

2014-2015 第一学期“信号与系统”期中试卷

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100

1. 填空和简答

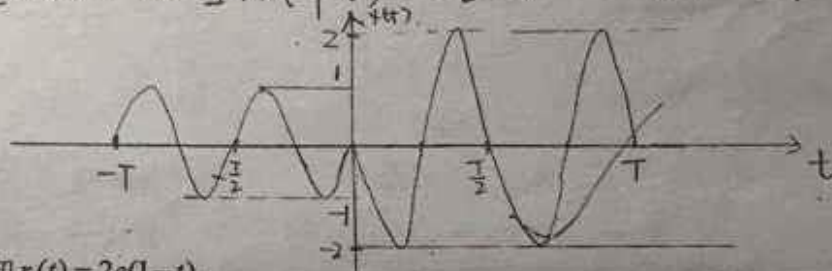
(1) (4分) 计算 $(2\cos t + 3t)\delta(-t + \frac{\pi}{6}) + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2\cos t - 3t)\delta(-t - \frac{\pi}{6})dt = 2\sqrt{3}(\sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{2})\delta(-t + \frac{\pi}{6})$

(2) (2分) 已知 $f(t) = 2[\cos(10t)]^2 + 5\sin[16(t-1)]$, $f(t)$ 周期 $T = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(3) (6分) 粗略画出下面函数式的波形图, 关键点处请标注。

$$f(t) = [u(t+T) - 3u(t) + 2u(t-T)]\sin(\frac{4\pi}{T}t)$$

$$\psi(t) = [u(t+T) - u(t)]\sin(\frac{4\pi}{T}t) - 2[u(t) - u(t-T)]\sin(\frac{4\pi}{T}t)$$

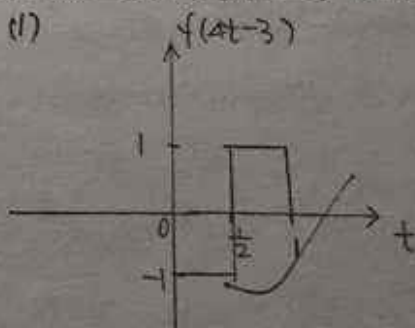
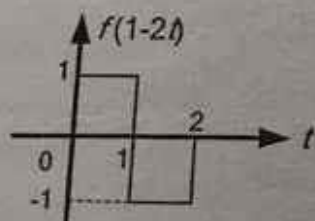


(4) (6分) 已知 $r(t) = 2e(1-t)$,

请判断该系统: 是线性的 (√), 时不变的 (×), 因果的 (×).

2. (12分) 已知信号 $f(1-2t)$ 的波形如下图所示。(1) 画出信号 $f(4t-3)$ 的波形。

(2) 若信号 $f(1-2t)$ 的傅立叶变换为 $F(\omega)$, 求信号 $f(4t-3)$ 的傅立叶变换。(用 $F(\omega)$ 的形式表示)。



(2) $\mathcal{F}\{f(1-2t)\} = F(\omega)$

$\mathcal{F}\{f(2t+1)\} = F(-\omega)$

$\mathcal{F}\{f(2(t-2)+1)\} = \mathcal{F}\{f(2t-3)\} = F(-\omega)e^{-j\omega 2}$

$\mathcal{F}\{f(4t-3)\} = \frac{1}{2}F(-\frac{1}{2}\omega)e^{-j\omega}$

3. (12分) 分别求下列信号的单边拉普拉斯变换

(1) $f_1(t) = (t^2 - 1)e^{-2t}u(t-1)$ (2) 下图所示的单边正弦全波整流脉冲。

解(1).

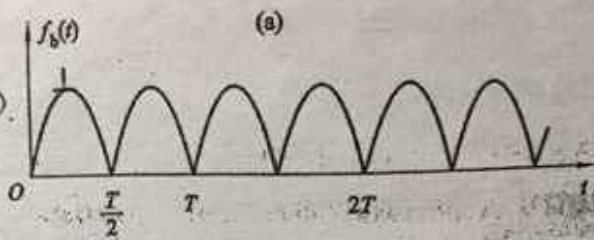
$$f_1(t) = [(t-1)^2 + 2(t-1)]e^{-2(t-1)} \cdot e^{-2}u(t-1)$$

$$\text{令 } f_0(t) = [t^2 + 2t]e^{-2t} \cdot e^{-2}u(t)$$

$$L(f_0(t)) = 2e^{-2} \left(\frac{1}{(s+2)^3} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} \right)$$

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

$$= 2e^{-2-s} \left[\frac{1}{(s+2)^3} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} \right]$$



(2) 令 $f_0(t) = \sin \omega t [u(t) - u(t - \frac{T}{2})]$ ($\omega T = 2\pi$)

$$f_0(t) = \sin \omega t u(t) - \sin \omega t u(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$$= \sin \omega t u(t) + \sin(\omega(t - \frac{T}{2})) u(t - \frac{T}{2})$$

$$L(f_0(t)) = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cdot e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} (1 + e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}})$$

$$L(f_2(t)) = L(f_0(t)) (1 + e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}} + e^{-sT} + e^{-s \cdot \frac{3T}{2}} + \dots)$$

$$= L(f_0(t)) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}}{1 - e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{2\pi}{T}}{s^2 + \frac{4\pi^2}{T^2}} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}}{1 - e^{-s \cdot \frac{T}{2}}}$$

4. (10分) 已知 $f_1(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$, $f_2(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$, 求卷积 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

解: $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] * \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-2\tau} u(\tau) d\tau$

$$= [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] * \int_0^t e^{-2\tau} d\tau \cdot u(t)$$

