

## 习 题 十 三

13—1 求下列函数的象函数:

$$(1) \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2) \quad (2) t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)];$$

$$(3) (t^2+1)e^{-u} \quad (4) U_m \sin \omega(t-t_o)\varepsilon(t-t_o)$$

$$(5) e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \quad (6) e^{-(a+t)} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$(7) 3\delta(t) + t + 5; \quad (8) t \cos \omega t$$

解

$$(1) \mathcal{F} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$= \mathcal{F} [\varepsilon(t)] - \mathcal{F} [\varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{F} [t\varepsilon(t) - (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{s} - 1 \right) e^{-s}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{F} [t^2 e^{-2t} + e^{-2t}]$$

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

$$(4) \because \mathcal{F} [U_m \sin \omega t] = U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F} [U_m \sin \omega(t-t_o)\varepsilon(t-t_o)]$$

$$= U_m \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} e^{-t_o s}$$

$$(5) \because e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= e^{-at} (\sin \omega t \cos \varphi + \cos \omega t \sin \varphi)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F} [e^{-at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)]$$

$$= \cos \varphi \mathcal{F} [e^{-at} \sin \omega t] + \sin \varphi \mathcal{F} [e^{-at} \cos \omega t]$$

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

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

$$(6) F(s) = e^{-a} \{ \mathcal{L} [e^{-t} \cos \omega t \cos \varphi] - \mathcal{L} [e^{-t} \sin \omega t \sin \varphi] \}$$

$$= e^{-a} \left\{ \frac{\cos \varphi (s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{\omega \sin \varphi}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-a} [(s+1) \cos \varphi - \omega \sin \varphi]}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$(7) \mathcal{L} [3\delta(t) + t + 5]$$

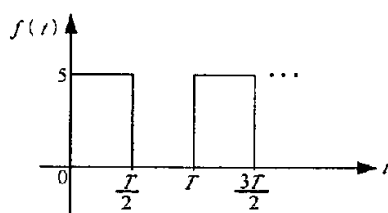
$$= 3 + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{5}{s}$$

$$(8) \mathcal{L} [t \cos \omega t]$$

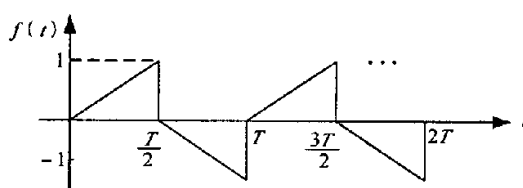
$$= \frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L} [\cos \omega t]$$

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

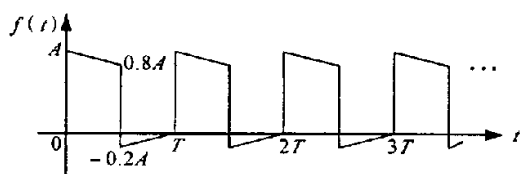
13—2 对题 13—2 图示各波形函数进行拉氏变换,



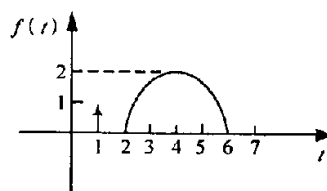
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d) 一个单位冲激与  
一个正弦函数的半波

题 13—2 图

解 (a) 因为  $f_1(t) = 5\varepsilon(t) - 5\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2})$  第一周期波形函数

所以周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

$$= \frac{5}{s} \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

(b) 解: 原函数  $f(t)$  在  $[0, \frac{T}{2}]$  前半周期的波型函数。

$$f_{11}(t) = \frac{2}{T}t \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - (t - \frac{T}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon(t - \frac{T}{2}) \right]$$

$$\therefore F_{11}(s) = \mathcal{L}[f_{11}(t)] = \frac{2}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2s}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts}e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right)$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $[\frac{T}{2}, T]$  后半周期波型函数。

$$f_{12}(t) = -f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $[0, T]$  一个周期的波型函数。

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$

$$= f_{11}(t) - f_{11}(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$\therefore f_1(t)$  的象函数

$$F_1(s) = F_{11}(s) - F_{11}(s)e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} = F_{11}(s)(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

故周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数为

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= F_1(s) \frac{1}{1-e^{-Ts}} \\ &= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{2}{Ts} - \frac{2}{Ts} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) \frac{1-e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1-e^{-Ts}} \\ &= \frac{1-e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} s e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{\frac{T}{2} s^2 (1+e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})} \end{aligned}$$

(c) 解 由直线方程斜截式可知  $f(t)$  在  $(0, \frac{T}{2})$  前半周期波型函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{11}(t) &= \left( -\frac{0.4A}{T}t + A \right) \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ t\varepsilon(t) - \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)\varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \frac{T}{2}\varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] + A \left[ \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{11}(s) &= \mathcal{L}[f_{11}(t)] \\ &= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] + A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \end{aligned}$$

由直线方程两点式可知  $f(t)$  在  $[\frac{T}{2}, T]$  后半周期波型函数为

$$\begin{aligned} f_{12}(t) &= \left( \frac{0.4A}{T}t - 0.4A \right) \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{0.4A}{T} \left( t - \frac{T}{2} \right) - 0.2A \right] \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \\ &= \frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \left( t - \frac{T}{2} \right) \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - (t - T) \varepsilon(t - T) - \frac{T}{2} \varepsilon(t - T) \right] - 0.2A \left[ \varepsilon\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) - \varepsilon(t - T) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore F_{12}(s) = \mathcal{L}[f_{12}(t)]$$

$$= \frac{0.4A}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right] e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - 0.2A \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}$$

$\therefore f(t)$  在  $(0, T)$  周期的波型函数

$$f_1(t) = f_{11}(t) + f_{12}(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F_1(s) &= \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] \\
&= F_{11}(s) + F_{12}(s) \\
&= -\frac{0.4A}{T} \left( \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} - \frac{T}{2} \frac{1}{s} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \right) (1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \\
&\quad + A(1 - 0.2e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \frac{1}{s} \\
&= \frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{s^2} (-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})
\end{aligned}$$

∴ 周期函数  $f(t)$  的象函数为

$$F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-Ts}} = \frac{\frac{A}{T} \frac{1}{s^2} (-0.4 + Ts + 0.4e^{-\frac{T}{2}t})}{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}t}}$$

(d) 解 由图知  $T=8s$ ,  $f = \frac{1}{8}H_z$ ,  $\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{\pi}{4} rad/s$

$$f(t) = \delta(t-1) + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\varepsilon(t-2) + 2\sin\left[\frac{\pi}{4}(t-4) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right]\varepsilon(t-6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F(s) &= \mathcal{L}[f(t)] \\
&= e^{-s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-2s} + 2 \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2} e^{-6s} \\
&= e^{-s} + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{e^{-2s} + e^{-6s}}{s^2 + (\frac{\pi}{4})^2}
\end{aligned}$$

13—3 求下列象函数的原函数  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3} + 5; & \quad (2) \frac{3s+1}{s^3+5s^2+6s}; \\
(3) \frac{s^2+1}{2s^2-2} & \quad (4) \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)}; \\
(5) \frac{2s+3}{s^2+1} & \quad (6) \frac{s^2+6s+10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)};
\end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \quad (8) \frac{s^2+3s+2}{s^2};$$

$$(9) \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2(s^2+2s+2)^2} \quad (10) \frac{(s+3)e^{-s/2}}{s^2+4s+9};$$

$$(11) \frac{2s^2+7s+9}{(s+1)^3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \text{ 解 } f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s+2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}[5] \\ &= e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t} + 5\delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 解 } \text{ 由 } Q(s) = s^3 + 5s^2 + 6s = 0 \text{ 求根为}$$

$$s_1 = 0, \quad s_2 = -2, \quad s_3 = -3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore f(t) &= \frac{3s+1}{s^3+5s^2+6s} \\ &= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3} \\ k_1 &= (s-0) \frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)(s+3)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{3s+1}{s(s+3)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{3s+1}{s(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-3} = -\frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{8}{3}e^{-3t}$$

$$(3) \text{ 解}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s^2+1}{2s^2-2} &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2(s^2-1)} = \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right) \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\delta(t) + e^t - e^{-t})$$

$$(4) \text{ 解}$$

$$\therefore Q(s) = s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0 \text{ 的根为}$$

$$s_1 = -2, \quad s_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s^2+5s+6)} = \frac{K_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = (s+1) \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+3)} \right|_{s=-2} = -4$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + \frac{9}{2}e^{-3t}$$

(5) 解

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

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = 2 \cos t + 3 \sin t$$

(6) 解

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+6s+10}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2(s+1)+k_3}{(s+1)^2+1^2} \quad (\text{甲})$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{s^2+6s+10}{s^2+2s+2} \right|_{s=-2} = 1$$

将  $k_1$  代至 (甲) 式

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+2+k_2(s+2)(s+1)+k_3(s+2)}{(s+2)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

$$\text{分子整理: } (k_2+1)s^2 + (3k_2+2+k_3)s + 2k_2+2k_3+2 = s^2+6s+10$$

$$\text{比较系数: } k_2+1=1 \rightarrow k_2=0$$

$$3k_2+k_3+2=6 \rightarrow k_3=4$$

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

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \sin t$$

解 2 因为  $s^2 + 2s + 2 = 0$  的根  $s_1 = -1 + j$   $s_2 = -1 - j$

$$F(s) = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s-(-1+j)} + \frac{A_3}{s-(-1-j)}$$

由分解定理:

$$A_1 = 1, \quad A_2 = \left. \frac{s^2 + 6s + 10}{(s+2)[s-(-1-j)]} \right|_{s=-1+j} = 2 \angle -90^\circ$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)]$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 2|A_2|e^{-t} \cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

$$= e^{-2t} + 4e^{-t} \cos(t - 90^\circ)$$

(7) 解: 分母  $Q(s) = 0$  的根为

$s_{1,2} = -3$ ,  $s_3 = -2 + j$ ,  $s_4 = -2 - j$  部分分式为:

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)}$$

$$= \frac{k_{11}}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+3)} + \frac{k_2}{s-(-2+j)} + \frac{k_3}{s-(-2-j)}$$

$$k_{11} = (s+3)^2 \left. \frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s^2+4s+5)} \right|_{s=-3} = 2$$

$$k_{12} = \left. \frac{d}{ds} [(s+3)^2 f(s)] \right|_{s=-3} = \left. \frac{-(2s+4)}{(s^2+4s+5)^2} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k_2 &= [s-(-2+j)] \left. \frac{1}{(s+3)^2[s-(-2+j)][s-(-2-j)]} \right|_{s=-2+j} \\ &= \frac{1}{(-2+j+3)[-2+j-(-2-j)]} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [F(s)] = 2te^{-3t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} + 2|k_2|e^{-2t} \cos(t+135^\circ)$$



$$= (2t + \frac{1}{2})e^{-3t} + 4\sqrt{2}e^{-2t} \cos(t + 135^\circ)$$

$$(8) \text{ 解: } F(s) = 1 + \frac{3}{s} + \frac{3}{s^2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \delta(t) + 3 + 2t$$

$$(9) \text{ 解 分母 } Q(s) = (s+1)^2(s^2 + 2s + 2) = 0 \text{ 的根为}$$

$$s_{1,2} = -1 \quad s_{3,4} = -1 + j \quad s_{5,6} = -1 - j$$

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

$$= \frac{A_1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{A_2}{(s+1)} + \frac{B_1}{[s - (-1+j)]^2} + \frac{B_2}{[s - (-1+j)]} + \frac{C_1}{[s - (-1-j)]^2} + \frac{C_2}{[s - (-1-j)]}$$

$$A_1 = (s+1)^2 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2} \Big|_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$A_2 = \frac{d}{ds} [(s+1)^2 F(s)] \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)^2} \right] \Big|_{s=-1} = -2$$

$$B_1 = [s - (-1+j)]^2 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2 [s - (-1-j)]^2} \Big|_{s=-1+j}$$

$$= \frac{2 \angle 270^\circ}{(-1) \times (-4)} = \frac{1}{2} \angle 270^\circ = -j \frac{1}{2}$$

$$B_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \{ [s - (-1+j)]^2 F(s) \} \Big|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2 [s - (-1-j)]^2} \right\} \Big|_{s=-1+j}$$

$$= \frac{2+j}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5} \angle 26.6^\circ}{2}$$

$$\text{由计算可知, } B_1 = C_1^*, B_2 = C_2^*$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_2}{s+1-j} + \frac{C_2}{s+1+j} \right] = e^{-t} \sqrt{5} \cos(t + 26.6^\circ)$$

$$\text{又} \quad \because L^{-1} \left[ \frac{j \frac{1}{2}}{(s+j)^2} + \frac{-j \frac{1}{2}}{(s-j)^2} \right] = -jt \frac{e^{jt} - e^{-jt}}{2} = t \sin t$$

$$\therefore \quad \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[ \frac{B_1}{s+1+j} + \frac{C_1}{s+1-j} \right]$$

$$= e^{-t} t \sin t$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} [F(s)]$$

$$= te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} + \sqrt{5}e^{-t} \cos(t + 26.6^\circ) + e^{-t} t \sin t$$

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

(10) 解

$$\because \text{分母 } \theta(S) = S^2 + 4S + 9 = 0 \text{ 的根为}$$

$$S_1 = -2 + j\sqrt{5} \quad S_2 = -2 - j\sqrt{5}$$

$$\text{又} \because \frac{S+3}{S^2+4S+9} = \frac{K_1}{S - (-2 + j\sqrt{5})} + \frac{K_2}{S - (-2 - j\sqrt{5})}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad K_1 = \left[ S - (-2 + j\sqrt{5}) \right] \frac{S+3}{S^2+4S+9} \Big|_{S=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{S+3}{S - (-2 - j\sqrt{5})} \Big|_{S=-2+j\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1+j\sqrt{5}}{j2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{j\sqrt{5}-5}{-10} = \frac{j \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - 1}{-2}$$

$$= 0.55 \angle -24.1^\circ$$

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{S+3}{S^2+4S+9} \right] = 2 \times 0.55 e^{-2t} \cos(\sqrt{5}t - 24.1^\circ) \varepsilon(t)$$

由于象函数乘  $e^{-Ts}$  则原函数延时 T。

$$\therefore L^{-1} \left[ \frac{S+2}{S^2+4S+9} e^{-\frac{s}{2}} \right] = 1.1 e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \cos \left[ \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) - 24.1^\circ \right] \varepsilon \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= e^{-2\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\right)} \left[ \cos \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sin \sqrt{5} \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \varepsilon \left( t - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(11) 解  $\because F(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 7s + 9}{(s+1)^3}$

$Q(s) = (s+1)^3 = 0$  的根为零的重根  $s_{1,2,3} = -1$

$$k_1 = (s+1)^3 F(s) \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 2s^2 + 7s + 9 \Big|_{s=-1} = 4$$

$$k_2 = \frac{d}{ds} \left[ (s+1)^3 F(s) \right] \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 4s + 7 \Big|_{s=-1} = 3$$

$$k_3 = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[ (s+1)^3 F(s) \right] \Big|_{s=-1}$$

$$= 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

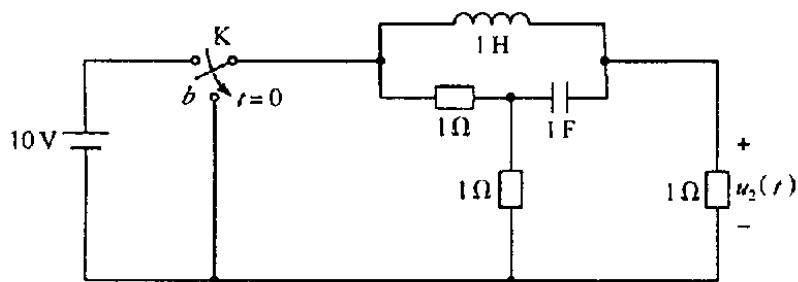
$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{k_1}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_3}{s+1}$$

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

$$= e^{-t} \left( 4 \times \frac{t^2}{2!} + 3 \times t + 2 \right)$$

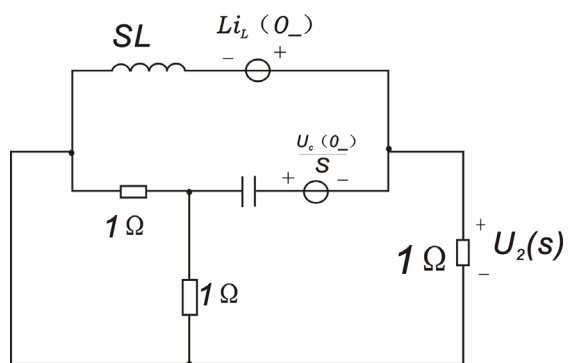
$$= e^{-t} (2t^2 + 3t + 2)$$

13—4 画出题 13—4 图示电路的运算电路。



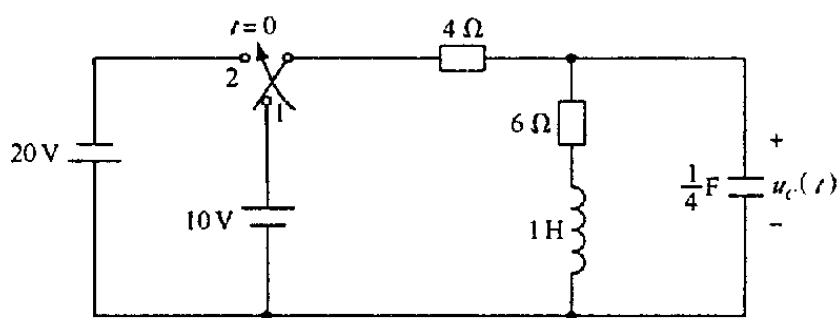
题 13—4 图

解 s 域电路为



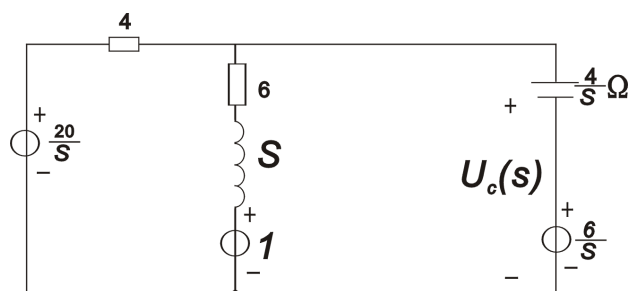
其中  $i_L(o_-) = 10A$        $u_c(o_-) = 5V$

13—5 试用拉氏变换法求题 13—5 图示电路电压  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—5 图

解 s 域电路如下,  $i_L(o_-) = 1A$  ,  $u_c(o_-) = 6V$



节点法

$$U_c(s) = \frac{-\frac{5}{3} - \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{6s}{4s}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{s+6} + \frac{s}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s^2 + 7s + 10)}$$

由  $s(s^2 + 8s + 10) = 0$  的根,  $s_1 = 0$ ,  $s_2 = -2$ ,  $s_3 = -5$

$$k_1 = 8F(s)|_{s=0} = -12$$

$$k_2 = [s - (-2)]F(s)|_{s=-2}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s+5)}|_{s=-2}$$

$$= 20$$

$$k_3 = (s+5)F(s)|_{s=-5}$$

$$= \frac{6(s^2 + 2s - 20)}{s(s+2)}|_{s=-5}$$

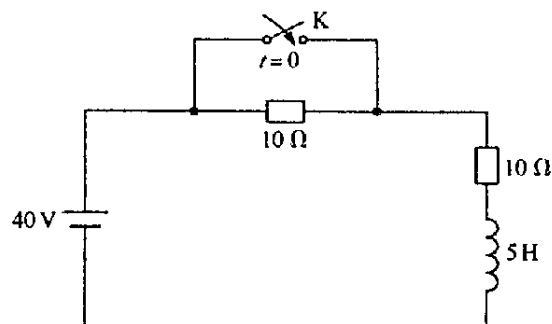
$$= -2$$

由分解定理

$$U_c(s) = \frac{-12}{s} + \frac{20}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{s+5}$$

