

# 第一章线性系统的复频域分析方法

## 课后习题解答

### 题 1.1

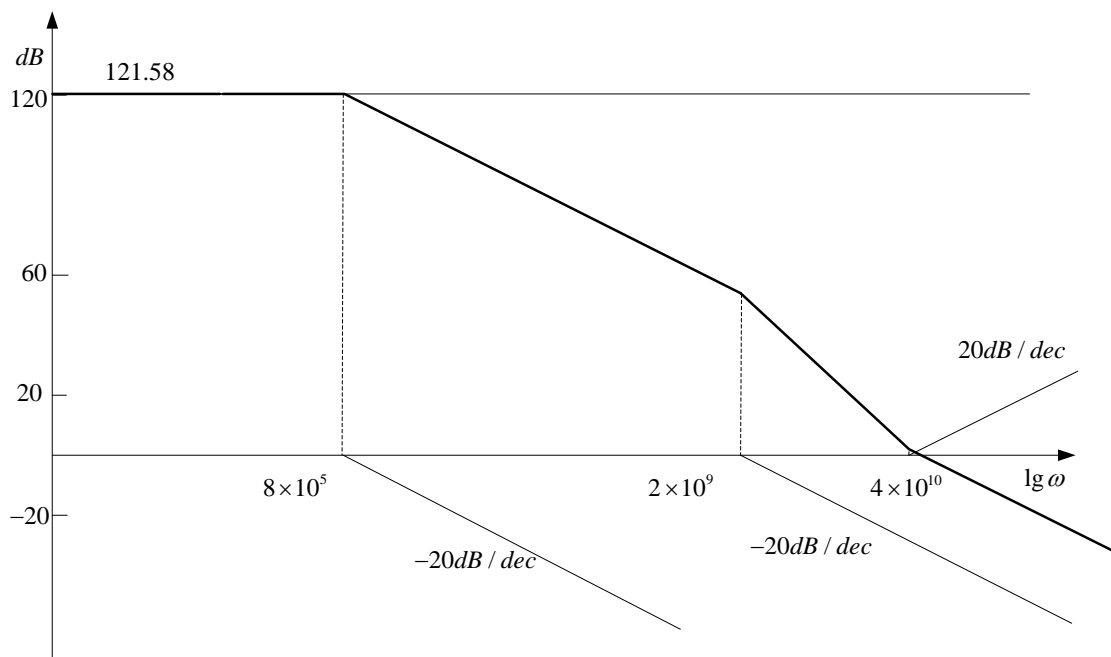
$$(a) \quad H(s) = \frac{V_o}{I_s} = \frac{\frac{1}{sC}}{sL + R + \frac{1}{sC}} R = \frac{R}{s^2 LC + sRC + 1}。$$

$$(b) \quad H(s) = \frac{\frac{R}{1+sCR}}{s^2 L(3C) + s \frac{R}{1+sCR} (3C) + 1} = \frac{R}{3s^3 LRC^2 + 3s^2 LC + 4sCR + 1}。$$

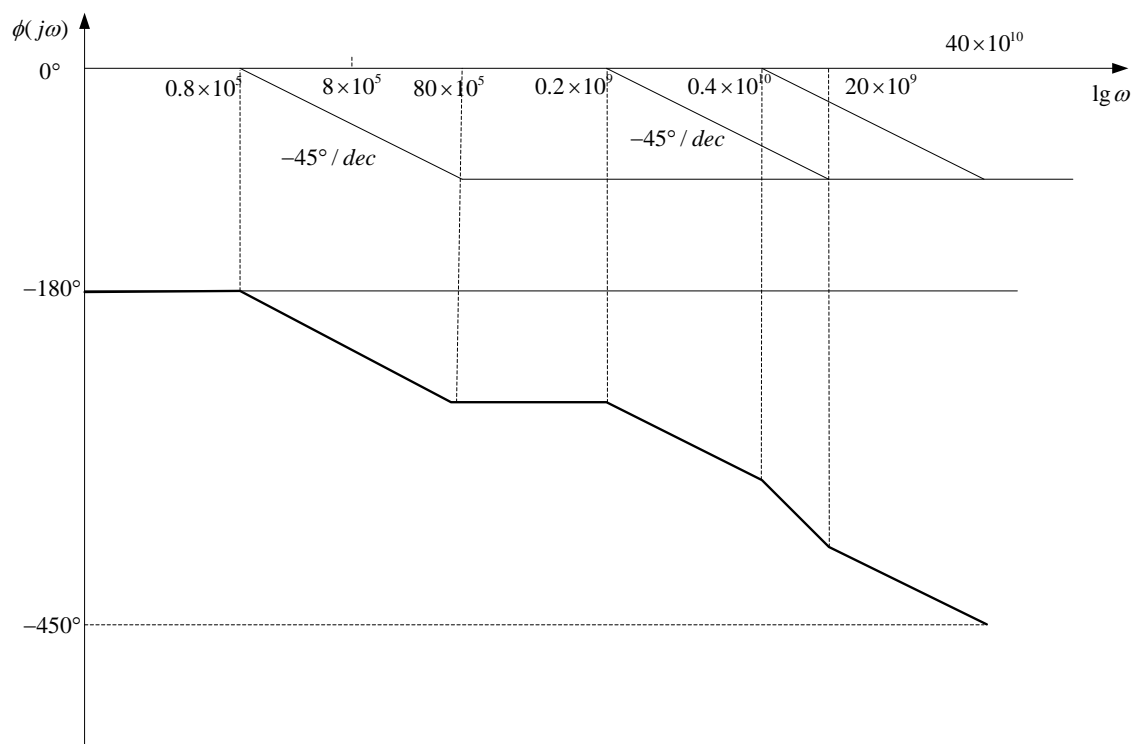
### 题 1.2

$$H(s) = \frac{30 \times 10^{-6} s - 1.2 \times 10^6}{6 \times 10^{-16} s^2 + 1251 \times 10^{-9} s + 1}$$

$$H(j\omega) = -1.2 \times 10^6 \frac{(1 - \frac{j\omega}{4 \times 10^{10}})}{(1 + \frac{j\omega}{8 \times 10^5}) \left( 1 + \frac{j\omega}{2 \times 10^9} \right)}$$



