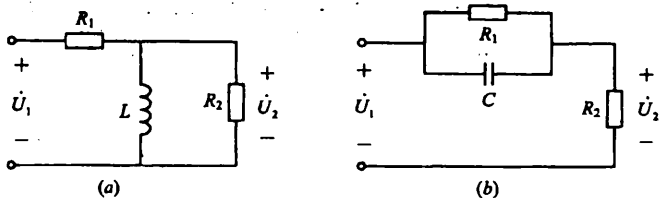


5-1 求题 5-1 图示各电路的转移电压比 $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_2}{\dot{U}_1}$, 并定性画出幅频和相频特性曲线。



题 5-1 图

解 图(a):

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{(j\omega L) \parallel R_2}{R_1 + (j\omega L) \parallel R_2} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1}{j\omega L}}$$

令 $\omega_c = \frac{R_1 R_2}{(R_1 + R_2)L}$, 则

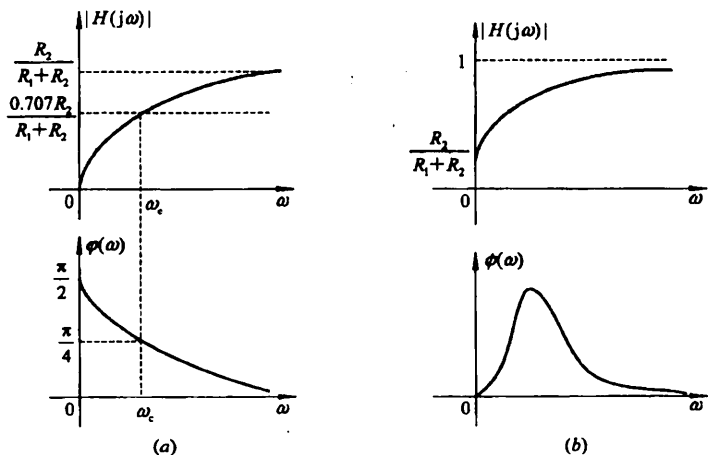
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1}{1 - j \frac{\omega_c}{\omega}}$$

故

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega_c}{\omega}\right)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan \frac{\omega_c}{\omega}$$

其特性曲线如题 5-1 解图(a)所示。



题 5-1 解图

图(b):

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right) \parallel R_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1 + j\omega R_1 C}{1 + j\omega \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2} C}$$

令 $\omega_c = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1 R_2 C}$, 则

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{1 + j\omega R_1 C}{1 + j \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}}$$

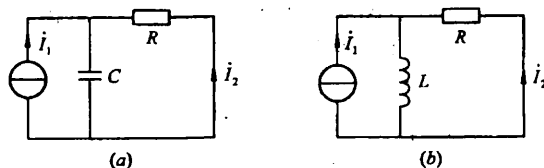
故

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\omega R_1 C)^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^2}}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = \arctan \omega R_1 C - \arctan \frac{\omega}{\omega_c}$$

其特性曲线如题 5-1 解图(b)所示。

5-2 求题 5-2 图示各电路的转移电流比 $H(j\omega) = \frac{I_2}{I_1}$, 以及截止频率和通频带。



题 5-2 图

解 图(a):

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = -\frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = -\frac{1}{1 + j\omega RC}$$

$$|H(j\omega_c)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\omega_c RC)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

故截止角频率 $\omega_c = \frac{1}{RC}$ 。由于该电路具有低通特性, 因此, 通频带为 $0 \sim \omega_c$ 。

图(b):

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = -\frac{j\omega L}{R + j\omega L} = -\frac{1}{1 - j \frac{R}{\omega L}}$$

$$|H(j\omega_c)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{R}{\omega_c L}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

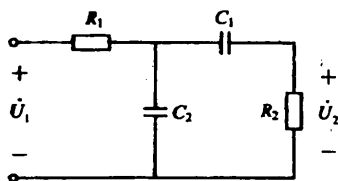
故截止角频率 $\omega_c = \frac{R}{L}$ 。由于该电路具有高通特性, 因此, 通频带为 $\omega_c \sim \infty$ 。

5-3 题 5-3 图示电路是 RC 二阶带通电路。

(1) 求电压比 $H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2}{U_1}$;

(2) 若 $R_1 = R_2 = R$, $C_1 = C_2 = C$ 为已知, 求中心角频率 ω_0 、Q、幅频特性的最大值 H_{\max} 。

和下截止角频率及上截止角频率。



题 5-3 图

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1)} \quad H(j\omega) &= \frac{U_2}{U_1} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{j\omega C_2}\right) \parallel \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right)}{R_1 + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C_2}\right) \parallel \left(R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}\right)} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{R_1 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_2} + \frac{1}{R_2 C_1}\right) j\omega + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若 $R_1 = R_2 = R$, $C_1 = C_2 = C$, 则有

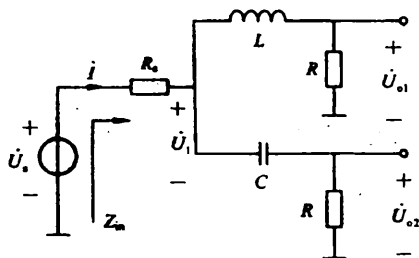
$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= \frac{\frac{1}{RC} j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + \frac{3}{RC} j\omega + \left(\frac{1}{RC}\right)^2} \\ \omega_0 &= \frac{1}{RC}, \quad Q = \frac{1}{3}, \quad H_{\max} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{\omega_{c1}}{\omega_0} &= -\frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2Q}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} = 0.3028 \\ \frac{\omega_{c2}}{\omega_0} &= \frac{1}{2Q} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2Q}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{3 + \sqrt{13}}{2} = 3.303 \end{aligned}$$

5-4 如题 5-4 图所示电路, 它有一个输入 U_s 和两个输出 U_{o1} 和 U_{o2} 。

(1) 为使输入阻抗 $Z_{in}(j\omega) = \frac{U_s}{I}$ 与 ω 无关, 应满足什么条件? 求这时的输入阻抗;

