

2.18 1) 求下列各个连续时间信号的自相关函数:

a) $x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t)$

b) 如图 1 所示的信号 $x(t)$

c) 如图 2 所示 $x(t)$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad R_x(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) x(t-\tau) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \omega_0 t \cos(\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau) + \cos \omega_0 \tau] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left[\sin(2\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau) / 2\omega_0 + \cos \omega_0 \tau \cdot t \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} [\sin(4\pi\omega_0 - \omega_0 \tau) / 2\omega_0 + 2\pi \cos \omega_0 \tau] \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$R_x(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) x(t+\tau) dt$$

作图解: 如图

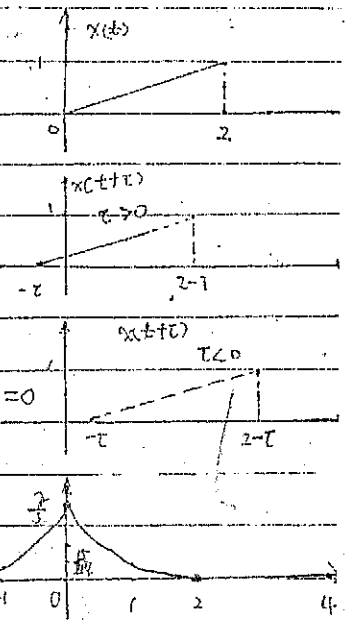
$$\text{函数: } x(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$x(t+\tau) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(t+\tau) & -\tau \leq t \leq 2-\tau \\ 0 & t < -\tau, t > 2-\tau \end{cases}$$

当 $\tau > 2$ 时 $x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) = 0$; $\tau < -2$, $x(t) \cdot x(t+\tau) = 0$

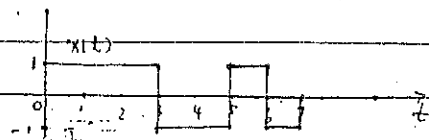
$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 0 \leq \tau \leq 2 \text{ 时 } R_x(\tau) &= \int_0^{2-\tau} \frac{1}{2}t \cdot \frac{1}{2}(t+\tau) dt \\ &= \frac{(t-\tau)^2}{12} + \frac{(t-\tau)^2}{8} + 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \leq \tau < 0 \text{ 时 } R_x(\tau) &= \int_{-\tau}^2 \frac{1}{2}t \cdot \frac{1}{2}(t+\tau) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{\tau}{2} - \frac{\tau^2}{24} \end{aligned}$$



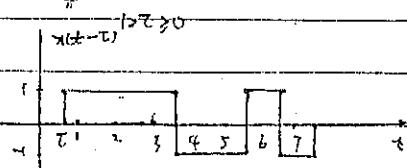
$$R_X(\tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t)x(t+\tau) dt$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 3, 5 \leq t < 6 \\ 0 & t < 0, t \geq 7 \\ -1 & 3 \leq t < 5, 6 \leq t < 7 \end{cases}$$



当 $\tau > 0$ 时:

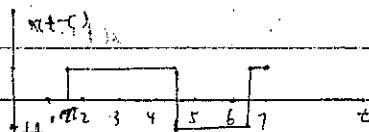
$$x(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & \tau \leq t < 3+\tau, 5+\tau \leq t < 6+\tau \\ 0 & t < \tau, t \geq 7+\tau \\ -1 & 3+\tau \leq t < 5+\tau, 6+\tau \leq t < 7+\tau \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{当 } 0 \leq \tau < 1 \text{ 时: } R_X(\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^3 dt - \int_3^{3+\tau} dt + \int_{3+\tau}^5 dt - \int_5^{5+\tau} dt + \int_{5+\tau}^6 dt - \int_6^{6+\tau} dt + \int_{6+\tau}^7 dt \\ &= 3-\tau-\tau+2-\tau-\tau+1-\tau-\tau+1-\tau \\ &= 7-7\tau \end{aligned}$$

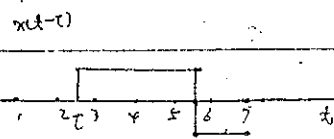
当 $1 \leq \tau < 2$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^3 dt - \int_3^{3+\tau} dt + \int_{3+\tau}^5 dt - \int_5^{5+\tau} dt + \int_{5+\tau}^6 dt - \int_6^{6+\tau} dt \\ &= 3-\tau-\tau+2-\tau-1+\tau-1-2+\tau \\ &= 1-\tau \end{aligned}$$



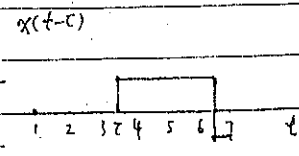
当 $2 \leq \tau < 3$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^3 dt - \int_3^{5+\tau} dt + \int_{5+\tau}^6 dt - \int_6^{7+\tau} dt \\ &= 3-\tau-2+\tau-2-3+\tau+1 \\ &= -3+\tau \end{aligned}$$



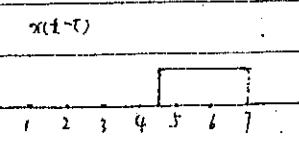
当 $3 \leq \tau < 4$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &= -\int_{\tau}^5 dt + \int_5^{6+\tau} dt - \int_6^{3+\tau} dt + \int_{3+\tau}^7 dt \\ &= -5+\tau+1+3-\tau+4-\tau \\ &= 3-\tau \end{aligned}$$



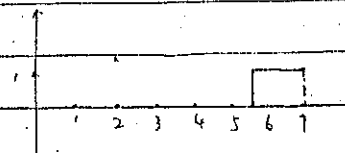
当 $4 \leq \tau \leq 5$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &= -\int_{\tau}^5 dt + \int_5^{6+\tau} dt - \int_6^7 dt \\ &= -5+\tau+1-1 \\ &= \tau-5 \end{aligned}$$



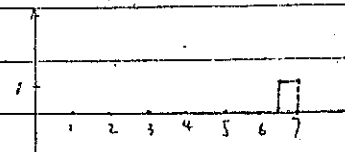
当 $5 \leq \tau < 6$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\tau) &= \int_{\tau}^6 dt - \int_6^7 dt = 6-\tau-1 \\ &= 5-\tau \end{aligned}$$



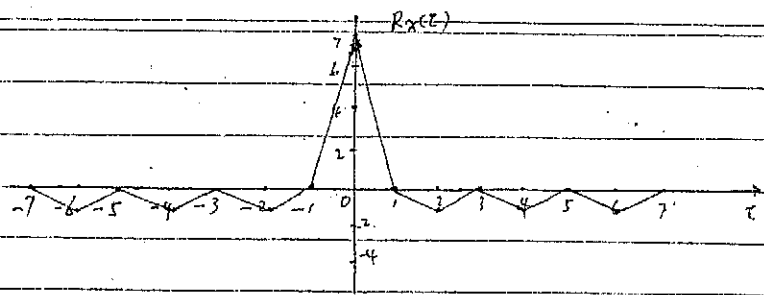
当 $6 \leq \tau \leq 7$ 时:

$$R_X(\tau) = -\int_{\tau}^7 dt = \tau-7$$



当 $\tau > 7$ 时 $R_X(\tau) = 0$

综上所述作图利用 $R_X(\tau)$ 的偶对称性画出 $\tau < 0$ 部分图像:



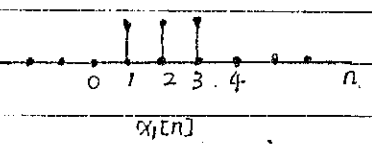
1) 对如图所示的离散时间信号 $x_1[n]$, $x_2[n]$, $x_3[n]$ 和 $x_4[n]$ 分别计算它们的自相关序列

$x_1[n]$ 为实数量信号, 其自相关函数为:

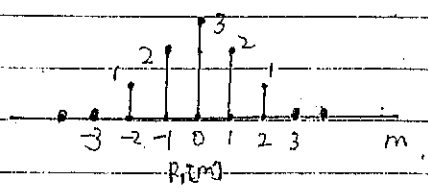
$$R_{x_1}[m] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1[n+m]x_1[n]$$

ii) 列表法:

	0	1	2	3	4	
$m=0$	0	1	1	1	0	3
$m=-1$	0	0	1	1	1	2
$m=-2$	0	0	0	1	1	1
$m=-3$	0	0	0	0	1	0

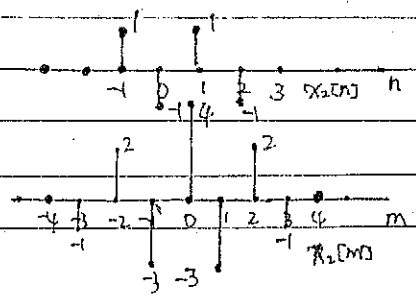


作出图



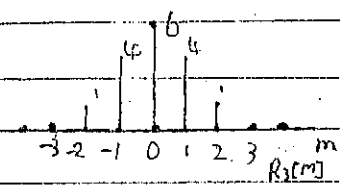
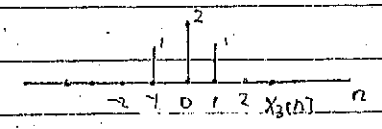
ii) -1 0 1 2 3

	1	-1	1	-1	0	
$m=0$	1	-1	1	-1	0	4
$m=-1$	0	1	-1	1	-1	3
$m=-2$	0	0	1	-1	1	2
$m=-3$	0	0	0	1	-1	1
$m=-4$	0	0	0	0	1	0



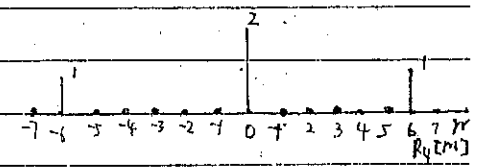
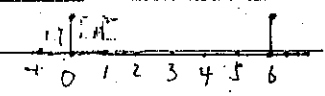
iii)

	-1	0	1	2	
	1	2	1	0	
$m=0$	1	2	1	0	6
$m=-1$	0	1	2	1	4
$m=-2$	0	0	1	2	1
$m=-3$	0	0	0	1	0



iv)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
$m=0$	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
$m=-1$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$m=6$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
$m=7$	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0



2.31 判断用下列输入关系描述的每一个系统是否可逆, 如果可逆的, 试写出其逆系统的输出关系, 如果不可逆, 试写出使该系统具有相同输出的两个输入信号:

- 解: 2) $y = n x[n]$ 不可逆 $n=0$ 时 $x[0]=1$ 与 $x[0]=2$ 的输 $y[0]=0$
 4) $y(t) = x(t)u(t)$ 不可逆 $x(t)$ 与 $x(t)u(t)$ 具有相同输出
 6) $y[n] = x[n]$ 可逆

$$z[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} y[m] S_a\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(n-m)\right)$$

$x[n/2]$

8) $y[n] = x_{(2)}[n]$ (可逆) $y[n] = y[n] \cdot R_2(n)$ 表示换0

10) $y(t) = |x(t)|$ 不可逆 $x(t) = 1$ 与 $x(t) = -1$ 有相同输出

12) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{3t} x(\tau) d\tau$ 可逆 $z(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{3}$; $z(t) = z(\frac{t}{3})$; $z(t) = \frac{dy(\frac{t}{3})}{dt}$

14) $y[n] = x[n] \cdot [u[n] - u[n-1]]$ 不可逆 $x[n] = 1$ 与 $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ -1 & n < 0 \end{cases}$ 有相同的输出

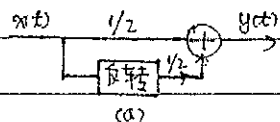
16) $y[n] = \begin{cases} x[n+1] & n \geq 0 \\ x[n] \cdot n & n < 0 \end{cases}$ 不可逆 $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=0, 1 \\ 0 & n \neq 0, 1 \end{cases}$ $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1 \\ 0 & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$

具有相同的输出。

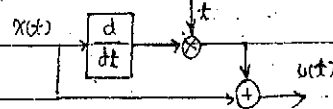
2.33 试求出图 P.2.33 所示的每个系统的输出输入之间的显式信号变换表达式。

2) 在弄清图中每个系统功能的基础上, 试画出其等效的系统。

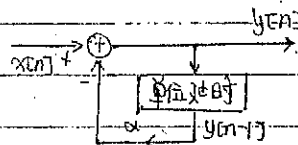
解: (a) $\frac{1}{2}(x(t) + x(-t)) = y(t)$



(c) $t \frac{d(x(t))}{dt} + x(t) = y(t)$



(e) $x[n] - x[n-1] = y[n]$



2.42 下列系统哪些是增量线性的? 说明理由。如果某系统是增量线性的, 针对如示的增量线性系统结构, 指出相应的线性系统 $L\{x\}$ 和零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$ 或 $y_{zi}[n]$

1) $y[n] = n + x[n] + 2x[n+4]$

解: $y_1[n] - y_2[n] = n + x_1[n] + 2x_1[n+4] - (n + x_2[n] + 2x_2[n+4])$

$= (x_1[n] - x_2[n]) + 2(x_1[n+4] - x_2[n+4])$ 为线性增量

$\therefore y_{zi}[n] = n$ $L\{x\}$ 为 $y_1[n] = x[n] + 2x[n+4]$

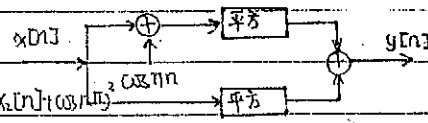
3) 如图所示系统

按作出输入输出关系式:

$x^2[n] + (x[n] + \cos n\pi)^2 = y[n]$

$\therefore y_1[n] - y_2[n] = x_1^2[n] - x_2^2[n] + (x_1[n] + \cos n\pi)^2 - (x_2[n] + \cos n\pi)^2$

$= (x_1[n] - x_2[n])(x_1[n] + x_2[n]) + (x_1[n] + x_2[n] + 2\cos n\pi)$



$= (x_1[n] - x_1[n]) (2x_1[n] + 2x_1[n] + 2\cos n\pi)$ 为非线性增量系统

$$y[n] = \begin{cases} n/2, & n=2l \\ \frac{n-1}{2} + \sum_{k=-\infty}^{(n-1)/2} x[k], & n \neq 2l, l=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

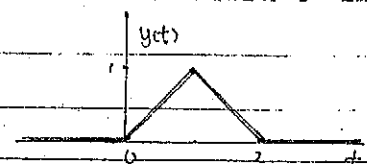
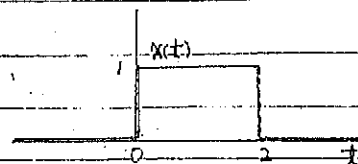
$$y_1[n] - y_2[n] = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2l \\ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{(n-1)/2} x_1[k] - \sum_{k=-\infty}^{(n-1)/2} x_2[k], & n \neq 2l, l=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

为线性增量系统:

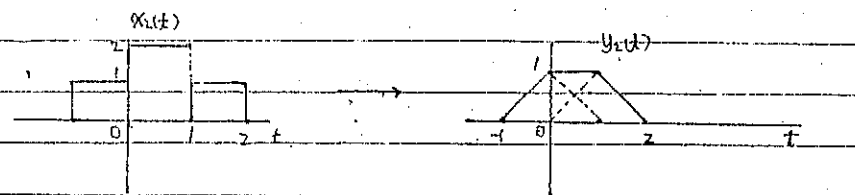
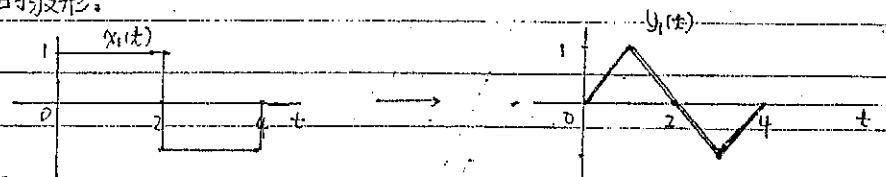
$$y_{2i}(n) = \begin{cases} n/2, & n=2l \\ \frac{n-1}{2}, & n \neq 2l, l=0, \pm 1, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$y_{1i}(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq 2l \\ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{(n-1)/2} x[k], & n=2l, l=0, \pm 1, \dots \end{cases}$$

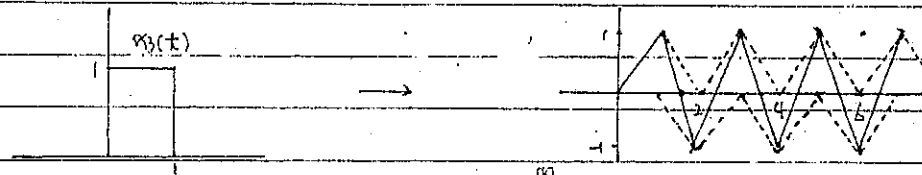
3.1 已知一个连续时间 LTI 系统对如图所示信号 $x_1(t)$ 的响应是 (a) 图所示 $y_1(t)$



1) 对如图所示的 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$, 分别确定该系统对它们的响应 $y_1(t)$ 和 $y_2(t)$, 并画出它们的波形。

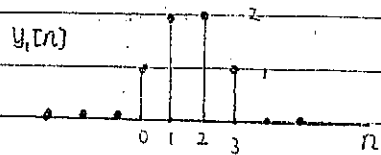


2) 试求系统如图所输入 $x_3(t)$ 的响应 $y_3(t)$ 并画出其波形。

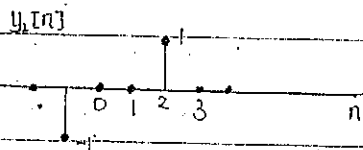


$$x_3(t) = x(t) - x(t-1) + x(t-2) - x(t-3) + \dots + (-1)^n x(t-n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x(t-n)$$

2 解: (b) $x_1[n] = x[n] + x[n-1] \Rightarrow y_1[n] = y[n] + y[n-1]$

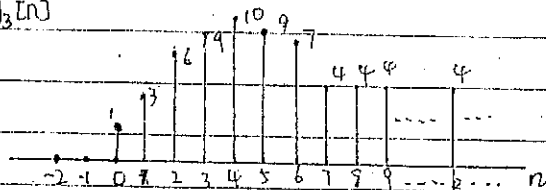


(d) $x_2[n] = x[n] - x[n+1] \Rightarrow y_2[n] = y[n] - y[n+1]$



(e) $x_3[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + 3x[n-2] + 4x[n-3] + 3x[n-4] + 2x[n-5] + \dots + 2x[n-k] \quad k \geq 1, k \rightarrow \infty$

$\therefore y_3[n]$



3 1) $x[n] = h[n] = u[n]$

解: 图解法 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m]$
 $= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} u[m] u[n-m]$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^{n+1} u[m] u[n-m]$

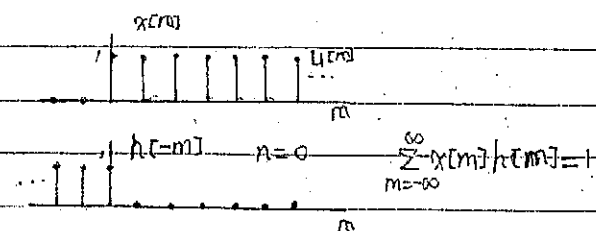
$n=0 \quad y[n]=1$

$n < 0 \quad y[n]=0 \Rightarrow y[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq n+1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

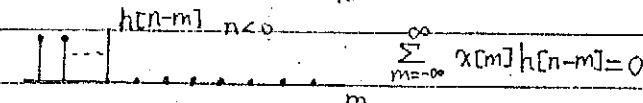
$n=1 \quad y[n]=2$

$\therefore y[n] = n+1 \quad n \geq 0$

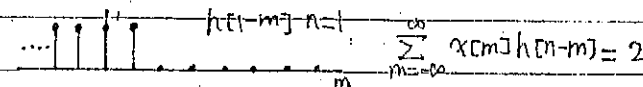
图解法:



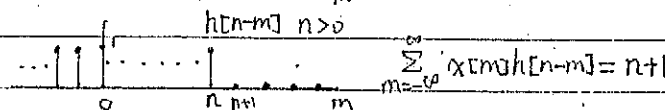
$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m] = 1$



$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m] = 0$



$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m] = 2$



$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x[m] h[n-m] = n+1$

3) $x(t) = \cos \omega t u(-t), h(t) = u(t)$

解:

$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \omega \tau u(-\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau u(t-\tau) d\tau$

令 $t-\tau \geq 0 \Rightarrow \tau \leq t$

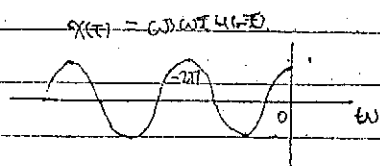
对 t 展开讨论: i: $t=0$ 时: $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau u(-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau d\tau$
 $= \sin \omega \tau / \omega \Big|_{-\infty}^0$
 $= \sin(\infty) / \omega$

ii: $t < 0$ 时:

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \cos \omega \tau d\tau = \frac{\sin \omega t}{\omega} + \frac{\sin \infty}{\omega}$$

ii: $t > 0$ 时: $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau d\tau = \frac{\sin \infty}{\omega}$

图解法:



$$h(-\tau) = u(-\tau)$$

$$t=0 \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau d\tau$$

$$h(t-\tau)$$

$$t > 0$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^0 \cos \omega \tau d\tau$$

$$h(t-\tau)$$

$$t < 0$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \cos \omega \tau d\tau$$

5) $x(t) = e^t u(-t)$, $h(t) = u(-t)$

解: 解析法:

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} u(-\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} u(-\tau) u(-(t-\tau)) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\tau} u(-\tau) u(\tau-t) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\tau} u(\tau-t) d\tau$$

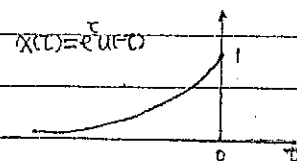
$t=0$ 时, $y(0) = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\tau} u(\tau) d\tau = 0$

$t < 0$ 时:

$$y(t) = \int_t^0 e^{\tau} d\tau = 1 - e^t$$

$t > 0$ 时: $y(t) = 0$

图解法:



$$h(t-\tau) = u(\tau)$$

$$t=0$$

$$y(0) = 0$$

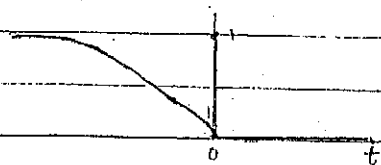
$$t < 0 \quad h(t-\tau) = u(\tau-t)$$

$$y(t) = \int_t^0 e^{\tau} d\tau = 1 - e^t$$

$x(t-t) \quad t > 0$

$$y(t) = 0$$

图1图:



3.4 对于 $a=b$ 和 $a \neq b$ 的两种情况, 用解析法计算如下卷积和或卷积积分, 根据它画出波形或序列图。

1) $a^n u[n] * b^n u[n]$

2) $e^{-at} u(t) * e^{-bt} u(t)$

解: 1) $a \neq b$ $a^n u[n] * b^n u[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a^m u[m] b^{n-m} u[n-m]$
 $= \sum_{m=0}^n a^m b^{n-m} u[n-m] \quad \text{①}$

$n=0; \text{ ①式} = \sum_{m=0}^0 a^m b^{n-m} u[n-m] = 1$

$n < 0; \text{ ①式} = 0$

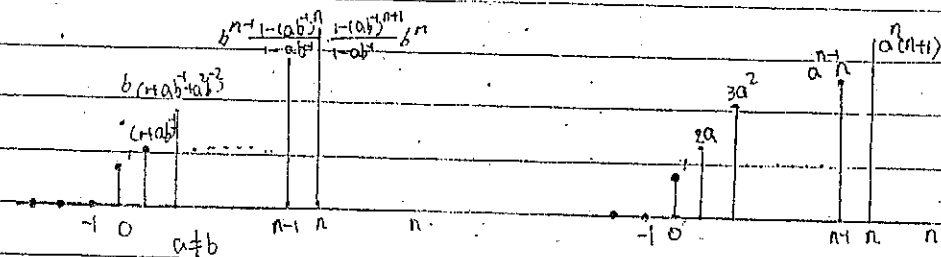
$n > 0; \text{ ①式} = \sum_{m=0}^n a^m b^{n-m} = b^n \frac{1-(ab)^{n+1}}{1-ab}$

$a=b$ 时 ①式中的 b 为 a 则可得:

卷积和: $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^n u[n-m]$

同理可讨论得:

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a^n u[n-m] = \begin{cases} 0 & n < 0 \\ 1 & n = 0 \\ a^{n+1} & n > 0 \end{cases}$$



2) 令 $y(t) = e^{-at} u(t) * e^{-bt} u(t) \quad a \neq b$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\tau} u(\tau) \cdot e^{-b(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a\tau} e^{-b(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau \quad \text{②}$$

$t=0$ 时 $\text{②式} = \int_0^0 e^{-a\tau} e^{-b(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau = 0$

$t < 0$ 时 $y(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-a\tau} e^{-b(t-\tau)} \cdot 0 d\tau = 0$

$t > 0$ $y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} e^{-b(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-bt} \int_0^t e^{(b-a)\tau} d\tau$

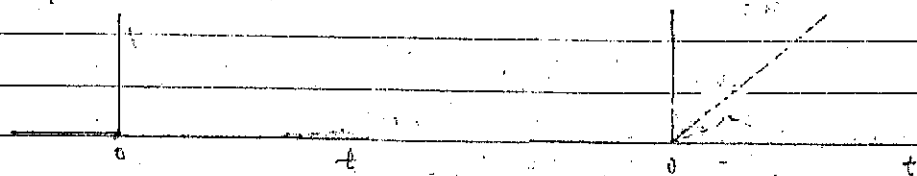
$$= \frac{e^{-at}}{b-a} - e^{-bt}/b-a$$

$$a=b; \quad y'(t) = \int_0^\infty e^{-at} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$t=0 \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$t < 0 \quad y(t) = 0$$

$$t > 0 \quad y(t) = \int_0^t e^{-at} d\tau = te^{-at}$$



5. 用列表计算法计算下列各对离散时间序列的卷积和 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$

1) $x[n]$ 和 $h[n]$ 的序列值列表分别如下

n	0	1	2	3	其他 n
$x[n]$	1	0	-2	1	0

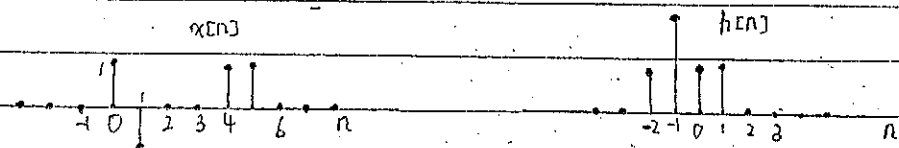
n	-1	0	1	其他n
h[n]	1	-1	1	0

解：

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & 0 & & & & & \\ \leftarrow n-1 & | & 0 & -2 & | & 0 & x[n] \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \\ & | & -1 & & & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ h[n-m] \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\therefore h[n] = 1, -1, 4, 3, -3, 1 \quad n = -4, 0, 1, \dots, 4 \quad \text{其余 } h[n] = 0$$

2) $x[n]$ 和 $h[n]$ 如图



解：

2001 10 01

h[n] x 1211

14001

-P 14 0011

1-1 00 1 1

1 1 4 0 0 3 3 2

$\therefore y[n] = x[n] \otimes h[n]$ 的起始不为0点是 $n = -2$ 点.

$$\therefore y[n] = 1, 1, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 1 \quad n = -2, -1, 0, \dots, 6$$

其餘 $y[n] = 0$

3.6 利用卷积的性质, 试求下列各对离散时间序列的卷积 $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$, 并画出 $y[n]$ 的序列图

2) $x[n] = (-1)^n u[n]$, $h[n] = u[n] - u[n-6]$

解
$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^n u[n] * u[n] &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^m u[m] * u[n-m] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m u[n-m] \\ &= \sum_{m=0}^n (-1)^m \quad n \geq 0 \\ &= \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{1 - (-1)} = \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} u[n] \end{aligned}$$

根据卷积时移性质:

$$\therefore (-1)^n u[n] * u[n-6] = \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} u[n-6]$$

$$\therefore x[n] * h[n] = (-1)^n u[n] * u[n] - (-1)^n u[n] * u[n-6]$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} u[n] - \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} u[n-6]$$

(4) $x[n] = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2})^n & n \geq 0 \\ 4^n & n < 0 \end{cases}$ $h[n] = u[n] - u[-n]$

解: 令 $x[n] = \begin{cases} (\frac{1}{2})^n & n \geq 0 \\ 4^n & n < 0 \end{cases} = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + 4^n u[-n]$

$$\therefore x[n] = x_1[n] + x_2[n]$$

$$\therefore x[n] * h[n] = (x_1[n] + x_2[n]) * (u[n] - u[-n])$$

$$= x_1[n] * u[n] - x_1[n] * u[-n] + x_2[n] * u[n] - x_2[n] * u[-n]$$

由上题: $\frac{1}{2}^n u[n] * u[n] = \frac{1 - (-1)^{n+1}}{2} u[n]$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}^n u[n] * u[-n] &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^m u[m] * u[-(n-m)] \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^m * u[m-n] \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1-0}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 & n \leq 0 \\ \frac{(\frac{1}{2})^n}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} * 2^{n-1} & n > 0 \end{cases} \\ &= 2 u[-n] + (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} u[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$4^n u[-n] * u[n] \stackrel{\text{令 } n=-n}{=} 4^{-n} u[n] * u[-n] = (\frac{1}{4})^n u[n] * u[-n]$$

