

# 第六章

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## 6.1

由备注中的结论:

$$1. 2^{-n}u(n) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \frac{2z}{2z-1}, |z| > \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$2. -2^{-n}u(-n-1) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \frac{2z}{2z-1}, |z| < \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$3. (-3)^n u(n) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \frac{z}{z+3}, |z| > 3.$$

$$4. \text{这里求双边 } z \text{ 变换: } \delta(n+1) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(n+1)z^{-n} = z, |z| < \infty.$$

$$5. \delta(n) - \frac{1}{8}\delta(n-3) \xleftrightarrow{Z} 1 - \frac{1}{8z^3}, |z| > 0.$$

6. 法一: 直接由定义与等比数列求和公式

$$2^{-n}u(n) - 2^{-n}u(n-10) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \frac{1 - (2z)^{-10}}{1 - (2z)^{-1}}, |z| > 0.$$

法二: 利用微分性质

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{z \cdot z^{-10}}{z - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1 - (2z)^{-10}}{1 - (2z)^{-1}}, |z| > 0.$$

$$7. (2^{-n} + 3^n)u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{z}{z - 3}, |z| > 3.$$

8. 由备注中的结论有,

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)u(n) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2} + \cos \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)u(n) \\ &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \frac{z^2 + z}{z^2 + 1}, \quad |z| > 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$9. \cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right)u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{z(z - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}z)}{z^2 - \sqrt{2}z + 1}, |z| > 1.$$

**备注** 该题使用的结论及其证明现罗列如下:

- 由等比数列求和公式, 有:

- $a^n u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{z}\right)^n = \frac{z}{z-a}, \text{ROC: } |z| > |a|.$

- $-a^n u(-n-1) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} -\sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^{-n} = \frac{z}{z-a}, \text{ROC: } |z| < |a|.$

- 利用线性性质与上述结论 (序列指数加权), 有

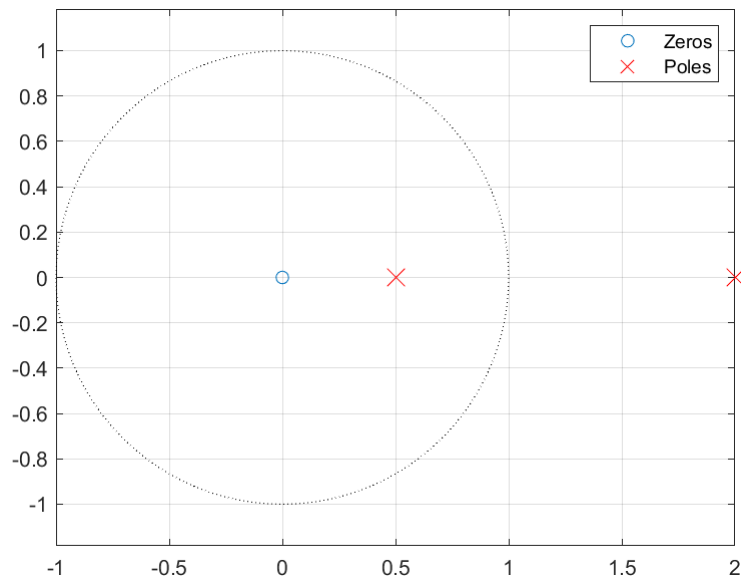
$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\omega_0 n)u(n) &= \frac{e^{j\omega_0 n} + e^{-j\omega_0 n}}{2} u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega_0}} + \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega_0}} \right) \\ &= \frac{z(z - \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}, \quad |z| > 1, \\ \sin(\omega_0 n)u(n) &= \frac{e^{j\omega_0 n} - e^{-j\omega_0 n}}{2j} u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{1}{2j} \left( \frac{z}{z - e^{j\omega_0}} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-j\omega_0}} \right) \\ &= \frac{z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2z \cos \omega_0 + 1}, \quad |z| > 1. \end{aligned}$$

