

选择题：

1. $H(s) = \frac{2(s+2)}{(s+1)^2(s^2+1)}$, 属于其零点的是 (B)。

- A. $-I$ B. -2
C. $-j$ D. j

$$2. H(s) = \frac{2s(s+2)}{(s+1)(s-2)}, \text{ 属于其极点的是 (B)}.$$

- A、1
 - B、2
 - C、0
 - D、-2

3. 下列说法不正确的是 (D)。

- A、 $H(s)$ 在左半平面的极点所对应的响应函数为衰减的。即当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时，响应均趋于 0。
 - B、 $H(s)$ 在虚轴上的一阶极点所对应的响应函数为稳态分量。
 - C、 $H(s)$ 在虚轴上的高阶极点或右半平面上的极点，其所对应的响应函数都是递增的。
 - D、 $H(s)$ 的零点在左半平面所对应的响应函数为衰减的。即当 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时，响应均趋于 0。

4. 下列说法不正确的是 (D)。

- A、 $H(z)$ 在单位圆内的极点所对应的响应序列为衰减的。即当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时，响应均趋于 0。
 - B、 $H(z)$ 在单位圆上的一阶极点所对应的响应函数为稳态响应。
 - C、 $H(z)$ 在单位圆上的高阶极点或单位圆外的极点，其所对应的响应序列都是递增的。

即当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时，响应均趋于 ∞ 。

- D, H(z)的零点在单位圆内所对应的响应序列为衰减的。即当 $k \rightarrow \infty$ 时，响应均趋于 0。

5. 对因果系统，只要判断 $H(s)$ 的极点，即 $A(s)=0$ 的根（称为系统特征根）是否都在左半平面上，即可判定系统是否稳定。下列式中对应的系统可能稳定的是（ B ）

- A, $s^3 + 2008s^2 - 2000s + 2007$
 B, $s^3 + 2008s^2 + 2000s$
 C, $s^3 - 2008s^2 - 2000s - 2007$
 D, $s^3 + 2008s^2 + 2000s + 2007$

6. 序列的收敛域描述错误的是 (B):
- A 对于有限长的序列，其双边 z 变换在整个平面；
 - B 对因果序列，其 z 变换的收敛域为某个圆外区域；
 - C 对反因果序列，其 z 变换的收敛域为某个圆外区域；
 - D 对双边序列，其 z 变换的收敛域为环状区域。
7. If $f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)$, $f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$ Then (C)
- A $[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [aF_1(j\omega) \cdot bF_2(j\omega)]$
 - B $[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [aF_1(j\omega) - bF_2(j\omega)]$
 - C $[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [aF_1(j\omega) + bF_2(j\omega)]$
 - D $[af_1(t) + bf_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [aF_1(j\omega) / bF_2(j\omega)]$
8. If $f_1(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)$, $f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_2(j\omega)$, Then (A)
- A $[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [F_1(j\omega) \cdot F_2(j\omega)]$
 - B $[f_1(t) + f_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [F_1(j\omega) + F_2(j\omega)]$
 - C $[f_1(t) - f_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [F_1(j\omega) - F_2(j\omega)]$
 - D $[f_1(t) / f_2(t)] \longleftrightarrow [F_1(j\omega) / F_2(j\omega)]$
9. 下列傅里叶变换错误的是 (D)
- A $1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$
 - B $e^{j\omega_0 t} \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$
 - C $\cos(\omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow \pi[\delta(\omega - \omega_0) + \delta(\omega + \omega_0)]$
 - D $\sin(\omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$
10. If $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(j\omega)$ then (A)
- | | |
|---|--|
| A $F(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi f(-\omega)$ | B $F(jt) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi f(\omega)$ |
| C $F(jt) \longleftrightarrow f(-\omega)$ | D $F(jt) \longleftrightarrow f(\omega)$ |

