## 信号与系统习题

- 同学们先讨论、练习,老师再讲
- 面向毕业要求指标点进行训练
- 建立数学与物理之间的联系

# 第1、2章 习题

### 第一章典型习题

### 例1:作出下列信号的波形

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

(1) 
$$tU(t) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} U(t-n)$$

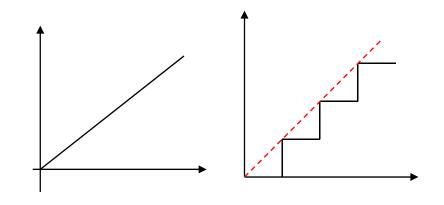
$$tU(t) + U(t-1) - U(t-2) - U(t-3) - \dots =$$

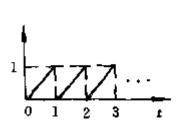
$$tU(t) + tU(t-1) - tU(t-1) - U(t-1) + tU(t-2) -$$

$$tU(t-2) - U(t-2) + tU(t-3) - tU(t-3) - U(t-3) + \dots =$$

$$t[U(t) - U(t-1)] + (t-1)[U(t-1) - U(t-2)] +$$

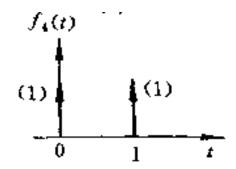
$$(t-2)[U(t-2) - U(t-3)] + \dots$$





(2) 
$$f_4(t) = \pi \sin(\pi t)[u(t) - u(t-1)] + \frac{d}{dt} \{\cos(\pi t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]\}$$

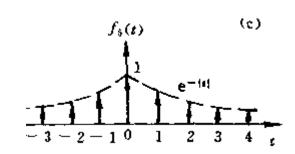
解: 
$$f_4(t) = \pi \sin(\pi t)[u(t) - u(t-1)] + \cos(\pi t)[\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)]$$
  
 $-\pi \sin(\pi t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]$ 



(3) 
$$f_5(t) = e^{-|t|} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-n)$$

$$f_5(t) = e^{-|t|} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - n) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} \delta(t - n)$$

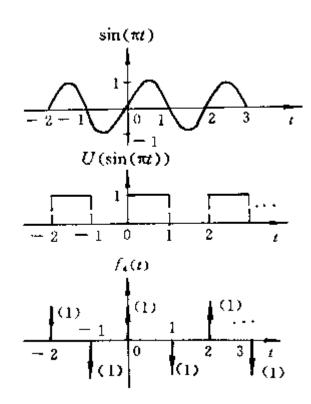
$$= \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|n|} \delta(t - n)$$



$$(4) f_2(t) = u(t^2 - 1)$$

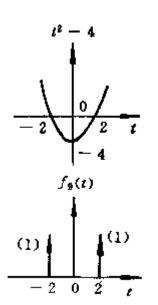
解:

$$(5) f_5(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ u(\sin(\pi t)) \right]$$



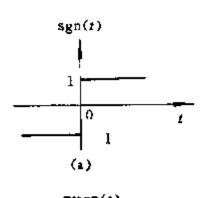
$$(5) f_2(t) = \delta(t^2 - 4)$$

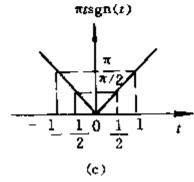
解:

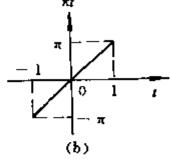


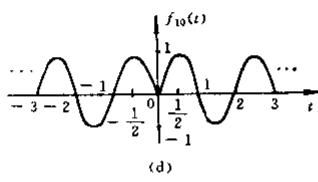
$$\delta(t-2) + \delta(t-2)$$
 ?

$$(6) f_2(t) = \sin \left[ \pi t \operatorname{sgn}(t) \right]$$









例2:求积分 指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

$$(1)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(t) \frac{\sin(2t)}{t} dt$$

$$(2)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}2\delta(t-8)u(t-4)dt$$

$$(3) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(t-4)u(t-8)dt$$

$$(4)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(1-t)(t^3+4)dt$$

$$(5)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t+3)e^{-t}dt$$

$$(6)\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e^{-3t-1}\delta(t)dt$$

$$(1) 原式=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 4\delta(t) \frac{\sin(2t)}{2t} dt = 4$$

(2) 原式=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(t-8) \times 1dt = 2$$

(3) 原式=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(t-4) \times 0 dt = 0$$

(4)原式=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\delta(-(t-1))(1^3+4)dt = 10$$

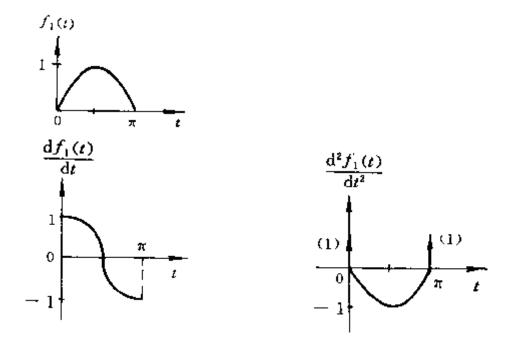
(5)原式=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t+3)e^{-(-3)}dt = e^3$$

(6) 原式=
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-3\times 0-1} \delta(t) dt = e^{-1}$$

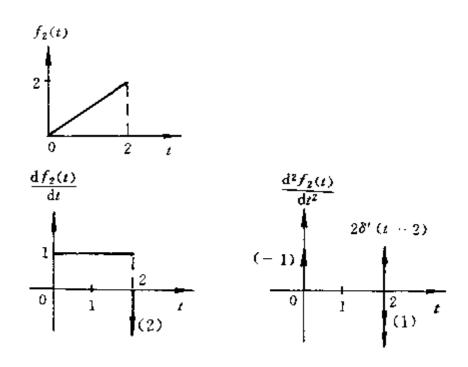
### 例3:求下列式子的一阶、二阶导数,并作图

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

(1) 
$$f_4(t) = \sin t[u(t) - u(t - \pi)]$$
  
#:  $f_4'(t) = \cos t[u(t) - u(t - \pi)] + \sin t[\delta(t) - \delta(t - \pi)]$   
 $= \cos t[u(t) - u(t - \pi)]$   
 $f_4''(t) = \delta(t) - \sin t[u(t) - u(t - \pi)] + \delta(t - \pi)$ 



(2) 
$$f(t) = t[u(t) - u(t-2)]$$
  
 $f'(t) = u(t) - u(t-2) - 2\delta(t-2)$   
 $f''(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t-2) - 2\delta'(t-2)$ 



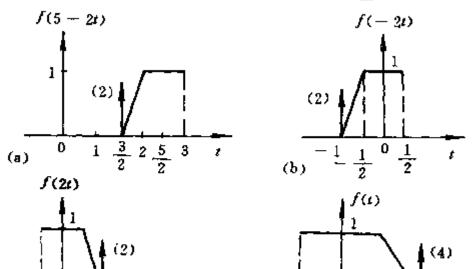
### 例4:已知f(5-2t)作f(t)波形 指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂 电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

解: f(5-2t)是f(t)经过折叠、时移、展缩三种变换后得到。

方法一: 时移----折叠----展缩

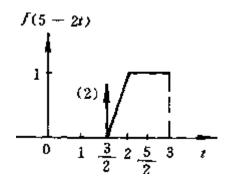
$$f(5-2t) = f[-2(t-\frac{5}{2})] \xrightarrow{\text{ $\pm$th} \otimes 5/2} f[-2(t+\frac{5}{2}-\frac{5}{2})] = f(-2t)$$

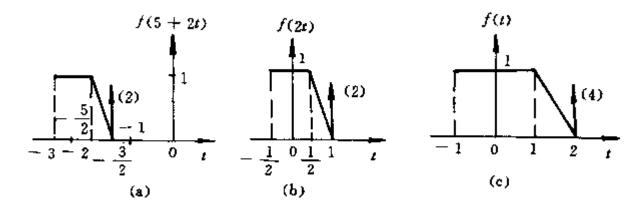
$$= f[2(-t)] \xrightarrow{\text{fid}} f(2t) \xrightarrow{\text{Rg1fin}} f(2 \times \frac{1}{2}t) = f(t)$$



方法二: 折叠----时移----展缩

$$f(5-2t) \xrightarrow{\text{ 折叠}} f(5+2t) = f[2(t+\frac{5}{2})] \xrightarrow{\text{ 右时移 } 5/2} f[2(t-\frac{5}{2}+\frac{5}{2})]$$
$$= f(2t) \xrightarrow{\text{ 展宽 } 1\text{ 倍}} f(2 \times \frac{1}{2}t) = f(t)$$

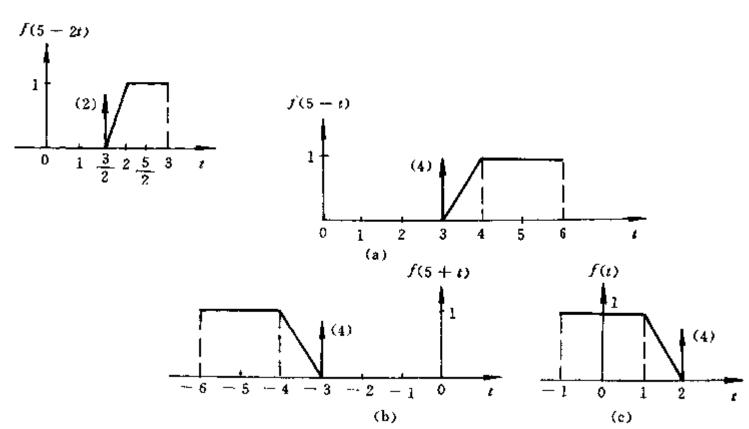




方法三: 展缩----折叠----时移

$$f(5-2t) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{R}\mathfrak{B}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathfrak{F}_{5}} f(5-2 \times \frac{1}{2}t) = f(5-t) \xrightarrow{\text{fid}} f(5+t)$$