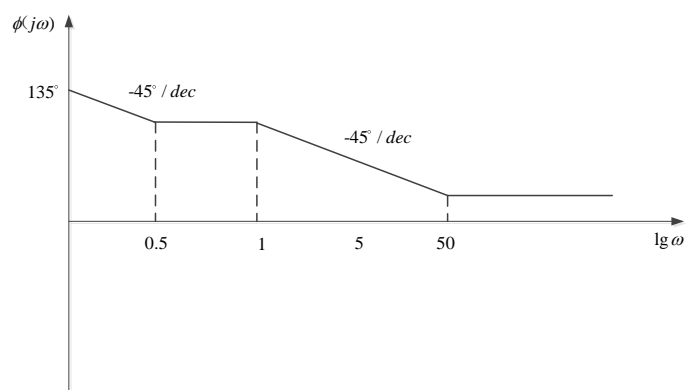
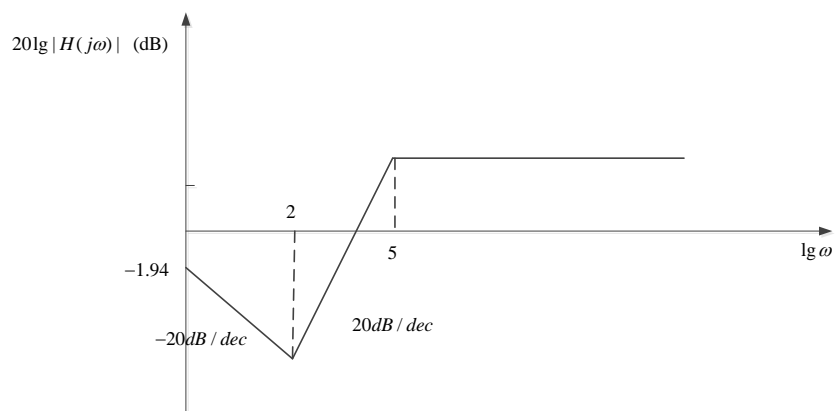
幅频图



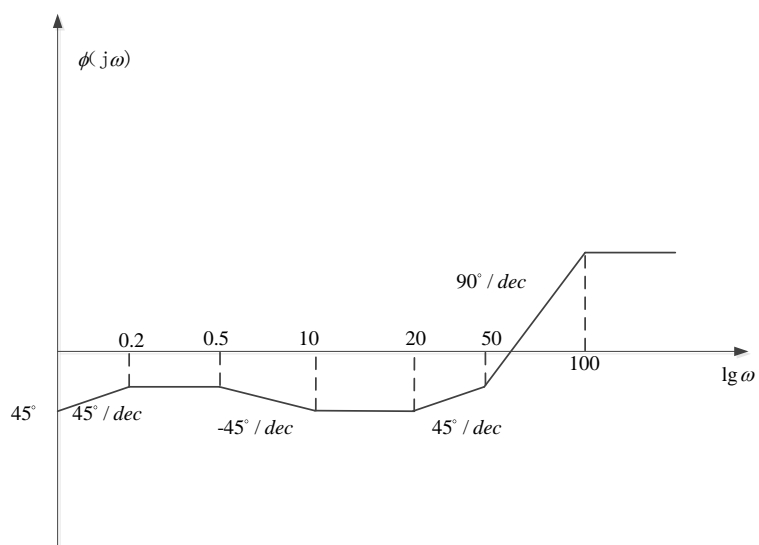
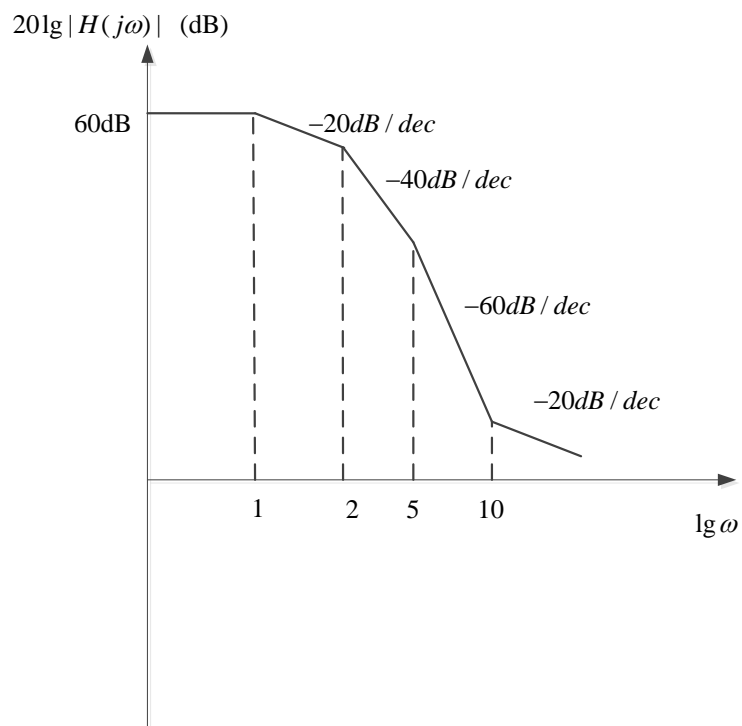
相频图

