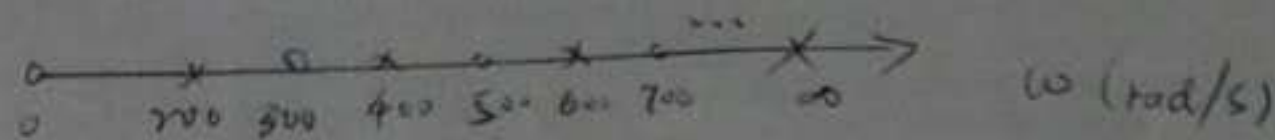


1. 图1表示一阶极点阻抗函数 $Z(s)$ 模型, 且知当 $\omega = 50 \text{ rad/s}$ 时, $Z(j\omega) = j100$.
试实现 $Z(s)$ 的福斯特 I、II 型, 考尔 I、II 型网络结构.



答: 依图有 $Z(s) = HS \frac{(s^2+300^2)(s+500)(s^2+700^2)}{(s^2+200^2)(s+400)(s^2+600^2)} = HS \frac{A}{B}$

由 $Z(s)|_{s=j50} = HS \frac{A}{B} = H \cdot j50 \cdot 5 = j4000 \quad \Rightarrow \frac{A}{B} H = 4$

$\therefore Z(s) = 4S \cdot \frac{A}{B}$

(I). 福斯特 I 型: $Z(s)$ 在 $s = \pm j200$, $s = \pm j400$, $\pm j600$ 及 $s = \infty$ 各有一根.
故用基 I 型实现形式为:

$$Z(s) = \frac{2k_2 s}{s^2+200^2} + \frac{2k_4 s}{s^2+400^2} + \frac{2k_6 s}{s^2+600^2} + k_\infty s$$

其中: $k_2 = (s-j200)Z(s)|_{s=j200} = 4S \frac{A}{B} |_{s=j200} = 2.46 \times 10^5$

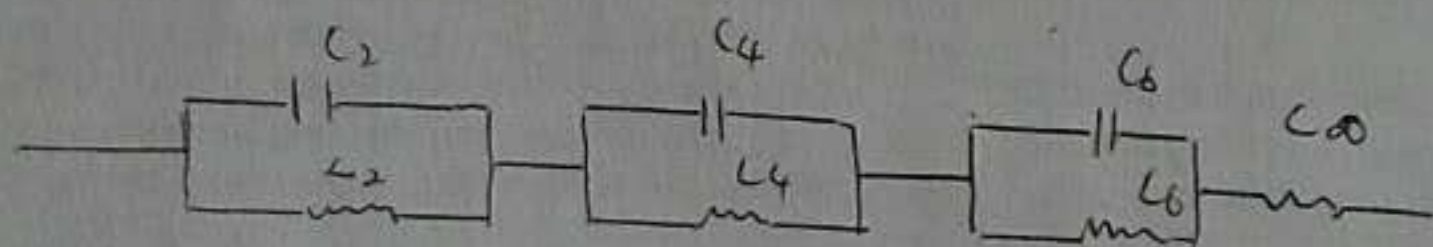
代入类似公式 $k_4 = 1.73 \times 10^5 \quad k_6 = 1.21 \times 10^5$

$k_\infty = \frac{Z(s)}{s} |_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 4$

$\therefore C_2 = \frac{1}{2k_2} = 2.03 \mu\text{F} \quad C_4 = \frac{1}{2k_4} = 2.90 \mu\text{F} \quad C_6 = \frac{1}{2k_6} = 4.13 \mu\text{F}$

$L_2 = \frac{2k_2}{\omega_2^2} = 12.3 \text{ H} \quad L_4 = \frac{2k_4}{\omega_4^2} = 2.16 \text{ H} \quad L_6 = \frac{2k_6}{\omega_6^2} = 0.67 \text{ H}$

$L_\infty = k_\infty = 4 \text{ H}$. 对应网络结构如图 0.



(II). 对于 II 型, $Y(s)$ 在 $s=0$, $s=\pm j300$, $\pm j500$ 及 $\pm j700$ 各有一根.

