

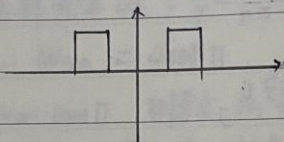
周子涵 2018011218014

第6章: 5.23, 27.

$$5. H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & \omega_c \leq |\omega| \leq 3\omega_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$(a) h(t) = \left(\frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} \right) g(t)$$

$$\frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} \xrightarrow{\text{Fourier transform}} X(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



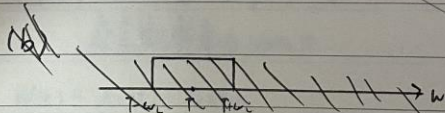
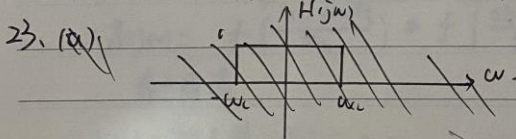
$$H(j\omega) = H(j(\omega - 2\omega_c)) + H(j(\omega + 2\omega_c))$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} \cdot e^{j2\omega_c t} + \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} \cdot e^{-j2\omega_c t}$$

$$\therefore g(t) = e^{j2\omega_c t} + e^{-j2\omega_c t}$$

$$\therefore g(t) = 2 \cos 2\omega_c t$$

(b) ω_c 增加时, 单位冲激响应更向原点集中.

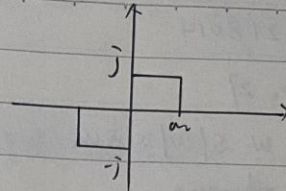
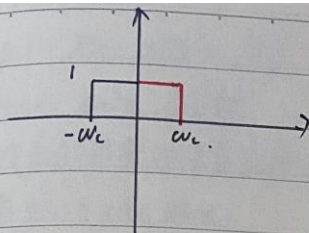


$$(a) H_1(j\omega) = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| \leq \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \therefore h_1(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t}$$

$$(b) H_2(j\omega) = |H_1(j\omega)| e^{j\omega T} = H_1(j\omega) e^{j\omega T}$$

$$\therefore h_2(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c (t+T)}{\pi (t+T)}$$

(4).



$$H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \cdot e^{j\angle H(j\omega)}$$

$$X(j\omega) = \int_0^{\infty} x(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{w_c}{\omega}} \sin\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2} t\right) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H(j\omega) &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2} t\right)}{\pi t} \left(\int_0^{\frac{w_c}{\omega}} e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_{-\frac{w_c}{\omega}}^0 e^{-j\omega t} dt \right) \\ &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2} t\right)}{\pi t} \cdot (-2 \sin\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2} t\right)) \\ &= -\frac{2 \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_c}{2} t\right)}{\pi t} \end{aligned}$$

27. (a) $\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$

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

$$\angle H(j\omega) = -\arctan\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$$

(b) $\tau(\omega) = (\angle H(j\omega))' = \frac{2}{4+\omega^2}$

(c) $Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega) X(j\omega)$

$$= \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)(2+j\omega)}$$

(d) $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1}{2+j\omega}$

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

(e) (i) $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1+j\omega}{(2+j\omega)^2}$

(ii) $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$

(iii) $Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)(1+j\omega)}$

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2+j\omega} - \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2}$$

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

$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{-1}{2+j\omega} + \frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} + \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$$

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

$$\therefore y(t) = -e^{-2t} u(t) - te^{-2t} u(t) + e^{-t} u(t)$$

第7章 1, 2, 3, 6, 9.

1. $\omega_s = 10000\pi$

$$10000\pi > 2\omega_m$$

$$\omega_m < 5000\pi$$

$\therefore X(j\omega)$ 在 $\omega > 5000\pi$ 时保证为 0.

2. $\omega_c = 1000\pi$

采样频率 $\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T}$

$$\therefore \omega_{sa} = 4000\pi \quad \omega_{sb} = 1000\pi \quad \omega_{sc} = 20000\pi$$

$$\omega_m = 1000\pi \quad \text{则要求 } \omega_s > 2000\pi$$

$\therefore a, c$ 可以得到恢复.

