

飛謝草為卷主科本學大山中

第一次测试题(B)

一、选择题:

1. b, c, B, c, A, c, AC

二、填空题:

1. $\sum_{k=-\infty}^n 3^k \delta(k-2) = 9u(n-2)$

解析. 当 $n < 2$ 时 $\delta(k-2)$ 恒为零
当 $n \geq 2$ 时 当且仅当 $k=2$ 时, $\delta(k-2)=1$,
此时 $3^k=9$, 故有上述等式

2. $\int_{-4}^4 t^2 \delta'(t+2) dt = \int_{-4}^4 t^2 \delta'(t+2) dt = t^2 \delta(t+2) \Big|_{-4}^4 - \int_{-4}^4 2t \delta(t+2) dt$
 $= 0 - 0 - 2 \times (-2) = 4$

3. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin \pi t \delta(1-2t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin \pi t \delta(2t-1) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi t \delta(t-\frac{1}{2}) dt$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{1}{2}$

4. $x(n) = \cos \frac{n\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{n\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{n\pi}{3}$, 其周期为 24.

解析 $T_1 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_1} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/6} = 12$
 $T_2 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_2} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/12} = 24$
 $T_3 = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_3} = \frac{2\pi}{\pi/3} = 6$ } 最小公倍数为 24

$$5. \int_{-2\pi}^0 t \sin \frac{t}{2} \delta(-\pi-t) dt = \int_{-2\pi}^0 t \sin \frac{t}{2} \delta(t+\pi) dt$$

$$= -\pi \sin \left(\frac{-\pi}{2} \right) = \pi$$

$$6. e^{-2t} u(t) * 4 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\tau} u(\tau) \times 4 d\tau = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\tau} d(-2\tau) = -2 e^{-2\tau} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 2$$

7. 已知 $x(t) = (3t^2 + 2)u(t)$, 则 $x''(t) = \underline{6u(t) + 2\delta'(t)}$

解析: $x'(t) = (3 \times 2t)u(t) + (3t^2 + 2)\delta(t)$
 $= 6tu(t) + 2\delta(t)$

$$x''(t) = 6u(t) + \underbrace{6t\delta(t)}_0 + 2\delta'(t) = 6u(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

三、简答题:

1. $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau$ 为: ①线性, ②时不变, ③因果 ④不稳定系统.

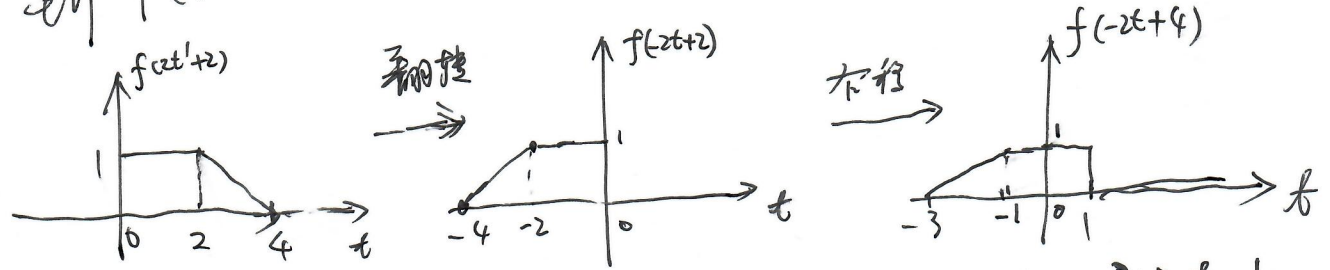
解析: 关于 ④, 设 $f(t) = 1$, 则 $|f(t)| < 2$, 此时 $|y(t)|$ 不收敛.

2. 已知 $f(2t+2)$, 求 $f(4-2t)$.

