

《信号与系统》课后作业参考答案

chap 01

1. 解:

(1) $\cos 8t$ 的周期为 $\frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} = T_1$

$\sin 12t$ 的周期为 $\frac{2\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{6} = T_2$

所以原信号的周期为两者的最小公倍数,

即: $\frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{3}{2}$ 为有理数, 所以 $f(t)$ 为周期信号.

$$T = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2)

$x(t)$ 的周期为 $N = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$, N 应为正整数, 但由于 π 为无理数, N 不可能为正整数, 所以 $f(t)$ 为非周期信号.

3. 解:

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + \omega\pi t) \delta(t-1) dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + \omega\pi) \delta(t-1) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 0 \cdot \delta(t-1) dt$$
$$= 0$$

(2) $\omega t \delta(t-\pi) = \omega \pi \delta(t-\pi) = -\delta(t-\pi)$

(3) $\int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} \delta(t) dt$

根据冲激偶的性质: $f(t)\delta'(t) = f(0)\delta'(t) - f'(0)\delta(t)$

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$$\text{得 } e^{-t} \delta'(t) = e^{-0} \delta'(t) - [e^{-t}]' \Big|_{t=0} \delta(t) \\ = \delta'(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-t} \delta'(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^t [\delta'(t) + \delta(t)] dt \\ = \delta(t) + \varepsilon(t)$$

4.

$$(1) y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 5 \quad \text{设输入 } x_1(t), x_2(t)$$

$$y_1(t) = \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} + 5 \quad y_2(t) = \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} + 5$$

$$y_1(t) + y_2(t) = \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} + 5 + \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} + 5 \\ = \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} + \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} + 10 \neq \frac{d(x_1(t) + x_2(t))}{dt} + 5$$

✓ 所以系统非线性。

$$\text{输入为 } x(t-t_0), \text{ 输出 } \frac{dx(t-t_0)}{dt} + 5$$

$$y(t-t_0) = \frac{dx(t-t_0)}{dt} + 5 \quad \text{—— 时不变}$$

$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 5$, 不受 $x(t)$, $t \geq 0$ 的影响, 为因果系统

设 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, $y(t) = 5 + \delta(t)$, $t=0$ 处, $y(t) \rightarrow \infty$

系统不稳定 ✓

(2) $y(t) = x(t)$, $t \geq 0$

$$Gx_1(t) + G_2x_2(t) = G_1y_1(t) + G_2y_2(t)$$

线性系统

$$y(t) = x(t), t \geq 0$$

因果系统

若 $x(t)$ 有限, $y(t)$ 有限

稳定系统

~~设 $x(t)$~~

令 $x_1(t) = x(t-t_0)$

$$y_1(t) = x(t-t_0) = y(t-t_0)$$

时不变系统

(3) $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2t} x(\tau) d\tau$

设 $q_t = f(t-t_d)$, $t \geq t_d$

$$y_{q(t)} = \int_{-\infty}^{2t-t_d} x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$又 y_{zs}(t-t_d) = \int_{-\infty}^{2(t-t_d)} x(\tau) d\tau$$

显然 $y_{q(t)} \neq y_{zs}(t-t_d)$ 时变系统

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$$c_1 \int_{-\infty}^{2t} x_1(\tau) d\tau + c_2 \int_{-\infty}^{2t} x_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{2t} [c_1 x_1(\tau) + c_2 x_2(\tau)] d\tau$$

线性系统

$\int_{-\infty}^{2t} x(\tau) d\tau$, $t > 0$ 受影响. 非因果系统

设 $x(t) = \varepsilon(t)$,

$$\int_{-\infty}^{2t} \varepsilon(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{2t} \varepsilon(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \tau \Big|_0^{2t} = 2t, t > 0$$

随 t 无限增长. 不稳定

所以 $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2t} x(\tau) d\tau$ 为

线性、时变、非因果、稳定系统

chap02-03 参考解答

1. 解：设冲激响应为 $h(t)$ ，阶跃响应为 $g(t)$
根据题意： $\begin{cases} y_1(t) = y_{zi}(t) + h(t) & \text{--- (1)} \\ y_2(t) = y_{zi}(t) + g(t) & \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$

根据 LTI 系统的微分特性： $h(t) = \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$

(1) - (2)，并代入 $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$ ，得

$$y_1(t) - y_2(t) = h(t) - g(t) \quad \text{即}$$

$$[e^{-t} - (1 - 5e^{-t})]1 = \frac{dg(t)}{dt} - g(t)$$

$$\text{即 } -1 - 4e^{-t} = g'(t) - g(t), t > 0 \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\text{整理：} g'(t) - g(t) = 4e^{-t} - 1 \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

