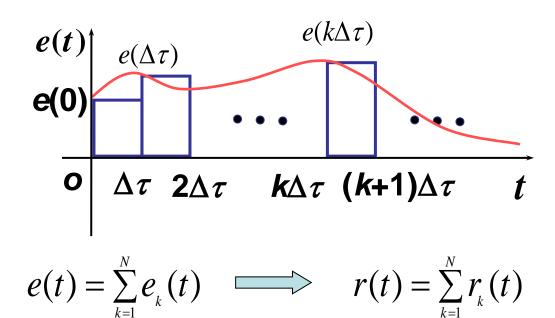
连续信号与系统的时域分析

一、连续信号的时域分解



要求子信号具有:

完备性: 任意函数都可以分解为该子信号的和;

简单性: 容易求得系统对该子信号的响应;

相似性: 不同子信号的响应具有内在联系,可以类推.

$$e(t) = e(\Delta \tau) \qquad e(k\Delta \tau)$$

$$e(0) \qquad \Delta \tau \quad 2\Delta \tau \qquad k\Delta \tau \quad (k+1)\Delta \tau \qquad t$$

$$e(t) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta \tau) p(t - k\Delta \tau) \Delta \tau$$

$$e(t) \approx e(0)[u(t) - u(t - \Delta\tau)] + e(\Delta\tau)[u(t - \Delta\tau) - u(t - 2\Delta\tau)] + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta \tau) [u(t - k\Delta \tau) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta \tau)]$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta \tau) \frac{1}{\Delta \tau} [u(t - k\Delta \tau) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta \tau)] \Delta \tau$$

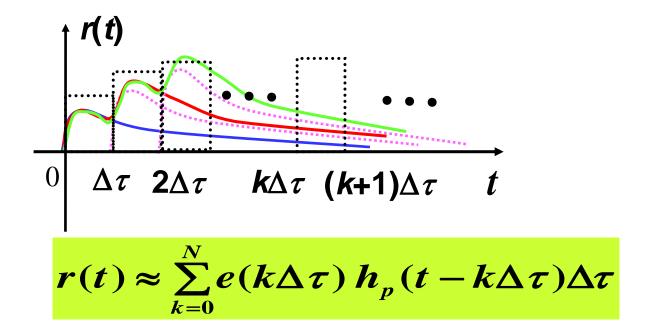
 $p(t-k\Delta\tau)$ 单位矩形脉冲函数

$$e(0)$$

$$0 \quad \Delta \tau \quad 2\Delta \tau \quad k\Delta \tau \quad (k+1)\Delta \tau \quad t$$

$$e(t) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta \tau) p(t - k\Delta \tau) \Delta \tau$$

若 单位矩形脉冲函数 p(t) 的响应为 $h_p(t)$



$$e(t) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta\tau) \ p(t - k\Delta\tau) \ \Delta\tau$$
$$r(t) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta\tau) \ h_{p}(t - k\Delta\tau) \Delta\tau$$

 $\dot{\exists} e(t)$ 分割得足够细, 即 $N \to \infty$, $\Delta \tau \to d\tau$, $k\Delta \tau \to \tau$

$$p = \frac{1}{\Delta \tau} [u(t - k\Delta \tau) - u(t - (k+1)\Delta \tau)] \longrightarrow \delta(t - \tau)$$

激励
$$e(t) = \int_0^t e(\tau) \, \delta(t-\tau) d\tau$$
 = 信号分解 $e(t) = e(t) * \delta(t)$

响应
$$r(t) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{N} e(k\Delta\tau) \frac{h_p(t-k\Delta\tau)}{\Delta\tau}$$
 単位矩形脉冲函数响应 $h(t-\tau)$ 単位冲激响应

$$r(t) = \int_0^t e(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

卷积积分

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

二、连续时间系统的时域分析方法:

$$\underbrace{e(t)} \qquad h(t) \qquad r(t)$$

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

要解决的问题:

1、如何求取LTI系统单位冲激响应?

2、卷积积分如何计算?

三、卷积的计算及性质

1、卷积的定义

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$

因果系统:

$$r(t) = \int_0^t e(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = e(t) * h(t)$$

au 积分变量(激励作用时刻)

t参变量(观察响应时刻)

例1. 已知:某因果线性时不变系统

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

 $\xrightarrow{x(t)} h(t) \xrightarrow{y(t)}$

求: y(t)。

解: 利用卷积积分计算响应 Y(t):

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

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\tau}u(\tau)e^{-2(t-\tau)}u(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{0}^{t} e^{-\tau}e^{-2(t-\tau)}d\tau$$

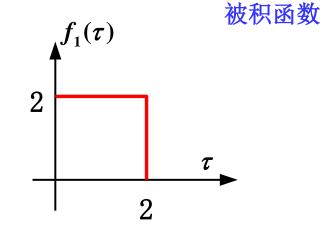
$$= e^{-2t} \int_{0}^{t} e^{\tau}d\tau = e^{-2t}(e^{t}-1)u(t)$$

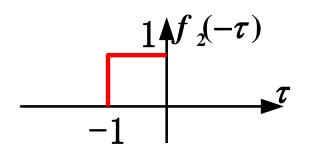
$$= (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

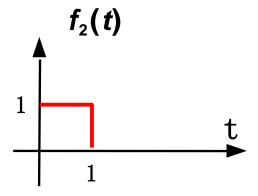
2、卷积的图形表示

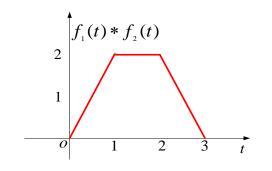
例2.
$$f_1(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-2)], \quad f_2(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$
 求 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