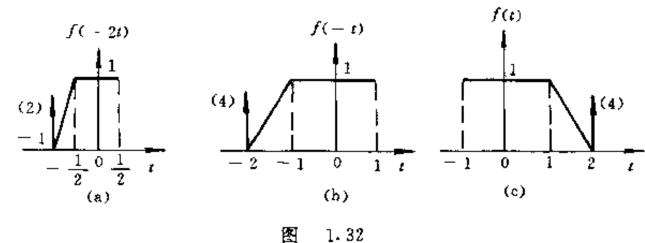
$$\xrightarrow{\text{ }} f(5+t-5) = f(t)$$

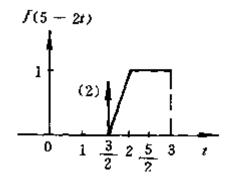


方法四 时移 → 展缩 → 折叠

$$f(5-2t) = f\left[-2\left(t-\frac{5}{2}\right)\right] \xrightarrow{\text{Erif } \frac{5}{2}} f(-2t) \xrightarrow{\text{$\not$ $\mathbb{Z}$}} f\left(-2 \times \frac{1}{2}t\right) = f(-t)$$

折叠 f(t),其波形依次如图 1.32(a),(b),(c) 所示。





例5: 一个LTI系统,在相同的初始条件下,当激励为f(t)时,其全响应为 $y_1(t)$  =  $[2e^{-3t} + \sin(2t)]u(t)$ ;当激励为2f(t)时,其全响应为 $y_2(t) = [e^{-3t} + 2\sin(2t)]u(t)$ 。求:

- (1) 初始条件不变,当激励为 $f(t-t_0)$ 时的全响应 $y_3(t)$
- (2) 初始条件增大1倍,当激励为0.5f(t)时的全响应 $y_4(t)$

解: (1) 设零输入响应为 $y_x(t)$ ,零状态响应为 $y_f(t)$ ,有:

$$y_x(t) + y_f(t) = [2e^{-3t} + \sin(2t)]u(t)$$

$$y_x(t) + 2y_f(t) = [e^{-3t} + 2\sin(2t)]u(t)$$
 指标点2-3 能运用基

解得

$$y_x(t) = 3e^{-3t}u(t)$$
  
 $y_f(t) = [-e^{-3t} + \sin(2t)]u(t)$ 

$$y_3(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t - t_0) = 3e^{-3t}u(t) + [-e^{-3(t - t_0)} + \sin(2(t - t_0))]u((t - t_0))$$
(2)

$$y_4(t) = 2y_x(t) + 0.5y_f(t) = 2 \cdot 3e^{-3t}u(t) + 0.5 \cdot [-e^{-3t} + \sin(2t)]u(t)$$
$$= [5.5e^{-3t} + 0.5\sin(2t)]u(t)$$

例6: 一个LTI系统,在两个初始条件 $x_1(0), x_2(0)$ ,已知:

$$(1)$$
当 $x_1(0) = 1$ , $x_2(0) = 0$ 时,其零输入响应为 $(e^{-t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$ ;

$$(2)$$
当 $x_1(0) = 0$ , $x_2(0) = 1$ 时,其零输入响应为 $(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$ ;

$$(3)$$
当 $x_1(0) = 1$ , $x_2(0) = -1$ ,激励为 $f(t)$ 时,其全响应为 $(e^{-t} + 2)u(t)$ 

求
$$x_1(0) = 3$$
,  $x_2(0) = 2$ , 激励为 $2f(t)$ 时的全响应 $y(t)$ 

解:  $x_1(0) = 1$ 时产生的零输入响应

$$y_{x1}(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$$

 $x_2(0) = 1$ 时产生的零输入响应

$$y_{x2}(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

设f(t)产生的零状态响应为 $y_f(t)$ ,有:

$$(e^{-t} + 2)u(t) = y_{x1}(t) + (-1)y_{x2}(t) + y_f(t)$$

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

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

当 $x_1(0) = 3$ , $x_2(0) = 2$ ,激励为2f(t)时的全响应是:

$$y(t) = 3y_{x1}(t) + 2y_{x2}(t) + 2y_f(t) = (7e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t} + 4)u(t)$$

## 连续系统时域分析

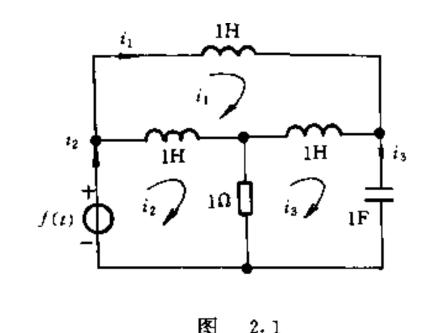
#### 第二章典型习题

例1:已知电路如图。求响应 $i_1(t)$ , $i_2(t)$ , $i_3(t)$ 对f(t)的转移算子,

以及描述 $i_2(t)$ 与f(t)关系的微分方程。

解:对电路列网孔方程

$$\begin{cases} 3pi_{1}(t) - pi_{2}(t) - pi_{3}(t) = 0\\ -pi_{1}(t) + (p+1)i_{2}(t) - i_{3}(t) = f(t)\\ -pi_{1}(t) - i_{2}(t) - (p+1 + \frac{1}{p})i_{3}(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$i_1(t) = \frac{p(p^2 + 2p + 1)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)} f(t) = H_1(p)f(t)$$

$$i_2(t) = \frac{p(2p^2 + 3p + 3)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)}f(t) = H_2(p)f(t)$$

$$i_3(t) = \frac{p^2(p+3)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)} f(t) = H_3(p)f(t)$$

指标点1-1 能将数 学知识和方法用于 复杂电子信息工程 问题的建模和求解。

$$H_1(p) = \frac{p(p^2 + 2p + 1)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)}$$

$$H_2(p) = \frac{p(2p^2 + 3p + 3)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)}$$

$$H_3(p) = \frac{p^2(p + 3)}{p(p^3 + 2p^2 + 2p + 3)}$$

描述 $i_2(t)$ 与f(t)关系:

$$p(p^{3} + 2p^{2} + 2p + 3)i_{2}(t) = p(2p^{2} + 3p + 3)f(t)$$

$$(p^{4} + 2p^{3} + 2p^{2} + 3p)i_{2}(t) = (2p^{3} + 3p^{2} + 3p)f(t)$$

$$\frac{d^{4}i_{2}(t)}{dt^{4}} + 2\frac{d^{3}i_{2}(t)}{dt^{3}} + 2\frac{d^{2}i_{2}(t)}{dt^{2}} + 3\frac{di_{2}(t)}{dt} = 2\frac{d^{3}f(t)}{dt^{3}} + 3\frac{d^{2}f(t)}{dt^{2}} + 3\frac{df(t)}{dt}$$

例2: 
$$(1)f_1(t)*tu(t) = (t + e^{-t} - 1)u(t)$$
  
 $(2)f_2(t)*[e^{-t}u(t)] = (1 - e^{-t})u(t) - (1 - e^{-t+1})u(t-1)$   
求 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 

即

解 由于卷积积分不易求逆运算,故解此题可利用卷积的微分性质求解。

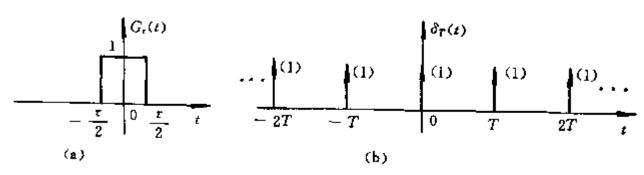
(1) 因有
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}[f_1(t)*tU(t)] = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}(t+e^{-t}-1)U(t)$$
,即 指标点1-1 能将  $f_1(t)*\frac{d^2}{dt^2}[tU(t)] = e^{-t}U(t)$  数学知识和方法 用于复杂电子信  $f_1(t)*\delta(t) = e^{-t}U(t)$  息工程问题的建 所以

(2) 因有
$$\frac{d}{dt}$$
{ $f_2(t) * [e^-U(t)]$ } =  $\frac{d}{dt}$ { $(1 - e^{-t})U(t) - [1 - e^{-(t-1)}]U(t-1)$ }
即  $f_2(t) * [\delta(t) - e^{-t}U(t)] = e^{-t}U(t) - e^{-(t-1)}U(t-1)$ 
即  $f_2(t) - f_2(t) * e^{-t}U(t) = e^{-t}U(t) - e^{-(t-1)}U(t-1)$ 
即  $f_2(t) - \{(1 - e^{-t})U(t) - [1 - e^{-(t-1)}]U(t-1)\} = e^{-t}U(t) - e^{-(t-1)}U(t-1)$ 
所以