故 $Y(s)$ 用 II 型实现形式:

$$Y(s) = \frac{(s^2+200^2)(s^2+400^2)(s^2+600^2)}{4S(s^2+300^2)(s^2+500^2)(s^2+700^2)} = \frac{k_0}{s} + \frac{2k_1 s}{s^2+300^2} + \frac{2k_3 s}{s^2+500^2} + \frac{2k_5 s}{s^2+700^2}$$

其中: $k_0 = sY(s)|_{s=0} = 0.0522 \quad = \frac{1}{4S} \frac{C}{D}$

$$k_1 = (s - j300)Y(s)|_{s=j300} = \frac{1}{4s} \frac{C}{D} |_{s=j300} = 0.021$$

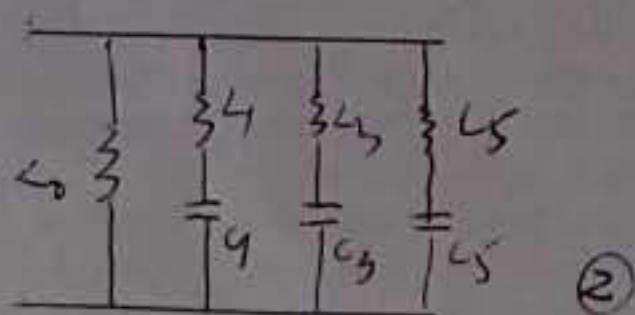
$$k_3 = (s - j500)Y(s)|_{s=j500} = \frac{1}{4s} \frac{C}{D} |_{s=j500} = 0.027$$

$$k_5 = (s - j700)Y(s)|_{s=j700} = \frac{1}{4s} \frac{C}{D} |_{s=j700} = 0.0512$$

$$\therefore L_0 = \frac{1}{k_0} = 1.92 \text{ H} \quad L_1 = \frac{1}{2k_1} = 23.8 \text{ H} \quad L_2 = \frac{1}{2k_3} = 18.5 \text{ H} \quad L_5 = \frac{1}{2k_5} = 9.76 \text{ H}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{2k_1}{\omega_1} = 0.467 \mu\text{F} \quad C_3 = \frac{2k_3}{\omega_3} = 0.216 \mu\text{F} \quad C_5 = \frac{2k_5}{\omega_5} = 0.209 \mu\text{F}$$

对应网络结构图②



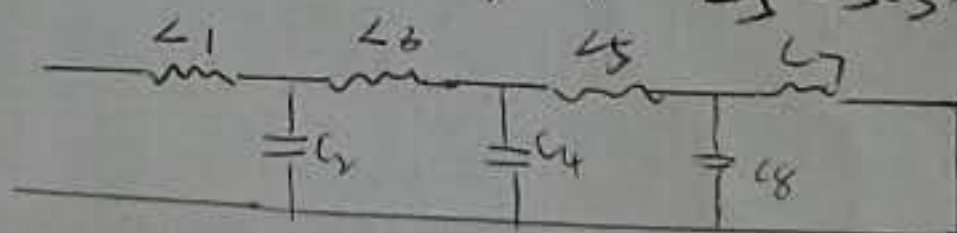
(四) 考尔 I 型. 将 $Z(s)$ 降幂排列, 并辗转相除为:

$$Z(s) = \frac{4s^7 + 18.32 \times 10^6 s^5 + (7.564 \times 10^{10}) s^3 + (4.41 \times 10^{16}) s}{s^7 + (5.6 \times 10^5) s^5 + (7.84 \times 10^{10}) s^3 + (2.304 \times 10^{15}) s}$$

$$= 4s + \frac{0.93 \times 10^{-6} s + \frac{1}{7s + \frac{1}{1.29 \times 10^{-6} s + \frac{1}{5.3s + \frac{1}{3.38s + \frac{1}{4.82s}}}}}}{1}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = 4 \text{ H} \quad C_2 = 0.93 \mu\text{F} \quad L_3 = 7 \text{ H} \quad C_4 = 1.29 \mu\text{F} \quad L_5 = 5.3 \text{ H} \quad C_6 = 3.38 \mu\text{F}$$

$L_7 = 4.82 \text{ H}$ 结构图③:



(IV) 考尔 II 型. 升幂排列, 并辗转相除为:

$$Y(s) = \frac{2.304 \times 10^{15} s + (7.84 \times 10^{10}) s^3 + (5.6 \times 10^5) s^5 + s^7}{(4.41 \times 10^{16}) s + (7.956 \times 10^{10}) s^3 + (3.4 \times 10^6) s^5 + 4s^7}$$

