

8-1 [24 分]

$$(1) f(k) = \{1, -1, 1, -1, 1, \dots\}$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^{-k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot (1 - (-\frac{1}{z})^k)}{1 - (-\frac{1}{z})} = \frac{z}{z+1}$$

$$\text{收敛区为 } |z| > \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|f(k)|} = 1$$

$$(2) f(k) = \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots\}$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1 - (-1)^k}{2} z^{-k} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{-k} - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^{-k} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z+1} \right) = \frac{z}{z^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{收敛区为 } |z| > 1$$

$$(3) f(k) = \delta(k - k_0) \quad (k_0 > 0)$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k - k_0) z^{-k} = z^{-k_0}$$

该序列为有限长序列,  $k_2 = k_1 > 0$

因此收敛区为  $0 < |z| \leq \infty$ , 即除零点外的整个  $z$  平面。

$$(4) f(k) = \delta(k + k_0) \quad (k_0 < 0)$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k + k_0) z^{-k} = z^{k_0}$$

该序列为有限长序列,  $k_2 = k_1 < 0$

因此收敛区为  $0 \leq |z| < \infty$ , 即除  $+\infty$  外的整个  $z$  平面。

$$(5) f(k) = 0.5^k \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 0.5^k z^{-k} = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2z} \cdot (1 - (\frac{1}{2z})^k)}{1 - (\frac{1}{2z})} = \frac{1}{2z-1}$$

$$\text{收敛区为 } |z| > \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|f(k)|} = 0.5$$

$$(6) f(k) = -\varepsilon(-k-1)$$

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} -z^{-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} -z^k = \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$\text{收敛区为 } |z| < \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[k]{|f(k)|} = 1$$

补充题 [20 分]

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \frac{0.2 + 0.5z^{-1}}{1 - 0.2z^{-1} + 0.8z^{-2}}$$

采用部分分式分解法得到

$$F(z) = \frac{(1 - \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i)z}{z - (\frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i)} - \frac{(1 + \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i)z}{z - (\frac{1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i)}$$

$$\text{采样频率 } \frac{1}{T_s} = 1000 \text{ Hz}, \therefore T_s = \frac{1}{1000}$$

$$\text{令 } z_1 = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i, \quad z_2 = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}i$$

$$\text{计算得到 } |z_1| = |z_2| \approx 0.89$$

$$\theta_1 = \arctan \frac{\frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}} = \arctan \sqrt{79} \approx 1.46$$

$$\theta_2 = \arctan \frac{-\frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}} = \arctan -\sqrt{79} \approx -1.46$$

根据  $s$  平面到  $z$  平面的映射关系 ( 见书 8.5 或 Lec13 的 PPT )

$$\theta = \omega T_s, \quad |z| = e^{\sigma T_s}$$

求得  $\omega_1 = 1460$ ,  $\omega_2 = -1460$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \approx -116.5$$

又由  $s = \sigma + j\omega$  得到 :

$$s_1 = -116.5 + 1460j$$

$$s_2 = -116.5 - 1460j$$

$$\text{则 } F(s) = \frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}j}{s - s_1} - \frac{1 + \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10}j}{s - s_2}$$

做拉普拉斯反变换得到  $f(t) = (1 - \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10})e^{s_1 t} \varepsilon(t) - (1 + \frac{\sqrt{79}}{10})e^{s_2 t} \varepsilon(t)$

$$\text{求得 } F(j\omega) = \frac{-1.78j}{j\omega + 116.5}$$

8-7 [18分]

解：

(1) 方法一：采用部分分式展开法

$$F(z) = \frac{10z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)} = 5 \cdot \left( \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{1}{z+1} \right)$$

$$\therefore f(k) = 5\varepsilon(k) + 5(-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

方法二：采用留数法

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{10z^{k+1}}{(z-1)(z+1)}$$

当  $k \geq 0$  时，有  $z_1 = -1, z_2 = 1$  两个极点

计算  $z_1 = -1$  处的留数：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-1} = \frac{10z^{k+1}}{(z-1)}|_{z=-1} = 5(-1)^k$$

计算  $z_2 = 1$  处的留数：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=1} = \frac{10z^{k+1}}{(z+1)}|_{z=1} = 5$$

$$\text{得到 } f(k) = \sum \text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}] = 5\varepsilon(k) + 5(-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

(2) 方法一：采用部分分式展开法

$$F(z) = \frac{2z^2 - 3z + 1}{z^2 - 4z - 5} = 2 + \frac{6}{z-5} - \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$\therefore f(k) = 2\delta(k) + 6 \cdot 5^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1) - (-1)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

方法二：采用留数法

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{2z^2 - 3z + 1}{(z-5)(z+1)} z^{k-1}$$

当  $k=0$  时, 有  $z_1=0, z_2=-1, z_3=5$  三个极点

计算  $z_1=0$  处的留数得到:

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=0} = \frac{2z^2-3z+1}{(z-5)(z+1)}|_{z=0} = -\frac{1}{5}$$

计算  $z_2=-1$  处的留数得到:

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-1} = \frac{2z^2-3z+1}{(z-5)z}|_{z=-1} = 1$$

计算  $z_3=5$  处的留数得到:

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=5} = \frac{2z^2-3z+1}{(z+1)z}|_{z=5} = \frac{6}{5}$$

$$\therefore f_1(k) = \sum \text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}] = -\frac{1}{5} + 1 + \frac{6}{5} = 2$$

当  $k \geq 1$  时, 有  $z_1=-1, z_2=5$  两个极点

计算  $z_1=-1$  处的留数得到:

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-1} = \frac{2z^2-3z+1}{(z-5)z} z^{k-1}|_{z=-1} = (-1)^k$$

计算  $z_2=5$  处的留数得到:

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=5} = \frac{2z^2-3z+1}{(z+1)z} z^{k-1}|_{z=5} = 6 \cdot 5^{k-1}$$

$$\therefore f_2(k) = \sum \text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}] = [(-1)^k + 6 \cdot 5^{k-1}] \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\text{解得 } f(k) = f_1(k) + f_2(k) = 2\delta(k) + [(-1)^k + 6 \cdot 5^{k-1}] \varepsilon(k-1)$$

(3) 方法一: 采用部分分式展开法

$$F(z) = \frac{8(1-z^{-1}-z^{-2})}{2+5z^{-1}+2z^{-2}} = -4 + \frac{20}{3} \frac{z}{z+2} + \frac{4}{3} \frac{z}{z+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore f(k) = -4\delta(k) + \left[ \frac{20}{3}(-2)^k + \frac{4}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

方法二：采用留数法

$$F(z)z^{k-1} = \frac{4(z^2 - z - 1)z^{k-1}}{(z+2)(z+\frac{1}{2})}$$

当  $k=0$  时，有  $z_1=0, z_2=-\frac{1}{2}, z_3=-2$  三个极点

计算  $z_1=0$  处的留数得到：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=0} = -4$$

计算  $z_2=-\frac{1}{2}$  处的留数得到：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

计算  $z_3=-2$  处的留数得到：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-2} = \frac{20}{3}$$

$$\therefore f_1(k) = \sum \text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}] = -4 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = 4$$

当  $k \geq 1$  时，有  $z_1=-\frac{1}{2}, z_2=-2$  两个极点

计算  $z_1=-\frac{1}{2}$  处的留数得到：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2z^2 - 3z + 1}{(z+2)z} z^{k-1} \Big|_{z=-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{20}{3}(-2)^k$$

计算  $z_2=-2$  处的留数得到：

$$\text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}]|_{z=-2} = \frac{2z^2 - 3z + 1}{(z+1)z} z^{k-1} \Big|_{z=-2} = \frac{4}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k$$

$$\therefore f_2(k) = \sum \text{Res}[F(z)z^{k-1}] = \left[ \frac{20}{3}(-2)^k + \frac{4}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\text{解得 } f(k) = f_1(k) + f_2(k) = 4\delta(k) + \left[ \frac{20}{3}(-2)^k + \frac{4}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k-1)$$

8-10 [18分]

$$\text{解: } F(z) = \frac{z+2}{2z^2-7z+3} = \frac{z+2}{(2z-1)(z-3)}$$

$$\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z+2}{z(2z-1)(z-3)} = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\therefore F(z) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{z-3} - \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}$$

(1) 当收敛区为  $|z| > 3$  时为右边序列:

$$f(k) = \frac{2}{3} \delta(k) + 3^{k-1} \varepsilon(k) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

(2) 当收敛区为  $|z| < \frac{1}{2}$  时为左边序列:

$$f(k) = \frac{2}{3} \delta(k) - 3^{k-1} \varepsilon(-k-1) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$$

(3) 当收敛区为  $\frac{1}{2} < |z| < 3$  时为双边序列:

$$f(k) = \frac{2}{3} \delta(k) - 3^{k-1} \varepsilon(-k-1) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

8-18 [20 分]

解：

$$(1) \quad y(k) + 2y(k-1) = (k-2)\varepsilon(k), y(0) = 1$$

对方程左右两侧进行 z 变换得：

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

$$\text{由 } y(0) = 1 \text{ 和差分方程可求得 } y(-1) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

$$Y(z) = -\frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{13}{9} \cdot \frac{z}{z+2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$\therefore y(k) = \left[ -\frac{4}{9} + \frac{13}{9}(-2)^k + \frac{1}{3}k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(2) \quad y(k) + 2y(k-1) + y(k-2) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 3^k \varepsilon(k), y(-1) = 0, y(0) = \frac{4}{3}$$

对方程左右两侧进行 z 变换得：

$$Y(z) + 2[Y(z)z^{-1} + y(-1)] + Y(z)z^{-2} + y(-1)z^{-1} + y(-2) = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{z-3}$$

$$\text{由 } y(-1) = 0, y(0) = \frac{4}{3} \text{ 和差分方程可求得 } y(-2) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{Y(z)}{z} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{z^2}{(z+1)^2(z-3)}$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{z}{(z+1)^2} + \frac{7}{12} \cdot \frac{z}{z+1} + \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{z}{z-3}$$

$$\therefore y(k) = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}k(-1)^{k-1} + \frac{7}{12}(-1)^k + \frac{3}{4}3^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\text{也可以写成 } y(k) = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}k + \frac{7}{12} \right) (-1)^k + \frac{3}{4}3^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$