思考题：

1、周期信号的频谱有什么特点？它的傅里叶系数是否与信号的周期有关？

是离散分布的；幅值与周期 T 成反比。

2、周期信号的傅里叶级数满足收敛的条件是什么？

在一个整周期内满足平方可积，或满足狄里赫利条件。

3、信号的时移对其幅度谱有什么影响吗？

没有

4、信号经过微分运算后，其频谱中高频分量增加还是减少？

增加

5、如果一个周期信号经过 1) 时移，2) 频移，3) 时间尺度变化，4) 时域微分运算，其中哪些将对信号的功率发生变化？

1) 不影响，2) 不影响，3) 影响，4) 影响

6、某连续系统频率特性已知为： $H(\omega) = j\omega$ ，求出系统对信号 $x(t) = \sin 3t$ 的响应 $y(t)$ 。

$$y(t) = 3 \cos 3t$$

练习题：

1、求下列周期信号的复指数型傅里叶级数的系数：

$$(1) \quad x(t) = \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j(2t+\frac{\pi}{4})} + e^{-j(2t+\frac{\pi}{4})}) = \frac{1}{2}e^{j2t}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j2t}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})e^{j2t} + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4})e^{-j2t} \\ a_{-1} &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad x(t) = \cos 2t + 3 \cos 4t$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos 2t + 3 \cos 4t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j2t} + e^{-j2t}) + \frac{3}{2}(e^{j4t} + e^{-j4t}) \\ a_{-4} &= \frac{3}{2}, \quad a_{-2} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_4 = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad x(t) = \cos 4t + \sin 6t$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \cos 4t + \sin 6t = \frac{1}{2}(e^{j4t} + e^{-j4t}) + \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j6t} - e^{-j6t}) \\ a_{-6} &= \frac{j}{2}, \quad a_{-4} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_4 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_6 = -\frac{j}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad x(t) = \sin^2 t$$

$$x(t) = \sin^2 t = \left(\frac{1}{2j}(e^{jt} - e^{-jt})\right)^2 = -\frac{1}{4}(e^{-j2t} - 2 + e^{jt})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}e^{-j2t} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{jt}$$

$$a_{-2} = -\frac{1}{4}, \quad a_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad a_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(5) \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{jn\pi t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0} x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{jn\pi t} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-1}^1 e^{j(n-k)\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-1}^1 e^{j(n-k)\pi t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2、某一 LTI 系统的冲激响应 $h(t) = e^{-4t}u(t)$, 当系统的输入信号为

$$x(t) = \sin 4\pi t + \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

求系统输出 $y(t)$ 的傅里叶级数。

$$x(t) = \sin 4\pi t + \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j}(e^{j4\pi t} - e^{-j4\pi t}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{j6\pi t} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-j6\pi t})$$

$$X(\omega) = -j\pi(\delta(\omega - 4\pi) - \delta(\omega + 4\pi)) + \pi e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega - 6\pi) + \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega + 6\pi)$$

$$h(t) = e^{-4t}u(t), \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{4 + j\omega} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + \omega^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega}{4})}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) = (-j\pi\delta(\omega - 4\pi) + j\pi\delta(\omega + 4\pi) + \pi e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega - 6\pi) + \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \delta(\omega + 6\pi)) \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + \omega^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{\omega}{4})}$$

$$= -j\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + 16\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega - 4\pi) + j\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + 16\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega + 4\pi)$$

$$+ \pi e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + 36\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega - 6\pi) + \pi e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + 36\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega + 6\pi)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\sqrt{16 + 16\pi^2}} j\pi(e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega - 4\pi) - e^{j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega + 4\pi))$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 + 36\pi^2}} \pi(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega - 6\pi) + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega + 6\pi))$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{1 + \pi^2}} \sin(4\pi t - \tan^{-1}(\pi)) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{4 + 9\pi^2}} \cos(6\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2}))$$

$$Y(\omega) = -j\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+16\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega-4\pi) + j\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+16\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\pi)} \delta(\omega+4\pi) \\ + \pi e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+36\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega-6\pi) + \pi e^{-\frac{j\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+36\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})} \delta(\omega+6\pi)$$

$$a_{-6} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+36\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})}, \quad a_{-4} = -\frac{j}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+16\pi^2}} e^{j\tan^{-1}(\pi)}, \\ a_4 = \frac{j}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+16\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\pi)}, \quad a_6 = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{j\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+36\pi^2}} e^{-j\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})}$$

$$a_{-6} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{4+9\pi^2}} e^{j(\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})-\frac{\pi}{4})}, \quad a_{-4} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{1+\pi^2}} e^{j(\tan^{-1}(\pi)-\frac{\pi}{2})}, \\ a_4 = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{1+\pi^2}} e^{-j(\tan^{-1}(\pi)+\frac{\pi}{2})}, \quad a_6 = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{4+9\pi^2}} e^{-j(\tan^{-1}(\frac{3\pi}{2})+\frac{\pi}{4})}$$

3、某一 LTI 系统的单位冲激响应为 $h(t) = e^{-4|t|}$, 在下面两种输入条件下, 求出 $y(t)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式。

$$(1) \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-n)$$

$$(2) \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \delta(t-n)$$

$$h(t) = e^{-4|t|} \quad H(\omega) = \frac{8}{16+\omega^2} \quad x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-n), \quad T=1, \quad X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-k\omega_0), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \\ X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-2k\pi)$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-2k\pi) \frac{8}{16+\omega^2} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{4\pi}{4+(k\pi)^2} \delta(\omega-2k\pi)$$

$$a_k = \frac{2}{4+(k\pi)^2}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \delta(t-n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2m) - \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2m-1), \quad T=2$$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-k\omega_0) - 2\pi \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-j\omega} \delta(\omega-k\omega_0), \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \pi$$

$$X(\omega) = 2\pi(1-e^{-j\omega}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-k\pi),$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) = 2\pi(1-e^{-j\omega}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega-k\pi) \frac{8}{16+\omega^2} = 2\pi(1-e^{-j\omega}) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{8}{16+(k\pi)^2} \delta(\omega-k\pi)$$

$$a_k = \frac{8(1-e^{-jk\pi})}{16+(k\pi)^2}$$

4、某一 LTI 系统的频率响应为：

$$H(\omega) = \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \geq 250 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