接下一页:

$$= 0.0522s^{-1} + \frac{1}{1.195 \times 10^{-6}s^{-1} + \frac{1}{0.161s^{-1} + \frac{1}{2.763 \times 10^{-6}s^{-1} + \frac{1}{0.071 \times 10^{-6}s^{-1} + \frac{1}{A}}}}}$$

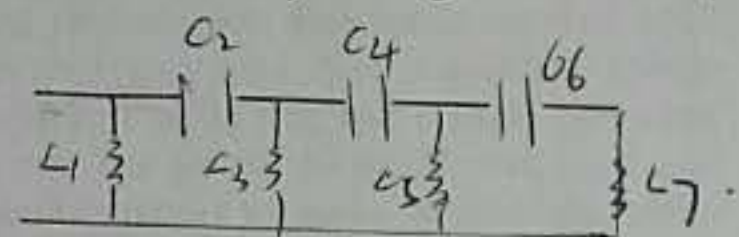
$$A = 144.213 \times 10^6 s^{-1} + \frac{1}{0.0036s^{-1}}$$

$$\therefore L_1 = \frac{1}{0.0522} = 19.15 \text{ H} \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{1.195} = 0.836 \mu\text{F} \quad L_3 = \frac{1}{0.161} = 6.89 \text{ H}$$

$$C_4 = \frac{1}{2.763} = 0.3619 \mu\text{F} \quad L_5 = \frac{1}{0.076} = 13.16 \text{ H} \quad C_6 = \frac{1}{144.213} = 6.93 \text{ nF}$$

$$L_7 = \frac{1}{0.0036} = 277.7 \text{ H}$$

结构图 (IL)



二、试用极点、移除和常数移除技术综合正实函数 $Z(s) = \frac{4s^2 + 5s + 2}{2s + 1}$

答：用部分分式展开法由 $Z(s)$ 中分离出 $s = -\frac{1}{2}$ 极点，相应项。

$$Z(s) = \frac{k_1}{2s+1} + Z_s(s)$$

$$k = (2s+1)Z(s)|_{s=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2(4s^2+5s+2)}{2s+1} \Big|_{s=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

剩余函数

$$Z_s(s) = Z(s) - \frac{k}{s+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4s^2+5s+2}{2s+1} - \frac{1}{2(2s+1)} = \frac{8s^2+10s+4-1}{4s+2}$$

$$Z(s) = \frac{(2s+1)(4s+3)}{2(2s+1)} = \frac{4s+3}{2} = 2s + \frac{3}{2}$$

极点已移除。

三、用终接 2Ω 电阻的 LC 梯形网络来实现如下的电压转移函数 K_u (对其常数项 A_0 不作要求) $K_u = A_0 s / (s^4 + 3s^3 + 3s^2 + 3s + 1)$

答：由 K_u 表达式知： $-y_{21}(s) = \frac{A_0 s}{s^4 + 3s^3 + 1}$ $y_{22}(s) = \frac{3s^3 + 3s}{s^4 + 3s^3 + 1} = \frac{3s(s^2+1)}{s^4 + 3s^3 + 1}$

上式表明在 $s=0$ 处有传输零点，而 $y_{22}(s)$ 在 $s=0$ 处有零点，无极点，故采用零点位移技术

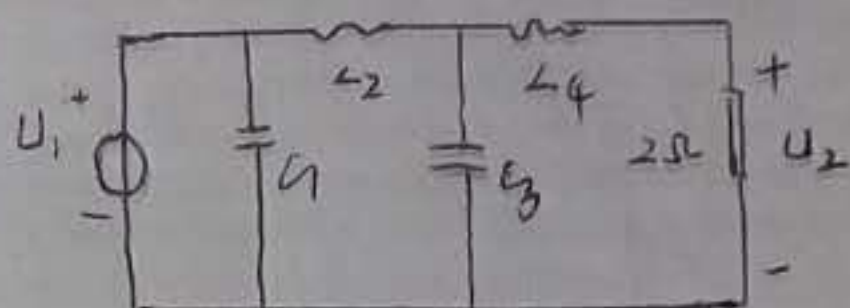
$\therefore H(s)$ 在 $s=0$ 处有传输零点，用考尔 I 型实现元件，移去 $s=0$ 处极点，则：

$$Y_{22} = \frac{3s^3 + 3s}{s^4 + 3s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}s + \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}s + \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}s + \frac{3}{2}s}}}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = \frac{1}{3}F \quad L_2 = \frac{3}{2}H$$

$$C_3 = \frac{6}{3}F \quad L_4 = \frac{3}{2}H$$

故 LC 梯形网络:



四试求 $N=5$ 的巴特沃思滤波器具体电路。

答: ① 已知 $N=5$, 求归一化频率时的特征方程及工作传输函数。

当 $\varepsilon=1$ 时, $T_{cp} = 1/p^5 \omega_p - \omega_{cp} = 1 - p^{10}$

查表知: $\varepsilon=1$ 时的 5 阶巴特沃思滤波器转移函数为:

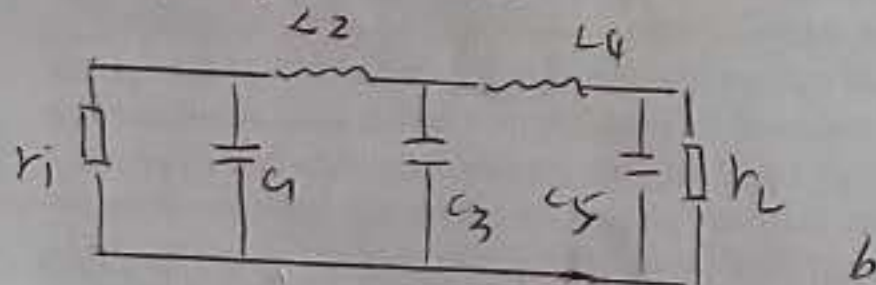
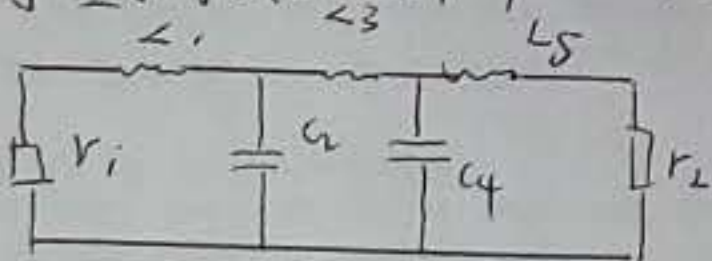
$$W(p) = p^5 + 3.2361p^4 + 5.2361p^3 + 5.2361p^2 + 3.2361p + 1$$

② 求归一化阻通原型。

当 $\varepsilon=1$ 时, $R_i = 1$:

$$= \frac{W(p) - T(p)}{W(p) + T(p)} = \frac{3.2361p^4 + 5.2361p^3 + 5.2361p^2 + 3.2361p + 1}{2p^5 + 3.2361p^4 + 5.2361p^3 + 5.2361p^2 + 3.2361p + 1}$$

由于传输 0 点全在 $p = \infty$ 处, 用考尔 I 型实现。电路图:



③ 反归一化求实际电路元件值

由于归一化电路 $\varepsilon=1$ 时 30dB 的衰减 ($\omega=1$) 为参考频率, 故首先求出实际电路的 30dB 频率 ω_c :

$$\omega_c = \frac{\omega_c}{\varepsilon^{1/N}} = 2\pi \frac{1.8}{0.509^{1/4}} = 2\pi \times 2.806 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$$

若设电阻 $R_i = R_L = 50\Omega$

则反归一化电阻单位 $R_c = 50\Omega$ 反归一化电容单位 $C_0 = \frac{1}{\omega_c R_c} = 1545 \text{ pF}$

反归一化电感单位 $L_0 = \frac{R_c}{\omega_c} = 3.813 \text{ nH}$

故得实际电路值为: $R_i = 50\Omega \quad R_L = 50\Omega$

对 a 图 $L_1 = 2.387 \text{ nH} \quad C_2 = 2500 \text{ pF} \quad L_3 = 7.7260 \text{ nH} \quad C_4 = 2500 \text{ pF} \quad L_5 = 2.3875 \text{ nH}$

b: $C_1 = 937.5 \text{ pF} \quad L_2 = 6.2504 \text{ nH} \quad C_3 = 3070 \text{ pF} \quad L_4 = 6.2504 \text{ nH} \quad L_5 = 937.5 \text{ pF}$