### 题 1.3

$$(1) \quad H(s) = \frac{(s-2)(s+2)}{(s^2+6s+5)}$$



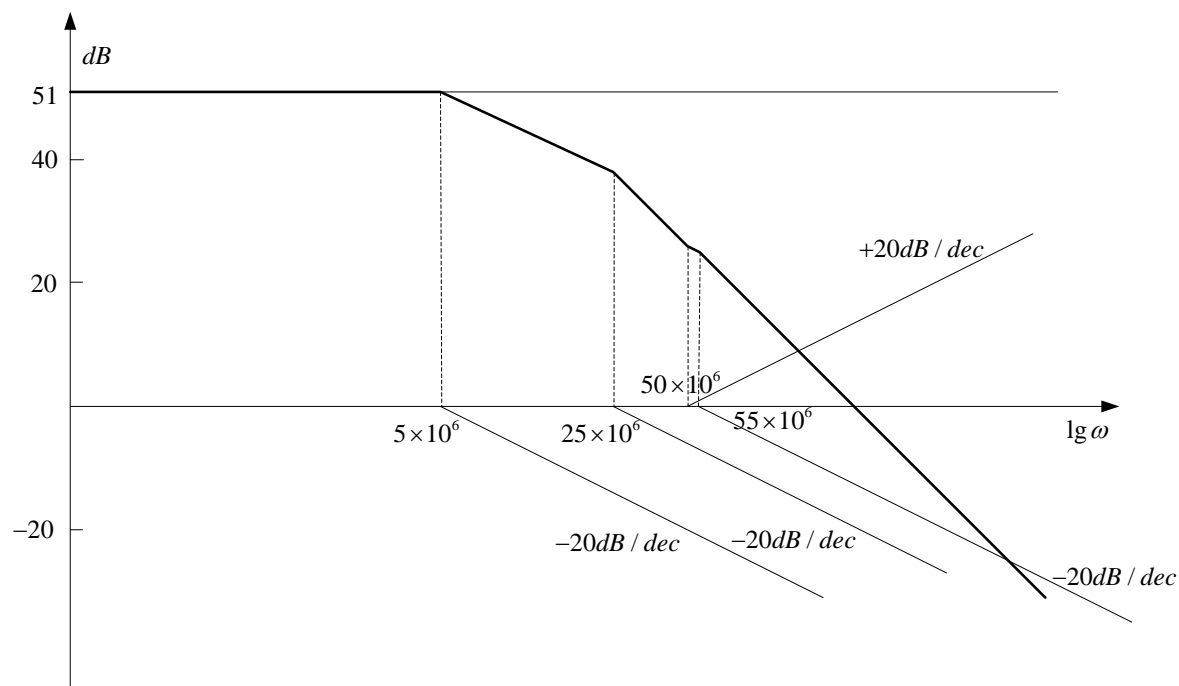
$$(2) \quad H(s) = \frac{100(s+1)(s+10)^2}{(s+2)(s^2+s+1)(s+5)}$$



## 题 1.4

$$A_v(s) = 364 \times \frac{(1 + \frac{s}{50 \times 10^6})}{(1 + \frac{s}{25 \times 10^6})(1 + \frac{s}{55 \times 10^6})(1 + \frac{s}{5 \times 10^6})}$$

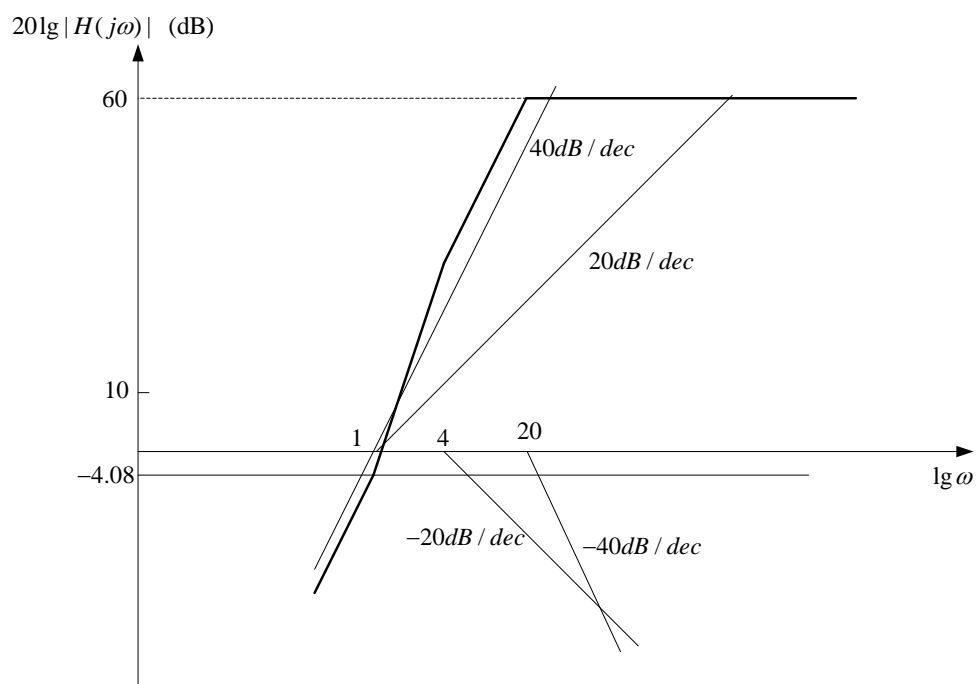
①  $K' = 364$ ，即  $20\lg K' = 51\text{dB}$ 。



低通系统。通带增益为  $51\text{dB}$ ；上截止频率为  $\omega_h = 5 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$ ， $3\text{dB}$  带宽为  $5 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$ 。

### 题 1.5

$$A(s) = 0.625 \frac{s^2(1+s)}{(1+\frac{s}{4})(1+\frac{s}{20}+\frac{s^2}{400})}$$

