

11-1 逆系统

11-3-3 挖个坑: 最小相位系统, 在 z - p 图上
要求零点全在 $j\omega$ 轴之左, 那这样导致了什么?

11-3-4 $H(z) = \frac{1 - a^{-1}z^{-1}}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad (a > 0)$

\rightarrow 极 $z = a$ } 纯实
 点 $z = \frac{1}{a}$ } 倒数
 也是

(1) 与 (2) 一起解

① $|z| > a$ (右边信号) 则: 希望 $0 < a < 1$ (反因果)

② $0 < |z| < a$ (左边) 则应: $a > 1$ (因果)

(3) 证明全通. 实际上可以深挖一下 共轭这个性质.
可能会教育我们这样的道理.

$X(s) = X^*(s^*) \Rightarrow$ 共轭倒数是极点与零点固定的性质

或用计算: $|H(e^{j\omega})|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{e^{j\omega} - \frac{1}{a}}{e^{j\omega} - a} = \frac{\cos\omega + j\sin\omega - \frac{1}{a}}{\cos\omega + j\sin\omega - a}$

$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{a} \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \frac{2}{a}\cos\omega + \frac{1}{a^2})a^2}{1 - 2a\cos\omega + a^2}} = \frac{1}{a} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{a}$

$$11-3-5. \quad y[n] - ay[n-1] = bx[n] + x[n-1]$$

$$(1). \text{Z变换. } Y(z) - az^{-1}Y(z) = bX(z) + z^{-1}X(z)$$

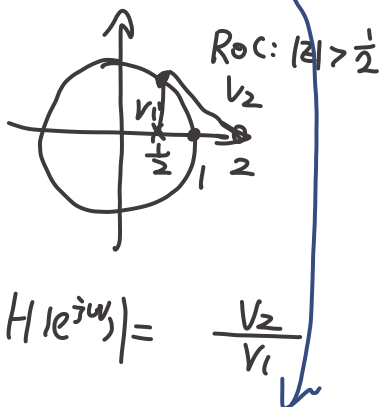
$$\therefore H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{b + z^{-1}}{1 - az^{-1}} = \frac{bz + 1}{z - a}$$

$$\text{极点 } z_1 = a \quad \text{零点 } z = -\frac{1}{b} = \frac{b(z + \frac{1}{b})}{z - a}$$

则 $b = -a$. (某颠倒)

$$(2) \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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

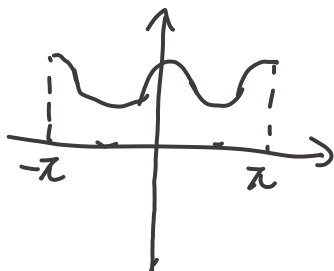


$$\therefore H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(e^{j\omega} + 2)}{e^{j\omega} - \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow |H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

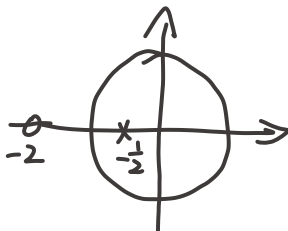
$$\text{当 } \omega = 0 \quad |H(e^{j\omega})| = 2.$$

$$\omega = \pi \quad |H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2.$$

求错了 要相频!!!



$$(3) \quad a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad b = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$H(e^{j\omega}) = \frac{e^{-j\omega} - \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega}} = e^{-j\omega} \frac{1 - \boxed{\frac{1}{2}\cos\omega} - j\boxed{\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega + j\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega}$$

① $\omega=0 \quad \varphi(\omega)=0$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\omega - 2\arctan \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sin\omega}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\cos\omega}$$

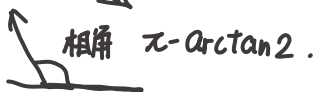
$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$



零点相角 $-\arctan \frac{1}{2}$



极点



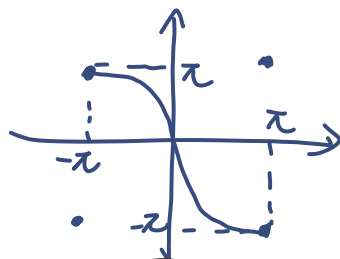
② $\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\therefore \varphi(\omega) = -\arctan \frac{1}{2} - \pi + \arctan 2 \approx -1.642$$

$\omega = \pi \quad \varphi(\omega) = -\pi$

一般是知道怎么得 $(-\pi, \pi)$
 $(\pi, -\pi)$

但不知凸凹。



$\therefore \varphi(\omega) = \varphi_1 - \varphi_2 =$ 因为 $\boxed{\frac{|V_1|e^{j\angle\varphi_1}}{|V_2|e^{j\angle\varphi_2}}}$ 极坐标

$$X[n] = \frac{1}{2} u[n] \xrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}$$

$$H(z) \cdot X(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(z+2)}{z+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{-(z+2)z}{4 \cdot (z+\frac{1}{2})(z-1)}$$

