第十章 非正弦周期电流电路与信号的频

谱

$$i_1(t) = 10\cos\omega t + 5\cos(3\omega t - 30^\circ) - 3\cos(5\omega t + 60^\circ)A, i_2(t) =$$

$$20\cos(\omega t - 30^{\circ}) + 10\cos(5\omega t + 45^{\circ})_{\text{A.}, \vec{j}} i(t) = i_{1}(t) + i_{2}(t)$$

及 i(t)的有效值 I。

$$= [10\cos\omega t + 20\cos(\omega t - 30^{\circ})] + 5\cos(3\omega t - 30^{\circ})$$

$$i(t) = i_{1}(t) + i_{2}(t)$$

$$[-3\cos(5\omega t + 60^{\circ}) + 10\cos(5\omega t + 45^{\circ})] A$$

$$\dot{I}_{11m} = 10\angle 0^{\circ} A, \quad \dot{I}_{21m} = 20\angle - 30^{\circ} A = 17.32 - j10A$$

$$\dot{I}_{1m} = \dot{I}_{11m} + \dot{I}_{21m} = 27.32 - j10 = 29.1\angle - 20.1^{\circ} A$$

$$\therefore i_{1}^{\dagger}(t) = 29.1\cos(\omega t - 20.1^{\circ}) A$$

$$\dot{I}_{15m} = 3\angle 60^{\circ} = 1.5 + j2.9A \quad \dot{I}_{25m} = 10\angle 45^{\circ} = 7.07 + j7.07A$$

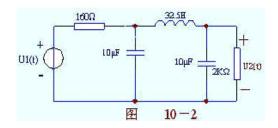
$$\dot{I}_{5m} = -\dot{I}_{15m} + \dot{I}_{25m} = 5.57 + j4.17 = 6.96\angle 36.8^{\circ} A$$

$$\therefore i_5(t) = 6.96\cos(5\omega t + 36.8^{\circ})A$$

$$i(t) = i_1(t) + i_3(t) + i_5(t) = 29.1\cos(\omega t - 20.1^{\circ}) + 5\cos(3\omega t + 30^{\circ}) + 6.96\cos(5\omega t + 36.8^{\circ})A$$

$$I = \sqrt{\frac{29.1^2}{2} + \frac{5^2}{2} + \frac{6.96^2}{2}} = 22 A$$

10-2 图题 10-2 图示电路, $u_1(t) = 400 + 100\cos 3 \times 314t - 20\cos 6 \times 314t V_{...}$ 求 $u_2(t)$ 及其有效值。



答案

解: (1) $U_o = 400V$ 单独作用:

$$U_{2o} = \frac{400}{160 + 20000} \times 2000 = 370.37V$$

(2) $u_3(t) = 100\cos 3 \times 314t$ 单独作用:

$$3\omega L = 30615\Omega$$
, $\frac{1}{3\omega C} = 106.2\Omega$

$$Z_3 = 160 + j30615 + \frac{2000(-j106.2)}{2000 - j106.2} \approx j30509\Omega$$

$$I_{23m}^{\bullet} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{Z_3} = \frac{100 \angle 0^{\circ}}{J30509} A$$

$$U_{23m}^{\bullet} = I_{23m}^{\bullet} \frac{2000(-j106.2)}{2000 - j106.2} = -0.347 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$u_{23}(t) = -0.347 \cos 3 \times 314 tV$$

