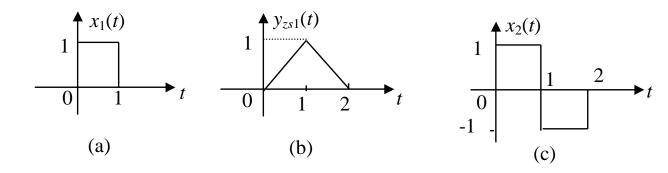
例题分析

例题1、一线性时不变系统的输入 x_1 (t) 与零状态响应 $y_{zs1}(t)$, 分别如图 (a)与(b)所示:

- 1). 求系统的冲激响应h(t), 并画出h(t)的波形;
- 2). 当输入为图 (c)所示的信号 x_2 (t) 时,画出系统的零状态响应 y_{zs2} (t)的波形。



解:1)求系统响应

方法一: 根据卷积定义,两个门信号的卷积为三角形或者梯形

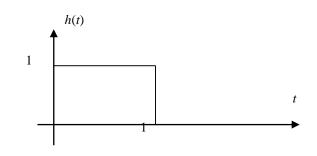
so:
$$h(t) = x_1(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)$$

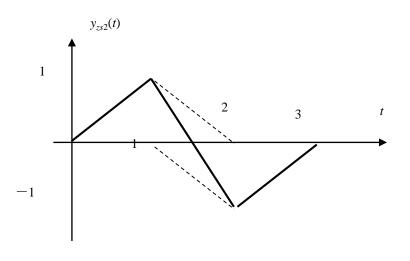
方法二: 复频域分析

2) 根据LTI系统特性

$$x_2(t) = x_1(t) - x_1(t-1)$$

$$y_{zs2}(t) = y_{zs1}(t) - y_{zs1}(t-1)$$





例题2: 计算

(1)
$$f(t) = \frac{1}{t}[1 - e^{-2t}]\varepsilon(t)$$
, 求**F**(**S**),并标明收敛域。

(2)
$$F(S) = \frac{1}{(S+1)(1+2)}$$
, $Re(S) > -2$, 求f(t)并画出波形。

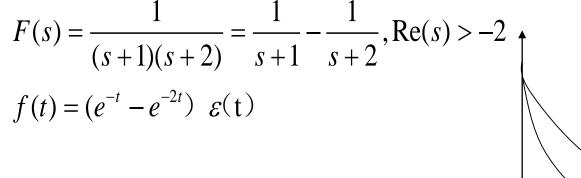
(3) 计算积分
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos t dt$$

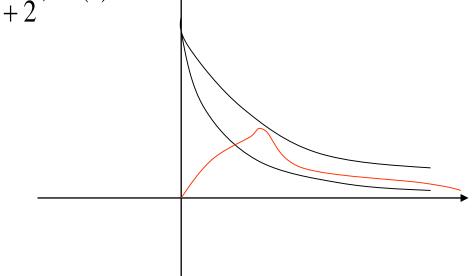
解:1)

$$(1-e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

根据复频域积分性质:

$$\frac{1}{t}(1-e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \xrightarrow{LT} \int_{s}^{\infty} F(\lambda)d\lambda = \int_{s}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{\lambda+2}\right)d\lambda = \ln\frac{\lambda}{\lambda+2}\Big|_{s}^{\infty} = \ln(1+\frac{2}{s}), \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$
2)





3) 计算:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos t dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{jwt}dt \Big|_{w=0} = F(jw) \Big|_{w=0} = F(0)$$

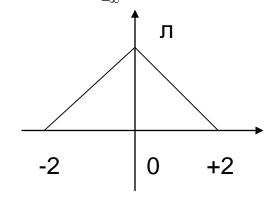
故求解该积分就是求解信号频谱在w=0的幅度

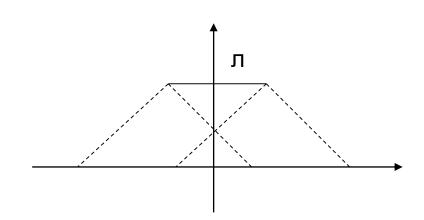
$$\frac{\sin t}{t} \xrightarrow{FT} \pi g_2(w)$$

$$\frac{\sin^{2} t}{t^{2}} = \frac{\sin t}{t} \times \frac{\sin t}{t} \xrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{2\pi} (\pi g_{2}(w) * (\pi g_{2}(w) = \frac{\pi}{2} (-|w| + 2)), |w| \le 2$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos t \xrightarrow{FT} \frac{\pi}{2} (-|\mathbf{w} \pm 1| + 2) , |\mathbf{w}| \le 3$$

$$so: \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} \cos t dt = F(0) = \pi$$





例题3:

假设关于一个系统函数H(S),单位冲激响应h(t)的因果稳定系统,给出如下信息:

- \bullet H(1)=1/6
- ●当输入为 ε(t)时,输出是绝对可积的
- ●当输入为tε(t)时,输出不是绝对可积的
- ●h"(t)+3h'(t)+2h(t)是有限持续期的
- ●在无穷远处只有一个零点。

