

# 第四章 作业答案

4.2. (a).  $\delta(t+1) + \delta(t-1)$

$$\delta(t+1) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega} \quad \delta(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\therefore \delta(t+1) + \delta(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega} = 2\cos\omega$$

(b)  $\frac{d}{dt} [u(t-2) + u(t-2)] = \delta(t-2) - \delta(t+2) \leftrightarrow e^{-j2\omega} - e^{j2\omega} = -2j\sin(2\omega)$

4.6. (a).  $x_1(t) = x(t-1) + x(t-1-t)$

由于  $x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$  有 ①  $x(t-1) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$

$$x(t-1-t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)e^{j\omega}$$

所以  $x_1(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)[e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}] = 2X(j\omega)\cos\omega$

②  $x(-t) \leftrightarrow X^*(j\omega)$

$$x[(t-1)] \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

(b).  $x_2(t) = x(3t-6)$

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$x(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}X(j\frac{\omega}{3})$$

$$x[3(t-2)] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3}X(j\frac{\omega}{3})e^{-j2\omega} = \frac{1}{3}X(j\frac{\omega}{3})e^{-j2\omega}$$

(c).  $x_3(t) = \frac{d}{dt^2} [x(t-1)]$

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)$$

$$x(t-1) \leftrightarrow X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

$$x_3(t) \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^2 X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega} = -\omega^2 X(j\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

4.7. (b).  $x_2(j\omega) = \cos(2\omega) \sin(\frac{\omega}{2})$

若  $x(t)$  为实信号 即  $x(t) = x^*(t)$  有  $X(j\omega) = X^*(-j\omega)$

虚

$$x(t) = -x^*(t) \text{ 有 } X(j\omega) = -X^*(-j\omega)$$

偶

$$x(t) = x(-t) \text{ 有 } X(j\omega) = X(j\omega)$$

奇

$$x(t) = -x(-t) \text{ 有 } X(j\omega) = -X(j\omega)$$

对于  $x_2(j\omega)$

不满足

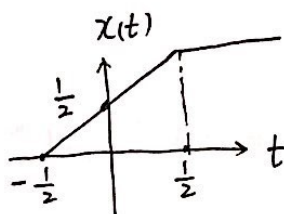
满足

不满足

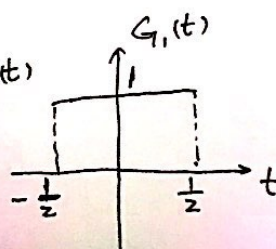
满足

所以  $x_2(t)$  是奇虚信号

4.8. (a).  $x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -\frac{1}{2} \\ t + \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & t > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$



$x(t)$  可以描述为门信号的积分 即  $x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t G_1(t) dt$  其中  $G_1(t)$



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$$G_1(t) \longleftrightarrow Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})$$

根据 CFT 的积分性质有

$$X(j\omega) \longleftrightarrow \frac{Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})}{j\omega} + \pi Sa(0)\delta(\omega) = \frac{Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$(b). g(t) = x(t) - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$G(j\omega) = X(j\omega) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi\delta(\omega) = \frac{Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})}{j\omega}$$

$$4.10. (a). x(t) = t \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^2$$

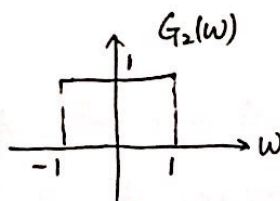
利用 CFT 的频域微分性质  $-j\omega f(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} \Rightarrow t f(t) \longleftrightarrow j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$

和  $x(t)$  相比较可令  $f(t) = \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^2 = f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)$  其中  $f_1(t) = f_2(t) = \frac{\sin t}{\pi t}$

