

2006年

一. 选择题

$$1. B. \int_0^{\infty} (2+z)\delta(-z-1) dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} (2-1)\delta(-z-1) dz$$

$$= 0 \quad z=1 \text{ 时, 积分区域不包含}$$

$$2. A. \cos t \varepsilon(t) * \delta'(t)$$

$$= [\cos t \varepsilon(t)]' * [\delta'(t)]^{-1}$$

$$= [-\sin t \varepsilon(t) + \cos t \delta(t)] * \delta(t)$$

$$= \delta(t) - \sin t \varepsilon(t)$$

$$3. C. \text{ 平移, 反折, 尺度变换, 只对 } t.$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$$

$$f(t+3) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) e^{j3\omega}$$

$$f(-t+3) \leftrightarrow F(-j\omega) e^{j3\omega}$$

$$f(-2t+3) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(-j\frac{\omega}{2}) e^{j3\omega}$$

$$e^{j3t} f(-2t+3) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F(-j\frac{\omega-3}{2}) e^{-j\frac{3}{2}(\omega-3)}$$

$$4. D. \therefore \text{ 是单边拉普拉斯变换}$$

$$\therefore \varepsilon(t+1) \text{ 等价于 } \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1$$

$$e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t+1) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\delta(t) - e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t+1) \leftrightarrow \frac{s+1}{s+2}$$

$$5. D. \text{ 由选项入手, 先排除 } A. (-0.2)^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z+0.2}$$

$$\text{再看 } D. (-0.2)^k \varepsilon(k-1) = (-0.2) (-0.2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$(-0.2)^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z+0.2}$$

$$(-0.2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z+0.2} z^{-1} = \frac{1}{z+0.2}$$

$$(-0.2) (-0.2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{-0.2}{z+0.2} = \frac{-1}{5z+1}$$

$$6. A. T=5. f=\frac{1}{T}=\frac{1}{5}=0.2\text{Hz}$$

因 $f(t)$ 为偶函数.

$f(t)$ 所含频率成分分为 0.2 的整数倍.

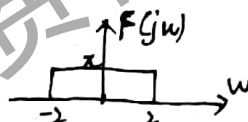
$$7. B. f(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{t} = \frac{2\sin 2t}{2t} = 2\text{Sa}(2t)$$

$$g_2(t) \leftrightarrow 2\text{Sa}(\frac{\omega T}{2})$$

$$g_4(t) \leftrightarrow 4\text{Sa}(2\omega)$$

$$4\text{Sa}(2t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_4(\omega)$$

$$2\text{Sa}(2t) \leftrightarrow \pi g_4(\omega)$$



$$f^2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} [F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)]$$

$$\omega_m=2 \quad \omega_m=2$$

$$\therefore f^2(t) \text{ 的 } \omega_m=4$$

$$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 8$$

$$T_s = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ s}$$

$$8. A \quad \beta = 1.5\pi$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\beta} = \frac{2\pi}{1.5\pi} = \frac{4}{3}$$

9. D. 若一个系统既是稳定的又是因果的.

则 $H(z)$ 的所有极点均位于单位圆 $|z|=1$ 内.

因 $z=2$, 极点位于单位圆外.

故 $H(z)$ 不可能为因果稳定系统

10. C.

A. 连续周期信号的和信号不一定是周期信号.

只有当 $\frac{T_1}{T_2}$ 为有理数时, 和信号才是周期信号.

其周期为 T_1, T_2 最小公倍数.

离散周期信号的和信号一定仍是周期信号.

故 A 错.



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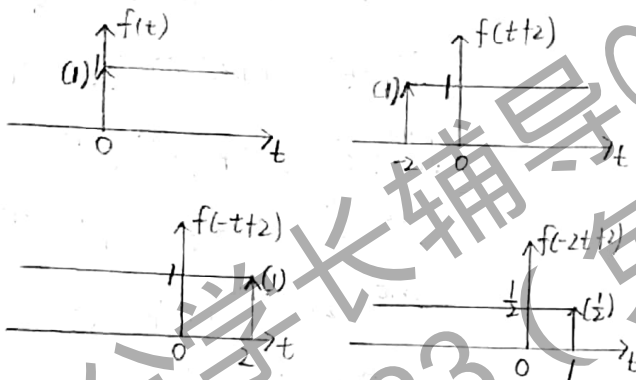
B. 非周期信号 — 可能是能量信号也可能是功率信号。

e^{-t} — 既不是能量信号也不是功率信号

C. 能量信号: 时限信号 (只在有限时间区间不为0)
能量信号为时限信号. 是非周期信号。

二. 填空题

11.



12.

方法一: $g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} h(i) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{2})^i$
 $= (\frac{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{k+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}}) E(k) = (2 - (\frac{1}{2})^k) E(k)$

方法二: 由 $y_f(k) = h(k) * f(k)$. 得

$$g(k) = h(k) * E(k)$$

$$G(z) = H(z) \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1}$$

$$= \frac{2z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$g(k) = (2 - (\frac{1}{2})^k) E(k)$$

注: 由题比较两种方法可知方法一比较简单。

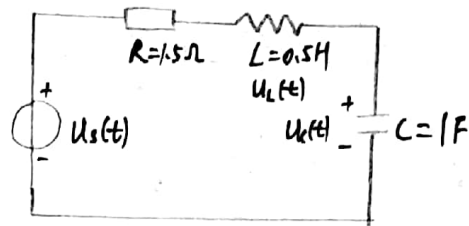
13. 方法一: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi$

方法二: $f(t) = g_4(t) \leftrightarrow 4 \text{Sa}(2\omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 4 \text{Sa}(2\omega) d\omega \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2 \text{Sa}(2\omega) d(2\omega) \\ &\stackrel{2\omega=t}{=} 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}(t) dt \\ &= 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

注: $\int_0^{+\infty} \text{Sa}(t) dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}(t) dt = \pi$

14. 解: 方法一: 时域电路求解.



$$i_C(t) = C U_C'(t) = U_C'(t)$$

$$U_L(t) = L i_L'(t) = 0.5 i_L'(t)$$

$$i_L(t) = i_C(t) = U_C'(t)$$

$$U_L(t) = 0.5 i_L'(t) = 0.5 U_C''(t)$$

3. KVL.

$$1.5 i_L(t) + U_L(t) + U_C(t) = U_S(t)$$

$$1.5 U_C'(t) + 0.5 U_C''(t) + U_C(t) = U_S(t)$$

$$U_C''(t) + 3 U_C'(t) + 2 U_C(t) = 2 U_S(t)$$

换成 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2f(t)$. 求 $h(t)$.

$$s^2 Y_{zs}(s) + 3s Y_{zs}(s) + 2 Y_{zs}(s) = 2 F(s)$$

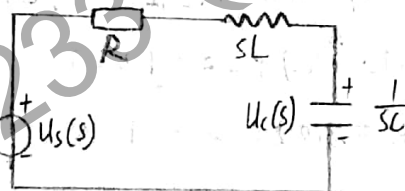
$$(s^2 + 3s + 2) Y_{zs}(s) = 2 F(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-2}{s+2}$$

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

方法二: s域或电路求解.

