无线电系及生医系信号与系统课中期考试试题答案(仅供参考)

(考试时间 2004/04/28)

1、判断下列方程所描述的系统是否为线性系统 (每小题 2 分, 共 6 分, 写出"是"与"不是"即可)

(1)
$$\frac{d^2r(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dr(t)}{dt} - 5r(t) = 2\frac{de(t)}{dt} + e(t)$$
 (答案: 是)

(2)
$$\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + 2\sin(\pi t)r(t) - \int_{-\infty}^{t} r(\tau)d\tau = e(t)$$
 (答案: 是)

(3).
$$\frac{dr^{2}(t)}{dt^{2}} + 2\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + r(t) = e^{2}(t)$$
 (答案: 不是)

2、 已知一线性系统:
$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 5r(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t) + 3e(t)$$

激励
$$e(t)=5$$
,($-\infty < t < \infty$)求响应 $r(t)$ 。 (6分)

解法1:

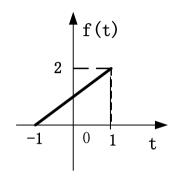
自系统方程
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 3}{j\omega + 5}$$

$$H(j0) = H(j\omega)|_{\omega=0} = \frac{3}{5} = \frac{3}{5}e^{j0}$$
故
$$r(t) = 5 \bullet \frac{3}{5}\cos(0t + 0) = 3 \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty)$$

解法2:

此系统是稳定系统。因 e(t)=5, $(-\infty<t<\infty)$,故可设r(t)=A (常数),代入系统方程,得 5A=3x5, r(t)=A=3 .

3. 利用傅里叶变换的性质求下列波形信号的傅里叶变换。 (8分)

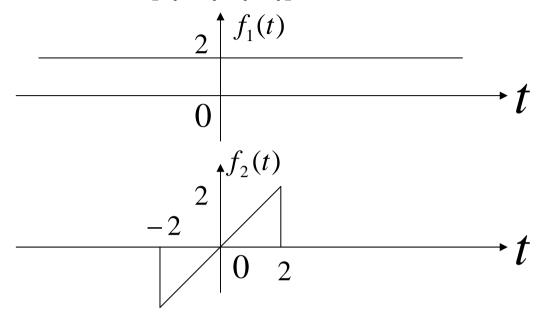


$$f'(t) = G_2(t) - 2\delta(t - 1)$$

$$F\{f'(t)\} = 2Sa(\omega) - 2e^{-j\omega} = j\omega F(j\omega)$$

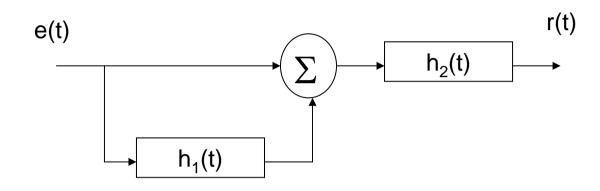
$$F(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega} [Sa(\omega) - e^{-j\omega}]$$

4。 计算卷积: **2*t[ε(t+2)-ε(t-2)]**。 (**5**分)



解:
$$2*t[\varepsilon(t+2)-\varepsilon(t-2)] = t[\varepsilon(t+2)-\varepsilon(t-2)]*2$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau[\varepsilon(\tau+2)-\varepsilon(\tau-2)]2d\tau$$
$$= 2\int_{-2}^{2} \tau d\tau$$
$$= 0$$

5. 如图所示系统:两个子系统的冲激响应为 $h_1(t)$ =δ(t-1), $h_2(t)$ =δ(t),求整个系统的冲激响应h(t)。(6分)



