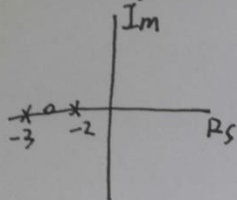


9.21 解: (a) 拉普拉斯变换:

$$X(s) = \int_0^{\infty} (e^{-2t} + e^{-3t}) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{2s+5}{s^2+5s+6}$$

$\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$ 零极点图如下:



(d) 拉普拉斯变换:

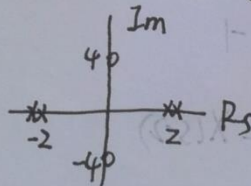
$\text{Re}\{s\} > -2: e^{-2t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{s+2}$

$\text{Re}\{s\} < 2: e^{2t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{s-2}$

$\therefore e^{-2|t|} = e^{-2t} u(t) + e^{2t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{2s}{s^2-4} \quad -2 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

$\therefore t e^{-2|t|} \xleftrightarrow{L} -\frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{2s}{s^2-4} \right] = \frac{2s^2+8}{(s^2-4)^2} \quad -2 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

零极点图如下:



9.22 (e) 解: 由已知得

$$X(s) = \frac{2}{s+3} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = 2e^{-3t} u(t) - e^{-2t} u(t)$$

9.23 (1) 解:

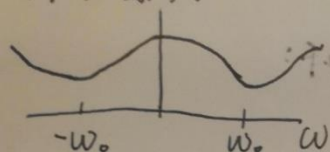
$\therefore e^{-3t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} X(s+3)$

\therefore 对于4个零极点图, 收敛域为:

图1: $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$ 图2: $\text{Re}\{s\} < -2$ 图3: $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

图4: $\text{Re}\{s\}$ 为整个平面

9.25(a) 解: 如图所示



9.27 解: 由①和②, 设:

$$X(s) = \frac{A}{(s+a)(s+b)}$$

又: ③, 则令 $a = 1-j$ $b = 1+j$, 有

$$H(s) = \frac{A}{(s+1-j)(s+1+j)}$$

$\because X(0) = 8$, 代入式子有:

$$A = 16, \text{ 即}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{16}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

设 R 为 $X(s)$ 的收敛域, 则有

$$\operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -1 \text{ 或 } \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

由限制④, 注意到

$$y(t) = e^{2t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} Y(s) = X(s-2)$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$$

9.28 解: (a) 可能的收敛域为:

$$\textcircled{1} \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -2 \quad \textcircled{2} \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > 1 \quad \textcircled{3} -2 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < -1 \quad \textcircled{4} -1 < \operatorname{Re}\{s\} < 1$$

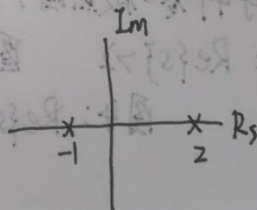
(b) ① 不稳定、反因果的 ② 不稳定、非因果的

③ 稳定、非因果的 ④ 不稳定、因果的

9.31 解: (a) 由已知, 得

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{1}{s^2 - s - 2}$$

$H(s)$ 的零-极点图如右所示



(b) 由 (a) 知, $H(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s-2} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{s+1}$

(i) 如果系统稳定, 则 ROC: $-1 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

$$\therefore h(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{2t}u(-t) - \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

(ii) 如果系统是因果的, 则 ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^{2t}u(t) - \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

(iii) 如果系统不稳定且非因果, 则 ROC: $\text{Re}\{s\} < -1$

$$\therefore h(t) = -\frac{1}{3}e^{2t}u(-t) + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(-t)$$

9.35 解: (a) 由图可知, 有

$$\frac{F(s)}{s} = Y_1(s)$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} \quad \text{同理有 } e(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

$$\therefore e(t) = \frac{d^2 y_1(t)}{dt^2}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = e(t) - f(t) - 6y_1(t) = \frac{d^2 y_1(t)}{dt^2} - \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} - 6y_1(t)$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = s^2 Y_1(s) - s Y_1(s) - 6 Y_1(s)$$

由图得

$$\frac{d^2 y_1(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy_1(t)}{dt} + y_1(t) = x(t)$$

$$\therefore Y_1(s) = \frac{X(s)}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{s^2 - s - 6}{s^2 + 2s + 1} X(s)$$

由逆拉普拉斯变换有

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} - \frac{dx(t)}{dt} - 6x(t)$$

(b) 该系统稳定

9.39 (a) 解: 由已知得

$$X_1(s) = X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -2$$