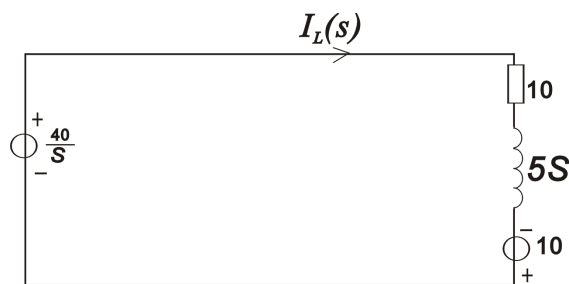
$$\therefore u_c(t) = -12 + 20e^{-2t} - 2e^{-5t} \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—6 电路如题 13—6 图所示, 已知初始条件  $i_L(o_-) = 2 \text{ A}$ , 试用拉普拉斯变换方法, 求开关闭合后的  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13—6 图

解 s 域电路图如下



$$I_L(s) = \frac{\frac{40}{s} + 10}{10 + 5s} = \frac{40 + 10s}{s(5s + 10)} = \frac{8 + 2s}{s(s + 2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s + 2}$$

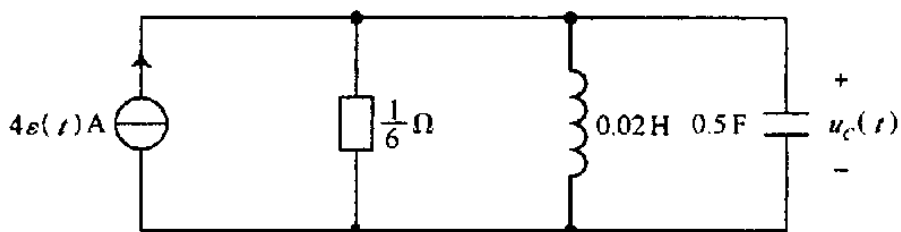
$$k_1 = \frac{p(s)}{Q'(s)} \Big|_{s=0} = -\frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \Big|_{s=0} = 4$$

$$k_2 = \frac{2s + 8}{2s + 2} \Big|_{s=-2} = -2$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = \frac{4}{s} + \frac{-2}{s + 2}$$

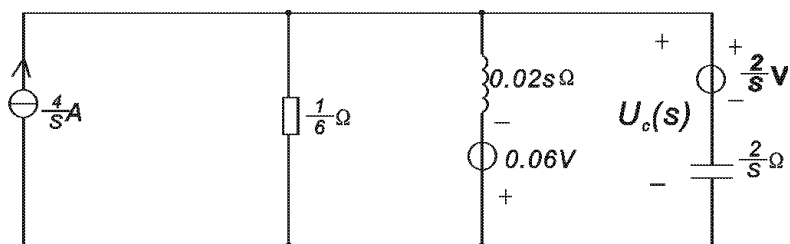
$$\therefore i_L(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = 4 - 2e^{-2t} \quad A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—7 题 13—7 图示电路中, 已知  $u_c(o_-) = 2V$ ,  $i_L(o_-) = 3A$ , 试用拉氏变换法求电压  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—7 图

解: 运算电路如下



由节点法

$$U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{4}{s} - \frac{0.06}{0.02s} + 1}{6 + \frac{1}{0.02s} + \frac{s}{2}} = \frac{2(s+1)}{s^2 + 12s + 100}$$

由  $s^2 + 12s + 100 = 0$  的根  $s_{1,2} = -6 \pm j8$

$$s_1 = -6 + j8 = 10 \angle 126.9^\circ$$

$$k_1 = [s - (-6 + j8)]F(s) \Big|_{s=-6+j8}$$

$$= \frac{2(-6 + j8 + 1)}{s - (-6 - j8)}$$

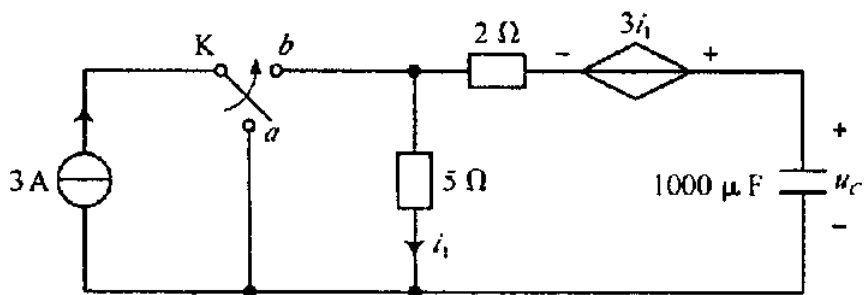
$$= 1.18 \angle 32^\circ = |K_1| \angle \theta$$

$$\therefore U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 2|K_1|e^{-6t} \cos(8t + \theta)$$

$$= 2.36e^{-6t} \cos(8t + 32^\circ)$$

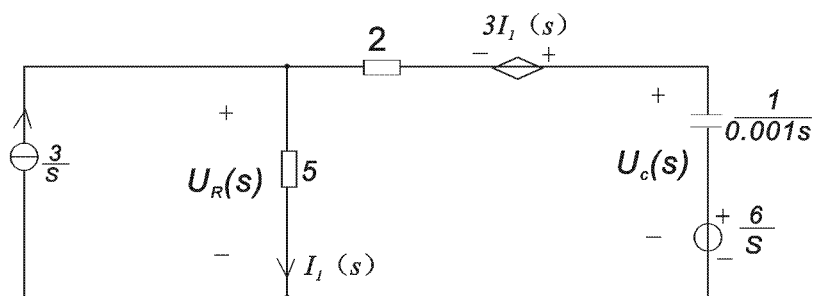
$$(\text{或 } 2e^{-6t} \cos 8t - 1.25e^{-6t} \sin 8t)$$

13—8 题 13—8 图示电路中, 已知  $u_c(0_-) = 6V$ , 在  $t=0$  时开关由位置 a 投向位置 b。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13—8 图

解 1: 运算电路如下



节点法

$$U_R(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{\frac{6}{s} - 3I_1(s)}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{0.001s}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{3}{s} + \frac{6 - 3sI_1(s)}{2s + 1000}}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{s}{2s + 1000}} \\ &= \frac{60s + 15000 - 15s^2I_1(s)}{s(7s + 1000)} \end{aligned} \quad ①$$

$$U_R(s) = 5I_1(s) \quad ②$$

②代至①式整理:

$$U_R(s) = \frac{6s + 1500}{s^2 + 100s}$$

$$\therefore I_1(s) = \frac{U_R(s)}{5} = \frac{6s + 1500}{5(s^2 + 100s)}$$



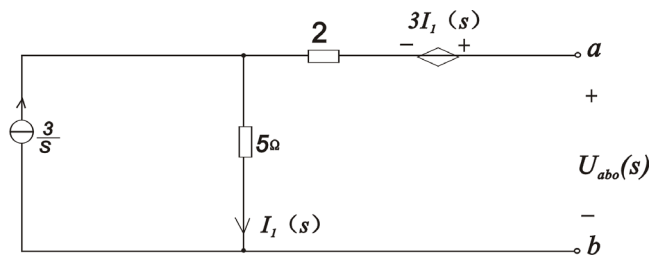
$$\begin{aligned}
 U_c(s) &= -(I_1(s) - \frac{3}{s}) \frac{1}{0.001s} + \frac{6}{s} \\
 &= \frac{2400 + 6s}{s(s+100)} \\
 &= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+100}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$k_1 = sF(s) \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s+100} \Big|_{s=0} = 24$$

$$k_2 = (s+100)F(s) \Big|_{s=-100} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s} \Big|_{s=-100} = -18$$

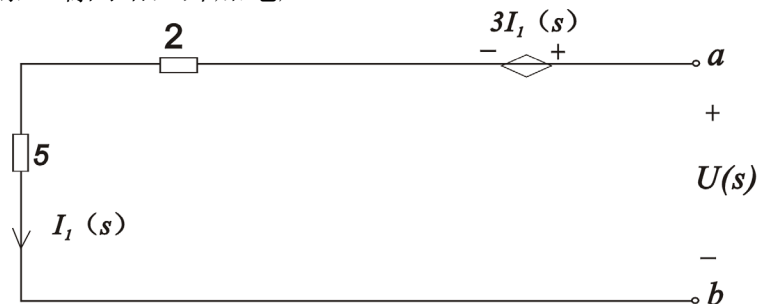
$$\therefore U_c(t) = L^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t} \quad V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

解 2: (1) 求如下二端网络的戴维南等效支路



$$U_{abo}(s) = 3I_1(s) + 5 \times \frac{3}{s} = 3 \times \frac{3}{s} + \frac{15}{s} = \frac{24}{s} \quad V$$

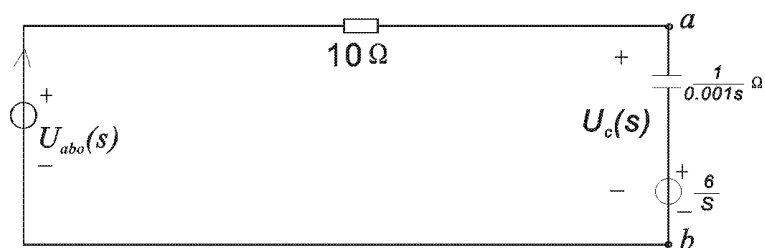
相应无源二端网络，外加电压  $U(s)$



$$U(s) = 3I_1(s) + 7I_1(s)$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab}(s) = \frac{U(s)}{I_1(s)} = 10\Omega$$

