

1. 用直角坐标形式 ($x+jy$) 表示下列复数: 1) $\frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi}$; 2) $\sqrt{5}e^{j\theta\pi/6}$

1). $r = \frac{1}{2}, \theta = \pi$

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}e^{j\pi} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}$$

2). $r = \sqrt{5}, \theta' = \frac{\theta\pi}{6}$

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta' = \sqrt{5} \cos \frac{\theta\pi}{6}$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta' = \sqrt{5} \sin \frac{\theta\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{5}e^{j\theta\pi/6} = \sqrt{5} \cos \frac{\theta\pi}{6} + j\sqrt{5} \sin \frac{\theta\pi}{6}$$

2. 用极坐标形式 ($re^{j\theta}$) 表示下列复数: 1) $(1+j)^2$; 2) $(\sqrt{2}+j\sqrt{2})/(1+j\sqrt{3})$

1). $(1+j)^2 = 1 + 2j + j^2 = 2j$

$$r = \sqrt{0^2 + 2^2} = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{2}{0}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(1+j)^2 = 2 \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

2). $\frac{\sqrt{2}+j\sqrt{2}}{1+j\sqrt{3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{2}+j\sqrt{2})(1-j\sqrt{3})}{(1+j\sqrt{3})(1-j\sqrt{3})} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+j\sqrt{2}-j\sqrt{6}+\sqrt{6}}{4}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4} + j \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(\frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}{4})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{4})^2} = 1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{6}}) = -\frac{\pi}{12}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}+j\sqrt{2}}{1+j\sqrt{3}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{12}}$$

3. 有以下函数表示的两个系统:

A) $y(t) = \cos^2(2t)x(t)$

B) $y[n] = x[n-2] - 2x[n-6]$

分别判断以上两个系统是否具有以下性质: 1) 无记忆; 2) 时不变; 3) 线性; 4) 因果; 5) 稳定。并解释原因。

A). 1). 无记忆

2). $x(t-t_0) \rightarrow \boxed{\quad} \rightarrow \cos^2(2t) x(t-t_0)$

非时不变 (时变)

$$y(t-t_0) = \cos^2(2t-2t_0) x(t-t_0)$$

3). 设 $x(t) = a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)$

$$y(t) = \cos^2(2t) [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)] = a \cos^2(2t) x_1(t) + b \cos^2(2t) x_2(t) \\ = a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \quad \text{线性}$$

4). 因果

5). 稳定, $\cos^2(2t) \leq 1$, 当 $x(t)$ 有界时, $y(t)$ 一定有界。

B). 1). 有记忆

2). $x[n-n_0] \rightarrow \boxed{\quad} \rightarrow x[n-n_0-2] - 2x[n-n_0-6]$

时不变

$$y[n-n_0] = x[n-n_0-2] - 2x[n-n_0-6]$$

3). 设 $x[n] = a x_1[n] + b x_2[n]$

$$y[n] = a x_1[n-2] + b x_2[n-2] - 2a x_1[n-6] - 2b x_2[n-6]$$

$$= a \{ x_1[n-2] - 2x_1[n-6] \} + b \{ x_2[n-2] - 2x_2[n-6] \} = a y_1[n] + b y_2[n] \\ \text{线性 的}$$

4). 因果

5). 稳定

姓名: _____ 学号: _____

此处为n, 周期必须为整数

4. 判断以下信号是否具有周期性。若有周期性, 计算最小周期T。

1) $x(t) = e^{j(\pi t - 1)}$; 2) $x[n] = \cos(\frac{n}{8} - \pi)$; 3) $x[n] = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) + \sin(\frac{\pi}{8}n) - 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{6})$

1). $x(t) = e^{j(\pi t - 1)} = \cos(\pi t - 1) + j \sin(\pi t - 1)$

$\Rightarrow T = \frac{2\pi}{\pi} = 2$

2). 若有周期性, 则 $T = \frac{2\pi}{1/8} = 16\pi$

T 不为整数, 因此无周期性

3). $x_1[n] = 2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4}n) \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/4} \cdot m_1 = 8m_1$

$x_2[n] = \sin(\frac{\pi}{8}n) \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/8} \cdot m_2 = 16m_2$

$x_3[n] = -2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}n + \frac{\pi}{6}) \Rightarrow T_3 = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/2} \cdot m_3 = 4m_3$

5. 计算以下卷积结果:

1) $y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$, $x[n] = u[n-2] - u[n-6]$, $h[n] = u[n] - u[n-9]$;

2) $y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$, $x(t) = u(t-3) - u(t-6)$, $h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$

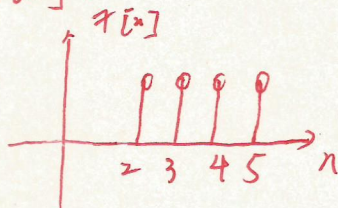
若有周期性, 则:

存在整数 m_1, m_2, m_3 , 使得:

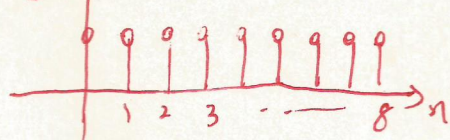
$T = 8m_1 = 16m_2 = 4m_3$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_1 = 2 \\ m_2 = 1 \\ m_3 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T = 16$

1). $x[n]$:



$h[n]$:



① 当 $n < 2$ 时: $y[n] = 0$

② 当 $2 \leq n < 5$ 时:

$y[n] = \sum_{k=2}^n 1 \times 1 = n - 2 + 1 = n - 1$

③ 当 $5 \leq n < 10$ 时:

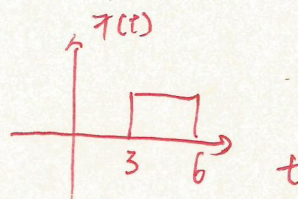
$y[n] = \sum_{k=2}^5 1 \times 1 = 4$

④ 当 $10 \leq n < 13$ 时:

$y[n] = \sum_{k=n-8}^5 1 \times 1 = 5 - n + 8 + 1 = 14 - n$

⑤ 当 $n \geq 13$ 时: $y[n] = 0$

2).



① 当 $t < 3$ 时, $y(t) = 0$;

② 当 $3 \leq t < 6$ 时,

$y(t) = \int_3^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau$

$= e^{-2t} \int_3^t e^{2\tau} d\tau$

$= e^{-2t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^{2t} - e^6)$

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

③ 当 $t \geq 6$ 时,

$y(t) = \int_3^6 e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau$

$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} (e^{12} - e^6)$