(2) 在满足(1)的条件下, 求电压比 $\frac{U_{o1}}{U_s}$ 和 $\frac{U_{o2}}{U_s}$ 以及截止频率;

(3) 如 $R_s = R = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$, $L = 0.1 \text{ H}$, $C = 0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $u_s(t) = 10 \cos 2 \times 10^3 t + 10 \cos 50 \times 10^3 t \text{ V}$, 求输出电压的瞬时值 $u_{o1}(t)$ 和 $u_{o2}(t)$ 。



题 5-4 图

$$\text{解 (1)} \quad Z_{in} = R_s + (R + j\omega L) // \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right) = R_s + R - \frac{R^2 - \frac{L}{C}}{2R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}}$$

显然, 当 $R^2 - \frac{L}{C} = 0$, 即 $R = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 时, Z_{in} 与 ω 无关。

(2) 在满足(1)的条件下,

$$\dot{U}_1 = \frac{R}{R_s + R} \dot{U}$$

利用分压公式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{o1} &= \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} \cdot \frac{R}{R_s + R} \dot{U}, \\ \dot{U}_{o2} &= \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \dot{U}_1 = \frac{j\omega RC}{1 + j\omega RC} \cdot \frac{R}{R_s + R} \dot{U}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{o1}}{\dot{U}_s} = \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{\frac{R}{L}}{j\omega + \frac{R}{L}}, \quad \omega_{c1} = \frac{R}{L}$$

$$\frac{\dot{U}_{o2}}{\dot{U}_s} = \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + \frac{1}{RC}}, \quad \omega_{c2} = \frac{1}{RC}$$

(3) 利用叠加定理。 $u_s(t) = 10 \cos 2 \times 10^3 t + 10 \cos 50 \times 10^3 t$ V = $u_{s1}(t) + u_{s2}(t)$

当 $u_{s1}(t) = 10 \cos 2 \times 10^3 t$ V 作用时,

$$\omega_1 = 2 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s1} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{o1}(\omega_1) &= \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{\frac{R}{L}}{j\omega_1 + \frac{R}{L}} \dot{U}_{s1} \\ &= \frac{10^4}{10^4 + 10^4} \cdot \frac{\frac{10^4}{0.1}}{j2 \times 10^3 + \frac{10^4}{0.1}} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 2.45\sqrt{2} \angle -11.3^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{o2}(\omega_1) &= \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{j\omega_1}{j\omega_1 + \frac{1}{RC}} \dot{U}_{s1} \\ &= \frac{10^4}{10^4 + 10^4} \cdot \frac{j2 \times 10^3}{j2 \times 10^3 + \frac{1}{10^4 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 0.49\sqrt{2} \angle 78.7^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

当 $u_{s2}(t) = 10 \cos 50 \times 10^3 t$ V 作用时,

$$\omega_2 = 50 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\dot{U}_{s1} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{o1}(\omega_2) &= \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{\frac{R}{L}}{j\omega_2 + \frac{R}{L}} \dot{U}_{s1} \\ &= \frac{10^4}{10^4 + 10^4} \cdot \frac{\frac{10^4}{0.1}}{j50 \times 10^3 + \frac{10^4}{0.1}} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 0.49\sqrt{2} \angle -78.7^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_{o2}(\omega_2) &= \frac{R}{R_s + R} \cdot \frac{j\omega_2}{j\omega_2 + \frac{1}{RC}} \dot{U}_{s1} \\ &= \frac{10^4}{10^4 + 10^4} \cdot \frac{j50 \times 10^3}{j50 \times 10^3 + \frac{1}{10^4 \times 0.1 \times 10^{-6}}} \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle 0^\circ \\ &= 2.45\sqrt{2} \angle 11.3^\circ \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

故

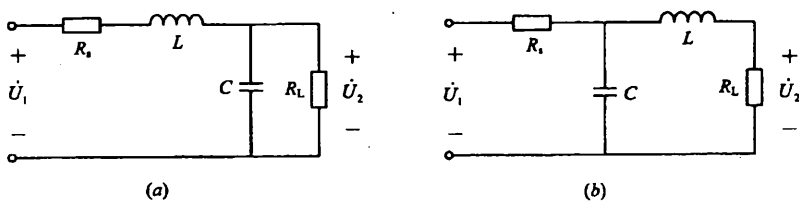
$$u_{o1}(t) = 4.9 \cos(2 \times 10^3 t - 11.3^\circ) + 0.98 \cos(50 \times 10^3 t - 78.7^\circ) \text{ V}$$

$$u_{o2}(t) = 0.98 \cos(2 \times 10^3 t + 78.7^\circ) + 4.9 \cos(50 \times 10^3 t + 11.3^\circ) \text{ V}$$

5-5 如题 5-5 图(a)和(b)所示是两种二阶低通电路。

(1) 分别求其电压比 $H(j\omega) = \dot{U}_2 / \dot{U}_1$;

(2) 如 $Q = 1/\sqrt{2}$, ω_0 和 $R_s = R_L = R$ 为已知, 分别求出其 L 和 C 的设计公式(用 ω_0 和 R 表示)。



题 5-5 图

解 (1) 设题 5-5 图(a)和(b)两电路的电压比分别为 $H_a(j\omega)$ 和 $H_b(j\omega)$ 。利用分压公式可得

$$\begin{aligned} H_a(j\omega) &= \frac{R_L // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)}{R_s + j\omega L + R_L // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} \\ &= \frac{R_L}{R_s + R_L} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{R_s}{R_L}\right) \frac{1}{LC}}{(j\omega)^2 + \left(\frac{R_s}{L} + \frac{1}{R_L C}\right)j\omega + \left(1 + \frac{R_s}{R_L}\right) \frac{1}{LC}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_b(j\omega) &= \frac{R_L}{R_L + j\omega L} \cdot \frac{(R_L + j\omega L) // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)}{R_s + (R_L + j\omega L) // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} \\
 &= \frac{R_L}{R_s + R_L} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{R_L}{R_s}\right) \frac{1}{LC}}{(j\omega)^2 + \left(\frac{R_L}{L} + \frac{1}{R_s C}\right)j\omega + \left(1 + \frac{R_L}{R_s}\right) \frac{1}{LC}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 $H_a(j\omega)$ 和 $H_b(j\omega)$ 可见, 它们均为二阶低通电路。对照二阶低通网络函数及已知条件, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_0^2 &= \left(1 + \frac{R_s}{R_L}\right) \frac{1}{LC} = \frac{2}{LC} \\
 \frac{\omega_0}{Q} &= \left(\frac{R_s}{L} + \frac{1}{R_L C}\right) = \frac{R}{L} + \frac{1}{RC} = \sqrt{2} \omega_0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{LC}}
 \end{aligned}$$