解: $\diamond e(t) = \delta(t)$, 由冲激响应定义,

$$h(t) = r(t)$$

$$= [\delta(t) + \delta(t) * h_1(t)] * h_2(t)$$

$$= [\delta(t) + \delta(t) * \delta(t-1)] * \delta(t)$$

$$= \delta(t) + \delta(t) * \delta(t-1)$$

$$= \delta(t) + \delta(t-1)$$

6. 已知系统为: r' '(t)+2r'(t)=e'(t), 初始条件为: r(0-)=0, r'(0-)=2, 求系统的 零输入响应及冲激响应h(t)。 (8分)

解:

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda = 0,$$

解之,得
$$\lambda_1 = 0$$
, $\lambda_2 = -2$

$$r_{zi}(t) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2t}$$

 $r'_{zi}(t) = -2c_2 e^{-2t}$

在输入为零时 $\mathbf{r}(0^+)=\mathbf{r}(0^-)=0$, $\mathbf{r}'(0^+)=\mathbf{r}'(0^-)=2$,代入上列二式 $\begin{cases} c_1+c_2=0,\\ -2c_2=2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c_1=1,\\ c_2=-1 \end{cases}$

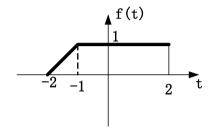
$$\therefore r_{zi}(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

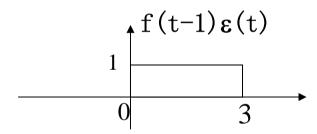
(2)系统的转移算子为:

$$H(p) = \frac{p}{p(p+2)} = \frac{0}{p} + \frac{1}{p+2} = \frac{1}{p+2}$$

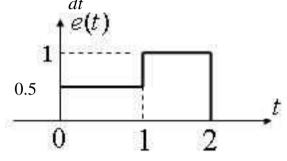
:. $h(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$

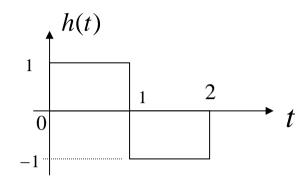
7, 已知如图所示的f(t), 试画出f(t-1)ε(t) (5分)





8、已知某线性时不变系统的冲激响应为 $h(t) = \varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$ 求系统在激励 $\frac{de(t)}{dt}$ 下的零状态响应。e(t)如图所示。(9分)





(0.5) ▲

(0.5)

$$\frac{de(t)}{dt} = 0.5\delta(t) + 0.5\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)$$

$$r_{zs}(t) = 0.5h(t) + 0.5h(t-1) - h(t-2)$$

$$= 0.5[\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$+ 0.5[\varepsilon(t-1) - 2\varepsilon(t-2) + \varepsilon(t-3)]$$

$$-[\varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)]$$

$$= 0.5\varepsilon(t) - 0.5\varepsilon(t-1) - 1.5\varepsilon(t-2) + 2.5\varepsilon(t-3) - \varepsilon(t-4)$$

9、有一系统对激励为 $e_1(t)$ = $\delta(t)$ 的完全响应为 $r_1(t)$ =2 e^{-t} ε(t), 对激励为 $e_2(t)$ =2 $\delta(t)$ 的完全响应为 $r_2(t)$ = e^{-t} ε(t),

- (1) 求系统的零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$;
- (2) 系统的初始状态保持不变,求系统对激励 $e_3(t)=3\delta(t)$ 的完全响应 $r_3(t)$ (8分)

解:由题意,

(1)
$$r_{1}(t) = h(t) + r_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

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

$$\therefore r_{zi}(t) = 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

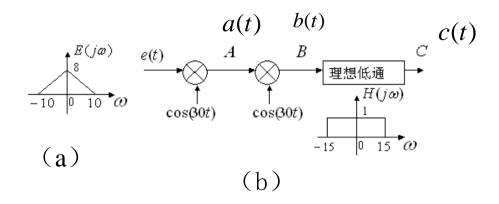
$$(2) \qquad h(t) = r_{1}(t) - r_{zi}(t) = -e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

