

1-4 分析过程：

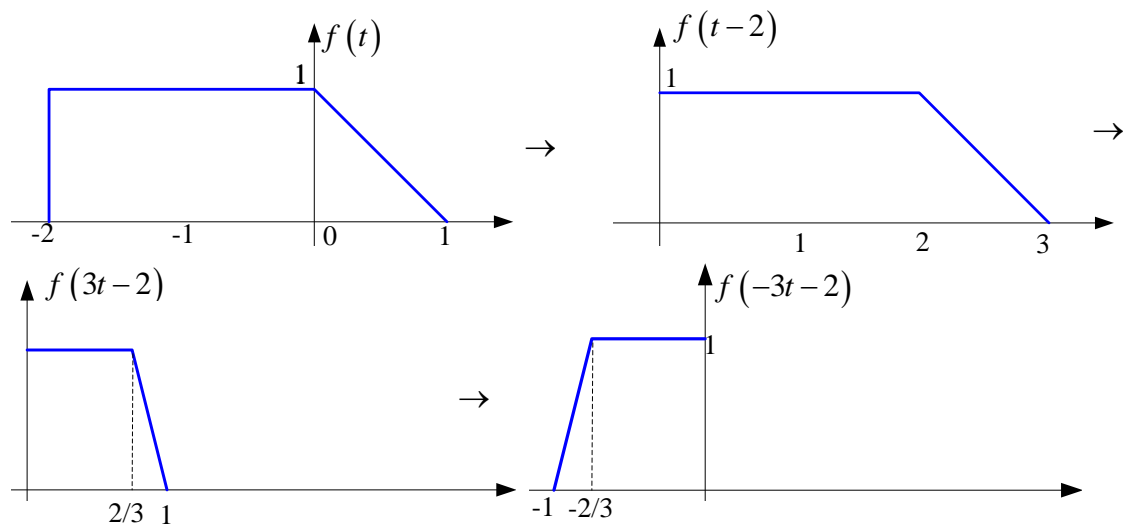
(1) 例 1-1 的方法： $f(t) \rightarrow f(t-2) \rightarrow f(3t-2) \rightarrow f(-3t-2)$

(2) 方法二： $f(t) \rightarrow f(3t) \rightarrow f\left[3\left(t-\frac{2}{3}\right)\right] \rightarrow f(-3t-2)$

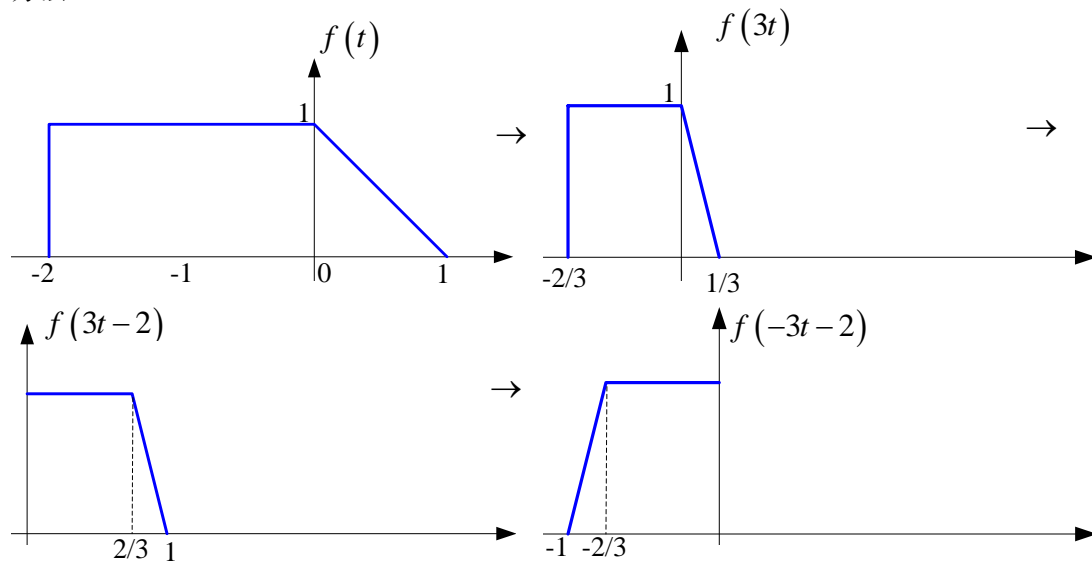
(3) 方法三： $f(t) \rightarrow f(-t) \rightarrow f[-(t+2)] \rightarrow f(-3t-2)$

解题过程：

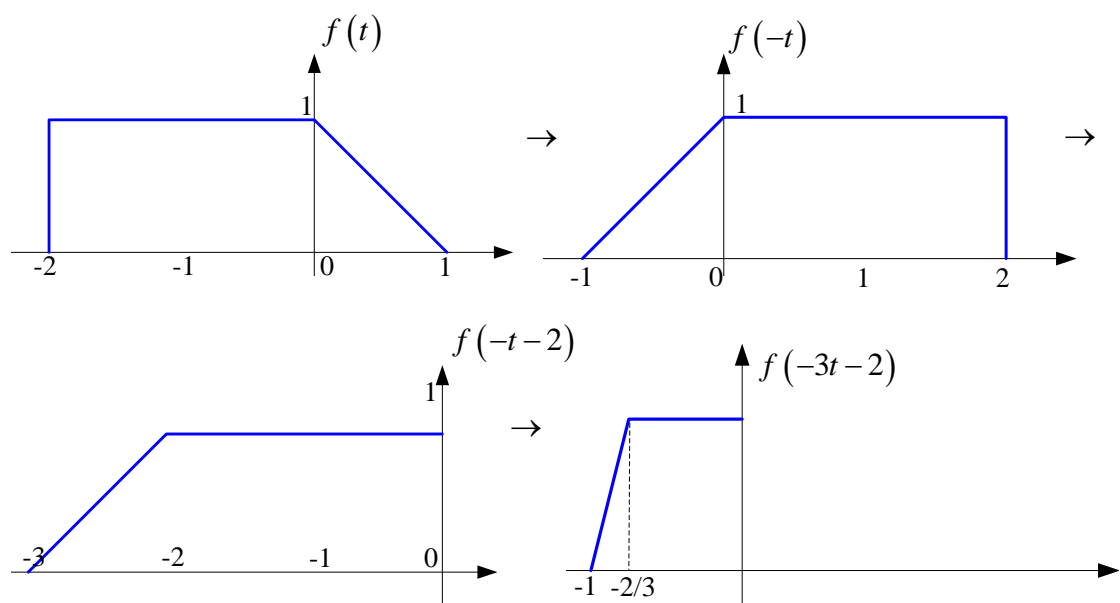
(1) 方法一：



方法二：



方法三：



1-5 解题过程:

$$(1) f(-at) \text{ 左移 } t_0: f[-a(t+t_0)] = f(-at-at_0) \neq f(t_0-at)$$

$$(2) f(at) \text{ 右移 } t_0: f[a(t-t_0)] = f(at-at_0) \neq f(t_0-at)$$

$$(3) f(at) \text{ 左移 } \frac{t_0}{a}: f\left[a\left(t+\frac{t_0}{a}\right)\right] = f(at+t_0) \neq f(t_0-at)$$

$$(4) f(at) \text{ 右移 } \frac{t_0}{a}: f\left[-a\left(t-\frac{t_0}{a}\right)\right] = f(-at+t_0) = f(t_0-at)$$

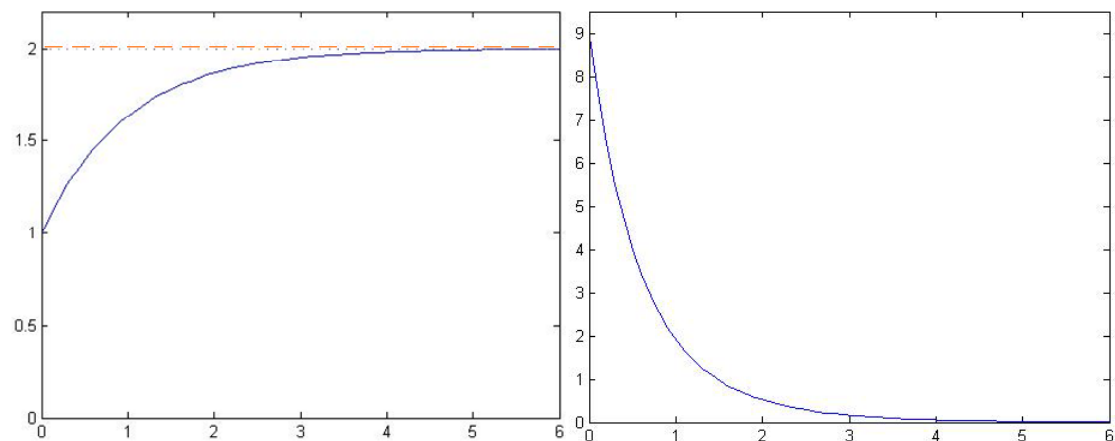
故 (4) 运算可以得到正确结果。

注: 1-4、1-5 题考察信号时域运算: 1-4 题说明采用不同的运算次序可以得到一致的结果; 1-5 题提醒所有的运算是针对自变量 t 进行的。如果先进行尺度变换或者反转变换, 再进行移位变换, 一定要注意移位量和移位的方向。

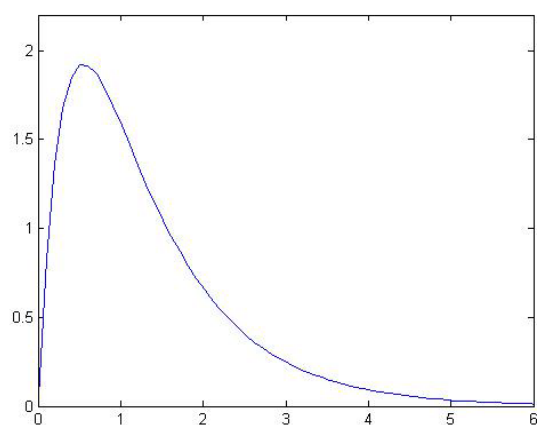
1-9 解题过程:

$$(1) f(t) = (2 - e^{-t})u(t)$$

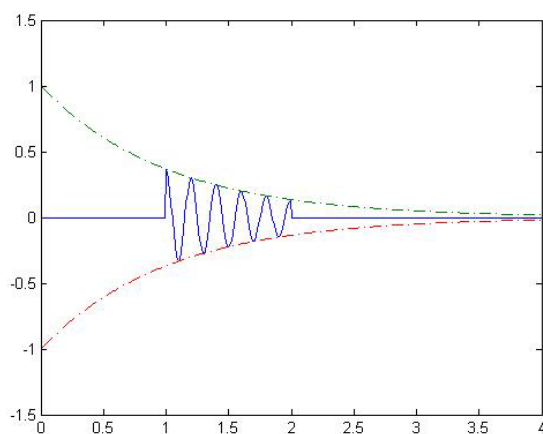
$$(2) f(t) = (3e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t)$$



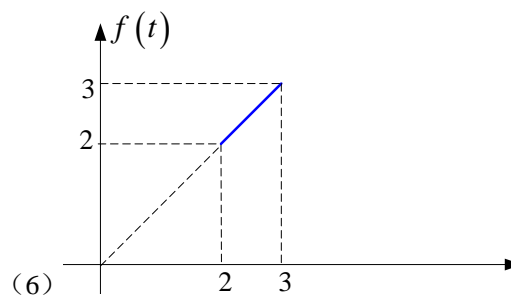
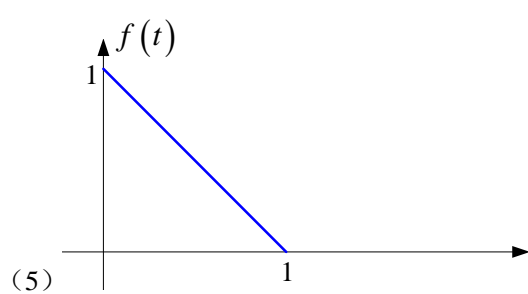
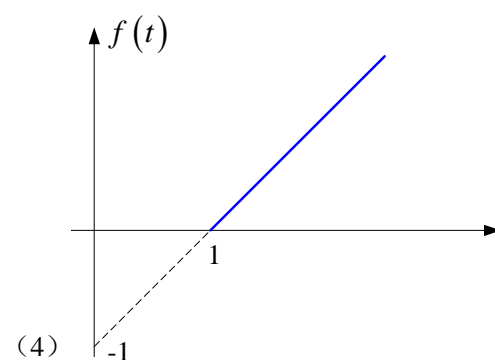
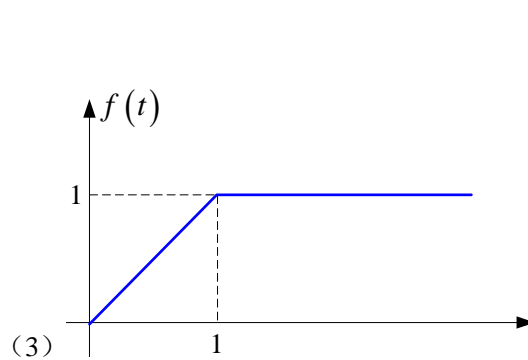
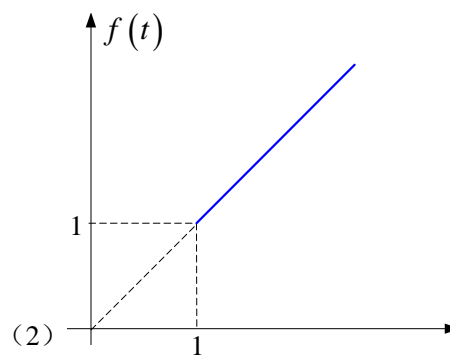
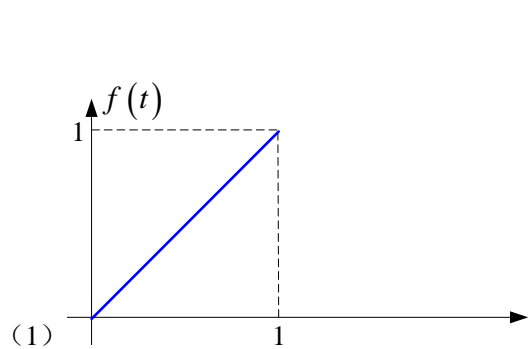
$$(3) f(t) = (5e^{-t} - 5e^{-2t})u(t)$$

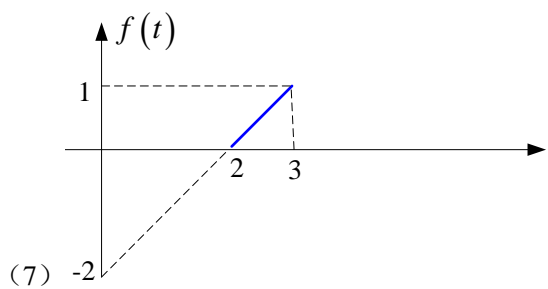


$$(4) f(t) = e^{-t} \cos(10\pi t) [u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$



1-12 解题过程:





注：1-9、1-12 题中的时域信号均为实因果信号，即 $f(t) = f(t)u(t)$

1-18 分析过程：任何信号均可分解为奇分量与偶分量之和的形式，即

$$f(t) = f_e(t) + f_o(t) \quad \cdots (1)$$

其中， $f_e(t)$ 为偶分量， $f_o(t)$ 为奇分量，二者性质如下：

$$f_e(t) = f_e(-t) \quad \cdots (2)$$

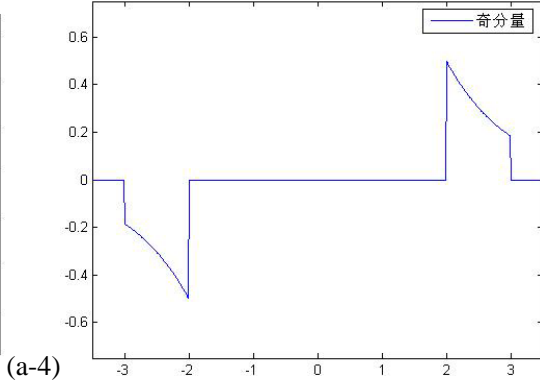
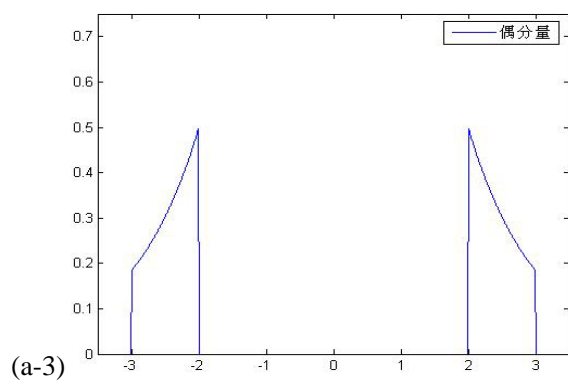
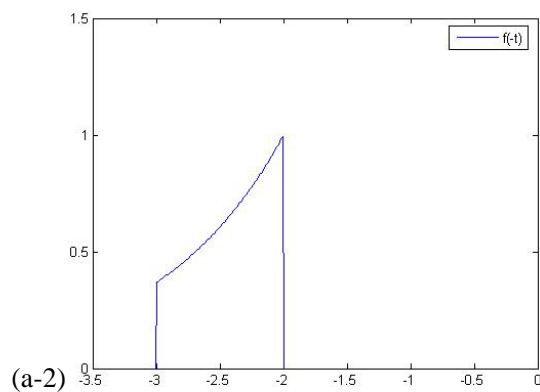
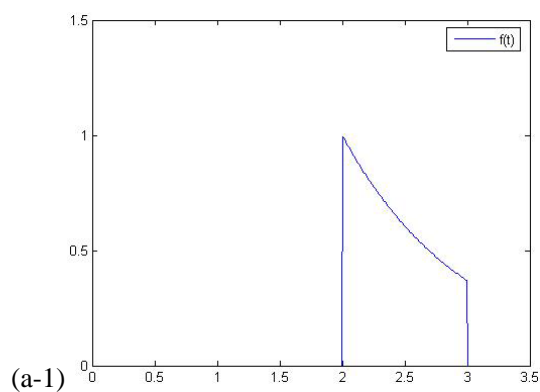
$$f_o(t) = -f_o(-t) \quad \cdots (3)$$

(1)~(3) 式联立得

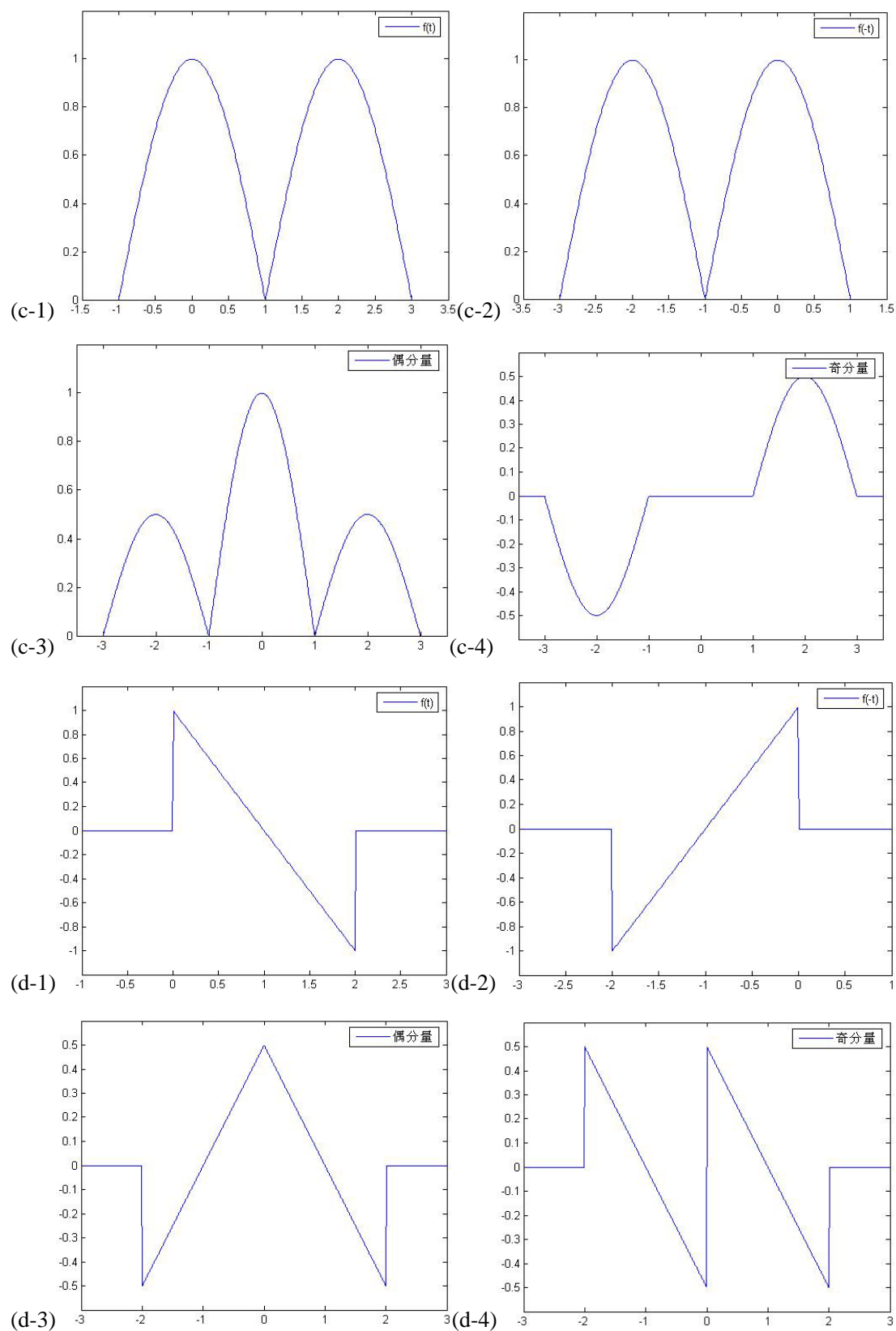
$$f_e(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) + f(-t)]$$

$$f_o(t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(t) - f(-t)]$$

解题过程：



(b) $f(t)$ 为偶函数，故只有偶分量，为其本身



1-20 分析过程：本题为判断系统性质：线性、时不变性、因果性

(1) 线性 (Linearity)：基本含义为叠加性和均匀性

即输入 $x_1(t)$, $x_2(t)$ 得到的输出分别为 $y_1(t)$, $y_2(t)$, $T[x_1(t)] = y_1(t)$, $T[x_2(t)] = y_2(t)$, 则 $T[c_1x_1(t) + c_2x_2(t)] = c_1y_1(t) + c_2y_2(t)$ (c_1, c_2 为常数)。

线性系统是指系统的全响应可以分解为零输入响应和零状态响应, 并且二者均分别具有线性性质。

本题未说明初始条件, 可认为系统起始状态为零 (“松弛”的), 故零输入响应为零, 只需判断系统的输入——输出是否满足线性。

(2) 时不变性 (Time-Invaribility): 是指当激励延迟一段时间 t_0 时, 其响应也同样延迟 t_0 , 波形形状不变。

(3) 因果性 (Causality): 是指系统在 t_0 时刻的响应只与 $t = t_0$ 和 $t < t_0$ 的时刻有关, 与未来的时刻无关。

满足因果性的系统又称为物理可实现系统。

判断因果性的方法:

① 通过时域关系式: $y(t) = T[x(t)]$ 判断是否可能有 $y(t_1) = T[x(t_2)]$, $t_1 < t_2$ 的时刻出现。若有则非因果系统, 否则为因果系统;

② 对于时间连续系统

$$\text{冲激响应 } h(t) \begin{cases} = h(t)u(t) & \text{因果系统} \\ \neq h(t)u(t) & \text{非因果系统} \end{cases}$$

③ 对于时间离散系统

$$\text{单位冲激响应 } h(n) \begin{cases} = h(n)u(n) & \text{因果系统} \\ \neq h(n)u(n) & \text{非因果系统} \end{cases}$$

解题过程:

$$(1) \quad r(t) = \frac{de(t)}{dt}$$

$$\text{线性: } r_1(t) = \frac{de_1(t)}{dt}, \quad r_2(t) = \frac{de_2(t)}{dt}, \quad \text{则 } \frac{d[c_1e_1(t) + c_2e_2(t)]}{dt} = c_1r_1(t) + c_2r_2(t)$$

$$\text{时不变: 输入 } e(t-t_0), \quad \text{输出 } \frac{de(t-t_0)}{dt} = \frac{de(t-t_0)}{d(t-t_0)} = r(t-t_0)$$