 由上题分析知:
$$\stackrel{\text{令 } n=-n}{=} 4 u[-n] + (\frac{1}{4})^{n-1} u[n]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } n=-n}{=} \frac{4}{3} u[-n] + (\frac{1}{4})^{n-1} u[n]$$

$$4^n u[-n] * u[-n] \stackrel{\text{令 } n=-n}{=} 4^{-n} u[n] * u[n]$$

$$= \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} u[n]$$

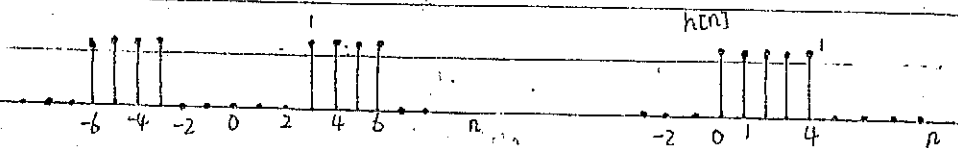
$$= \frac{4}{3} (1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}) u[n]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } n=-n}{=} \frac{4}{3} (1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{-n+1}) u[-n]$$

$$\therefore x[n] * h[n] = 2(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}) u[n] - 2u[-n] + (\frac{1}{2})^{n-1} u[n] + \frac{4}{3} u[n] + \frac{4}{3} u[-n]$$

$$- \frac{4}{3} (1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{-n+1}) u[-n]$$

(6) $x[n]$



解由图知

$$x[n] = u[n+6] - u[n+3] + u[n-3] - u[n-7]$$

$$h[n] = u[n] - u[n-5]$$

$$x[n] * h[n] = (u[n+6] - u[n+3] + u[n-3] - u[n-7]) * (u[n] - u[n-5])$$

$$u[n] * u[n] = (n+1)u[n]$$

根据时移性质:

$$x[n] * h[n] = (n+7)u[n+6] - (n+3)u[n+3] + (n-2)u[n-3] - (n-6)u[n-7]$$

$$= (n+2)u[n+1] + (n-2)u[n-3] - (n-7)u[n-8] + (n-1)u[n-12]$$

1 利用卷积的性质, 计算下列各对连续时间信号的卷积积分 $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$:

2) $x(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t-1)$ $h(t) = u(t+1)$

解 $u(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} u(t-\tau)d\tau = tu(t)$

$$\int_0^t te^{-2\tau}d\tau = -\frac{1}{2}te^{-2\tau} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2\tau} \Big|_0^t = -\frac{1}{2}te^{-2t} + \frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-2t})$$

$$\frac{2e^{-2(t-1)}}{e^2} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{e^2}e^{-2(t-1)} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{e^2}(1 - e^{-2t})$$

$$u(t) = (e^{-2t} - e^{-2t+2})$$

$$2e^{-2t}u(t-1) * u(t+1) \stackrel{\text{令 } \tau=t+1}{=} 2e^{-2(\tau-1)}u(\tau-2) * u(\tau)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} 2e^{-2(\tau-1)}u(\tau-2)d\tau$$

$$t \geq 2 \quad \text{上式} = \int_2^{\tau} 2e^{-2(\tau-1)}d\tau$$

$$= -e^{-2\tau+2} \Big|_2^{\tau}$$

$$= (-e^{-2\tau+2} + e^{-2})$$

结果代入

$$\therefore \text{原卷积结果} = (-e^{-2t} + e^{-2})u(t)$$

5) $x(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \pi t & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > 2 \end{cases}$ $h(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-3)$

解: $x(t) = \sin \pi t (u(t) - u(t-2))$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) * u(t-1) \stackrel{\text{令 } \tau=t+1}{=} \sin \pi(\tau+1)u(\tau+1) * u(\tau)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\tau} \sin \pi(\tau+1)u(\tau+1)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{\tau} \sin \pi(\tau+1)d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{\cos \pi(\tau+1)}{\pi} \Big|_{-1}^{\tau}$$

$$= \frac{\cos \pi \tau + 1}{\pi} \quad \text{代回 } \tau+1=t$$

$$= \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-1)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) * u(t-3) \stackrel{\text{时移性质}}{=} \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-3)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t-2) * u(t-1) = \sin \pi t u(t) * \delta(t-2) * u(t) * \delta(t-1)$$

$$= \sin \pi t u(t) * u(t) * \delta(t-3)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t \sin \pi \tau u(\tau) d\tau * \delta(t-3)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{\cos \pi t}{\pi} \right) \Big|_0^t u(t) * \delta(t-3)$$

$$= -\frac{\cos \pi(t-3)+1}{\pi} u(t-3)$$

$$= \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-3)$$

同理时移: $\sin \pi t u(t-2) * u(t-3) = \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-5)$

原上 $x(t) * h(t) = \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-1) - \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-3) - \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-3) + \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-5)$

$$= \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-1) - \frac{2}{\pi} u(t-3) + \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-5)$$

$$\cos \pi t u(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \cos \pi \tau u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \cos \pi \tau u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \Big|_0^t u(t)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} u(t)$$

$$\cos \pi t u(t-2) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \cos \pi \tau u(\tau-2) d\tau = \int_2^t \cos \pi \tau d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} \Big|_2^t u(t-2)$$

$$= \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} u(t-2)$$

代入知

$$x(t) * h(t) = \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} (u(t) - u(t-2)) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \pi(t-4n)}{\pi} (u(t-4n) - u(t-4n-2))$$

7) $x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_0(t-4n)$, $h(t) = u(t)$, 其中: $x_0(t) = \begin{cases} \cos \pi t & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > 2 \end{cases}$

10) $x(t) = \begin{cases} |\sin \pi t| & 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\ 0 & t < 0, t > 2 \end{cases}$. $h(t)$ 如图 1 所示

解:

$$x_0(t) = \cos \pi t (u(t) - u(t-2))$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_0(t-4n) = x_0(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

$$= x_0(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

$$\therefore x(t) * h(t) = x_0(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n) * u(t)$$

$$= x_0(t) * u(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

$$= (\cos \pi t u(t) * u(t) - \cos \pi t u(t-2) * u(t)) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

解: 由 $x(t)$ 表达式知:

$$x(t) = \sin \pi t (u(t) - u(t-1))$$

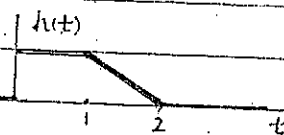
$$+ (-\sin \pi t) (u(t-1) - u(t-2))$$

$$= \sin \pi t (u(t) - u(t-1)) + \sin \pi(t-1) (u(t-1) - u(t-2))$$

由图知 $h(t)$: $h(t) = (u(t) - u(t-1)) - (t-2)(u(t-1) - u(t-2))$

$$= u(t) - (t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \sin \pi \tau u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \sin \pi \tau d\tau$$



$$= -\frac{\cos \pi t}{\pi} \Big|_0^t u(t)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) * u(t) = \sin \pi t (u(t) * u(t) * u(t))$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \pi t}{\pi} (u(t) * u(t))$$

$$= \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos \pi \tau}{\pi} d\tau u(t)$$

$$= \left(\frac{t}{\pi} + \left(-\frac{\sin \pi \tau}{\pi^2} \right) \Big|_0^t \right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(\frac{t}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t)$$

时移性知: $\sin \pi t u(t) * (t-1)u(t-1) = \left(\frac{t-1}{\pi} + \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-1)$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) * (t-2)u(t-2) = \left(\frac{t-2}{\pi} + \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-2)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t-1) * u(t) = \int_0^t \sin \pi \tau d\tau = -\frac{\cos \pi \tau}{\pi} \Big|_0^t u(t-1)$$

$$= \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-1)$$

$$\therefore \sin \pi t u(t-1) = -\sin \pi (t-1) u(t-1)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t-1) * (t-1)u(t-1) = -\left(\frac{t-2}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-2)$$

$$\sin \pi t u(t-1) * (t-2)u(t-2) = -\left(\frac{t-3}{\pi} + \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-3)$$

综上所述可知:

$$1) \sin \pi t (u(t) - u(t-1)) * (u(t) - (t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2))$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t) - \left(\frac{t}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-1) + \left(\frac{t-2}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-2)$$

$$+ \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} u(t-1) - \left(\frac{t-2}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-2) + \left(\frac{t-3}{\pi} + \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-3)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t) + \left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} + \frac{\cos \pi t + 1}{\pi} \right) u(t-1) + \left(\frac{t-2}{\pi} + \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-2)$$

$$2) \sin \pi (t-1) (u(t-1) - u(t-2)) * (u(t) - (t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2))$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t-1) + \left(\frac{-\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} + \frac{-\cos \pi t + 1 - t + 1}{\pi} \right) u(t-2) + \left(\frac{t-4}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-3)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t-1) - \left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} + \frac{\cos \pi t + t - 2}{\pi} \right) u(t-2) + \left(\frac{t-4}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-3)$$

综合以上各式可知:

$$x(t) * h(t) = \frac{1 - \cos \pi t}{\pi} u(t) + \left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} + \frac{2\cos \pi t + 2 - t}{\pi} \right) u(t-1) - \left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} + \frac{\cos \pi t + t - 2}{\pi} \right) u(t-2)$$

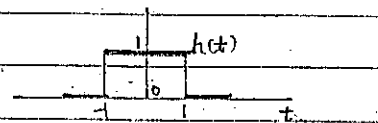
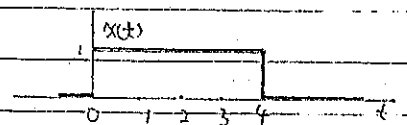
$$+ \left(\frac{t-4}{\pi} - \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi^2} \right) u(t-4)$$

13) $x(t)$ 和 $h(t)$ 如图所示。

解: $x(t) = u(t) - u(t-4)$

$$h(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$$

$$x(t) * h(t) = (u(t) - u(t-4)) * (u(t+1) - u(t-1))$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= u(t)u(t+1) - u(t)u(t-1) - (u(t-4)u(t+1) + u(t-4)u(t-1)) \\
&= u(t)u(t) * \delta(t+1) - u(t)u(t) * \delta(t-1) - u(t)u(t) * \delta(t-4) * \delta(t+1) \\
&\quad + u(t)u(t) * \delta(t-4) * \delta(t-1) \\
&= (t+1)u(t+1) - (t-1)u(t-1) - (t-3)u(t-3) + (t-5)u(t-5)
\end{aligned}$$

3.9 对于图中的离散时间 LTI 系统互联：

1) 试用 $h_1[n]$, $h_2[n]$, $h_3[n]$, $h_4[n]$ 和 $h_5[n]$ 表示总系统的单位冲激响应。

2) 若图中的 $h_1[n] = 4(\frac{1}{2})^n \{u[n] - u[n-3]\}$,

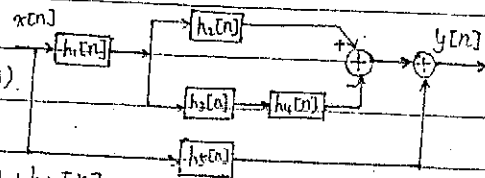
$h_2[n] = h_3[n] = (n+1)u[n]$, $h_4[n] = \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3]$, $h_5[n]$ 为单位延迟时, 试求 $h[n]$ 并验证卷积的结合律、分配律和交换律等性质。简化 $h[n]$ 的计算

3) $x[n]$ 如图示, 试求 2) 题给定系统对应的响应 $y[n]$, 并画出序列图。

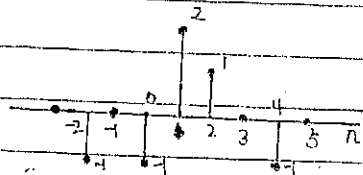
解：

1)

$$\begin{aligned}
h[n] &= h_1[n] * (h_2[n] - h_3[n] * h_4[n]) \\
&\quad + h_5[n] \\
&= h_1[n] * h_2[n] - h_1[n] * h_3[n] * h_4[n] + h_5[n]
\end{aligned}$$



2) 代入 $h_1[n]$ 的值



$$h[n] = 4(\frac{1}{2})^n (u[n] - u[n-3]) * (n+1)u[n]$$

$$- 4(\frac{1}{2})^n (u[n] - u[n-3]) * (n+1)u[n] * (\delta[n-1]) + \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] * (n+1)u[n] &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} 4(\frac{1}{2})^m u[m] \cdot (n-m+1)u[n-m] \\
&= \sum_{m=0}^n 4(\frac{1}{2})^m (n-m+1)u[n-m] \\
&= \sum_{m=0}^n 4(\frac{1}{2})^m (n-m+1) \cdot u[n] \quad \text{①}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{其中 } \sum_{m=0}^n 4m(\frac{1}{2})^m &= \sum_{m=0}^n 2m(\frac{1}{2})^{m-1} = 2 \sum_{m=0}^n m(\frac{1}{2})^{m-1} \\
&\stackrel{\text{令 } \frac{1}{2} = x}{=} 2 \sum_{m=0}^n m(x)^{m-1} \\
&= 2 \left(\sum_{m=0}^n m(x)^{m-1} \right)' \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{1-x^{n+1}}{1-x} \right)' \\
&= \frac{-nx^n + nx^{n+1} + 1 - x^n}{(1-x)^2} \cdot 2 \\
\therefore \text{令 } x = \frac{1}{2} &= 8 \left(-\frac{n}{2} (\frac{1}{2})^n + 1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n \right) \\
&= -4n(\frac{1}{2})^n + 8 - 8(\frac{1}{2})^n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{m=0}^n 4(\frac{1}{2})^m (n+1) &= (n+1) \sum_{m=0}^n 4(\frac{1}{2})^m \\
&= 4(n+1) \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\
&= 8n - 4n(\frac{1}{2})^n + 8 - 4(\frac{1}{2})^n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{①式} &= (-4n(\frac{1}{2})^n + 8 - 8(\frac{1}{2})^n) + (8n - 4n(\frac{1}{2})^n + 8 - 4(\frac{1}{2})^n) \\
&= (8n + 4(\frac{1}{2})^n) u[n]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-3] * (u+1)u[n] &= 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-3] * u[n] * u[n] \\
 &= \sum_{m=3}^n 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^m u[m] * u[n] \\
 &= 8(1-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-3] * u[n] \\
 &= 8u[n-3] * u[n] - 8 \cdot 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-3] * u[n] \\
 &= 8(n-2)u[n-3] - 8 \cdot 8(1-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-3] \\
 &= (8n-80+32\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-3]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (u[n]-u[n-3]) * (n+1)u[n] = (8n+4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n] - (8n-80+32\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-3] \quad \textcircled{a}$$

$$-4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n (u[n]-u[n-3]) * (n+1)u[n] * \delta[n-1] = (8n-88+64\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-4] - (8n-8+8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-1] \quad \textcircled{b}$$

综上所述:

$$h[n] = \textcircled{a} + \textcircled{b} + h_5[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (8n+4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n] - (8n-80+32\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-3] + (8n-88+64\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-4] - (8n-8+8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) u[n-1] \\
 &\quad + 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-1] + \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad h[0] = 1+4=5 \quad h[1] = 8+2+8+8-4=13 \quad h[2] = 16+1-16+8-2=7$$

$$h[3] = 24 + \frac{1}{2} - (24-80+4) - (24-8+1) - 4 = 58\frac{1}{2}$$

$$h[4] = 32 + \frac{1}{4} - (32-80+2) + (32-88+4) - (32-8+\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$h[5] = (40+\frac{1}{8}) - (40-80+1) + (40-88+2) - (40-8+\frac{1}{4}) = 1\frac{1}{8} = \frac{9}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n \geq 4 \quad h[n] &= (8n+4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) - (8n-80+32\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) + (8n-88+64\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) - (8n-8+8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n) \\
 &= 28\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

3.12 一个由如下输入输出变换关系描述的系统:

$$y(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau$$

1) 试证明它是 LTI 系统, 并求出其单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

2) 当 $x(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-2)$ 时, 试求 $y(t)$ 的输出 $y(t)$ 。

3) 考虑图所示的 3 个 LTI 系统的互联, 其中 $h(t)$ 与 1) 题中相同, 当输入仍为 2) 题给出的 $x(t)$ 时, 用下述两种方法求互联系统的输出

a) 先计算互联系统的单位冲激响应, 然后用卷积积分计算输出

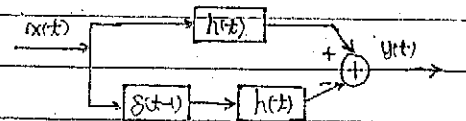
b) 利用 2) 题的结果和卷积的性质, 试不通过计算卷积, 直接写出输出。

解:

1) 线性:

$$\text{比例性: } y(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t k e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau$$

$$= k e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau$$



$$\text{可加性: } y_1(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x_1(\tau-2) d\tau, \quad y_2(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x_2(\tau-2) d\tau$$

$$\text{当 } x(t) = x_1(t) + x_2(t); \quad y(t) = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} (x_1(\tau-2) + x_2(\tau-2)) d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x_1(\tau-2) d\tau + e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x_2(\tau-2) d\tau = y_1(t) + y_2(t)$$

时移性: 令 $x(t) = x(t-t_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} x(\tau-t_0-2) d\tau \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } \tau-t_0=\tau}{=} e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} e^{\tau+t_0} x(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} e^{t_0} \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= e^{-(t-t_0)} \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} e^{\tau} x(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= y(t-t_0) \end{aligned}$$

∴ 系统是 LTI 系统

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} \delta(\tau-2) d\tau = e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} \delta(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= e^{-t} u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

2) $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = (u(t+1) - u(t-2)) * e^{-t} u(t-2)$

$$\begin{aligned} u(t) * e^{-t} u(t-2) &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tau} u(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= \int_2^t e^{-\tau} d\tau u(t-2) \\ &= -e^{-\tau} \Big|_2^t u(t-2) \\ &= (1 - e^{-t}) u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

根据时移性质:

$$u(t+1) * e^{-t} u(t-2) = (1 - e^{-t}) u(t-1)$$

$$u(t-2) * e^{-t} u(t-2) = (1 - e^{-4-t}) u(t-4)$$

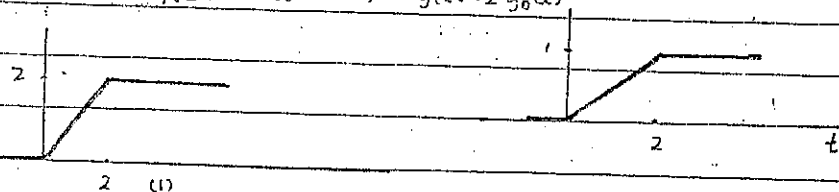
$$\therefore y(t) = (1 - e^{-t}) u(t-1) - (1 - e^{-4-t}) u(t-4)$$

3)
$$\begin{aligned} h'(t) &= h(t) * \delta(t-1) = h(t) - h(t-1) \\ &= e^{-t} u(t-2) - e^{-t} u(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y'(t) &= x(t) * h'(t) = x(t) * h(t) - x(t) * h(t-1) \\ &= y(t) - y(t-1) \\ &= (1 - e^{-t}) u(t-1) - (1 - e^{-4-t}) u(t-4) - (1 - e^{-2-t}) u(t-2) + (1 - e^{-5-t}) u(t-5) \end{aligned}$$

3.15 某连续时间 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应为 $h_0(t)$, 并且当输入是 $x_0(t)$ 时, 系统输出如图 3.15 所示, 对下列每个 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和系统输入 $x(t)$, 判断是否给出了确定输出 $y(t)$ 所需的足够信息, 若确定 $y(t)$ 是可能的, 则画出它的波形。

1) $x(t) = 2x_0(t)$ $h(t) = h_0(t)$; $y(t) = 2y_0(t)$

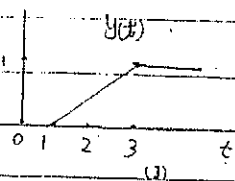


(3) $x(t) = x_0(t-2)$ $h(t) = h_0(t+1)$

$x(t) * h(t) = x_0(t) * \delta(t-2) * h_0(t) * \delta(t+1)$

$= x_0(t) * h_0(t) * \delta(t-1)$

$= y_0(t-1)$



解: 1) $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n x_0(t-n)$

由图: $x(t)|_{t \leq -2} = x(t)|_{t \geq 4} = 0$

分别取 $t = -2, -3, -4, \dots, -\infty$ 和 $t = 4, 5, 6, \dots, \infty$ 均为整数代入 $x(t)$ 中

得 $a_n = 0$ ($n \leq -2, n \geq 4$)

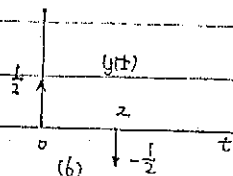
(6) $x(t) = x_0'(t)$ $h(t) = h_0'(t)$

$x(t) * h(t) = x_0'(t) * h_0'(t)$

$= (x_0(t) * h_0(t))'$

$= (x_0(t) * h_0(t))''$

$= y_0''(t)$



进一步化简知: $x(t) = a_{-1}x_0(t+1) + a_0x_0(t) + a_1x_0(t-1) + a_2x_0(t-2) + a_3x_0(t-3)$

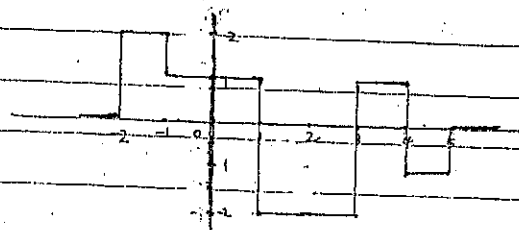
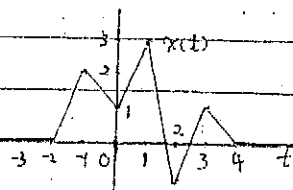
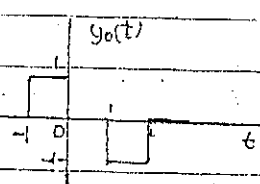
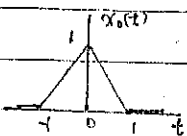
分别代入 $t = -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$ 知:

$a_{-1} = 2, a_0 = 1, a_1 = 3, a_2 = -1, a_3 = 1$

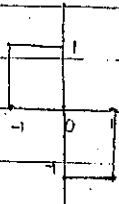
$\therefore x(t) = 2x_0(t+1) + x_0(t) + 3x_0(t-1) - x_0(t-2) + x_0(t-3)$

2) $y(t) = 2y_0(t+1) + y_0(t) + 3y_0(t-1) - y_0(t-2) + y_0(t-3)$

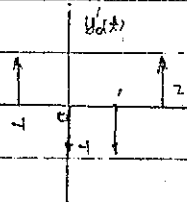
3.22.



$x_0(t)$ 如图:



$y_0(t)$



$$x_1(t) = x_0'(t-1) + 2x_0'(t-2) + 3x_0'(t-3) + \dots + nx_0'(t-n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx_0'(t-n)$$

$$\therefore s(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ny_0'(t-n) \quad \therefore h(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ny_0''(t-n)$$

$$\therefore tu(t) = \int_0^t u(t) dt$$

$$\therefore y_1(t) = \int_0^t \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ny_0'(t-n) = n \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} y_0(t-n)$$

3.26 对下列输入输出关系描述的系统: 试判断它们是否线性? 是否时变? 是否因果? 是否稳定:

$$2) y[n] = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N x[n-k]$$

解 线性:

$$\text{令 } x[n] = kx[n] \quad \therefore y' = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N kx[n-k] = \frac{k}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N x[n-k]$$

$$= ky[n] \quad \text{可加性同理可证}$$

时变

$$\text{令 } x_1[n] = x[n-n_0] \quad y_1[n] = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N kx[n-n_0-k]$$

$$= y[n-n_0]$$

$$\text{令 } x[n] = \delta[n] \quad \therefore h[n] = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N \delta[n-k]$$

当 $n < 0$ 时 $h[n] = 0$ \therefore 满足因果性

$$\therefore \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[n]| = \frac{1}{N+1} + \frac{1}{N+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{N+1} = 1 < \infty$$

\therefore 满足稳定性

$$5) y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

线性: 比例性

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t kx(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau = k \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau+1) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

可加性 $y_0(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t (\alpha_1 x(\tau+1) + \alpha_2 x(\tau+1)) u(\tau-t) d\tau$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha_1 x(\tau+1) u(\tau-t) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha_2 x(\tau+1) u(\tau-t) d\tau$
 $= y_1(t) + y_2(t)$

时变性:

令 $x(t) = x(t-t_0)$ 代入原式

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(2\tau-t_0+1) u(\tau-t) d\tau$$

令 $\tau-t_0 = T$ 代换

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(2T+1) u(T-t_0) dT$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(2\tau+1) u(\tau-t_0-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= y(t-t_0)$$

$$h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(2\tau+1) u(\tau-t) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(2\tau+1) d\tau$$

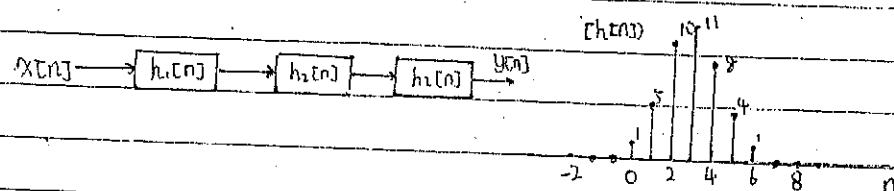
$$= u(t+\frac{1}{2})$$

非因果

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt \rightarrow \infty \therefore \text{非稳定}$$

1) 试求第一个LTI系统的单位冲激响应 $h_1[n]$

2) 试求整个系统的输入为 $x[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$ 试求输出 $y[n]$ 并画出其波形



解:

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] * h_3[n]$$

$$= h_1[n] * (u[n] - u[n-2]) \quad \text{①}$$

$$u[n] * u[n] = (n+1)u[n] \therefore \text{由时移性质 } u[n] * u[n-2] = (n-1)u[n-2]$$

$$u[n-2] * u[n-2] = (n-3)u[n-4]$$

$$\therefore \text{①} = (n+1)u[n] - 2(n-1)u[n-2] + (n-3)u[n-4]$$

$$\text{令 } ① = h'[n] \therefore h'[0]=1, h'[1]=2, h'[2]=1, h'[3]=0, h'[4]=0, \dots$$

$\therefore h'[n]$ 的非零点有3个, 又 $h[n]$ 中非零点数为7

$$\therefore h_1[n] \text{ 中非零点数为 } 7+1-3=5$$

$$\text{令 } h_1[n] = a_0 \delta[n] + a_1 \delta[n-1] + a_2 \delta[n-2] + a_3 \delta[n-3] + a_4 \delta[n-4]$$

33) 如图所示的三个离散时间因果LTI系统的级联, 已知 $h_2[n] = u[n] - u[n-2]$

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$$

$$\times \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1$$

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$$

$$2a_0, 2a_1, 2a_2, 2a_3, 2a_4$$

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$$

$$a_0 + 2a_1 + a_2, a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3, a_2 + 2a_3 + a_4$$

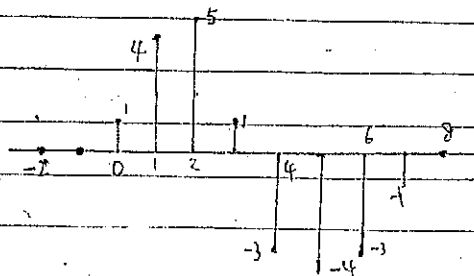
对应图中 $h[n]$ 数据得:

$$a_0 = 1 \quad a_1 = 5 - 2a_0 = 3 \quad a_2 = 10 - 2a_1 - a_0 = 3$$

$$a_3 = 11 - 2a_2 - a_1 = 2 \quad a_4 = 1$$

$$\therefore h_1[n] = \delta[n] + 3\delta[n-1] + 3\delta[n-2] + 2\delta[n-3] + \delta[n-4]$$

2) LT 系统: $(\delta[n] - \delta[n-1]) * h[n] = g[n] - h[n-1]$ 代入图中数据作图



3.32 3) 已知某连续时间 LTI 系统对 $x(t) = (\sin t)u(t)$ 的响应是 $y(t) = (e^t - 1)u(t)$, 求 $h(t)$ 是什么?