当系统输入信号 $x(t)$ 是一个基本周期为 $T = \frac{\pi}{7}$, 且其傅里叶级数的系数为 a_k 的信号时,

有系统的输出 $y(t) = x(t)$ 。试问 k 如何取值, 才有 $a_k = 0$?

$$\begin{aligned} H(\omega) &= \begin{cases} 1 & |\omega| \geq 250 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}, \quad x(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{j k \omega_0 t}, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0}, \quad T_0 = \frac{\pi}{7} \\ x(t) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_k e^{j 14kt}, \quad y(t) = \begin{cases} x(t) & |\omega| \geq 250 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}, \quad a_k = \begin{cases} a_k & |\omega| \geq 250 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases} \\ -250 < 14k < 250, \quad a_k &= 0, \quad -17 < k < 17 \end{aligned}$$

k 取整数。

5、求以下傅里叶变换的反变换

$$(1) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{3}{(5 + j\omega)^2 + 9}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{3}{(5 + j\omega)^2 + 9} = \frac{3}{j^2 (\frac{5}{j} + \omega)^2 - (j3)^2} = -\frac{3}{(\omega - j5)^2 + (j3)^2}$$

$$\omega' = \omega - j5, \quad \alpha = j3, \quad H(\omega') = \frac{j}{2} \frac{2\alpha}{\omega'^2 + \alpha^2}, \quad \frac{j}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{j}{2} e^{-\alpha|t|} e^{j(j5)t} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j3|t|} e^{-5t} e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-5t} e^{-j(3|t| + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$

$$(2) \quad H(\omega) = \cos 2\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} h'(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} \cos 2\omega e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} (e^{j2\omega} + e^{-j2\omega}) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} (e^{j(t+2)\omega} + e^{j(t-2)\omega}) d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} e^{j\omega t_1} d\omega \Big|_{t_1=t+2} + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} e^{j\omega t_2} d\omega \Big|_{t_2=t-2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \Omega t_1}{\pi t_1} + \frac{\sin \Omega t_2}{\pi t_2} \right) \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\Omega}^{\Omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{\sin \Omega t}{\pi t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sin \Omega t_1}{\pi t_1} + \frac{\sin \Omega t_2}{\pi t_2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \Omega t_1}{\pi t_1} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \Omega t_2}{\pi t_2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \delta(t_1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(t_2) = \frac{1}{2} (\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)) \\ &\quad \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \Omega t}{\pi t} = \delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t+2) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(t-2)$$

$$(3) \quad H(\omega) = e^{a\omega}u(-\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{a\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a+jt)\omega} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{a+jt} e^{(a+jt)\omega} \Big|_{-\infty}^0, \quad a > 0 \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{a+jt} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{a-jt}{a^2+t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad H(\omega) = [u(\omega+2\pi) - u(\omega-2\pi)]e^{-j3\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [u(\omega+2\pi) - u(\omega-2\pi)] e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{+2\pi} e^{-j3\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2\pi}^{+2\pi} e^{-j(3+t)\omega} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{-j(3+t)} e^{-j(3+t)\omega} \Big|_{-2\pi}^{+2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{j}{3+t} (2j) \sin 2\pi t = -\frac{1}{\pi(3+t)} \sin 2\pi t \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad H(\omega) = j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \right\}$$

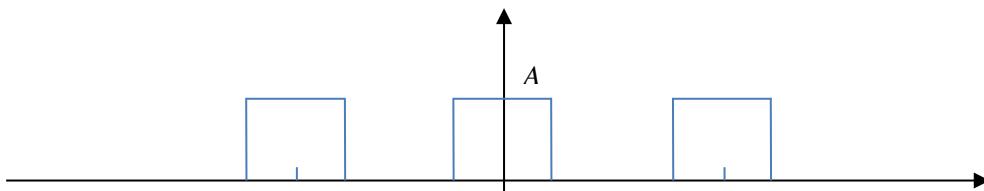
$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} j \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \right\} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{j}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{d\omega} \left\{ \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \right\} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{j}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega t} d\left\{ \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{j}{2\pi} \left(e^{j\omega t} \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} de^{j\omega t} \right) = \frac{j}{2\pi} \left(\frac{e^{j(2+t)\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - jt \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{1+j\frac{\omega}{3}} e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right) \\ &= \frac{3t}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j2\omega}}{3+j\omega} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{3t}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3+j\omega} e^{j\omega(t+2)} d\omega, \quad t+2=t' \end{aligned}$$

$$h(t') = \frac{3(t'-2)}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3+j\omega} e^{j\omega t'} d\omega = \frac{3(t'-2)}{2\pi} e^{-3t'} u(t'), \quad h(t) = \frac{3t}{2\pi} e^{-3(t+2)} u(t+2)$$