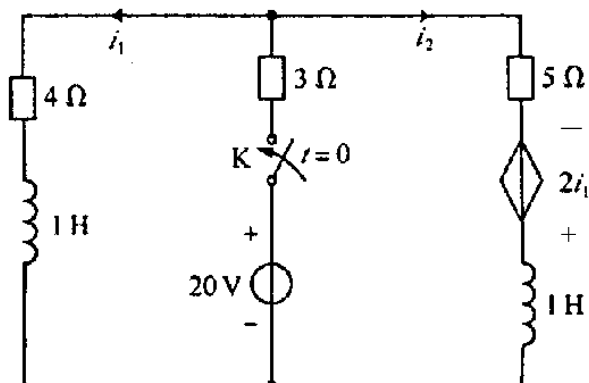
(2) 等效电路为



$$\text{节点法: } U_c(s) = \frac{\frac{U_{abo}(s)}{10} + \frac{6}{s} \times 0.001s}{\frac{1}{10} + 0.001s} = \frac{6s + 2400}{s(s+100)}$$

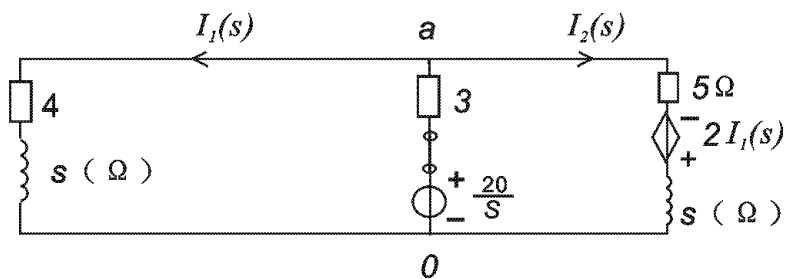
$$\therefore U_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 24 - 18e^{-100t} \quad v(t \geq 0)$$

13—9 题 13—9 图示电路，初始条件  $i_1(o_-) = 0A$ ， $i_2(o_-) = 0A$ ，在和  $t=0$  时闭合开关，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的电流  $i_1(t)$ 。



题 13—9 图

解： 已知  $i_1(o_-) = 0$ ， $i_2(o_-) = 0$



节点法

$$V_a(s) = \frac{\frac{20}{s} \times \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2I_1(s)}{s+5}}{\frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{s+5}}$$

$$= \frac{20(s+5)(s+4) - 3s(s+4) \times 2I_1(s)}{3s(s+5) + s(s+5)(s+4) + s3(s+4)} \quad (1)$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} \quad (2)$$

由②代至①整理:  $s(s^2 + 15s + 47) U_a(s) + 6sU_a(s) = 20(s+5)(s+4)$

$$U_a(s) = \frac{20(s+5)(s+4)}{s(s^2 + 15s + 53)}$$

解方程

$$s^2 + 15s + 53 = 0 \quad \text{得} \quad s_{1,2} = \frac{-15 \pm \sqrt{15^2 - 4 \times 53}}{2}$$

$$\approx \frac{-5 \pm 3.6}{2} = \begin{cases} -0.7 \\ -4.3 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1(s) = \frac{U_a(s)}{4+s} = \frac{20(5+s)}{s(s+0.7)(s+4.3)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+0.7} + \frac{k_3}{s+4.3}$$

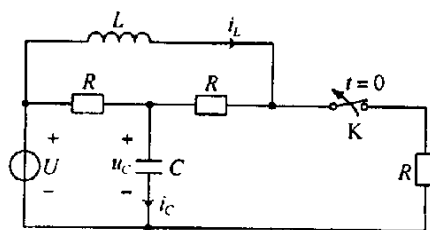
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{100}{0.7 \times 4.3} \right|_{s=0} = 33.2$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{20(5-0.7)}{-0.7(-0.7+4.3)} \right|_{s=-0.7} = \frac{86}{-2.52} = -34.1$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{20(5-4.3)}{-4.3(-4.3+0.7)} \right|_{s=-4.3} = \frac{14}{+15.48} = 0.9$$

$$\therefore i_1(t) = 33.2 - 34.1e^{-0.7t} + 0.9e^{-4.3t} \quad \text{A} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—10 题 13—10 图示电路中,  $R=1\Omega$ ,  $L=1H$ ,  $C=1F$ ,  $U=1V$ 。在开关 K 打开前电路已达稳定状态, 试用拉普拉斯变换法求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。



题 13 - 10 图

解: (1)  $t < 0$ , 电路图 (a) 如下, 可得

$$u_c(0_-) = 1V$$

$$i_L(0_-) = 1A$$

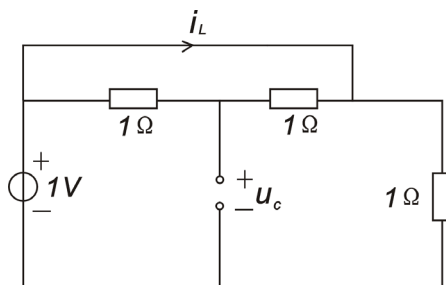


图 (a)

(2)  $t \geq 0$  后, 运算电路为图 (b)

节点法: 取  $U_b(s) = 0$

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

$$\therefore U_c(s) = U_{ad}(s) = U_a(s) + U_{bd}(s)$$

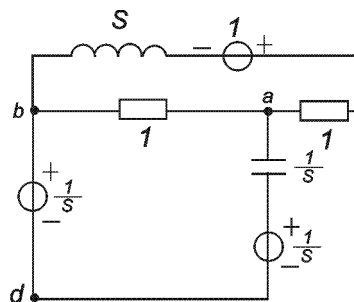


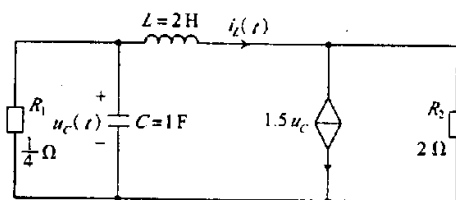
图 (b)

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

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = (1 + e^{-t} \sin \omega t) \varepsilon(t) \quad V$$

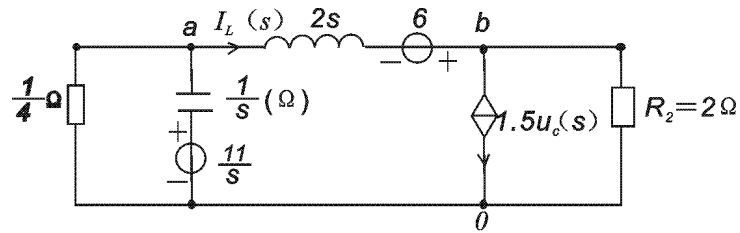
13—11 题 13—11 图示电路为  $t=0$  换后的电路, 已知  $u_c(0_-) = 11V$ ,

$i_L(0_-) = 3A$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_c(t)$ 。

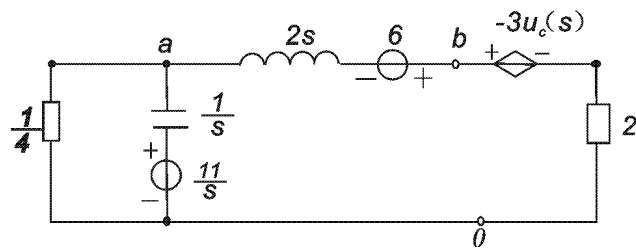


题 13 - 11 图

解： 已知  $u_c(o_-) = 11V$        $i_L(o_-) = 3A$



上图等效变换后为



节点法

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_a(s) = U_c(s) &= \frac{\frac{11}{s} + \frac{(-3U_c(s) - 6)}{(2s+2)}}{\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{4+s+\frac{1}{2s+2}}} \\
 &= \frac{11(2s+2) - 3U_c(s) - 6}{(4+s)(2s+2) + 1} \\
 &= \frac{22s + 22 - 6 - 3U_c(s)}{8s + 8 + 2s^2 + 2s + 1} \\
 (2s^2 + 10s + 9)U_c(s) + 3U_c(s) &= 22s + 16
 \end{aligned}$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{2(11s+8)}{2s^2+10s+12} = \frac{11s+8}{s^2+5s+6}$$

$$\text{令 } s^2 + 5s + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 4 \times 6}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm 1}{2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2 \\ -3 \end{cases}$$

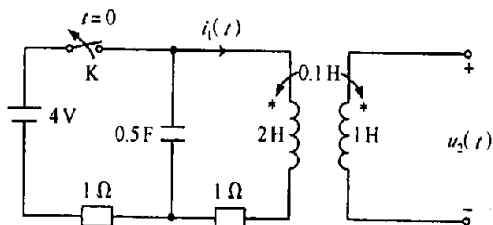
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{11s+8}{2s+5} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{-22+8}{1} = -14$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{-33+8}{-6+5} \right|_{s=-3} = \frac{-25}{-1} = 25$$

$$U_c(s) = \frac{25}{s+3} + \frac{-14}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore u_c(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_c(s)] = 25e^{-3t} - 14e^{-2t} \text{ V } (t \geq 0)$$

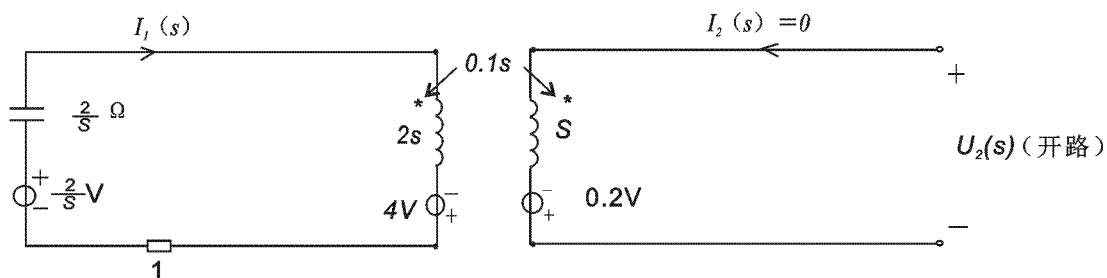
13—12 用拉氏变换法求题 13—12 图示电路中的  $u_2(t)$ 。



题 13-12 图

解：由稳态 ( $t < 0$ ) 时的时域电路可得  $u_c(0_-) = 2\text{V}$ ,  $i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 2\text{A}$ 。

