

$$2.29(b) \because h(t) = e^{-t} u(3)$$

① 响应受到了未来的激励影响，非因果的

② 稳定.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^3 |e^{-\tau}| d\tau = \infty$  非稳定

(d) ① 因果  $t < 0$  时  $u(-1-t) \neq 0$ .  $h(t) \neq 0$  非因果

② 稳定.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |e^{2t} u(-1-t)| dt < \infty$  是稳定的

(f) ① 因果  $t < 0$  时  $h(t) = 0$ . 是因果的

② 稳定.  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt < \infty$   
是稳定的

核以否则没有个度了

31.  $n < -2, x[n] = 0$ .  $\therefore$  对初始松弛的 LTI 而言  $y[n] = 0$  ( $n < -2$ ). y, x 可能有值, 但  $h[0]$  没有

$$y[-2] + 2y[-3] = x[-2] + 2x[-4] = 1 \Rightarrow y[-2] = 1$$

$$y[-1] + 2y[-2] = x[-1] + 2x[-3] = 2 \Rightarrow y[-1] = 0$$

$$y[0] + 2y[-1] = x[0] + 2x[-2] = 5 \Rightarrow y[0] = 5$$

$$y[1] + 2y[0] = x[1] + 2x[-1] = 6 \Rightarrow y[1] = -4$$

$$y[2] + 2y[1] = x[2] + 2x[0] = 8 \Rightarrow y[2] = 16$$

$$y[3] + 2y[2] = x[3] + 2x[1] = 5 \Rightarrow y[3] = -27$$

$$y[4] + 2y[3] = x[4] + 2x[2] = 4 \Rightarrow y[4] = 58$$

$$y[5] + 2y[4] = x[5] + 2x[3] = 2 \Rightarrow y[5] = -114$$

$$y[6] + 2y[5] = x[6] + 2x[4] = 0 \Rightarrow y[6] = 228$$



$n > 6$  时  $y[n] + 2y[n-1] = 0$  由规律推导

$y[n] = (-2)^{n-5} \cdot 114$  规律推导

40. (a)  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t-\tau)} x(\tau-2) d\tau$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) x(\tau-2) d\tau = e^{-t} u(t) * x(t-2)$   
 (Note:  $u(t-\tau)$  的界限.)

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

(b)  $y(t) = e^{-t} u(t) * \delta(t-2) * x(t)$   
 $= e^{-t} u(t) * \delta(t-2) * [u(t+1) - u(t-2)]$   
 $= e^{-t} [u(t) * [u(t-1) - u(t-4)]]$   
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau} u(\tau) u[t-(\tau-1)] d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau} u(\tau) u[t-(\tau-4)] d\tau$

$t+1 > 0$  时 建议  $u(t) * u(t-1)$  这种 先算卷积

1) 对前式  $\textcircled{1} = \int_0^{t+1} e^{-\tau} d\tau = -e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^{t+1} = -(e^{-(t+1)} - 1)$   
 即  $\textcircled{1} = (1 - e^{-(t+1)}) u(t+1)$   
 $t < -1$  时  $\textcircled{1} = 0$

2) 对后式,  $t+4 > 0$  时

$\textcircled{2} = \int_0^{t+4} e^{-\tau} d\tau = -(e^{-\tau} - 1) \Big|_0^{t+4} = (1 - e^{-(t+4)}) u(t+4)$   
 $t < -4$  时  $\textcircled{2} = 0$

综上:  $i. t < -4$   $y(t) = 0$

ii.  $-4 < t < -1$   $y(t) = (1 - e^{-(t+4)})$

iii.  $-1 < t < +\infty$   $y(t) = 1 - e^{-t-1} + 1 - e^{-t-4} = 2 - e^{-t-1} - e^{-t-4}$

2.47 (a)  $y(t) = 2x_0(t) * h_0(t) = 2y_0(t)$

故波形如图所示

$$(b) y(t) = [x(t) - x_0(t-2)] * h_0(t)$$

$$= x_0(t) * h_0(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-2)]$$

$$= y_0(t) - y_0(t-2)$$

会得到含  $y(t)$  的式子.

$$(c) y(t) = x_0(t-2) * h_0(t+1)$$

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

$$= y_0(t-1)$$

$$(d) y(t) = x_0(-t) * h_0(t)$$

$$\text{然而 } y(t) = x_0(-t) * h_0(-t)$$

无法求出  $y(t)$

$$(e) y(t) = x_0(-t) * h_0(-t) = y_0(-t)$$

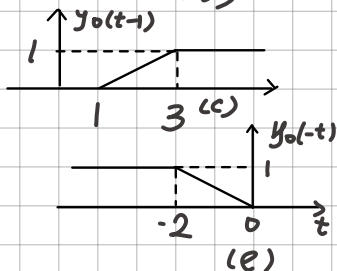
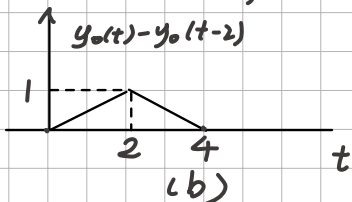
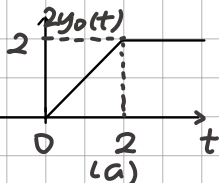
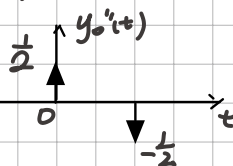
$$(f) y(t) = x'_0(t) * h'_0(t)$$

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

$$= y_0''(t)$$

$$y_0(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{其他} \\ \frac{1}{2}t & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ \frac{1}{2}(t-2) & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$y_0''(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\delta(t) & t=0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}\delta(t-2) & t=2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$



2.48 (a) 对, 若  $h(t)$  周期且非零,  $|h(t)|$  显然为正常数

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |h(t)| dt = \infty$$

时间无限长

(b) X 考虑  $y(t) = x(\frac{1}{2}t)$

其逆系统为  $y(t) = x(2t)$  是非因果的

(c) X  $\because |h[n]| \leq k, \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[k]| = \infty$  是不稳定的  
限了范围, 但  $h[n]$  毕竟不是无穷小的

(d) 对 记  $h[n] = h[n](u[n-n_0] - u[n-n_1])$

·  $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} |h[k]| < \infty$  是稳定的

(e) X 如  $h(t) = e^t u(t)$  显然不稳定

(f) X  $y[n] = x[n-1]$  是因果 LTI 系统,

$y[n] = x[n+1]$  不是因果的

$y_1[n] = x[n] * \delta[n-1]$   $y_2[n] = x[n] * \delta[n+1]$

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

被修正了

$= x[n] * \delta[n-1] * \delta[n+1] = x[n]$  却是因果的

(g) X 如  $h(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$

$$s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tau} u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = (1 - e^{-t}) u(t)$$

但  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |s(t)| dt = \infty$  系统稳定. 但非因果响应不可积

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n], \quad s[n] = u[n] * h[n]$$

(h) 对  $u[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \delta[n-k]$

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

$$s[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} h[n-k]$$

$g(t)$  是绝对可积

$h(t)$  可积

不代表  $s(t)$  可积

$n < 0, \delta[n] = 0 \Rightarrow n < 0, h[n] = 0$

但也没必要

系统是因果的

$s(t)$  可积  $h(t)$  才可积