

2.3 $x[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^{n-2} u[n-2]$ $h[n] = u[n+2]$

令 $x_1[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$ 有 $x[n] = x_1[n-2]$ 令 $h_1[n] = u[n]$ 有 $h[n] = h_1[n+2]$

因此 $x[n] * h[n] = x_1[n-2] * h_1[n+2]$ 利用卷积的时不变性, 有

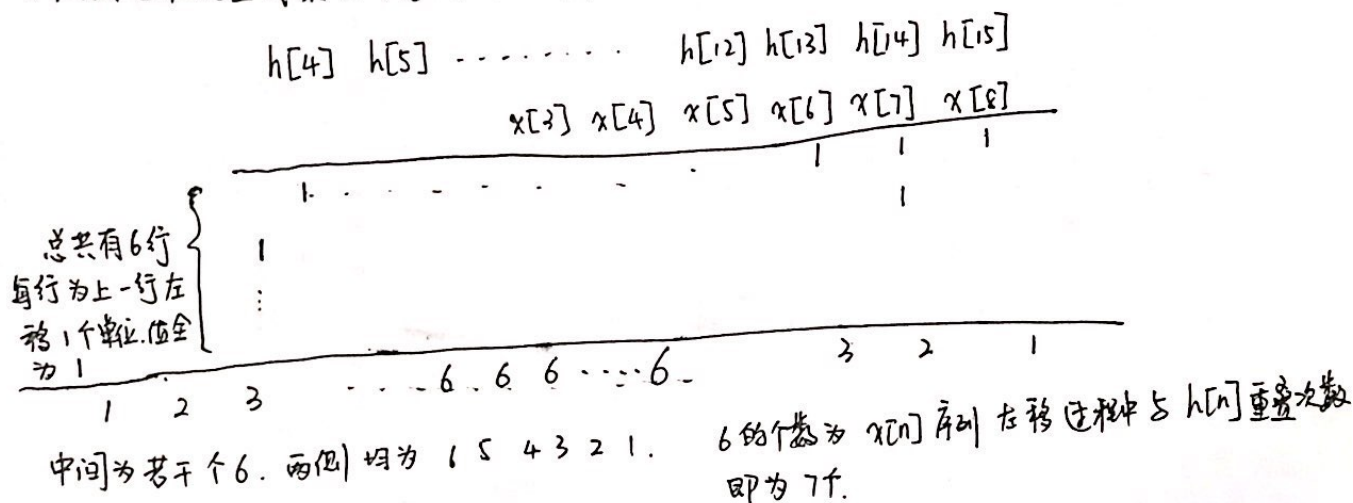
$x_1[n-2] * h_1[n+2] = x_1[n] * h_1[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] * u[n]$

利用卷积的积分性质, 因为 $u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^n \delta[k]$ 上式 = $\sum_{k=-\infty}^n (\frac{1}{2})^k u[k] = 2[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n+1}] u[n]$

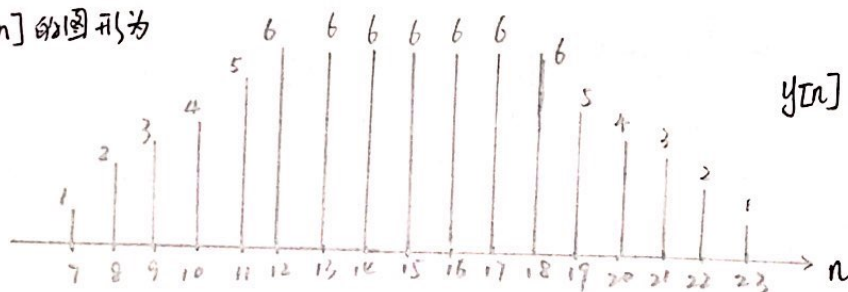
2.4. $x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 3 \leq n \leq 8 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$ $h[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 4 \leq n \leq 15 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

首先能确定 $y[n]$ 的取值范围 $7 \leq n \leq 23$.

利用不进位的竖式乘法 (见 MOOC 视频 2.2)



所以 $y[n]$ 的图形为



2.11. $x(t) = u(t-3) - u(t-5)$ $h(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$

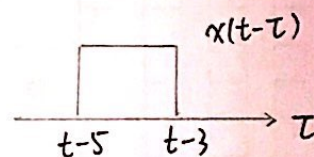
(a). $h(\tau) = e^{-3\tau} u(\tau)$ $x(t-\tau) = u(t-\tau-3) - u(t-\tau-5)$

当 $t-3 < 0$ 即 $t < 3$ 时 $y(t) = 0$

当 $t-3 \geq 0$ 且 $t-5 < 0$ 时 $y(t) = \int_0^{t-3} e^{-3\tau} d\tau = \frac{1 - e^{-3(t-3)}}{3}$

当 $t-5 \geq 0$ 即 $t \geq 5$ 时 $y(t) = \int_{t-5}^{t-3} e^{-3\tau} d\tau = \frac{e^{-3(t-5)} - e^{-3(t-3)}}{3}$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 3 \\ \frac{1 - e^{-3(t-3)}}{3} & 3 \leq t < 5 \\ \frac{e^{-3(t-5)} - e^{-3(t-3)}}{3} & t \geq 5 \end{cases}$$