## 6.2

1. 其  $z$  变换及其收敛域为

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{-|n|} &\xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \sum_{n=-1}^{-\infty} \left(\frac{z}{2}\right)^{-n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^n = -\frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{2z}{2z-1} \\ &= \frac{-3z}{(2z-1)(z-2)}, = \frac{-3z}{2z^2 - 5z + 2}, \quad 0.5 < |z| < 2. \end{aligned}$$

2. 零极点图的代码及其图像



附

- 调用代码:

```
1 a = [2, -5, 2];
2 b = [-3, 0];
3 plotpzd(a, b, true)
```

- 函数代码:

```
1 function plotpzd(a, b, showCircle)
2 % Plot the zeros-poles distribution map
3 % variable a is a denominator coefficient vector,
4 % and b is a nominator coefficient vector.
5
6 ps = roots(a);          % roots of denominator polynomial
7 zs = roots(b);          % roots of nominator polynomial
8 legStr = [];            % legend string
9
10 if (~isempty(zs))
11     plot(real(zs), imag(zs), 'o'); hold on;
12     legStr = [legStr; 'Zeros'];
13 end
14 if (~isempty(ps))
15     plot(real(ps), imag(ps), 'rx', 'markersize', 12);
16     legStr = [legStr; 'Poles'];
17 end
18 if(~exist('showCircle','var'))
19     showCircle = false;
20 end
21 if (showCircle)
22     rectangle('position', [-1, -1, 2, 2], 'curvature', [1,1], 'LineStyle',
23     ':')
24 end
25 xmin = floor(min([real(ps); real(zs)]));    xmin = min(xmin, -1);
26 xmax = ceil(max([real(ps); real(zs)]));      xmax = max(xmax, 1);
27 ymin = floor(min([imag(ps); imag(zs)]));     ymin = min(ymin, -1);
28 ymax = ceil(max([imag(ps); imag(zs)]));      ymax = max(ymax, 1);
```

```

29 axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax]), axis equal;
30 legend(legStr), grid on;
31
32 % set(gca,'YAxisLocation','origin');
33 % set(gca,'XAxisLocation','origin');
34
35 end

```

### 6.3

1.  $x(n) = \delta(n)$ .
2.  $x(n) = \delta(n + 3)$ .
3.  $x(n) = \delta(n - 1)$ .
4.  $x(n) = \delta(n) + 2\delta(n + 1) - 2\delta(n - 2)$ .
5.  $x(n) = a^n u(n)$ .
6.  $x(n) = -a^n u(-n - 1)$ .

#### 备注

- $\delta(n - m) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} z^{-m}$ .
- $\frac{z}{z - a} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}_B} \begin{cases} a^n u(n), & |z| > |a|, \\ -a^n u(-n - 1), & |z| < |a|. \end{cases}$

### 6.4

1. 展开  $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{2}{z} + \frac{1}{z + 0.5}$ ,  
 于是  $X(z) = 2 + \frac{z}{z + 0.5}$ ,  
 从而  $x(n) = 2\delta(n) + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$ .
2.  $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}}{\left(z + \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(z + \frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{4}{z + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3}{z + \frac{1}{4}},$   
 $x(n) = \left[4\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 3\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n\right] u(n).$
3.  $x(n) = (2^{1-n} - 4^{-n})u(n).$
4.  $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{-a}{z} + \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) \frac{1}{z - \frac{1}{a}}.$   
 $x(n) = -a\delta(n) + \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) a^{-n} u(n).$

**备注** 当  $|z| > |a|$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{z}{z-a} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^n u(n), & \frac{1}{z-a} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-1} u(n-1), \\
\frac{z}{(z-a)^2} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-1} n \cdot u(n), & \frac{1}{(z-a)^2} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-2} (n-1) u(n-1), \\
\frac{z}{(z-a)^{k+1}} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} u(n), & \frac{1}{(z-a)^k} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-k} \binom{n-1}{k-1} u(n-1), \\
\left(\frac{z}{z-a}\right)^k &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^n \frac{(n+k)(k)}{n!} u(n), & \left(\frac{z+a}{z}\right)^k &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^n \binom{k}{n} u(n-k).
\end{aligned}$$

## 6.5

由长除法:

1.  $x(n) = \{1, 3, 7, \dots\}$ .
2.  $x(n) = \left\{1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{4}, \dots\right\}$ .
3.  $x(n) = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ .

**备注**

- 有如下思路
  1. 直接求出  $z$  逆变化, 从而得到序列的前若干项.
  2. 幂级数展开 (求导法)
  3. 幂级数展开 (长除法)

如果无需  $z$  逆变换的闭合表达式, 则第三种方法一般最为简便.

- 这里采用前两种算法的 mathematica 代码如下:

0. 题述函数的定义:

```

1 | x1[z_] := z^2/((z - 2) (z - 1))
2 | x2[z_] := (z^2 + z + 1)/((z - 1) (z + 0.5))
3 | x3[z_] := (z^2 - z)/(z - 1)^3

```

1. 求逆变换的代码:

```

1 | Table[InverseZTransform[x1[z], z, n], {n, 0, 2}]
2 | Table[InverseZTransform[x2[z], z, n], {n, 0, 2}]
3 | Table[InverseZTransform[x3[z], z, n], {n, 0, 2}]

```

2. 幂级数展开的代码:

```

1 | Series[x1[1/z], {z, 0, 2}]
2 | Series[x2[1/z], {z, 0, 2}]
3 | Series[x3[1/z], {z, 0, 2}]

```

经检验, 结果是一致的.

## 6.6

$$0. X(z) = \frac{8z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{6z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}.$$

$$1. x(n) = [8 - (2n+6)2^{-n}]u(n).$$

$$2. x(n) = [(2n+6)2^{-n} - 8]u(-n-1).$$

$$3. x(n) = -8u(-n-1) - (2n+6)2^{-n}u(n).$$

**备注** 当  $|z| < |a|$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{z}{z-a} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\longleftrightarrow} -a^n u(-n-1), \\ \frac{z}{(z-a)^2} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\longleftrightarrow} -a^{n-1} n \cdot u(-n-1), \\ \frac{z}{(z-a)^{k+1}} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\longleftrightarrow} -a^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} u(-n-1), \end{aligned}$$

## 6.7

$$1. \frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2(z+1)} = \frac{1}{4(z+1)} + \frac{1}{2(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{4(z-1)}.$$

$$x(n) = \frac{(-1)^n + 2n - 1}{4} u(n).$$

$$2. \frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z-6)^2}.$$

$$x(n) = 6^{n-1} n \cdot u(n).$$

$$3. X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{-\infty} \frac{z^{-n}}{(-n)!}.$$

$$x(n) = \frac{u(-n)}{(-n)!}.$$

4. 由 6.1 备注中的结论:

$$\begin{aligned} x(n) &= \left[ \cos(\omega n) + \frac{1 + \cos \omega}{\sin \omega} \sin(\omega n) \right] u(n) \\ &= \frac{\sin(n+1)\omega + \sin(n\omega)}{\sin \omega} u(n) \end{aligned}$$

**备注**  $e^{az} \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{a^{-n}}{(-n)!} u(-n).$

## 6.8

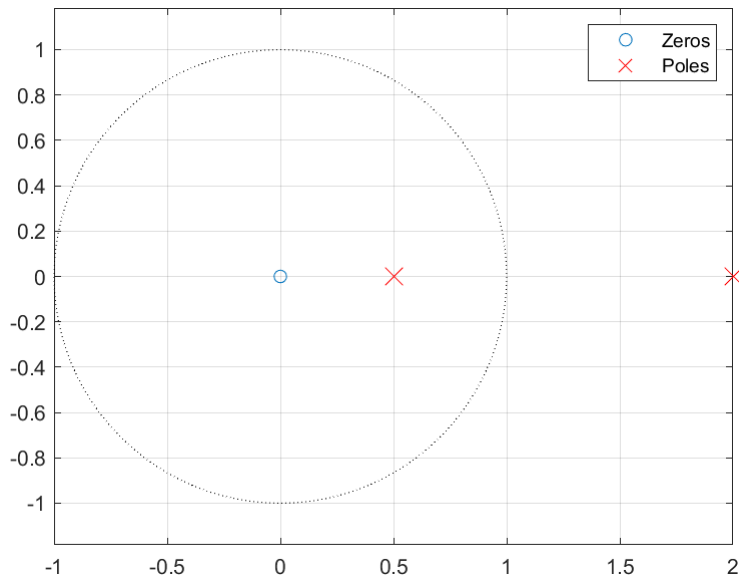
$$X(z) = \frac{-3z}{2z^2 - 5z + 2} = \frac{-3z}{(2z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{z}{z-2}.$$