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

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

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

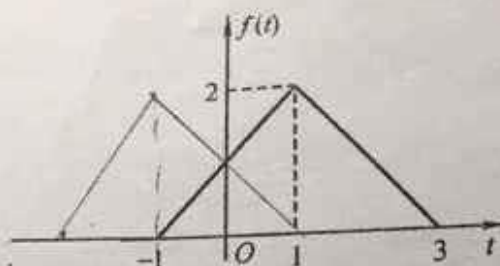
5. (16分) 下图所示信号 $f(t)$ 的有傅立叶变换 $F[f(t)] = F(\omega) = |F(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$, 可利用傅立叶变换的性质, 求:

(1) $\varphi(\omega)$

(2) $F(0)$

(3) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) d\omega$

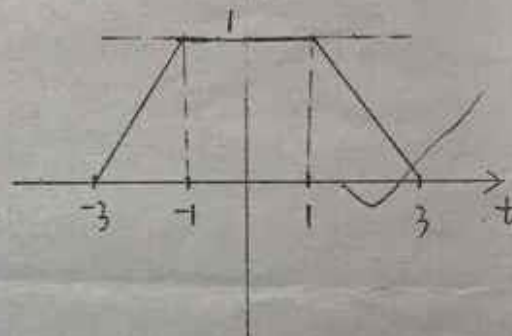
(4) $F^{-1}\{\text{Re}[F(\omega)]\}$ 的波形



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

$F^{-1}\{\text{Re}[F(\omega)]\} = f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}(f(t) + f(-t))$

$f_e(t)$



$\therefore \varphi(\omega) = -\omega$

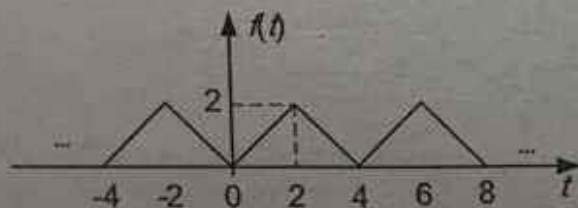
$F(0) = 4$

$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

$f(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(t) dt$

$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) d\omega = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi$

6. (16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 $X(j\omega)$.



(1) 信号的周期为 $T_1 = 4$, $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

(2) 对 $0 \leq t < 4$ 范围内的单个三角波求傅里叶变换得

$F(\omega) = \frac{2 \cdot 4}{2} \text{Sa}^2\left(\frac{\omega \cdot 4}{4}\right) e^{-j\omega 2}$

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

令 $\omega = n\omega_1$ 再乘以 $\frac{1}{T_1}$ 有 $F_n = \frac{1}{T_1} \cdot 4 \text{Sa}^2(n\omega_1) e^{-jn\omega_1 2}$

~~$F_n = \text{Sa}^2\left(n \frac{\pi}{2}\right) e^{-jn\pi}$~~

~~$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_1 t}$~~

~~$F_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_0^{T_1} f(t) dt = 1$~~

~~$F_n = \text{Sa}^2\left(n \frac{\pi}{2}\right) e^{-jn\pi}$~~

~~$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\frac{\pi}{2} t}$~~

~~$X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{2})$~~

代入 T, ω 的值有

$$F_n = Sa^2\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) e^{-jn\pi} \quad (n \neq 0)$$

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) dt = 1$$

$$\text{傅里叶级数为: } f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\pi t}$$

$$\text{傅里叶变换为: } X(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{2})$$

7. (16分) 给定系统微分方程 $r''(t) + 5r'(t) + 6r(t) = 3e'(t) + 7e(t)$

若激励信号 $e(t) = u(t)$, 起始状态为: $r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = -1$.

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: 特征方程: $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$.

$$(\lambda + 2)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore r_{zi}(t) = A_1 e^{-2t} + A_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_{zi}(0+) = r_{zi}(0-) = r(0-) = 1 \\ r'_{zi}(0+) = r'_{zi}(0-) = r'(0-) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ -2A_1 - 3A_2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 2 \\ A_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

令 $e(t) = \delta(t)$ 有

$$r''(t) + 5r'(t) + 6r(t) = 3\delta'(t) + 7\delta(t)$$

$$h(t) = A_5 e^{-2t} + A_6 e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0+) = h(0-) + 3 = 3 \\ h'(0+) = h'(0-) - 8 = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_5 + A_6 = 3 \\ -2A_5 - 3A_6 = -8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_5 = 1 \\ A_6 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t}$$

当 $t > 0$ 时, $r''(t) + 5r'(t) + 6r(t) = 3\delta(t) + 7u(t) = 7$

\therefore 特解为 $r_p(t) = \frac{7}{6}$

$$\therefore r_{zs}(t) = A_3 e^{-2t} + A_4 e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\begin{cases} r_{zs}(0+) = r_{zs}(0-) = 0 \\ r'_{zs}(0+) = r'_{zs}(0-) + 3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_3 + A_4 + \frac{7}{6} = 0 \\ -2A_3 - 3A_4 + 3 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_3 = -\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ A_4 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore r_{zs}(t) = (-\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2})e^{-2t} + (\frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3})e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$\therefore r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = (-\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2})e^{-2t} + (\frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3})e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$h(t) = (-\frac{7}{2} - \frac{1}{2})e^{-2t} + (\frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3})e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{6}$$

$$r_p(t) = \frac{7}{6}$$

自由响应分量: $\frac{7}{6}e^{-2t} - \frac{5}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{6}$
强迫响应分量: $\frac{7}{6}$