(4) 式右端无冲激，所以对 (4) 式两边积分得

$$g(0+) - g(0-) = 0, \quad \text{即 } g(0+) = g(0-) = 0$$

(4) 式为关于 $g(t)$ 的微分方程，其特征方程为

$$\lambda - 1 = 0, \quad \lambda = 1. \quad \text{齐次解为 } g_h(t) = Ae^t$$

再根据 (4) 式右端特解形式为

$$g_p(t) = p_1 e^{-t} + p_0 \quad \text{代入 (4) 式，得}$$

$$\begin{cases} -p_1 e^{-t} - p_1 e^{-t} - p_0 = 4e^{-t} - 1 \\ -2p_1 e^{-t} - p_0 = 4e^{-t} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} p_0 = 1 \\ p_1 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$g_p(t) = 1 - 2e^{-t} \quad (t > 0)$$

$$\text{全解为 } g_h(t) + g_p(t) = 1 - 2e^{-t} + Ae^t, t > 0 \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

把 $g(0+)$ 初始条件代入 (5) 式，得 $1 - 2 + A = 0$,

$$A = 1 \Rightarrow g(t) = 1 - 2e^{-t} + e^t, t > 0$$

把 $g(t)$ 代入 ② 式, 得

$$y_{zi}(t) = y_{zi}(t) - g(t) \\ = 1 - 5e^{-t} - (1 - 2e^{-t} + e^t)$$

从而 $y_{zi}(t) = (1 - 3e^{-t} - e^t) \varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t) = \frac{dy_{zi}(t)}{dt} = (2e^{-t} + e^t) \varepsilon(t) + (1 - 2e^{-t} + e^t) \delta(t) \\ = (2e^{-t} + e^t) \varepsilon(t) + (1 - 2 + 1) \delta(t)$$

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

$$2. \text{解: } \begin{cases} y(0+) = y_{z1}(0+) + y_{zs}(0+) = 3 & \text{--- (1)} \\ y'(0+) = y'_{z1}(0+) + y'_{zs}(0+) = 4. & \text{--- (2)} \end{cases}$$

$y_{zs}(t)$ 为 $y_{zs}(0-) = y'_{zs}(0-) = 0$ 时方程的解。
代入 $f(t)$ 得

$$y'_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) = -2e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 2\delta(t) + 8e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \\ = 6e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + 2\delta(t) \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

显然 $y'_{zs}(t)$ 包含 $\delta(t)$

令 $y_{zs}(t) = a\delta(t) + r_0(t)$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = r_1(t), \quad y_{zs}(t) = r_2(t) \quad \text{代入 (3) 式}$$

$$\text{可求得 } a=2, \quad \begin{cases} y'_{zs}(0+) - y'_{zs}(0-) = a = 2 \\ y_{zs}(0+) - y_{zs}(0-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{而 } y_{zs}(0+) = y_{zs}(0-) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } y'_{zs}(0+) = 2, \quad y_{zs}(0+) = 0$$

当 $t > 0$ 时, 由 (3) 式得到

$$y'_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) = 6e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

根据特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$.

齐次解为 $(C_1 + C_2 t)e^{-2t}$

特解为 pe^{-t} 代入 (4) 式得 $pe^{-t} - 4pe^{-t} + 4pe^{-t} = 6e^{-t}$

$$\Rightarrow p = 6$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{-2t} + 6e^{-t} \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = C_2 e^{-2t} - 2(C_1 + tC_2)e^{-2t} - 6e^{-t} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0+) = Cz_1 + b = 0 \\ y'_{zs}(0+) = Cz_2 - 2Cz_1 - b = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Cz_1 = -6 \\ Cz_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark y_{zs}(t) = (-6 - 4t)e^{-2t} + 6e^{-t}, t \geq 0 \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0+) = 3 - y_{zs}(0+) = 3 \\ y'_{zi}(0+) = 4 - y'_{zs}(0+) = 4 - 2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

零输入响应为

$$y_{zi}(t) = Cz_1 e^{-2t} + Cz_2 t e^{-2t}$$

$$y'_{zi}(t) = -2Cz_1 e^{-2t} + Cz_2 e^{-2t} - 2Cz_2 t e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0+) = Cz_1 + Cz_2 = 3 \\ y'_{zi}(0+) = -2Cz_1 + Cz_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Cz_1 = -5 \\ Cz_2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\checkmark y_{zi}(t) = -5e^{-2t} + 8te^{-2t}, t \geq 0, \quad \text{--- (8)}$$

全响应为

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) =$$

$$-5e^{-2t} + 8te^{-2t} + 6e^{-t} - 6e^{-2t} - 4te^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

$$= -11e^{-2t} + 4te^{-2t} + 6e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y(t) = -11e^{-2t} + 4te^{-2t} + 6e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