(3) $u_3(t) = 20\cos 6 \times 314tV$ 单独作用:

$$6\omega L = 61230\Omega, \frac{1}{6\omega C} = 53.08\Omega,$$

$$Z_6 = 160 + j61230 - j53.08 \approx j61177\Omega$$

$$I_{26m}^{\bullet} = \frac{20\angle 0^{\circ}}{Z_6} = \frac{20\angle 0^{\circ}}{j61177} A$$

$$U_{26m}^{\bullet} = I_{26m}^{\bullet} \frac{2000(-j53.08)}{2000 - j53.08} = 0.0173 \angle 0^{\circ} V$$

$$u_{26}(t) = 0.0173\cos 6 \times 314tV$$

故
$$u_2(t) = U_{20} + u_{23}(t) - u_{26}(t) = 370.37 - 0.347\cos 3 \times 314t - 0.0173\cos 3 \times 314$$

$$U_2 = \sqrt{370^2 + (\frac{0.347}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (\frac{0.0173}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = 370V$$

10-3 已知电路,

$$R = 20\Omega, \omega L_1 = 0.625\Omega, \frac{1}{\omega C} = 45\Omega, \omega L_2 = 5\Omega, \frac{1}{\omega C} = 45\Omega,$$

$$u(t) = 100 + 276\cos\omega t + 100\cos3\omega t + 50\cos9\omega tV$$
_o \Re

$$i(t)$$
 及其有效值 I 。

解: (1)
$$U_o = 100V$$
 单独作用时:

$$I_o = \frac{U_o}{R} = \frac{120}{20} = 5A$$

$$(2)$$
 $u_1(t) = 276\cos\omega t V$ 单独作用时:

$$Z_{1} = R + j\omega L_{1} + \frac{j\omega L_{2} \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L_{2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = 20.95 \angle 17.6^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$i_1(t) = 13.2\cos(\omega t - 17.6^{\circ})A$$

(3) $u_3(t) = 100\cos 3\omega t V$ 单独作用时:

$$3\omega L_2 = 15\Omega, \frac{1}{3\omega C} = 15\Omega$$

即发生了并联谐振, 故 $I_{3m} = 0$ $I_s(t) = 0$

(4) $u_9(t) = 50\cos 9\omega t V$ 单独作用时

$$Z_9 = R + j9\omega L_1 + \frac{j9\omega L_2 \frac{1}{j9\omega C}}{j9\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j9\omega C}} = 20\Omega$$

即电路对第九次谐波发生串联谐振。

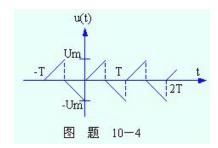
$$I_{9m} = \frac{U_{9m}}{Z_9} = 2.5 \angle 0^{\circ} A$$

$$i_9(t) = 2.5 \cos 9\omega t A$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} i(t) = I_o + i_1(t) + i_3(t) + i_9(t) = 5 + 13.2\cos(\omega t - 17.6^\circ) + 2.5\cos9\omega t A$$

$$I = \sqrt{5^2 + (\frac{13.2}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + 0 + (\frac{2.5}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = 10.7 A$$

10-4 图题 10-4, 求图示电压 u(t)的有效值 U。



解: u(t)在一个周期内的表达式

为

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{2U_m}{T}t, 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ U_m - \frac{2U_m}{T}t \cdot \frac{T}{2} < t < T \end{cases}$$

故
$$U = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T [u(t)]^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T (\frac{2U_m}{T} t)^2 dt} + \frac{1}{T} \int_T^T (U_m - \frac{2U_m}{T} t)^2 dt}$$

10-5 有效值为 100V 得正弦电压加在电感 L 两端,得电流 10 安。当电压中还有三次谐波时,其有效值认为 100V,得电流为 8 安。求此 电压的基波和三次谐波电压的有效值。

