2005级本科生《信号与系统》期中测验

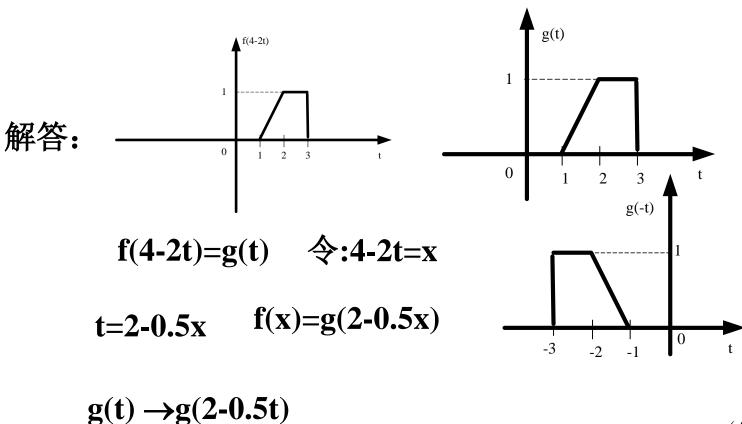
1、请说明该微分方程所描述的系统是否为线性时不变系统:

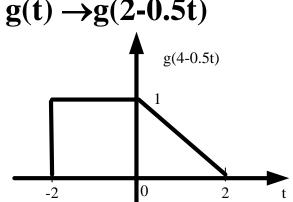
$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + r(t) = e(t) + 1$$

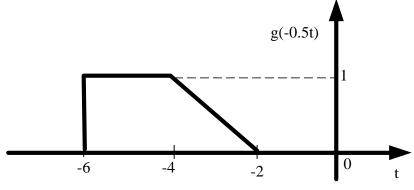
解答:不满足齐次性且系数是常数

非线性、非时变系统

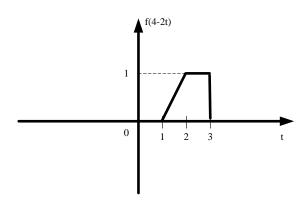
2、已知f(4-2t)的波形如下图所示。请画出f(t)的图形







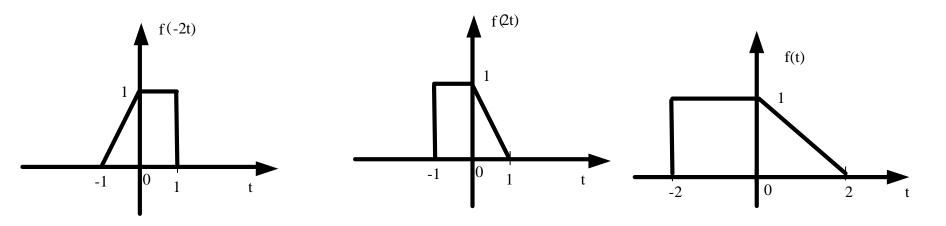
2、已知f(4-2t)的波形如下图所示。请画出f(t)的图形



解答:

$$f(4-2t) \leftarrow f(-2t) \leftarrow f(-2t) \leftarrow f(2t) \leftarrow f(t)$$

$$f(4-2t) \rightarrow f(-2t) \rightarrow f(-2t) \rightarrow f(2t) \rightarrow f(t)$$



计算卷积 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$,并画出波形。

$$s(t) = f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t)$$

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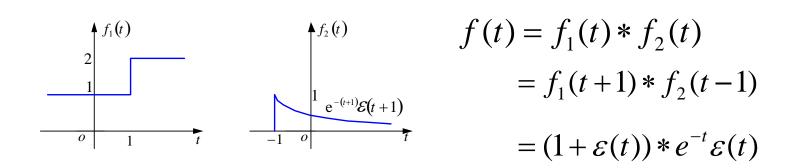
$$= [1 + \varepsilon(t-1)] * e^{-(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1)$$

$$= 1 * e^{-(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1) + \varepsilon(t-1) * e^{-(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(\tau+1)} \varepsilon(\tau+1) d\tau + \frac{d \varepsilon(t-1)}{dt} * \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-(\tau+1)} \varepsilon(\tau+1) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{+\infty} e^{-(\tau+1)} d\tau + \delta(t-1) * \int_{-1}^{t} e^{-(\tau+1)} d\tau$$
$$= 1 + \int_{-1}^{t-1} e^{-(\tau+1)} d\tau = 1 + (1 - e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

