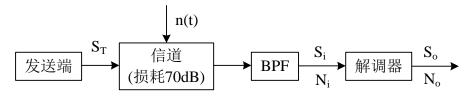
- (1)DSB 信号的中心频率为 100 KHz,带宽 $B=2f_H=10 \text{KHz}$,所以理想带通滤波器的中心频率为 100 KHz,带宽 10 KHz。
- (2) $S_T = 60dB = 10^6$, 损耗 $\alpha = 70dB = 10^7$



解调器输入端信号功率 $S_i = S_T / \alpha = 10^6 / 10^7 = 10^{-1}$ (W)

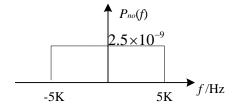
(或者
$$S_i = 60dB - 70dB = -10dB = 10^{-1}$$
 (W))

解调器输入端噪声功率 $N_i = n_0 B = 2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-8} \times 10 K = 10^{-4} W$

输入信噪比:
$$\frac{S_i}{N_i} = \frac{10^{-1}}{10^{-4}} = 1000$$

- (3) 因为 DSB 调制制度增益 G=2,所以 $\frac{S_o}{N_o} = 2 \frac{S_i}{N_i} = 2000$
- (4) 因为相干解调 $N_o = \frac{1}{4}N_i = \frac{1}{4} \times 10^{-4} = 2.5 \times 10^{-5}(W)$,又因为 $N_o = 2P_{n_o}(f)f_H$,

所以
$$P_{n_o}(f) = \frac{N_o}{2f_H} = \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 5K} = 2.5 \times 10^{-9} (W/Hz), |f| \le 5KHz$$



5-9

(1) 上边带信号,所以理想带通滤波器的中心频率为 102.5 KHz,带宽 $B=f_H=5 \text{KHz}$ 。

1

(2) 由上题知 $S_i = 10^{-1}(W)$

解调器输入端噪声功率 $N_i = n_0 B = 2 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-8} \times 5K = 5 \times 10^{-5} (W)$

输入信噪比:
$$\frac{S_i}{N_i} = \frac{10^{-1}}{5 \times 10^{-5}} = 2000$$

(3) 因为 SSB 调制制度增益
$$G=1$$
,所以 $\frac{S_o}{N_o} = \frac{S_i}{N_i} = 2000$

(4)
$$N_o = \frac{1}{4}N_i = \frac{1}{4} \times 5 \times 10^{-5} = 1.25 \times 10^{-5}(W)$$
,

$$P_{n_o}(f) = \frac{N_o}{2f_H} = \frac{1.25 \times 10^{-5}}{2 \times 5K} = 1.25 \times 10^{-9} (W/Hz), |f| \le 5KHz$$

(1) 调制信号 m(t)的功率:
$$\overline{m^2(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_m(f) df = 2 \int_0^{f_m} \alpha \cdot \frac{f}{f_m} df = \alpha f_m$$

接收机的输入信号功率:
$$S_i = \frac{1}{2} \overline{m^2(t)} = \frac{\alpha f_m}{2}$$

(2) 接收机的输出信号功率:
$$S_o = \frac{1}{4} \overline{m^2(t)} = \frac{\alpha f_m}{4}$$

(3) DSB 相干解调的输出信噪比:
$$SNR_o = \frac{S_o}{N_o} = \frac{\overline{m^2(t)}}{n_0 B} = \frac{\alpha f_m}{n_0 \cdot 2f_m} = \frac{\alpha}{2n_0}$$

5-13

(1)

$$S_i = \frac{A_0^2}{2} + \overline{\frac{m^2(t)}{2}} = P_C + P_S = 4 + 1 = 5(W)$$
 $B = 2f_H = 10kHz$, 所以 $N_i = n_0B = 10^{-7} \times 10kHz = 10^{-3}(W)$
 $SNR_i = \frac{S_i}{N_c} = \frac{5}{10^{-3}} = 5000 = 37dB$

(2)

由于 $SNR_i = 37dB$,属于大信噪比的情况,所以

$$SNR_o = \frac{S_o}{N_o} = \frac{\overline{m^2(t)}}{N_i} = \frac{2 \times 1}{10^{-3}} = 2000 = 33dB$$

(3)
$$G = \frac{SNR_o}{SNR_i} = \frac{2000}{5000} = 0.4$$

【注】本题中参量的表示方法如下:

瞬时频率(Hz)	瞬时频偏(Hz)	瞬时角频率	瞬时角频偏	瞬时相位	瞬时相偏
f(t)	$\Delta f(t)$	$\omega(t)$	$\Delta\omega(t)$	$\theta(t)$	$\varphi(t)$

