## **Chapter 3 DISCRETE-TIME LTI SYSTEM**

- 3.0 INTRODUCTION
- 3.1 THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
- 3.2 THE CONVOLUTION SUM
- 3.3 PROPERTIES OF LTI SYSTEM

## 3.0 INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 THE DIFFERENTAL EQUATION
- 3.2 THE CONVOLUTION INTEGRAL
- 3.3 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、用差分方程描述并求解LSI系统
- 二、用 h[n] 描述LTI系统,并用卷积和求解

注: h(n)是基本信号 $\delta(n)$ 经过LTI系统的输出,称为系统的冲激响应

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Linear Constant-Coefficient Difference Equation(线性常系数差分方程)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y[n-k] = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x[n-k]$$

- 1、迭代法
- 2、时域法
  - 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

## 一、迭代法

example: 
$$y[n] = ay[n-1] + x[n]$$
  
其中  $x[n] = \delta[n]$  且  $n < 0$ 时, $y[n] = 0$   
 $\because y[0] = ay[-1] + x[0] = a \times 0 + \delta[0] = 1$   
 $y[1] = ay[0] + x[1] = a \times 1 + \delta[1] = a$   
 $y[2] = ay[1] + x[2] = a \times a + \delta[2] = a^2$   
 $\therefore y[n] = a^n$ 

特点:简单,但难以得到闭式

## 二、时域法

- 1. 齐次解+特解/自由响应+强迫响应
- ①齐次解(homogeneous solution)  $\mathcal{Y}_h[n]$

设 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y[n-k] = 0$$

解特征方程  $a_0\alpha^N + a_1\alpha^{N-1} + \dots + a_{N-1}\alpha + a_N = 0$ 

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

a. 特征根为单(实)根

$$y_h[n] = \sum_{i=1}^{N} c_i \alpha_i^n = c_1 a_1^n + c a_2^n + \dots + c_N \alpha_N^n$$

b. 特征根为k重根

设 $\alpha_1$ 为其k重实根,其余N-k个为单根

$$y_h[n] = (c_1 n^{k-1} + c_2 n^{k-2} + \dots + c_k) \alpha_1^n + \sum_{i=k+1}^N c_i \alpha_i^n$$

注:待定系数Ci在完全解求得后由初始条件确定

## ②特解(particular solution) $y_p[n]$

化简式	特解函数式
$n^k$	$B_1 n^k + B_2 n^{k-1} + \cdots + B_k n + B_{k+1}$ 一特征根均不为
	$n^{r}[B_{1}n^{k}+B_{2}n^{k-1}+\cdots+B_{k}n+B_{k+1}]$ 一有 $r$ 重特征根为1
$lpha^{n}$	$B \cdot \alpha^n - \alpha$ 不是特征根
	$[B_1 n + B_2] lpha^n - \alpha$ 是特征单根
	$[B_1 n^{\gamma} + B_2 n^{\gamma-1} + \cdots B_{\gamma+1}] \alpha^n - \alpha$ 是 $r$ 重特征根
$\cos \beta n / \sin \beta n$	$B_1 \cos \beta n + B_2 \sin \beta n$ 一所有特征根均不等于 $e^{\pm j\beta}$

③完全解(complete solution) 
$$y[n] = y_h[n] + y_p[n]$$

Example: 
$$y[n] + 2y[n-1] = x[n] - x[n-1]$$
  
 $x[n] = n^2, n \ge 0$   $y[-1] = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

## ①齐次解

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

$$\therefore y_h[n] = C \cdot (-2)^n$$

#### ②特解

将 
$$x[n] = n^2$$
 代入,方程右边  $= n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n-1$ 

设 
$$y_p[n] = B_1 n + B_2$$
 代入原方程得

$$[B_1n + B_2] + 2[B_1(n-1) + B_2] = 3B_1n + 3B_2 - 2B_1 = 2n - 1$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3B_1 = 2 \\ 3B_2 - 2B_1 = -1 \end{cases} \to \begin{cases} B_1 = \frac{2}{3} \\ B_2 = \frac{1}{9} \end{cases} \qquad \text{if } y_p[n] = \frac{2}{3}n + \frac{1}{9}$$

## ③完全解

## 关于边界条件:

设外加激励x[n]在 $n = n_0$ 时刻加入

(1) 起始状态

{
$$y[n_0-1]$$
,  $y[n_0-2]$ ,...  $y[n_0-N]$ }

(2)初始状态

$$\{y[n_0], y[n_0+1], \dots y[n_0+N-1]\}$$

注:对离散时间系统,已知起始状态求初始状态可采用"选代法"



