

2-4 已知连续系统的输入输出算子方程及  $0_-$  初始条件为:

$$\textcircled{1} y(t) = \frac{2p+4}{(p+1)(p+3)} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = 2, \quad y'(0_-) = 1;$$

$$(2) y(t) = \frac{-(2p+1)}{p(p^2+4p+8)} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = 0, \quad y'(0_-) = 1, \quad y''(0_-) = 0;$$

$$\underline{(3)} y(t) = \frac{3p+1}{p(p+2)^2} f(t), \quad y(0_-) = y'(0_-) = 0, \quad y''(0_-) = 4.$$

试求系统的零输入响应  $y_x(t)(t/0)$ 。

解: (1)  $p_1 = -1, p_2 = -3, y(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-3t},$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 1 = -A_1 - 3A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 3.5 \\ A_2 = -1.5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 3.5e^{-t} - 1.5e^{-3t}, \quad t/0;$$

(2)  $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2 \pm j2, y(t) = A_1 + A_2 e^{-2t} \cos(2t + A_3),$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = A_1 + A_2 \cos A_3 \\ 1 = -2A_2(\cos A_3 + \sin A_3) \\ 0 = 4A_2 \sin A_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 0 \\ A_2 = 0.5 \\ A_3 = -90^\circ \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 0.5e^{-2t} \sin 2t, \quad t/0.$$

(3)  $p_1 = 0, p_{2,3} = -2, y(t) = A_1 + (A_2 t + A_3)e^{-2t},$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = A_1 + A_3 \\ 0 = A_2 - 2A_3 \\ 4 = -4A_2 + 4A_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 1 \\ A_2 = -2 \\ A_3 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y(t) = 1 - (2t + 1)e^{-2t}, \quad t/0.$$

2-7 已知三个连续系统的传输算子  $H(p)$  分别为:

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{2p+4}{(p+1)(p+3)}; \quad (2) \frac{-(2p+1)}{p(p^2+4p+8)}; \quad (3) \frac{3p+1}{p(p+2)^2}.$$

试求各系统的单位冲激响应  $h(t)$ 。

解: (1)  $H(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} + \frac{1}{p+3} \Rightarrow h(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t);$

$$(2) H(p) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{Ap+B}{p^2+4p+8} = \frac{(A-\frac{1}{8})p^2 + (B-\frac{1}{2})p - 1}{p(p^2+4p+8)} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{8}, B = -1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow H(p) = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{\frac{1}{8}(p+2) - 0.875 \times 2}{(p+2)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = (-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}e^{-2t} \cos 2t - 0.875e^{-2t} \sin 2t)\varepsilon(t);$$

$$(3) H(p) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2.5}{(p+2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{p+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{5}{2}te^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t).$$

2-12 求下列各组信号的卷积积分。

- (1)  $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t-1);$       (2)  $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t);$   
 (3)  $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t);$       (4)  $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \sin t\varepsilon(t);$   
 (5)  $f_1(t) = \sin \pi t[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)], f_2(t) = \delta(t-1) + \delta(t+2);$   
 (6)  $f_1(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT), f_2(t) = \sin \frac{\pi}{T} t \varepsilon(t).$

解: (1)  $y(t) = (t-1)\varepsilon(t-1);$

$$(2) y(t) = \left(\int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau\right) \varepsilon(t) = (1 - e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t);$$

$$\underline{(3)} y(t) = \frac{1}{2-1} (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t);$$

2-17 已知某系统的微分方程为  $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2 = f'(t) + 3f(t)$ ，0-初始条件  $y(0_-) = 1$ ,  $y'(0_-) = 2$ ，试求：

- (1) 系统的零输入响应  $y_x(t)$ ;
- (2) 激励  $f(t)5^{TM}(t)$  时，系统的零状态响应  $y_f(t)$  和全响应  $y(t)$ ;
- (3) 激励  $f(t)5e^{23t} TM(t)$  时，系统的零状态响应  $y_f(t)$  和全响应  $y(t)$ 。