s域零状态电路如下:



$$U_C(s) = \frac{1/sC}{R + sL + 1/sC} U_S(s)$$

代入 $R=1.5$, $L=0.5$, $C=1$. 得

$$U_C(s) = \frac{1/s}{1.5 + 0.5s + 1/s} U_S(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2} U_S(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{U_C(s)}{U_S(s)} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

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



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$$15. h(0+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot H(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 1}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s(s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 1 - s^3 - 6s^2 - 11s - 6)}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left(s + \frac{-5s^3 - 5s^2 - 9s - 5}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} \right)$$

$$= -5$$

$$h(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot H(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s^4 + s^3 + 2s^2 + s}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = 0$$

16. 解: $A(z) = \frac{z^2 - (k-1)z + 1}{z^2 + 1}$

根据朱里准则, $A(1) > 0$, $A(-1) > 0$, $a_2 > |a_0|$

系统稳定.

$$\begin{cases} A(1) = 2 - k + 1 + 1 > 0 \\ A(-1) = 2 + k - 1 + 1 > 0 \\ a_2 = 2 > |a_0| = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k < 4 \\ k > -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore -2 < k < 4$$

17. 解: 根据冲激平衡法来计算.

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2f'(t) + 6f(t)$$

第一列	第二列
$y''(t)$ $2\delta(t)$	$y''(t)$ $2\delta(t)$
$3y'(t)$ $6\delta(t)$	$y'(t)$ $2\delta(t)$
$2y(t)$	$y(t)$

$y'(t)$ 有 $2\delta(t)$. 说明 $y'(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处跳变量为 2

$$\text{故 } y'(0+) = y'(0-) + 2 = 0 + 2 = 2$$

$$y(0+) = y(0-) = 2$$

18. 解:

$$\text{预解矩阵 } \phi(z) = z \cdot \begin{bmatrix} z - \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & z - \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\phi(z) = \frac{z}{(z - \frac{1}{2})(z - \frac{1}{3})} \begin{bmatrix} z - \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & z - \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\phi(k) = z^{-1}[\phi(z)] = \begin{bmatrix} (\frac{1}{2})^k & 0 \\ 0 & (\frac{1}{3})^k \end{bmatrix}$$

三. 计算题.

19. 解: $g(t) = (2 - t - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t) = g'(t) = (-1 + 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t)$$

$$= h(t) * f(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1 + 4e^{-2\tau})\varepsilon(\tau)e^{2(t-\tau)}d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-e^{2(t-\tau)} + 4e^{2t-2\tau-2\tau})\varepsilon(\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{+2t} \cdot e^{-2\tau} + 4e^{2t} \cdot e^{-4\tau})d\tau$$

$$= -e^{+2t} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\tau}d\tau + 4e^{2t} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-4\tau}d\tau$$

$$= -e^{+2t} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2\tau} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) + 4e^{2t} \left(-\frac{1}{4} e^{-4\tau} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{2t} + e^{2t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

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

注: 此题不能用 s 域拉氏变换做, 也不能直接套用卷积公式, 而只能用定义去求 $y_{zs}(t)$.

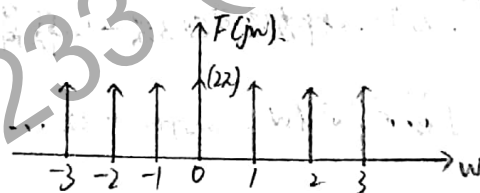
因为 $f(t) = e^{2t}$, $-\infty < t < \infty$ 不是因果信号.

20. 略.

21. 解: (1) $1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

$$e^{j\omega t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{j\omega_0 n t} \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0 n)$$



(2) $y_1(t) = f(t) \cos t \leftrightarrow Y_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega+1)] + \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega-1)]$

$F(j\omega)$ 以 1 为周期, 左移 1, 右移 1, 不变

仍为 $F(j\omega)$



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$$(3) Y(j\omega) = Y_1(j\omega) H(j\omega)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - n) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}, |\omega| < 1.5$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} 2\pi \delta(\omega - n) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}, |n| < 1.5$$

$$= \sum_{n=-1}^1 2\pi \delta(\omega - n) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}n}$$

$$= 2\pi \delta(\omega + 1) e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} + 2\pi \delta(\omega) + 2\pi \delta(\omega - 1) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$y(t) = e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} e^{-jt} + 1 + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}} e^{jt}$$

$$= 1 + e^{-j(t-\frac{\pi}{3})} + e^{j(t+\frac{\pi}{3})}$$

$$= 1 + 2\cos(t - \frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$22. \text{解: (1)} H(s) = \frac{2s^{-1} + 8s^{-2}}{1 + 5s^{-1} + 6s^{-2}} = \frac{2s + 8}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$(2) y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 2f'(t) + 8f(t)$$

$$(3) Y_{zs}(s) = H(s) F(s)$$

$$= \frac{2s + 8}{(s+2)(s+3)} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$= \frac{-4}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3} + \frac{3}{s+1}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = (-4e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} + 3e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$(4) \text{方法: } y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 2f'(t) + 8f(t)$$

$$(s^2 - sy(0-) - y'(0-))Y(s) + 5(s - y(0-))Y(s) + 6Y(s) = (2s + 8)F(s)$$

$$(s^2 + 5s + 6)Y(s) = - (sy(0-) + y'(0-)) + 5(s - y(0-)) + (2s + 8)F(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{sy(0-) + y'(0-) + y'(0-)}{s^2 + 5s + 6} + \frac{2s + 8}{s^2 + 5s + 6} F(s)$$

$$Y_{zi}(s) = \frac{sy(0-) + y'(0-) + y'(0-)}{s^2 + 5s + 6}$$

$$\text{其中 } y(0-) = 3, y'(0-) = 2 \text{ 代入上式, 得}$$

$$Y_{zi}(s) = \frac{3s + 17}{s^2 + 5s + 6} = \frac{11}{s+2} + \frac{-8}{s+3}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (11e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\text{方法: } y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = G_1 e^{-2t} + G_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0) = G_1 + G_2 = 3 \\ y'_{zi}(0) = -2G_1 - 3G_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} G_1 = 11 \\ G_2 = -8 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = (11e^{-2t} - 8e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

23. 解:

$$(1) H_2(z) = 5$$

$$H(z) = [H_2(z) - H_1(z)] H_3(z)$$

$$= (5 - \frac{5}{z}) \cdot \frac{1}{4 - z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{5z - 5}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{4 - z^{-1}}$$

$$= \frac{5z - 5}{4z - 1} = \frac{5(z-1)}{4z-1}$$

$$(2) \frac{H(z)}{z} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}(z-1)}{z(z-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{5}{z} + \frac{-\frac{15}{4}}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$H(z) = 5 + \frac{-\frac{15}{4}z}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$h(k) = 5\delta(k) - \frac{15}{4}(\frac{1}{4})^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(3) H(e^{j\theta}) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\theta}} = \frac{\frac{5}{4}(e^{j\theta}-1)}{e^{j\theta}-\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$(4) \text{当 } \theta = 0 \text{ 时, } H(e^{j0}) = 0$$