解: $X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$

$$Y(s) = \left(-\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s}\right) \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 1$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 1}{s-1} + \frac{s^2 + 1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{(s-1)^2 + 2s}{s-1} + s + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$= \frac{2s}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s} + 2s - 1$$

$$= \frac{2(s-1)+2}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s} + 2s - 1$$

$$= 1 + \frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s} + 2s \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 1$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = \delta(t) + 2e^t u(t) + u(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

3.34 试分别满足如下方程的连续时间信号 $f(t)$:

1) $f(t) * u(t) = (t + e^{-t} + 1)u(t)$

解: 原式 = $f(t) * u(t) * u(t)$

$$\therefore f(t) * u(t) * \delta(t) = (1 + e^{-t})u(t) + (t + e^{-t} + 1)\delta(t)$$

$$\therefore f(t) * u(t) = (1 - e^{-t})u(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$f(t) * \delta(t) = (1 - e^{-t})\delta(t) + e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

2) $f(t) * e^{-t}u(t) = (1 - e^{-t})u(t)$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) * (-e^{-t}u(t) + \delta(t)e^{-t}) &= -f(t) * e^{-t}u(t) + f(t) * \delta(t) \\ &= (e^{-t} - 1)u(t) + f(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \because f(t) * (e^{-t}u(t))' &= ((1 - e^{-t})u(t))' = \delta(t)(1 - e^{-t}) + e^{-t}u(t) \\ &= e^{-t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{-t}u(t) - (e^{-t} - 1)u(t) = u(t)$$

$$y(t) = (1+2t)e^{-t}$$

$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 5y(t) = 0; \quad y(0)=1, y'(0)=1$$

$$\because \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 \pm 2j$$

$$\text{令 } y(t) = (A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t)e^{-t}$$

代入初始值:

$$\begin{cases} A=1 \\ 2B-A=1 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A=1 \\ B=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = (\cos 2t + \sin 2t)e^{-t}$$

$$a) \quad y[n] + \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = 0, \quad y[0]=1, y[-1]=-6$$

$$\because \lambda^2 + \frac{3}{4}\lambda + \frac{1}{8} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y[n] = A_1 \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + A_2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$\text{代入初始值: } \begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ -4A_1 - 2A_2 = -6 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = 2 \\ A_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y[n] = 2\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$c) \quad y[n] - 2y[n-1] + y[n-2] = 0, \quad y[0]=1, y[1]=2$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ (重)}$$

$$\text{令 } y[n] = (A_1 + A_2 n)1^n = A_1 + A_2 n$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = 1 \\ A_1 + A_2 \cdot 10 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = 1 \\ A_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y[n] = (1+2n)1^n$$

$$e) \quad y[n] + y[n-2] = 0; \quad y[0]=1, y[1]=2$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm j$$

$$\text{令 } y[n] = A_1 j^n + A_2 (-j)^n = (A_1 + A_2 (-1)^n)j^n$$

$$\text{代入} \begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ A_1 + A_2(-1) = -j2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{1-j}{2} \\ A_2 = \frac{1+j}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y[n] = \frac{1-j}{2} j^n + \frac{1+j}{2} (-j)^n$$

已知用差分方程 $y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = x[n]$ 描述的离散时间系统，试用递推求如下两组附加条件下，当输入分别为 $x_1[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n$ 和 $x_2[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n]$ 时的零输入和 $y_1[n]$ ，并比较所得的结果

$$y[-1] = 0, y[-2] = 0$$

$$2) y[-1] = 4, y[-2] = 8 \quad \square$$

1) 写成后推方程:

$$y[n] = x[n] + \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] - \frac{1}{8}y[n-2]$$

$n \geq 0$ 时:

$$\begin{aligned} n=0 \quad y[0] &= x[0] + \frac{3}{4}y[-1] - \frac{1}{8}y[-2] \\ &= 1 + 0 - 0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 \text{ 时 } y[1] &= x[1] + \frac{3}{4}y[0] - \frac{1}{8}y[-1] \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4} - 0 = \frac{13}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$n=2 \text{ 时 } y[2] = x[2] + \frac{3}{4}y[1] - \frac{1}{8}y[0] = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{13}{12} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{13}{16} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{15}{144}$$

$$\dots \text{ 改写成前推方程: } y[n-2] = 8x[n] + 6y[n-1] - 8y[n]$$

$$n < 0 \quad n=-1 \quad y[-1] = x[-1] + \frac{3}{4}y[-2] - \frac{1}{8}y[-3]$$

$$\therefore y[-3] = 8 \cdot 3 + 6 \cdot 0 - 8 \cdot 0 = 24$$

$$n=-2 \quad y[-4] = 8x[-2] + 6y[-3] - 8y[-2] = 8 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 24 = 216$$

$$n=-3 \quad y[-5] = 8x[-3] + 6y[-4] - 8y[-3] = 8 \cdot 27 + 6 \cdot 216 - 8 \cdot 24 = 1320$$

对 $x[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n]$ 时 $n \geq 0$ 部分 $x[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n$ 相同

$$\text{当 } n < 0 \text{ 时: } n=-1 \quad y[-1] = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

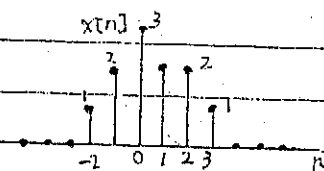
$$n=-2 \quad y[-4] = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$\therefore y_2[n]$ 与 $y_1[n]$ 仅在 $n < 0$ 时不一样

4.6 一个由如下差分方程描述的离散时间 LTI 系统:

$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$$

试用差分方程递推解法求该系统对图中所示的输入 $x[n]$ 的响应。



解: 作后推方程:

$$y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-2] - 2y[n-1]$$

$$\therefore \text{起始值 } n=0, \quad y[0] = x[0] + 2x[-2] - 0 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$n=1 \quad y[1] = x[1] + 2x[0] - 2y[0] = 2 + 4 - 10 = -4$$

$$n=2 \quad y[2] = x[2] + 2x[1] - 2y[1] = 2 + 6 + 8 = 16$$

$$n=3 \quad y[3] = x[3] + 2x[2] - 2y[2] = 1 + 4 - 32 = -27$$

$$n=4 \quad y[4] = x[4] + 2x[3] - 2y[3] = 0 + 4 + 54 = 58$$

$$n=5 \quad y[5] = x[5] + 2x[4] - 2y[4] = 0 + 2 - 116 = -114$$

$$n=6 \quad y[6] = x[6] + 2x[5] - 2y[5] = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$n=7 \quad y[7] = \dots = -456$$

$$n=n \quad y[n] = \frac{1}{2} (4 - (-1)^n) 2^{n-1}$$

试求下列微分方程描述的因果 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$

$$(2) \quad y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = x(t)$$

解: 法1)

非递归系统: $h(t) = \delta(t)$

$$\text{递归系统: } \begin{cases} h_2''(t) + 2h_2'(t) + h_2(t) = 0 \\ h_2(0^+) = 1, h_2'(0^+) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\text{由 ①} \quad \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1 \quad (= \text{重})$$

$$\text{令 } h_2(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t)e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\text{代入条件: } \begin{cases} A_1 = 0 \\ -A_1 + A_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} A_1 = 0 \\ A_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore h_2(t) = te^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t) = \delta(t) * te^{-t} u(t) = te^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\text{法2) 令 } y''(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u$$

$$y'(t) = a\Delta u$$

$$\text{即 } a\delta(t) + (a+b)\Delta u = \delta(t)$$

$$\therefore a=1, b=-2$$

$$\therefore y'(0^+) = 1, y(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1 \quad (= \text{重})$$

$$\text{同理可解 } h(t) = te^{-t} u(t)$$

$$4) \quad y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 3y(t) = x(t)$$

$$\text{令 } y''(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u, \quad y'(t) = a\Delta u$$

$$a\delta(t) + (2a+b)u = \delta(t) \quad \therefore a=1, b=-2$$

$$\therefore y'(0^+) = 1, y(0^+) = 0$$

$$\text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1 \pm j$$

$$\therefore h(t) = e^{-t}(A_1 \cos t + A_2 \sin t)$$

$$\text{代入初始值: } A_1 = 0, A_2 = 1$$

$$h(t) = e^{-t} \sin t u(t)$$

0 试求下列差分方程描述的因果LTI系统的单位冲激响应 $h[n]$:

$$2) y[n] + (2/3)y[n-1] - (1/3)y[n-2] = x[n]$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 + \frac{2}{3}\lambda - \frac{1}{3} = 0 \quad (\lambda+1)(\lambda-\frac{1}{3}) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1, \lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{令 } y[n] = A_1(-1)^n + A_2(\frac{1}{3})^n, y[0]=1, y[-1]=0$$

$$\text{可得: } A_1 = -\frac{3}{4}, A_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$h_1[n] = (-\frac{3}{4}(-1)^n + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{3})^n)u[n]$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1[n] * \delta[n] = (-\frac{3}{4}(-1)^n + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{3})^n)u[n]$$

$$5) y[n] + y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] = x[n]$$

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \quad \lambda = 1, \lambda = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } y[n] = A_1 1^n + A_2 (-2)^n, y_1[0]=1, y_1[-1]=0$$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = 1, +A_1 - \frac{A_2}{2} = 0 \quad \therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{3}, A_2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore y_1[n] = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(-2)^n)u[n]$$

$$h[n] = y_1[n] * \delta[n] = (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{3}(-2)^n)u[n]$$

4.11 试用1)两个因果LTI系统级联的方法 2)方程两边奇异项系数匹配的方法,求下列方程描述的连续时间因果LTI系统的 $h(t)$ 。

$$a) y'(t) + 2y(t) = 3x(t) + x'(t)$$

解:

$$\text{法1: } \lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda = -2$$

$$y_1(t) = Ae^{-2t} \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore A = 1 \quad \therefore h_1(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1(t) * (\delta(t) + 3\delta'(t)) = e^{-2t}u(t) + 3\delta(t) - 6e^{-2t}u(t) = 3\delta(t) - 5e^{-2t}u(t)$$

法2) 令 $y'(t) = a\delta(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u$ $y(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u$

$$a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u + 2a\delta(t) + 2b\Delta u = 3\delta'(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$a=3 \quad b=-5 \quad c=10$$

$$h_1(t) = Ae^{-2t}, h_1(0) = -5 \therefore A = -5$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } h_1(t) = 3\delta(t) + (-5e^{-2t})u(t)$$

d) $y'''(t) + y''(t) - y'(t) - y(t) = 2x''(t) + 3x'(t) - x(t)$

法1) $\lambda^3 + \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1 = 0 \quad (\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)^2 = 0 \quad \lambda=1, \lambda=-1 (\pm 1)$

$$y_1(t) = Ae^t + (A_2 + A_3 t)e^{-t} \quad y_1'(0) = 1 \quad y_1'(0) = 0 \quad y_1(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{4} \quad A_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \quad A_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore h_1(t) = (\frac{1}{4}e^t - \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}te^{-t})u(t)$$

$$h(t) = h_1(t) * (2\delta'(t) + 3\delta(t) - \delta(t)) = (e^t + e^{-t} + te^{-t})u(t)$$

法2) 令 $y'''(t) = a\delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + c\delta(t) + d\Delta u$ $y''(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u$

$$y'(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u \quad y(t) = a\Delta u$$

$$\therefore a=2 \quad b=1 \quad c=0 \quad d=3$$

$$\therefore y(0) = 2 \quad y'(0) = 1 \quad y''(0) = 0$$

$$y_1(t) = (e^t + (1+t)e^{-t})u(t) = (e^t + e^{-t} + te^{-t})u(t)$$

f) $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau$

解: 法1) $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1, \lambda = -3$

$$y_1(t) = Ae^{-t} + A_2e^{-3t}, \quad y_1(0) = 1, \quad y_1'(0) = 0$$

$$A_1 + A_2 = 0, \quad -A_1 - 3A_2 = 1 \quad \therefore A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad A_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore h_1(t) = (\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$h_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} \delta(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t 2e^{-2\tau} \delta(\tau) d\tau \cdot e^{-2t} = 2e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(t) * h_2(t) &= 2(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t})u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2}e^{-\tau} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\tau})u(\tau) \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2}e^{-\tau} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\tau})e^{-2(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= 2 \int_0^t (\frac{1}{2}e^{-\tau} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\tau})e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau \cdot e^{-2t} \\ &= 2 \int_0^t (\frac{1}{2}e^{-\tau} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3\tau}) d\tau \cdot e^{-2t}u(t) \\ &= 2(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})e^{-2t}u(t) \\ &= 2(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} - e^{-2t})u(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = 2(\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t} - e^{-2t})u(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t})u(t)$$

法2)

4.12 试用: 1) 递推算法; 2) 两个因果 LTI 系统级联的方法; 3) 方程两边序列项系数匹配的方法列差分方程描述的离散时间因果 LTI 系统的 $h[n]$ 。

a) $y[n] - y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-1]$

解: 法1) 若何差分方程: $y[n] = x[n] + 2x[n-1] + y[n-2]$

$n=0$ $h[0] = \delta[0] + 2\delta[-1] + h[-2] = 1$

$n=1$ $h[1] = \delta[1] + 2\delta[0] + h[-1] = 2$

$n=2$ $h[2] = \delta[2] + 2\delta[1] + h[0] = 1$

$n=3$ $h[3] = \delta[3] + 2\delta[2] + h[1] = 2$

法2) 递推: $h_1[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1]$

递推: $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm 1$

令 $h_2[n] = A_1 1^n + A_2 (-1)^n \quad h_2[0] = 1 \quad h_2[1] = 0$

$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = 1, \quad A_1 + (-A_2) = 0 \quad A_1 = \frac{1}{2}, A_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore h_2[n] = \frac{1}{2}(1 + (-1)^n)$

$\therefore h[n] = h_2[n] * h_1[n] = (\frac{1}{2}(1 + (-1)^n) + (1 + (-1)^{n-1}))u[n]$

法3) 令 $h[n] = C_0 \delta[n] + (A_1 1^n + A_2 (-1)^n)u[n]$

$\therefore h[n-2] = C_0 \delta[n-2] + (A_1 + A_2 (-1)^n)u[n-2]$

\therefore 代入原方程:

$$C_0 \delta[n] + (A_1 + A_2 (-1)^n)u[n] - C_0 \delta[n-2] - (A_1 + A_2 (-1)^n)u[n-2] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1]$$

$$-C_0 \delta[n-2] + C_0 \delta[n] + A_1 \delta[n] + A_1 \delta[n-1] + A_2 \delta[n] - A_2 \delta[n-1] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1]$$

待定系数法: $C_0 = 0 \quad C_0 = 0$

$C_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 1 \quad \therefore A_1 = \frac{3}{2}$

$A_1 - A_2 = 2 \quad A_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore h[n] = (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n)u[n]$

d) $y[n] - 5y[n-1] + 6y[n-2] = 2x[n] - 6x[n-1] + 6x[n-2]$

解 法3) $\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \lambda = 2, \lambda = 3$

令 $h[n] = C_0 \delta[n] + (A_1 2^n + A_2 3^n)u[n]$

$h[n-1] = C_0 \delta[n-1] + (A_1 2^{n-1} + A_2 3^{n-1})u[n-1]$

$h[n-2] = C_0 \delta[n-2] + (A_1 2^{n-2} + A_2 3^{n-2})u[n-2]$

代入方程:

$$C_0 \delta[n] + (A_1 2^n + A_2 3^n)u[n] - 5C_0 \delta[n-1] - 5(A_1 2^{n-1} + A_2 3^{n-1})u[n-1] + 6C_0 \delta[n-2] + 6(A_1 2^{n-2} + A_2 3^{n-2})u[n-2] = 2\delta[n] - 6\delta[n-1] + 6\delta[n-2]$$

比较系数:

$$C_0 + A_1 + A_2 = 2 \quad C_0 = 1$$

$$-3A_1 - 2A_2 - 5C_0 = -6 \quad \therefore A_1 = -1$$

$$6C_0 = 6 \quad A_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore h[n] = \delta[n] + (2 \cdot 3^n - 2^n) u[n]$$

$$\text{法2)} \quad h_1[n] = 2\delta[n] - 6\delta[n-1] + 6\delta[n-2]$$

$$\text{令 } h_2[n] = CA_1 2^n + A_2 3^n \quad h_2[0] = 1 \quad h_2[-1] = 0$$

$$\therefore A_1 + A_2 = 1 \quad A_1 = -2$$

$$\frac{A_1}{2} + \frac{A_2}{3} = 0 \quad A_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore h_2[n] = (3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}) u[n]$$

$$h[n] = h_2[n] * h_1[n] = 2(3^{n+1} - 2^{n+1}) u[n] - 6(3^n - 2^n) u[n-1] + 6(3^{n-1} - 2^{n-1}) u[n-2]$$

$$= \dots$$

解: 零输入响应冲激: $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = -1 (=p_1)$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (A_1 + A_2 t) e^{-t} \quad y_{zi}(0) = 1, y'_{zi}(0) = 2$$

$$A_1 = 1, -A_1 + A_2 = 2 \quad \therefore A_2 = 3$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = (1 + 3t) e^{-t} u(t)$$

零状态冲激响应:

$$h_{zs}(t) = (A'_1 + A'_2 t) e^{-t} \quad h_{zs}(0) = 1, h'_{zs}(0) = 0$$

$$A'_1 = 0, -A'_1 + A'_2 = 1 \quad \therefore A'_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore h_{zs}(t) = t e^{-t}$$

$$\text{又: } h_{zs}(t) = \delta'(t)$$

$$h_{zs}(t) = h_{zs}(t) * h_{zs}(t) = (e^{-t} - t e^{-t}) u(t)$$

$$\text{D 当 } x(t) = u(t) \text{ 时} \quad y_{zi}(t) = (1 + 3t) e^{-t}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = x(t) * h_{zs}(t) = \int_0^t (1 + 3\tau) e^{-\tau} u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t (1 + 3\tau) e^{-\tau} d\tau$$

$$\text{注意积分限} \quad \left[-e^{-\tau} + 3(-e^{-\tau} - \tau e^{-\tau}) \right]_0^t + (-e^{-\tau}) \Big|_0^t = 3(1 - e^{-t}) - e^{-t} - 1 + e^{-t} = (4 - 2e^{-t} - 4e^{-t}) u(t)$$

15 由如下微分方程和起始条件表征的离散时间因果系统:

$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = x(t); \quad y(0-) = 1, y'(0-) = 2$$

1) $x(t) = u(t)$ 2) $x(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$ 时的系统输出 $y(t), t \geq 0$. 并指出其零输入响应

零状态响应

$$y_{zs}(t) = x(t) * h_{zs}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t (1 - \tau) e^{-\tau} u(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t (1 - \tau) e^{-\tau} d\tau$$

$$= \tau e^{-\tau} + e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t - e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t = t e^{-t} + e^{-t} - 1 + e^{-t} = 2e^{-t} - 1$$

$$= 2e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = (4 - 2te^{-t} - 4e^{-t}) u(t)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = (4 - 2t)e^{-t} - 4e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$y(t) = (1+3t)e^{-t} + te^{-t} = (1+4t)e^{-t}$$

当 $x(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$ 时

$$y_{zi}(t) = (1+3t)e^{-t} u(t) * e^{-3t} u(t) = \int_0^t (1+3\tau)e^{-\tau} u(\tau) \cdot e^{-3(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t (1+3\tau)e^{-\tau} \cdot e^{-3(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-3t} \int_0^t (1+3\tau)e^{2\tau} d\tau = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{e^{2\tau}}{2} \Big|_0^t + \frac{3}{2} \tau e^{2\tau} - \frac{3}{4} e^{2\tau} \Big|_0^t \right)$$

$$= e^{-3t} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}e^{2t} + \frac{3}{2}te^{2t} \right) u(t)$$

$$y_{zi} = (1+3t)e^{-t} +$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = (1-t)e^{-t} u(t) * e^{-3t} u(t) = \int_0^t (1-\tau)e^{-\tau} e^{-3t+3\tau} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-3t} \int_0^t (1-\tau)e^{2\tau} d\tau = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{e^{2\tau}}{2} \Big|_0^t - \frac{5}{2} \tau e^{2\tau} + \frac{5}{4} e^{2\tau} \Big|_0^t \right) u(t)$$

$$= e^{-3t} \left(\frac{3}{4}e^{2t} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{2}te^{2t} \right) u(t)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3t} - \frac{5}{2}te^{-t} \right) u(t)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$$

$$= e^{-3t} \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{2t} + te^{2t} - \frac{1}{4} \right) u(t)$$

$$= 1e^{-t} + 3te^{-t} + \frac{1}{4}e^{-t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3t} - \frac{5}{2}te^{-t}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{5}{2}te^{-t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-3t}$$

8 对于下列用微分方程或差分方程描述的因果LTI系统,试画出用三种基本单元加器、数乘器、积分器或离散时间单位延迟时的直接II型实现的方框图。

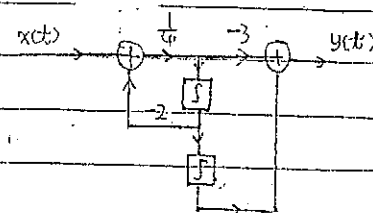
$$1) \quad 4y''(t) + 2y'(t) = x(t) - 3x'(t)$$

$$1) \quad \int x(t) - 3x'(t) = 4y'(t) + 2y(t)$$

$$\int \int x(t) - 3x(t) = 4y(t) + 2 \int y(t)$$

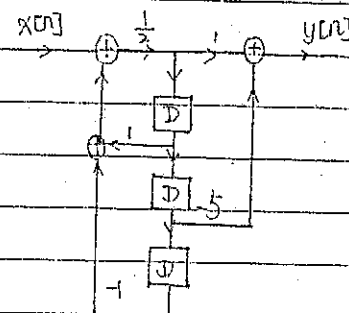
$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{4} (\int \int x(t) - 3x(t) - 2 \int y(t))$$

画出结构图:



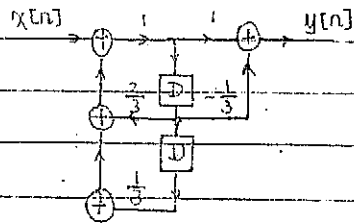
$$4) \quad 2y[n] - y[n-1] + y[n-3] = x[n] - 5x[n-2]$$

$$\therefore y[n] = \frac{1}{2} (x[n] - 5x[n-2] + y[n-1] - y[n-3])$$



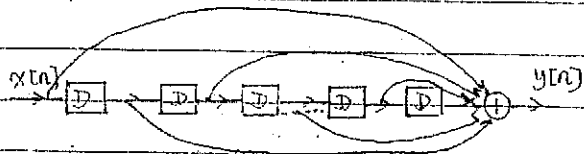
$$6) \quad y[n] - (2/3)y[n-1] - (1/3)y[n-2] = x[n] - (1/3)x[n-1]$$

$$y[n] = x[n] - \frac{1}{3}x[n-1] + \frac{2}{3}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{3}y[n-2]$$



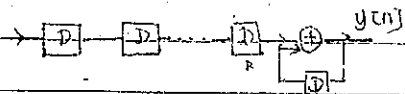
9. 试用最少数目的三种基本单元(相加器、数乘器、积分器或离散时间单位延时)构成的框图。

$$1) y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[n-k]$$



$$2) y[n-1] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x[n-k-1]$$

$$\therefore y[n] = y[n-1] + x[n-1]$$

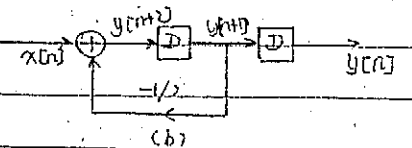


4.20. 对于下列方程与框图表示的因果LTI系统, 试求它们的单位冲激响应 $h_1(t)$ 或 $h_1[n]$.

(b)

解: 由框图列出方程

$$-\frac{1}{2}y[n+1] + x[n] = y[n+2]$$



$$y[n+2] + \frac{1}{2}y[n+1] = x[n]$$

$$\text{令 } y[n] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = x[n-2]$$

$$\therefore \text{递归系统 } y[n] + \frac{1}{2}y[n-1] = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{2}\lambda = 0 \quad \therefore a = 0 \quad \lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore h_1[n] = A_1(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \quad h_1[0] = 1, h_1[-1] = 0$$

$$\therefore h_1[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

$$\therefore \text{非递归系统 } h_2[n] = \delta[n-2]$$

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^{n-2} u[n-2]$$

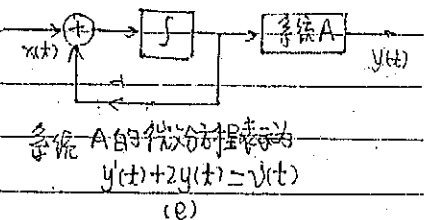
$$(c) \begin{cases} y'(t) + 2y(t) = v(t) \\ x(t) - v(t) = v'(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x(t) - y'(t) - 2y(t) = y''(t) + 2y(t)$$

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = x(t)$$

采用两系统级联法:

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1, \lambda = -2$$



系统A的微分方程为
 $y'(t) + 2y(t) = v(t)$

(c)

$$\therefore h_1(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t} \quad h_1'(0) = \frac{1}{2}, h_1(0) = 0$$

$$\text{代入: } A_1 + A_2 = 0, -A_1 - 2A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow A_1 = 1, A_2 = -1$$

$$\therefore h_1(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$h_2(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$RC \frac{dv_o(t)}{dt} + v_o(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\lambda RC + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -\frac{1}{RC}$$

$$\therefore \text{齐次通解: } v_o(t)_h = A_1 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\text{与特解为 } v_o(t)_p = A_2 e^{j\omega_0 t} \text{ 代入方程:}$$

$$RC A_2 e^{j\omega_0 t} (-j\omega_0) + A_2 e^{j\omega_0 t} = e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\therefore A_2 = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega_0 RC}$$

\therefore 非齐次方程解:

$$v_o(t) = v_o(t)_h + v_o(t)_p = A_1 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} + \frac{1}{1 + j\omega_0 RC} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$\therefore \text{稳态响应为 } v_o(t) = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega_0 RC} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

5.1 用稳态正弦电路的相量分析法说明: LTI 系统对复指数输入的响应仍是一个复指数。

1) 如图所示的 RC 积分电路, 其输入输出信号 $v_i(t)$ 和 $v_o(t)$ 均为电压, 试列出它们的微分方程。

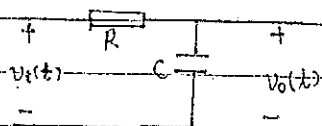
2) 当 $v_i(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$ 时, 解微分方程, 求出电路的稳态响应 $v_o(t)$ 。

3) 当 $v_i(t) = V_i \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i)$ 时, 解微分方程, 求出电路的稳态响应 $v_o(t)$ 。

4) 请用正弦稳态电路的相量分析法, 求出当用 2, 3) 题所给输入电压 $v_i(t)$ 时, 该电路的稳态输出电压 $v_o(t)$ 。

解:

$$1) \quad RC \frac{dv_o(t)}{dt} + v_o(t) = v_i(t)$$



3)

$$RC \frac{dv_o(t)}{dt} + v_o(t) = V_i \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i)$$

$$\text{齐次解: } v_o(t)_h = A_1 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$\text{全特解为 } v_o(t)_p = A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i)$$

$$-RC A_2 \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi_i) \omega_0 + A_2 \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i) = V_i \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i)$$

2) 由 1) 知 $v_i(t) = e^{j\omega_0 t}$ 时, 方程为

$$A \sqrt{1+R^2} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i + \arctan RQ) = U_i \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i)$$

$$\therefore A_i = \frac{U_i}{\sqrt{1+R^2}} \quad \psi_i = \phi_i - \arctan RQ$$

$$\therefore U_0(t) = U_0(t)_h + U_0(t)_p = A_i e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + \frac{U_i}{\sqrt{1+R^2}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i - \arctan RQ)$$

$$\therefore \text{稳态响应为: } \frac{U_i}{\sqrt{1+R^2}} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_i - \arctan RQ)$$

4) 略

5.4 试求下列连续时间周期信号 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 的傅里叶级数表示, 并计算它们的傅里叶级数系数 F_k . 概画出每一组系数的模 $|F_k|$ 的相位 θ_k 并加以必要的标注.

$$1) \tilde{x}(t) = \cos(\pi(t-1)/4)$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(\pi(t-1)/4)} + e^{-j(\pi(t-1)/4)}) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\frac{\pi t}{4} - j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi t}{4} + j\frac{\pi}{4}})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}t}$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}_0(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{j\omega_0 k t} \quad F_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}, F_0 = 0, F_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\therefore |F_1| = \frac{1}{2}, \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}; |F_{-1}| = \frac{1}{2}, \theta_{-1} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3) \tilde{x}(t) = \sin^2(2\pi t) = \frac{1 - \cos 4\pi t}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} (e^{j4\pi t} + e^{-j4\pi t})$$

$$\therefore \omega_0 = 4\pi$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{j\omega_0 k t} \quad F_{-1} = \frac{1}{4}, F_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, \theta_{-1} = \pi, F_0 = \frac{1}{2}, F_1 = -\frac{1}{4}, |F_1| = \frac{1}{4}, \theta_1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

5) $\tilde{x}(t)$ 是如图所示的信号

由傅里叶级数计算式:

$$F_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{<T>} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-jk\frac{2\pi}{T}t} dt \quad (T=2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{<2>} t e^{-jk\pi t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^0 t e^{-jk\pi t} dt + \int_0^1 t e^{-jk\pi t} dt \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{jk\pi} e^{-jk\pi t} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{jk\pi} e^{-jk\pi t} \Big|_0^1 \right)$$

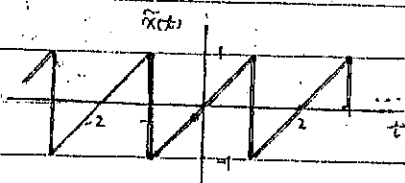
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{jk\pi} - \frac{1}{jk\pi} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{-jk\pi} - 1}{(jk\pi)^2} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cos k\pi = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{-jk\pi} - e^{jk\pi}}{(jk\pi)^2} = \frac{\cos k\pi}{jk\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2j \sin k\pi}{(jk\pi)^2} \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2$$

$$= \frac{-\cos k\pi}{jk\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{jk\pi} = \frac{j(-1)^k}{k\pi} = \frac{(-1)^k}{k\pi} j \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k\pi} j \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-jk\pi t} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k\pi} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-jk\pi t}$$

$$\therefore |F_k| = \frac{1}{k\pi} \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad \theta_k = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



7) $\tilde{x}(t)$ 是如图所示的周期信号

由图知 $T=6$

$$\therefore F_k = \frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^3 \tilde{x}(t) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-3}^{-2} 0 \cdot dt + \frac{1}{6} \int_{-2}^{-1} (t+2) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt$$

$$+ \frac{1}{6} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt + \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (-t+2) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt + \frac{1}{6} \int_1^2 0 \cdot dt \quad (1)$$

先计算 $\int e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt = \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} + C$ $\int t e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt = \int t \cdot \frac{1}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} d e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}$
 $= \frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \int \frac{1}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} dt = \frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} + C$

$$\therefore (1) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) \Big|_1^2$$

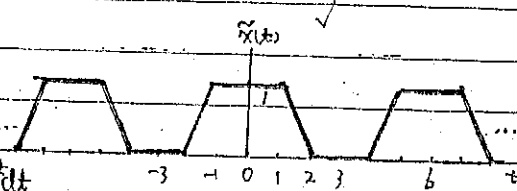
$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{-1}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{-2}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{0}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^0 - \frac{e^0}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} + \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} + \frac{2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} + \frac{2e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right)$$

$$(2) = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} \right) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} \right) = \frac{1}{6(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)} \cdot -2\sin\frac{\pi}{3}k \cdot j$$

$$= \frac{2\sin\frac{\pi}{3}k}{2\pi k} = \frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}k}{\pi k}$$

$$(3) = -\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) \Big|_1^2 + \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{t}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}kt} \right) \Big|_2^{-1}$$



$$= \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{2e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} + \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right) + \left(\frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k} - \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}k}}{(-j\frac{\pi}{3}k)^2} \right)$$

取 $(1)+(2)+(3)$ 可得 F_k 的值

5.5 直流稳压电源中整流电路的系统模型如图 5.5 所示, 图中的整流器可以是半波整流器或全波整流器。半波整流器和全波整流器的输入 $x(t)$ 和输出 $y(t)$ 的信号变换关系分别为:

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & x(t) \geq 0 \\ 0 & x(t) < 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad y(t) = |x(t)|$$

低通滤波器的输出为 $v(t)$ 。

1) 当 $x(t) = A \cos(100\pi t + \theta_0)$ 时, 试分别求半波和全波整流器的输出 $y(t)$ 中的直流分量, 以及基波分量的大小和频率。

2) 假设整流器后接的低通滤波器的频率响应 $H(\omega)$ 为:

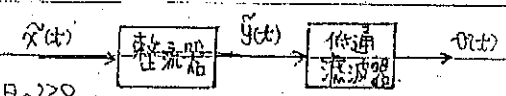
$$H(\omega) = 1/(j\omega + 2\pi)$$

试计算当用全波整流和半波整流时, 输出 $v(t)$ 中直流分量 V_0 和基波分量 V_1 之比, 据此计算结果, 你能对用半波整流器或全波整流器时的整流性能得出什么结论?