解得

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}, \quad L = \frac{\sqrt{2}R}{\omega_0}, \quad C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 R}$$

由于 $R_s = R_L = R$, $H_a(j\omega) = H_b(j\omega)$, 故上述设计公式对 (a)、(b) 两电路图相同。

5-6 — rLC 串联谐振电路, 已知 $r = 10 \Omega$, $L = 64 \mu\text{H}$, $C = 100 \text{ pF}$, 外加电源电压 $U_s = 1 \text{ V}$ 。求电路的谐振频率 f_0 、品质因数 Q 、带宽 B 、谐振时的回路电流 I_0 和电抗元件上的电压 U_L 和 U_C 。

解 根据 rLC 串联谐振电路的有关公式, 有

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{64 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 \times 10^{-12}}} = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{r} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{64 \times 10^{-6}}{100 \times 10^{-12}}} = 80$$

$$B = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{2 \times 10^6}{80} = 25 \times 10^3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{U_s}{r} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 \text{ A}$$

$$U_L = U_C = QU_s = 80 \text{ V}$$

5-7 — rLC 串联谐振电路, 电源电压 $U_s = 1 \text{ V}$, 且保持不变。当调节电源频率使电路达到谐振时, $f_0 = 100 \text{ kHz}$, 这时回路电流 $I_0 = 100 \text{ mA}$; 当电源频率改变为 $f_1 = 99 \text{ kHz}$ 时, 回路电流 $I = 70.7 \text{ mA}$ 。求回路的品质因数 Q 和电路参数 r 、 L 、 C 的值。

解 由于 $f_1 = 99 \text{ kHz}$ 时, $I = 70.7 \text{ mA} = 0.707 I_0$, 故该频率即为下截止频率。电路的通频带为

$$B = 2(f_0 - f_1) = 2 \text{ kHz}$$

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} = 50$$

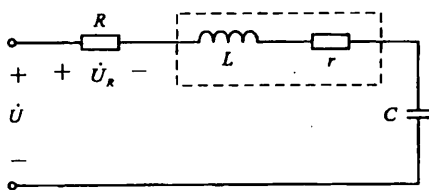
$$r = \frac{U_s}{I_0} = \frac{1}{0.1} = 10 \Omega$$

由于 $Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{r} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C r}$, 故

$$L = \frac{Qr}{\omega_0} = \frac{50 \times 10}{2\pi \times 100 \times 10^3} = 796 \mu\text{H}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0 Q r} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 100 \times 10^3 \times 50 \times 10} = 3180 \text{ pF}$$

5-8 题 5-8 图是应用串联谐振原理测量线圈电阻 r 和电感 L 的电路。已知 $R=10 \Omega$, $C=0.1 \mu\text{F}$, 保持外加电压有效值 $U=1 \text{ V}$ 不变, 而改变频率 f , 同时用电压表测量电阻 R 的电压 U_R , 当 $f=800 \text{ Hz}$ 时, U_R 获得最大值为 0.8 V , 试求电阻 r 和电感 L 。



题 5-8 图

解 根据题意, 当 $f=800 \text{ Hz}$ 时, U_R 获得最大值为 0.8 V , 此时电路处于谐振状态, 即 $f_0=800 \text{ Hz}$ 。

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{0.1 \times 10^{-6} L}}$$

$$L = 0.396 \text{ H}$$

谐振回路电流

$$I_0 = \frac{U}{R+r} = \frac{1}{10+r} = \frac{U_R}{R} = \frac{0.8}{10}$$

解得 $r=2.5 \Omega$ 。

5-9 rLC 串联谐振电路的谐振频率为 1000 Hz , 其通带为 $950 \sim 1050 \text{ Hz}$, 已知 $L=200 \text{ mH}$, 求 r 、 C 和 Q 的值。

解 已知 $f_0=1000 \text{ Hz}$, $B=1050-950=100 \text{ Hz}$, 则

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{0.2C}} = 1000 \text{ Hz}$$

$$C = 0.126 \mu\text{F}$$

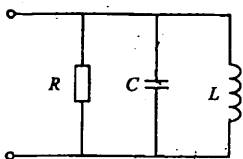
$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B} = \frac{1000}{100} = 10$$

$$r = \frac{\omega_0 L}{Q} = \frac{2\pi \times 1000 \times 200 \times 10^{-3}}{10} = 125.7 \Omega$$

5-10 如题 5-10 图所示的 RLC 并联电路。

(1) 已知 $L=10 \text{ mH}$, $C=0.01 \mu\text{F}$, $R=10 \text{ k}\Omega$, 求 ω_0 、 Q 和通带宽度 B ;

(2) 如需设计一谐振频率 $f_0=1 \text{ MHz}$, 带宽 $B=20 \text{ kHz}$ 的谐振电路, 已知 $R=10 \text{ k}\Omega$, 求 L 和 C 。



题 5-10 图

解 (1) 利用 RLC 并联谐振的有关公式, 有

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.01 \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6}}} = 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{10^5 \times 0.01} = 10$$

$$B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = 10^4 \text{ rad/s}$$

(2) 已知 $f_0 = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $B = 20 \text{ kHz}$, 则

$$Q = \frac{f_0}{B} = \frac{10^6}{20 \times 10^3} = 50$$

由于 $Q = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L} = R\omega_0 C$, 故

$$L = \frac{R}{\omega_0 Q} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 50} = 31.8 \mu\text{H}$$