3. 解 =

$$(1) \quad \text{令 } y(t) = \varepsilon(t) * e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-a\tau} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \left[\int_0^t e^{-a\tau} d\tau \right] \varepsilon(t) = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-a\tau} \Big|_0^t \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{-at}) \varepsilon(t) \quad \text{由卷积定理特性:}$$

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \varepsilon(t-1) * e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) = y(t-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} [1 - e^{-a(t-1)}] \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$2) \quad \text{令 } y(t) = (1+t) [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] * \varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t (1+\tau) \varepsilon(\tau) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^t (1+\tau) \varepsilon(\tau-1) d\tau$$

$$= \left[\int_0^t (1+\tau) d\tau \right] \varepsilon(t) - \left[\int_1^t (1+\tau) d\tau \right] \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$= \left(t + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^t \varepsilon(t) - \left(\tau + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \right) \Big|_1^t \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$= \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t) - \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} - 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$= \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t) - \left(t + \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$\text{解} \quad x_1(t) * x_2(t) = y(t-1) - y(t-2) =$$

$$\left[\left(t-1 + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-1) - \left(t-1 + \frac{(t-1)^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-2) \right] -$$

$$\left[\left(t-2 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-2) - \left(t-2 + \frac{(t-2)^2}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t-3) \right]$$

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

$$(3) \quad x_2(t) = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \varepsilon(t) \quad x_1(t) = e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \varepsilon(t) * \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \varepsilon(\tau) e^{-a(t-\tau)} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-j\omega \tau}}{2} \varepsilon(\tau) e^{-a(t-\tau)} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega \tau}}{2} \varepsilon(\tau) e^{-at} e^{a\tau} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-j\omega \tau}}{2} \varepsilon(\tau) e^{-at} e^{a\tau} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(j\omega+a)\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{(a-j\omega)\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-at} \left[e^{(j\omega+a)t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) + e^{(a-j\omega)t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-at} \left[\int_0^t e^{(a+j\omega)\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t e^{(a-j\omega)\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) d\tau \right]$$

$$= \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \left[\int_0^t e^{(a+j\omega)\tau} d\tau + \int_0^t e^{(a-j\omega)\tau} d\tau \right] \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \left[\frac{e^{(a+j\omega)\tau}}{a+j\omega} \Big|_0^t + \frac{e^{(a-j\omega)\tau}}{a-j\omega} \Big|_0^t \right] \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-at}}{2} \left[\frac{e^{(a+j\omega)t} - 1}{a+j\omega} + \frac{e^{(a-j\omega)t} - 1}{a-j\omega} \right] \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \left[\frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-at}}{2(a+j\omega)} + \frac{e^{-j\omega t} - e^{-at}}{2(a-j\omega)} \right] \varepsilon(t), \text{ 整理后得}$$

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \frac{a \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t - a e^{-at}}{a^2 + \omega^2} \varepsilon(t)$$

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$$(4) \text{ 令 } y(t) = \sin \omega t * \delta(t) = \sin \omega t$$

$$\text{那么 } \sin \omega t * \delta(t+2) = y(t+2) = \sin[\omega(t+2)]$$

4. 解: 依题知复合系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 为

$$h(t) = [h_1(t) - h_1(t) * h_2(t)] * h_3(t), \text{ 代入题中得}$$

$$h(t) = [e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * [\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)]] * \delta'(t)$$

$$\text{即 } h(t) = [e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) - f(t-1) - f(t-2)] * \delta'(t)$$

$$h(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \delta'(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t-1) * \delta'(t) -$$

$$e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t-2) * \delta'(t)$$

由卷积的微分积分性质:

$$h(t) = [e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)]' * \delta(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \delta(t-1) * \delta(t) -$$

$$e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \delta(t) * \delta(t-2)$$

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

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

$$\text{即 } h(t) = -2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) + \delta(t) - e^{-2(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1) - e^{-2(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\text{答: } h(t) = -2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) + \delta(t) - e^{-2(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1) - e^{-2(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2)$$

5. 解 = 根据零状态响应与单位序列响应的关系
 $y_{zs}(k) = h(k) * f(k) = h(k) * [\delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + 2\delta(k-2)]$

$$y_{zs}(k) = h(k) + h(k-1) + 2h(k-2) \quad (1)$$

差分方程: $h(k) + h(k-1) + 2h(k-2) = y_{zs}(k) \quad (1)$

若设 $h(k)$ 为该方程的单位样值响应 $h(k)$

$$h(k) = h(k) * y_{zs}(k)$$

$$= h(k) * [\delta(k) - \delta(k-1) + 3\delta(k-2) - \delta(k-3) + 6\delta(k-4)]$$

$$= h(k) - h(k-1) + 3h(k-2) - h(k-3) + 6h(k-4) \quad (2)$$

根据 $h(k)$ 的定义知, $h(k)$ 满足
 $h(k) + h(k-1) + 2h(k-2) = \delta(k)$

由 (2) 式知:

$$h(k) = \overbrace{h(k) + h(k-1) + 2h(k-2)}^{\delta(k)} - \overbrace{2h(k-1) + h(k-2) - 4h(k-3) + 3h(k-2) + 3h(k-3) + 6h(k-4)}^{-2\delta(k-1)}$$