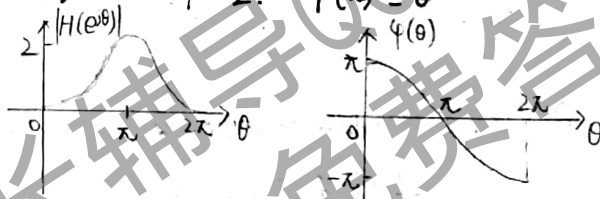
$$\therefore |H(e^{j0})| = 0, \varphi(0) = \pi$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{\frac{5}{4}(-j-1)}{-j-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{5+5j}{4+j}$$

$$\therefore |H(e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}})| = \frac{\sqrt{25+25}}{\sqrt{16+1}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{17}} = \frac{5\sqrt{34}}{17} \approx \frac{30}{17}$$

$$\text{当 } \theta = \pi \text{ 时, } H(e^{j\pi}) = 2$$

$$\therefore |H(e^{j\pi})| = 2, \varphi(\pi) = 0$$



由幅频特性曲线可知, 该系统为带通滤波器。

$$(5) \text{系统对 } f_1(k) = 5 \text{ 的稳态响应}$$

$$\theta = 0, H(e^{j0})|_{\theta=0} = 0$$

$$\therefore |H(e^{j0})| = 0, \varphi(0) = \pi$$

$$\therefore y_{ss1}(k) = 0$$

$$\text{系统对 } f_2(k) = \cos(\pi k + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$\theta = \pi, |H(e^{j\pi})| = 2, \varphi(\pi) = 0$$

$$\therefore y_{ss2}(k) = 2\cos(\pi k + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

$$y_{ss}(k) = y_{ss1}(k) + y_{ss2}(k) = 2\cos(\pi k + \frac{\pi}{6})$$

—2019年10月18日

刘



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2007年.

一. 选择题

1. B. $-\frac{t}{2} - 1 = 0$
 $t = -2$. 不在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内

2. C. $f'(t) = -\sin t \varepsilon(t) + \cos t \delta(t)$
 $= \delta(t) - \sin t \varepsilon(t)$

3. ~~A~~ $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega)$
 $f(t+1) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega} F(j\omega)$
 $f(-t+1) \leftrightarrow e^{-j\omega} F(j\omega)$
 $\frac{df(-t+1)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j\omega e^{-j\omega} F(j\omega)$

特别注意: 在求导时的 ω 不随整体的变换而变换.

注: 做这类题的思路和画图时 $f(t) \rightarrow f(-at+b)$ 糊

① 时移 ② 反折 ③ 尺度变换.

在所有的傅里叶变换中, 变换都是对 ω 而言.

即只要含有 ω 的地方都要变. 但除了

$f^{(n)}(t) \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$. ϕ 不变.

4. ~~A~~ $\varepsilon(t+2)$ 单边拉普拉斯变换和 $\varepsilon(t)$ 相同.

$e^t \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t+2) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{-1}{s(s+1)}$

5. B. $\frac{z}{z^2+z-2} = \frac{z}{(z+2)(z-1)}$ $\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+2} = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}$

极点 $z_1 = -2, z_2 = 1$.

$|z| > 2$. 因果序列. $|z| < 1$. 反因果序列

$1 < |z| < 2$. 双边序列. 不可能为 $|z| < 2$

6. B. $\because f(-t) = f(t)$
 \therefore 是偶函数. 是余弦波.
 $T = 2, f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$
 \therefore 是奇次谐波.

7. B. $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) \quad \omega_{m1} = 100\text{Hz}$
 $f(2t) \leftrightarrow 2F(2j\omega) \quad \omega_{m2} = 200\text{Hz}$

$f(t) \leftrightarrow f(2t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) \cdot 2F(2j\omega)$

$\omega_m = \omega_{m1} = 100\text{Hz}$

$\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 200\text{Hz}$

8. A. 方法一: 理解基波角频率定义.

$f_T(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\Omega t + b_n \sin n\Omega t)$.

其中 $\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ 称为基波角频率. $f = \frac{1}{T}$ 称为基波频率.

$f(t) = \cos 2\pi t + \cos 3\pi t + \cos 5\pi t$.

$T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$

$T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3}, T_2 = 2$.

$T_3 = \frac{2\pi}{5\pi} = \frac{2}{5}, T_3 = 2$.

$\therefore T$ 为 T_1, T_2, T_3 最小公倍数. $T = 2$

基波角频率 $\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \pi$

方法二:

$f(t) = \frac{A_0}{2} + A_1 \cos(\Omega t + \phi_1) + A_2 \cos(2\Omega t + \phi_2)$

$+ \dots = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos(n\Omega t + \phi_n)$

$\frac{A_0}{2}$: 直流分量. $A_1 \cos(\Omega t + \phi_1)$: 基波分量

$A_2 \cos(2\Omega t + \phi_2)$: 二次谐波分量

$A_n \cos(n\Omega t + \phi_n)$: n 次谐波分量.

$f(t) = \cos 2\pi t + \cos 3\pi t + \cos 5\pi t$.

看 $2\pi, 3\pi, 5\pi$ 为选项哪 f 的倍数.

显然为 A.

P. C. 对 设 $f(t) = a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)$.

$y(t) = T[f(t), a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)]$

$= t \frac{d}{dt} [a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)]$

$= a_1 t \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} + a_2 t \frac{df_2(t)}{dt}$

$= a_1 y_1(t) + a_2 y_2(t)$.

\therefore 是线性.



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$$T[\{0\}, f(t-t_d)] = t f(t-t_d)$$

$$y(t-t_d) = (t-t_d) f(t-t_d)$$

∴ 是时变的。

10. D. A, B, C 为稳态。

D. 又有当 $H(z)$ 的收敛域包含 $|z|=1$ 的单位圆时才成立。

二. 填空题。

$$11. f_1(k) = \{-1, 0, 1, 2, 3\}$$

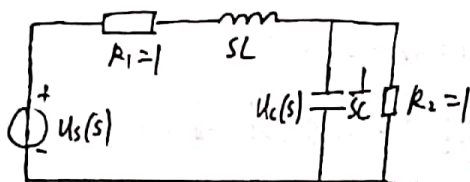
$$f_2(k) = \{1, 1, 1\}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ & & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 6 & 5 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

12. S 域电路。



$$U_C(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{sC} \cdot R_2}{\frac{1}{sC} \cdot R_2 + sL + R_1} U_S(s)$$

代入 $C=0.5, L=0.5, R_1=R_2=1$ 得

$$U_C(s) = \frac{2}{1.5s+5} U_S(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{2}{1.5s+5} = \frac{4}{s+\frac{10}{3}} = \frac{4}{s+\frac{10}{3}}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{4}{3} e^{-\frac{10}{3}t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{\frac{2}{s+2}}{s+2+0.5s+1} = \frac{2}{2+0.5s(s+2)+s+2} = \frac{4}{4+s^2+2s+2s+4} = \frac{4}{s^2+4s+8} = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{(s+2)^2+2^2}$$

