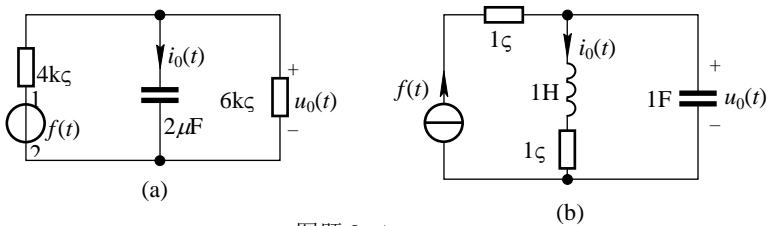


第二章 连续系统的时域分析习题解答

2-1 图题 2-1 所示各电路中，激励为 $f(t)$ ，响应为 $i_0(t)$ 和 $u_0(t)$ 。试列写各响应关于激励微分算子方程。



图题 2-1

解:

$$(a) \left(\frac{1}{4} + 0.002p + \frac{1}{6}\right)u_0(t) = \frac{f(t)}{4} \Rightarrow (3p + 625)u_0(t) = 375f(t);$$

$$i_0 = 2 \times 10^{-6} pu_0 \Rightarrow (3p + 625)i_0 = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} pf;$$

$$(b) u_0(t) = \frac{f}{\frac{1}{1+p} + p} = \frac{p+1}{p^2+p+1} f, \quad i_0 = \frac{u_0}{p+1} = \frac{1}{p^2+p+1} f,$$

$$\Rightarrow (p^2 + p + 1)u_0 = (p+1)f; \quad (p^2 + p + 1)i_0 = f.$$

2-2 求图题 2-1 各电路中响应 $i_0(t)$ 和 $u_0(t)$ 对激励 $f(t)$ 的传输算子 $H(p)$ 。

解: (a) $H_{u_f}(p) = \frac{u_0(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{375}{3p+625}; \quad H_{i_f}(p) = \frac{i_0(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{7.5 \times 10^{-4} p}{3p+625};$

(b) $H_{u_f}(p) = \frac{u_0(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{p+1}{p^2+p+1}; \quad H_{i_f}(p) = \frac{i_0(t)}{f(t)} = \frac{p^2+p}{p^2+p+1}.$

2-3 给定如下传输算子 $H(p)$ ，试写出它们对应的微分方程。

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

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

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

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

解: (1) $\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = \frac{df}{dt};$

(2) $\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = \frac{df}{dt} + 3f;$

(3) $2\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = \frac{df}{dt} + 3f;$

(4) $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = \frac{d^2f}{dt^2} + 3\frac{df}{dt}.$

2-4 已知连续系统的输入输出算子方程及 0₋ 初始条件为:

(1) $y(t) = \frac{2p+4}{(p+1)(p+3)} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = 2, \quad y'(0_-) = 1;$

(2) $y(t) = \frac{-(2p+1)}{p(p^2+4p+8)} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = 0, \quad y'(0_-) = 1, \quad y''(0_-) = 0;$

(3) $y(t) = \frac{3p+1}{p(p+2)^2} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = y'(0_-) = 0, \quad y''(0_-) = 4.$

试求系统的零输入响应 $y_x(t)(t/0)$ 。

解: (1) $p_1 = -1, p_2 = -3, y(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-3t}$,

$$\begin{cases} 2 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 1 = -A_1 - 3A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 3.5 \\ A_2 = -1.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 3.5e^{-t} - 1.5e^{-3t}, t/0;$$

(2) $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2 \pm j2, y(t) = A_1 + A_2 e^{-2t} \cos(2t + A_3)$,

$$\begin{cases} 0 = A_1 + A_2 \cos A_3 \\ 1 = -2A_2(\cos A_3 + \sin A_3) \\ 0 = 4A_2 \sin A_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 0 \\ A_2 = 0.5 \\ A_3 = -90^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 0.5e^{-2t} \sin 2t, t/0.$$

(3) $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2, y(t) = A_1 + (A_2 t + A_3)e^{-2t}$,

$$\begin{cases} 0 = A_1 + A_3 \\ 0 = A_2 - 2A_3 \\ 4 = -4A_2 + 4A_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 1 \\ A_2 = -2 \\ A_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 1 - (2t + 1)e^{-2t}, t/0.$$

2-5 已知图题 2-5 各电路零输入响应分别为:

(a) $u_x(t) = 6e^{-3t} - 4e^{-4t} \text{V}, t/0;$

(b) $u_x(t) = 2e^{-3t} \cos t + 6e^{-3t} \sin t \text{V}, t/0.$

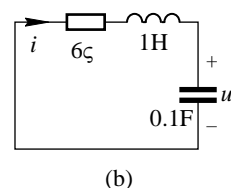
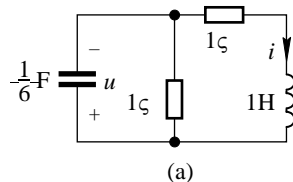
求 $u(0_-)$ 、 $i(0_-)$ 。

解: (a) $u(0_-) = u_x(0_+) = 6 - 4 = 2\text{V};$

$$i(0_-) = i_x(0_+) = \frac{1}{6}(-18 + 16) + \frac{2}{1} = \frac{5}{3} \text{A}$$

(b) $u_x(0_-) = u_x(0_+) = 2 + 0 = 2\text{V};$

$$i(0_-) = i_x(0_+) = 0.1(-6 + 6) = 0.$$



图题 2-5

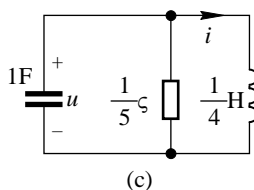
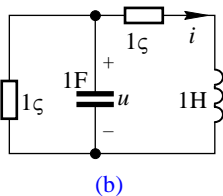
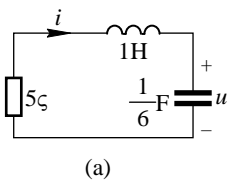
2-6 图题 2-6 所示各电路:

(a) 已知 $i(0) = 0, u(0) = 5\text{V}$, 求 $u_x(t)$;

(b) 已知 $u(0) = 4\text{V}, i(0) = 0$, 求 $i_x(t)$;

(c) 已知 $i(0) = 0, u(0) = 3\text{V}$, 求 $u_x(t)$ 。

解: (a) $|\mathbf{Z}(p)| = 0 \Rightarrow 5 + p + \frac{6}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow p^2 + 5p + 6 = 0$



图题 2-6

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = -2, p_2 = -3 \Rightarrow u_x(t) = A_1 e^{-2t} + A_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$u_x(0_-) = 5V, u_x'(0_-) = \frac{i(0_-)}{C} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 0 = -2A_1 - 3A_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = 15, A_2 = -10, u_x(t) = 15e^{-2t} - 10e^{-3t} V, t/ 0_-.$$

$$(b) |Y(p)| = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1} + p + \frac{1}{1+p} = 0 \Rightarrow p^2 + 2p + 2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow p_1 = -1 + j1, p_2 = -1 - j1 \Rightarrow i_x(t) = A_1 e^{-t} \cos(t + A_2)$$

$$i_x(0_-) = 0, i_x'(0_-) = -1 \times 0 + 4 = 4 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 = A_1 \cos A_2 \\ 4 = -A_1 \sin A_2 - A_1 \sin A_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_1 = 4, A_2 = -\pi/2, i_x(t) = 4e^{-t} \sin t A, t/ 0_-.$$

$$(c) \text{同理: } p + 5 + \frac{4}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow p^2 + 5p + 4 = 0, p_1 = -1, p_2 = -4,$$

$$u_x = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-4t}, u_x(0_-) = 3V, u_x'(0_-) = -5 \times 3 + 0 = -15,$$

$$A_1 = -1, A_2 = 4, u_x = 4e^{-4t} - e^{-t} V, t/ 0_-.$$

2-7 已知三个连续系统的传输算子 $H(p)$ 分别为:

$$(1) \frac{2p+4}{(p+1)(p+3)}; \quad (2) \frac{-(2p+1)}{p(p^2+4p+8)}; \quad (3) \frac{3p+1}{p(p+2)^2}.$$

试求各系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

$$\text{解: (1) } H(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{p+3} \Rightarrow h(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t);$$

$$(2) H(p) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{Ap+B}{p^2+4p+8} = \frac{(A-\frac{1}{8})p^2 + (B-\frac{1}{2})p - 1}{p(p^2+4p+8)} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}, B = -1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow H(p) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}(p+2) - 0.875 \times 2}{(p+2)^2 + 2^2}$$

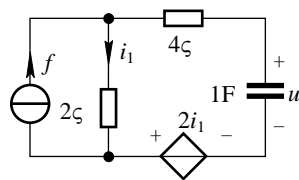
$$\Rightarrow h(t) = (-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-2t} \cos 2t - 0.875e^{-2t} \sin 2t)\varepsilon(t);$$

$$(3) H(p) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2.5}{(p+2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{2}te^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t).$$

2-8 求图题 2-8 所示各电路中关于 $u(t)$ 的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

$$\text{解: (a) } \begin{cases} f - i_1 = pu \\ 2i_1 + 2i_1 - u - 4pu = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 8pu + u = 4f$$

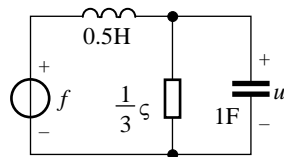
$$\Rightarrow H(p) = \frac{u}{f} = \frac{4}{8p+1} = \frac{0.5}{p+0.125} \Rightarrow h(t) = 0.5e^{-\frac{1}{8}t} \varepsilon(t)V.$$



(a)

$$(b) H(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{0.5p}}{\frac{1}{0.5p} + 3 + p} = \frac{2}{p^2 + 3p + 2} = \frac{2}{p+1} - \frac{2}{p+2}$$

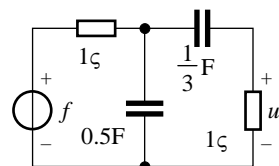
$$\Rightarrow h(t) = (2e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)\text{V.}$$



(b)

$$(c) H(p) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{p}} \times \frac{\frac{1}{1 + 0.5p} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{p}}}{\frac{1}{1 + 0.5p} + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{3}{p}}} = \frac{2p}{p^2 + 7p + 6}$$

$$= \frac{-0.4}{p+1} + \frac{2.4}{p+6} \Rightarrow h(t) = (2.4e^{-6t} - 0.4e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)\text{V.}$$



(c)

图题 2-8

2-9 求图题 2-9 所示各电路关于 $u(t)$ 的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 与阶跃响应 $g(t)$ 。

解: (a) $H(p) = \frac{p}{p + p + \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{p^2}{2p^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})}{p^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\sin\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\varepsilon(t),$$

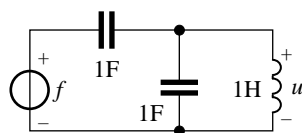
$$g(t) = \int_{0_-}^t h(\tau)d\tau = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{2}{4}\left[\cos\frac{\tau}{\sqrt{2}}\right]_{0_-}^t \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}}\varepsilon(t).$$

