

98.

解:

由系统方程可得特征方程: $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ 特征根 $\lambda_1 = -1$ $\lambda_2 = -2$ $e^{1t} = 0$

∴ 方程只有零输入响应

$$v_2 = v_{20} = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

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

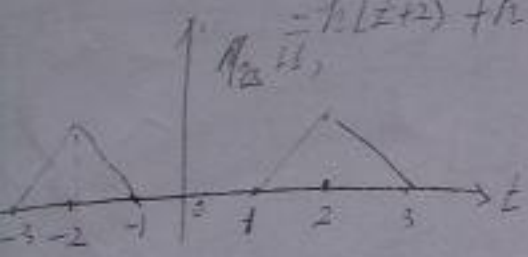
$$A_1 = 4A_2 = 2$$

$$v_2(t) = 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{解 } v_2(t) = h(t) * e^{1t}$$

$$= h(t) * [S(t+2) + S(t-2)]$$

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



解:

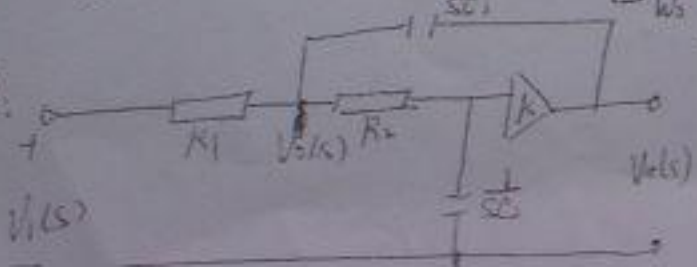
$$f_2(t) = f_1(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega_0}) \left(\frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} + e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left[f_1(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega_0}) e^{j\omega_0 t} + f_1(t - \frac{\pi}{\omega_0}) e^{-j\omega_0 t} \right]$$

$$F_2(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} [F_1(\omega - \omega_0) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} + F_1(\omega + \omega_0) e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}]$$

$$= \frac{E}{4} S_{\omega} \left(\frac{\omega + \omega_0}{4} \right) e^{-j\frac{\omega_0}{4}} + \frac{E}{4} S_{\omega} \left(\frac{\omega - \omega_0}{4} \right) e^{j\frac{\omega_0}{4}}$$

同解:



解:

$$\frac{V_1(s) - V_2(s)}{R_1} = \frac{V_2(s) - V_2(s)}{\frac{1}{sC_1}} + \frac{V_2(s)}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}}$$

$$k \frac{V_2(s) \cdot \frac{1}{sC_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}} = V_2(s)$$

得

$$H(s) = \frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} =$$

$$\frac{V_1(s)}{R_1} = \frac{V_2(s)}{R_1} + sC_1 V_2(s) - sC_1 V_2(s) + \frac{V_2(s)}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}}$$

$$\frac{V_1(s)}{R_1} = V_2(s) \left[\frac{1}{R_1} + sC_1 + \frac{1}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}} \right] - sC_1 V_2(s)$$

$$V_2(s) = \frac{(R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}) V_1(s)}{k \frac{1}{sC_2}}$$

$$\frac{V_2(s)}{V_1(s)} = \frac{k}{s^2 [C_1 R_1 R_2 + s(R_1 C_1 + R_2 C_1 + k C_1 C_2) - k C_1 R_1]}$$

② 要系统稳定:

$$R_2 C_1 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2 - k C_1 R_1 > 0$$

$$k < \frac{R_2 C_1 + R_1 C_1 + R_1 C_2}{R_1 C_1} = 1 + \frac{R_2 + R_1 C_2}{R_1}$$

③ 临界稳定时

$$H(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 + \frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} \sin \sqrt{\frac{1}{R_1 R_2 C_1 C_2}} t$$

II. 内题:

$$1. y(n) = \frac{1}{k} a^n x(n-k)$$

$$2. H(z) = \frac{1}{k} a^k z^{-k} = \frac{1 - (az^{-1})^8}{1 - az^{-1}}$$

$$3. H(z) = (H_1(z)) [H_2(z)]^2 [1 + (z^{-1})^4]$$

$$= 1 + az^{-1} + a^2 z^{-2} + a^3 z^{-3} + a^4 z^{-4} + a^5 z^{-5} + a^6 z^{-6} + a^7 z^{-7}$$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) + a\delta(n-1) + a^2\delta(n-2) + a^3\delta(n-3) + a^4\delta(n-4) + a^5\delta(n-5) + a^6\delta(n-6) + a^7\delta(n-7)$$