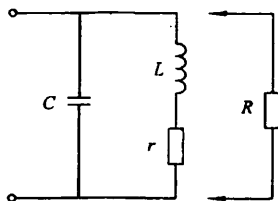
$$C = \frac{Q}{\omega_0 R} = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 10^6 \times 10 \times 10^3} = 796 \text{ pF}$$

5-11 如题 5-11 图所示的并联谐振电路。

(1) 已知 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$, $C = 200 \text{ pF}$, $r = 10 \Omega$, 求谐振频率 f_0 、谐振阻抗 Z_0 、品质因数 Q 和带宽 B ;

(2) 若要求谐振频率 $f_0 = 1 \text{ MHz}$, 已知线圈的电感 $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$, $Q = 50$, 求电容 C 和带宽 B ;

(3) 为使(2)中的带宽扩展为 $B = 50 \text{ kHz}$, 需要在回路两端并联一电阻 R , 求此时的 R 值。



题 5-11 图

解 (1) $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{200 \times 10^{-6} \times 200 \times 10^{-12}}} = 796 \text{ kHz}$

$$Z_0 = \frac{L}{Cr} = \frac{200 \times 10^{-6}}{200 \times 10^{-12} \times 10} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{200 \times 10^{-6}}{200 \times 10^{-12}}} \frac{1}{10} = 100$$

$$B = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{796 \times 10^3}{100} = 7.96 \text{ kHz}$$

(2) 由 $f_0 = 1 \text{ MHz}$, $L = 200 \mu\text{H}$, $Q = 50$

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{200 \times 10^{-6} C}} = 10^6$$

解得 $C = 126.8 \text{ pF}$.

$$B = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{10^6}{50} = 20 \text{ kHz}$$

(3) 将电路近似等效为如题 5-11 解图所示电路。其中,

$$\begin{aligned} R' &= \frac{L}{Cr} = Q\omega_0 L \\ &= 50 \times 2\pi \times 10^6 \times 200 \times 10^{-6} \\ &= 62.8 \text{ k}\Omega \end{aligned}$$

若使 $B = 50 \text{ kHz}$, 则并联 R 后的电路品质因数为

$$Q' = \frac{f_0}{B} = \frac{10^6}{50 \times 10^3} = 20$$

并联的 R 值由下式计算:

$$R' // R = Q'\omega_0 L = 20 \times 2\pi \times 10^6 \times 200 \times 10^{-6} = 25.12 \text{ k}\Omega$$

将 $R' = 62.8 \text{ k}\Omega$ 代入上式, 可解得 $R = 41.9 \text{ k}\Omega$.

5-12 如题 5-12 图所示电路, 已知 $L = 100 \mu\text{H}$, $C = 100 \text{ pF}$, $r = 25 \Omega$, 电流源 $I_s = 1 \text{ mA}$, 其内阻 $R_s = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$.

(1) 求电路的谐振频率和电源未接入时, 回路的品质因数和谐振阻抗;

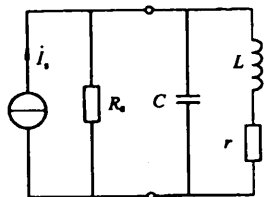
(2) 电源接入后, 若电路已对电源频率谐振, 求电路的品质因数(有载 Q 值)、流过各元件的电流和回路两端的电压。

解 设节点为 a 、 b , 如题 5-12 解图所示。

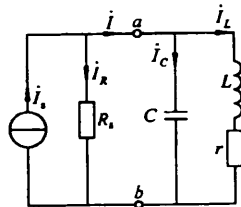
$$(1) \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100 \times 10^{-6} \times 100 \times 10^{-12}}} = 10^7 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{r} = \frac{10^7 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}}{25} = 40$$

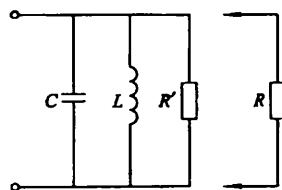
$$Z_0 = \frac{L}{Cr} = \frac{100 \times 10^{-6}}{100 \times 10^{-12} \times 25} = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$



题 5-12 图



题 5-12 解图



题 5-11 解图

(2) 电源接入后, 有载 Q 值为

$$Q_L = \frac{Z_0 // R_s}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{20 \times 10^3}{10^7 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 20$$

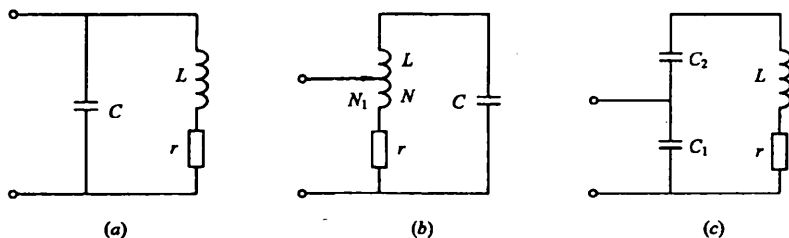
由于 $Z_0 = R_s$, 显然各支路电流为

$$I_R = I = 0.5 I_s = 0.5 \text{ mA}, I_L = I_C = Q_L I = 20 \text{ mA}$$

回路两端的电压

$$U_\omega = R_s I_R = 40 \times 10^3 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} = 20 \text{ V}$$

5-13 如题 5-13 图中的各电路, $L=125 \mu\text{H}$, $r=10 \Omega$, 且知图(a)中 $C=80 \text{ pF}$; 图(b)中 $C=80 \text{ pF}$, 总匝数 $N=50$, $N_1=10$; 图(c)中 $C_1=100 \text{ pF}$, $C_2=400 \text{ pF}$ 。分别求各图电路的并联谐振频率、品质因数、带宽和谐振时的阻抗。



题 5-13 图

解 图(a): $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 80 \times 10^{-12}}} = 1.59 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

$$Z_0 = \frac{L}{Cr} = \frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12} \times 10} = 156 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12}}} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 125$$

