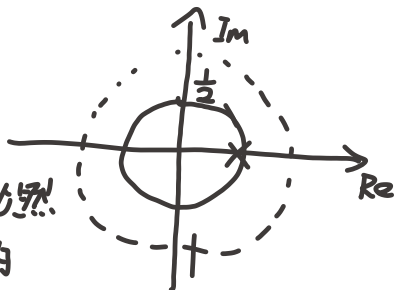


106 (a)

$x[n]$ 绝对可和
且又存在极点, 必然
无法是有有限长的



(b) 不可能 若左边信号, 则收敛域为 $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$
不含 $|z|=1$, 不满足绝对可和

(c) 可以与 (b) 结论一致, 右边信号可含 $|z|=1$

(d) 可能 若知道一个 $z > 1$ 的极点, $X(z)$ 的
收敛域可包含 $|z|=1$

108



$$\because x_1[n] = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n x[n] \text{ 绝对可和 } X_1(z) = \frac{A}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$X_1(z) \xrightarrow{z} X\left(\frac{z}{4}\right) \text{ 则 } \left|\frac{z}{4}\right| > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| > \frac{1}{8}$$

$$X_2(z) \xrightarrow{z} X(8z) \text{ 则 } 8z > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$|z| > \frac{1}{16}$$

则都含 $|z|=1$ 显然非左边的

② 假设左边信号

由①可看出, 若为左边信号, 则 $x_1[n]$, $x_2[n]$ 收敛域均不含 $|z|=1$ 故其只可能为双边的

记 $\frac{1}{2} < |z| < a$, a 为另一极点.

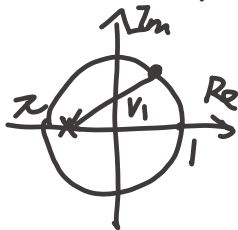
有 $\frac{1}{2} < \frac{|z|}{4} < a$ 即 $\frac{1}{8} < |z| < \frac{1}{4}a$

包含 $|z|=1$

且 $\frac{1}{16} < |z| < \frac{1}{8}a$ 不含 $|z|=1$

· $4 < a < 8$. 即还包含一个 4 到 8 之间的极点.

10.12 (a) $X(z) = \frac{1}{z + \frac{8}{9}}$ 极点为 $z = -\frac{8}{9}$



$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{|U_1|}$$

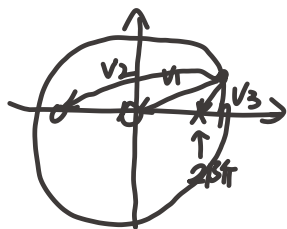
$\omega=0$ $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 较小, 为 $\frac{9}{17}$

$\omega=\pi$ $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 较大, 为 9.

可见是高通的

(b) $X(z) = \frac{z^2 + \frac{8}{9}z}{z^2 - \frac{16}{9}z + \frac{64}{81}} = \frac{z(z + \frac{8}{9})}{(z - \frac{8}{9})^2}$

零点 $z_{p1}=0$ $z_{p2}=-\frac{8}{9}$ 极点 $z = \frac{8}{9}$ (二阶)



$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{V_1 V_2}{(V_3)^2}$$

当 $\omega=0$ 附近, $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 取最大

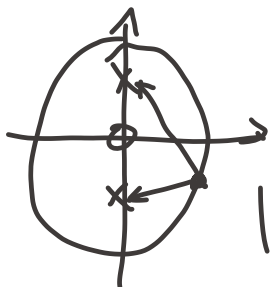
当 $\omega=\pi$ 附近 $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 最小

是低通的

(c). $X(z) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 + \frac{64}{81}}$

极点: $z = \pm \frac{8}{9}$;

零点: $z = 0$ ($= \pi$)



$$|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{V_1^2}{V_2 V_3} = \frac{1}{V_2 V_3}$$