$3\delta(k-2)$

$$\text{所以 } h(k) = \delta(k) - 2\delta(k-1) + 3\delta(k-2)$$

$$\text{答: } \underline{h(k) = \delta(k) - 2\delta(k-1) + 3\delta(k-2)}$$

6. 解 =

$$y(n) = x(n) * h_1(n) * h_2(n), \quad \text{其中}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= [\varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-2)] * [\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)] * a^n \varepsilon(n-1) \\ &= [\delta(n) + \delta(n-1)] * [\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)] * a^n \varepsilon(n-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$y(n) = [\delta(n) - \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-1) - \delta(n-2)] * a^n \varepsilon(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = [\delta(n) - \delta(n-2)] * a^n \varepsilon(n-1)$$

$$y(n) = [\delta(n) - \delta(n-2)] * a^{n-1} \varepsilon(n-1) \cdot a$$

$$= a [\delta(n) - \delta(n-2)] * a^{n-1} \varepsilon(n-1)$$

$$= a [a^{n-1} \varepsilon(n-1) - a^{n-3} \varepsilon(n-3)]$$

$$\underline{y(n) = a^n \varepsilon(n-1) - a^{n-2} \varepsilon(n-3)}$$

Chap 04.

1. 解 =

$$(1) f(t) = \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-2)}{\pi(t-2)} = \text{sinc}[2\pi(t-2)]$$

已知宽度为 τ 、幅度为 1 的门函数 $g_{\tau}(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\frac{2\sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2}}{\omega} = \tau \text{sinc}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right), \text{ 若宽度 } \tau \text{ 为 } 4\pi \text{ 时}$$

$$g_{4\pi}(t) \longleftrightarrow 4\pi \text{sinc}(2\pi\omega), \text{ 根据对称性.}$$

$$4\pi \text{sinc}(2\pi\omega) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi g_{4\pi}(-\omega) \quad \text{偶函数}$$

所以 $4\pi \text{sinc}(2\pi\omega) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi g_{4\pi}(\omega)$

即 $\text{sinc}(2\pi\omega) \longleftrightarrow g_{4\pi}(\omega)$

再根据傅里叶变换的时移特性:

$$f(t) = \text{sinc}[2\pi(t-2)] \longleftrightarrow g_{4\pi}(\omega) e^{-j2\omega}$$

(2) 由于 $e^{-a|t|} \longleftrightarrow \frac{2a}{a^2 + \omega^2}$

利用对称性: $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$f(t) = \frac{2a}{a^2 + t^2} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi e^{-a|\omega|}$$

(3) 根据定义 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{at} \delta(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$\delta(t) = 1, -t > 0, t < 0$. 所以

正式等于 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{at} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-j\omega)t} dt$

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$$= \frac{1}{a-j\omega} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-j\omega)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-j\omega} e^{(a-j\omega)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{a-j\omega}$$

(4) $f(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon(t) \frac{1}{2} (e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t})$

$\varepsilon(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} \pi \delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$, 根据频移特性.

$f(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) \varepsilon(t)$

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2j} (\omega - \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2} \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \frac{1}{2j} (\omega + \omega_0)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] - \frac{j}{\omega^2 - \omega_0^2}$$

(5) $f(t) = \left[\frac{\sin(2\pi t)}{2\pi t} \right]^2 = \text{sa}(2\pi t) \text{sa}(2\pi t)$

$\text{sa}(2\pi t)$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$\text{sa}(2\pi t) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{2} g_{4\pi}(\omega)$$

由频域卷积特性.

$$f(t) = \text{sa}(2\pi t) \text{sa}(2\pi t) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{4\pi}(\omega) \right] * \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{4\pi}(\omega) \right]$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{8\pi} g_{4\pi}(\omega) * g_{4\pi}(\omega)$$

$$(b) \quad f(t) = (3 + \cos \omega_1 t) \cos \omega_0 t$$

$$\text{由于 } 3 + \cos \omega_1 t = 3 + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_1 t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_1 t}$$

所以 $3 + \cos \omega_1 t$ 的傅里叶变换为

$$6\pi \delta(\omega) + \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_1) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_1)$$