因果: $r(t)$ 仅与此时刻 $e(t)$ 有关

$$(2) \quad r(t) = e(t)u(t)$$

线性: 设 $r_1(t) = e_1(t)u(t)$, $r_2(t) = e_2(t)u(t)$,

$$\text{则 } [c_1e_1(t) + c_2e_2(t)]u(t) = c_1r_1(t) + c_2r_2(t)$$

时变：输入 $e(t-t_0)$ ，输出 $e(t-t_0)u(t) \neq e(t-t_0)u(t-t_0) = r(t-t_0)$

因果： $r(t)$ 仅与此时刻 $e(t)$ 有关

$$(3) \quad r(t) = \sin[e(t)]u(t)$$

非线性：设 $r_1(t) = \sin[e_1(t)]u(t)$ 、 $r_2(t) = \sin[e_2(t)]u(t)$ ，

则 $\sin[c_1e_1(t) + c_2e_2(t)]u(t) \neq \sin[c_1e_1(t)]u(t) + \sin[c_2e_2(t)]u(t)$

时变：输入 $e(t-t_0)$ ，输出 $\sin[e(t-t_0)]u(t) \neq \sin[e(t-t_0)]u(t-t_0) = r(t-t_0)$

因果： $r(t)$ 仅与此时刻 $e(t)$ 有关

$$(4) \quad r(t) = e(1-t)$$

线性：设 $r_1(t) = e_1(1-t)$ 、 $r_2(t) = e_2(1-t)$ ，则 $c_1e_1(1-t) + c_2e_2(1-t) = c_1r_1(t) + c_2r_2(t)$

时变：设 $e_1(t) = u(t) - u(t-1.5)$ ，则 $r_1(t) = u(t+0.5) - u(t)$

$e_2(t) = e_1(t-0.5) = u(t-0.5) - u(t-2)$ ，则 $r_2(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-0.5) \neq r_1(t-0.5)$

非因果：取 $t=0$ ，则 $r(0) = e(1)$ ，即 $t=0$ 时刻输出与 $t=1$ 时刻输入有关。

$$(5) \quad r(t) = e(2t)$$

线性：设 $r_1(t) = e_1(2t)$ 、 $r_2(t) = e_2(2t)$ ，则 $c_1e_1(2t) + c_2e_2(2t) = c_1r_1(t) + c_2r_2(t)$

时变：设 $e_1(t) = u(t) - u(t-2)$ ，则 $r_1(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$

$e_2(t) = e_1(t-2) = u(t-2) - u(t-4)$ ，则 $r_2(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2) \neq r_1(t-2)$

非因果：取 $t=1$ ，则 $r(1) = e(2)$ ，即 $t=1$ 时刻输出与 $t=2$ 时刻输入有关。

$$(6) \quad r(t) = e^2(t)$$

非线性：设 $r_1(t) = e_1^2(t)$ 、 $r_2(t) = e_2^2(t)$ ，

则 $[c_1e_1(t) + c_2e_2(t)]^2 = c_1^2e_1^2(t) + c_2^2e_2^2(t) + 2c_1c_2e_1(t)e_2(t) \neq c_1r_1(t) + c_2r_2(t)$

时不变：输入 $e(t-t_0)$ ，输出 $e^2(t-t_0) = r(t-t_0)$

因果： $r(t)$ 仅与此时刻 $e(t)$ 有关

$$(7) \quad r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e(\tau) d\tau$$

线性：设 $r_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e_1(\tau) d\tau$ 、 $r_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e_2(\tau) d\tau$ ，

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^{5t} [c_1 e_1(\tau) + c_2 e_2(\tau)] d\tau = r_1(t) = c_1 \int_{-\infty}^{5t} e_1(\tau) d\tau + c_2 \int_{-\infty}^{5t} e_2(\tau) d\tau = c_1 r_1(t) + c_2 r_2(t)$$

时变：输入 $e(t-t_0)$ ，输出 $\int_{-\infty}^{5t} e(\tau-t_0) d\tau \stackrel{\tau-t_0=x}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{5t-t_0} e(x) dx \neq \int_{-\infty}^{5(t-t_0)} e(x) dx = r(t-t_0)$

非因果： $t=1$ 时， $r(1) = \int_{-\infty}^5 e(\tau) d\tau$ ， $r(1)$ 与 $(-\infty, 5]$ 内的输入有关。

1-21 分析：一个系统可逆，当且仅当输入、输出时一一对应的关系
解题过程：

(1) 可逆。逆系统为 $r(t) = e(t+5)$

(2) 不可逆。因为 $r(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [e(t) + C]$ C 为任意常数

不满足一一对应关系。

(3) 可逆。逆系统为 $r(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$

(4) 可逆。逆系统为 $r(t) = e\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right)$

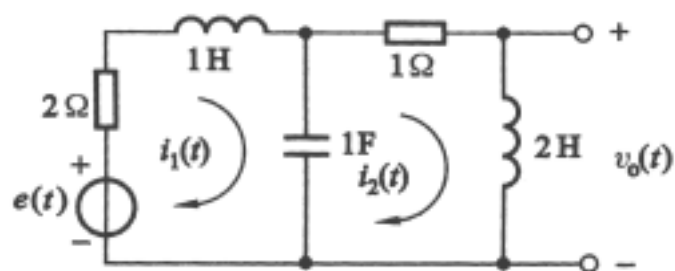
1-23 解题过程：

利用线性时不变系统得微分特性

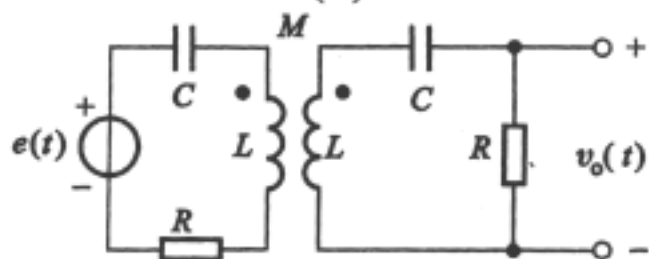
因为 $e_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e_1(t)$ ，所以，

$$r_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} r_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [e^{-\alpha t} u(t)] = -\alpha e^{-\alpha t} + e^{-\alpha t} \delta(t) = \delta(t) - \alpha e^{-\alpha t}$$

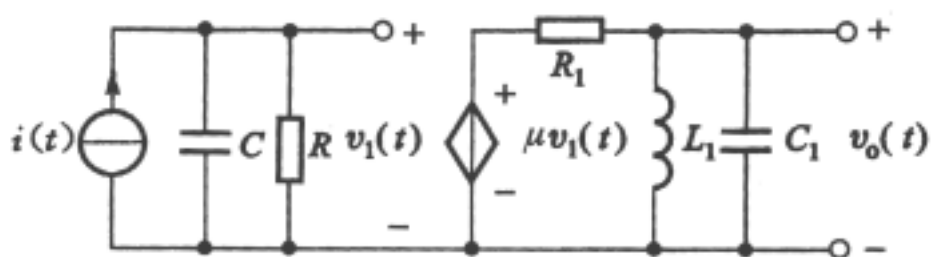
2-1 对下图所示电路图分别列写求电压的微分方程表示。



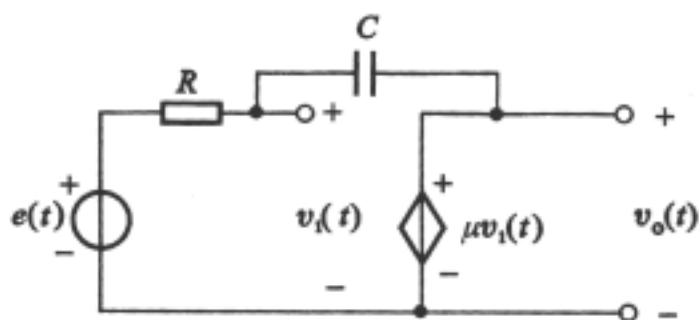
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

题图 2-1

图(a): 微分方程:

$$\begin{cases} 2i_1(t) + 1 * \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} + u_c(t) = e(t) \\ 2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} + i_2(t) = u_c(t) \\ u_0(t) = 2 \frac{di_2(t)}{dt} \\ \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} = i_1(t) - i_2(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$2 \frac{d^3}{dt^3} v_0(t) + 5 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_0(t) + 5 \frac{d}{dt} v_0(t) + 3v_0(t) = 2 \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$$

图(b): 微分方程:
$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{C} \int i_1 dt + Li_1' + Mi_2' + Ri_1 = e(t) \\ \frac{1}{C} \int i_2 dt + Li_2' + Mi_1' + Ri_2 = 0 \\ v_0(t) = -Ri_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (L^2 - M^2) \frac{d^4}{dt^4} v_0(t) + 2RL \frac{d^3}{dt^3} v_0(t) + (R^2 + \frac{2L}{C}) \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_0(t) + \frac{2R}{C} \frac{d}{dt} v_0(t) + \frac{1}{C^2} v_0(t) = MR \frac{d^3}{dt^3} e(t)$$

图(c)微分方程:
$$v_0(t) = L_1 i_1' = \frac{1}{C_1} \int i_2 dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} i_1 = \frac{1}{L_1} v_0(t) \\ \frac{d^2}{dt^2} i_1 = \frac{1}{L_1} v_0'(t) \\ i_1 = \frac{1}{L_1} \int v_0(t) dt \end{cases}$$

$$i_3 = i_1 + i_2 = i_1 + C_1 L_1 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} i_1(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow CC_1 \frac{d^3}{dt^3} v_0 + [\frac{C}{R_1} + \frac{C_1}{R}] \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v_0 + [\frac{C}{L_1} + \frac{1}{RR_1}] \frac{d}{dt} v_0 + \frac{1}{RL_1} v_0(t) = \frac{\mu}{R_1} \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$$

图(d)微分方程:
$$\begin{cases} e(t) = Ri_1(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int i_1(t) dt + \mu v_1(t) \\ v_1(t) = -Ri_1(t) + e(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \mu) \frac{d}{dt} v_1 + \frac{1}{RC} v_1 = \frac{1}{CR} e(t)$$

$$v_0(t) = \mu v_1(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \mu) C v_0' + \frac{1}{R} v_0(t) = \frac{\mu}{R} e(t)$$

2-4 已知系统相应的其次方程及其对应的 0+ 状态条件, 求系统的零输入响应。

(1)
$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) + 2 \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 2r(t) = 0 \quad \text{给定: } r(0_+) = 1, r'(0_+) = 2;$$

特征方程： $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 2 = 0$

特征根： $\alpha_1 = -1 + j$ $\alpha_2 = -1 - j$

零输入响应： $r(t) = A_1 e^{\alpha_1 t} + A_2 e^{\alpha_2 t}$

代入初始条件， $\Rightarrow A_1 = -1$ $A_2 = 2$

$$r(t) = -e^{\alpha_1 t} + 2e^{\alpha_2 t} = e^{-t}(\cos t - 3\sin t)$$

(2) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + 2\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + r(t) = 0$ 给定： $r(0_+) = 1, r'(0_+) = 2$;

特征方程： $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 1 = 0$

特征根： $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = -1$

零输入响应： $r(t) = (A_1 t + A_2)e^{-t}$

代入初始条件， $\Rightarrow A_1 = 3$ $A_2 = 1$

$$r(t) = (3t + 1)e^{-t}$$

(3) $\frac{d^3}{dt^3}r(t) + 2\frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + \frac{d}{dt}r(t) = 0$ 给定： $r(0_+) = r'(0_+) = 0, r''(0_+) = 1$

特征方程： $\alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 + \alpha = 0$

特征根： $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = -1$ $\alpha = 0$

零输入响应： $r(t) = (A_1 t + A_2)e^{-t} + A_3$

代入初始条件， $\Rightarrow A_1 = A_2 = -1$ $A_3 = 1$

$$r(t) = 1 - (t + 1)e^{-t}$$

2-5 给定系统微分方程、起始状态以及激励信号分别为以下三种情况：

(1) $\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = e(t), r(0_-) = 0, e(t) = u(t)$

(2) $\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = 3\frac{d}{dt}e(t), r(0_-) = 0, e(t) = u(t)$

(3) $2\frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 4r(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t), r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = 1, e(t) = u(t)$

试判断在起始点是否发生跳变，据此对(1)(2)分别写出其 $r(0_+)$ 值，对(3)写出 $r(0_+)$ 和 $r'(0_+)$ 值。

(1) (1) 由于方程右边没有冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 及其导数，所以在起始点没有跳变。

$$r(0_+) = r(0_-) = 0$$

(2) $\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = 3\frac{d}{dt}e(t)$ $\because \frac{d}{dt}e(t) = \delta(t)$,即方程右边有冲激函数 $\delta(t)$

$$\text{设：} \frac{d}{dt}r(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t)$$

$$r(t) = a\Delta u(t)$$

$$\text{则有：} a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t) + 2a\Delta u(t) = 3\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, b = -6$$

$$\therefore r(0_+) = r(0_-) + a = 3$$

$$(3) \quad 2 \frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) + 3 \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 4r(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \quad \because \frac{d}{dt} e(t) = \delta(t) \quad \text{即方程右边含有 } \delta(t)$$

$$\text{设: } \frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} r(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t)$$

$$r(t) = a\Delta u(t)$$

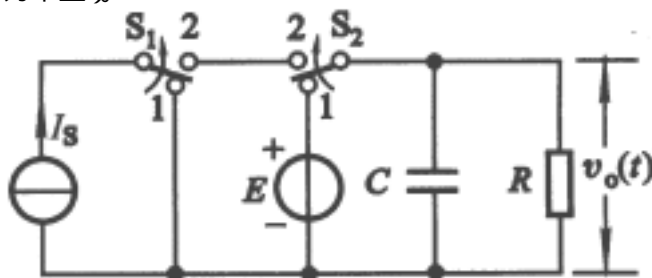
$$\text{则有: } 2a\delta'(t) + 2b\delta(t) + 2c\Delta u(t) + 3a\delta(t) + 3b\Delta u(t) + 4a\Delta u(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\therefore a = 0 \quad b = \frac{1}{2} \quad c = -\frac{3}{4}$$

$$r(0_+) = r(0_-) + a = 1$$

$$r'(0_+) = r'(0_-) + b = \frac{3}{2}$$

2-7 电路如图所示, $t=0$ 以前开关位于“1”, 已进入稳态, $t=0$ 时刻, S_1 和 S_2 同时自“1”转至“2”, 求输出电压 $v_0(t)$ 的完全响应, 并指出其零输入、零状态、自由、强迫各响应分量 (E 和 I_s 各为常量)



解: $t=0_-$ 时刻, $u_c(0_-) = E = v_0(0_-)$

$$pCu_c(t) + \frac{v_0(t)}{R} = I_s u(t)$$

$$v_0(t) = u_c(t)$$

$$\text{系统微分方程: } C \frac{d}{dt} v_0(t) + \frac{1}{R} v_0(t) = I_s u(t)$$

$$\text{零状态响应: } r_{zi}(t) = (A_1 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + B)u(t) = (-RI_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + RI_s)u(t)$$

$$\text{零输入响应: } r_{zs}(t) = A_2 e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} u(t) = E e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} u(t)$$

$$\text{完全响应: } r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = (E e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} - RI_s e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} + RI_s)u(t)$$

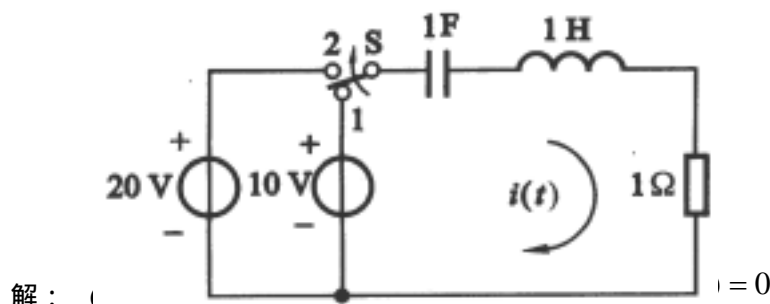
2-8 电路如图所示, $t < 0$ 时, 开关位于“1”且已达到稳定状态, $t=0$ 时刻, 开关自“1”转至“2”。

(1) (1) 试从物理概念判断 $i(0_-)$, $i'(0_-)$ 和 $i(0_+)$, $i'(0_+)$;

(2) (2) 写出 $t \geq 0_+$ 时间内描述系统的微分方程表示, 求 $i(t)$ 的完全响应;

(3) (3) 写出一个方程式, 可在时间 $-\infty < t < \infty$ 内描述系统, 根据此式利用冲

激函数匹配原理判断 0 -时刻和 0_+ 时刻状态的变化，并与（1）的结果比较。



解：

$$i(0_+) = 0$$

$$i'(0_-) = \frac{1}{L} u_l(0_-) = 0$$

$$i'(0_+) = \frac{1}{L} u_l(0_-) = \frac{1}{L} [e(0) - u_c(0_-)] = 10$$

（2） $t > 0_+$ 时间内系统的微分方程：

$$\begin{cases} u_c(t) + L \frac{d}{dt} i(t) + Ri(t) = 0 \\ i(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} u_c(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} i(t) + \frac{d}{dt} i(t) + i(t) = 0$$

$$\text{全解： } i(t) = A_1 e^{(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})t} + A_2 e^{(-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})t}$$

代入初始条件 $i(0_+) = 0, i'(0_+) = 10$

$$\Rightarrow i(t) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)$$

（3）在 $-\infty < t < \infty$ 时间内，系统微分方程：

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2}{dt^2} i(t) + \frac{d}{dt} i(t) + i(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t), \text{ 其中 } e(t) = 10 + 10u(t)$$

2-9 求下列微分方程描述的系统冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和阶跃响应 $g(t)$

$$(1) \quad \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 3r(t) = 2 \frac{d}{dt} e(t)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2} r(t) + \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + r(t) = \frac{d}{dt} e(t) + e(t)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} e(t) + 3 \frac{d}{dt} e(t) + 3e(t)$$

解：（1） $e(t) = \delta(t)$ 对应 系统冲激响应 $h(t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} r(t) + 3r(t) = 2\delta'(t)$$

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

用冲激函数匹配法，设：

$$\frac{d}{dt}h(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u(t)$$

$$h(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t)$$

$$\text{则有: } a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\Delta u(t) + 3a\delta(t) + 3b\Delta u(t) = 2\delta'(t)$$

$$\therefore a = 2, b = -6, c = 18$$

$$\therefore h(t) = 2\delta(t) - 6e^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$e(t) = u(t) \text{ 对应于系统的阶跃响应 } g(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 3r(t) = 2\delta(t)$$

$$\text{则有:}$$

$$g(t) = Ae^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$\text{设: } \frac{d}{dt}g(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t)$$

$$g(t) = a\Delta u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 2, b = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = 2e^{-3t}u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + \frac{d}{dt}r(t) + r(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t) + e(t)$$

$$e(t) = \delta(t) \text{ 对应 系统冲激响应 } h(t):$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}h(t) + \frac{d}{dt}h(t) + h(t) = \delta'(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$h(t) = [A_1 e^{(-\frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})t} + A_2 e^{(-\frac{1}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})t}]u(t)$$

$$H(p) = \frac{p+1}{p^2+p+1} = \frac{\frac{j\sqrt{3}+1}{j2\sqrt{3}}}{p - \frac{-1+j\sqrt{3}}{2}} + \frac{\frac{j\sqrt{3}-1}{j2\sqrt{3}}}{p - \frac{-1-j\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$h(t) = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{j2\sqrt{3}})e^{\frac{-1+j\sqrt{3}}{2}t} + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{j2\sqrt{3}})e^{\frac{-1-j\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \quad t \geq 0$$

$$h(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} (\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)u(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t h(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= [e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} (-\cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 1)]u(t)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d^2}{dt^2}e(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}e(t) + 3e(t)$$

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

$$h(t) = H(p)\delta(t) = \delta'(t) + \delta(t) + e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = \delta(t) + u(t) + \int_0^t e^{-2\tau} d\tau = \delta(t) + (\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t})u(t)$$

2-10 一因果性的 LTI 系统，其输入、输出用下列微分—积分方程表示：

$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 5r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e(\tau)f(t-\tau)d\tau - e(t)$$

其中 $f(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 3\delta(t)$ ，求该系统的单位冲激 $h(t)$ 。

解： $\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 5r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e(\tau)f(t-\tau)d\tau - e(t)$

$$f(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 3\delta(t), e(t) = \delta(t) \text{ 代入}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 5r(t) = f(t) * e(t) - e(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 3\delta(t) - \delta(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 5r(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

用算子表示为： $(p+5)r(t) = \frac{1}{p+1}\delta(t) + 2\delta(t) = (\frac{1}{p+1} + 2)\delta(t)$

$$H(p) = \frac{1}{p+5}(\frac{1}{p+1} + 2) = \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{7}{p+5})$$

$$h(t) = H(p)\delta(t) = (\frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{7}{4}e^{-5t})u(t)$$

2-12 有一系统对激励为 $e_1 = u(t)$ 时的完全响应为 $r_1(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t)$ ，对激励为 $e_2(t) = \delta(t)$ 时的完全响应为 $r_2(t) = \delta(t)$ 。

(1) 求该系统的零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$ ；

(2) 系统的起始状态保持不变，求其对于及激励为 $e_3(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ 的完全响应 $r_3(t)$ 。

解：(1) $r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t)$

$$r_1(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs1}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow r_2(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs2}(t)$$

由题知： $r_{zs2}(t) = \frac{d}{dt}r_{zs1}(t)$

$$r_1(t) - r_2(t) = r_{zs1}(t) - r_{zs2}(t) = r_{zs1}(t) - \frac{d}{dt}r_{zs1}(t)$$

用算子表示为： $r_1(t) - r_2(t) = (1-p)r_{zs1}(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t) - \delta(t)$

即： $r_{zs1}(t) = \frac{1}{1-p}(\frac{2}{p+1} - 1)\delta(t) = \frac{1}{p+1}\delta(t)$

$$r_{zs1}(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$r_{zs1}(t) = e_1(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{p}\delta(t)H(p) = \frac{1}{p+1}\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow H(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} \div \frac{1}{p} = \frac{p}{p+1}$$

系统的零输入响应为 $r_{zi}(t) = r_1(t) - r_{zs1}(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

$$(2) e_3(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$r_{zs3}(t) = H(p)e_3(t) = \frac{p}{p+1} \frac{1}{p+1} \delta(t) = (e^{-t} - te^{-t})u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow r_3(t) = r_{zi} + r_{zs3} = (2-t)e^{-t}u(t)$$

2-13 求下列各函数 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 的卷积 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

$$(1) f_1(t) = u(t), f_2(t) = e^{-at}u(t)$$

$$(2) f_1(t) = \delta(t), f_2(t) = \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)$$

$$(3) f_1(t) = (1+t)[u(t) - u(t-1)], f_2(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2)$$

$$(4) f_1(t) = \cos(\omega t), f_2(t) = \delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)$$

$$(5) f_1(t) = e^{-\alpha t}u(t), f_2(t) = \sin tu(t)$$

$$\text{解: (1) } f_1(t) * f_2(t) = u(t) * e^{-at}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-a\tau}u(\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-a\tau}d\tau = \frac{1}{a}(1 - e^{-at})$$

$$(2) f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \delta(t) * \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ) = \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)$$

$$(3) f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 1, t > 3 \\ \int_1^t (1+t-\tau)d\tau, 1 < t < 2 \\ \int_{t-1}^2 (1+t-\tau)d\tau, 2 < t < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, t < 1, t > 3 \\ \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1), 1 < t < 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + t + \frac{3}{2}, 2 < t < 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(4) f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \cos(\omega t) * [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] = \cos[\omega(t+1)] - \cos[\omega(t-1)]$$

$$(5) f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\alpha\tau}u(\tau)\sin(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t e^{-\alpha\tau}\sin(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \frac{\alpha \sin t - \cos t + e^{-\alpha t}}{\alpha^2 + 1}u(t)$$

2-14 求下列两组卷积，并注意相互间的区别

$$(1) f(t) = u(t) - u(t-1), \text{ 求 } s(t) = f(t) * f(t)$$

$$(2) f(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2), \text{ 求 } s(t) = f(t) * f(t)$$

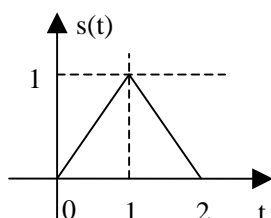
$$\text{解: (1) } s(t) = f(t) * f(t) = [u(t) - u(t-1)] * [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$= pf(t) * \frac{1}{p}f(t) = [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] * \{t[u(t) - u(t-1)] + u(t-1)\}$$

$$= t[u(t) - u(t-1)] + u(t-1) - (t-1)[u(t-1) - u(t-2)] - u(t-2)$$

$$= t[u(t) - u(t-1)] + (2-t)[u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$