- 2、零输入响应+零状态响应
  - ①零输入响应(zero-input response)  $y_{zi}[n]$

例:特征根为单根

$$y_{zi}[n] = \sum_{k=1}^{N} c_{zik} \alpha_k^n$$
 注:  $c_{zik}$ 由起始状态确定

②零状态响应(zero-states response)  $y_{zs}[n]$ 

例:特征根为单根

$$y_{zs}[n] = \sum_{k=1}^{N} c_{zsk} \alpha_k^n + y_p[n]$$

注: 
$$c_{zsk}$$
由 $\{y_{zs}[n_0], y_{zs}[n_0+1], \dots, y_{zs}[n_0+N-1]\}$ 确定

## ③完全响应

例:特征根为单根

$$y[n] = y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n]$$

$$= \sum_{k} c_{zik} \alpha_k^n + \sum_{k} c_{zsk} \alpha_k^n + y_p[n]$$

$$= \sum_{i} c_i \alpha_i^n + y_p[n]$$

注: 自由响应=零输入+部分零状态

Example: 
$$y[n]+3y[n-1]+2y[n-2] = x[n]$$
  
 $x[n] = 2^n u[n]$   $y[-1] = 0$   $y[-2] = \frac{1}{2}$ 

Soulution:

$$\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1$$
  $\alpha_2 = -2$ 

(1) 
$$y_{zi}[n] = c_{zi1}(-1)^n + c_{zi2}(-2)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} y[-1] = 0 \\ y[-2] = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{-c_{zi1}} -\frac{1}{2}c_{zi2} = 0 \\ c_{zi1} + \frac{1}{4}c_{zi2} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{c_{zi1}} = 1$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}[n] = (-1)^n - 2(-2)^n$$

(2) 
$$y_{zs}[n] = c_{zs1}(-1)^n + c_{zs2}(-2)^n + B \cdot 2^n$$

将特解  $B \cdot 2^n$  代入原方程得:

$$B \cdot 2^{n} + 3B \cdot 2^{n-1} + 2B \cdot 2^{n-2} = 2^{n}$$

$$(B + \frac{3}{2}B + \frac{1}{2}B) \cdot 2^n = 2^n \to B = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}[n] = c_{zs1}(-1)^n + c_{zs2}(-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

零状态响应在外加 激励加入前为**0**!

$$y_{zs}[-1] = y_{zs}[-2] = 0$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}[0] = -3y_{zs}[-1] - 2y_{zs}[-2] + x[0] = 1$$

$$y_{zs}[1] = -3y_{zs}[0] - 2y_{zs}[-1] + x[1] = -1$$

$$c_{zs2} = 1$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}[n] = -\frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

$$y[n] = y_{zi}[n] + y_{zs}[n]$$

$$= (-1)^n - 2(-2)^n - \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n - (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n - (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n - (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n - (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n - (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + (-2)^n + \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n$$

④零输入线性,零状态线性

Example: 
$$y[n] - y[n-1] - 2y[n-2] = x[n] + 2x[n-2]$$
  
 $x[n] = u[n]$   $y[-1] = 2$   $y[-2] = -\frac{1}{2}$ 

#### Determine:

- 1, natural response and forced response
- 2 zero-input response and zero-states response

提示:可先求解x[n]作用下的零状态响应,再利用零状态线性求x[n-2]作用下的零状态响应。

## 关于h[n]的求解 -

h[n]是 $\delta[n]$ 作用下系统的零状态响应,可将对h[n]的求解转换为已知h[0]时,系统的零输入响应。

$$h[0]$$
用迭代法,由已知条件 $\begin{cases} x[n] = \delta[n] \\ h[n] = 0, n < 0 \end{cases}$ 求解

Example: 
$$y[n] - 3y[n-1] + 3y[n-2] - y[n-3] = x[n]$$

$$\begin{cases} x[n] = \delta[n] \\ h[n] = 0, n < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow h[0] = 1$$

$$\therefore \alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha-1)^3=1 \rightarrow \alpha=1$$
为方程的三重根

$$\therefore h[n] = c_1 n^2 + c_2 n + c_3$$

$$\begin{cases} h[0] = 1 \\ h[1] = 3 \to \\ h[2] = 6 \end{cases} \begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ c_2 = \frac{3}{2} \\ c_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 注:代入外加 激励加入以后 的边界条件!

