Chapter 2 CONTINUOUS-TIME LTI SYSTEM

- 2.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.1 THE DIFFERENTAL EQUATION
- 2.2 THE CONVOLUTION INTEGRAL
- 2.3 PROPERTIES OF LTI SYSTEM

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 THE DIFFERENTAL EQUATION
- 2.2 THE CONVOLUTION INTEGRAL
- 2.3 PROPERTIES OF LTI SYSTEM

本课程研究在时域、频域及复频域中 LTI系统的描述和求解!

本章内容:

- 一、用微分方程描述并求解LTI系统
- 二、用 h(t) 描述LTI系统,并用卷积积分求解

注: h(t)是信号 $\delta(t)$ 经过LTI系统的输出,称为系统的冲激响应

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Linear Constant-Coefficient Differential Equations(线性常系数 微分方程)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k \frac{\partial^k y(t)}{\partial t^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k \frac{\partial^k x(t)}{\partial t^k}$$

- 微分方程描述了系统的输入与输出之间的隐式(implicit expression)
- 微分方程的求解则是寻找输入与输出之间的显式(explicit expression)

注:要求解微分方程或要用微分方程完全表征一个系统, 还需要给 定一些附加条件!

微分方程的解:

- 齐次解+特解/自由响应+强迫响应
- 零输入响应+零状态响应
- 暂停响应+稳态响应

1、齐次解+特解/自由响应+强迫响应

①齐次解(homogeneous solution) $y_h(t)$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{N} a_k \frac{\partial^k y(t)}{\partial t^k} = 0$$

解特征方程
$$a_N \alpha^N + a_{N-1} \alpha^{N-1} + \cdots + a_1 \alpha = 0$$

得特征根
$$lpha_1$$
、 $lpha_2$ 、。。。。 $lpha_N$

a. 特征根为单根

$$y_h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} A_i e^{\alpha_i t}$$

b.特征根有重根

设
$$\alpha_1$$
为其 k 重根,即: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \alpha_k$
其 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \cdots = \alpha_k$

$$y_h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k A_i t^{k-i} e^{\alpha_i t} + \sum_{j=k+1}^N A_j e^{\alpha_j t}$$

注: 待定系数 A_i 、 A_i 在完全解求得后由初始状态 $\{y^{(k)}(0_+)\}$ 决定

附:关于边界条件

设外加激励x(t)在t=0时刻加入

(1) 系统在激励加入前的瞬时状态为"起始状态"或"0_状态"

$$\{y^{(k)}(0_{-})\} = \{y^{(0_{-})}, y^{(1)}(0_{-}), y^{(2)}(0_{-})...y^{(N-1)}(0_{-})\}\$$

 $k = 0, 1...N-1$

(2) 系统在激励加入后的瞬时状态为"初始状态"或"0+状态"

$$\{y^{(k)}(0_+)\} = \{y_-(0_+), y_-^{(1)}(0_+), y_-^{(2)}(0_+)...y_-^{(N-1)}(0_+)\}$$
$$k = 0, 1...N - 1$$

注:

- 一般情况下已知的是{0-}状态
- 在激励加入后,受激励的影响,**0+**状态与**0**-状态有可能相同,也可能 发生跳变
- 对于连续时间系统中如何求解{0-}到{0+}状态的跳变,见相关的参考书

② 特解(particular solution) $y_p(t)$

将激励**x(t)**代入方程右边,并化简。观察化简后的形式,选择相应的特解函数式代入原方程,求其待定系数。

化简式	特解函数式
t^p	$B_1 t^p + B_2 t^{p-1} + \dots + B_p t + B_{p+1}$
$e^{\alpha t}$	$Be^{\alpha t}(\alpha$ 不是特征根) $B_0 t e^{\alpha t} + B_1 e^{\alpha t}(\alpha$ 是特征单根) $B_0 t^k e^{\alpha t} + B_1 t^{k-1} e^{\alpha t} + \dots + B_k e^{\alpha t}(\alpha$ 是k重特征根)
$\cos \beta t / \sin \beta t$	$B_1 \cos \beta t + B_2 \sin \beta t$

