

1、积分 
$$\int_{-4}^{2} (6-t^2) \left[ \delta(t) + 2\delta(2t+4) \right] dt = _____8$$

知识点: ① 冲激函数的尺度变换性质

② 冲激函数的抽样性质

$$\delta(at) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t), a \neq 0 \qquad \delta(at - b) = \frac{1}{|a|}\delta(t - \frac{b}{a}), a \neq 0$$

$$\int_{-4}^{2} (6-t^{2}) \delta(t) dt + \int_{-4}^{2} (6-t^{2})_{2} \delta(2t+4)$$

$$= 6 \binom{2}{-4} \delta(t+2) dt$$

$$= 8$$



2、已知某 LTI 系统的冲激响应  $h(t) = \varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)$  ,激励  $f(t) = \varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-4)$  ,该系统

的零状态响应为\_\_\_\_ $(t-3)\varepsilon(t-3)-(t-4)\varepsilon(t-4)-(t-5)\varepsilon(t-5)+(t-6)\varepsilon(t-6)$ 

知识点: ①  $\varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 

② 卷积的时移性

若 
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f(t)$$

則  $f_1(t-t_1) * f_2(t-t_2) = f_1(t-t_1-t_2) * f_2(t)$ 

$$= f_1(t) * f_2(t-t_1-t_2)$$

$$= f(t-t_1-t_2)$$



3、已知一离散 LTI 系统的阶跃响应  $g(k) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$ ,则该系统的单位序列响应  $h(k) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)}{2}$ 

$$h(k) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)}{2}$$

知识点:对离散系统,单位序列响应与阶跃响应之间存在差分、 累和关系

$$\delta(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$\delta(k) = \frac{\sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} \delta(i)}{\sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} \delta(i)}$$

$$\delta(k) = g(k) - g(k-1)$$

$$g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} h(i)$$

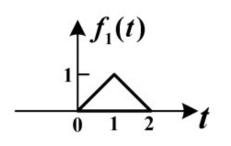
$$h(k) = g(k) - g(k-1)$$

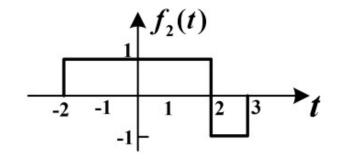
$$\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} \delta(i)$$

$$g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} h(i)$$



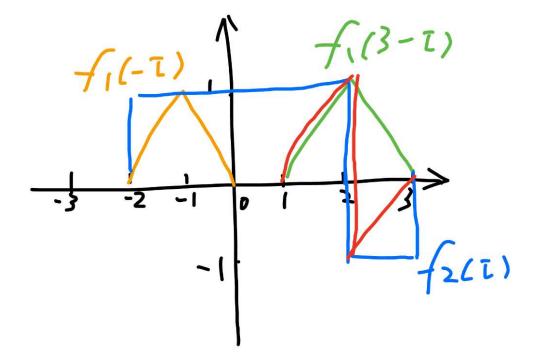
4、已知信号  $f_1(t)$ ,  $f_2(t)$  如图,  $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ , 求 y(3) = 0





知识点: 图解法求卷积积分

选择简单的信号进行反转平移,重叠的区域乘积再求积分





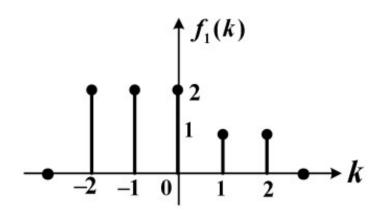
5、已知一 LTI 连续系统的单位阶跃响应  $g(t) = 3e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$  ,则该系统的单位冲激响应

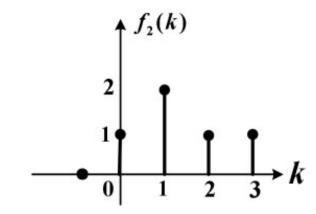
$$h(t) = \frac{-6e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) + 3\delta(t)}{-6e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) + 3\delta(t)}$$

知识点:对连续系统,单位冲激响应和阶跃响应间存在微积分关系



6、信号  $f_1(k)$  和  $f_2(k)$  的波形如下图所示,若  $f(k) = f_1(k) * f_2(k)$ ,则  $f(2) = _____7$ 





知识点: 图解法求卷积和

选择简单的信号进行反转平移,重叠的区域乘积再求和



7、已知某系统的输入为 f(t),输出 y(t) = |f(t-2)|,则该系统是否为线性系统\_\_\_

知识点:线性系统的判定: ① 可加性 ② 齐次性

8、已知一个 LTI 因果离散系统,当输入 $\varepsilon(k)$  时单位阶跃响应为g(k)。当输入为单边序列

知识点:线性系统的线性性质

响应为累和关系,激励也为累和关系

◆ 连续正弦信号  $\sin(\omega_0 t)$ 、 $\cos(\omega_0 t)$  必定是周期信号。

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

◆ 离散正弦序列  $sin(\omega_0 k)$ 、 $cos(\omega_0 k)$  不一定是周期信号。

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$
 有理数?

