

3-1 已知系统微分方程、起始条件以及激励信号分别为

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = 4x(t), y(0_-) = 2, x(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

试求解该系统的全响应。

解：由题可知：

$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = 4x(t) \text{ 的特征方程为 } \lambda + 3 = 0; \quad \lambda = -3$$

(1) 零输入响应：

$$y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-3t} u(t)$$

$$\because y(0_-) = 2 \quad \therefore C_1 = 2$$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = 2e^{-3t} u(t)$$

(2) 零状态响应：

$$\text{设该方程的特解为 } y_p(t) = P e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$\therefore -2P + 3P = 4 \quad \therefore P = 4$$

$$\therefore y_p(t) = 4e^{-2t} u(t)$$

又 \because 方程的特征根 $\lambda = -3$

$$\therefore y_f(t) = C_2 e^{-3t} u(t) + 4e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$\text{初始为 } 0, \therefore C_2 = -4$$

$$\therefore y_f(t) = -4e^{-3t} u(t) + 4e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$\text{全响应} = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = 4e^{-2t} u(t) - 2e^{-3t} u(t)$$

3-2 描述某 LTI 系统的微分方程为

$$\frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 3 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = \frac{df(t)}{dt} + 6f(t)$$

已知 $y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = 0, f(t) = u(t)$ ，求系统的全响应。

解：特征方程为： $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$

零输入响应：

$$y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-t} u(t) + C_2 e^{-2t} u(t)$$

由 $y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = 0$ 得:
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 2 \\ -C_1 - 2C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 4 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y_x(t) = (4e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t})u(t)$

零状态响应: 设特解为 $y_p(t) = Au(t) \Rightarrow A=6$ 即 $y_p(t) = 6u(t)$

\therefore 零状态响应方程为: $y_f(t) = (C_3e^t + C_4e^{-2t} + 6)u(t)$

又初始值为零, $\therefore y_f(0_-) = 0, \frac{dy_f(t)}{dt} = 0$

在 $0_- < t < 0_+$ 时,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 y_f(t)}{dt^2} = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u \\ \frac{dy_f(t)}{dt} = a\Delta u \\ y_f(t) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 3 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore y''(0_+) = y''(0_-) + 1, y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) + 3, y(0_+) = y(0_-)$

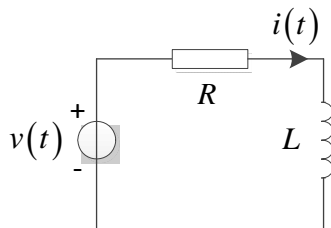
$\Rightarrow y_f(0_+) = y_f(0_-) = 0, \frac{dy_f(0_+)}{dt} = \frac{dy_f(0_-)}{dt} + 3$

代入得 $C_3 = -9, C_4 = 3$

$\therefore y_f(t) = (-9e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t} + 6)u(t)$

全响应 $y_c(t) = (-5e^{-t} + e^{-2t} + 6)u(t)$

3-3 电路如题图 3-3 所示, 已知 $v(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}[u(t) - u(t-2)]$, 求 $i(t)$ 的零状态响应。



题图 3-3

解: $v(t) = Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt}, Rj(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}[u(t) - u(t-2)]$

特征方程 $R + L\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -\frac{R}{L}$

零状态：设特解 $i_p(t) = Pe^{-\frac{t}{2}}[u(t) - u(t-2)]$

$$\therefore i_R(t) = Ce^{\frac{R}{L}t}u(t) - Pe^{-\frac{t}{2}}[u(t) - u(t-2)] \Rightarrow P = \frac{2}{2R-L}$$

$$\because v(0_+) = v(0_-) = 0 \quad \therefore C = \frac{2}{L-2R}$$

$$\therefore i_f(t) = \frac{2}{L-2R}e^{\frac{R}{L}t}u(t) - \frac{2}{2R-L}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}[u(t) - u(t-2)]$$

3-4 已知一 LTI 系统对激励为 $f_1(t) = u(t)$ 时的完全响应为 $y_1(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t)$ ，对激励为 $f_2(t) = \delta(t)$ 时的完全响应为 $y_2(t) = \delta(t)$ ，试求

(1) 该系统的零输入响应 $y_x(t)$ ；

(2) 该系统的阶跃响应 $g(t)$ 。

解：(1) 设 $f_1(t) = u(t)$ ，零状态响应为 $y(t)$

$$\because f_2(t) = \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} y_1(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y(t) & \text{①} \\ y_2(t) = \delta(t) = y_{zi}(t) + \frac{dy(t)}{dt} & \text{②} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy(t)}{dt} - y(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-t}u(t) \quad \text{③}$$