解:

1) $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq 100\pi t + \theta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时 $\cos(100\pi t + \theta_0) > 0$

即 $-\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_0$ $\therefore T = \frac{2\pi}{100\pi} = \frac{1}{50}$



∴ $\tilde{g}(t)$ 的傅里叶级数:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}_k &= \frac{2}{100} \int_{-\frac{100}{2\omega_0}}^{\frac{100}{2\omega_0}} \tilde{g}(t) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{50} \int_{-\frac{100}{2\omega_0}}^{\frac{100}{2\omega_0}} \frac{\theta_0}{100\pi} A \cos(100\pi t + \theta_0) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{T}kt} dt\end{aligned}$$

令 $k=0$ 可求:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}_0 &= \frac{1}{50} \int_{-\frac{100}{2\omega_0}}^{\frac{100}{2\omega_0}} \frac{\theta_0}{100\pi} A \cos(100\pi t + \theta_0) dt \\ &= \frac{A}{50} \left(\frac{\sin(100\pi t + \theta_0)}{100\pi} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{100}{2\omega_0}}^{\frac{100}{2\omega_0}} \\ &= \frac{A}{50} \cdot \frac{1}{100\pi} \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) \\ &= \frac{A}{2500\pi}\end{aligned}$$

即为直流分量, 半波整流时

5.7 试求下列周期序列 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 的离散傅里叶级数 \tilde{F}_k , 并根想出一组系数模 $|\tilde{F}_k|$ 和相位 $\tilde{\theta}_k$ 的图形.

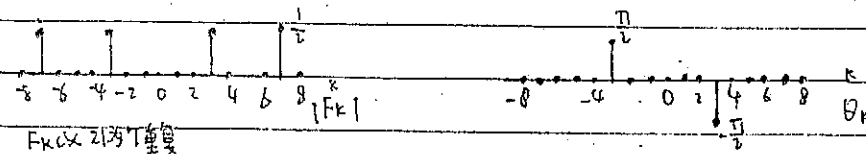
2) $\tilde{x}[n] = \cos(2\pi n/3) + \sin(2\pi n/7)$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}_k &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn} \\ &= \frac{1}{7}\end{aligned}$$

$$\cos(2\pi n/3) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j2\pi n/3} + e^{-j2\pi n/3}), \quad \sin\frac{2\pi n}{7} = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j2\pi n/7} - e^{-j2\pi n/7})$$

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{x}[n] &= \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{3}n} + \frac{1}{2j}e^{j\frac{2\pi}{7}n} - \frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}n} \\ \text{令 } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{7} &= \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\omega_0}{21} \cdot 7n} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\omega_0}{21} \cdot 7n} + \frac{1}{2j}e^{j\frac{\omega_0}{7} \cdot 3n} - \frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\frac{\omega_0}{7} \cdot 3n} \\ \therefore \tilde{F}_7 &= \frac{1}{2}, \tilde{F}_{-7} = \frac{1}{2}, \tilde{F}_3 = \frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}, \tilde{F}_{-3} = -\frac{1}{2j}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi-\frac{\pi}{2}}\end{aligned}$$

∴ $|\tilde{F}_k|$ 如图, $\tilde{\theta}_k$ 如图:



4) $\tilde{x}[n]$ 分别以 7 为周期, 其一个周期为: $\tilde{x}[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq 4 \\ 0 & 5 \leq n \leq 6 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \tilde{F}_k &= \frac{1}{7} \sum_{n=0}^6 \tilde{x}[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}nk} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \sum_{n=0}^4 e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}nk} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \frac{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}5k}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}k}} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}5k} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{7}5k} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}5k})}{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}k} (e^{j\frac{2\pi}{7}k} - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}k})} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \frac{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}5k} \sin\frac{5\pi}{7}k}{e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}k} \sin\frac{\pi}{7}k} \\ &= \frac{1}{7} \frac{\sin\frac{5\pi}{7}k}{\sin\frac{\pi}{7}k} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{7}4k} \\ \therefore |\tilde{F}_k| &= \frac{1}{7} \frac{\sin\frac{5\pi}{7}k}{\sin\frac{\pi}{7}k} \quad \tilde{\theta}_k = -\frac{\pi}{7}4k\end{aligned}$$

5.8 已知周期序列 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 的周期为 $N=4$, 且它在一个周期内的序列值为 $\tilde{x}[0]=1$, $\tilde{x}[1]=0$, $\tilde{x}[2]=2$ 和 $\tilde{x}[3]=-1$.

1) 利用离散傅里叶级数的综合公式, 当 $n=0, 1, 2, 3$ 时, 写出 4 个 DFS 系数 \tilde{F}_k , $0 \leq k \leq 3$ 作为四个未知数的代数方程组, 求解该代数方程组, 并求得 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 的 DFS 系数 \tilde{F}_k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

2) 利用 DFS 的分析公式, 计算 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 的 DFS 系数 \tilde{F}_k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 验证这两种求 DFS 系数的方法.

3) 计算一个周期为 4 的 DFS 系数 $\tilde{F}_0=1$, $\tilde{F}_1=0$, $\tilde{F}_2=2$ 和 $\tilde{F}_3=-1$ 合成的周期序列 $\tilde{x}[n]$

解: 1) 利用综合公式列方程

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{x}[0] \\ \tilde{x}[1] \\ \tilde{x}[2] \\ \tilde{x}[3] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 & \omega^3 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega & \omega^4 \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^4 & \omega^9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{F}_0 \\ \tilde{F}_1 \\ \tilde{F}_2 \\ \tilde{F}_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \omega = e^{j\frac{2\pi}{4}} = j$$

由方程的增广矩阵:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & j & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & j & -1 & j & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & j-1 & -2 & j-1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & j-1 & -2 & j-1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} -4\tilde{F}_2 = -4 \\ -2\tilde{F}_1 - 2\tilde{F}_3 = 1 \\ (j-1)\tilde{F}_1 - 2\tilde{F}_2 - (j+1)\tilde{F}_3 = -1 \\ \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 + \tilde{F}_2 + \tilde{F}_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \tilde{F}_0 = 1 \\ \tilde{F}_1 = \frac{-(1+j)}{4} \\ \tilde{F}_2 = 1 \\ \tilde{F}_3 = \frac{-(1-j)}{4} \end{cases}$$

2) 利用分析公式:

$$\tilde{F}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n \in \langle N \rangle} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk}$$

代入 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 的值:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_k &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^3 \tilde{x}[n] e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}nk} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2e^{-j\pi k} - e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}k}) \end{aligned}$$

$$k=0 \quad \tilde{F}_0 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2-1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k=1 \quad \tilde{F}_1 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2e^{-j\pi} - e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{4} (1-2-j) = \frac{-(1+j)}{4}$$

$$k=2 \quad \tilde{F}_2 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2 - e^{-j3\pi}) = \frac{1}{4} (3-(-1)) = 1$$

$$k=3 \quad \tilde{F}_3 = \frac{1}{4} (1+2e^{-j3\pi} - e^{-j\frac{9\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{4} (1-2-e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{-(1-j)}{4}$$

$$3) \quad \tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k=0}^3 \tilde{F}_k e^{j\frac{2\pi}{N}nk}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{x}[n] &= \sum_{k=0}^3 \tilde{F}_k e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}nk} \\ &= e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n \cdot 0} + 2e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n \cdot 2} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n \cdot 3} \\ &= 1 + 2e^{j\pi n} - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}[0] = 1+2-1 = 2$$

$$\tilde{x}[1] = 1+2e^{j\pi} - e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}} = 1-2+j = j-1$$

$$\tilde{x}[2] = 1+2e^{2j\pi} - e^{j3\pi} = 1+2+1 = 4$$

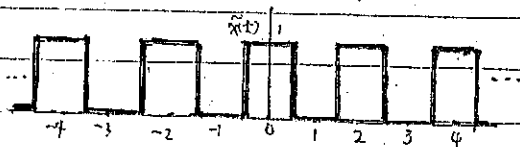
$$\tilde{x}[3] = 1+2e^{3j\pi} - e^{j\frac{9\pi}{2}} = 1-2-j = -1-j$$

5.11 对于下列 $h(t)$ 表示的每个连续时间 LTI 系统, 假定输入信号 $x(t)$ 如图所示的周期方法, 试求系统的输出 $y(t)$ 的傅立叶级数系数

1) $h(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$, $a > 0$

解: $x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r_1(t-2k)$

其中 $r_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 1/2 \\ 0 & |t| > 1/2 \end{cases}$



$\therefore x(t)$ 的傅立叶系数由课本例 5.3.4 式知 $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

$$F_k = \frac{1}{2} S_a\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right), \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} S_a\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) e^{jk\pi t}$$

$$H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{j\omega + a}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k H(jk\omega_0) e^{jk\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \frac{1}{jk\pi + a} e^{jk\pi t}$$

$\therefore y(t)$ 的傅立叶级数系数:

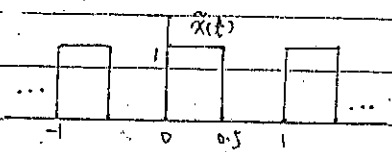
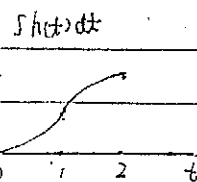
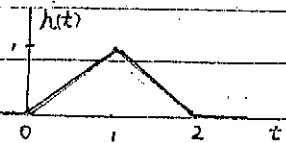
$$F'_k = \frac{1}{2} S_a\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \frac{1}{jk\pi + a}$$

5.13 某连续时 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和输入的周期三角波信号 $x(t)$ 如图所示
试求: 1) 利用卷积积分, 获得该 LTI 系统的输出 $y(t)$;
2) 利用周期信号通过 LTI 系统的傅里叶方法, 获得该系统的输出 $y(t)$.

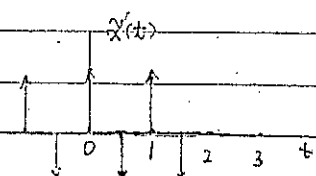
解: 1) $h(t) * x(t) = \int h(t) dt * x'(t)$

由 $h(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 < t < 1 \\ -t+2 & 1 < t < 2 \end{cases}$

$$\int h(t) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{2} & 0 < t < 1 \\ -\frac{t^2}{2} + 2t - 1 & 1 < t < 2 \end{cases}$$



$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\delta(t-n) - \delta\left(t-\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \right]$$



$$h(t) * \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(t-n)^2}{2} - \frac{(t-\frac{n+1}{2})^2}{2} \right) \quad 0 < t < 1$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{(t-n)^2}{2} + 2(t-n) - 1 + \frac{(t-\frac{n+1}{2})^2}{2} - 2(t-\frac{n+1}{2}) + 1 \right) \quad 1 < t < 2$$

$$2) \tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r_{0.5}(t-1-0.25) \quad \text{其中 } r_{0.5}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 0.25 \\ 0 & |t| > 0.25 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \neq 0 \text{ 时 } F_k &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-j k \omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-j 2 \pi k t} dt \\ &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} e^{-j 2 \pi k t} dt \\ &= \left. \frac{e^{-j 2 \pi k t}}{-j 2 \pi k} \right|_{-1/2}^{1/2} = \frac{e^{-j \pi k} - 1}{-j 2 \pi k} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{-j 2 \pi k} \end{aligned}$$

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} \tilde{x}(t) dt = 0.5$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j \omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 t e^{-j \omega t} dt + \int_1^2 (-t+2) e^{-j \omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 t e^{-j \omega t} dt + \int_1^2 t e^{-j \omega t} dt - 2 \int_1^2 e^{-j \omega t} dt \\ &= -\frac{t}{j \omega} e^{-j \omega t} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{e^{-j \omega t}}{j \omega} dt + \frac{t}{j \omega} e^{-j \omega t} \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{e^{-j \omega t}}{j \omega} dt + \frac{2e^{-j 2 \omega} - 2e^{-j \omega}}{-j \omega} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j \omega} + 0}{j \omega} - \frac{e^{-j \omega}}{(j \omega)^2} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{e^{-j \omega}}{(j \omega)(-j \omega)} \Big|_1^2 + \frac{2e^{-j 2 \omega} - 2e^{-j \omega}}{j \omega} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j \omega}}{j \omega} - \frac{e^{-j \omega} - 1}{(-j \omega)^2} + \frac{e^{-j 2 \omega} - e^{-j \omega}}{(j \omega)^2} + \frac{e^{-j \omega}}{j \omega} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j 2 \omega} - 2e^{-j \omega} + 1}{(-j \omega)^2} = \frac{(e^{-j \omega} - 1)^2}{(j \omega)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \tilde{y}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k H(j k \omega_0) e^{j k \omega_0 t} = 0.5 \cdot 1 + \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{-j 2 \pi k} \frac{e^{-j \pi k} - 1}{-j 2 \pi k} e^{j 2 \pi k t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{j (2 \pi k)^2} e^{-j \pi k} e^{j 2 \pi k t}$$

$$\tilde{y}(t) = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=2n+1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-j \pi (2n+1)} (e^{-j 2 \pi (2n+1)} - 1)}{(2 \pi (2n+1))^2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=2n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2 \pi (2n+1))^2}$$

5.14 本题考察周期序列通过离散时间LTI系统的问题

1) 离散时间LTI系统的单位冲激响应为 $h[n] = (1/2)^{|n|}$, 对于下列每个周期输入 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 试求其输出 $\tilde{y}[n]$.

$$a) \tilde{x}[n] = \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \tilde{x}[n] &= \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j \frac{3\pi}{4} n} - e^{-j \frac{3\pi}{4} n}) \quad \text{取 } N = 8, \omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \tilde{x}[n] &= \frac{1}{2j} e^{j 3 \omega_0 n} - \frac{1}{2j} e^{-j 3 \omega_0 n} \\ &= \frac{-j}{2} e^{j 3 \omega_0 n} + \frac{j}{2} e^{-j 3 \omega_0 n} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j \frac{\pi}{4} n} e^{j 3 \omega_0 n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j \frac{\pi}{4} n} e^{-j 3 \omega_0 n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 } h[n] = (1/2)^{|n|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}(\omega) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} h[n] e^{-j \omega n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{-j \omega n} + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} e^{-j \omega n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{-j \omega n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n e^{j \omega n} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j \omega}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega}} \\ &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega} - \frac{1}{4}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j \omega})(1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega})} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j \omega} - \frac{1}{2} e^{j \omega} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(e^{j \omega} + e^{-j \omega})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{y}[n] = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{F}_k \tilde{H}(k\Omega_0) e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j} \tilde{H}(3\frac{\pi}{4}) e^{j3\frac{\pi}{4}n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j} \tilde{H}(-3\frac{\pi}{4}) e^{j(-3\frac{\pi}{4})n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j} \frac{1}{4} e^{j3\frac{\pi}{4}n} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j} \frac{1}{4} e^{j(-3\frac{\pi}{4})n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}j} e^{j3\frac{\pi}{4}n} + e^{\frac{\pi}{2}j} e^{j(-3\frac{\pi}{4})n})$$

$$c) \tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-5m]$$

$$\tilde{F}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \delta[n] e^{j\Omega_0 n k}$$

$$\Omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N} = \frac{2\pi}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}$$

由上题知 $\tilde{H}(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})$

$$\tilde{y}[n] = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{F}_k \tilde{H}(k\Omega_0) e^{jk\Omega_0 n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=-\frac{4}{5}}^{\frac{4}{5}} \tilde{H}(k\frac{2\pi}{5}) e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{5}n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=-\frac{4}{5}}^{\frac{4}{5}} \frac{1}{4} (e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}) e^{jk\frac{2\pi}{5}n}$$

5.15 试求下列每个连续时间信号 $x(t)$ 的频谱 $X(\omega)$, 并画出其幅频特性 $|X(\omega)|$ 和相位频特性 $\varphi(\omega)$ 。

$$1) e^{at} u(-t), a > 0$$

解:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{at} u(-t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{j\omega t} dt$$

$$= - \frac{e^{j\omega t - at}}{j\omega - a} \Big|_0^{\infty} = - \left(\frac{0 - 1}{j\omega - a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega - a}$$

$$3) \sin \pi t + \cos [2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

解: $\sin \pi t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\pi t} - e^{-j\pi t})$

$$\cos [2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}] = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(2\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{j2\pi t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-j2\pi t}$$

$$\therefore e^{j\omega t} \xrightarrow{f} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore e^{j\pi t} \rightarrow \pi \delta(\omega - \pi) \quad e^{-j\pi t} \rightarrow \pi \delta(\omega + \pi)$$

$$e^{j2\pi t} \rightarrow \pi \delta(\omega - 2\pi) \quad e^{-j2\pi t} \rightarrow \pi \delta(\omega + 2\pi)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2j} (\pi \delta(\omega - \pi) - \pi \delta(\omega + \pi)) + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \pi \delta(\omega - 2\pi) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \pi \delta(\omega + 2\pi)$$

$$= \pi j (\delta(\omega + \pi) - \delta(\omega - \pi)) + \pi (e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega - 2\pi) + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega + 2\pi))$$

$$4) x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 + \cos \pi t, & |t| \leq 1 \\ 0, & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (1 + \cos \pi t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{\pi} d \sin \pi t$$

$$= \frac{e^{-j\omega} - e^{j\omega}}{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{\pi} \sin \pi t \Big|_{-1}^1 + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi} d e^{-j\omega t}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega \sin \pi} - e^{j\omega \sin \pi}}{\pi} + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{\pi} d \cos \pi t$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{j\omega}{\pi^2} e^{-j\omega t} \cos \pi t \Big|_{-1}^1 - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(j\omega)^2}{\pi^2} \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{j\omega}{\pi^2} (-e^{-j\omega} + e^{j\omega}) - \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{j\omega}{\pi^2} 2 \sin \omega - \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad \text{②}$$

由 ① 与 ② 式知:

$$\frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{-2 \omega \sin \omega}{\pi^2} - \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2} \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore \left(1 + \frac{\omega^2}{\pi^2}\right) \int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{\omega \sin \omega}{\pi^2}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \cos \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt = -\frac{\omega \sin \omega}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{\pi^2 + \omega^2} = -\frac{\omega \sin \omega}{\pi^2 + \omega^2}$$

得上:
$$F(\omega) = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\omega} - \frac{\omega \sin \omega}{\pi^2 + \omega^2}$$

9) $x(t)$ 如图示:

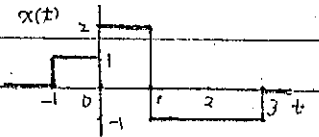
解:
$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^1 2e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_1^3 (-1)e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_{-1}^0 + 2 \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{-j\omega} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{e^{-j\omega t}}{j\omega} \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{(1 - e^{-j\omega})}{-j\omega} + 2 \frac{e^{-j\omega} - 1}{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-3j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1 + e^{-3j\omega} - 3e^{-j\omega} + e^{j\omega}}{j\omega}$$



5.16 对下列每个连续时间信号的频谱 $X(\omega)$, 试确定该信号 $x(t)$, 并概画出波形。

2)
$$X(\omega) = 2 [\delta(\omega - 1) - \delta(\omega + 1)] + 3 [\delta(\omega - 2\pi) - \delta(\omega + 2\pi)]$$

解

$$x(t) = \frac{-2 \cdot \pi j}{\pi} [\sin \omega + 1] - \delta \omega - j] + \frac{[-3] \cdot j \pi}{j \pi} [\delta(\omega + 2\pi) - \delta(\omega - 2\pi)]$$

$$= -\frac{2j}{\pi} \sin t - \frac{3}{j\pi} \sin 2\pi t$$

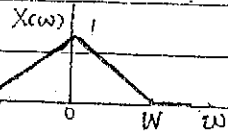
$$= \frac{2j}{\pi} \sin t + \frac{3j}{\pi} \sin 2\pi t$$

3) $x(t)$ 如图示:

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\int_{-W}^0 \left(\frac{1}{W}\omega + 1 \right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \int_0^W \left(-\frac{1}{W}\omega + 1 \right) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega t}}{jt} \Big|_{-W}^0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^0 \frac{1}{W} \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^W \frac{1}{W} \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right)$$



$$= \frac{\sin Wt}{\pi t} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^0 \frac{1}{W} \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^W \frac{1}{W} \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\therefore \int \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \int \frac{\omega}{jt} d e^{j\omega t} = \frac{\omega}{jt} e^{j\omega t} - \int \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{jt} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{jt} e^{j\omega t} - \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{jt} \omega e^{j\omega t} + \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{t^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2\pi W} \int_{-W}^0 \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi W} \left(\frac{\omega}{jt} e^{j\omega t} + \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{t^2} \right) \Big|_{-W}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi W} \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{-W e^{j\omega t}}{jt} - \frac{e^{-jWt}}{t^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi W} \frac{1 - jWt e^{-jWt} - e^{-jWt}}{t^2}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2\pi W} \int_0^W \omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{-1}{2\pi W} \left(\frac{\omega}{jt} e^{j\omega t} + \frac{e^{j\omega t}}{t^2} \right) \Big|_0^W$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2\pi W} \left(\frac{W e^{jWt}}{jt} + \frac{e^{jWt}}{t^2} - \frac{1}{t^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi W} \left(\frac{1 - e^{jWt}}{t^2} + jWt e^{jWt} \right)$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \frac{\sin Wt}{\pi t} + \frac{1}{2\pi W} \frac{2 - e^{jWt} - e^{-jWt}}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin Wt}{\pi t} + \frac{1}{2\pi W} \frac{2 - 2\cos Wt}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin Wt}{\pi t} + \frac{1 - \cos Wt}{\pi W t^2}$$

5.17 对于下列每一个离散时间序列 $x[n]$, 试求其 DTFT $\tilde{X}(\Omega)$, 并标画出它们的幅度频谱与相位频谱。

2) $u[n] - u[n-5]$

解:

$$\tilde{X}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^4 x[n] e^{-jn\Omega} \quad (\text{代入 } x[n] \text{ 值})$$

$$= 1 - e^{-j5\Omega}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-j\Omega}$$

幅度, 与相位由零极点位置决定

4) $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (1/2)^m \delta[n-3m]$

解:

$$\tilde{X}(\Omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (1/2)^m \delta[n-3m] e^{-jn\Omega}$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n e^{-jn\Omega} \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m]$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^n \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m]$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m] \quad (1)$$

$$(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\Omega}} \quad (2)$$

$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m] e^{-jn\Omega}$ $= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} e^{-j3m\Omega} \delta[n-3m]$	$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m] = \frac{2\pi}{3} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{3}k)$
---	--

$$\text{① 进一步化为 } = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \cdot \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \delta[n-3m]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega'}} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega' - \frac{2\pi}{3}k) d\omega'$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega'}} (\delta(\omega') + \delta(\omega' - \frac{2\pi}{3}) + \delta(\omega' + \frac{2\pi}{3})) d\omega'$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega'}} \delta(\omega') + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega' + j\frac{2\pi}{3}}} \delta(\omega' - \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$+ \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega' - j\frac{2\pi}{3}}} \delta(\omega' + \frac{2\pi}{3})) d\omega'$$

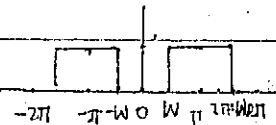
$$\therefore \hat{x}(\omega) = \frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega + j\frac{2\pi}{3}}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega - j\frac{2\pi}{3}}})$$

5.18 对下列每个离散时间傅立叶变换 $\tilde{X}(\Omega)$, 试确定对应的离散时间序列 $x[n]$, 并画出序列图形。

$$1) \quad \tilde{X}(\Omega) = 1 - e^{-j3\Omega} + 4e^{j2\Omega} + 3e^{-j6\Omega}$$

解 $x[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-3] + 4\delta[n+2] + 3\delta[n-6]$

$$3) \quad \tilde{X}(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq |\Omega| \leq W \\ 1 & W < |\Omega| \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



$$x[n] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \tilde{X}(\Omega) \cdot e^{jn\Omega} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-W}^{W} e^{jn\Omega} d\Omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{e^{jn\Omega}}{jn} \right]_{-W}^{W}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{e^{jnW} - e^{-jnW}}{jn}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{jnW} - e^{-jnW}) / jn$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (1 - e^{-j2nW}) / jn$$

5.21 例5.7中给出的矩形形状的傅里叶变换在信号系统分析中起着十分重要的作用

LT系统频率响应具有(4.31)式的形式,则称为理想低通滤波器,它对输入信号中频率 ω 的所有频率分量具有单位增益,而对于输入信号中频率高于 ω 的所有频率分量,其输出为零。

已知一个连续时间LT系统的单位冲激响应为

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin(2\pi \times 10^3 t)}{\pi t} = 2 \times 10^3 \text{Sa}(2\pi \times 10^3 t) \quad (1)$$

对于下列每一个输入的周期信号 $\tilde{x}(t)$,试求其输出信号。

$$(1) \tilde{x}(t) = \cos(\pi \times 10^3 t) + \sin(3\pi \times 10^3 t)$$

$$\because \text{由 } F(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < W \\ 0, & |\omega| > W \end{cases} \rightarrow f(t) = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} Wt$$

$$\text{对比(1)式可知 } W = 2\pi \times 10^3 \therefore F(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < 2\pi \times 10^3 \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2\pi \times 10^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\pi \times 10^3 t} + e^{-j\pi \times 10^3 t}) + \frac{1}{j}(e^{j3\pi \times 10^3 t} - e^{-j3\pi \times 10^3 t})$$

$$\text{令 } \pi \times 10^3 = \omega_0 \therefore \tilde{x}(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{j}e^{j3\omega_0 t} - \frac{1}{j}e^{-j3\omega_0 t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \tilde{y}(t) &= \frac{1}{2}F(\omega_0)e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}F(-\omega_0)e^{-j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{j}e^{j3\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{j}e^{-j3\omega_0 t} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega_0 t} \\ &= \cos \pi \times 10^3 t \end{aligned}$$