- ③ 完全解(complete solution) $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$
- ④ 齐次解也称为自由响应(natural response)——由系统的自身特性决定特解也称为强迫响应(forced response)——由外加激励决定完全响应=自由响应+强迫响应

Example:
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$$

 $x(t) = e^{-t}u(t), \quad y(0_{+}) = y(0_{-})=2$

Solution:

$$\therefore \alpha + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha = -2$$

$$\therefore y_h(t) = Ae^{-2t}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = e^{-t}, \quad t > 0$$

$$\therefore y_{n}(t) = Be^{-t} \rightarrow y_{n}(t) = -Be^{-t}$$

代入原方程得

$$-Be^{-t} + 2Be^{-t} = e^{-t} \to B = 1$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = Ae^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

$$X y(0_+) = 2 \to A + 1 = 2 \to A = 1$$

$$\therefore y(t) = e^{-2t} + e^{-t}, t > 0$$

2、零输入响应+零状态响应

- ①零输入响应(zero-input response) $y_{zi}(t)$
 - ——由系统起始状态引起的响应
 - ——解的形式为齐次解

例:特征根为单根

$$y_{zi}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{zik} e^{\alpha_k(t)}$$

注: 待定系数 A_{7k} 可直接由起始状态 $\{y^{(k)}(0_{-})\}$ 确定

- ②零状态响应(zero-states response) $y_{zs}(t)$
 - ——由系统的外加激励引起的响应
 - ——解的形式为齐次解+特解

例:特征根为单根

$$y_{zs}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N} A_{zsk} e^{\alpha_k t} + y_p(t)$$

注: 待定系数 A_{zsk} 由跳变状态 $\{y^{(k)}(0_+)-y^{(k)}(0_-)\}$ 确定

③完全响应

例:特征根为单根

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{k} A_{zik} e^{\alpha_k t} + \sum_{k} A_{zsk} e^{\alpha_k t} + y_p(t)$$
零输入
$$= \sum_{k} A_k e^{\alpha_k t} + y_p(t)$$
_{自由}

即: 自由响应=零输入+部分零状态



自由响应的待定系数要在完全解求得后由0+状态决定?

Example:
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$$

$$x(t) = e^{-t}u(t), \quad y(0_{+}) = y(0_{-}) = 2$$

Solution:

$$a+2=0 \rightarrow a=-2$$

$$\therefore y_{i}(t) = A_{i}e^{-2t}$$

$$y(0_{-}) = 2 \rightarrow A_{zi} = 2$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = A_{zs}e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

$$y_{zs}(0_+) = y(0_+) - y(0_-) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow A_{zs} = -1$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$$

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

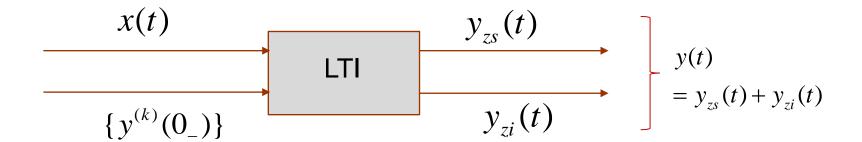


Exercise:

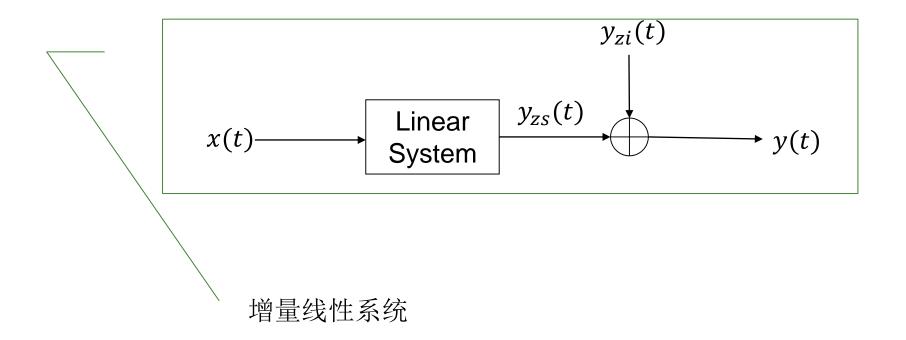
已知:描述LTI系统的微分方程如下

求:系统的完全响应,并指出零输入响应、零状态响应以及自由响应和强迫响应

提示: 系统的特征根为-1,-2, 而外加激励为 $x(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$



注: 起始状态不为零时,系统的完全响应y(t)与外加激励x(t)之间不呈线性关系!



④ 零输入线性和零状态线性

系统的零状态响应对各激励信号呈线性——零状态线性

系统的零输入响应对各起始状态呈线性——零输入线性

Example:
$$\frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 2y(t) = x(t)$$

(1)
$$y(0_{-}) = 2$$
 $x(t) = e^{-t}$
 $y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t}$ $y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$ $y(t) = e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$

(2)
$$y(0_{-}) = 2$$
 $\underline{x(t) = 3e^{-t}}$
 $y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t}$ $\underline{y_{zs}(t) = 3(-e^{-2t} + e^{-t})}$ $y(t) = -e^{-2t} + 3e^{-t}$

(3)
$$y(0_{-}) = 6$$
 $x(t) = e^{-t}$
 $y_{zi}(t) = 3 \times 2e^{-2t}$ $y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$ $y(t) = 5e^{-2t} + e^{-t}$

Example:

LTI系统,外加激励为x(t),且t < 0时x(t) = 0。在相同的系统起始条件下,激励为x(t)时,系统全响应为 $y_1(t) = 2e^{-t} + \cos 2t$,t > 0;激励为2x(t)时,系统全响应为 $y_2(t) = e^{-t} + 2\cos 2t$,t > 0。求在相同起始条件下,激励为4x(t)时系统的完全响应y(t)

Souliton:

$$\begin{cases} y_1(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 2e^{-t} + \cos 2t \\ y_2(t) = y_{zi}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t) = e^{-t} + 2\cos 2t \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-t} + \cos 2t$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = 3e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-t} + 4\cos 2t$$

3、暂态响应+稳态响应

 $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时,响应中趋于0的部分——暂态响应

 $t \to \infty$ 时,响应中仍存在下的部分——稳态响应

例:
$$y(t) = \underbrace{-e^{-t}}_{\text{暂态}} + \underbrace{4\cos 2t}_{\text{稳态}}$$



零输入响应的求解

—经典法:求齐次解

零状态响应的求解

-经典法:求齐次解和特解

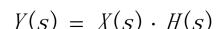
-时域卷积法

例:
$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

——变换域乘法

例:
$$Y(j\omega) = X(j\omega) \cdot H(j\omega)$$
 $Y(s) = X(s) \cdot H(s)$

零状态响应 对外加激励 呈线性!

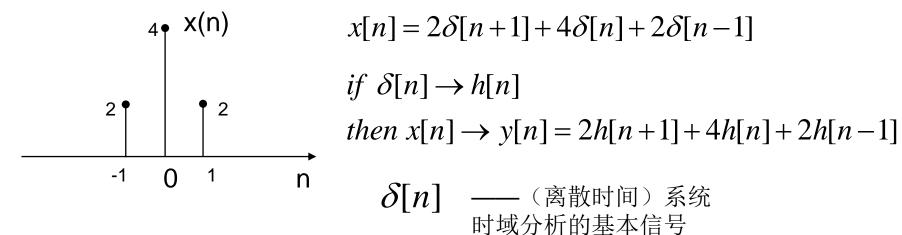


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根据LTI系统的叠加性质,将输入信号表示成一组基本信号的线性组合,则输出等于这组基本信号输出的线性组合!