(b) $H(p) = \frac{\frac{1}{p} + 1}{\frac{1}{p} + 2} = \frac{p+1}{2p+1} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{p + \frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t) + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\varepsilon(t),$

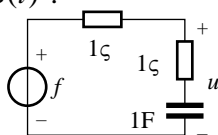
$$g(t) = \int_{0_-}^t h(\tau)d\tau = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(t) - \left[\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}\tau}\right]_{0_-}^t \varepsilon(t) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}\right)\varepsilon(t).$$

(c) $H(p) = \frac{2}{p+2} - \frac{p}{1 + \frac{1}{p}} = \frac{2}{p+2} - \frac{1}{p+1} \Rightarrow h(t) = (2e^{-2t} - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t),$

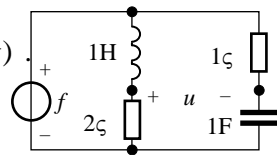
$$g(t) = \int_{0_-}^t h(\tau)d\tau = [-e^{-2\tau} + e^{-\tau}]_{0_-}^t \varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t).$$



(a)



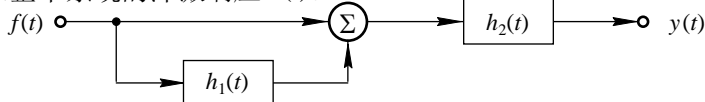
(b)



(c)

图题 2-9

2-10 如图题 2-10 所示系统, 已知两个子系统的冲激响应分别为 $h_1(t)5\delta(t-1)$, $h_2(t)5^{\text{TM}}(t)$, 试求整个系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。



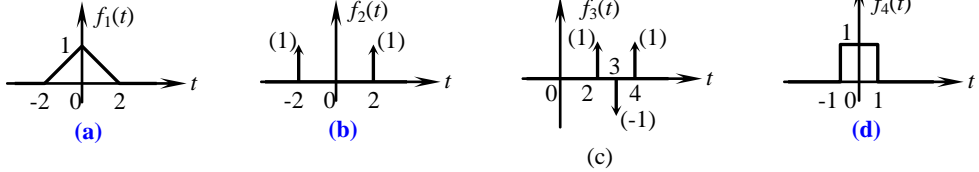
图题 2-10

解: 求和号后的冲激响应为 $\delta(t) + \delta(t-1)$, 于是整个系统的冲激响应为:

$$h(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-1)$$

2-11 各信号波形如题图 2-11 所示, 试计算下列卷积, 并画出其波形。

(1) $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$; (2) $f_1(t) * f_3(t)$; (3) $f_1(t) * f_4'(t)$.



解:

图题 2-11

$$f_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}(t+2)\varepsilon(t+2) - t\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{2}(t-2)\varepsilon(t-2)$$

(1) $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t+2) + f_1(t-2)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(t+4)\varepsilon(t+4) - (t+2)\varepsilon(t+2) + t\varepsilon(t) - (t-2)\varepsilon(t-2) + \frac{1}{2}(t-4)\varepsilon(t-4);$$

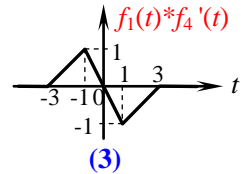
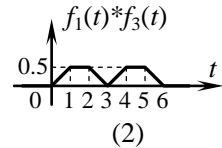
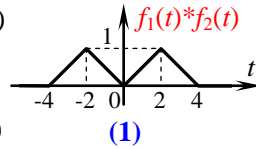
(2) $f_1(t) * f_3(t) = f_1(t-2) - f_1(t-3) + f_1(t-4)$

$$= \frac{1}{2}t\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2}(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}(t-2)\varepsilon(t-2) + (t-3)\varepsilon(t-3) - \frac{1}{2}(t-4)\varepsilon(t-4) - \frac{1}{2}(t-5)\varepsilon(t-5) + \frac{1}{2}(t-6)\varepsilon(t-6);$$

(3) $f_1(t) * f_4'(t) = f_1(t+1) - f_1(t-1)$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(t+3)\varepsilon(t+3) - \frac{3}{2}(t+1)\varepsilon(t+1) + \frac{3}{2}(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}(t-3)\varepsilon(t-3).$$



2-12 求下列各组信号的卷积积分。

(1) $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t-1)$;

(2) $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$;

(3) $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$;

(4) $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \sin t\varepsilon(t)$;

(5) $f_1(t) = \sin \pi[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)], f_2(t) = \delta(t-1) + \delta(t+2)$;

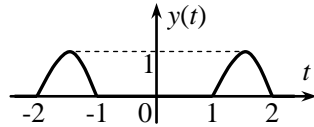
(6) $f_1(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT), f_2(t) = \sin \frac{\pi}{T} t \varepsilon(t)$.

解: (1) $y(t) = (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1)$;

(2) $y(t) = \left(\int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau\right)\varepsilon(t) = (1-e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$;

(3) $y(t) = \frac{1}{2-1}(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$;

$$(4) f_2(t) = \frac{1}{2j}(e^{jt} - e^{-jt})$$



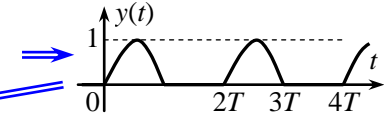
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow y(t) &= \frac{1}{2j(-j-1)}(e^{-t} - e^{jt})\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2j(j-1)}(e^{-t} - e^{-jt})\varepsilon(t) \\ &= \frac{2je^{-t} - j(e^{jt} + e^{-jt}) + (e^{jt} - e^{-jt})}{4j}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} - \cos t + \sin t)\varepsilon(t); \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) y(t) = f_1(t-1) + f_1(t+2)$$

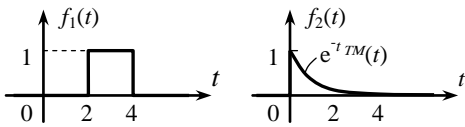
$$= \sin \pi(t-1)[\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)] + \sin \pi t[\varepsilon(t+2) - \varepsilon(t+1)];$$

$$(6) y(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_2(t-nT) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{T}(t-nT)\varepsilon(t-nT)$$

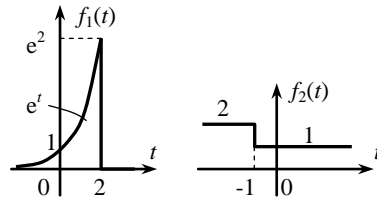
$$= \sin \frac{\pi}{T}t \varepsilon(\sin \frac{\pi}{T}t)\varepsilon(t).$$



2-13 求图示各组波形的卷积积分 $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。



(a)



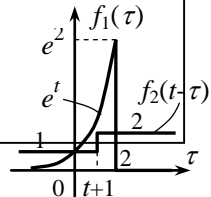
(b)

图题 2-13

解:



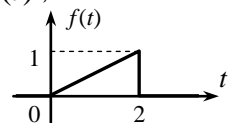
2-14 已知 $f(t) * t\varepsilon(t) = (t + e^{-t} - 1)\varepsilon(t)$, 求 $f(t)$ 。



解: 微分: $f(t) * \varepsilon(t) = (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) + (0 + e^0 - 1)\delta(t) = (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$;

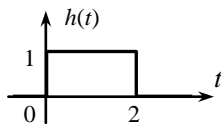
再微分: $f(t) * \delta(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) + (1 - e^0) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) = f(t)$ 。

2-15 某 LTI 系统的激励 $f(t)$ 和冲激响应 $h(t)$ 如图题 2-15



所示, 试求系统的零状态响应 $y_f(t)$, 并画出波形。

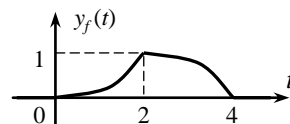
$$\text{解: } y_f(t) = \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} \tau [\varepsilon(\tau) - \varepsilon(\tau - 2)] d\tau \right\} * [\delta(t) - \delta(t - 2)]$$



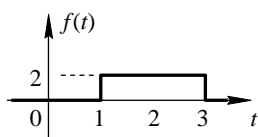
图题 2-15

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

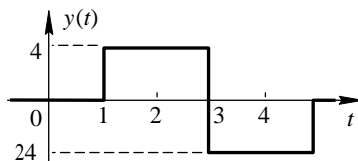
$$= \frac{1}{4} t^2 [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 2)] + \varepsilon(t - 2) - \frac{1}{4} (t - 2)^2 [\varepsilon(t - 2) - \varepsilon(t - 4)] - \varepsilon(t - 4)$$



2-16 图题 2-16 表示一个 LTI 系统的输入-输出关系。试求出该系统的冲激响应。



(a) 输入



(b) 输出

图题 2-16

$$\text{解: } y(t) = 2f(t) - 2f(t - 2) \Rightarrow h(t) = 2\delta(t) - 2\delta(t - 2)$$

2-17 已知某系统的微分方程为 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2 = f'(t) + 3f(t)$, 0. 初始条件 $y(0_-) = 1$, $y'(0_-) = 2$, 试求:

- (1) 系统的零输入响应 $y_x(t)$;
- (2) 激励 $f(t)5^t \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 和全响应 $y(t)$;
- (3) 激励 $f(t)5^{23t} \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 和全响应 $y(t)$ 。

$$\text{解: (1) 算子方程为: } (p + 1)(p + 2)y(t) = (p + 3)f(t)$$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 2 = -A_1 - 2A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 4 \\ A_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_x(t) = 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}, t/ 0_-;$$

$$(2) H(p) = \frac{p + 3}{p^2 + 3p + 2} = \frac{2}{p + 1} - \frac{1}{p + 2} \Rightarrow h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

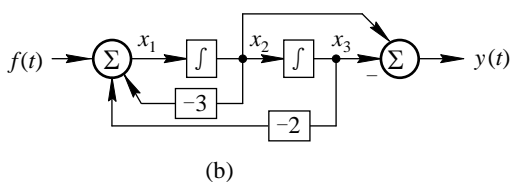
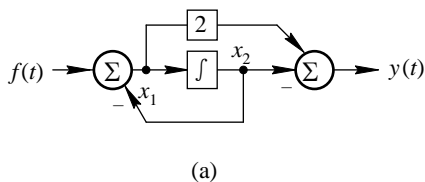
$$y_f(t) = h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

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

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

2-18 图题 2-18 所示的系统, 求当激励 $f(t)5^{2t} \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应。



图题 2-18

解: (a) 令 $f(t) = \delta(t)$, 则 $y(t) = h(t)$,

$$\text{显然: } x_1 = px_2 = f(t) - x_2, \quad h(t) = 2x_1 - x_2$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \left(\frac{2p}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+1}\right)\delta(t) = \left(2 - \frac{3}{p+1}\right)\delta(t) = 2\delta(t) - 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_f(t) = [2\delta(t) - 3e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] * [e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = (2 - 3t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