$$1. \text{右边序列: } x(n) = [2^{-n} - 2^n]u(n).$$

$$2. \text{左边序列: } x(n) = [2^n - 2^{-n}]u(-n-1).$$

3. 双边序列:  $x(n) = 2^{-n}u(n) + 2^n u(-n-1)$ .

附 零极点图如下图所示:



## 6.9

1. 思路一: 求  $z$  逆变换.

- $\frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{z(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{3}{z-1} + \frac{7}{2(z-2)}.$
- $x(n) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(n) - 3u(n) + \frac{7}{2}2^n u(n),$
- 因此  $x(0) = 1, x(\infty)$  不存在.

思路二: 特值定理

- $x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = 1.$
- 由于极点绝对值大于 1,  $x(\infty)$  不存在.

$$2. x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = 1.$$

$$x(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)X(z) = 0.$$

$$3. x(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} X(z) = 0.$$

$$x(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z}{z-0.5} = 2.$$

## 6.10

$$1. X(z) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{z}\right) = az^{-1} - \frac{a^2 z^{-2}}{2} + \frac{a^3 z^{-3}}{3} - \dots.$$

$$2. x(n) = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a^n}{n} u(n-1).$$

备注 类似的, 有以下结论:

- $e^{az} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{a^{-n}}{(-n)!} u(-n).$
- $\ln\left(1 - \frac{a}{z}\right) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} -\frac{a^n}{n} u(n-1).$

- $\ln \frac{z-b}{z-a} \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{a^n - b^n}{n} u(n-1).$

## 6.11

1. 思路一：利用定义,  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1 - z^{-8}}{1 - z^{-1}}.$

思路二：平移性质,  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z - z^{-7}}{z - 1}.$

2. 思路一：利用定义——裂项相消, 或者逐项求导

思路二：微分性质, 由  $u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} 1 + \frac{1}{z-1}$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} n \cdot u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}, \\ n^2 \cdot u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z^2 + z}{(z-1)^3}. \end{cases} \Rightarrow n(n-1)u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{2z}{(z-1)^3}.$$

思路三：由卷积定理可得. 实际上, 由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{z}{(z-a)^{k+1}} \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^{n-k} \binom{n}{k} u(n),$$

取  $k=2$ , 即得  $n(n-1)u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{2z}{(z-1)^3}.$

3. 思路一：利用微分性质,  $x(n) = (n+1)u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2}.$

思路二：利用卷积定理,  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \left( \frac{z}{z-1} \right)^2.$

4. 见 6.10 备注, 由幂级数展开得到  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \ln \frac{z-b}{z-a}.$

5. 由  $\frac{a^n}{n} u(n-1) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \ln \frac{z}{z-a}$  与位移性质得  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z}{a} \ln \frac{z}{z-a}.$

6. 利用微分性质和尺度性质 (见本题备注中的结论), 有  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z^2}{z^2 + \frac{1}{4}}.$

7. 思路一：利用定义与差比数列求和公式.

思路二：利用卷积定理 (或直接由第二问中提到的结论) .

思路三：利用微分性质,  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{-z}{(z+1)^2}.$

8. 思路一：利用定义,  $x(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{z^2 + 2z + 3}{z^3}.$

思路二：利用时移性质.

## 备注

- 第二问标答分母次方应该为 3.

