

2019-2020 第一学期“信号与系统”期中试卷

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1. 填空和简答 (18 分)

(1) (2 分) 计算: $(2\cos t + 3t)\delta(t + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \int_0^{\infty} (2\cos t + 3t)\delta(t - \frac{\pi}{3})dt = (1 - \pi)\delta(t + \frac{\pi}{3}) + 1 + \pi$

(2) (2 分) 计算: $[(t-1)u(t)] * u(t-2) = (\frac{1}{2}t^2 - 3t + 4)u(t-2)$

(3) (2 分) 化简: $\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{1}{3}\pi) * \delta(t + 0.25) = -\sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi t)$

(4) (2 分) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 5e^{j\omega t} dt = \frac{1}{j\omega} \delta(\omega)$

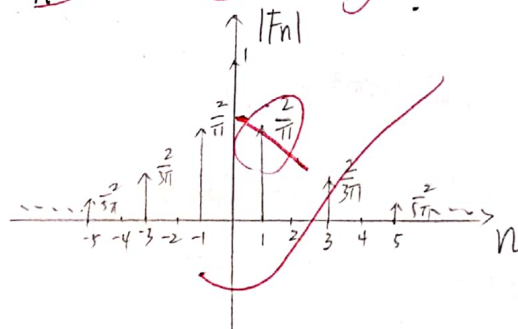
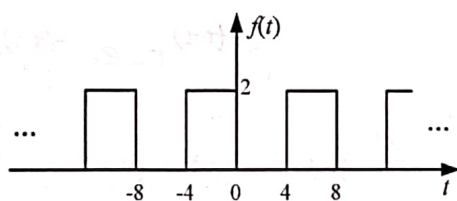
(5) (4 分) 已知 $r(t) = 2e^{(0.5t-0.5)} \cdot \cos(t-1)$, 请判断该系统:

是线性的 (☒)、时不变的 (☒)、因果的 (☒)、稳定的 (☒)。

(6) (6 分) 下图所示周期信号 $f(t)$, (1) 大致画出指数形式傅立叶级数的幅度频谱。

(2) 其三角函数形式的傅立叶级数中相关分量的系数:

直流 $a_0 = 1$ 、 $a_1 = 0$ 、 $b_1 = -\frac{4}{\pi}$ 、 $a_8 = 0$ 、 $b_8 = 0$ 。



2. (12 分) 分别求下列信号的单边拉普拉斯变换

(1) $f_1(t) = t^2 e^{-t} u(t-1)$ (2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin\pi(t-1)[u(t-1.5) - u(t-3)]$

解: (1) $f_1(t) = [(t-1)^2 + 2(t-1) + 1] e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1) \cdot e^{-1}$

$\mathcal{L}[t^2 e^{-t}] = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{2}{(s+1)^3}$ $\mathcal{L}[te^{-t}] = -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$

$\mathcal{L}[e^{-t}] = \frac{1}{s+1}$ $\therefore \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] = e^{-1} [\frac{2}{(s+1)^3} \cdot e^{-s} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \cdot e^{-s} + \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot e^{-s}]$

即 $\mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] = e^{-(1+s)} \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{(s+1)^3}$

(2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin\pi[t - \frac{3}{2} + \pi\frac{1}{2}]u(t-1.5) - 2\sin\pi[t-3+2\pi]u(t-3)$

$= 2\cos\pi(t - \frac{3}{2})u(t-1.5) - 2\sin\pi(t-3)u(t-3)$ $\lambda \mathcal{L}[\cos\pi t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2}$ $\mathcal{L}[\sin\pi t] = \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2}$

故 $\mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = 2 \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{2}s} - 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \cdot e^{-3s}$

