} = \frac{6}{(4+j\omega)(1+j\omega)}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} + \frac{1}{3+j\omega} = \frac{2(j\omega+2)}{(1+j\omega)(3+j\omega)}$$

$$\text{故 } H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{3(3+j\omega)}{(4+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} = \frac{9(8+\omega^2)}{(16+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)} - j \frac{3\omega(10+\omega^2)}{(16+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)}$$

其幅频特性（即频率响应）为：

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{\left[9(8+\omega^2)\right]^2 + \left[3\omega(10+\omega^2)\right]^2}{\left[(16+\omega^2)(4+\omega^2)\right]^2}$$

(2) 对 $H(j\omega)$ 进行部分分式展开得

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{3(3+j\omega)}{(4+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{4+j\omega} + \frac{1}{2+j\omega} \right)$$

求其逆变换即可得到系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t) = \frac{3}{2} (e^{-4t} + e^{-2t}) u(t)$ 。

4-33 一个因果 LTI 系统的输出 $y(t)$ 与输入 $x(t)$ 之间的关系为 $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$ ，

(1) 求系统的传递函数 $H(j\omega) = Y(j\omega)/X(j\omega)$ ，并画出频谱特性图。

(2) 若 $x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ ，求 $Y(j\omega)$ 。

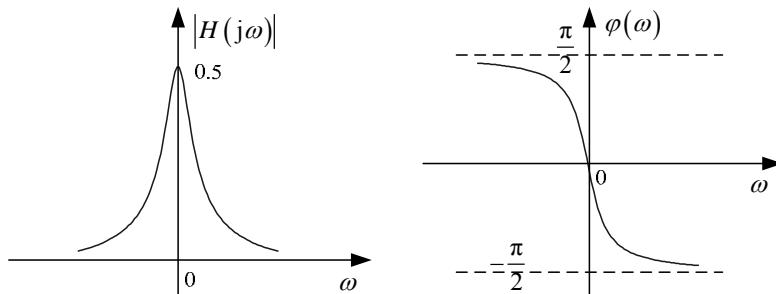
(3) 利用部分分式展开法求 $y(t)$

解：(1) 对方程 $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$ 两边求傅里叶变换得：

$$j\omega Y(j\omega) + 2Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)$$

故得系统传递函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 2} = \frac{2 - j\omega}{4 + \omega^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + \omega^2}} e^{-j\arctan(\frac{\omega}{2})}$

其频谱特性如下图所示：



(2) $x(t) = e^{-t} u(t) \Leftrightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$ ，故

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+1} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega+2} = \frac{1}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)}$$

(3) 对 $Y(j\omega)$ 进行部分分式展开得

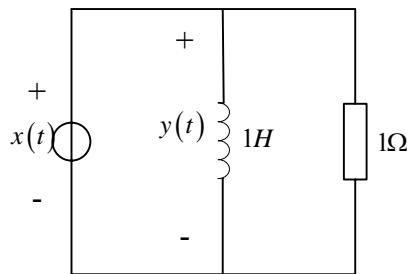
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)} = \frac{1}{j\omega+1} - \frac{1}{j\omega+2} \Leftrightarrow y(t) = [e^{-t} - e^{-2t}] u(t)$$

4-37 由题图 4-37 所示的 RL 电路实现的 LTI 因果系统，电流源输出电流为输入 $x(t)$ ，系统的输出为流经电感线圈的电流 $y(t)$ 。

(a) 求关联 $x(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 的微分方程；

(b) 求系统对输入为 $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$ 的零状态响应；

(c) 若 $x(t) = \cos(t)$ ，求输出 $y(t)$



题图 4-37

解：(1) 设流经电阻的电流为 $i_R(t)$ （从上向下）。根据 KCL 得：

$$x(t) = y(t) + i_R(t)$$

其中， $i_R(t) = \frac{u_R(t)}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot L \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$ ，代入上式得

$$x(t) = \frac{L}{R} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t)$$

代入已知条件 $R = 1\Omega$, $L = 1H$ 得系统的微分方程

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$$

(2) 对上述微分方程两边求傅里叶变换得系统函数为

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

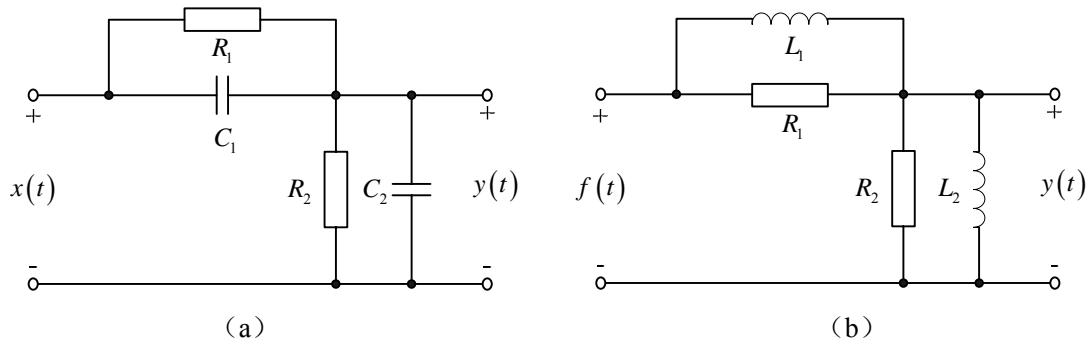
由于输入 $x(t) = e^{j\omega t}$ 为基本函数，故系统的零状态响应为