五. 设计并实现满足下列技术指标的切比雪夫I型低通滤波器。

通带起伏起伏: -10dB , $0 \leq \Omega \leq \pi \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

阻带衰减 $\leq -15\text{dB}$ $\Omega \geq \pi \times 2 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

信号内阻与负载电阻相等 $R_s = R_L = 300\Omega$

解: ① 按起伏起伏参数 ϵ :

$$|H_a(j\Omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2}} = 10^{-\frac{1}{20}} \Rightarrow \epsilon = 0.50885$$

② 因通带边缘角频率 $\Omega_c = \pi \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$ 阻带边缘角频率 $\Omega_s = 2\pi \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

按衰减要求: 有 $|H_a(j\Omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\epsilon^2 T_N^2(\frac{\Omega}{\Omega_c})}} = 10^{-\frac{15}{20}}$

$$T_N(z) = \cosh(N \operatorname{arccosh} z) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sqrt{10^{\frac{15}{20}} - 1} = 10.8751$$

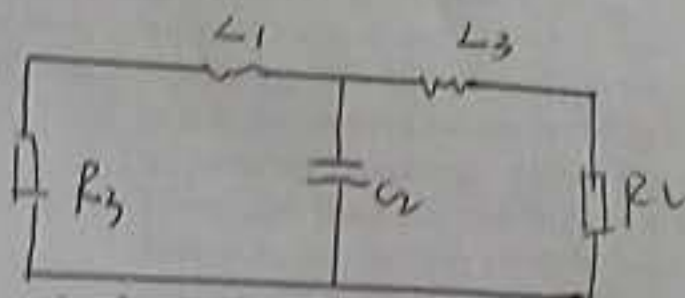
$$\therefore N = \frac{\operatorname{arccosh}(\frac{1}{\epsilon} \sqrt{10^{\frac{15}{20}} - 1})}{\operatorname{arccosh} 2} = 2.34 \quad \text{取 } N = 3$$

③ 按上述需求, 即 10dB 波纹 $N=3$ 查表知 A 值得出归一化的切比雪夫逼近函数 $H_a(s')$

$$H_a(s') = \frac{0.4913}{(s')^3 + 0.9883(s')^2 + 1.2384(s') + 0.4913} \approx \frac{s}{s_c} = s' \operatorname{TH} 1$$

$$\text{得: } H_a(s) = \frac{1.5 \times 10^4}{s^3 + 3.1 \times 10^4 s^2 + 1.2 \times 10^5 s + 1.5 \times 10^4}$$

④ 由 $H_a(s)$ 实现电路



六. 假设要求的模拟低通滤波器转移函数为:

$$\hat{H}(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} \quad \text{用双线性变换法求对应数字滤波器转移函数 } H(z)$$

解: $\therefore \hat{H}(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

$$s = \frac{2}{T} \left(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right) \quad \therefore z = \frac{1+sT/2}{1-sT/2}$$

$$\text{将上式 } z \text{ 代入模拟低通滤波器中得: } H(z) = \frac{\frac{2}{T} \left(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right)}{\left(\frac{2}{T} \left(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right) + 1 \right) \left(\frac{2}{T} \left(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}} \right) + 2 \right)}$$

取 $T=1$ 将上式化简可得:

$$H(z) = \frac{z(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}})}{(z(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}})+1)(z(\frac{1-z^{-1}}{1+z^{-1}})+2)}$$

故 $H(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{3z-1}$

$$= \frac{z-1}{z+1} \cdot \frac{z^2-1}{2z(3z-1)} = \frac{z^2-1}{2z(3z-1)}$$

七. 给定高通滤波器的技术指标

通带允许起伏: -1dB $2\pi \times 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s} \leq \Omega < \infty$

阻带衰减: $\leq -15\text{dB}$ $0 \leq \Omega \leq \pi \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$

用巴特沃思滤波器形式实现, 求该滤波器 $H_a(s)$ 及其电路实现

($R_s=R_L=1\Omega$)