解：(1) 算子方程为：  $(p+1)(p+2)y(t) = (p+3)f(t)$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = A_1 + A_2 \\ 2 = -A_1 - 2A_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1 = 4 \\ A_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_x(t) = 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}, t/0_-;$$

$$(2) H(p) = \frac{p+3}{p^2+3p+2} = \frac{2}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_f(t) = h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$(3) y_f(t) = h(t) * e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

3-10 试求下列信号的频谱函数。

$$(1) f_1(t) = \varepsilon(-t); \quad (2) f_2(t) = e^t \varepsilon(-t); \quad \underline{(3)} f_3(t) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(-t);$$

$$\underline{(4)} f_4(t) = e^{j2t} \varepsilon(t); \quad (5) f_5(t) = \varepsilon(t-3); \quad \cancel{(6)} f_6(t) = e^{-|t|} \cos t.$$

**解:** (1)  $F_1(j\omega) = \pi\delta(-\omega) - \frac{1}{j\omega} = \pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{1}{j\omega};$

$$(2) \because f(t) = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}, \quad \therefore F_2(j\omega) = F(-j\omega) = \frac{1}{1-j\omega};$$

$$\underline{(3)} F_3(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{j\omega} \right) = j\frac{1}{\omega}; \quad \underline{(4)} F_4(j\omega) = \pi\delta(\omega-2) + \frac{1}{j(\omega-2)};$$

$$(5) F_5(j\omega) = [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}] e^{-j3\omega} = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega} e^{-j3\omega};$$

$$(6) \because e^{-|t|} \leftrightarrow \frac{2 \times 1}{1^2 + \omega^2}, \quad f(t) \cdot \cos \Omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega + \Omega)] + \frac{1}{2} F[j(\omega - \Omega)]$$

$$\therefore F_6(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1 + (\omega + 1)^2} + \frac{1}{1 + (\omega - 1)^2} = \frac{2(\omega^2 + 2)}{\omega^4 + 4}.$$

3-12 已知信号  $f(t)$  的频谱函数  $F(j\omega)$  如下, 求信号  $f(t)$  的表达式。

(1)  $F(j\omega) = \delta(\omega - \omega_0);$

(2)  $F(j\omega) = \delta(\omega + \omega_0) - \delta(\omega - \omega_0);$

(3)  $F(j\omega) = \varepsilon(\omega + \omega_0) - \varepsilon(\omega - \omega_0);$       (4)  $F(j\omega) = \begin{cases} \frac{\omega_0}{\pi}, & |\omega| \leq \omega_0; \\ 0, & |\omega| > \omega_0. \end{cases}$

解: (1)  $\because \delta(t) \longleftrightarrow 1, \quad \therefore 1 \longleftrightarrow 2\pi\delta(-\omega) = 2\pi\delta(\omega),$

(2)  $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{j\pi} \sin \omega_0 t;$

(3)  $\frac{1}{2\pi} [\pi\delta(t) + \frac{1}{jt}] \longleftrightarrow \varepsilon(-\omega) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{j2\pi t} \longleftrightarrow \varepsilon(\omega)$

$\Rightarrow f(t) = [\frac{\delta(t)}{2} - \frac{1}{j2\pi t}] (e^{-j\omega_0 t} - e^{j\omega_0 t}) = \frac{1}{\pi t} \sin \omega_0 t = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t);$

方法二:  $\because G_{2\omega_0}(t) \longleftrightarrow 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega 2\omega_0}{2}) = 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\omega \omega_0)$

$\therefore 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(t \omega_0) \longleftrightarrow 2\pi G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) = F(j\omega);$

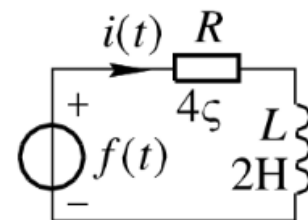
(4)  $F(j\omega) = \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} G_{2\omega_0}(\omega) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \cdot 2\omega_0 \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) = (\frac{\omega_0}{\pi})^2 \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t).$

