

中国科学院大学
2022 年招收攻读硕士学位研究生入学统一考试试题答案
——公式参考中科大信号与系统

试题答案仅供参考

一、选择

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B

解析：

$$u[n-1] = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta[n-k] \quad \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta[k-1] = 1$$

5. A
6. B
7. D

解析：

8. C

解析：

$$f(-2t+3) = f[-2(t-\frac{3}{2})] \Leftrightarrow f(-2t) \text{右移} \frac{3}{2} \quad f(-2t) \text{看成一个整体}$$

9. D
10. A

二、判断

1. ✕

解析：未指明系统是 LTI 系统，且初始状态必须为 0

2. ✓

解析：稳定系统才存在频率响应

3. ✕

解析：若系统因果，则正确，若反因果，则错误

4. ✕

解析：

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t)$$

5. ✓

6. ✕

解析：

$$F(jw) = \frac{1}{2} F(\frac{jw}{2}) e^{-\frac{5}{2}jw}$$

7. ✕

8. ✕

解析:

$$E\{A \cos wt A \cos w(t - \tau)\} = \frac{A^2}{2} E\{\cos(w\tau) + \cos(2wt - w\tau)\} = \frac{A^2}{2} \cos(w\tau)$$

9. ✓

10. ✓

解析:

$$y[n] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x[m] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x[m] u[-m+n] = x[n] * u[n]$$

三、填空

1. 10

解析:

$$f(t) = 4 \cos 20\pi t + 2 \cos 30\pi t$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{10} \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{15} \quad T = \frac{1}{5}$$

基频: $w_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 10\pi$ $w_2 = 20\pi$ $w_3 = 30\pi$ 谐波之间是正交的

$$x(t) = A \sin wt / A \cos wt \quad P = \frac{A^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{2}(4^2 + 2^2) = 10$$

$$2. \frac{4\pi}{w_m} s$$

解析:

$$f(t/4) \xrightarrow{CFT} 4F(4w) \quad 4w = w_m \quad w'_m = w_m / 4 \quad T_s = \frac{2\pi}{w_s} = \frac{2\pi}{2w'_m} = \frac{\pi}{w_m / 4} = \frac{4\pi}{w_m} s$$

$$3. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt \quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dw$$

解析:

$$F(w) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \quad F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dw \quad f(0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dw$$

4. 4

5. 不稳定

解析:

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^{-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{2-z^{-1}} \quad \text{极点 } \frac{1}{2}, -1 \quad \text{单位圆上存在极点不稳定}$$

6. $\{12, 32, 14, -8, -26, 6\}_2$

解析:

$\{3, 2, 1, -3\}_{-1}$ 表示 $n = -1$ 处开始

$\{12, 32, 14, -8, -26, 6\}_{-2}$

7. $\frac{1}{2}y(2t)$

解析:

$$y(t) = f(t) * h(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} Y(w) = F(w) \cdot H(w) \quad Y\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) = F\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \cdot H\left(\frac{w}{2}\right)$$

$$f(2t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \quad h(2t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{2} H\left(\frac{w}{2}\right)$$

$$f(2t) * h(2t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} H\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} Y\left(\frac{w}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} Y\left(\frac{w}{2}\right) \xrightarrow{ICFT} \frac{1}{2} y(2t)$$

四、计算

$$y_{uzi}[n] = 8 \cdot (-1)^n u[n] - 20(-2)^n u[n]$$

1. $y_{uzs}[n] = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1)^n u[n] + \frac{4}{3}(-2)^n u[n] + \frac{1}{6} u[n]$

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

$$h[n] = 2 \cdot (-2)^n u[n] - (-1)^n u[n]$$

3. $y[n] = y_{uzi}[n] + \{y_{uzs}[n] - y_{uzs}[n-5]\}$

五、计算

1.

$$f_1(t) = Sa(100\pi t) \quad f_2(t) = Sa(200\pi t)$$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$w_{m1} = 100\pi \quad w_{m2} = 200\pi \quad w_m = 300\pi \quad T_s = \frac{\pi}{w_m} = \frac{1}{300} s$$

2.

$$Sa(Wt) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{\pi}{W} R_{2W}(w)$$

$$f_1(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{100} R_{2 \times 100}(w) \quad f_2(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{200} R_{2 \times 200}(w)$$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} F(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{20000} R_{2 \times 100}(w) * R_{2 \times 200}(w)$$

$$F(w) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{200}(w+300\pi) & -300\pi \leq w \leq -100\pi \\ \frac{1}{200} & |w| \leq 100\pi \\ \frac{1}{200}(-w+300\pi) & 100\pi \leq w \leq 300\pi \end{cases}$$

$$f_s(t) = f(t) \cdot p(t) \xrightarrow{CFT} \frac{1}{2\pi} F_s(w) * \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(w - k \frac{2\pi}{T}) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(w - k \frac{2\pi}{T}) = 300 \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(w - k 600\pi)$$

六、计算

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七、计算

1. 功率信号

2.

$$\begin{aligned} R_f(\tau) &= E\{A \cos 100\pi t \cos 1000\pi t A \cos 100\pi(t-\tau) \cos 1000\pi(t-\tau)\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{4} E\{[\cos 100\pi\tau + \cos(200\pi t - 100\pi\tau)][\cos 1000\pi\tau + \cos(2000\pi t - 1000\pi\tau)]\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{4} E\{\cos 100\pi\tau \cdot \cos 1000\pi\tau + \cos 100\pi\tau \cdot \cos(2000\pi t - 1000\pi\tau) + \cos(200\pi t - 100\pi\tau) \cdot \cos 1000\pi\tau + \cos(200\pi t - 100\pi\tau) \cdot \cos(2000\pi t - 1000\pi\tau)\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{4} E\{\cos 100\pi\tau \cdot \cos 1000\pi\tau + \cos(200\pi t - 100\pi\tau) \cdot \cos(2000\pi t - 1000\pi\tau)\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{4} \cos 100\pi\tau \cdot \cos 1000\pi\tau + \frac{A^2}{4} E\{\cos(200\pi t - 100\pi\tau) \cdot \cos(2000\pi t - 1000\pi\tau)\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{8} [\cos 900\pi\tau + \cos 1100\pi\tau] + \frac{A^2}{4} E\{\frac{\cos(1800\pi t - 900\pi\tau) + \cos(2200\pi t - 1100\pi\tau)}{2}\} \\ &= \frac{A^2}{8} [\cos 900\pi\tau + \cos 1100\pi\tau] \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\phi_f(w) = F^{-1}\{\frac{A^2}{8} [\cos 900\pi\tau + \cos 1100\pi\tau]\} = \frac{\pi A^2}{8} \{\delta(w - 1100\pi) + \delta(w + 1100\pi) + \delta(w - 900\pi) + \delta(w + 900\pi)\}$$

4.

$$P = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P(w) dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi A^2}{8} \cdot [1 + 1 + 1 + 1] = \frac{A^2}{4}$$