所以 $f(t) = (3 + \cos \omega_1 t) \cos \omega_0 t$ 的傅里叶变换为

根据频移特性 =

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} (6\pi \delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_1 - \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_1 - \omega_0)) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} (6\pi \delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_1 + \omega_0) + \pi \delta(\omega + \omega_1 + \omega_0)) \\ & = 3\pi [\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)] + \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega - \omega_1 - \omega_0) + \\ & \delta(\omega + \omega_1 - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_1 + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_1 + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

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2-解: $f_1(t) = f_1(-2t)e^{j2t}$

$$f_1(-2t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{|-2|} F(j\frac{\omega}{-2}) = \frac{1}{2} f(-\frac{j\omega}{2})$$

$$f_1(t) = f_1(-2t)e^{j2t} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F[-\frac{j}{2}(\omega-2)] = F(j\omega)$$

4. 解:

(1) $x(t) \longleftrightarrow x(j\omega)$

所以 $Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$
得 $H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = e^{-j\omega t_0}$

冲激响应为 $h(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$

(2) 对微分方程作傅里叶变换

$$(j\omega)^2 Y(j\omega) + 4j\omega Y(j\omega) + 3Y(j\omega) = j\omega X(j\omega) + 2X(j\omega)$$

整理后 $H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{2 + j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + 4j\omega + 3}$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{k_1}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{k_2}{j\omega + 3}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{j\omega + 2}{j\omega + 3} \Big|_{j\omega = -1} = \frac{2 - 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{j\omega + 2}{j\omega + 1} \Big|_{j\omega = -3} = \frac{-3 + 2}{-3 + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

所以 $H(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{j\omega + 3}$

得冲激响应为 $h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$

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3. 解：乘法器的输出信号 $x_1(t) = x(t) \cos 3t$

根据图 3(b) : $X(j\omega) = g_4(\omega)$

乘法器的输出的频谱函数为 $X_1(j\omega) =$

(根据频移特性) $\frac{1}{2} [g_4(\omega+3) + g_4(\omega-3)]$

由题：系统的频率响应函数 $H(j\omega) = g_6(\omega)$

得系统响应 $y(t)$ 的频谱函数为

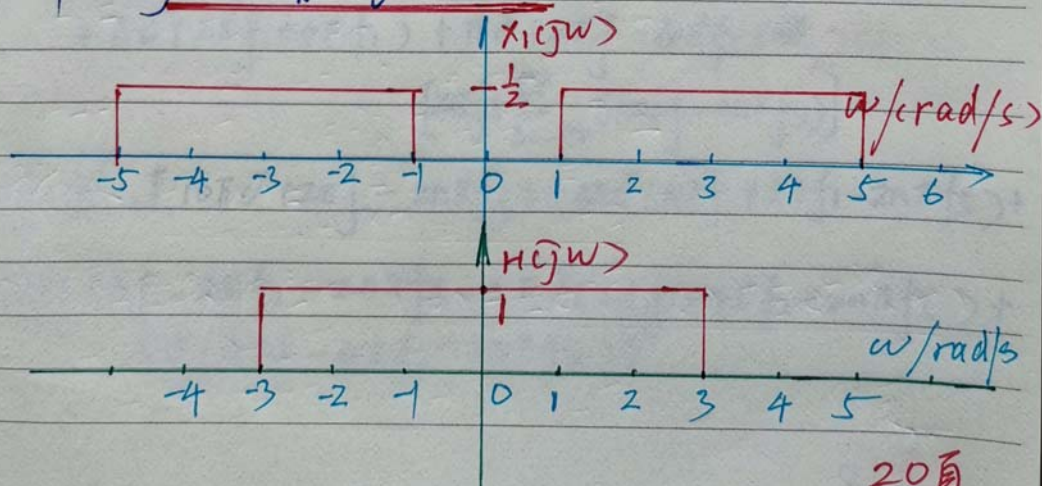
$$Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega)X_1(j\omega) = g_6(\omega) \times \frac{1}{2} [g_4(\omega+3) + g_4(\omega-3)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [g_2(\omega+2) + g_2(\omega-2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g_2(\omega) * [\delta(\omega+2) + \delta(\omega-2)]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi g_2(\omega) * \pi [\delta(\omega+2) + \delta(\omega-2)]$$

$$\text{所以 } y(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} \cos 3t$$



5. 解: (1) 对信号 $f(t)$ 与 $s(t) = \delta_T(t)$ 取傅里叶变换, 得:

$$F(j\omega) = F(j2\pi f) = 10\pi\delta(2\pi f) + 2\pi[\delta(2\pi f + 2\pi f_1) + \delta(2\pi f - 2\pi f_1)] + \pi[\delta(2\pi f + 4\pi f_1) + \delta(2\pi f - 4\pi f_1)]$$