解:
$$|Z_1| = \omega L = \frac{100}{10} = 10\Omega$$
,

$$|Z_3| = 3\omega L = 30\Omega,$$

$$I_1^2 + I_3^2 = 8^2 (2)$$

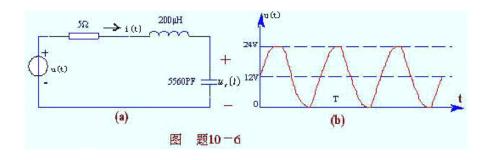
$$U_{1} = 10I_{1}$$
 3

$$U_3 = 30I_3 \tag{4}$$

联解得

$$I_1 = 7.714A$$
 $I_3 = 2.12 A U_1 = 77.14 V U_3 = 63.6 V$

10-6 图题 10-5 电路, $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{t})$ 波形如图所示, \mathbf{T} =6.28 微秒。求 $\mathbf{i}(\mathbf{t})$ 和 $\mathcal{U}_c(t)$ 。



$$\mu_t$$
: $u(t) = 12 + 12 \sin \omega t = 12 + 12 \sin 10^t tV$

故
$$I_o = 0$$
,

$$Z_1 = R + J(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}) = 5 + (200 - 180) = 5 + J20\Omega = 20.6 \angle 76^{\circ} A$$

$$\dot{I}_{1m} = \frac{\dot{U}_{1m}}{Z_1} = \frac{12\angle 0^{\circ}}{20.6\angle 76^{\circ}} = 0.58\angle - 76^{\circ} A,$$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} i_1(t) = 0.58 \sin(10^6 t - 76^\circ) A$$

$$ti(t) = I_o + i_1(t) = 0.58 \sin(10^6 t - 76^\circ) A$$

$$U_a = 12V$$

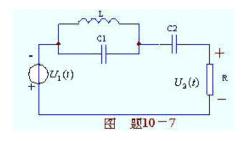
$$\dot{U}_{1m} = -j\frac{1}{\omega C} \dot{I}_{1m} = 180 \angle -90^{\circ} \times 0.58 \angle -76^{\circ}$$

$$= 104.4 \angle -166^{\circ}$$

$$\pm u_{1}(t) = 104.4 \sin(10^{6} t - 166^{\circ}) V$$

$$u_c(t) = U_o + u_1(t) = 12 + 104.4\sin(10^6 t - 166^\circ)V$$

10-7 图题 10-7,图示为一种滤波器电路 $u_1(t) = U_{1m} \cos \omega t + U_{3m} \cos 3\omega t$ 伏,L = 0.12 亨, $\omega = 314 rad/s$ 。欲使 $u_2(t) = U_{1m} \cos \omega t$ 伏,问 $C_1 \subset C_2$ 的值。

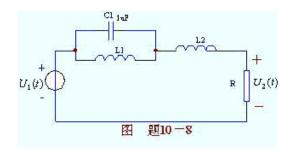


$$\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC_1}} = 3\omega$$

$$\frac{j\omega L \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} = 0$$

联解得
$$C_1 = 9.39 \mu F$$
, $C_2 = 75.13 \mu F$

10-8 图题 10-8,图示电路,已知 $u(t) = U_{1m} \cos 10^3 t + U_{4m} \cos (4 \times 10^3 t + \psi_4)$ 。欲使 $u_2(t) = U_{4m} \cos (4 \times 10^3 t + \psi_4)$,求 L_1 、 L_2 的值。



答案

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}} = \omega$$

$$\frac{j4\omega L_1 \times \frac{1}{j4\omega C}}{j4\omega L_1 + \frac{1}{j4\omega C}} + j4\omega L_2 = 0,$$

$$\omega = 10^3 \, rad \, / \, s.$$

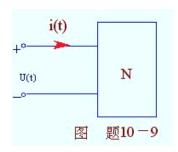
联解得
$$L_1 = 1H, L_2 = 66.67H$$

10-9 图题 10-9, 图示单口网络 N 的端电压和端电流分别为

$$u(t) = \cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \cos(2t - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(3t - \frac{\pi}{3})V \quad i(t) = 5\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})A.$$

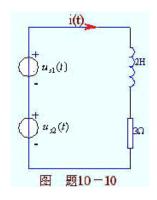
$$\Re$$
:

(1)各分量频率时网络 N 的输入阻抗; (2) 网络 N 吸收的平均功率。



解:
$$(1)$$
 $Z(j\omega) = \frac{1\angle 90^{\circ}}{5\angle 0^{\circ}} = j0.2\Omega$
 $Z(j2\omega) = \frac{1\angle -45^{\circ}}{2\angle 45^{\circ}} - j0.5\Omega$
 $Z(j3\omega) = \frac{1\angle -60^{\circ}}{0} = \infty$
 $P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 5 \cos(90^{\circ} - 0^{\circ}) = 0$
 $P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \cos(-45^{\circ} - 45^{\circ}) = 0$
 $P_3 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 0 = 0$
 $P_4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 0 = 0$

10-10 图题 10-10 图示电路, $u_{s1}(t) = u_{s2}(t) = \cos tV$ (1) 求 i(t)及其有效值 I; (2) 求 电阻消耗的平均功率 P; (3) 求 u_{s1} 单独作用时电阻消耗的平均功率 P_1 ; (4) 求 u_{s2} 单独作用时电阻消耗的平均功率 P_2 ; (5) 由 (2) , (3) , (4) 的计算结果得出什么结论?



<u>答案</u>

解: (1)
$$Z = R + j\omega L = 3 + j2 = 3.6 \angle 33.69^{\circ}$$

$$I_{m} = \frac{1\angle 0^{\circ} + 1\angle 0^{\circ}}{3.6\angle 33.69^{\circ}} = 0.555\angle -33.69^{\circ} A$$

$$i(t) = 0.555 \cos(t - 33.69^{\circ}) A$$

$$I = \frac{0.555}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.392 A$$

(2)

$$P = I^2 R = 0.392^2 \times 3 = 0.462 W$$

(3)

$$I_{1m}^{\bullet} = \frac{1 \angle 0^{\circ}}{3.6 \angle 33.69^{\circ}} = 0.277 \angle -33.69^{\circ} A$$

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} 0.277^2 \times 3 = 0.1154W$$

(4)
$$\exists (3) \exists P_2 = 0.1154W$$

10-11 接续上题, 当
$$u_{s2}(t) = \cos 2tV$$
时, 再求解各项, 并讨论结果。

解: (1) 对一次谐波,
$$\omega_1 = 1 rad/s$$
:

$$\dot{I}_{1m} = \frac{1\angle 0^{\circ}}{3.6\angle 33.69^{\circ}} == 0.277 \angle -33.69^{\circ} A$$

$$i_1(t) = 0.277\cos(t - 33.69^\circ)A_{\bullet}$$

对于二次谐波,
$$\omega_2 = 2 rad/s$$

$$Z_2 = R + j\omega_2 L = 3 + j2L = 5\angle 53.13^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$I_{2m}^{\bullet} = \frac{1 \angle 0^{\circ}}{5 \angle 53.13^{\circ}} = 0.2 \angle -53.13^{\circ} A$$

$$i_2(t) = 0.2\cos(2t - 53.13^\circ)A_{\bullet}$$

$$it i(t) = i_1(t) + i_2(t) = 0.277\cos(t - 33.69^\circ) + 0.2\cos(2t - 53.13^\circ)A$$

$$I = \sqrt{\left(\frac{0.277}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.2}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = 0.242 A$$

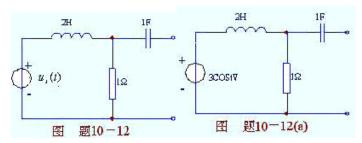
(2)
$$P = I^2 R = 0.242^2 \times 3 = 0.1754 W_{\bullet}$$

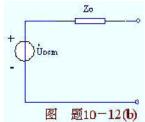
(3)
$$P_1 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.277^2 \times 3 = 0.1154W$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.2^2 \times 3 = 0.06W$$

(5) 可见有
$$P = P_1 + P_2$$
。

10–12 图题 10–12, 图示稳态有源一端口网络,已知 $u_s(t)=10+3\cos tV$ 。求该一端口网络 向外电路所能提供的最大功率 P_{\max} 。