图(b): $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 80 \times 10^{-12}}} = 1.59 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$

$$Z_0 = \left(\frac{N_1}{N_2}\right)^2 \frac{L}{Cr} = \left(\frac{10}{50}\right)^2 \frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12} \times 10} = 6.25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12}}} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 125$$

图(c): $C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 80 \text{ pF}$

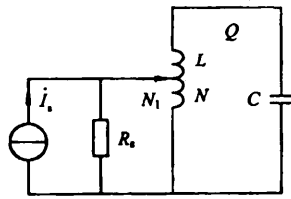
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{125 \times 10^{-6} \times 80 \times 10^{-12}}} = 1.59 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

$$Z_0 = \left(\frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}\right)^2 \frac{L}{Cr} = \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 \frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12} \times 10} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{\frac{125 \times 10^{-6}}{80 \times 10^{-12}}} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = 125$$

5-14 如题 5-14 图所示的电路, 已知 $L=400 \mu\text{H}$, 共有 100 匝, $C=100 \text{ pF}$, 谐振回

路的 $Q=100$ (回路中电阻 r 未画出), 电源内阻 $R_s=8\text{ k}\Omega$ 。为使并联谐振回路获得最大功率, 求变换系数和电感抽头处的匝数 N_1 。



题 5-14 图

解 根据题意, $N=100$, 由 $Q=\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{r}$, 得

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} \cdot \frac{1}{Q} = \sqrt{\frac{400 \times 10^{-6}}{100 \times 10^{-12}}} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = 20\ \Omega$$

利用最大功率传输条件, 有

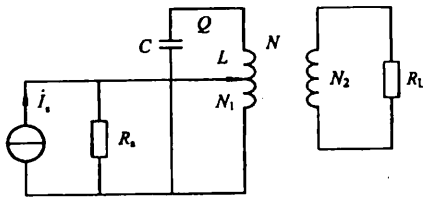
$$\left(\frac{N_1}{N}\right)^2 \frac{L}{Cr} = m^2 \frac{L}{Cr} = R_s$$

$$m = \sqrt{\frac{CrR_s}{L}} = \sqrt{\frac{100 \times 10^{-12} \times 20 \times 8 \times 10^3}{400 \times 10^{-6}}} = 0.2$$

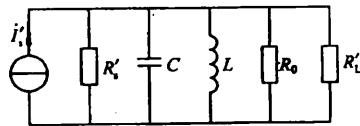
故

$$N_1 = mN = 0.2 \times 100 = 20\ \text{匝}$$

5-15 某晶体管收音机的中频变压器线路如题 5-15 图所示, 已知其谐振频率 $f_0=465\text{ kHz}$, 回路自身的品质因数 $Q=100$, 初级线圈共有 $N=160$ 匝, $N_1=40$ 匝, $N_2=10$ 匝, $C=200\text{ pF}$, 电源内阻 $R_s=16\text{ k}\Omega$, 负载电阻 $R_L=1\text{ k}\Omega$, 求电感 L 和回路有载品质因数 Q_L 。



题 5-15 图



题 5-15 解图

解 将原电路近似等效为题 5-15 解图所示电路。

$$L = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 C} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 (465 \times 10^3)^2 \times 300 \times 10^{-12}} = 586\ \mu\text{H}$$

并联谐振回路自身的阻抗

$$R_0 = Q\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 100 \times \sqrt{\frac{586 \times 10^{-6}}{200 \times 10^{-12}}} = 171\ \text{k}\Omega$$

电源内阻和负载等效到电容两端的电阻为

$$R'_s = \left(\frac{N}{N_1}\right)^2 R_s = \left(\frac{160}{40}\right)^2 \times 16 \times 10^3 = 256 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R'_L = \left(\frac{N}{N_2}\right)^2 R_L = \left(\frac{160}{10}\right)^2 \times 1 \times 10^3 = 256 \text{ k}\Omega$$

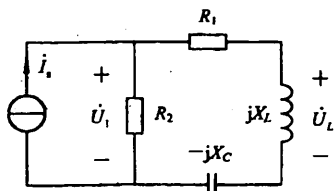
故并联电路的总阻抗

$$R = R'_s // R_o // R'_L = 73.2 \text{ k}\Omega$$

回路的有载品质因数为

$$Q_L = \frac{R}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}} = \frac{73.2 \times 10^3}{\sqrt{\frac{586 \times 10^{-6}}{200 \times 10^{-12}}}} = 42.8$$

5-16 设题5-16图示电路处于谐振状态, 其中 $I_s = 1 \text{ A}$, $U_1 = 50 \text{ V}$, $R_1 = X_C = 100 \Omega$ 。求电压 U_L 和电阻 R_2 。



题5-16图

解 由于电路处于谐振状态, 则 $X_C = X_L$ 。故

$$R_1 // R_2 = \frac{U_1}{I_s} = 50 \Omega$$

即

$$\frac{100R_2}{100 + R_2} = 50$$

解得

$$R_2 = 100 \Omega$$

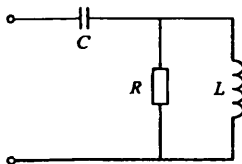
利用分压公式, 有

$$U_L = \frac{jX_L}{R_1 + jX_L - jX_C} U_1 = \frac{j100}{100} U_1$$

故

$$U_L = U_1 = 50 \text{ V}$$

5-17 求题5-17图示一端口电路的谐振角频率和谐振时的等效阻抗与 R 、 L 、 C 的关系。



题5-17图

解 一端口电路的阻抗为

$$Z = -j \frac{1}{\omega C} + \frac{j\omega L R}{j\omega L + R} = \frac{(\omega L)^2 R}{(\omega L)^2 + R^2} + j \left[\frac{\omega L R^2}{(\omega L)^2 + R^2} - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right]$$