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

$$13. \cancel{f(t) = f(t) \delta(t)}$$

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

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

$$f(0) = 2$$

$$14. \frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{z}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2(z-1)} = \frac{k_{11}}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{k_{12}}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{k_2}{z-1}$$

$$k_{11} = (z-\frac{1}{2})^2 \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{1}{(2-1)!} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^2}{z-1} \right) \Big|_{z=\frac{1}{2}} = -3$$

$$k_2 = (z-\frac{1}{2})^0 \frac{F(z)}{z} \Big|_{z=1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4$$

$$\therefore F(z) = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}z}{(z-\frac{1}{2})^2} + \frac{-3z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{4z}{z-1}$$

$$f(k) = (-\frac{1}{2}k)(\frac{1}{2})^k - 3(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k) - 4\varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$15. f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2+z+1}{(z-1)(z+0.5)} = 1$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2+z+1}{z+0.5} = \frac{3}{1.5} = 2$$

$$16. 1+k > 0 \quad k > -1$$

$$17. \text{零状态 } f(k) = 2^k \varepsilon(k) \quad y_f(-1) = y_f(-2) = 0$$

$$y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k)$$

$$y(k) = f(k) - 3y(k-1) - 2y(k-2)$$

$$y_f(0) = 1 - 3y_f(-1) - 2y_f(-2) = 1$$

$$y_f(1) = 2 - 3y_f(0) - 2y_f(-1) = 2 - 3 = -1$$

$$\therefore y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k)$$

$$\therefore y_x(0) = y(0) - y_f(0) = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$y_x(1) = y(1) - y_f(1) = 1 + 1 = 2$$



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18.

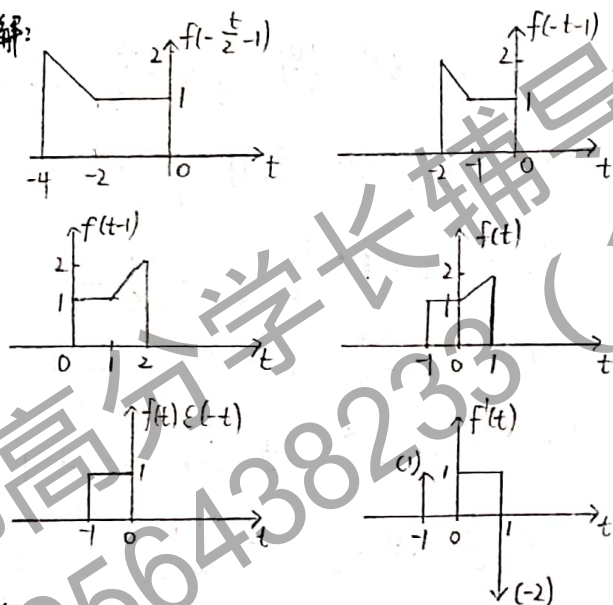
$$\text{预解矩阵 } \Phi(s) = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s-1)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{2}{(s+1)(s-1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\varphi(t) = L^{-1}[\Phi(s)] = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^t - e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \varepsilon(t).$$

三. 计算题

19. 解:

20. 解: (1) P_{162} 页.

$$E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(t)|^2 dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega \right] dt$$

交换积分次序.

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) \left[\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{j\omega t} dt \right] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) F(-\omega) d\omega$$

$$\because F(-\omega) = F^*(\omega) \quad F(\omega) F^*(\omega) = |F(\omega)|^2$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(\omega)|^2 d\omega$$

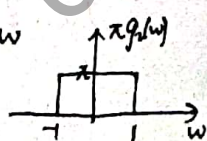
$$(2) \text{Sa}(t) \leftrightarrow \pi g_2(\omega)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\text{Sa}(t)]^2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\pi g_2(\omega)]^2 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 1 d\omega$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2$$

$$= \pi.$$



21. 解:

求解周期信号傅里叶变换的方法

1. 找周期信号在第一个周期内的单体 $f_0(t)$ 2. 求该单体的傅里叶变换 $F_0(j\omega)$ 3. 根据傅里叶系数与傅里叶变换的关系 $F_n = \frac{1}{T} F_0(j\omega)|_{\omega=n\Omega}$ 4. 根据周期信号傅里叶变换表达式 $F(j\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$

$$(1) f_0 = g_{\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow F_0(j\omega) = \pi \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \text{Sa}\left(\frac{\omega\pi}{2}\right) \Big|_{\omega=n\Omega} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi\Omega}{2}\right)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi\Omega}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

$$\Omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} = 1$$

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = \pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n)$$

$$(2) h_1(t) = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow H_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 1}$$

$$Y_1(j\omega) = F(j\omega) H_1(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{j\omega + 1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n)$$

$$(3) s(t) = 2\cos t \leftrightarrow S(j\omega) = 2\pi [\delta(\omega + 1) + \delta(\omega - 1)]$$

$$Y_2(t) = Y_1(t) \cdot s(t)$$

$$Y_2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [Y_1(j\omega) * S(j\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} [Y_1(j\omega) * 2\pi [\delta(\omega + 1) + \delta(\omega - 1)]]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{j(\omega + 1) + 1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \delta(\omega + 1 - n)$$

$$+ \frac{\pi}{j(\omega - 1) + 1} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \delta(\omega - n - 1)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{j\omega + 1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [\delta(\omega + 1 - n) + \delta(\omega - n - 1)]$$

$$(4) Y(j\omega) = Y_2(j\omega) \cdot H_2(j\omega)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [\delta(\omega + 1 - n) + \delta(\omega - n - 1)] \cdot (1 - 0.5|n|) |n| \leq 2$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [\delta(\omega + 1 - n) + \delta(\omega - n - 1)] \cdot (1 - 0.5|n|) |n| \leq 2$$

$$= \sum_{n=-2}^2 \frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \text{Sa}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [\delta(\omega + 1 - n) + \delta(\omega - n - 1)] (1 - 0.5|n|)$$

$$= \delta(\omega) + \pi [\delta(\omega + 1) + \delta(\omega - 1)]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} + \cos t$$



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22. 解: (1) $H(s) = A \cdot \frac{s-3}{(s+3)(s+1)}$

$$h(0+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s H(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} A \cdot \frac{s^2-3s}{(s+3)(s+1)} = 2$$

$\therefore A = 2$

$$H(s) = \frac{2(s-3)}{(s+3)(s+1)} = \frac{6}{s+3} + \frac{-4}{s+1}$$

$$h(t) = (6e^{-3t} - 4e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

(2) $g'(t) = h(t)$

$$sG(s) = H(s)$$

$$G(s) = \frac{H(s)}{s} = \frac{2(s-3)}{s(s+3)(s+1)} = \frac{-2}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+3} + \frac{4}{s+1}$$

$$g(t) = (-2 - 2e^{-3t} + 4e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

(3) $H(s) = \frac{2s-6}{s^2+4s+3}$

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = 2f'(t) - 6f(t)$$

(4) 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -3 \quad \lambda_2 = -1$

$$y_x(t) = c_1 e^{-3t} + c_2 e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_x(0-) = y(0-) = c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ y'_x(0-) = y'(0-) = -3c_1 - c_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -2 \\ c_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