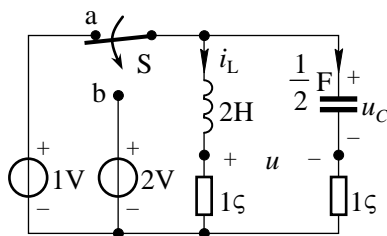
(b) 令 $f(t) = \delta(t)$, 则 $y(t) = h(t)$,

$$\text{显然: } x_1 = px_2 = p^2x_3 = f(t) - 3px_3 - 2x_3, \quad h(t) = x_2 + x_3 = (1+p)x_3$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{p+1}{p^2+3p+2}f(t) = \frac{1}{p+2}\delta(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_f(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) * [e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

2-19 图题 2-19 所示电路, $t < 0$ 时 S 在位置 a 且电路已达稳态; $t = 0$ 时将 S 从 a 板到 b, 求 $t > 0$ 时的零输入响应 $u_x(t)$ 、零状态响应 $u_f(t)$ 和全响应 $u(t)$ 。



图题 2-19

解: i) 先求零状态响应 $u_f(t)$:

$$H(p) = \frac{1}{2p+1} - \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{p}} = \frac{0.5}{p+0.5} - \frac{p+2-2}{p+2} = -1 + \frac{0.5}{p+0.5} + \frac{2}{p+2}$$

$$h(t) = -\delta(t) + (0.5e^{-0.5t} + 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t),$$

$$u_f(t) = \left\{ \int_0^t [-\delta(\tau) + (0.5e^{-0.5\tau} + 2e^{-2\tau})][1 + \varepsilon(t-\tau)]d\tau \right\} \varepsilon(t) = 2(1 - e^{-0.5t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

ii) 求零输入响应 $u_x(t)$: $u_x(t) = A_1e^{-0.5t} + A_2e^{-2t}$

$$u_x(0_+) = 1 \times 1 + 1 = 2V, \quad u_{Lx}(0_+) = -1V, \quad i_{Cx}(0_+) = -1A$$

$$\Rightarrow i_{Lx}'(0_+) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad u_{Cx}'(0_+) = -2 \Rightarrow u_x'(0_+) = 1 \times i_{Lx}'(0_+) + u_{Cx}'(0_+) = -2.5V/s$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 2 = A_1 + A_2 \\ -2.5 = -0.5A_1 - 2A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 1 \\ A_2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_x(t) = e^{-0.5t} + e^{-2t} V, \quad t/0; \quad u(0_-) = 1V \\ u(t) = u_x(t) + u_f(t) = 1 + (1 - e^{-0.5t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t). \end{cases}$$

2-20 已知某系统的微分方程为 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f'(t) + 3f(t)$, 当激励

$f(t) = e^{-4t} \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的全响应 $y(t) = (\frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-4t})\varepsilon(t)$; 试求零输入响应 $y_x(t)$ 与零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 、自由响应与强迫响应、暂态响应与稳态响应。
解:

$$H(p) = \frac{p+3}{p^2+3p+2} = \frac{2}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2}, \quad h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t),$$

$$y_f(t) = \left\{ \int_0^t e^{-4t} [2e^{-(t-\tau)} - 2e^{-2(t-\tau)}] d\tau \right\} \varepsilon(t) = \left[\frac{2}{3}e^{-t}(1 - e^{-3t}) - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}(1 - e^{-2t}) \right] \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{6}e^{-4t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{2}{3}e^{-t} \right) \varepsilon(t) \quad (\text{零状态响应})$$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = y(t) - y_f(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \quad (\text{零状态响应})$$

$$\text{强迫响应: } -\frac{1}{6}e^{-4t}\varepsilon(t); \quad \text{自由响应: } \left(\frac{14}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{7}{2}e^{-2t} \right) \varepsilon(t);$$

$y(t)$ 全为暂态, 不含稳态响应。

第三章 连续系统的频域分析习题解答

3-1 已知函数集 $\{\sin t, \sin 2t, \dots, \sin nt\}$, n 为正整数。

- (1) 证明该函数集在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 内为正交函数集;
- (2) 试问该函数集在区间 $(0, \pi/2)$ 内是否为正交函数集?

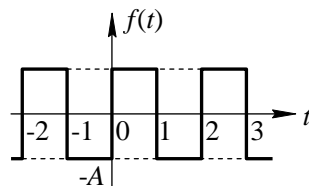
解: (1) 证:
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin it \sin rtdt = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\sin[(i-r)2\pi]}{i-r} - \frac{\sin[(i+r)2\pi]}{i+r} \right\} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq r; \\ \pi > 0, & i = r. \end{cases}$$

可见满足正交函数集的条件。 证毕。

(2) $i \neq r$ 时,
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin it \sin rtdt = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\sin[(i-r)\frac{\pi}{2}]}{i-r} - \frac{\sin[(i+r)\frac{\pi}{2}]}{i+r} \right\}$$
 不恒为 0,

可见在此区间上不是正交函数集。

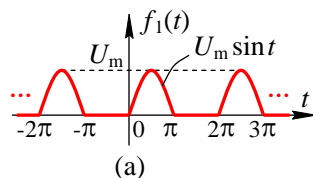
3-2 证明图示矩形脉冲信号 $f(t)$ 在区间 $(0, 1)$ 内与 $\cos \pi t, \cos 2\pi t, \dots, \cos n\pi t$ 正交, n 为正整数。



证: $\because \int_0^1 f(t) \cos n\pi t dt = \int_0^1 A \cos n\pi t dt = \frac{A}{n\pi} \sin n\pi = 0$, n 为正整数,
 \therefore 在 $(0, 1)$ 内 $f(t)$ 与 $\cos \pi t, \cos 2\pi t, \dots, \cos n\pi t$ 正交。

3-3 将图示周期信号展开为三角型傅立叶级数。

解: (a) $\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U_m \sin t dt = \frac{U_m}{\pi};$



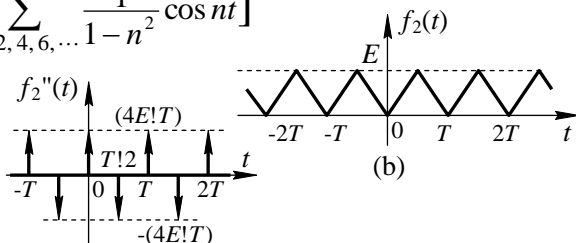
$$a_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U_m \sin t \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{U_m}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi [\sin(1+n)t + \sin(1-n)t] dt = \begin{cases} \frac{2U_m}{\pi(1-n^2)}, & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \\ 0, & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi U_m \sin t \sin nt dt = \begin{cases} \frac{U_m}{2\pi}, & n = 1 \\ 0, & n \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore f_1(t) = \frac{U_m}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin t + \sum_{n=2,4,6,\dots}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1-n^2} \cos nt \right]$$

(b) $f_2(t)$ 求二阶导数如中图,

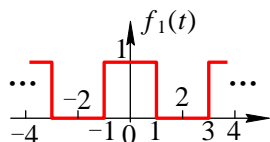


$$\begin{aligned}
 (jn\Omega)^2 F_n &= \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T \frac{4E}{T} [\delta(t) - \delta(t - \frac{T}{2})] e^{-jn\Omega t} dt \\
 &= \frac{8E}{T^2} (1 - e^{-jn\Omega \frac{T}{2}}) = \frac{8E}{T^2} (1 - e^{-jn\pi})
 \end{aligned}$$

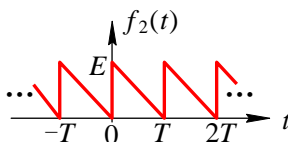
$$\text{故 } A_n / \psi_n = 2F_n = \frac{-8E}{n^2(T\Omega)^2} (1 - e^{-jn\pi}) = \frac{-8E}{n^2\pi^2} (1 - \cos n\pi) = \begin{cases} \frac{-4E}{n^2\pi^2}, & n = 1, 3, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, \dots; \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且显然 } A_0 = \frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{E}{2} \Rightarrow f_2(t) = \frac{E}{2} - \frac{4E}{\pi^2} (\cos \Omega t + \frac{1}{3^2} \cos 3\Omega t + \frac{1}{5^2} \cos 5\Omega t + \dots).$$

3-4 图题 3-4 所示信号展开为指数型傅里叶级数。



(a)



(b)

解:

$$(a) \Omega = \frac{2\pi}{4} \Rightarrow F_n = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{2}t} dt = \frac{1}{j2n\pi} (e^{jn\frac{\pi}{2}} - e^{-jn\frac{\pi}{2}}) = \frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sa} \frac{n\pi}{2};$$

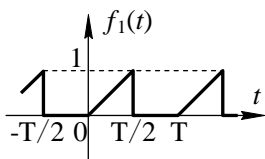
$$\therefore f_1(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{Sa} \frac{n\pi}{2} e^{jn\frac{\pi}{2}t};$$

$$(b) F_0 = \frac{E}{2}, \quad F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \frac{E}{T} (T-t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt$$

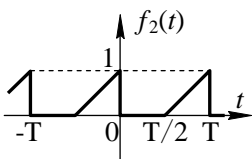
$$= \frac{E}{jn\Omega T^2} (t-T) e^{-jn\Omega t} \Big|_0^T - \frac{E}{(n\Omega T)^2} e^{-jn\Omega t} \Big|_0^T = \frac{E}{j2\pi n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_2(t) = \frac{E}{2} + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \frac{-jE}{2\pi n} e^{jn\Omega t}.$$

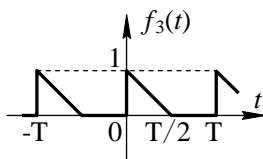
3-5 图示四种同周期的信号, (1) 求 $f_1(t)$ 的三角型傅立叶级数; (2) 利用各波形与 $f_1(t)$ 的关系求另三个波形的三角型傅立叶级数。



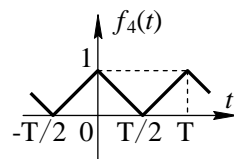
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

解: (1) $\frac{a_0}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \frac{2}{T} t \cos n \Omega t dt = \frac{4}{T^2} [t \cdot \frac{\sin n \Omega t}{n \Omega}]_0^{T/2} - \frac{4}{T^2 n \Omega} \int_0^{T/2} \sin n \Omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 T^2 \Omega^2} (\cos n \pi - 1) = \frac{1}{n^2 \pi^2} (\cos n \pi - 1),$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \frac{2}{T} t \sin n \Omega t dt = \frac{4}{T^2} [t \cdot \frac{\cos n \Omega t}{-n \Omega}]_0^{T/2} + \frac{4}{T^2 n \Omega} \int_0^{T/2} \cos n \Omega t dt$$

$$= \frac{-2}{2n\pi} \cos n \pi + 0 = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \cos n \pi$$

$$\therefore f_1(t) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n \pi - 1}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n \Omega t - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n \pi}{n\pi} \sin n \Omega t;$$