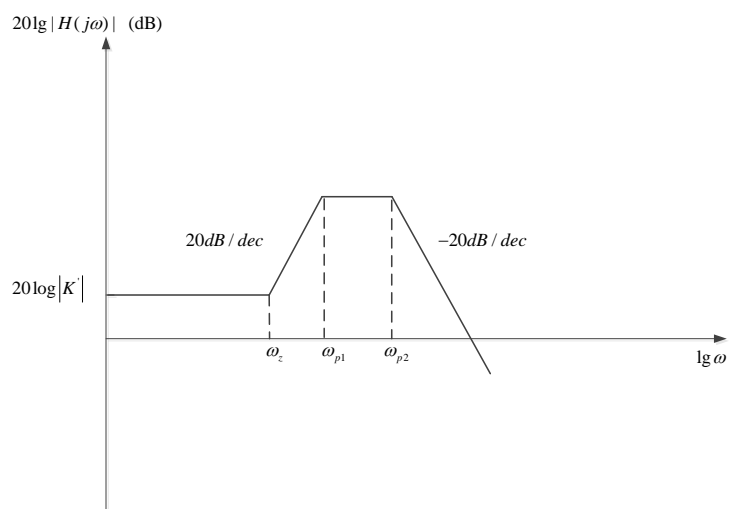


高通系统。  $H_0 = 1000$

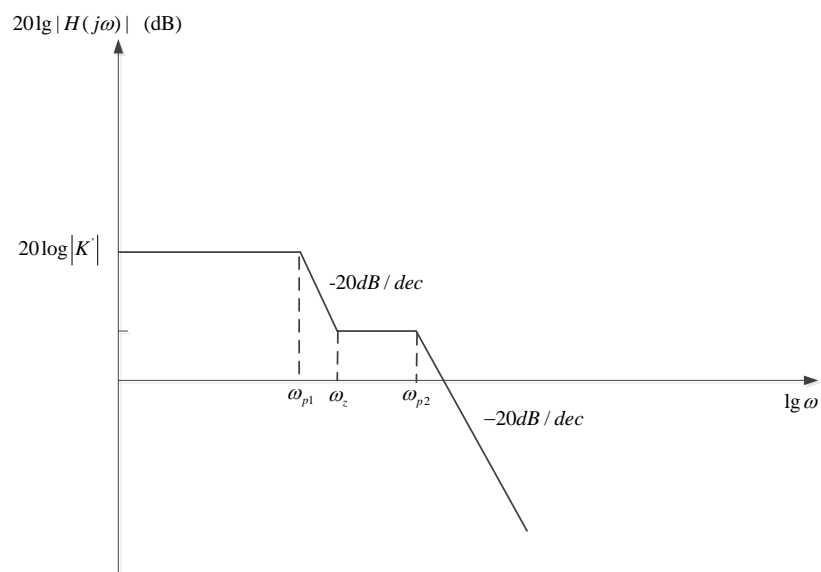
下截止频率  $\omega_l = \omega_{3dB} \approx 16\text{rad/s}$ 。

## 题 1.6

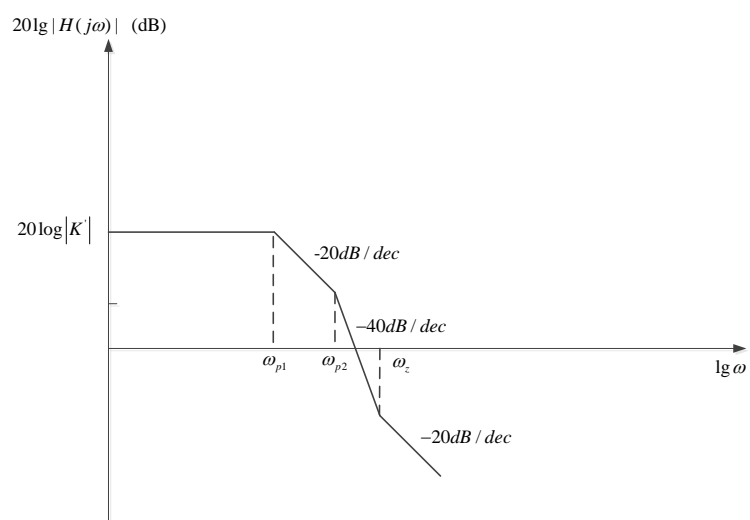
$$H(S) = K' \frac{(1 - \frac{S}{-\omega_z})}{(1 - \frac{S}{-\omega_{p1}})(1 - \frac{S}{-\omega_{p2}})}$$



(2)



(3)



## 题 1.7

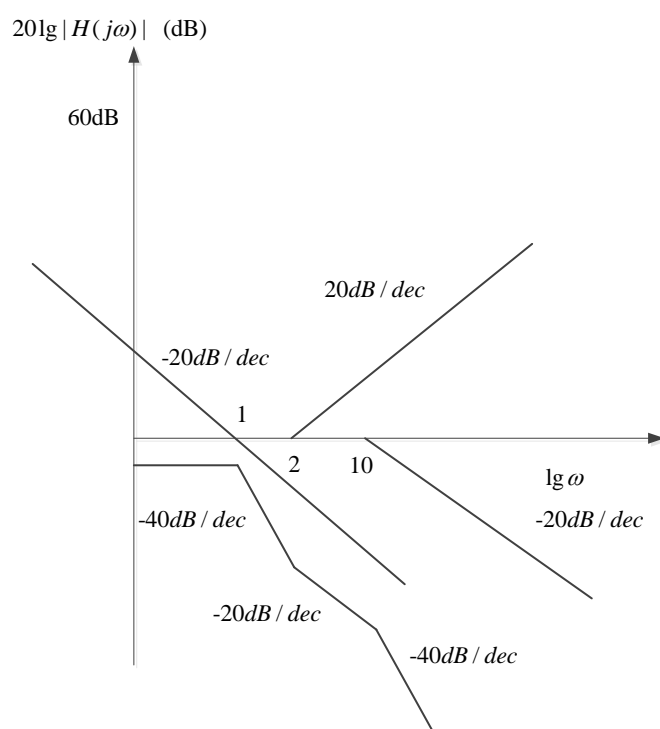
$$\frac{I_0}{I_s} = \frac{-R_s \beta}{(R_L + R_2 + \frac{1}{SC_c})[(R_1 + R_s + R_e + \beta R_e) + \frac{1 + \beta}{SC_e}]}$$

