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1.18 求下列积分值:

(a) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-4}^4 (t^2 + 3t + 2)[\delta(t) + 2\delta(t-2)]dt &= \int_{-4}^4 x(t)[\delta(t) + 2\delta(t-2)]dt \\
 &= \int_{-4}^4 x(t)\delta(t)dt + 2\int_{-4}^4 x(t)\delta(t-2)dt \\
 &= x(0)\int_{-4}^4 \delta(t)dt + 2x(2)\int_{-4}^4 \delta(t-2)dt \\
 &= 2 + 24 = 26
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-4}^4 (t^2 + 1)[\delta(t+5) + \delta(t) + \delta(t-2)]dt &= \int_{-4}^4 x(t)[\delta(t+5) + \delta(t) + \delta(t-2)]dt \\
 &= \int_{-4}^4 x(t)\delta(t+5)dt + \int_{-4}^4 x(t)\delta(t)dt + \int_{-4}^4 x(t)\delta(t-2)dt \\
 &= x(-5)\int_{-4}^4 \delta(t+5)dt + x(0)\int_{-4}^4 \delta(t)dt + x(2)\int_{-4}^4 \delta(t-2)dt \\
 &= 0 + 1 + 5 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

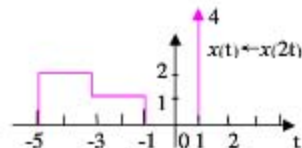
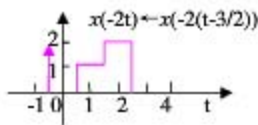
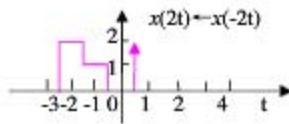
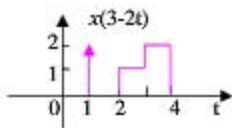
(c) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - \cos t)\delta(t - \frac{\pi}{2})dt &= (1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2})\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{2})dt \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

(d) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} (1+t)\delta(\cos t)dt &= x(-\frac{3\pi}{2})\int_{-2\pi}^{-\pi} \delta(\cos t)dt + x(-\frac{\pi}{2})\int_{-\pi}^0 \delta(\cos t)dt \\
 &\quad + x(\frac{\pi}{2})\int_0^{\pi} \delta(\cos t)dt + x(\frac{3\pi}{2})\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \delta(\cos t)dt \\
 &= 1 - \frac{3\pi}{2} + 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{3\pi}{2} = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

1.19 解:



1.21 判断下列每个信号是否是周期信号。如果是周期信号，求它的基波周期。

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(a) 解:

$$2\cos(3t + \pi/4) = 2\cos(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\omega = 3 = 2\pi/T, \text{是周期信号}$$

$$\text{基波周期为: } T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

(b) 解:

$$e^{j(\pi(t \pm T) - 1)} = e^{j(\pi t - 1)} e^{\pm j\pi T}$$

$$\text{当 } T = 2 \text{ 时, } e^{\pm j\pi T} = 1,$$

$$e^{j(\pi(t \pm T) - 1)} = e^{j(\pi t - 1)}$$

是周期信号，基波周期是  $T_0=2$

(c) 解:

$$\cos(8\pi n/7 + 2) = \cos(\Omega n + 2)$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} = \frac{8\pi/7}{2\pi} = \frac{4}{7}, \text{ 是有理数, 且4与7互质}$$

所以原式是周期信号，基波周期  $N_0=7$

(d) 解:

$$\cos \frac{n}{4} = \cos \Omega n$$

$$\frac{\Omega}{2\pi} = \frac{1/4}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{8\pi}, \text{ 不是有理数,}$$

所以原式不是周期信号

(e) 解:

$$\text{令: } x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \{\delta[n-4k] - \delta[n-1-4k]\}$$

$$\text{则, } x[n+N] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \{\delta[n+N-4k] - \delta[n+N-1-4k]\}$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \{\delta[n-4k'] - \delta[n-1-4k']\}, \text{ 其中 } k' = 4(k - N/4), N/4 \text{ 为整数,}$$

$$\text{有 } x[n+N] = x[n],$$

所以原式是周期信号，基波周期  $N_0=4$ 。

(f) 解:

$$2\cos(10t+1) - \sin(4t-1) = \cos(\omega_1 t + \varphi_1) + \sin(\omega_2 t + \varphi_2)$$

$$\omega_1 = 10, \quad \omega_2 = 4, \text{ 则 } T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} = \frac{\pi}{5}, \quad T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{它们的最小公倍数是 } \pi$$

所以原式的基波周期为  $T_0 = \pi$

(g)解:

$$2\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{8}\right) - 2\cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) = 2\cos(\Omega_1 n) + \sin(\Omega_2 n) - 2\cos(\Omega_3 n)$$

$$\Omega_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \Omega_2 = \frac{\pi}{8}, \quad \Omega_3 = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\frac{\Omega_1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{8}, \quad \frac{\Omega_2}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{16}, \quad \frac{\Omega_3}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{即 } N_1 = 8, \quad N_2 = 16, \quad N_3 = 4$$

它们的最小公倍数为 16, 故基波周期是  $N_0 = 16$ .