$$(6) \quad H(\omega) = \frac{1}{(a+j\omega)^2}$$

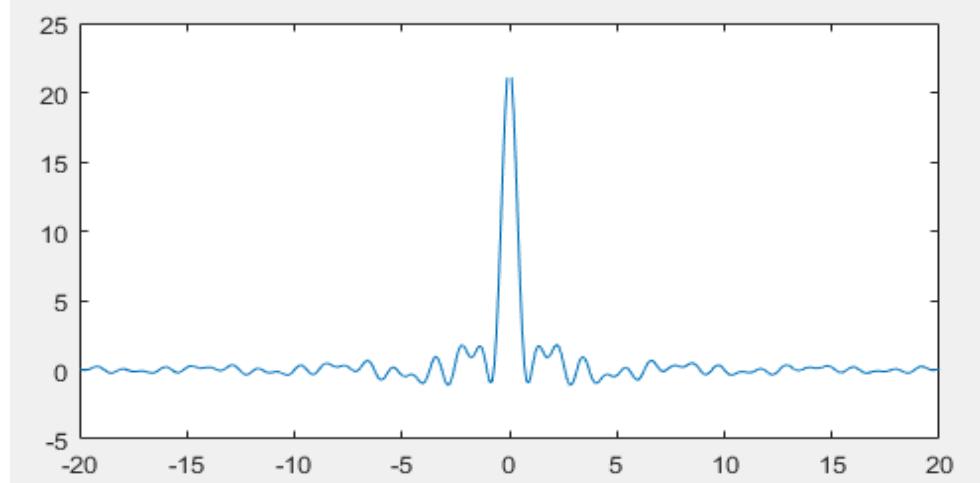
$$h(t) = te^{-at}u(t)$$

6、求下图中三个矩形脉冲信号的频谱函数 $F(\omega)$



$$\begin{aligned}
& -T \quad -\tau/2 \quad \tau/2 \quad T \\
F(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-(T+\frac{\tau}{2})}^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{\frac{\tau}{2}}^{(T+\frac{\tau}{2})} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-(T+\frac{\tau}{2})}^{-\frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} + e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_{\frac{\tau}{2}}^{(T+\frac{\tau}{2})}) \\
&= \frac{1}{-j\omega} (e^{j\omega(T-\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{j\omega(T+\frac{\tau}{2})} + e^{-j\omega(\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{-j\omega(\frac{\tau}{2})} + e^{-j\omega(T+\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{-j\omega(T-\frac{\tau}{2})}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{j\omega} (e^{j\omega(T-\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{-j\omega(T-\frac{\tau}{2})}) + \frac{1}{j\omega} (e^{j\omega(\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{-j\omega(\frac{\tau}{2})}) + \frac{1}{j\omega} (e^{j\omega(T+\frac{\tau}{2})} - e^{-j\omega(T+\frac{\tau}{2})}) \\
&= \frac{2}{\omega} (\sin(\frac{\tau}{2})\omega + \sin(T+\frac{\tau}{2})\omega + \sin(T-\frac{\tau}{2})\omega)
\end{aligned}$$

$T = 5, \tau = 2, F(\omega) = \frac{2}{\omega} (\sin \omega + \sin 6\omega + \sin 4\omega)$



综合题：

1、已知某系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$ ，现设其频谱函数为 $H(\omega) = R(\omega) + jI(\omega)$ 。

$$(1) \text{ 求 } R(\omega) \text{ 和 } I(\omega) \quad (2) \text{ 证明 } R(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi\omega} * I(\omega) \quad (3) \text{ 证明 } I(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi\omega} * R(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h(t) &= e^{-at}u(t), H(\omega) = \frac{1}{a+j\omega} = \frac{a-j\omega}{a^2+\omega^2} = R(\omega) + jI(\omega) \\
R(\omega) &= \frac{a}{a^2+\omega^2}, \quad I(\omega) = \frac{-\omega}{a^2+\omega^2} \\
r(t) &= \frac{1}{2}e^{-a|t|}, \quad i(t) = \begin{cases} j\frac{1}{2}e^{-at} & t \geq 0 \\ -j\frac{1}{2}e^{at} & t < 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) = \text{sgn}(t), X(\omega) = \frac{2}{j\omega}, \frac{1}{\pi\omega} = \frac{j}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{j\omega} \Rightarrow 2\pi \frac{j}{2\pi} \text{sgn}(t) = j \text{sgn}(t)$$

$$R(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi\omega} * I(\omega) \Rightarrow r(t) = -\frac{j}{2\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot i(t)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}e^{-|t|} = -j \operatorname{sgn}(t) \begin{cases} j\frac{1}{2}e^{-at} & t \geq 0 \\ -j\frac{1}{2}e^{at} & t < 0 \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-|t|}$$

$$I(\omega) = -\frac{1}{\pi\omega} * R(\omega) \Rightarrow i(t) = -\frac{j}{2\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot r(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} j\frac{1}{2}e^{-at} & t \geq 0 \\ -j\frac{1}{2}e^{at} & t < 0 \end{cases} = -j \operatorname{sgn}(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2}e^{-|t|}$$