$s(t)$ 波形如图:

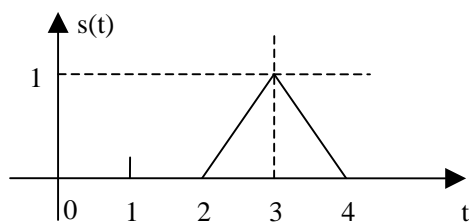


$$(2) \quad s(t) = f(t) * f(t) = [u(t-1) - u(t-2)] * [u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$

$$= pf(t) * \frac{1}{p} f(t) = [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] * \{(t-1)[u(t-1) - u(t-2)] + u(t-2)\}$$

$$= (t-2)[u(t-2) - u(t-3)] + (4-t)[u(t-3) - u(t-4)]$$

s(t)波形如图：



2-15 已知

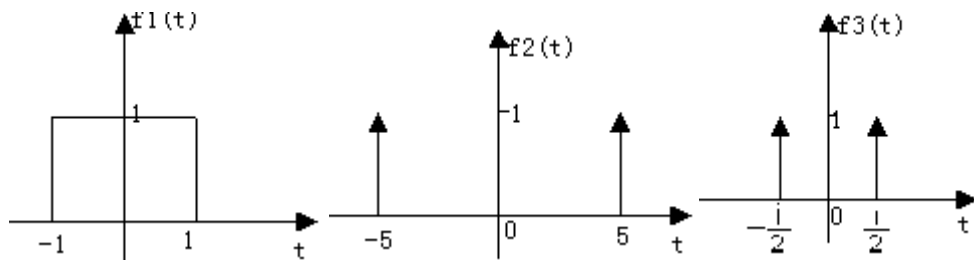
$$f_1(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1), f_2(t) = \delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5), f_3(t) = \delta(t + \frac{1}{2}) + \delta(t - \frac{1}{2}), \text{画出下列各卷积波形}$$

$$(1) \quad s_1(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$(2) \quad s_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$(3) \quad s_3(t) = \{[f_1(t) * f_2(t)][u(t+5) - u(t-5)]\} * f_2(t)$$

$$(4) \quad s_4(t) = f_1(t) * f_3(t)$$

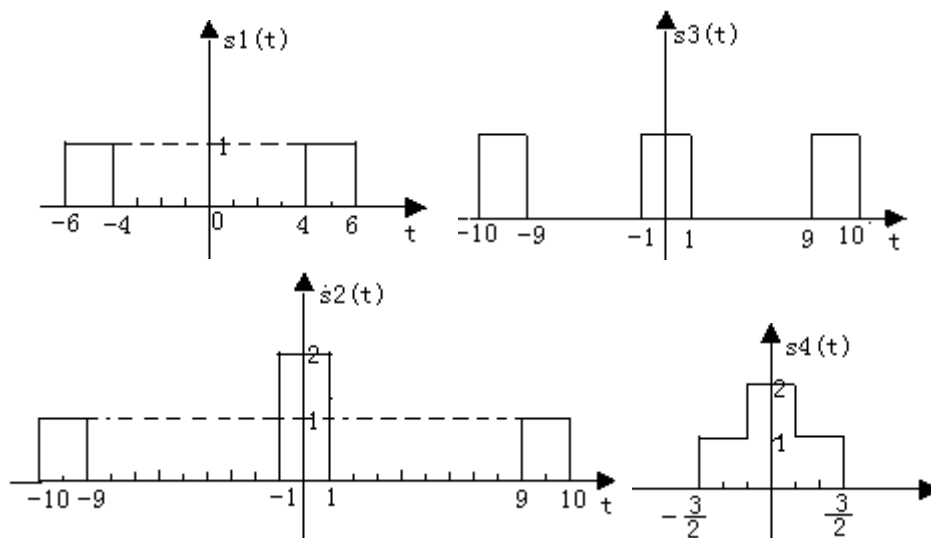


$$(1) \quad s_1(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t+5) + f_1(t-5)$$

$$(2) \quad s_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) * f_2(t) = [f_1(t+5) + f_1(t-5)] * f_2(t) \\ = f_1(t+10) + 2f_1(t) + f_1(t-10)$$

$$(3) \quad s_3(t) = \{[f_1(t) * f_2(t)][u(t+5) - u(t-5)]\} * f_2(t) \\ = [f_1(t+5) + f_1(t-5)][u(t+5) - u(t-5)] * f_2(t) \\ = \{[u(t+5) - u(t+4)] + [u(t-4) - u(t-5)]\} * f_2(t) \\ = u(t+10) + u(t) - u(t+9) - u(t-1) + u(t+1) + u(t-9) - u(t) - u(t-10) \\ = u(t+10) - u(t+9) + u(t+1) - u(t-1) + u(t-9) - u(t-10)$$

$$(4) \quad s_4(t) = f_1(t) * f_3(t) = f_1(t + \frac{1}{2}) + f_1(t - \frac{1}{2})$$



2-17 已知某一 LTI 系统对输入激励 $e(t)$ 的零状态响应

$$r_{zs}(t) = \int_{t-2}^{\infty} e^{t-\tau} e(\tau-1) d\tau$$

求该系统的单位冲激响应。

解：设系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 则：

$$r_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(\tau) h(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{由题意有：} r_{zs}(t) = \int_{t-2}^{\infty} e^{t-\tau} e(\tau-1) d\tau \quad \underline{\underline{\text{令 } \tau-1=u}} \quad \int_{t-3}^{\infty} e^{t-u-1} e(u) du$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{令 } u = \tau}} \quad \int_{t-3}^{\infty} e^{t-\tau-1} e(\tau) d\tau = \int_{t-3}^{\infty} e^{t-\tau-1} u[3-(t-\tau)] e(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= e^{(t-1)} u(3-t) * e(t)$$

$$h(t) = e^{(t-1)} u(3-t)$$

2-18 某 LTI 系统, 输入信号 $e(t) = 2e^{-3t}u(t)$, 在该输入下的响应为 $r(t)$, 即 $r(t) = H[e(t)]$, 又已知

$$H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] = -3r(t) + e^{-2t}u(t)$$

求该系统的单位冲激响应为 $h(t)$ 。

解：对于 LTI 系统, 若激励 $e(t)$ 对应于响应 $r(t)=H[e(t)]$, 则激励 $\frac{d}{dt}e(t)$ 对应于响应

$$r(t) = h(t) * e(t)$$

$$r'(t) = h(t) * e'(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}e(t) = -6e^{-3t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow r'(t) = \frac{d}{dt}r(t) = h(t) * [-6e^{-3t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)]$$

$$= -3h(t) * e(t) + 2h(t)$$

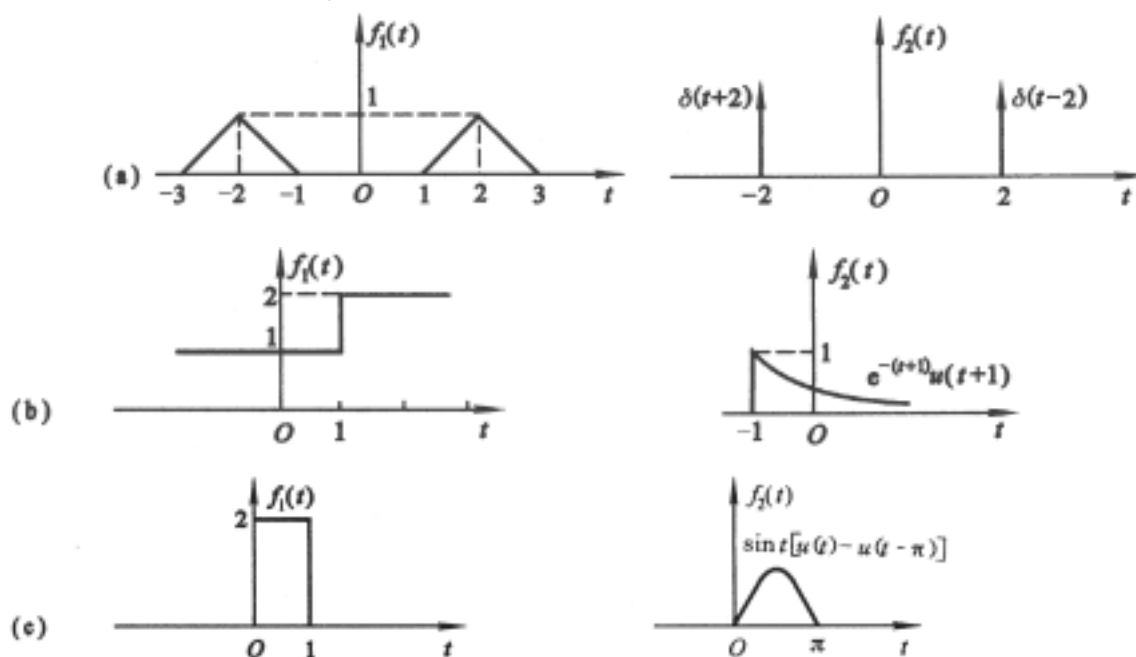
$$= -3r(t) + 2h(t)$$

$$\text{由题有：} \frac{d}{dt}r(t) = H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right]$$

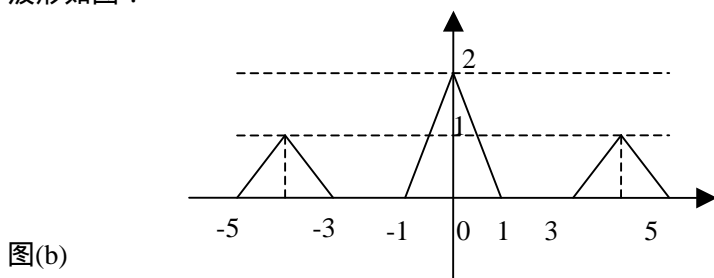
$$\frac{d}{dt}r(t) = -3r(t) + e^{-2t}u(t) = -3r(t) + 2h(t)$$

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

2-19 对题图所示的各组函数,用图解的方法粗略画出 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 卷积的波形,并计算卷积积分 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。



解: 图(a) $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [\delta(t+2) + \delta(t-2)] = f_1(t+2) + f_1(t-2)$
波形如图:

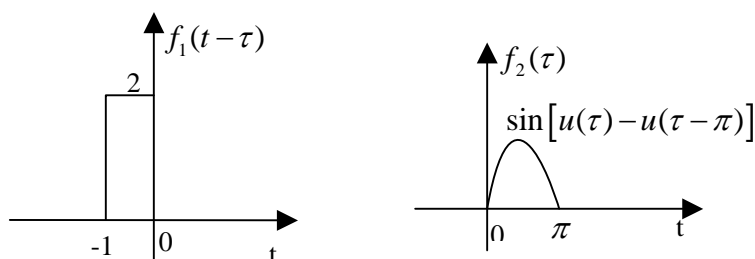


图(b)

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{t+1} e^{-(t-\tau+1)} d\tau, & t < 0 \\ \int_{-\infty}^1 e^{-(t-\tau+1)} d\tau + \int_1^{t+1} 2e^{-(t-\tau+1)} d\tau, & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} 1, & t < 0 \\ 2 - e^{-t}, & t > 0 \end{cases} = u(-t) + (2 - e^{-t})u(t)$$

图(c):



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, t > \pi + 1 \\ \int_0^t 2\sin \tau d\tau, & 0 < t < 1 \\ \int_{t-1}^t 2\sin \tau d\tau, & 1 < t < \pi \\ \int_{t-1}^{\pi} 2\sin \tau d\tau, & \pi < t < \pi + 1 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, t > \pi + 1 \\ 2(1 - \cos t), & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2[\cos(t-1) - \cos t], & 1 < t < \pi \\ 2[\cos(t-1) + 1], & \pi < t < \pi + 1 \end{cases}$$

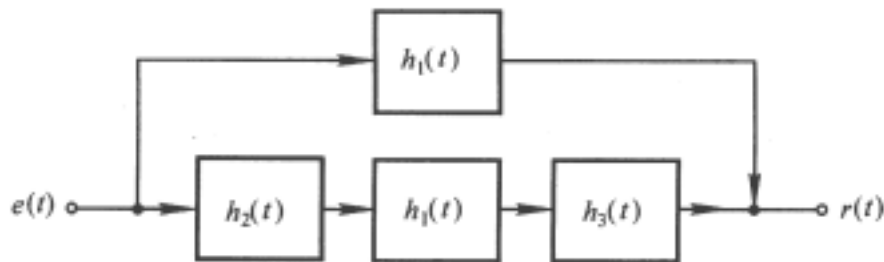
2-20 题图所示系统是由几个“子系统”组成，各子系统的冲激响应分别为：

$$h_1(t) = u(t) \quad (\text{积分器})$$

$$h_2(t) = \delta(t-1) \quad (\text{单位延时})$$

$$h_3(t) = -\delta(t) \quad (\text{倒相器})$$

试求总的系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。



题图 2-20

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } h(t) &= h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t) \\ &= u(t) + \delta(t-1) * u(t) * [-\delta(t)] \\ &= u(t) - u(t-1) \end{aligned}$$

2-21 已知系统的冲激响应 $h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$

(1) (1) 若激励信号为

$$e(t) = e^{-t}[u(t) - u(t-2)] + \beta\delta(t-2)$$

式中 β 为常数，试决定响应 $r(t)$ 。

(2) (2) 若激励信号表示为

$$e(t) = x(t)[u(t) - u(t-2)] + \beta\delta(t-2)$$

式中 $x(t)$ 为任意 t 函数，若要求系统在 $t > 2$ 的响应为零，试确定 β 值应等于多少

$$\text{解: (1) } r(t) = h(t) * e(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) * e^{-t}[u(t) - u(t-2)] + e^{-2t}u(t) * \beta\delta(t-2)$$

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

$$= e^{-t} \left[\int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau u(t) - \int_0^{t-2} e^{-\tau} d\tau u(t) \right] + \beta e^{-2(t-2)}u(t-2)$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < t < 2 \text{ 时, } r(t) = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{当 } t > 2 \text{ 时, } r(t) &= e^{-t} [(1 - e^{-t}) - (1 - e^{-(t-2)})] + \beta e^{-2(t-2)} \\ &= e^{-2t} (\beta e^4 + e^2 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad r(t) = h(t) * e(t) = e^{-2t} u(t) * x(t) [u(t) - u(t-2)] + e^{-2t} u(t) * \beta \delta(t-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) x(\tau) u(\tau) d\tau - \int_2^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} u(t-\tau) x(\tau) u(\tau-2) d\tau \\ &\quad + \beta e^{-2(t-2)} u(t-2)\end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau u(t) - \int_2^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau u(t-2) + \beta e^{-2(t-2)} u(t-2)$$

由题意有, 当 $t > 2$ 时, $r(t) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}r(t) &= \int_0^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau u(t) - \int_2^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau u(t-2) + \beta e^{-2(t-2)} u(t-2) \\ &= \int_0^2 e^{-2(t-\tau)} x(\tau) d\tau + \beta e^{-2(t-2)} u(t-2) = 0 \\ \beta &= -e^{-4} \int_0^2 e^{2\tau} x(\tau) d\tau\end{aligned}$$

2-23 化简下列两式:

$$(1) \quad \delta(2t^2 - \frac{1}{2});$$

$$\text{令 } f(t) = 2t^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \quad \text{则: } t_1 = \frac{1}{2} \quad t_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$f'(t_1) = 2 \quad f'(t_2) = -2$$

$$\therefore \delta(2t^2 - \frac{1}{2}) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{1}{|f'(t_i)|} \delta(t - t_i) = \frac{1}{2} \delta(t^2 - \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} [\delta(t - \frac{1}{2}) + \delta(t + \frac{1}{2})]$$

$$(2) \quad \delta(\sin t).$$

$$\text{令 } \sin t = 0 \Rightarrow t = k\pi \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore \delta(\sin t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - k\pi)$$

2-27 试求下列各值, 设系统起始状态为零:

$$(1) \quad \frac{A}{p+\alpha} \delta(t) \quad (2) \quad \frac{A}{(p+\alpha)^2} \delta(t) \quad (3) \quad \frac{A}{(p+\alpha)(p+\beta)} \delta(t)$$

$$\text{解: (1)} \quad \frac{A}{p+\alpha} \delta(t) = A e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{A}{(p+\alpha)^2} \delta(t) = [\frac{A}{(p+\alpha)^2} + \frac{0}{p+\alpha}] \delta(t) = A t e^{-\alpha t} u(t)$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{A}{(p+\alpha)(p+\beta)} \delta(t) = \frac{A}{\beta-\alpha} (\frac{1}{p+\alpha} - \frac{1}{p+\beta}) \delta(t) = \frac{A}{\beta-\alpha} (e^{-\alpha t} - e^{-\beta t}) u(t)$$

2-6 解题过程:

$$(1) \quad e(t) = u(t), \quad r(0_-) = 1, \quad r'(0_-) = 2$$

方法一: 经典时域法:

$$\textcircled{1} \text{求 } r_{zi}: \text{由已知条件, 有} \begin{cases} r_{zi}''(t) + 3r_{zi}'(t) + 2r_{zi}(t) = 0 \\ r_{zi}'(0_+) = r_{zi}'(0_-) = 2 \\ r_{zi}'(0_+) = r_{zi}'(0_-) = 1 \end{cases}$$

特征方程: $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0$ 特征根为: $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

故 $r_{zi}(t) = (A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t})u(t)$, 代入 $r_{zi}'(0_+)$, $r_{zi}(0_+)$ 得 $A_1 = 4, A_2 = -3$

$$\text{故 } r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{求 } r_{zs}: \text{将 } e(t) = u(t) \text{ 代入原方程, 有 } r_{zs}''(t) + 3r_{zs}'(t) + 2r_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) + 3u(t)$$

$$\text{用冲激函数匹配法, 设} \begin{cases} r_{zs}''(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t) \\ r_{zs}'(t) = a\Delta u(t) \\ r_{zs}(t) = at\Delta u(t) \end{cases}$$

代入微分方程, 平衡 $\delta(t)$ 两边的系数得 $a = 1$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}'(0_+) = r_{zs}'(0_-) + 1 = 1, \quad r_{zs}(0_+) = r_{zs}(0_-) = 0$$

再用经典法求 $r_{zs}(t)$: 齐次解 $r_{zsh}(t) = (B_1 e^{-t} + B_2 e^{-2t})u(t)$

因为 $e(t) = u(t)$ 故设特解为 $r_{zsp}(t) = C \cdot u(t)$, 代入原方程得 $C = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}(t) = r_{zsh}(t) + r_{zsp}(t) = \left(B_1 e^{-t} + B_2 e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\text{代入 } r_{zs}'(0_+), \quad r_{zs}(0_+) \text{ 得 } B_1 = -2, \quad B_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}(t) = \left(-2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{全响应: } r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\text{自由响应: } \left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} \right) u(t)$$

受迫响应: $\frac{3}{2}u(t)$

方法二: p 算子法

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t) + 3e(t)$$

化为算子形式为: $(p^2 + 3p + 2)r(t) = (p + 3)e(t)$

特征方程: $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0$ 特征根为: $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

$r_{zi}(t)$ 的求法与经典时域法一致, $r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$

再求 $r_{zs}(t)$: $e(t) = u(t)$, $r(t) = \frac{p+3}{(p+1)(p+2)}u(t) = (p+3)[e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) * u(t)]$

其中 $e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) * u(t) = \int_0^t (e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau})d\tau = \left(\frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t)$

$\therefore r_{zs}(t) = (p+3)\left(\frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t) = \left(-2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2}\right)u(t)$

\therefore 全响应 $r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2}\right)u(t)$

自由响应: $\left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t)$

受迫响应: $\frac{3}{2}u(t)$

综观以上两种方法可发现 p 算子法更简洁, 准确性也更高

(2) $e(t) = e^{-3t}u(t)$, $r(0_-) = 1$, $r'(0_-) = 2$

运用和上题同样的方法, 可得

全响应 $r(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})u(t)$

零输入响应: $r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$

零状态响应: $r_{zs}(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$

自由响应: $(5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})u(t)$

受迫响应: 0

2-10 分析:

$$\frac{d}{dx}r(t)+5r(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}e(\tau)f(t-\tau)d\tau-e(t)=e(t)*f(t)-e(t)=e(t)*[f(t)-\delta(t)]$$

已知冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 与单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 为“输入——输出”对，故 $e(t)=\delta(t)$ 时，

$r(t)=h(t)$ 。类似上题，也可以用经典法和算子法两种思路求解该微分方程。

解题过程：方法一：经典法

代入 $e(t)=\delta(t)$ ， $f(t)=e^{-t}u(t)+3\delta(t)$ 得到

$$\frac{d}{dt}h(t)+5h(t)=e^{-t}u(t)+2\delta(t)\cdots\cdots(*)$$

对于因果系统 $h(0_-)=0$

先求满足 $\frac{d}{dt}h_1(t)+5h_1(t)=\delta(t)$ 的 $h_1(t)$ ： $h_1(t)=Ae^{-5t}u(t)$

利用冲激函数匹配法，在 $(0_-,0_+)$ 时间段内

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}h_1(t)=a\delta(t)+b\Delta u(t) & (0_-<t<0_+) \\ h_1(t)=a\Delta u(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a\delta(t)+b\Delta u(t)+5a\Delta u(t)=\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a=1, b=-5$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(0_+)=a+h(0_-)=A=1$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(t)=e^{-5t}u(t)$$

对于 $(*)$ 式：

$$h(t)=h_1(t)*[e^{-t}u(t)+2\delta(t)]=e^{-5t}u(t)*e^{-t}u(t)+2e^{-5t}u(t)=\left(\frac{1}{4}e^{-t}+\frac{7}{4}e^{-5t}\right)u(t)$$

方法二： p 算子法

$$(\text{常用关系式：①}\frac{dx(t)}{dt}=px(t), \text{②}e^{-\lambda t}u(t)=\frac{1}{p+\lambda}\delta(t)$$

$$\text{③}\frac{1}{p+\lambda}x(t)=\frac{1}{p+\lambda}[\delta(t)*x(t)]=\left[\frac{1}{p+\lambda}\delta(t)\right]*x(t)=e^{-\lambda t}u(t)*x(t))$$

引入微分算子 p ， $(*)$ 式变成：

$$(p+5)h(t)=\frac{1}{p+1}\delta(t)+2\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{p+5} \cdot \frac{1}{p+1} \delta(t) + \frac{2}{p+5} \delta(t) = \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{p+5} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{p+1} \right) \delta(t) + \frac{2}{p+5} \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \left(\frac{7}{4} e^{-5t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} \right) u(t)$$

注：由本例再次看到，相比经典法， p 算子法形式简洁，易算易记。

2-14 分析：求解两个信号的卷积，可以直接用定义，依照“反转→平移→相乘→求和”

的顺序来求，积分式为 $x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) d\tau$ ，但是这种依靠定义的基本方法可能不是最简便的。更应该注意灵活运用卷积的性质（卷积的交换律、结合律、分配律；卷积的微分与积分；与冲激函数或阶跃函数的卷积）对表达式进一步的化简，甚至直接得到结果。

解题过程：

$$(1) f(t) = u(t) - u(t-1) = u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s(t) &= f(t) * f(t) = u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] * u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] \\ &= [u(t) * u(t)] * [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)] \\ &= tu(t) * [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)] \\ &= tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2) = u(t) * [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s(t) &= f(t) * f(t) = u(t) * [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] * u(t) * [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] \\ &= [u(t) * u(t)] * [\delta(t-2) - 2\delta(t-3) + \delta(t-4)] \\ &= tu(t) * [\delta(t-2) - 2\delta(t-3) + \delta(t-4)] \\ &= (t-2)u(t-2) - 2(t-3)u(t-3) + (t-4)u(t-4) \end{aligned}$$

注：可见（2）中的 $s(t)$ 是（1）中 $s(t)$ 右移两位，不难推出如下结论：

$$s_1(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$s_2(t) = x_1(t-t_1) * x_2(t-t_2) = s_1(t-t_1-t_2) \quad (t_1 \geq 0, t_2 \geq 0)$$

2.15 分析：利用卷积的性质： $f(t) * [\delta(t+t_0) + \delta(t-t_0)] = f(t+t_0) + f(t-t_0)$ 可画出如下波形：

$$(1) s_1(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)] = f_1(t+5) + f_2(t-5)$$

$$(2) s_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)] [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)]$$