(5) 当输入为 $\varepsilon(t)$ 时, $y_{zs}(t) = g(t) = (-2 - 2e^{-3t} + 4e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$

当输入为 $f(t) = 5\varepsilon(t-2)$

$$y(t) = y_x(t) + 5y_{zs}(t-2)$$

$$= (-2e^{-3t} + 3e^{-t}) + 5(-2 - 2e^{-3(t-2)} + 4e^{-(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$= (-2e^{-3t} + 3e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) + (-10 - 10e^{-3(t-2)} + 20e^{-(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)$$



23. 解: (1) 左加法器: $x(k) = f(k) + a x(k-1) + b x(k-2)$
 $x(k) - a x(k-1) - b x(k-2) = f(k)$

右加法器: $y(k) = x(k) - c x(k-1)$

$\therefore y(k) - a y(k-1) - b y(k-2) = f(k) - c f(k-1)$

当输入 $f(k) = (-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$, 全响应 $y(k) = [2 - \frac{8}{3}(2)^k + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^k] \varepsilon(k)$

齐次解 特解 $\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2$

\therefore 特征方程 $(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)=0 \quad \lambda^2-3\lambda+2=0$

得 $a=3, b=2$

故 $y(k) - 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k) - cf(k-1)$

将 $y_p(k) = \frac{2}{3}(-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$, $f(k) = (-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$ 代入差分方程.

得 $c = -5$.

(2) $y(k) - 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k) + 5f(k-1)$

$Y(z) - 3z^{-1}Y(z) + 2z^{-2}Y(z) = F(z) + 5z^{-1}F(z)$

$(1 - 3z^{-1} + 2z^{-2})Y(z) = (1 + 5z^{-1})F(z)$

$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{1+5z^{-1}}{1-3z^{-1}+2z^{-2}} = \frac{z(z+5)}{z^2-3z+2} = \frac{7z}{z-2} + \frac{-6}{z-1}$

$\therefore h(k) = [7(2)^k - 6] \varepsilon(k)$

(3) $y(k) - 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k) + 5f(k-1)$

(4) $f(k) = (-1)^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{z}{z+1}$

$Y_f(z) = H(z)F(z) = \frac{z(z+5)}{(z^2-3z+2)} \cdot \frac{z}{z+1} = \frac{-3z}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{14}{3}z}{z-2} + \frac{-\frac{2}{3}z}{z+1}$

$Y_f(k) = [-3 + \frac{14}{3}(2)^k - \frac{2}{3}(-1)^k] \varepsilon(k)$

(5) $y_x(k) = y(k) - Y_f(k) = [5 - \frac{16}{3}(2)^k] \varepsilon(k)$

注: $y(k) = y_{zi}(k) + y_{zs}(k) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{xi} \lambda_i^k}_{\text{零输入响应}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n C_{si} \lambda_i^k}_{\text{零状态响应}} + \underbrace{y_p(k)}_{\text{强迫响应}} = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i \lambda_i^k)}_{\text{齐次解 (自由响应)}} + \underbrace{y_p(k)}_{\text{特解 (强迫响应)}}$

— 2019年10月21日
刘港国



扫描全能王 创建

2008年

一. 填空题

1. 是, 2.

2. $f_m = 10\text{kHz}$ $\omega_s = 2f_m = 2 \times 10^4 \text{Hz}$

$$T = \frac{1}{f_s} = \frac{1}{2 \times 10^4} = 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{s}$$

$f(4t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{4} F(j\frac{\omega}{4})$ $f_m' = 40\text{kHz}$

$f_s' = 80\text{kHz}$

~~$T' = \frac{1}{f_s'} = \frac{1}{8 \times 10^4}$~~

3. $h(t) = g'(t) = (3e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

当 $t < 0$ 时, $h(t) = 0$. 故为因果系统

4. $3+k > 0$
 $k > -3$

5. $f(0+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s(s^2+3s+4)}{s^2+2s+2}$
 $= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} (s + \frac{s^2+2s}{s^2+2s+2}) = 1$

$f(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(s^2+3s+4)}{s^2+2s+2} = 0$

6. $F(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-\frac{1}{2})(z-\frac{1}{3})} = \frac{3z}{z-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2z}{z-\frac{1}{3}}$

当 $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(k) = [3(\frac{1}{2})^k - 2(\frac{1}{3})^k]\varepsilon(k)$

当 $|z| < \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $f(k) = [-3(\frac{1}{2})^k + 2(\frac{1}{3})^k]\varepsilon(-k-1)$

当 $\frac{1}{3} < |z| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(k) = -3(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(-k-1) - 2(\frac{1}{3})^k \varepsilon(k)$

7. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(j\omega) d\omega = 2\pi f(0) = 2\pi$

 $\leftrightarrow A\tau S_a^2(\frac{\omega\tau}{2})$

由题知, $A=1$, $\tau=2$.

$\therefore f(t) \leftrightarrow 2S_a^2(\omega)$

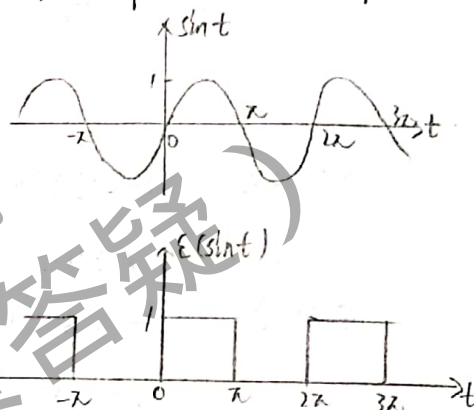
$F(0) = F(j\omega)|_{\omega=0} = 2S_a^2(0) = 2$

二. 选择题

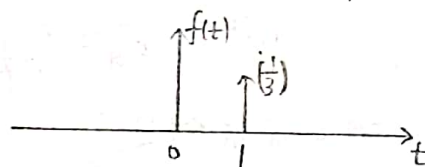
1-5. D A B B C

三. 画出下列各信号的时域波形.

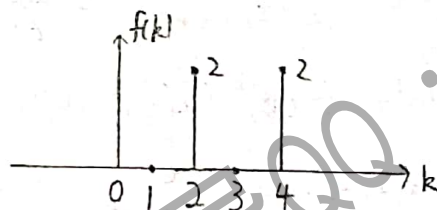
1.



2. $f(t) = \delta(3t-3) = \frac{1}{3}\delta(t-1)$



3.



4.

$F_0(s) = \frac{\pi(1-e^{-s})}{s^2+\pi^2} = \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} - \frac{\pi e^{-s}}{s^2+\pi^2}$

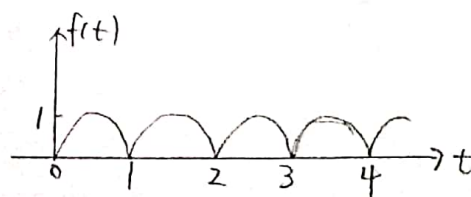
$\frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} \leftrightarrow \sin \pi t \varepsilon(t)$

$\frac{\pi e^{-s}}{s^2+\pi^2} \leftrightarrow \sin \pi(t-1) \varepsilon(t-1)$

$= \sin(\pi t - \pi) \varepsilon(t-1)$

$= -\sin \pi t \varepsilon(t-1)$

$\therefore f_0(t) = \sin(\pi t) [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$



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四. 计算下列卷积.