再画出  $s$  域运算电路如下：



$$I_1(s) = \frac{4 + \frac{2}{s}}{2s + 1 + \frac{2}{s}} = \frac{4s + 2}{2s^2 + s + 2} \quad (\text{甲})$$

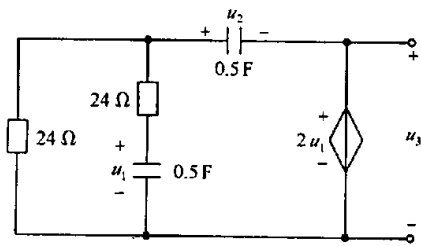
$$U_2(s) = I_{L1}(s) \times 0.1s - 0.2 = \frac{0.4s^2 + 0.2s}{2s^2 + s + 2} - 0.2$$

$$\text{化真分式} \Rightarrow \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2} + 0.2 - 0.2 = \frac{-0.4}{2s^2 + s + 2}$$

$$u_2(t) = -0.21e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \sin 0.97t \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

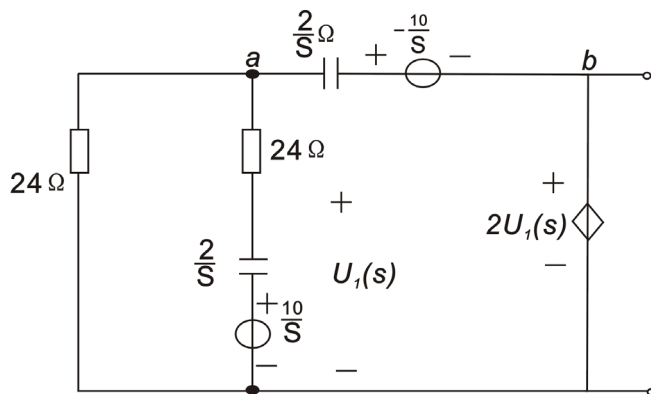
13—13 题 13—13 图示电路为  $t=0$  换路后的电路，已知  $u_1(0_-) = 10\text{V}$ ，

$u_2(0_-) = -10\text{V}$ 。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_3(t)$ 。



题 13—13 图

解:  $u_1(0_+) = u_1(0_-) = 10$        $u_2(0_+) = u_2(0_-) = -10V$



$$\begin{cases} \left( \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} + \frac{s}{2} \right) U_a(s) - \frac{s}{2} U_b(s) = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10}{s} & \text{①} \\ U_b(s) = 2U_1(s) = 2 \left[ \left( \frac{U_a(s) - \frac{10}{s}}{24 + \frac{2}{s}} \right) \times \frac{2}{s} + \frac{10}{s} \right] & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

整理①、②  $\begin{bmatrix} y^2 + 3y + 1 & -y^2 - y \\ -2 & y + 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_a \\ U_b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -120y \\ 240 \end{bmatrix}$  其中  $y = 12s$ ,

解出  $\Delta = (y+1)(y^2 + y + 1)$        $\Delta_2 = 240(y^2 + 2y + 1)$

$$\therefore U_b(s) = U_3(s) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{240(y+1)}{y^2 + y + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144s^2 + 12s + 1} = \frac{240(12s+1)}{144(s-s_1)(s-s_2)}$$

$$= \frac{5(12s+1)}{3(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_1^*}{s-s_2}$$

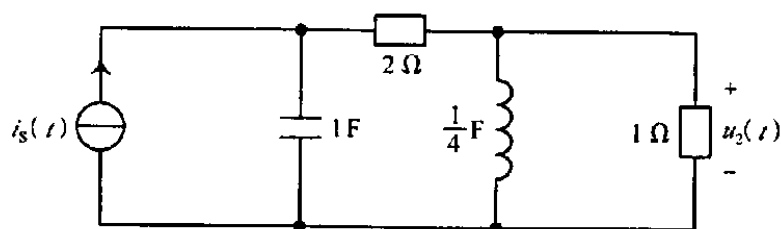
其中  $s_1 = -\frac{1}{24} + j0.072$ ,  $s_2 = -\frac{1}{24} - j0.072$  为

$y^2 + y + 1 = (12s)^2 + 12s + 1 = 0$  的根

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{s(12s+1)}{3(s-s_2)} \right|_{s=s_1} = 10 \left( 1 - j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \angle -30^\circ$$

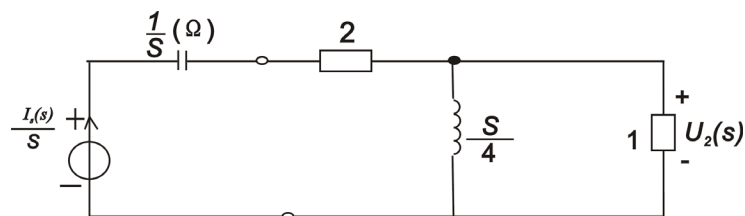
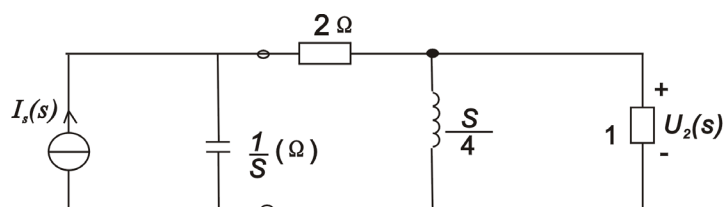
$$\therefore u_3(t) = 2|k_1|e^{-\frac{1}{24}t} \cos(0.072t - 30^\circ) = 23.1e^{-\frac{1}{24}t} \sin(0.072t + 60^\circ) V$$

13—14 设题 13—14 图示电路为零状态电路，电路的激励  $i_s(t) = 2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ ，试求电压  $u_2(t)$ 。



题 13—14 图

$$\text{解 } I_s = \mathcal{L}[i_s(t)] = \mathcal{L}[2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{2}{s+1}$$



$$\text{节点法 } U_2(s) \left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{s} + 2} + \frac{4}{s} + 1 \right) = \frac{\left( \frac{I_s(s)}{s} \right)}{\left( \frac{1}{s} + 2 \right)}$$



$$\left(\frac{s}{2s+1} + \frac{4}{s} + 1\right)U_2(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+1)} \frac{s}{2s+1}$$

两边乘  $s(2s+1)$

$$\left[s^2(s+1) + 4(2s+1)(s+1) + s(2s+1)(s+1)\right]U_2(s) = \frac{2s}{s+1}$$

$$U_2(s) = \frac{2s}{(s+1)(2s^2+9s+4)}$$

$$\text{令 } 3s^2+9s+4=0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{81-4 \times 3 \times 4}}{2 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{-9 \pm \sqrt{33}}{6} = \frac{-9 \pm 5.7}{6}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -0.55 \\ -2.45 \end{cases}$$

$$U_2(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+0.55} + \frac{k_3}{s+2.45}$$

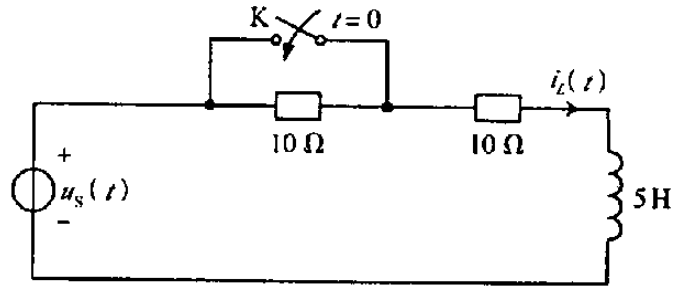
$$k_1 = \left. \frac{2s}{(s+0.55)(s+2.45)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{-2}{-0.45 \times 1.45} = 3.1$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{2 \times (-0.55)}{(-0.55+1)(-0.55+2.45)} \right|_{s=-0.55} = \frac{-1.1}{0.45 \times 1.9} = -1.29$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{2 \times (-2.45)}{-1.45(-1.9)} \right|_{s=-2.45} = \frac{-4.9}{+2.755} = -1.78$$

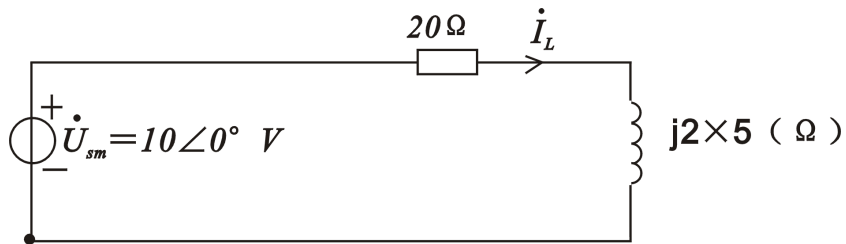
$$\therefore u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} [U_2(s)] = 3.1e^{-t} - 1.29e^{-0.55t} - 1.78e^{-2.45t} V \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—15 题 13—15 图示电路的电压源  $u_s(t) = 10 \cos 2t \text{ V}$ 。在  $t < 0$  时电路已处于稳态。求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13—15 图

解 (1) 求  $t < 0$  时稳态解

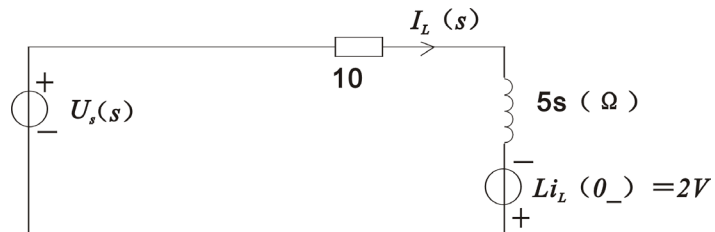


$$\dot{I}_{Lm} = \frac{10 \angle 0^\circ}{20 + j10} = \frac{1}{2 + j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5} \angle 26.6^\circ} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \angle -26.6^\circ A$$

$$i_{L(t)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(2t - 26.6^\circ) A \quad (t < 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i_L(0_-) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cos(-26.6^\circ) \quad V \\ &= 0.45 \times 0.89 = 0.4 A \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) t \geq 0, \quad s \text{ 域运算电路, } U_s(s) = L[10 \cos 2t] = \frac{10s}{s^2 + 4}$$