解: 因有电容 1F 存在,故直流电

压分量 10V 不向外电路提供功

率。 一次谐波电压作用的电路如图

题 10-12 (a) 所示,该电路

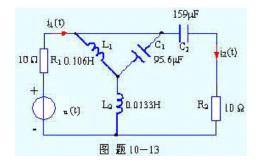
的等效电压源电路如图题 10-12

(b) 所示。

其中
$$\dot{U}_{ocm} = 1.342 \angle -63.4^{\circ}V$$
, $Z_{o} = 0.8 - j0.6\Omega$ 。

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{(\frac{1.342}{\sqrt{2}})^2}{4 \times 0.8} = 0.28W$$

10-13 图题 10-13 图示电路, $u(t) = 10 + 20\sqrt{2}\cos\omega t + 10\sqrt{2}\cos3\omega t V$,T = 0.02 秒。 $求 \dot{i}(t)$, $\dot{i}_{2}(t)$ 。



解: (1) 直流分量:

$$I_{10} = \frac{10}{10} = 1A$$

$$I_{20} = 0$$

(2) 基波分量:

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 314 rad/s$$

$$X_{L_1} = \omega L = 33.3\Omega$$
 $X_{C_1} = \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} = 33.3\Omega$

故 L 与 C 电路对基波发生了并联谐振,相当于开路。 故

$$Z_1 = R_1 + R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} = 20 - j20\Omega$$
,
 $\dot{I}_{11} = \dot{I}_{21} = \frac{20\angle 0^{\circ}}{20 - j20} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 45^{\circ} A$

(3) 三次谐波分量:

$$X_{L_3} = 33.3 \times 3 = 99.9 \Omega \ X_{L_3} = 33.3 / 3 = 11.1 \Omega$$

$$X'_{L3} = 3\omega L_2 = 12.5\Omega$$

$$Z' = \frac{j100(-j11.1)}{j(100-11.1)} = -j12.5\Omega$$

故对 3ω 而言, L_1 与 C_1 并联支路与 L_2 发生了串连谐振,相当于短路。故

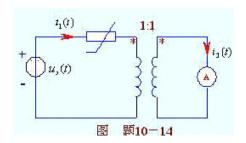
有

$$\dot{I}_{13} = \frac{10\angle 0^{\circ}}{R_{1}} = 1A,$$

$$\dot{I}_{23} = 0$$
故得 $\dot{I}_{1}(t) = 1 + \cos(\omega t + 45^{\circ}) + \sqrt{2}\cos 3\omega tA$,

$$i_2(t) = 0 + \cos(\omega t + 45^{\circ}) + 0A$$

10-14 图题 10-14 图示电路,非线性电阻的伏安特性为 $i_1(t) = 0.3u + 0.4u^2$, $i_1 = i_2 = 0.3u + 0.4u^2$, $i_2 = i_3 = 0.3u + 0.4u^2$, $i_3 = 0.3u + 0.4u^2$, $i_4 = 0.4u^2$, $i_4 = 0.4u + 0.4u + 0.4u^2$, $i_4 = 0.4u + 0.4u + 0.4u + 0.4u + 0.4u$



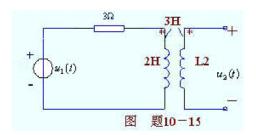
答案

解:
$$i_2(t) = i_1(t), u(t) = u_s(t)$$
 故

 $i_2(t) = 0.3u + 0.04u^2 = 0.3u_s(t) + 0.04[u_s(t)]^2 = 200 + 30\sin\omega t + 200\cos2\omega tA$

$$I_2 = \sqrt{200^2 + (\frac{30}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + (\frac{200}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = 0.246 A$$