ω 在接近 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, V_2, V_3 最小
 $|H(e^{j\omega})|$ 最大, 可见为带通取

$$1015 \quad 1. \quad Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{9}z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{9}}$$

$$Y(z^2) = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - \frac{1}{9}} = \frac{z^2}{(z + \frac{1}{3})(z - \frac{1}{3})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{3}} + \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}} \right)$$

$$\therefore X(z) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n] \text{ 或 } \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u[n]$$

$$\therefore \text{极点: } z = -\frac{1}{3} \text{ 或 } \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{一个零点: } z = 0$$

1017 (a) $h[n]$ 右边序列

$$\text{实序列. } h[n] = h^*[n]$$

$$H(z) = H^*(z^*) \quad \text{零、极点成对共轭}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} H(z) = h[0] = 1 \quad \text{极点在 } |z| = \frac{3}{4} \text{ 上}$$

$$\text{ROC: } |z| > \frac{3}{4} \quad \text{包含 } |z|=1 \text{ 是稳定的}$$

$$\text{记极点为 } z_1, z_2, \text{ 零点为 } z_{01}, z_{02}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} H(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{A(z - z_{01})(z - z_{02})}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} = A \text{ 是收敛的}$$

$$\text{或从 } \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} H(z) = 1 \text{ 看出 ROC 含 } |z| = +\infty$$

故是因果的

$$1022 (a), x[n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n+4] - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n-5]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \cdot 16 u[n] * \delta[n+4] - \frac{1}{32} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] * \delta[n-5]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u[n] * \left\{ 16 \delta[n+4] - \frac{1}{32} \delta[n-5] \right\}$$

$$Z\{x[n]\} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} \cdot \left(16z^4 - \frac{1}{32}z^{-5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{16z^9 - \frac{1}{32}}{z^5 - \frac{1}{2}z^4} = \frac{16z^9 - \frac{1}{32}}{z^4(z - \frac{1}{2})}$$

极点: $z_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-j\pi)$ $z=0$ 四阶

零点: $z^9 = \frac{1}{32}$ $z^9 = \frac{1}{32} e^{j(2k\pi)}$

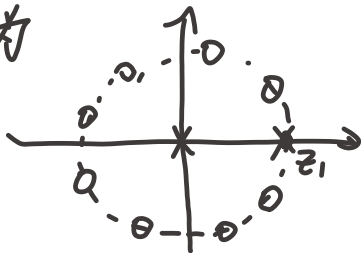
$\therefore z = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2k\pi}{9}}$ 一个周期内

$z_{01} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2}{9}\pi}$, $z_{02} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{4}{9}\pi}$ $z_{03} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{6}{9}\pi}$

$z_{04} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{8}{9}\pi}$ $z_{05} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{10}{9}\pi}$ $z_{06} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{12}{9}\pi}$

$z_{07} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{14}{9}\pi}$ $z_{08} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{16}{9}\pi}$ $z_{09} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j0}$

重极点图为



收敛域为: $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ 且 $|z| \neq 0$ 是稳定的. 包含 $|z|=1$

$$(b) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[n] z^{-n}$$

$$\therefore n x[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{dX(z)}{dz} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-n) x[n] z^{-n-1}$$

$$\therefore z \frac{dX(z)}{dz} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-n) x[n] z^{-n}$$

$$\therefore n x[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} -z \frac{dX(z)}{dz}$$

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

$$\text{由} \cdot a^n u[n] \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| > |a|$$

$$a^{-n} u[-n-1] \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{-1}{1 - az^{-1}} \quad |z| < |a|$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - 2z^{-1}} \quad \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2$$

$$\therefore X(z) = \frac{-z \frac{3}{2}(z^2 - 1)}{(z - \frac{1}{2})^2 (z - 2)^2} \quad \frac{1}{2} < |z| < 2$$

$$\text{极点 } z_1 = \frac{1}{2} (-2\text{阶}) \quad z_2 = 2 (-2\text{阶})$$

$$\text{零点 } z_{01} = 0 (-1\text{阶}) \quad z_{02} = \pm 1 (-1\text{阶})$$

包含 $|z|=1$. 故存在傅利叶变换