Example:



$\delta(t)$ 一 (连续时间) 系统 时域分析的基本信号

基本信号应满足:

- ① 能构成相当广泛的一类有用信号 /相当广泛的一类有用信号可用 该基本信号的"线性组合"表示
- ② LTI系统对该基本信号的响应应十分简单,且系统对任意输入 信号的响应可用该基本信号的响应很方便的表示

一、The Convolution Integral Representation of LTI System (连续时间LTI系统的卷积积分表示)

设
$$\delta_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} 1/\Delta & 0 \le t \le \Delta \\ 0 &$$
其余 $t \end{cases}$
$$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k\Delta)\delta_{\Delta}(t-k\Delta)\Delta$$

则
$$x(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \hat{x}(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum x(k\Delta) \delta_{\Delta}(t - k\Delta) \Delta$$

$$x(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

权值 $x(\tau) d\tau$ 基本信号 $\delta(t - \tau)$

注: $\mathbf{x}(\mathbf{t})$ 可表示成基本信号 $\delta(t)$ 的加权求和

设
$$\delta(t) \rightarrow h(t)$$
 ——单位冲激响应(unit impulse responss)

根据时不变性 $\delta(t-\tau) \rightarrow h(t-\tau)$

根据线性
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$
 (Convolution Integral)

卷积积分

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = x(t) * h(t)$$

注:利用基本信号的输出h(t)求任意信号X(t)的输出

✓ LTI系统的输出等于输入与系统单位冲激响应的卷积

注: 卷积积分求解的是系统的零状态响应!

二、卷积积分的计算

$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) \cdot x_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_2(\tau) \cdot x_1(t - \tau) d\tau$$

图解法!

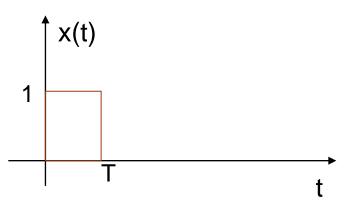
- 1) 将t变为 τ 一 τ 为自变量,t为参变量
- 2) 反折、平移一平移量为t, t表示任意时刻
- 3) 相乘求积分—确定积分的上、下限

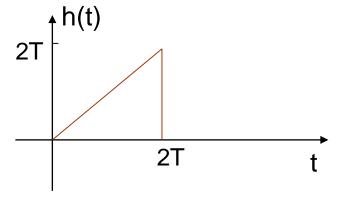
Example:

Let
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < T \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

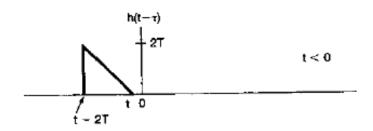
$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 < t < 2T \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

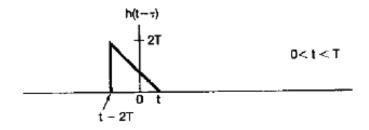
Determine: y(t) = x(t) * h(t)



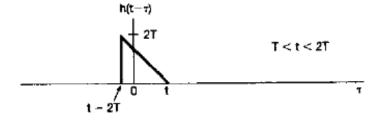


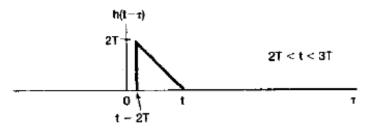






图片来源 《信号与系统》刘树棠





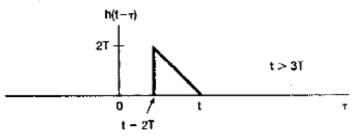


图 2.19 例 2.7 中信号 $x(\tau)$ 和不同 t 值时的 $h(t-\tau)$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int x(\tau)h(t - \tau)d\tau$$