$$+ a^8\delta(n-8) + a^9\delta(n-9) = a^8 u(n) - a^8 u(n-8)$$

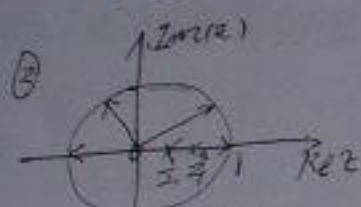
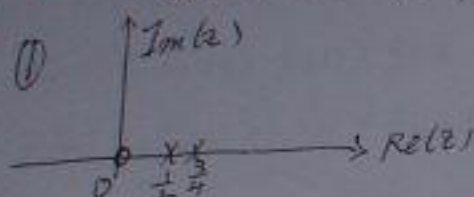
$$4. y(n) = h(n) * x(n) = \delta(n-2) + a\delta(n-5) + a^2\delta(n-4)$$

$$+ a^3\delta(n-5) + a^4\delta(n-6) + a^5\delta(n-7) + a^6\delta(n-8) + a^7\delta(n-9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} [a^8 u(n-2) + a^8 u(n-10)]$$

六解:

$$H(z) = \frac{z}{8z^2 - 22z + 3} = \frac{z}{(2z-1)(4z-3)}$$



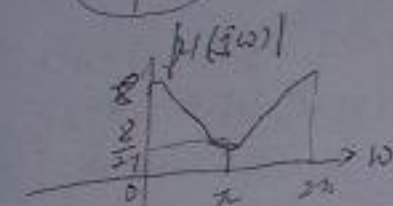
由零极点图

 $\omega=0$ 时 $H(j\omega)=8$ 最大

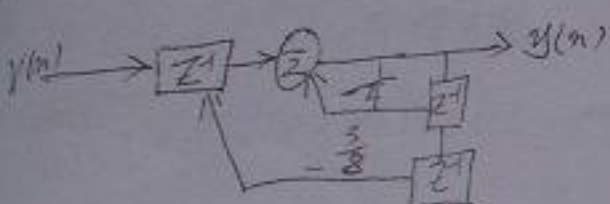
值

 $\omega=\pi$ 时 $H(j\omega)=\frac{1}{8}$ 最小

值



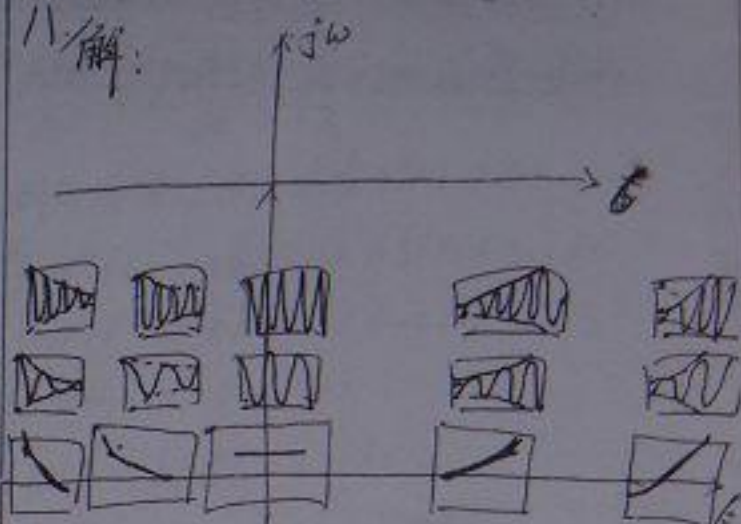
$$H(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{8 - 22z^{-1} + 3z^{-2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}z^{-1}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}z^{-1} + \frac{3}{8}z^{-2}}$$



七解: $H(p) = \frac{AP+10}{(p+4)(p+1)(p+3)}$

$$= \frac{-2}{p+4} + \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{p+3}$$

八解:



对应关系如图

对于序列 $x(n]$ 来说: 可以看成是对 $x(t]$ 进行

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} \quad \text{间隔为 } T \text{ 的抽样}$$

$$X(s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) e^{-s n T}$$

 \therefore Z变换就是 $z = e^{sT}$ 的情况设 $s = \sigma + j\omega$

$$z = e^{\sigma T} e^{j\omega T}$$

$$|z| = e^{\sigma T} \quad \varphi(z) = \omega T$$

 $\therefore \sigma$ 不变时 ω 无论怎么变化都是 $|z|$ 为常数 \therefore S平面的每条垂直于实轴的线映为z面的一个圆, 虚轴映为单位圆, 直线左边或右边映为圆内或圆外.