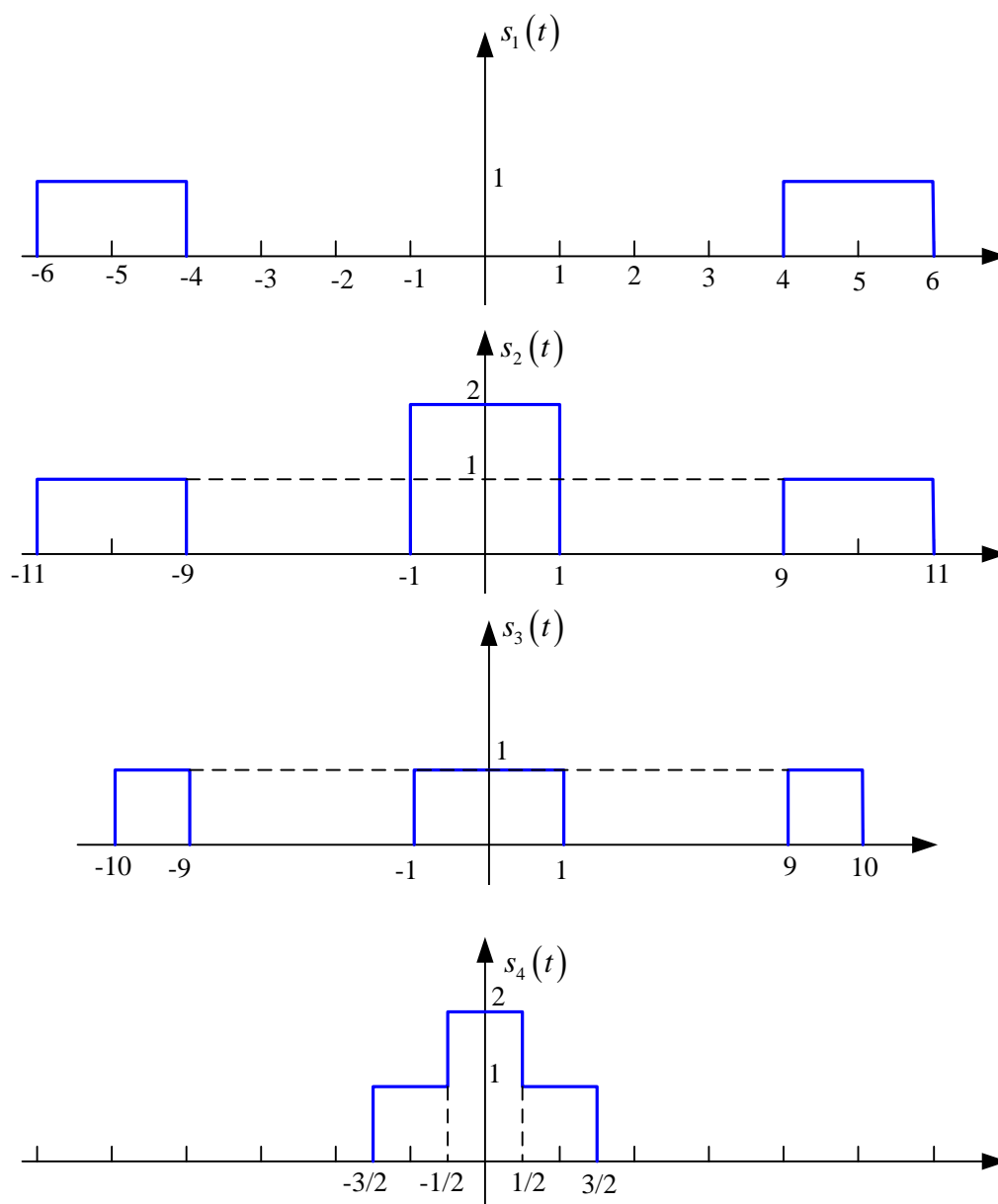
$$= f_1(t) * [\delta(t+10) + 2\delta(t) + \delta(t-10)]$$

$$= f_1(t+10) + 2f_1(t) + f_1(t-10)$$

$$(3) \quad s_3(t) = \{[f_1(t) * f_2(t)][u(t+5) - u(t-5)]\} * f_2(t)$$

由 (1) 得 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = s_1(t)$, $[u(t+5) - u(t-5)]$ 相当于一个“时间窗”，保留 $(-5, 5)$ 内的信号，其它范围内的信号为 0。

$$(4) \quad s_4(t) = f_1(t) * f_3(t) \quad \text{发生时域信号的叠加}$$



2-18 分析：本题可以用经典法、算子法或者直接用 LTI 系统的性质求解

解题过程：

方法一：经典法

$$\because r(t) = H[e(t)] = e(t) * h(t), \quad H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] = \frac{d}{dt}\{H[e(t)]\} = \frac{d}{dt}r(t)$$

$$\therefore \text{得到微分方程: } \frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 3r(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\text{此方程齐次解 } r_h(t) = Ae^{-3t}u(t), \quad \text{特解 } r_p(t) = Be^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\text{将 } r_p(t) \text{ 代入上式得到 } B=1, \quad \text{即 } r_p(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

由于 $r(t)$ 是零状态响应, 且方程右端无冲激项, 故 $r(0_+) = 0$, 将此初始条件代入

$$r(t) = r_h(t) + r_p(t) = (Ae^{-3t} + e^{-2t})u(t) \text{ 得 } A = -1$$

$$\therefore r(t) = (-e^{-3t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{又} \because r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

$$\therefore e(t) * h(t) = [2e^{-3t}u(t)] * h(t) = (-e^{-3t} + e^{-2t})u(t) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{d}{dt}[e(t) * h(t)] = \left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] * h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}r(t)$$

$$\therefore [-6e^{-3t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)] * h(t) = (3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-2t})u(t) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$(1) * 3 + (2) \text{ 得 } \delta(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\text{即 } h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$$

方法二: p 算子法

$$r(t) = H(e(t))$$

$$H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] = H[pe(t)] = pH[e(t)] = pr(t) = -3r(t) + e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore (p+3)r(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore r(t) = \frac{1}{p+3}e^{-2t}u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) = 2e^{-3t}u(t) * \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\text{又} \because r(t) = \therefore e(t) * h(t) = 2e^{-3t}u(t) * h(t) \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$\text{由(3)(4)对比可知 } h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$$

方法三: 直接利用 LTI 系统的性质

$$H(e(t)) = r(t) \Rightarrow H[2e^{-3t}u(t)] = r(t)$$

$$H\left(\frac{d}{dx}e(t)\right) = H[2\delta(t) - 6e^{-3t}u(t)] = -3r(t) + e^{2t}u(t) \cdots \cdots (5)$$

$$(4) * 3 + (5) \Rightarrow h(t) = H[\delta(t)] = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$2-20 \text{ 解题过程: 由系统框图知, } r(t) = e(t) * h_1(t) + e(t) * h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)$$

$$= e(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)]$$

$$= e(t) * h(t)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)$$

$$\text{其中, } h_1(t) = u(t), \quad h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t) = \delta(t-1) * u(t) * [-\delta(t)] = -u(t-1)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$

3-1 解题过程:

(1) 三角形形式的傅立叶级数 (Fourier Series, 以下简称 FS)

$$f(t) = a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n \cos(n\omega_1 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_1 t)]$$

式中 $\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T_1}$, n 为正整数, T_1 为信号周期

(a) 直流分量
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) dt$$

(b) 余弦分量的幅度
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \cos(n\omega_1 t) dt$$

(c) 正弦分量的幅度
$$b_n = \frac{2}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt$$

(2) 指数形式的傅立叶级数

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F(n\omega_1) e^{jn\omega_1 t}$$

其中复数频谱 $F_n = F(n\omega_1) = \frac{1}{T_1} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T_1} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_1 t} dt$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{2}(a_n - jb_n) \quad F_{-n} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + jb_n)$$

由图 3-1 可知, $f(t)$ 为奇函数, 因而 $a_0 = a_n = 0$

$$b_n = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt = \frac{4}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \frac{E}{2} \sin(n\omega_1 t) dt = \frac{-2E}{n\omega_1 T} \cos(n\omega_1 t) \Big|_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{E}{n\pi} [1 - \cos(n\pi)]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & n = 2, 4, \dots \\ \frac{2E}{n\pi} & n = 1, 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以, 三角形形式的 FS 为

$$f(t) = \frac{2E}{\pi} \left[\sin(\omega_1 t) + \frac{1}{3} \sin(3\omega_1 t) + \frac{1}{5} \sin(5\omega_1 t) + \dots \right] \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

指数形式的 FS 的系数为

$$F_n = -\frac{1}{2} j b_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n = 0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \\ -\frac{jE}{n\pi} & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以，指数形式的 FS 为

$$f(t) = -\frac{jE}{\pi} e^{j\omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{\pi} e^{-j\omega_1 t} - \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{j3\omega_1 t} + \frac{jE}{3\pi} e^{-j3\omega_1 t} + \dots \quad \omega_1 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

3-15 分析：半波余弦脉冲的表达式 $f(t) = E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right]$

求 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换有如下两种方法。

解题过程：

方法一：用定义

$$\begin{aligned} F(\omega) &= \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{E}{2} \int_{-\frac{\tau}{2}}^{\frac{\tau}{2}} \left[e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)t} + e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)t} \right] dt \\ &= \frac{E}{2j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)} \left[e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} \right] - \frac{E}{2j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)} \left[e^{-j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega\right)\frac{\tau}{2}} \right] \\ &= \frac{E \cos\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\tau} - \omega} + \frac{E \cos\left(\frac{\tau}{2}\omega\right)}{\frac{\pi}{\tau} + \omega} \\ &= \frac{2E\tau \cos\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)}{\pi \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2 \right]} \end{aligned}$$

方法二：用 FT 的性质和典型的 FT 对

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= E \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \\ F(\omega) &= \frac{E}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] * \mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

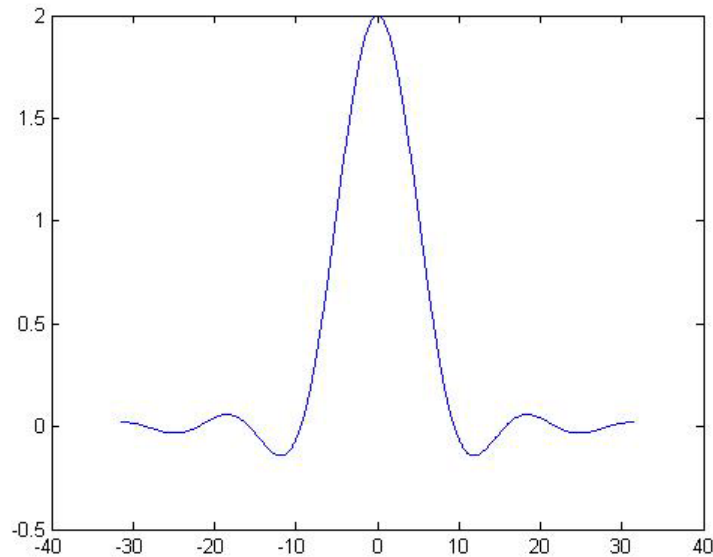
其中 $\mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] = \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) \right],$

$$\mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{2}{\omega} \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right)$$

代入 $F(\omega) = \frac{E}{2\pi} \mathcal{F} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{\tau} t\right) \right] * \mathcal{F} \left[u\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right]$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\omega) &= \frac{E}{2\pi} \cdot \pi \left[\delta\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) + \delta\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right) \right] * \frac{2}{\omega} \sin\left(\frac{\omega\tau}{2}\right) \\
 &= E \left\{ \frac{\sin\left[\frac{\left(\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau}{2}\right]}{\omega + \frac{\pi}{\tau}} + \frac{\sin\left[\frac{\left(\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}\right)\tau}{2}\right]}{\omega - \frac{\pi}{\tau}} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{2E\tau \cos\left(\frac{\tau\omega}{2}\right)}{\pi \left[1 - \left(\frac{\omega\tau}{\pi}\right)^2 \right]}
 \end{aligned}$$

其频谱图如下图所示：



3-19 分析：本题意在说明：对于两频域信号，如果其幅频特性相同，但是相频特性不同则它们对应的时域信号是不一样的。

解题过程：

$$(a) \quad |F(\omega)| = A[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)], \quad \varphi(\omega) = \omega t_0 [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\text{所以, } F(\omega) = |F(\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = A e^{j\omega t_0} [u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

先求 $F_1(\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)$ 的 FT: $f_1(t)$

$$\text{由 } \mathcal{F}[Sa(\omega_c t)] = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} [u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c)]$$

可知 $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t)$

再由 FT 的平移性质: $f(t) = \mathcal{F}\{Ae^{j\omega_0 t}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]\} = \frac{A\omega_0}{\pi} Sa[\omega_0(t + t_0)]$

$$(b) |F(\omega)| = A[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\frac{\pi}{2}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + \frac{\pi}{2}[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以, } F(\omega) &= |F(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)} = Ae^{j(-\frac{\pi}{2})}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + Ae^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] \\ &= -jA[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega)] + jA[u(\omega) - u(\omega - \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

欲求 $F(\omega)$ 的反变换, 可利用 FT 的频域微分性质:

$$\frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega) = -jA[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega)] + jA[\delta(\omega) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另 } f_1(t) &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left\{\frac{d}{d\omega} F(\omega)\right\} = -\frac{jA}{2\pi}[e^{-j\omega_0 t} - 1] + \frac{jA}{2\pi}[1 - e^{j\omega_0 t}] \\ &= \frac{jA}{2\pi}(2 - e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{jA}{\pi}(1 - \cos \omega_0 t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 FT 的频域微分性质, 有 } f(t) = f_1(t) = \frac{A}{\pi t}(\cos \omega_0 t - 1) = \frac{-2A}{\pi t} \sin^2\left(\frac{\omega_0 t}{2}\right)$$

3-22 分析: FT 的时域对称性: 若 $F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$, 则 $\mathcal{F}[F(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega)$

$$(1) \because \delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1, \quad \delta(t + \omega_0) \leftrightarrow e^{j\omega_0 \omega}$$

$$\therefore \text{由 FT 的时频对称性, 有 } e^{j\omega_0 t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(-\omega + \omega_0) = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0) \text{ 的时间函数 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{j\omega_0 t}$$

$$(2) \because u(t + \omega_0) - u(t - \omega_0) \leftrightarrow 2\omega_0 Sa(\omega_0 \omega)$$

\therefore 由 FT 的时频对称性, 有

$$2\omega_0 Sa(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi[u(-\omega + \omega_0) - u(-\omega - \omega_0)] = 2\pi[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0) \text{ 的时间函数 } f(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} Sa(\omega_0 t)$$

$$(3) F(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} & (|\omega| \leq \omega_0) \\ 0 & \text{others} \end{cases} = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi}[u(\omega + \omega_0) - u(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

利用 (2) 的结论, $F(\omega)$ 的时间函数 $f(t) = \frac{\omega_0^2}{\pi^2} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t)$

3-32 解题过程: 利用性质: $\mathcal{F}(x(t) \cdot y(t)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[x(t)] * \mathcal{F}[y(t)]$

$$\mathcal{F}[\sin(\omega_0 t) u(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathcal{F}[\sin(\omega_0 t)] * \mathcal{F}[u(t)]$$

单边正弦函数的 FT: $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot j\pi [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] * \left[\frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega) \right]$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2}$$

4-2 解题过程:

(1) 由 $f(t) = \sin wt [u(t) - u(t - T/2)] = \sin wt u(t) + \sin [w(t - T/2)] u(t - T/2)$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[\sin wt u(t)] + \mathcal{L}\{\sin [w(t - T/2)] u(t - T/2)\} \\ &= \frac{\omega^2}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} e^{-\frac{sT}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \left(1 + e^{-\frac{sT}{2}} \right)\end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 $\sin(wt + \varphi) = \sin wt \cos \varphi + \cos wt \sin \varphi$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\sin(wt + \varphi)] &= \mathcal{L}(\sin wt \cos \varphi) + \mathcal{L}(\cos wt \sin \varphi) \\ &= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{s \sin \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2} \\ &= \frac{\omega \cos \varphi + s \sin \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

4-3 解题过程:

(1) 由 $f(t) = e^{-(t-2)} u(t-2) \cdot e^{-2}$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= e^{-2} \mathcal{L}[e^{-(t-2)} u(t-2)] \\ &= e^{-2} \cdot \frac{1}{s+1} \cdot e^{-2s} \\ &= \frac{1}{s+1} e^{-2(s+1)}\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s+1} e^{-2s}$

(3) 由 $f(t) = e^{-t} u(t) \cdot e^2$ 得

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = e^2 \mathcal{L}[e^{-t} u(t)] = \frac{e^2}{s+1}$$

(4) 由 $f(t) = \sin[2(t-1) + 2] u(t-1)$

$$= \cos 2 \sin[2(t-1)] u(t-1) + \sin 2 \cos[2(t-1)] u(t-1) \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \cos 2 \mathcal{L}\{\sin[2(t-1)]u(t-1)\} + \sin 2 \mathcal{L}\{\sin[2(t-1)]u(t-1)\} \\
&= \frac{2\cos 2}{s^2+4}e^{-s} + \frac{s\sin 2}{s^2+4}e^{-s} \\
&= \frac{2\cos 2 + s\sin 2}{s^2+4}e^{-s}
\end{aligned}$$

(5) 由 $f(t) = (t-1)u(t-1) - (t-2)u(t-2) - u(t-2)$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[(t-1)u(t-1)] - \mathcal{L}[(t-2)u(t-2)] - \mathcal{L}[u(t-2)] \\
&= \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{s}e^{-s} \\
&= \frac{1}{s^2}[1 - (1+s)e^{-s}]
\end{aligned}$$

4-4 解题过程:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+1}\right) = e^{-t}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 } \frac{4}{2s+3} = \frac{2}{s+\frac{3}{2}} \text{ 得 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{4}{2s+3}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s+\frac{3}{2}}\right] = 2e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}$$

$$(3) \text{ 由 } \frac{4}{s(2s+3)} = \frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}\right) \text{ 得 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{4}{s(2s+3)}\right] = \frac{4}{3}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] - \frac{4}{3}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}}\right]$$

$$(4) \text{ 由 } \frac{1}{s(s^2+5)} = \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+5}\right) \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s^2+5)}\right] = \frac{1}{5}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] - \frac{1}{5}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+5}\right] = \frac{1}{5}(1 - \cos\sqrt{5}t)$$

$$(5) \text{ 由 } \frac{3}{(s+4)(s+2)} = \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+4}\right) \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{(s+4)(s+2)}\right] = \frac{3}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] - \frac{3}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+4}\right] = \frac{3}{2}(e^{-2t} - e^{-4t})$$

$$(6) \text{ 由 } \frac{3s}{(s+4)(s+2)} = \frac{6}{s+4} - \frac{3}{s+2} \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3s}{(s+4)(s+2)}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{6}{s+4}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{s+2}\right] = 6e^{-4t} - 3e^{-2t}$$

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2+1}+1\right] = \sin t + \delta(t)$$

$$(8) \quad \text{由 } \frac{1}{s^2-3s+2} = \frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-1} \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2-3s+2}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-2}\right) - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s-1}\right) = e^{2t} - e^t$$

$$(9) \quad \text{由 } \frac{1}{s(RCs+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{RC}} \text{ 得 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(RCs+1)}\right] = 1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$(10) \quad \text{由 } \frac{1-RCs}{s(RCs+1)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s+\frac{1}{RC}} \text{ 得 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1-RCs}{s(RCs+1)}\right] = 1 - 2e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

$$(11) \quad \text{由 } \frac{w}{s^2+w^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(RCs+1)} = \frac{RCw}{1+(RCw)^2} \left(\frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{RC}} - \frac{s}{s^2+w^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{RCw} \cdot w}{s+\frac{1}{RC}} \right) \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{w}{s^2+w^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(RCs+1)}\right] = \frac{RCw}{1+(RCw)^2} \left[e^{-\frac{t}{RC}} - \cos wt + \frac{1}{RCw} \sin wt \right]$$

$$(12) \quad \text{由 } \frac{4s+5}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{7}{s+3} - \frac{3}{s+2} \text{ 得 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{4s+5}{s^2+5s+6}\right] = 7e^{-3t} - 3e^{-2t}$$

$$(13) \quad \text{由 } \frac{100(s+50)}{s^2+201s+200} = \frac{100(s+50)}{(s+1)(s+200)} \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{100(s+50)}{s^2+201s+200}\right] = \frac{100}{199}(49e^{-t} + 150e^{-200t})$$

$$(14) \quad \text{令 } \frac{s+3}{(s+1)^3(s+2)} = \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_3}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_4}{s+1}$$

$$\text{则 } k_1 = \left. \frac{s+3}{(s+1)^3} \right|_{s=-2} = -1, \quad k_2 = \left. \frac{s+3}{s+1} \right|_{s=-1} = 2,$$

$$k_3 = \left. \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s+3}{s+1} \right) \right|_{s=-1} = -1, \quad k_4 = \left. \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left(\frac{s+3}{s+1} \right) \right|_{s=-1} = 1$$

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

所以 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+3}{(s+1)^3(s+2)}\right] = -e^{-t} + (t^2 - t + 1)e^{-t}$

(15) 由 $\frac{A}{s^2 + K^2} = \frac{A}{K} \cdot \frac{K}{s^2 + K^2}$ 得 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{A}{s^2 + K^2}\right] = \frac{A}{K} \sin Kt$

(16) 由于 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2 + 3)^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} t \sin Kt$ 由拉氏变换的积分性质可得

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s^2 + 3)^2}\right] = \int_0^t \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \tau \sin(\sqrt{3}\tau) d\tau = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{18} \sin(\sqrt{3}t) - \frac{t}{6} \cos(\sqrt{3}t)$$

4-19 解题过程:

由于 $f(t)$ 可以写作 $f(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_1(t - kT)$

$$= F_1(s) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-skT} = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-sT}}$$

则 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) = \mathcal{L}\left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_1(t - kT)\right]$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}[f_1(t - kT)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} F_1(s) e^{-skT}$$

$$= F_1(s) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-skT} = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-sT}}$$

4-20 解题过程:

(1) 周期矩形脉冲信号的第一个周期时间信号为 $f_1(t) = u(t) - u\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)$

所以 $F_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}\right)$ 则 $F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-sT}} = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{s(1 - e^{-sT})} = \frac{1}{s \left(1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}\right)}$

(2) 正弦全波整流脉冲信号第一周期时间信号为

$$f_1(t) = \sin(wt) \left[u(t) - u\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] = \sin wtu(t) + \sin \left[w\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) \right] u\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{所以 } F_1(s) = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2} + \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2} e^{-\frac{T}{2}s} \quad \text{则 } F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}} = \frac{w}{s^2 + w^2} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}$$

$$4-27 \text{ 解题过程: 由 } e(t) = e^{-t} \text{ 得 } E(s) = \mathcal{L}[e(t)] = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$r_{zs}(t) = r(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t}$$

$$R_{zs}(s) = \mathcal{L}[r_{zs}(t)] = \frac{1}{2(s+1)} - \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s-3}$$

$$\text{故 } H(s) = \frac{R_{zs}(s)}{E(s)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{1}{2(s+1)} - \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s-3} \right] \cdot (s+1) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{s+1}{s+2} + \frac{2(s+1)}{s-3} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{8}{s-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } h(s) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[H(s)] = \frac{3}{2}\delta(t) + (e^{-2t} + 8e^{3t})u(t)$$

4-35 解题过程:

$$H(s) = K \frac{\prod_{i=1}^k (s - z_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^l (s - p_j)} \quad (\text{K 为系数})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= K \frac{s(s+2-j)(s+2+j)}{(s+3)(s+1-3j)(s+1+3j)} \\ &= K \frac{s(s^2+4s+5)}{(s+3)(s^2+2s+10)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又知 } H(\infty) = 5, \text{ 即 } \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} H(s) = K = 5$$

$$H(s) = \frac{5s(s^2+4s+5)}{(s+3)(s^2+2s+10)} = \frac{5(s^3+4s^2+5s)}{s^3+5s^2+16s+30}$$

4-38 解题过程:

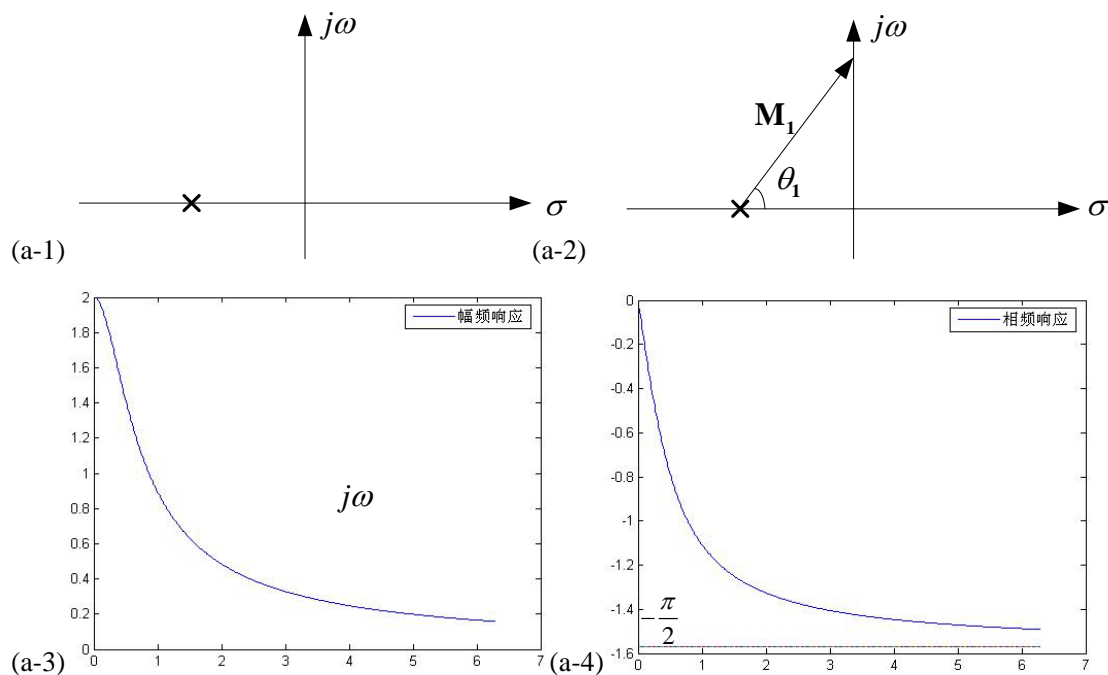
分别画出题图对应的零极点图如下图(a-2)~(f-2)所示。

(1) 由解图(a-1)有，

当 $\omega=0$ 时，极点矢量 \mathbf{M}_1 最短，辐角 $\theta_1=0$ ，随着 $\omega \uparrow$ ，有 $\mathbf{M}_1 \uparrow$ ， $\theta_1 \uparrow$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $\mathbf{M}_1 \rightarrow \infty$ ， $\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(a-3)、(a-4)(极点选取-0.5 为例)

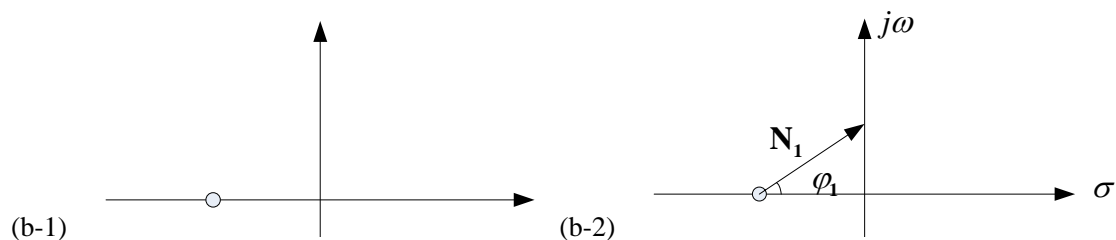


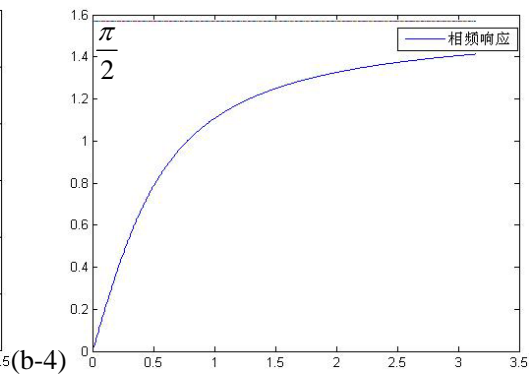
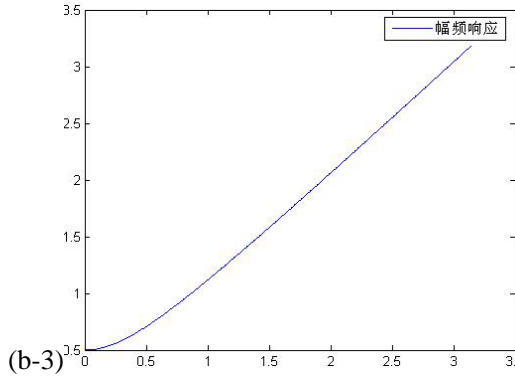
(2) 由解图(b)有，

当 $\omega=0$ 时， \mathbf{N}_1 最短，辐角 $\varphi_1=0$ ，随着 $\omega \uparrow$ ，有 $\mathbf{N}_1 \uparrow$ ， $\varphi_1 \uparrow$

当 $\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时， $\mathbf{N}_1 \rightarrow \infty$ ， $\varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(以零点为-0.5 为例)





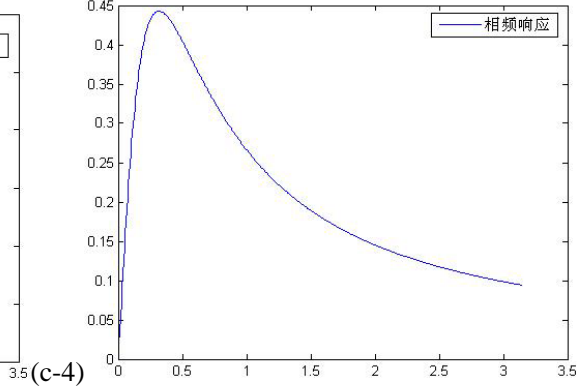
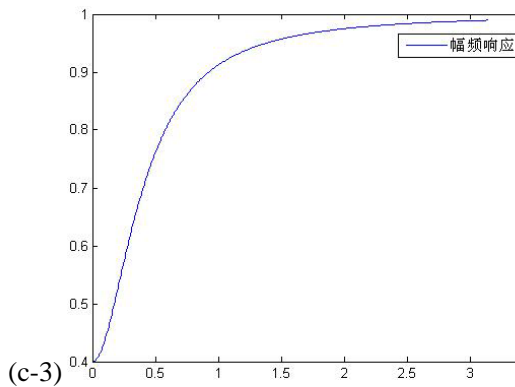
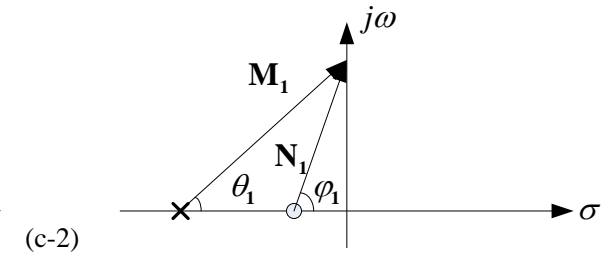
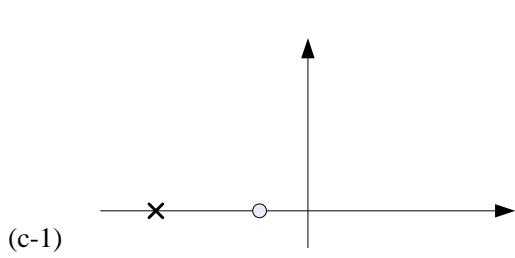
(3) 由解图(b)有,

$\omega = 0$ 时, \mathbf{M}_1 , \mathbf{N}_1 均为最短, 辐角 $\theta_1 = \varphi_1 = 0$

$\omega \uparrow$, 则有 $\mathbf{M}_1 \uparrow$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \uparrow$, 且有 $\theta_1 \uparrow$, $\varphi_1 \uparrow$, 且有 $\theta_1 < \varphi_1$

$\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\mathbf{M}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(以极点-0.5, 零点-0.2 为例)



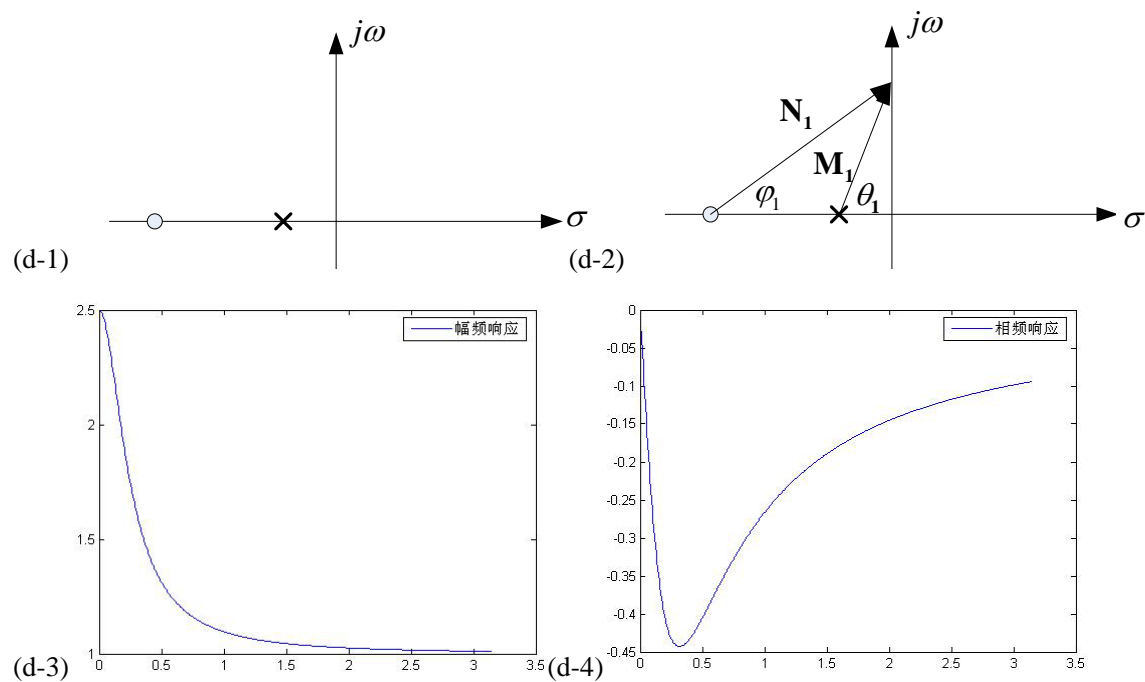
(4) 由解图(d)有,

$\omega = 0$ 时, \mathbf{M}_1 , \mathbf{N}_1 均为最短, 辐角 $\theta_1 = \varphi_1 = 0$

$\omega \uparrow$, 则有 $\mathbf{M}_1 \uparrow$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \uparrow$, 且有 $\mathbf{M}_1 > \mathbf{N}_1$; $\theta_1 \uparrow$, $\varphi_1 \uparrow$, 且有 $\theta_1 > \varphi_1$

$\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\mathbf{M}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(以零点-0.5, 极点-0.2 为例)



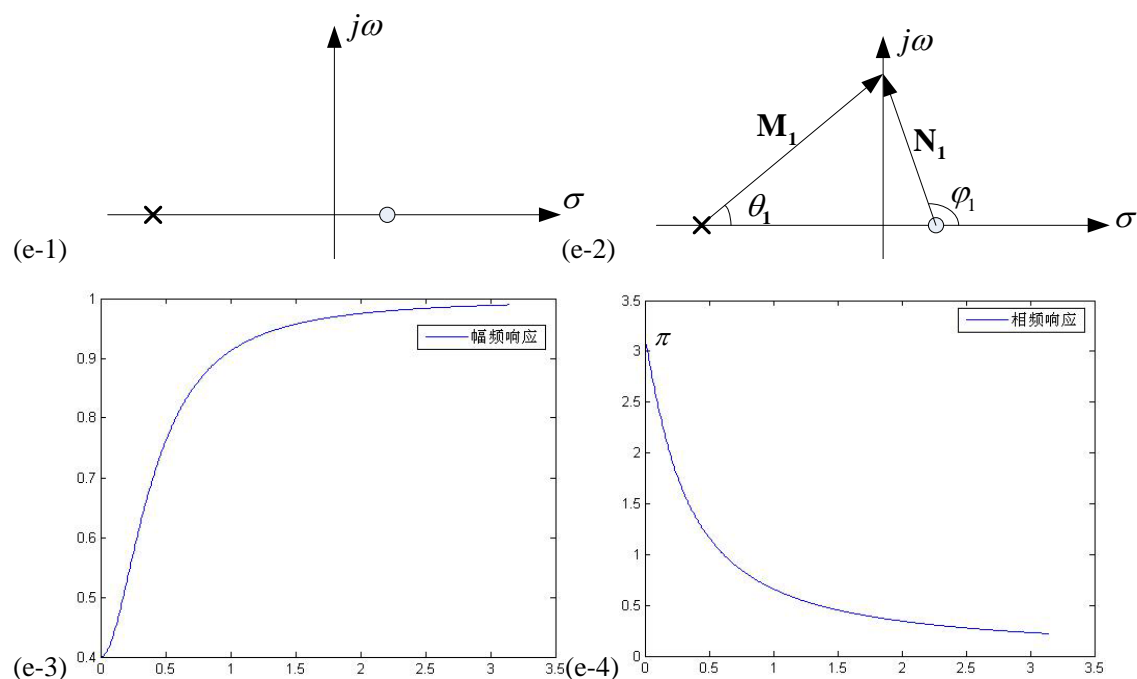
(5) 由解图(e)有,

$\omega = 0$ 时, M_1, N_1 均为最短, 辐角 $\theta_1 = 0, \varphi_1 = \pi$

$\omega \uparrow$, 则有 $M_1 \uparrow, N_1 \uparrow, M_1 > N_1; \theta_1 \uparrow, \varphi_1 \downarrow$

$\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $M_1 \rightarrow \infty, N_1 \rightarrow \infty, \theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(以极点-0.5, 零点 0.2 为例)



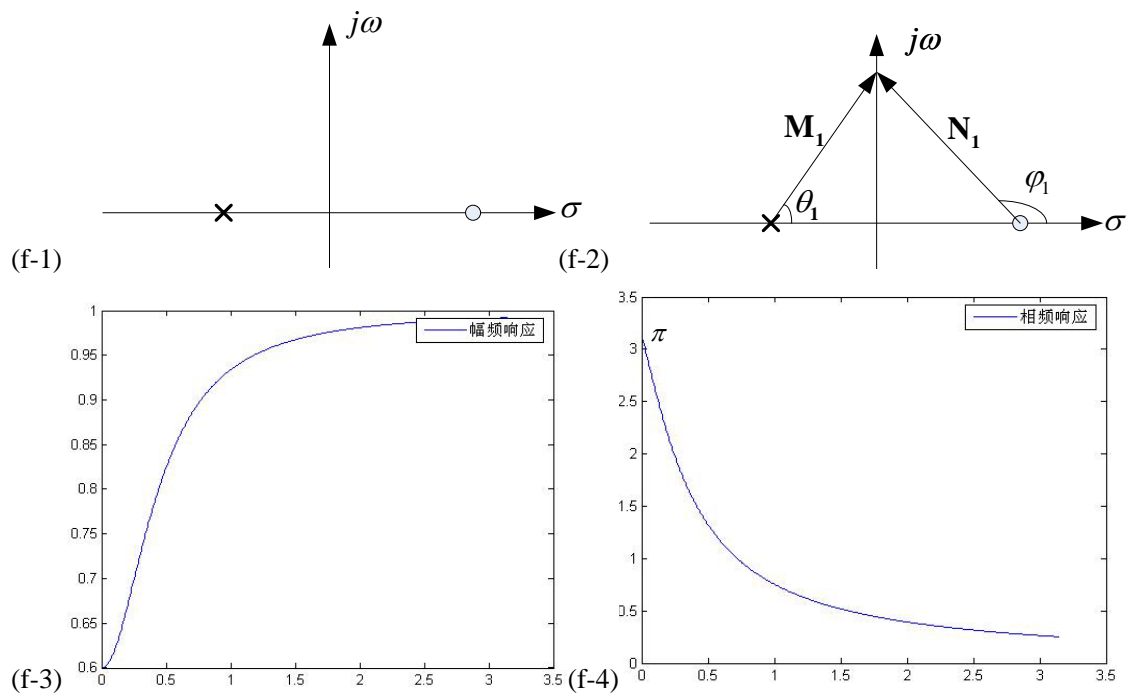
(6) 由解图(e)有,

$\omega = 0$ 时, M_1, N_1 均为最短, 辐角 $\theta_1 = 0, \varphi_1 = \pi$

$\omega \uparrow$, 则有 $\mathbf{M}_1 \uparrow$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \uparrow$, $\mathbf{M}_1 > \mathbf{N}_1$; $\theta_1 \uparrow$, $\varphi_1 \downarrow$, 但相对关系与(e)中不同。

$\omega \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $\mathbf{M}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\mathbf{N}_1 \rightarrow \infty$, $\theta_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\varphi_1 \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$

幅频、相频特性如图(以极点-0.5, 零点 0.3 为例)



5-6 解题过程:

$$\text{令 } e_1(t) = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \delta(t), \quad e_2(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\omega_c t}$$

$$E_1(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[e_1(t)] = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}$$

$$E_2(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[e_2(t)] = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} [u(\omega + \omega_c) - u(\omega - \omega_c)] = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

理想低通的系统函数的表达式 $H(j\omega) = |H(j\omega)| e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$

$$\text{其中} \quad |H(j\omega)| = \begin{cases} 1, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases} \quad \varphi(\omega) = -t_0 \omega$$

因此有

$$R_1(j\omega) = H(j\omega) E_1(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} e^{-t_0 \omega}, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$R_2(j\omega) = H(j\omega) E_2(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} e^{-t_0 \omega}, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$R_1(j\omega) = R_2(j\omega)$$

$$\text{则 } \mathcal{F}^{-1}[R_1(j\omega)] = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[R_2(j\omega)]$$

5-8 解题过程:

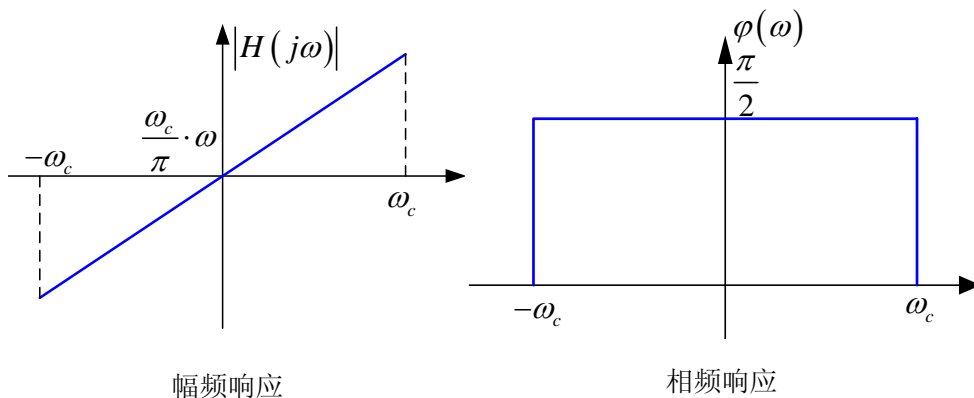
$$\text{记 } f(t) = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\pi t} = \frac{\sin \omega_c t}{\omega_c t} \cdot \frac{\omega_c}{\pi}$$

$$F(j\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(j\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[h(t)] = \mathcal{F}\left\{\frac{d}{dt}\left[\frac{\sin(\omega_c t)}{\pi t}\right]\right\} \\ &= j\omega F(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} \cdot j\omega, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_c}{\pi} \cdot \omega, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases} \quad \varphi(\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |\omega| < \omega_c \\ 0, & |\omega| \geq \omega_c \end{cases}$$

$|H(j\omega)|$ 和 $\varphi(\omega)$ 的图形如解图。



5-11 解题过程:

$$\text{由题图 5-11 有 } v_2(t) = [v_1(t-T) - v_1(t)] * h(t)$$

$$\text{据时域卷积定理有 } V_2(j\omega) = [V_1(j\omega)e^{-j\omega T} - V_1(j\omega)]H(j\omega)$$

$$(1) \quad v_1(t) = u(t)$$

$$v_2(t) = [u(t-T) - u(t)] * h(t)$$

$$\text{由 } h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[H(j\omega)] = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{Sa}(t-t_0), \quad f(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(\lambda) d\lambda, \quad \text{有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_2(t) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{t-T} \text{Sa}(\lambda - t_0) d\lambda - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^t \text{Sa}(\lambda - t_0) d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0-T} \text{Sa}(\lambda') d\lambda' - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} \text{Sa}(\lambda'') d\lambda'' \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又知 } S_i(y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \text{Sa}(x) dx, \quad \text{所有}$$

$$v_2(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} [S_i(t-t_0-T) - S_i(t-t_0)]$$

$$(2) \quad v_1(t) = \frac{2 \sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)}{t} = \text{Sa}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$$

$$V_1(j\omega) = F[v_1(t)] = \begin{cases} 2\pi & |\omega| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } V_2(j\omega) = V_1(j\omega)H(j\omega)(e^{-j\omega T} - 1) = \begin{cases} 2\pi e^{-j\omega t_0} (e^{-j\omega T} - 1) & |\omega| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } v_2(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[V_2(j\omega)] = Sa\left[\frac{1}{2}(t-t_0-T)\right] - Sa\left[\frac{1}{2}(t-t_0)\right]$$

5-18 解题过程:

信号 $g(t)$ 经过滤波器 $H(j\omega)$ 的频谱为

$$G_1(\omega) = G(\omega)H(j\omega) = -j \operatorname{sgn}(\omega)G(\omega)$$

信号 $g(t)$ 经过与 $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ 进行时域相乘后频谱为

$$G_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}[G(\omega + \omega_0) + G(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

信号 $g_1(t)$ 经过与 $-\sin(\omega_0 t)$ 进行时域相乘后频谱为

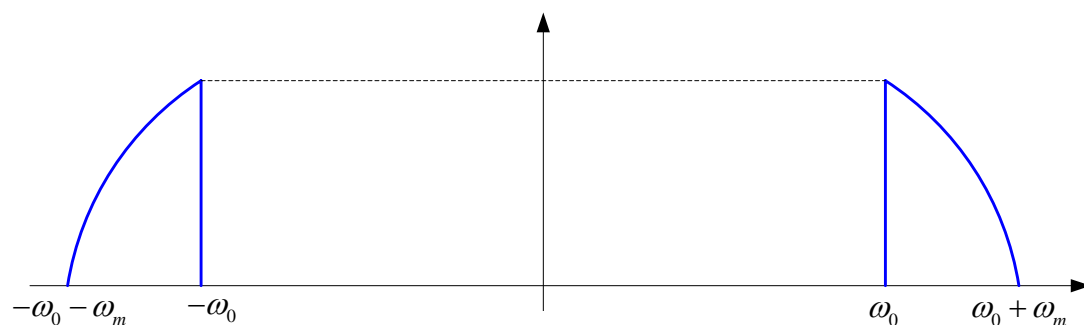
$$\begin{aligned} G_3(\omega) &= -\frac{j}{2}[G_1(\omega + \omega_0) - G_1(\omega - \omega_0)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}[G(\omega + \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0) - G(\omega - \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[G(\omega - \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0) + G(\omega + \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\omega) &= G_2(\omega) + G_3(\omega) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[G(\omega + \omega_0) + G(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2}[G(\omega - \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0) + G(\omega + \omega_0)\operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\{G(\omega + \omega_0)[1 - \operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0)] + G(\omega - \omega_0)[1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\omega + \omega_0)]\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又由于 } 1 + \operatorname{sgn}(\omega - \omega_0) = \begin{cases} 2 & (\omega > \omega_0) \\ 0 & (\omega < \omega_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } V(\omega) = G(\omega - \omega_0)U(\omega - \omega_0) + G(\omega + \omega_0)U(\omega + \omega_0)$$

其图形如图所示



5-20 解题过程:

(1) 系统输入信号为 $\delta(t)$ 时, $\delta(t)\cos(\omega_0 t) = \delta(t)$

所以虚框所示系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 就是 $h_i(t)$

$$\text{即 } h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[H_i(j\omega)] = \frac{\sin[2\Omega(t-t_0)]}{\pi(t-t_0)}$$

(2) 输入信号与 $\cos(\omega_0 t)$ 在时域相乘之后

$$e(t)\cos\omega_0 t = \left[\frac{\sin(\Omega t)}{\Omega t}\right]^2 \cos^2(\omega_0 t) = \left[\frac{\sin(\Omega t)}{\Omega t}\right]^2 \frac{1+\cos(2\omega_0 t)}{2}$$