$$p_i = -\frac{1}{(R_2 + R_L)C_c}$$

## 题 1.8 (b)

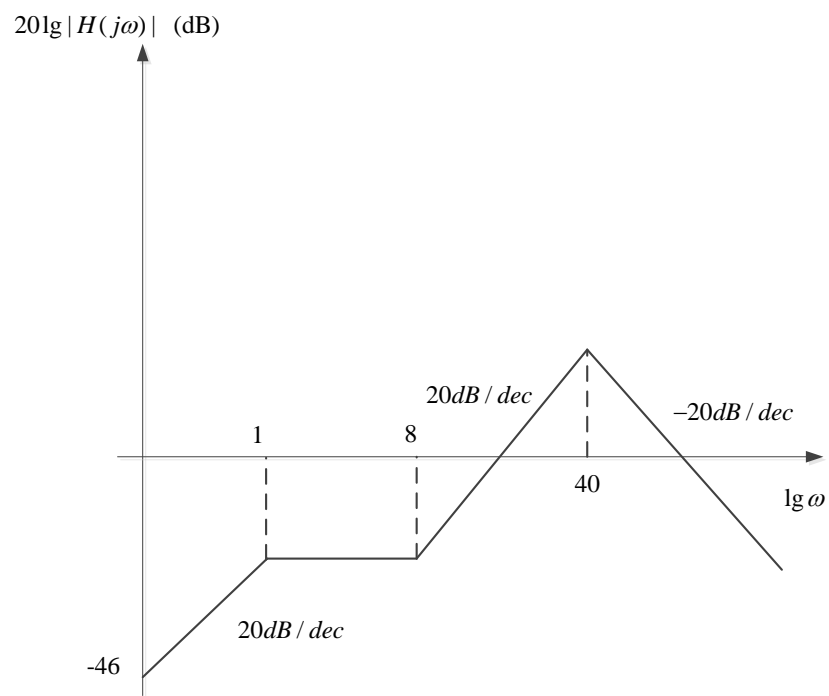
$$H(s) = \pm 10 \frac{(1 \pm \frac{s}{10^3})}{(1 + \frac{s}{4 \times 10^3})(1 + \frac{s}{10^4})(1 + \frac{s}{10^5})}。$$

## 题 1.9

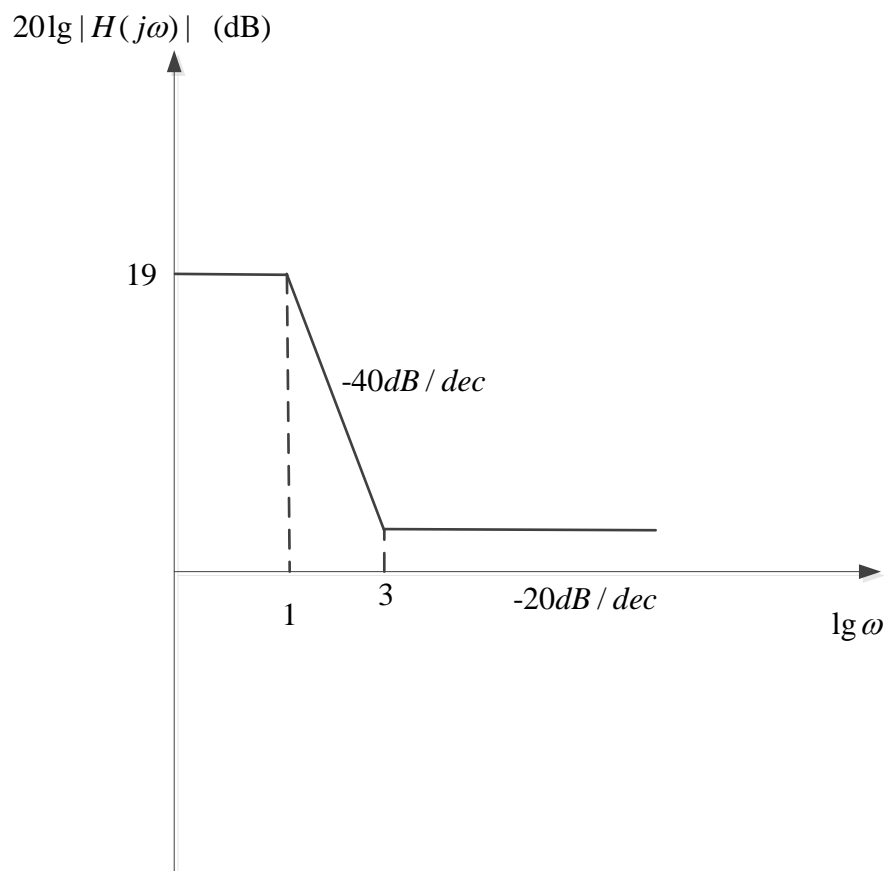


(2)





(3)



## 题 2.1

$$(1) \quad V = -59.87mV \approx -0.06V$$

$$(2) \quad I_+/I_- = \left| (e^{50/26} - 1) / (e^{-50/26} - 1) \right| = 6.84$$

$$(3) \quad V=0.1V \text{ 时, } I = 458\mu A = 4.58 \times 10^{-4} A;$$

$$V=0.2V \text{ 时, } I = 21.9mA = 2.19 \times 10^{-2} A;$$

$$V=0.3V \text{ 时, } I = 1.03A。$$

## 题 2.2

$$(1) \quad R_d = \frac{E}{I_d} = \frac{0.2}{1.4 \times 10^{-3}} \approx 142.9\Omega$$