$$(1) t < 0$$
$$y(t) = 0$$

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

$$(3) \begin{cases} t > T \\ t - 2T < 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow T < t < 2T$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^T 1 \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau = tT - \frac{T^2}{2}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} t - 2T > 0 \\ t - 2T < T \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2T < t < 3T$$

$$y(t) = \int_{t-2T}^{T} 1 \cdot (t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2} + tT + \frac{3T^2}{2}$$

$$(5)t - 2T > T \Rightarrow t > 3T$$

$$y(t) = 0$$

Exercise: 用 $y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int h(\tau)x(t-\tau)d\tau$ 重做此题



三、卷积积分的性质

- 1.代数性质
 - 交换律

$$x_1(t) * x_2(t) = x_2(t) * x_1(t)$$

• 分配律

$$x_1(t) * [x_2(t) + x_3(t)] = x_1(t) * x_2(t) + x_1(t) * x_3(t)$$

• 结合律

$$[x_1(t) * x_2(t)] * x_3(t) = x_1(t) * [x_2(t) * x_3(t)]$$

2. 尺度变换性质

$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$|a|y(\frac{t}{a}) = x_1(\frac{t}{a}) * x_2(\frac{t}{a})$$

Proof:
$$x_{1}(\frac{t}{a}) * x_{2}(\frac{t}{a}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{1}(\frac{\tau}{a}) \cdot x_{2}(\frac{t-\tau}{a})d\tau$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\tau}{a} = \tau' = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_{1}(\tau') \cdot x_{2}(\frac{t}{a} - \tau') |a| d\tau'$$

$$= |a| y(\frac{t}{a})$$

3. 平移性质

$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$y(t-t_1-t_2) = x_1(t-t_1) * x_2(t-t_2)$$
$$= x_1(t-t_2) * x_2(t-t_1)$$

Proof:
$$x_1(t - t_1) * x_2(t - t_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau - t_1) \cdot x_2(t - \tau - t_2) d\tau$$

$$\frac{\Rightarrow \tau - t_1 = \tau'}{=} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau') \cdot x_2[t - (t_1 + \tau') - t_2] d\tau'$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(\tau') \cdot x_2[t - t_1 - t_2 - \tau'] d\tau'$$

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

4. 微积分性质

若
$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$
 则

$$y^{(i)}(t) = x_1^{(j)}(t) * x_2^{(i-j)}(t)$$

其中, i、j取正整数时表示微分的阶次, 取负整数时表示(重)积分的阶次。

$$y(t) = \frac{d}{dt} x_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t x_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}y(t) = x_1(t) * \frac{d}{dt}x_2(t)$$

利用微积分性质求解卷积积分!

——常借助冲击函数的卷积性质!

$$x(t) * \delta(t) = x(t)$$

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

$$x(t) * \delta'(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} * \delta(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$

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

注:以上表示信号x(t)经过恒等系统、延迟系统以及微分器和积分器的输出!

Example:
$$y(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$x_1(t) = 2[u(t-1) - u(t-3)]$$

$$x_2(t) = [u(t) - 2u(t-1) + u(t-2)]$$

Solution1:

$$y(t) = \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} * \int_{-\infty}^t x_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= [2\delta(t-1) - 2\delta(t-3)] * [tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2)]$$

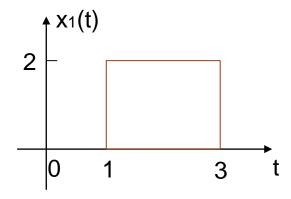
$$= 2(t-1)u(t-1) - 4(t-2)u(t-2) + 4(t-4)u(t-4) - 2(t-5)u(t-5)$$

注:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} u(\tau) d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} d\tau = t u(t)$$

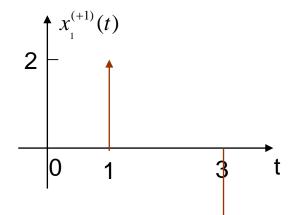


Solution2:

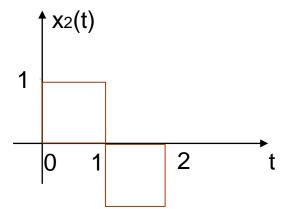
$$x_1(t) = 2[u(t-1) - u(t-3)]$$



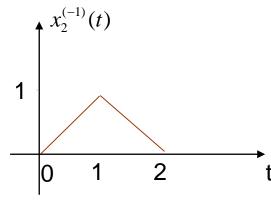
$$x_1'(t) = 2\delta(t-1) - 2\delta(t-3)$$



$$x_2(t) = [u(t) - 2u(t-1) + u(t-2)]$$



$$x_1(t) = 2\delta(t-1) - 2\delta(t-3) \qquad \int_{-\infty}^t x_2(\tau)d\tau = t[u(t) - u(t-1)] + (2-t)[u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$

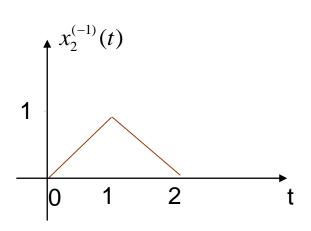


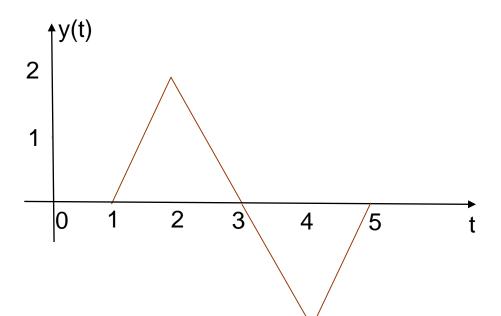
$$y(t) = \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} * \int_{-\infty}^{t} x_2(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= x_1^{(+1)}(t) * x_2^{(-1)}(t)$$

$$= [2\delta(t-1) - 2\delta(t-3)] * x_2^{(-1)}(t)$$

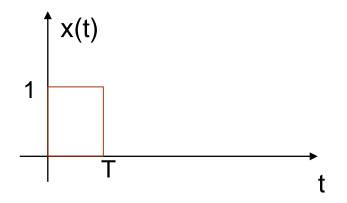
$$= 2x_2^{(-1)}(t-1) - 2x_2^{(-1)}(t-3)$$



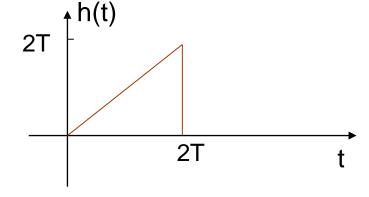


Example:

Let
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < T \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$



$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 < t < 2T \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$



Determine y(t) = x(t) * h(t)

$$y'(t) = x'(t) * h(t) y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} y'(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore x'(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t - T)$$

$$\therefore y'(t) = x'(t) * h(t) = h(t) - h(t - T)$$

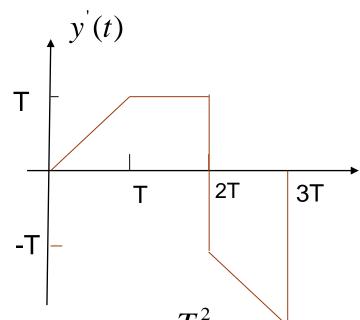
$$= \begin{cases} t & 0 \le t < T \\ T & T \le t < 2T \\ T - t & 2T \le t < 3T \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

注:
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} y'(\tau) d\tau$$

while
$$0 \le t < T$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t \tau d\tau = \frac{t^2}{2}$$

while $T \le t < 2T$



$$y(t) = \int_0^T \tau d\tau + \int_T^t T d\tau = \frac{T^2}{2} + T(t - T) = Tt - \frac{T^2}{2}$$

while
$$2T \le t < 3T$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^T \tau d\tau + \int_T^{2T} T d\tau + \int_{2T}^t (T - \tau) d\tau = -\frac{t^2}{2} + Tt + \frac{3T^2}{2}$$

others
$$y(t) = 0$$

注: 在卷积运算中, 图解法是基本的方法, 其它方法是否采用要因题而议(通常微积分法都要需借助与冲激函数的卷积)!