3、计算并画出 $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 的波形图



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(j\omega) . F_2(j\omega)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \left[2\pi\delta(\omega) + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right] \bullet \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$F(j\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega) + \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$f(t) = 1 + \varepsilon(t) - e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

4、已知线性时不变系统的一对激励和响应波形如下图所示, 求该系统对激励的 $e_1(t) = \sin \pi t \left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right]$ 零状态响应。

$$h(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)$$

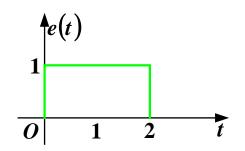
$$e'(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t-2) \iff 1 - e^{-2s}$$

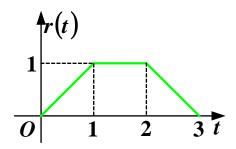
$$r'(t) = \left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)\right] - \left[\varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-3)\right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{S}(1-e^{-s}) - \frac{1}{S}(e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}) = \frac{1}{S}(1-e^{-s})(1-e^{-2s})$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-s})$$

4、已知线性时不变系统的一对激励和响应波形如下图所示, 求该系统对激励的 $e_1(t) = \sin \pi t \left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right]$ 零状态响应。







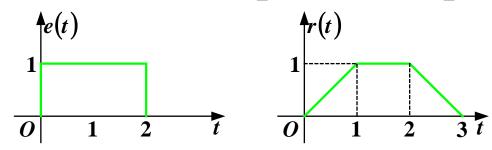
$$h(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \qquad H(s) = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-s})$$

$$e_1(t) = \sin \pi t \left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right] = \sin \pi t \varepsilon(t) + \sin \pi (t-1) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$E_1(s) = \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} (1 + e^{-s})$$

$$R_{1}(s) = \frac{\pi}{s^{2} + \pi^{2}} (1 + e^{-s}) \bullet \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-s}) = \frac{\pi}{s^{2} + \pi^{2}} \bullet \frac{1}{s} \bullet (1 - e^{-2s})$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{s}{s^{2} + \pi^{2}} \right] (1 - e^{-2s})$$

4、已知线性时不变系统的一对激励和响应波形如下图所示, 求该系统对激励的 $e_1(t) = \sin \pi t \left[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) \right]$ 零状态响应。





$$R_1(s) = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2}\right] (1 - e^{-2s})$$

$$r_1(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\varepsilon(t) - \cos \pi t \varepsilon(t) \right] - \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\varepsilon(t-2) - \cos \pi (t-2) \varepsilon(t-2) \right]$$

$$r_1(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - \cos \pi t) [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 2)]$$

5: 已知一线性系统
$$\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{d r(t)}{dt} + 2r(t) = 2\frac{d e(t)}{dt} + 6e(t)$$

$$r(0_{-})=2$$
, $r'(0_{-})=0$, $e(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ 求系统的全响应,

一、求零输入响应
$$H(s) = \frac{2s+6}{s^2+3s+2}$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$
 $r_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$

$$C_1 = 4, C_2 = -2$$

$$r_{zi}(t) = 4e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}$$
 $t \ge 0$

5: 已知一线性系统
$$\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{d r(t)}{dt} + 2 r(t) = 2 \frac{d e(t)}{dt} + 6 e(t)$$

$$r(0_{-})=2$$
, $r'(0_{-})=0$, $e(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ 求系统的全响应,

$$r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

二、求零状态响应

$$E(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$
 $H(s) = \frac{2s+6}{s^2+3s+2}$

$$R_{zs}(s) = H(s) \bullet E(s) = \frac{2s+6}{s(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{3}{s} - \frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$r_{zs}(t) = (3 - 4e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