(h)解:

$$1 + e^{j4\pi n/7} - e^{j2\pi n/5} = 1 + e^{j\Omega_1 n} - e^{j\Omega_2 n}$$

$$\frac{\Omega_1}{2\pi} = \frac{4\pi/7}{2\pi} = \frac{2}{7}, \quad \therefore N_1 = 7, \quad \frac{\Omega_2}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi/5}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{5}, \quad \therefore N_2 = 5$$

它们的最小公倍数为 35, 故基波周期是  $N_0 = 35$ .

1.23 一个 LTI 系统, 当输入  $x_1(t) = u(t)$  时, 输出为

$$y_1(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + u(-1-t)$$

求该系统对图 P1.23 所示输入  $x(t)$  的响应, 并概略地画出其波形.

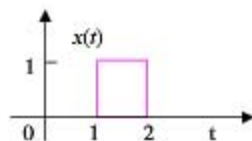


图 P1.23

解: 由上图

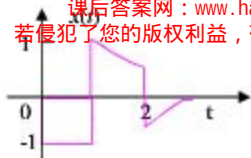
$$x(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2) = x_1(t-1) + x_1(t-2)$$

对于本题的 LTI 系统,  $x_1(t) \rightarrow y_1(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + u(-1-t)$

$$\text{就有: } x(t) \rightarrow y(t) = y_1(t-1) + y_1(t-2)$$

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

$$= [u(-t) - u(1-t)] + [e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1) + e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2)]$$



1.25

(a)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned} a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) &\rightarrow y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)] \\ &= a \frac{d x_1(t)}{dt} + b \frac{d x_2(t)}{dt} \\ &= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

时不变性:

$$x(t - t_0) \rightarrow \hat{y}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x(t - t_0) = y(t - t_0)$$

(b)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned} a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) &\rightarrow y(t) = [a x_1(t - 2) + b x_2(t - 2)] + [a x_1(2 - t) + b x_2(2 - t)] \\ &= a [x_1(t - 2) + x_1(2 - t)] + b [x_2(t - 2) + x_2(2 - t)] \\ &= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t - t_0) &\rightarrow \hat{y}(t) = x(t - 2 - t_0) + x(2 - t - t_0) \\ &\neq y(t - t_0) = x(t - 2 - t_0) + x(2 - t + t_0) \end{aligned}$$

(c)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned} a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) &\rightarrow y(t) = \cos 3t [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)] \\ &= (\cos 3t) a x_1(t) + (\cos 3t) b x_2(t) \\ &= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned} x(t - t_0) &\rightarrow \hat{y}(t) = (\cos 3t) x(t - t_0) \\ &\neq y(t - t_0) = [\cos 3(t - t_0)] x(t - t_0) \end{aligned}$$

(d)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned} a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) &\rightarrow y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{2t} [a x_1(\tau) + b x_2(\tau)] d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{2t} a x_1(\tau) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{2t} b x_2(\tau) d\tau \\ &= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t) \end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t-t_0) \rightarrow \hat{y}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(\tau-t_0) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} x(u) du \\&\neq y(t-t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{2(t-t_0)} x(\tau) d\tau\end{aligned}$$

(e)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \rightarrow y(t) &= [a x_1(t/3) + b x_2(t/3)] \\&= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t)\end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t-t_0) \rightarrow \hat{y}(t) &= x(t/3-t_0) \\&\neq y(t-t_0) = x((t-t_0)/3) \\&= x(t/3-t_0/3)\end{aligned}$$

(f)解: 线性:

- 可分解,  $y(t) = \tilde{x}(0) + 3t^2 x(t) = y_1(t) + y_2(t)$

- 零输入线性,

$$a \tilde{x}_1(0) + b \tilde{x}_2(0) \rightarrow y(t) = a y_1(t) + b y_2(t)$$

- 零状态线性,

$$\begin{aligned}a x_1(t) + b x_2(t) \rightarrow y_2(t) &= 3t^2 [a x_1(t) + b x_2(t)] \\&= a y_1(t) + b y_2(t)\end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x(t-t_0) \rightarrow \hat{y}(t) &= \tilde{x}(0) + 3t^2 x(t-t_0) \\&\neq y(t-t_0) = \tilde{x}(0) + 3(t-t_0)^2 x(t-t_0)\end{aligned}$$

1.26 试判断下列每一个离散时间系统是否是线性系统是不变系统。

(a)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a x_1[n] + b x_2[n] \rightarrow y[n] &= (a x_1[n] + b x_2[n]) - 2(a x_1[n-1] + b x_2[n-1]) \\&= a(x_1[n] + 2x_1[n-1]) + b(x_2[n] + 2x_2[n-1]) \\&= a y_1(n) + b y_2(n)\end{aligned}$$

时不变性:

$$x[n-n_0] \rightarrow \hat{y}[n] = x[n-n_0] + 2x[n-1-n_0] = y[n-n_0]$$

(b)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n] &\rightarrow y[n] = n(a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n]) \\&= an_{x_1}[n] + b_{nx_2}[n] \\&= a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]\end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x[n - n_0] &\rightarrow \hat{y}[n] = nx[n - n_0] \\&\neq y[n - n_0] = (n - n_0)x[n - n_0]\end{aligned}$$

(c)解: 非线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n] &\rightarrow y[n] = (a_{x_1}[n - 2] + b_{x_2}[n - 2])(a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n]) \\&\neq a y_1[n] + b y_2[n] = a_{x_1}[n - 2]x_1[n] + b_{x_2}[n - 2]x_2[n]\end{aligned}$$

