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诚信应考,考试作弊将带来严重后果!

华南理工大学期末考试

《 积分变换 》试卷(A)

- 注意事项: 1. 考前请将密封线内填写清楚;
 2. 所有答案请直接答在试卷上;
 3. 考试形式: 闭卷;
 4. 本试卷共 8 大题, 满分 100 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
得 分									
评卷人									

一. 填空题 (本题 30 分, 每题 3 分)

1. $\int\limits_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t+1) \sin(t+1) dt = 0$
 2. $\mathcal{F}[H(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$
 3. $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\delta(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi}$
 4. $\mathcal{F}[t\delta(t)] = 0$
 5. 若 $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \hat{f}(\omega)$, 则 $\mathcal{F}\left[\int\limits_{-\infty}^t f(u)du\right] = \frac{1}{j\omega} \hat{f}(\omega) + \pi \hat{f}(0)\delta(\omega)$
 6. $\mathcal{F}[\cos(t-\pi)] = -\pi[\delta(\omega-1) + \delta(\omega+1)]$
 7. $\mathcal{L}[\cos(t-\pi)] = -\frac{s}{s^2+1}$
 8. $\mathcal{L}[e^{jt}H(t)] = \frac{1}{s-j}$
 9. $\mathcal{L}[\delta(t-1)] = e^{-s}$
 10. 若 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则 $\mathcal{L}[f(2t)] = \frac{1}{2}F(\frac{s}{2})$

二. (本题 10 分)

设 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |t| > 1 \end{cases}$, $\hat{f}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$ 求:

(1) $\mathcal{F}[\hat{f}(t)]$; (2) $\mathcal{F}[\hat{f}(-2t)]$.

解: (1) $\mathcal{F}[\hat{f}(t)] = 2\pi f(-\omega) = \begin{cases} 2\pi & |\omega| < 1 \\ 0 & |\omega| > 1 \end{cases}$ (5 分)

(2) $\mathcal{F}[\hat{f}(-2t)] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi f\left(\frac{-\omega}{-2}\right) = \pi f\left(\frac{\omega}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} \pi & |\omega| < 2 \\ 0 & |\omega| > 2 \end{cases}$ (10 分)

三. (本题 10 分)

设 $f'(t) - f(t) + g(t) = 0$, 其中 $g(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = 0$, 求:

(1) $\mathcal{F}[f(t)]$; (2) $\mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)]$.

解: (1) 在等式 $f'(t) - f(t) = -g(t)$ 两边取傅立叶变换得:

$$j\omega \hat{f}(\omega) - \hat{f}(\omega) = -\hat{g}(\omega) = -\frac{1-j\omega}{1+\omega^2}$$

则有: $\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \hat{f}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2}$ (5 分)

(2) 根据卷积性质有:

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t) * g(t)] = \hat{f}(\omega) \cdot \hat{g}(\omega) = \frac{1}{1+\omega^2} \cdot \frac{1-j\omega}{1+\omega^2} = \frac{1-j\omega}{(1+\omega^2)^2} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

四. (本题 10 分) 求 $\mathcal{F}[e^{jt}e^{-|t|}]$,

(1) 用位移性质; (2) 用卷积定理。

解: 首先有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(\omega) &= \mathcal{F}[e^{-|t|}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-|t|} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t e^{-j\omega t} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} e^{-j\omega t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-j\omega} + \frac{1}{1+j\omega} = \frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \end{aligned} \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

(1) 利用位移性质: $\mathcal{F}[e^{jt}e^{-|t|}] = \hat{f}(\omega-1) = \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$ (7 分)

(2) 利用卷积定理: $\mathcal{F}[e^{jt}e^{-|t|}] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[2\pi\delta(\omega-1) * \frac{2}{1+\omega^2} \right] = \frac{2}{1+(\omega-1)^2}$ (10 分)

五. (本题 10 分) 求:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}[e^t t \sin t] ; \quad (2) \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \frac{\sin u}{u} du\right]$$

解: 利用 $\mathcal{L}[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$ 有:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[t \sin t] &= -\left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right)' = \frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \\ \mathcal{L}[e^t t \sin t] &= \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2} = \frac{2(s-1)}{s^2 - 2s + 2} \end{aligned} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\sin t}{t}\right] &= \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} ds = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan s \\ \mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \frac{\sin u}{u} du\right] &= \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan s\right) \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

六. (本题 10 分) 解方程

$$\begin{cases} y'(t) + y(t) + \int_0^t e^\tau y(t-\tau) d\tau = 0 \\ y(0) = 1 \end{cases} \quad (t > 0)$$

解: 令 $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(s)$, 则

$$\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = sY(s) - y(0) = sY(s) - 1 \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t e^\tau y(t-\tau) d\tau\right] = \mathcal{L}[e^t * y(t)] = \frac{1}{s-1} \bullet Y(s) \quad (4 \text{ 分})$$

对方程两边作拉氏变换得:

$$sY(s) - 1 + Y(s) + \frac{1}{s-1} \bullet Y(s) = 0, \text{ 从而有:}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^2}, \text{ 于是:} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s-1}{s^2}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] = 1 - t \quad (t > 0) \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

七. (本题 10 分) 求 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)]$

$$(1) f(t) = t, 0 \leq t < 1, f(t+1) = f(t)$$

$$(2) f(t) = (t-1)^3 H(t-1)$$

解: (1) $T=1$, 根据周期函数的拉氏变换公式有:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-s}} \int_0^1 t e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s(1-e^s)} \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 利用拉氏变换的延迟性质有:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[(t-1)^3 H(t-1)] \\ &= e^{-s} \mathcal{L}[t^3] = e^{-s} \frac{3!}{s^4} = \frac{6e^{-s}}{s^4} \end{aligned} \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$

八. (本题 10 分) 求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$:

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

$$\text{解: (1) } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{(s-1)^2}{s^2+1}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[1] - 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right] = \delta(t) - 2\cos t \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

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

$$\text{从而 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = [1 - e^{-(t-1)} - (t-1)e^{-(t-1)}] H(t-1) \quad (10 \text{ 分})$$