解: 1. 方法一: $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(z) f_2(t-z) dz$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2z} \varepsilon(z+3) \varepsilon(t-z-5) dz$$

$$= \int_{-3}^{t-5} e^{-2z} dz$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2z} \Big|_{-3}^{t-5}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2(t-5)} + \frac{1}{2} e^6\right) \varepsilon(t-2)$$

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

方法二. 用性质.

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t+3) * \varepsilon(t-5)$$

$$= e^6 e^{-2(t+3)} \varepsilon(t+3) * \varepsilon(t-5)$$

利用卷积时移特性:

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$\mathcal{F}\{f(t-t_1) * f_2(t-t_2)\} = \mathcal{F}\{f_1(t-t_1-t_2) * f_2(t)\}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}\{f_1(t) * f_2(t-t_1-t_2)\}$$

$$= \mathcal{F}\{f(t-t_1-t_2)\}$$

$$e^6 e^{-2(t+3)} \varepsilon(t+3) * \varepsilon(t-5) = e^6 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\text{由 } e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) \text{ 得}$$

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

$$\text{故原式} = \frac{1}{2} e^6 (1 - e^{-2(t-2)}) \varepsilon(t-2).$$

$$2. f_1(k) * f_2(k) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a^n \varepsilon(n) \cdot b^{k-n} \varepsilon(k-n)$$

$$= b^k \sum_{n=0}^k \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n \varepsilon(n) \varepsilon(k-n)$$

$$= b^k \sum_{n=0}^k \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^n$$

$$= \begin{cases} b^k \frac{1 - (\frac{a}{b})^{k+1}}{1 - \frac{a}{b}}, & a \neq b \\ b^k \sum_{n=0}^k 1, & a = b \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}}{b-a} \varepsilon(k), & a \neq b \\ b^k (k+1), & a = b \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}}{b-a} \varepsilon(k), & a \neq b \\ b^k (k+1), & a = b \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{b^{k+1} - a^{k+1}}{b-a} \varepsilon(k), & a \neq b \\ b^k (k+1), & a = b \end{cases}$$

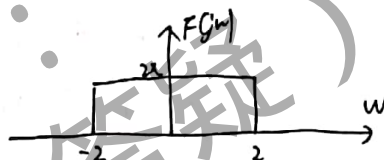
五. 解: (1) $f(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{t} = \frac{2 \sin 2t}{2t} = 2 S_a(2t)$

$$g_4(t) \leftrightarrow \varphi S_a(2\omega)$$

$$\varphi S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_4(\omega)$$

$$2 S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow \pi g_4(\omega)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi g_4(\omega)$$



(2) $y_1(t) = f(t) \cdot s(t)$

$$s(t) = \cos 3t \leftrightarrow S(j\omega) = \pi [\delta(\omega+3) + \delta(\omega-3)]$$

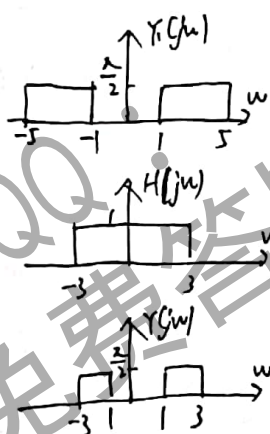
$$Y_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(j\omega) * S(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi g_4(\omega) * \pi [\delta(\omega+3) + \delta(\omega-3)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [g_4(\omega+3) + g_4(\omega-3)]$$

(3) $Y(j\omega) = Y_1(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [g_4(\omega+3) + g_4(\omega-3)]$$



(4) $Y(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{2} g_2(\omega+2) + \frac{\pi}{2} g_2(\omega-2)$

$$g_2(t) \leftrightarrow 2 S_a(\omega)$$

$$2 S_a(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_2(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} S_a(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} g_2(\omega)$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \frac{1}{2} S_a(t) \cdot e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} S_a(t) e^{2t}$$

$$= S_a(t) \cdot \left(\frac{e^{-2t} + e^{2t}}{2}\right)$$

$$= S_a(t) \cdot \cos(2t)$$



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六. 解: (1) $H(s) = A \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+1)}$

$$H(0) = \frac{4A}{2} = 2$$

$$\therefore A = 1$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{s+4}{s^2+3s+2}$$

$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{3}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{s+1}$$

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

$$(3) y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f'(t) + 4f(t)$$

$$(4) \text{特征方程 } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} y_x(0-) = y(0-) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ y'_x(0-) = y'(0-) = -2C_1 - C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -2 \\ C_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$(5) Y_f(s) = H(s) \cdot F(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} = \frac{k_1}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+1}$$

$$k_{11} = (s+2)^2 Y_f(s) \Big|_{s=-2} = -2$$

$$k_{12} = (s+2)^2 \frac{dY_f(s)}{ds} \Big|_{s=-2} = -3$$

$$k_3 = (s+1) Y_f(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = 3$$

$$\therefore Y_f(s) = \frac{-2}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{-3}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+1}$$

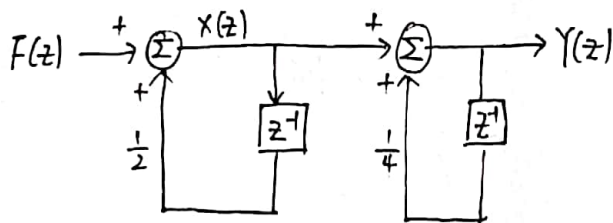
$$y_f(t) = (-2te^{-2t} - 3e^{-2t} + 3e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$(6) y(t) = y_x(t) + 2y_f(t-1)$$

$$= (-2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) + [-4(t-1)e^{-2(t-1)} - 6e^{-2(t-1)} + 6e^{-(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1)$$



七. 解: (1) z域框图.



左加法器: $X(z) = \frac{1}{2} z^{-1} X(z) + F(z)$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}) X(z) = F(z)$$

右加法器: $Y(z) = \frac{1}{4} z^{-1} Y(z) + X(z)$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}) Y(z) = X(z)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1}} X(z)$$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1})} = \frac{z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{4})(z - \frac{1}{2})}$$

(2) $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$ 系统稳定.

$$(3) H(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{4})(z - \frac{1}{2})} = \frac{-z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{2z}{z - \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$h(k) = (-\frac{1}{4})^k + 2(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(4) G(z) = H(z) \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2}{(z - \frac{1}{4})(z - \frac{1}{2})} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} + \frac{-2z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{8}{3}z}{z-1}$$

$$g(k) = (\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{4})^k - 2(\frac{1}{2})^k + \frac{8}{3}) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(5) H(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \frac{1}{4} z^{-1})(1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1})} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{4} z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8} z^{-2}}$$

$$y(k) - \frac{3}{4} y(k-1) + \frac{1}{8} y(k-2) = f(k)$$

2019年10月23日.

