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9.6 解:  $\because x(t)$  绝对可积, 则  $x(t)$  的拉氏变换 ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴

(a) 时域有限信号 ROC 为整个  $s$  平面, 故  $x(t)$  不可能为有限持续期的。

(b) 由于 ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴, 则 ROC 必然为  $\sigma = 2$  的左侧, 则  $x(t)$  是一个左边信号。

(c)  $x(t)$  不可能是右边的。右边信号 ROC 为最右侧极点之右, 但  $\sigma = 2$  之右不包含  $j\omega$  轴, 故不可能为右边。

(d) 可能为双边信号, ROC 为包含  $j\omega$  轴的带状区域即可。

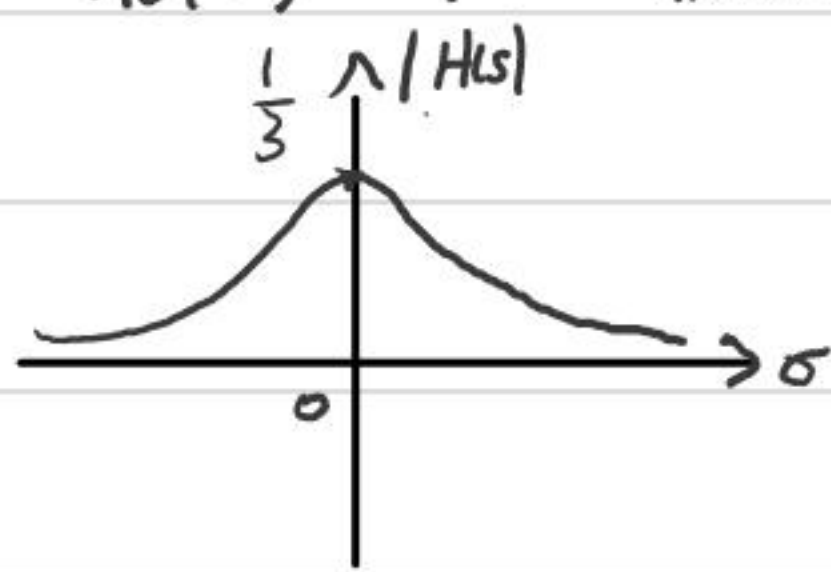
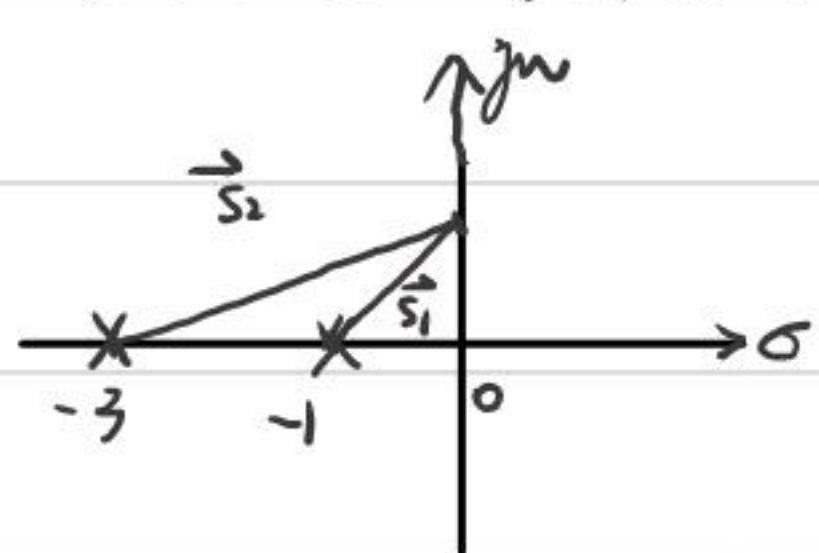
9.8 解:  $x(t) \xrightarrow{L} X(s)$        $g(t) = e^{2t} x(t) \xrightarrow{L} X(s-2)$

$\because X(s)$  有极点  $s = -1$  和  $s = -3$  则  $X(s-2)$  有极点  $s = 1$  和  $s = -1$

$\therefore g(t)$  的 F 变换  $G(j\omega)$  收敛, 则 ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴

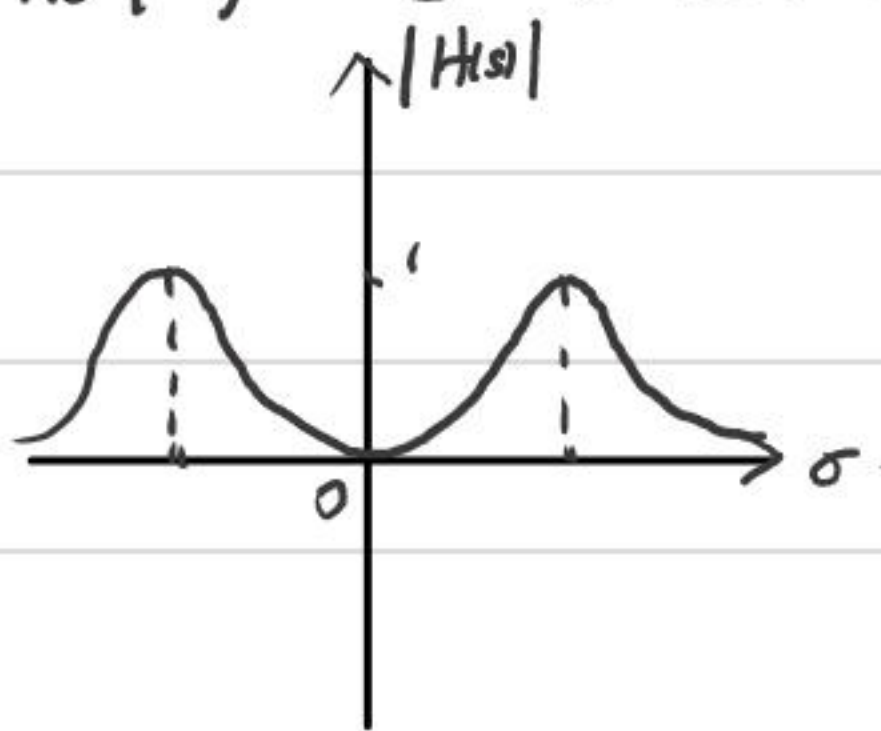
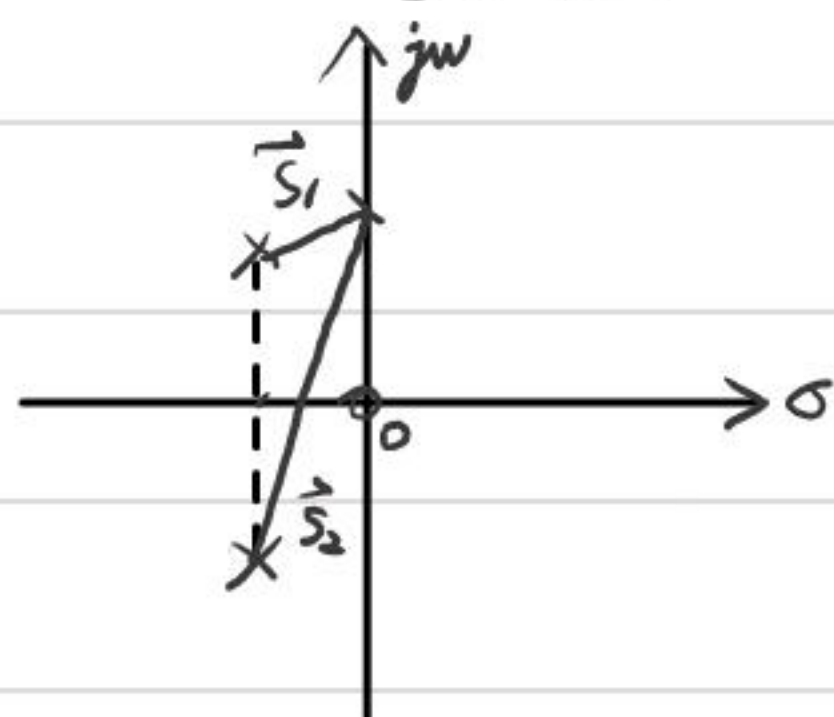
$\therefore x(t)$  是双边信号。

9.10 (a)  $H_1(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+3)}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$  极点为  $s = -1$  和  $s = -3$



近似为低通

(b)  $H_2(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + s + 1}$        $\text{Re}\{s\} > -\frac{1}{2}$  极点为  $s = -\frac{1}{2} \pm j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  零点为  $s = 0$