求此类问题应首先求卷积的微分,使其出现冲激函数,然后再利用已知条件即可 求出所需的函数。若不限制用时域方法求解,此类问题用复频域分析则比较简便。

例3:单位门函数  $G_r(t)$  与单位冲激序列  $\delta_r(t)$  的波形如图 2.6(a),(b) 所示。求

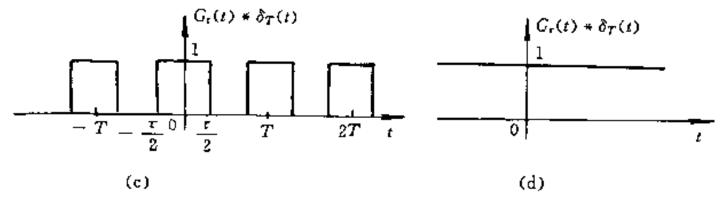
 $G_{\epsilon}(t) * \delta_{T}(t)$ ,并画出其波形。设  $\tau \leq T$ 。



指标点1-1 能将 数学知识和方 法用于复杂电 子信息工程问 题解

解: 
$$G_{\tau}(t)*\delta_{T}(t) = G_{\tau}(t)*\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(t-kT) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty}G_{\tau}(t-kT)$$

当  $T = \tau$  时, $G_r(t) * \delta_T(t)$  的波形如图 2.6(d) 所示。



讨论 当 $T < \tau$ 时, $G_{\tau}(t) * \delta_{T}(t)$ 的波形应为何形状 ?

例4:一个LTI系统 $h(t) = \sin tu(t)$ ,激励f(t)如图,求零状态响应 y(t)。

解: 
$$y(t) = h(t) * f(t) = h^{(-2)}(t) * f^{(2)}(t)$$

h(t)积分两次,有:

$$h^{(-1)}(t) = \int_0^t \sin \tau u(\tau) d\tau = (1 - \cos t)u(t)$$

$$h^{(-2)}(t) = \int_0^t (1 - \cos \tau) u(\tau) d\tau = (t - \sin t) u(t)$$

f(t)微分两次,有:

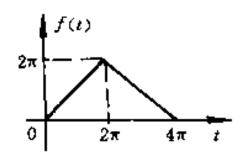
$$f^{(2)}(t) = \delta(t) - 2\delta(t - 2\pi) + \delta(t - 4\pi)$$

$$y(t) = h^{(-2)}(t) * f^{(2)}(t)$$

$$= [(t - \sin t)u(t)] * [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t - 2\pi) + \delta(t - 4\pi)]$$

$$= (t - \sin t)u(t) - 2[(t - 2\pi) - \sin(t - 2\pi)]u(t - 2\pi)$$

$$+[(t-4\pi)-\sin(t-4\pi)]u(t-4\pi)$$



指能知法杂息题和点1-1

例5: 一个LTI系统
$$H(p) = \frac{p+3}{p^2+3p+2}$$
,激励 $f(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$ 时,系统的全响应

为:  $y(t) = \left[\frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t}\right]u(t)$ ,求系统的冲激响应h(t),零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ ,

零输入响应 $y_{x}(t)$ ;自由响应与强迫响应;稳态响应与瞬态响应

解: (1) 求系统的冲激响应h(t)

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

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

(2) 求零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 

$$y_{f}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = e^{-4t}u(t) * (-e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t})u(t)$$

$$= -e^{-4t}u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{-4t}u(t) * 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4-2}(e^{-2t} - e^{-4t})u(t) + \frac{2}{4-1}(e^{-t} - e^{-4t})u(t)$$

$$= (\frac{2}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t})u(t)$$

指标点1-1 能将数学 知识和方法用于复 杂电子信息工程问 题的建模和求解 (3)求零输入响应 $y_x(t)$ 

$$y_{x}(t) = y(t) - y_{f}(t)$$

$$= (\frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t})u(t) - (\frac{2}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t})u(t)$$

$$= (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

(4)响应的划分

$$y(t) = (\frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t})u(t)$$

$$= \frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t}u(t)$$

$$= \frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t}u(t)$$

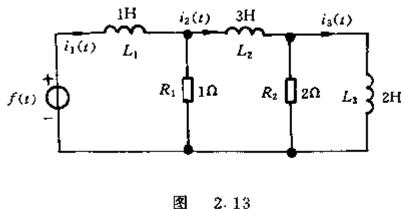
例5: 图 2.13 所示电路,已知  $f(t) = 18e^{-3t}U(t)$   $V, i_1(0^-) = i_2(0^-) = i_3(0^-) = 1$  A。 求全响应  $i_3(t)$ 。

1H  $i_2(t)$  3H

解 (1) 求零状态响应 i3f。由两孔法列

方程

$$\begin{cases} (1+p)i_1(t) - i_2(t) = f(t) \\ -i_1(t) + (3+3p)i_2(t) - 2i_3(t) = 0 \\ -2i_2(t) + (2+2p)i_3(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



联立解得

$$i_s(t) = \frac{1/3}{p^3 + 3p^2 + 2p} f(t) = H_3(p) f(t)$$

其中

$$H_3(p) = \frac{1/3}{p^3 + 3p^2 + 2p} = \frac{1/6}{p} - \frac{1/3}{p+1} + \frac{1/6}{p+2}$$

冲激响应 h(t) 为

$$h(t) = \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t}\right)U(t) \text{ A}$$
 故 
$$i_{3f}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = 18e^{-3t}U(t) * \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2t}\right)U(t) = (1 - 3e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})U(t) \text{ A}$$

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法 用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建 模和求解

#### (2) 求零输入响应 i3x(t)。由于

$$H(p) = \frac{1/3}{p^3 + 3p^2 + 2p}$$

故电路自然频率为  $p_1 = 0, p_2 = -1, p_3 = -2, 则有$ 

$$i_{3x}(t) = A_1 + A_2 e^{-t} + A_3 e^{-2t}$$
 (1)

其一阶和二阶导数为

$$i_{3x}^{T}(t) = -A_{2}e^{-t} - 2A_{3}e^{-2t}$$
 (2)

$$i_{3x}''(t) = A_2 e^{-t} + 4A_3 e^{-2t}$$
 (3)

又由初始条件  $i_1(0^-) = i_2(0^-) = i_3(0^-) = 1$ ,故当 f(t) = 0 时有

$$i_{1x}(0^+) = i_{2x}(0^+) = i_{3x}(0^+) = 1$$

$$i'_{3x}(0) = \frac{u_{L3}(0)}{2} = \frac{u_{R2}(0)}{2} = \frac{\left[i_2(0) - i_3(0)\right] \times 2}{2} = 0$$

又

$$i_{3x}''(0) = i_{2x}'(0) - i_{3x}'(0) = i_{2x}'(0) = \frac{u_{L2}(0)}{3} = \frac{u_{R1}(0)}{3} =$$

$$[i_1(0) - i_2(0)] \times 1$$

 $\frac{\left[i_1(0)-i_2(0)\right]\times 1}{3}=0$ 

将上述初始值代人式 ①,②,③ 得

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 1 \\ -A_2 - 2A_3 = 0 \\ A_2 + 4A_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

联立解得  $A_1 = 1$ ,  $A_2 = A_3 = 0$  得

$$i_{3x}(t) = 1 \text{ A}$$
  $(t \ge 0)$   
 $i_3(t) = i_{3x}(t) + i_{3t}(t) = (2 - 3e^{t} + 3e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}) \text{ A}$   $(t \ge 0)$ 

故

第三章 博立叶变换习题

### 例1、求f(t)的傅立叶级数

解法一: 直接用傅立叶级数公式

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

$$F_{n} = \frac{1}{T_{1}} \int_{t_{0}}^{t_{0} + T_{1}} f(t) e^{-jn \omega_{1} t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_{0}^{T/2} t \frac{2}{T} e^{-jn \omega_{1} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{T^{2}} \int_{0}^{T/2} \left(-\frac{1}{jnw_{1}}\right) t de^{-jn\omega_{1}t}$$
 学知识和方法用于 复杂电子信息工程 问题的建模和求解

$$= -\frac{2}{jnw_{1}T^{2}} \left[ te^{-jn\omega_{1}t} \Big|_{0}^{T/2} - \int_{0}^{T/2} e^{-jn\omega_{1}t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{jnT - 2\pi} \left[ \frac{T}{2} e^{-jn\pi} + \frac{1}{jn\pi} (e^{-jn\pi} - 1) \right]$$

$$: e^{-jn\pi} = \cos n\pi - j\sin n\pi = \begin{cases} -1 & , & n \text{ 为偶} \\ 1 & , & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

指标点1-1 能将数

$$\therefore F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{jn\pi} - \frac{1}{(n\pi)^2}, n$$
为奇
$$-\frac{1}{jn\pi}, n$$
为偶

$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn \omega_1 t} = \dots , \quad w_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi$$