设特解为 Be^{-t} \because 忽略③中的 $\delta(t)$ $\Rightarrow B = 1$

设齐次解为 $Ae^{\lambda t}$ $\therefore y(t) = Ae^{\lambda t} + e^{-t}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u \\ y(t) = a\Delta u \end{cases} \Rightarrow a = 1$$

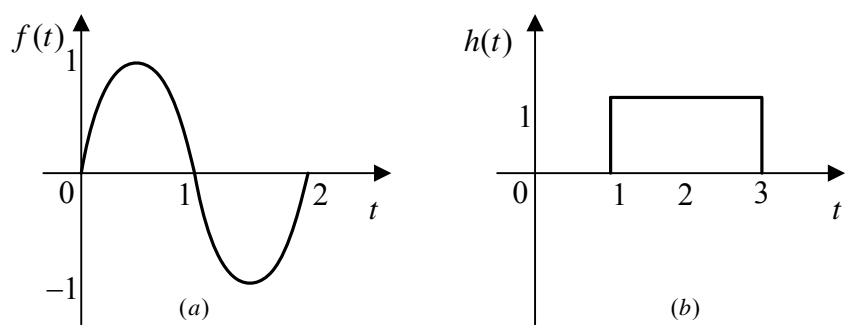
$$\therefore y(0_+) = y(0_-) + 1 \quad \text{代入 } y(t) = Ae^{\lambda t} + e^{-t} \text{ 得 } A = 0$$

$$\therefore y(t) = e^{-t}u(t) \quad \text{将 } y(t) \text{ 代入 } y_1(t) = 2e^{-t}u(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y(t) \Rightarrow y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

(2) $y(t)$ 即为阶跃响应。 $\therefore g(t) = y(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$

3-7 已知一个线性时不变系统的输入信号 $f(t)$ 及单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 如题图 3-7

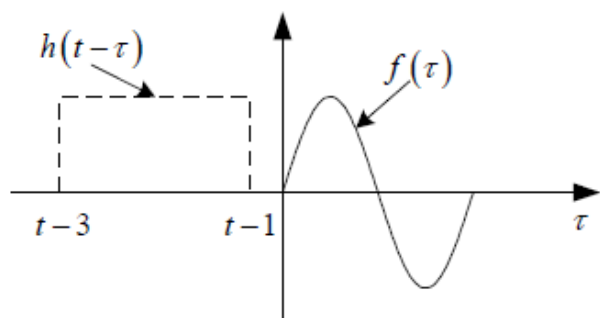
所示，求零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 。



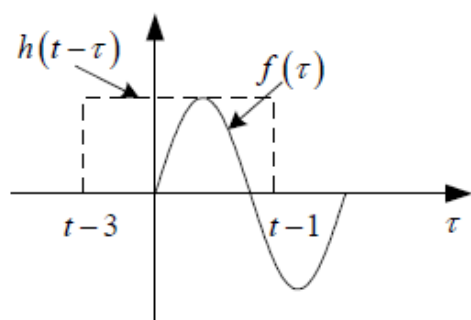
题图 3-7

解：由题图 3-8 可得： $f(t) = \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-2)]$ ， $h(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-3)$

故系统的零状态响应 $y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t)$ ，该题采用图解法较容易。

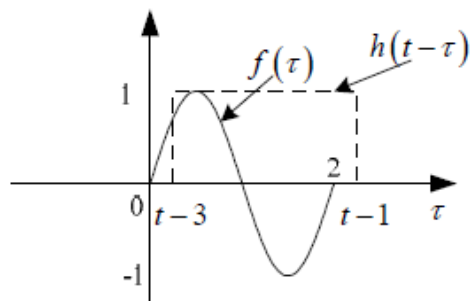


当 $t-1 < 0 \Rightarrow t < 1$ 时， $y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = 0$



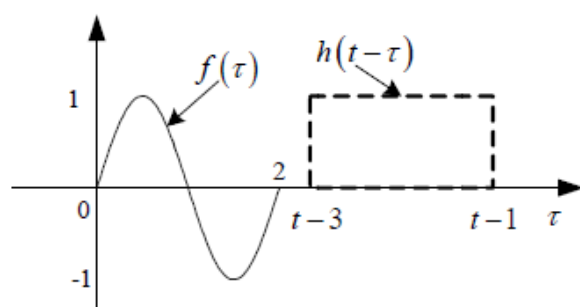
当 $0 < t-1 < 2 \Rightarrow 1 < t < 3$ 时,

$$y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \int_0^{t-1} \sin \pi \tau d\tau = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi \tau \Big|_0^{t-1} = \frac{1}{\pi} [1 - \cos \pi(t-1)]$$