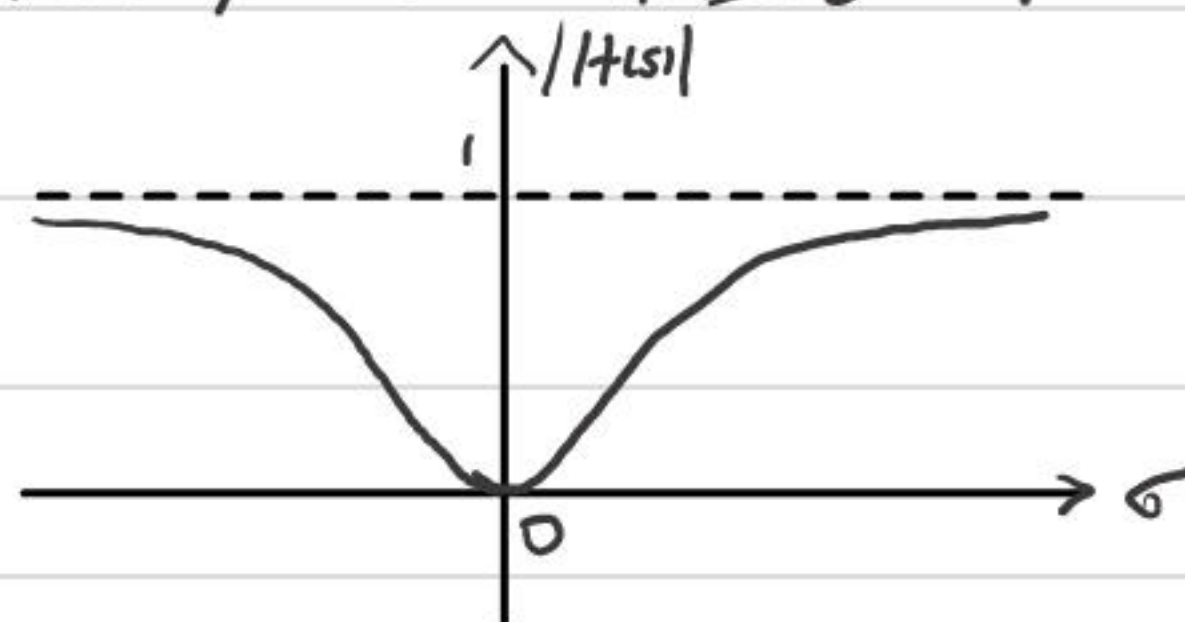
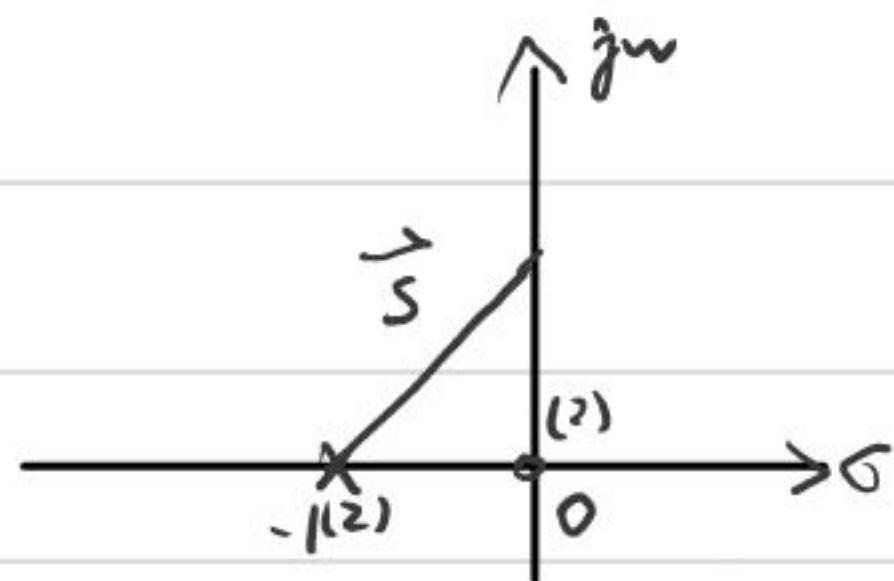


近似为带通



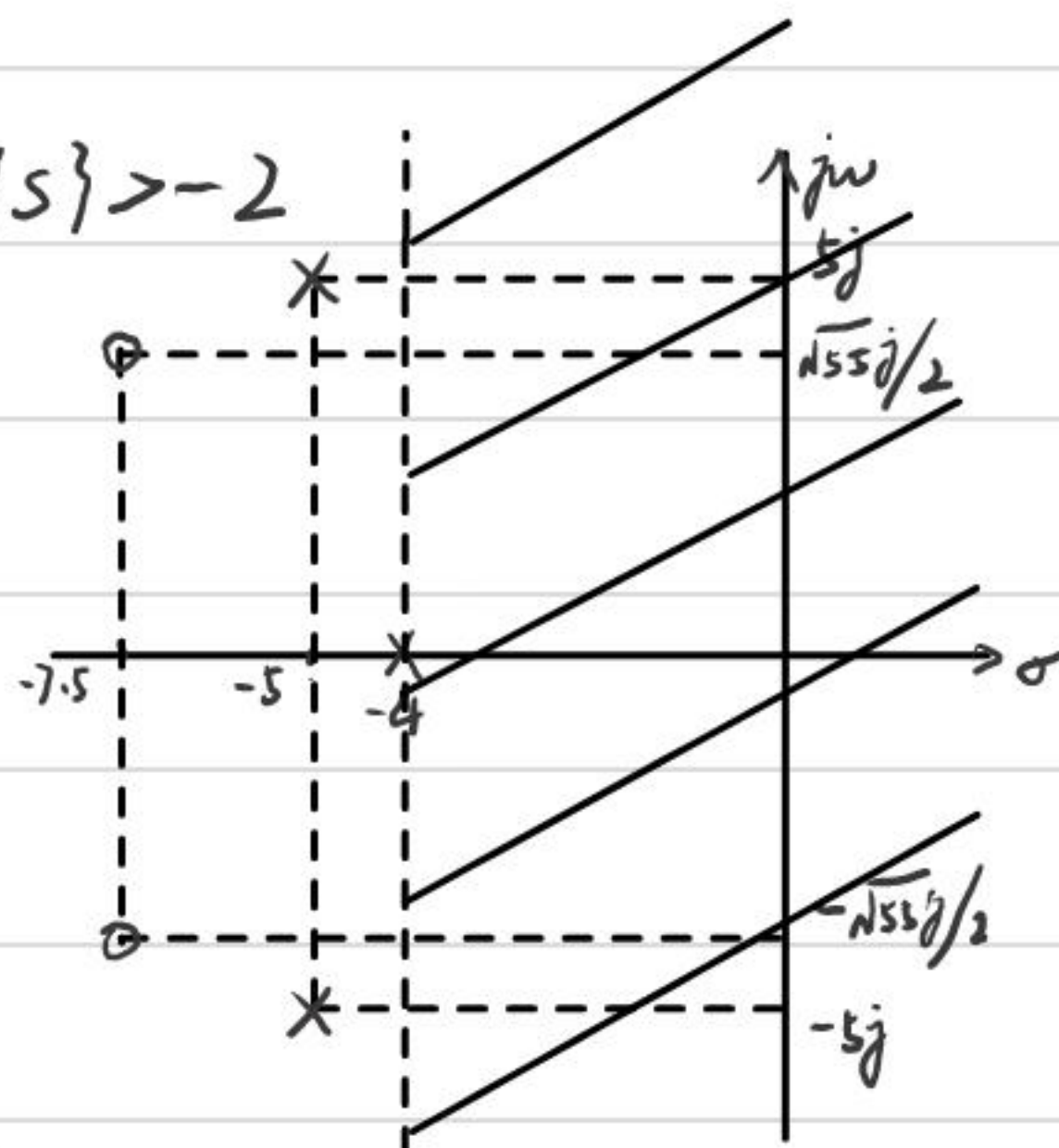
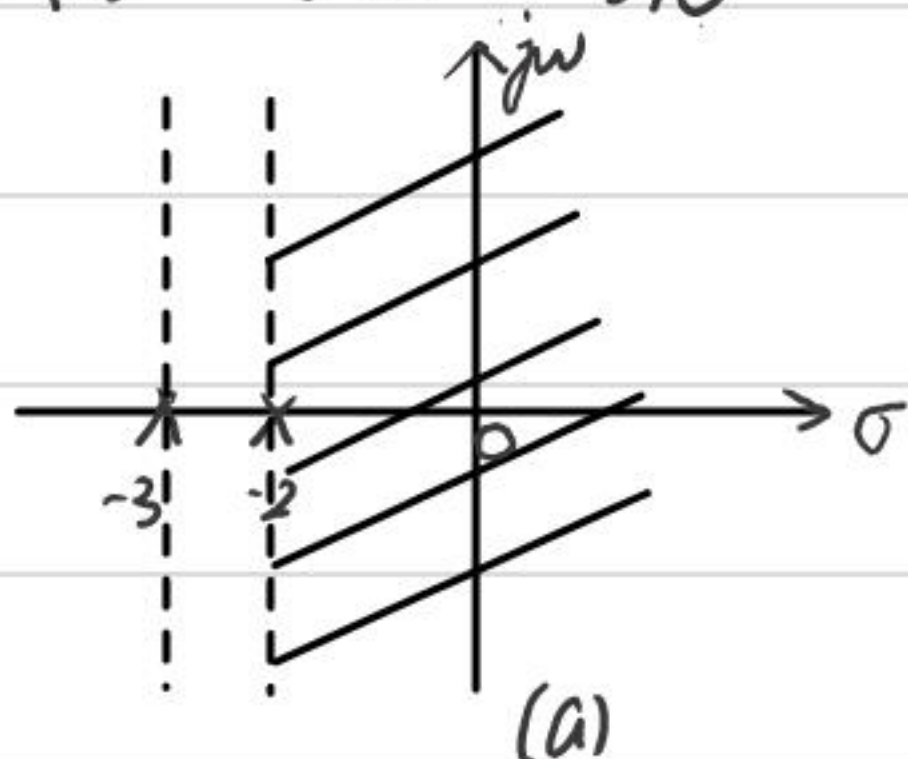
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(c)  $H(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 1}$   $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$  极点  $s = -1^{(2)}$  零点  $s = 0^{(2)}$



近似为高通

9.21 (a)  $X(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3}$   $\text{ROC: } \text{Re}\{s\} > -2$