(3) 周期为 $4/3$ ms的方波如图示周期方波

$$F_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_{<T>} \tilde{x}(t) e^{-j\omega_k t} dt \quad \because T = \frac{4}{3} \text{ms} \therefore \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} \times 10^3 = \frac{3\pi}{2} \times 10^3$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 10^3 \int_{-\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}}^{\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}} e^{-j\omega_k t} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 10^3 \cdot \frac{e^{-j\omega_k t}}{-j\omega_k} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}}^{\frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}}$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \times 10^3 \frac{e^{-j\omega_k \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}} - e^{j\omega_k \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3}}}{-j\omega_k}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times 10^3 \frac{-2j \sin(\omega_k \frac{1}{3} \times 10^{-3})}{-j\omega_k} = \frac{3}{4} \times 10^3 \frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \times 10^{-3} \times k)}{\frac{3\pi}{2} \times 10^3 k}$$

$$= \frac{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} k}{2\pi k} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2} k}{\pi k} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi}{2} k$$

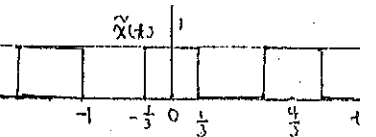
$$\therefore \frac{W}{\omega_0} = \frac{2\pi \times 10^3}{\frac{3\pi}{2} \times 10^3} = \frac{4}{3} \therefore k \text{ 只能取 } -1, 0, 1$$

$$\therefore \tilde{y}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{j k \omega_0 t}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})}{-\pi} e^{-j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} (e^{-j\omega_0 t} + e^{j\omega_0 t}) + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \times 10^3 t}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}$$



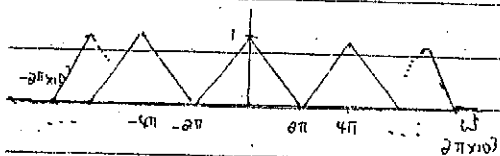
b) 已知下列输入信号 $x(n)$ 或其频谱 $X(\omega)$, 试求其输出信号的频谱 $Y(\omega)$ 。

(2) $X(\omega) = \sin(0.5 \times 10^3 \omega)$

$F(\omega) = U(\omega + \pi \times 10^3) - U(\omega - \pi \times 10^3)$

$Y(\omega) = X(\omega) \cdot F(\omega) = \sin(0.5 \times 10^3 \omega) [U(\omega + \pi \times 10^3) - U(\omega - \pi \times 10^3)]$

(3) $X(\omega)$ 如图所示:



试求下列离散时间输入信号 $\tilde{x}[n]$ 或 $\tilde{x}(\omega)$ 时, 如下 $h[n]$ 的离散时间 LTI 系统的输出信号 $\tilde{y}[n]$

$h[n] = \frac{\sin(\pi n/3)}{\pi n} = \frac{1}{3} \text{sinc}(\frac{\pi n}{3})$

周期为 8 的周期序列值 $\tilde{x}[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & |n| \leq 1 \\ 0 & 3 \leq n \leq 5 \end{cases}$

解: 由 $h[n]$ 的表达式知

$\tilde{H}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0 & |\omega| \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$

$\tilde{F}_k = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$

$= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^7 \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{4} n}$

$= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^7 \tilde{x}[n] e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{4} n}$

$= \frac{1}{8} (\tilde{x}[0] + \tilde{x}[1] e^{jk \frac{\pi}{4}} + \tilde{x}[2] e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{4}})$

$= \frac{1}{8} (1 + e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{4}}) \quad \text{①}$

$\tilde{x}[n] = \sum_{k \in \Omega} \tilde{F}_k e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n} = \sum_{k=0}^7 \tilde{F}_k e^{jk \frac{\pi}{4} n}$

$\tilde{y}[n] = \sum_{k=0}^7 \tilde{F}_k \tilde{H}(k \frac{2\pi}{N}) e^{jk \frac{2\pi}{N} n}$

$= \tilde{F}_0 \tilde{H}(0) + \tilde{F}_1 \tilde{H}(-\frac{\pi}{4}) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4} n} + \tilde{F}_7 \tilde{H}(\frac{\pi}{4}) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4} n}$

$= \tilde{F}_0 + \tilde{F}_1 e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4} n} + \tilde{F}_7 e^{j\frac{\pi}{4} n}$

分别由①式计算 $\tilde{F}_0 = \frac{1}{8} (1 + 1 + 1) = \frac{3}{8}$

$\tilde{F}_1 = \frac{1}{8} (1 + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}) = \frac{1}{8} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j - j) = \frac{1}{8} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})j)$

$= \frac{1}{8} (1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \sqrt{2} (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}j) = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{8} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$\tilde{F}_7 = \frac{1}{8} (1 + e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})$

分别代入 $\tilde{F}_0, \tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_7$ 即得 $\tilde{y}[n]$

$$d) \tilde{x}[n] = 1 - 2\cos(\pi n/2) + \sin(9\pi n/4)$$

$$= 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\pi n/2} + e^{-j\pi n/2}) + \frac{1}{j}(e^{j9\pi n/4} - e^{-j9\pi n/4})$$

$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2}$ 与 $\frac{9\pi}{4}$ 均 $> \frac{\pi}{3}$ \therefore 均被抵消 只剩直流量

$\checkmark \frac{\pi}{4}n - \pi n = \frac{\pi}{4} < \frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\tilde{y}[n] = 1 + \sin \frac{\pi n}{4}$$

$$e) x[n] = \delta[n+1] + \delta[n-1]$$

$$x[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega} = \tilde{x}(\omega)$$

$$\tilde{x}(\omega) = 2\cos\omega$$

$$\therefore \tilde{y}(\omega) = \tilde{x}(\omega) \cdot A(\omega) = 2\cos\omega (u(\omega + \frac{\pi}{3}) - u(\omega - \frac{\pi}{3}))$$

$$y[n] = \text{DTFT}^{-1} \tilde{y}(\omega) = \frac{1}{3} S_a \frac{\pi(n+1)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} S_a \frac{\pi(n-1)}{3}$$

实际更快捷的计算方法: $y[n] = h[n] * x[n]$

$$= h[n] * (\delta[n+1] + \delta[n-1])$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} S_a \frac{\pi(n+1)}{3} + \frac{1}{3} S_a \frac{\pi(n-1)}{3}$$

5.26 对于下列每个时间函数, 确定其拉氏变换像函数和收敛域, 并概画出零极点图. 并说明哪些时间函数, 或在什么条件下, 其傅立叶变换存在并写出它的傅立叶变换.

$$1) \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_0) u(t)$$

解: $\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi_0) u(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j(\omega_0 t + \phi_0)} + e^{-j(\omega_0 t + \phi_0)}) u(t)$

$$\therefore F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega_0 t + \phi_0} + e^{-j\omega_0 t - \phi_0}) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} (e^{j\omega_0 t - st + j\phi_0} + e^{-j\omega_0 t - st - j\phi_0}) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\phi_0} \frac{e^{(j\omega_0 - s)t}}{j\omega_0 - s} \Big|_0^{\infty} + e^{-j\phi_0} \frac{e^{-(j\omega_0 + s)t}}{-(j\omega_0 + s)} \Big|_0^{\infty}) \quad j\omega_0 - s < 0 \cap j\omega_0 + s > 0 \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\phi_0} \frac{e^{(j\omega_0 - s)\infty} - 1}{j\omega_0 - s} + e^{-j\phi_0} \frac{e^{-(j\omega_0 + s)\infty} - 1}{-(j\omega_0 + s)}) \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\phi_0} \frac{1}{s - j\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\phi_0} \frac{1}{s + j\omega_0} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} e^{j\phi_0} (s + j\omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\phi_0} (s - j\omega_0)}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{s(-\frac{1}{2} e^{j\phi_0} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\phi_0}) + \frac{1}{2} j\omega_0 (e^{j\phi_0} - e^{-j\phi_0})}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$= \frac{s \cos \phi_0 - \omega_0 \sin \phi_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \omega_0 \tan \phi_0 \quad p_1 = j\omega_0 \quad p_2 = -j\omega_0$$

严格意义其傅立叶变换不存在。

$$3) e^{-at} u(t) + e^{-bt} u(-t) \quad a > b > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{-at} u(t) + e^{-bt} u(-t)) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} e^{-st} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-bt} e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{s+a} + \frac{-1}{s+b} \quad -a < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -b \\ &= \frac{b-a}{(s+a)(s+b)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{零点为 } z = \infty \text{ (无穷阶)} \quad \text{极点 } p_1 = -a, p_2 = -b$$

傅立叶变换存在，不包括虚轴

$$1) f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at}, & 0 < t < T \\ 0, & t < 0, t > T \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^T e^{-at} (u(t) - u(t-T)) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^T e^{-at} e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{e^{-(a+s)t}}{-(a+s)} \Big|_0^T \\ &= \frac{e^{-(a+s)T} - 1}{-(a+s)} = \frac{1 - e^{-(a+s)T}}{s+a} \quad R_f: \operatorname{Re}s > -a \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z_k = \frac{j\omega_0 k}{T} - a, \quad k=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$p_1 = -a$$

当 $a > 0$ 时，收敛域包括虚轴即傅立叶变换存在为：

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1 - e^{j\omega T - aT}}{j\omega + a}$$

5.2] 对于下列每个离散时间序列确定变换像函数和收敛域，并概画出零极点图。同时明其离散时间傅立叶变换是否存在，或在什么条件下存在。若傅立叶变换存在，写出它的傅立叶变

$$2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n \delta[n-N]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a^n \delta[n-N] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a^{lN} z^{-lN} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} a^{lN} z^{-lN} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - a^N z^{-N}} \quad R_f: a^N z^{-N} < 1 \quad \therefore |z| > |a| \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \infty \quad p_1 = a$$

当 $|a| < 1$ 时其DTFT存在为：

$$\tilde{F}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1 - a^N e^{-j\omega N}}$$

$$1) a^n u[n] - b^n u[-n-1], |b| > |a|$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n u[n] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (az^{-1})^n \\ &= \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b^{-n} u[-n-1] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} b^{-n} z^{-n} \quad \text{令 } m = -n \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b^m z^m \\ &= \frac{bz}{1-bz} \quad |z| < \frac{1}{|b|} \end{aligned}$$

当 $|a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|b|}$ 时 $a^n u[n] - b^n u[-n-1]$ 收敛 满足 $|a||b| < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} F(z) &= F_1(z) - F_2(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} + \frac{bz}{bz-1} \\ &= \frac{bz^2 - z + bz^2 - abz}{(z-a)(bz-1)} \\ &= \frac{2bz^2 - (ab+1)z}{(z-a)(bz-1)} \\ &= \frac{z(2bz - ab - 1)}{(z-a)(bz-1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore z_1 = 0, z_2 = \frac{ab+1}{2b} \quad p_1 = a, p_2 = \frac{1}{b}$$

收敛域 $|a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|b|}$ 不包括单位圆 \therefore 不存在 DFT

5.32 对于列每一个拉氏变换像函数及其收敛域, 试确定它对应的时间函数

$$1) \frac{s+1}{s^2+5s+6}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -2$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{s+1}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3} \quad \therefore \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -2$$

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

$$3) \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)}, 1 > \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$\text{解: 令 } \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)} = \frac{A_{11}}{s} + \frac{A_{12}}{s^2} + \frac{A_2}{s-1}$$

$$A_{11} = \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left[s^2 \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)} \right] \right\}_{s=0} = \left(\frac{s(s-1)+1}{s-1} \right)' \Big|_{s=0} = 1 + \frac{-1}{(s-1)^2} \Big|_{s=0} = 0$$

$$A_{12} = \left. s^2 \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)} \right|_{s=0} = -1$$

$$A_2 = \left. \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)} (s-1) \right|_{s=1} = 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{s^2-s+1}{s^2(s-1)} = \frac{-1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s-1} \quad 0 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 1$$

$$= \frac{-1}{s^2} (\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0) + \frac{1}{s-1} (\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 1)$$

$$= -tu(t) - e^t u(-t)$$

5.33 由下列给定的z变换像函数及有关信息,并用指定的方法,确定其反变换变换 $f[n]$

1) 部分分式展开法, $F(z) = \frac{1-z^2}{1-(5/2)z^{-1}+z^{-2}}$, 且 $f[n]$ 绝对可和。

解: 1)

$$F(z) = \frac{1-z^2}{1-(5/2)z^{-1}+z^{-2}} = \frac{1}{1-(5/2)z^{-1}}$$

$$\therefore f[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \quad \text{or } f[n] = -(\frac{1}{2})^n u[-n-1] \text{ 由收敛域确定 } |z| > \frac{1}{2}, |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$\because |z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时 $F(z)$ 不稳定 \therefore 不满足 $f[n]$ 绝对可和故只有

$$f[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

2) 部分分式展开法 $F(z) = \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{8}z^{-1}}$ 且收敛域包含单位圆

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}-\frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

\therefore 收敛域包含单位圆:

$$\therefore f[n] = \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$$

5.34 对于下列的变换像函数及其收敛域,分别用部分式展开法和幂级数展开法

$$2) F(z) = \frac{z}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{法1) 令 } F(z) = \frac{z}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore f[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

$$F(z) = zF'(z) \quad \therefore f[n] = f'[n+1] = (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1} u[n+1]$$

法2)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{z}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4}z^2 + \frac{1}{8}z^3 + \dots}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \dots \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \dots \\ & = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{16}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

由较z变换定义可知:

$$f[n] = 0 \quad n < -1 \quad \text{和} \quad f[-1] = 1 \quad f[0] = \frac{1}{2} \quad f[1] = \frac{1}{4} \quad f[2] = \frac{1}{8} \dots$$

$$3) F(z) = \frac{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-2}}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{法1)} \quad F(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{0}{1 - \frac{1}{8}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f[n] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\text{法2)} \quad 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2} + \left(-\frac{1}{8}z^{-3}\right) + \dots$$

$$\frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}$$

$$-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}z^{-2} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}z^{-2} - \frac{1}{16}z^{-4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}z^{-3} + \frac{1}{16}z^{-4}$$

$$-\frac{1}{8}z^{-3} + \frac{1}{32}z^{-5}$$

$$\frac{1}{16}z^{-4} - \frac{1}{32}z^{-5}$$

由 \$F(z)\$ 的定义可知: \$f[0]=1, f[1]=-\frac{1}{2}, f[2]=\frac{1}{4}, f[3]=-\frac{1}{8}, \dots\$

$$5) \quad F(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{解: 法1)} \quad F(z) = \frac{-3}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} + \frac{4}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore f[n] = -3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] + 4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

法2)

$$1 + \left(-\frac{5}{4}z^{-1}\right) + \left(\frac{13}{16}z^{-2}\right) + \left(-\frac{29}{64}z^{-3}\right) + \dots$$

$$\frac{1 + \left(-\frac{5}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-1}\right)}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$$

$$\frac{5}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}$$

$$-\frac{5}{4}z^{-1} - \frac{13}{16}z^{-2} - \frac{5}{32}z^{-3}$$

$$\frac{13}{16}z^{-2} + \frac{5}{32}z^{-3}$$

$$\frac{13}{16}z^{-2} + \frac{39}{64}z^{-3} + \frac{13}{128}z^{-4}$$

$$-\frac{29}{64}z^{-3} - \frac{13}{128}z^{-4}$$

$$-\frac{29}{64}z^{-3} - \frac{87}{512}z^{-4} - \frac{29}{512}z^{-5}$$

$$-\frac{61}{512}z^{-4} + \frac{29}{512}z^{-5}$$

$$\text{类似可知: } f[0]=1, f[1]=-\frac{5}{4}, f[2]=\frac{13}{16}, f[3]=-\frac{29}{64}, \dots$$

6.1 试利用连续或离散时间傅立叶的性质确定下列时间函数 \$f(t)\$ 或序列 \$f[n]\$ 的连续或时间傅立叶变换。

$$1) \quad \cos \pi t + \frac{1}{4} + j \sin \pi t$$

解:

$$\frac{1}{2}(e^{j\pi t + \frac{1}{4}} + e^{-j\pi t + \frac{1}{4}}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\pi t} - e^{-j\pi t})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}e^{j\pi t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}e^{-j\pi t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\pi t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}\delta(\omega - \pi)\delta\pi + \frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{4}}\delta(\omega + \pi)\delta\pi + \frac{1}{2}\delta\pi\delta(\omega - \pi) - \frac{1}{2}\delta\pi\delta(\omega + \pi)$$

$$3) [te^{-t}\cos 4t]u(t)$$

解:

$$\cos 4t \stackrel{F}{=} \pi[\delta(\omega+4)+\delta(\omega-4)]$$

$$e^{-t}u(t) \stackrel{F}{=} \frac{1}{j\omega+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos 4t \cdot e^{-t}u(t) &\stackrel{F}{\rightarrow} \frac{1}{2\pi} \pi[\delta(\omega+4)+\delta(\omega-4)] \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega+2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{j(\omega+4)+2} + \frac{1}{j(\omega-4)+2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{4+2j\omega}{(j\omega+2)^2+4^2} \\ &= \frac{j\omega+2}{(j\omega+2)^2+4^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$-j\omega f(\omega) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) \quad \therefore t f(t) \xrightarrow{F} j \frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore t e^{-t}\cos 4t u(t) &\xrightarrow{CFT} j \frac{d}{d\omega} \frac{j\omega+2}{(j\omega+2)^2+4^2} \\ &= \frac{-(j\omega+2)^2-4^2}{((j\omega+2)^2+4^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$5) e^{-t}u(t-1)$$

$$\text{令 } t-1=\tau \quad \text{原式} = e^{-\tau}u(\tau) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{j\omega+1}$$

$$\therefore e^{-t}u(t-1) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{j\omega+1} e^{-j\omega}$$

$$7) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u[2-n]$$

解:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u[2-n] = 2^n u[-(n-3)-1] = 2^{n-3} u[-(n-3)-1] = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} u[-(n-3)-1]$$

$$\therefore -2^n u[-n-1] \xrightarrow{ZT} \frac{1}{1-2z^{-1}} \quad |z| < 2$$

$$\therefore 2^n u[-n-1] \xrightarrow{ZT} \frac{1}{2z^{-1}-1} \quad |z| < 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 8(2^{n-3} u[-(n-3)-1]) &\xrightarrow{ZT} 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2z^{-1}-1} \cdot z^{-3} \\ &= \frac{8}{2z^2-z^3} \end{aligned}$$

收敛域包括单位圆, \therefore 序列的DTFT存在. 令 $z=e^{j\Omega}$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-n} u[2-n] \xrightarrow{DTFT} \frac{8}{2e^{j2\Omega}-e^{j3\Omega}}$$

$$9) (2t+1)e^{-t}u(t-1)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} (2t+1)e^{-t}u(t-1) &= (2(t-1)+3)e^{-(t-1)-1}u(t-1) \\ &= 2(t-1)e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) + 3e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) \\ &\quad e \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由: } te^{-t}u(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{(j\omega+1)^2}$$

$$\therefore (t-1)e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{(j\omega+1)^2} e^{-j\omega}$$

$$e^{-t}u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega+1}$$

$$e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega+1} e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\therefore (2t+1)e^{-t}u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{2}{e^{j\omega+1}} e^{-j\omega} + \frac{3}{e^{j\omega+1}} e^{-j\omega}$$

$$1 \quad (1-2n)(1/2)u[n+1]$$

解:

$$-\frac{1}{2}(-2(n+1)+1)u[n+1] = -(n+1)u[n+1] + \frac{3}{2}u[n+1]$$

$$u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{1-e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k)$$

$$\text{由 } -jn f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{d}{d\Omega} F(\Omega)$$

$$\therefore -jn u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{-je^{-j\Omega}}{(1-e^{-j\Omega})^2} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{e^{-j\Omega}}{(1-e^{-j\Omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k)$$

$$\therefore u[n+1] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k) \right) e^{j\Omega}$$

$$(n+1)u[n+1] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{(1-e^{-j\Omega})^2} + j\pi e^{j\Omega} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k)$$

$$\therefore (1-2n)(1/2)u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{-1}{(1-e^{-j\Omega})^2} - j\pi e^{j\Omega} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k) + \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-j\Omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\Omega - \pi k) \right)$$

$$13 \quad [1 + \cos(\pi n/4)] 2^n u[-n]$$

$$\text{解: } -2^n u[-n-1] \xrightarrow{\text{ZT}} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \quad |z| < 2$$

$$2^n u[-n] = 2^n u[-(n-1)-1] = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} u[-(n-1)-1]$$

$$\therefore 2^n u[-n] \xrightarrow{\text{ZT}} 2 \frac{1}{z^{-1}-1} \cdot z^{-1} = \frac{2}{2-z} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\cos(\pi n/4) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \delta(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi k) + \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi k) \right\}$$

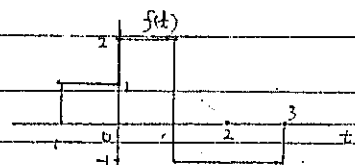
$$\text{由①式知 } 2^n u[-n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{2}{2-e^{j\Omega}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \cos(\pi n/4) \cdot 2^n u[-n] &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \delta(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi k) + \delta(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{4} - \pi k) \right\} * \frac{2}{2-e^{j\Omega}} \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2-e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4}-\pi k)}} + \frac{1}{2-e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4}-\pi k)}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{2-e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4})}} + \frac{2}{2-e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore [1 + \cos(\pi n/4)] 2^n u[-n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{2}{2-e^{j\Omega}} + \frac{2}{2-e^{j(\Omega+\frac{\pi}{4})}} + \frac{2}{2-e^{j(\Omega-\frac{\pi}{4})}}$$

14 $f(t)$ 如图示:

解: 由图给出 $f(t)$ 的表达式



$$f(t) = [u(t+1) - u(t)] + 2[u(t) - u(t-1)] - [u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$

$$-(u(t-2)-u(t-3))$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} (\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)) e^{-j\omega}$$

$$(u(t)+u(t-1)) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

$$(u(t+1)+u(t)) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} (\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega}) e^{j\omega}$$

$$-(u(t-1)+u(t-2)) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} -(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega}) e^{-j\omega}$$

$$-(u(t-2)+u(t-3)) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} -(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega}) e^{-2j\omega}$$

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{j\omega} + \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) -$$

$$(\frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{-2j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-2j\omega} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{-j\omega} + \frac{e^{j\omega}}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)e^{j\omega})$$

$$= \frac{2}{j\omega} + \frac{2\cos\omega}{j\omega} + 4\pi\delta(\omega) - (\frac{e^{-j\omega} + 2e^{-2j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + 4\pi\delta(\omega))$$

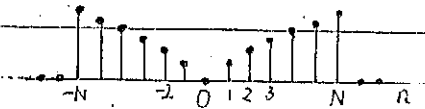
$$= \frac{2+2\cos\omega - e^{-j\omega} - 2e^{-2j\omega} - e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{2+2\cos\omega - e^{-j\omega}(1+2e^{-j\omega}+e^{-j\omega})}{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{2+2\cos\omega - e^{-j\omega}(1+e^{-j\omega})^2}{j\omega}$$

17 $f[n]$ 如图 所示:

解: 由图知 $f[n]$ 表达式



$$f[n] = \frac{-n}{N} (u[n+N] - u[n])$$

$$+ \frac{n}{N} (u[n] - u[n-(N+1)])$$

$$nu[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{e^{j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

$$u[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k)$$

$$n'u[n+N] = (n+N)u[n+N] - Nu[n+N]$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{j\omega N} - N \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right)$$

$$nu[n-(N+1)] = (n-(N+1))u[n-(N+1)] + (N+1)u[n-(N+1)]$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{-j\omega(N+1)} + (N+1) \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right)$$

$$\therefore f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \frac{1}{N} (-nu[n+N] + 2nu[n] - nu[n-(N+1)]) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}}$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(Ne^{j\omega N} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) - \left(\frac{e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{j\omega N} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{2e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k) - \left(\frac{e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta'(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{j\omega(N+1)} + (N+1) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + \pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) e^{-j\omega(N+1)}$$

$$19 \quad f[n] = \begin{cases} n & |n| \leq N \\ 0 & |n| > N \end{cases}$$

解:

$$f[n] = n(u[n+N] - u[n-(N+1)])$$

由上题的结论知

$$f[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \left(\frac{e^{j\omega N}}{(1-e^{j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{j\omega N} - N e^{j\omega N} \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{j\omega}} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{e^{-j\omega N}}{(1-e^{-j\omega})^2} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{-j\omega(N+1)} - (N+1) \left(\frac{1}{1-e^{-j\omega}} + j\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - 2\pi k) \right) e^{-j\omega(N+1)}$$

解:

$$\frac{\sin^2 \pi t}{\pi^2 t^2} = \left(\frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \right)^2 = \text{Sa}^2 \pi t = \frac{\partial}{\partial \pi} \text{Sa} \frac{2\pi t}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} F(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < \pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 \pi t}{\pi^2 t^2} = \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin \pi t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * F(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega - \pi)) * (u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega - \pi))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} (u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega + \pi) - 2u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega - \pi) + u(\omega - \pi) * u(\omega - \pi))$$

$$21 \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^n \delta(t - nT)$$

解: $x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^n \delta(t - nT) \cdot u(t)$

$$\therefore x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \alpha \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T} n) \cdot \alpha \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right) \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{j}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \alpha^n \left(\frac{1}{j(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T} n)} + \pi \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{T} n) \right)$$

$$\therefore u(\omega) * u(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\omega} d\tau = \omega u(\omega)$$

$$\therefore u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega + \pi) = (\omega + 2\pi) u(\omega + \pi)$$

$$u(\omega + \pi) * u(\omega - \pi) = \omega u(\omega)$$

$$u(\omega - \pi) * u(\omega - \pi) = (\omega - 2\pi) u(\omega - 2\pi)$$

$$\text{代入} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\omega + 2\pi) u(\omega + 2\pi) - 2\omega u(\omega) + (\omega - 2\pi) u(\omega - 2\pi)$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{|\omega|}{2\pi} & |\omega| < 2\pi \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$23 \quad \frac{\sin^2 \pi t}{\pi^2 t^2}$$

3. 利用拉氏变换或z变换的性质和熟知的一些基本拉氏变换或z变换对, 试求下列时
间函数 $f(t)$ 或序列 $f(n)$ 的拉氏变换或z变换, 并概画出收敛域和零、极点图。

2) $a^{-n} \operatorname{sgn}[n+2] \quad |a| < 1$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} a^{-n} \operatorname{sgn}[n+2] &= a^{-n} (u[n+2] - u[-n+2]) \\ &= a^{-n} u[n+2] - a^{-n} u[-n+2] \\ &= a^{-n} u[n+2] - a^{-n} u[-n+2] \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{-n} u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a| = \frac{1}{|a|}$$

$$a^n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$a^n u[-n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| < |a|$$

$$\therefore a^{-n} \operatorname{sgn}[n+2] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \cdot a^2 - \frac{z^2}{1-az} \cdot a^2 \quad < |z|$$

3) $t e^{-a(t-1)} u(t+1), \operatorname{Re}\{a\} > 0$

解: $t e^{-a(t-1)} u(t+1) = ((t+1) e^{-a(t+1)} u(t+1) - e^{-a(t+1)} u(t+1)) e^{2a}$

$$t e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{(s+a)^2}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$$

$$e^{-at} u(t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$$

$$(t+1) e^{-a(t+1)} u(t+1) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{e^{-s}}{(s+a)^2}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$$

$$e^{-a(t+1)} u(t+1) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{e^{-s}}{s+a}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore t e^{-a(t-1)} u(t+1) &\xrightarrow{s} \left(\frac{e^{-s}}{(s+a)^2} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s+a} \right) e^{2a} \\ &= \frac{1-s-a}{(s+a)^2} e^{2a+s} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-a\} \end{aligned}$$

6) $f[n] = \begin{cases} \cos(\pi n/8), & |n| \leq 4 \\ 0, & |n| > 4 \end{cases}$

解 $f[n] = (u[n+4] - u[n-5]) \cos \pi n/8$

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{8} n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1 - \cos(\pi/8) z^{-1}}{1 - (2 \cos(\pi/8) z^{-1} + z^{-2})}$$

$$f[n] = (u[n+4] - u[n-5]) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\pi/8} + e^{-j\pi/8})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n+4] + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n+4] - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n-5] - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n-5] \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}(n+4)} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}(n+4)} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) u[n+4] - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}(n-5)} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} u[n-5] \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}(n-5)} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} u[n-5] \\
 &\xrightarrow{z} \frac{e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n]}{1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1 \\
 \therefore e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}n} u[n] &\xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}} \quad |z| > |e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}}| = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z^{-4}}{1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{z^{-4}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{z^{-5}}{1 - e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{z^{-5}}{1 - e^{-j\frac{\pi}{8}} z^{-1}}$$

7. $\frac{1-e^{at}}{t} u(-t), a > 0$

解: $u(-t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{-s} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} < 0$

$-e^{at} u(-t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{s-a} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} < a$

$\therefore u(-t) = e^{at} u(-t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{-a}{s(s-a)}$

$\therefore -\frac{f(t)}{t} \xrightarrow{s} \int_0^s F(v) dv$

$\therefore \frac{u(-t) - e^{at} u(-t)}{t} \xrightarrow{s} - \int_0^s \left(\frac{1}{v-a} - \frac{1}{v} \right) dv$

$= - \left(\ln(v-a) - \ln v \right) \Big|_0^s$

$= \ln s - \ln s - a = \ln \frac{s}{s-a}$

$\text{Re}\{s\} < 0$

11. $\frac{1 - \sin \pi n}{n} u[-n-1]$

解:

$\sin(n+1)\pi = -\sin \pi n$

$\therefore u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1$

$\therefore u[-n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-z} \quad |z| < 1$