$$(2) \quad r_d \approx \frac{V_T}{I_d} = \frac{26}{1.4} \approx 18.6\Omega$$

$$(3) \quad i = v/r_d = 1.1 \times 10^{-5} \sin(\omega t) (A)$$

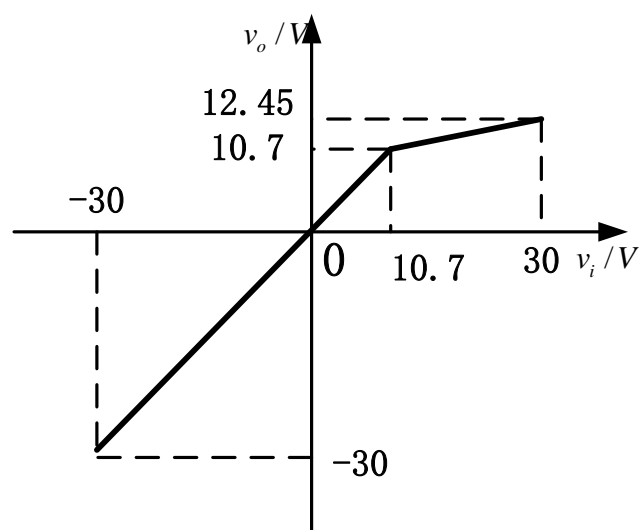
## 题 2.3

$$I \approx I_S = 10\mu A。$$

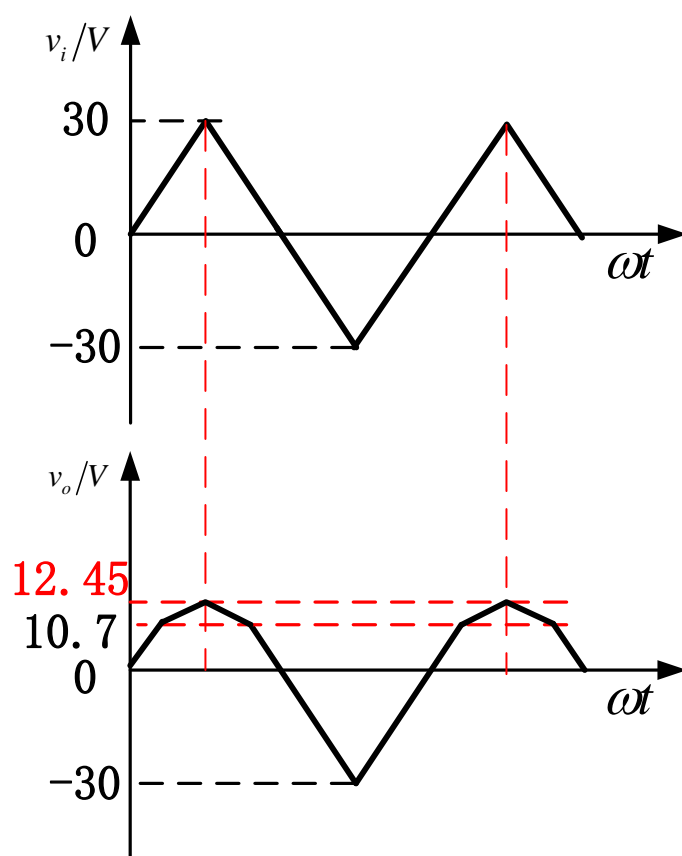
## 题 2.4

$$I_1 = 1.25mA, I_2 = 0.25mA。$$

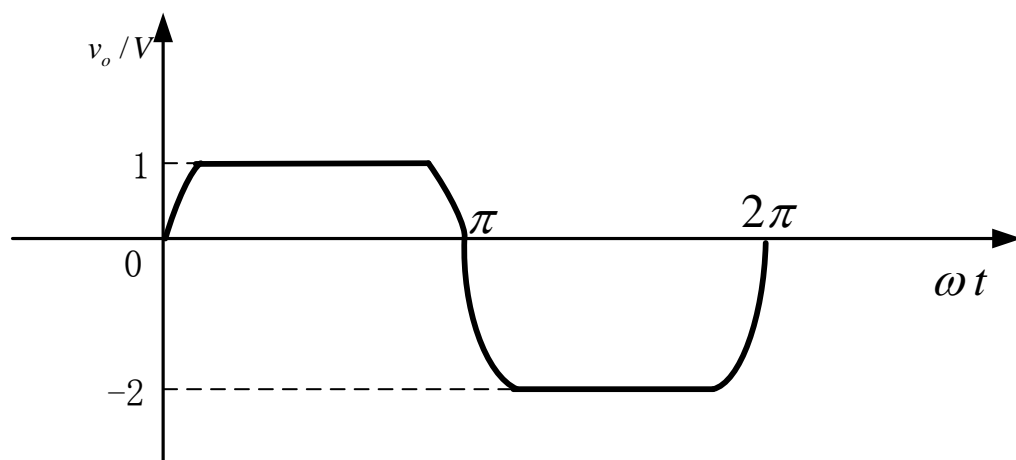
## 题 2.5



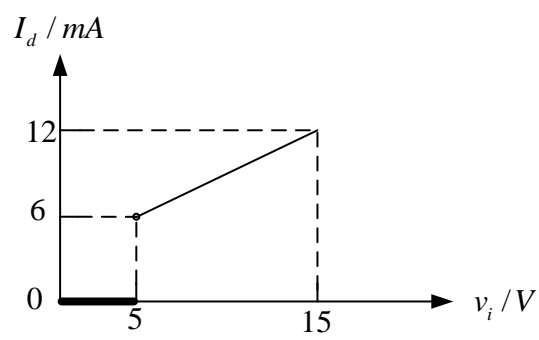
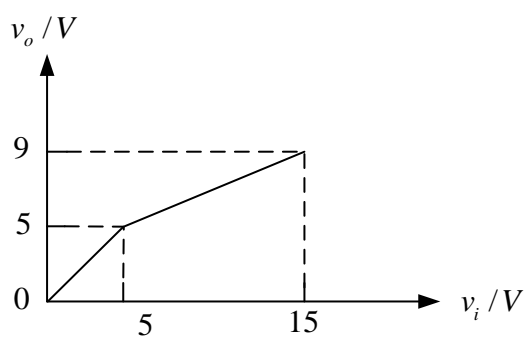
(2)



