

2008—2009 学年第二学期《信号与线性系统》试卷 A

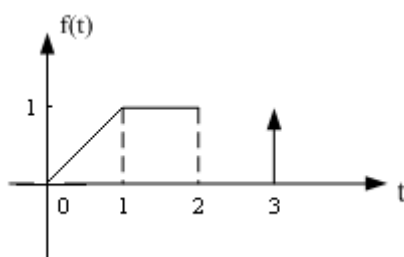
标准答案

一. 计算说明题

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\cos t + \sin t) \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{4}) dt \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

2.



3.

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) &= e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) & f_2(t) &= e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \\ g(t) &= f_1(t) * f_2(t) \\ &= [e^{-t} \varepsilon(t)] * [e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)] \\ &= \int_0^t e^{-\tau} e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau \\ &= e^{-2t+\tau} \Big|_0^t \\ &= (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} F(j\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2|t|} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2+j\omega} + \frac{1}{2-j\omega} \\ &= \frac{4}{4+\omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

5.

$$F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-j0t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)dt, \text{ 即是 } f(t) \text{ 围成的面积。}$$

由图可得 $f(t)$ 围成的面积为 3, 所以 $F(0) = 3$ 。

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega)e^{j\omega 0} d\omega = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi$$

6.

$$\begin{aligned} y(k) &= h(k) * x(k) = [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-3)] * [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-2)] \\ &= [\delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2)] * [\delta(k) + \delta(k-1)] \\ &= \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2) + \delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2) + \delta(k-3) \\ &= \delta(k) + 2\delta(k-1) + 2\delta(k-2) + \delta(k-3) \end{aligned}$$

7.

$$F(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 5s + 6} = \frac{A_1}{s+2} + \frac{A_2}{s+3}$$

$$A_1 = \left. \frac{s}{s+3} \right|_{s=-2} = -4$$

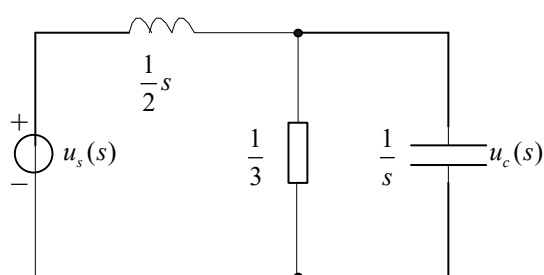
$$A_2 = \left. \frac{s}{s+2} \right|_{s=-3} = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{-4}{s+2} + \frac{6}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = (6e^{-3t} - 4e^{-2t})u(t)$$

二. 综合题

1. 复频域等效电路如图:



可列出 s 域的方程如下:

$$\frac{u_s(s)}{\frac{1}{2}s + \frac{1}{3+s}} = \frac{u_c(s)}{\frac{1}{3+s}}$$

$$\Rightarrow H(s) = \frac{u_c(s)}{u_s(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

所以, 系统的冲激响应为 $h(t) = 2(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$

2.

对 $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t)$ 取零状态下的拉氏变换, 得:

$$s^2 Y_{zs}(s) + 5s Y_{zs}(s) + 6Y_{zs}(s) = (s + 4)X(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s + 4}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$x(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{s + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{s + 4}{(s + 1)(s^2 + 5s + 6)} = \frac{A_1}{s + 1} + \frac{A_2}{s + 2} + \frac{A_3}{s + 3}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$A_2 = -2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s + 1} + \frac{-2}{s + 2} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s + 3}$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(t) = [\frac{3}{2}e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t}]\varepsilon(t)$$

3.

通解: 特征方程: $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$

特征根: $r_{1,2} = -1$

所以, $y_h(k) = (A_1 + A_2 k)(-1)^k$

特解: 激励为 $3^k \varepsilon(k - 2)$

则 $y_p(k) = C3^k \varepsilon(k - 2)$ 代入差分方程得 $C = \frac{9}{16}$

所以, $y_p(k) = \frac{9}{16}3^k \varepsilon(k - 2)$

所以, $y(k) = y_h(k) + y_p(k) = (A_1 + A_2 k)(-1)^k + \frac{9}{16}3^k \varepsilon(k - 2)$

因为, $y(-2) = 0, y(-1) = 0$ 代入上式得 $A_1 = \frac{7}{16}, A_2 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\text{所以, } y(k) = \left(\frac{7}{16} + \frac{1}{4}k\right)(-1)^k + \frac{9}{16}3^k \quad (k \geq 2)$$

4.

对 $y(k) - 7y(k-1) + 12y(k-2) = f(k)$ 取零状态下的 Z 变换, 得:

$$Y_{zs}(z) - 7z^{-1}Y_{zs}(z) + 12z^{-2}Y_{zs}(z) = F(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{z^2}{z^2 - 7z + 12}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{z^2 - 7z + 12} = \frac{A_1}{z-3} + \frac{A_2}{z-4}$$

$$A_1 = -3$$

$$A_2 = 4$$

$$H(z) = \frac{-3z}{z-3} + \frac{4z}{z-4}$$

$$h(k) = (-3 \cdot 3^k + 4 \cdot 4^k)\varepsilon(k)$$

对 $y(k) - 7y(k-1) + 12y(k-2) = f(k)$ 取 Z 变换,

$$\text{并将 } y(-1)=1, y(-2)=0, f(k)=\delta(k) \text{ 代入得: } Y(z) = \frac{8z^2 - 12z}{z^2 - 7z + 12}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{8z-12}{(z-3)(z-4)} = \frac{-12}{z-3} + \frac{20}{z-4}$$

$$\text{所以, } Y(z) = \frac{-12z}{z-3} + \frac{20z}{z-4}$$

$$\text{所以, } y(k) = (-12 \cdot 3^k + 20 \cdot 4^k)\varepsilon(k)$$