$u[-(n+1)] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z}{1-z} \quad |z| < 1$

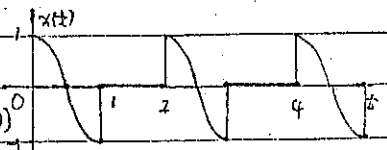
$\therefore \sin \pi n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{\sin \pi z^{-1}}{1 - (2\cos \pi) z^{-1} + z^{-2}} = 0$

$\therefore \frac{u[-(n+1)]}{n} \xrightarrow{z} \int_0^z F(v) v^{-1} dv = - \int_0^z \frac{1}{1-v} dv = - \left(-\ln(1-v) \right) \Big|_0^z$
 $= \ln(1-z) \quad |z| < 1$

13 $x(t)$ 如图所

解由图可写出表达式:

$x(t) = \cos \pi t (u(t) - u(t-1)) + \cos \pi (t-2) (u(t-2) - u(t-3))$
 $+ \cos \pi (t-4) (u(t-4) - u(t-5)) + \dots + \cos \pi (t-2k) (u(t-2k) - u(t-(2k+1)))$



$$\cos \pi t u(t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$\cos \pi t u(t-1) = -\cos \pi(t-1) u(t-1)$$

$$+\cos \pi(t-1) u(t-1) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\therefore \cos \pi t u(t) - \cos \pi t u(t-1) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s})$$

由时移性

$$\therefore x(s) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s}) + \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s}) e^{-2s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s}) e^{-4s} + \dots + \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s}) e^{-2ks}$$

$$= \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s}) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-2ks} \right) \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

1b $2te^{-2t} u(2t-1)$

解: $2te^{-2t} u(2t-1) = (2t-1)e^{-(2t-1)} u(2t-1) + e^{-(2t-1)} u(2t-1)$

$$= 2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right) e^{-2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)} u\left(2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) + e^{-2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)} u\left(2\left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right)$$

e

$$\therefore te^{-t} u(t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \operatorname{Re}\{-1\} \quad e^{-t} u(t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

由尺度变换性质

$$f(at) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

$$2te^{-2t} u(2t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)^2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -2$$

$$e^{-2t} u(2t) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\frac{s}{2} + 1} = \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -2$$

$$2te^{-2t} u(2t-1) \xrightarrow{s} \frac{1}{2\left(\frac{s}{2} + 1\right)^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}s} + \frac{1}{s+2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}s}$$

e

$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -2$

18 $[n-3]u[n]$

解 $[n-3]u[n] = (3-n)u[n] - u[n-3] + (n-3)u[n-3]$

$$= 3u[n] - nu[n] - 3u[n-3] + nu[n-3] + nu[n-3] - 3u[n-3]$$

$$= 3u[n] - 6u[n-3] - nu[n] + 2nu[n-3]$$

$$= 3u[n] - nu[n] + 2(n-3)u[n-3]$$

$$u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$nu[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^2} - \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$[n-3]u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{3}{1-z^{-1}} - \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + 2 \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \cdot z^{-3}$$

$$= \frac{3-3z^{-1}-z^{-1}+2z^{-4}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > 1$$

$$= \frac{3-4z^{-1}+2z^{-4}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}$$

6.4 确定下列函数的各自逆变的时间函数 $f(t)$ 或序列 $f[n]$

$$1) \cos^2(\omega t + \pi/3) = \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t + 2\pi/3)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{j(2\omega t + 2\pi/3)} + e^{-j(2\omega t + 2\pi/3)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{j2\pi/3} e^{j2\omega t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j2\pi/3} e^{-j2\omega t}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(t) + \frac{1}{4} e^{j2\pi/3} \delta(t + 2\tau) + \frac{1}{4} e^{-j2\pi/3} \delta(t - 2\tau)$$

$$2) \sin^2[(n - \pi)/2] = \frac{1 - \cos(n - \pi)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} (e^{j(n - \pi)} + e^{-j(n - \pi)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-j\pi} e^{jn} - \frac{1}{4} e^{j\pi} e^{-jn}$$

$$\therefore f[n] = \frac{1}{2} \delta[n] + \frac{1}{4} \delta[n+1] + \frac{1}{4} \delta[n-1]$$

$$5) F(\omega) = \begin{cases} \cos^2(\pi\omega/2W), & |\omega| < W \\ 0 & |\omega| \geq W \end{cases}$$

$$F(\omega) = \cos^2(\pi\omega/2W) \cdot (u(\omega+W) - u(\omega-W))$$

$$\therefore \cos^2 \pi\omega/2W = \frac{1 + \cos \pi\omega/W}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} (e^{j\pi\omega/W} + e^{-j\pi\omega/W})$$

其逆变换 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(t) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(t + \frac{\pi}{W}) + \frac{1}{4} \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{W})$

$$u(\omega+W) - u(\omega-W) \text{ 的逆变换为: } \frac{2W}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi W t}{2} = \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} \pi W t = f(t)$$

$$\therefore f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} \pi W t + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} \pi W (t + \frac{\pi}{W}) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} \pi W (t - \frac{\pi}{W})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} \pi W t + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} (\pi W t + \pi) + \frac{1}{4} \frac{W}{\pi} \text{Sa} (\pi W t - \pi)$$

$$6) \tilde{F}(\Omega) = \begin{cases} \pi - \Omega, & 0 < \Omega \leq \pi \\ \pi + \Omega, & -\pi \leq \Omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

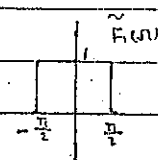
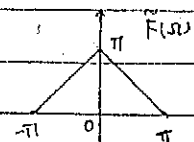
解: 如图

$$\tilde{F}(\Omega) = \tilde{F}_1(\Omega) * \tilde{F}_2(\Omega)$$

$$F(\omega) \text{ 的逆变换 } \tilde{f}[n] = \frac{\pi}{\pi} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi}{2} n = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi}{2} n$$

$$\therefore f[n] = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi}{2} n \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \frac{\pi}{2} n$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{Sa}^2 \frac{\pi}{2} n$$

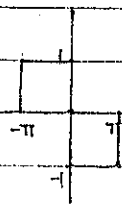


$$9) \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{j\omega(j\omega+1)} = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{1}{j\omega+1} \right) e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(t-2) - e^{-(t-2)} u(t-2)$$

$$11 \quad \hat{F}(\Omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < \Omega < \pi \\ 1, & -\pi < \Omega < 0 \end{cases}$$

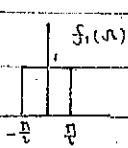
解: $f(x) = (u(x+\pi) - u(x)) - (u(x) - u(x-\pi))$



$$u(\Omega - \pi) - u(\Omega) = f_1(\Omega + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$u(\Omega) - u(\Omega - \pi) = f_1(\Omega - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\therefore \tilde{f}_1(\Omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} f[n] = \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi n$$



$$\therefore \hat{f}_1(n + \frac{\pi}{2}) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{ZT}^{-1}} f_2[n] = \frac{1}{2} S_a \frac{\pi}{2} n \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n}$$

$$\tilde{f}_1\left(n - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} f_3[n] = \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n}$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} f_2[n] - f_3[n] = \frac{1}{2} S_a \frac{\pi}{T} (e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}n} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}n})$$

$$= -j \sin \frac{n}{2} \pi S_a \frac{\pi}{T}$$

$$14 \quad \frac{1}{j+0.8e^{-j\pi}} - \frac{1}{j-0.8e^{-j\pi}} = \frac{-1.6e^{-j\pi}}{(j+0.8e^{-j\pi})(j-0.8e^{-j\pi})}$$

$$= \frac{-1.6e^{-j\pi}}{-1-0.64e^{-j2\pi}} = \frac{1.6e^{-j\pi}}{1+0.64e^{-j2\pi}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{-jn} = z^{-1}$$

$$T(z) = \frac{1.6z^{-1}}{1+0.64z^{-1}}$$

\therefore DTF 存在 \therefore 变换收敛域必包括单位圆

$$\frac{1.67}{1+0.68} \cdot \frac{1}{1.29} \cdot \frac{1}{1.6} (-0.64)^{n-1} (1.6n-1)$$

15 $F(\omega)$ 的模和幅角如下圖所示

解:

$$F(\omega) = (-\omega(u(\omega+1) - u(\omega)) + \omega(u(\omega) - u(\omega-1)))e^{-z\omega}$$

$$\frac{dF(w)}{dw} = \delta(w+1) - (u(w+1) - u(w)) + (u(w) - u(w-1)) - \delta(w-1) - 2w$$

$$\frac{dF(w)}{dw} \xrightarrow{\text{CTFT}} \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-j\omega} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\pi\omega} \right) e^{-j\omega} + \delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\pi\omega} - \left(\frac{1}{2} \delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\pi\omega} \right) e^{j\omega} - \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{-j5 \sin \omega}{\pi} - \left(\delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\pi\omega} \right) \cos \omega + \delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\pi\omega}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \left(\frac{-3 \sin t}{\pi} - \left(\delta(t) - \frac{1}{\pi t} \right) \cos t + \delta(t) - \frac{1}{\pi t} \right) / -j\omega$$

6.7 对于下列每一个拉氏变换或 z 变换像函数及其收敛域,试利用拉氏变换或 z 变换的性质确定他仍的自变换.

$$D \quad \frac{s^2 e^{-2s}}{s^2 + 2s + 5}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t u(t)$$

$$\frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 5} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t u(t) \right) = \left(-\frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t - 2e^{-t} \cos 2t \right) u(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$\therefore \frac{s^2 e^{-2s}}{s^2 + 2s + 5} \xrightarrow{e^{-2s}} \left(-\frac{3}{2} e^{-(t-2)} \sin 2(t-2) - 2e^{-(t-2)} \cos 2(t-2) \right) u(t-2) + \delta(t-2) \xrightarrow{e^{-2s}}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{2z}{(1-az^{-1})^3}, |z| < |a|$$

解

$$\frac{2}{(1-az^{-1})^3} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} 2 \frac{(n+2)!}{n! 2} a^n u[-n-1] = 2 \frac{(n+2)(n+1)n}{2} a^n u[-n-1]$$

$$= -(n+1)(n+2)a^n u[-n-1]$$

$$\frac{2z}{(1-az^{-1})^3} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} -(n+2)(n+3)a^{n+1} u[-(n+1)-1]$$

$$5) \quad \frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s+1}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

解:

$$\frac{1}{s+1} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} e^{-t} u(t) \quad \frac{-e^{-sT}}{s+1} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} -e^{-(t-T)} u(t-T)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s+1} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} e^{-t} u(t) - e^{-(t-T)} u(t-T)$$

$$7) \quad \frac{e^s}{s(1-e^{-s})}, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$9) \quad \frac{1}{z(1-z^{-N})}, |z| > 0$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} f[n] = u[n]$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z^{-N}} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} f[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & n=1, 2, \dots \\ 0 & n \neq 1, 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{z(1-z^N)} = \frac{z^{-1}}{1-z^N} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} f[n-1] = \begin{cases} f[n-1] & n-1 \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & n-1 \notin \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

11) $\left(\frac{1-e^{-s}}{s}\right)^2, \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$

解: $\frac{1-2e^{-s}+e^{-2s}}{s^2}$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} t u(t)$$

$$\frac{1-2e^{-s}+e^{-2s}}{s^2} \xrightarrow{s^{-1}} t u(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2)$$

15) $\frac{a \sin \Omega_0 z^{-2}}{1 - (2a \cos \Omega_0)z^{-2} + a^2 z^{-4}}, |z| > |a|$

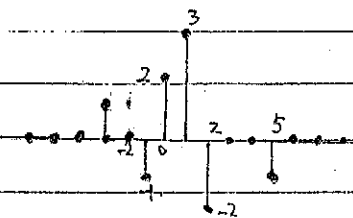
解: $\frac{a \sin \Omega_0 z^{-2}}{(1 - (2a \cos \Omega_0)z^{-2} + a^2 z^{-4})} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} a \sin \Omega_0 n u[n]$

$$\therefore \frac{(a \sin \Omega_0) z^{-2}}{1 - 2a \cos \Omega_0 z^{-2} + a^2 z^{-4}} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} \begin{cases} a \frac{\Omega_0}{2} \sin \Omega_0 \frac{n}{2} u[\frac{n}{2}] & n=2l \\ 0 & n \neq 2l \end{cases}$$

6.13 已知离散时间序列 $x[n]$ 如图所示, 它的 DTFT $X(\omega)$ 写成直角坐标形式为 $X(\omega) = \tilde{R}(\omega) + j\tilde{I}(\omega)$. 试概画出下列每个离散时间傅立叶变换 $\tilde{Y}(\omega)$ 相对应的序列 $y[n]$. 若 $y[n]$ 是一个复序列, 试概画出它的实部和虚部分量.

1) $\tilde{Y}(\omega) = \tilde{I}(\omega) - j\tilde{R}(\omega)$

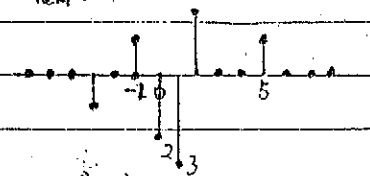
解: $\begin{aligned} f_o(\omega) &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{I}(\omega) \\ f_e[n] &\xleftarrow{\text{DTFT}} \tilde{R}(\omega) \end{aligned}$



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I}(\omega) &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} -j f_o[n] = j \left(\frac{y[n] - y[-n]}{2} \right) \\ -j\tilde{R}(\omega) &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} -j f_e[n] = -j \left(\frac{y[n] + y[-n]}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

即:

$$\tilde{Y}(\omega) = \tilde{I}(\omega) - j\tilde{R}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} -j y[n]$$



2) $\tilde{Y}(\omega) = \tilde{I}(\omega) + j\tilde{R}(\omega)e^{j\Omega}$

$$j\tilde{R}(\omega)e^{j\Omega} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} j f_e[n+1] = j \left(\frac{y[n+1] + y[-(n+1)]}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y}(\omega) = \tilde{I}(\omega) + j\tilde{R}(\omega)e^{j\Omega} \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} -j \frac{y[n] - y[-n]}{2} + j \frac{y[n+1] + y[-(n+1)]}{2}$$

$$3) \hat{Y}(n) = \hat{R}(n) - [\hat{R}(n) + \hat{I}(n)] e^{-jn}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{R}(n) + \hat{I}(n) &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} -j f_0[n] + f_e[n] \\ -e^{jn} [\hat{R}(n) + \hat{I}(n)] &\xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} (-j f_0[n-1] + f_e[n-1]) \end{aligned}$$

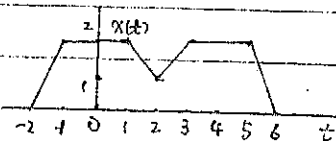
$$\therefore \hat{Y}(n) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} f_e[n] + (j f_0[n-1] - f_e[n-1])$$

6.14. 设 $X(\omega)$ 是如图所示的连续时间信号 $x(t)$ 的傅里叶变换, 试在求出 $X(\omega)$ 的情况下, 完成下列每一个计算或作图。

1) 求 $X(\omega)$ 的幅角

$x(t+2)$ 为偶函数: 令 $x(t) = x(t+2)$

$$\therefore x(t) = x(t-2)$$



$$x(t) \text{ 为实偶函数故相位: } \varphi(\omega) = \varphi(-\omega) = \begin{cases} 0 & X(\omega) \geq 0 \\ \pm \pi & X(\omega) < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$X(\omega) = X'(\omega) e^{-j2\omega}$$

$$\therefore \varphi(\omega) = \varphi'(\omega) + 2\omega = \begin{cases} -2\omega & X(\omega) \geq 0 \\ \pm \pi - 2\omega & X(\omega) < 0 \end{cases}$$

2) $X(\omega)$ 的值

$$\text{解: } X(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = (6+2) \times 2 - 1 \times 2 - 1 \times 1 = 13$$

3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega$ 的值

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\therefore x(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega = 2\pi x(0) = 4\pi$$

4) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega X(\omega) d\omega$ 的值

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(\omega) \quad X'(t) \leftrightarrow j\omega X(\omega) \quad \therefore -jX'(t) \leftrightarrow \omega X(\omega)$$

$$\text{由上题结论知 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \omega X(\omega) d\omega = 2\pi (-jX'(0)) = 0$$

$$5) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi \left(\int_{-2}^0 (2t+4)^2 dt + \int_0^1 4 dt + \int_1^2 (-t+3)^2 dt + \int_2^3 (t-1)^2 dt + \int_3^4 4 dt + \int_4^5 (-t+4)^2 dt \right) \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{4}{3} + 8 + \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - 4 + 8 + \frac{4}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{52}{3} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{104}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

6) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j2\omega} d\omega$ 的值

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) e^{j2\omega} d\omega = 2\pi x(2) = 2\pi$$

7) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2X(\omega) \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j\omega} d\omega$ 的值

$$X(\omega) \cdot 2 \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} \xleftrightarrow{\text{CFT}} x(t) * r_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) r_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2x(\omega) \cdot \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} e^{j\omega} d\omega = 2\pi x(t) r_2(t) \Big|_{t=1} = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) r_2(1-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= 2\pi (4 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{14}{2}\pi$$

$$8) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx(\omega) e^{j\omega}}{d\omega} d\omega$$

$$j\omega F^{-1}(x(\omega) e^{j\omega}) \xleftrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{dx(\omega) e^{j\omega}}{d\omega}$$

$$F^{-1}(x(\omega) e^{j\omega}) = x(t+1)$$

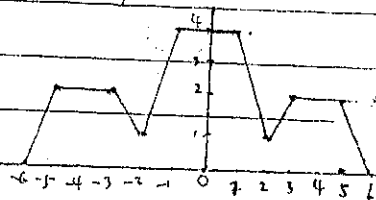
$$\therefore F^{-1} \left(\frac{dx(\omega) e^{j\omega}}{d\omega} \right) = -j\omega x(t+1)$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx(\omega) e^{j\omega}}{d\omega} d\omega = 2\pi (-j\omega x(t+1)) \Big|_{t=0} = 2\pi (-j\omega x(1))$$

$$= 0$$

9) 根据 $\text{Re}\{X(\omega)\}$ 画出其傅里叶反变换的时间函数图形。

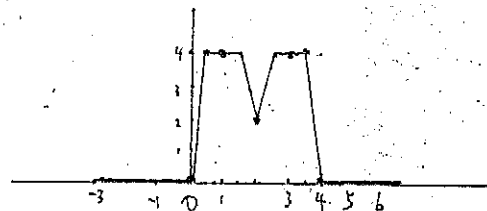
$$\text{Re}\{X(\omega)\} \xleftrightarrow{\text{CFT}^{-1}} \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$



10) 根据 $X(\omega/2)e^{-j\omega}$ 的傅里叶反变换的时间函数图形。

$$\frac{1}{2} X\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\text{CFT}} f(at) = f(2t)$$

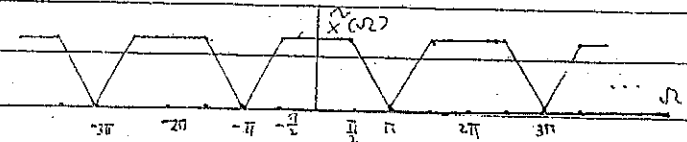
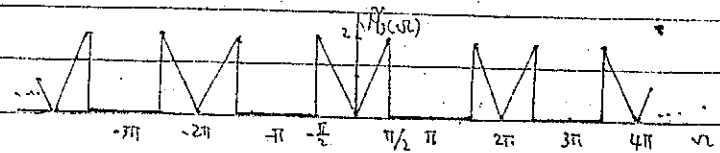
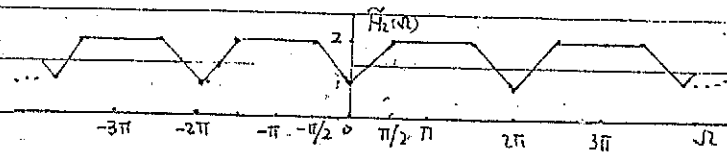
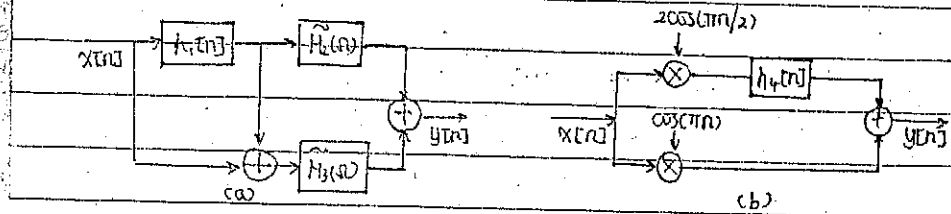
$$\therefore X\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega} \xleftrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2f(2t-1) = 2f(t-2) = 2x(2t-2)$$



6.16 考虑如图 (a) 和 (b) 所示的两个离散时间 LTI 系统。

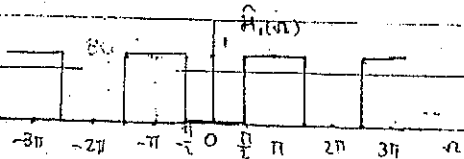
1) 对图 (a) 的系统, 若 $\tilde{H}_1(\omega)$ 和 $\tilde{H}_2(\omega)$ 如图 (c, d) 并已知 $h_1[n] = \delta[n] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{2})$, 若输入 $x[n]$ 的频谱如图 (e) 所示, 试求输出 $y[n]$ 并画出其频谱 $Y(\omega)$

2) 对 (b) 的系统, 若已知 $h_1[n] = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{2})$ 当输入仍与 (1) 中的输入相同时, 试求系统的输出 $y[n]$ 并画出其频谱。



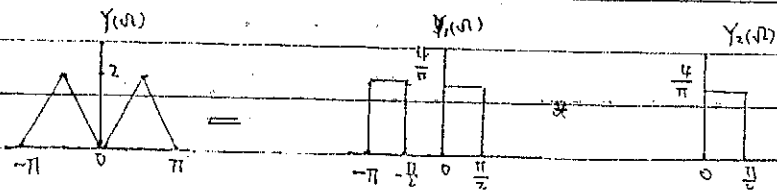
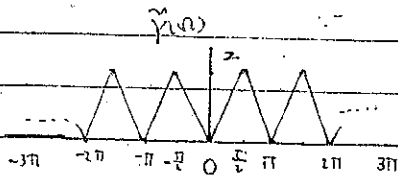
解: 1) $h_1(n) = \delta(n) - \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{2})$
 $\therefore \tilde{H}_1(\omega) = 1 - \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} < |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$

画图:



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Y}(\omega) &= (\tilde{X}(\omega) + \tilde{X}(\omega) \cdot \tilde{H}_1(\omega)) \tilde{H}_2(\omega) + \tilde{X}(\omega) \cdot \tilde{H}_1(\omega) \cdot \tilde{H}_2(\omega) \\ &= \tilde{X}(\omega) \tilde{H}_2(\omega) + \tilde{X}(\omega) \tilde{H}_1(\omega) (\tilde{H}_1(\omega) + \tilde{H}_2(\omega)) \end{aligned}$$

对 $\tilde{Y}(\omega)$ 作图运算后得:



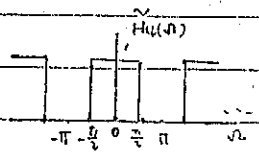
$$\tilde{Y}_1(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2\pi} \left(\text{Sa}(\frac{\pi}{2}) + \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi}{2}) e^{-j\pi n} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{4}) + \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{4}) e^{-j\pi n})$$

$$\tilde{Y}_2(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2\pi} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{4})$$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y}(\omega) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}^{-1}} 2\pi \tilde{y}_1(n) \cdot \tilde{y}_2(n) = \frac{2}{\pi} \text{Sa}^2(\frac{\pi n}{4}) (1 + e^{-j\pi n})$$

$$\therefore y(n) = \frac{2}{\pi} \text{Sa}^2(\frac{\pi n}{4}) (1 + e^{-j\pi n})$$

2) $h_4(n) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}(\frac{\pi n}{2}) \therefore \tilde{H}_4(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < |\omega| < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{2} < |\omega| < \pi \end{cases}$

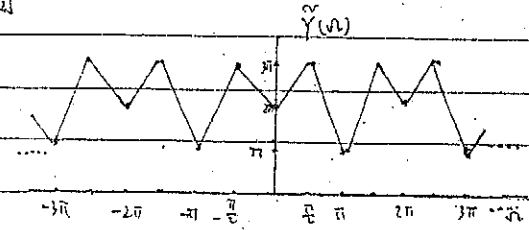


$$\cos(\pi n/2) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\pi n/2} + e^{-j\pi n/2}) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \pi (\delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}))$$

$$\cos \pi n = \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\pi n} + e^{-j\pi n}) \xrightarrow{\text{DTFT}} \pi (\delta(\omega + \pi) + \delta(\omega - \pi))$$

$$\therefore \text{由图 } \tilde{Y}(\omega) = \tilde{X}(\omega) (2\pi (\delta(\omega + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2})) \cdot \tilde{H}_4(\omega) + \pi (\delta(\omega + \pi) + \delta(\omega - \pi)))$$

Y(omega) 作图



$$y[n] = 2\pi x[n] + x[n] \cos(n\pi)$$

$$= x[n] (2\pi + \cos(n\pi))$$

设连续时间信号 $v(t)$ 是由 $x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 相乘得到的信号, 离散时间序列 $v[n]$ 是 $x_1[n]$ 和 $x_2[n]$ 得到的序列, 即

$$v(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \text{ 和 } v[n] = x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n]$$

$x_1(t)$ 和 $x_2(t)$ 分别是带限于 f_{M1} 和 f_{M2} Hz 的, 如果对 $v(t)$ 周期冲激串抽样, 试求满足抽样定理 (即 $v(t)$ 能从其中等间隔样本中恢复) 的最大抽样间隔 T_{max} 。若 $f_{M1} = f_{M2} = 2$ kHz, 则 x 等于多少 ms (毫秒)。

若 $x_1[n]$ 和 $x_2[n]$ 分别是带限于 Ω_{M1} 和 Ω_{M2} 的离散时间信号, 如果对 $v[n]$ 离散时间抽样满足离散时间时域抽样定理 (即 $v[n]$ 能从其等间隔样本中恢复) 的最大抽样间隔 x , 若 $\Omega_{M1} = \pi/8$, $\Omega_{M2} = \pi/6$, 试计算此时的 N_{max} 。

$$1) \because v(t) = x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \therefore v_{max} = 4 \text{ kHz} \therefore T_{max} < \frac{1}{2v_{max}} = \frac{1}{8 \text{ kHz}} = 1.25 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$\therefore T_{max} \text{ 等于 } 12.5 \text{ ms}$$

$$2) \because \Omega_s > 2(\Omega_{M1} + \Omega_{M2}) = \frac{7}{12}\pi \therefore N_{max} < \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_s} = \frac{2\pi}{\frac{7}{12}\pi} = \frac{24}{7} \text{ 取整数}$$

$$N_{max} = 3 \quad v[n] = x_1[n] \cdot x_2[n] \therefore \Omega_m = \min(\Omega_{M1}, \Omega_{M2}) \therefore N_{max} = \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_m} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/8} = 16$$

6.22 本题研究带通信号的抽样问题。若 $x(t)$ 是一个连续时间带通信号, 其频谱 $X(\omega)$ 如图(a)所示, 即 $X(\omega) = 0, \omega < \omega_1$ 和 $\omega > \omega_2$ 。考虑如图(c)的抽样和重构系统, 为讨论方便, 假设重构滤波器 $H_r(\omega)$ 是一个理想内插滤波器。

1) 按照抽样定理, 抽样间隔为 $T \leq \pi/\omega_2$, 试求出 $x_p(t)$ 和 $x_r(t)$ 的频谱。

2) 在本题中会发现, $x_p(t)$ 的频谱离 ω 轴还有较大裕度。若 $\omega_2 = m(\omega_2 - \omega_1)$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, H_r 为图(b)所示的理想带通滤波器, 试求出此时的 $x_p(t)$ 和 $x_r(t)$ 的频谱。

3) 对任意的 ω_1 和 $\omega_2, \omega_2 > \omega_1$, 重构滤波器的 $H_r(\omega)$ 仍为图(b)所示。试证明: 只要抽样频率 ω_s 或抽样间隔 T 分别满足

$$\omega_s \geq 2\omega_2/m \text{ 或 } T \leq m\pi/\omega_2$$

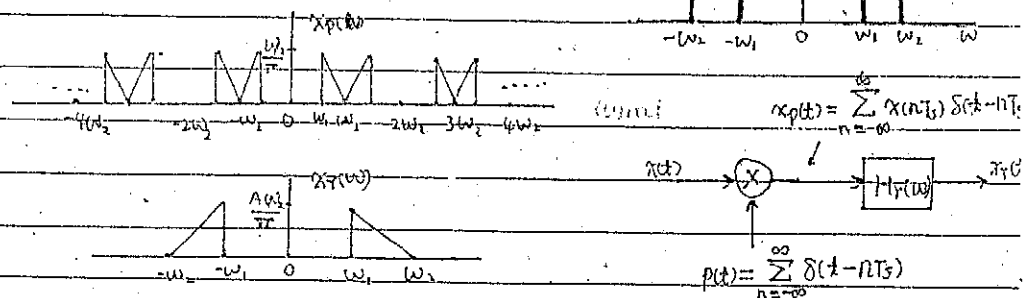
其中 m 是不大于 $\omega_2/(\omega_2 - \omega_1)$ 的最大整数。为使 $x_r(t) = x(t)$, 计算重构带通滤波器 $H_r(\omega)$ 的通常增益 A 。这就是带通信号的连续时间抽样定理。

解: (1)

$$x_p(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - n\omega_s) = \frac{\omega_2}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega - n2\omega_2)$$

$$x_r(t) = \frac{A\omega_2}{\pi} x(t) \therefore H_r(\omega) \text{ 是理想内插滤波器}$$

作图



2) $x_p(t), x_r(t)$ 同上 只不过将 $\omega_s = m\Delta\omega$ 即可

3) $A \cdot \frac{\omega_s}{m\pi} = 1 \therefore A = \frac{m\pi}{\omega_s}$

4 对于列用时域或频域表示的连续和离散时间信号, 它们是能量有限信号还是功率有限信号? 并分别计算它在单位电阻上消耗的能量或平均功率。

1) 电流信号 $i(t) = \frac{\sin(10^3\pi t)}{\pi(t-10^{-3})} \text{ mA}$

解: 能量有限信号

$$\sin(10^3\pi(t-10^{-3})) = \sin(10^3\pi t - \pi) = -\sin 10^3\pi t$$

$$\therefore i(t) = -10^3 \frac{\sin 10^3\pi(t-10^{-3})}{10^3\pi(t-10^{-3})} = -10^3 \text{Sa}(10^3\pi(t-10^{-3}))$$

$$\therefore I(\omega) = -\mathcal{F}_{2 \times 10^3}(\omega) e^{-j\omega 10^{-3}}$$

$$R_{X(10)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \times 10^3 \cdot 1$$

$$= 100 \text{ mW}$$

3) $X(\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^k \text{Sa}^2(k\pi) \delta(\omega - 2 \times 10^3\pi k)$

此信号为功率有限信号

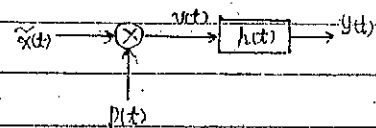
$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4} (-1)^k \text{Sa}^2(k\pi) \delta(\omega - k \times 10^3\pi)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore P &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{<T>} |\tilde{x}(t)|^2 dt = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4} (-1)^k \text{Sa}^2(k\pi) \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{16} \text{Sa}^4(k\pi) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \quad (\text{因为 } \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}^4(k\pi) = 1) \end{aligned}$$

6.32 研究如图所示的系统, 其中 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 是周期为 $T = 2\pi/\omega_0$ 的实周期信号, 其傅立叶级数表示为

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{jk\omega_0 t} \text{ 和 } h(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right)$$

$$p(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$$



1) 试求 $y(t)$

2) 如果上述 $p(t)$ 修改成 $p(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$, 那么 $y(t)$ 将变成什么?