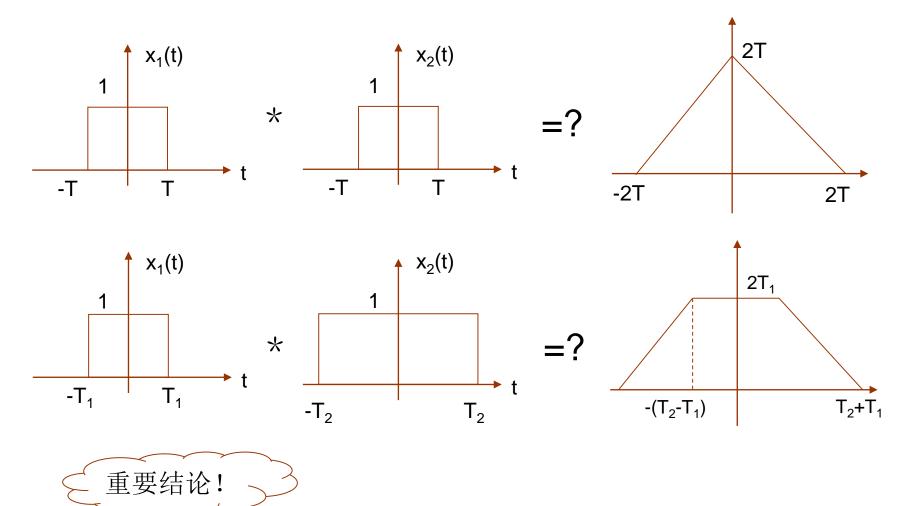


Exercise: Compute the convolution y(t) = x(t) * h(t)

$$x(t) = e^{2t}u(-t)$$
$$h(t) = u(t - 3)$$

借助图形!

Exercise:

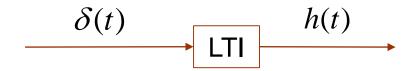


- 2.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.1 THE DIFFERENTAL EQUATION
- 2.2 THE CONVOLUTION INTEGRAL
- 2.3 PROPERTIES OF LTI SYSTEM

✓ LTI系统的输出等于输入与系统单位冲激响应的卷积

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t)$$

注: x(t)为外加激励, y(t)为零状态响应, h(t)为系统的单位冲激响应



✓ LTI系统可"完全"由其单位冲激响应描述

Example:

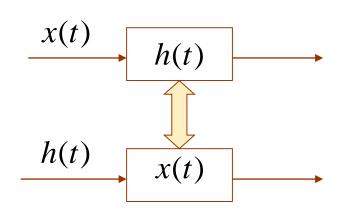
$$y(t) = x(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = x(t - t_0) \rightarrow h(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$$
 一延迟器

$$y(t) = x(t) * \delta'(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} * \delta(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt} \rightarrow h(t) = \delta'(t)$$
 一微分器

当用的甜述时,279系统的性质? ——

一、The Commutative Property(交换律)

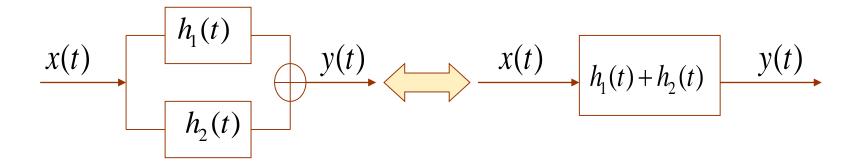
$$x(t) * h(t) = h(t) * x(t)$$





二、The Distributive Property(分配律)