解法二: 利用傅立叶级数与傅立叶变换的关系求傅立叶级数

$$\frac{1}{2} f_0(t) = f(t) , \quad t \in (-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$$

$$f_0''(t) = \frac{2}{T} \delta(t) - \frac{2}{T} \delta(t - \frac{T}{2}) - \delta'(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$$F_2(w) = FT[f_0''(t)] = \frac{2}{T} - \frac{2}{T} e^{-j\frac{wT}{2}} - jwe^{-j\frac{wT}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f_0(t)$$

$$F_2(w) = FT[f_0''(t)], F_0(w) = FT[f_0(t)]$$

$$F_1(w) = \frac{1}{jw} F_2(w) + \pi F_2(0) \delta(w) = \frac{1}{jw} F_2(w)$$

$$F_1(0) = 0 \quad \therefore F_0(w) = \frac{1}{jw} F_1(w) + \pi F_1(0) \delta(w) = \frac{1}{jw} F_1(w)$$

$$\therefore F_0(w) = FT[f_0''(t)] = -\frac{2}{w^2T} + \frac{2}{w^2T}e^{-j\frac{wT}{2}} - \frac{1}{jw}e^{-j\frac{wT}{2}}$$

$$\therefore F_n = \frac{1}{T} F_0(w) \Big|_{w=nw_1} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} + \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} e^{-jn\pi} - \frac{1}{jn\pi} e^{-jn\pi} \right]$$

$$:: e^{-jn\pi} = \cos n\pi - j\sin n\pi = \begin{cases} -1 & , & n \text{ 为偶} \\ 1 & , & n \text{ 为奇} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = \dots \qquad , \quad w_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi$$

### 例2、求 |sin # 的傅立叶级数

有
$$f_0''(t) = \pi \delta(t) + \pi \delta(t-1) - \pi^2 f_0(t)$$

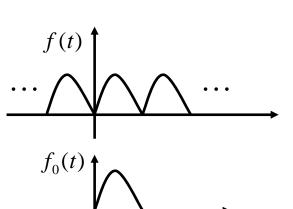
$$\Leftrightarrow F_2(w) = FT[f_0''(t)], F_0(w) = FT[f_0(t)]$$
,  $\tilde{\pi}$ :

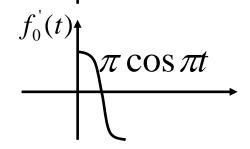
$$F_2(w) = (jw)^2 F_0(w) = \pi + \pi e^{-jw} - \pi^2 F_0(w)$$

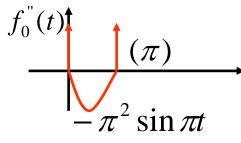
$$\therefore F_0(w) = \frac{\pi(1 + e^{-jw})}{-w^2 + \pi^2}$$
 ? 指标点1-1 能将数学 知识和方

$$\therefore F_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1 + e^{-j2n\pi}}{1 - 4n^2}$$

指能知法杂息题和点数和于子程建解和于子程建解







$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 + e^{-j2n\pi}}{1 - 4n^2} e^{j2n\pi_1 t} = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2}{1 - 4n^2} e^{j2n\pi t}$$

例3、图示信号f(t)的频谱函数F(w)=a(w)-jb(w),a(w)-jb(w)均为实函数,求 $x(t)=[f_0(t+1)+f_0(t-1)]\cos w_0t$ 的频谱函数

f(t)

 $f_0(t)$ 

$$X(w)$$
,  $\sharp + f_0(t) = f(t) + f(-t)$ .

解:  $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(w) = a(w) - jb(w)$ 

$$\therefore f(-t) \leftrightarrow F(-w) = a(-w) - jb(-w) = a(w) + jb(w)$$

$$\therefore f_0(t) = f(t) + f(-t) \leftrightarrow 2a(w)$$

: 
$$f_0(t+1) + f_0(t-1) \leftrightarrow 2a(w)e^{jw} + 2a(w)e^{-jw} = 4a(w)\cos w$$

$$X(w) = FT[f_0(t+1) + f_0(t-1)]\cos w_0 t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} 4a(w)\cos w * \pi [\delta(w + w_0) + \delta(w - w_0)]$$

$$= 2a(w + w_0)\cos(w + w_0) + 2a(w - w_0)\cos(w - w_0)$$

解:对F(w)两次求导有:

$$\frac{d^2F(w)}{dw^2} = -\delta'(w+3) + \delta(w+2) - \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1) - \delta(w-2) - \delta'(w-3)$$

$$:: (-jt)^2 f(t) \longleftrightarrow F''(w)$$

$$\therefore (-jt)^{2} f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [-\delta'(w+3) + \delta(w+2) - \delta(w+1) + \delta(w-1)]$$

$$-\delta(w-2)-\delta'(w-3)]e^{jwt}dw$$

$$=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta'(w+3)e^{jwt}dw+\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\delta'(w-3)e^{jwt}dw+e^{-2jt}-e^{-jt}+e^{jt}-e^{2jt}\right]$$

$$= [jte^{-3jt} + jte^{3jt} - 2j\sin 2t + 2j\sin t]/2\pi$$

$$= \left[ jt \cos 3t - j \sin 2t + j \sin t \right]_{\pi}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{\pi(-jt)^2} [j\sin t - j\sin 2t + jt\cos 3t]$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{j\pi t} \left[ \frac{1}{t} (\sin t - \sin 2t) + \cos 3t \right]$$

例5、求图示频谱图对应的连续时间信号f(t).

解:由图示有:
$$F(w) = 4\pi\delta(w) + G_{2\pi}(w)e^{-2jw}$$

$$:: G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau Sa\left(\frac{w \tau}{2}\right)$$

$$\therefore \tau = 2\pi \text{时有} : G_{2\pi}^{2}(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi Sa(\pi w)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore 2\pi G_{2\pi}(-w) \leftrightarrow 2\pi Sa(\pi t)$$

$$G_{2\pi}(w)$$
为偶函数 ,:  $G_{2\pi}(w) \leftrightarrow Sa(\pi t)$ 

$$\therefore G_{2\pi}(w)e^{-2jw} \leftrightarrow Sa[\pi(t-2)]$$

$$\mathbb{Z}$$
::  $1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(w)$ 

$$\therefore 4\pi\delta(w) \leftrightarrow 2$$

$$f(t) = FT^{-1}[F(w)] = 2 + Sa[\pi(t-2)]$$

例6、在 $t \in [-T,T]$ 上,信号f(t)用v(t)来近似,若误差E(t)满足:

$$E(t) = \begin{cases} |f(t) - v(t)| \le \varepsilon, t \in [-T, T] \\ 0, & \text{ 其他} \end{cases}$$

且 $F(w) \leftrightarrow f(t)$  ,  $V(w) \leftrightarrow v(t)$ , 试证明:

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| F(w) - V(w) \right|^2 dw \le 4\pi T$$

证明:用帕色伐尔定理

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(w) - V(w)|^2 dw = 2\pi \int_{-T}^{T} |f(t) - v(t)|^2 dt$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |F(w) - V(w)|^2 dw \le 2\pi \int_{-T}^{T} \varepsilon^2 dt = 4\pi \varepsilon^2 T$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left| F(w) - V(w) \right|^2 dw \le 4\pi T$$

指标点2-3 能运 用基本原理,对 复杂电子信息对 程问题进行综合 好析可行性结论。 例7、一个连续信号x(t)的傅立叶变换的幅频关系满足下面条件:  $\ln |X(w)| = -|w|$ 若x(t)为 a. 时间t的偶函数,b. 时间t的奇函数。分别求x(t)。

解:由  $\ln |X(w)| = -|w|$ 有: $|X(w)| = e^{-|w|}$ 

a. 若x(t)实的偶函数,那么X(w)也是实偶函数,即:

$$X(w) = X(-w)$$
 ,  $X(w) = \pm e^{-|w|}$  指标点2-3 能运用 基本原理, 对复 杂电子信息工程 问题进行综合分 =  $\frac{\pm 1}{2\pi} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-(-w)+jwt} dw + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-w+jwt} dw \right]$  和可行性结论。 
$$= \frac{\pm 1}{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{1+jt} - \frac{1}{jt-1} \right] = \frac{\pm 1}{2\pi} \frac{-(jt-1-1-jt)}{t^2+1}$$
 
$$= \frac{\pm 1}{\pi} \frac{1}{t^2+1}$$

b. 若x(t)实的奇函数,那么X(w)也是虚的奇函数,即:

$$X(w) = \begin{cases} je^{w}, (w < 0) \\ -je^{-w}, (w > 0) \end{cases} \quad \text{If } \quad X(w) = \begin{cases} -je^{w}, (w < 0) \\ je^{-w}, (w > 0) \end{cases}$$

即:  $X(w) = \pm j \operatorname{sgn}(w) e^{-|w|}$ 

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w)e^{jwt}dw$$

$$= \frac{\pm j}{2\pi} \left[ -\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-(-w)+jwt}dw + \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-w+jwt}dw \right]$$

$$= \frac{\mp j}{2\pi} \frac{(-jt+1-1-jt)}{t^2+1}$$

$$=\mp\frac{t}{\pi(t^2+1)}$$

例8、二维时间信号 $x(t_1,t_2)$ 的二维傅立叶变换定义为:

$$X(w_1, w_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_1, t_2) e^{-j(w_1 t_1 + w_2 t_2)} dt_1 dt_2$$

A:证明上述双重积分可以看作两个相继的一维傅立叶变换来完成。

B:用A的结果确定其傅立叶逆变换。(即用  $X(w_1, w_2)$ 表示  $x(t_1, t_2)$ )

 $C: \bar{x}x(t_1,t_2) = e^{-t_1+2t_2}u(t_1-1)u(2-t_2)$ 的傅立叶变换.