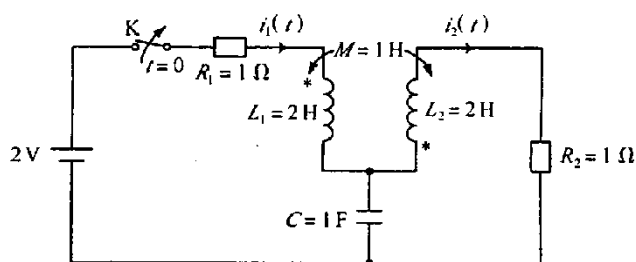


$$I_L(s) = \frac{U_s(s) + 2}{10 + 5s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\frac{10s}{s^2+4} + 2}{5s+10} \\
&= \frac{10s+2(s^2+4)}{(5s+10)(s^2+4)} \\
&= \frac{2s^2+10s+8}{(5s+10)(s^2+4)} \\
&= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2}{s-j2} + \frac{k_3}{s+j2} \\
k_1 &= \left. \frac{2s^2+10s+8}{5(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{8-20+8}{5 \times 8} = \frac{-4}{40} = -0.1 \\
k_2 &= \left. \frac{2(j2)^2 + j20 + 8}{5(s+2)(s+j2)} \right|_{s=j2} = \frac{-j8 + j20 + 8}{5 \times (2+j2)(j4)} = \frac{8+j12}{-40+40j} \\
&= \frac{14.4 \angle 56.3^\circ}{40\sqrt{2} \angle 135^\circ} = \frac{1}{4} \angle -78.7^\circ
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = L^{-1}[I_L(s)] = -0.1e^{-2t} + 0.5 \cos(2t - 78.7^\circ) A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

13—16 题 13—16 图示电路，在  $t < 0$  时，电路已处于稳态。在  $t = 0$  时，开关 K 打开，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的电流  $i_2(t)$ 。



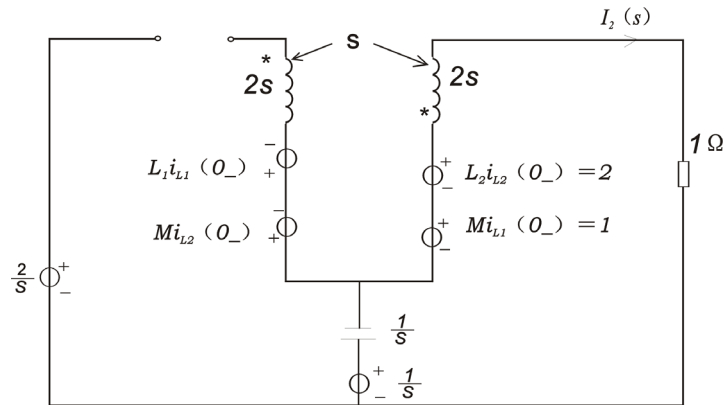
题 13—16 图

解：(1)  $t < 0$  时， $i_1(t) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1A$

$$i_1(0_-) = i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = 1A$$

$$U_c(0_-) = 1V$$

(2)  $t \geq 0$ , 运算电路



$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2(s) &= \frac{\frac{1}{s} + 3}{\frac{1}{s} + 2s + 1} \\
 &= \frac{3s + 1}{2s^2 + s + 1} \\
 &= \frac{k_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s - s_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

令  $2s^2 + s + 1 = 0$

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4 \times 2}}{2 \times 2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm j\sqrt{7}}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \pm j0.66$$

$$s_1 = -\frac{1}{4} + j0.66 = -\alpha + j\omega$$

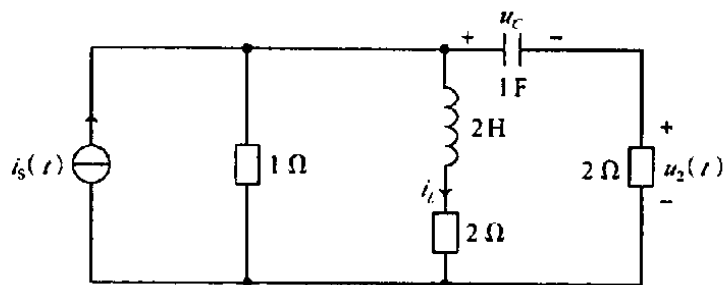
$$k_1 = \frac{-0.75 + j1.98 + 1}{2 \left[ s - \left( -\frac{1}{4} - j0.66 \right) \right]} \bigg|_{s = -0.25 + j0.66}$$

$$= \frac{0.25 + j1.98}{4 \times j0.66} = \frac{2 \angle 82.8^\circ}{j2.64}$$

$$= 0.76 \angle -7.2^\circ = |k_1| \angle \theta$$

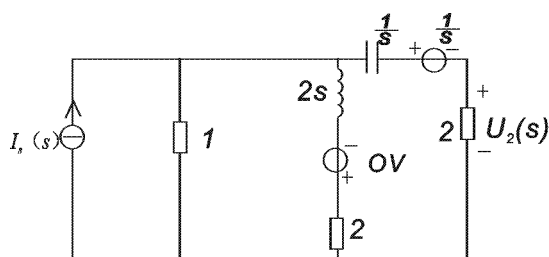
$$\begin{aligned}
 i_2(t) &= L^{-1}[I_2(s)] = 2|k_1|e^{-at}\cos(\omega t + \theta) \\
 &= 1.5e^{-\frac{t}{4}}\cos(0.66t - 7.2^\circ)A \quad (t \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

13—17 电路如题 13—17 图所示,  $i_s(t) = 2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)A$ ,  $u_c(0-) = 1V$ ,  $i_L(0-) = 0A$ , 用拉氏变换法求  $u_2(t)$ 。

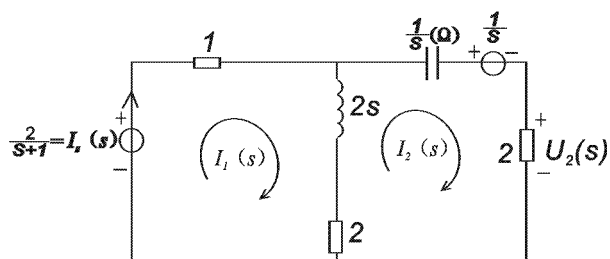


题 13—17 图

解  $I_s(s) = \mathcal{L}[2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{2}{s+1}$



上图电源变换后如下



$$\begin{bmatrix} 3+2s & -(2s+2) \\ -(2s+2) & 4+2s+\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(s) \\ I_2(s) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -\frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = (2s+3)\left(4+2s+\frac{1}{s}\right) - (2s+2)^2$$

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3+2s & \frac{2}{s+1} \\ -(2s+2) & -\frac{1}{s} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{s}(2s+3)+4$$

$$I_2(s) = \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta} = \frac{-2s+(-3)+\frac{2s(2s+2)}{s+1}}{(2s+3)(4s+2s^2+1)-(4s^2+8s+4)s}$$

$$= \frac{2s-3}{6(s+0.4)(s+1.3)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+0.4} + \frac{k_2}{s+1.3}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2s-3}{6(s+1.3)} \Big|_{s=-0.4}$$

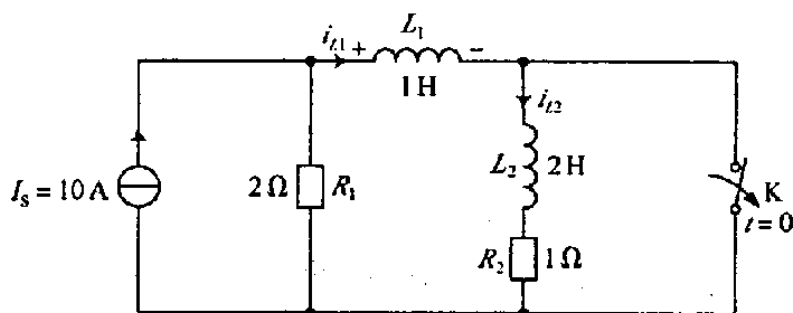
$$= \frac{-0.8-3}{6 \times 0.9} = \frac{-3.8}{5.4} = -0.7$$

$$k_2 = \frac{-2.6-3}{6(-1.3+0.4)} \Big|_{s=-1.3} = \frac{-5.6}{-5.4} = 1.04$$

$$U_2(s) = 2I_2(s) = \frac{-1.4}{s+0.4} + \frac{2.08}{s+1.3}$$

$$\therefore u_2(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_2(s)] = 2.08e^{-1.3t} - 1.4e^{-0.4t} \quad \text{V} \quad (t \geq 0)$$

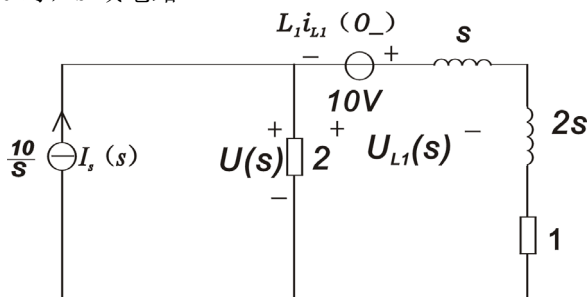
13—18 已知题 13—18 图示电路在  $t=0_-$  以前处于稳态, 在  $t=0$  时开关 K 断开, 求  $t \geq 0$  时电感  $L_1$  的电压  $u_{L1}(t)$ 。



题 13—18 图

解 (1)  $t < 0$  时,  $i_L(o_-) = 10A$   $i_{L_2}(o_-) = 0$  A

(2)  $t \geq 0$  时,  $s$  域电路



$$\text{节点法: } \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3s+1} \right) U(s) = \frac{10}{s} - \frac{10}{3s+1}$$