$$\therefore h[n] = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n + 2), \quad n \ge 0$$

3、暂态响应+稳态响应

Exercise: 
$$6y[n] - 5y[n-1] + y[n-2] = x[n]$$

$$x[n] = 10\cos[\frac{n\pi}{2}] \cdot u[n] \qquad y[0] = 0, y[1] = 1$$

$$y[n] = 2 \cdot (\frac{1}{2})^n - 3 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^n + \sqrt{2}\cos[\frac{n\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$



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# $oldsymbol{\delta}[n]$ — (离散时间)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、Convolution-Sum Representation of LTI Systems(离散时间LTI系统的卷积和表示)

$$x[n] = \dots + x[-2]\delta[n+2] + x[-1]\delta[n+1] + x[0]\delta[n] + x[1]\delta[n-1]\dots$$

 $\therefore x[n]$ 总是可以用 $\delta[n]$ 及其时移的加权求和表示,即

$$x[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k]$$
  
权值  
基本信号

注: x[n]可表示成基本信号 $\delta[n]$ 的加权求和

设 
$$\delta[n] \rightarrow h[n]$$
 ——单位脉冲(序列)响应 (Unit Impulse Response)

根据时不变性  $\delta[n-k] \rightarrow h[n-k]$ 

根据线性 
$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

卷积和 (Convolution-Sum)

即:

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \cdot h[n-k] = x[n] * h[n]$$

注:可利用基本信号的输出h[n]求任意信号x(n)的输出

✓ LTI系统的输出等于输入与系统单位脉冲响应的卷积

注: 卷积和求解的是系统的零状态响应!



## 二、卷积和的计算

$$y[n] = x_1[n] * x_2[n]$$

$$= \sum_{k} x_1[k] \cdot x_2[n-k]$$

$$= \sum_{k} x_2[k] \cdot x_1[n-k]$$

## 图解法!

- 1) 将n变为k—k为自变量,n为参变量 例:  $x_1[n] \to x_1[k], x_2[n] \to x_2[k]$
- 2) 反折、平移一平移量为n

例:  $x_2[k] \rightarrow x_2[n-k]$ 

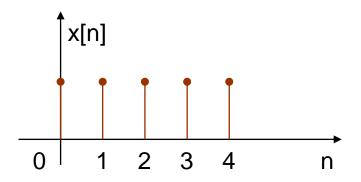
3) 相乘求和一确定求和的上、下限 例:  $\sum x_1[k]x_2[n-k]$ 

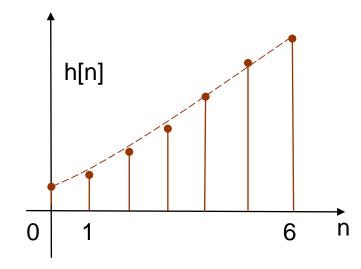
## Example:

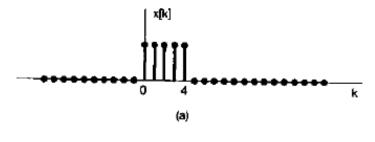
Let 
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le n \le 4 \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

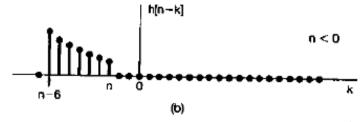
$$h[n] = \begin{cases} a^n & 0 \le n \le 6 \\ 0 & others \end{cases}$$

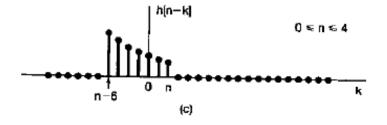
Determine y[n] = x[n] \* h[n]

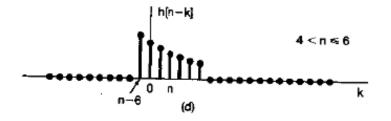


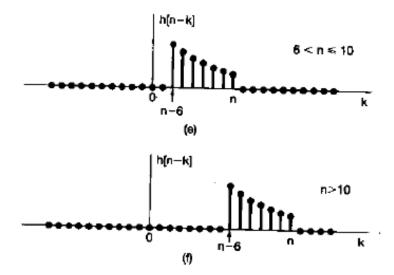












$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} x[k] \cdot h[n-k]$$

(1) 
$$n < 0$$
  $y[n] = 0$ 

$$(2) 0 \le n \le 4$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a^{n-k} \underline{r = n-k} \sum_{r=0}^{n} a^{r} = \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-\alpha}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} n > 4 \\ n - 6 \le 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 4 < n \le 6$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=0}^{4} a^{n-k}$$