A:证明:

$$X(w_1, w_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_1, t_2) e^{-j(w_1 t_1 + w_2 t_2)} dt_1 dt_2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_1, t_2) e^{-jw_1 t_1} dt_1 \right] e^{-jw_2 t} dt_2$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(w_1, t_2) e^{-jw_2 t_2} dt_2 = X(w_1, w_2)$$

指将数方子信题或指的数字法电子的一个,但是是一个,但是一个,但是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们是一个,我们就是一个。

B: 
$$\Re : X(t_1, t_2) = FT_{w_1}^{-1} \{FT_{w_2}^{-1}[X(w_1, w_2)]\}$$

$$= FT_{w_1}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w_1, w_2) e^{jw_2 t_2} dw_2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w_1, w_2) e^{j(w_1 t_1 + w_2 t_2)} dw_1 dw_2$$

C:解:

$$X(w_{1}, w_{2}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t_{1}, t_{2}) e^{-j(w_{1}t_{1} + w_{2}t_{2})} dt_{1} dt_{2}$$

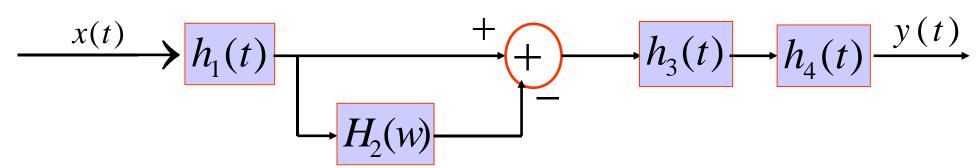
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t_{1} + 2t_{2}} u(t_{1} - 1) u(2 - t_{2}) e^{-j(w_{1}t_{1} + w_{2}t_{2})} dt_{1} dt_{2}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t_{1}} u(t_{1} - 1) e^{-jw_{1}t_{1}} dt_{1} \bullet \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2t_{2}} u(2 - t_{2}) e^{-jw_{2}t_{2}} dt_{2}$$

$$= \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-(1 + jw_{1})t_{1}} dt_{1} \bullet \int_{-\infty}^{2} e^{(2 - jw_{2})t_{2}} dt_{2} = \frac{e^{-(1 + jw_{1})}}{1 + jw_{1}} \frac{e^{2(2 - jw_{2})}}{2 - jw_{2}}$$

例9、系统图如下且四个分系统均为LTI系统

$$h_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\sin w_c t}{2\pi t} \right]; H_2(w) = e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_c}}; h_3(t) = \frac{\sin 3w_c t}{\pi t}; h_4(t) = u(t)$$



求解:

a.确定 $H_1(w)$ 

指标点2-3 能运用基本原理,对 复杂电子信息工程问题进行综合 分析,得出合理性和可行性结论。

b.整个系统的冲激响应h(t)

$$c.$$
输入 $x(t) = \sin 2w_c t + \cos(\frac{w_c t}{2})$ 时,求系统零状态响应  $y(t)$ .

$$a.$$
 解:  $:: G_{\tau}(t) \leftrightarrow \tau Sa(\frac{w\tau}{2})$ 

$$\therefore \tau = 2 w_c$$
 时有 :  $G_{2w_c}(t) \leftrightarrow 2 w_c Sa(w_c w)$ 

$$\therefore 2\pi G_{2\pi}(-w) \leftrightarrow 2w_c Sa(w_c t)$$

$$G_{2w_c}(w)$$
为偶函数 ,:.  $G_{2w_c}(w) \leftrightarrow \frac{w_c}{\pi} Sa(w_c t)$ 

$$\mathbb{P}: \frac{\sin w_c t}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow G_{2w_c}(w) \qquad \therefore \frac{\sin w_c t}{2\pi t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}G_{2w_c}(w)$$

由微分特性有: 
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[ \frac{\sin w_c t}{2\pi t} \right] \leftrightarrow jw \cdot \frac{1}{2} G_{2w_c}(w)$$

$$\exists H_1(w) = \frac{1}{2} jwG_{2w_c}(w)$$

$$-w_c \qquad w$$

$$w_c \qquad w$$

b.解:由图知系统的冲激响应为: $h(t) = [h_1(t) - h_2(t)] * h_3(t) * h_4(t)$ 由卷积定理有: $H(w) = H_1(w)[1 - H_2(w)]H_3(w)H_4(w)$ 

$$H_{1}(w) = \frac{1}{2} jwG_{2w_{c}}(w) = \begin{cases} 0.5 jw & , & |w| \le w_{c} \\ 0 & , & |w| > w_{c} \end{cases}; H_{2}(w) = e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_{c}}}$$

同样用对称特性可求:  $H_3(w) = G_{2 \bullet 3w_c}(w) = \begin{cases} 1 & , |w| \le 3w_c \\ 0 & , |w| > 3w_c \end{cases}$ 

$$H_4(w) = FT[u(t)] = \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$$

$$H_{4}(w) = FT[u(t)] = \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)$$

$$H(w) = \frac{1}{2} jwG_{2w_{c}}(w)[1 - e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_{c}}}]G_{6w_{c}}(w)[\frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w)]$$

∴ 当
$$|w| \leq w_c$$
时:

$$H(w) = \frac{1}{2} jw \bullet 1 \bullet \left[ \frac{1}{jw} + \pi \delta(w) \right] \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_c}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_c}} \right]$$

$$\therefore h(t) = FT^{-1}[H(w)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} [1 - e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_c}}] e^{jwt} dw$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-w_c}^{w_c} [1 - e^{-\frac{j2\pi w}{w_c}}] e^{jwt} dw$$

$$= \frac{\sin w_c t}{2\pi t} - \frac{\sin[w_c (t - 2\pi/w_c)]}{2\pi (t - 2\pi/w_c)}$$

$$=\frac{\sin w_c t}{t(2\pi - w_c t)}$$

c. 解:x(t)的傅立叶变换式为:

$$X(w) = j\pi[\delta(w+2w_c) - \delta(w-2w_c)] + \pi[\delta(w+\frac{w_c}{2}) + \delta(w-\frac{w_c}{2})]$$
  
由于 $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$ ,用卷积定理,则: $Y(w) = X(w)H(w)$   
 $Y(w) = \frac{1}{2}[1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi w}{w_c}}]$ 

 $\bullet \{j\pi[\delta(w+2w_c)-\delta(w-2w_c)]+\pi[\delta(w+\frac{w_c}{2})+\delta(w-\frac{w_c}{2})]\}$  但对H(w),定义域为 $|w| \le w_c$ 

$$Y(w) = \frac{1}{2} [1 - e^{-j\frac{2\pi w}{w_c}}] \bullet \pi [\delta(w + \frac{w_c}{2}) + \delta(w - \frac{w_c}{2})]$$

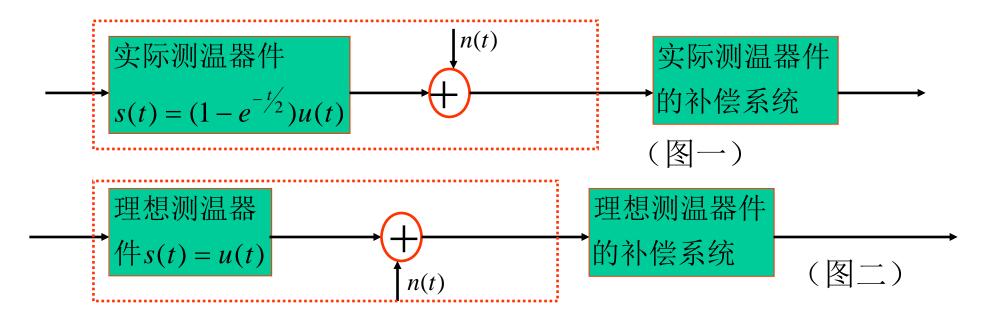
$$= \pi [\delta(w + \frac{w_c}{2}) + \delta(w - \frac{w_c}{2})] \longrightarrow \cos(\frac{w_c t}{2})$$

$$y(t) = FT^{-1} [Y(w)] = \cos(\frac{w_c t}{2})$$

例11、可以将温度测量器件看成单位阶跃响应为

 $s(t) = (1 - e^{-t/2})u(t)$ 的一个LTI系统. A、为该器件设计一个补偿系统,使其输出为测量的瞬时温度。

- B、当温度测量器件本身包含噪声n(t)=sin(wt)时(图一示), n(t)对A下 的补偿系统的输出产生什么影响?当w增大时,该输出如何变化?
- C、假定温度测量器件是瞬时地响应于温度变化的理想器件(图二示), 设计一个补偿系统来降低响应的速度,从而来衰减噪声n(t)。设这 个补偿系统的冲激响应为  $h(t) = ae^{-at}a(pc)$ 如何选择a,使图二的系统尽可能快地对温度阶跃变化产生响应,而限制噪声n(t) = sin6t引 起的输出部分的幅度不大于0.25。



解:

A、由单位阶跃响应可以求得系统的单位冲激响应

$$h(t) = s'(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t/2}u(t)$$

$$H(w) = FT[h(t)] = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{jw+0.5} = \frac{1}{1+j2w}$$

令该补偿系统的单位冲激响应为 $h_1(t)$ ,必有:

$$\delta(t) * h(t) * h_1(t) = \delta(t) \Rightarrow H(w)H_1(w) = 1$$

$$\therefore H_1(w) = \frac{1}{H(w)} = 1 + j2w$$

$$\therefore h_1(t) = \delta(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

