

1. 拉普拉斯变换指工程中常用一种积分变换: $L[x(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st} dt$

Z变换是指对离散序列转为复频域的变换: $Z[x(t)] = X^*(s) \big|_{z=e^{sT}}$

傅里叶变换是指将时域变换为频域的一种积分变换: $F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$

三者的联系: 傅里叶变换是拉氏变换的频域形式, 是拉氏变换的特例;

拉氏变换是傅氏变换的扩展; Z变换是离散傅氏变换在复平面上的扩展

Z变换在离散时间信号中相当于连续时间信号中的拉氏变换。

2. 信号的混叠是指信号经采样, 采样后的采样频谱中高频分量与低频分量发生重叠的现象。

产生混叠的原因: 采样频率不够高, 不产生信号混叠, $f_s > 2f_{max}$

观察电风扇叶转动, 当肉眼频率与扇叶转动频率一致时, 扇叶会“静止”。

$$3. (1) X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(nT) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{nT} z^{-n} = \frac{z^T z}{z^T z - 1} \quad (z > 2^{-T})$$

$$(2) X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(nT) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nT \cdot z^{-n} :$$

$$\text{前}n\text{项和 } S_n = T \frac{z^{n+1} - (n+1)z + n}{z^n(z-1)^2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2}.$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nT \cdot z^{-n} = \frac{Tz}{(z-1)^2} \quad (z > 1)$$

4. 证明: $x(t)$ Z变换为 $X(z)$ 即 $X(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) z^{-k}$

$$\text{等式右边} = z^n X(z) - z^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(kT) z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(kT) z^{n-k} - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(kT) z^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} x(kT) z^{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(nT+kT) z^{-k}$$

$$= Z[x(t+nT)] = \text{左式}$$

$$Z[x(t+nT)] = z^n X(z) - z^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(kT) z^{-k} \text{ 得证}$$

$$5. \frac{X(z)}{z} = \frac{(1 - e^{-aT})}{(z-1)(z - e^{-aT})} = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z - e^{-aT}}$$

$$\text{即 } X(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}} \quad \text{查表可得 } z^{-1}\left[\frac{z}{z-1}\right] = 1, z^{-1}\left[\frac{z}{z - e^{-aT}}\right] = e^{-aT}$$

$$\text{故 } x(kT) = 1 - e^{-akT}$$

$$x^*(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-akT}) \delta(t - kT)$$

6. 对于A系统

$$Y(s) = G_2(s) \cdot M^*(s)$$

$$M(s) = G_1(s) \cdot E^*(s)$$

$$E(s) = R(s) - Y(s)H(s) = R(s) - G_2(s)M^*(s)H(s)$$

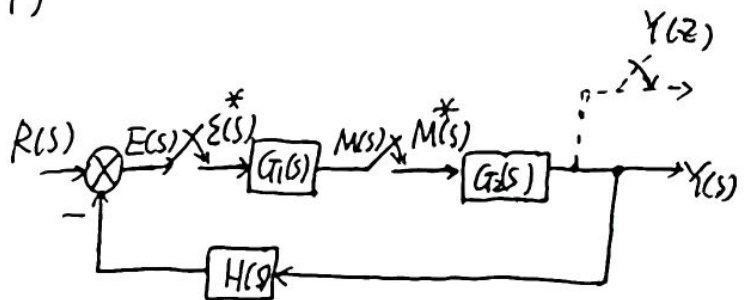
对上式Z变换

$$Y(z) = G_2(z) M(z)$$

$$M(z) = G_1(z) E(z)$$

$$E(z) = R(z) - H G_2(z) M(z)$$

$$\text{得 } G(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z) G_2(z)}{1 + G_1(z) H G_2(z)}$$



对于B系统

$$E(s) = R(s) - C^*(s) H_2(s)$$

$$C(s) = [E^*(s) - e_i^*(s)] G_1(s)$$

$$E_i(s) = C(s) H_1(s) = [E^*(s) - e_i^*(s)] G_1(s) H_1(s)$$

对上式求Z变换.

$$E(z) = R(z) - C(z) H_2(z)$$

$$C(z) = E(z) G_1(z) - E_i(z) G_1(z)$$

$$E_i(z) = G_1 H_1(z) E(z) - G_1 H_1(z) E_i(z)$$

$$C(z) = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1 H_1(z)} [R(z) - C(z) H_2(z)]$$

$$\text{得 } \Phi(z) = \frac{C(z)}{R(z)} = \frac{G_1(z)}{1 + G_1(z) H_2(z) + G_1 H_1(z)}$$