◆ 两个连续周期信号之和不一定是周期信号。

$$\left(rac{T_1}{T_2}$$
有理数?

◆ 两个离散周期序列之和必定是周期信号。

周期为 $N_1$ 和 $N_2$ 的最小公倍数

$$10、序列和 \sum_{i=-\infty}^{k} 3^{i} \delta(i-2) = \underline{\qquad \qquad 9\varepsilon(k-2)}$$

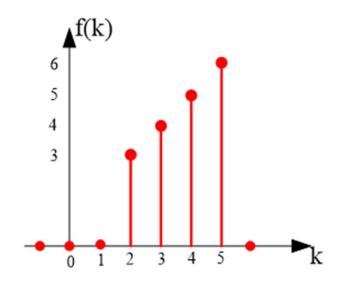
知识点:冲激函数的抽样性,冲激函数的累和=阶跃函数

## 二、画图题

1、画出  $f(k) = (k+1)[\varepsilon(5-k)-\varepsilon(1-k)]$ 的波形。

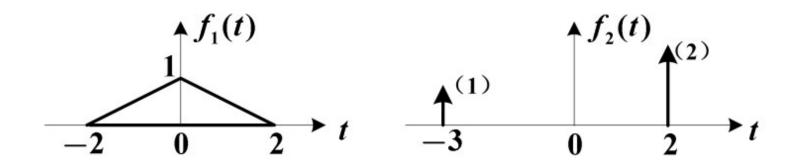
解:根据阶跃函数的定义,对k的取值范围进行分段讨论

- ① k≤1
- ② 1<k ≤5
- 3k>5





2、已知信号  $f_1(t)$  和  $f_2(t)$  的波形如下图所示,画出  $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$  的波形。



解:写出f2(t)的表达式,根据运算规则进行计算

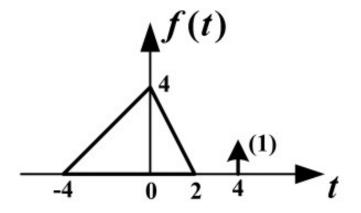
$$f(t) * \delta(t-t_0) = f(t-t_0)$$

$$f_{2}(+) = \begin{cases} (+3) + 2 \cdot (+-2) \\ f_{1}(+) + f_{2}(+) = f_{1}(+) + f_{2}(++3) \\ + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+) + f_{2}(+-2) \end{cases}$$

$$= f_{1}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+-2) = f_{2}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+-2) = f_{3}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+-2) = f_{3}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}(+3) + 2 \cdot f_{1}($$

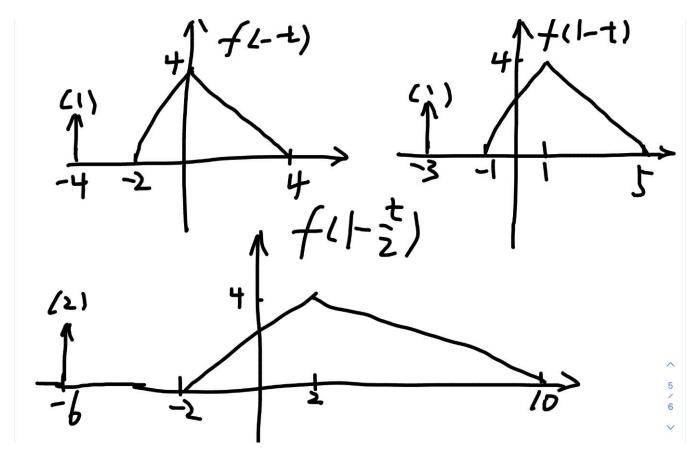


3、已知信号 f(t) 的波形如图示,画出  $f(1-\frac{t}{2})$  的波形。



知识点: ① 信号的自变量变换

②冲激函数的尺度变换性质



# The state of the s

### 三、计算题

1、某系统的输入输出关系为  $y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-(t-\tau)} f(\tau-2) d\tau$ ,求系统的单位冲激响应 h(t),并判断系统的因果性。

$$h = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-tt-t} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-tt-t} = \int_{-\infty}^{t} ((t-2)) dt$$

$$= e^{2-t} = (t-2)$$

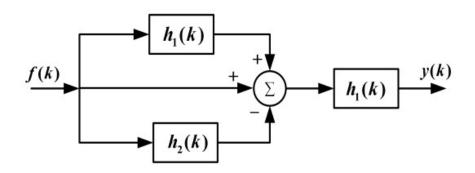
$$= e^{2-t} = (t-2)$$

激励δ(t)作用于t=0时刻,响应h(t)发生在t>2的时刻(含有ε(t-2)),因此滞后于激励,因而是因果系统



2、如图所示的复合系统由三个子系统组成,它们的单位序列响应分别为:  $h_1(k) = \varepsilon(k-1)$ ,

 $h_2(k) = \varepsilon(k-4)$ , 求复合系统的单位序列响应。



知识点: ①  $\varepsilon(k) * \varepsilon(k) = (k+1)\varepsilon(k)$ 

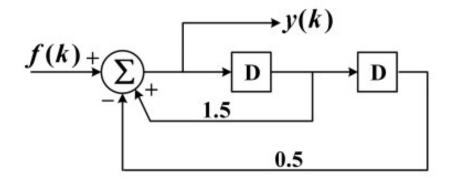
## ② 卷积的时移性

$$h(k) = [h_1(k) + \delta(k) - h_2(k)] * h_1(k) = (k-1)\varepsilon(k-2) + \varepsilon(k-1) - (k-4)\varepsilon(k-5)$$