B、根据系统的线性时不变性,n(t)通过 $h_1(t)$ 产生的响应即为所求。

$$\Rightarrow N(w) = FT[n(t)]$$
则

$$Y_n(w) = H_1(w)N(w) = (1+j2w)N(w) = N(w) + 2 \bullet jwN(w)$$
 连同微分特性,对上式求逆变换,有:

$$y_n(t) = n(t) + 2\frac{dn(t)}{dt} = \sin wt + 2w\cos wt$$

由上式可知,当频率w增大时,噪声输出中的第二余弦噪声干扰的幅度随频率线性增大。

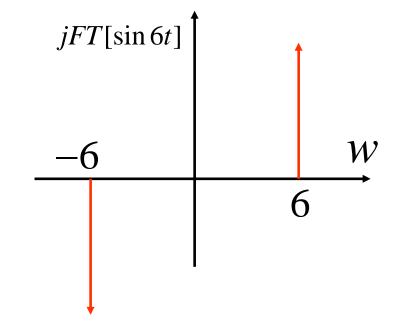
## C、根据补偿系统大的冲激响应可求得其频率特性为:

$$H(w) = FT[ae^{-at}] = \frac{a}{a + jw}$$

由题意有:

$$|H(6)| \le \frac{1}{4}$$

$$||H(w)||_{w=6}^2 = \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 36} \le \frac{1}{16}$$



$$\therefore a \le \frac{6}{\sqrt{15}}$$

第四章 拉普拉斯变换习题

1、用定义求单边拉氏变换及其收敛域。

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

$$(1) f(t) = \sin(wt + \theta)$$

$$\not H: F(s) = \int_0^\infty \sin(wt + \theta)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty (\sin wt \cos \theta + \cos wt \sin \theta)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \cos \theta \int_0^\infty \sin wt e^{-st}dt + \sin \theta \int_0^\infty \cos wt e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \frac{w\cos \theta}{s^2 + w^2} + \frac{s\sin \theta}{s^2 + w^2} = \frac{w\cos \theta + s\sin \theta}{s^2 + w^2}$$

F(s)存在,有 $\sigma > 0$ 方可满足:

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \sin(wt + \theta)e^{-\sigma t} = 0$$

 $\therefore F(s)$ 的收敛域为: $\sigma > 0$ 

$$(2) f(t) = a^t$$

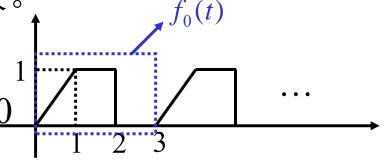
若F(s)存在,必须 $\sigma > \ln a$ 方可满足:  $\lim_{t \to \infty} e^{t \ln a} e^{-\sigma t} = 0$ 

 $\therefore F(s)$ 的收敛域为  $: \sigma > \ln a$ 

2、求图示因果周期的信号拉氏变换。

解:  $\diamondsuit f_0(t) = f(t)$   $t \in [0,3)$ ,则:

f(t)是 $f_0(t)$ 以3为周期的延拓,其中t > 0



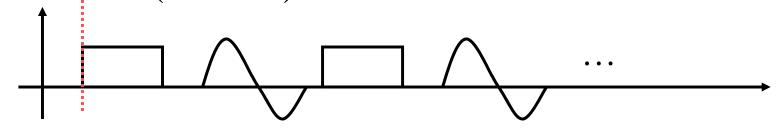
:. 
$$F(s) = F_0(s) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-3s}}$$

$$f_0(t) = tu(t) - (t-1)u(t-1) - u(t-2)$$

$$F_0(s) = LT[f_0(t)] = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s}$$
$$= \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - e^{-s} - se^{-2s})$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-s} - se^{-2s}}{s^2(1 - e^{-3s})} \qquad (\sigma > 0)$$

思考:



3、用拉氏变换的性质求拉氏变换。

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

(1) 
$$(t-1)e^{-t}u(t-1)$$
  
解: LT[t] =  $\frac{1}{s^2}$   
由频率搬迁特性有: LT[te<sup>-t</sup>] =  $\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$   
由时移特性有: LT[(t-1)e<sup>-t</sup>u(t-1)] = LT[e<sup>-1</sup>(t-1)e<sup>-(t-1)</sup>u(t-1)] =  $e^{-1}\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}e^{-s} = \frac{e^{-(s+1)}}{(s+1)^2}$  ( $\sigma$ >-1)

$$(2) \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} [e^{-t} \sin t u(t)]$$

(2) 
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} [e^{-t} \sin t u(t)]$$

$$\cancel{\text{M}}: \text{LT}[\sin t u(t)] = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

由s域下的频移特性有:

$$F_1(s) = LT[e^{-t}\sin tu(t)] = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 1}$$

由时间微分特性有:

$$LT\left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2}e^{-t}\sin tu(t)\right] = s^2F_1(s) - sf(0^-) - f'(0^-)$$

由于是单边信号,有: $f(0^-)=0$ , $f'(0^-)=0$ 

$$\therefore LT[\frac{d^2}{dt^2}e^{-t}\sin tu(t)] = s^2F_1(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \quad (\sigma > -1)$$

4、求下列函数的初值与终值。

指标点2-3 能运用基本原理,对复杂电子信息工程问题进行综合分析,得出合理性和可行性结论。

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

解:由于F(s)不是真分式,不可以直接用初值定理,长除后,正分式部分用初值定理。

解: 
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = 1 - \frac{2s}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = 1 + F_1(s)$$

$$\therefore f(0^+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF_1(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{-2s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = -2$$

F(s)仅有极点-1在s平面左侧,可用终值定理:

$$\therefore f(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to 0} s \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = 0$$

(2) 
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 4s + 1}{(s^2 + 4)(s + 1)}$$

解: 
$$f(0^+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} s \frac{s^2 + 4s + 1}{(s^2 + 4)(s + 1)} = 1$$

由于F(s)存在极点-1,2i,-2i,即在jw轴上有共轭极点,所对应的时间函数f(t)含有振荡成分,不存在终值.

5、用部分分式展开法或留数发求拉氏反变换。 指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的 建模和求解。

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

解: F(s)不是真分式,不可直接用留数法

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

$$Re[-1] = \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^{2}}{dt^{2}} [(s+1)^{3} F_{1}(s) e^{st}]_{s=-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [6e^{st} + (12s+6)te^{st} + (3s^{2} + 3s + 1)t^{2}e^{st}]_{s=-1}$$

$$= 3e^{-t} - 3te^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}t^{2}e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = LT^{-1}[1 - F_{1}(s)] = \delta(t) - [3 - 3t + \frac{1}{2}t^{2}]e^{-t}u(t)$$

6、LTI系统如下,用拉氏变换法求系统的零输入响应,零状态响应及全响应:  $r''(t) + 7r'(t) + 10r(t) = u(t), r(0^-) = r'(0^-) = 1$ 

解:对微分方程两边同时取拉氏变换,并由微分性质有:

$$s^2R(s)-sr(0^-)-r'(0^-)+7sR(s)-7r'(0^-)+10R(s)=rac{1}{s}$$
 $\therefore (s^2+7s+10)R(s)=s+8+rac{1}{s}$ 
 $\therefore R(s)=rac{s+8}{s^2+7s+10}+rac{s}{s^2+7s+10}$ 
指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建模和求解。

零输入响应为:  $\mathbf{r}_{zi}(t)\leftrightarrowrac{s+8}{s^2+7s+10}$ 
 $r_{zi}(t)=LT^{-1}[rac{2}{s+2}-rac{1}{s+5}]=[2e^{-2t}-e^{-5t}]u(t)$ 
零状态响应:  $\mathbf{r}_{zs}(t)\leftrightarrowrac{s}{s^2+7s+10}=rac{1}{s(s^2+7s+10)}$ 
 $r_{zs}(t)=(rac{1}{10}-rac{1}{6}e^{-2t}+rac{1}{15}e^{-5t})u(t)$ 

$$\therefore$$
 全响应 $r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = ...$ 

7、系统如图示:  $v_c(0^-) = 0.25v, i_L(0^-) = 0, 求v(t)$ 

解: 作s域下的电路图如下,有:

(1+1+
$$\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$$
) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{s}}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4}$  (1+1+ $\frac{1}{s}$ ) $V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^$ 

$$-V_c(s) + (1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{1}{\frac{s}{4}})V(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + 3V_c(s) \underbrace{V_c(s)}_{\frac{1}{s^2}}$$

$$\{ (2+s)V_c(s) - V(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4} \\ -4V_c(s) + (4+\frac{4}{s})V(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

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

$$\therefore v(t) = LT^{-1}[V(s)] = [\frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} \sin t]u(t)$$

8、一个LTI系统对单位阶跃的响应s(t)为:  $s(t) = [1-e^{-t}-te^{-t}]u(t)$ 若该系统对某一输入x(t)的响应y(t)为:  $y(t) = [2-3e^{-t}+e^{-3t}]u(t)$ 求输入信号x(t).