当 $0 < t-3 < 2 \Rightarrow 3 < t < 5$ 时,

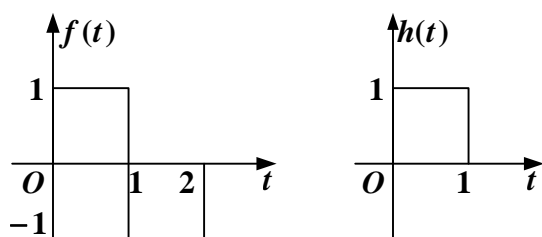
$$y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \int_{t-3}^2 \sin \pi \tau d\tau = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi \tau \Big|_{t-3}^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} [\cos \pi(t-3) - 1]$$



当 $t-3 > 2 \Rightarrow t > 5$ 时, $y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = 0$

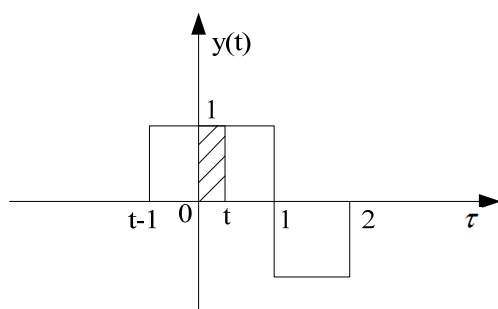
$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) &= \frac{1}{\pi} [1 - \cos \pi(t-1)] \cdot [u(t-1) - u(t-3)] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} [\cos \pi(t-3) - 1] \cdot [u(t-3) - u(t-5)] \end{aligned}$$

3-9 已知 $f(t)$ 和 $h(t)$ 的波形如题图 3-9 所示。试用图解法求 $f(t)*h(t)$ 。



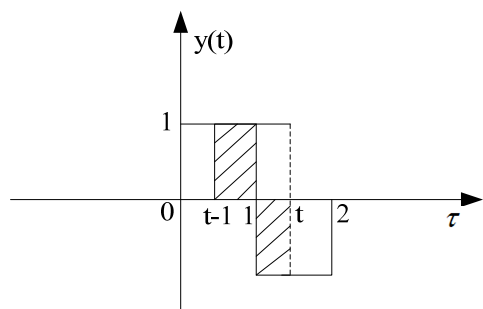
题图 3-9

①



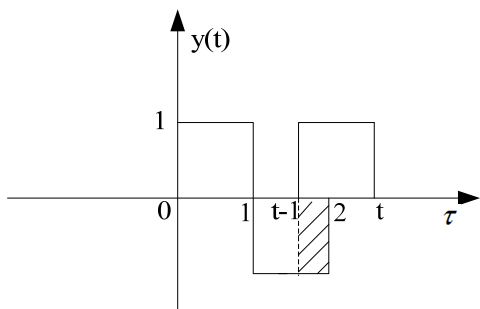
$0 \leq t < 1$ 时, $f(t)*h(t) = t$

②



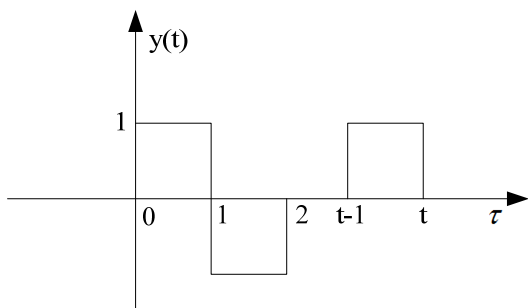
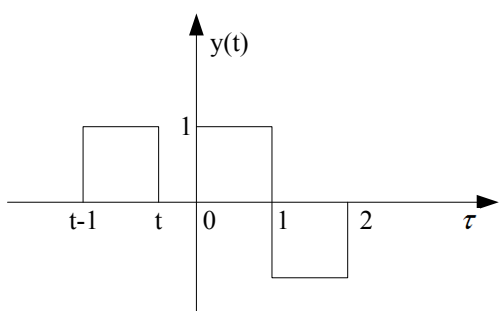
$1 \leq t < 2$ 时, $f(t)*h(t) = 2 - t - (t - 1) = 3 - 2t$