(b)  $x(t) = e^{-4t} u(t) + e^{-5t} \sin 5t u(t)$

$$= e^{-4t} u(t) + e^{-5t} \frac{1}{2j} (e^{5jt} - e^{-5jt}) u(t)$$

$$= e^{-4t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2j} e^{-(5-j5)t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2j} e^{-(5+j5)t} u(t)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{s+5-j5} + \frac{1}{2j} \frac{1}{s+5+j5}$$

$\text{ROC: } \sigma > -4$

$$= \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{5}{(s+5)^2 + 25}$$

零点:  $s = -7.5 \pm \frac{\sqrt{55}}{2} j$

$$= \frac{s^2 + 15s + 70}{s^3 + 14s^2 + 90s + 200}$$

极点:  $s = -4$  和  $s = -5 \pm 5j$

(c)  $x(t) = e^{2t} u(-t) + e^{3t} u(-t)$   $X(s) = -\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-3} = -\frac{5-2s}{s^2-5s+6}$

极点:  $s = 2$  和  $s = 3$  零点:  $s = \frac{5}{2}$   $\text{ROC: } \sigma < 2$

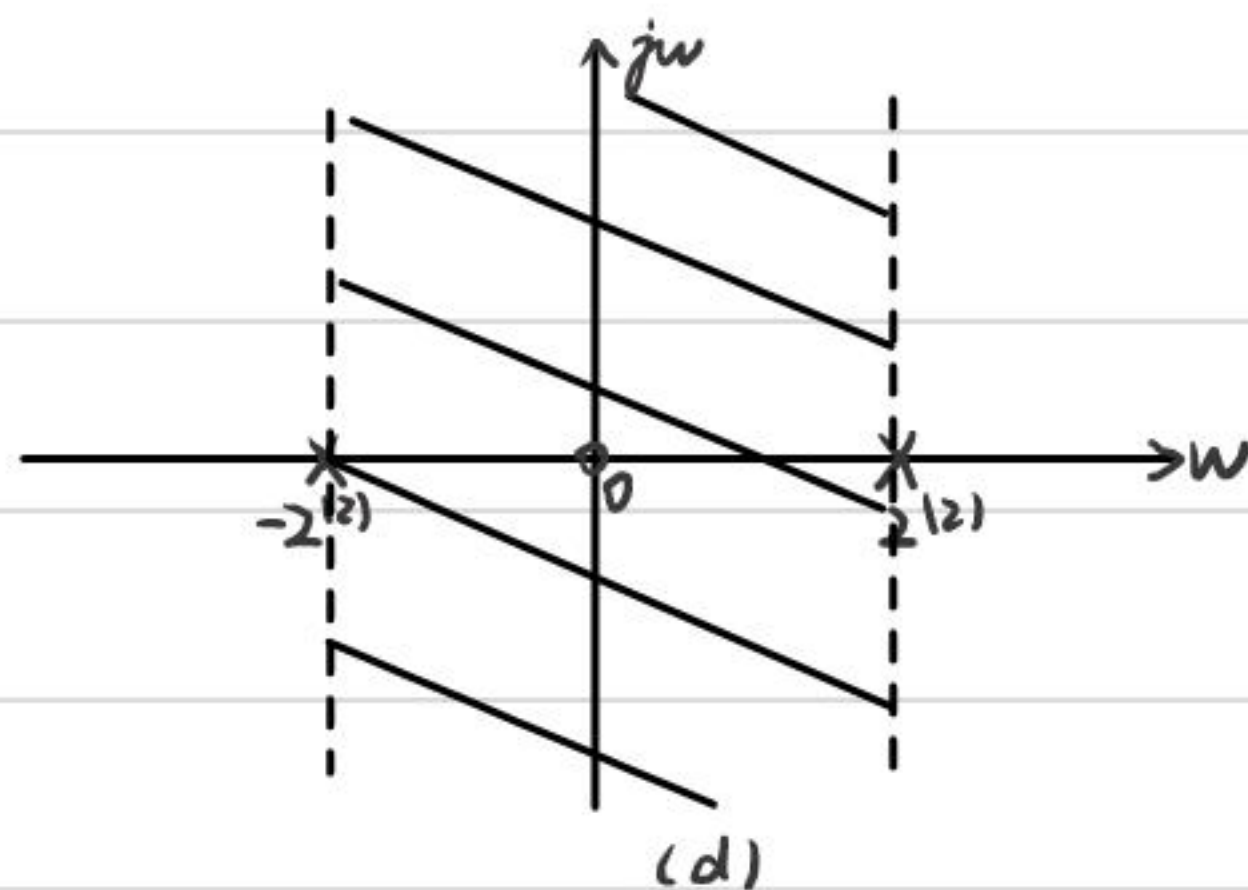
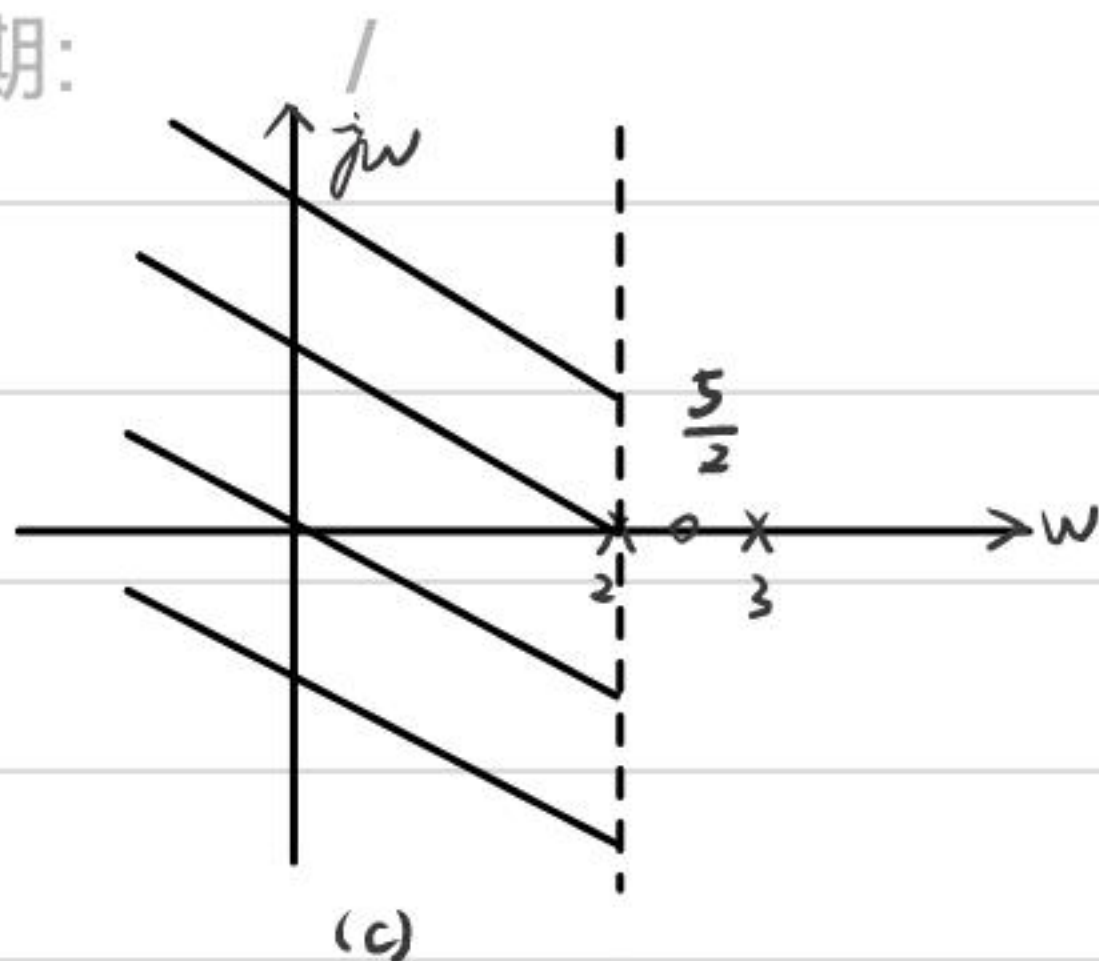
(d)  $x(t) = te^{-2t} u(t) + te^{2t} u(-t)$  由微分性质

$$X(s) = \left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)' - \left(\frac{1}{s-2}\right)' = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} - \frac{1}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{-8s}{(s^2-4)^2}$$

