课程测试、考核评分标准

科目: <u>信号与系统(B卷)</u>

班级: 106070201 106070202 测试、考核时间: 年 月 日

试卷评分标准及答案

- 一、填空题(每空2分,共20分)
- 1. 系统的幅频特性 |H(w)| 在整个频率范围内应为常数 K,即系统的通频带应为无穷大;(1分) 系统的相频特性 $\mathbf{j}(w)$ 在整个频率范围内与 \mathbf{w} 成正比,即时 $\mathbf{j}(w) = -\mathbf{w}t_0$ (1分)
- 2. 离散性、谐波性、收敛性(回答其中二条给 1.5 分,一条给 0.8 分)
- 3. $\frac{1}{a}F\left(-\frac{\mathbf{w}}{a}\right)e^{j\frac{\mathbf{w}^{b}}{a}}$; 4. $\frac{dy(t)}{dt}+y(t)=f(t)$; 5. $\mathbf{a}>-a$;
- 6. 2[n+1]e(n); 7. $a \ge 0$ 且b < 0或a > 0且 $b \le 0$; 8. 2pd(w); 2pd(t)
- 9. $y(n) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = f(n) f(n-1)$; 10. $2e(t \frac{p}{6})$; 2
- 二、单项选择题(每小题2分,共20分)
- (1) B, (2)A, (3)B, (4)D, (5)C, (6)D, (7)C, (8)C, (9)B, (10)B
- 三、简单分析题(每小题5分,共30分)

1.解:因
$$G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau \frac{\sin \frac{\omega \tau}{2}}{\frac{\omega \tau}{2}}$$
,取 $\frac{\omega \tau}{2} = 2\pi \omega$,故得 $\tau = 4\pi$,(2分)

則
$$G_{4\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow 4\pi \frac{\sin 2\pi \omega}{2\pi \omega} = 2\pi \frac{\sin 2\pi \omega}{\pi \omega}$$
 故
$$\frac{1}{2\pi} G_{4\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\sin 2\pi \omega}{\pi \omega} \qquad (2 \%)$$

故根据傅立叶变换的对称性,有

$$\frac{\sin 2\pi t}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi \times \frac{1}{2\pi} G_{4\pi}(\omega) = G_{4\pi}(\omega)$$

拉
$$\frac{\sin 2\pi (t-2)}{\pi (t-2)} \leftrightarrow G_{4\pi}(\omega) e^{-j2\omega} \qquad (2分)$$

2. 设
$$y_1(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs1}(n) = e(n)$$
 (1)

$$y_2(n) = y_{zi2}(n) + y_{zs2}(n) = \left[2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n - 1\right]e(n)$$
 (2)

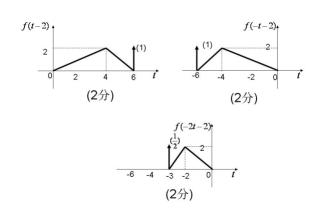
考虑
$$y_{zi1}(n) = y_{zi2}(n)$$
 $y_{zs2}(n) = -y_{zs1}(n)$ 代入式 (2) 得

$$y_{zi1}(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \mathbf{e}(n) \qquad y_{zs1}(n) = \mathbf{e}(n) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n \mathbf{e}(n) \qquad (1 \text{ }\%)$$

应用零输入响应、零状态齐次性可得

$$y_3(n) = 2 \times y_{zi1}(n) + 3 \times y_{zs1}(n) = \left[3 - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n\right] e(n)$$
 (2 \(\frac{\partial}{3}\))

3.解:



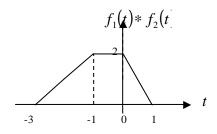
4.解:由卷积积分的积微性可知:

$$\begin{split} f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2^{(1)}(t) = f_1^{(-1)}(t) * \left[\delta(t) + \delta(t-1) - 2\delta(t-2)\right] \\ &= f_1^{(-1)}(t) + f_1^{(-1)}(t-1) - 2f_1^{(-1)}(t-2) \end{split} \tag{1.5}$$

由图可知:
$$f_1^{(-1)}(t) = (t+3)\varepsilon(t+3) - (t+2)\varepsilon(t+2)$$
 (1分)

即得:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = (t+3)\varepsilon(t+3) - 3(t+1)\varepsilon(t+1) + 2t\varepsilon(t)$$
 (1分)

其波形如图所示。(2分) 由此可得:
$$y^{(6)=0}$$
 (1分)



5.解:显然 1 是该系统的直流分量。分量
$$\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{4}t+\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{3}\right)$$
的周期 $T_1=\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{\boldsymbol{w}}=\frac{2\boldsymbol{p}}{\frac{\boldsymbol{p}}{4}}=8$

分量
$$\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}t - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}\right)$$
的周期 $T_1 = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{\mathbf{w}} = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}} = 6$ (1分)

$$f(t)$$
的基波周期 T 是 T_1, T_2 的最小公倍数,则 $T = 24$ (1分)

基波角频率为
$$\Omega = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{T} = \frac{\mathbf{p}}{12} \tag{1分}$$

则
$$\frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}t + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}\right)$$
 是 $f(t)$ 的 $\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4} / \frac{\mathbf{p}}{12} = 3$ 次谐波分量 , $\frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}t - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}\right)$ 是 $f(t)$ 的 $\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3} / \frac{\mathbf{p}}{12} = 4$ 次谐波