时不变性:

$$\begin{aligned}x[n - n_0] &\rightarrow \hat{y}[n] = x[n - 2 - n_0]x[n - n_0] \\&\neq y[n - n_0]\end{aligned}$$

(d)解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n] &\rightarrow y[n] = (a_{x_1}[-n] + b_{x_2}[-n]) \\&= a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]\end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x[n - n_0] &\rightarrow \hat{y}[n] = x[-n - n_0] \\&\neq y[n - n_0] = x[-n + n_0]\end{aligned}$$

(e) 解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n] &\rightarrow y[n] = (a_{x_1}[4n + 1] + b_{x_2}[4n + 1]) \\&= a y_1[n] + b y_2[n]\end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}x[n - n_0] &\rightarrow \hat{y}[n] = x[4n - n_0] \\&\neq y[n - n_0] = x[4(n - n_0)] = x[4n - 4n_0]\end{aligned}$$

(f) 解: 线性:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n] \rightarrow y[n] &= \begin{cases} (a_{x_1}[n] + b_{x_2}[n]) & , \quad n \geq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad n = 0 \\ (a_{x_1}[n+1] + b_{x_2}[n+1]) & , \quad n \leq -1 \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} a_{x_1}[n] & \\ 0 & \\ a_{x_1}[n+1] & \end{cases} + \begin{cases} b_{x_2}[n] & , \quad n \geq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad n = 0 \\ b_{x_2}[n+1] & , \quad n \leq -1 \end{cases} \\
 &= a_{y_1}[n] + b_{y_2}[n]
 \end{aligned}$$

时变:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x[n-n_0] \rightarrow \hat{y}[n] &= \begin{cases} x[n-n_0] & , \quad n \geq 1 \\ 0 & , \quad n = 0 \\ x[n+1-n_0] & , \quad n \leq -1 \end{cases} \\
 \neq y[n-n_0] &= \begin{cases} x[n-n_0] & , \quad n \geq 1+n_0 \\ 0 & , \quad n = n_0 \\ x[n+1-n_0] & , \quad n \leq -1+n_0 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 2.3题: 利用经典解法

- (1) 齐次解(通解),
- (2) 特解(代入原方程确定选定系数),
- (3) 完全解(代入初始条件确定系数)

### 2.4题: 由于方程右端出现冲激项,故利用微分特性法

$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = x''(t) + x'(t) + x(t)$$

$$x(t) = \cos t u(t)$$

**解答**

考虑方程右端仅有 $x(t)$ 时的响应  $\hat{y}(t)$

$$\hat{y}''(t) + 2\hat{y}'(t) + \hat{y}(t) = x(t)$$

利用经典解法可求到  $\hat{y}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t e^{-t}$

$x''(t) + x'(t) + x(t)$  的响应  $y(t)$  为

$$y(t) = \hat{y}''(t) + \hat{y}'(t) + \hat{y}(t) = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1-t)e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}\cos t \right] u(t)$$

### 2.5题 卷积的计算

$$tu(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau u(\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau = \left[ \int_0^t \tau d\tau \right] u(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t)$$

$$tu(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \tau u(\tau) d\tau * \delta(t) = \left[ \int_0^t \tau d\tau \right] u(t) * \delta(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t)$$

$$e^{at}u(t) * e^{at}u(t) = \left[ \int_0^t e^{a\tau} e^{a(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] u(t)$$

$$= \left[ \int_0^t e^{at} d\tau \right] u(t) = te^{at}u(t)$$

$$tu(t) * [u(t) - u(t-2)] = tu(t) * u(t) - tu(t) * u(t-2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t^2u(t) - tu(t) * u(t) \Big|_{t=t-2} = \frac{1}{2}t^2u(t) - \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2u(t-2)$$

$$e^{-3t}u(t) * u(t-1) = \left[ \int_0^t e^{-3\tau} d\tau \right] u(t) \Big| * \delta(t-1)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-3t} \right) u(t) * \delta(t-1) = \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-3(t-1)} \right) u(t-1) \Big|$$

## 2.7题 单位冲激响应的计算

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = x'(t) + 3x(t)$$

**解答** 考虑方程右端仅有  $x(t)$  时的冲激响应  $\hat{h}(t)$

$$\hat{h}''(t) + 4\hat{h}'(t) + 4\hat{h}(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\hat{h}(t) = te^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$h(t) = \hat{h}'(t) + 3\hat{h}(t) = (e^{-2t} + te^{-2t})u(t)$$