$\frac{bz+1}{z-a}$
 $\frac{\frac{1}{2}z+1}{z+\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{-z-2}{(z+\frac{1}{2})(z-1)} = \left(\frac{1}{z+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-2}{z-1} \right) \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = \left(\frac{z}{z+\frac{1}{2}} - 2 \frac{z}{z-1} \right) \frac{1}{4}$$

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

11-3-7 ① 零状态响应

$$s^2 Y(s) + 4s Y(s) + Y(s) = s F(s) + 3 F(s)$$

$$(s+2)^2 Y(s) = (s+3) F(s)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)^2} = \frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{(s+2)(s+2)}$$

正好复习二阶留数

对 1 次 $k=1$ $\text{Res} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \frac{(s+2)^2}{(s+2)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{s+3}{s+1} \right)^{(2-k)} \xrightarrow{\text{导1次}} = -2$

对 2 次 $k=2$ $\text{Res} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \frac{(s+2)^2}{(s+2)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{s+3}{s+1} \right)^{(2-k)} \xrightarrow{(2-k) \neq 0} = -1$

$$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{-1}{(s+2)^2} \Leftrightarrow 2e^{-t}u(t) - 2e^{-2t}u(t) - te^{-2t}u(t)$$

使用冲激平衡计算 (求变) $f(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

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

$$y'(t) + 4y(t) + 4y(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t}u(t) + 3e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$y'(t) + 4y(t) = \delta(t) + 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$\text{令 } y'(t) = A\delta(t) + Bu(t)$$

$$y'(t) = Au(t) + Bu(t) \text{ 之后已不用设.}$$

$$A\delta(t) + Bu(t) + 4Au(t) = \delta(t) + 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

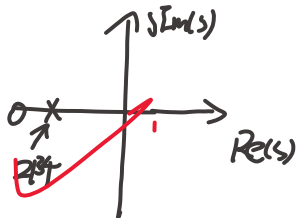
$$A=1 \quad B=-2$$

$$y'(0-) = y'(0+) - 1 = 2.$$

$$\text{然后 } y'(0-) = 2, y(0) = 1 \text{ 代入}$$

$$\therefore A=4 \quad B=1 \Rightarrow y_{zi} = (4t+1)e^{-2t} \text{ 加上即可}$$

$$(2) \quad H(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2}$$



最小相位要求零点

(是, 只关注零点) 在 $j\omega$ 轴之左

$$\text{全通: } K \cdot \frac{s-a}{s+a}$$

对于离散

$$K \cdot \frac{s - \frac{1}{a}}{s - a} \text{ 单侧 } |a| \text{ 是倒数.}$$

有一点意思

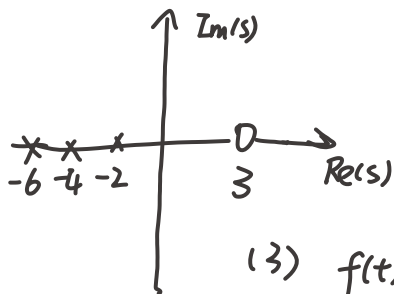
$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{-1}{(s+1)^2}$ 可以用初值把 $y_{zs}(t)$ 求出来, 即跳变

$$y_{zs}(0+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s Y(s) = 2 + (-2) + 0 = 0$$

但由于 $y'_{zs}(0+)$ 的不会, 所以这个方法不完善

11-3-8 最小相移 (1) 不是, 极点都在左, 点有一个 X
不是有零点在右.

$F(s)$ 零极点、



$$(2) F(s) = \frac{-\frac{5}{8}}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{7}{4}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{9}{8}}{s+6}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \left(-\frac{5}{8}e^{-2t} + \frac{7}{4}e^{-4t} + \frac{9}{8}e^{-6t} \right) u(t)$$

$$(3) f(t) \text{ 初值 } f(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s F(s)$$

$$= -\frac{5}{8} + \frac{7}{4} + \frac{9}{8}$$

$$= 0 \quad (\text{注 这是综合之结果})$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s F(s) = 0$$

$$11.5.1 \quad \frac{d}{dt} [u(t) * v(t)] = u(t) * \frac{d v(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(\tau) v(t-\tau) d\tau}{dt} = \frac{d u(t)}{dt} * v(t).$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(\tau) \frac{d v(t-\tau)}{dt} d\tau = u(t) * \frac{d v(t)}{dt}.$$

同理.....

$$11.5.2 \quad f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) f_2(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(t) \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_2(j\omega) e^{+j\omega t} d\omega e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

正面实际上不容易证, 因为你不知道怎么凑出 $t-\tau$.

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(j\omega) F_2(j\omega - \tau) d\tau e^{j\omega t} d\omega.$$

把 $j\omega$ 看成 ω/τ

$$F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}^{-1}} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(\tau) F_2(\omega - \tau) d\tau e^{j\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(\tau) F_2(\omega - \tau) e^{j(\omega - \tau)t} \cdot e^{j\tau t} d\tau d\omega$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_1(\tau) e^{j\tau t} f_2(t) d\tau$$

$$= 2\pi f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t).$$