令: $4-2t = 2t'+2$

则: $t = 1-t'$, 这意味着 $f(2t'+2)$ ①翻转再 ②右移即可得

到 $f(4-2t)$, 故:



亦可用特选点法:

$$\begin{cases} f(2 \times 0 + 2) = f(2) = 1 \\ f(2 \times 2 + 2) = f(6) = 1 \\ f(2 \times 4 + 2) = f(10) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2t+4=2 \text{ 时 } t=1 \\ -2t+4=6 \text{ 时 } t=-1 \\ -2t+4=10 \text{ 时 } t=-3 \end{cases}$$

把 $t=1, -1, -3$ 对应画在图上即得解.

3. (A): $y(t) = \sin t f(t)$ 为 ①线性 ②时变 ③因果系统

(B) $y(n) = \sum_{k=-M}^M x(n-2k)$ ①线性 ②时不变 ③非因果

若分析了 $M=0$ 的情况, 则 $M=0$ 时为因果 (不做要求)

四: 1. $f(t)$ } $\rightarrow y_1(t) = 5e^{-t} + \cos 2t$ ①
解: $y_0(t)$ }

$2f(t)$ } $\rightarrow y_2(t) = e^{-t} + 2\cos 2t$ ②
 $y_0(t)$ }

由 ①和②可得

$f(t)$ } $\rightarrow y_3(t) = -4e^{-t} + \cos 2t$ ③
0 }

由 ①和③可得

$f(t)=0$ } $\rightarrow y_4(t) = y_1(t) - y_3(t) = 9e^{-t}$ ④
 $y_0(t)$ }

由 ④和③可得

$5f(t)$ } $\rightarrow y_5(t) = 5y_3(t) + 3y_0(t) = 7e^{-t} + 5\cos 2t$
 $3y_0(t)$ }

四: 2. $y''(t) - 2y'(t) - 3y(t) = f'(t) + 2f(t)$, 已知 $y(t) = u(t)$, $y(0^-) = 1$, $y'(0^-) = 2$. 求 $y_0(t)$

解: ① 列特征方程.

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0$$

② 求特征根

$$\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = -1$$

③ 列齐次解

$$y_0(t) = A_1 e^{3t} + A_2 e^{-t}$$

④ 代入初值条件

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ 3A_1 - A_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = \frac{3}{4} \\ A_2 = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y_0(t) = \frac{3}{4} e^{3t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-t}$$

(4)

四: 3. 已知 $f_1(t) = e^{-2at} u(t)$, $f_2(t) = \cos t u(t-3\pi)$, 求 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

(5)

解: $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = [e^{-2at} u(t)] * [\cos t u(t-3\pi)]$
 $= [e^{-2at} u(t)] * [-\cos(t-3\pi) u(t-3\pi)]$
 $= -[e^{-2at} u(t)] * [\cos t u(t)] * \delta(t-3\pi)$

令 $A(t) = [e^{-2at} u(t)] * [\cos t u(t)]$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2a\tau} u(\tau) \cdot \cos(t-\tau) u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

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

$$= \left[\int_0^t e^{-2a\tau} \cos(\tau-t) d\tau \right] u(t) \triangleq B(t) u(t)$$

其中 $B(t) = \int_0^t e^{-2a\tau} \cos(\tau-t) d\tau = \int_0^t e^{-2a\tau} d\sin(\tau-t)$
 $= e^{-2a\tau} \sin(\tau-t) \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t (-2a) e^{-2a\tau} \sin(\tau-t) d\tau$

$$= \sin t + 2a \int_0^t e^{-2a\tau} (-1) d(\cos(\tau-t))$$

$$= \sin t - 2a \left[e^{-2a\tau} \cos(\tau-t) \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t (-2a) e^{-2a\tau} \cos(\tau-t) d\tau \right]$$

$$= \sin t - 2a \left[e^{-2at} - e^0 \cos t + 2a \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} \cos(\tau-t) d\tau \right]$$