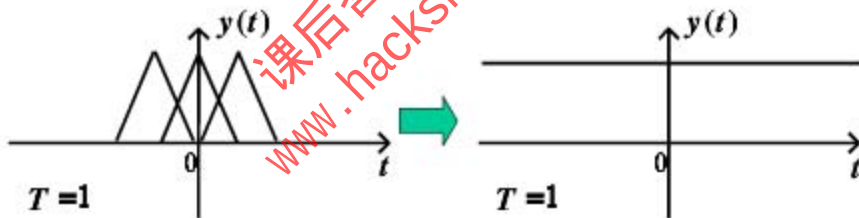
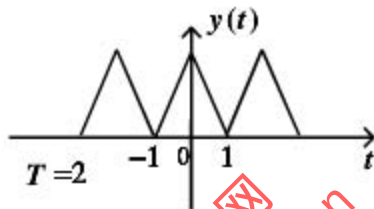
## 2.12题 任意函数与单位冲激串的卷积

$$y(t) = h(t) * x(t)$$

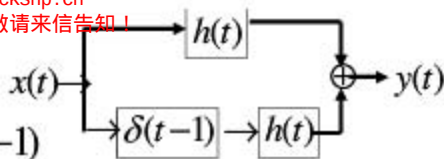
$$= h(t) * \left[ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - kT) \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) * \delta_T(t - kT)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h(t - kT)$$



## 2.16题



$$h_{\text{总}}(t) = h(t) + h(t) * \delta(t-1) = h(t) + h(t-1)$$

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

$$y(t) = x(t) * h_{\text{总}}(t)$$

$$= [u(t+2) - u(t-2)] * [e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) + e^{-(t-3)}u(t-3)]$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t [e^{-(\tau-2)}u(\tau-2) + e^{-(\tau-3)}u(\tau-3)] d\tau * [\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-2)]$$

$$= \left\{ \left[ \int_2^t e^{-(\tau-2)} d\tau \right] u(t-2) + \left[ \int_3^t e^{-(\tau-3)} d\tau \right] u(t-3) \right\} * [\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-2)]$$

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

$$= [1 - e^{-t}] u(t) + [1 - e^{-(t-1)}] u(t-1) - [1 - e^{-(t-4)}] u(t-4) + [1 - e^{-(t-5)}] u(t-5)$$

$$u(t) * h_{\Sigma}(t)$$

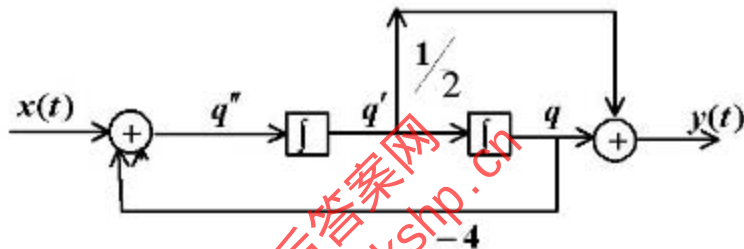
$$=[e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) + e^{-(t-3)}u(t-3)] * u(t)$$

$$=[1 - e^{-(t-2)}]u(t-2) + [1 - e^{-(t-3)}]u(t-3)$$

$$y(t) = [u(t+2) - u(t-2)] * h_{\Sigma}(t)$$

$$=[1 - e^{-t}]u(t) + [1 - e^{-(t-1)}]u(t-1) - [1 - e^{-(t-4)}]u(t-4) + [1 - e^{-(t-5)}]u(t-5)$$

## 2.19题 根据模拟图写方程, 并求系统的零状态响应



$$y''(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{1}{2}x'(t) + x(t)$$

$$y''(t) + 4y(t) = \frac{1}{2}x'(t) + x(t) \quad x(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t)$$

考虑方程右端仅有  $x(t)$  时的冲激响应  $\hat{h}(t)$

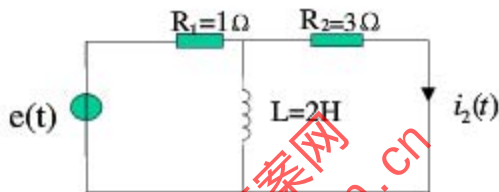
$$\hat{h}''(t) + 4\hat{h}(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\hat{h}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2}\hat{h}'(t) + \hat{h}(t) = \left[\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\right]u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}y_x(t) &= x(t) * h(t) \\&= 2e^{-t}u(t) * \left[\frac{1}{2}\cos 2t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\right]u(t) \\&= \left[\int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \cos(2\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(2\tau) d\tau\right]u(t) \\&= e^{-t} \left[\int_0^t e^{\tau} \cos(2\tau) d\tau + \int_0^t e^{\tau} \sin(2\tau) d\tau\right]u(t) \\&= e^{-t} \left[\frac{e^{\tau} (2\sin 2\tau + \cos 2\tau)}{1^2 + 2^2} + \frac{e^{\tau} (\sin 2\tau - 2\cos 2\tau)}{1^2 + 2^2}\right] \Big|_0^t u(t) \\&= \left(\frac{1}{5}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{5}\sin 2t - \frac{1}{5}\cos 2t\right)u(t)\end{aligned}$$

## 2.20题 根据模拟图写方程,并求系统的零状态响应



$$e(t) = V_{R_2}(t) + V_L(t) = i_2(t)R_2 + [i_1(t) + i_2(t)]R_1$$

$$= i_2(t)R_2 + i_2(t)R_1 + \frac{R_1 R_2}{L} \int_{-\infty}^t i_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$e'(t) = 4i_2'(t) + \frac{3}{2}i_2(t)$$

$$i_2'(t) + \frac{3}{8} i_2(t) = \frac{1}{4} e'(t)$$

先求系统的阶跃响应 $s(t)$ , 此时 $e(t)=u(t)$ 代入上式

$$s'(t) + \frac{3}{8} s(t) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(t) \quad s(t) = A e^{-\frac{3}{8}t}$$