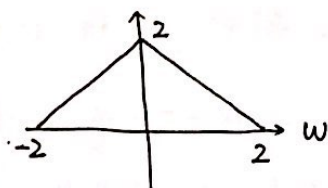
利用 CFT 的时域乘积性质有

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_1(j\omega)$$

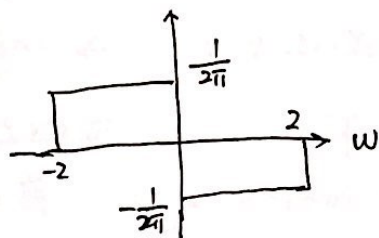
其中  $F_1(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}\left(\frac{\sin t}{\pi t}\right) = G_2(\omega)$  如图



因此  $F_1(j\omega) * F_1(j\omega)$  为



所以  $\frac{d[F(j\omega)]}{d\omega}$  为:



$$\text{即 } X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{j}{2\pi} & -2 \leq \omega < 0 \\ \frac{-j}{2\pi} & 0 \leq \omega < 2 \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$(b). A = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t^2 \left( \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \right)^4 dt$$

由 Parseval 定理有  $A = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^2 + 2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2\pi} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2\pi^3}$

$$4.14. \text{由条件 2. } \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{(1+j\omega) X(j\omega)\} = Ae^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\text{有 } (1+j\omega) X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{j\omega+2} \Rightarrow X(j\omega) = \frac{A}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+2)}$$



$$X(j\omega) = A \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega+1} - \frac{1}{j\omega+2} \right]$$

$$\text{有 } x(t) = Ae^{-t}u(t) - Ae^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\text{由条件: } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 2\pi$$

$$\text{可得 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = 1 \quad \text{将 } x(t) \text{ 代入左式}$$

$$\text{有 } \int_0^{+\infty} A^2 [e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]^2 dt = 1$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} A^2 [e^{-2t} + e^{-4t} - 2e^{-3t}] dt = 1$$

$$A = 2\sqrt{3} \quad (\text{舍去 } A = -2\sqrt{3} \text{ 因为已知 } x(t) \text{ 为非负})$$

$$\text{最后为 } x(t) = 2\sqrt{3} (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

4.17. (a) 错误

说明: 若  $x(t)$  为纯虚奇 则有  $x(t) = -x^*(t)$  和  $x(t) = -(x(-t))$

$$\text{对应为 } X(j\omega) = -X^*(-j\omega) \text{ 和 } X(j\omega) = -X(-j\omega)$$

进一步可得:  $X(j\omega) = X^*(j\omega)$  即  $X(j\omega)$  为偶的

(b) 已知  $X_1(j\omega)$  为奇 即有  $X_1(j\omega) = -X_1(-j\omega)$

$X_2(j\omega)$  为偶 即有  $X_2(j\omega) = X_2(-j\omega)$

$$\text{则 } X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \text{ 即 } 2\pi x_1(t) \cdot x_2(t) \longleftrightarrow -X_1(-j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$

~~$$\text{考察 } 2\pi x_1(-t) \cdot x_2(-t) \longleftrightarrow X_1(-j\omega) * X_2(-j\omega)$$~~

~~$$\text{对比两式发现 } X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega) = -X_1(-j\omega) * X_2(-j\omega)$$~~

即该结果为奇的

$$4.19. \quad Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+3} - \frac{1}{j\omega+4} = \frac{1}{(j\omega+3)(j\omega+4)}$$

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

$$\text{则 } X(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{H(j\omega)} = \frac{1}{j\omega+4}$$

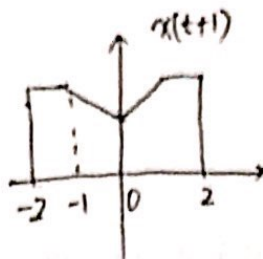
$$\therefore x(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$$

(3)





4.25. (a). 对  $x(t)$  向左平移 1 个单位, 有



可见  $x(t+1)$  为实偶函数.

