

$$C = \frac{Q}{V} \quad W_C = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 \quad I = C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt} \quad \text{串联等效电阻} \quad Z_C = -j \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$L = \frac{\Phi}{i} \quad W_L = \frac{1}{2} L i^2 \quad V = L \cdot \frac{di}{dt} \quad \text{相反} \quad Z_L = j \omega L$$

交流电:  $V(t) = V_m \cos(\omega t + \varphi) = \operatorname{Re}(V_m e^{j(\omega t + \varphi)}) = V_m \angle \varphi = V_m \cos \varphi + j V_m \sin \varphi$

纯复数:  $a \cdot e^{j\varphi} = a \angle \varphi = a \cos \varphi + j a \sin \varphi$  利用复平面思考

$$\text{Energy: } E_{[T_1, T_2]} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} |f(t)|^2 dt \quad E_{\text{total}} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} E_{[-\frac{1}{2}T, \frac{1}{2}T]}$$

$$P_{avg} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}T}^{\frac{1}{2}T} |f(t)|^2 dt$$

Energy signal:  $E_{\text{Total}}$  finite ( $P_{avg}=0$ ), Power signal:  $P_{avg}$  is finite.

对称: 关于  $x=a$ ,  $x(t)$  和  $x(2a-t)$

移动:  $x(t)$  向左为  $x(t+a)$ , 向右为  $x(t-a)$

左右压缩 (scale): 压缩  $a$  倍为  $x(t) \rightarrow x(at)$ , 拉伸为  $x(t) \rightarrow x(\frac{1}{a}t)$

可组合, 但注意是对  $t$  操作, 不是对括号中内容操作

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{T}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |t| < \frac{1}{2}T \\ 0, & |t| > \frac{1}{2}T \end{cases} \quad (\text{宽度为 } T, x=0 \text{ 为中心, 高度为 } 1)$$

$$\text{sgn}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ -1, & t \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad \delta = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \text{rect}(nt), \text{ 面积为 } 1, \text{ 但无限窄无限高}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\delta(t)| dt = 1, \quad \int_{t_1}^{t_2} f(t) \delta(t-t_0) dt = \begin{cases} f(t_0), & t_1 < t_0 < t_2 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) \delta(t-t_0) = f(t_0) \delta(t-t_0) \quad \delta(at+b) = \frac{1}{|a|} \delta(t+\frac{b}{a})$$

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

$$u_n(t) = (-\frac{1}{2n}, 0) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2n}, 1), \quad \frac{d}{dt} u_n(t) = p_n(t) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(t) = u(t)$$

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Static, memory less: 只取决于当前时间的输入, 不取决于任何其它时间  
相反为 dynamic, with memory

Causal: 只取决于现在和过去, 不取决于将来

Time-invariant (TI): 表达式不取决于时间 (非正式), 时间平移后结果

$$y_1(t) = f(s_1(t_0); x_1(\tau), \tau \geq t_0), t \geq t_0 \quad \text{完全相同}$$

$$y_2(t) = f(s_2(t_0+t_d); x_2(\tau), \tau \geq t_0+t_d), t \geq t_0+t_d$$

要求若  $s_2(t_0+t_d) = s_1(t_0)$ ,  $x_2(t) = x_1(t-t_d)$ ,  $t \geq t_0+t_d$ ,

$$\text{则 } y_2(t) = y_1(t-t_d), t \geq t_0+t_d$$

Linear: 可以直接相加(非正式)

$$Y_1(t) = f(s_1(t_0); X_1(\tau), \tau \geq t_0), t \geq t_0$$

$$Y_2(t) = f(s_2(t_0); X_2(\tau), \tau \geq t_0), t \geq t_0$$

$$\text{RQ: } f(s_1(t_0) + s_2(t_0); X_1(\tau) + X_2(\tau), \tau \geq t_0) = f(s_1(t_0); X_1(\tau), \tau \geq t_0) + f(s_2(t_0); X_2(\tau), \tau \geq t_0)$$

BIBO stability: 若  $X$  不到无限, 则  $Y$  不到无限

若  $|X(t)| \leq M_x$  for all  $t \geq t_0$

则存在  $M_y < \infty$ , 使  $|Y(t)| \leq M_y$  for all  $t \geq t_0$ .