由 $\delta$ 函数匹配法得 $s(0^+) = \frac{1}{4}$ , 代入上式, 得

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \quad s(t) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t)$$

$$h(t) = s'(t) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(t) - \frac{3}{32} e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t)$$

$$e(t) = E[u(t) - u(t-T)]$$

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

$$= E[u(t) - u(t-T)] * \left[ \frac{1}{4} \delta(t) - \frac{3}{32} e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t) \right]$$

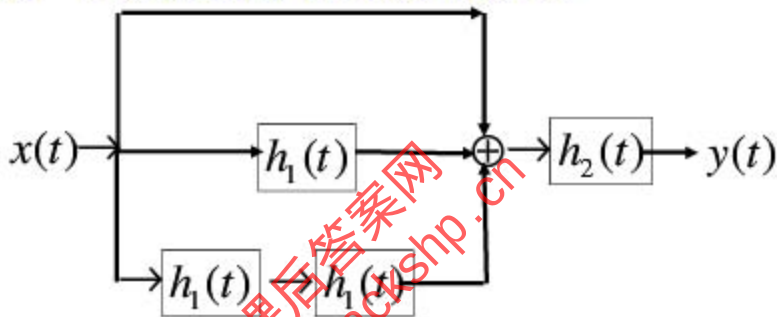
$$= E[\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)] * \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{4} \delta(\tau) d\tau - \left[ \int_0^t \frac{3}{32} e^{-\frac{3}{8}\tau} d\tau \right] u(t) \right\}$$

$$= E[\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)] * \left[ \frac{1}{4} u(t) + \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t) - \frac{1}{4} u(t) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t) * E[\delta(t) - \delta(t-T)]$$

$$= \frac{E}{4} [e^{-\frac{3}{8}t} u(t) - e^{-\frac{3}{8}(t-T)} u(t-T)]$$

## 2.21题 互联系统的冲激响应的求法



$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= [\delta(t) + h_1(t) + h_1(t) * h_1(t)] * h_2(t) \\ &= [\delta(t) + \delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)] * [u(t) - u(t-3)] \\ &= u(t) + u(t-1) + u(t-2) - u(t-3) - u(t-4) - u(t-5) \end{aligned}$$

## 第三章 习 题

### 3.5题: 计算

$$\hat{h}[n] = [2^{n+1} - 1]u[n]$$

$$\begin{aligned}h[n] &= \hat{h}[n] + 2\hat{h}[n-1] + \hat{h}[n-2] \\&= [2^{n+1} - 1]u[n] + 2[2^n - 1]u[n-1] + [2^{n-1} - 1]u[n-2] \\&= [2^{n+1} - 1]\{\delta[n] + u[n-1]\} + 2[2^n - 1]u[n-1] + [2^{n-1} - 1]\{u[n-1] - \delta[n-1]\} \\&= \delta[n] + [9 \cdot 2^{n-1} - 4]u[n-1]\end{aligned}$$

### 3.9题(b) 卷积的计算(图解法, 阵列表格法)

1. 画出  $x_1[k]$ ,  $x_2[k]$  的波形
2. 将  $x_2[k]$  反转到  $x_2[-k]$
3. 将  $x_2[k]$  平移到  $x_2[n-k]$
4. 将  $x_1[k]$  与  $x_2[n-k]$  相乘求和, 具体作法是: 固定  $n$  的值, 对重叠区相乘求和。

|           | 1      | -1     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|           | $h[0]$ | $h[1]$ | $h[2]$ | $h[3]$ | $h[4]$ | $h[5]$ |
| 1 $x[-2]$ | 1      | -1     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 2 $x[-1]$ | 2      | -2     | 0      | 0      | 2      | 2      |
| 1 $x[0]$  | 1      | -1     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |
| 1 $x[1]$  | 1      | -1     | 0      | 0      | 1      | 1      |

$y[-2] = 1$   
 $y[-1] = 2 - 1 = 1$   
 $y[0] = 1 - 2 = -1$   
 $y[1] = 1 - 1 = 0$   
 $y[2] = -1 + 1 = 0$   
 $y[3] = 2 + 1 = 3$   
 $y[4] = 1 + 2 = 3$   
 $y[5] = 1 + 1 = 2$   
 $y[6] = 1$

$y[n] = \{1, 1, -1, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 1\}$

### 3.12题 计算离散系统的全响应

#### 1 计算零输入响应(经典解法)

$$y_0[n] = [12(0.5)^n - 10(0.2)^n]u[n]$$

#### 2 计算零状态响应(卷积和法)

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{h}[n] &= \left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^n\right]u[n] \\ h[n] &= 2\hat{h}[n] - 3\hat{h}[n-2] \\ &= 2\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^n\right]u[n] - 3\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^{n-2} - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^{n-2}\right]u[n-2] \\ &= 2\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^n\right]\{\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + u[n-2]\} - 3\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^{n-2} - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^{n-2}\right]u[n-2] \\ &= 2\delta[n] - \frac{7}{5}\delta[n-1] + \left[\frac{146}{3}(0.2)^n - \frac{50}{3}(0.5)^n\right]u[n-2]\end{aligned}$$