$$= a^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{4} (a^{-1})^{k} = a^{n} \frac{1 - (a^{-1})^{5}}{1 - \alpha^{-1}} = \frac{a^{n-4} - a^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} n > 6 \\ n - 6 \le 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 6 < n \le 10$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=n-6}^{4} a^{n-k}$$

$$\underline{r = k - n + 6} \sum_{r=0}^{10-n} a^{6-r} = a^{6} \sum_{r=0}^{10-n} (a^{-1})^{r}$$

$$= a^{6} \frac{1 - (a^{-1})^{11-n}}{1 - \alpha^{-1}} = \frac{a^{n-4} - a^{7}}{1 - \alpha}$$

$$(5) n > 10 \quad y[n] = 0$$

附: 等比级数求和公式

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a^{k} = \begin{cases} N+1 & a=1\\ \frac{1-a^{N+1}}{1-a}, & |a| \neq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a^{k} = \frac{1}{1-a}, & |a| < 1$$

## 求有限长序列的卷积和!

——常借助冲击序列的卷积性质!

$$x[n] * \delta[n] = x[n]$$
$$x[n] * \delta[n - n_0] = x[n - n_0]$$

Example: Let 
$$x_1[n] = u[n+2] - u[n-1]$$
 
$$x_2[n] = 2^n (\delta[n] + \delta[n-1] + \delta[n-2])$$

Determine 
$$y[n] = x_1[n] * x_2[n]$$

Solution: 
$$x_1[n] = \delta[n+2] + \delta[n+1] + \delta[n]$$
  
 $x_2[n] = \delta[n] + 2\delta[n-1] + 4\delta[n-2]$ 

$x_1[n]$ $x_2[n]$	$\delta[n+2]$	$\delta[n+1]$	$\delta[n]$
$\delta[n]$	$\delta[n+2]$	$\delta[n+1]$	$\delta[n]$
$2\delta[n-1]$	$2\delta[n+1]$	$2\delta[n]$	$2\delta[n-1]$
$4\delta[n-2]$	$4\delta[n]$	$4\delta[n-1]$	$4\delta[n-2]$

$$y[n] = \delta[n+2] + 3\delta[n+1] + 7\delta[n] + 6\delta[n-1] + 4\delta[n-2]$$

注: 当两个序列不全是有限长序列时,通常仍需采用图解法

Example: 
$$2^n u(n) * 3^n u(n)$$

Soultion: 
$$2^n u(n) * 3^n u(n)$$

$$=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty}2^ku(k)\cdot3^{n-k}u(n-k)$$

$$=\sum_{k=0}^{n}2^{k}\cdot 3^{n-k}, \quad n\geq 0$$

$$=3^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{n}(\frac{2}{3})^{k}$$

$$=3^{n}\frac{1-(\frac{2}{3})^{n+1}}{1-\frac{2}{3}}$$

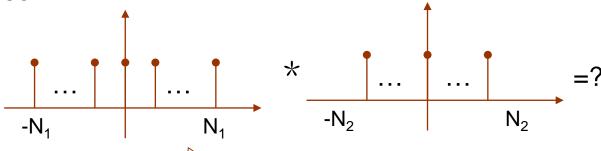
$$=[3^{n+1}-2^{n+1}]\cdot u[n]$$

Exercise: 
$$x[n] = 2^n u[-n]$$

$$h[n] = u[n]$$

Determine x[n] \* h[n] = ?

#### Exercise:

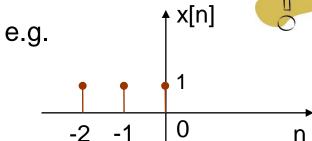


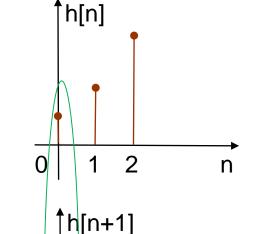
注:此序列长度为2N<sub>1</sub>+1





卷积运算与求解 系统输出!