**3-26** 图示电路,  $f(t)=10e^{-t}\epsilon(t)+2\epsilon(t)$ 。求关于  $i(t)$  的单位冲激响应  $h(t)$  和零状态响应  $i(t)$ 。

**解:**  $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{R+j\omega L} = \frac{1}{4+j2\omega} = \frac{1/2}{j\omega+2} \Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\epsilon(t)$

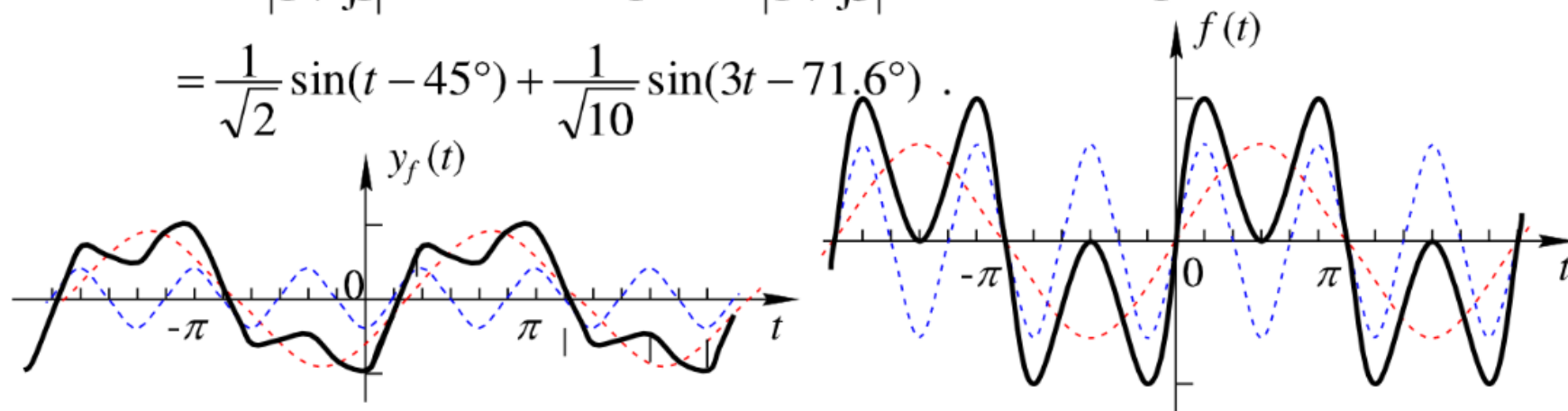
$$I(j\omega) = \frac{1/2}{j\omega+2} \left[ \frac{10}{j\omega+1} + \frac{2}{j\omega} + 2\pi\delta(\omega) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1/2}{j\omega} + \frac{1}{2}\delta(\omega) + \frac{5}{j\omega+1} - \frac{11/2}{j\omega+2} \Rightarrow i(t) = \left( \frac{1}{2} + 5e^{-t} - \frac{11}{2}e^{-2t} \right)\epsilon(t)$$



**3-28** 设  $H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{1+j\omega}$ ,  $f(t) = \sin t + \sin 3t$ , 求  $y_f(t)$ , 并绘  $f(t)$  与  $y_f(t)$  的波形。

**解:** 
$$y_f(t) = 1 \times \left| \frac{1}{1+j1} \right| \sin\left(t - \arctan \frac{1}{1}\right) + 1 \times \left| \frac{1}{1+j3} \right| \sin\left(3t - \arctan \frac{3}{1}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin(t - 45^\circ) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \sin(3t - 71.6^\circ).$$





**3-29** 已知系统的频域系统函数为  $H(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{-\omega^2 + j5\omega + 6}$ ，系统的初始状态为  $y(0_-)=2$ ， $y'(0_-)=1$ ，激励  $f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$ 。求全响应  $y(t)$ 。