$$h[n] = 2\hat{h}[n] - 3\hat{h}[n-2]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^n\right]u[n] - 3\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^{n-2} - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^{n-2}\right]u[n-2]$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^n\right]u[n] - 3\left[\frac{5}{3}(0.5)^{n-2} - \frac{2}{3}(0.2)^{n-2}\right]\{u[n] - \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]\}$$

$$= \left[\frac{146}{3}(0.2)^n - \frac{50}{3}(0.5)^n\right]u[n] - 30\delta[n]$$

$$y_x[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \left\{\left[\frac{146}{3}(0.2)^n - \frac{50}{3}(0.5)^n\right]u[n] - 30\delta[n]\right\} * u[n]$$

$$= \left[\frac{146}{3} \frac{1-0.2^{n+1}}{1-0.2} - \frac{50}{3} \frac{1-0.5^{n+1}}{1-0.5}\right]u[n] - 30u[n]$$

$$= \left[\frac{50}{3}(0.5)^n - \frac{73}{6}(0.2)^n - \frac{5}{2}\right]u[n]$$

### 3 全响应

$$y[n] = y_0[n] + y_x[n]$$

$$= \left[ \frac{86}{3} (0.5)^n - \frac{133}{6} (0.2)^n \right] - \frac{5}{2} u[n]$$

自由响应(暂态响应)

强迫响应(稳态响应)

### 3.15题 串并联系统的冲激响应

$$h[n] = h_1[n] * \{h_2[n] - h_3[n] * h_4[n]\} + h_5[n]$$

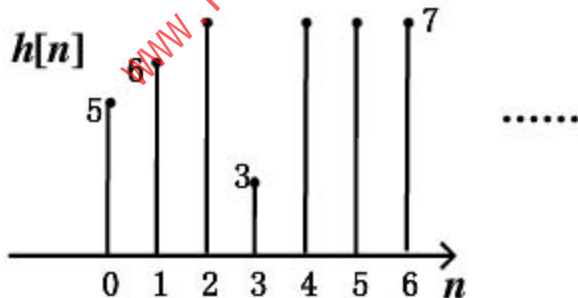
$$h_1[n] = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \{u[n] - u[n-3]\}$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \{\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]\}$$

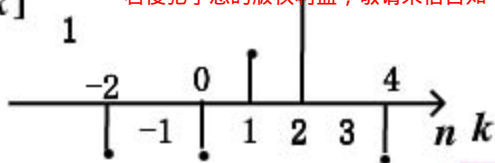
$$= 4\delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} h_2[n] - h_3[n] * h_4[n] &= (n+1)u[n] - (n+1)u[n] * \delta[n-1] \\ &= nu[n] + u[n] - nu[n-1] \\ &= n\delta[n] + u[n] = u[n] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h[n] &= h_1[n] * \{h_2[n] - h_3[n] * h_4[n]\} + h_5[n] \\
 &= \{4\delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2]\} * u[n] + \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3] \\
 &= 4u[n] + 2u[n-1] + u[n-2] + \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3] \\
 &= 4\delta[n] + 4\delta[n-1] + 4u[n-2] + 2\delta[n-1] + 2u[n-1] \\
 &\quad + u[n-2] + \delta[n] - 4\delta[n-3] \\
 &= 5\delta[n] + 6\delta[n-1] - 4\delta[n-3] + 7u[n-2]
 \end{aligned}$$



$x[n]x[k]$



$$y[-2] = -5$$

$$y[-1] = -6$$

$$y[0] = -5 - 7 = -12$$

$$y[1] = 5 - 6 - 3 = -4$$

$$y[2] = 10 + 6 - 7 - 7 = 2$$

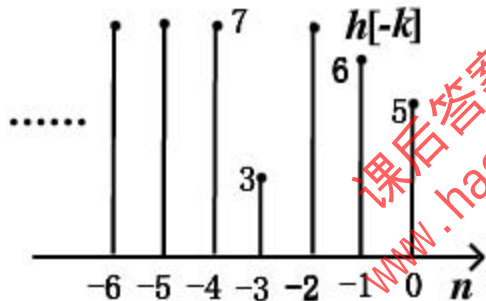
$$y[3] = 9 \quad y[4] = -2$$

$$y[5] = -7 \quad y[6] = 0$$

$$y[7] = 4$$

$$y[8] = -7 - 7 + 7 + 14 - 7 = 0$$

$$y[n] = \{-5, -6, -12, -4, 2, 9, -2, -7, 0, 4\}$$



## 第四章 习 题

#### 4.1 求下列信号的基波频率, 周期及傅立叶级数表示

(f) 解: 因为信号是奇对称的, 所以:

$$2B_k = 0, \quad T_0 = 2, \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \pi$$

$$-2D_k = \frac{4}{T_0} \int_0^{T_0/2} x(t) \sin k\omega_0 t dt = 2 \int_0^1 t \sin k\pi t dt$$

$$= -\frac{2}{k\pi} \int_0^1 t d(\cos k\pi t) = -\frac{2}{k\pi} [t \cos k\pi t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos k\pi t dt]$$

$$= -\frac{2}{k\pi} [t \cos k\pi t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos k\pi t dt] = -\frac{2}{k\pi} \cos k\pi = -\frac{2(-1)^k}{k\pi}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \sin \pi t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\pi t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\pi t + \dots \right)$$

$$(g) \quad x(t) = [1 + \cos 2\pi t][\cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})]$$

$$\text{解: } x(t) = \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos 2\pi t \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(12\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(8\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cos(8\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \cos(10\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2} \cos(12\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$w_0 = 2\pi \quad T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{w_0} = 1$$