$\text{ROC: } -2 < \sigma < 2$

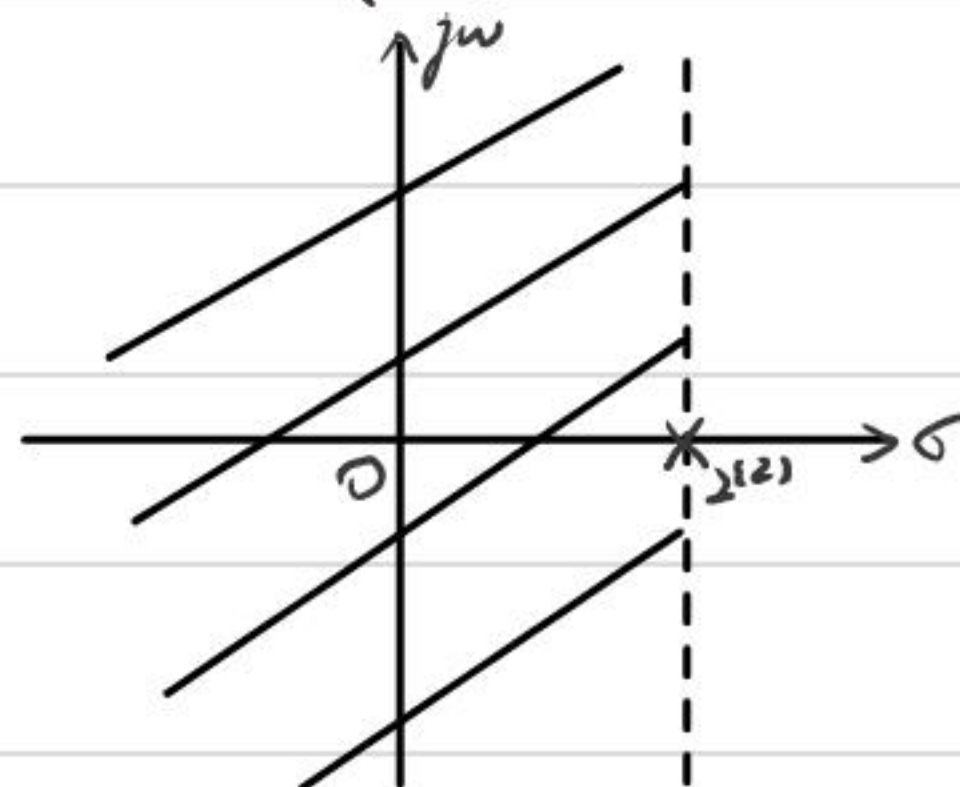
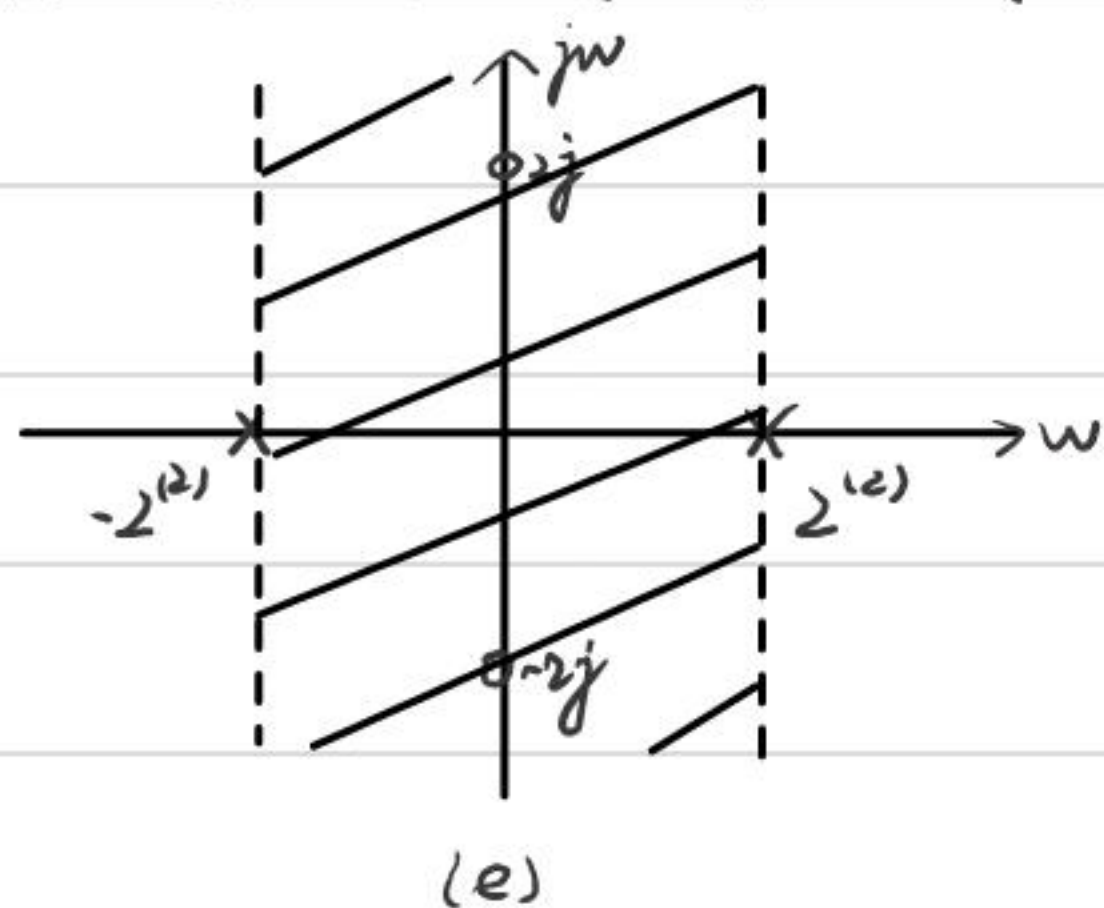


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(e)  $x(t) = te^{-2t}u(t) - te^{2t}u(-t)$  由微分性质

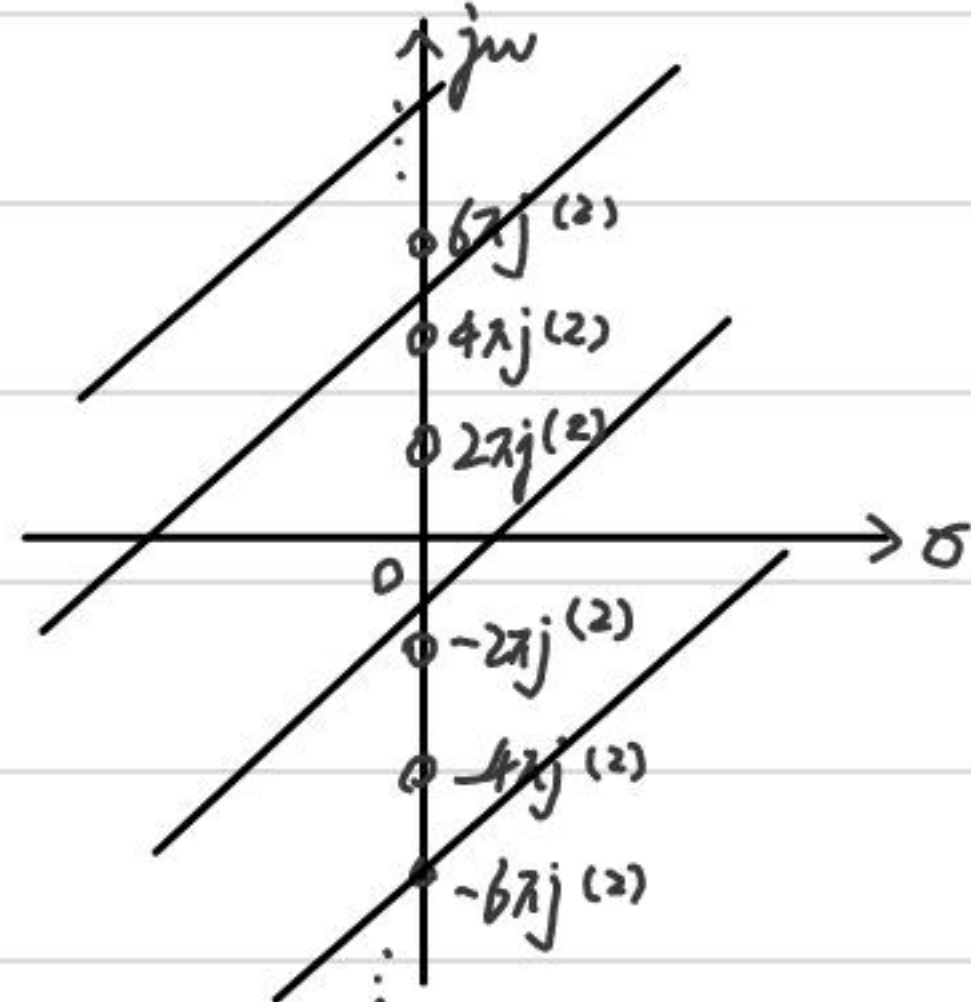
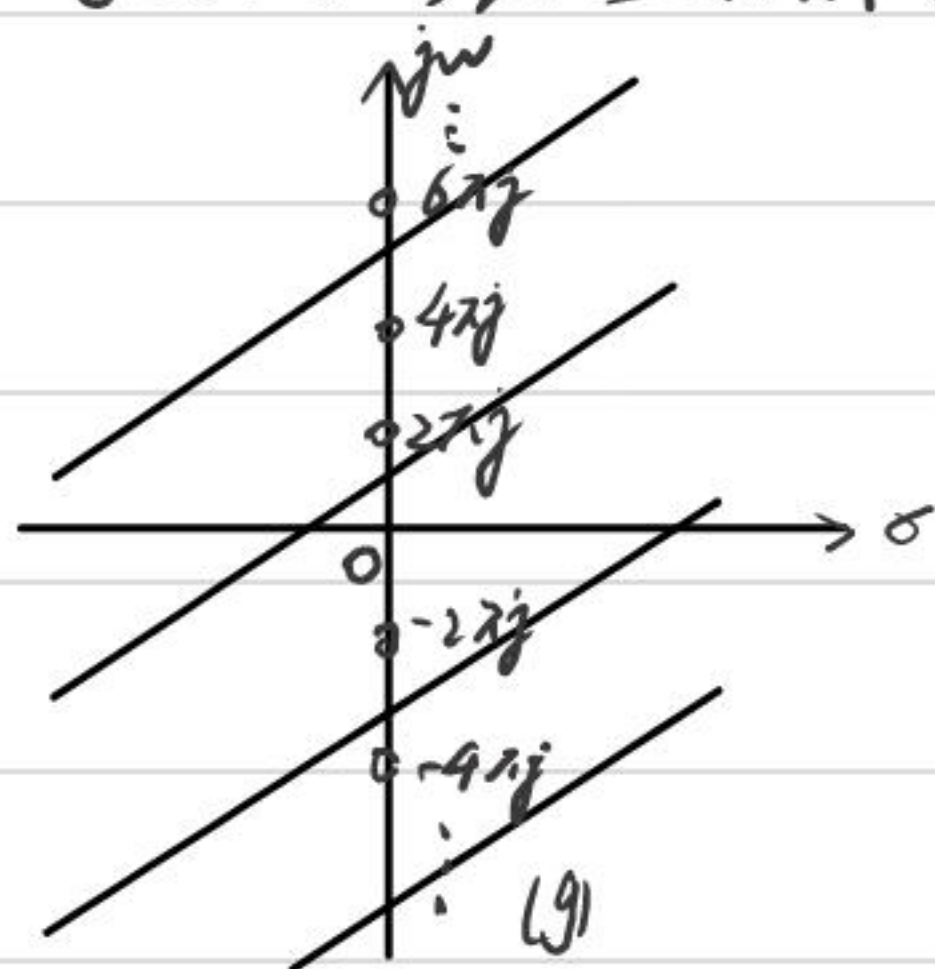
$$X(s) = \left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{1}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{2s^2+8}{(s^2-4)^2} \quad \text{ROC: } -2 < \sigma < 2$$