3) 对于如图所示的系统, 以上面已给定的 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 和 $h(t)$, 基于上两小题的求解和结果, 如果要确定周期信号 $\tilde{x}(t)$ 的任何一个傅里叶级数系数 F_k 的实部, $p(t)$ 应如何选择? 如果要不能 F_k 的虚部, $p(t)$ 又应如何选择?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } X(\omega) &= F\{\tilde{x}(t)\} = F\left\{\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k e^{jk\omega_0 t}\right\} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k F\{e^{jk\omega_0 t}\} \\ &= 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{\cos \omega_0 t\} = \pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$H(\omega) = R_{w_0}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < |\omega| < \frac{\omega_0}{2} \\ 0 & |\omega| > \frac{\omega_0}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(\omega) * p(\omega) \cdot R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \times \pi (\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) \cdot R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \right) \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \cdot R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} (F_1 \delta(\omega + \omega_0) + F_1 \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} (F_1 \delta(\omega) + F_1 \delta(\omega)) R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} (F_1 + F_1) \delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} Y(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} (F_1 + F_1) \delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} (F_1 + F_1) \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$= \pi (F_1 + F_1) = \frac{1}{2} (F_1 + F_1)$$

$$P(\omega) = F(\sin \omega t) = \pi j (\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0))$$

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F_k \delta(\omega - k\omega_0) \times \pi j (\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} j (F_1 \delta(\omega) - F_1 \delta(\omega)) R_{w_0}(\omega)$$

$$= \pi j (F_1 - F_1) \delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} Y(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{\pi j}{2\pi} (F_1 - F_1) = \frac{j}{2} (F_1 - F_1)$$

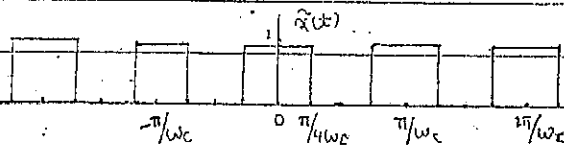
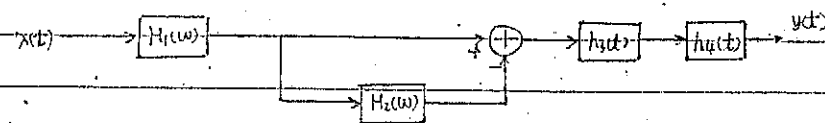
(3) 若已知任一 F_k 的实部, $\therefore \hat{x}(t)$ 为实周期信号 $\therefore F_k = F_k^*$

只需取 $p(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$

若要确定 F_k 的虚部, 则

$$p(t) = -\sin \omega_0 t$$

7.4 考虑如图所示的四个连续时间 LTI 系统的互联系统, 改画:



$$H_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} j\omega/2, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_c \end{cases}, \quad h_3(t) = \frac{\sin 3\omega_c t}{\pi t}, \quad H_2(\omega) = 0, \quad h_4(t) = \delta(t)$$

1) 如果输入 $x(t)$ 是如图所用的周期方法, 此时输出 $y(t)$ 是什么

求整个系统的频率响应 $H(\omega)$ 和单位冲激响应 $h(t)$, 并画出它们的函数图形

$$1) \quad T = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \quad \therefore \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\omega_c$$

$$\text{令 } x(t) = \gamma_{\frac{\pi}{\omega_c}}(t)$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \delta(t - k \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}) = x(t) \cdot \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - k \frac{\pi}{\omega_c})$$

$$\therefore x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right)$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right) * \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\omega_c \delta(\omega - 2\omega_c k) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi}{4\omega_c} (\omega - 2\omega_c k) \right)$$

$$\tilde{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \gamma_{\frac{\pi}{2\omega_c}}(t - k \frac{\pi}{\omega_c})$$

$$\therefore x(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right)$$

$$\therefore \tilde{x}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right) e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \omega}$$

$$h_3(t) = \frac{\sin 3\omega_c t}{\pi} = \frac{3\omega_c \sin 3\omega_c t}{\pi 3\omega_c} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} R_{6\omega_c}(\omega) \quad h_4(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore Y(\omega) = (\tilde{x}(\omega) H_1(\omega) - \tilde{x}(\omega) H_1(\omega) H_2(\omega)) H_3(\omega) H_4(\omega)$$

$$= \tilde{x}(\omega) H_1(\omega) (1 - H_2(\omega)) H_3(\omega) H_4(\omega)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right) e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \omega} \cdot j\omega \frac{1}{2} R_{2\omega_c}(\omega) \cdot (1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \omega}) \cdot R_{6\omega_c}(\omega) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{\pi\omega}{4\omega_c} \right) e^{-jk \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \omega} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \omega} \right) + \frac{\pi}{2} j\omega \delta(\omega) - \frac{j\omega}{2} \pi e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \omega} \delta(\omega) R_{2\omega_c}(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}(t) - \frac{1}{2} \tilde{x}\left(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}\right) \right) * \frac{2\omega_c}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \omega_c t = 0$$

$$2) \quad H(\omega) = (H_1(\omega) - H_1(\omega) H_2(\omega)) \cdot H_3(\omega) \cdot H_4(\omega)$$

$$= (j\omega \frac{1}{2} R_{2\omega_c}(\omega) - j\omega \frac{1}{2} R_{2\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \omega}) \cdot R_{6\omega_c}(\omega) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_{2\omega_c}(\omega) - \frac{1}{2} R_{2\omega_c}(\omega) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{\omega_c} \omega}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{Sa} \omega_c t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_c(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}))$$

7.6 已知某连续时间 LTI 系统的如下信息: 当输入为反因果信号 $x(t)=0, t>0$ 时, 它的像函数 $X(s)$ 和系统输出信号 $y(t)$ 为

$$X(s) = \frac{s+2}{s-2} \quad \text{和} \quad y(t) = \frac{1}{3} e^{-t} u(t) - \frac{2}{3} e^{2t} u(-t)$$

1) 试求该系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和单位阶跃响应 $s(t)$

2) 如果该系统的输入为 $x(t) = e^{3t}, -\infty < t < \infty$, 试确定系统的输出 $y(t)$ 。

3) 写出该 LTI 系统的微分方程表示。

解:

$$1) \quad X(s) = \frac{4}{s-2} + 1 \quad \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$$

$$\therefore x(t) = 4e^{2t} u(-t) + \delta(t)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s+2} \quad -1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < -2$$

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{\frac{1}{3} \frac{s+1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{s-1}{s-2}}{\frac{s+1}{s-2}} = \frac{-1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2} \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 2$$

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

$$= -(e^{-t}u(t) - 2e^{-2t}u(t))$$

$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t (2e^{-\tau} - e^{-\tau}) u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t (2e^{-\tau} - e^{-\tau}) d\tau \cdot u(t)$$

$$= (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$2) \quad y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = e^{3t} * (2e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{-t}u(t))$$

$$= e^{3t} * 2e^{-2t}u(t) - e^{3t} * e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$e^{3t} * 2e^{-2t}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{3\tau} \cdot 2e^{-2(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= 2e^{-2t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{5\tau} d\tau$$

$$= 2e^{-2t} \left[\frac{e^{5\tau}}{5} \right]_{-\infty}^t$$

$$= 2e^{-2t} (e^{5t} - 0)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} e^{3t}$$

$$e^{3t} * e^{-t}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{3\tau} \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \int_{-\infty}^t e^{4\tau} d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \left(\frac{e^{4\tau}}{4} - 0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{3t}}{4}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{2}{5} e^{3t} - \frac{e^{3t}}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20} e^{3t}$$

$$3) \quad H(s) = \frac{-5s}{1+s^2} + \frac{2s}{1+2s^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{s}{s^2+3s+2}$$

LTI系统的微分方程

$$\therefore \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

7.9 假设某个离散时间LTI系统对输入 $(1/2)^n u[n]$ 的响应是 $(1/4)^n u[n]$ 。如果当该系统的输入是 $\delta[n] = -(1/2)^n u[n]$ ，系统的输出是什么？

解：

$$(n+2) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] = (n) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] = (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2} + \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{4}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2} = \frac{z(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{z(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2} = \frac{z(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2}$$

$$S[n] = (-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] \xrightarrow{z} -\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X(z) = \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}}{2(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \right) = -\frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$X(z) = \frac{A_1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{A_{12}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{A_{22}}{(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}$$

$$A_1 = -\frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})^2} \Big|_{z^{-1} = -2} = -\frac{2(1 + 2)^2}{(1 + 2)^2} = -\frac{9}{8}$$

$$A_{12} = -\frac{1}{(2)!} \frac{d}{dz^{-1}} \left[\frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \right] \Big|_{z^{-1} = -2} = -\frac{5}{8}$$

$$A_{22} = -\frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})^2}{(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} \Big|_{z^{-1} = -2} = -\frac{2(1 - \frac{1}{2})^2}{1 + 1} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x(t) = -\frac{9}{8}(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] - \frac{5}{8}(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] - \frac{1}{4}(n+1)(\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$$

7.10 考虑如下微分方程描述的连续时间 LTI 系统

$$\frac{d^3 y(t)}{dt^3} + \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} - 4 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 4y(t) = 3 \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} - 4x(t)$$

1) 试写出该系统的系统函数 $H(s)$ 并画出 $H(s)$ 的零极点图。

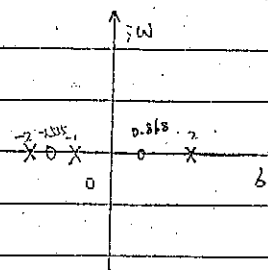
2) 对于该系统的系统下列的每一种附加信息, 确定它的单位冲激响应:

a) 系统是稳定的 b) 系统是因果的 c) 系统是反因果的

解:

$$1) \text{ 由方程写出 } H(s) = \frac{3s^2 + 2s - 4}{s^3 + s^2 - 4s - 4}$$

$$= \frac{3s^2 + 2s - 4}{(s-2)(s+2)(s+1)}$$



2) a) 系统是稳定, 收敛域为 $-1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$ 收敛域应包含虚轴

$$H(s) = \frac{3s^2 + 2s - 4}{(s+2)(s+1)(s-2)} = \frac{3s^2 + 2s - 4}{(s+2)(s+1)(s-2)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{7}{s+2} - \frac{7}{s-2}$$

$$h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) - e^{2t}u(-t) + e^{-2t}u(t)$$

b) 系统是因果的: $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

$$h(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{2t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$$

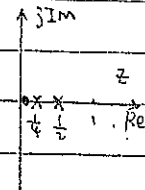
c) 系统是反因果的: $\text{Re}\{s\} < -2$

$$h(t) = -(e^{-t}u(-t) + e^{2t}u(-t) + e^{-2t}u(-t))$$

③④ 连解得:

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1})}$$

$$\therefore H(j\omega) = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega})(1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-j\omega})}$$



12 一个离散时间因果 LTI 系统的输入和输出分别用 $x[n]$ 和 $y[n]$ 表示, 已知该系统由如下两个包含信号 $v[n]$ 的差分方程描述。

$$y[n] + (1/4)y[n-1] + v[n] + (1/2)v[n-1] = 2/3 x[n] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$y[n] - 5/4 y[n-1] + 2v[n] - 2v[n-1] = -5/3 x[n] \quad \textcircled{2}$$

1) 试求该系统的频率响应和系统函数, 并根拠它的零极点图。

2) 求该系统的单位冲激响应和单位阶跃响应。

3) 写出该系统用 $x[n]$ 和 $y[n]$ 描述的单一的差分方程表示。

解: 1) 由方程①两边取拉氏变换:

$$Y(z) + \frac{1}{4}Y(z)z^{-1} + V(z) + \frac{1}{2}V(z)z^{-1} = \frac{2}{3}X(z) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

再由②两边取拉氏变换:

$$Y(z) - \frac{5}{4}Y(z)z^{-1} + 2V(z) - 2V(z)z^{-1} = -\frac{5}{3}X(z) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$2) \quad H(z) = \frac{4}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{-1}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{step} &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^n h[m] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n h[m] = 4 \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} u[n] \\ &= (8(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}) - \frac{4}{3}(1 - (\frac{1}{4})^{n+1}))u[n] \end{aligned}$$

3) 由 $H(z)$ 直接写差分方程:

$$y[n] - \frac{3}{4}y[n-1] + \frac{1}{8}y[n-2] = 3x[n] - \frac{1}{2}x[n-1]$$

7.13. 单边拉氏变换或z变换不能恰当任意时间函数或序列的复频域表示, 只有因果时间函数或序列, 单边拉氏变换或z变换等价于双边拉氏变换或z变换, 才可以作为唯一的复频域表示. 试求下列时间函数或序列的单边拉氏变换或z变换, 确定其像函数收敛域和极点分布, 并与其双边拉氏变换或双边z变换作比较.

1) $e^{-at}u(t)$, $a > 0$

解:

$$X_u(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at}u(t)e^{-st}dt = \frac{1}{s+a} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -a$$

$$= X(s)$$

极点 $p = -a$

3) $a^n u[n]$, $|a| < 1$

$$X_u(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n u[n]z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$= X(z)$$

极点 $z = a$

5) $a^{|n|}$, $|a| < 1$

$$a^{|n|} = \begin{cases} a^n & n < 0 \\ a^n & n \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore X_u(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} = \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^{|n|} z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^{-n} z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{az}{1-az} + \frac{1}{1-az^{-1}} \quad |a| < |z| < \frac{1}{|a|}$$

$$X_u(z) \neq X(z)$$

$X_u(z)$ 极点为 $z = a$

7) $e^{-at}[u(t) - u(t-T)]$

$$X_u(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at}[u(t) - u(t-T)]e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \int_0^T e^{-(a+s)t}dt$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-(a+s)t}}{a+s} \Big|_0^T$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-(a+s)T} - 1}{a+s}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-(a+s)T}}{a+s}$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-aT}e^{-sT}}{a+s}$$

Re{s} > -a, 除极点外, s平面

极点 $p = -a$ 零点 $z = -a$, 两者相消

$$X(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at}[u(t) - u(t-T)]e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \int_0^T e^{-(a+s)t}dt$$

$$= \frac{1 - e^{-(a+s)T}}{a+s}$$

Re{s} > -a, 整个s平面除无穷远点

$$X_u(s) = X(s)$$

9) $a^n[u[n] - u[n-N]]$

$$X_u(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a^n [u[n] - u[n-N]] z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1 - (az^{-1})^N}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

$|z| > |a|$ 收敛域 $|z| > 0$

极点 $p = a$ 零点 $z = a$

$$X(z) = \frac{1 - (az^{-1})^N}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

$|z| > |a|$ 收敛域 $|z| > 0$

$$\therefore X_u(z) = X(z)$$

$$12) \Delta \delta[n] = \sin[\Omega_0(n-1)]$$

$$X_u(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin[\Omega_0(n-1)] z^{-n}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin[\Omega_0(n-1)] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2j} (e^{j\Omega_0(n-1)} - e^{-j\Omega_0(n-1)}) z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (e^{-j\Omega_0} e^{j\Omega_0 n} z^{-n} - e^{j\Omega_0} e^{-j\Omega_0 n} z^{-n})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} (e^{-j\Omega_0} \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} - e^{j\Omega_0} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1}}) \quad |z| > 1$$

$$\therefore X_u(z) = (1 - z^{-1}) - \frac{1}{2j} (e^{-j\Omega_0} \frac{1}{1 - e^{j\Omega_0} z^{-1}} - e^{j\Omega_0} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-j\Omega_0} z^{-1}}) \quad |z| > 1$$

极点 $p_1 = e^{j\Omega_0}, p_2 = e^{-j\Omega_0}$ 零点 $z = 1$

$$\therefore X_u(z) \neq X(z) \therefore X_u(z) \neq X(z)$$

$$10) 3\delta'(t) + \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$X_u(s) = \int_0^{\infty} (3\delta'(t) + \cos \omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= 3s + \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$= \frac{3s^2 + 3s\omega_0^2 + s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} = \frac{s(3s^2 + 3\omega_0^2 + 1)}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{极点 } p_1 = \pm j\omega_0 \quad \text{零点 } z_1 = 0 \quad z_2 = \pm j\sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \frac{1}{3}}$$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (3\delta'(t) + \cos \omega_0 t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 3\delta'(t) e^{-st} dt + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos \omega_0 t e^{-st} dt$$

$$= 3s + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}) e^{-st} dt$$

$$\text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$X(s)$ 不存在

$$\therefore X_u(s) \neq X(s)$$

$$13) f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-at} & t \geq 0 \\ 1 & t < 0 \end{cases} \quad a > 0$$

$$X_u(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+a} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -a$$

极点 $p_1 = -a$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-st} dt + \int_0^t e^{-at} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \left. \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right|_{-\infty}^0 + \left. \frac{e^{-(a+s)t}}{-(s+a)} \right|_0^t$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{e^{at}}{s} + \frac{1}{s+a} \quad \therefore X(s) \text{ 不收敛} \quad \therefore \text{不存在}$$

$$1b) f[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-mN]$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_u(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[n-mN] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (z^{-N} + z^{-2N} + \dots + z^{-mN} + \dots) \quad |z| > 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{1-z^{-N}} \quad |z| > 1 \\ X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f[n] z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} z^{mN} \end{aligned}$$

$$X_u(z) \neq X(z)$$

代入初始条件:

$$Y_u(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+3s+2} X_u(s) + \frac{s+5}{s^2+3s+2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore X_u(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} u(t) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{s+3} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore Y_u(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+3s+2} + \frac{s+5}{s^2+3s+2}$$

零状态响应: 单边拉氏变换为:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{zs}(s) &= \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\ \therefore y_{zs}(t) &= (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) u(t) \end{aligned}$$

零输入响应的单边拉氏变换为:

$$Y_{uz}(s) = \frac{s+5}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{4}{s+1} - \frac{3}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}) u(t) \quad t > 0$$

总响应:

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= y_{zs}(t) + y_{zi}(t) \\ &= (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t}) u(t) \quad t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

7.15 试用单边拉氏变换或z变换求解下列各系统在因果输入 $x(t)$ 或 $x[n]$ 时的零状态响应和零输入响应, 自由响应和强迫响应, 以及稳态响应和暂态响应各个分量, 并和时域方法作比较。

1) 第四章 4.14 题的连续时间系统, $x(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$ 。

$$y'(t) + 3y(t) + 2y(t) = x'(t) + 3x(t) \quad ; \quad y(0-) = 1, y'(0-) = 2$$

解 对方程两边进行单边拉氏变换:

$$s^2 Y_u(s) - sy(0-) - y'(0-) + 3s Y_u(s) - y(0-) + 2Y_u(s) = sX_u(s) + 3X_u(s)$$

7.18 对于如下差分方程描述的离散时间因果系统.

$$y[n] - \frac{1}{3}y[n-1] = 2x[n] + \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1-k} x[k-1]$$

已知 $x[n] = u[n]$, 初始条件为 $y[-1] = 3$, 试求系统的全响应 $y[n]$, $n \geq 0$ 并写出其中的零输入响应和零状态响应, 自由响应和强迫响应, 稳态响应和暂态响应各分量.

解: $Y_u(z) - \frac{1}{3}(Y_u(z)z^{-1} + y[-1]) = 2X_u(z) + Z_u\left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1-k} x[n-k]\right)$

$$\therefore Y_u(z) - \frac{1}{3}(Y_u(z)z^{-1} + y[-1]) = 2X_u(z) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-2} X_u(z) \cdot z^{-k}$$

$$= \left(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-2} z^{-k}\right) X_u(z)$$

$$\therefore Y_u(z) = \frac{(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-2} z^{-k})}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} X_u(z) + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

零输入响应

$$\therefore Y_{uzi} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$Y_{uzs} = \frac{2 + \frac{\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} = \frac{2 - z^{-1} + 2z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})} = \frac{2 + z^{-1}}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1})}$$

$$= \frac{12}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{-10}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}$$

$$Y_{uzs} \xrightarrow{z^{-1}} (12\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 10\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n) u[n]$$

$$\therefore \text{全响应 } y[n] = (12\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 10\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n) u[n]$$

7.25 已知一个连续时间因果 LTI 系统的零极点如图 7.25 所示, 且系统在输入 $x(t) = \sin t$ 时的输出为 $y(t)$

$$= 0.1 \sin t - 0.3 \cos t$$

1) 试求当系统在如下输入时的稳态响应.

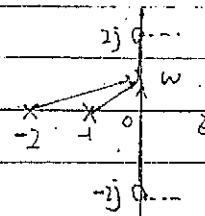
$$x(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{-k} \cos(t + k\pi/4)$$

2) 试说明系统单位冲激响应有哪些分量组成

3) 写出该系统的系统函数 $H(s)$ 和收敛域.

4) 写出该系统的系统的微分方程表示

5) 根轨迹画出系统的幅频响应 $|H(j\omega)|$ 和相频响应 $\phi(\omega)$, 并加以标注



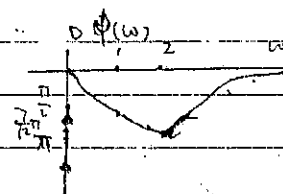
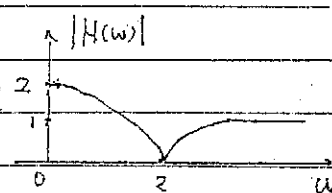
解:

2) 系统单位冲激响应中含 $\delta(t)$, $e^{-t}u(t)$, $e^{-2t}u(t)$ 分量

3) $H(s) = H_0 \frac{(s+j)(s-2)}{(s+2)(s+1)}$ 收敛域为 $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$

4) $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 4x'(t) + 4x(t)$

5)



7.21 对零极点分布如图所示的离散时间因果 LTI 系统, 若已知该系统单位阶跃响应 $s[n]$ 在 $n=0$ 的值 $s[0]=2$, 试求该系统的单位冲激响应 $h[n]$.

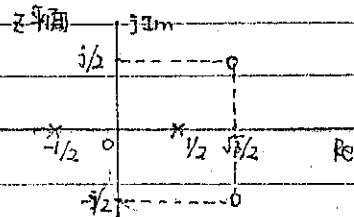
解:

$$\therefore s[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n h[m]$$

$\therefore h[n]$ 为因果 LTI

$$\therefore s[n] = \sum_{m=0}^n h[m]$$

$$\therefore s[0] = h[0] = 2$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{由图知 } H(z) &= \frac{A(1 - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{j\sqrt{3}}{2})z^{-1})(1 - (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{j\sqrt{3}}{2})z^{-1})}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} \\ &= \frac{A(1 - \sqrt{3}z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1})} \end{aligned}$$

$$= A \left(\frac{\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \right) \quad |z| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore h[n] = A \left(\left(\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n] + \left(\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n] \right)$$

$$h[0] = A \left(\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3} + \frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3} \right) = 2$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\therefore h[n] =$$

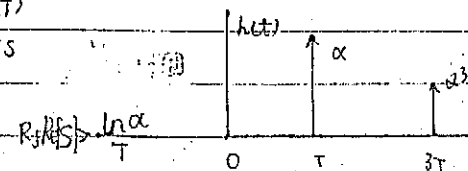
由初值定理可知 $A = 2$

$$\text{将 } H(z) \text{ 进行部分式展开: } H(z) = \left(-4 + \frac{\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} + \frac{\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3}}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \right) 2$$

由 Z 变换得

$$h[n] = -8\delta[n] + 2 \left(\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{3} \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n] + 2 \left(\frac{5}{2} + \sqrt{3} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u[n]$$

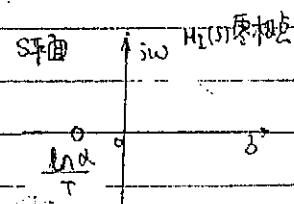
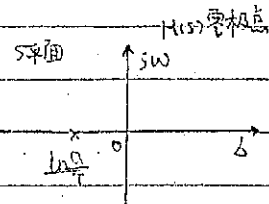
$$\begin{aligned} \text{7.33 解: } h(t) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{2k+1} \delta(t - T - 2kT) \\ 1) \quad H(s) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{2k+1} e^{-(2k+1)Ts} \\ &= \frac{\alpha e^{-Ts}}{1 - \alpha^2 e^{-2Ts}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{收敛域为: } \alpha e^{-Ts} < 1, \quad e^{-Ts} < \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad -Ts < \ln \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad s > \frac{\ln \alpha}{T}$$

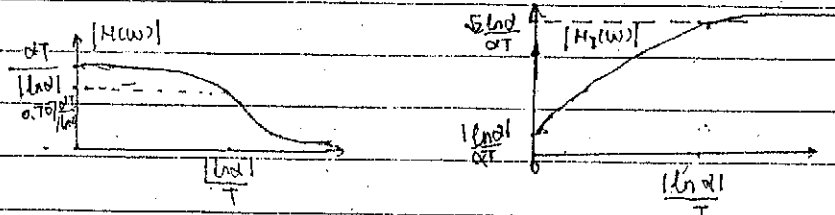
$$\text{即 } R_f \text{ 为 } \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > \frac{\ln \alpha}{T}$$

$$2) \quad H_1(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)} = \frac{1 - \alpha^2 e^{-2Ts}}{\alpha e^{-Ts}} = \frac{1}{\alpha e^{-Ts}} - \alpha e^{-Ts} \quad R_f \text{ 在 } Ts \text{ 平面}$$



$H(s)$ 属全极点系统, $H_I(s)$ 全零点系统.