刘港国



扫描全能王 创建

2009年

一. 填空题

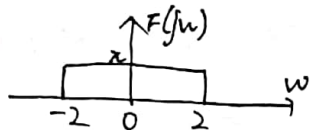
1. 是 20

$$2. f(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{t} = \frac{2\sin 2t}{2t} = 2S_a(2t)$$

$$g_4(t) \leftrightarrow 4S_a(2\omega)$$

$$4S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_4(\omega)$$

$$2S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow \pi g_4(\omega)$$



$$W_m = 2$$

$$W_s = 2W_m = 4$$

$$T_s = \frac{2\pi}{W_s} = \frac{2\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} s$$

$$f(t) * f(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) \cdot F(j\omega) = (F(j\omega))^2$$

$$f_s = \frac{1}{T_s} = \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

$$3. y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 8y(t) = f'(t)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} y''(t) & \delta(t) & y''(t) \quad \delta(t) \\ 6y'(t) & & y'(t) \quad \downarrow \quad \varepsilon(t) \\ 8y(t) & & y(t) \end{array}$$

$$\therefore y'(0+) = y'(0-) + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$y(0+) = y(0-) = 0$$

$$4. A(z) = z^2 + 0.5z + (k+1)$$

根据朱里准则

$$A(1) = 2.5 + k > 0 \quad k > -2.5$$

$$A(-1) = 1.5 + k > 0 \quad k > -1.5$$

$$a_2 = 1 > |a_0| = |k+1| \quad -2 < k < 0$$

$$\therefore -1.5 < k < 0$$

$$5. f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} = 1$$

$\because z=2$ 在单位圆外, 故 $f(\infty)$ 不存在

$$6. |z| > 2, |z| < 1, 1 < |z| < 2$$

$$7. t \varepsilon(t) * \delta(2t-2)$$

$$= t \varepsilon(t) * \frac{1}{2} \delta(t-1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (t-1) \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$8. f_1(k) = \{1, 2, 3\} \quad f_2(k) = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 6 & 6 & 5 & 3 \\ \uparrow \end{array}$$

$$f(0)=1 \quad f(1)=3 \quad f(2)=6$$

= 选择

$$1. \text{方法一: } \varepsilon(k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta(k-j)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta[(k-2)-j] = \varepsilon(k-2)$$

$$\text{方法二: } \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta[k-2-j] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta[k-(2+j)]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{令 } 2+j=n}{=} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \delta[k-n]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & k=0 \\ 0 & k=1 \\ 1 & k=2 \\ 1 & k=3 \\ \vdots & \\ 1 & k=n \end{cases}$$

$$= \varepsilon(k-2)$$



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2. A. $f(t) = \sin^2(6t)$

$$\sin(6t) \leftrightarrow j\pi [\delta(\omega+6) - \delta(\omega-6)]$$

时域相乘，频域卷积。

卷积后， $\omega_m = 12 > 8$ ，故会幅度失真。

B. $f(t) = \cos(6t) + \cos 2t$

$\omega_m = 6$ ，不产生失真。

C. $\sin(2t) \leftrightarrow j\pi [\delta(\omega+2) - \delta(\omega-2)]$

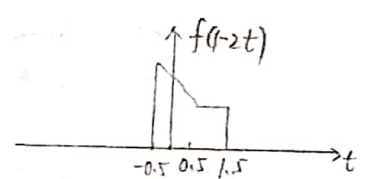
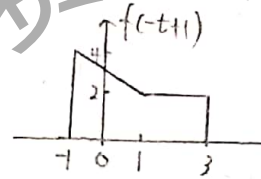
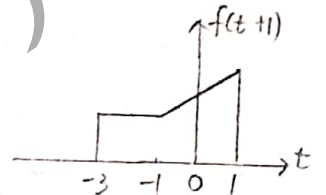
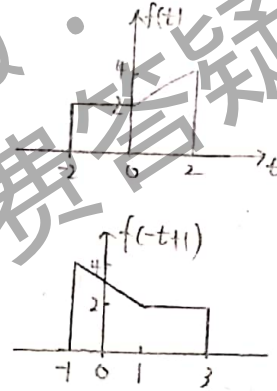
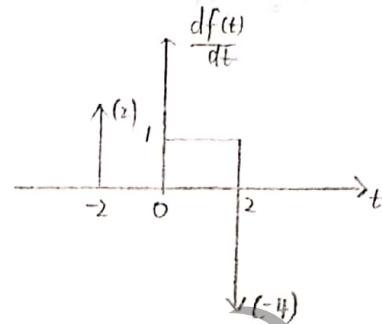
$$\cos(6t) \leftrightarrow \pi [\delta(\omega+6) + \delta(\omega-6)]$$

$\omega_m = 8 > 6$ ，故会相位失真。

D. 同理。

三. 按要求画波形。

1.



2. 解: $\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT)$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \delta_T(t) e^{j\omega n T} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} \delta(t) e^{j\omega n T} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} e^{j\omega n T} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{T}$$

$$\text{故 } F(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

$$= \Omega \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

本题需要记住的傅里叶变换对:

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT) \leftrightarrow \Omega \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

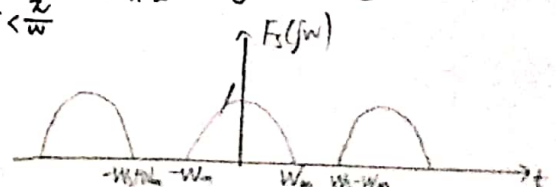
$$f_s(t) = f(t) \delta_T(t)$$

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot F(j\omega) * F_T(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot F(j\omega) * \frac{2\pi}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(\omega - n\Omega)$$

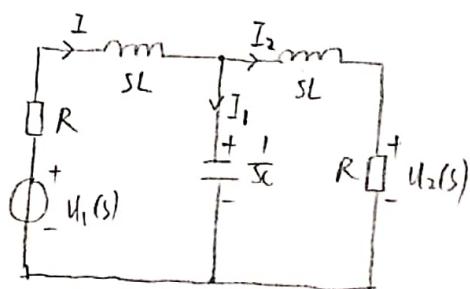
$$= \frac{1}{T} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F[j(\omega - n\Omega)]$$

$$\because T < \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$



扫描全能王 创建

四. 解: S域零状态电路.