(f)  $x(t) = -te^{2t}u(-t) \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{1}{(s-2)^2} \quad \text{ROC: } \sigma < 2$

(g)  $x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} = u(t) - u(t-1) \quad X(s) = \frac{1}{s} - e^{-s} \frac{1}{s} = (1 - e^{-s}) \frac{1}{s}$

$s=0$  处有极点相消 仍在  $jw$  上有无穷多零点



(h)  $x(t) = t(u(t) - u(t-1)) + (2-t)(u(t-1) - u(t-2))$   
 $= tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2)$



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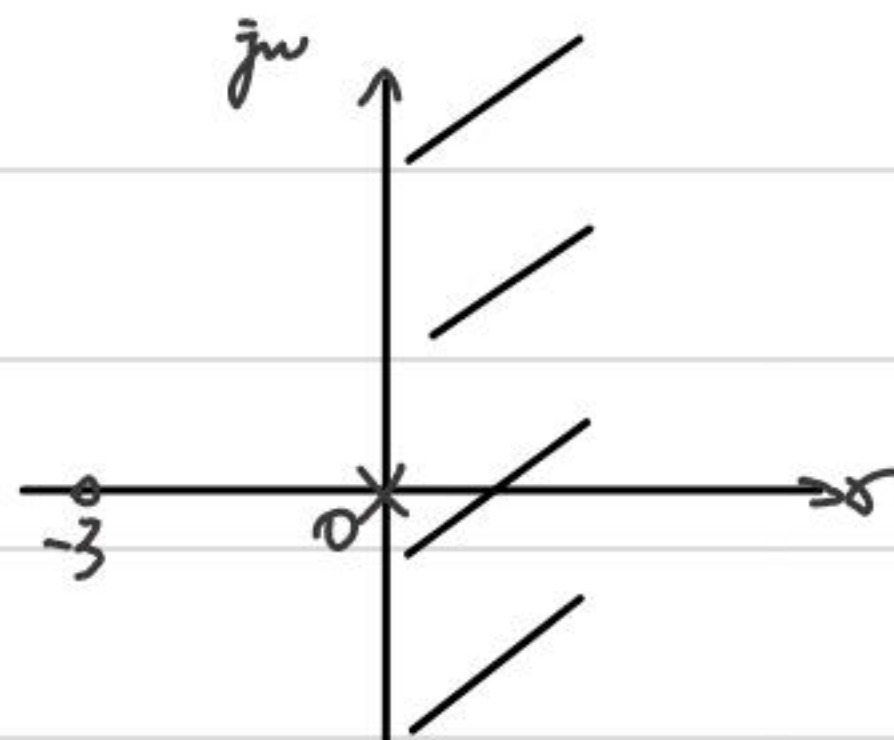
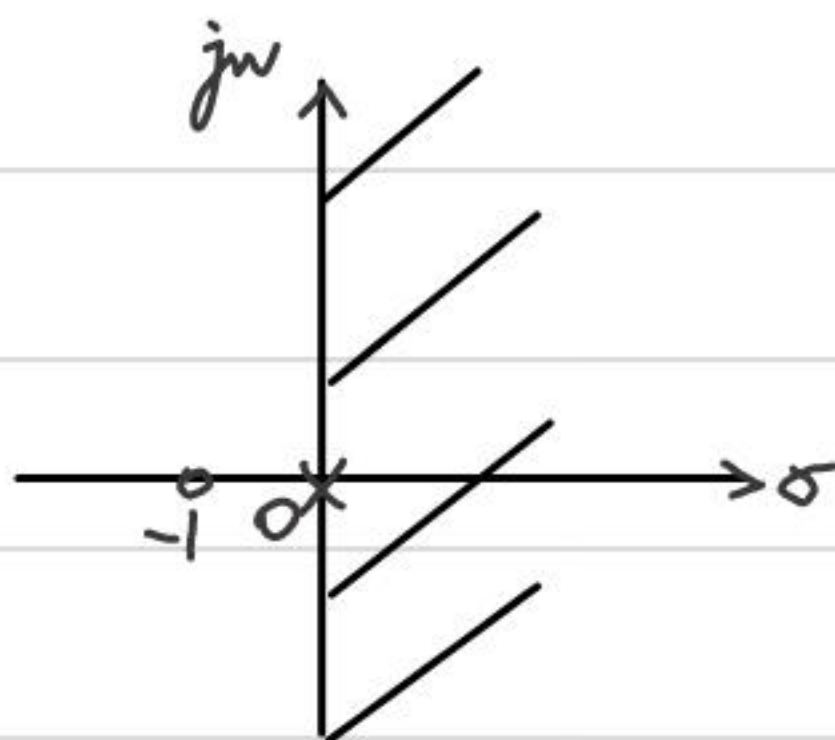
由微分性质  $t u(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} \frac{1}{s^2}$  则  $X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - 2e^{-s} \frac{1}{s^2} + e^{-2s} \frac{1}{s^2}$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - e^{-s} + e^{-2s}) \quad s=0 \text{ 处零极点相消}$$

$s = 2\pi nj$  为零点且均为二阶

(i)  $x(t) = \delta(t) + u(t) \quad X(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{s+1}{s} \quad \sigma > 0$

(j)  $x(t) = \delta(3t) + u(3t) \quad X(s) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3s} = \frac{s+3}{3s} \quad \sigma > 0$



9.14 解:  $x(t)$  为实偶  $\Rightarrow X(s) = X^*(s^*) \quad X(s)$  的极点共轭成对出现.

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad \text{则} \quad s_2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{又: } x(t) \text{ 为偶信号} \Rightarrow X(s) = X(-s) \Rightarrow s_3 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad s_4 = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } X(s) = \frac{A}{(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s - \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \Big|_{s=0} = X(0) = 4 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(s^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}s + \frac{1}{4})(s^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}s + \frac{1}{4})} \quad \text{由 } s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 \text{ 实部比较得}$$

$$\text{当 } s=0 \text{ 在 ROC 中时} \quad \text{ROC 为 } -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} < \sigma < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}.$$

9.23 解: 1.  $x(t)e^{3t}$  绝对可积  $\Rightarrow X(s+3)$  的零极点图 ROC 包含  $jw$  轴

对于图1. ROC 为  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

对于图2. ROC 为  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$



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对于图3. ROC为  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$  对于图4. ROC为  $s$  平面.

2.  $x(t) * (e^{-3t} u(t))$  绝对可积  $\Rightarrow X(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s+3}$  in ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴

且 ROC 应包含  $\text{ROC}(x) \cap \{\sigma | \sigma > -3\}$  即  $R \cap \{\sigma | \sigma > -3\}$  包含  $j\omega$  轴