令上式虚部为零, 有

$$\frac{\omega L R^2}{(\omega L)^2 + R^2} - \frac{1}{\omega C} = 0$$

解得

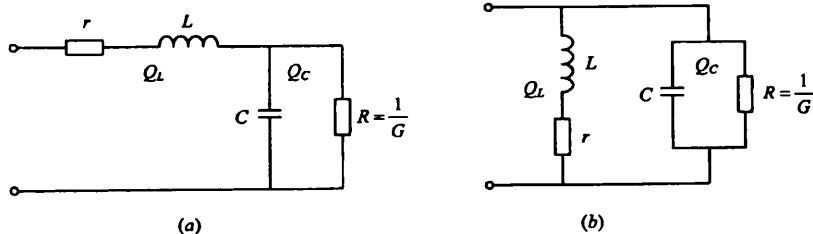
$$\omega = \omega_0 = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - \frac{L}{C}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

谐振阻抗

$$Z_0 = \frac{L}{RC}$$

5-18 如题 5-18 图是由一线圈和一电容器组成的串联谐振电路(图(a))或并联谐振电路(图(b))。若在谐振角频率 ω_0 处, 线圈的品质因数为 Q_L ($Q_L = \omega_0 L/r$)。电容器的品质因数为 Q_C ($Q_C = \omega_0 C/G = \omega_0 CR$)。设电路的总品质因数为 Q , 试证

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_C}$$



题 5-18 图

证明 图(a): 电路端口的等效阻抗为

$$Z = r + j\omega L + \frac{1}{G + j\omega C} = r + \frac{G}{G^2 + (\omega C)^2} + j \left[\omega L - \frac{\omega C}{G^2 + (\omega C)^2} \right]$$

令其虚部为零, 即有谐振频率满足

$$\omega_0 L - \frac{\omega_0 C}{G^2 + (\omega_0 C)^2} = 0$$

即

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{G}{C}\right)^2}$$

谐振时端口的总阻抗为

$$Z_0 = r + \frac{G}{G^2 + (\omega_0 C)^2} = r + \frac{GL}{C}$$

则根据 RLC 串联谐振电路的特点, 有

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{Z_0}{\omega_0 L} = \frac{r + \frac{GL}{C}}{\omega_0 L}$$

而由线圈及电容器的品质因数, 有

$$\frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_C} = \frac{r}{\omega_0 L} + \frac{G}{\omega_0 C} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 L} \left(r + \frac{GL}{C} \right)$$

故有

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_C}$$

图(b): 电路端口的等效导纳为

$$Y = G + j\omega C + \frac{1}{r + j\omega L} = G + \frac{r}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2} + j \left[\omega C - \frac{\omega L}{r^2 + (\omega L)^2} \right]$$

令其虚部为零, 即有谐振频率满足

$$\omega_0 C - \frac{\omega_0 L}{r^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} = 0$$

即

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{r}{L}\right)^2}$$

谐振时端口的总阻抗为

$$Y_0 = G + \frac{r}{r^2 + (\omega_0 L)^2} = G + \frac{rC}{L}$$

则根据 RLC 并联谐振电路的特点有

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{Y_0}{\omega_0 C} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \left(G + \frac{rC}{L} \right)$$

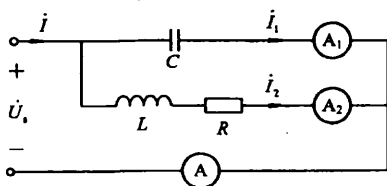
而由线圈及电容器的品质因数, 有

$$\frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_C} = \frac{r}{\omega_0 L} + \frac{G}{\omega_0 C} = \frac{1}{\omega_0 C} \left(G + \frac{rC}{L} \right)$$

故有

$$\frac{1}{Q} = \frac{1}{Q_L} + \frac{1}{Q_C}$$

5-19 题 5-19 图示电路发生并联谐振, 已知电流计 A_1 和 A_2 的读数分别为 8 A 和 10 A, 求电流计 A_3 的读数(设各电流计内阻为零)。



题 5-19 图

解 设 I 为参考相量, 即 $I = 8 \angle 0^\circ$ A。由于电路发生谐振, 故 \dot{U}_s 与 I 同相, 即

$$\dot{U}_s = U_s \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = j\omega C \dot{U}_s = j10 \text{ A}$$

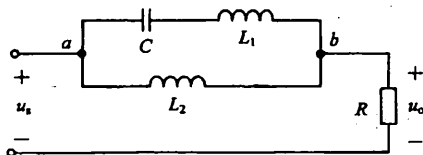
由 KCL, 有

$$I_2 = I - I_1 = 8 - j10 \text{ A}$$

故 A_2 的读数

$$I_2 = \sqrt{8^2 + 10^2} = 12.8 \text{ A}$$

5-20 题 5-20 图示电路, 已知 $u_s(t) = 10 \cos 100\pi t + 2 \cos 300\pi t \text{ V}$, $u_o(t) = 2 \cos 300\pi t \text{ V}$, $C = 9.4 \mu\text{F}$, 求 L_1 和 L_2 的值。



题 5-20 图

解 设 $u_{s1}(t) = 10 \cos 100\pi t \text{ V}$, $u_{s2}(t) = 2 \cos 300\pi t \text{ V}$, $u_s(t) = u_{s1}(t) + u_{s2}(t)$, 电源有两个频率: $\omega_1 = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$ 和 $\omega_2 = 300\pi \text{ rad/s}$ 。

观察电路结构, 并比较 $u_o(t)$ 与 $u_s(t)$ 可知:

- (1) 只有当 ab 两点间电路对 ω_1 发生并联谐振时, 输出电压才会失去 ω_1 的频率分量;
- (2) 只有当 $L_1 C$ 支路对 ω_2 发生串联谐振时, 才有 $u_o(t) = u_{s2}(t) = 2 \cos 300\pi t \text{ V}$ 。故

$$\omega_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_1 + L_2)C}} = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C}} = 300\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

由以上两式可解得

$$L_1 = 0.12 \text{ H}, \quad L_2 = 0.96 \text{ H}$$

5-21 一个串联调谐无线收音电路由一个可变电容 ($40 \sim 360 \mu\text{F}$) 和一个 $240 \mu\text{H}$ 的天线线圈组成, 线圈的电阻为 12Ω 。