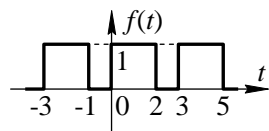
$$(2) f_2(t) = f_1(t - \frac{T}{2}) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos n \pi}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n \Omega t - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n \pi}{n\pi} \sin n \Omega t;$$

$$(3) f_3(t) = f_2(-t) = \frac{1}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos n \pi}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n \Omega t + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n \pi}{n\pi} \sin n \Omega t;$$

$$(4) f_4(t) = f_2(t) + f_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos n \pi}{(n\pi)^2} \cos n \Omega t.$$

3-6 试将图示周期方波信号 $f(t)$ 展开为傅立叶级数, 画出其单边和双边振幅频谱图和相位频谱图, 并求该信号的占有频带 $B\omega$ 。

解: 方法一(按定义计算)



$$F_0 = \frac{2}{3}, F_n = \frac{1}{3} [\int_0^2 e^{-j\frac{2}{3}n\pi t} dt] = \frac{j}{2n\pi} (e^{-j\frac{4}{3}n\pi} - 1) = \frac{j}{2n\pi} (e^{j\frac{2}{3}n\pi} - 1)$$

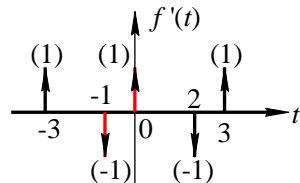
$$= \frac{j}{2n\pi} e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} - e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{3}}) = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \text{Sa}(\frac{n\pi}{3}) e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}}.$$

方法二(利用微分性质, 通过右图计算, 并注意到 $\zeta=2\pi/3$)

$$jn \Omega F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} [-\delta(t+1) + \delta(t)] e^{-jn \Omega t} dt = -e^{-j\frac{2}{3}n\pi(-1)} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = \frac{j}{2n\pi} (e^{j\frac{2}{3}n\pi} - 1) = \frac{j}{2n\pi} e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} (e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} - e^{-j\frac{n\pi}{3}})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{3} e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \text{Sa}(\frac{n\pi}{3}) e^{j\frac{n\pi}{3}}.$$



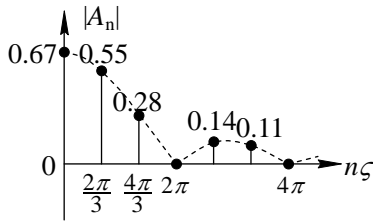
作频谱如下:

$$F_0 = \frac{2}{3}, F_1 = 0.276 \angle -120^\circ, F_2 = 0.138 \angle -60^\circ, F_3 = 0, F_4 = 0.069 \angle -120^\circ,$$

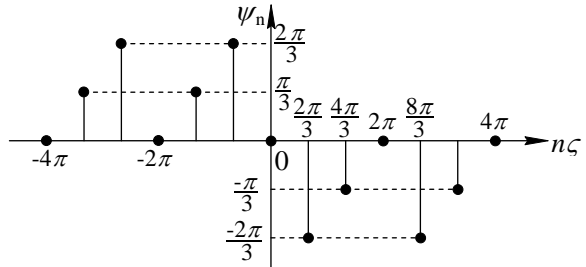
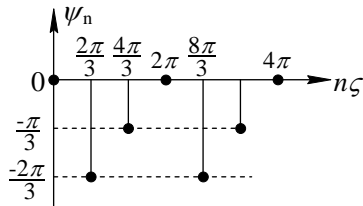
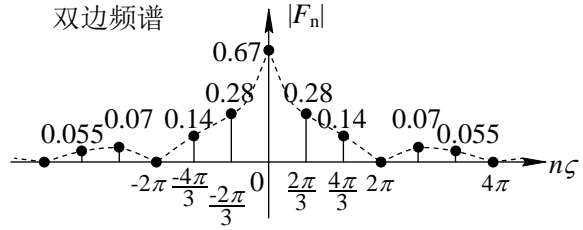
$$F_5 = 0.055 \angle -60^\circ, F_6 = 0, \dots, F_{-1} = 0.276 \angle 120^\circ, F_{-2} = 0.138 \angle 60^\circ, F_3 = 0,$$

$$F_{-4} = 0.069 \angle 120^\circ, F_{-5} = 0.055 \angle 60^\circ, F_{-6} = 0, \dots$$

单边频谱

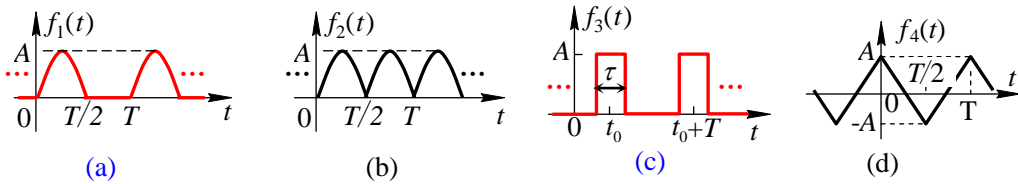


双边频谱



由图易知： $B\omega = 2\pi$ （注意： $\neq 2\pi/\tau$ ）

3-7 试求题图 3-7 所示周期信号的指数型傅里叶级数系数 F_n ，并画出其幅度频谱。



解：(a)
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \frac{A}{j2} (e^{j\Omega t} - e^{-j\Omega t}) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{2T} \left[\frac{e^{-j(n-1)\Omega t}}{(n-1)\Omega} - \frac{e^{-j(n+1)\Omega t}}{(n+1)\Omega} \right] \Big|_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\pi(1-n^2)}, & n = 0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \pm 6, \dots \\ 0, & n = \pm 3, \pm 5, \pm 7, \dots \\ \frac{A}{j4}, & n = 1 \\ -\frac{A}{j4}, & n = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$(b) F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2A}{\pi(1-n^2)}, & n = \text{偶数} \\ 0, & n = \text{奇数} \end{cases}$$

(c)
$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{t_0-\tau/2}^{t_0+\tau/2} A e^{-jn\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{T(jn\Omega)} e^{-jn\Omega t_0} [e^{jn\Omega \tau/2} - e^{-jn\Omega \tau/2}]$$

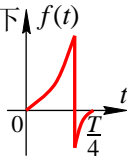
$$= \frac{A\tau}{T} e^{-jn\Omega t_0} \frac{1}{n\Omega \tau/2} \left\{ \frac{1}{2j} [e^{jn\Omega \tau/2} - e^{-jn\Omega \tau/2}] \right\} = \frac{A\tau}{T} e^{-jn\Omega t_0} \frac{\sin(n\Omega \tau/2)}{n\Omega \tau/2}$$

$$= \frac{A\tau}{T} e^{-jn\Omega t_0} \text{Sa}(n\Omega \tau/2) = \frac{A\tau}{T} \text{Sa}(n\pi f_0 \tau) e^{-j2n\pi f_0 t_0}, \quad f_0 = 1/T$$

由于未知数太多，无法画出其幅度频谱。

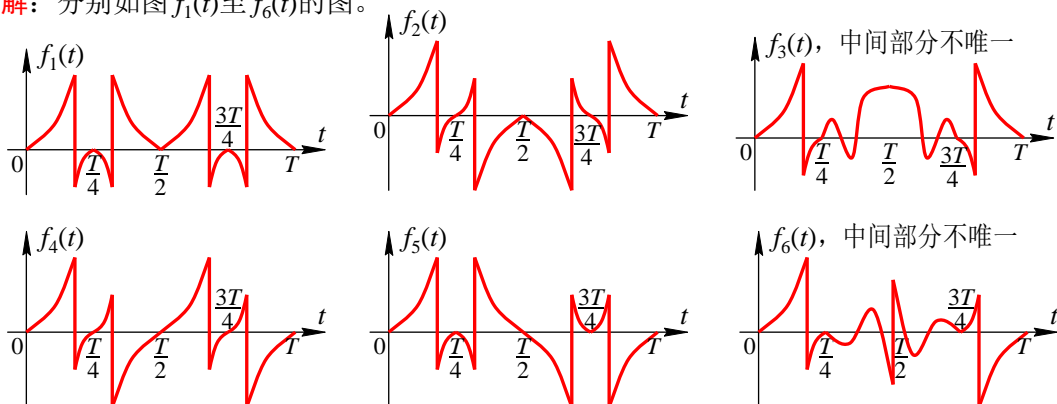
$$(d) F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\pi^2 n^2}, & n = \text{奇数} \\ 0, & n = \text{偶数} \end{cases}$$

3-8 已知周期函数 $f(t)$ 前四分之一周期的波形如图题 3-9 所示。根据下列各情况的要求，画出 $f(t)$ 在一个周期 ($0 < t < T$) 的波形。



- (1) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，只含有偶次谐波；
- (2) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，只含有奇次谐波；
- (3) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，含有偶次和奇次谐波；
- (4) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，只含有偶次谐波；
- (5) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，只含有奇次谐波；
- (6) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，含有偶次和奇次谐波；

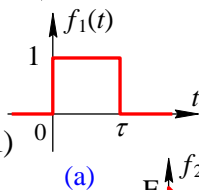
解：分别如图 $f_1(t)$ 至 $f_6(t)$ 的图。



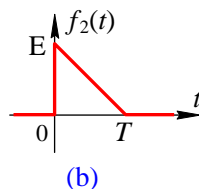
3-9 求图题 3-9 所示各信号的傅里叶变换。

解：

(a) $f_1(t) = G_\tau(t - \frac{\tau}{2}) \leftrightarrow 1 \cdot \tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega \tau}{2}) e^{-j\frac{\omega \tau}{2}} = \frac{j}{\omega} (e^{-j\omega \tau} - 1)$



(b) $f_2(t) = E\varepsilon(t) - \frac{E}{T}t\varepsilon(t) + \frac{E}{T}(t-T)\varepsilon(t-T)$



$\therefore F_2(j\omega) = E[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{j}{\omega}] - j\frac{E}{T}[\pi\delta'(\omega) + \frac{j}{\omega^2}](1 - e^{-j\omega T})$

$= E\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{E}{j\omega} - j\frac{E\pi}{T}(1 - e^0)\delta'(\omega) + j\frac{E\pi}{T}jTe^0\delta(\omega) + \frac{E}{\omega^2 T}(1 - e^{-j\omega T})$

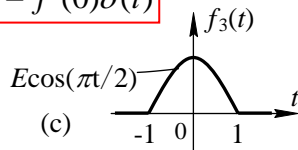
$= \frac{E}{\omega^2 T}(1 - j\omega T - e^{-j\omega T})$

注意到：

$f(t)\delta'(t) = f(0)\delta'(t) - f'(0)\delta(t)$

方法二： $f_2'(t) = E\delta(t) - \frac{E}{T}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{E}{T}\varepsilon(t-T)$;

$f_2''(t) = E\delta'(t) - \frac{E}{T}\delta(t) + \frac{E}{T}\delta(t-T)$



$(j\omega)^2 F_2(j\omega) = E(j\omega) - \frac{E}{T}(1 - e^{-j\omega T}) \Rightarrow F_2(j\omega) = \frac{E}{\omega^2 T}(1 - j\omega T - e^{-j\omega T})$

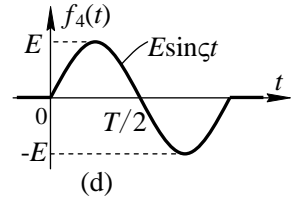
(c) $f_3(t) = EG_1(t) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t$, 且 $f(t) \cos \Omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}F[j(\omega + \Omega)] + \frac{1}{2}F[j(\omega - \Omega)]$

$\therefore F_3(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2}[E \cdot \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega + \pi}{2}) + E \cdot \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega - \pi}{2})]$ 可以化简得 $\frac{E\pi \cos \omega}{(\frac{\pi}{2})^2 - \omega^2}$

(d) $f_4(t) = EG_T(t - \frac{T}{2}) \cdot \sin \Omega t$, 且 $f(t) \sin \Omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2} F[j(\omega + \Omega)] - \frac{j}{2} F[j(\omega - \Omega)]$

$\therefore F_4(j\omega) = \frac{j}{2} \{ ET \cdot \text{Sa}[\frac{T(\omega + \Omega)}{2}] e^{-j\frac{T}{2}(\omega + \Omega)} - ET \cdot \text{Sa}[\frac{T(\omega - \Omega)}{2}] e^{-j\frac{T}{2}(\omega - \Omega)} \}$

可以化简得 $\frac{j2E\Omega}{\Omega^2 - \omega^2} \sin \frac{\omega T}{2} e^{-j\frac{\omega T}{2}}$



3-10 试求下列信号的频谱函数。

(1) $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(-t)$; (2) $f_2(t) = e^t \varepsilon(-t)$; (3) $f_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(-t)$;

(4) $f_4(t) = e^{j2t} \varepsilon(t)$; (5) $f_5(t) = \varepsilon(t-3)$; (6) $f_6(t) = e^{-|t|} \cos t$.