又由 $H_i(j\omega)$ 的表达式可知 $\omega_0 \gg \Omega$ 时, 载波为 $2\omega_0$ 的频率成分被滤除

而且 $\varphi(\omega) = -\omega t_0$

$$\text{故 } r(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin \Omega(t-t_0)}{\Omega(t-t_0)} \right]^2$$

(3) 输入信号 $e(t)$ 与 $\cos \omega_0 t$ 在时域相乘之后

$$e(t)\cos\omega_0 t = \left[\frac{\sin \Omega(t)}{\Omega t}\right]^2 \sin \omega_0 t \cos \omega_0 t = \left[\frac{\sin \Omega(t)}{\Omega t}\right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\omega_0 t)$$

$\omega_0 \gg \Omega$ 时, 载波为 $2\omega_0$ 的频率成分被滤除

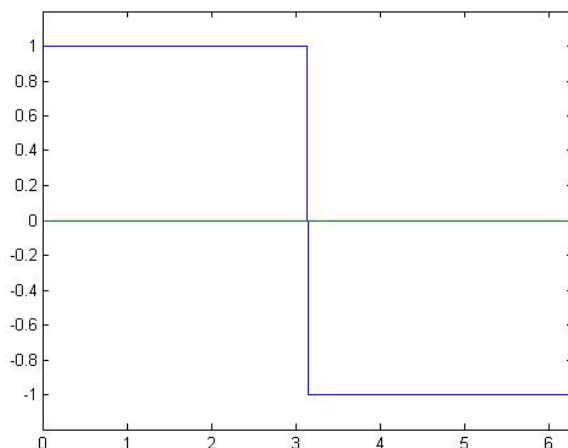
故 $r(t) = 0$

(4) 由于理想低通滤波器能够无失真的传输信号, 只是时间上的搬移, 故理想低通滤波器是线性时变系统; 又 $h(t) = h_i(t)$ 所以该系统是线性时变的。

6-1 解题过程:

图 6-5 所示的矩形波如解图所示, 它表示为

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} +1 & (0 < t < \pi) \\ -1 & (\pi < t < 2\pi) \end{cases}$$



在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 内

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(nt) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \cos(nt) dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [-\cos(nt)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sin(nt) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \sin(nt) \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\ &= 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, 3, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

故有 $f(t)$ 与信号 $\cos t, \cos(2t), \dots, \cos(nt)$ 正交 (n 为整数)。

6-2 解题过程:

在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(n_1 t) \cos(n_2 t) dt \quad (n_1 \neq n_2, \text{ 且 } n_1, n_2 \text{ 均为不为零的整数}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos(n_1 + n_2)t + \cos(n_1 - n_2)t] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \sin(n_1 + n_2)t \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 - n_2} \sin(n_1 - n_2)t \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(nt) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos(2nt)}{2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos(2nt)}{2} dt = \pi$$

满足正交函数集的条件, 故 $\cos t, \cos(2t), \dots, \cos(nt)$ 正交 (n 为整数) 是区间 $(0, 2\pi)$

中的正交函数集。

6-3 解题过程:

在区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内

$$\begin{aligned}& \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos(n_1 t) \cos(n_2 t) dt \quad (n_1 \neq n_2, \text{ 且 } n_1 n_2 \text{ 均为不为零的整数}) \\&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos(n_1 + n_2)t + \cos(n_1 - n_2)t] dt \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \sin(n_1 + n_2)t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 - n_2} \sin(n_1 - n_2)t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 + n_2} \sin\left[\frac{\pi(n_1 + n_2)}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n_1 - n_2} \sin\left[\frac{\pi(n_1 - n_2)}{2}\right]\end{aligned}$$

只有当 $(n_1 + n_2)$ 和 $(n_1 - n_2)$ 均为偶数时上式为零, 因此不满足函数之间的正交性条件,

$\cos t, \cos(2t), \dots, \cos(nt)$ 正交 (n 为整数) 不是区间 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 中的正交函数集。

6-4 解题过程:

在区间 $(0,1)$ 内, 有

$$\begin{aligned}& \int_0^1 x_i x_j dx \quad (i \neq j, \quad i, j \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}) \\&= \int_0^1 x^{i+j} dx = \frac{x^{i+j+1}}{i+j+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{i+j+1} \neq 0\end{aligned}$$

不满足正交函数集所要求的第一个条件, 故 $1, x, x^2, x^3$ 不是区间 $(0,1)$ 上的正交函数集。

6-5 解题过程:

由题 6-2 结论有 $\cos t, \cos(2t), \dots, \cos(nt)$ 正交 (n 为整数) 是区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内的正交函数集。以下考察其完备性。

取 $x(t) = \sin t$, 在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(2t)}{2} dt \\&= \pi < \infty\end{aligned}$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \cos(nt) dt &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin[(n+1)t] + \sin[(1-n)t]}{2} dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\cos(n+1)t}{n+1} + \frac{\cos(1-n)t}{1-n} \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

不符合完备正交函数集的定义，故 $\cos t, \cos(2t), \dots, \cos(nt)$ 正交（ n 为整数）不是区间

$\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内的完备正交函数集。

6-9 解题过程：

令 $e^t \approx at^2 + bt + c$ ，则均方误差

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\varepsilon^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [e^t - at^2 + bt + c]^2 dt \\
\frac{\partial \overline{\varepsilon^2}}{\partial a} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [e^t - at^2 + bt + c]^2 dt \right\} = 0 \\
\int_{-1}^1 (2at^4 - 2t^2 e^t + 2bt^3 + 2ct^2) dt &= 0 \\
\frac{4}{5}a + \frac{4}{3}c &= 2e - 10e^{-1} \tag{1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \overline{\varepsilon^2}}{\partial b} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial b} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [e^t - at^2 + bt + c]^2 dt \right\} = 0 \\
\int_{-1}^1 (2bt^2 - 2te^t + 2at^3 + 2ct^2) dt &= 0 \\
\frac{4}{3}b + 2c &= 4e^{-1} \tag{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \overline{\varepsilon^2}}{\partial c} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial c} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 [e^t - at^2 + bt + c]^2 dt \right\} = 0 \\
\int_{-1}^1 (2c - 2e^t + 2at^2 + 2bt) dt &= 0 \\
4c + \frac{4}{3}a &= 2e - 2e^{-1} \tag{3}
\end{aligned}$$

(1) (2) (3) 式联立有

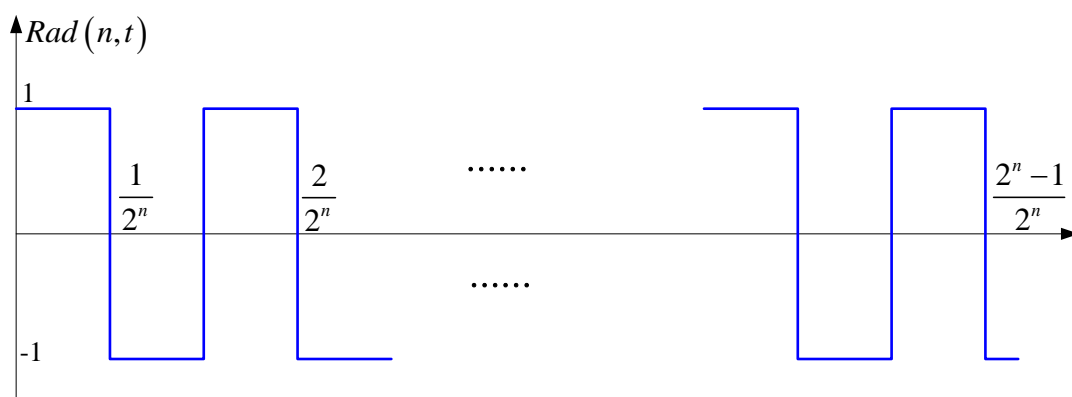
$$\begin{cases} \frac{4}{5}a + \frac{4}{3}c = 2e - 10e^{-1} \\ \frac{4}{3}b + 2c = 4e^{-1} \\ 4c + \frac{4}{3}a = 2e - 2e^{-1} \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} a = \frac{15}{4}(e - e^{-1}) \\ b = 3e^{-1} \\ c = \frac{1}{4}(-3e + 33e^{-1}) \end{cases}$$

6-10 解题过程:

取 $x(t) = \cos(2\pi t)$, 则 $x(t)$ 满足

$$0 < \int_0^1 x^2(t) dt < \infty$$

在拉德马赫 (Rademacher) 函数集中任取一函数 $\text{Rad}(n, t)$, 波形如解图



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 x(t) \text{Rad}(n, t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2^n}} \cos(2\pi t) dt - \int_{\frac{1}{2^n}}^{\frac{2}{2^n}} \cos(2\pi t) dt + \cdots - \int_{\frac{2^{n-1}-1}{2^n}}^{\frac{2^n-1}{2^n}} \cos(2\pi t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2^{n-1}} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{2^{n-1}} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^{n-1}} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{2^{n-1}} - \sin \frac{2\pi}{2^{n-1}} - \cdots + \sin \frac{2^n-1}{2^n} \pi \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{2^{n-1}}{2^{n-1}} \pi = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故存在 $x(t)$ 使 $\int_0^1 x(t) \text{Rad}(n, t) dt$ (n 为任意正整数) 为 0, 拉德马赫函数集不是 $(0, 1)$

上的完备正交函数集。

6-11 解题过程:

当 $f_1(t) = \cos(\omega t)$, $f_2(t) = \sin(\omega t)$ 同时作用于单位电阻时产生的能量

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos(\omega t) + \sin(\omega t)]^2 dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\cos^2(\omega t) + 2\sin(\omega t)\cos(\omega t) + \sin^2(\omega t)] dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [1 + \sin(2\omega t)] dt \end{aligned}$$

取一个周期 $(0, T)$ 其中 $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ ，则 $\sin(2\omega t)$ 在 $(0, T)$ 内积分为零，有

$$E = \int_0^T [1 + \sin(2\omega t)] dt = T$$

当 $f_1(t)$ ， $f_2(t)$ 分别作用于单位电阻时各自产生的能量为（仍取 $(0, T)$ 内）

$$E_1 = \int_0^T \cos(\omega t)^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{T}{2}$$

$$E_2 = \int_0^T \sin(\omega t)^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 - \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{T}{2}$$

故

$$E_1 + E_2 = T$$

即两信号同时作用于单位电阻所产生的能量等于 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 分别作用时产生的能

量之和。当 $f_1(t) = \cos(\omega t)$ ， $f_2(t) = \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)$ 时，同时作用时有

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \int_0^T [\cos(\omega t) + \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)]^2 dt \\ &= \int_0^T \left[2 \cos\left(\frac{\omega t + \omega t + 45^\circ}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\omega t - \omega t - 45^\circ}{2}\right) \right] dt \\ &= 4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^T \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 dt \\ &= 2T \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

分开作用时

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \int_0^T \cos(\omega t)^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{T}{2} \\ E_2 &= \int_0^T \cos\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 dt = \int_0^T \frac{1 + \cos\left(2\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2} dt \\ &= \int_0^T \frac{1 - \sin(2\omega t)}{2} dt = \frac{T}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_1 + E_2 \neq E$$

即当 $f_1(t) = \cos(\omega t)$ ， $f_2(t) = \cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)$ 时上述结论不成立，其原因是 $\cos(\omega t)$ 和

$\cos(\omega t + 45^\circ)$ 相互间不满足正交关系，而 $\cos(\omega t)$ 和 $\sin(\omega t)$ 满足正交关系。

6-16 解题过程：

$$(1) \quad E = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2t} u(t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} dt = \frac{1}{2a} < \infty$$

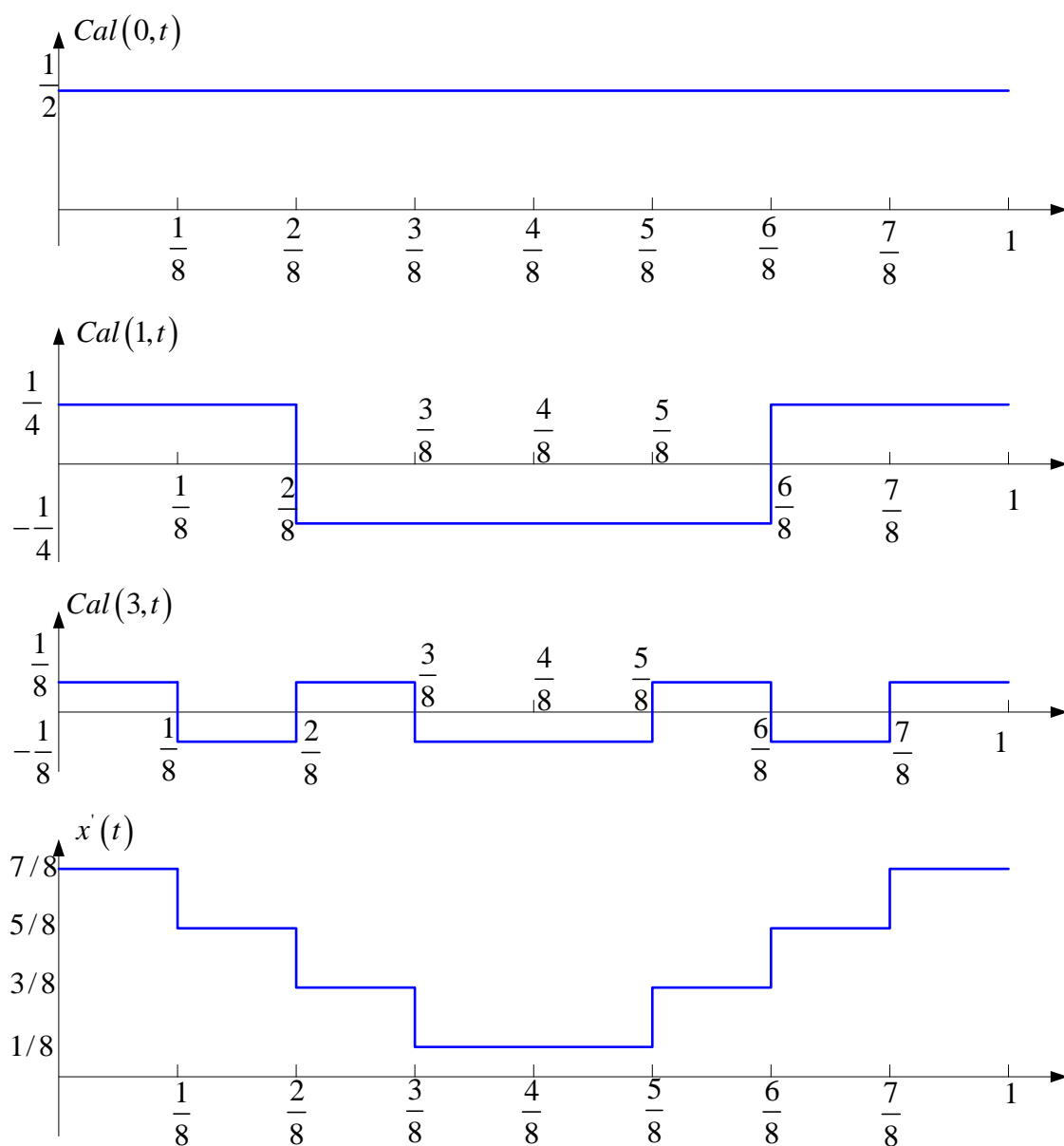
则 $f(t) = e^{-at} u(t)$ 为能量函数。

$$\text{由 } F(\omega) = \frac{1}{a + j\omega} \text{ 得}$$

$$\mathcal{F}[R(\tau)] = \frac{1}{a^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad R(\tau) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{a^2 + \omega^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2a} e^{-a|\tau|}$$

(2) 对周期余弦函数 $f_1(t) = E \cos \omega_0 t$ 有



$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1(\tau) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t-\tau) dt \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t-\tau) dt + \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^0 f_1(t) f_1(t-\tau) dt \right] \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t-\tau) dt + \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t+\tau) dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{E^2}{2} \cos \omega_0 \tau
 \end{aligned}$$

又 $f(t) = E \cos(\omega_0 t) u(t) = f_1(t) u(t)$

则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 R(\tau) &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) f(t-\tau) dt \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(t) f(t+\tau) dt \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t-\tau) dt \\
 &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f_1(t) f_1(t+\tau) dt
 \end{aligned}$$

所以 $R(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} R_1(\tau) = \frac{E^2}{4} \cos \omega_0 \tau$

6-17 解题过程:

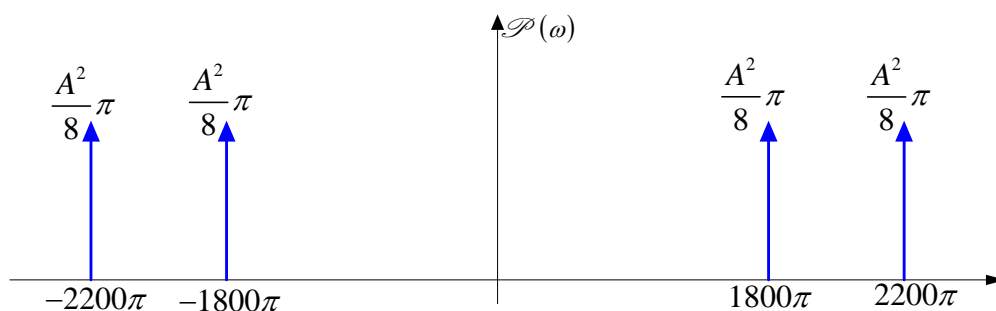
(4) $f(t) = \frac{A}{2} [\sin(2200\pi t) - \sin(1800\pi t)]$

所以 $P = \frac{A^2}{8} + \frac{A^2}{8} = \frac{A^2}{4}$

功率谱

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega) = \frac{A^2}{8} \pi [\delta(\omega + 2200\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2200\pi) + \delta(\omega + 1800\pi) + \delta(\omega - 1800\pi)]$$

功率谱如图所示



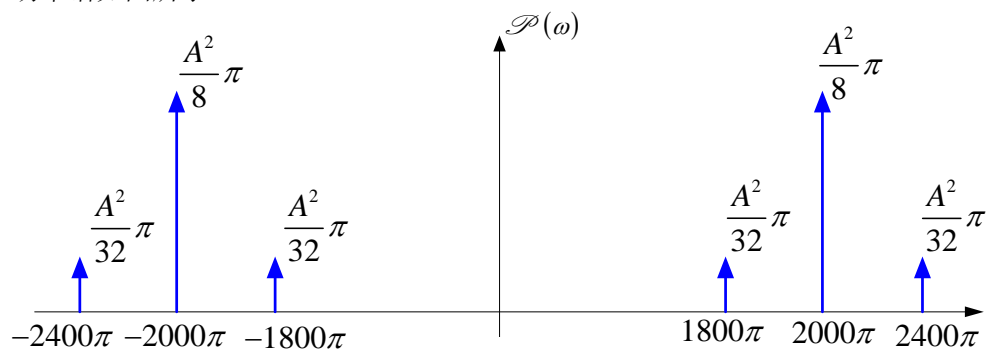
$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad f(t) &= A \cdot \frac{1 - \cos(400\pi t)}{2} \cos(2000\pi t) \\
 &= \frac{A}{2} \cos(2000\pi t) - \frac{A}{4} [\cos(2400\pi t) + \cos(1600\pi t)]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } P = \frac{A^2}{8} + \frac{A^2}{16} = \frac{3A^2}{16}$$

功率谱

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{P}(\omega) &= \frac{A^2}{8} \pi [\delta(\omega + 2000\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2000\pi)] + \\
 &\quad \frac{A^2}{32} \pi [\delta(\omega + 2400\pi) + \delta(\omega - 2400\pi) + \delta(\omega + 1600\pi) + \delta(\omega - 1600\pi)]
 \end{aligned}$$

功率谱如图所示



6-21 解题过程:

$$(1) \quad r(t) = f(t) * h(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) s(T + \tau - t) d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad t = T \text{ 时, } r(t) = r(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) s(\tau) d\tau$$

(3) 由题图 6-21 可知

$$r(T) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) s(\tau) d\tau$$

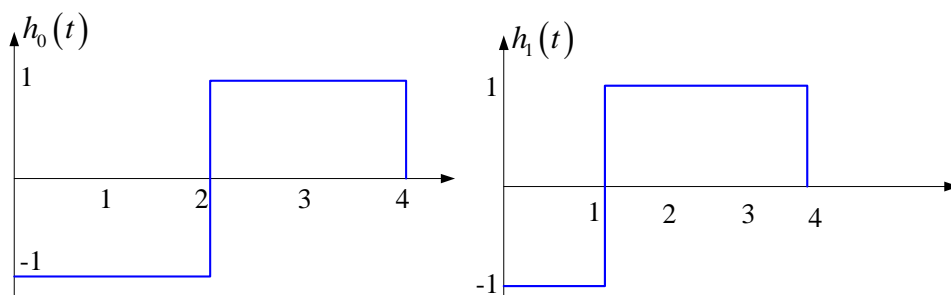
又冲激响应 $h(t) = s(T - t)$ 是信号 $s(t)$ 的匹配滤波器冲激响应, 则 $s(t) = 0, t > T$

所以第 (2) 题中

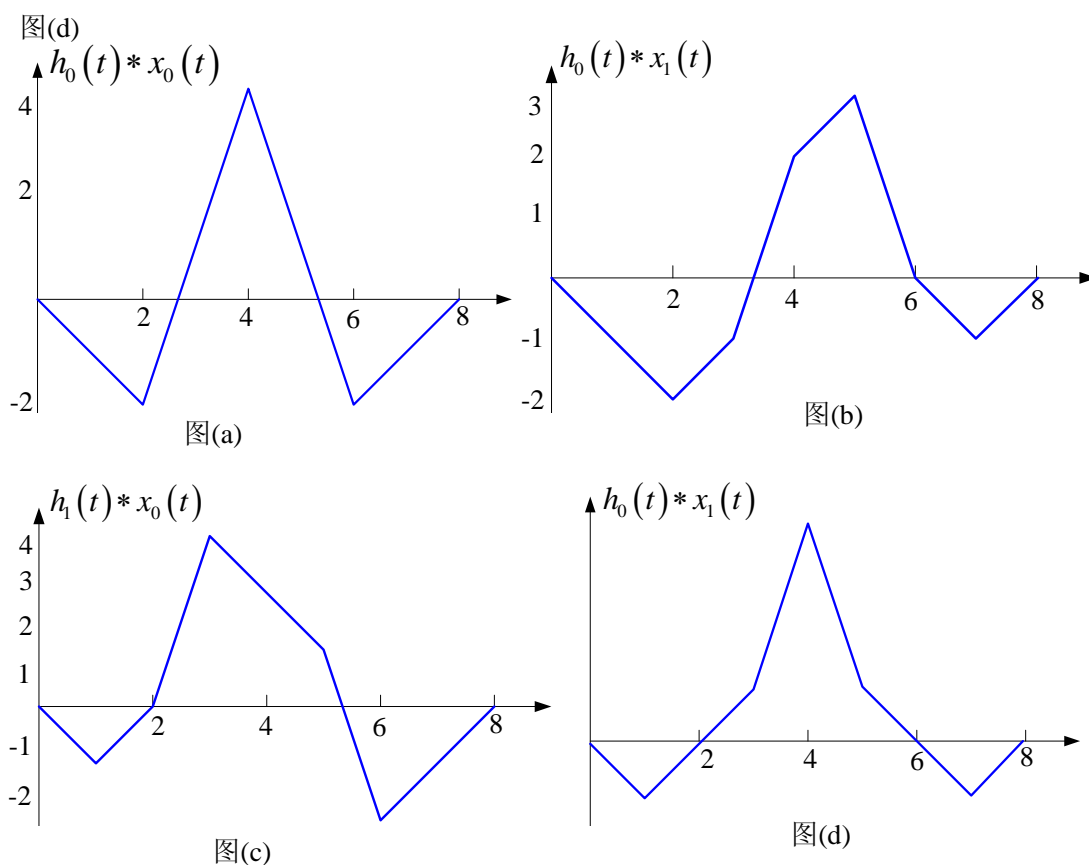
$$\begin{aligned}
 r(T) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) s(\tau) d\tau \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^T f(\tau) s(\tau) d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

6-22 解题过程:

(1) $h_0(t) = x_0(T-t)$ $h_1(t) = x_1(T-t)$ 波形解如下图



(2) M_0 对 x_0 的响应波形: $h_0(t) * x_0(t)$ 如图(a); M_0 对 x_1 的响应波形: $h_0(t) * x_1(t)$ 如图(b); M_1 对 x_0 的响应波形: $h_1(t) * x_0(t)$ 如图(c); M_1 对 x_1 的响应波形: $h_1(t) * x_1(t)$ 如图(d)