其在 $(-10\text{kHz}, 10\text{kHz})$ 频谱如图所示。

$s(t)$ 的傅里叶变换为 (见课本 P183, 式 14-9-3)

$$\delta_T(s) \longrightarrow 2\pi f_s \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(2\pi f - 2n\pi f_s) = S(j2\pi f)$$

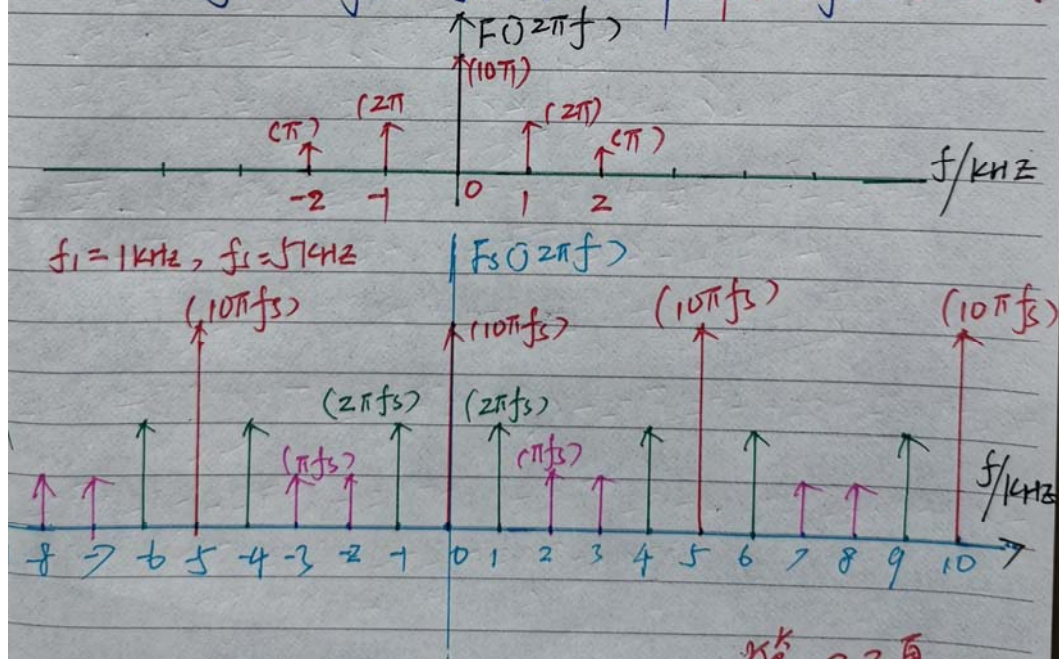
根据频域卷积定理:

$$\begin{aligned} F_s(j2\pi f) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} F(j2\pi f) * S(j2\pi f) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [10\pi\delta(2\pi f) + 2\pi\delta(2\pi f + 2\pi f_1) + 2\pi\delta(2\pi f - 2\pi f_1) \\ &\quad + \pi\delta(2\pi f + 4\pi f_1) + \pi\delta(2\pi f - 4\pi f_1)] * \\ &\quad [2\pi f_s \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(2\pi f - 2n\pi f_s)] \\ &= f_s \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [10\pi\delta(2\pi f - 2n\pi f_s) + 2\pi\delta(2\pi f + 2\pi f_1 - 2n\pi f_s) + \\ &\quad 2\pi\delta(2\pi f - 2\pi f_1 - 2n\pi f_s) + \pi\delta(2\pi f + 4\pi f_1 - 2n\pi f_s) + \\ &\quad \pi\delta(2\pi f - 4\pi f_1 - 2n\pi f_s)] \end{aligned}$$

根据题意: $f_1 = 1\text{kHz}$, $f_s = 5\text{kHz}$, f_1 的最高频率为 $f_m = 2f_1 = 2\text{kHz}$, 所以 $f_s > 2f_m$ 时, 取样信号的 f_1 的频谱不发生混叠. 其在 $(-10\text{kHz}, 10\text{kHz})$ 频谱如下图所示.

2) 若由取样信号 f_1 恢复信号. 理想低通滤波器的截止频率为 f_c 必须满足

$$f_m < f_c < f_s - f_m \quad \text{即} \quad 2\text{kHz} < f_c < 3\text{kHz}$$



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chap 05.