解: (1) $F_1(j\omega) = \pi\delta(-\omega) - \frac{1}{j\omega} = \pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\omega}$;

(2) $\because f(t) = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$, $\therefore F_2(j\omega) = F(-j\omega) = \frac{1}{1-j\omega}$;

(3) $F_3(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{j\omega} \right) = j\frac{1}{\omega}$; (4) $F_4(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega-2) + \frac{1}{j(\omega-2)}$;

(5) $F_5(j\omega) = [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] e^{-j3\omega} = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j3\omega}$;

(6) $\because e^{-|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{2 \times 1}{1^2 + \omega^2}$, $f(t) \cdot \cos \Omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega + \Omega)] + \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega - \Omega)]$

$\therefore F_6(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + (\omega+1)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + (\omega-1)^2} = \frac{2(\omega^2 + 2)}{\omega^4 + 4}$.

3-11 利用傅里叶变换的对称性求下列信号的频谱函数。

(1) $f_1(t) = \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-2)}{\pi(t-2)}$; (2) $f_2(t) = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + t^2} (\alpha > 0)$; (3) $f_3(t) = \left(\frac{\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi t} \right)^2$.

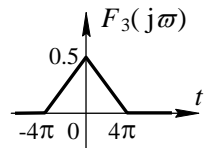
解: (1) $\because G_{4\pi}(t) \leftrightarrow 4\pi \text{Sa}(2\pi\omega)$

$\therefore 4\pi \times \frac{\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi t} \leftrightarrow 2\pi G_{4\pi}(-\omega) \Rightarrow \frac{\sin 2\pi(t-2)}{\pi(t-2)} \leftrightarrow G_{4\pi}(\omega) e^{-j2\omega}$;

(2) $\alpha > 0$ 时, $\because e^{-\alpha|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \Rightarrow \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 + t^2} \leftrightarrow 2\pi e^{-\alpha|\omega|} = 2\pi e^{-\alpha|\omega|}$.

(3) 三角脉冲 $f_{4\pi}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 - |t|/(4\pi), & |t| \leq 4\pi \\ 0, & |t| > 4\pi \end{cases} \leftrightarrow 4\pi \left(\frac{\sin 2\pi\omega}{2\pi\omega} \right)^2$

$\left(\frac{\sin 2\pi t}{2\pi t} \right)^2 \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} f_{4\pi}(-\omega) = \begin{cases} 0.5 - |\omega|/(8\pi), & |\omega| \leq 4\pi \\ 0, & |\omega| > 4\pi \end{cases}$



3-12 已知信号 $f(t)$ 的频谱函数 $F(j\omega)$ 如下, 求信号 $f(t)$ 的表达式。

(1) $F(j\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$;

(2) $F(j\omega) = \delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)$;

(3) $F(j\omega) = \varepsilon(\omega + \omega_0) - \varepsilon(\omega - \omega_0)$;

(4) $F(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_0}{\pi}, & |\omega| \leq \omega_0 \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}$.

解: (1) $\because \delta(t) \leftrightarrow 1, \quad \therefore 1 \leftrightarrow 2\pi \delta(-\omega) = 2\pi \delta(\omega),$

$$(2) f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{j\pi} \sin \omega_0 t;$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi\delta(t) + \frac{1}{jt}] \leftrightarrow \varepsilon(-\omega) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{j2\pi t} \leftrightarrow \varepsilon(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = [\frac{\delta(t)}{2} - \frac{1}{j2\pi t}] (e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t);$$

$$\text{方法二: } \because G_{2\omega_0}(t) \leftrightarrow 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega 2\omega_0}{2}) = 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\omega \omega_0)$$

$$\therefore 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(t \omega_0) \leftrightarrow 2\pi G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) \leftrightarrow G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) = F(j\omega);$$

$$(4) F(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \cdot 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) = (\frac{\omega_0}{\pi})^2 \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t).$$

3-13 利用傅里叶变换的微积分性质求图示信号的频谱。

解: (a) $f_1(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} t [\varepsilon(t+\tau) - \varepsilon(t-\tau)]$

$$f_1'(t) = -\delta(t+\tau) - \delta(t-\tau) + \frac{1}{\tau} G_{2\tau}(t)$$

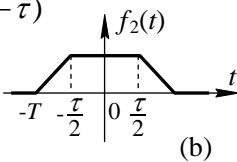
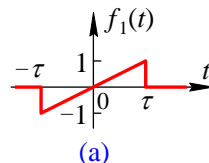
$$\Rightarrow j\omega F_1(j\omega) = -e^{j\omega\tau} - e^{-j\omega\tau} + \frac{1}{\tau} \times 2\tau \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega 2\tau}{2}) = -2\cos(\omega\tau) + 2\text{Sa}(\omega\tau)$$

$$\therefore F_1(j\omega) = \frac{2j}{\omega} [\cos(\omega\tau) - \text{Sa}(\omega\tau)]$$

$$(b) f_2''(t) = \frac{E}{T - \frac{\tau}{2}} [\delta'(t+T) - \delta'(t + \frac{\tau}{2}) - \delta'(t - \frac{\tau}{2}) + \delta'(t-T)]$$

$$\therefore F_2(j\omega) = \frac{2E(e^{j\omega T} + e^{-j\omega T} - e^{j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\omega\frac{\tau}{2}})}{(j\omega)^2(2T - \tau)} = \frac{4E[\cos\frac{\omega\tau}{2} - \cos(\omega T)]}{\omega^2(2T - \tau)}$$

$$= \frac{8E}{\omega^2(2T - \tau)} \sin(\frac{\omega T}{2} + \frac{\omega\tau}{4}) \sin(\frac{\omega T}{2} - \frac{\omega\tau}{4})$$



3-14 求下列函数的傅里叶反变换。(1) $\frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2}$; (2) $-\frac{1}{\omega^2}$; (3) $G_{2\omega_0}(\omega)$.

解: (a) $\frac{1}{(2+j\omega)^2} \leftrightarrow te^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$; (b) $-\frac{1}{\omega^2} \leftrightarrow t \text{sgn}(t)$; (3)

3-12 题(2)

3-15 已知 $f(t) * f'(t) 5(12t)e^{-t} \varepsilon(t)$, 求信号 $f(t)$ 。

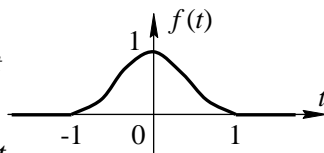
解: 等式两边取傅里叶变换并利用时域微分性质与时域卷积性质得:

$$j\omega F^2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} = \frac{j\omega}{(1+j\omega)^2} \Rightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega} \Rightarrow f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

3-16 图示余弦脉冲信号 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1 + \cos \pi t), & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & , |t| > 1 \end{cases}$, 试用下列方法分别求频谱函数 $F(j\omega)$:

- (1) 利用傅立叶变换的定义; (2) 利用微分特性;
 (3) $f(t) = G_2(t)(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos \pi t)$, 利用线性和频域卷积性质。

解: (1) $F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos \pi t)e^{-j\omega t} dt$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[\frac{-1}{j2\omega} (1 + \cos \pi t)e^{-j\omega t} \right]_{-1}^1 - \frac{\pi}{j2\omega} \int_{-1}^1 \sin \pi t e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \left[\frac{\pi}{-2\omega^2} \sin \pi t e^{-j\omega t} \right]_{-1}^1 + \frac{\pi^2}{\omega^2} \int_{-1}^1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos \pi t \right) e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{\omega^2} [F(j\omega) - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega t} dt] = \frac{\pi^2}{\omega^2} [F(j\omega) - \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{\pi^2 \sin \omega}{\omega(\pi^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$(2) f'(t) = \begin{cases} -0.5\pi \sin \pi t, & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & , |t| > 1 \end{cases}; \quad f''(t) = \begin{cases} -0.5\pi^2 \cos \pi t, & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & , |t| > 1 \end{cases};$$

$$\therefore f''(t) = -\pi^2 f(t) + \frac{\pi^2}{2} G_2(t) \leftrightarrow (j\omega)^2 F(j\omega) = -\pi^2 F(j\omega) + \frac{\pi^2}{2} \cdot 2Sa(\omega)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{\pi^2 \sin \omega}{\omega(\pi^2 - \omega^2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) F(j\omega) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} [2Sa(\omega)] * \left\{ \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \pi) + \delta(\omega - \pi)] \right\} \\ &= Sa(\omega) + \frac{1}{2} Sa(\omega + \pi) + \frac{1}{2} Sa(\omega - \pi) \\ &= \frac{\sin \omega}{\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\omega + \pi)}{\omega + \pi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\omega - \pi)}{\omega - \pi} = \frac{\pi^2 \sin \omega}{\omega(\pi^2 - \omega^2)} \end{aligned}$$

3-17 利用频域卷积定理求下列信号的频谱函数。

- (1) $\cos \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t)$, (2) $\sin \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t)$ 。

解: (1) $F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] \right\} * \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{\omega + \omega_0} + \frac{1}{\omega - \omega_0} \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)] + \frac{j\omega}{\omega_0^2 - \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \{j\pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]\} * [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}]$$