$B(t)$

故: $B(t) = \sin t - 2ae^{-2at} + 2a \cos t - 4a^2 B(t)$

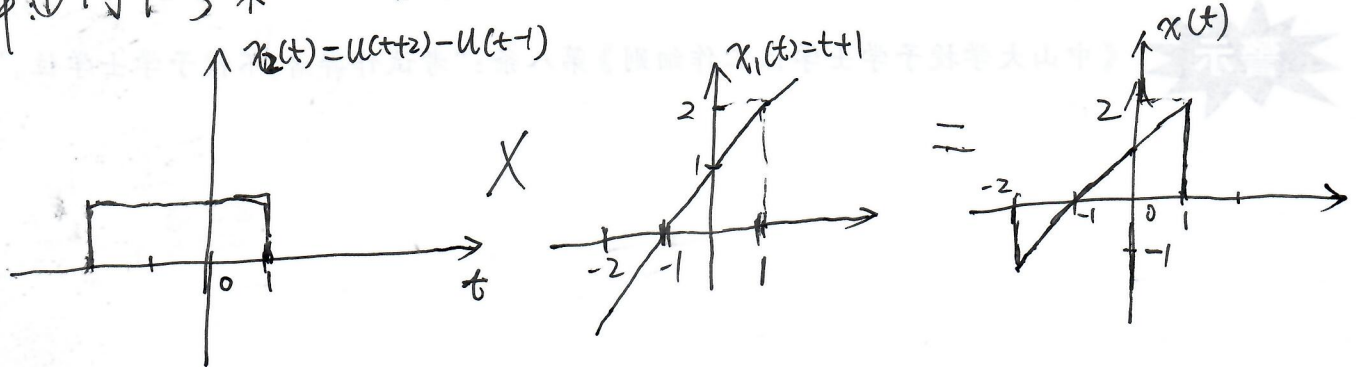
$$\Rightarrow B(t) = \frac{1}{4a^2+1} [\sin t - 2ae^{-2at} + 2a \cos t]$$

故 $A(t) = B(t) u(t) = \frac{1}{4a^2+1} [-2ae^{-2at} + 2a \cos t + \sin t] u(t)$

$$y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = -A(t) * \delta(t-3\pi) = \frac{1}{4a^2+1} [2ae^{-2a(t-3\pi)} + 2a \cos t + \sin t] u(t-3\pi)$$

四. 画出 $x(t) = (t+1)[u(t+2) - u(t-1)]$, 并给出 $x'(t)$, $x^{(1)}(t)$

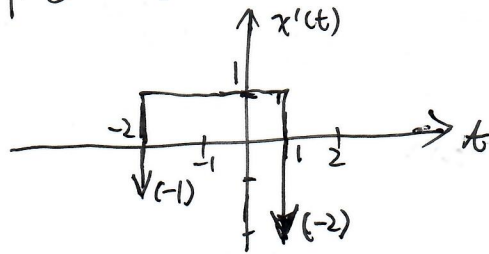
解: ① 门信号 ~~乘~~ $x_1(t) = t+1$,



② 两种方法.

$$x'(t) = (t+1)[\delta(t+2) - \delta(t-1)] + [u(t+2) - u(t-1)]$$

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



$$\textcircled{3} x^{(1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t x(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t (\tau+1)[u(\tau+2) - u(\tau-1)] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t (\tau+1)u(\tau+2) d\tau - \int_{-\infty}^t (\tau+1)u(\tau-1) d\tau$$

$$= \left[\int_{-2}^t (\tau+1) d\tau \right] u(t+2) - \left[\int_{-1}^t (\tau+1) d\tau \right] u(t-1)$$

$$= \left[\frac{\tau^2}{2} + \tau - \left(\frac{(-2)^2}{2} - 2 \right) \right] u(t+2) - \left[\frac{\tau^2}{2} + \tau - \left(\frac{(-1)^2}{2} + 1 \right) \right] u(t-1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right) u(t+2) - \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right) u(t-1) + \frac{3}{2} u(t-1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{t^2}{2} + t \right) [u(t+2) - u(t-1)] + \frac{3}{2} u(t-1)$$