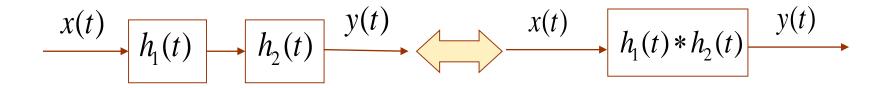
$$x(t) * h_1(t) + x(t) * h_2(t) = x(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t)]$$



注: 并联系统等效系统的冲激响应等于各子系统冲激响应之和

三、The Associative Property (结合律)

$$[x(t) * h_1(t)] * h_2(t) = x(t) * [h_1(t) * h_2(t)]$$

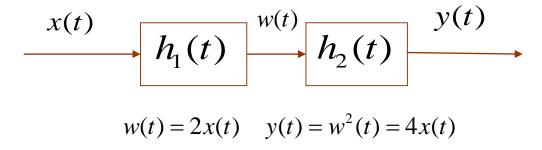


注:级联系统等效系统的冲激响应等于各子系统冲激响应的卷积

! LTI系统级联后的等效冲激响应与级联次序无关

注:以上结论仅对[[[系统成立

Example:



若交换 $h_1(t)$ 和 $h_2(t)$ 的次序,则

$$w(t) = x^{2}(t)$$
 $y(t) = 2w(t) = 2x^{2}(t)$

四、LTI Systems with and without Memory(有记忆和无记忆的LTI系统)

::无记忆LTI系统的单位冲激响应为

$$h(t) = k\delta(t)$$

此时
$$y(t) = kx(t)$$

当k=1时
$$h(t) = \boldsymbol{\delta}(t)$$
 ——恒等系统

五、Invertibility of LTI Systems(LTI系统的可逆性)

设系统h(t)是可逆的,其可逆系统为h(t),根据恒等系统的特性

$$h(t) * h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

Example::

$$h(t) = \delta(t - t_0) \qquad \text{If } y(t) = x(t - t_0)$$

显然, $h_1(t)$ 为h(t)的可逆系统

且有
$$h(t)*h_1(t) = \delta(t-t_0)*\delta(t+t_0) = \delta(t)$$

六、Causality for LTI Systems(LTI系统的因果性)

1.
$$:: y(t) = x(t) * h(t) = \int x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

要使y(t)与 $\tau > t$ 时的 $x(\tau)$ 无关,须使 $\tau > t$ 时, $h(t-\tau)=0$

::连续的因果LTI系统的h(t)须满足:

$$h(t) = 0, \quad t < 0$$

2、因果信号

--- t < 0时,取值为0的信号

即, 连续的因果LTI系统的h(t)须为因果信号

另,

- 对LTI系统,因果性等效于初始松弛条件

七、Stability for LTI Systems (LTI系统的稳定性)

根据稳定性的定义, 当|x(t)| < B时

$$|y(t)| = \left| \int x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau \right| \le \int |x(\tau)| h(t-\tau)|d\tau \le B \int |h(t-\tau)|d\tau$$

可以证明,要使|y(t)|有界,当且仅当

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(t)| dt < \infty$$

即, 连续LTI系统稳定的充要条件是h(t)绝对可积

Example:
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |u(\tau)| d\tau = \int_{0}^{\infty} d\tau = \infty$$

二系统因果,非稳定

八、The Unit Step Response of an LTI System (LTI系统的单位阶跃响应)

当输入为u(t)时,系统的响应记作s(t),称为单位阶跃响应

$$s(t) = u(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(\tau) d\tau \qquad u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau$$

$$h(t) = \frac{ds(t)}{dt}$$

$$\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$$

注:LTI系统的微积分特性!

Example:

已知LTI系统, $x(t) = e^{-5t}u(t)$ 时, $y(t) = \sin \omega_0 t$,求系统的冲激响应h(t)

Solution:

CH2-Summary!