四、(15分)已知某 LTI 离散系统的时域框图如下图所示,

- (1) 求描述该系统的差分方程; (5分)
- (2) 求该系统的单位序列响应 h(k); (5 分)
- (3) 若激励信号为  $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ , 求系统的零状态响应  $y_{zz}(k)$ 。(5分)



知识点: 延时器 
$$f(t)$$
  $y(t) = f(t-T)$ 

延时单元 
$$f(k)$$
 D  $y(k) = f(k-1)$ 



f(k) - 0.5 y(k-2) + 1.5 y(k-1) = y(k) y(k) - 1.5 y(k-1) + 0.5 y(k-2) = f(k) (2) h(k) - 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 5(k) h(-1) = h(-2) = 0 => h(0) = 1. h(0) = 1.5 (2) h(k) - 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0 (2) h(k) = 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0 (3) h(k) = 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0 (4) h(k) = 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0 (5) h(k) = 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0 (6) h(k) = 1.5 h(k-1) + 0.5 h(k-2) = 0

 $(4) h(0) = C_1 + (z = 1) \implies C_1 = 1$   $h(1) = C_1 + \frac{C_2}{z} = 1.5$   $L_2 = -1$   $h(k) = [2 - 0.5^k] & \in C_k$   $(3) \int_{z \leq k} (k) = f(k) + h(k)$   $= C(k) + [2 - 0.5^k] & \in C_k$  = 2C(k) + C(k) - C(k) + C(k)  $= 2(k+1) & \in C_k$   $= (2k+0.5^k) & \in C_k$ 



# 五、(15 分)已知某系统的数学模型为y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y(t)=f'(t)+2f(t)

- (1) 初始状态  $y(0_{-})=1$ ,  $y'(0_{-})=3$ , 试求零输入响应  $y_{zi}(t)$ ; (5分)
- (2) 求该系统的冲激响应 h(t); (5分)
- (3) 若输入信号为  $f(t) = e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$  ,求系统的零状态响应。(5 分)

$$(1) \frac{y'(t)+3y'(t)+2y'(t)=0}{\lambda^{2}+3\lambda^{2}+2=0}, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$$
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-1$ 
 $1 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0, \quad \lambda_{2}=-2, \quad \lambda_{2}=-2$ 



(1) h"(+)+3h(+)+2h(+)= S(+)+28(+)

S(+) S(+) E(+),78 S(+) (h(+)= P(+) (h(+)= OLS(+)+P2(+) (h(+)= OLS(+)+b6(+)+P3(+)  $\Rightarrow \alpha=1, b=-1$ 对式的图在印刷的特别  $\Rightarrow$  h(0+)=1, h(0+)=-1\$\frac{2}{2} + (4e^{-t}, \frac{1}{2}) = 0 (h(0+)= C3+ (4=1 => C3=0 h(0+)=-2(3-(4=-1) => C4=1 L(4) = C = (MH) + 78 SHI) (3)  $y_{25}(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ = (e)  $\xi(t) = f(t) + h(t) = e^{-3t} \xi(t) + e^{-t} \xi(t)$ 

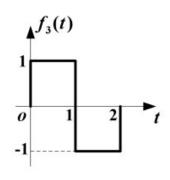


#### 六、(15分)某LTI系统具有一定的起始状态(又称0-初始状态),

已知当激励  $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t)$  时系统的全响应为:  $y_1(t) = (3e^{-t} + 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ ;

当激励  $f_2(t) = 2\varepsilon(t)$  时系统的全响应为:  $y_2(t) = (5e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ ;

- (1) 求该系统的零输入响应; (5分)
- (2) 求当输入  $f_1(t)$  时的零状态响应; (5 分)
- (3) 当激励  $f_3(t)$  波形如下图所示,求此时系统的全响应  $y_3(t)$  。(5 分)



(1) 
$$y(t) = y_{2i}(t) + y_{2s}(t)$$
  
 $y_1(t) = y_{2i}(t) + y_{2s}(t)$   
 $y_2(t) = y_{2i}(t) + 2y_{2s}(t)$   
 $=> y_{2i}(t) = (e^{-t} + 11e^{-2t}) \in (e^{-t}) = (e^{-t} + 11e^{-2t}) = (e^{-t} + 11e^{-2t}) \in (e^{-t}) = (e^{-t} + 11e^{-2t}) \in (e^{-t})$