#### 4.6 求图p4.6所示波形复指数形式的傅立叶级数, 画出其下列信号的基波频率, 周期及傅立叶级数表示

解: 
$$c_k = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T x(t) e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{A}{T} t e^{-jk\omega_0 t} dt \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T^2} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{-jk\omega_0} t e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_0^T - \frac{1}{k^2 \omega_0^2} e^{-jk\omega_0 t} \Big|_0^T \right]$$

$$= \frac{A}{T^2} \left[ \int_0^T \frac{1}{-jk\omega_0} T e^{-jk2\pi} - \frac{1}{k^2 \omega_0^2} e^{-jk2\pi} + \frac{1}{k^2 \omega_0^2} \right]$$

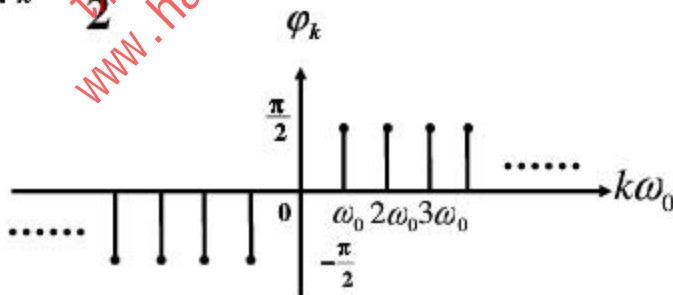
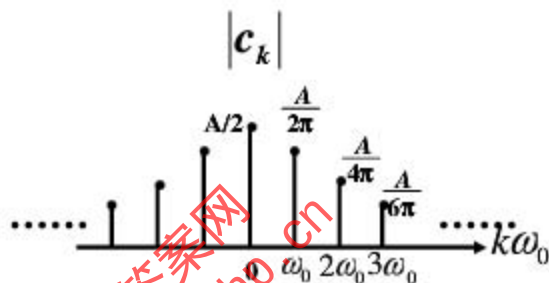
$$= \frac{jA}{2k\pi} = \frac{A}{2k\pi} e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \quad |c_k| = \frac{A}{2k\pi} \quad \varphi_k = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{A}{T} t dt = \frac{A}{T^2} \frac{1}{2} T^2 = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$c_k = B_k + jD_k \quad D_k = \frac{A}{2k\pi} \quad -2D_k = -\frac{A}{k\pi}$$

$$|c_k| = \frac{A}{2k\pi}$$

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



$$-2D_k = -\frac{A}{k\pi}$$

$$x(t) = \frac{A}{2} - \frac{A}{\pi} \left( \sin \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\omega_0 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\omega_0 t + \dots \right)$$

4.7 下列信号为周期函数的一个周期, 试指出这些波形的傅立叶级数中包含什么样的谐波成分

解:(a)图: $x(t)$ 为偶对称, 偶半波对称, 故傅立叶级数包含直流分量, 偶次余弦项。

(b)图: $x(t)$ 为偶对称, 故傅立叶级数包含直流分量, 余弦项。

(c)图: $x(t)$ 为奇对称,奇半波对称,故傅立叶级数包含奇次正弦项.

(d)图: $x(t)$ 为偶对称,奇半波对称,故傅立叶级数包含奇次余弦项.

(e)图: $x(t)$ 为奇对称波形,故傅立叶级数包含正弦项.

(f)图: $x(t)$ 为奇对称,偶半波波形,故傅立叶级数包含偶次正弦项.

#### 4.11 求出并画出图P4.11所示信号的傅立叶变换

解:(a)图  $T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5.5}$   $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 5.5 = \frac{11}{2}$

$$x(t) = G_{2\pi}(t) \cos \frac{11}{2} t$$

$$G_{2\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow 2\pi \operatorname{sinc}(w\pi)$$

利用频移性:  $x(t) \leftrightarrow \pi \operatorname{sinc}[(w + \frac{11}{2})\pi] + \pi \operatorname{sinc}[(w - \frac{11}{2})\pi]$

(b)图

$$T_0 = \frac{2\pi}{5.5} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = 5.5 = \frac{11}{2}$$

$$x(t) = x_1(t) \cos \frac{11}{2} t$$

$x_1(t)$  为三角  
脉冲:

$$x_1(t) \leftrightarrow \pi \operatorname{sinc}^2\left(\frac{\omega\pi}{2}\right)$$

利用频移性:

$$x(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \operatorname{sinc}^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \omega + \frac{11}{2} \right) + \operatorname{sinc}^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \omega - \frac{11}{2} \right) \right]$$

4.22 已知信号  $x(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{其它} \end{cases}$