**解：**  $Y_f(j\omega) = \frac{j\omega}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+3)} \left( \frac{1}{j\omega+1} \right) = \frac{-0.5}{j\omega+1} + \frac{2}{j\omega+2} - \frac{1.5}{j\omega+3}$

$$y_f(t) = (2e^{-2t} - 0.5e^{-t} - 1.5e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3 \Rightarrow y_x(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 1 = -2C_1 - 3C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 7 \\ C_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_x(t) = 7e^{-2t} - 5e^{-3t}, t/0$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = 9e^{-2t} - 6.5e^{-3t} - 0.5e^{-t}, t/0$$

**4-3.** 利用拉变的基本性质，求下列函数的拉氏变换。

$$(1) t^2 + 2t \quad (2) \sin(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad (3) 1 + (t-2)e^{-t} \quad (4) t^2 e^{-at}$$

$$(5) e^{-t} [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] \quad (6) 5e^{-2t} \cos(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{4}) \quad (7) e^{-2t} + e^{-(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1) + \delta(t-2)$$

$$(8) \frac{d}{dt} [\sin 2t \varepsilon(t)] \quad (9) \varepsilon(2t-2) \quad (10) \delta(\frac{1}{2}t-1)$$

解： (1)  $F(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2}$  (2)  $f(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\sin \omega t + \cos \omega t)$ ,  $F(s) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\omega + s)}{2(s^2 + \omega^2)}$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{2}{s+1} \quad (4) F(s) = \frac{2}{(s+a)^3} \quad (5) F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{e^{-2(s+1)}}{s+1}$$

$$(6) F(s) = \frac{2.5\sqrt{2}(s+2-\omega)}{(s+2)^2 + \omega^2} \quad (7) F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s+1} + e^{-2s}$$

$$(8) F(s) = s \frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2} - 0 = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 4} \quad (9) \varepsilon(t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-s}}{s} \quad (10) 2\delta(t-2) \leftrightarrow 2e^{-2s}.$$

4-7. 求下列函数的拉氏反变换。

$$\textcircled{(1)} \frac{s-1}{s^2+2s+2} ; \quad \textcircled{(2)} \frac{s^2+1}{s^2+2s+2} ; \quad \textcircled{(3)} \frac{s^2+2}{(s+2)(s^2+1)} ;$$

$$\textcircled{(4)} \frac{s^2+4s+1}{s(s+1)^2} ; \quad (5) \frac{1}{s^2(s+2)} ; \quad (6) \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} .$$

解: (1)  $F(s) = \frac{s+1-2 \times 1}{(s+1)^2+1^2}$  ,  $f(t) = e^{-t}(\cos t - 2\sin t) = 2.236e^{-t} \cos(t+63.4^\circ)$ ;

$$(2) F(s) = 1 - \frac{2(s+1)-1}{(s+1)^2+1^2} ,$$

$$f(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t}(2\cos t - \sin t) = \delta(t) + 2.236e^{-t} \cos(t-153.4^\circ);$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{6/5}{s+2} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{s-2}{s^2+1} , \quad f(t) = 1.2e^{-2t} + 0.447 \cos(t-116.6^\circ); \quad (-0.2 - j0.4)$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2} , \quad f(t) = 1 + 2te^{-t};$$

$$(5) F(s) = \frac{0.25}{s+2} + \frac{0.5}{s^2} - \frac{0.25}{s} , \quad f(t) = 0.25e^{-2t} + 0.5t - 0.25;$$

$$(6) F(s) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) , \quad f(t) = 0.5t \sin t . \quad (\text{频域微分性质})$$

**4-13.** 已知连续系统的微分方程为:  $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = 8f'(t) + 2f(t)$ , 求在下列输入时的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应:

- (1) 已知  $f(t) = 5t^2 \varepsilon(t)$ ,  $y(0_-) = 1$ ,  $y'(0_-) = 2$ ;
- (2) 已知  $f(t) = 5e^{2t} \varepsilon(t)$ ,  $y(0_-) = 0$ ,  $y'(0_-) = 1$ ;
- (3) 已知  $f(t) = 5t^2 \varepsilon(t-1)$ ,  $y(0_-) = 1$ ,  $y'(0_-) = 2$ 。

**解:** 
$$Y(s) = \frac{(s+2)y(0_-) + y'(0_-)}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{(8s+2)F(s)}{(s+1)^2} = Y_x(s) + Y_f(s)$$

$$(1) Y_x(s) = \frac{(s+2) + 2}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{3}{(s+1)^2} \Rightarrow y_x(t) = (1+3t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0;$$

$$Y_f(s) = \frac{(8s+2)}{s(s+1)^2} = \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{6}{(s+1)^2} \Rightarrow y_f(t) = (2 - 2e^{-t} + 6te^{-t})\varepsilon(t);$$

$$y(t) = (1+3t)e^{-t} + 2 - 2e^{-t} + 6te^{-t} = 3 - 2e^{-t} + 9te^{-t}, t \geq 0;$$

$$(2) Y_x(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \Rightarrow y_x(t) = te^{-t}, t \geq 0;$$

$$Y_f(s) = \frac{(8s+2)}{(s+2)(s+1)^2} = \frac{-14}{s+2} + \frac{14}{s+1} - \frac{6}{(s+1)^2} \Rightarrow y_f(t) = [(14-6t)e^{-t} - 14e^{-2t}]\varepsilon(t);$$

$$y(t) = (14-5t)e^{-t} - 14e^{-2t}, t \geq 0;$$

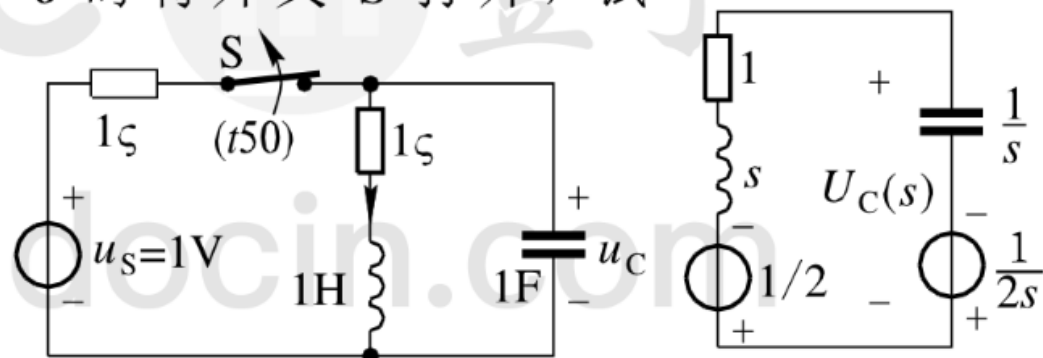
$$(3) Y_x(s) = \frac{(s+2)-1}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s+1} \Rightarrow y_x(t) = e^{-t}, t \geq 0;$$

$$Y_f(s) = \frac{(8s+2)}{s(s+1)^2} e^{-s} = \left[ \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{6}{(s+1)^2} \right] e^{-s} \Rightarrow y_f(t) = [2 + (6t-8)e^{-(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1);$$

$$y(t) = e^{-t} + [2 + (6t-8)e^{-(t-1)}]\varepsilon(t-1), t \geq 0.$$

**4-15.** 图示电路原已达稳态，在  $t=0$  时将开关  $S$  打开，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $u_C(t)$ 。

**解：**  $u_C(0_-) = 0.5\text{V}$ ,  $i_L(0_-) = 0.5\text{A}$ ,  
运算电路如右图。



$$U_C(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2} / (1+s)\right)}{\frac{1}{s+1} + s} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}s}{s^2 + s + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(s + \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{(s + \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2}$$