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

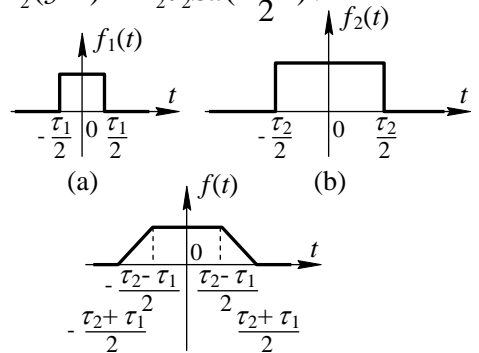
3-18 已知图示两门函数:

$$f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(j\omega) = E_1\tau_1\text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau_1}{2}), \quad f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(j\omega) = E_2\tau_2\text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau_2}{2}).$$

(1) 画出 $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 的图形;

(2) 求 $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 的频谱函数

$F(j\omega)$, 并与题 3-13(b) 的方法比较。



解: (1) 利用微分积分性质得:

$$f(t) = f_1'(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= E_1[\delta(t + \frac{\tau_1}{2}) - \delta(t - \frac{\tau_1}{2})] * E_2[(t + \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t + \frac{\tau_2}{2}) - (t - \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{\tau_2}{2})]$$

$$= E_1E_2[(t + \frac{\tau_1}{2} + \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t + \frac{\tau_1}{2} + \frac{\tau_2}{2}) - (t + \frac{\tau_1}{2} - \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t + \frac{\tau_1}{2} - \frac{\tau_2}{2}) -$$

$$- (t - \frac{\tau_1}{2} + \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{\tau_1}{2} + \frac{\tau_2}{2}) + (t - \frac{\tau_1}{2} - \frac{\tau_2}{2})\varepsilon(t - \frac{\tau_1}{2} - \frac{\tau_2}{2})]$$

$$(2) F(j\omega) = F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega) = E_1E_2\tau_1\tau_2\text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau_1}{2})\text{Sa}(\frac{\omega\tau_2}{2})$$

比较: 其方法与题 3-13(b) 的方法相类同。

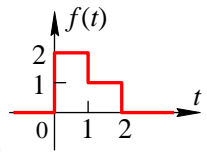
3-19 试求图示信号的频谱函数。

解: 方法一: $f(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)$

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}](2 - e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}) = \frac{1}{j\omega}(2 - e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j2\omega})$$

方法二: $f(t) = 2G_1(t-0.5) + G_1(t-1.5)$

$$\therefore F(j\omega) = \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})(2e^{-j0.5\omega} + e^{-j1.5\omega}) = \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j0.5\omega}(2 + e^{-j\omega})$$



3-20 设 $f(t)$ 为限带信号, 频带宽度为 ω_m , 其频谱 $F(j\omega)$ 如图所示。

(3) 求 $f(2t)$ 、 $f(0.5t)$ 的奈奎斯特抽样频率 f_N 和奈奎斯特间隔 T_N ;

(4) 用抽样序列 $\delta_{T_N}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_N)$ 对信号进行抽样, 得抽样信号 $f_s(t)$, 求 $f_s(t)$ 的

频谱 $F_s(j\omega)$, 画出频谱图;

(5) 若用同一个 $\delta_{T_N}(t)$ 对 $f(2t)$ 、 $f(0.5t)$ 分别进行抽样, 试画出两个抽样信号 $f_s(2t)$ 、 $f_s(0.5t)$ 的频谱图。

解: (1) $f(2t) \Leftrightarrow 0.5F(j0.5\omega)$ (频域被展宽一倍)

$$\Rightarrow \omega_m' 52 \omega_m 516 \Rightarrow f_N 52 f_m' 516/\pi, T_N 5\pi/16;$$

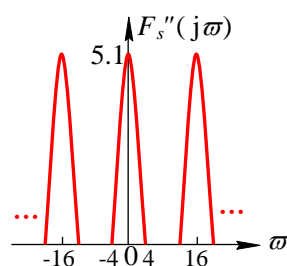
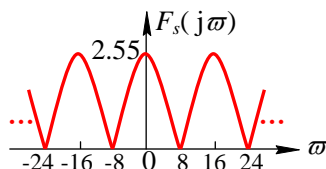
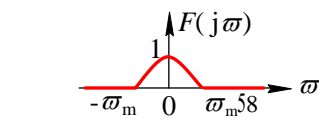
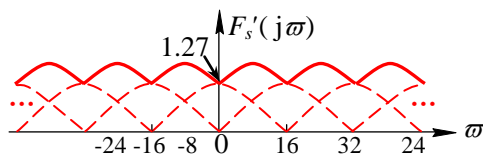
$f(0.5t) \Leftrightarrow 2F(j2\omega)$ (频域被压缩一倍)

$$\Rightarrow \omega_m'' 50.5 \omega_m 54 \Rightarrow f_N 52 f_m'' 54/\pi, T_N 5\pi/4;$$

(2) $\omega_s = 2\omega_m = 16,$

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T_N} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F[j(\omega - n\omega_s)] = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F[j(\omega - 16n)]$$

(3) 见右图。



3-21 若下列各信号被抽样, 求奈奎斯特间隔和奈奎斯特频率。

(1) $\text{Sa}(100t)$; (3) $\text{Sa}(50t)$.

解: (1) $\text{Sa}(100t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{100} G_{200}(\omega)$, $\omega_m = 100 \Rightarrow T_N = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{2\pi}{200} = \frac{\pi}{100}$, $f_N = \frac{100}{\pi}$;

(3) $\text{Sa}(50t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{50} G_{100}(\omega)$, $\omega_m = 50 \Rightarrow T_N = \frac{1}{2f_m} = \frac{2\pi}{100} = \frac{\pi}{50}$, $f_N = \frac{50}{\pi}$.

3-22 对 $f_1(t) = \cos 100\pi t$ 和 $f_2(t) = \cos 700\pi t$ 两个信号均按周期 $T_s = (1/400)\text{s}$ 抽样。试问哪个信号可不失真恢复成原信号? 并画出均匀冲激抽样信号 $f_s(t)$ 的波形及其频谱图。

解: $\frac{1}{2f_1} = \frac{1}{100} > T_s$, $f_1(t)$ 可恢复; 而 $\frac{1}{2f_2} = \frac{1}{700} < T_s$, $f_2(t)$ 不可恢复。

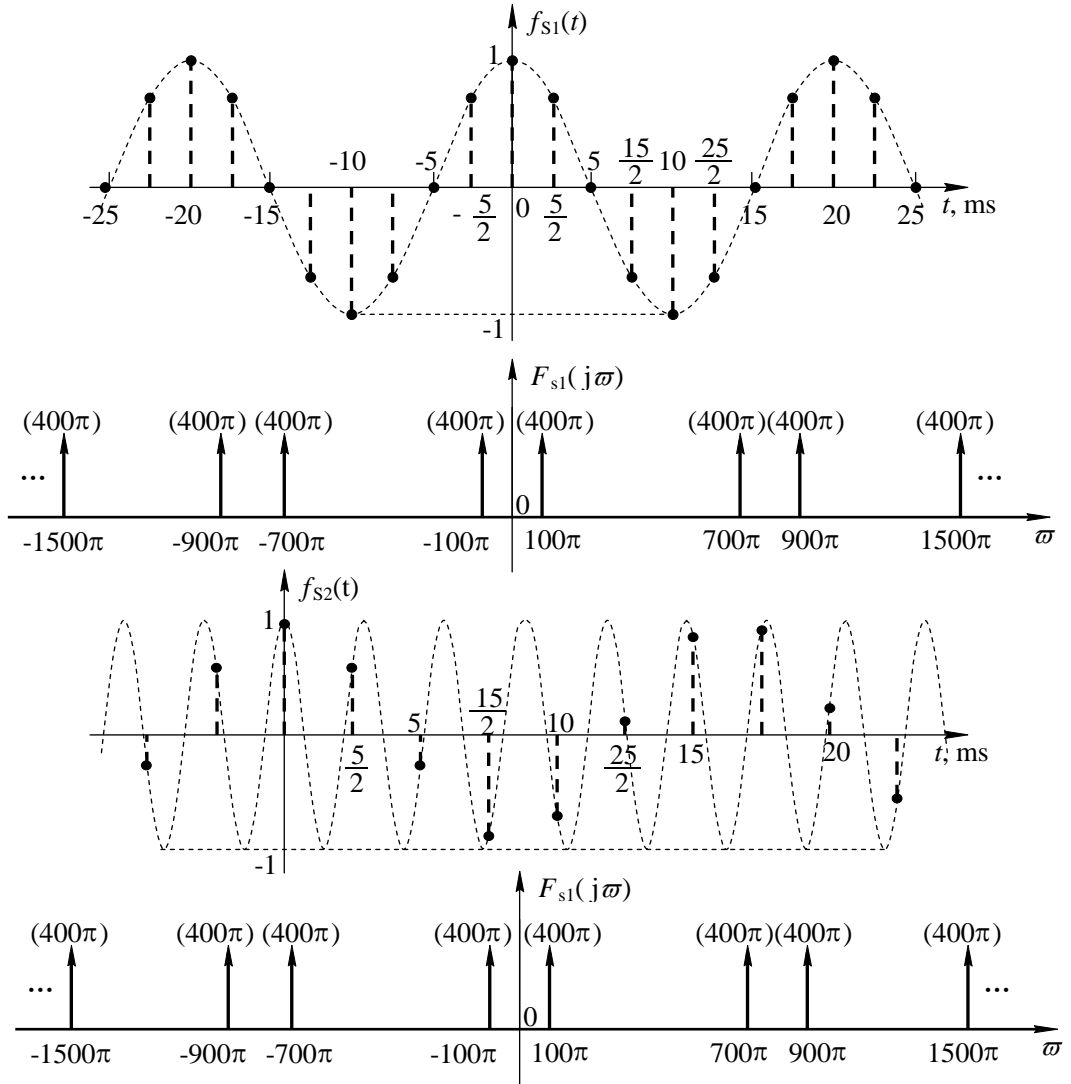
$$f_{s1}(t) = f_1(t)\delta_{T_s}(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{s1}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{T_s} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_1[j(\omega - 800\pi n)]$$

$$= 400\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega + 100\pi - 800\pi n) + \delta(\omega - 100\pi - 800\pi n)]$$

$$\text{同理, } F_{s2}(j\omega) = 400\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} [\delta(\omega + 700\pi - 800\pi n) + \delta(\omega - 700\pi - 800\pi n)].$$

其波形及频谱图如下:



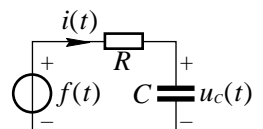
3-23 已知一系统由两个相同的子系统级联构成, 子系统的冲激响应为 $h_1(t) = h_2(t) = 1/(\pi t)$, 激励信号为 $f(t)$ 。试证明系统的响应 $y(t) = 2f(t)$ 。

证明: $\text{sgn}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{j\omega} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\pi t} \leftrightarrow 2j \text{sgn}(\omega) \Rightarrow H(j\omega) = -\text{sgn}^2(\omega) = -1$

$\Rightarrow Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega)F(j\omega) = -F(j\omega) \Rightarrow y(t) = 2f(t)$ 证毕。

3-24 求图示电路的频域系统函数: $H_1(j\omega) = \frac{U_C(j\omega)}{F(j\omega)}$ 、 $H_2(j\omega) = \frac{I(j\omega)}{F(j\omega)}$ 及相应的单位冲激响应 $h_1(t)$ 与 $h_2(t)$ 。

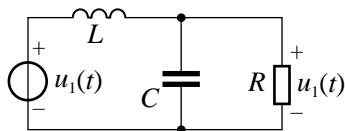
解: $H_1(j\omega) = \frac{1/(j\omega C)}{R + [1/(j\omega C)]} = \frac{1}{1 + j\omega CR} = \frac{1/(RC)}{j\omega + 1/(RC)}$



$H_2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{R + [1/(j\omega C)]} = \frac{j\omega}{j\omega + 1/(RC)} = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1/(R^2C)}{j\omega + 1/(RC)}$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(t) = \frac{1}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \varepsilon(t), \quad h_2(t) = \frac{1}{R} \delta(t) - \frac{1}{R^2 C} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} \varepsilon(t).$$

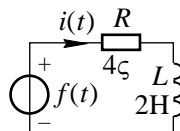
3-25 求图示电路的频域系统函数 $H(j\omega) = \frac{U_2(j\omega)}{U_1(j\omega)}$.