- (1) 求收音机可调谐的无线电信号的频率范围;
- (2) 确定频率范围每一端的 Q 值。

解 设可变电容的两端电容值分别记为 $C_1 = 40 \mu\text{F}$, $C_2 = 360 \mu\text{F}$; $L = 240 \mu\text{H}$ 。

$$(1) f_{01} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC_1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{240 \times 10^{-6} \times 40 \times 10^{-12}}} = 1.624 \text{ MHz}$$

$$f_{02} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC_2}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{240 \times 10^{-6} \times 360 \times 10^{-12}}} = 0.54 \text{ MHz}$$

故信号的频率范围是 $0.54 \sim 1.624 \text{ MHz}$ 。

(2) C_1 端的 Q 值为

$$Q_1 = \frac{\omega_{01} L}{r} = \frac{2\pi \times 1.624 \times 10^6 \times 240 \times 10^{-6}}{12} = 204$$

C_2 端的 Q 值为

$$Q_2 = \frac{\omega_{02} 2L}{r} = \frac{2\pi \times 0.54 \times 10^6 \times 240 \times 10^{-6}}{12} = 68$$

5-22 如题 5-22 图所示的高音音量控制电路, 求其网络函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{U_o}{U_s}$ 。

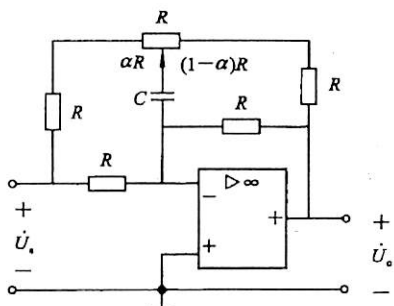
解 如题 5-22 解图所示, 设①、②节点的节点电压分别为 \dot{U}_1 和 \dot{U}_2 , 考虑运放的虚断特性, 在这两个节点列出节点方程为

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C\right)\dot{U}_1 - \frac{1}{R}\dot{U}_s - \frac{1}{R}\dot{U}_o - j\omega C\dot{U}_2 = 0$$

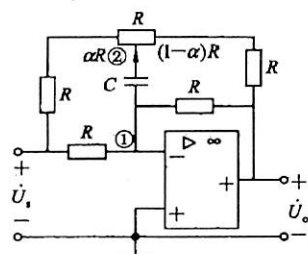
$$\left(\frac{1}{R+\alpha R} + \frac{1}{R+(1-\alpha)R} + j\omega C\right)\dot{U}_2 - \frac{1}{R+\alpha R}\dot{U}_s - \frac{1}{R+(1-\alpha)R}\dot{U}_o - j\omega C\dot{U}_1 = 0$$

考虑运放的虚短特性, $\dot{U}_1 = 0$, 由以上两式消去变量 \dot{U}_2 , 并整理得

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s} = -\frac{3 + j\omega(2-\alpha)(2+\alpha)RC}{3 + j\omega(1+\alpha)(3-\alpha)RC}$$

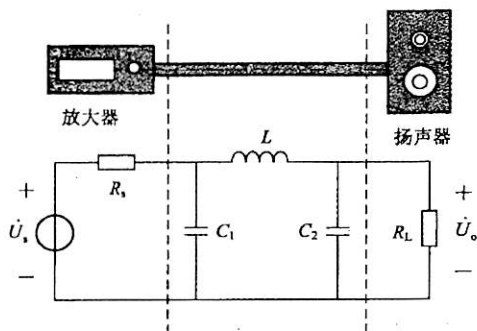


题 5-22 图

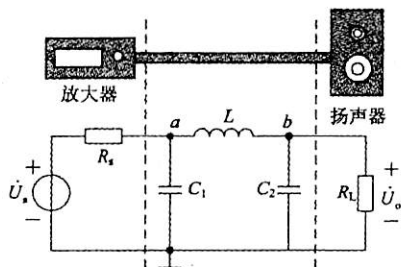


题 5-22 解图

5-23 如题 5-23 图所示的电路是与低音扬声器相连的三阶低通滤波器, 求网络函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s}$ 。



题 5-23 图



题 5-23 解图

解 设参考点如题 5-23 解图所示。在节点 \$a\$、\$b\$ 列出节点方程为

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_s} + j\omega C_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega L}\right)\dot{U}_a - \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_o = \frac{1}{R_s}\dot{U}_s$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R_L} + j\omega C_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega L}\right)\dot{U}_o - \frac{1}{j\omega L}\dot{U}_a = 0$$

由以上两式消去变量 \dot{U}_a , 并整理得

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s}$$

$$= \frac{R_L}{R_s R_L LC_1 C_2 (j\omega)^3 + L(R_s C_1 + R_L C_2)(j\omega)^2 + (L + R_s R_L C_2 + R_s R_L C_1)(j\omega) + R_s + R_L}$$

5-24 如题 5-24 图所示的电路是与高音扬声器相连的三阶高通滤波器, 求网络函

$$\text{数 } H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s}$$

解 标出网孔电流如题 5-24 解图所示。列出网孔方程为

$$\left(R_s + \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + j\omega L\right)I_1 - j\omega L I_2 = \dot{U}_s$$

$$\left(R_L + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} + j\omega L\right)I_2 - j\omega L I_1 = 0$$

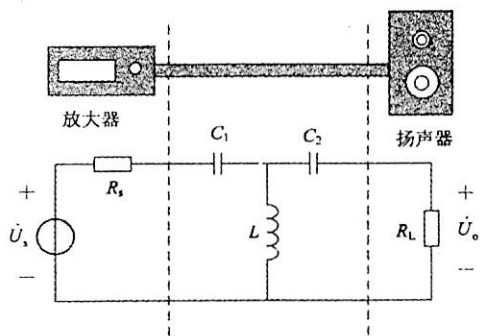
解得

$$I_2 = \frac{(j\omega)^3 LC_1 C_2 \dot{U}_s}{LC_1 C_2 (R_s + R_L)(j\omega)^3 + (C_1 C_2 R_s R_L + LC_1 + LC_2)(j\omega)^2 + (C_1 R_s + C_2 R_L)(j\omega) + 1}$$

