

3-3 [30 分]

解：

首先我们证明两相互正交的信号 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 同时作用于单位电阻上产生的功率，等于每一信号单独作用时产生的功率之和：

不妨设 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 同时作用于单位电阻上的开始和结束时间分别为 t_1 和 t_2 ，则两信号单独作用时的功率分别为：

$$P_1(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1^2(t) dt$$

$$P_2(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_2^2(t) dt$$

而两信号同时作用的信号为： $f(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t)$ ，故同时作用时的功率为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_{add}(t_1, t_2) &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f_1(t) + f_2(t)]^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f_1^2(t) + f_2^2(t) + 2f_1(t)f_2(t)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \left[\int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1^2(t) dt + 2 \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t)f_2(t) dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_2^2(t) dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 相互正交，因此 $\frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1(t)f_2(t) dt = 0$ 则

$$P_{add}(t_1, t_2) = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [f_1^2(t) + f_2^2(t)] dt = \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_1^2(t) dt + \frac{1}{t_2 - t_1} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f_2^2(t) dt = P_1 + P_2$$

故结论成立。

(1) 用 $f_1(t) = \cos \omega t$, $f_2(t) = \sin \omega t$ 验证该结论：

单独作用时的功率分别为：

$$P_1 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 + \cos(2\omega t)] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} (2\pi - 0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_2^2(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^2(\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 - \cos(2\omega t)] dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

同时作用时的功率为：

$$\begin{aligned} P_{add} &= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f_1(t) + f_2(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} [f_1^2(t) + f_2^2(t) + 2f_1(t)f_2(t)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t)^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \sin 2\omega t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - 0) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore P_{add} = P_1 + P_2$ ，验证成立。

3-4 [40分]

该信号有限傅里叶级数表达式为 $f(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{4A}{\pi^2} \cos t$

解：

$$\text{该信号数学表达式为 } f(t) = \begin{cases} A(1 + \frac{t}{\pi}), -\pi \leq t < 0 \\ A(1 - \frac{t}{\pi}), 0 \leq t \leq \pi \end{cases}, \quad \begin{aligned} &\because T = 2\pi \therefore \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 1 \\ &\because f(t) = f(-t) \therefore b_n = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 A(1 + \frac{t}{\pi}) dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} A(1 - \frac{t}{\pi}) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} * \frac{\pi - (-\pi)}{2} A = A$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \cos(n\Omega t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 A(1 + \frac{t}{\pi}) \cos nt dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} A(1 - \frac{t}{\pi}) \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} \left[\frac{\cos nt}{n\pi^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{\cos nt}{n\pi^2} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right] = \begin{cases} 0, n = 2k \\ \frac{4A}{(\pi n)^2}, n = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 该函数傅里叶级数表达式为

$$f(t) = A \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} (\cos t + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3t + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5t + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nt + \dots) \right], n = 2k + 1$$

$$E = \int_0^T f^2(t) dt = \int_{-\pi}^0 A^2 (1 + \frac{t}{\pi})^2 dt + \int_0^{\pi} A^2 (1 - \frac{t}{\pi})^2 dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi A^2$$

取直流项 $a_0=A$ 来近似，则 $\overline{\varepsilon_0^2(t)} = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^T f^2(t) dt - c_1^2 k_1 \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3} \pi A^2 - \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2\pi \right] = \frac{A^2}{12}$

$$\frac{\overline{\varepsilon_0^2(t)}}{E} = \frac{\frac{A^2}{12}}{\frac{2}{3} \pi A^2} = \frac{1}{8\pi} \approx 3.98\% > 1\% , \text{ 不满足近似的精度要求。}$$

取直流项 $a_0=A$ 和基波分量 $n=1$ 来近似，则

$$\overline{\varepsilon_0^2(t)} = \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^T f^2(t) dt - c_1^2 k_1 - c_2^2 k_2 \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3} \pi A^2 - \left(\frac{A}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2\pi - \left(\frac{4A}{\pi^2}\right)^2 \cdot \pi \right] = \frac{A^2}{12} - \frac{8A^2}{\pi^4}$$

$$\frac{\overline{\varepsilon_0^2(t)}}{E} = \frac{\frac{A^2}{12} - \frac{8A^2}{\pi^4}}{\frac{2}{3} \pi A^2} \approx 0.058\% < 1\% , \text{ 满足近似的精度要求。}$$

∴该信号有限傅里叶级数表达式为：

$$f(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{4A}{\pi^2} \cos t$$

3-13 [10 分]

证明：

根据尺度变换性质，若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(\omega)$ ，则 $f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right)$

由题意得 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$ ，则 $f(-t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|-1|} F\left(\frac{j\omega}{-1}\right)$ ，即 $f(-t) \leftrightarrow F(-j\omega)$

$$\therefore f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(t) + f(-t)]$$

$$\therefore F_e(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [F_e(j\omega) + F_e(-j\omega)] = \frac{1}{2} [R(\omega) + jX(\omega) + R(j\omega) - jX(\omega)] = R(\omega)$$

$$\text{同理，} \therefore f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2} [f(t) - f(-t)]$$

$$F_o(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [F_o(j\omega) - F_o(-j\omega)] = \frac{1}{2} [R(\omega) + jX(\omega) - R(j\omega) + jX(\omega)] = jX(\omega)$$

证明成立。

附加题 [20 分]

解：

$$\text{由图可知 } f(t) = \begin{cases} V, nT - \frac{\tau}{2} \leq t \leq nT + \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0, nT - \frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq nT - \frac{\tau}{2} \parallel nT + \frac{\tau}{2} \leq t \leq nT + \frac{T}{2} \end{cases}$$

指数形式为：

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}, \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} V e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt = \frac{V\tau}{T} Sa\left(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2}\right), Sa(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{V\tau}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Sa\left(\frac{n\omega_1 \tau}{2}\right) e^{jn\omega_1 t}, \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$