

《信号分析与处理》自测题 3

参考答案

一.

略

二.

(1) 解:

$$x(t) = [u(t) - u(t-2)]\cos(5t) = \Pi\left(\frac{t-1}{2}\right)\cos(5t)$$

已知门函数 $\Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \leftrightarrow \tau \cdot \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$, 根据傅立叶变换的时移性质, 有 $\Pi\left(\frac{t-1}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{Sa}(\omega)$ 。

已知 $\cos(5t) \leftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega+5)+\delta(\omega-5)]$, 由傅立叶变换的频域卷积特性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) = \Pi\left(\frac{t-1}{2}\right)\cos(5t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot e^{-j\omega} \cdot 2 \cdot \text{Sa}(\omega) * \pi[\delta(\omega+5)+\delta(\omega-5)] \\ &= e^{-j(\omega+5)} \cdot \text{Sa}(\omega+5) + e^{-j(\omega-5)} \cdot \text{Sa}(\omega-5) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: $x(t) = \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{t - \frac{\tau}{2}}{\tau} \right)$, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= \left[\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{t - \frac{\tau}{2}}{\tau} \right) + \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \\ &= \left[\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] + \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \\ &= \left[\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] + \Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$x'(t) = \left[\delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] + \Pi\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \leftrightarrow e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega} + \left(-\frac{1}{\tau} \right) \cdot \tau \cdot \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega} - \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

由微分特性

$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{j\frac{\tau}{2}\omega} - \frac{\text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)}{j\omega}$$

(3) 解: 由尺度变换特性 $x(-2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}X\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$, 由移位特性

$$x\left[-2\left(t - \frac{5}{2}\right)\right] = x(-2t+5) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{5}{2}\omega}X\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

三.

- (1) 解: 对差分方程两边进行单边 Z 变换, 得 $Y(z) - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}Y(z) = X(z) + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}X(z)$,
即

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

$$\text{于是 } \frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}}{z(z - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{k_1}{z} + \frac{k_2}{z - \frac{1}{2}}, \quad k_1 = z \frac{H(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=0} = -1, \quad k_2 = (z - \frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{H(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

所以

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

于是单位脉冲响应为

$$h(n) = -\delta(n) + 2(\frac{1}{2})^n = -\delta(n) + (2)^{1-n} \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$(2) \quad X(z) = \frac{z}{z-2}, \quad \text{于是 } Y(z) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{z}{z-2}, \quad \frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{z + \frac{1}{2}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{k_1}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{k_2}{z-2},$$

可求得 $k_1 = -\frac{2}{3}$, $k_2 = \frac{5}{3}$ 。于是 $Y(z) = (-\frac{2}{3}) \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + (\frac{5}{3}) \frac{z}{z-2}$ 。于是

$$y(n) = (-\frac{2}{3})(\frac{1}{2})^n + (\frac{5}{3})2^n \quad (n \geq 0)$$

- (3) 系统的频率响应为

$$H(e^{j\Omega}) = \frac{e^{j\Omega} + \frac{1}{2}}{e^{j\Omega} - \frac{1}{2}}$$

- (4) 这里 $\Omega_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 于是

$$H(e^{j\Omega_0}) = \frac{e^{j\Omega_0} + \frac{1}{2}}{e^{j\Omega_0} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{j + \frac{1}{2}}{j - \frac{1}{2}} = \angle \arctg(-\frac{4}{3})$$

于是系统的稳态响应为

$$\cos[\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctg(\frac{4}{3})]$$

- (5) 由于极点 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 在单位圆内, 故系统是稳定的。

四.

解: (1) $\{0.125 + j0.06, 0, 0.125 + j0.3\}$

(2) $X_1(k) = X(k)W_8^{-2k}$, 它的 8 点 DFT 为

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_1(0) \\ X_1(1) \\ X_1(2) \\ X_1(3) \\ X_1(4) \\ X_1(5) \\ X_1(6) \\ X_1(7) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X(0)W_4^0 \\ X(1)W_4^{-1} \\ X(2)W_4^{-2} \\ X(3)W_4^{-3} \\ X(4)W_4^0 \\ X(5)W_4^{-1} \\ X(6)W_4^{-2} \\ X(7)W_4^{-3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \cdot 1 \\ X(1) \cdot j \\ X(2) \cdot (-1) \\ X(3) \cdot (-j) \\ X(4) \cdot 1 \\ X(5) \cdot j \\ X(6) \cdot (-1) \\ X(7) \cdot (-j) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.25 \\ 0.3 + 0.125j \\ 0 \\ -0.06 - 0.125j \\ 0.5 \\ -0.06 + 0.125j \\ 0 \\ 0.3 - 0.125j \end{bmatrix}$$

五.