10-15 图题 10-15, 图示电路, $u_1(t) = 30 + 80\cos 2t + 20\cos 6tV$. 求 $u_2(t)$ 。



解:
$$U_{20}=0$$

求一次谐波
$$u_{21}(t)$$
;
$$Z_{1} = 3 + j2 \times 2 = 5 \angle 53.1^{\circ} \Omega$$

$$I_{1m} = \frac{80 \angle 0^{\circ}}{Z_{1}} = 16 \angle -53.1^{\circ} A$$

$$I_{1}(t) = 16 \cos(2t - 53.1^{\circ}) A$$

$$u_{21}(t) = M \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} = 96\cos(2t + 36.9^\circ)V$$

求三次谐波
$$u_{23}(t)$$
:

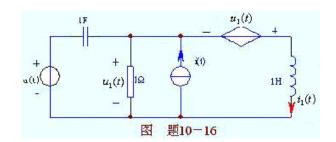
$$Z_3 = 3 + j6 \times 2 = 3(1 + j4) = 12.37 \angle 75.96^{\circ} \Omega$$

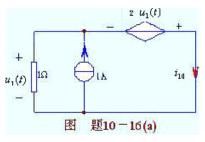
$$I_{3m} = \frac{20 \angle 0^{\circ}}{12.37 \angle 75.96_{1}^{\circ}} = 1.62 \angle -75.96^{\circ} A$$

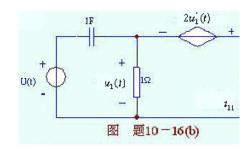
$$i_3(t) = 1.62\cos(6t - 75.96^{\circ})A$$

$$u_{23}(t) = M \frac{di_3(t)}{dt} = 29.16\cos(6t + 14.04^{\circ})V$$

10-16 图题 10-16, 图示电路, $u(t) = \cos \omega t V$, $i(t) = 1A_{\bullet \ \ \ r} \ \dot{i}_1(t)_{\bullet}$







解:该电路在总体上是非正弦的,故只能用迭加原理求解。

电流源单独作用时的电路如

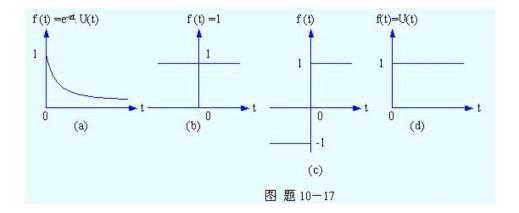
图题 10-16(a) 所示,

可求得
$$\dot{q}_0(t)=1$$
, 电压源

u(t) 单独作用时的电路

如图
$$10-16$$
 (b) 所示,可求得 $i_1(t) = 1.34\cos(t + \angle 63.4^\circ)A_\circ$ 故得
$$i_1(t) = i_{10}(t) + i_{11}(t) = 1 + 1.34\cos(t + \angle 63.4^\circ)A$$

*10-17 求图 10-17 各信号的频谱函数 $F(j\omega)$, 并画出频谱图。

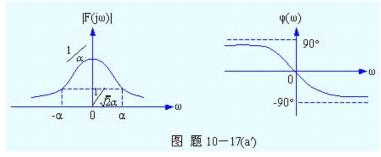


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解: (a)
$$F(j\omega) = F[f(t)] = \int_0^\infty e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \angle - arctg \frac{\omega}{\alpha}$$

$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}}, \quad \varphi(\omega) = -arctg \frac{\omega}{\alpha}$$

其频谱如图题 10-17 (a) 所示。



(b) 图题 10^- (\dot{b}) 所示信号的函数表 达式为

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha t}, t < 0 \\ e^{-\alpha t}, t > 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 α 为大于的实常数。f(t) 的频谱为

$$F_1(j\omega) = F[f_1(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\alpha t}e^{-j\omega t}dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t}e^{-j\omega t}dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha} = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}$$

图题 10-17 (b) 所示的直流信号 f(t)=1 可视为图 10-17 (b) 所示信号 $f_1(t)$ 在 $\alpha \to 0$ 时的极限,即 $f(t)=\lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_1(t)$