#### 根据LTI系统的叠加性:

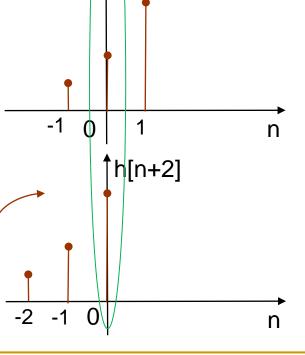
: 
$$x[n] = x[-2]\delta[n + 2] + x[-1]\delta[n + 1] + x[0]\delta[n]$$

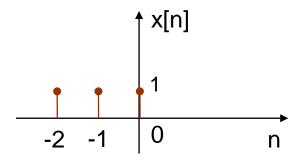
$$\therefore y[n] = x[-2]h[n+2] + x[-1]h[n+1] + x[0]h[n]$$

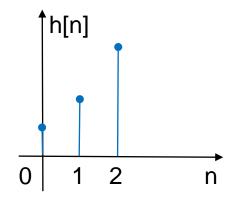
即,任意时刻的输出=输入的所有样值在该时刻输出的加权叠加,而权值取决于系统的h[n]!

例如:n=0

$$y[0] = x[-2]h[2] + x[-1]h[1] + x[0]h[0]$$



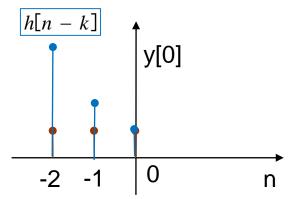


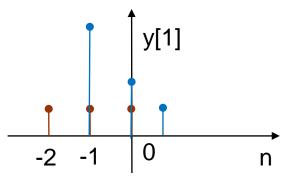


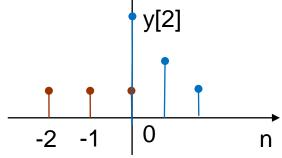


#### 例如:

$$y[0] = x[-2]h[2] + x[-1]h[1] + x[0]h[0]$$
  
 $y[1] = x[-2]h[3] + x[-1]h[2] + x[0]h[1]$   
 $y[2] = x[-2]h[4] + x[-1]h[3] + x[0]h[2]$ 







附:关于冲激函数/冲激脉冲序列

1. 定义 
$$\begin{cases} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1 \\ \delta(t) = 0, t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 奇偶特性 
$$\delta(-t) = \delta(t)$$

3. 微积分特性

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

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

$$\delta[n] = \begin{cases} 1, n = 0 & \sum_{k = -\infty}^{\infty} \delta[k] = 1 \\ 0, n \neq 0 & \end{cases}$$

$$\delta[-n] = \delta[n]$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} \delta[k] = u[n]$$

$$u[n] - u[n-1] = \delta[n]$$

4. 相乘

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

5. 卷积

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

6. 筛选性质

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

7. 尺度变换

$$\mathcal{S}(at) = \frac{1}{|a|} \mathcal{S}(t)$$

$$x[n]\delta[n-n_0] = x[n_0]\delta[n-n_0]$$

$$x[n] * \delta[n-m] = x[n-m]$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k] \delta[n-k] = x[n]$$

$$\delta[an] = \delta[n]$$

- 3.0 INTRODUCTION
- 3.1 THE DIFFERENCE EQUATION
- 3.2 THE CONVOLUTION SUM
- 3.3 PROPERTIES OF LTI SYSTEM

✓ LTI系统的输出等于输入与系统单位脉冲响应的卷积

$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n]$$

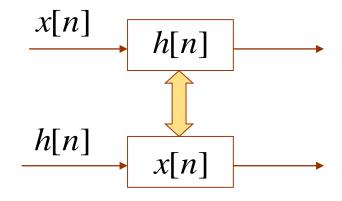
注: x(n)为外加激励, y(n)为零状态响应, h(n)为系统的单位脉冲响应

✓ LTI系统可"完全"由其单位脉冲响应描述

当用d(a)描述时,279系统的性质?

# 一、The Commutative Property(交换律)

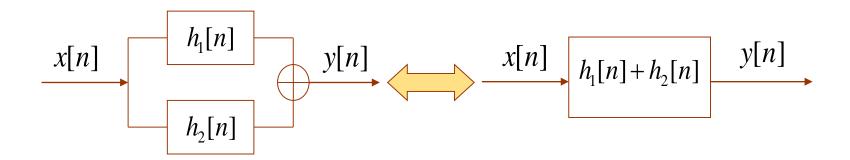
$$x[n] * h[n] = h[n] * x[n]$$





# 二、The Distributive Property(分配律)

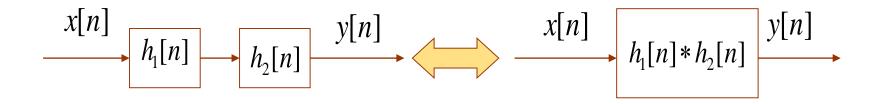
$$x[n] * h_1[n] + x[n] * h_2[n] = x[n] * (h_1[n] + h_2[n])$$



