

1. 填空和简答 (18 分)

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

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

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

(4) (2 分) 求 $\frac{1}{t}$ 的傅立叶变换: $\underline{j\pi \operatorname{sgn}(-\omega)}$ [先求 $\frac{1}{\omega}$, 再用对称性]

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

是线性的 (√)、时不变的 (×)、因果的 (×)、稳定的 (√)。

$a_0 = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 dt = \frac{1}{4}$ (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 $a_0 = \underline{\frac{1}{4}}$, $a_1 = \underline{0}$, $b_1 = \underline{-\frac{2}{\pi}}$, $a_2 = \underline{0}$, $b_2 = \underline{0}$ 。

$a_n = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \cos(n\frac{\pi}{4}t) dt = 0$

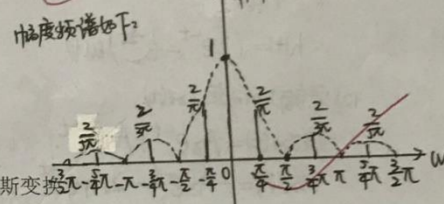
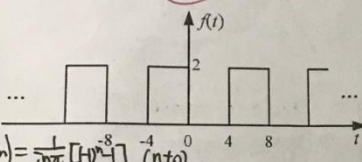
$b_n = \frac{1}{8} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2 \sin(n\frac{\pi}{4}t) dt$

$= \frac{2}{n\pi} [(-1)^n - 1]$

$b_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} [-1 - 1]$

$= -\frac{4}{\pi}$

$b_2 = 0$



2. (12 分) 分别求下列信号的单边拉普拉斯变换

(1) $f_1(t) = (t^2 - 1)e^{-t}u(t-1)$ (2) $f_2(t) = 2 \sin \pi(t-1)[u(t-1.5) - u(t-3.5)]$

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) $f_2(t) = 2 \sin \pi(t-1) u(t-1.5) - 2 \sin \pi(t-1) u(t-3.5)$

$= 2 \sin \left[\pi(t-1.5) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] u(t-1.5) - 2 \sin \left[\pi(t-3.5) + 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right] u(t-3.5)$

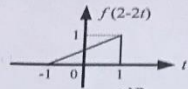
$= 2 \cos \pi(t-1.5) u(t-1.5) - 2 \cos \pi(t-3.5) u(t-3.5)$

$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\cos \pi t u(t)] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2}$

$\therefore \mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right) (e^{-1.5s} - e^{-3.5s})$

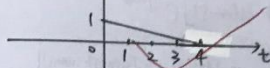
3. (15分) 已知信号 $f(2-2t)$ 的波形如下图所示, (1) 画出信号 $f(t)$ 的波形。
(2) 计算 $f(2-2t)$ 的傅立叶变换。

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解 (1) $f(2-2t) \xrightarrow{\text{反褶}} f(2t+2) \xrightarrow{\text{尺度}} f(t+2) \xrightarrow{\text{时移}} f(t)$

$\therefore f(t)$ 波形为



(2) 记 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换为 $F(\omega)$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = F(\omega)$$

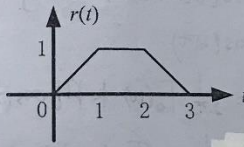
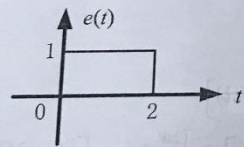
$$\mathcal{F}[f(-2t)] = \frac{1}{|-2|} F\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} F\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[f(2-2t)] = \mathcal{F}[f(-2(t-1))] = \frac{1}{2} F\left(-\frac{\omega}{2}\right) e^{-j\omega}$$

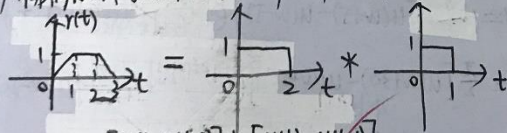
4. (15分) 已知某线性时不变系统, 激励 $e(t)$ 时零状态响应 $r(t)$ 如下图所示。求

(1) 系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$, 并画出 $h(t)$ 波形。

(2) 若激励信号 $e_1(t) = t u(t)$, 对应的零状态响应为 $r_1(t)$, 求 $r_1(2)$ 。



解 (1) 梯形脉冲中可看作两个矩形脉冲的卷积



$$\text{即 } r(t) = [u(t) - u(t-2)] * [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$\text{又 } r(t) = e(t) * h(t) \text{ 且 } e(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$