(b). $g(t) = \frac{d x(t)}{dt} * h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [u(t-3) - u(t-5)] * h(t)$ 由于 $x(t) = u(t-3) - u(t-5)$
 $= [\delta(t-3) - \delta(t-5)] * h(t)$ $\frac{d x(t)}{dt} = \delta(t-3) - \delta(t-5)$
 $= h(t-3) - h(t-5)$
 $= e^{-3(t-3)} u(t-3) - e^{-3(t-5)} u(t-5)$

(c). $y'(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 3 \\ e^{-3(t-3)} & 3 \leq t < 5 \\ e^{-3(t-3)} - e^{-3(t-5)} & t \geq 5 \end{cases}$ 观察 $y'(t)$ 和 $g(t)$ 可以发现 $y'(t) = g(t)$

2.14. (a). $h_1(t) = e^{-t-2j} u(t)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h_1(t)| dt = \int_0^{\infty} |e^{-t} \cdot e^{-2j}| dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1$ 所以系统稳定

(b). $h_2(t) = e^{-t} \cos(kt) u(t)$
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h_2(t)| dt = \int_0^{\infty} |e^{-t} \cos(kt)| u(t) dt < \int_0^{\infty} |e^{-t}| \cdot |\cos(kt)| dt < \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1$ 稳定

2.15. (a). $h_1[n] = n \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) u[n]$
 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h_1[n]| = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |n \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n)| u[n] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |n \cdot \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n)| = \infty$ 不稳定.

(b). $h_2[n] = 3^n u[-n+10]$
 $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h_2[n]| = \sum_{n=-10}^0 3^n < \infty$ 稳定

2.19. (a). 由 $y[n] = \alpha y[n-1] + \beta w[n]$ 有 $w[n] = \frac{y[n] - \alpha y[n-1]}{\beta}$ ①

② $w[n-1] = \frac{1}{\beta} y[n-1] - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} y[n-2]$

将①和②代入 S_1 有: $\frac{1}{\beta} y[n] - \frac{\alpha}{\beta} y[n-1] = \frac{1}{2\beta} y[n-1] - \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} y[n-2] + x[n]$

整理有: $\frac{1}{\beta} y[n] - (\frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{1}{2\beta}) y[n-1] + \frac{\alpha}{2\beta} y[n-2] = x[n]$

5. $y[n] + \frac{1}{8} y[n-2] - \frac{3}{4} y[n-1] = x[n]$ 对照, 有

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \\ \beta = 1 \end{cases}$$

(b). S_1 系统: $w[n] = \frac{1}{2} w[n-1] + x[n]$ 可以推出 $h_1[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n]$

S_2 系统: $y[n] = \frac{1}{4} y[n-1] + w[n]$ 可以推出 $h_2[n] = (\frac{1}{4})^n u[n]$

所以 S_1 级联 S_2 有 $h[n] = h_1[n] * h_2[n] = (\frac{1}{2})^n u[n] * (\frac{1}{4})^n u[n] = [2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n - (\frac{1}{4})^n] u[n]$



$$= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^1 (0.01)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^n + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{0.01})^n < \infty \quad \therefore \text{是稳定的}$$

2.29. (d). $h(t) = e^{2t} u(-1-t)$

由于 $t < -1$ 时 $h(t) \neq 0$ \therefore 非因果

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |e^{2t} u(-1-t)| dt = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^{2t} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-2t} dt < \infty \quad \therefore \text{稳定}$$

(f). $y(t) = t \cdot e^{-t} u(t)$ 因果

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-t} dt = -\int_0^{+\infty} t d(e^{-t}) = -t \cdot e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = 1 < \infty \quad \therefore \text{稳定}$$

2.46.

$$x(t) \rightarrow y(t)$$

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} \rightarrow -3y(t) + e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$x(t) = 2e^{-3t} u(t-1) \quad \text{有} \quad \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = -6e^{-3t} u(t-1) + 2e^{-3t} \delta(t-1) \quad \text{经过系统} h(t) \text{有}$$

$$[-6e^{-3t} u(t-1) + 2e^{-3t} \delta(t-1)] * h(t)$$

$$= [-6e^{-3t} u(t-1)] * h(t) + [2e^{-3t} \delta(t-1)] * h(t) \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

而已知 $2e^{-3t} u(t-1) * h(t) = y(t)$ 所以上式第一项为 $-3y(t)$

因而 $\textcircled{1} \text{式} = -3y(t) + [2e^{-3t} \delta(t-1)] * h(t)$

$$e^{-3t} \delta(t-1) = e^{-3} \delta(t-1)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{式} = -3y(t) + 2e^{-3} \delta(t-1) * h(t) = -3y(t) + 2e^{-3} h(t-1) \stackrel{\text{已知}}{=} -3y(t) + e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t-1) = \frac{1}{2} e^3 \cdot e^{-2t} u(t)$$

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