解: 在图中, 有

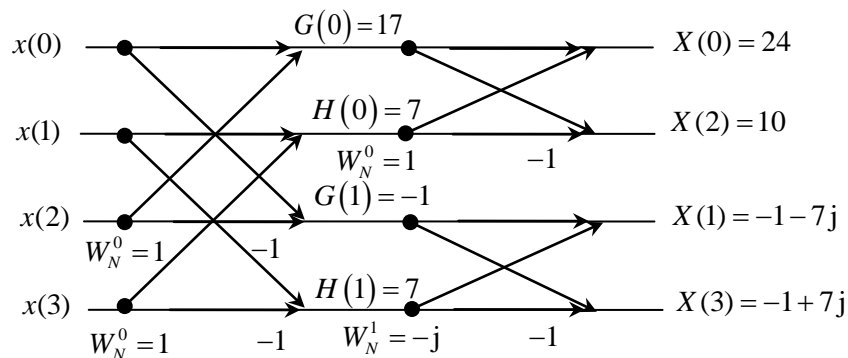
$$G(0) = x(0) + W_N^0 \cdot x(2) = 8 + 9 = 17; \quad G(1) = x(0) - W_N^0 \cdot x(2) = 8 - 9 = -1$$

$$H(0) = x(1) + W_N^0 \cdot x(3) = 7 + 0 = 7; \quad H(1) = x(1) - W_N^0 \cdot x(3) = 7 - 0 = 7$$

于是

$$X(0) = G(0) + W_N^0 \cdot H(0) = 17 + 7 = 24; \quad X(2) = G(0) - W_N^0 \cdot H(0) = 17 - 7 = 10$$

$$X(1) = G(1) + W_N^1 \cdot H(1) = -1 - 7j; \quad X(3) = G(1) - W_N^1 \cdot H(1) = -1 + 7j$$



六.

解: 模拟角频率为 $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c = 2\pi \cdot 1000 = 2000\pi$ (rad/s), 于是得到实际的模拟低通滤波器的系统函数

$$H_a(s) = \frac{2}{\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{s}{\omega_c}\right) + 2} = \frac{2\omega_c^2}{s^2 + 3\omega_c s + 2\omega_c^2} = \frac{A_1}{s + 2\omega_c} + \frac{A_2}{s + \omega_c} = \frac{-2\omega_c}{s + 2\omega_c} + \frac{2\omega_c}{s + \omega_c} \quad \text{极点}$$

为 $p_1 = -2\omega_c$ 、 $p_2 = -\omega_c$, 于是

$$H(z) = \frac{T_s \cdot A_1}{1 - e^{p_1 T_s} z^{-1}} + \frac{T_s \cdot A_2}{1 - e^{p_2 T_s} z^{-1}} = \frac{-\pi}{1 - e^{-\pi} z^{-1}} + \frac{\pi}{1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} z^{-1}} = \frac{\pi \left(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-\pi} \right) z^{-1}}{\left(1 - e^{-\pi} z^{-1} \right) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} z^{-1} \right)}$$

保持 $H(z)$ 不变, 即保持 $\Omega_c = 2\pi f_c / f_s$ 不变, 若抽样频率提高 4 倍时, 则该低通滤波器的截止频率亦要提高 4 倍, 即 $f_c = 4 \text{ kHz}$ 。

七.

解:

$$H(\Omega) = \frac{-\frac{1}{16} + e^{j-4\Omega}}{1 - \frac{1}{16} e^{j-4\Omega}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{16} + \cos(4\Omega) - j\sin(4\Omega)}{1 - \frac{1}{16} \cos(4\Omega) + j\frac{1}{16} \sin(4\Omega)}$$

于是

$$|H(\Omega)| = \frac{\sqrt{\left[-\frac{1}{16} + \cos(4\Omega) \right]^2 + [\sin(4\Omega)]^2}}{\sqrt{\left[1 - \frac{1}{16} \cos(4\Omega) \right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{16} \sin(4\Omega) \right]^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{256} + \cos^2(4\Omega) - \frac{1}{8} \cos(4\Omega) + [\sin(4\Omega)]^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{8} \cos(4\Omega) + \frac{1}{256}}} = 1$$

故: 该系统是一个全通滤波器。