解: ① 求高通滤波器的归一化各频率:

取参考频率 Ω_c 为 3dB 处的截止频率 Ω_c , 但技术指标中并无给出

因而作为未知数待定, 求得归一化各频率:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_p = \frac{\Omega_p}{\Omega_c} = \frac{1}{\Omega_c} (2\pi \times 1.5 \times 10^4) \\ \lambda_s = \frac{\Omega_s}{\Omega_c} = \frac{1}{\Omega_c} (\pi \times 10^4) \\ \lambda_r = \lambda_c = \frac{\Omega_c}{\Omega_c} = 1 \end{cases}$$

② 求低通巴特沃思滤波器阶数 N 及其对应指标

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_p' = -\frac{1}{\lambda_p} = -\frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi \times 1.5 \times 10^4} \\ \Omega_s' = -\frac{1}{\lambda_s} = -\frac{\Omega_c}{\pi \times 10^4} \\ \Omega_c' = 1 \end{cases}$$

故 $|H_a(j\Omega_p')| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\Omega_c}{2\pi \times 1.5 \times 10^4})^{2N}}} = 10^{-\frac{1}{20}}$

$$|H_a(j\Omega_s')| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{\Omega_c}{\pi \times 10^4})^{2N}}} = 10^{-\frac{15}{20}}$$

③ 求低通巴特沃思滤波器阶数 N 确定滤波器阶数 N 由②得:

$$N = \frac{\lg \frac{10^{0.5}-1}{10^{0.1}-1}}{2 \times \lg \frac{2\pi \times 1.5 \times 10^4}{\pi \times 10^4}} = \frac{2.07}{2 \times 0.47} = 2.202 \text{ 取 } N=3$$

查表可得: $H(s)$ 表达式如下: $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s')^3 + 2(s')^2 + 2s' + 1}$

④ 通过低通原型来确定参考频率 Ω_r, Ω_r , 利用阻带频率 Ω_s 有:

$$|H(j\Omega_s)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\Omega_s')^2}} = 10^{-\frac{15}{20}} \quad \Omega_s' = \sqrt[6]{10^{1.5} - 1} = 1.769$$

求得: $\Omega_r = \Omega_c = \Omega_s \cdot \Omega_s' = \pi \times 1.33 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\Omega_s' = \frac{\Omega_s}{s} = \frac{\pi \times 1.76 \times 10^4 \text{ rad/s}}{s} \quad \text{代入 } H(s') \text{ 式中得}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{(s')^3 + 2(s')^2 + 2s' + 1} = \frac{1}{s^3 + 1.12 \times 10^5 s^2 + 6.18 \times 10^4 s + 1.769 \times 10^{14}}$$

⑤ 高通滤波器电路实现

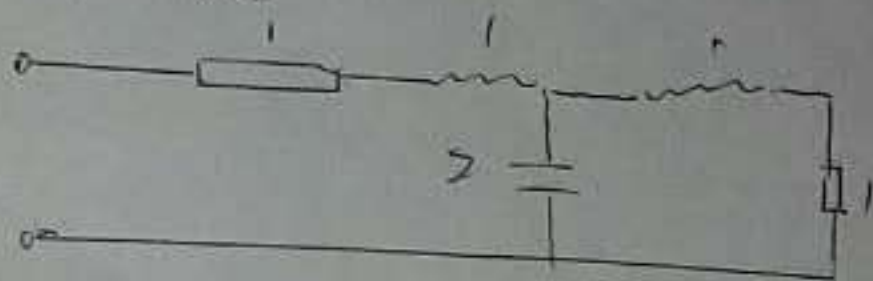
$$C_1 = \frac{1}{R S L_1' \Omega_c} = \frac{1}{200 \times 1 \times 1.769 \pi \times 10^4} = 0.089 \mu\text{F}$$

$$L_2 = \frac{R_s}{C_2' \Omega_c} = \frac{200}{2 \times 1.769 \pi \times 10^4} = 1.79 \text{ mH}$$

$$C_3 = \frac{1}{R_s L_3' \Omega_c} = \frac{1}{200 \times 1 \times 1.769 \pi \times 10^4} = 0.089 \mu\text{F}$$

故最终电路如下图所示:

(a) 低通



(b) 高通