5: 已知一线性系统
$$\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{d r(t)}{dt} + 2 r(t) = 2 \frac{d e(t)}{dt} + 6 e(t)$$

$$r(0_{-})=2$$
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零输入响应:
$$r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

零状态响应:
$$r_{zs}(t) = (3-4e^{-t}+e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

全响应:
$$r(t) = (3 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t)$$

自由分量:
$$-e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

暂态分量 $-e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

强迫分量: $3\varepsilon(t)$

稳态分量 $3\varepsilon(t)$

5: 已知一线性系统
$$\frac{d^2 r(t)}{dt^2} + 3\frac{d r(t)}{dt} + 2r(t) = 2\frac{d e(t)}{dt} + 6e(t)$$

$$r(0_{-})=2$$
, $r'(0_{-})=0$, $e(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ 求系统的全响应,

零输入响应:
$$r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

零状态响应:
$$r_{zs}(t) = (3 - 4e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

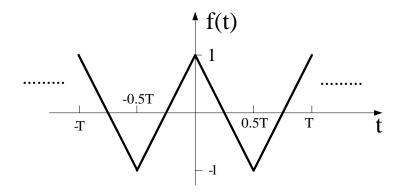
$$H(p) = \frac{2p+6}{p^2+3p+3} = \frac{4}{p+1} - \frac{2}{p+2}$$

$$h(t) = 4e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) - 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$r_{zs}(t) = h(t) * e(t) = [4e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) - 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)] * \varepsilon(t)$$

= $(3 - 4e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

6、判断图示信号f(t)的傅立叶级数所包含的分量(6分);



解答:

信号f(t)是偶函数,又是奇谐函数

奇谐余弦分量

7、(8分)已知信号e(t) 的的傅里叶变换 $E(j\omega)$,

$$E(j\omega) = (2-|\omega|)[\varepsilon(\omega+2)-\varepsilon(\omega-2)]$$

求
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(t) dt$$
 的值。

解答:

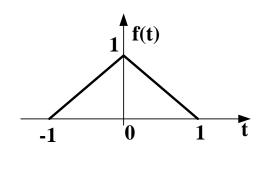
$$e(t) \Leftrightarrow E(j\omega)$$

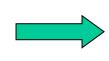
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt = E(j\omega)$$
 傅里叶正变换

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(t)dt = E(0) = 2$$

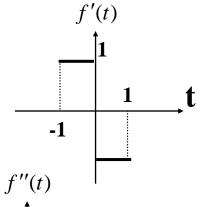
8、求图信号的傅里叶变换

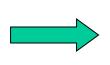
$$F(jw) = \frac{G(jw)}{jw} + \pi [f(\infty) + f(-\infty)]\delta(w)$$



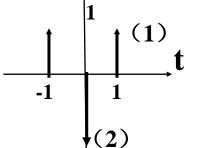


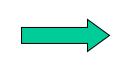
$$\frac{2\cos\omega-2}{(i\omega)^2} = \frac{2-2\cos\omega}{\omega^2}$$





$$\frac{2\cos\omega-2}{i\omega}$$





$$e^{j\omega} - 2 + e^{-j\omega} = 2\cos\omega - 2$$

9、已知带宽为B的信号 $F[f(t)] = F(i\omega)$

求信号 f(6-2t) 的傅里叶变换及其带宽。

解:
$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{延时}} f(t-t_0) \xrightarrow{\text{尺度变换}} f(at-t_0)$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad$$

$$F(j\omega) = F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0} = \frac{1}{|a|}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}t_0}$$

$$F(j\omega)$$
 $F(j\omega)e^{-j\omega t_0}$ $\frac{1}{|a|}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}t_0}$
另: $f(t)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{尺度变换}}$ $f(at)$ $\xrightarrow{\text{延时}}$ $f(a(t-\frac{t_0}{a}))$