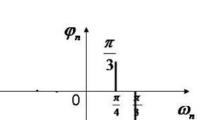
分量

应用三角公式改写原 f(t)的表达式,即

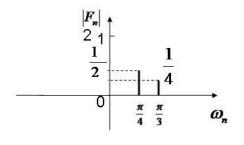
$$f(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}t + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\sin\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}t - \frac{\mathbf{p}}{6}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{4}t + \frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{4}\cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{p}}{3}t - \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{3}\right)$$

$$(1 \%)$$

画出它的单边幅频谱图、相频谱图如下图所示。



(2分)



四、综合计算题(每小题10分,共30分)

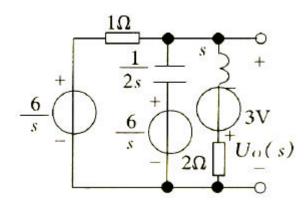
1.解:根据题意得电路初始状态

$$i_L(0_-) = \frac{9}{1+2} = 3A$$
 $u_0(0_-) = \frac{2}{1+2} \times 9 = 6V$ (2 \(\frac{1}{2}\))

输入信号象函数为:
$$L[6e(t)] = \frac{6}{s}$$
 (1分)

将原图画出S域模型电路图如图所示。

(2分)



由电路图可得:

$$\left(\frac{1}{1} + 2s + \frac{1}{s+2}\right)U_{zi}(s) = 12 - \frac{3}{s+2} \qquad \text{ID} \qquad \frac{2s^2 + 5s + 3}{s+2}U_{zi}(s) = \frac{12s + 21}{s+2} \text{ID}$$

$$U_{zi}(s) = \frac{12s + 21}{(s+1)(2s+3)} = \frac{9}{s+1} - \frac{3}{s+\frac{3}{2}} \qquad (1) \qquad (2 \text{ ff})$$

曲电路图可得:
$$\left(\frac{1}{1} + 2s + \frac{1}{s+2}\right)U_{zs}(s) = \frac{6}{s}$$
 即 $\frac{2s^2 + 5s + 3}{s+2}U_{zs}(s) = \frac{6}{s}$

$$U_{zs}(s) = \frac{6(s+2)}{s(s+1)(s+3/2) \times 2} = \frac{4}{s} - \frac{6}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+\frac{3}{2}} \qquad (2) \qquad (1分)$$

将(1)(2)式分别求拉氏反变换得:

$$u_{zz}(t) = [9e^{-t} - 3e^{-1.5t}]\mathbf{e}(t)$$
 $u_{zz}(t) = [4 - 6e^{-t} + 2e^{-1.5t}]\mathbf{e}(t)$ (1 分)

其全响应为:
$$u(t) = u_{zi}(t) + u_{zs}(t) = [4 + 3e^{-t} - e^{-1.5t}]e(t)$$
 (1分)

2.解:设
$$H(z) = A \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$
 (2分)

由初值定理
$$h(0) = \lim_{z \to \infty} H(z) = \lim_{z \to \infty} A \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)} = 1$$
 (2分)

由此可得, A=1

即得该系统函函数为:
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$
 (1分)

则有:
$$\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-1} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1}$$

故得:
$$H(z) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z+1}$$
 (1分)

这样系统的单位脉冲响应为:

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(n) - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n\varepsilon(n)$$
 (1分)

由系统函函数可得:
$$H(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-2}}$$
 (1分)

故得描述该系统的差分方程为:

$$y(n) - y(n-2) = f(n)$$
 (25)

3.解:高通滤波器前的信号 $x_1(t)$

$$x_1(t) = f(t)\cos \omega_b t$$
 (1分)

其傅里叶变换为:
$$X_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_b) + \delta(\omega + \omega_b)] = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega - \omega_b) + F(\omega + \omega_b)]$$
 (1分)

其频谱图形如图(a)所示。(1分)

$$X_2(\textbf{\textit{w}}) = H_1(\textbf{\textit{w}}) X_1(\textbf{\textit{w}}) = \begin{cases} K_1 X_1(\textbf{\textit{w}}) & |\textbf{\textit{w}}| > \textbf{\textit{w}}_b \\ 0 & |\textbf{\textit{w}}| < \textbf{\textit{w}}_b \end{cases}$$
 通过高通滤波器后的信号频谱为:

其频谱图形如图(b)所示。(1分)

则由题图(b)可知,
$$x(t) = x_2(t)cos(\mathbf{w}_b + \mathbf{w}_m)t$$
 (1分)

由其傅里叶变换为:

$$X(\mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{2\mathbf{p}} X_{2}(\mathbf{w}) * F[\cos(\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})t]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\mathbf{p}} X_{2}(\mathbf{w}) * \mathbf{p}[\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{w} - (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})) + \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{w} + (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m}))]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [X_{2}(\mathbf{w} - (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})) + X_{2}(\mathbf{w} + (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m}))]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} K_{1} [X_{1}(\mathbf{w} - (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})) + X_{1}(\mathbf{w} + (\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m}))]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} K_{1} \{ \frac{1}{2} [F(\mathbf{w} - (2\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})) + F(\mathbf{w} - \mathbf{w}_{m})] + \frac{1}{2} [F(\mathbf{w} + (2\mathbf{w}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{m})) + F(\mathbf{w} + \mathbf{w}_{m})] \}$$

$$(2 \%)$$

其频谱图形如图(c)所示。(1分)

由题图(b)可知,
$$Y(w) = X(w)H_2(w) = \begin{cases} K_2X_2(w) & |w| < w_m \\ 0 & |w| > w_m \end{cases}$$
 (1分)

其频谱图如图(d)所示。(1分)