(2) $r_1(t) = e_1(t) * h(t)$

$$= [t u(t)] * [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$= \left[\int_{-\infty}^t \tau u(\tau) d\tau \right] * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^t \tau d\tau u(t) - \int_0^{t-1} \tau d\tau u(t-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t) - \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 u(t-1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t) - \frac{1}{2} (t-1)^2 u(t-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore r_1(2) &= \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times u(2) - \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times u(1) \\ &= 2u(2) - \frac{1}{2}u(1) \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

5. (20 分) 已知: 时域信号 $f_0(t) = 5\text{Sa}(5t-10)$, 且 $f(t) = f_0(t) \cdot \cos(25t)$

(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) $f_0(t) = 5\text{Sa}[5(t-2)]$

记 $g(t) = 5\text{Sa}(5t)$

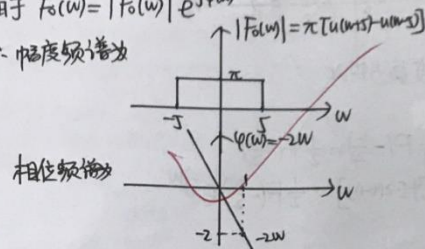
由 FT 的对称性可知,

$$G(\omega) = \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)]$$

$$\therefore F_0(\omega) = \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j2\omega}$$

又由于 $F_0(\omega) = |F_0(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

\therefore 幅度频谱为



$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } F[\cos(25t)] &= \mathcal{F}\left[\frac{1}{2}(e^{j25t} + e^{-j25t})\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}[e^{j25t} + e^{-j25t}] \\ &= \pi [\delta(\omega+25) + \delta(\omega-25)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = f_0(t) \cdot \cos(25t)$$

$$\therefore F[f(t)] = F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_0(\omega) * \mathcal{F}[\cos(25t)]$$

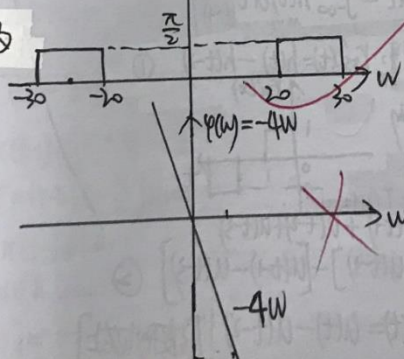
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j2\omega} * \pi [\delta(\omega+25) + \delta(\omega-25)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega+5) - u(\omega-5)] e^{-j2\omega} * [\delta(\omega+25) + \delta(\omega-25)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega+30) - u(\omega+20)] e^{-j2(\omega+25)} + \frac{\pi}{2} [u(\omega-20) - u(\omega-30)] e^{-j2(\omega-25)}$$

\therefore 幅度频谱为

相位频谱为



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) 冲激响应 $h(t)$

$$r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = \delta'(t) + 3\delta(t)$$

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$2 \times \text{设 } h(t) = (A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}) u(t)$$

$$3 \times h'(t) = (-A_1 e^{-t} - 2A_2 e^{-2t}) u(t) + (A_1 + A_2) \delta(t)$$

$$1 \times h'(t) = (A_1 e^{-t} + 4A_2 e^{-2t}) u(t) + (-A_1 - 2A_2) \delta(t) + (A_1 + A_2) \delta'(t)$$

$$\therefore r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = (2A_1 + A_2) \delta(t) + (A_1 + A_2) \delta'(t)$$

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

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

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

(2) 零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$

$$\text{设 } r_{zi}(t) = A_3 e^{-t} + A_4 e^{-2t}$$

$$r_{zi}'(t) = -A_3 e^{-t} - 2A_4 e^{-2t}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} r_{zi}(0+) = r_{zi}(0-) = A_3 + A_4 = 1 \\ r_{zi}'(0+) = r_{zi}'(0-) = -A_3 - 2A_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_3 = 4 \\ A_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

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

(3) 零状态响应 $r_{zs}(t)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(4) 自由及强迫响应分量

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

$$r_{zs}(t) = [-2e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} + \frac{3}{2}] u(t-1)$$

$$\therefore \text{自由响应分量为 } 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{强迫响应分量为 } \frac{3}{2}$$