$2s(3s+1)$  乘两边:

$$(3s^2 + s + 2s)U(s) = 20(3s+1) - 20s$$

$$U(s) = \frac{60s + 20 - 20s}{3s^2 + 3s}$$

$$= \frac{40s + 20}{3s(s+1)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{40s + 20}{3(s+1)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{40s + 20}{3 \times (-1)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-20}{-3} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{20/3}{s} + \frac{20/3}{s+1}$$

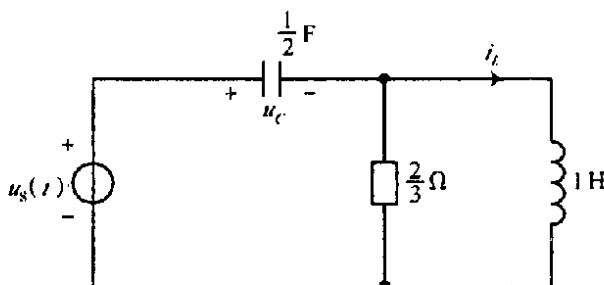
$$U_{L1}(s) = \left( I_s(s) - \frac{U(s)}{2} \right) s - 10$$

$$= \left( 10 - \frac{sU(s)}{2} \right) - 10$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{s}{2}U(s) = -\frac{s}{2} \frac{(40s+20)}{3s(s+1)} \\
 &= -\frac{20s+10}{3(s+1)} = \frac{(20s+20)-10}{3(s+1)} \\
 &= -\left(\frac{20}{3} - \frac{10}{3(s+1)}\right) \\
 &= -\frac{20}{3} + \frac{10}{3} \frac{1}{s+1} \\
 u_{L1}(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[U_{L1}(s)] = -\frac{20}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{10}{3}e^{-t} \quad v(t \geq 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

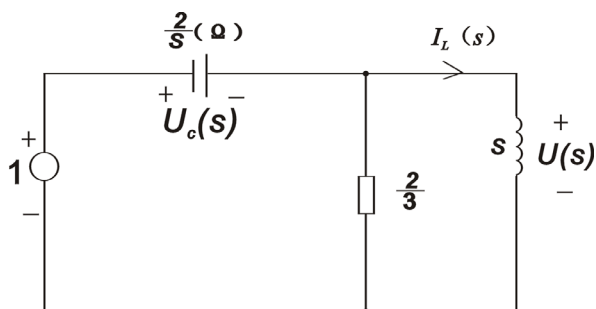
13—19 已知题 13—19 图示电路  $u_c(0_-) = 0 \text{ V}$ ， $i_L(0_-) = 0 \text{ A}$ ，求：

- (1)  $i_L(t)$  的复频域网络函数  $H(s)$ ；
- (2) 求  $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)V$  及  $u_s(t) = 5\sin 2t\varepsilon(t)V$  时的响应  $i_L(t)$ 。



题 13 - 19 图

解 (1) 令  $U_s(s) = 1$ ，且  $u_c(0_-) = 0, i_L(0_-) = 0$ ，有  $S$  域电路





$$\text{节点法} \quad \left( \frac{s}{2} + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{s} \right) U(s) = \frac{s}{2}$$

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

$$U(s) = \frac{s}{2} \cdot \frac{2s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

$$H(s) = I_L(s) = \frac{U(s)}{s} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$\text{令} \quad s^2 + 3s + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow s_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4 \times 2}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm 1}{2} = \begin{cases} -1 \\ -2 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad (a) \quad u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = \mathcal{F}[\varepsilon(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = H(s) \quad U_s(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore i_L(t) = L^{-1}[I_L(s)] = e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \quad A(t \geq 0)$$

$$(b) \quad U_s(t) = 5 \sin 2t \varepsilon(t), \quad U_s(s) = L[u_s(t)] = \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\therefore I_L(s) = H(s) U_s(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} \frac{10}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+s_3} + \frac{k_3^*}{s+s_4}$$

$$k_1 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+2)(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{-10}{5} = -2$$

$$k_2 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \right|_{s=-2} = \frac{-20}{(-1) \times 8} = \frac{20}{8} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{10s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+j2)} \right|_{s=j2} = \frac{5}{(1+j2)(2+j2)}$$

$$= \frac{5}{2.2 \angle 63.4^\circ \times 2 \sqrt{20} \angle 45^\circ} = 0.8 \angle -108.4^\circ \quad A \quad (t \geq 0)$$

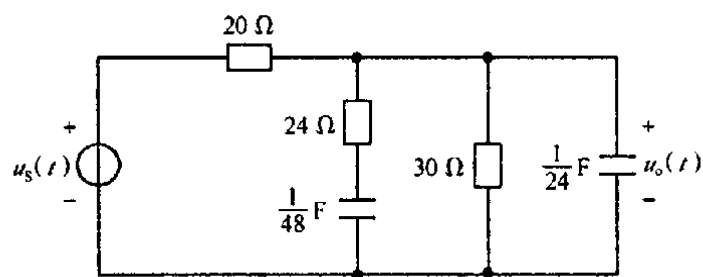
$$\therefore i_L(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[I_L(s)] = -2e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + 1.6 \cos(2t - 108.4^\circ) \quad A(t \geq 0)$$

13—20 题 13—20 图示电路为零状态电路。求激励为以下三种情况下的电压  $u_o(t)$ 。

(1)  $u_s(t) = \delta(t)$  ;

(2)  $u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  ;

(3)  $u_s(t) = 50 \cos 2t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$  。

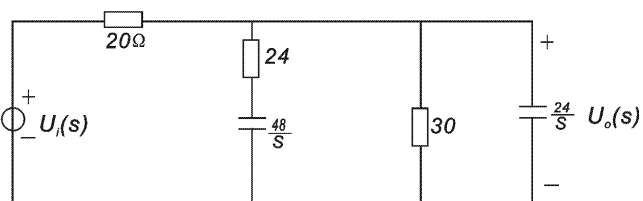
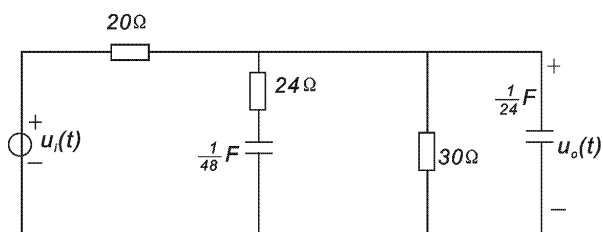


题 13—20 图

解 (1)  $u_i(t) = \delta(t)$

$$u_i(s) = 1$$

①



$$\text{节点方程: } U_o(s) \left[ \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{24 + \frac{48}{s}} + \frac{1}{30} + \frac{s}{24} \right] = \frac{U_i(s)}{20}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U_o(s)}{U_i(s)} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{\frac{s^2 + 5s + 4}{24(s+2)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{20} \frac{24(s+2)}{s^2+5s+4} \\
&= \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \quad \textcircled{2}
\end{aligned}$$

将①代入②:  $U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} \right)$

$$k_1 = (s+1) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = (s+4) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{s+4} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore U_o(t) &= \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t) \\
&= \left( \frac{2}{5} e^{-t} + \frac{4}{5} e^{-4t} \right) \varepsilon(t)
\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $u_i(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ ,  $U_i(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

由②:  $U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)s} = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3}{s} \right)$

$$k_1 = \frac{s+2}{(s+4)s} \Big|_{s=-1} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)s} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2}{-3 \times (-4)} = \frac{-2}{12} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$k_3 = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{2}{1 \times 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$U_o(s) = \frac{6}{5} \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{6}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore u_o(t) &= \frac{6}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{3} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t) \\
&= \left( -\frac{2}{5} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-4t} + \frac{3}{5} \right) \varepsilon(t) \quad (V)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad u_i(t) = 50 \cos 2t \varepsilon(t), \quad U_i(s) = 50 \times \frac{s}{s^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由②式: } U_o(s) &= \frac{6}{5} \frac{(s+2) \times s \times 50}{(s+1)(s+4)(s^2+4)} \\ &= 60 \left[ \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+4} + \frac{k_3 s + k_4}{s^2 + 2^2} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+4)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-1}{3 \times 5} = -\frac{1}{15}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s^2+4)} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{-2 \times (-4)}{-3 \times 20} = -\frac{2}{15}$$

将③方程两边同乘  $(s^2 + 4)$ ，且令  $s^2 = -4$ ，

$$\frac{(s+2)s}{(s+1)(s+4)} \Big|_{\substack{s^2+4=0 \\ s^2=-4}} = k_3 s + k_4$$

$$(s^2 + 2s) \Big|_{s^2=-4} = (k_3 s + k_4)(s^2 + 5s + 4) \Big|_{s^2=-4}$$

$$-4 + 2s = 5k_3 s^2 + 5k_4 s$$

$$-4 + 2s = -20k_3 + 5k_4 s$$

$$-20k_3 = -4, \quad k_3 = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$5k_4 = 2, \quad k_4 = \frac{2}{5}$$