- 利用 6.1 备注中的结论和尺度性质 (序列指数加权),  $a^n f(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} F\left(\frac{z}{a}\right)$ , 有



$$\beta^n \cos(n\omega_0)u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{z(z - \beta \cos \omega_0)}{z^2 - 2\beta z \cos \omega_0 + \beta^2}, \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > |\beta|,$$

$$\beta^n \sin(n\omega_0)u(n) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{Z}} \frac{\beta z \sin \omega_0}{z^2 - 2\beta z \cos \omega_0 + \beta^2}, \quad \text{ROC: } |z| > |\beta|.$$

- 第八问标答有误.

## 6.12

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x(n) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} b(z-1) \left( \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-e^{-aT}} \right) = b.$$

## 6.13

$$1. Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \cdot \frac{b}{b-z} = \frac{b}{b-a} \left( \frac{z}{z-a} - \frac{z}{z-b} \right).$$

$$y(n) = \frac{b}{b-a} [a^n u(n) + b^n u(-n-1)].$$

$$2. Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{z-a} = \frac{z}{a^2(z-a)} - \frac{1}{az} - \frac{1}{a^2}.$$

$$y(n) = a^{n-2}u(n) - a\delta(n-1) - a^{-2}\delta(n) = a^{n-2}u(n-2).$$

$$3. Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \cdot \frac{z^2}{z-1} = z + \frac{a^2}{a-1} \frac{z}{z-a} + \frac{1}{1-a} \frac{z}{z-1}.$$

$$y(n) = \delta(n+1) + \frac{a^{n+2}-1}{a-1}u(n) = \frac{1-a^{n+2}}{1-a}u(n+1).$$

**备注** 第一问应当注意收敛域; 并不严谨.

## 6.14

$$3. \frac{ie^b(-1 + e^{2iw_0})z^2}{2(e^b - 1)(-z + e^{iw_0})(-1 + e^{iw_0}z)}.$$

**备注** 不想做这题.

## 6.15

$$1. Y(z) - 2.5(z^{-1}Y(z) - 1) + z^{-2}Y(z) - z^{-1} + 1 = 0,$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{z^{-1} - 3.5}{1 - 2.5z^{-1} + z^{-2}} = \frac{z(1 - 3.5z)}{(z - 0.5)(z - 2)} = \frac{0.5z}{z - 0.5} - \frac{4z}{z - 2}.$$

$$y(n) = 0.5^{n+1} - 2^{n+2}.$$

$$2. Y(z) - z^{-1}Y(z) - 2(z^{-2}Y(z) + 3) = 0,$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{6}{1 - z^{-1} - 2z^{-2}} = \frac{6z^2}{(z-2)(z+1)} = \frac{4z}{z-2} + \frac{2z}{z+1},$$

$$y(n) = 2^{n+2} + 2(-1)^n.$$

$$3. Y(z) + 0.1(z^{-1}Y(z) + 4) - 0.02(z^{-2}Y(z) + 4z^{-1} + 6) = \frac{10z}{z-1},$$

$$Y(z) = z \frac{9.72z^2 + 0.36z - 0.08}{(z-1)(z^2 + 0.1z + 0.02)},$$

$$4. Y(z) - 0.9z^{-1}Y(z) = \frac{0.05z}{z-1},$$

$$Y(z) = z \frac{0.05z}{(z-1)(z-0.9)} = \frac{0.5z}{z-1} - \frac{0.45z}{z-0.9},$$

$$y(n) = 0.5 - 0.45 \cdot 0.9^n.$$

$$5. Y(z) + 5z^{-1}Y(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2},$$

$$Y(z) = z \frac{z}{(z-1)^2(z+5)} = -\frac{5z}{36(z+5)} + \frac{z}{6(z-1)^2} + \frac{5z}{36(z-1)},$$

$$y(n) = \left[ \frac{n}{6} + \frac{5}{36} - \frac{5}{36}(-5)^n \right] u(n).$$

$$6. (z^2Y(z) - z^2 - z) - (zY(z) - z) - 2Y(z) = \frac{z}{z-1},$$

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

$$y(n) = \left[ 2^n - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n \right] u(n).$$