其傅里叶变换为实偶的, 所以相位  $\varphi(\omega) = 0$

对于令  $x(t+1) = x_1(t)$ , 有  $x_1(t) = x(t+1)$ , 则  $x(t) = x_1(t-1)$

所以:  $X(j\omega) = X_1(j\omega) e^{-j\omega}$   $X_1(j\omega)$  为实偶

所以  $X(j\omega)$  的相位  $\varphi(\omega) = -\omega$

$$(b). \quad X(j0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt \Big|_{\omega=0} \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = 7$$

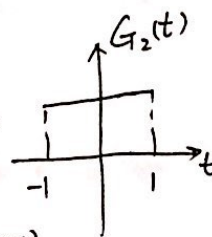
$$(c). \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{+j\omega t} d\omega \Big|_{t=0} \\ = 2\pi x(0) = 4\pi$$

$$(d). \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) \cdot \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega} e^{j2\omega} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [X(j\omega) \cdot \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}] \cdot e^{j2\omega} d\omega = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j2\omega} d\omega \\ = 2\pi f(t) \Big|_{t=2}$$

其中  $f(t)$  为  $F(j\omega)$  的傅里叶变换.  $F(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot \frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}$

$$\text{则 } f(t) = x(t) * \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega}\right)$$

$$\frac{2\sin\omega}{\omega} = 2\text{sinc}(\omega) \leftrightarrow$$

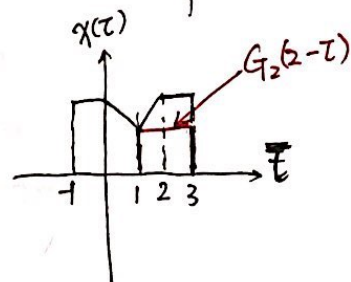


$$(1) \quad x(t) * G_2(t) \Big|_{t=2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) G_2(t-\tau) d\tau \Big|_{t=2}$$

$$= \int_1^2 \tau d\tau + \int_2^3 2 d\tau$$

$$= \frac{7}{2}$$

$$\text{所以原式} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{7}{2} = 7\pi$$



$$(e) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |X(j\omega)|^2 d\omega = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |x(t)|^2 dt = \frac{76}{3}\pi$$

$$(f). \quad \text{Re}[X(j\omega)] = \frac{X(j\omega) + X^*(j\omega)}{2}$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X^*(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = x_1^*(t) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{-j\omega t} d\omega = x_1(t) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = x_1^*(-t) \cdot 2\pi$$

(4)



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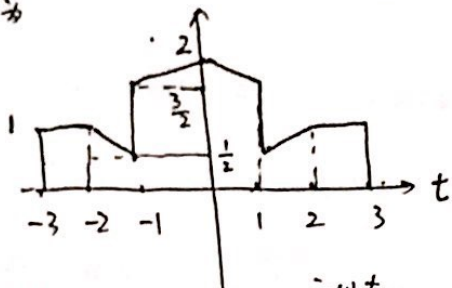
$$\text{而 } \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = 2\pi x(t)$$

$$\text{即有 } x(t) = x^*(-t) \quad \text{即 } x_1(t) = x_1^*(-t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\text{Re}\{x(j\omega)\}\} = \frac{x(t) + x^*(-t)}{2} \quad \text{由于 } x(t) \text{ 为实信号有}$$

$$= \frac{x(t) + x(-t)}{2}$$

图 为



$$4.28. (a). p(t) = \sum_n a_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow \sum_n a_n 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) p(t)$$

$$\text{则 } Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X(j\omega) * P(j\omega) = \sum_n a_n X[j(\omega - n\omega_0)]$$

4.33. (a). 对 LCCDE 方程两侧求 CFT 有:

$$(j\omega)^2 Y(j\omega) + 6j\omega Y(j\omega) + 8 Y(j\omega) = 2 X(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{2}{(j\omega)^2 + 6j\omega + 8} = \frac{2}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+4)} = \frac{1}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{j\omega+4}$$

$$h(t) = [e^{-2t} - e^{-4t}] u(t)$$

$$(b) x(t) = t e^{-2t} u(t) \quad \text{则 } X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2} \quad (\text{见教材 4.2 表 1 尾页 给出了证明})$$

$$\text{则此时 } Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+4)} = \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^3} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{j\omega+4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^3} - \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2(j\omega+4)} = \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{(j\omega+4) - (j\omega+2)}{(j\omega+2)^2(j\omega+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^3} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{j\omega+4}$$