2、已知系统函数 $H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j5\omega + 6}$, 系统的初始状态 $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = 1$, 激励

$$f(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

(1) 求 0 输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$ (2) 求 0 状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ (3) 求全响应 $y(t)$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j5\omega + 6}, \quad \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = 0, \quad y(t) = Ae^{j\omega t} \rightarrow A(j\omega)^2 e^{j\omega t} + 5A(j\omega)e^{j\omega t} + 6Ae^{j\omega t} = 0$$

$$(j\omega)^2 + 5(j\omega) + 6 = 0, \quad j\omega_1 = -3, \quad j\omega_2 = -2$$

$$y_q(t) = A_1 e^{-3t} + A_2 e^{-2t}, \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = 1, \quad y_q(t) = -3e^{-3t} + 4e^{-2t}$$

$$H(\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j5\omega + 6} = \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega)^2 + j5\omega + 6} = \frac{j\omega}{(3+j\omega)(2+j\omega)} = \frac{3}{(3+j\omega)} - \frac{2}{(2+j\omega)}$$

$$h(t) = (3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-t}u(t), \quad X(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) = \left(\frac{3}{3+j\omega} - \frac{2}{2+j\omega}\right)\left(\frac{1}{1+j\omega}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1.5}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1.5}{3+j\omega} + \frac{2}{1+j\omega} - \frac{2}{2+j\omega} = \frac{3.5}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1.5}{3+j\omega} - \frac{2}{2+j\omega}$$

$$y_t(t) = e^{-t}u(t) - (1.5e^{-3t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_q(t) + y_t(t) = (-3e^{-3t} + 4e^{-2t})u(t) + (e^{-t} - 1.5e^{-3t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t)$$

3、设一个连续时间 LTI 系统的频率响应为:

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega}$$

如果系统的输入信号 $x(t)$ 是一个周期 $T = 8$ 的信号，即：

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 4 \\ -1 & 4 \leq t < 8 \end{cases} \quad \text{求系统的输出 } y(t)。$$

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq t < 4 \\ -1 & 4 \leq t < 8 \end{cases},$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^4 e^{-j\omega t} dt - \int_4^8 e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{-1}{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_0^4 - e^{-j\omega t} \Big|_4^8) = \frac{-1}{j\omega} (e^{-j\omega 4} - 1 - e^{-j\omega 8} + e^{-j\omega 4}) \\ &= \frac{1}{j\omega} (1 - 2e^{-j\omega 4} + e^{-j\omega 8}) = \frac{1}{j\omega} (1 - e^{-j\omega 4})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$H(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega}, \quad h(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -4 \leq t < 4 \\ 0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

$$Y(\omega) = X(\omega)H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega} (1 - 2e^{-j\omega 4} + e^{-j\omega 8}) \frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega} \quad x(t-t_0) \xrightarrow[\mathcal{F}^{-1}]{\mathcal{F}} e^{-j\omega t_0} X(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega} \left(\frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega} - 2e^{-j4\omega} \frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega} + e^{-j8\omega} \frac{\sin(4\omega)}{\omega} \right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau \xrightarrow[\mathcal{F}^{-1}]{\mathcal{F}} \frac{1}{j\omega} X(\omega) + \pi X(0) \delta(\omega)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau - 2 \int_{-\infty}^{t-4} h(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{t-8} h(\tau) d\tau \\ &= 0.5 \int_{-4}^t d\tau - \int_0^{t-4} d\tau + 0.5 \int_4^{t-8} d\tau = 0.5(t+4 - 2(t-4) + t-8-4) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

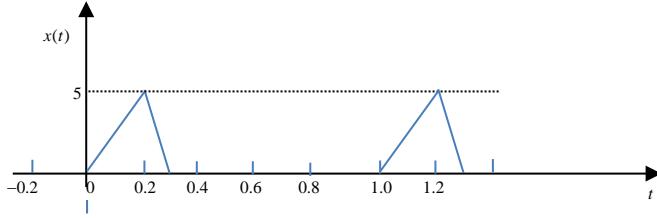
计算机实践：

脉动喷水式推进器的脉动激励信号如下图所示：

用 MATLAB 编程机算：

- (1) $x(t)$ 的频谱，并画出在 $-4 \leq \omega \leq 4$ 区间的波形；
- (2) 求出信号 $x(t)$ 的频带范围（又称带宽）；
- (3) 计算信号 $x(t)$ 的功率，并求出在信号带宽中的能量占比（能量谱）；