(3) 由题图可知, M_0 在 $t=4$ 时 $x_0(t)$ 的响应输出为 4, 对 $x_1(t)$ 的响应输出为 2; M_1 在 $t=4$ 时对 $x_0(t)$ 的响应输出为 2, 对 $x_1(t)$ 的输出响应为 4。若使 $x_0(t)$ 与 $x_1(t)$ 正交, 将 $x_0(t)$ 改为如下图(a), 则 M_0 为下图(b)所示。此时 M_0 为 $x_1(t)$ 的响应输出如下图(c)所示, M_1 为 $x_0(t)$ 的输出如下图(d)。在 $t=4$ 时, M_0 对 $x_1(t)$ 和 M_1 对 $x_0(t)$ 的响应为零。

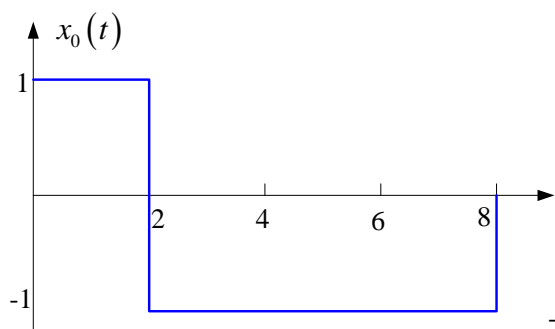


图 (a)

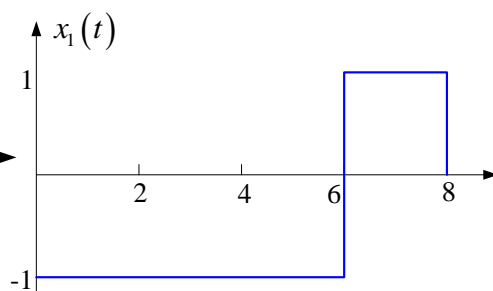


图 (b)

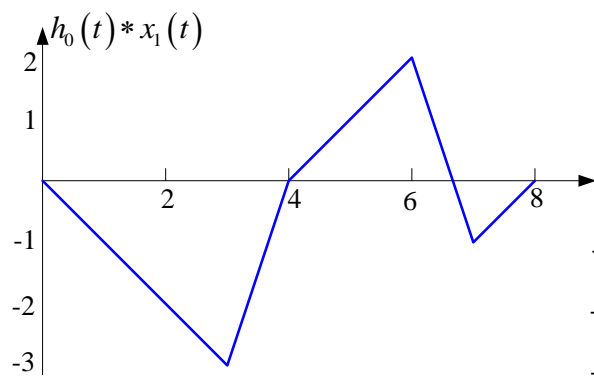


图 (c)

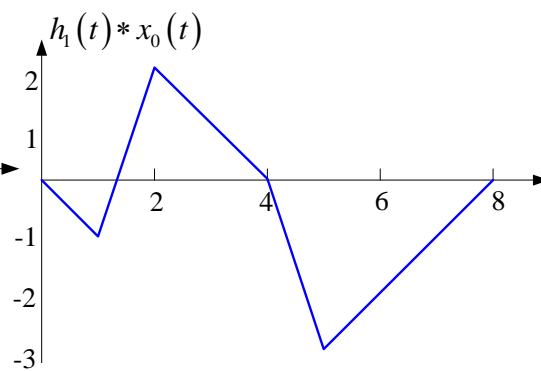
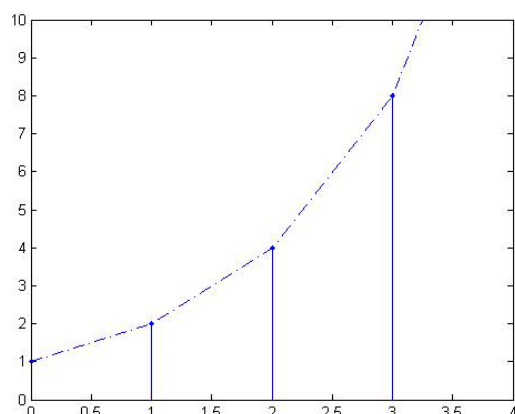
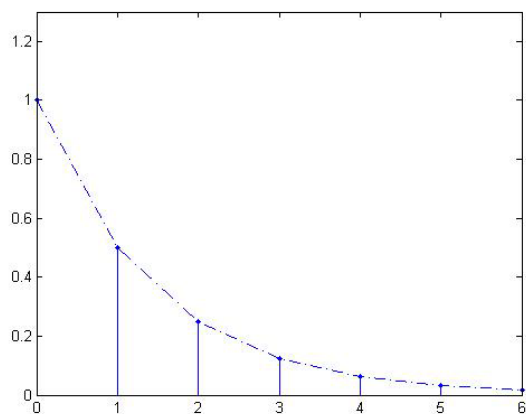


图 (d)

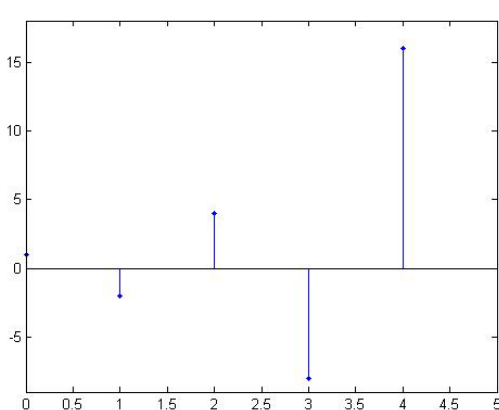
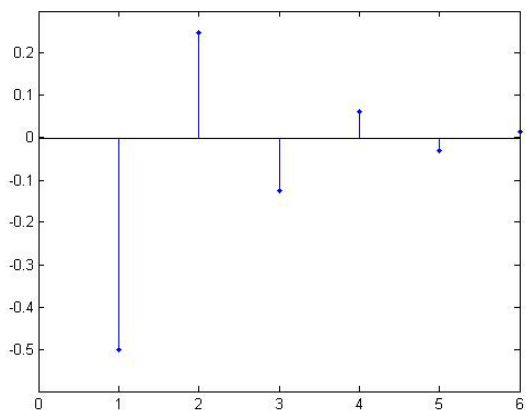
7-1 解题过程: (1) $x(n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n]$

(2) $x(n] = 2^n u(n]$



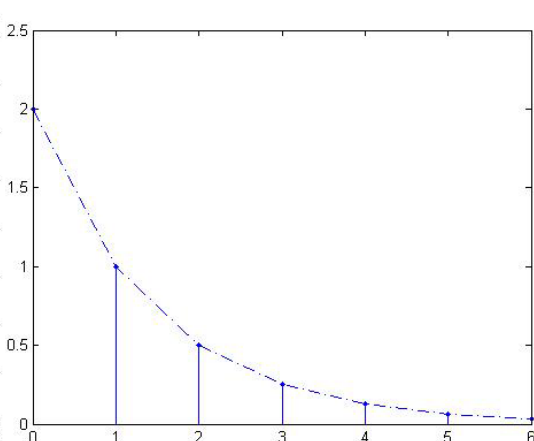
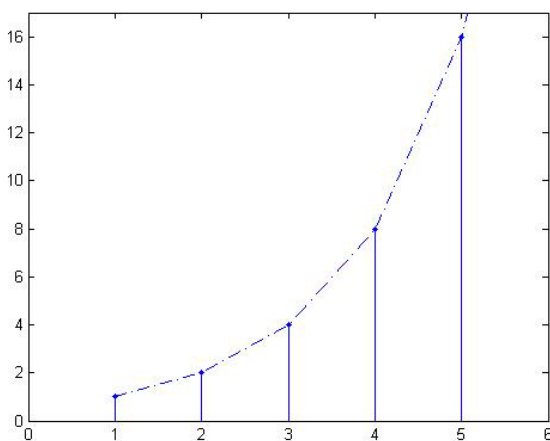
(3) $x(n] = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n]$

(4) $x(n] = (-2)^n u(n]$



(5) $x(n] = 2^{n-1} u(n-1]$

(6) $x(n] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1]$



7-5 解题过程: 由图可得系统误差方程为

$$y(n] = x(n] + \frac{1}{3} y(n-1]$$

(1) $x(n] = \delta(n]$

根据系统差分方程及边界条件 $y(-1)=0$ 进行迭代求解：

$$y(0) = x(0) + \frac{1}{3}y(-1) = 1$$

$$y(1) = x(1) + \frac{1}{3}y(0) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(2) = x(2) + \frac{1}{3}y(1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2$$

.....

$$y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$$

$$(2) \quad x(n) = u(n)$$

$$y(0) = x(0) + \frac{1}{3}y(-1) = 1 = \frac{3^0}{3^0}$$

$$y(1) = x(1) + \frac{1}{3}y(0) = 1 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3^0 + 3^1}{3^1}$$

$$y(2) = x(2) + \frac{1}{3}y(1) = 1 + \frac{4}{9} = \frac{13}{9} = \frac{3^0 + 3^1 + 3^2}{3^2}$$

.....

$$y(n) = x(n) + \frac{1}{3}y(n-1) = \frac{3^0 + 3^1 + 3^2 + \cdots + 3^n}{3^n}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3^n} \cdot \frac{3^{n+1} - 1}{3 - 1} = \frac{3 - 3^{-n}}{3 - 1} u(n)$$

$$(3) \quad x(n) = u(n) - u(n-5)$$

$$y(0) = x(0) + \frac{1}{3}y(-1) = 1 = \frac{3^0}{3^0}$$

$$y(1) = x(1) + \frac{1}{3}y(0) = \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3^0 + 3^1}{3^1}$$

.....

$$y(4) = x(4) + \frac{1}{3}y(3) = \frac{3^0 + 3^1 + \cdots + 3^4}{3^4} = \frac{121}{81}$$

$$y(5) = x(5) + \frac{1}{3}y(4) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{121}{81}$$

$$y(6) = x(6) + \frac{1}{3}y(5) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{121}{81}$$

.....

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(n) &= \frac{3-3^n}{2} [u(n) - u(n-5)] + \frac{121}{81} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-4} u(n-5) \\
 &= \frac{3-3^n}{2} [u(n) - u(n-5)] + \frac{121}{3^n} u(n-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

7-9 解题过程:

围绕相加器给出

$$y(n) = b_1 y(n-1) + b_2 y(n-2) + a_0 x(n) + a_1 x(n-1)$$

整理的差分方程为

$$y(n) - b_1 y(n-1) - b_2 y(n-2) = a_0 x(n) + a_1 x(n-1)$$

这是二阶差分方程。

7-30 解题过程:

(1) 单位冲激信号 $\delta(n)$ 可表示为

$$\delta(n) = u(n) - u(n-1)$$

系统对 $u(n)$ 的响应是 $g(n)$ ，又由系统的线性时不变特性可得

对 $u(n-1)$ 的响应是 $g(n-1)$ ，故系统得冲激响应

$$h(n) = g(n) - g(n-1)$$

(2) 单位阶跃信号 $u(n)$ 可表示为

$$u(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(n-k)$$

有系统的线性时不变特性可得对 $\delta(n-k)$ 的响应为 $h(n-k)$ 。

故阶跃响应 $g(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h(n-k)$

7-33 解题过程:

$$(1) y(n) = [x(n) * h_1(n)] * h_2(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \{u(n) * [\delta(n) - \delta(n-3)]\} * [(0.8)^n u(n)] \\
&= [u(n) - u(n-3)] * [(0.8)^n u(n)] \\
&= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (0.8)^m u(m) u(n-m) - \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (0.8)^m u(m) u(n-m-3) \\
&= \sum_{m=0}^n 0.8^m u(n) - \sum_{m=0}^{n-3} 0.8^m u(m) u(n-3) \\
&= \frac{1-(0.8)^{n+1}}{1-0.8} u(n) - \frac{1-(0.8)^{n-2}}{1-0.8} u(n-3) \\
&= 5 \left[(1-0.8)^{n-1} u(n) - (1-0.8)^{n-2} u(n-3) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad y(n) = x(n) * [h_1(n) * h_2(n)]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= u(n) * \{[\delta(n) - \delta(n-3)] * (0.8)^n u(n)\} \\
&= u(n) * [(0.8)^n u(n) - (0.8)^{n-3} u(n-3)] \\
&= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (0.8)^m u(m) u(n-m) - \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} (0.8)^m u(m) u(n-m-3) \\
&= \sum_{m=0}^n 0.8^m u(n) - \sum_{m=0}^{n-3} 0.8^m u(m) u(n-3) \\
&= \frac{1-(0.8)^{n+1}}{1-0.8} u(n) - \frac{1-(0.8)^{n-2}}{1-0.8} u(n-3) \\
&= 5 \left[(1-0.8)^{n-1} u(n) - (1-0.8)^{n-2} u(n-3) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

8-1 解题过程:

$$(1) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n} = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \left(|z| > \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(2) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)^n z^{-n} = \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{4}} \left(|z| > \frac{1}{4}\right)$$

$$(3) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-n} u(n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} z\right)^{-n} = \frac{z}{z-3} (|z| > 3)$$

$$(4) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(-n) z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^0 \left(\frac{1}{3} z^{-1}\right)^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{3} z^{-1}\right)^n = -\frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \left(|z| < \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

$$(5) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(-n-1)\right] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{-1} \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n\right] z^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [-(2z)^n]$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2z)^n = 1 - \frac{1}{1-2z} = \frac{-2z}{1-2z} = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \left(|z| < \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$(6) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(n+1) z^{-n} = z (|z| < +\infty)$$

$$(7) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n [u(n) - u(n-10)] z^{-n}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^9 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n z^{-n}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} z^{-1}\right)^{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}} (|z| > 0)$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} z^{-1}\right)^{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} z^{-1}} = \frac{z^{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10}}{z^9 \left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)} \text{ 故极点为 } z=0 \text{ (9阶), } z=\frac{1}{2} \text{ (1阶)}$$

$$\text{零点由 } z^{10} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} = 0 \text{ 可求得。}$$

令 $z = re^{j\omega_0}$ 代入有

$$(re^{j\omega_0})^{10} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10} e^{j2k\pi} \text{ 于是 } re^{j\omega_0} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2k\pi}{10}} \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots,9)$$

所以零点 $z = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{2k\pi}{10}} \quad (k=0,1,2,\dots,9)$

又 $z = \frac{1}{2}$ 出零极点抵消, 故收敛域为 $|z| > 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \quad X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) \right] z^{-n} \\ &= \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \\ &= \frac{z \left(2z - \frac{5}{6}\right)}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(z - \frac{1}{3}\right)} \quad \left(|z| > \frac{1}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \quad X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\delta(n) - \frac{1}{8} \delta(n-3) \right] z^{-n} = 1 - \frac{1}{8} z^{-3} \quad (|z| > 0)$$

8-5 解题过程:

$$(1) \quad X(z) = \frac{1}{1 + 0.5z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z + 0.5} \quad x(n) = (-0.5)^n u(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad X(z) &= \frac{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}{1 + \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} \\ &= \frac{1 - 0.5z^{-1}}{\frac{1}{8}(z^{-1} + 2)(z^{-1} + 4)} \\ &= \frac{8}{z^{-1} + 2} - \frac{12}{z^{-1} + 4} \\ &= \frac{4}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} - \frac{3}{1 + \frac{1}{4}z^{-1}} \\ &= \frac{4z}{z + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{3z}{z + \frac{1}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = \left[4 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - 3 \left(-\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad X(z) &= \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2}z^{-1}} = \frac{z}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u(n)$$

(4)

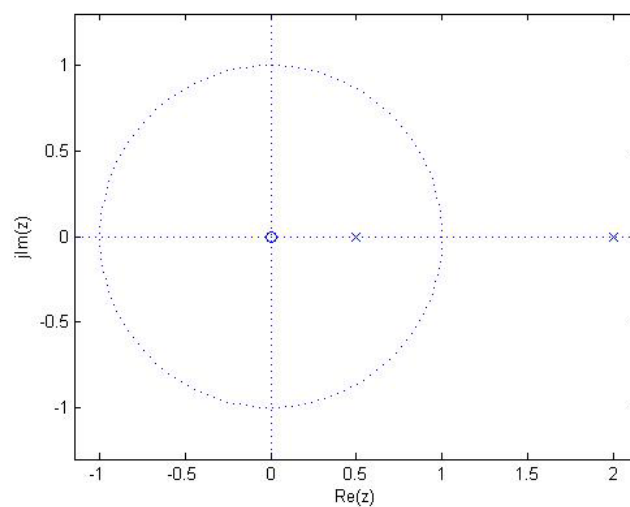
$$X(z) = \frac{1 - az^{-1}}{z^{-1} - a} = \frac{1 - a^2}{z^{-1} - a} - a = \frac{a^2 - 1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{a}z^{-1}} - a$$

$$x(n) = \frac{a^2 - 1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{a} \right)^n u(n) - a\delta(n)$$

8-12 解题过程:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } X(z) &= \frac{-3z^{-1}}{2 - 5z^{-1} + 2z^{-2}} = \frac{-3z}{2z^2 - 5z + 2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} \frac{z}{(z-1)\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

零极点如图所示



解图 8-12

$$\frac{X(z)}{z} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{z}{(z-1)\left(z-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{z-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{z-2}$$

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

$$\text{当 } |z| > 2 \text{ 时为右边序列 } x(n) = \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n - 2^n \right] u(n)$$

$$\text{当 } |z| < 0.5 \text{ 时为左边序列 } x(n) = \left[2^n - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u(-n-1)$$

$$\text{当 } 0.5 < |z| < 2 \text{ 时为右边序列 } x(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + 2^n u(-n-1)$$

8-18 解题过程:

$$\text{因为 } H(z) = \mathcal{Z}[h(n)] = \frac{z}{z-a} (|z| > a)$$

$$X(z) = \mathcal{Z}[x(n)] = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z^{-N+1}}{z-1} (|z| > 1)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z)H(z) = \frac{z}{z-a} \cdot \frac{z-z^{-N+1}}{z-1} (|z| > 1)$$

$$\frac{Y(z)}{z} = \left[\frac{1}{z-a} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} \right] (1-z^{-N}) = \left[\frac{1}{1-a} \cdot \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{a}{1-a} \cdot \frac{1}{z-a} \right] (1-z^{-N}) (|z| > 1)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{1}{1-a} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{az}{z-a} \right] (1-z^{-N})$$

由于 $y(n)$ 是因果序列, 据移位性质求得

$$y(n) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[Y(z)] = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a} u(n) - \frac{1-a^{n+1-N}}{1-a} u(n-N)$$

8-25 解题过程:

$$\text{由图得 } y(n) = b_1 y(n-1) + b_2 y(n-2) + ax(n-1)$$

设系统是因果系统, 对差分方程两边取 z 变换:

$$Y(z) = b_1 z^{-1} Y(z) + b_2 z^{-2} Y(z) + az^{-1} X(z)$$

系统函数 $H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{az^{-1}}{1-b_1z^{-1}+b_2z^{-2}} = \frac{az}{z^2-b_1z-b_2}$

单位样值响应

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[H(z)] = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left[\frac{az}{z^2-b_1z-b_2}\right] \\ &= \mathcal{Z}^{-1}\left[\frac{a}{p_1-p_2}\left(\frac{z}{z-p_1}-\frac{z}{z-p_2}\right)\right] = \frac{a}{p_1-p_2}(p_1^n-p_2^n)u(n) \end{aligned}$$

其中 p_1, p_2 为 $H(z)$ 的极点

$$p_1 = \frac{b_1 + \sqrt{b_1^2 + 4b_2}}{2}, \quad p_2 = \frac{b_1 - \sqrt{b_1^2 + 4b_2}}{2}$$

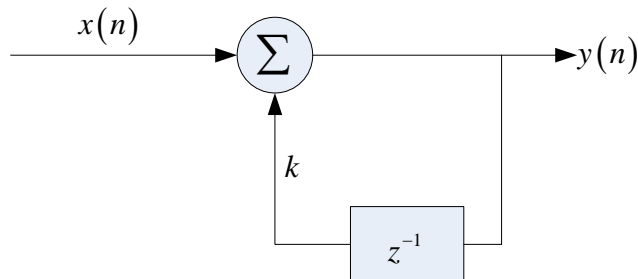
8-32 解题过程:

$$(1) H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z}{z-k} = \frac{1}{1-kz^{-1}} = (1-kz^{-1})Y(z) = X(z)$$

两边取逆 z 变换可得差分方程

$$y(n) - ky(n-1) = x(n)$$

(2) 由差分方程可得系统结构图如下:



(3) 系统频率响应为

$$H(e^{j\omega}) = H(z)\big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{e^{j\omega}}{e^{j\omega} - k} = \frac{1}{1 - ke^{j\omega}} = \frac{1}{(1 - k \cos \omega) + jk \sin \omega}$$

故幅度响应 $|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+k^2-2k\cos\omega}}$

相位响应 $\varphi(\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{k \sin \omega}{1 - k \cos \omega}$

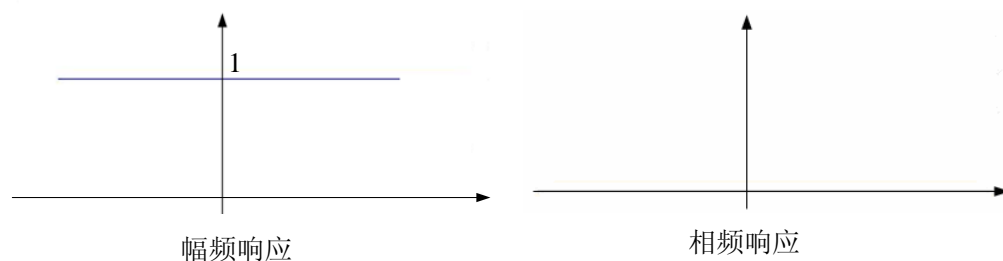
① $k=1$, $|H(e^{j\omega})|=1$, $\varphi(\omega)=0$

② $k=0.5$, $|H(e^{j\omega})| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1.25 - \cos \omega}}$, $\varphi(\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{\sin \omega}{2 - \cos \omega}$

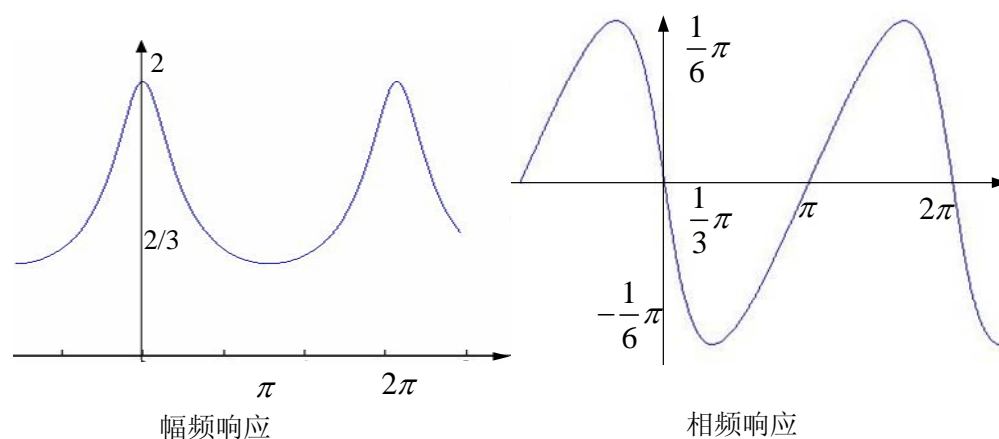
$$\textcircled{3} k=1, \quad \left| H(e^{j\omega}) \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-\cos\omega)}} = \frac{1}{2 \left| \sin \frac{\omega}{2} \right|},$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{\sin \omega}{2 - \cos \omega} = -\tan^{-1} \left(\cot \frac{\omega}{2} \right) = \frac{\omega - \pi}{2}$$