对图(1) ROC:  $-2 < \text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

对图2:  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$

对图3: ROC:  $\text{Re}\{s\} < 2$

对图4: ROC为  $s$  平面

3.  $x(t) = 0 \quad t > 1$ . 则  $x(t)$  为左边信号. ROC为最左边极点之左

图1:  $\text{Re}\{s\} < -2$

图2:  $\text{Re}\{s\} < -2$

图3:  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

图4:  $s$  平面

4.  $x(t) = 0 \quad t < -1$ . 则  $x(t)$  为右边信号. ROC为最右边极点之右

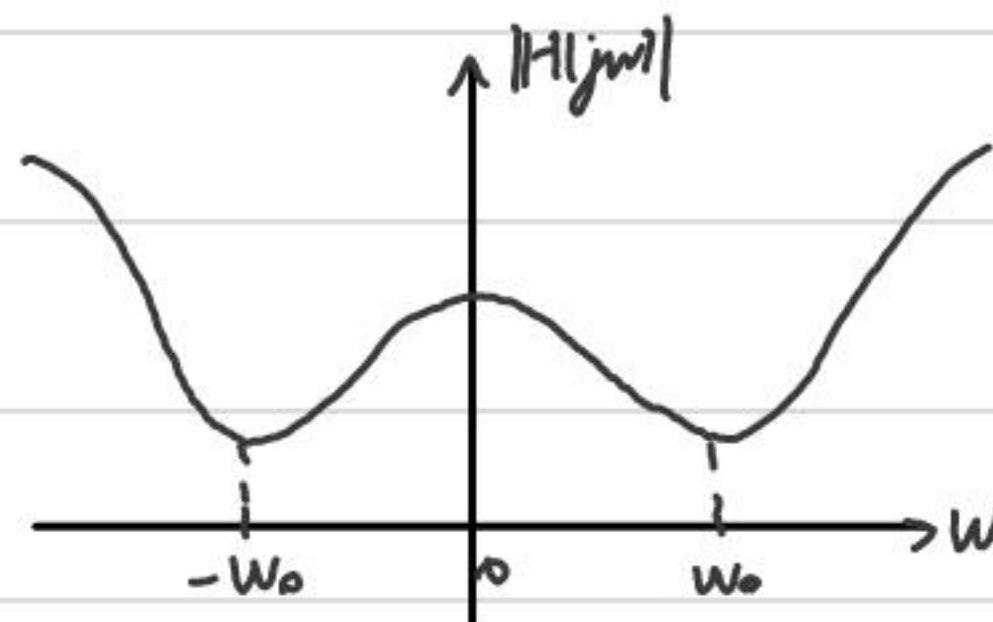
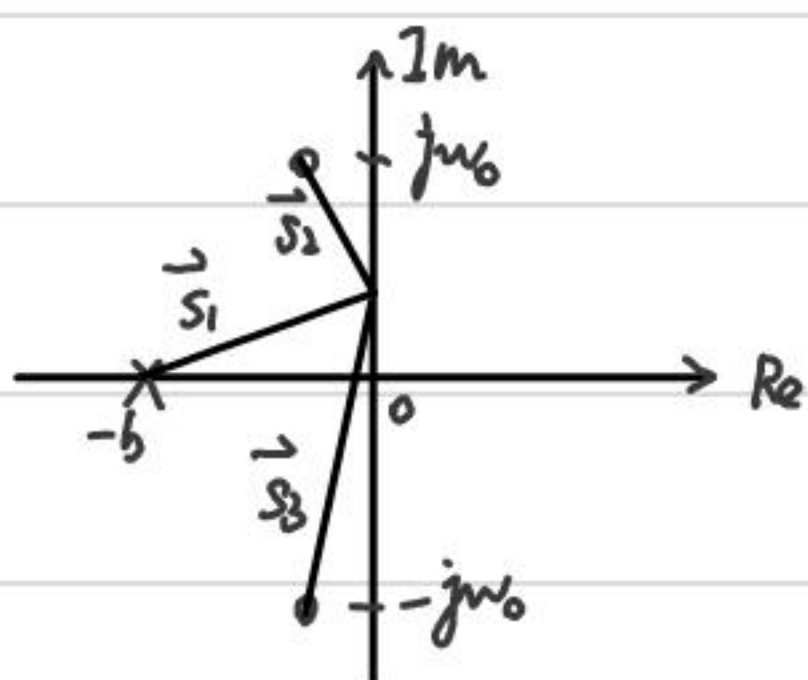
图1:  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

图2:  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -2$

图3:  $\text{Re}\{s\} > 2$

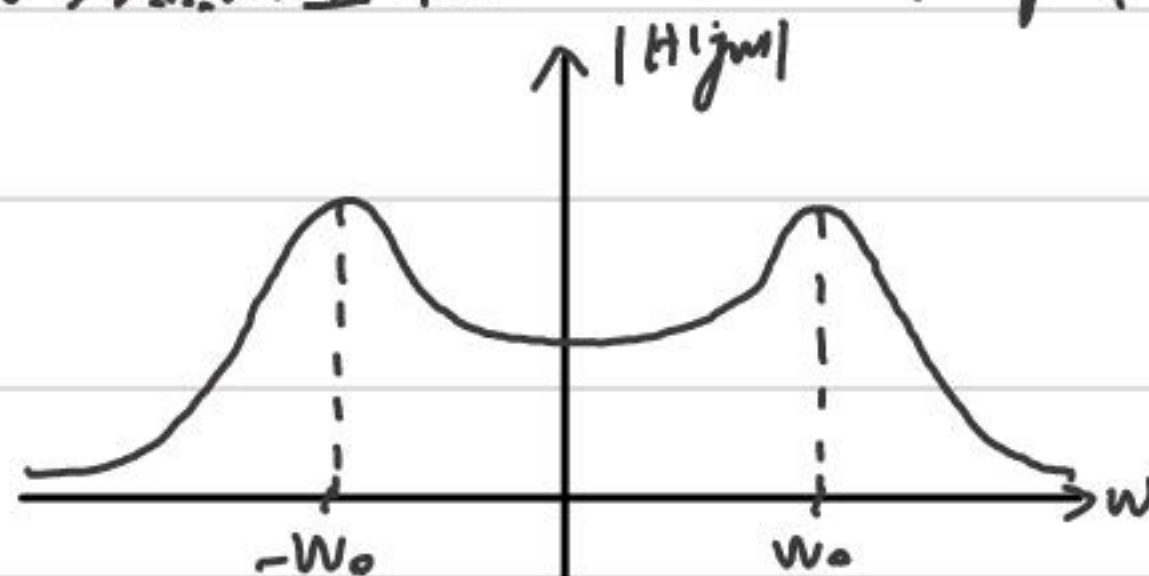
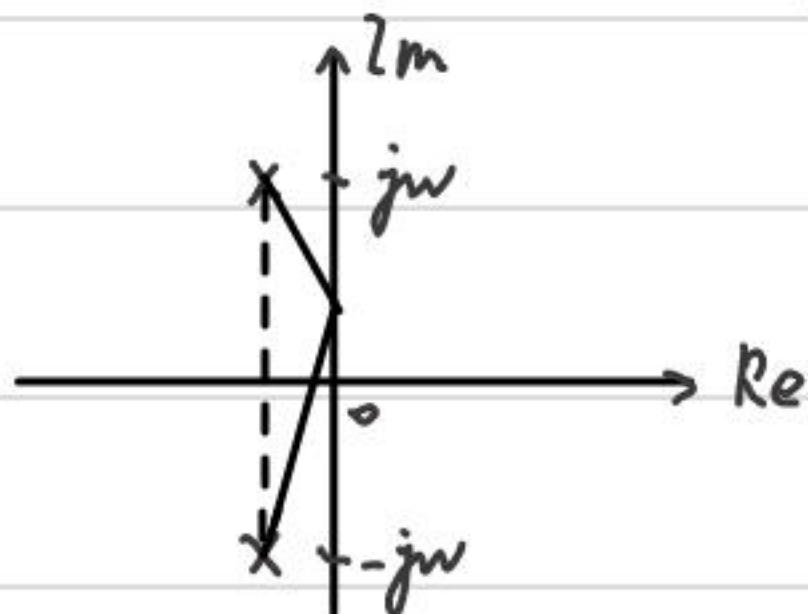
图4:  $s$  平面

9.25 解: 1.



$w = \pm w_0$  时 零点矢量最小.  $w \rightarrow \infty \quad |H(jw)| \rightarrow \infty$

2.

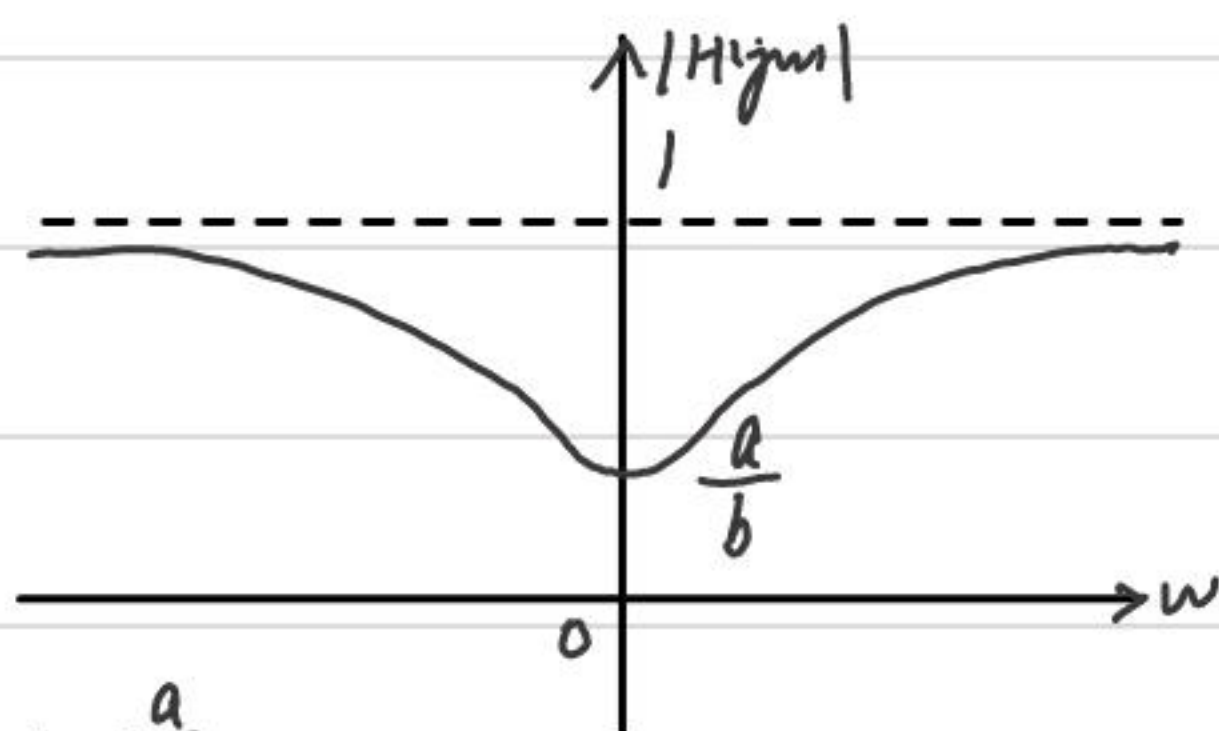
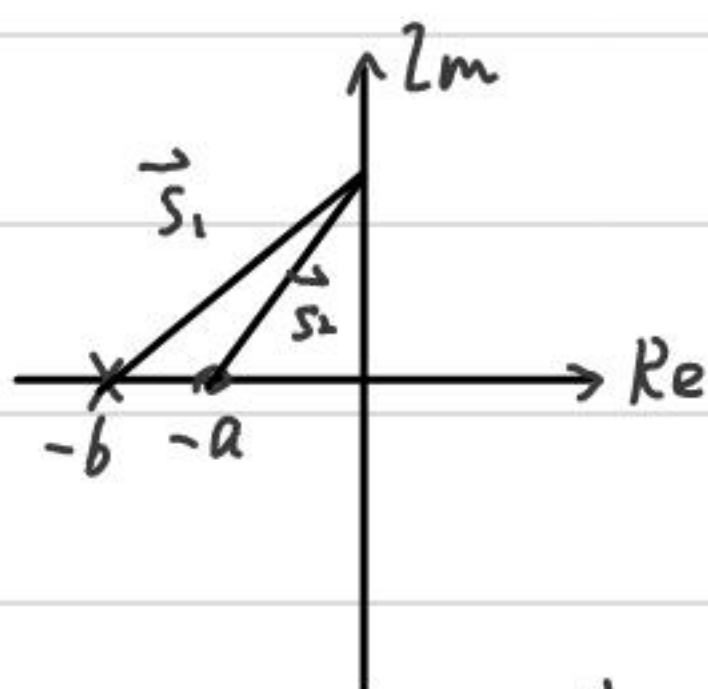