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)

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



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LTI系统成立

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

根据无记忆系统的定义,要使y[n]仅与k=n时的x[k]有关,须

::无记忆LTI系统的单位冲激响应为

$$h[n] = k\delta[n]$$

$$y[n] = kx[n]$$

当**k=1**时 
$$h[n] = \delta[n]$$
 ——恒等系统

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

设系统h(n)是可逆的,其可逆系统为h(n)。根据恒等系统的特性知

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

#### Example:

$$h[n] = u[n] \qquad y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x[k]$$

$$h_1[n] = \delta[n] - \delta[n-1]$$
 \_\_\_\_\_  $y[n] = x[n] - x[n-1]$ 

显然, $h_1[n]$ 为h[n]的可逆系统

且有 
$$h[n]*h_1[n] = u[n] - u[n-1] = \delta[n]$$

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

1. 
$$\because y[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

要使y[n]与k > n时的x[k]无关,须使k > n时,h[n-k] = 0

二离散的因果LTI系统的h[n]须满足:

$$h[n] = 0, \quad n < 0$$

- 2、因果信号
  - --- n < 0时,取值为0的信号

即, 离散的因果LTI系统的h[n]须为因果信号

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

根据稳定性的定义, 当|x[n]| < B时

$$|y[n]| = |\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} h[k]x[n-k]| \le \sum_{k} |h[k]| |x[n-k]| \le B \sum_{k} |h[k]|$$

可以证明,要使|y[n]|有界,当且仅当

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |h[k]| < \infty$$

即, 离散LTI系统稳定的充要条件是h[n]绝对可和

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

一当输入为u[n]时系统的响应,记作s[n]

$$s[n] = u[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} h[k]$$

$$u[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} \delta[k]$$

$$h[n] = s[n] - s[n-1]$$

$$\delta[n] = u[n] - u[n-1]$$

注:LTI系统的差分特性!

# Example:

已知LTI系统,如图

$$x[n]$$
 $h_1[n]$ 
 $h_2[n]$ 
 $y[n]$ 
其中  $h_1[n] = \sin 8n$   $h_2[n] = a^n u[n], |a| < 1$ 
 $x[n] = \delta[n] - a\delta[n-1]$ 
求  $y[n]$ 

#### Solution:

$$y[n] = x[n] * h_1[n] * h_2[n]$$

$$= \{x[n] * h_2[n]\} * h_1[n]$$

$$= \{a^n u[n] - a \cdot a^{n-1} u[n-1]\} * h_1[n]$$

$$= a^n \delta[n] * \sin 8n = \sin 8n$$

关于时域中系统的描述和求解方法:

# 一、h(t)/h[n]

- y(t) = x(t) \* h(t) / y[n] = x[n] \* h[n]可求系统的零状态响应
- h(t)/h[n]可"完全"描述一个LTI/LSI系统

# 二、微分/差分方程

- •在已知边界条件下,可用经典法求得系统的完全响应
- •微分/差分方程不能完全描述一个LTI/LSI系统,需要一些附加条件

CH1-3习题点评!

(g) 
$$y(t) = \frac{dx(t)}{dt}$$
 是不是因果系统?

1. 用LT1系统因果性的充要条件。

htt)=8'(t)=0, t<0 放系统因果.

2. 
$$y(t) = \frac{d\pi(t)}{dt}$$

$$= \lim_{\delta t \to 0} \frac{\pi(t+\delta t) - \pi(t)}{\delta t} = \lim_{\delta t \to 0} \frac{\pi(t) - \pi(t-\delta t)}{\delta t}$$

出现力(t+dt)未期直,一系统非因果?

解释

- ①导数可以用 1/t)-7(t-ct)计算,不需要用到力(t+ct)
- ②既然为比)具有导数,则左导数和右导数相等,体现为"导数反映某点变化趋势,可以预测未来点"的特性

# 卷老股料

1 https://dsp.stackexchange.com/questions/58533/is-the-first-derivative-operation-on-a-signal-a-causal-system

2 http://blog.jafma.net/2015/10/04/differentiation-derivative-is-causal-but-not-exactly-realizable/