3)



4) $H_I(s) = \frac{1}{s} e^{-Ts} - \alpha e^{-Ts}$ R_f 整个 s 平面

$\therefore h_I(t) = \frac{1}{s} \delta(t+T) - \alpha \delta(t-T)$

微分方程: $\frac{1}{s} x(t+T) - \alpha x(t-T) = y(t)$

5) $h'(t) = \alpha \delta(t-T) + \alpha^3 \delta(t-3T)$

$H(s) = \alpha e^{-Ts} + \alpha^3 e^{-3Ts}$

$H_I(s) = \frac{1}{\alpha e^{-Ts} + \alpha^3 e^{-3Ts}} = \frac{1}{\alpha e^{-Ts} (1 + \alpha^2 e^{-2Ts})} = \frac{e^{Ts}}{\alpha} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-\alpha^2 e^{-2Ts})^k$

$h_I(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \alpha^{2k+1} \delta(t - (2k+1)T)$

微分方程: $y_2(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \alpha^{2k+1} x(t - (2k+1)T)$

7.34 10 $s(t) = (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) u(t)$ $\therefore h(t) = (1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \delta(t) + \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} u(t)$

$h(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} e^{-t/\tau} u(t)$

$\therefore H(s) = \frac{1}{\tau} \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} = \frac{1}{s\tau + 1} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -\frac{1}{\tau}$

\therefore 补偿系统的传递函数为:

$H'(s) = \frac{1}{H(s)} = s\tau + 1 \quad R_s$ 整个 s 平面

$\therefore h'(t) = \tau \delta'(t) + \delta(t)$

2) $x(t) = u(t) \therefore X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$\therefore Y(s) = X(s) \cdot H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s\tau + 1)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-\tau}{s\tau + 1} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{s + \frac{1}{\tau}} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -\frac{1}{\tau}$

$\therefore y(t) = u(t) + \tau e^{-t/\tau} u(t)$

经补偿系统后:

$\tilde{x}(t) = (y(t) + n(t)) * h'(t)$

$= (u(t) + \tau e^{-t/\tau} u(t) + \beta \sin \omega t) * (\tau \delta'(t) + \delta(t))$

$= u(t) + \beta \tau \omega \cos \omega t + \beta \sin \omega t$

$\therefore \beta \sin \omega t$ 相对于 $u(t)$ 很小, 可忽略不计

$\tilde{x}(t) = u(t) + \tau n(t)$

$\tilde{x}(t)$ 随 ω 增大而增大

3) $h_B(t) = \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$

$$\therefore H(s) = \alpha \frac{1}{(s+\alpha)^2} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -\alpha$$

\therefore 对于 $n(t)$ 所产生的输出不大于 0.1 则

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= x(t) * h(t) = (u(t) + \beta \tau \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t) * \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha \tau e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^t \beta \tau \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha \tau e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} d\tau + \beta \tau \int_{-\infty}^t \alpha t \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} d\tau + \beta \tau \int_{-\infty}^t \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 \tau e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= n(t) * h(t) * h(t) \\ &= \beta \tau \omega_0 \cos \omega_0 t * \alpha t e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \end{aligned}$$

7.31 如图 7.30 或 7.31 给出的零极点图表示的连续或离散时间 LTI 系统中, 哪些是全通系统, 哪些是最小相移系统.

解:

对图 7.30: 全通系统: c, g 对图 7.31 全通:

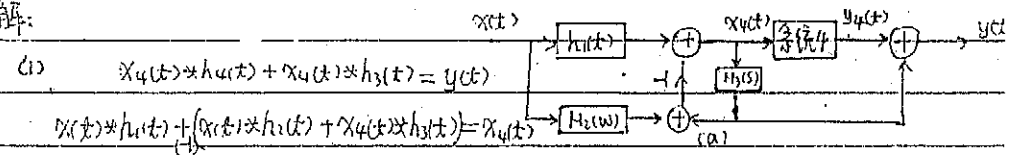
最小相移系统: a, e, f 最大相移: b, d, g, h, i;

7.45 对于如图 7.45 所示的连续时间 LTI 系统, 已知: $h_1(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\pi t}$; $H_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} e^{-j\omega} & |\omega| < 1 \\ 0 & |\omega| > 1 \end{cases}$
 $H_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 0$ 系统是如图 (b) 所示的 RC 积分电路, 其时间常数为 $\tau = RC = 1 \text{ms}$
 试求: 1) 当如下系统输入时, 整个系统的输出 $y(t)$.

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} n(t-4n), \text{ 其中 } r(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 1/2 \\ 0 & |t| > 1/2 \end{cases}$$

2) 该系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$, 并画出它的波形.

解:



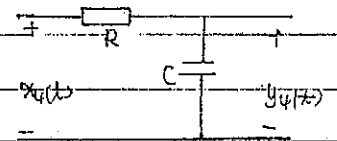
$$(1) \quad x_4(t) * h_1(t) + x_4(t) * h_2(t) = y(t)$$

$$x(t) * h_1(t) + (x(t) * h_1(t) + x_4(t) * h_2(t)) = x_4(t)$$

\therefore 对两方程求拉氏变换得:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= (H_1(s) + H_4(s)) (H_1(s) - H_2(s)) \\ X(s) &= 1 + H_2(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } s = j\omega \text{ 有 } \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{(H_1(j\omega) + H_4(j\omega)) (H_1(j\omega) - H_2(j\omega))}{1 + H_2(j\omega)}$$



$$11. \text{ 解: } x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} r_1(t-4n)$$

$$= r_1(t) * \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n)$$

$$\downarrow \text{傅里叶变换} \quad \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-4n) \xrightarrow{\text{FT}} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{4}n)$$

$$\therefore x(\omega) = 1 \cdot \text{Sa} \frac{1 \cdot \omega}{2} \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j4n\omega}$$

$$h_1(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} H_1(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < 1 \\ 0 & |\omega| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore x(\omega) \cdot H_1(\omega) = R_2(\omega) \cdot \text{Sa} \frac{\omega}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j4n\omega}$$

$$x(\omega) \cdot H_1(\omega) = e^{-j\omega} R_2(\omega) \text{Sa} \frac{\omega}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j4n\omega}$$

$$H_3(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$H_4(\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega}}{\frac{1}{j\omega} + R} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega R} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega T}, \quad (T = RC)$$

$$\therefore Y(\omega) = \frac{x(\omega)(H_3(\omega) + H_4(\omega))}{1 + H_3(\omega)}$$

$$= \text{Sa} \frac{\omega}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-j4n\omega} (R_2(\omega) - e^{-j\omega} R_2(\omega)) \left(\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{1 + j\omega T} \right)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi \delta(\omega)$$

$$\therefore x(\omega) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Sa} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2\pi}{4} n \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - \frac{2\pi}{4}n)$$

$$x(\omega) \cdot (R_2(\omega) - e^{-j\omega} R_2(\omega)) = \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot \delta(\omega) (R_2(\omega) - e^{-j\omega} R_2(\omega))$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{4} \delta(\omega) (1 - 1)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore Y(\omega) = 0 \quad \therefore y(t) = 0$$

8.1 已知连续时间因果 LTI 系统的系统函数 $H(s)$ 或单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 为:

a) $H(s) = \frac{1-10^{-3}s}{1+10^3s}$ b) $h(t)$ 如图示

1) 分别求出它们的幅频响应, 并画出幅频响应和相频响应, 系统是否满足带限无失真条件? 若不满足, 说明会产生哪些失真.

2) 若输入是带限于 ω_m 的带限信号, 允许系统幅频特性有 $\pm 3\text{dB}$ 起伏, 或相位特性偏离线性不超过 $\pi/12$, 试分别确定这两系统对输入的最高频率 ω_m .

3) 为使这两系统在 $0 \sim 1\text{kHz}$ 的频带内产生幅频失真, 可以让系统后接一个幅度均衡器, 试求各自满足此条件的幅度均衡器的幅频特性.

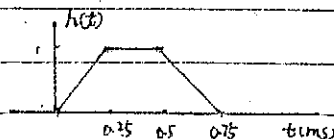
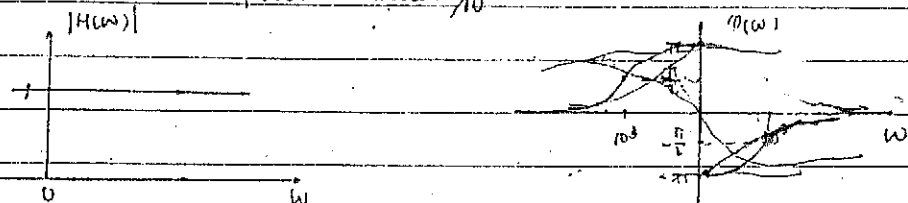
解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } H(s) &= \frac{10^3 - s}{10^3 + s} = \frac{-s - 10^3}{s + 10^3} + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3}{s + 10^3} \\ &= -1 + \frac{2 \cdot 10^3}{s + 10^3} \quad \text{Re}[s] \geq -10^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = -\delta(t) + 2 \cdot 10^3 e^{-10^3 t} u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= -1 + 2 \cdot 10^3 \frac{1}{j\omega + 10^3} = \frac{10^3 - j\omega}{j\omega + 10^3} = \frac{\sqrt{10^6} e^{-j \arctan \frac{\omega}{10^3}}}{\sqrt{10^6} e^{j \arctan \frac{\omega}{10^3}}} \\ &= e^{-2 \arctan \frac{\omega}{10^3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -2 \arctan \frac{\omega}{10^3}$$



\therefore 不满足带限无失真条件, 会产生幅度失真
相位

b)

$$2 R_{0.25}(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} 2 \cdot 0.25 S_a\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} S_a\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

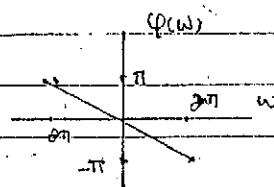
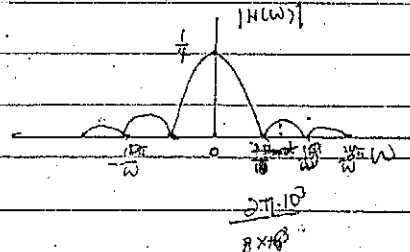


$$\therefore h(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{2} S_a\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{8}}$$

$$h_0(t) \xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{4} S_a^2\left(\frac{\omega}{8}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore h_0(t-0.25) &\xrightarrow{\text{CFT}} \frac{1}{4} S_a^2\left(\frac{\omega}{8}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4}} e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} S_a^2\left(\frac{\omega}{8}\right) e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_0(t) + h_0(t-0.25) = \frac{1}{4} S_a^2\left(\frac{\omega}{8}\right) (e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4}} + e^{-j\omega \frac{3}{4}})$$



\therefore b) 也不满足无失真条件, 会产生幅度失真

2) 求 ω_m , 由相位特性偏离线性不超过 $\pi/12$ 则

$$| -2 \arctan \frac{\omega_m}{10^3} | < \frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\therefore \omega_m = 13.58 \text{ rad/s}$$

对 ω_{mb} $\frac{1}{4}Sa^2 \frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore Sa^2 \frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$(\frac{\sin \frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta}}{\frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \therefore \frac{\sin \frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta}}{\frac{\omega_{mb}}{\delta}} = 0.891$

3) $|\omega| < 2\pi f_0$ 时有对 b 系统而言有:

$|F(\omega)| = \frac{a}{|H(\omega)|}$

8.2 用差分方程描述的离散时间因果 LTI 系统一般都不是全真系统。若它又是最小相移系统，则存在一个可实现的因果的理想均衡器，即原系统的逆系统。对于下列差分方程表示的因果 LTI 系统，试分别求出均衡器的单位冲激响应，写出其差分方程表示，并说明这个均衡器是 FIR 系统还是 IIR 系统。

1) $y[n] = x[n] + 0.75x[n-1] + 0.125x[n-2]$

解: $Y(z) = X(z)(1 + 0.75z^{-1} + 0.125z^{-2})$

$\therefore H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = 1 + 0.75z^{-1} + 0.125z^{-2}$

\therefore 均衡器的系统函数为: $H_1(z) = \frac{1}{H(z)} = \frac{1}{1 + 0.75z^{-1} + 0.125z^{-2}} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}}$

$\therefore h_1[n] = 2(-\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] + (-1)(-\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$

$= (2(-\frac{1}{2})^n - (-\frac{1}{4})^n) u[n]$

差分方程: $y[n] + 0.75y[n-1] + 0.125y[n-2] = x[n]$, 为全极点系统是 IIR 系统

3) $y[n] - 1.5y[n-1] + 0.75y[n-2] - 0.125y[n-3] = x[n]$

均衡器系统冲激响应:

$h[n] = \delta[n] - 1.5\delta[n-1] + 0.75\delta[n-2] - 0.125\delta[n-3]$

差分方程:

$y[n] = x[n] - 1.5x[n-1] + 0.75x[n-2] - 0.125x[n-3]$

为全零点系统为 FIR 系统。

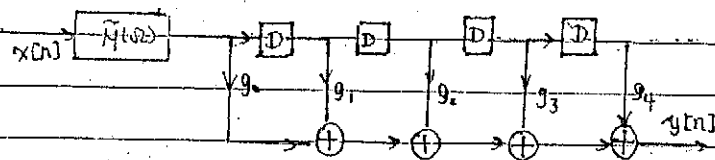
8.3 已知某离散时间 LTI 系统的频率响应 $H(e^{j\omega})$ 为

$H(e^{j\omega}) = 0.2 - 0.15e^{-j\omega} + e^{-j2\omega} + 0.5e^{-j3\omega} - 0.15e^{-j4\omega}$

1) 说明该系统不满足全真条件, 也不满足带阻全真条件。

2) 若采用如图的 FIR 系统作为它的时域均衡器, 试求这个时域均衡器的冲激响应 g_0, g_1, \dots, g_4 , 即当输入 $x[n] = \delta[n]$ 时, 使均衡器输出 $y[n]$ 满足 $y[4] = 1$ 且 $y[2] = y[3] = y[5] = 0$, 求这些冲激响应系数。

即当输入 $x[n] = \delta[n]$ 时, 使均衡器输出 $y[n]$ 满足 $y[4] = 1$ 且 $y[2] = y[3] = y[5] = 0$, 求这些冲激响应系数。



3) 按照 2) 求得抽头系数, 如图的整个系统并非理想无失真系统, 但已是较为精确的无失真系统。试求整个系统的单位冲激响应 $h[n]$, 除 $h[0]=1$ 外, $h[n]$ 的最大非零序列值是多少?

解: 1) $|H(w)| = (0.2 - 0.25\cos w + 0.5\cos 2w - 0.25\cos 4w)^2 + (0.25\sin w - \sin 2w - 0.5\sin 3w + 0.25\sin 4w)^2$

$\therefore |H(w)|$ 不是常数 随 w 变化而变化

同理 $\tilde{\varphi}(w) = \arctan \frac{0.25\sin w - \sin 2w - 0.5\sin 3w + 0.25\sin 4w}{0.2 - 0.25\cos w + 0.5\cos 2w - 0.25\cos 4w}$
 $\neq 0$ (不为零)

不满足条件 以有限失真条件

2) $h[n] = 0.2\delta[n] - 0.25\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] + 0.5\delta[n-3] - 0.25\delta[n-4]$ $\therefore y[n] =$

$0.2\delta[n] - 0.25\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2] + 0.5\delta[n-3] - 0.25\delta[n-4] + (0.2\delta[n-1] - 0.25\delta[n-2] + \delta[n-3] - 0.25\delta[n-4] - 0.25\delta[n-5])g_1 + \dots + g_4(0.2\delta[n-4] - 0.25\delta[n-5] + \delta[n-6] + 0.5\delta[n-7] - 0.25\delta[n-8])$

$y[2] = g_0 + (-0.25g_1) + 0.2g_2 = 0$ $y[3] = 0.5g_0 + g_1 + (-0.25)g_2 + 0.2g_3 = 0$

$y[4] = -0.25g_0 + 0.5g_1 + g_2 + (-0.25)g_3 + 0.2g_4 = 1$

$y[5] = -0.25g_1 + 0.5g_2 + g_3 - 0.25g_4 = 0$ $y[6] = -0.25g_2 + 0.5g_3 + g_4 = 0$

8.7 离散时间零相位理想低通滤波器的频率响应如本章图所示

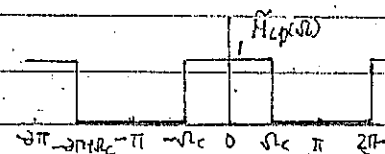
1) 试求其单位冲激响应 $h_L[n]$ 单位阶跃响应 $S_L[n]$.

2) 若另一个离散时间 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应 $h[n]$ 是 $h_L[n]$ 的 1:2 内抽样序列.

$$h[n] = \begin{cases} h_L[n/2], & n=2m, m \text{ 是整数} \\ 0, & n \neq 2m \end{cases}$$

确定并画出它的频率响应 $\tilde{H}(\omega)$, 同时说明它属于哪种类型滤波器

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad h_L[n] &= \frac{2\Omega_c}{\pi} S_a \frac{2\Omega_c n}{2} \\ &= \frac{\Omega_c}{\pi} S_a \Omega_c n \end{aligned}$$



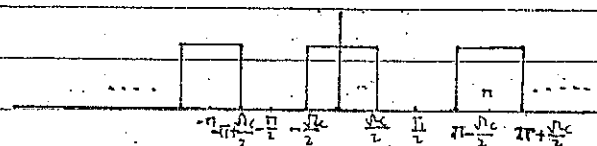
$$S_L[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} h_L[m]$$

$$= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\Omega_c}{\pi} S_a \Omega_c m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} S_i(\Omega_c n) \quad \text{其中 } S_i(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin \alpha}{\alpha} d\alpha$$

$$2) \quad \because x_{(m)}[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \tilde{X}(M, \Omega)$$

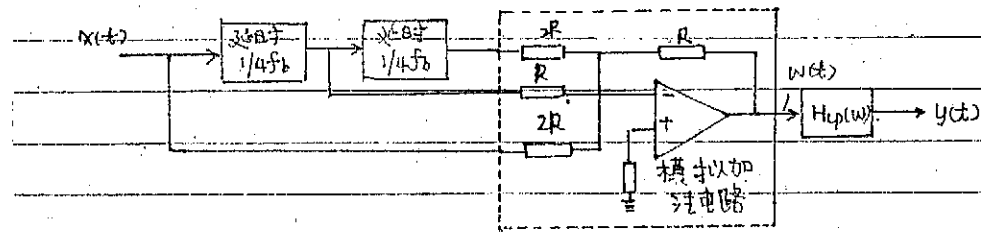
$$\therefore h[n] \xrightarrow{\text{DFT}} \tilde{H}_L(2\Omega) \text{ 如图属带阻滤波器}$$



7. 图为一个具有升余弦幅频特性和线性相位特性的滤波器原理电路图, 图中虚线框内是一个运算放大器组成的三输入加法运算电路, $H_{LP}(\omega)$ 是截止频率为 $2f_b$ 的理想低通滤波器, 即

$$H_{LP}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < 2f_b \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2f_b \end{cases}$$

该滤波器的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和频率响应 $H(\omega)$ 。



解: $w(t) = -x(t) \cdot \frac{R}{2R} - x(t - \frac{1}{4f_b}) \cdot \frac{R}{R} - x(t - \frac{1}{2f_b}) \cdot \frac{R}{2R}$

$$\therefore W(\omega) = -X(\omega) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - X(\omega) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4f_b}} - \frac{1}{2} X(\omega) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{2f_b}}$$

$$\text{当 } x(t) = \delta(t) \text{ 时 } W(\omega) = -\frac{1}{2} - e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4f_b}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{2f_b}}$$

$$H_{LP}(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| < 2\pi f_b \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2\pi f_b \end{cases} \quad H(\omega) = -\frac{1}{2} H_{LP}(\omega) - H_{LP}(\omega) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{4f_b}} - \frac{1}{2} H_{LP}(\omega) e^{-j\omega \frac{1}{2f_b}}$$

$$h(t) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8\pi f_b}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{8\pi f_b}{2} t \right) - \frac{8\pi f_b}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{8\pi f_b}{2} (t - \frac{1}{4f_b}) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{8\pi f_b}{2\pi} \text{Sa} \left(\frac{8\pi f_b}{2} (t - \frac{1}{2f_b}) \right)$$

$$= -2f_b \text{Sa} (4\pi f_b t) - 4f_b \text{Sa} (4\pi f_b (t - \frac{1}{4f_b})) - 2f_b \text{Sa} (4\pi f_b (t - \frac{1}{2f_b}))$$

8. 13 现有一个用差分方程描述的离散时间滤波器, 其差分方程为

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^N b_k x[n-k] \quad (1)$$

如果把上述差分方程修改为:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N (-1)^k a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^N (-1)^k b_k x[n-k] \quad (2)$$

将得到一个离散时间滤波器, 试证明: 如果 (1) 方程表示的是一个低通滤波器, 频率响应为 $\tilde{H}_L(\omega)$, 则方程 (2) 就是一个高通滤波器, 且频率响应为 $\tilde{H}_L(\omega - \pi)$; 反之亦

解: $\because (-1)^k = e^{j\pi k}$

\therefore 方程 (2) 可改写为:

$$\sum_{k=0}^N e^{j\pi k} a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^N e^{j\pi k} b_k x[n-k]$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^N e^{j\pi k} a_k \tilde{Y}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k} = \sum_{k=0}^N e^{j\pi k} b_k \tilde{X}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k}$$

$$\text{即 } \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \tilde{Y}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k} = \sum_{k=0}^N b_k \tilde{X}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{由 (1) 方程得 } \sum_{k=0}^N a_k \tilde{Y}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k} = \sum_{k=0}^N b_k \tilde{X}(\omega) e^{-j\pi k} \quad (4)$$

$$\therefore \text{由 (4) 得 } \tilde{H}_L(\omega) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b_k e^{-j\pi k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-j\pi k}}$$

$$\text{由 (3) 得 } \tilde{H}_L(\omega) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^N b_k e^{-j\pi k} e^{-j\pi k}}{\sum_{k=0}^N a_k e^{-j\pi k} e^{-j\pi k}}$$

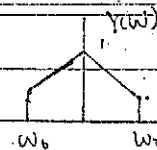
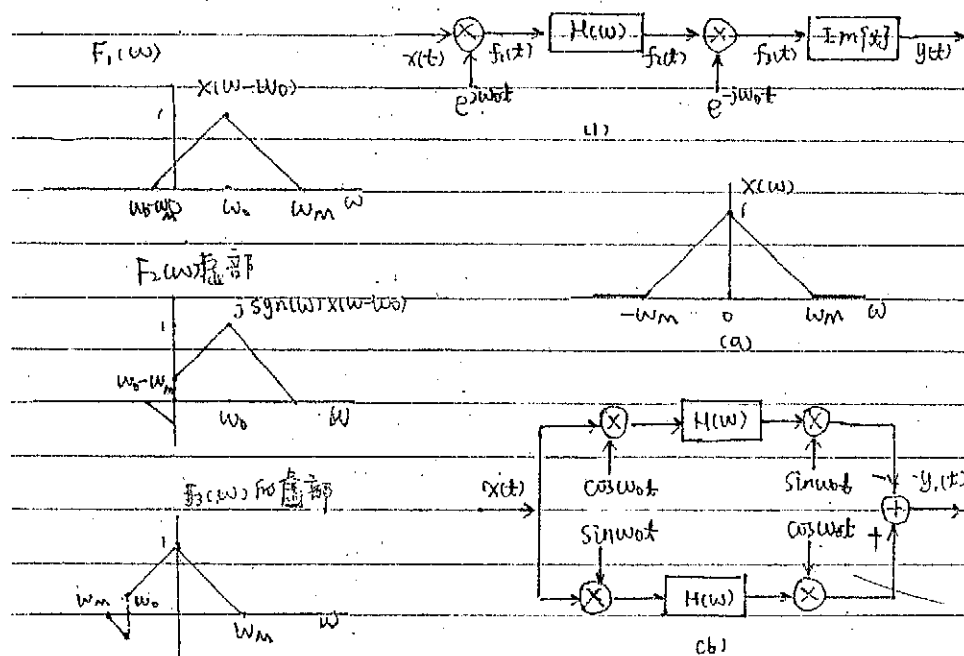
$$\therefore \tilde{H}_L(\omega) = \tilde{H}_L(\omega - \pi) \quad \text{即为高通; 当 } H_L \text{ 为低通时, } H_L \text{ 为高通.}$$

用图所示的系统可以实现低通滤波, 图中的 $H(\omega)$ 是一个连续时间 90° 移相器, 其频响应为 $H(\omega) = j\text{sgn}(\omega)$, $\text{Im}\{x\}$ 的方框表示一个取虚部的系统。

1) 如果 $x(t)$ 是实信号, 其频谱 $X(\omega)$ 如图 P6 所示, 试分别根据图出 $f_1(t)$, $f_2(t)$, $f_3(t)$, 和 $y(t)$ 的频谱(实部和虚部)。并证明: 对于任何实信号, 如图所述的系统是一个理想低通滤波器, 并用载波频率 ω_0 表示这个低通滤波器的截止频率。

2) 试证明如图(b)的实系统等价于(a)图所示的系统, (b)中的 $H(\omega)$ 和(a)中 $H(\omega)$ 完全一样也是实信号。

3) 画出离散时间中用幅度调制和 90° 移相器实现理想低通滤波的方框图



截止频率为 ω_0

2) 对(b)系统有:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(\omega) &= -(X(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega\pi} \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) * H(\omega)) * (\frac{1}{\omega\pi} \pi j(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0))) \\ &\quad + (X(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega\pi} \pi j(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)) * H(\omega)) * (\frac{1}{\omega\pi} \pi(\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0))) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} X(\omega) (j\text{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) - j\text{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0)) \end{aligned}$$

对(a)图有:

$$\begin{aligned} F_1(\omega) &= X(\omega - \omega_0) * H(\omega) * \frac{1}{\omega\pi} \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) \\ &= X(\omega) * H(\omega + \omega_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(\omega) &= j \frac{F_2(\omega) - F_3(-\omega)}{2} = j \frac{X(\omega) j\text{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) + X(-\omega) j\text{sgn}(-\omega + \omega_0)}{2} \\ &= \frac{X(\omega) \text{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) + X(-\omega) \text{sgn}(-\omega + \omega_0)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore X(\omega)$ 为偶函数, 而 $\text{sgn}(\omega)$ 为奇函数

\therefore 上式可化简:

$$Y(\omega) = \frac{X(\omega) (\text{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) - \text{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0))}{2}$$

$$\therefore Y(\omega) = Y(-\omega)$$

\therefore (a), (b) 两系统等价。

零阶保持电路:

$$H_0(\omega) = T_s S_a(\omega T_s/2) e^{-j\omega T_s/2}$$

$$= T S_a(\omega T/2) e^{-j\omega T/2}$$

$$H_a(\omega) \cdot H_d(\omega) = \frac{1}{T} H_L(\omega)$$

$$\therefore H_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T} \frac{S_a(\omega T/2)}{S_a(\omega T/2)} e^{-j\omega T/2} & |\omega| \leq \frac{\pi}{T} \\ 0 & |\omega| > \frac{\pi}{T} \end{cases}$$

为了保证 $H_a(\omega)$ 可实现则修正为

$$H_a(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{T} S_a(\omega T/2) e^{-j\omega T/2} & |\omega| \leq \frac{\pi}{T} \\ 0 & |\omega| > \frac{\pi}{T} \end{cases}$$

2. 某些有声音反射情况下录制的音乐信号, 为消除这种反射, 可以采用如图的连续信号的离散时间处理系统, 现假设要处理的信号为:

$$x_c(t) = x(t) + \alpha x(t-T), \quad 0 < |\alpha| < 1$$

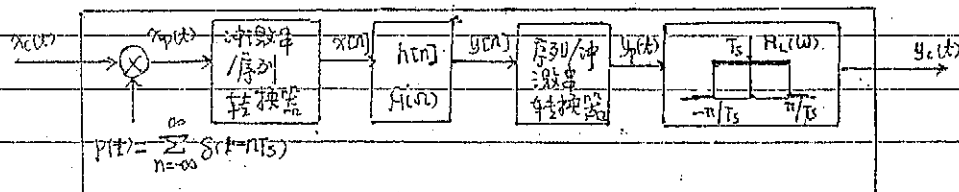
$x(t)$ 是带限于 ω_m 的带限信号, 且满足 $\omega_m < \pi/T_s$, $\alpha x(t-T)$ 代表经历衰减和延迟反射波, 希望通过图的离散时间处理将其消除, 即在如图中, 当输入为 $x_c(t)$ 时输出 $y_c(t)$ 正比于 $x(t)$

$x_c(t)$ 是否是带限信号, 如果是它的最高频率是多少?

如果式中的反射延时 $T < \pi/\omega_m$ 并且选择抽样间隔 $T_s = T$, 为使 $y_c(t)$ 正比于 $x(t)$, 试确定

离散时间 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应 $h[n]$, 并确定理想低通滤波器的增益 A , 使得 $y_c(t) = x(t)$ 。

3) 若反射延时满足 $\pi/\omega_m < T < 2\pi/\omega_m$, 试使得 $y_c(t) = x(t)$, 试选择抽样间隔, 并确定图中的离散衰减 LTI 系统的频率响应 $H(\omega)$ 和理想低通滤波器的 A 值



解: 1) $x_c(t)$ 为带限信号, 最高频率为 π/T_s

$$x_c(\omega) = x(\omega) + \alpha x(\omega) e^{-j\omega T}$$

$$x_p(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T} (x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T}) + \alpha x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T}) e^{-j\omega T})$$

$$\tilde{X}(\omega) = x_p(\omega/T) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T}) + \alpha x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T}) e^{-j\omega T})$$

$$\therefore y_c(t) = k x_c(t) \quad \therefore y_p(t) = \frac{k}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T}) \quad (k \text{ 为常数})$$

$$\therefore \tilde{Y}(\omega) = \frac{k}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega - n\frac{2\pi}{T})$$

$$\therefore H(\omega) = \frac{\tilde{Y}(\omega)}{\tilde{X}(\omega)} = k \frac{1}{1 + \alpha e^{-j\omega T}}$$

$$\therefore h[n] = \frac{k}{1 + \alpha} \delta[n] + \frac{k\alpha}{1 + \alpha} \delta[n-1] + \frac{k\alpha^2}{1 + \alpha} \delta[n-2] + \dots$$