1. 解: $x_1(t) = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow X_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$

$x_2(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t+1) = e^2 \cdot e^{-2(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1)$

由于 $e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+2}$, 所以 $x_2(t)$ 的拉氏变换为 $e^2 e^s \frac{1}{s+2}$ (根据时移特性)

$x(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t) \Rightarrow X(s) = X_1(s) X_2(s)$

$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot e^2 e^s \frac{1}{s+2} = e^2 e^s \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = e^2 e^s \left(\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right)$

$= e^2 e^s \left(\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \right)$ (根据时移特性)

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

2. 解: $\frac{s^3 + 6s^2 + 6s}{s^2 + 6s + 8} = \frac{s^3 + 6s^2 + 8s - 2s}{s^2 + 6s + 8} = s - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$

$= s + \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{4}{s+4}$ 逆变换为:

$\delta'(t) + (2e^{-2t} - 4e^{-4t}) \varepsilon(t)$

(2) $\frac{s+2}{s^2+2s+5}$ 求极点并求分母多项式

$A(s) = s^2 + 2s + 5 = (s+1+z)(s+1-z)$

$A(s) = 0$ 有一对共轭复根 $s_{1,2} = -1 \pm zj$

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$$F(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^2+2s+5} = \frac{k_1}{s+1-2j} + \frac{k_2}{s+1+2j} \quad (k_1 = k_2^*)$$

$$k_1 = \frac{B(s)}{A'(s)} = \frac{s+2}{2s+2} \Big|_{s=-1+2j} = \frac{1+2j}{-2+4j+2}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1+2j}{4j} = \frac{2-j}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{j\theta}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{-j\theta} \quad (k_1 \text{ 与 } k_2 \text{ 共轭})$$

$$F(s) = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{j\theta}}{s+1-2j} + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{-j\theta}}{s+1+2j} \quad \text{取逆变换, 得}$$

$$f(t) = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{j\theta} e^{(-1+2j)t} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} e^{-j\theta} e^{(-1-2j)t} \right] \varepsilon(t)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2} = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{(s-1)^2} + \frac{k_3}{s-1}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \Big|_{s=0} = 1 \quad k_2 = \frac{1}{s} \Big|_{s=1} = 1$$

$$k_3 = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \Big|_{s=1} = -1 \quad \text{所以有}$$

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

$$\text{取逆变换得到: } f(t) = (1 + (t-1)e^t) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\text{即 } f(t) = (1 + (t-1)e^t) \varepsilon(t)$$

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3. 解：冲激响应、阶跃响应均为零状态响应。

所以 s 域电路与时域相同。

题中 $\frac{F(s)}{I(s)} = sL_1 + \frac{R_1(R_2 + sL_2)}{R_1 + R_2 + sL_2}$ 代入参数

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{F(s)}{I(s)} &= s + \frac{2(3+s)}{2+3+s} = s + \frac{6+2s}{s+5} \\ &= \frac{s^2+7s+6}{s+5} \end{aligned}$$

即 $H(s) = \frac{F(s)}{I(s)} = \frac{s+5}{s^2+7s+6} =$

① 冲激响应：输入 $\delta(t)$ ，象函数为 1。

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= H(s) \cdot 1 = H(s) = \frac{s+5}{s^2+7s+6} = \frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+6} \\ h(t) &= \left(\frac{4}{5}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{5}e^{-6t} \right) \varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

② 阶跃响应： $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ $F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$G(s) = H(s)F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{s+5}{s^2+7s+6}$$

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{5}{6}}{s} + \frac{-\frac{4}{5}}{s+1} + \frac{-\frac{1}{30}}{s+6} \quad \text{取逆变换得}$$

阶跃响应 $g(t) = \left(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{5}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{30}e^{-6t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$

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4. 解: (1) 根据图5.

$$[F(s) + Y(s)] \frac{s}{s^2 + 4s + 4} \cdot K = Y(s)$$

整理: $\frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{Ks}{s^2 + (4-K)s + 4} = H(s)$ 系统没有零点

(2) 极点为 $p_{1,2} = \frac{(K-4) \pm \sqrt{(K-4)^2 - 16}}{2}$

若系统稳定, 极点位于左半平面. 分两种情况

1) $\begin{cases} (K-4)^2 - 16 > 0 \\ K-4 + \sqrt{(K-4)^2 - 16} < 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $K < 0$

2) $\begin{cases} (K-4)^2 - 16 \leq 0 \\ K-4 < 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $0 \leq K < 4$.
综上 $K < 4$.

(3) $K=4$ 时, 系统处于临界条件.

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

此时冲激响应为 $\frac{4s}{s^2 + 4}$, 取逆变换

得 $h(t) = 4\omega \sin t \varepsilon(t)$

答: 冲激响应为 $h(t) = 4\omega \sin t \varepsilon(t)$

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chap 06.