ZIR (Zero-Input Response):  $ZIR(t) = f(s(t_0); 0)$

ZSR (Zero-State Response):  $ZSR(t) = f(0; X(\tau), \tau \geq t_0)$

$$(Y(t) = f(s(t_0); X(\tau), \tau \geq t_0))$$



LTI System

无特别说明, 假设  $s(t_0) = 0$ ,  $f(t) = ZIR(t) + ZSR(t)$  (for LTI)

Impulse response:  $h(t) = f(0, \delta(t))$ , 即在0时输入  $\delta(t)$  时系统的反应

Convolution integral:  $ZSR(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(t-\tau) X(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t h(t-\tau) X(\tau) d\tau$   
 $\equiv h(t) * X(t)$  (因为其它时间总为0)

怎样理解: 沿0到+无限切割, 利用 linear 性质把每个时刻的输入对系统的影响力加起来, 比如 T 时刻, 输入为  $X(\tau)$ , 但距 T 只有  $T - \tau$  时间, 影响就是  $h(T - \tau)$  (利用 T 工时间平移)

有交换率、结合率、分配率

Identity element:  $h(t) = \delta(t)$

$$X(t-t_a) * \delta(t-t_b) = X(t-t_a-t_b)$$

LTI static  $\Leftrightarrow h(t) = k \delta(t)$  ( $k$  为常数)

LTI causal  $\Leftrightarrow$  若  $t < 0$ ,  $h(t) = 0$

BIBO stability (LTI)  $\Leftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |h(\tau)| < \infty$  (有上界)

注意: step response: 系统对  $u(t)$  的反应

# Frequency-domain concepts

Eigenfunctions: 相当于eigenvector, 把自己输入进去, 输出是自己乘一个常数  
 $e^{s_0 t} (s_0 = \sigma_0 + j\omega_0)$  为所有 LTI 的 eigenfunction

$$X(t) = e^{s_0 t}, Y(t) = \lambda_{s_0} e^{s_0 t} \quad \text{这是 Transfer Function (TF) 关于 } h(t) \text{ 的}$$

$$\lambda_{s_0} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-s_0 t} dt = H(s_0) \quad (H(s_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-s_0 t} dt)$$

$$\text{Proof: } y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) x(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{s_0(t-\tau)} d\tau$$

$$= e^{s_0 t} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(\tau) e^{-s_0 \tau} d\tau}_{与 t 无关} = H(s_0) e^{s_0 t}$$

$$x(t) = k_1 e^{s_1 t} + k_2 e^{s_2 t} + \dots + k_n e^{s_n t}$$

$$y(t) = k_1 H(s_1) e^{s_1 t} + k_2 H(s_2) e^{s_2 t} + \dots + k_n H(s_n) e^{s_n t}$$

Frequency response function:  $H(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$\text{Consider } x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega_0 t}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} H(j\omega_0) e^{j\omega_0 t} + \frac{1}{2} H(-j\omega_0) e^{-j\omega_0 t} \quad (H(j\omega_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} h(t) e^{-j\omega_0 t} dt)$$

$$H(-j\omega) = H^*(j\omega) \quad (\text{*的意思是复数共轭 (conjugate)}) \quad (\text{前提是})$$

$$H(j\omega_0) = |H(j\omega_0)| e^{j\arg[H(j\omega_0)]} \quad (\arg \text{是复数角度}) \quad \underline{h(t) \text{ real}}$$

$$H(-j\omega_0) = H^*(j\omega_0) = |H(j\omega_0)| = e^{-j\arg[H(j\omega_0)]}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2} |H(j\omega_0)| [e^{j\omega_0 t} e^{j\arg[H(j\omega_0)]} + e^{-j\omega_0 t} e^{-j\arg[H(j\omega_0)]}]$$

$$= |H(j\omega_0)| \cos(\omega_0 t + \arg[H(j\omega_0)]) \quad (\text{前提是 } x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t))$$

$$\text{若 } x(t) = \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta), \text{ 则 } y(t) = |H(j\omega_0)| \cos(\omega_0 t + \theta + \arg[H(j\omega_0)])$$