它们之间的关系:
$$\omega(t) = 2\pi f(t)$$
, $\Delta\omega(t) = 2\pi \cdot \Delta f(t) = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt}$, $\omega(t) = \frac{d\theta(t)}{dt}$

(1) 调频波: $A\cos\theta(t)$

$$A = 10, \ \omega(t) = 2\pi f(t) = \frac{d\theta(t)}{dt}, \ \exists \ \theta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} 2\pi f(\tau) d\tau = 2\pi \times 10^{6} t + 10\sin 2\pi \times 10^{3} t$$

所以,调频波的表达式:

$$A\cos\theta(t) = 10\cos\left(2\pi \times 10^6 t + 10\sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t\right)$$

(2) 最大频偏 $|\Delta f(t)|_{max}$ 的计算:

$$f(t) = 10^6 + 10^4 \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t$$
, $\Delta f(t) = 10^4 \cos 2\pi \times 10^3 t$

所以有:
$$\left| \Delta f(t) \right|_{\text{max}} = 10(KHz)$$

调频指数的计算:
$$m_f = \frac{\Delta f}{f_m} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{10^3} = 10$$

【注】调频指数的另一种计算方法:调频指数是调频波的最大相偏,见公式(5.3-9),即:

$$m_f = \left| \varphi(t) \right|_{\max}$$
, $\varphi(t) = 10 \sin 2\pi \times 10^3 t$, 所以有: $m_f = \left| \varphi(t) \right|_{\max} = 10$

频带宽度的计算:根据卡森公式,
$$B = 2(m_f + 1)f_m = 2(10 + 1) \times 10^3 = 22KHz$$

(3) 调制信号的频率提高到 $2\times10^3 Hz$,即 $f(t)=10^6+10^4\cos{4\pi}\times10^3 t$

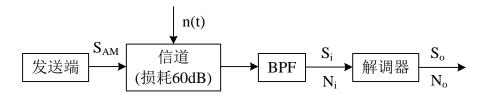
最大频率偏移:
$$|\Delta f(t)|_{\text{max}} = |10^4 \cos 4\pi \times 10^3 t|_{\text{max}} = 10(KHz)$$
, 不变

调频指数:
$$m_f = \frac{\Delta f}{f_m} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} = 5$$

频带宽度:
$$B = 2(m_f + 1)f_m = 2(5+1) \times 2 \times 10^3 = 24KHz$$

(4) 频偏加倍,调制信号的幅度为原来的2倍。

(1) 分析模型如下:



由于考虑了信道损耗,因此有: $\frac{S_{\scriptscriptstyle AM}}{S_{\scriptscriptstyle i}}=10^6$, $G_{\scriptscriptstyle AM}=\frac{S_{\scriptscriptstyle o}\,/\,N_{\scriptscriptstyle o}}{S_{\scriptscriptstyle i}\,/\,N_{\scriptscriptstyle i}}$

AM 信号的带宽: $B = 2f_m = 2 \times 8 \times 10^6 = 16MHz$

AM 信号的发射功率:
$$S_{AM} = \frac{S_o}{N_o} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{AM}} \cdot N_i \cdot 10^6$$

由于 AM 是 100%的单频信号调制,因此有: $G_{AM} = \frac{2}{3}$

$$N_i = n_0 B = 5 \times 10^{-15} \times 16 \times 10^6 = 8 \times 10^{-8} W$$

要求输出信噪比为 40dB,即:
$$\frac{S_o}{N_o} = 10^4$$
,所以: $S_{AM} = \frac{S_o}{N_o} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{AM}} \cdot N_i \cdot 10^6 = 1200W$

(2)

由于考虑了信道损耗,因此有:
$$\frac{S_{\scriptscriptstyle FM}}{S_{\scriptscriptstyle i}}=10^6$$
, $G_{\scriptscriptstyle FM}=\frac{S_{\scriptscriptstyle o}\,/\,N_{\scriptscriptstyle o}}{S_{\scriptscriptstyle i}\,/\,N_{\scriptscriptstyle i}}$

FM 信号的带宽: $B = 2(m_f + 1) f_m = 2 \times (5 + 1) \times 8 \times 10^6 = 96 MHz$

FM 信号的发射功率:
$$S_{FM} = \frac{S_o}{N_o} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{FM}} \cdot N_i \cdot 10^6$$

$$G_{FM} = 3m_f^2(m_f + 1) = 3 \times 25 \times (5 + 1) = 450$$

$$N_i = n_0 B = 5 \times 10^{-15} \times 96 \times 10^6 = 4.8 \times 10^{-7} W$$

要求输出信噪比为 40dB,即: $\frac{S_o}{N_o} = 10^4$

所以:
$$S_{FM} = \frac{S_o}{N_o} \cdot \frac{1}{G_{FM}} \cdot N_i \cdot 10^6 = 10.67(W)$$