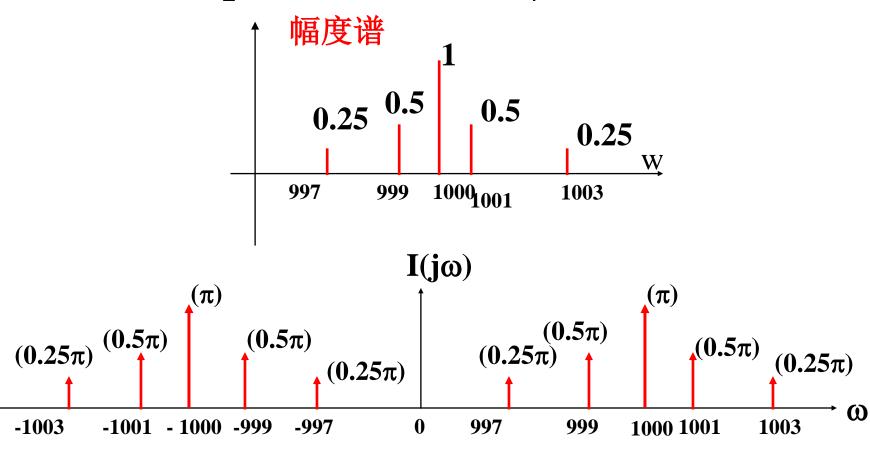
$$\frac{1}{|a|}F(j\frac{\omega}{a}) \qquad \frac{1}{|a|}F(j\frac{\omega}{a})e^{-j\frac{\omega}{a}t_0}$$

$$F[f(t)] = F(j\omega) \leftrightarrow F[f(-2t)] = \frac{1}{2}F(-j\frac{\omega}{2})$$

$$\leftrightarrow F[f(-2t+6)] = \frac{1}{2}e^{-3j\omega}F(-j\frac{\omega}{2})$$
 帶宽2E

10、已知幅信号电流 $i(t) = (1 + \cos t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 3t)\cos(1000t)$ 画出此信号的频谱图,并计算其在电阻**1**Ω上的载波功率、最大功率、平均功率。

$$i(t) = \cos 1000t + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 1001t + \cos 999t) + \frac{1}{4}(\cos 1003t + \cos 997t)A$$



10、已知幅信号电流 $i(t) = (1 + \cos t + \frac{1}{2}\cos 3t)\cos(1000t)$ 画出此信号的频谱图,并计算其在电阻 1Ω 上的载波功率、最大功率、平均功率。

$$i(t) = \cos 1000t + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 1001t + \cos 999t) + \frac{1}{4}(\cos 1003t + \cos 997t)A$$

载波功率为

$$P_C = \frac{1}{2}W$$

最大功率为

$$P_{\text{max}} = \frac{1}{2}(1+1+\frac{1}{2})^2W = \frac{25}{8}W = 3.125W$$

平均功率

$$\overline{P} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^2 \right] \right\} W = \frac{13}{16} W = 0.8125 W$$

11、已知某理想带通滤波器的频率响应特性为:

$$H(j\omega) = [\varepsilon(\omega + 1002) - \varepsilon(\omega + 998) + \varepsilon(\omega - 998) - \varepsilon(\omega - 1002)]e^{-j2\omega}$$

- ①计算其冲激响应 h(t)
 - ②该系统是否物理可实现? 为什么?

解: ①傅里叶反变换

$$h(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} Sa(2(t-2))\cos(1000(t-2))$$

②不满足
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\left| \ln |H(j\omega)| \right|}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega < \infty$$

非物理可实现

- 12、①求题10调幅信号通过题11理想带通滤波器的输出响应 r(t)
 - ②并与题10原信号 i(t) 相比较,输出信号r(t)

是否存在失真? 若存在失真,请说明是哪种或哪几种类型的失真?