③



$$2 \leq t < 3 \text{ 时, } f(t) * h(t) = [2 - (t-1)] - (-1) = t-3$$

④



$$t < 0 \text{ 或 } t \geq 3 \text{ 时, } f(t) * h(t) = 0$$

$$f(t) * h(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \text{ 或 } t \geq 3 \\ t, & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 3-2t, & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ t-3, & 2 \leq t < 3 \end{cases}$$

3-11 试计算下列卷积:

(1) $u(t) * u(t)$

解: $u(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t u(\tau) d\tau * \delta(t)$

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

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

解:
$$e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-3t}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-3\tau}u(\tau) \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t e^{-3\tau} \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau \cdot u(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} - e^{-3t})u(t)$$

(3) $e^{-t} * e^{-3t}u(t)$

解:
$$e^{-t} * e^{-3t}u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau-t} e^{-3\tau}u(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= e^{-t} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2\tau} d\tau = e^{-t} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-2\tau} \right]_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t}$$

(4) $e^{-t}u(t) * tu(t)$

解:
$$e^{-t}u(t) * tu(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau u(\tau) \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau = \left[\int_0^t \tau \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau \right] \cdot u(t)$$

$$= \left[e^{-t} \int_0^t \tau e^{\tau} d\tau \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[e^{-t} \int_0^t \tau d(e^{\tau}) \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[e^{-t} \cdot \tau e^{\tau} \Big|_0^t - e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{\tau} d\tau \right] \cdot u(t)$$

$$= \left[t - e^{-t} \cdot e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[t - e^{-t}(e^t - 1) \right] \cdot u(t) = (t - 1 + e^{-t}) \cdot u(t)$$

(6) $te^{-t}u(t) * [u(t) - u(t-2)]$

解: $te^{-t}u(t) * [u(t) - u(t-2)] = te^{-t}u(t) * u(t) - te^{-t}u(t) * u(t-2)$

$$te^{-t}u(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau e^{-\tau}u(\tau) \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau = \left[\int_0^t \tau e^{-\tau} d\tau \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[-\tau e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau \right] \cdot u(t)$$

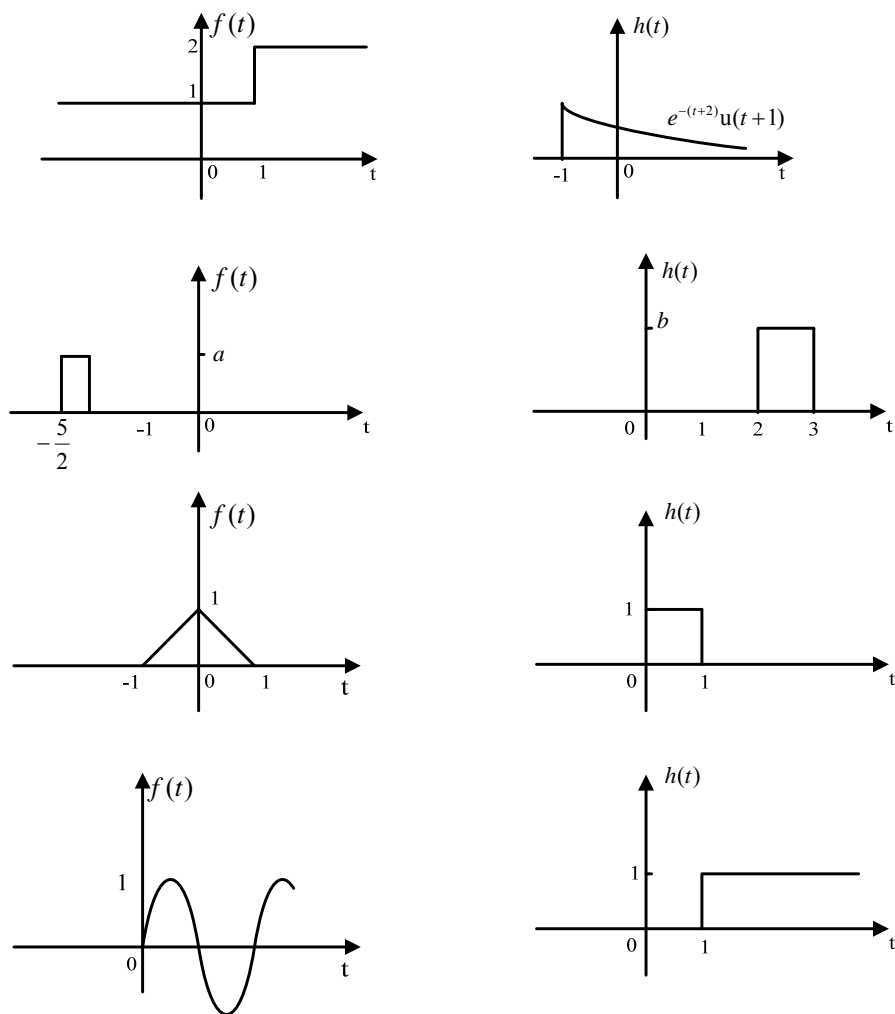
$$= \left[-te^{-t} - e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t \right] \cdot u(t) = \left[-te^{-t} - e^{-t} + 1 \right] \cdot u(t)$$