(4) 画出信号在带宽中的波形, 在同一坐标中绘制 $X(\omega)$ 的幅频特性、相频特性波形。



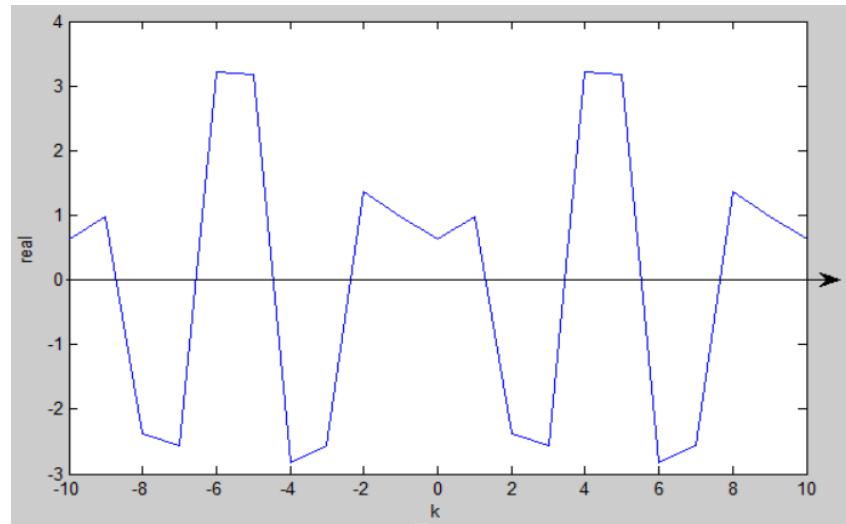
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 25t & 0 \leq t < 0.2 \\ -50t + 15 & 0.2 \leq t < 0.3, \quad T = 1, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 2\pi \\ 0 & 0.3 \leq t < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(\omega) &= \int_0^1 x(t)e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \int_0^{0.2} 25te^{-j2k\pi t} dt + \int_{0.2}^{0.3} (-50t+15)e^{-j2k\pi t} dt \\ &= -\frac{25}{j2\pi} \left(\int_0^{0.2} tde^{-j2k\pi t} \right) + \frac{50}{j2\pi} \left(\int_{0.2}^{0.3} tde^{-j2k\pi t} \right) + 5 \left(\int_{0.2}^{0.3} e^{-j2k\pi t} dt \right) \\ &= -\frac{25}{j2\pi} (te^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_0^{0.2} - \int_0^{0.2} e^{-j2k\pi t} dt) + \frac{50}{j2\pi} (te^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_{0.2}^{0.3} - \int_{0.2}^{0.3} e^{-j2k\pi t} dt) - \frac{5}{j2\pi} e^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_{0.2}^{0.3} \\ &= -\frac{25}{j2\pi} (te^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_0^{0.2} + \frac{1}{j2\pi} e^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_0^{0.2}) + \frac{50}{j2\pi} (te^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_{0.2}^{0.3} + \frac{1}{j2\pi} e^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_{0.2}^{0.3}) - \frac{5}{j2\pi} e^{-j2k\pi t} \Big|_{0.2}^{0.3} \\ &= -\frac{25}{j2\pi} (0.2e^{-j0.4k\pi}) + \frac{25}{4\pi^2} (e^{-j0.4k\pi}) + \frac{50}{j2\pi} (0.3e^{-j0.6k\pi} - 0.2e^{-j0.4k\pi}) \\ &\quad - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} (e^{-j0.6k\pi} - e^{-j0.4k\pi}) - \frac{5}{j2\pi} (e^{-j0.6k\pi} - e^{-j0.4k\pi}) \\ &= \left(-\frac{5}{j2\pi} + \frac{25}{4\pi^2} - \frac{10}{j2\pi} + \frac{50}{4\pi^2} + \frac{5}{j2\pi} \right) e^{-j0.4k\pi} + \left(\frac{15}{j2\pi} - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} - \frac{5}{j2\pi} \right) e^{-j0.6k\pi} \\ &= \left(\frac{75}{4\pi^2} + \frac{j10}{2\pi} \right) e^{-j0.4k\pi} - \left(\frac{50}{4\pi^2} + \frac{j10}{2\pi} \right) e^{-j0.6k\pi}, \quad j = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{75}{4\pi^2} e^{-j0.4k\pi} - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} e^{-j0.6k\pi} + \frac{10}{2\pi} e^{-j(0.4k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} - \frac{10}{2\pi} e^{-j(0.6k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} \\ &= \frac{75}{4\pi^2} \cos(0.4k\pi) - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} \cos(0.6k\pi) + \frac{10}{2\pi} \cos(0.4k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{10}{2\pi} \cos(0.6k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &\quad - j \frac{75}{4\pi^2} \sin(0.4k\pi) + j \frac{50}{4\pi^2} \sin(0.6k\pi) - j \frac{10}{2\pi} \sin(0.4k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) + j \frac{10}{2\pi} \sin(0.6k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= \left\{ \frac{75}{4\pi^2} \cos(0.4k\pi) - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} \cos(0.6k\pi) - \frac{10}{2\pi} \sin(0.4k\pi) + \frac{10}{2\pi} \sin(0.6k\pi) \right\} \\ &\quad - j \left\{ \frac{75}{4\pi^2} \sin(0.4k\pi) - \frac{50}{4\pi^2} \sin(0.6k\pi) + \frac{10}{2\pi} \cos(0.4k\pi) - \frac{10}{2\pi} \cos(0.6k\pi) \right\} \\ a_1 &= \frac{75}{4\pi^2}, \quad a_2 = -\frac{50}{4\pi^2}, \quad a_3 = -\frac{10}{2\pi}, \quad a_4 = \frac{10}{2\pi} \\ \alpha &= 0.4k\pi, \quad \beta = 0.6k\pi \end{aligned}$$

