

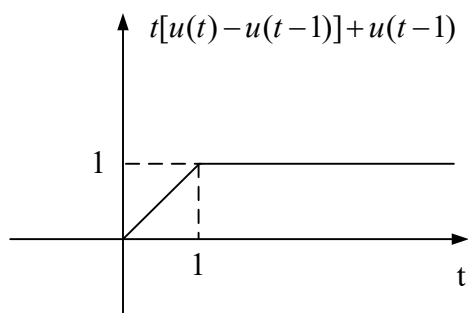
2007-2008 学年第二学期《信号与线性系统》试卷 B 答案

一.

1.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 4) \delta(1-t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 4) \delta(t-1) dt \\ &= t^2 + 4 \Big|_{t=1} \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

2.



3.

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1(t) * f_2(t) \\ &= \sin t \varepsilon(t) * \delta'(t) \\ &= [\sin t \varepsilon(t)]' * \delta(t) \\ &= \cos t \varepsilon(t) + \sin t \delta(t) \\ &= \cos t \varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega), \\ & f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F(j\frac{\omega}{a}) \\ & \therefore f(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(\frac{\omega}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

5.

$F(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j0t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) dt$ ，即是 $f(t)$ 围成的面积，由图可得面积为

$$\frac{1}{2} * 4 * 2 = 4, \text{ 所以 } F(0) = 4$$

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

6.

$$\Rightarrow f(\alpha t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{s}{\alpha}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-\alpha t} f(\alpha t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{s}{\alpha} + 1\right)$$

7.

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 - 3s + 2} = \frac{A_1}{s-1} + \frac{A_2}{s-2}$$

$$A_1 = \left. \frac{s}{s-2} \right|_{s=1} = -1$$

$$A_2 = \left. \frac{s}{s-1} \right|_{s=2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{-1}{s-1} + \frac{2}{s-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = (-e^t + 2e^{2t})u(t)$$

8.

\because 单位样值响应 $h(n) = r^n$, 输入 $x(n) = \delta(n)$

\therefore 系统零状态响应 $y(n) = h(n) * x(n)$

$$= r^n * \delta(n)$$

$$= \frac{r^{n+1} - 1}{r - 1}$$

二.

1.

$$f(t)x(t) = (\cos 100t \cos 2000t) * \cos 2000t = \frac{1}{2} \cos 100t (\cos 4000t + 1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cos 3900t + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4100t + \frac{1}{2} \cos 100t$$

$$F\{f(t)x(t)\} = \frac{1}{4} [\pi \delta(\omega + 3900) + \pi \delta(\omega - 3900)] + \frac{1}{4} [\pi \delta(\omega + 4100) + \pi \delta(\omega - 4100)]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} [\pi \delta(\omega + 100) + \pi \delta(\omega - 100)]$$

$$Y(\omega) = F\{f(t)x(t)\}H(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [\pi \delta(\omega + 100) + \pi \delta(\omega - 100)]$$

$$\therefore y(t) = F^{-1}(Y(\omega)) = \frac{1}{2} \cos 100t$$

2.

设系统的初始状态 $q_1(0)$ 和 $q_2(0)$ 引起的零输入响应分别为 $r_{zi1}(t)$ 和 $r_{zi2}(t)$ ，激励为

$f(t)$ 时引起的零状态响应为 $r_{zs}(t)$ ，则利用系统的线性性质有：

$$r_{zi1}(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$r_{zi2}(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$r_{zi1}(t) - r_{zi2}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = (2 + e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow r_{zs}(t) = (2 + e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

所以，

当 $q_1(0) = 3, q_2(0) = 2$ ，输入为 $\delta(t)$ 时的全响应为 $(4 + 7e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

3.

由 $\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + 2r(t) = \frac{de(t)}{dt} + 3e(t)$ ，知：

系统的特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ ， $\therefore \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$

可设 $r_{zi}(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$ ，由 $r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = 2$ ，得：

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 + A_2 &= 1 \\ -A_1 - 2A_2 &= 2 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow A_1 = 4, A_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore r_{zi}(t) = [4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}]u(t)$$

对 $\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dr(t)}{dt} + 2r(t) = \frac{de(t)}{dt} + 3e(t)$ 取零状态下的拉氏变换，得：

$$s^2 R_{zs}(s) + 3s R_{zs}(s) + 2R_{zs}(s) = (s + 3)E(s)$$

$$= \frac{s + 3}{s^2 + 3s + 2} E(s)$$

$$e(t) = u(t) \Rightarrow E(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{zs}(s) = \frac{s + 3}{s(s^2 + 3s + 2)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{s + 1} + \frac{A_3}{s + 2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{s+3}{s(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-1} = -2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{s+3}{s(s+1)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

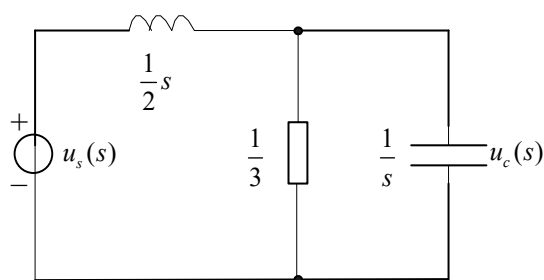
$$\therefore R_{zs}(s) = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore r_{zs}(t) = \left[\frac{3}{2} - 2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} \right] u(t)$$

$$\therefore r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} \right) u(t)$$

4.

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

$$\text{因为， } s(t) = \int_{0-}^t h(\tau) d\tau = -2e^{-\tau} \Big|_{0+}^t + e^{-2\tau} \Big|_{0+}^t$$

所以，系统的阶跃响应为 $s(t) = (1 - 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$