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

(5)



(c).  $\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + \sqrt{2} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = 2 \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} - 2x(t)$  对两边求 CFT, 有:

$$((j\omega)^2 + \sqrt{2}j\omega + 1) Y(j\omega) = [2(j\omega)^2 - 2] X(j\omega)$$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{X(j\omega)} = \frac{2[(j\omega)^2 - 1]}{(j\omega)^2 + \sqrt{2}j\omega + 1}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{-\sqrt{2}-2\sqrt{2}j}{j\omega - \frac{-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}j}{2}} + \frac{-\sqrt{2}+2\sqrt{2}j}{j\omega - \frac{-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}j}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \cancel{h(t) = 2\delta(t) - \sqrt{2}(1+2j)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}j}{2}t} u(t) - \sqrt{2}(1-2j)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}j}{2}t} u(t)}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = 2\delta(t) - \sqrt{2}(1+2j)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}j}{2}t} u(t) - \sqrt{2}(1-2j)e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}j}{2}t} u(t)$$

4.34.

(a).  $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega+4}{6-\omega^2+5j\omega} = \frac{j\omega+4}{(j\omega)^2+5j\omega+6}$

对应的 LCCDE 为:

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 5 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t)$$

(b).  $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega+4}{(j\omega)^2+5j\omega+6} = \frac{j\omega+4}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+3)} = \frac{j\omega+2+2}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+3)}$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega+3} + 2 \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{j\omega+3} \right] = \frac{2}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{j\omega+3}$$

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

(c).  $x(t) = e^{-4t}u(t) - te^{-4t}u(t)$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+4} - \frac{1}{(j\omega+4)^2} = \frac{j\omega+3}{(j\omega+4)^2}$$

$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega+3}{(j\omega+4)^2} \cdot \frac{j\omega+4}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+3)} = \frac{1}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1}{j\omega+4} \right]$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \left[ \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-4t} \right] u(t)$$

⑥





4.36. (a).  $y(t) = [2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t}] u(t)$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega+1} - \frac{2}{j\omega+4} = \frac{6}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+4)}$$

$$x(t) = [e^{-t} + e^{-3t}] u(t)$$

$$X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+1} + \frac{1}{j\omega+3} = \frac{2j\omega+4}{(j\omega+1)(j\omega+3)}$$

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{j\omega+2} + \frac{1}{j\omega+4} \right]$$

(b)  $\therefore h(t) = \frac{3}{2} [e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}] u(t)$

(c). 对应的LCCDE方程为:

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 8 y(t) = 3 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 9 x(t)$$

附教材 4.2 表  $x(t) = \frac{t^n e^{-at}}{(n-1)!} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(j\omega+a)^n}$

证明: 对于  $n=1$  时.  $e^{-at} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{j\omega+a}$

对于  $n=2$  时  $[t \cdot e^{-at} u(t)]' = e^{-at} u(t) - at e^{-at} u(t) + \underbrace{t e^{-at} \delta(t)}_{=0}$

对上式求CTT有:  $(j\omega) X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega+a} - a X(j\omega)$

有  $X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(j\omega+a)^2}$

对于  $n=3$  时  $[t^2 e^{-at} u(t)]' = 2t e^{-at} u(t) - at^2 e^{-at} u(t) + \underbrace{t^2 e^{-at} \delta(t)}_{=0}$

因此有:  $(j\omega) X_1(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega+a)^2} - a X_1(j\omega)$

此处  $X_1(j\omega) \leftrightarrow t^2 e^{-at} u(t)$

$$X_1(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega+a)^3}$$

原信号  $\frac{t^2}{2} e^{-at} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(j\omega+a)^3}$

以此类推 成立.

(7)