(a) 求  $x_0(t)$  的傅立叶变换  $X_0(w)$

$$x_0(t) = e^{-t} [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$e^{-t} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+jw}$$

$$e^{-t} u(t-1) = e^{-1} e^{-(t-1)} u(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{-1} \frac{e^{jw}}{1+jw}$$

$$X_0(w) \leftrightarrow \frac{1 - e^{-(1+jw)}}{1+jw}$$

(b) 利用傅立叶变换的性质求图P4.22所示每个信号的傅立叶变换

$$x_1(t) = x_0(t) + x_0(-t)$$

$$X_1(\omega) = X_0(\omega) + X_0(-\omega)$$

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

$$x_2(t) = x_0(t) - x_0(-t)$$

$$X_1(\omega) = X_0(\omega) - X_0(-\omega)$$

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

$$x_3(t) = x_0(t) + x_0(t+1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_3(w) &= X_0(w) + e^{jw} X_0(w) \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-(1+jw)}}{1 + jw} + \frac{1 - e^{-(1+jw)}}{1 + jw} e^{jw} \end{aligned}$$

$$x_4(t) = tx_0(t)$$

$$X_4(w) = j \frac{d[X_0(w)]}{dw} = \frac{1 - 2e^{-(1+jw)} - jwe^{-(1+jw)}}{(1 + jw)^2}$$

## 4.29 试用频域微分性质求下列频谱函数的傅立叶反变换

$$(a) \quad X(\omega) = \frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^2}$$

解:  $\therefore e^{-at} u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a + j\omega}$

利用频域微分特性  $\therefore t e^{-at} u(t) \leftrightarrow j \left( \frac{1}{a + j\omega} \right)' = \frac{1}{(a + j\omega)^2}$

$$x(t) = t e^{-at} u(t)$$

$$(b) \quad X(w) = \frac{2}{-w^2}$$

解:

$$\therefore \operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{jw}$$

利用频域  
微分特性

$$\therefore t \operatorname{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow j\left(\frac{2}{jw}\right)' = -\frac{2}{w^2}$$

$$x(t) = t \operatorname{sgn}(t)$$

4.32 已知 $x_T(t)$ 为 $x(t)$ 的周期性开拓

(a) 求 $X(w)$ , 分析 $X(w)$ , 的收敛速度

(b) 由 $X(w)$ 求 $x_T(t)$ 的复指数傅立叶系数, 画出幅度谱和相位谱

解: (a)

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2} t G_4(t)$$

$$G_4(t) \leftrightarrow 4 \sin c(2w)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} G_4(t) \leftrightarrow 2 \sin c(2w)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} t G_4(t) \leftrightarrow j2[\sin c(2w)]'$$

利用频域  
微分特性

$$X(w) = j2 \frac{4w \cos 2w - 2 \sin 2w}{4w^2} = \frac{j2}{w} \left( \cos 2w - \frac{\sin 2w}{2w} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{jw} [\sin c(2w) - \cos 2w]$$

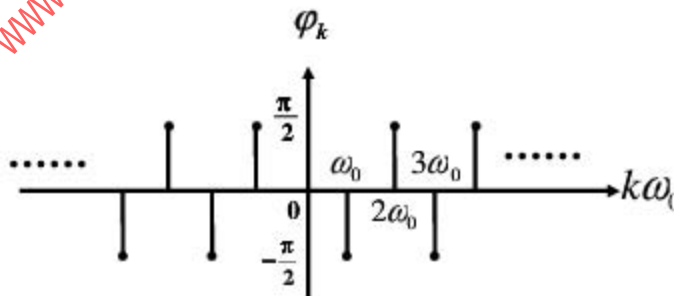
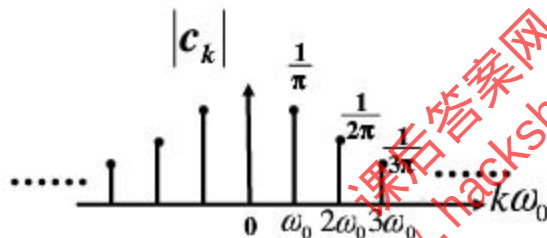
$X(w)$  的收敛速度与  $w$  成反比.

$$(b) \quad c_k = \frac{1}{T_0} X(kw_0) \quad T_0 = 4 \quad w_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T_0} = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad kw_0 = \frac{\pi k}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{2}{j \frac{\pi k}{2}} [\sin c(k\pi) - \cos \pi k] = \frac{1}{j\pi k} \left[ \frac{\sin \pi k}{\pi k} - \cos \pi k \right]$$

$$= j \frac{(-1)^k}{k\pi}$$

$$|c_k| = \frac{1}{k\pi} \quad \arg c_k = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & k \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & k \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$



4.36 已知图P4.36所示信号 $x(t)$ 的傅立叶变换

$$X(\omega) = |X(\omega)|e^{j\varphi(\omega)}$$

试根据傅立叶变换的性质求(不作积分运算)

(a)  $\varphi(\omega)$

(b)  $X(0)$

(c)  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(\omega) d\omega$

(d)  $F^{-1}\{\text{Re}[X(\omega)]\}$ 的图形

解: (a)

$$x(t) = [G_2(t) * G_2(t)]_{t=t-1}$$

$$X(\omega) = 4 \text{sinc}^2(\omega) \cdot e^{-j\omega}$$

$$\varphi(\omega) = -\omega$$

$$(b) \quad X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 4 \quad \text{三角形面积}$$

$$(c) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X(w) dw = 2\pi x(0) = 2\pi$$

$$(d) \quad F^{-1}\{\operatorname{Re}[X(w)]\} = Ev\{x(t)\}$$

$$Ev\{x(t)\} = \frac{1}{2}[x(t) + x(-t)]$$