$w = \pm w_0$  时 极点矢量最小.  $w \rightarrow \infty \quad |H(jw)| \rightarrow 0$



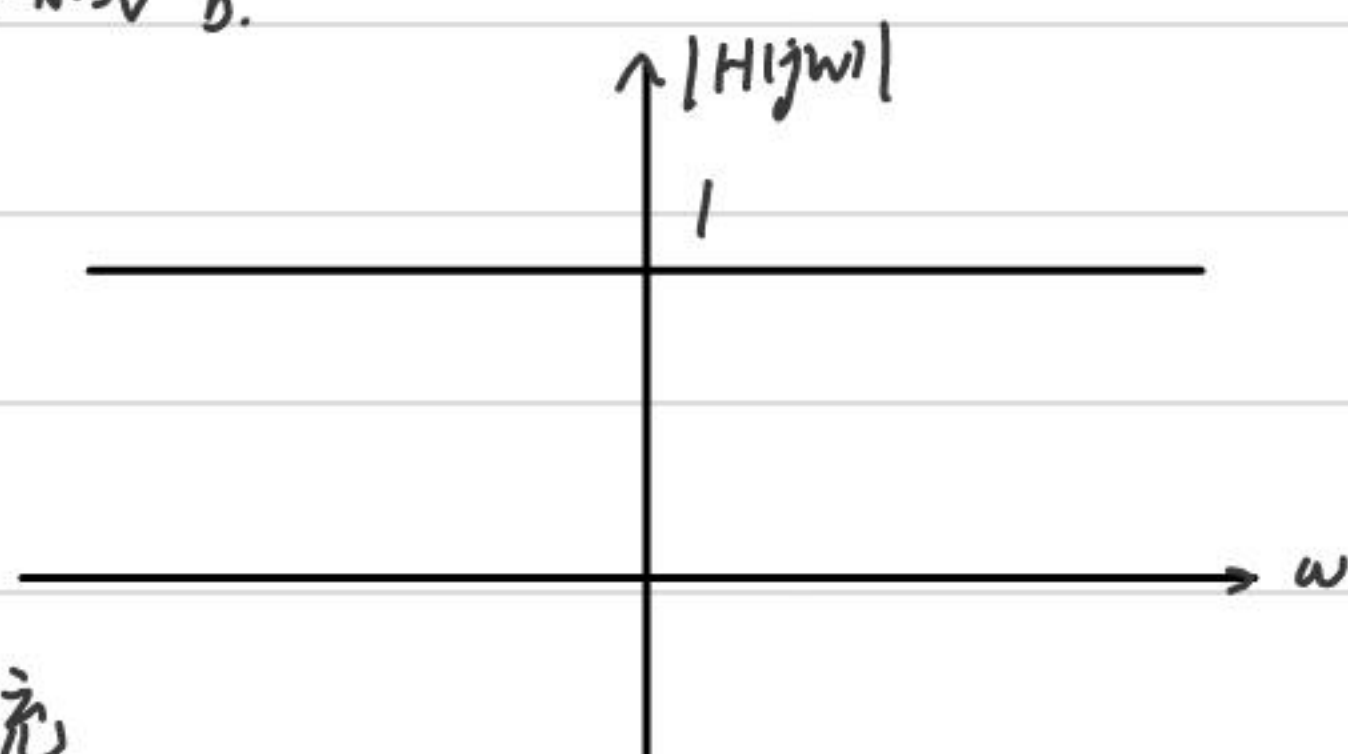
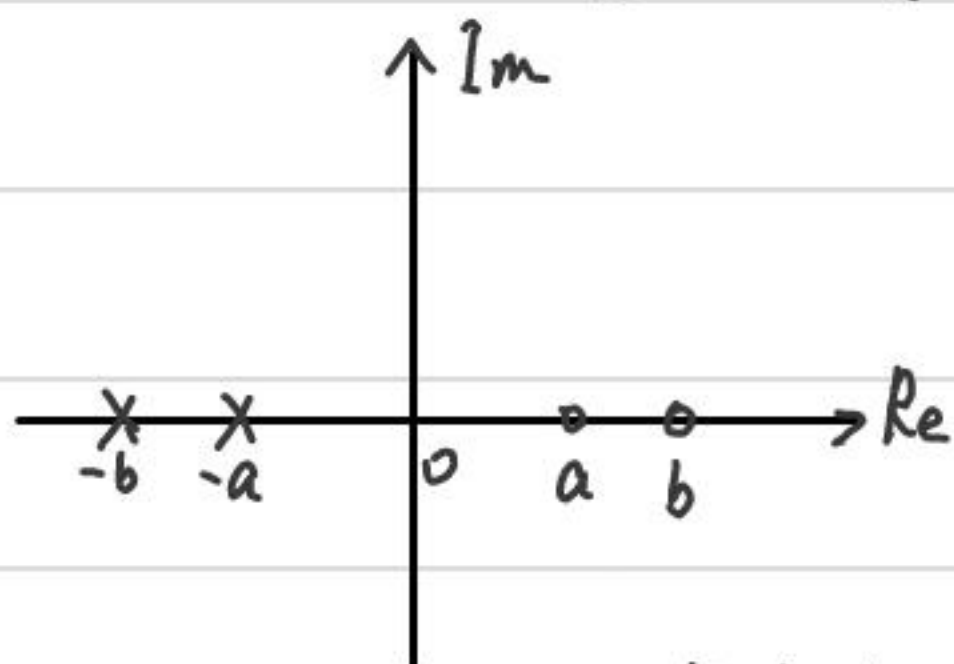
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3.



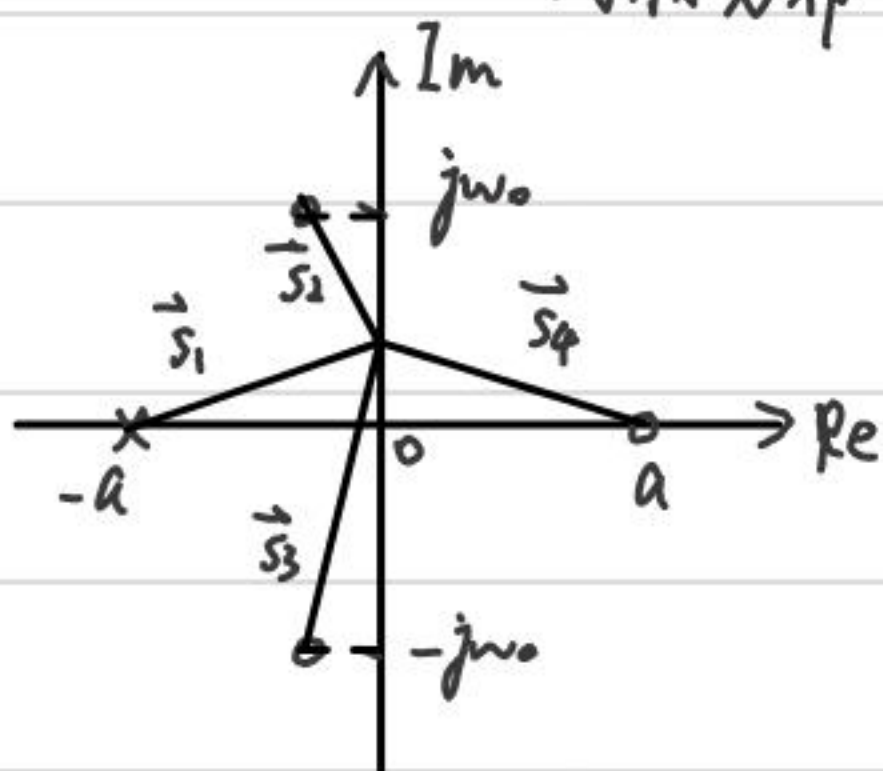
当  $w=0$  时,  $|H(jw)|$  最小为  $\frac{a}{b}$ .