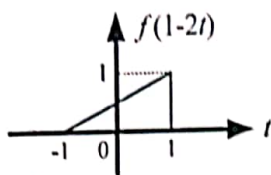


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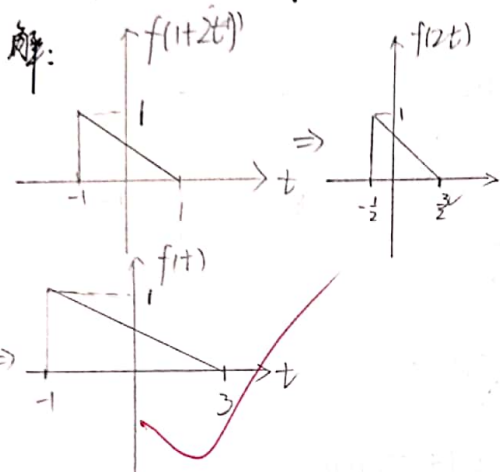
3. (15分) 已知信号 $f(1-2t)$ 的波形如下图所示。

(1) 画出信号 $f(t)$ 的波形。 (2) 计算 $f(-2t)$ 的傅立叶变换。

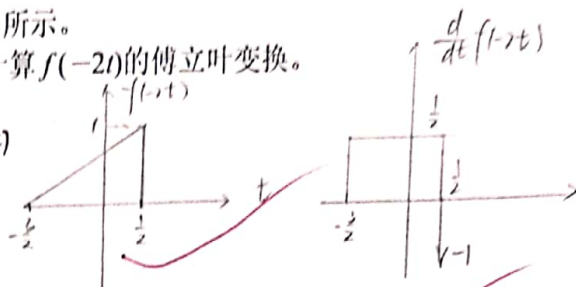
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(1)



(2)



$$\frac{d}{dt} f(-2t) = f'(-2t) = \frac{1}{2} [u(t+\frac{1}{2}) - u(t-\frac{1}{2})] - \delta(t-\frac{1}{2})$$

$$u(t+\frac{1}{2}) - u(t-\frac{1}{2}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Sa}(\omega) e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega}$$

$$\delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) \longleftrightarrow e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega}$$

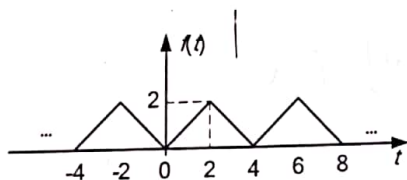
$$\therefore F_1(\omega) = \text{Sa}(\omega) e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega}$$

$$F_1(0) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } F(\omega) = \frac{F_1(\omega)}{j\omega} = \frac{1}{j\omega} (\text{Sa}(\omega) e^{j\frac{1}{2}\omega} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}\omega})$$

4. (15分) 下图所示 $f(t)$ 为周期信号，求：(1) 信号的周期；(2) 该信号的傅里叶级数（三角函数形式或指数形式）；(3) 该信号的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$ 。

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$$(3). F(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$= 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}^2(\frac{n}{2}\pi) e^{-jn\pi} \delta(\omega - \frac{\pi}{2}n)$$

解: (1) $T=4$

$$(2) f_0(\omega) = 4 \text{Sa}^2(\omega) e^{-j\omega 2}$$

$$\text{则 } F_n = \frac{1}{T} F_0(\omega) |_{\omega=n\omega_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} 4 \text{Sa}^2(n\omega_0) e^{-jn\omega_0 2}$$

$$= \text{Sa}^2(n\omega_0) e^{-jn\omega_0 2} = \text{Sa}^2(\frac{n\pi}{2}) e^{-jn\pi}$$

$$\text{故 } f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa}^2(\frac{n\pi}{2}) e^{-jn\pi} e^{jn\frac{\pi}{2}t}$$



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5. (20 分) 已知: 时域信号 $f_0(t) = 5\text{Sa}(5t - 5)$, 且 $f(t) = f_0(t) \cdot \cos(20t)$

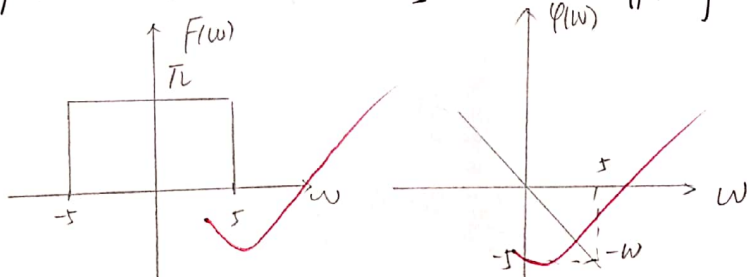
(1) 求信号 $f_0(t)$ 的傅氏变换 $F_0(\omega)$, 并画出其频谱图。