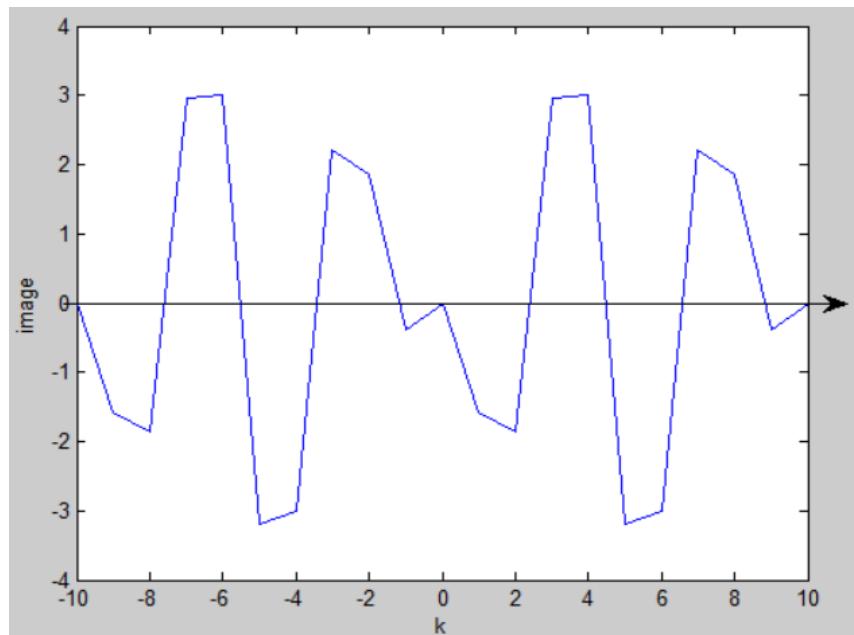
$$X(k) = R(k) + jI(k)$$

$$R(k) = a_1 \cos \alpha + a_2 \cos \beta + a_3 \sin \alpha + a_4 \sin \beta$$

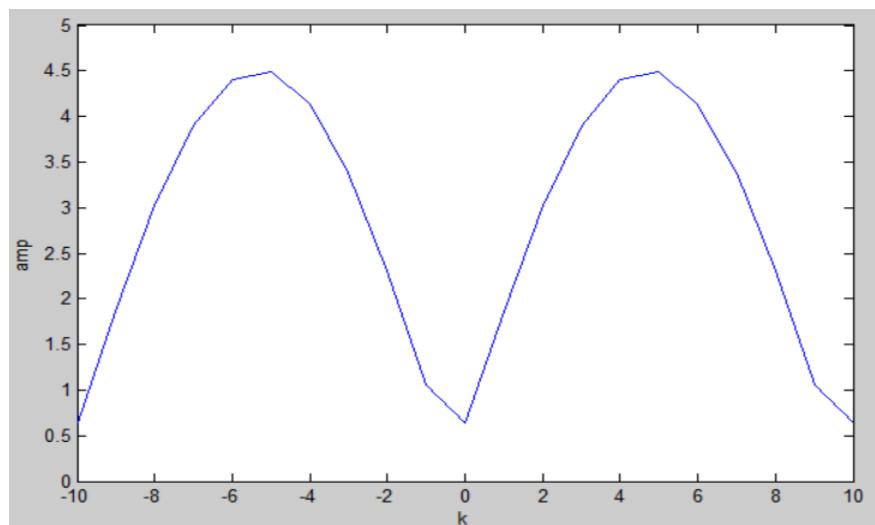
$$I(k) = -a_1 \sin \alpha - a_2 \sin \beta + a_3 \cos \alpha + a_4 \cos \beta$$