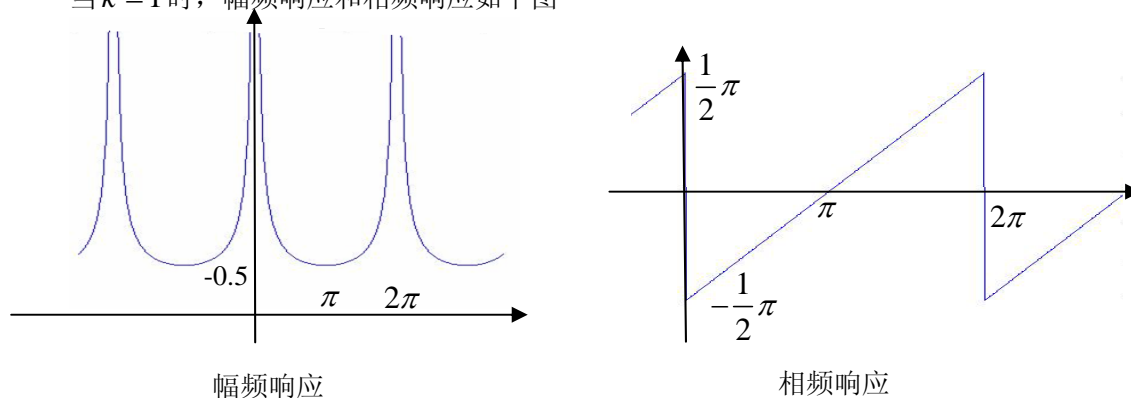
当 $k=0$ 时，幅频响应和相频响应如下图



当 $k=0.5$ 时，幅频响应和相频响应如下图



当 $k=1$ 时，幅频响应和相频响应如下图



8-33 解题过程：(1) $H(z) = \frac{1}{z-0.5}$ 零极点分布与幅度响应如图

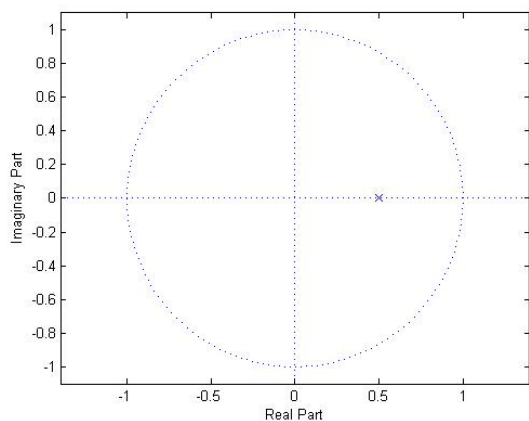


图 8-33_1(a) 零极点分布

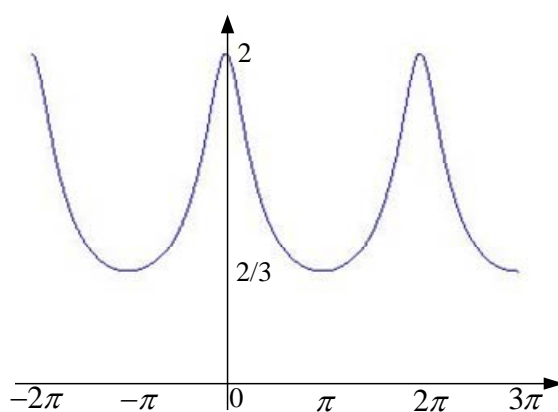


图 8-33_1(b) 幅度响应

(2) $H(z) = \frac{z}{z-0.5}$, 相比于 $H(z) = \frac{1}{z-0.5}$, 只在 $z=0$ 处增加一个零点, 幅度响应不发生变化, 零极点分布与幅度响应如图

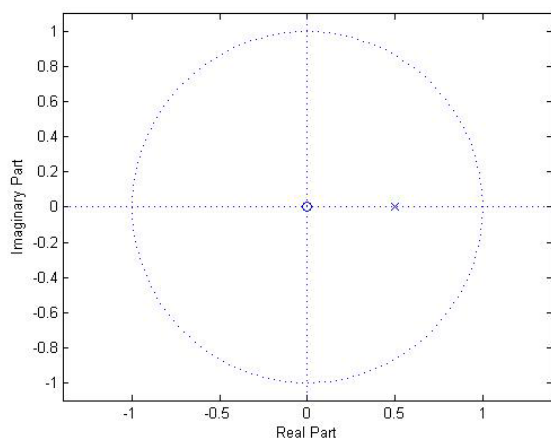


图 8-33_2(a) 零极点分布

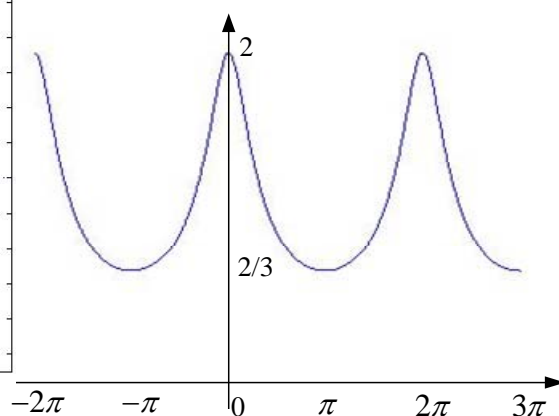
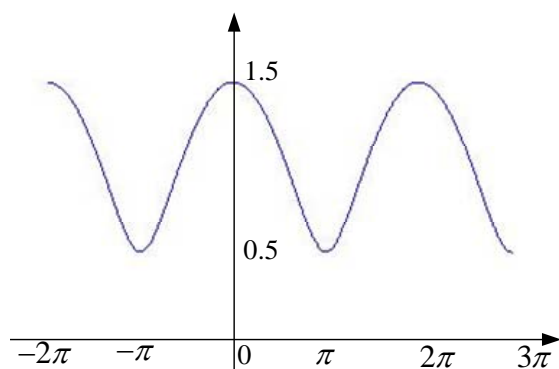
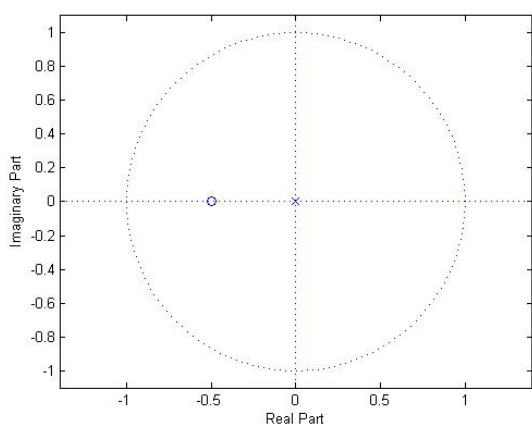


图 8-33_2(b) 幅度响应

(3) $H(z) = \frac{z+0.5}{z}$, 零极点分布与幅度响应如图



8-37 解题过程:

$$(1) \quad y(n) - \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) = x(n) + \frac{1}{3}x(n-1)$$

$$\text{作 } z \text{ 变换 } Y(z) - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1}Y(z) + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}Y(z) = X(z) + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}X(z)$$

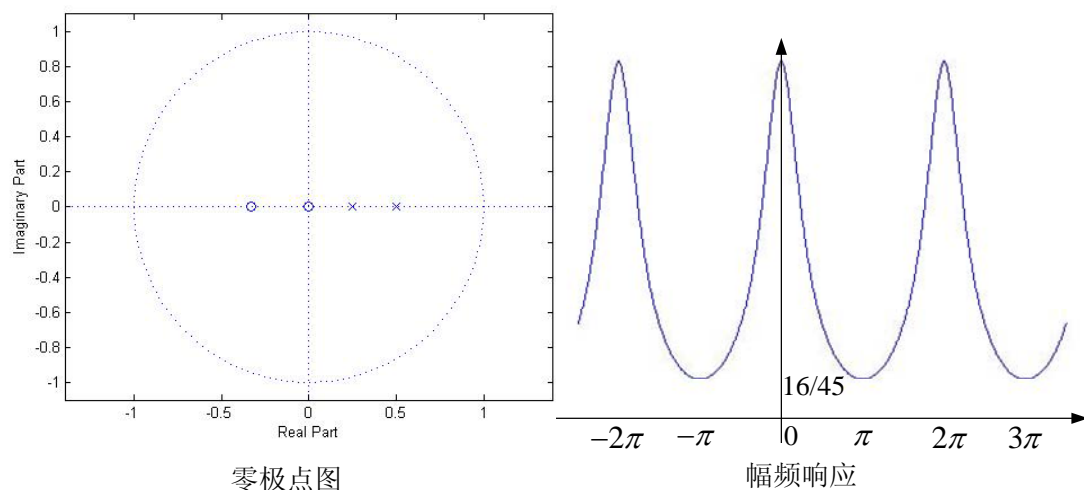
$$\begin{aligned} \text{系统函数 } H(z) &= \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{3}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}z^{-2}} = \frac{z\left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} \\ &= \frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{2}} \right) - \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{4}} \right) \quad \left(|z| > \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{单位样值响应 } h(n) = \mathcal{Z}^{-1}[H(z)] = \left[\frac{10}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^n - \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

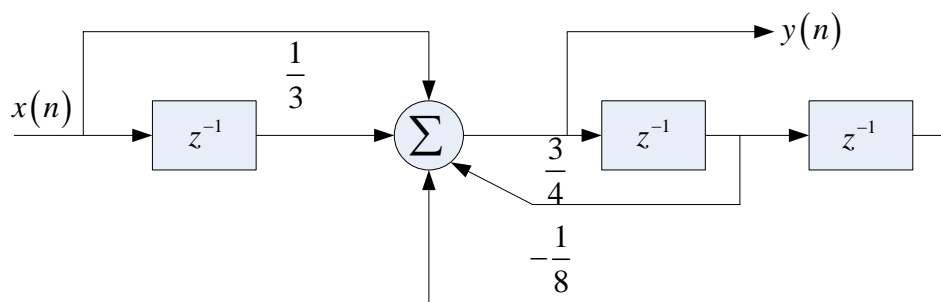
$$(2) \quad H(z) = \frac{Y(z)}{X(z)} = \frac{z\left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{z^2 - \frac{3}{4}z + \frac{1}{8}} = \frac{z\left(z + \frac{1}{3}\right)}{\left(z - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(z - \frac{1}{4}\right)}$$

零极点分布如图

(3) 由零极点分布得系统幅频响应为解图



(4) 由差分方程的系统结构如图



9-2 解：设周期序列 $x_p(n)$ 的周期为 N ，则：

$$X_p(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

$$X_p^*(k) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} \right]^* = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} [x_p(n)]^* \left[e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} \right]^*$$

由于 $x_p(n)$ 是实数序列

$$[x_p(n)]^* = x_p(n)$$

$$\text{而} \left[e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} \right]^* = e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

$$\text{于是 } X_p^*(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

$$\text{故 } X_p^*(-k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} = X_p(k)$$

9-3 解题过程：

$$\text{设 } x_p(n) \text{ 的周期为 } N, \text{ 则 } X_p(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

$$X_p^*(k) = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} \right]^* = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

变量置换，令 $n = -n$ ，则

$$X_p^*(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{-(N-1)} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

由于 $x_p(n)$ 是 n 的偶函数，所以 $x_p(-n) = x_p(n)$

又知 $x_p(n)$ 是以 N 为周期的周期序列，故其在任一周期内的 DFS 应相同，即

$$\sum_{n=0}^{-(N-1)} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk}$$

$$\text{故 } X_p^*(n) = \sum_{n=0}^{-(N-1)} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_p(n) e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} = X_p(n)$$

因此 $X_p(k)$ 是实数序列。

又由题 9-2 可知，对实数序列 $x_p(n)$ ，有 $X_p(k) = X_p^*(-k)$

也即 $X_p^*(k) = X_p(-k)$

因此 $X_p(k) = X_p(-k)$

即 $X_p(k)$ 为 k 的偶函数。

9-7 解题过程：

设 $x_p(n)$ 如图 9-7(a)所示，由定义有

$$x((-n))_N = x_p(-n)$$

因此， $x((-n))_N$ 序列即 $x_p(n)$ 序列以 $n=0$ 点为轴反转，如解图 9-7(b)所示。

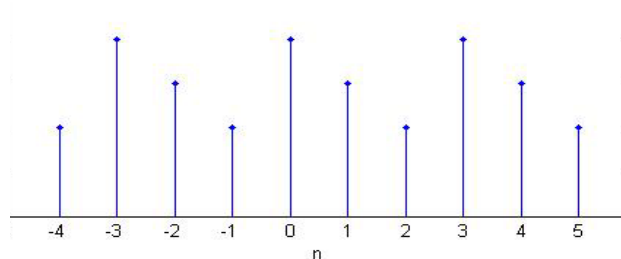


图 9-7(a)

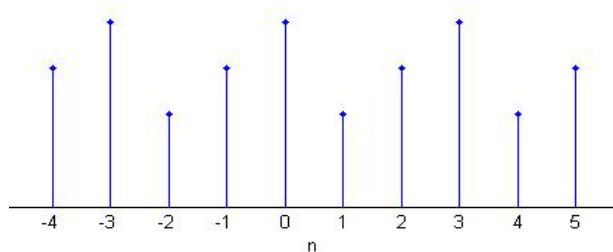


图 9-7(b)

9-8 解题过程：

由定义 $X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^3 x(n)W^{nk}$

其矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^1 & W^2 & W^3 \\ W^0 & W^2 & W^4 & W^6 \\ W^0 & W^3 & W^6 & W^9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix}$$

又有 $W = e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)}$, $N=4$

故 $W^4 = W^0$, $W^6 = W^2$, $W^9 = W^1$ 且 $W^2 = -W^0$, $W^3 = -W^1$

而 $W^0 = 1$, $W^1 = -j$

$$\text{所以} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^1 & W^2 & W^3 \\ W^0 & W^2 & W^4 & W^6 \\ W^0 & W^3 & W^6 & W^9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & j & -1 & -j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2+j \\ -5 \\ 2-j \end{bmatrix}$$

又 $x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) W^{-nk}$ 其矩阵形式为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(0) \\ x(1) \\ x(2) \\ x(3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} W^0 & W^0 & W^0 & W^0 \\ W^0 & W^{-1} & -W^0 & -W^{-1} \\ W^0 & -W^{-0} & W^0 & -W^0 \\ W^0 & -W^{-1} & -W^{-0} & W^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X(0) \\ X(1) \\ X(2) \\ X(3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & -j \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -j & -1 & j \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 2+j \\ -5 \\ 2-j \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

与原 $x(n)$ 一致。

9-9 解题过程:

$$\begin{aligned} X(k) &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} a^n e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left(a e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)k} \right)^n \\ &= \frac{1 - \left(a e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)k} \right)^N}{1 - a e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)k}} = \frac{1 - a^N}{1 - a e^{-j\left(\frac{2\pi}{N}\right)k}} \quad 0 \leq k \leq N-1 \end{aligned}$$

9-11 解题过程: 如题图 9-11

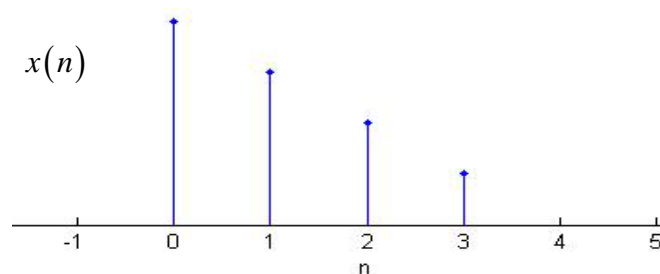


图 9-11

先由 $x(n)$ 绘出 $x((n))_4$, 在据 $x((n))_4$ 绘出 $x((n-2))_4$, 得 $x_1(n)$ 如解图 9-11(a)。

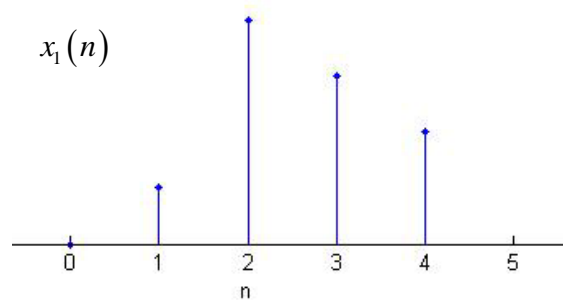


图 9-11(a)

同样，得 $x_2(n)$ 如解图 9-11(b)所示。

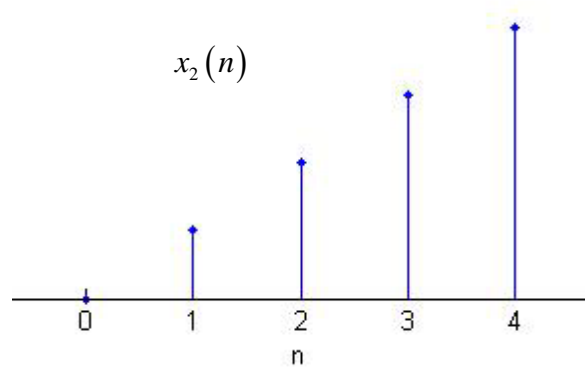
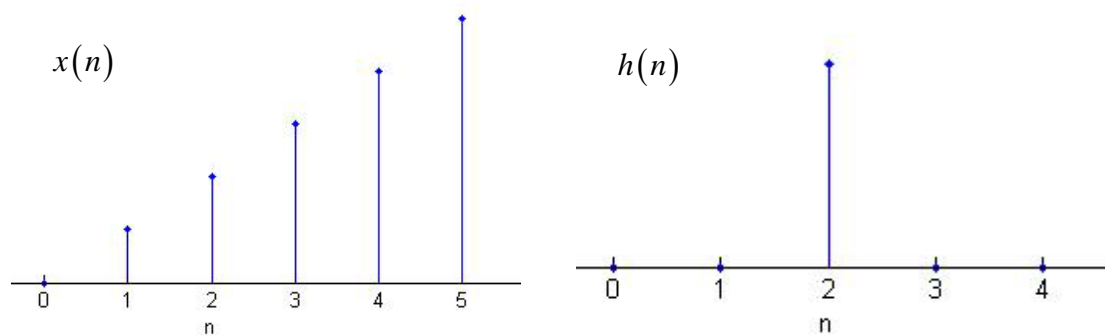


图 9-11(b)

9-12 解题过程：

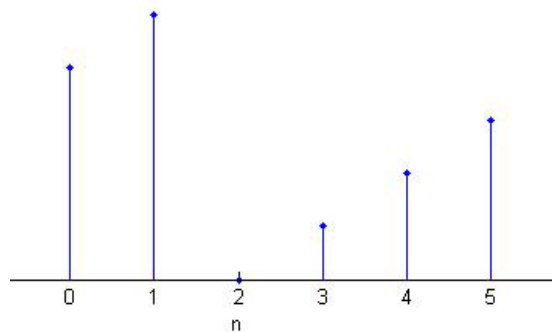
如题图 9-12



题图 9-12

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(n) \otimes h(n) &= \sum_{m=0}^5 h(m) x((n-m))_6 R_6(n) \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^5 \delta(m-2) x((n-m))_6 R_6(n) \\
 &= x((n-2))_6 R_6(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

其结果如解图 9-12 所示。



解图 9-12

9-13 解题过程:

$$IDFT[Y(k)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} Y(k) W^{-nk} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X((k-l))_N W^{-nk} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=-l}^{N-1-l} X((m))_N W^{-n(m+l)}$$

由于 $X((m))_N$ 及 $W^{-n(m+l)}$ 都以 N 为周期,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } & \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=-l}^{N-1-l} X((m))_N W^{-n(m+l)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X((m))_N W^{-n(m+l)} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X((m))_N W^{-nm} \right] \cdot W^{-nl} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{N} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} X(m) W^{-nm} \right] \cdot W^{-nl} \\ &= x(n) \cdot W^{-nl} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } IDFT[Y(k)] = x(n) \cdot W^{-nl}$$

9-21 解题过程:

因为 $x(n) = x_1(n) + jx_2(n)$, $x_1(n)$, $x_2(n)$ 为实序列。

$$\text{所以 } x_1(n) = \frac{1}{2} [x(n) + x^*(n)], \quad jx_2(n) = \frac{1}{2} [x(n) - x^*(n)]$$

$$DFT[x_1(n)] = X_1(k) = \frac{1}{2} \{ DFT[x(n)] + DFT[x^*(n)] \}$$

$$DFT[jx_2(n)] = X_2(k) = \frac{1}{2} \{ DFT[x(n)] - DFT[x^*(n)] \}$$

$$\text{又 } DFT[x^*(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^*(n) W^{nk} = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) W^{-nk} \right]^*$$

由于 W^{nk} 是 N 的周期函数, 而有 $W^{(N-k)n} = W^{-nk}$

$$\text{于是 } DFT[x^*(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^*(n)W^{nk} = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W^{-nk} \right]^* = X^*(N-k)$$

$$\text{因此 } X_1(k) = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) + X^*(N-k)], \quad X_2(k) = \frac{1}{2}[X(k) - X^*(N-k)]$$

9-22 解题过程:

$$\begin{aligned} X(k) &= DFT[x(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} R_N(n)W^{nk} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} W^{nk} = \frac{1-W^{kN}}{1-W^k} (k \neq 0) \\ &= \frac{1-e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}Nk}}{1-e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}k}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{若 } k=0, \text{ 则 } X(k) = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 1 = N, \text{ 故 } X(k) = N\delta(k)$$

$$\text{帕斯瓦尔定理: } \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X(k)|^2 \text{ 此题中 } \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} |x(n)|^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 1 = N$$

$$\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |X(k)|^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |N\delta(k)|^2 = N, \text{ 故帕斯瓦尔定理成立。}$$

9-23 解题过程:

$$\text{由逆变换定义 } x(n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W^{-nk}$$

$$\text{所以 } x(-n) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k)W^{nk}$$

将变量 n, k 的取值范围都是从 0 到 $N-1$, 据离散傅里叶变换的定义有

$$DFT[x(n)] = Nx(-k)R_N(n)$$

9-24 解题过程:

$$(1) \mathcal{Z}[X(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} R_N(n)z^{-n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{-n} = \frac{1-z^{-N}}{1-z^{-1}} (|z| > 0)$$

$$(2) DFT[x(n)] = Nx(-k)R_N(n)$$

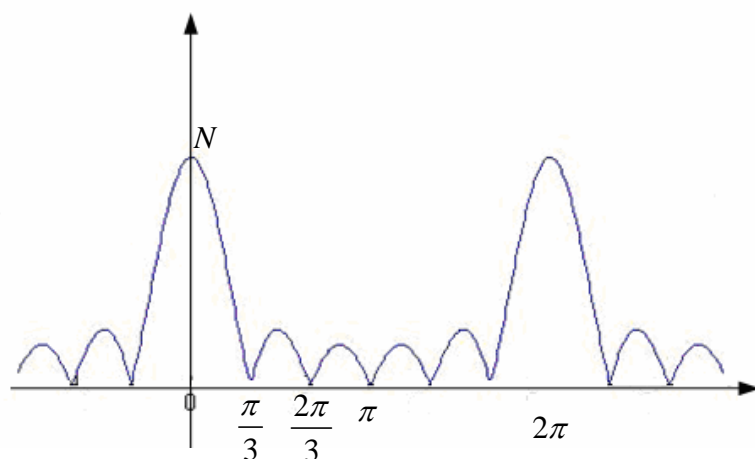
$$DFT[x^*(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x^*(n)W^{nk} = \left[\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)W^{-nk} \right]^* = X^*(N-k)$$

$$(3) \quad X(e^{j\omega}) = X(z) \Big|_{z=e^{j\omega}} = \frac{1-e^{-jN\omega}}{1-e^{-j\omega}} = \frac{e^{-j\frac{N\omega}{2}} \left(e^{j\frac{NW}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{NW}{2}} \right)}{e^{-j\frac{W}{2}} \left(e^{j\frac{W}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{W}{2}} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{N\omega}{2}}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}} e^{-j\frac{(N-1)\omega}{2}} = \underbrace{\left| \frac{\sin \frac{N\omega}{2}}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}} \right|}_{\text{幅度}} \underbrace{e^{-j\frac{(N-1)\omega}{2} + j\theta(\omega)}}_{\text{相位}}$$

由于对 $\frac{\sin \frac{N\omega}{2}}{\sin \frac{\omega}{2}}$ 取绝对值时，分子分母符号可能不同，因而相位特性有一个 $\theta(\omega)$ ， $\theta(\omega)$ 可能为 0 或 π 。

幅度特性曲线如解图 9-24 所示。（设 $N=6$ ）



解图 9-24

9-34 解题过程：

(1) 由于 $f_1 \leq 5\text{Hz}$ ，所以 $T_1 = \frac{1}{f_1} \geq \frac{1}{5} = 0.2\text{s}$

(2) 由于 $T_s \leq \frac{1}{2f_1}$ ，而最高频率 $f_h \leq 1.25\text{kHz}$

故 $T_s \leq \frac{1}{2f_1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 1.25 \times 10^3} = 0.4\text{ms}$ ，取 $T_s = 0.4\text{ms}$

(3) 由于 $N = \frac{T_1}{T_s}$ 故 $N \gg \frac{0.2}{0.4 \times 10^{-3}} = 500$ 一般要求 N 为 2 的整数幂，故取 $N = 2^9 = 512$

所以 $T_1 = NT_s = 512 \times 0.4 \times 2 = 0.2048$