解:
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{\frac{R}{1+j\omega RC}}{j\omega L + \frac{R}{1+j\omega RC}} = \frac{1}{1-\omega^2 LC + j\omega \frac{L}{R}}$$

3-26 图示电路, $f(t) = 10e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) + 2e^{2t} \varepsilon(t)$. 求关于 $i(t)$ 的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和零状态响应 $i(t)$.

解:
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{R+j\omega L} = \frac{1}{4+j2\omega} = \frac{1/2}{j\omega+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$



$$I(j\omega) = \frac{1/2}{j\omega+2} \left[\frac{10}{j\omega+1} + \frac{2}{j\omega} + 2\pi\delta(\omega) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{2} \delta(\omega) + \frac{5}{j\omega+1} - \frac{11/2}{j\omega+2} \Rightarrow i(t) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + 5e^{-t} - \frac{11}{2} e^{-2t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

3-27 已知某系统的频域系统函数为 $H(j\omega) = \frac{1-j\omega}{1+j\omega}$, 试求:

(1) 单位阶跃响应 $g(t)$; (2) 激励 $f(t) = e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$ 的零状态响应 $y_f(t)$.

解: (1) 方法一:
$$h(t) = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{1-j\omega}{1+j\omega} \right] = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{1+j\omega} - 1 \right] = 2e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = (1 - 2e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t);$$

方法二:
$$G(j\omega) = \frac{1-j\omega}{1+j\omega} [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} - \frac{2}{1+j\omega}$$

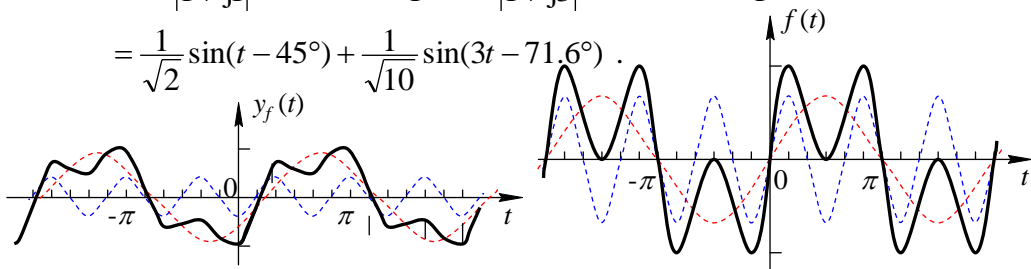
$$\Rightarrow g(t) = (1 - 2e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t);$$

(2)
$$Y_f(j\omega) = \frac{1-j\omega}{1+j\omega} \times \frac{1}{2+j\omega} = \frac{2}{1+j\omega} - \frac{3}{2+j\omega} \Rightarrow y_f(t) = (2e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t).$$

3-28 设 $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$, $f(t) = \sin t + \sin 3t$, 求 $y_f(t)$, 并绘 $f(t)$ 与 $y_f(t)$ 的波形.

解:
$$y_f(t) = 1 \times \left| \frac{1}{1+j1} \right| \sin\left(t - \arctg \frac{1}{1}\right) + 1 \times \left| \frac{1}{1+j3} \right| \sin\left(3t - \arctg \frac{3}{1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(t - 45^\circ) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \sin(3t - 71.6^\circ).$$



3-29 已知系统的频域系统函数为 $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j5\omega + 6}$ ，系统的初始状态为

$y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = 1$ ，激励 $f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$ 。求全响应 $y(t)$ 。

解： $Y_f(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega + 2)(j\omega + 3)} \left(\frac{1}{j\omega + 1} \right) = \frac{-0.5}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{2}{j\omega + 2} - \frac{1.5}{j\omega + 3}$

$$y_f(t) = (2e^{-2t} - 0.5e^{-t} - 1.5e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3 \Rightarrow y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 1 = -2C_1 - 3C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 7 \\ C_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_x(t) = 7e^{-2t} - 5e^{-3t}, t/0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = 9e^{-2t} - 6.5e^{-3t} - 0.5e^{-t}, t/0$$

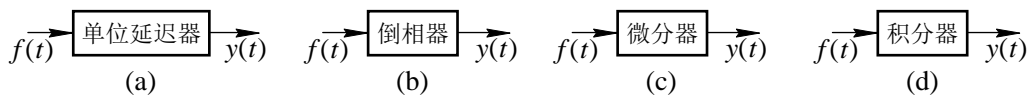
3-30 已知一 LTI 系统的方程为 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = \frac{df}{dt} + 2f$ ，试求其系统函数 $H(j\omega)$

和单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解： $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega)^2 + 4(j\omega) + 3} = \frac{j\omega + 2}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 3)} = \frac{0.5}{j\omega + 1} + \frac{0.5}{j\omega + 3}$ ，

$$\therefore h(t) = 0.5(e^{-t} - e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

3-31 求图示各系统的系统函数 $H(j\omega)$ 和单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。



解： (a) $H(j\omega) = e^{-j\omega}$, $h(t) = \delta(t-1)$; (b) $H(j\omega) = -1$, $h(t) = -\delta(t)$;

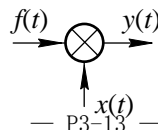
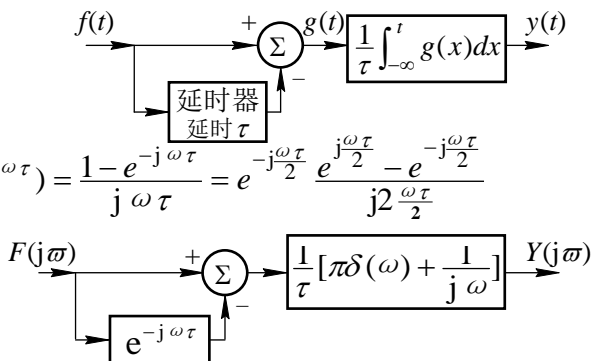
(c) $H(j\omega) = j\omega$, $h(t) = \delta'(t)$; (d) $H(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$, $h(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 。

3-32 求图示系统的 $H(j\omega)$ 。

解： 其频域模型如右下图所示。

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{\tau} [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] (1 - e^{-j\omega\tau}) = \frac{1 - e^{-j\omega\tau}}{j\omega\tau} = e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} \frac{e^{j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} - e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}}{j2\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sin \frac{\omega\tau}{2}}{\frac{\omega\tau}{2}} e^{-j\frac{\omega\tau}{2}}$$



3-33 图示系统，已知已知 $f(t) = \sin 300t + 2 \cos 1000t + \cos 2000t$ ，

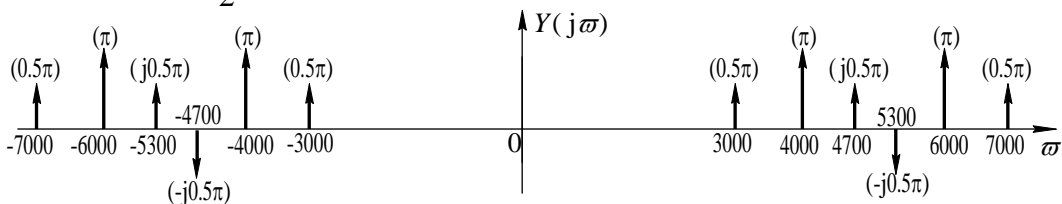
$x(t) = \cos 5000t$ ，求 $Y(j\omega)$ ，并绘出之。

解：
$$Y(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [j\pi\delta(\omega+300) - j\pi\delta(\omega-300) + 2\pi\delta(\omega+1000) + 2\pi\delta(\omega-1000) + \pi\delta(\omega+2000) + \pi\delta(\omega-2000)] * [\pi\delta(\omega+5000) + \pi\delta(\omega-5000)]$$

$$= j\frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega+5300) - \delta(\omega+4700) + \delta(\omega-4700) - \delta(\omega-5300)]$$

$$+ \pi[\delta(\omega+6000) + \delta(\omega+4000) + \delta(\omega-4000) + \delta(\omega-6000)]$$

$$+ \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega+7000) + \delta(\omega+3000) + \delta(\omega-3000) + \delta(\omega-7000)]$$



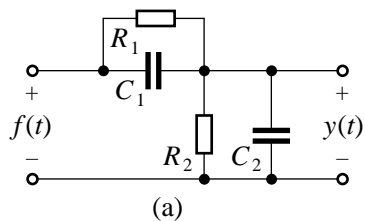
3-34 理想低通滤波器的传输函数 $H(j\omega) = 5G_{2\pi}(\omega)$ ，求输入为下列信号时的响应 $y(t)$ 。

- (1) $f(t) = 5\text{Sa}(t)$ (2) $f(t) = 54\text{Sa}(\pi t)$

解： (1) $\because G_2(t) \leftrightarrow 2\text{Sa}(\omega) \quad \therefore f(t) = \text{Sa}(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}[2\pi G_2(-\omega)] = \pi G_2(\omega)$
 $\therefore Y(j\omega) = H(j\omega)F(j\omega) = \pi G_{2\pi}(\omega)G_2(\omega) = \pi G_2(\omega) = F(j\omega)$
 $\therefore y(t) = \text{Sa}(t)$.