$$u_C(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t \right)$$

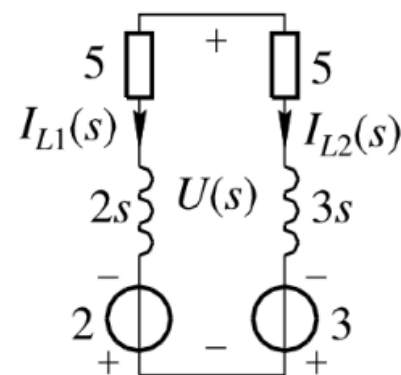
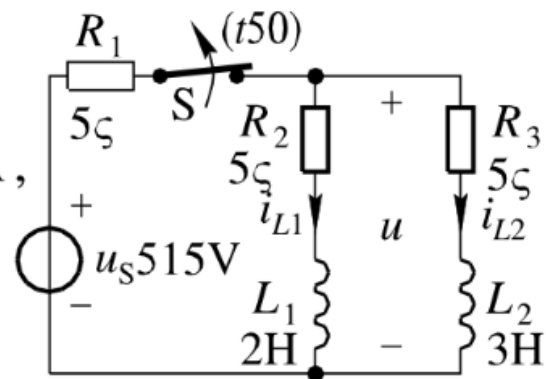
$$= 0.577e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t + 30^\circ\right) \text{ V}, t \geq 0 \quad (\text{注意到: } \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} = 0.577 \angle 30^\circ)$$

**4-16.** 图示电路原已达稳态，在  $t=0$  时将开关  $S$  闭合，试求  $t \geq 0$  时的  $i_{L1}(t)$

和  $u(t)$ 。

**解：**  $i_{L1}(0_-) = i_{L2}(0_-) = \frac{0.5 \times 15}{7.5} = 1\text{A},$

运算电路如右图。



$$I_{L1}(s) = \frac{2-3}{10+5s} = -\frac{0.2}{s+2} \Rightarrow i_{L1}(t) = -0.2e^{-2t}\text{A};$$

$$U(s) = \frac{-(5+2s) \times 0.2}{s+2} - 2 = -2.4 - \frac{0.2}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(t) = -2.4\delta(t) - 0.2e^{-2t}\text{V}, t \geq 0.$$

例 5-7 若描述某离散时间系统的差分方程为

$$y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = 2^k \varepsilon(k)$$

初始值  $y(0)=0, y(1)=2$ 。试求系统的全响应  $y(k)$ 。

解 (1) 求齐次差分方程通解  $y_0(k)$ 。因差分方程的特征方程为

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

其特征根  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$ , 故齐次方程的通解为

$$y_0(k) = C_1(-1)^k + C_2(-2)^k$$

(2) 求非齐次差分方程的特解  $y_d(k)$ 。因激励  $f(k) = 2^k$ , 由表 5-1 可知

$$y_d(k) = A2^k$$

将它代入原方程得

$$A2^k + 3A2^{k-1} + 2A2^{k-2} = 2^k$$

消去  $2^k$  得

$$A + \frac{3}{2}A + \frac{A}{2} = 1$$

可得  $A = \frac{1}{3}$ , 故

$$y_d(k) = \frac{1}{3}(2)^k, \quad k \geqslant 0$$

(3) 求非齐次差分方程在给定初始值下的完全解。因

$$y(k) = y_0(k) + y_d(k) = C_1(-1)^k + C_2(-2)^k + \frac{1}{3}(2)^k$$

由

$$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 + \frac{1}{3} = 0$$

$$y(1) = -C_1 - 2C_2 + \frac{2}{3} = 2$$

解得  $C_1 = \frac{2}{3}, C_2 = -1$ , 所以所求全响应为

$$y(k) = \frac{2}{3}(-1)^k - (-2)^k + \frac{1}{3}(2)^k, \quad k \geqslant 0$$

此例中, 初始值是  $k=0$  和 1 的  $y(k)$  值, 也就是外施激励作用以后的响应值, 即全响应中的值, 注意与零输入时的初始条件区别。