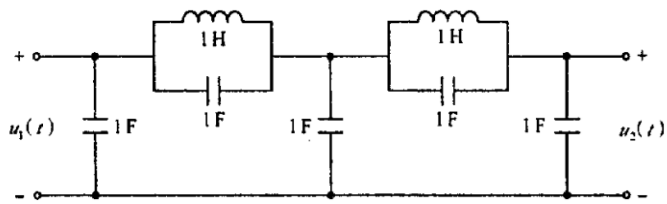
$$\therefore U_o(s) = 60 \left[ \frac{-\frac{1}{15}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{2}{15}}{s+4} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{s}{s^2+4} + \frac{2}{5} \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right]$$

$$\therefore u_o(t) = 60 \left( -\frac{1}{15} e^{-t} - \frac{2}{15} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{5} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{5} \sin 2t \right)$$

$$= -4e^{-t} - 8e^{-4t} + 12 \cos 2t + 12 \sin 2t \quad (t \geq 0) \quad (V)$$

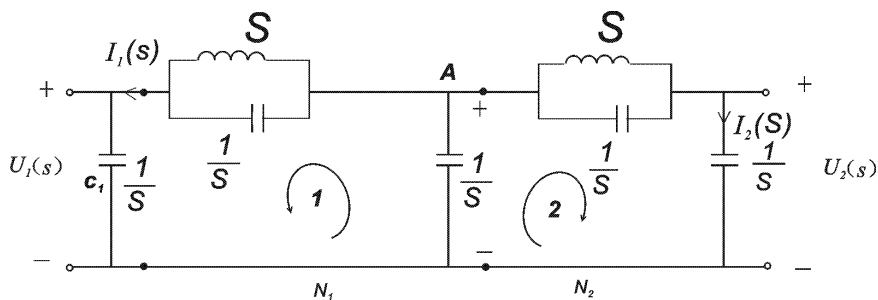
13—21 试求题 13—21 图示零状态电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$  的网络函数

$$H(s) = U_2(s) / U_1(s)。$$



题 13—21 图

解:



由回路方程得: (令  $U_1(s)$  外加, 则  $C_1$  与  $U_1$  并联, 拆去  $C_1$ , 对外等效)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}} & \frac{1}{s} \\ \frac{1}{s} & \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1(s) \\ I_2(s) = U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -U_1(s) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

求:  $I_2(s)$

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right)I_1(s) + \frac{1}{s}(U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s}) = -U_1(s) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{1}{s}I_1(s) + \left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right)U_2(s) / \frac{1}{s} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{由(2)} \quad I_1(s) = -\left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right)U_2(s)s^2 \quad (3)$$

③代入到①

$$\left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right) \left[ s^2 \left(\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{s}}\right)U_2(s) \right] - U_2(s) = U_1(s)$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1}\right) \left(2 + \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1}\right) - 1 = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

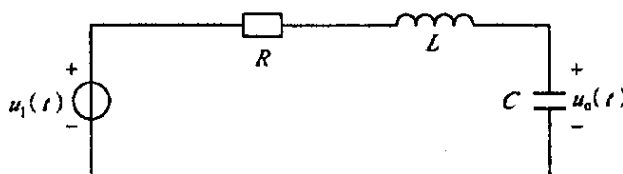
$$\frac{s^2 + 1 + s^2}{s^2 + 1} \frac{2s^2 + 2 + s^2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{-s^2 - 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{(2s^2 + 1)(3s^2 + 2)}{(s^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{-(s^2 + 1)^2}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

$$\frac{6s^4 + 4s^2 + 3s^2 + 2 - s^4 - 2s^2 - 1}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{U_1(s)}{U_2(s)}$$

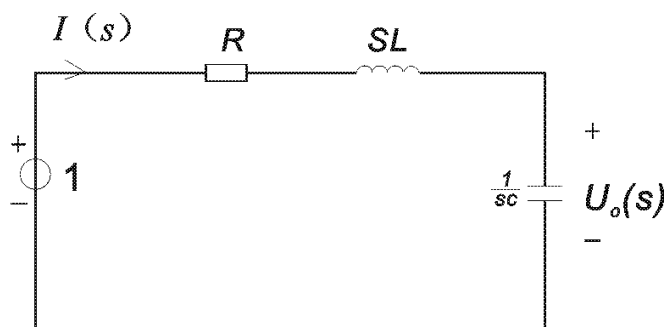
$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{(s^2 + 1)^2}{5s^4 + 5s^2 + 1}$$

13—22 求题 13—22 图示零状态电路的网络函数  $H(s) = U_o(s)/U_i(s)$ ; 算出  $H(s)$  的极点。如果要使极点落在  $s$  平面的负实轴上, 电路参数应满足什么条件?



题 13—22 图

解令  $U_i(s) = 1$ , 则零状态运算电路



$$H(s) = U_o(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{R + SL + \frac{1}{sC}} = \frac{1}{RCS + LCS^2 + 1}$$

令  $LCS^2 + RCS + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$  极点  $p_{1,2} = \frac{-RC \pm \sqrt{R^2C^2 - 4LC}}{2LC}$

若极点落在 S 平面负实轴极点  $P_i = -\alpha$  ( $\alpha$  为正实数)  $\Rightarrow$  极点  $P_i$  的实部为负数, 且虚部为零, 即

$$R^2C^2 \geq 4LC \text{ 即 } R^2C \geq 4L \text{ 或 } R \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

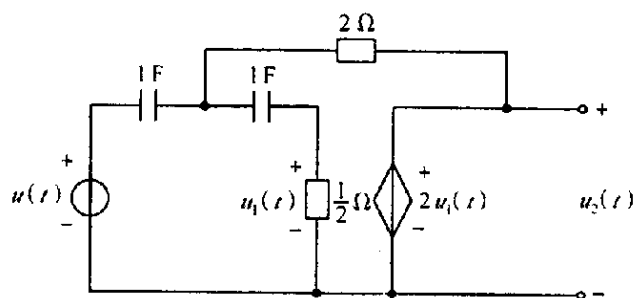
(显然  $RC > \sqrt{R^2C^2 - 4LC}$ )

13—23 对题 13—23 图示零状态电路, 试求:

(1) 网络函数  $H(s) = U_2(s) / U(s)$ ;

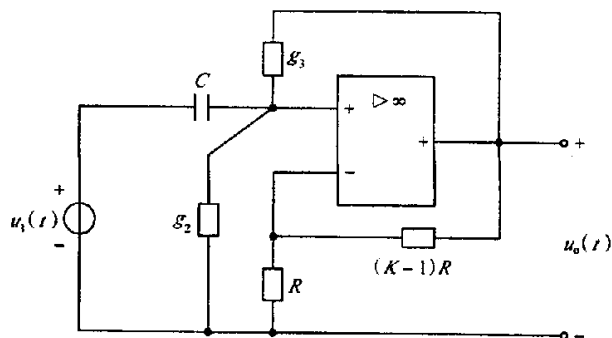
(2) 当  $u(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  时, 电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$ ;

(3) 当  $u(t) = \cos t \cdot \varepsilon(t)$  时, 电路的输出电压  $u_2(t)$ 。



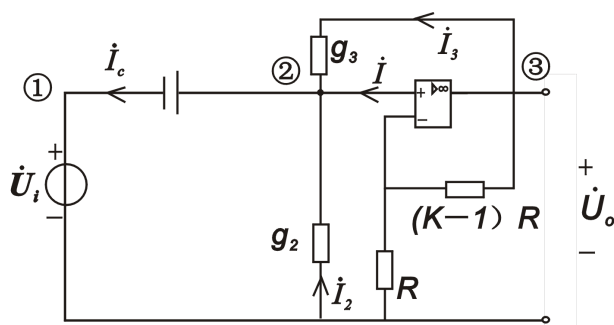
题 13—23 图

13—24 求题 13—24 图示电路的网络函数  $H(s) = U_o(s) / U_i(s)$  及正弦交流稳态电路的网络函数  $H(j\omega) = U_o(j\omega) / u_i(j\omega)$ 。图中运算放大器为理想运算放大器。 $g_2$ 、 $g_3$  为电导;  $R$ 、 $(K-1)R$  为电阻。



题 13—24 图

求转移函数  $\frac{\dot{U}_o(j\omega)}{\dot{U}_i(j\omega)}$ 。图示电路中运算放大器为理想放算放大器



解：虚短原理：  $\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_o \frac{R}{(k-1)R + R} = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{k}$  (1)

$$\dot{I} = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} i_c = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} (\dot{I}_2 + \dot{I}_3) \quad (\text{由 (2)})$$

$$\dot{U}_2 = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} [(\dot{U}_o - \dot{U}_2)g_3 - \dot{U}_2 g_2] \quad (3)$$

代入 (1) 至 (3)：  $\frac{1}{k} \dot{U}_o = \dot{U}_i + \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left[ \left( \dot{U}_o - \frac{1}{k} \dot{U}_o \right) g_3 - \frac{g_2}{k} \dot{U}_o \right]$

整理：  $\dot{U}_o \left[ \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left( g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_3 - \frac{1}{k} g_2 \right) \right] = \dot{U}_i$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{j\omega c} \left[ g_m - \frac{1}{k} (g_3 - g_2) \right]}$$

$$= \frac{j\omega c k}{j\omega c - k g_3 + g_3 - g_2}$$

$$= \frac{k\omega c}{\omega c + j(g_2 - g_3 + k g_3)}$$



13—25 某电路的单位冲激响应为  $h(t) = 3e^{-t} + \sqrt{2}e^{-2t} \sin(4t + 45^\circ)$

(1) 试求其相应的网络函数  $H(s)$ ;

(2) 求  $H(s)$  的零点和极点, 并将其标定在  $s$  平面上(极点用 “ $\times$ ” 表示, 零点用 “ $\circ$ ” 表示);

(3) 判断网络是否稳定。

解:  $H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)]$

$$\sin(4t + 45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin 4t + \cos 4t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore H(s) &= \frac{3}{s+1} + \frac{4}{(s+2)^2 + 16} + \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 16} \\ &= \frac{4s^2 + 19s + 66}{(s+1)(s^2 + 4s + 20)}\end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\therefore 4s^2 + 19s + 66 = 0$  的根为

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{-19 \pm \sqrt{695}}{8}$$

$\therefore H(s)$  零点为:  $s_1 \approx -2.38 + j3.3$        $s_2 \approx -2.38 - j3.3$

$\therefore s^2 + 4s + 20 = 0$  的根为

$$s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$$

又  $\therefore s + 1 = 0$  的根为

$$s_5 = -1$$

$\therefore H(s)$  的极点为  $s_{3,4} = -2 \pm j4$ ,  $s_5 = -1$

(3)  $\therefore H(s)$  的极点全在复平面的第二、三象限

$\therefore$  网络(电路)是稳定的。