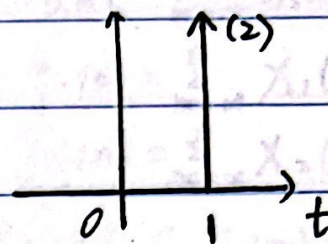


作业2: 化简如下信号, 并画出其波形.

1. $2u(4t-2)\delta(t-1)$

解: $2u(4t-2)\delta(t-1) \quad \underline{t=1}$
 $= 2u(4-2)\delta(t-1)$

波形:

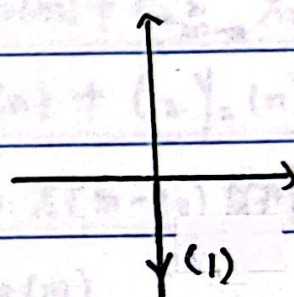


$= 2u(2)\delta(t-1)$

$= 2\delta(t-1)$

2. $t\delta'(t)$ t 视作 $f(t)$

解: $t\delta'(t) = 0 - 1\delta(t) = -\delta(t)$ 波形:



3. $\frac{d[e^{-t}\sin t u(t)]}{dt}$

解: $= -e^{-t}\sin t u(t) + e^{-t}[\sin t u(t)]'$
 $= -e^{-t}\sin t u(t) + e^{-t}[\cos t u(t) + \sin t \delta(t)]$
 $= -e^{-t}u(t)(\sin t - \cos t) + e^{-t}\sin t \delta(t)$
 $= -e^{-t}u(t)(\sin t - \cos t) + 0$
 $= e^{-t}u(t)(\cos t - \sin t)$
 $= -\sqrt{2}\sin(t - \frac{\pi}{4})e^{-t}u(t)$

作业三. 判别下列系统是否是线性, 时不变, 因果.

1) $r(t) = \sin(2t) \cdot e(t)$.

证: $\because r_1(t) = \sin(2t) \cdot e_1(t)$
 $r_2(t) = \sin(2t) \cdot e_2(t)$

令 $e_3(t) = C_1 e_1(t) + C_2 e_2(t)$

$\therefore r_3(t) = \sin(2t) \cdot e_3(t)$
 $= \sin(2t) \cdot [C_1 e_1(t) + C_2 e_2(t)]$
 $= C_1 \sin(2t) \cdot e_1(t) + C_2 \sin(2t) \cdot e_2(t)$
 $= C_1 r_1 + C_2 r_2 \Rightarrow \text{线性}.$

令 $r_*(t)$ 为 $e_*(t) = e(t-t_0)$ 的响应.

$\therefore r_*(t) = \sin(2t) \cdot e_*(t)$
 $= \sin(2t) \cdot e(t-t_0)$
 $\neq \sin[2(t-t_0)] \cdot e(t-t_0)$
 $= r(t-t_0)$

故为时变.

令 $t=1$ $r(t) = \sin 2 \cdot e(1)$,

系统与未来输入有关 \Rightarrow 非因果性.

2) $y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x(m)$.

证: $\because y_1(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_1(m)$
 $y_2(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_2(m)$

令 $x_3(m) = C_1 x_1(m) + C_2 x_2(m)$

$\therefore y_3(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_3(m)$
 $= \sum_{m=-\infty}^n [C_1 x_1(m) + C_2 x_2(m)]$
 $= C_1 \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_1(m) + C_2 \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_2(m)$
 $= C_1 y_1(n) + C_2 y_2(n) \Rightarrow \text{线性}$

令 $y_*(n)$ 为 $x_*(m) = x(m-n_0)$ 的响应.

$\therefore y_*(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x_*(m)$
 $= \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x(m-n_0)$ 令 $m-n_0 = z$
 $= \sum_{z=-\infty}^{n-n_0} x(z)$ $\because m \in (-\infty, n)$
 $\therefore z \in (-\infty, n-n_0)$
 $= y(n-n_0) \Rightarrow \text{时不变}.$

\therefore 令 $n=1$ $y(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^n x(m)$

\therefore 系统与未来输入无关 \Rightarrow 因果性