- 1.确定H(S),画出零极点图,并标明收敛域
- 2.求出该系统的单位冲激响应h(t)
- 3.若输入 $f(t)=\exp(2t)$,求系统的输出y(t)
- 4.写出表征该系统的线形常系数微分方程;
- 5.画出该系统的模拟方框图。

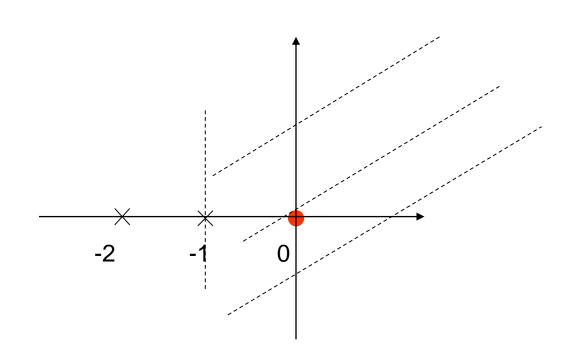
解: 1)由h''(t)+3h'(t)+2h(t)为有限持续期,可知其极点为p1=-1,p2=-2,而且两个极点都在收敛域内部由于其阶跃响应输出绝对可积,说明含有零点z=0 $t\varepsilon(t)$ 不是绝对可积,说明s=0是一阶零点在无穷远处有一个零点,说明有限零点只有一个,即z=0

$$H(s) = \frac{ks}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$H(1) = 1/6$$
, so: $k = 1$

$$H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}, Re(s) > -1$$

$$p1=-1$$
, $p2=-2$, $z=0$



2)
$$H(s) = \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+1}$$
, Re $(s) > -1$

$$h(t) = (2e^{-2t} - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

3)
$$f(t) = e^{2t}$$

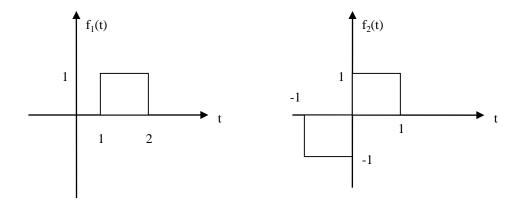
$$y(t) = H(2)e^{2t} = \frac{1}{6}e^{2t}$$

$$4)y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f'(t)$$

例题4: 计算卷积积分:

(1) 已知
$$f_1(t) = \sin t \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \delta'(t) + \varepsilon(t), 求 f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

(2) 已知 $f_1(t)$, $f_2(t)$ 如图所示,求 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$



1)
$$f_1(t) = \sin t \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \delta'(t) + \varepsilon(t), \Re f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \sin t \varepsilon(t) * [\delta'(t) + \varepsilon(t)] = [\sin t \varepsilon(t)]' + [\sin t \varepsilon(t)]^{(-1)}$$

$$= \cos t\varepsilon(t) + \sin t\delta(t) + \int_0^t \sin t dt = \cos t\varepsilon(t) + 0 - \cos t \Big|_0^t, t > 0$$

$$=\varepsilon(t)$$

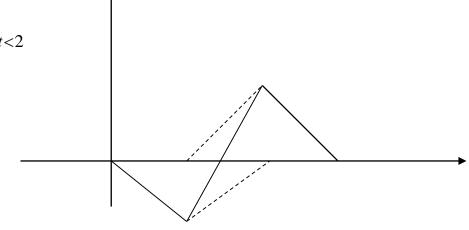
$$2) f_1(t) = g_1(t - 3/2), f_2(t) = g_1(t - 1/2) - g_1(t + 1/2)$$

由于:
$$g_1(t) * g_1(t) = -|t| + 1, |t| < 1$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = g_1(t-3/2) * g_1(t-1/2) - g_1(t-3/2) * g_1(t+1/2)$$

$$= g_1(t) * g_1(t) \big|_{t \to t-2} - g_1(t) * g_1(t) \big|_{t \to t-1}$$

$$= [-|t-2|+1]|_{-1 < t < 3} - [-|t-1|+1]|_{0 < t < 2}$$



例题5

假定输入信号

$$f(t) = \cos 2\pi t + \sin 6\pi t$$

通过一个具有冲激响应为

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t}$$

的LTI系统, 求其输出信号y(t)。

解:

$$\boxplus : h(t) = \frac{\sin 4\pi t}{\pi t}$$

$$H(jw) = g_{8\pi}(w)$$

$$|H(jw)| = 1$$
, $\Phi(w) = 0$

显然H是一个理想低通滤波器,其截止频率为4π,

故w<4π的信号通过系统;

w>4π的信号被系统完全抑制。

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

$$y(t) = \cos 2\pi t$$

例题6

已知某连续实信号f(t)是非负的,它的傅立叶变换为F(jw),且已知jwF(jw)的反傅立叶变换为

$$ke^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

而且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| F(j\omega) \right|^2 d\omega = 2\pi$$

确定f(t)的表达式和常数k。

解:

 $f(t) = \sqrt{2}e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

例题7

计算

(1)
$$f(k) = k(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k)$$
, 求 $F(Z)$ 并标明收敛域;

(2) 己知f(k)
$$\rightarrow$$
 F(z)=z⁻¹+1+z, $h(k) \rightarrow H(z)=1+z^2+z^3, |z|>0$
计算 $y(k)=f(k)*h(k)$;

(3)
$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1, \Re f(k);$$

(1)
$$f(k) = k(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k)$$
,求 $F(Z)$ 并标明收敛域;

$$\mathbb{R}: \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) \xrightarrow{ZT} \frac{z}{z-1/2}, |z| > 1/2$$

$$k(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k) \xrightarrow{ZT} (-z)(\frac{z}{z-1/2})' = \frac{z/2}{(z-1/2)^2}, |z| > 1/2$$

(2)
$$\exists \exists \exists f(k) \rightarrow F(z) = z^{-1} + 1 + z, h(k) \rightarrow H(z) = 1 + z^2 + z^3,$$

计算
$$y(k) = f(k) * h(k);$$

解:
$$Y(z) = F(z) H(z) = z^{-1} + 1 + 2z + 2z^{2} + 2z^{3} + z^{4}$$

$$y(k) = IZT(Y(z)) = [1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1], k = -4, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1$$

(3)
$$F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1, \Re f(k);$$

解:
$$\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \xrightarrow{ZT} \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$k\varepsilon(\mathbf{k}) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ZT}} (-z)(\frac{z}{z-1})' = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$(k-1)\varepsilon(k-1) \xrightarrow{ZT} z^{-1} \times \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2}$$

3、某离散时间系统的差分方程为:

$$y(k) + \frac{7}{3}y(k-1) + \frac{2}{3}y(k-2) = 2f(k)$$

- (1) 如该系统为因果系统,求出冲激响应h(k);
- (2) 如该系统为稳定系统,标明系统函数H(z)的收敛域,并求出冲激响应h(k);
- (3) 当输入为f(k)=ε(k)时,若要求系统有稳定的输出, 此时系统的收敛域如何?并计算输出信号y(k);
 - (4) 画出该系统的信号流图;

解:1)方法一:离散时间算子方程:

因果系统

曲差分方程:
$$y(k) + \frac{7}{3}y(k-1) + \frac{2}{3}y(k-2) = 2f(k)$$

$$H(E) = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{7}{3}E^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}E^{-2}} = \frac{2E^{2}}{E^{2} + \frac{7}{3}E + \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{H(E)}{E} = \frac{2E}{E^2 + \frac{7}{3}E + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2E}{(E+1/3)(E+2)} = \frac{-2/5}{E+1/3} + \frac{12/5}{E+2}$$

$$H(E) = \frac{-2E/5}{E+1/3} + \frac{12E/5}{E+2}$$

$$h(k) = -\frac{2}{5}(-\frac{1}{3})^{k} \varepsilon(k) + \frac{12}{5}(-2)^{k} \varepsilon(k)$$

解: 1)方法二: ZT

因果系统

曲差分方程:
$$y(k) + \frac{7}{3}y(k-1) + \frac{2}{3}y(k-2) = 2f(k)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{7}{3}z^{-1} + \frac{2}{3}z^{-2}} = \frac{2z^2}{z^2 + \frac{7}{3}z + \frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\frac{H(E)}{z} = \frac{2E}{z^2 + \frac{7}{3}E + \frac{2}{3}} = \frac{2z}{(z+1/3)(z+2)} = \frac{-2/5}{z+1/3} + \frac{12/5}{z+2}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{-2z/5}{z+1/3} + \frac{12z/5}{z+2}$$

由于该系统是因果系统, so |z| > 2

$$h(k) = -\frac{2}{5}(-\frac{1}{3})^{k} \varepsilon(k) + \frac{12}{5}(-2)^{k} \varepsilon(k)$$

解: 2) 稳定系统

$$H(z) = \frac{-2z/5}{z+1/3} + \frac{12z/5}{z+2}$$

由于该系统是稳定系统,收敛域必须包含单位圆: $\frac{1}{3}$ <|z|<2

$$h(k) = -\frac{2}{5}(-\frac{1}{3})^k \varepsilon(k) - \frac{12}{5}(-2)^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

$$3) f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z - 1}$$

$$Y(z) = F(z)H(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} \left(\frac{-2z/5}{z+1/3} + \frac{12z/5}{z+2} \right) = \frac{2z^3}{(z-1)(z-1/3)(z-2)}$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{1/2}{z-1} + \frac{-1/10}{z+1/3} + \frac{8/5}{z+2}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z/2}{z-1} + \frac{-z/10}{z+1/3} + \frac{8z/5}{z+2}$$

要求y(k)稳定,即收敛域包含单位圆

$$ROC: \frac{1}{3} < |\mathbf{z}| < 1$$

$$y(k) = -\frac{1}{10}(-\frac{1}{3})^{k} \varepsilon(k) - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(-k-1) - \frac{8}{5}(-2)^{k} \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

4)略