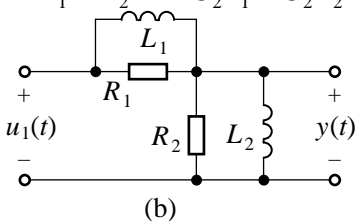
3-35 写出图示电路的 $H(j\omega)$ ，若使之成为无失真传输系统，元件参数应满足何条件？

解： (a)
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{R_2}{1 + j\omega C_2 R_2} \cdot \frac{R_1}{1 + j\omega C_1 R_1 + \frac{R_2}{1 + j\omega C_2 R_2}}$$



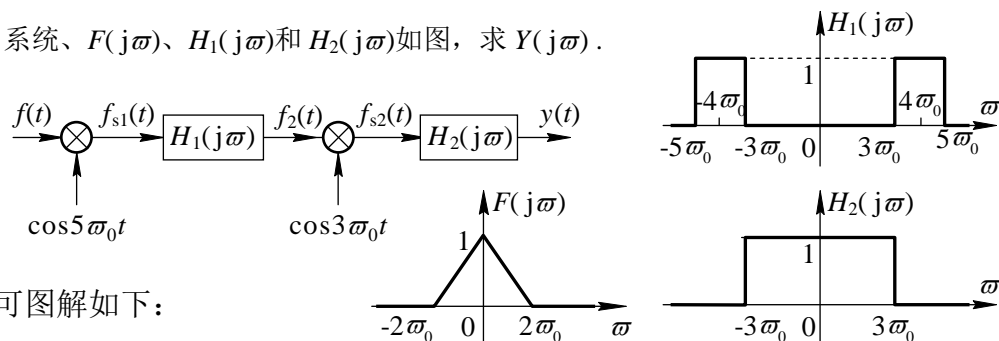
$$= \frac{R_2(1 + j\omega C_1 R_1)}{R_1(1 + j\omega C_2 R_2) + R_2(1 + j\omega C_1 R_1)} = k e^{-j\omega t_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 R_1 = C_2 R_2, \text{ 此时 } H(j\omega) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \left(= \frac{C_2 R_2}{C_2 R_1 + C_2 R_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_2 + C_1} \right)$$

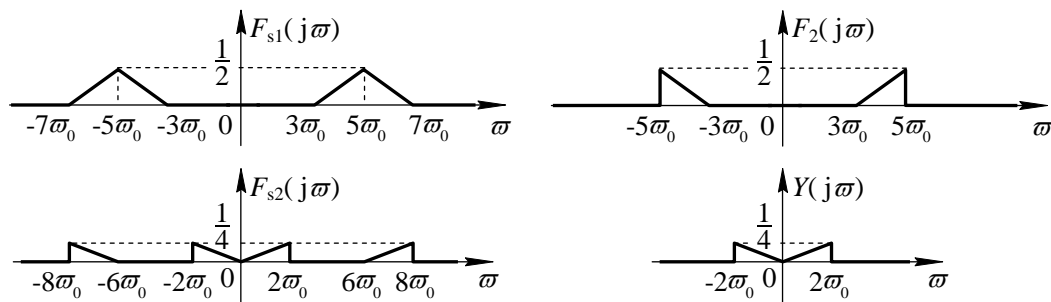


$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b) } H(j\omega) &= \frac{\frac{j\omega R_2 L_2}{R_2 + j\omega L_2}}{\frac{j\omega R_1 L_1}{R_1 + j\omega L_1} + \frac{j\omega R_2 L_2}{R_2 + j\omega L_2}} \\
 &= \frac{R_2 L_2 (R_1 + j\omega L_1)}{R_1 L_1 (R_2 + j\omega L_2) + R_2 L_2 (R_1 + j\omega L_1)} = \frac{L_2}{L_1 \frac{R_1 R_2 + j\omega R_1 L_2}{R_1 R_2 + j\omega R_2 L_1} + L_2} = k e^{-j\omega t_0} \\
 \Rightarrow R_1 L_2 = R_2 L_1, \text{ 此时 } H(j\omega) &= \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \left(= \frac{R_1 L_2}{R_1 L_1 + R_1 L_2} = \frac{R_2 L_1}{R_1 L_1 + R_2 L_1} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

3-36 系统、 $F(j\omega)$ 、 $H_1(j\omega)$ 和 $H_2(j\omega)$ 如图，求 $Y(j\omega)$ 。



解：可图解如下：



$$\text{故 } Y(j\omega) = \frac{\omega}{8\omega_0} [-\varepsilon(\omega + 2\omega_0) + 2\varepsilon(\omega) - \varepsilon(\omega - 2\omega_0)] = \begin{cases} \frac{|\omega|}{8\omega_0}, & |\omega| < 2\omega_0 \\ 0, & |\omega| > 2\omega_0 \end{cases}$$

第四章 连续系统的复频域分析习题解答

4-1. 根据拉氏变换定义, 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变换。

(1) $\varepsilon(t-2)$, (2) $(e^{2t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$, (3) $2\delta(t-1) - 3e^{-at}\varepsilon(t)$, (4) $\cos(\omega t + \theta)\varepsilon(t)$.

解: $F_1(s) = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} \varepsilon(t-2)e^{-st} dt = \int_{2_+}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}e^{-2s}$

$$F_2(s) = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} (e^{2t} + e^{-2t})e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$F_3(s) = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} [2\delta(t-1) - 3e^{-at}\varepsilon(t)]e^{-st} dt = 2e^{-s} - \int_{0_+}^{\infty} 3e^{-(s+a)t} dt = 2e^{-s} - \frac{3}{s+a}$$

$$F_4(s) = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} \cos(\omega t + \theta)e^{-st} dt = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} (\cos\theta \cos\omega t - \sin\theta \sin\omega t)e^{-st} dt = \frac{s \cos\theta - \omega \sin\theta}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

4-2. 求下列函数的拉氏变换。

(1) $2e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)$, (2) $2e^{-5(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1)$, (3) $2e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t-1)$, (4) $2e^{-5(t-1)}\varepsilon(t)$.

解: (1) $F(s) = \frac{2}{s+5}$, (2) $F(s) = \frac{2e^{-s}}{s+5}$, (3) $F(s) = \frac{2e^{-(s+5)}}{s+5}$, (4) $F(s) = \frac{2e^5}{s+5}$.

4-3. 利用拉变的基本性质, 求下列函数的拉氏变换。

(1) $t^2 + 2t$ (2) $\sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ (3) $1 + (t-2)e^{-t}$ (4) $t^2 e^{-at}$

(5) $e^{-t}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$ (6) $5e^{-2t} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ (7) $e^{-2t} + e^{-(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1) + \delta(t-2)$

(8) $\frac{d}{dt}[\sin 2t \varepsilon(t)]$ (9) $\varepsilon(2t-2)$ (10) $\delta(\frac{1}{2}t-1)$

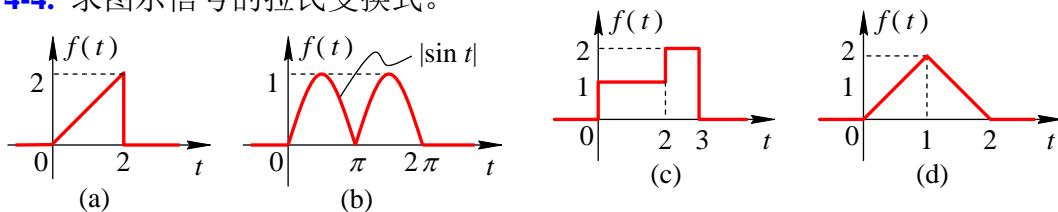
解: (1) $F(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2}$ (2) $f(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t)$, $F(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\omega + s)}{2(s^2 + \omega^2)}$

(3) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{2}{s+1}$ (4) $F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+a)^3}$ (5) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{e^{-2(s+1)}}{s+1}$

(6) $F(s) = \frac{2.5\sqrt{2}(s+2-\omega)}{(s+2)^2 + \omega^2}$ (7) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s+1} + e^{-2s}$

(8) $F(s) = s \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} - 0 = \frac{2s}{s^2+4}$ (9) $\varepsilon(t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$ (10) $2\delta(t-2) \leftrightarrow 2e^{-2s}$.

4-4. 求图示信号的拉氏变换式。



解:

$$(a) f(t) = t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] = t\varepsilon(t) - (t-2)\varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2}e^{-2s} - \frac{2}{s}e^{-2s};$$

$$(b) f(t) = \sin t [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-\pi)] - \sin t [\varepsilon(t-\pi) - \varepsilon(t-2\pi)] \\ = \sin t \varepsilon(t) + 2\sin(t-\pi)\varepsilon(t-\pi) + \sin(t-2\pi)\varepsilon(t-2\pi)$$

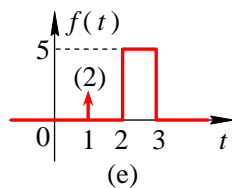
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}(1+2e^{-\pi s}+e^{-2\pi s}) = \frac{1}{s^2+1}(1+e^{-\pi s})^2$$

$$(c) f(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t-2) - 2\varepsilon(t-3) \quad \therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s}(1+e^{-2s}-2e^{-3s});$$

$$(d) f(t) = t\varepsilon(t) - 2(t-1)\varepsilon(t-1) + (t-2)\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}(1-2e^{-s}+e^{-2s}) = \frac{1}{s^2}(1-e^{-s})^2;$$

$$(e) f(t) = 2\delta(t-1) + 5\varepsilon(t-2) - 5\varepsilon(t-3) \Rightarrow F(s) = 2e^{-s} + \frac{5}{s}(e^{-2s} - e^{-3s}).$$



4-5. 已知因果信号 $f(t)$ 的象函数为 $F(s)$, 求 $F(s)$ 的原函数 $f(t)$ 的初值 $f(0_+)$ 和终值 $f(\infty)$ 。

$$(1) F(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s+2)(s+3)}, \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+6s+10}, \quad (3) F(s) = \frac{2}{s(s+2)^2}.$$

解: (1) $f(0_+) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{s(s+1)}{(s+2)(s+3)}|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 1, \quad f(\infty) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow 0} = 0;$

(2) $f(0_+) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{s(s+3)}{s^2+6s+10}|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 1, \quad f(\infty) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow 0} = 0;$

(3) $f(0_+) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{2}{(s+2)^2}|_{s \rightarrow \infty} = 0, \quad f(\infty) = sF(s)|_{s \rightarrow 0} = \frac{1}{2}.$

4-6. 求下列函数的拉氏反变换。

$$(1) \frac{4}{2s+3}; \quad (2) \frac{4}{s(2s+3)}; \quad (3) \frac{3s}{s^2+6s+8};$$

$$(4) \frac{e^{-s} + e^{-2s} + 1}{s^2+3s+2}; \quad (5) \frac{s^2+2}{s^2+1}; \quad (6) \frac{6s^2+19s+15}{(s+1)(s^2+4s+4)}.$$

解: (1) $F(s) = \frac{2}{s+1.5} \quad \therefore f(t) = 2e^{-1.5t}\varepsilon(t);$

(2) $F(s) = \frac{4/3}{s} + \frac{4/3}{s+1.5} \quad \therefore f(t) = \frac{4}{3}(1 - e^{-1.5t})\varepsilon(t);$

(3) $F(s) = \frac{-3}{s+2} + \frac{6}{s+4} \quad \therefore f(t) = (6e^{-4t} - 3e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t);$

(4) $F(s) = (\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2})(e^{-s} + e^{-2s} + 1)$

$$\therefore f(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) + [e^{-(t-1)} - e^{-2(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1) + [e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-2(t-2)}]\varepsilon(t-2);$$

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/235200100011011222>