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} F(j\omega) = F[\lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_1(t)] = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_1(j\omega) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} = \begin{cases} 0, \omega \neq 0 \\ \infty, \omega \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

可见 $F(j\omega)$ 为自变量为 ω 的冲击函数,且有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega)d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega$$

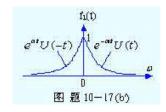
$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} d\omega = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{1 + (\frac{\omega}{\alpha})^2} d(\frac{\omega}{\alpha})$$

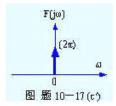
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} [2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\alpha}{\omega}] = 2\pi$$

即该冲击函数的强度(面积)为 2π 。即

$$F(j\omega) = F[f(t)] = F[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

其曲线如图题 10-17 (c) 所示。





(c) 图题 $10-17^{(d)}$ 所示信号的函数表达式为

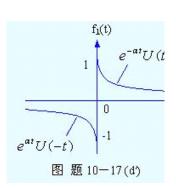
$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} -e^{\alpha t}, t < 0 \\ e^{-\alpha t}, t > 0 \end{cases}$$

其中 α 为大于零的实常数。f(t) 的频谱为

$$F_{1}(j\omega) = F[f_{1}(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{1}(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0^{-}} -e^{\alpha t}e^{-j\omega t}dt + \int_{0^{+}}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha t}e^{-j\omega t}dt = -\frac{1}{\alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega + \alpha}$$

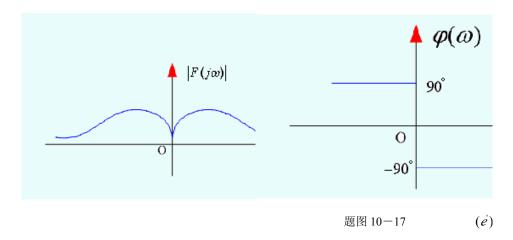
$$= -j\frac{2\omega}{\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2}} = \frac{2\omega}{\alpha^{2} + \omega^{2}} \angle 90^{\circ}$$



故得
$$|F(j\omega)| = \left| \frac{2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \right|$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -90^{\circ}, \omega > 0 \\ 90^{\circ}, \omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

其曲线如题图 $10-17(e^{i})$ 所示。



图题 10-17(c) 所示信号可视为图题 10-17(d) 所示信号在 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ 时的极限,

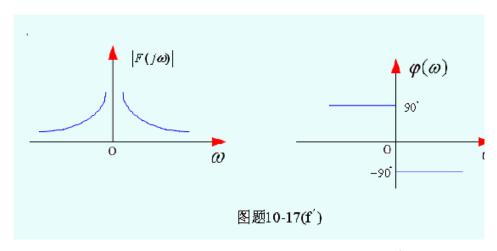
取引
が有
大(t) =
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_1(t)$$

故有
 $F(j\omega) = F[\lim_{\alpha \to 0} f_1(t)] = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F_1(j\omega)$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \left[-j\frac{2\omega}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \right] = -j\frac{2}{\omega} = \frac{2}{\omega} \angle -90^\circ$$

故得
$$|F(j\omega)| = \frac{2}{|\omega|}$$
 $\varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} -90^{\circ}, \omega > 0 \\ 90^{\circ}, \omega < 0 \end{cases}$

其频谱曲线 如图题 10-17 (f)所示。



(d) 可将图题 10-17 (d) 的信号 f(t)=U(t) 视为图题 10-17 $(g^{'})$ 所示两个信号

$$f_1(t)$$
、 $f_2(t)$ 的相加,即 $f(t) = U(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$

故有
$$F(j\omega) = F_1(j\omega) + F_2(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(-j\frac{2}{\omega}) + \frac{1}{2} \times 2\pi\delta(\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

(e)
$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-j\omega 0}dt = 1$$

其频谱曲线如图题 10-17(1/6)所示。