(2) 求 $f(t)$ 的傅氏变换 $F(\omega)$, 并画出其频谱图。

解: 1) $\text{Sa}(5t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{5} [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)]$

$5\text{Sa}(5t-5) \longleftrightarrow \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j\omega}$

$\therefore F_0(\omega) = \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j\omega}$ $|F_0(\omega)| = \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)]$ $\varphi(\omega) = -\omega$



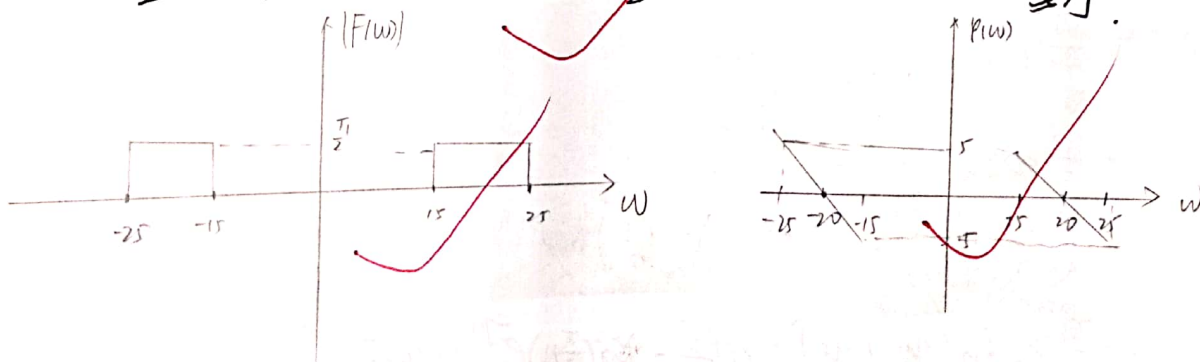
2) $\cos(20t) \longleftrightarrow \pi [\delta(\omega+20) + \delta(\omega-20)] = F_1(\omega)$

则 $F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_0(\omega) * F_1(\omega)$

$= \frac{\pi}{2\pi} [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j\omega} * [\delta(\omega+20) + \delta(\omega-20)]$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-j(\omega+20)} [u(\omega+25) - u(\omega+15)] + \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-j(\omega-20)} [u(\omega-15) - u(\omega-25)]$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} |F(\omega)| = \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega+25) - u(\omega+15)] + \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega-15) - u(\omega-25)] \\ \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} (\omega+20) & -25 \leq \omega \leq -15 \\ -(\omega-20) & 15 \leq \omega \leq 25 \end{cases} \end{cases}$



6. (20分) 给定 LTI 系统微分方程 $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 3e(t)$

若激励信号 $e(t) = u(t-1)$, 起始状态为: $r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = 2$.
试求单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 、零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$ 、零状态响应 $r_{zs}(t)$, 以及自由响应和强迫响应分量。

解: 1° 单位冲激响应 $h(t)$

$$\text{设 } H(p) = \frac{p+3}{p^2+p+2} = \frac{A}{p+1} + \frac{B}{p+2}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A+B=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore H(p) = \frac{2}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2}$$

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

2° 零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$.

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\text{设 } r_{zi}(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{则 } r_{zi}(0) = r_{zi}(0_-) = A_1 + A_2 = 1$$

$$r'_{zi}(0_+) = r'_{zi}(0_-) = -A_1 - 2A_2 = 2.$$

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = -3 \quad A_1 = 4.$$

$$\therefore r_{zi}(t) = 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}.$$

3° 零状态响应 $r_{zs}(t)$.

$$r_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

$$= (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t) * u(t-1)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{t-1} (2e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau})u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{t-1} (2e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau}) d\tau u(t-1)$$

$$= [-2e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\tau} \Big|_0^{t-1}] u(t-1).$$

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

$$= (\frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} - 2e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{3}{2}) u(t-1).$$

4° 自由响应分量: $(4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$

$$+ (\frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} - 2e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{3}{2}) u(t-1)$$

强迫响应分量: $\frac{3}{2} u(t-1).$