利用时移性可得:

$$te^{-t}u(t) * [u(t) - u(t-2)] = te^{-t}u(t) * u(t) - te^{-t}u(t) * u(t) \Big|_{t \rightarrow t-2}$$

$$= \left[-te^{-t} - e^{-t} + 1 \right] \cdot u(t) - \left[-(t-2)e^{-(t-2)} - e^{-(t-2)} + 1 \right] \cdot u(t-2)$$

3-14 $x(t)$ 和 $h(t)$ 如题图 3-14 所示, 试求 $f(t) * h(t)$ 。



题图 3-14

(1) 解: $f(t) = 1 + u(t-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\therefore f(t) * h(t) \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [1 + u(t-\tau+1)] e^{-(\tau+2)} u(\tau+1) d\tau \\
 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\tau+2)} u(\tau+1) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(t-\tau-1) e^{-(\tau+2)} u(\tau+1) d\tau \\
 &= \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-(\tau+2)} d\tau + \int_{-1}^{t-1} e^{-(\tau+2)} d\tau \\
 &= (2e^{-1} - e^{-1} e^{-t}) u(t) \\
 &= e^{-1} (2 - e^{-t}) u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(t) = a[u(t+\frac{s}{2}) - u(t+2)]$ $h(t) = b[u(t-2) - u(t-3)]$

$$f(t) * h(t) = ab[(t+\frac{1}{2})u(t+\frac{1}{2}) - (t-\frac{1}{2})u(t-\frac{1}{2}) - tu(t) + (t-1)u(t-1)]$$

$$(3) f(t) = (t+1)[u(t+1) - u(t)] + (1-t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

$$h(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$

$$f(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2} [(t+1)^2 u(t+1) - (t-2)^2 u(t-2) - 3t^2 u(t) + 3(t-1)^2 u(t-1)]$$

$$(4) f(t) = \sin \pi t \quad h(t) = u(t-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) * h(t) &= h'(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t \sin w_0 \tau u(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \delta(t-1) * \int_0^t \sin w_0 \tau d\tau \\ &= \delta(t-1) * \left[\frac{1}{w_0} (1 - \cos w_0 t) \right] u(t) \\ &= \frac{1}{w_0} [1 - \cos w_0 (t-1)] u(t-1) \end{aligned}$$

3-16 已知某系统满足微分方程 $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = f'(t) + 2f(t)$, 若激励分别

为 (a) $f(t) = u(t)$, (b) $f(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$, (c) $f(t) = e^{-3t}u(t)$ 时, 试用卷积分析法分别求系统的零状态响应

解: 求冲激响应: 特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0$

解得 $\lambda = -1$ 或 $\lambda = -3 \therefore$ 冲激响应为 $h(t) = (A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$

$$h'(t) = (A_1 + A_2)\delta(t) + (-A_1 e^{-t} - 3A_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (A_1 + A_2)\delta'(t) + (-A_1 - 3A_2)\delta(t) + (A_1 e^{-t} + 9A_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$$

将 $f(t) = \delta(t)$, $h(t)$, $h'(t)$, $h''(t)$ 代入微分方程, 有

$$(A_1 + A_2)\delta'(t) + (3A_1 + A_2)\delta(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