3. (a). $|\omega| > 4000\pi$ 时, $X(j\omega) = 0$

\therefore 奈奎斯特率为 8000π .

(b). $|\omega| > 4000\pi$ 时, $X(j\omega) = 0$

\therefore 奈奎斯特率为 8000π .

$$(c) \quad X(t) = \left(\frac{\sin 4000\pi t}{\pi t} \right) \left(\frac{\sin 4000\pi t}{\pi t} \right)$$

$$\therefore X(j\omega) = f \left\{ \frac{\sin 4000\pi t}{\pi t} \right\} * f \left\{ \frac{\sin 4000\pi t}{\pi t} \right\},$$

为三角波

$$|\omega| > 8000\pi \text{ 时, } X(j\omega) = 0$$

\therefore 奈奎斯特率为 16000π .

6. $W(t) = X_1(t) \cdot X_2(t)$

$$W(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} X_1(j\omega) * X_2(j\omega)$$

$$|\omega| > \omega_1 + \omega_2 \text{ 时}$$

$$W(j\omega) = 0$$

$$\therefore \omega_s \geq 2(\omega_1 + \omega_2)$$

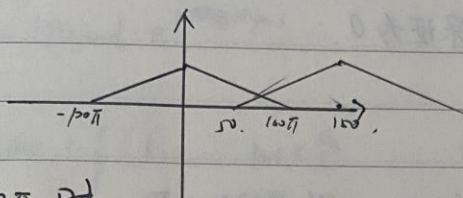
$$\therefore T_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{\omega_1 + \omega_2}$$

$$9. X(t) = \left(\frac{\sin 50\pi t}{\pi t} \right)^2.$$

$$|\omega| > 100\pi \text{ 时, } X(j\omega) = 0.$$

$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} X(j(\omega - k\omega_s))$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_s} = \frac{1}{25}$$



$$\therefore \omega_s = 50\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{可确保 } G(j\omega) = 25 X(j\omega)$$

第8章 1, 3, 22, 28.

$$1. Y(j\omega) = 2X(j(\omega - \omega_c))$$

$$y(t) = 2e^{j\omega_c t} x(t)$$

$$x(t) = y(t) m(t)$$

$$\therefore m(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_c t}.$$

$$3. x(t) = g(t) \cos 2000\pi t.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [X(t) \sin(4000\pi t)]$$

$$\therefore X(j\omega) = \frac{1}{4j} X(j\omega) * \frac{\pi}{j} [\delta(\omega - 4000\pi) - \delta(\omega + 4000\pi)]$$

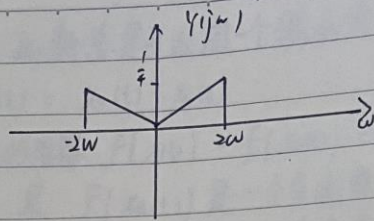
$$= \frac{1}{4j} X(j(\omega - 4000\pi)) - \frac{1}{4j} X(j(\omega + 4000\pi))$$

$$\therefore X(j\omega) = 0, |\omega| > 2000\pi.$$

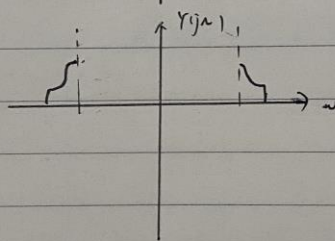
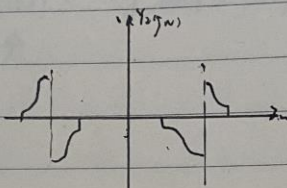
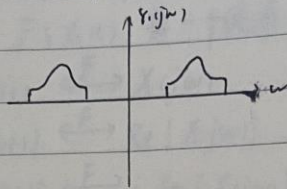
理想低通截止频率为 2000π

$$\therefore y(t) = 0.$$

22.



28. (a)



(5)