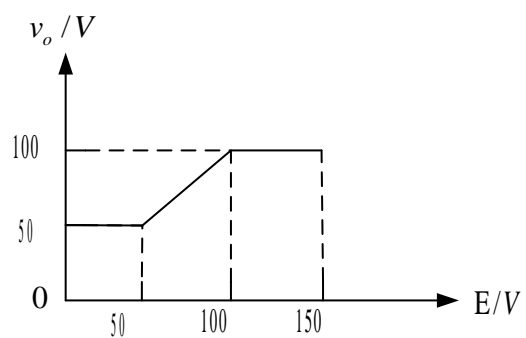
## 题 2.6



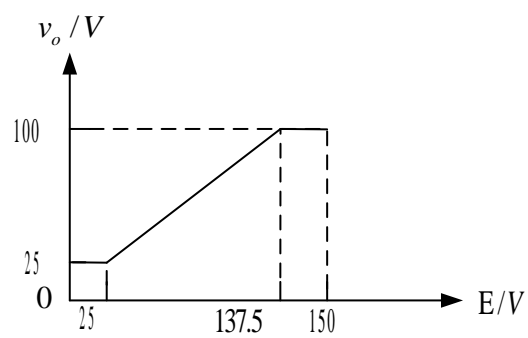
## 题 2.7



## 题 2.8

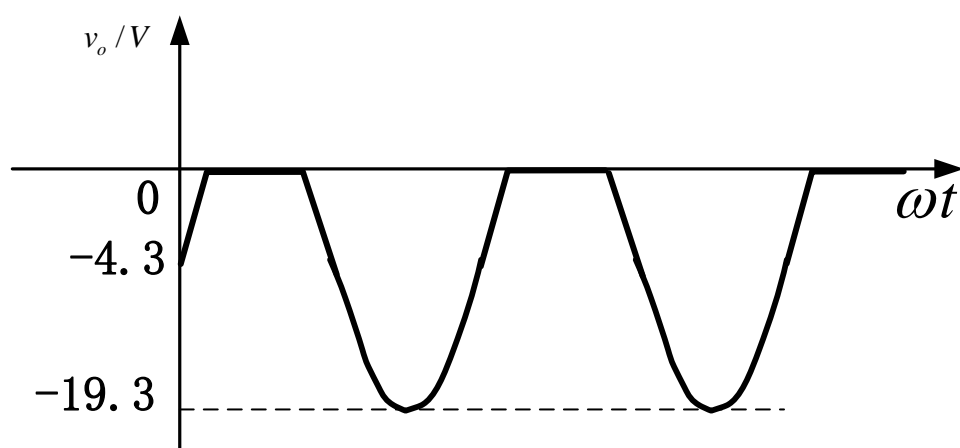


(a)

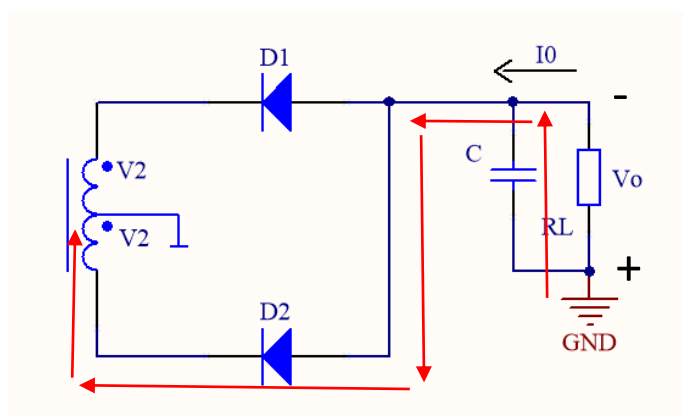


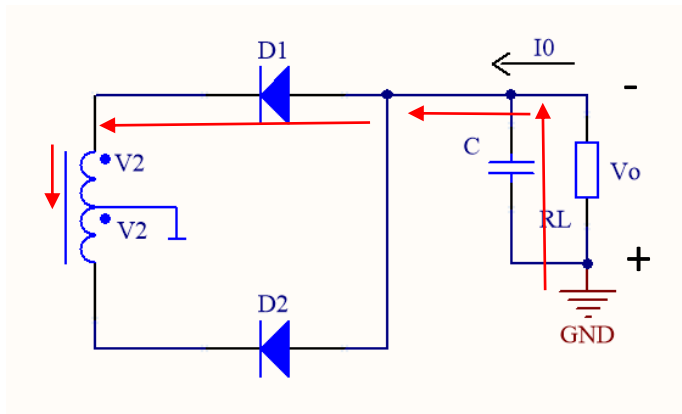
(b)

## 题 2.9



## 题 2.10



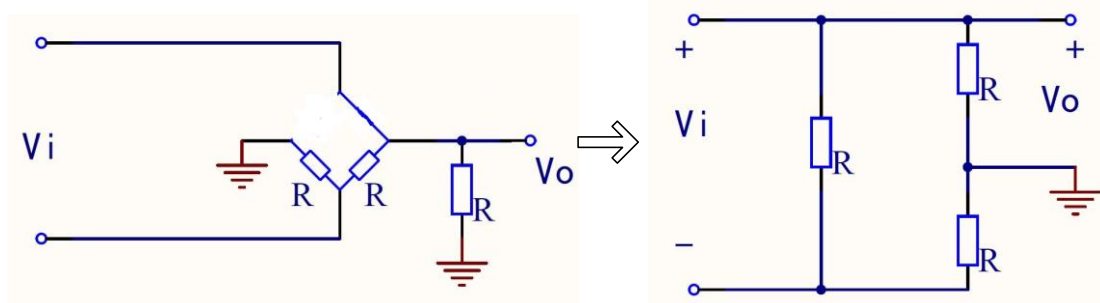


$$v_o = 25\sqrt{2} \approx 35.35V$$

$$I_o = 0.25\sqrt{2} \approx 0.3535A$$

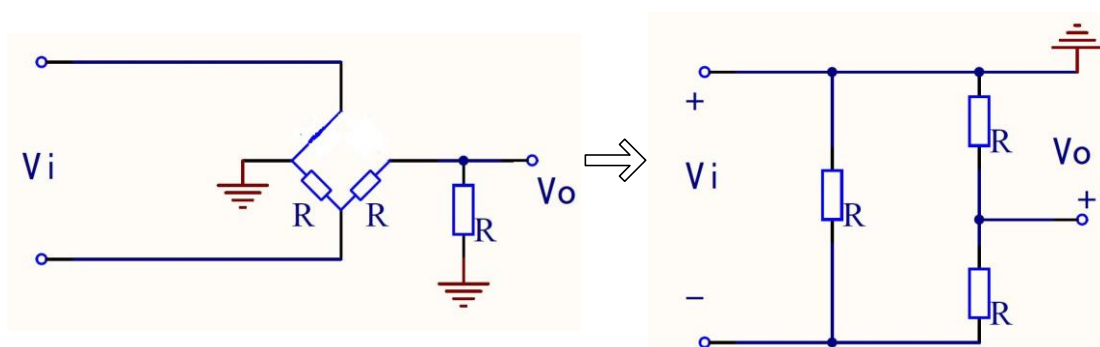
## 题 2.11

(1)



