



厦门大学《数字信号处理》期中试题·答案

考试日期：2015.11 信息学院自律督导部整理



1、

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} t \delta(2t-1) dt = 0.5$$

$$(2) \int_{0-}^{\infty} \cos(\omega t - \frac{\pi}{3}) \delta(t) dt = \int_{0-}^{\infty} \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) \delta(t) dt = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$(4) 0 \quad (5) 1/3 \quad (6) e^{-1} + 1 \quad (7) e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

2、

(1)线性 时不变 因果; (2)线性 时不变 因果;

(3)线性 时变 因果; (4) 线性 时不变 非因果

3、

解 因方程的特征根 $\lambda = -3$ ，故有

$$x_1(t) = e^{-3t} \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

当 $h(t) = \delta(t)$ 时，则冲激响应

$$h(t) = x_1(t) * [\delta'(t) + \delta(t)] = \delta(t) - 2e^{-3t} \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

阶跃响应

$$s(t) = \int_0^t h(\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{3} (1 + 2e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

4、

解 (1) $H(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega)^2 + 8j\omega + 15} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 5}$ 2分

$$h(t) = e^{-3t}u(t) - e^{-5t}u(t) \quad 3分$$

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

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{2}{(j\omega + 4)(j\omega + 3)(j\omega + 5)} = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3} + \frac{1}{j\omega + 5} - \frac{2}{j\omega + 4}$$

$$y(t) = e^{-3t}u(t) + e^{-5t}u(t) - 2e^{-4t}u(t) \quad 3分$$

5、

解

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2'(t)$$

$$f_1^{(-1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]dt = R(t) - R(t-2)$$

$$f_2'(t) = 2\delta(t+2) - 3\delta(t-2) = \delta(t-4)$$

所以 $f(t) = 2R(t+2) - 2R(t) - 3R(t-2) + 4R(t-4)$

将 $t=2, t=3, t=4$ 分别代入上式, 可求得

$$f(2) = 2R(4) - 2R(2) - 3R(0) + 4R(-2) = 4$$

$$f(3) = 2R(5) - 2R(3) - 3R(1) + 4R(-1) = 1$$

$$f(4) = 2R(6) - 2R(4) - 3R(2) + 4R(0) = -2$$

6、

解: $F(j\omega) = \frac{T}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)$

$f_T(t)$ 的第一个周期 $f_0(t)$ ($0 \sim T$) 是 $f(t)$ 在时间上延迟 $\frac{T}{2}$, 即

$$f_0(t) = f\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)$$

根据时移性质得 $F_0(j\omega) = F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{T}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega T}{4}\right)e^{-j\omega\frac{T}{2}}$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} F_0(j\omega) \big|_{\omega=n\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{n\omega_0 T}{4}\right)e^{-jn\omega_0\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)e^{-jn\pi}$$

周期信号指数型傅立叶级数展开式为

$$f_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) e^{-jn\pi} e^{-jn\omega_0 t}$$

7、

解 (a) 因为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{\tau}, & |t| < \tau \\ 0, & |t| > \tau \end{cases}$$

为奇函数, 故

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= -j2 \int_0^{\tau} \frac{t}{\tau} \sin \omega t dt \\ &= -j \frac{2}{\tau \omega^2} [\sin \omega \tau - \omega \tau \cos \omega \tau] \\ &= j \frac{2}{\omega} [\cos \omega \tau - \text{Sa}(\omega \tau)] \end{aligned}$$

(b) $f(t)$ 为奇函数, 故

$$F(\omega) = -j2 \int_0^{\tau} (-1) \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2}{j\omega} [\cos \omega \tau - 1] = j \frac{4}{\omega} \sin^2 \left(\frac{\omega \tau}{2} \right)$$

若用微分-积分定理求解, 可先求出 $f'(t)$, 即

$$f'(t) = \delta(t + \tau) + \delta(t - \tau) - 2\delta(t)$$

所以

$$f'(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(j\omega) = e^{j\omega\tau} + e^{-j\omega\tau} - 2 = 2 \cos \omega \tau - 2$$

又因为 $F_1(0) = 0$, 故

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} F_1(\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega} (\cos \omega \tau - 1)$$

8、

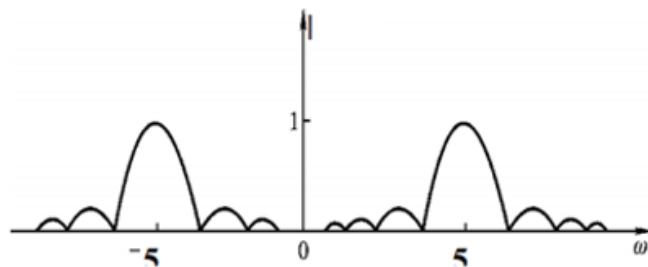
解 因

$$F(\omega) = 2\tau \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) e^{-j2\omega} = 8\text{Sa}(2\omega) e^{-j2\omega}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2} [F_1(\omega + 50) + F_1(\omega - 50)] \\ &= 4\text{Sa}[2(\omega + 50)] e^{-j2(\omega + 50)} + 4\text{Sa}[2(\omega - 50)] e^{-j2(\omega - 50)} \end{aligned}$$

幅度频谱见图 8。



9、

解 由于 $f_1(t)$ 的 $A=2$, $\tau=2$, 故其变换

$$F_1(\omega) = A \tau \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) = 4\text{Sa}^2(\omega)$$

根据尺度特性, 有

$$f_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \leftrightarrow 2F_1(2\omega) = 8\text{Sa}^2(2\omega)$$

再由调制定理得

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(t) &= f_1\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \cos \pi t \leftrightarrow F_2(\omega) \\ F_2(\omega) &= \frac{1}{2} [8\text{Sa}^2(2\omega - 2\pi) + 8\text{Sa}^2(2\omega + 2\pi)] \\ &= 4\text{Sa}^2(2\omega - 2\pi) + 4\text{Sa}^2(2\omega + 2\pi) \\ &= \frac{\sin^2(2\omega)}{(\omega - \pi)^2} + \frac{\sin^2(2\omega)}{(\omega + \pi)^2} \end{aligned}$$