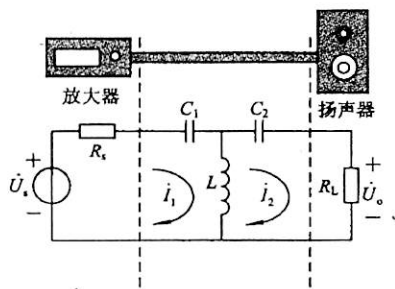
对电阻 R_L , 由欧姆定律有 $\dot{U}_o = R_L I_2$, 故得

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s}$$

$$= \frac{(j\omega)^3 LC_1 C_2 R_L}{LC_1 C_2 (R_s + R_L)(j\omega)^3 + (C_1 C_2 R_s R_L + LC_1 + LC_2)(j\omega)^2 + (C_1 R_s + C_2 R_L)(j\omega) + 1}$$

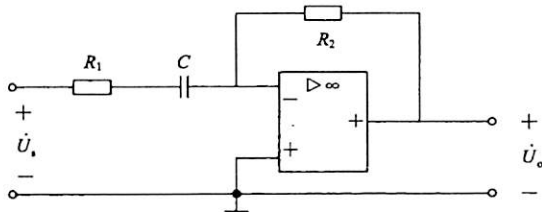


题 5-24 图



题 5-24 解图

5-25 设计一个如题 5-25 图所示的一阶有源高通滤波器, 要求截止频率 $f_c = 8 \text{ kHz}$, 通带放大系数 $|H(j\infty)| = 14 \text{ dB}$, 电容 $C = 3.9 \text{ nF}$ 。



题 5-25 图

解 根据运放的虚断和虚短特性, 不难得出电路的网络函数

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{j\omega CR_1}}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega CR_1}\right)^2}}$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{1}{R_1 C}$$

由题中条件 $f_c = 8 \text{ kHz}$, $C = 3.9 \text{ nF}$, $|H(j\infty)| = 14 \text{ dB} = 10^{14/20} \approx 5$, 有

$$\omega_c = 2\pi f_c = \frac{1}{R_1 C}$$

即

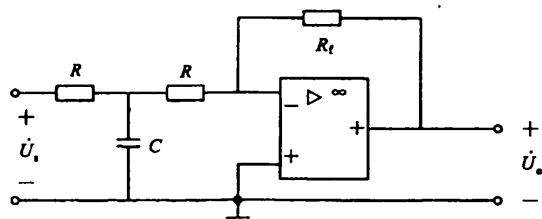
$$R_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi f_c C} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 8 \times 10^3 \times 3.9 \times 10^{-9}} = 5.1 \times 10^3 \Omega = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$|H(j\infty)| = \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 5$$

故

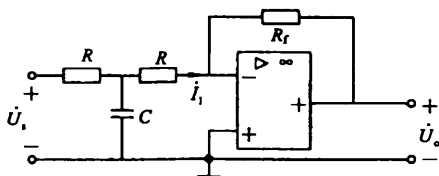
$$R_2 = 5R_1 = 25.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

5-26 试求题 5-26 图所示电路网络函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i}$, 并设计一个电压通带增益为 100, 截止频率 $\omega_c = 100 \text{ rad/s}$ 的有源低通滤波器。



题 5-26 图

解 标设电流 i_1 , 如题 5-26 解图所示。



题 5-26 解图

考虑运放的虚短特性, 利用分压公式和欧姆定律, 有

$$I_1 = \frac{R // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)}{R + R // \left(\frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)} \dot{U}_s \cdot \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega RC + 2} \dot{U}_s$$

考虑运放的虚断特性, 有

$$\dot{U}_o = -R_f I_1 = -\frac{R_f}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega RC + 2} \dot{U}_s$$

故

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_s} = -\frac{R_f}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega RC + 2}$$

$$|H(j\omega)| = \frac{R_f}{2R} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (0.5\omega RC)^2}}$$

$$|H(j0)| = \frac{R_f}{2R}$$

$$\omega_c = \frac{2}{RC}$$

由题中条件 $\omega_c = 100 \text{ rad/s}$, $|H(j0)| = 100$, 有

$$\omega_c = \frac{2}{RC}$$

$$|H(j0)| = \frac{R_f}{2R} = 100$$

若取 $R = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$, 则

$$R_f = 2R \times 100 = 10^5 \Omega = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$C = \frac{2}{\omega_c R} = \frac{2}{100 \times 5 \times 10^3} = 0.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ F} = 4 \mu\text{F}$$

5.27 设计一个 RLC 串联电路, 使其谐振频率 $\omega_0 = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$, 品质因数为 80, 且谐振时的阻抗为 10Ω , 并求其带宽 B 。

解 根据题中已知条件和 RLC 串联电路的有关公式, 有

$$R = 10 \Omega$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}$$

即

$$L = \frac{QR}{\omega_0} = \frac{80 \times 10}{1000} = 0.8 \text{ H}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

即

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{1000^2 \times 0.8} = 1.25 \times 10^{-6} = 1.25 \mu\text{F}$$

$$B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = \frac{1000}{80} = 12.5 \text{ rad/s}$$

5.28 设计一个 RLC 并联电路, 使其谐振频率 $\omega_0 = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$, 且谐振时的阻抗为 1000Ω , 带宽 $B = 100 \text{ rad/s}$, 并求其品质因数。

解 根据题中已知条件和 RLC 并联电路的有关公式, 有

$$R = 1000 \Omega$$

$$B = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$$

即

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{B} = \frac{1000}{100} = 10$$

$$Q = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}$$

即

$$L = \frac{R}{\omega_0 Q} = \frac{1000}{1000 \times 10} = 0.1 \text{ H}$$

$$Q = \omega_0 CR \quad \text{即} \quad C = \frac{Q}{\omega_0 R} = \frac{10}{1000 \times 1000} = 10 \times 10^{-6} = 10 \mu\text{F}$$