$$\text{考虑微分方程: } a_n \frac{d^n y(t)}{dt^n} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_0 y(t) = b_m \frac{d^m x(t)}{dt^m} + \dots$$

$$+ b_1 \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + b_0 x(t)$$

$$TF: H(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + \dots + a_1 s + a_0} \quad \text{不用通过 } h(t) \text{ 计算, 也不用计算 } h(t)$$

$$FRF: H(j\omega) = \frac{b_m (j\omega)^m + \dots + b_1 (j\omega) + b_0}{a_n (j\omega)^n + \dots + a_1 (j\omega) + a_0}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin\alpha + \sin\beta &= 2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} & \sin\alpha - \sin\beta &= 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \\
 \cos\alpha + \cos\beta &= 2\cos\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} & \cos\alpha - \cos\beta &= -2\sin\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2} \sin\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} \\
 \sin\alpha \cos\beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha+\beta) + \sin(\alpha-\beta)] & \cos\alpha \sin\beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\sin(\alpha+\beta) - \sin(\alpha-\beta)] \\
 \cos\alpha \cos\beta &= \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha+\beta) + \cos(\alpha-\beta)] & \sin\alpha \sin\beta &= -\frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha+\beta) - \cos(\alpha-\beta)] \\
 \sin(\alpha+\beta) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta + \cos\alpha \sin\beta & \sin(\alpha-\beta) &= \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \cos\alpha \sin\beta \\
 \cos(\alpha+\beta) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta & \cos(\alpha-\beta) &= \cos\alpha \cos\beta + \sin\alpha \sin\beta \\
 \tan(\alpha+\beta) &= \frac{\tan\alpha + \tan\beta}{1 - \tan\alpha \tan\beta} & \tan(\alpha-\beta) &= \frac{\tan\alpha - \tan\beta}{1 + \tan\alpha \tan\beta} \\
 \sin(2\alpha) &= 2\sin\alpha \cos\alpha & \cos(2\alpha) &= \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha \\
 \tan(2\alpha) &= \frac{2\tan\alpha}{1 - \tan^2\alpha} & \cos^2\alpha &= \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha)}{2} & \sin^2\alpha &= \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha)}{2} \\
 a\sin\alpha + b\cos\alpha &= \sqrt{a^2+b^2} \sin(\alpha+\varphi) & (\sin\varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \cos\varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① u(t)*u(t) &= t u(t) \\
 ② e^{at} u(t)*u(t) &= \left(\frac{e^{at}-1}{a}\right) u(t) \\
 ③ e^{at} u(t)*e^{bt} u(t) &= \frac{e^{at}-e^{bt}}{a-b} u(t) \\
 ④ e^{at} u(t)*e^{at} u(t) &= t e^{at} u(t) \\
 ⑤ t e^{at} u(t)*e^{bt} u(t) &= \frac{e^{bt}-e^{at}+(a-b)t e^{at}}{(a-b)^2} u(t) \\
 ⑥ t e^{at} u(t)*e^{bt} u(t) &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{at} u(t) \quad (a \neq b) \\
 ⑦ \delta(t-T_1)*\delta(t-T_2) &= \delta(t-T_1 - T_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① \frac{dx}{dt} + mx = 0, x = A e^{-\lambda t} \\
 ② \frac{dx}{dt} + mx = n, x = A e^{-\lambda t} + C \\
 ③ \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + m \frac{dx}{dt} + nx = 0 \\
 \text{设 } x = A e^{\lambda t}, \text{ 代入} \\
 i) \Delta > 0, \text{ 解出 } B_1, B_2 \\
 x = A_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + A_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, \text{ 满足初始条件} \\
 ii) \Delta = 0, \text{ 解出 } B \\
 x = (A_1 t + A_2) e^{\lambda t}, \text{ 满足初始条件} \\
 iii) \Delta < 0 \\
 B_1 = b + qj, B_2 = b - qj \quad (j \text{ 为虚数}) \\
 x = e^{bt} [C_1 \cos(qt) + C_2 \sin(qt)]
 \end{aligned}$$