### 备注

- 这里解出的  $y(n)$  无需加上  $u(n)$ , 因为还需考虑负数的情况, 并且上述答案对负数的情况也是成立的 (非因果信号) .
- 第三问答案似乎有误,

```
1 Apart[(10 z)/(z - 1) - 0.28 + 0.08/z)/((1 + 0.1 z^-1 + 0.02 z^-2) z), z]
2
3 RSolveValue[{
4     y[n] + 0.1 y[n - 1] - 0.02 y[n - 2] == 10 UnitStep[n],
5     y[-1] == 4, y[-2] == 6
6 }, y[n], n
7 ] // Simplify
```

## 6.16

1.  $8z^2 - 2z - 3 = (2z+1)(4z-3)$ , 故为稳定.
2.  $2z^2 + 5z + 2 = (2z+1)(z+2)$ , 故为不稳定.
3.  $2z^2 + z - 1 = (2z-1)(z+1)$ , 故为临界稳定.
4.  $z^2 - z + 1 = \left( z - \frac{1-j\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \left( z - \frac{1+j\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)$ , 故为临界稳定.

## 6.17

## 6.18

$$1. Y(z) = \frac{z}{z+1},$$

$$h(n) = (-1)^n u(n).$$

系统临界稳定.

2. 思路一（直接求卷积）： $y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = 5[1 + (-1)^n]u(n)$ .

思路二（用卷积定理）

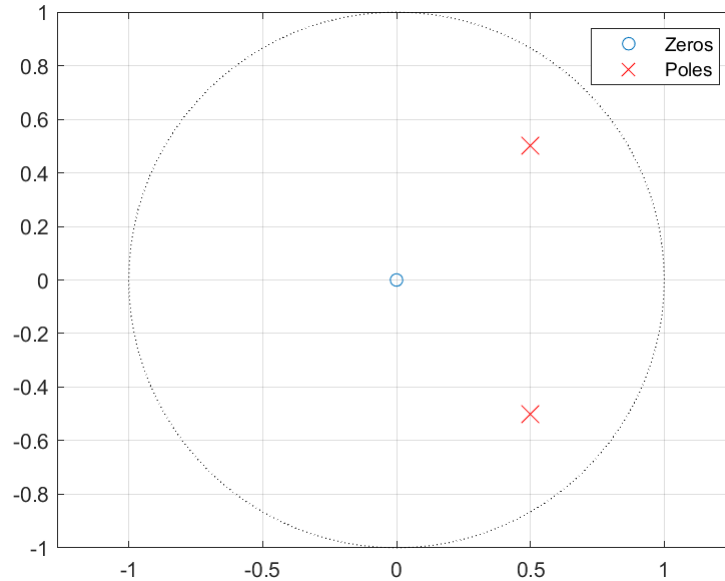
$$Y(z) = \frac{10z}{z-1} \frac{z}{z+1} = \frac{5z}{z-1} + \frac{5z}{z+1},$$

$$y(n) = 5[1 + (-1)^n]u(n).$$

## 6.19

1.  $y(n) - y(n-1) + \frac{1}{2}y(n-2) = x(n-1)$ .

2.  $H(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 - z + 0.5}$ .



3. 由  $\alpha^n \sin(\omega n) \xleftrightarrow{Z} \frac{\alpha z \sin \omega}{z^2 - 2\alpha z \cos \omega + \alpha^2}$  得  $y(n) = 2^{1-\frac{n}{2}} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} n u(n)$ .