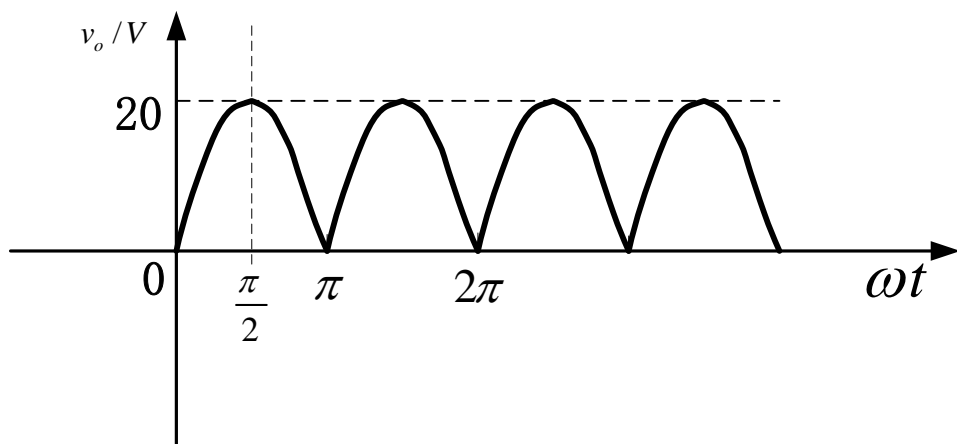
$$v_o = \frac{1}{2}v_i。$$

(2)

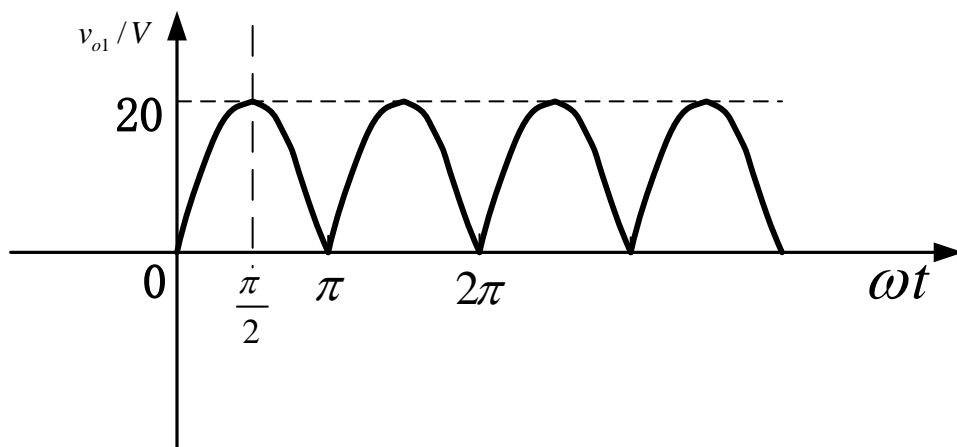


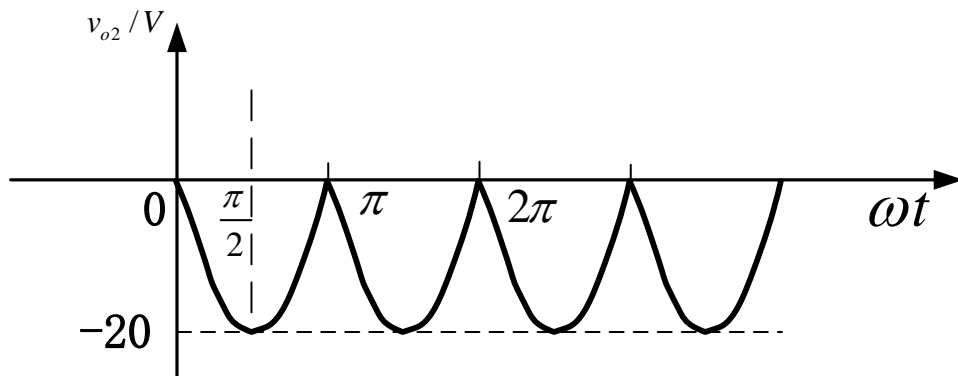
由上图等效点图可知， $v_o = -\frac{1}{2}v_i。$

综上 (1) (2) 可知,  $v_o = \frac{1}{2}|v_i| = 20|\sin(\omega t)|$ , 输出电压波形图  $v_o \sim t$  如下图所示:



## 题 2.12





### 题 2.13

$$(1) \tau = RC = (2+3) \times 10^3 \times 1000 \times 10^{-6} = 5s$$

$$V_B = 9\sqrt{2}V。$$

$$(2) \text{最大反向电压为 } 18\sqrt{2}V。$$

$$(3) V_C = V_z = 4.2V。$$

$$(4) V_A = 0.9 \times 6V = 5.4V \quad (\text{平均值})$$

$$(5) \text{最大反向电压为 } 12\sqrt{2}V$$

### 题 2.14

$$40\Omega \leq R_L = \frac{V_z}{I_L} \leq 192\Omega$$

### 题 2.15

$$(1) V_o = V_z = 12V, \quad V_{i\max} = 33V, \quad V_{i\min} = 27V$$

$$(2) I_{z\max} = 30mA, \quad I_{z\min} = 5mA$$



(3)  $I_{L\max} = 5mA$  ,  $I_{L\min} = 0mA$

$$0.7k\Omega < R < 1.5k\Omega$$

## 题 2.16

负半周时，D1 导通，D2 截止，电源经 D1 向 C 充电，使 C 的最高电压达到  $V_2$ ；

正半周时，D1 截止，D2 导通，电源经 D2 向 C 充电再加上之前 C 之前的电压  $V_m$ ，所以 RL 的输出电压可以达到  $2V_2$

## 题 2.17

(1)  $I = 1.3mA$

(2)  $I = 0$ 。

(3)  $I = 8.6mA$ 。