$$y_f(t) = e^{j\omega t} \cdot H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \cdot e^{j\omega t}$$

(3) 由欧拉公式得 $\cos(t) = \frac{e^{j(1\times t)} + e^{j(-1\times t)}}{2}$ ，得 $a_1 = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ，所以

$$y(t) = a_1 H(j) e^{jt} + a_{-1} H(-j) e^{-jt} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{1+j} e^{jt} + \frac{1}{1-j} e^{-jt} \right)$$

4-42 如题图 4-42 所示电路，试写出该系统的系统函数 $H(j\omega)$ ，若要求该系统为无失真传递系统，元件参数应满足什么条件？



解：由于 $i_c(t) = C \cdot \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} \Rightarrow I_c(j\omega) = j\omega C U_c(j\omega)$ ，可得电容的容值为：

$$\frac{U_c(j\omega)}{I_c(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由图(a)的电路连接可得 } H_a(j\omega) &= \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{R_2 \parallel C_2}{R_1 \parallel C_1 + R_2 \parallel C_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega R_2 C_2}}{\frac{1}{j\omega R_1 C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega R_2 C_2}} \\ &= \frac{R_2 (j\omega R_1 C_1 + 1)}{R_2 (j\omega R_1 C_1 + 1) + R_1 (j\omega R_2 C_2 + 1)} = \frac{R_2 + j\omega R_1 R_2 C_1}{(R_1 + R_2) + j\omega R_1 R_2 (C_1 + C_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{对于复数 } \frac{c+jd}{a+jb} = \frac{(c+jd)(a-jb)}{a^2+b^2} = \frac{ac+bd}{a^2+b^2} + j \frac{ad-bc}{a^2+b^2},$$

$$\text{其模为: } \left| \frac{c+jd}{a+jb} \right| = \sqrt{\frac{(ac+bd)^2 + (ad-bc)^2}{(a^2+b^2)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{(c^2+d^2)}{a^2+b^2}}$$

$$\text{其相位为 } \arg\left(\frac{c+jd}{a+jb}\right) = \varphi(\omega) = \arctan\left(\frac{ad-bc}{ac+bd}\right)$$

要求系统为无失真传递系统，则要求 $|H(j\omega)| = K$ (常数), $\varphi(\omega) = -\omega t_0$ (t_0 为常数)。

将 $a = R_1 + R_2$, $b = \omega R_1 R_2 (C_1 + C_2)$, $c = R_2$, $d = \omega R_1 R_2 C_1$ 代入以上两式可得系统常数应满足以下条件：

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ (R_1 + R_2)^2 + [\omega R_1 R_2 (C_1 + C_2)]^2 \right\} \cdot K^2 = R_2^2 + (\omega R_1 R_2 C_1)^2 \\ & \arctan \left[\frac{(R_1 + R_2) \omega R_1 R_2 C_1 - \omega R_1 R_2^2 (C_1 + C_2)}{(R_1 + R_2) R_2 + (\omega R_1 R_2)^2 C_1 (C_1 + C_2)} \right] = -\omega t_0 \end{aligned}$$

由图 (b) 的电路连接可得

$$\begin{aligned} H_b(j\omega) &= \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{R_2 \setminus \setminus L_2}{R_1 \setminus \setminus L_1 + R_2 \setminus \setminus L_2} \\ &= \frac{j\omega L_2 R_2 (R_1 + j\omega L_1)}{j\omega L_2 R_2 (R_1 + j\omega L_1) + j\omega L_1 R_1 (R_2 + j\omega L_2)} \\ &= \frac{-\omega^2 L_1 L_2 R_2 + j\omega L_2 R_1 R_2}{-\omega^2 L_1 L_2 (R_1 + R_2) + j\omega R_1 R_2 (L_1 + L_2)} \end{aligned}$$

将 $a = -\omega^2 L_1 L_2 (R_1 + R_2)$, $b = \omega R_1 R_2 (L_1 + L_2)$, $c = -\omega^2 L_1 L_2 R_2$, $d = \omega L_2 R_1 R_2$ 代入前面的两式即可得到系统为无失真传递系统时元件参数应满足的条件。