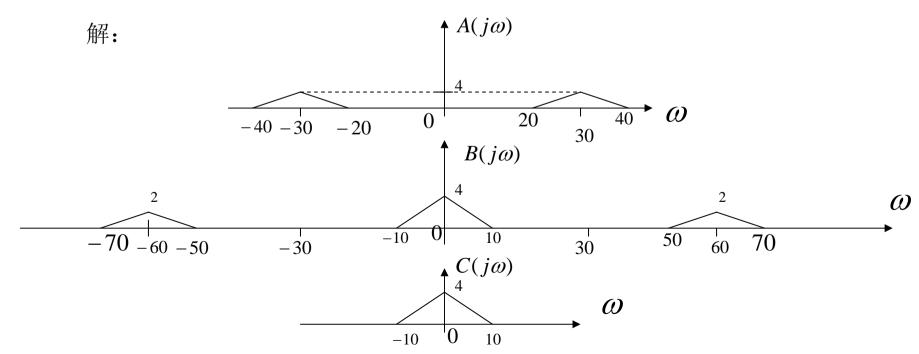
$$r_{3}(t) = 3h(t) + r_{zi}(t) = -3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) = 0$$

10、一带限信号的频谱如图(a)所示,若此信号通过图(b) 所示系统,请画出A、

B、C三点处的信号频谱。理想低通滤波器的转移函数为

$$H(j\omega)$$
=ε(ω+15)-ε(ω-15)。(10 分)



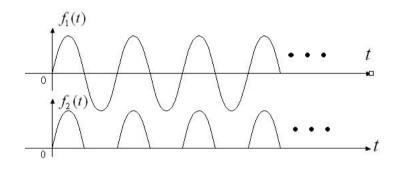


11、已知

$$f_1(t) = \sin(\omega_0 t) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$f_2(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t) & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_1(t) \ge 0 \\ 0 & \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f_1(t) < 0 \end{cases}$$

若已知 $f_1(t)$ 的拉氏变换 $F_1(s)$,求 $F_2(s)$.(即用 $F_1(s)$ 表示 $F_2(s)$.)(8分)



12、求下列时间函数的拉普拉斯变换并注明收敛区。(8分)

(1)
$$f(t) = e^{-2t} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

(2)
$$f(t) = \cos(t)\cos(3t)\varepsilon(t)$$

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

$$= e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-4} \cdot e^{-2(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} - e^{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} e^{-2s} = \frac{1}{s+2} (1 - e^{-2s-4})$$
(Re(s)>-\infty)

(2)
$$f(t) = \cos(t)\cos(3t)\varepsilon(t) = 0.5[\cos(4t) + \cos(2t)]\varepsilon(t)$$
$$F(s) = 0.5[\frac{s}{s^2 + 16} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}]$$
 [Re(s)>0]

13、求下列F_d(s)的原时间函数。(6分)

$$F_d(s) = \frac{s}{(s+3)(s+5)}, \quad (-5 < \text{Re}(s) < -3)$$

解:

$$F_d(s) = \frac{s}{(s+3)(s+5)} = \frac{2.5}{s+5} + \frac{-1.5}{s+3}$$

$$F_a(s) = \frac{2.5}{s+5} \xrightarrow{L^{-1}} 2.5e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$F_b(s) = \frac{-1.5}{s+3} \xrightarrow{s \to -s} \frac{-1.5}{-s+3} = \frac{1.5}{s-3} \xrightarrow{L^{-1}} 1.5e^{3t}\varepsilon(t) \xrightarrow{t \to -t} 1.5e^{-3t}\varepsilon(-t)$$

F_d(s)的原时间函数为

$$f(t) = 2.5e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t) + 1.5e^{-3t}\varepsilon(-t)$$

14. 画出系统的直接模拟框图: (7分)

$$\frac{d^3r(t)}{dt^3} + 4\frac{d^2r(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + 6r(t) = 7\frac{de(t)}{dt} + 8e(t)$$

解:引入辅助函数q(t),得