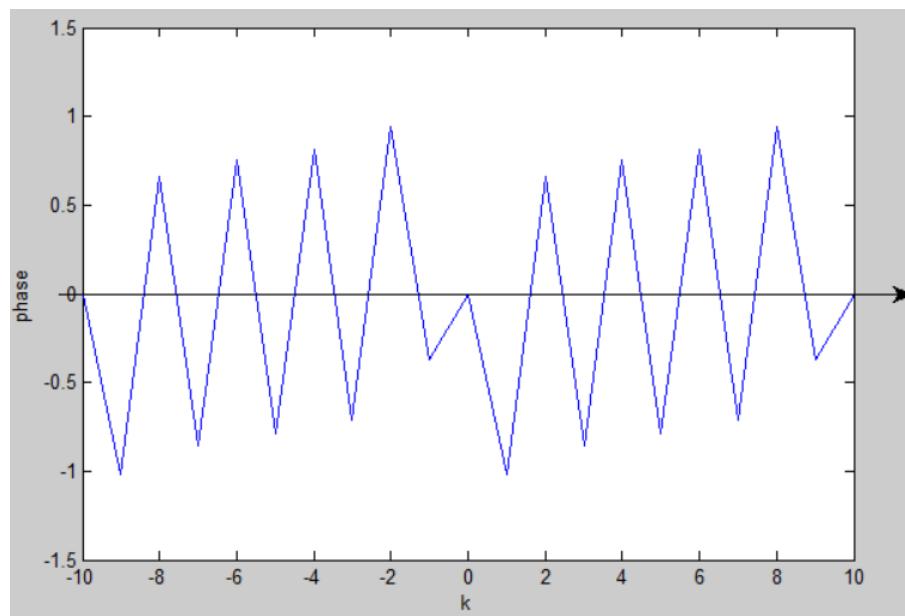
$$\text{Real}[X(\Omega)]$$



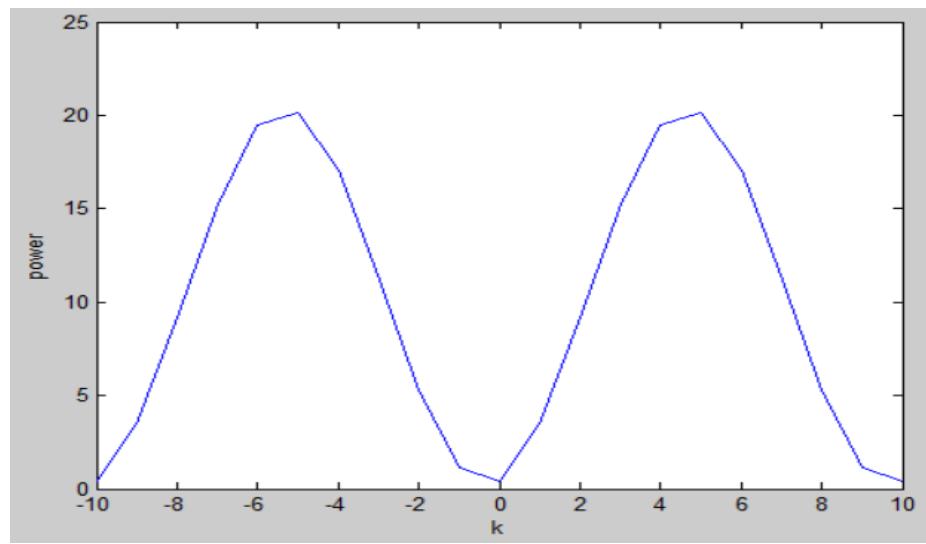
$$\text{Image}[X(\Omega)]$$



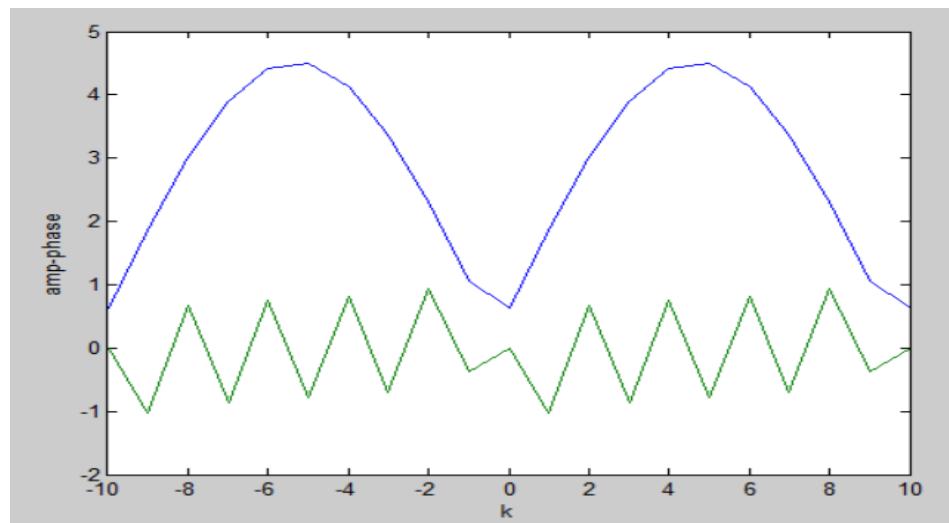
Amplitude $[X(\Omega)]$



Phase $[X(\Omega)]$



Power $[X(\Omega)]$



Amplitude $[X(\Omega)]$ & Phase $[X(\Omega)]$