

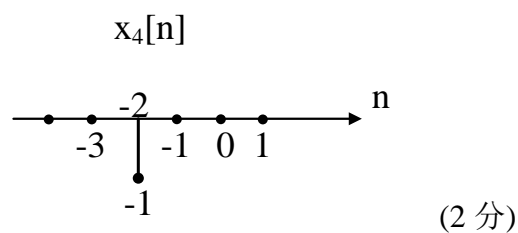
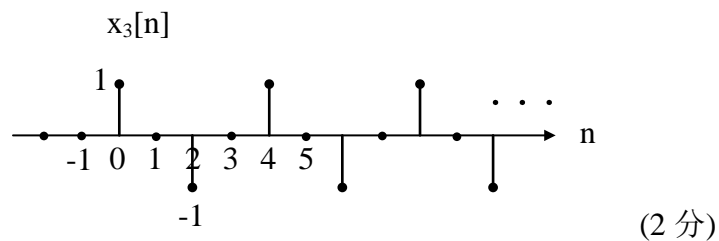
20-21-1 信号与系统期末 A 卷参考解答

一、计算题 (12 分)

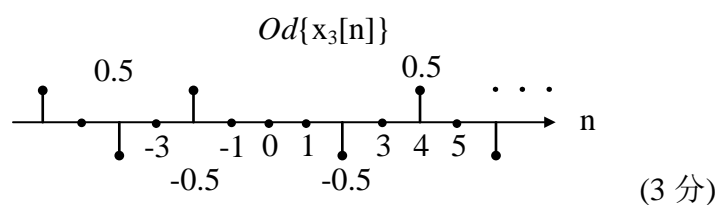
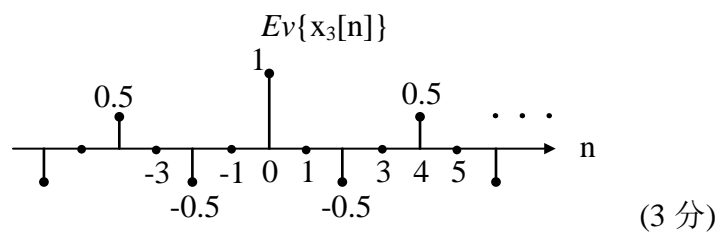
Solutions:

(1) $x_1[n]$ is periodic signal. The fundamental period is $N=4$. (2 分)

(2)



(3)



二、计算题（10 分）

Solutions:

$$y[n] = x[n] * h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$= x[n] * h_2[n] * h_1[n] \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \{\delta[n] + a\delta[n-1]\} * \cos(2n) \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$= \cos(2n) + a\cos(2n-2) \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

三、计算题（16 分）

Solutions:

$$(a) \quad y(t) = x\left(\frac{1}{2}t - 1\right) \longleftrightarrow Y(j\omega) = 2X(2j\omega)e^{-2j\omega}$$

$$\omega_Y = \omega_M / 2, \quad \omega_s = \omega_M \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(b) \quad y(t) = x(t) + x^*(-t) \longleftrightarrow Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) + X^*(j\omega)$$

$$\omega_Y = \omega_M, \quad \omega_s = 2\omega_M \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$(c) \quad y(t) = 3x^2(t) \longleftrightarrow Y(j\omega) = \frac{3}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * X(j\omega)$$

$$\omega_Y = 2\omega_M, \quad \omega_s = 4\omega_M \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

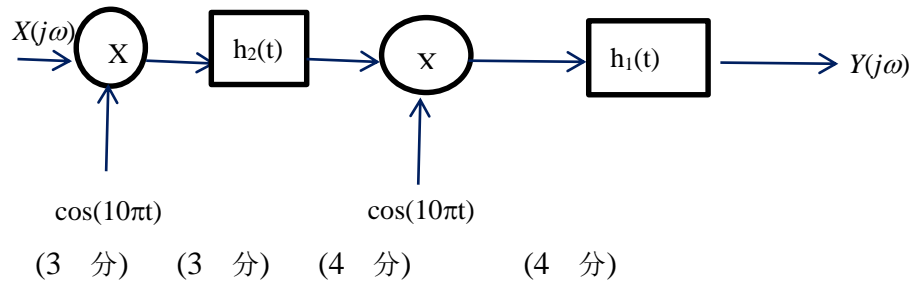
$$(d) \quad y(t) = x(t)\cos(\omega_M t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}X[j(\omega + \omega_M)] + \frac{1}{2}X[j(\omega - \omega_M)]$$

$$\omega_Y = 2\omega_M, \quad \omega_s = 4\omega_M \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

四、计算题（14 分）

Solutions:

一种参考答案: $\omega_c = 10\pi$



五、计算题（16 分）

Solutions:

$$u(t+1) - u(t-1) \quad ? \quad \frac{2\sin w}{w} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$x_1(t) = t \frac{2\sin w}{w} \quad ? \quad X_1(jw) = j \frac{2w \cos w - 2 \sin w}{w^2} \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$x_2(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{jk \frac{p}{2} t}, \quad a_k = \frac{1}{4} X_1(jw) \Big|_{w=kp/2} = \frac{j \sin(kp/2)}{2(kp/2)^2} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$H(jw) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & 1 < |w| < 3 \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases}$$

$$H(jkp/2) = \begin{cases} 1/2 & k = \pm 1 \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2j}{p^2} e^{j \frac{p}{2} t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2j}{p^2} e^{-j \frac{p}{2} t} = \frac{2}{p^2} \sin \frac{p}{2} t \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

六、计算题（16 分）

(a) The block-diagram shows that $H(s) = \frac{Ks+4}{(s+2)(s+1)}$ (3 分)

From $h(0^+) = 3 = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sH(s)$, $K=3$. (2 分)

The causality gives that ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$.

$\therefore H(s) = \frac{3s+4}{(s+2)(s+1)}$, ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$. (2 分)

The ROC includes the $j\omega$ -axis, so the system is stable. (2 分)

(b) $\therefore H(s) = \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$, ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$,

$\therefore h(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{-t}u(t)$. (3 分)

(c) $y(t) = 1 \cdot H(0) = 2$. (3 分)

七、计算题（16 分）

Solution:

(a) $\therefore x_1[n] = u[n] + Lu[n-1] \xleftrightarrow{z} X_1(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} + L \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}$, (2 分)

$$= \frac{1+Lz^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}}, \text{ROC: } |z| > 1$$

$y_1[n] = -\frac{2}{3}(-2)^n u[-n-1] + \frac{1}{3}u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} Y_1(z) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{1-(-2)z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$, (2 分)

$$= \frac{1}{(1+2z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})}, \text{ROC: } 2 > |z| > 1$$

$\therefore H(z) = \frac{Y_1(z)}{X_1(z)} = \frac{1}{(1+2z^{-1})(1+Lz^{-1})}$,

$\therefore y_2[n] = \frac{2}{3}(-1)^{n+1} = H(-1) \cdot (-1)^n$, $\therefore H(-1) = -\frac{2}{3}$, $\therefore L = -\frac{1}{2}$. (2 分)

$\therefore H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1}{(1+2z^{-1})(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})}$, ROC: $2 > |z| > \frac{1}{2}$. (4 分)

(b) The ROC shows that the system is stable but not causal. (2 分)

(c) $\therefore H(z) = \frac{1}{(1+2z^{-1})(1-z^{-1}/2)} = \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{1+2z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}/2}$, ROC: $2 > |z| > \frac{1}{2}$,

$\therefore h[n] = \frac{4}{5} (-2)^n u[-n-1] - \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$. (4 分)