1. 解:

(1) 先求 $n^2 \varepsilon(n)$ 的 z 变换, 再根据时移特性.

$$\varepsilon(n) \longrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$n \varepsilon(n) \longrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{z-1} \right) = -z \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$= \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$n^2 \varepsilon(n) \longrightarrow -z \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{(z-1)^2} \right) = \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$\text{移位} = (n-1)^2 \varepsilon(n-1) \longrightarrow -z + \frac{z(z+1)}{(z-1)^3}$$

$$= \frac{-z+1}{(z-1)^3} \quad |z|>1$$

(2) 由于 $a^k \varepsilon(k) \longrightarrow \frac{z}{z-a}$.

由 z 域积分特性:

$$\frac{a^k}{k+1} \varepsilon(k) \longrightarrow z \int_z^\infty \frac{x}{x-a} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

$$= z \int_z^\infty \frac{1}{(x-a)x} dx = \frac{z}{a} \ln \left(\frac{z}{z-a} \right)$$

(3) 由于 $(-1)^k \varepsilon(k) \longrightarrow \frac{z}{z+1}$

根据部分和特性:

$$\sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i = \sum_{i=0}^k (-1)^i \varepsilon(i) \longrightarrow \frac{z}{z+1} \cdot \frac{z}{z+1} = \frac{z^2}{z^2-1}$$

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$$(4) (n+1)[\varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-3)] * [\varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-4)]$$

$$(n+1)[\varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-3)] = n\varepsilon(n) + \varepsilon(n) - n\varepsilon(n-3) - \varepsilon(n-3) \\ = n\varepsilon(n) + \varepsilon(n) - (n-3)\varepsilon(n-3) - 4\varepsilon(n-3) \quad (1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ 式 } z \text{ 变换为: } \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{z}{z-1} - z \frac{z^{-3}}{(z-1)^2} - 4z \frac{z^{-3}}{z-1} \\ = \frac{z + z^2 - z - z^{-2} - 4z^{-2}(z-1)}{(z-1)^2} \\ = \frac{z^2 + 3z^{-2} - 4z^{-1}}{(z-1)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$\varepsilon(n) - \varepsilon(n-1) \quad (2) \text{ 式 } z \text{ 变换为: } (1 - z^{-4}) \frac{z}{z-1} \quad (4)$$

所以原式^{变换}变为: $(3) \times (4)$

$$= \frac{(z^2 + 3z^{-2} - 4z^{-1})(1 - z^{-4})}{(z-1)^2} \frac{z}{z-1} \\ = \frac{(z^2 + 3z^{-2} - 4z^{-1})(z - z^{-3})}{(z-1)^3} \\ = \frac{z^3 + 2z^{-1} - 3z^{-5} + 4z^{-2} - 4}{(z-1)^3}$$

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2. 解: $X(z) = \frac{1}{1-2z}$ $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$

$$X(z) = \frac{-z}{1-2z}$$

$$-zX(z) = \frac{z^2}{1-2z} = \frac{-2z}{2z-1} = \frac{-z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}$$

由于 $kX(k) \rightarrow -zX(z)$

其逆变换为 $(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$

即 $kX(k) = (\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$

所以 $X(k) =$

$(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$

k $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$

3. 解: $X(z) = \frac{z^2 - \frac{1}{3}z}{z^2 + z - 2}$

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{3}}{z^2 + z - 2} = \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{z+2} + \frac{\frac{2}{9}}{z-1}$$

联立变换得 $X(k) = \frac{2}{9}(-2)^k \varepsilon(k) + \frac{2}{9} \varepsilon(k)$

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4. 解: 根据系统的差分方程, 取z变换

$$Y_{zs}(z) + z^{-1} Y_{zs}(z) + \frac{3}{4} z^{-2} Y_{zs}(z) = z X(z) + a z^{-1} X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z - a z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1} - \frac{3}{4} z^{-2}}$$

由 $H(z)|_{z=1} = 1$, 得 $H(1) = \frac{1-a}{1+\frac{3}{4}} = 1$

得 $a = \frac{3}{4}$

$$2) H(z) = \frac{z - \frac{3}{4} z^{-1}}{1 + z^{-1} - \frac{3}{4} z^{-2}} = \frac{z^2 - \frac{3}{4} z}{z^2 + z - \frac{3}{4}}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{8z^2 - 3z}{4z^2 + 4z - 3} \quad \frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{8z - 3}{4z^2 + 4z - 3}$$

$$\frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{8z - 3}{(2z - 1)(2z + 3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{2z - 1} + \frac{\frac{15}{4}}{2z + 3}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} z}{2z - 1} + \frac{\frac{15}{4} z}{2z + 3}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{8} z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{15}{8} z}{z + \frac{3}{2}}$$

$$h(k) = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) - \frac{15}{8} \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

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