4.



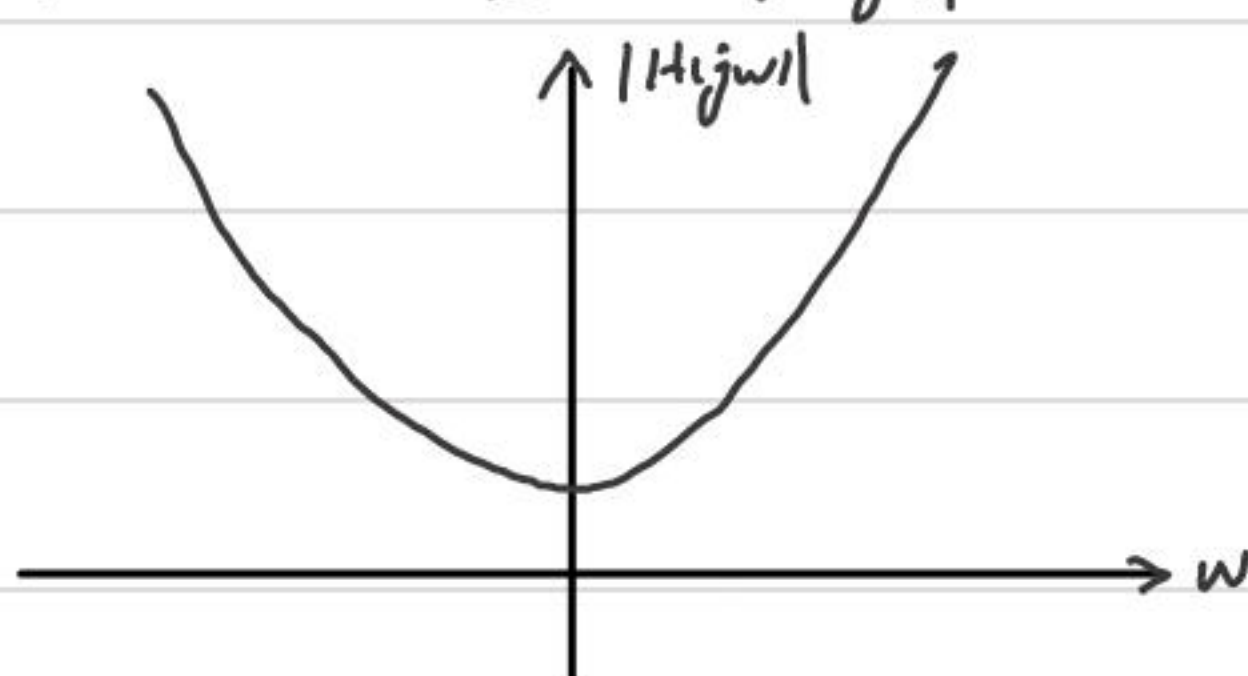
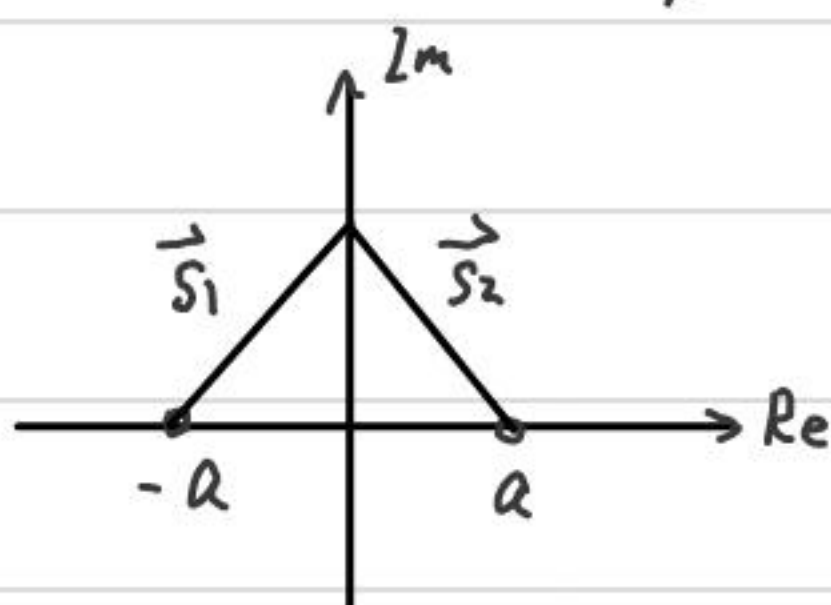
对称分布  $\Rightarrow$  全通系统

5.



$w = \pm w_0$  零点矢量最小,  $w \rightarrow \pm \infty$   $|H(jw)| \rightarrow \infty$

6.



$w=0$  零点矢量最小

9.27. 解: 由于  $x(t)$  为实信号, 极点共轭对称.

$$s_1 = -1 + j = \sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi} \quad s_2 = -1 - j = \sqrt{2}e^{-j\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{A}{[s - (-1 + j)][s - (-1 - j)]} = \frac{A}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$$

$$X(0) = 8 \Rightarrow A = 16.$$

由于  $e^{2t}x(t)$  不绝对可积  $X(s-2)$  的 ROC 不含  $jw$  轴. 故  $X(s)$  的 ROC 为  $\text{Re}\{s\} > -1$



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$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{16}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \quad \text{ROC: } \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1.$$

9.35 解: 设输入端加法器的输出为  $p(t) \xleftrightarrow{L} P(s)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{分别对两个加法器列出代数方程} \\ P(s) = X(s) - \frac{2}{s} P(s) - \frac{1}{s^2} P(s) \\ Y(s) = P(s) - \frac{1}{s} P(s) - \frac{6}{s^2} P(s) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{得 } (1 + \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2}) Y(s) = (1 - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{6}{s^2}) X(s)$$

$$\text{即微分方程为 } y(t) + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -6x(t) - \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}.$$

$$(b) H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{s^2 - s - 6}{s^2 + 2s + 1} = \frac{s^2 - s - 6}{(s+1)^2} \quad \text{二阶极点 } s = -1$$

$\therefore$  系统因果  $\therefore \text{ROC: } \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -1$  包含  $j\omega$  轴 则系统是稳定的.

9.40 解: (a) 对微分方程作单边拉氏变换.

$$s^3 Y(s) - s^2 y(0^-) - s y'(0^-) - y''(0^-) + 6s^2 Y(s) - 6s y(0^-) - 6y'(0^-) + 11s Y(s) - 11y(0^-) + 6Y(s) = \chi(s)$$

$$\text{即: } (s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6) Y(s) = s^2 y(0^-) + s y'(0^-) + y''(0^-) + 6s y(0^-) + 6y'(0^-) + 11y(0^-) + \chi(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s^2 y(0^-) + s y'(0^-) + y''(0^-) + 6s y(0^-) + 6y'(0^-) + 11y(0^-)}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} + \frac{\chi(s)}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$\text{当 } x(t) = e^{-4t} u(t) \text{ 时 } \chi(s) = \frac{1}{s+4} \quad \operatorname{Re}\{s\} > -4 \quad \text{代入 } Y(s).$$

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

$$\therefore y(t) = \left( \frac{1}{6} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-4t} \right) u(t)$$

$$(b) \text{ 代有 } Y(s) = \frac{s^2 + 5s + 6}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{1}{s+1} \quad y(t) = e^{-t} u(t)$$



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(c) 方程的解由特解和齐次解组成

$$\text{则 } y(t) = \left( \frac{7}{6} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-4t} \right) u(t).$$

9.47. 解: (a)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > -2 \quad H(s) = \frac{s-1}{s+1}$

取  $X(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{H(s)} = \frac{s+1}{(s+2)(s-1)}$  极点  $s=1, s=-2$  零点  $s=-1$

若 ROC:  $\sigma > 1 \quad X(s) = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+2} \quad x(t) = \frac{1}{3} e^t u(t) + \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} u(t)$

若 ROC:  $\sigma < -2 \quad x(t) = -\frac{2}{3} e^t u(-t) - \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} u(-t).$

(b) 由于  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x(t)| dt < \infty \Rightarrow X(s)$  在 ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴

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

(c)  $\because$  系统稳定. 则 ROC 包含  $j\omega$  轴  $H(s) = \frac{X(s)}{Y(s)} = \frac{s+1}{s-1}$

$X(s) = \frac{s+1}{s-1} \cdot \frac{1}{s+2} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{s+2}$  极点  $s=1$  和  $s=-2$

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

$H(s) = \frac{s+1}{s-1} = 1 + \frac{2}{s-1} \Rightarrow h(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-t} u(-t)$

作卷积:  $y(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$

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

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{-2t} u(t) - \frac{2}{3} e^t u(-t) = x(t) \quad \text{得证}$$

9.50 解: (a) 错. 例如  $H(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad \text{ROC: } \text{Re}\{s\} < 1.$

(d) 错 极点在左半平面即可. 例如  $H(s) = \frac{s-1}{s+1} \quad \text{ROC: } \text{Re}\{s\} > -1.$



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