解:输入
$$x_1(t) = u(t) \leftrightarrow X_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$
  
输出 $y_1(t) = s(t) = [1 - e^{-t} - te^{-t}]u(t) \leftrightarrow Y_1(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)^2}, \sigma > 0$   
由 $Y_1(s) = H(S)X_1(s)$ 有: $H(s) = \frac{Y_1(s)}{X_1(s)} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}, \sigma > -1$   
 $X_2(t) = [2 - 3e^{-t} + e^{-3t}]u(t) \leftrightarrow Y(s) = \frac{6}{s(s+1)(s+3)}, \sigma > 0$   

$$X(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{\frac{6}{s(s+1)(s+3)}}{\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}} = \frac{6(s+1)}{s(s+3)} = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{4}{s+3}, \sigma > 0$$

$$\therefore x(t) = LT^{-1}[X(s)] = [2 + 4e^{-3t}]u(t)$$

9、某系统,若输入为: 
$$t > 0, x(t) = 0; t < 0, X(s) = \frac{s+2}{s-2}$$

则输出为:
$$y(t) = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}u(-t) + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

a.求**H**(s)及其收敛域. **b.**求**h**(t)

c.求输入为: $x(t) = e^{3t}, -\infty < t < \infty$ 时的输出

指标点2-3 能运用基 本原理, 对复杂电子 信息工程问题讲行综 分析, 得出合理性和 可行性结论。

解:
$$a$$
.  $X(s) = \frac{s+2}{s-2}$ 是左边变换,收敛域为  $\sigma < 2$ 

$$y(t) = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}u(-t) + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = Y_b(s) + Y_a(s) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{s}{(s-2)(s+1)}, -1 < \sigma < 2$$

:. 
$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{s}{(s+2)(s+1)}, \sigma > -1$$
 ?

(因为y(t)有界, H(s)必然稳定, Y(s)的收敛域必然 包含X(s)与Y(s)的公共收敛域,故而,H(s)的收敛域 为...)

**b.** 
$$H(s) = \frac{s}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+1}, \sigma > -1$$

$$\therefore h(t) = LT^{-1}[H(s)] = [2e^{-2t} - e^{-t}]u(t)$$

c. 
$$Y(s) = H(s)X(s) - \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-3)}$$
 (错误, :  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ )

正解: 
$$t \ge 0, LT[e^{3t}] = \frac{1}{s-3}, \sigma > 3; \quad t < 0, LT[e^{3t}] = \frac{-1}{s-3}, \sigma < 3$$

∴ 
$$t \ge 0$$
 |  $Y_{a1}(s) = H(s)X_a(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-3)}, \sigma > 3$ 

$$t < 0$$
 日寸:  $Y_{b1}(s) = H(s)X_b(s) = \frac{-s}{(s+1)(s+2)(s-3)}$ ,  $-1 < \sigma < 3$ 

由上知, $Y_{a1}(s)$ 对应的为右边变换:

$$Y_{a1}(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{3}{20} \frac{1}{s-3} \Leftrightarrow y_{a1}(t) = \left[k_1 e^{-t} + k_2 e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{20} e^{3t}\right] u(t)$$

 $Y_{h1}(s)$ 对应的既有右边变换,又有左边变换:

$$Y_{b1}(s) = \frac{-k_1}{s+1} + \frac{-k_2}{s+2} + \frac{-3}{20} \frac{1}{s-3} \Leftrightarrow y_{b1}(t)$$

$$y_{b1}(t) = \left[ -k_1 e^{-t} + -k_2 e^{-2t} \right] u(t) + \frac{3}{20} e^{3t} u(-t)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_{a1}(t) + y_{b1}(t) = \frac{3}{20}e^{3t}u(t) + \frac{3}{20}e^{3t}u(-t)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{3}{20}e^{3t}, -\infty < t < \infty$$

另解:e³t是LTI系统的特征函数

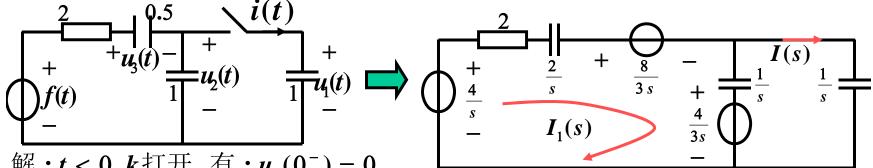
$$\therefore y(t) = H(s)e^{st}\Big|_{s=3} = H(3)e^{3t} = \frac{3}{20}e^{3t}, t \in (-\infty, \infty)$$

思考:一个冲激响应为h(t)的因果系统有以下特性:

$$(1) - \infty < t < \infty$$
, 输入 $x(t) = e^{2t}$ , 其输出为 :  $y(t) = \frac{1}{6}e^{2t}$ 

$$(2)h(t)$$
的方程: $h'(t) + 2h(t) = e^{-4t}u(t) + bu(t)$ ,求 $h(t)$ .

10、如图电路, f(t)=4v,t<0时, k打开, 电路工作已稳定,  $u_1(0^-) = 0, t = 0$ 时刻闭合 k, 求t > 0时的  $u_1(t), i(t)$ .



解:t < 0, k打开,有: $u_1(0^-) = 0$ 

$$u_2(0^-) = \frac{0.5}{1+0.5} \times 4 = \frac{4}{3}(v); \ u_3(0^-) = \frac{1}{1+0.5} \times 4 = \frac{8}{3}(v)$$

t>0时,得s域电路图如右上,列回路方程如下:

$$\begin{cases} (2 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s})I_1(s) - \frac{1}{s}I(s) = \frac{4}{s} - \frac{8}{3s} - \frac{4}{3s} \\ -\frac{1}{s}I_1(s) + (\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s})I(s) = \frac{4}{3s} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I(s) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{2s+3}{4s+5} \\ U_1(s) = \frac{4}{3s} \frac{2s+3}{4s+5} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = LT^{-1}[I(s)] = \frac{2}{3}\delta(t) + \frac{1}{6}e^{-1.25t}u(t)$$

$$u_1(t) = LT^{-1}[U_1(s)] = \left[\frac{4}{5} - \frac{2}{15}e^{-1.25t}\right]u(t)$$

## 第七章 离散时间系统时域分析 习题

例1、求零输入响应

$$(1)y(n+2) + 3y(n+1) + 2y(n) = u(n), y(1) = 2, y(2) = 4$$

$$(2)y(n+2)+3y(n+1)+2y(n)=u(n-3), y(1)=2, y(2)=4$$

$$(3)y(n+2)+3y(n+1)+2y(n)=u(n)$$
,系统的初始条件为:  $y(1)=2,y(2)=4$ 

解: 1) y(1)=2,y(2)=4是系统的外加激励与系统的初始出储能共同作用而产生,不能直接用他们来确定零输入响应,应先求初始条件:

$$n = 0, y(2) + 3y(1) + 2y(0) = u(0) = 1 \Rightarrow y(0) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

$$n = 1, y(1) + 3y(0) + 2y(-1) = u(-1) = 0 \Rightarrow y(-1) = -\frac{23}{4}$$

上式同时说明y(1),y(0),y(-1)与外加激励无关。系统初始条件为:

$$y(0) = -\frac{9}{2}, y(1) = 2$$

系统的特征方程为:  $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1$ ,  $\alpha_2 = -2$ 

(2) 由于n=3时,外加激励才施加于系统,故而初始条件即:

$$y(1) = 2, y(2) = 4$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = c_1(-1)^n + c_2(-2)^n$$

曲
$$y(1) = 2, y(2) = 4$$
有:  $c_1 = 8, c_2 = 3$ 

$$\therefore y_{zi}(n) = [8(-1)^n + 3(-2)^n]u(n)$$

(3) 由于初始条件已知,可直接做...

例2、求下面离散系统的全响应。

y(n+2)-5y(n+1)+6y(n)=u(n),系统初始条件为: y(0)=1,y(1)=5

解: 1、求零输入响应:

系统特征方程为:

$$\alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 2, \alpha_2 = 3$$
$$y_{zi}(n) = c_1(2)^n + c_2(3)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ y_{zi}(1) = 2c_1 + 3c_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -2 \\ c_2 = 3 \end{cases} \qquad \therefore y_{zi}(n) = [-2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}]u(n)$$

2、求零状态响应:  $y_{zs}(n) = h(n) * u(n)$ 

A、求h(n)

系统的特征根为 2,3,有 $h(n) = c_1(2)^n + c_2(3)^n$ 

$$\begin{cases} h(2) - 5h(1) + 6h(0) = 1 \\ h(1) - 5h(0) + 6h(-1) = 0 \\ h(0) - 5h(-1) + 6h(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\exists h(-1) = 0, h(-2) = 0$$
$$\vdots h(1) = 0, h(2) = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} h(2) - 5h(1) + 6h(0) = 1 \\ h(1) - 5h(0) + 6h(-1) = 0 \\ h(0) - 5h(-1) + 6h(-2) = 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} h(1) = 2c_1 + 3c_2 = 0 \\ h(2) = 4c_1 + 9c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ c_2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$h(1) = 0, h(2) = 1 \qquad h(n) = [-2^{n-1} + 3^{n-1}]u(n-1)$$

§ 7.9 杂例(4)

$$B$$
、求 $y_{zs}(n)$ 

$$y_{zs}(n) = h(n) * u(n)$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(n) = [-2^{n-1} + 3^{n-1}]u(n-1) * u(n)$$
$$= [\frac{1}{2} - 2^n + \frac{1}{2}(3)^n]u(n)$$