由 KVL, KCL 得

$$\begin{cases} U_1(s) = IR + ISL + I_1 \cdot \frac{1}{sC} \\ I = I_1 + I_2 \\ \frac{1}{sC} I_1 = I_2 SL + U_2(s) \\ U_2(s) = I_2 R \end{cases}$$

解得: $U_1 = U_2 [C(1+s)(s^2 + 2s + 2)]$

故 $H(s) = \frac{U_2(s)}{U_1(s)} = \frac{1}{[(s+1)^2 + 1](1+s)}$

$$H(s) = \frac{k_{11}}{s+1-j} + \frac{k_{12}}{s+1+j} + \frac{k_3}{s+1}$$

$$k_{11} = -\frac{1}{2} \quad k_{12} = k_{11}^* = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_3 = 1$$

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

$$h(t) = (-\frac{1}{2}e^{(1+j)t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{(1-j)t} + e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

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

$$= -e^{-t}(\cos t - 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= -e^{-t}\cos t \varepsilon(t) + e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

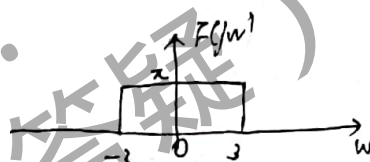
五. 解: (1) $f(t) = \frac{\sin 3t}{t} = \frac{3\sin 3t}{3t} = 3S_a(3t)$

$$g_6(t) \leftrightarrow 6S_a(3\omega)$$

$$6S_a(3t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_6(\omega)$$

$$3S_a(3t) \leftrightarrow \pi g_6(\omega)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \pi g_6(\omega)$$

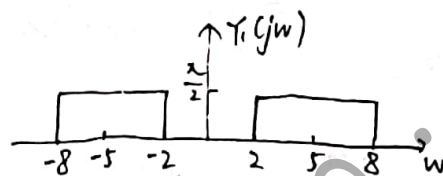


(2) $s(t) = \cos 5t \leftrightarrow S(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega+5) + \delta(\omega-5)]$

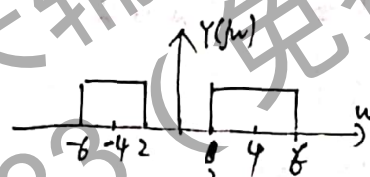
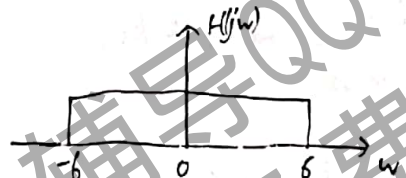
$$Y_1(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [F(j\omega) * S(j\omega)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi g_6(\omega) * \pi [\delta(\omega+5) + \delta(\omega-5)]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [g_6(\omega+5) + g_6(\omega-5)]$$



(3)



$$Y(j\omega) = Y_1(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} g_4(\omega+4) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{2} g_4(\omega-4) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

(4) $g_4(t) \leftrightarrow 4S_a(2\omega)$

$$4S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi g_4(\omega)$$

$$S_a(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} g_4(\omega)$$

$$y(t) = S_a(2t) e^{-j4t} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + S_a(2t) e^{j4t} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

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

$$= 2S_a(2t) \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - 4t)$$

$$= 2S_a(2t) \sin(4t)$$



六. 解: (1) $H(s) = H_1(s) - H_2(s) = \frac{4}{s+2} - \frac{3}{s+3} = \frac{s+6}{s^2+5s+6}$

(2) $h(t) = (4e^{-2t} - 3e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$

(3) $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 7f'(t) + 18f(t)$

特征方程 $r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = -2, r_2 = -3$

$\therefore y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

$\begin{cases} y_x(0-) = y(0-) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ y'_x(0-) = y'(0-) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 4 \\ C_2 = -3 \end{cases}$

$\therefore y_x(t) = (4e^{-2t} - 3e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$

(4) $Y_f(s) = H(s) \cdot F(s) = \frac{s+6}{s^2+5s+6} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$
 $= \frac{s+6}{(s+2)(s+3)s} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-2}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+1}$

$y_f(t) = (1 - 2e^{-2t} + e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$

(5) $y(t) = y_x(t) + 3y_f(t-2)$

$= (4e^{-2t} - 3e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t) + (3 - 6e^{-2(t-2)} + 3e^{-3(t-2)})\varepsilon(t-2)$

七. 解: (1) 零点 $z=0, z=2$. 极点 $z=-\frac{1}{2}, z=\frac{1}{4}$

$H(z) = A \frac{z(z-2)}{(z+\frac{1}{2})(z-\frac{1}{4})}$

$H(1) = A \cdot \frac{-1}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4}} = -\frac{8}{9}A = -\frac{8}{9}$

$A = 1$

$\therefore H(z) = \frac{z(z-2)}{(z+\frac{1}{2})(z-\frac{1}{4})}$

(2) $H(e^{j0}) = \frac{e^{j0}(e^{j0}-2)}{(e^{j0}+\frac{1}{2})(e^{j0}-\frac{1}{4})}$

(3) $H(z) = \frac{z(z-2)}{(z+\frac{1}{2})(z-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{\frac{10}{3}z}{z+\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{-\frac{7}{3}z}{z-\frac{1}{4}}$

$h(k) = (\frac{10}{3}(-\frac{1}{2})^k - \frac{7}{3}(\frac{1}{4})^k)\varepsilon(k)$

(4) $H(z) = \frac{z^2-2z}{z^2+\frac{1}{4}z-\frac{1}{8}} = \frac{1-2z^{-1}}{1+\frac{1}{4}z^{-1}-\frac{1}{8}z^{-2}}$

$y(k) + \frac{1}{4}y(k-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(k-2) = f(k) - 2f(k-1)$

(5) 系统对于分量 $f_1(k)=1$ 的稳态响应.

$\theta=0 \quad H(e^{j0}) = -\frac{8}{9}$

$\therefore |H(e^{j0})| = \frac{8}{9} \quad \varphi(\theta) = \varphi(0) = 0$
 $\therefore y_{s1}(k) = 1 \times (\frac{8}{9}) = \frac{8}{9}$

系统对于分量 $f_2(k)=2\sin(\frac{\pi}{6}k)$ 的稳态响应.

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$H(e^{j\theta})|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}(e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}-2)}{(e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}+\frac{1}{2})(e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}-\frac{1}{4})}$
 $= \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+j\frac{1}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+j\frac{1}{2}-2)}{(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+j\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2})(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}+j\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{4})}$
 $= \frac{2(\sqrt{3}+j)(\sqrt{3}-4+j)}{(\sqrt{3}+1+j)(2\sqrt{3}-1+2j)}$
 $= \frac{2(3-4\sqrt{3}+j\sqrt{3}-4+j)}{6-\sqrt{3}+2\sqrt{3}j+2\sqrt{3}-1+2j+2\sqrt{3}j-j-2}$
 $= \frac{4-8\sqrt{3}+(4\sqrt{3}-8)j}{3+\sqrt{3}+(4\sqrt{3}+1)j}$
 $= \frac{-9.856-1.072j}{4.732+7.928j}$
 $= \frac{(-9.856-1.072j)(4.732-7.928j)}{(4.732+7.928j)(4.732-7.928j)}$
 $= \frac{-55.138+73.062j}{85.245}$
 $= -0.647 + 0.857j$

$|H(e^{j0})| = \sqrt{0.647^2 + 0.857^2} = \sqrt{1.153} = 1.074$

$\varphi(\theta) = \arctan \frac{0.857}{-0.647} = \arctan(-1.324)$
 $\approx -53^\circ \quad (\sin 53^\circ = \frac{4}{5}, \cos 53^\circ = \frac{3}{5}, \tan 53^\circ = \frac{4}{3})$

$\therefore y_{s2}(k) = 2 \cdot |H(e^{j0})| \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}k - 53^\circ) = 2.14 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}k - 53^\circ)$

$\therefore y_{ss}(k) = y_{s1}(k) + y_{s2}(k)$

$= \frac{8}{9} + 2.14 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}k - 53^\circ)$

2019年10月25日
刘港国



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