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

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a) } f(t) = u(t) \text{ 时, } y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} u(t) * u(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} u(t) * u(t) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-t}) u(t) + \frac{1}{6} (1 - e^{-3t}) u(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-3t} \right) u(t) \\
\text{(b) } f(t) = e^{-2t} u(t) \text{ 时, } y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} u(t) * e^{-2t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} u(t) * e^{-2t} u(t) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) u(t) - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}) u(t) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} \right) u(t) \\
\text{(c) } f(t) = e^{-3t} u(t) \text{ 时, } y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} u(t) * e^{-3t} u(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} u(t) * e^{-3t} u(t) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (e^{-t} - e^{-3t}) u(t) + \frac{1}{2} t e^{-3t} u(t) \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{4} e^{-t} + \left(\frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} \right) e^{-3t} \right] u(t)
\end{aligned}$$

3-19 一个 LTI 系统，初始状态不祥。当激励为 $f(t)$ 时其全响应为 $(2e^{-3t} + \sin 2t)u(t)$ ；当激励为 $2f(t)$ 时其全响应为 $(e^{-3t} + 2\sin 2t)u(t)$ 。求

- (1) 初始状态不变，当激励为 $f(t-1)$ 时的全响应，并求出零输入相应、零状态响应；
- (2) 初始状态是原来的两倍、激励为 $2f(t)$ 时系统的全响应。

解：设零输入响应为 $y_x(t)$ （对应的初始状态为 $f_x(t)$ ），零状态响应为 $y_f(t)$ 。则根据题意可得：

$$\begin{cases} f(t) + f_x(t) \rightarrow (2e^{-3t} + \sin 2t)u(t) = y_{f1}(t) + y_x(t) \\ 2f(t) + f_x(t) \rightarrow (e^{-3t} + 2\sin 2t)u(t) = y_{f2}(t) + y_x(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{后式减去前式得： } f(t) \rightarrow (-e^{-3t} + \sin 2t)u(t) = y_{f2}(t) - y_{f1}(t)$$

根据 LTI 系统的特性：当输入信号进行数乘时，其零状态响应也进行相应的数乘，可得 $y_{f2}(t) = 2y_{f1}(t)$ ，故可得该系统的零状态响应为 $y_f(t) = (-e^{-3t} + \sin 2t)u(t)$ 。

由于全响应等于零输入响应与零状态响应之和，由前式可得该系统的零输入响应为：

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

由于初始状态不变，其对应的零输入响应仍为 $y_x(t) = 3e^{-3t}u(t)$ ；输入信号为 $f(t-1)$ （相对于原输入进行了时延），根据 LTI 系统的特性，其对应的零状态响应也进行相应的时延，故 $f(t-1) \rightarrow [-e^{-3(t-1)} + \sin 2(t-1)]u(t-1)$

$$\text{系统的全响应为 } 3e^{-3t}u(t) + [-e^{-3(t-1)} + \sin 2(t-1)]u(t-1)$$

3-21 已知系统的阶跃响应是 $g(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$ ，求此系统在激励为 $f(t) = 3e^{-2t}u(t)$ 作用下系统的零状态响应。

解：由于系统的零状态响应为 $f(t) * h(t)$ 。根据阶跃响应与冲激响应的关系得系统的单位

冲激响应 $h(t) = g'(t) = [e^{-2t}u(t)]' = -2e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{-2t}\delta(t) = -2e^{-2t}u(t) + \delta(t)$ ，故系统在激

励为 $f(t) = 3e^{-2t}u(t)$ 作用下系统的零状态响应为：

$$\begin{aligned} y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = [3e^{-2t}u(t)] * [-2e^{-2t}u(t) + \delta(t)] \\ &= 3e^{-2t}u(t) - [3e^{-2t}u(t)] * [2e^{-2t}u(t)] = 3e^{-2t}u(t) - 6[e^{-2t}u(t)] * [e^{-2t}u(t)] \\ &= 3e^{-2t}u(t) - 6 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\tau}u(\tau) \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= 3e^{-2t}u(t) - 6e^{-2t} \left[\int_0^t d\tau \right] \cdot u(t) = 3e^{-2t}u(t) - 6te^{-2t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

3-22 已知微分方程 $y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t)$ 的冲激响应 $h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$ 。求系统的微分方程为 $y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{-3t}u(t)$ 时系统的零状态响应。

解： $y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (2e^{-2t}u(t) + e^{-3t}u(\tau)) \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)}u(t) d\tau$

$$= \int_0^t 2e^{-2\tau} \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau + \int_0^t 2e^{-3\tau} \cdot e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= 2e^{-2t} \int_0^t 1 d\tau + e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = 2e^{-2t} (t-0) - e^{-t} \cdot e^{-\tau} \Big|_0^t$$

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

$$y_f'(t) = [-e^{-3t} + (2t+1)e^{-2t}]u(t)$$