3、求全响应

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = \left[\frac{1}{2} - 3 \times 2^{n} + \frac{7}{2} \times 3^{n}\right] u(n)$$

## 第八章 离散时间系统Z域分析 习题

1、求Z变换并指明收敛域:  $f(n) = a^n u(n) - b^n u(-n-1)$  (a>0,b>0)

解: 
$$F_1(z) = ZT[a^n u(n)] = \frac{z}{z-a} \quad (|z| > a)$$

$$F_2(z) = ZT[b^n u(-n-1)] = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} b^n u(-n-1)z^{-n}$$

求 $\mathbf{F}_2(z)$ 如下:

$$(1) f_0(k) = f(n) \Big|_{k=-n} = b^{-k} u(k-1) = b^{-k} u(k) - 1$$

$$(2)F_0(w) = ZT[f_0(k)] = \frac{w}{w - b^{-1}} - 1 = \frac{b^{-1}}{w - b^{-1}} \quad (|w| > b^{-1})$$

$$(3)F_2(z) = F_0(w)\Big|_{w=z^{-1}} = -\frac{z}{z-b} \quad (|z| < b)$$

$$\therefore b > a, F(z) = F_1(z) - F_2(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} + \frac{z}{z-b} \quad (a < |z| < b)$$

$$b < a, F_1(z), F_2(z)$$
 无公共收敛域, $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{z})$ 不存在。

指标点1-1 能将数学知识和方法 用于复杂电子信息工程问题的建 模和求解。

2、 
$$F(z) = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{z^2 - 1.5z + 0.5}$$
  $(\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1)$ , 求其反变换 $f(\mathbf{n})$ .
解:  $F(z) = \frac{z^3 + 2z^2 + 1}{(z - 1)(z - 0.5)} = z + 3.5 + \frac{4.75z - 0.75}{(z - 1)(z - 0.5)}$ 

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = 1 + \frac{3.5}{z} + \frac{4.75z - 0.75}{z(z - 1)(z - 0.5)} = 1 + \frac{2}{z} + \frac{8}{z - 1} - \frac{6.5}{z - 0.5}$$

$$F(z) = z + 2 + \frac{8z}{z - 1} - \frac{6.5z}{z - 0.5}$$

由其收敛域 $\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 1, \frac{8z}{z-1}$ 对应左边序列, $-\frac{6.5z}{z-0.5}$ 对应右边序列。

$$f(n) = \delta(n+1) + 2\delta(n) - 8u(-n-1) - 6.5(0.5)^{n}u(n)$$

附:  $F_l(z) = \frac{8z}{z-1}$ 对应左边序列的求法:

$$a.F_{l}(w) = F_{l}(z)\Big|_{z=w^{-1}} = \frac{8w^{-1}}{w^{-1}-1} = -\frac{8}{w-1}$$

$$b.f_l(k) = ZT^{-1}[f_l(w)] = -8u(k-1)$$

$$c.f(n) = f_l(k)|_{n=-k} = -8u(-n-1)$$

指标点1-1 能将数学 知识和方法用于复杂 电子信息工程问题的 建模和求解。 3、系统的差分方程为:y(n)-y(n-1)-2y(n-2)=f(n)+2f(n-2) 系统初始条件为:y(-1)=2,y(-2)=-0.5,f(n)=u(n),用Z变换法求系统的饿 全响应。

解:1)求零输入响应: 差分方程: $y_{zi}(n)-y_{zi}(n-1)-2y_{zi}(n-2)=0$ 上式两边同时Z变换:

$$Y_{zi}(z) - [z^{-1}Y_{zi}(z) + z^{-1}y_{zi}(-1)z^{-(-1)}] - 2[z^{-2}Y_{zi}(z) + z^{-2}y_{zi}(-2)z^{-(-2)} + z^{-2}y_{zi}(-1)z^{1}] = 0$$
  
 $y_{zi}(-1) = 2, y_{zi}(-2) = -0.5$ ,代入上式有:

$$Y_{zi}(z) = \frac{z^2 + 4z}{z^2 - z - 2} = \frac{-z}{z + 1} + \frac{2z}{z - 2}$$
 
$$\therefore y_{zi}(n) = [2^{n+1} - (-1)^n]u(n)$$

2)求零状态响应。原方程零状态下的Z变换为:

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

$$Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{(z^2 + 2)z}{(z-2)(z+1)(z-1)} = \frac{2z}{z-2} + \frac{0.5z}{z+1} - \frac{3z}{2(z-1)}$$

4、 系统的差分方程为: y(n)+3y(n-1)+2y(n-2)=u(n), y(-1)=0, y(-2)=0.5,求系统的全响应y(n).

解: 原方程两边同时Z变换有:

$$Y(z) + 3[z^{-1}Y(z) + y(-1)] + 2[z^{-2}Y(z) + y(-2) + z^{-1}y(-1)] = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\therefore Y(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{6}\frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{z}{z+1} - \frac{2}{3}\frac{z}{z+2}$$

$$y(n) = \left[\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n - \frac{2}{3}(-2)^n\right]u(n)$$

5、系统的差分方程为: y(n+2)-3y(n+1)+2y(n)=f(n+1)-2f(n), 初始条件为: y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1, 输入某信号f(n), 得到全响应为: 

解: 1) 求给定条件下系统的零输入响应:

系统的特征根为1,2则: $y_{i}(n) = [c_1 + c_2]^n u(n)$ 

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 0 \\ y_{zi}(1) = c_1 + 2c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -1 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_{zi}(n) = [-1 + 2^n]u(n)$$

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

3) 
$$\Re f(n)$$
  
 $H(z) = \frac{z-2}{z^2-3z+2}$ ,  $Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{z}{z-2} - \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{z^2-3z+2}$ 

$$\therefore F(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{H(z)} = \frac{z}{z-2}$$

$$\therefore f(n) = 2^n u(n)$$

6、某二阶离散系统的初始条件为y(0)=1,y(1)=5。当输入信号为 f(n)=u(n)时,输出全响应为y(n),确定该系统的差分方程及单位函 数响应。其中  $y(n)=[0.5-3 \bullet 2^n+3.5 \bullet 3^n]u(n)$ 

解: 
$$Y(z) = ZT[y(n)] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{3z}{z-2} + \frac{7}{2} \frac{z}{z-3}$$

输入 $F(z) = ZT[f(n)] = \frac{z}{z-1}$ ,系统为二阶的,显然," $\frac{1}{2}\frac{z}{z-1}$ "是强迫响应。

故系统的零输入响应的模式为:  $y_{zi}(n) = [c_1 2^n + c_2 3^n]u(n)$ 

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ y_{zi}(1) = 2c_1 + 3c_2 = 5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -2 \\ c_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_{zi}(n) = [-2^{n+1} + 3^{n+1}]u(n)$$

输入信号为f(n)=u(n)时,系统的零状态响应为:

$$y_{zs}(n) = y(n) - y_{zi}(n) = [0.5 - 2^{n} + 0.5 \cdot 3^{n}]u(n) \Rightarrow Y_{zs}(z) = \frac{z(-z^{2} + 1)}{(z - 1)(z - 2)(z - 3)}$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{ZT[f(n)]} = \frac{-z^{2} + 1}{(z - 2)(z - 3)} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{z}{z - 2} - \frac{8}{3} \frac{z}{z - 3} \Rightarrow h(n) = [\frac{1}{6} + \frac{3}{2} 2^{n} - \frac{8}{3} 3^{n}]u(n)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{-z^2 + 1}{z^2 - 5z + 6}$$
  $\Rightarrow$  系统方程为:

y(n+2)-5y(n+1)+6y(n)=-f(n+2)+f(n) 问题进行综合分析, 得出

指标点2-3 能运用基本原理,对复杂电子信息工程2)+f(n)问题进行综合分析,得出

合理性和可行性结论。

7、用Z变换解下面差分方程组(初始条件为零):

$$\begin{cases} y_1(n+1) + 2y_2(n) = u(n) \\ 2y_1(n) + y_2(n+1) = \delta(n) \end{cases}$$

解: 由于初始条件为零,上式求Z变换有:

$$\begin{cases} zY_1(z) + 2Y_2(z) = \frac{z}{z - 1} - --- (1) \\ 2Y_1(z) + zY_2(z) = 1 - --- (2) \end{cases}$$

指标点2-3 能运用基本原理,对复杂电子信息工程问题进行综合分析,得出合理性和可行性结论。

$$\frac{(1)}{2} - \frac{(2)}{z}$$
  $\vec{\pi} : Y_1(z) = \frac{z^2 - 2z + 1}{z^2 - 4} = 1 + \frac{-2z + 5}{z^2 - 4} - - - - (3)$ 

由题意,系统的初始条件为零,输入是在n>=0时才发生,故(3)、(4)对应的是右边序列。

$$Y_{1}(z) = -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{9}{8} \frac{z}{z+2} \Rightarrow y_{1}(n) = -\frac{1}{4} \delta(n) + \left[2^{n} + \frac{9}{8}(-2)^{n}\right] u(n)$$

$$Y_{2}(z) = -\frac{2}{3} \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{z}{z-2} - \frac{5}{12} \frac{z}{z+2} \Rightarrow y_{2}(n) = \left[-\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} 2^{n} - \frac{5}{12}(-2)^{n}\right] u(n)$$