## 6.20

1.  $H(z) = \frac{1}{3 - 6z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{3(z-2)},$

$$h(n) = \frac{2^n}{3} u(n).$$

2.  $H(z) = 1 - 5z^{-1} + 8z^{-3},$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) - 5\delta(n-1) + 8\delta(n-3).$$

3.  $H(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-2}/4} = \frac{z^2}{(z+0.5)(z-0.5)} = \frac{0.5z}{z-0.5} + \frac{0.5z}{z+0.5},$

$$h(n) = 0.5[0.5^n + (-0.5)^n]u(n).$$

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

$$h(n) = \left[1 + 2n + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\right]u(n) = \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2}u(n).$$

5.  $H(z) = \frac{1 - 3z^{-2}}{1 - 5z^{-1} + 6z^{-2}} = 1 + \frac{5z - 9}{(z-2)(z-3)} = 1 - \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{6z}{z-3}.$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) - 2^n u(n) + 6 \cdot 3^n u(n).$$

## 备注

- 考虑零状态响应；系统框图略。
- 第四问实际上有  $\left(\frac{z}{z-a}\right)^k \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} a^n \frac{(n+k)_{(k)}}{n!} u(n)$ .

**证明** 已知  $k=1$  时成立，由数学归纳法，若  $k$  时成立，则

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{z}{z-a}\right)^{k+1} &\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\leftrightarrow} \sum_{m=0}^n a^m \frac{(m+k)_{(k)}}{m!} u(m) \\ &= \dots\end{aligned}$$

(等以后补充吧.)

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## 6.21

0.  $H(z) = \frac{z}{z-0.5} - \frac{z}{z-10},$

1. 当  $10 < |z| \leq \infty$  时,

$$h(n) = (0.5^n - 10^n)u(n).$$

因果、不稳定.

2. 当  $0.5 < |z| < 10$  时,

$$h(n) = 0.5^n u(n) + 10^n u(-n-1).$$

非因果、稳定.

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## 6.22

0.  $y(n) - ay(n-1) = x(n),$

$$H(z) = \frac{z}{z-a},$$

1.  $Y_1(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-a)(z-1)} = \frac{a}{a-1} \frac{z}{z-a} - \frac{1}{a-1} \frac{z}{z-1},$

$$y_1(n) = \underbrace{\frac{a^{n+1}}{a-1} u(n)}_{\text{瞬态响应}} + \underbrace{\frac{-1}{a-1} u(n)}_{\text{稳态响应}}.$$

2.  $Y_2(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-a)(z-e^{j\omega})} = \frac{e^{j\omega}}{e^{j\omega}-a} \frac{z}{z-e^{j\omega}} + \frac{a}{a-e^{j\omega}} \frac{z}{z-a},$

$$y_2(n) = \underbrace{\frac{e^{jn\omega}}{a-e^{j\omega}} e^{jn\omega} u(n)}_{\text{稳态响应}} + \underbrace{\frac{-a}{a-e^{j\omega}} a^n u(n)}_{\text{瞬态响应}}.$$

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## 6.23

1.  $H_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-1},$

2.  $H(z) = (H_1 + H_2)H_3 = \frac{2z}{(z+1)(z-1)},$

3.  $X(z) = 1 + \frac{1}{z},$

$$4. Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{2}{z-1},$$

$$5. y_{zs}(n) = 2u(n-1).$$


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### 6.24 ?

$$1. X_1(z) = \frac{z}{z-0.5},$$

$$Y_1(z) = 1 + \frac{az}{z-0.25},$$

$$H(z) = 1 - \frac{0.5}{z} + a \frac{z-0.5}{z-0.25},$$

$$X_2(z) = \frac{z}{z+2},$$

$$Y_2(z) = \frac{z-0.5}{z+2} + a \frac{z-0.5}{z-0.25} \frac{z}{z+2},$$


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### 6.25

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

故系统不稳定.

$$2. Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{z^2(2z+1)}{(z+2)(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{2z}{z+2} - \frac{z}{2(z+1)} + \frac{z}{2(z-1)},$$

$$y_{zs}(n) = [2(-2)^n - 0.5(-1)^n + 0.5]u(n).$$

$$3. Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{-z^{-1}-2}{1+3z^{-1}+2z^{-2}} = -\frac{z(2z+1)}{(z+2)(z+1)} = \frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{3z}{z+2},$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = [(-1)^n - 3(-2)^n]u(n).$$


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