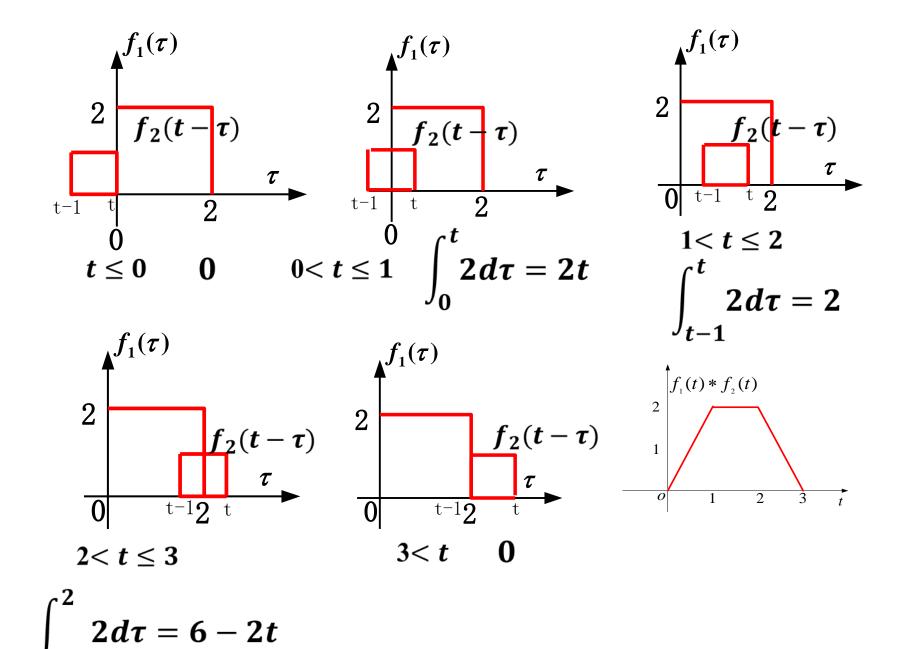
解:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$$
 积分变量

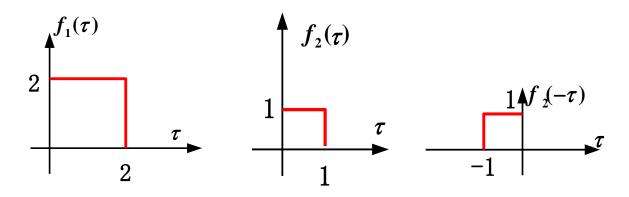












图解卷积:

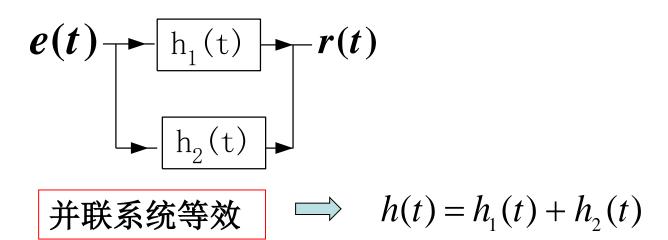
- 1 改变图形中的横坐标,自变量由t变为T;
- 2将其中的一个信号反褶;
- 3 反褶后的信号平移t个单位;
- 4两信号重叠部分相乘;
- 5 求乘积信号所围的面积。

反褶——>平移——>相乘——>叠加(积分)

关键: 积分上、下限的确定

3、卷积性质

- (1)、与乘法运算相同的性质: (代数运算)
 - ①交换率: f(t)*v(t)=v(t) *f(t)
 - ②分配率: f(t)*[v(t)+w(t)]= f(t)*v(t)+ f(t)*w(t)



- 一个并联系统的冲激响应等于各个子系统冲激响应之和
- ③结合率: f(t)*[v(t) * w(t)]= [f(t)*v(t)] *w(t)

$$e(t)$$
 $h_1(t)$ $h_2(t)$ $r(t)$

串联系统等效

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = h_1(t) * h_2(t)$$

- 1. 一个串联系统的冲激响应等于各个子系统冲激响应之卷积
- 2. 串连系统与子系统次序无关

假设: f(t)*v(t)=y(t)

则: $f(t-t_1)*v(t-t_2)=y(t-t_1-t_2)$

如: $\delta(t-2)*\delta(t-3) = \delta(t-5)$

$$u(t) * u(t) = tu(t)$$

u(t) * u(t-2) = (t-2)u(t-2)

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

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

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

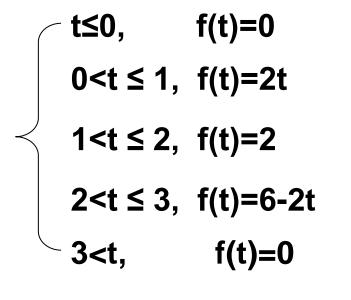
$$x(t)*\delta(t) = x(t)$$

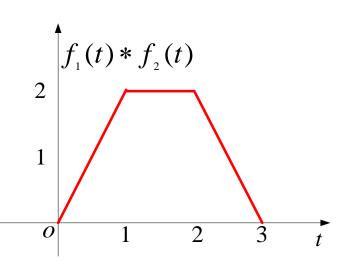
$$x(t)*\delta(t-t_0) = x(t-t_0)$$

例2.
$$f_1(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-2)], \quad f_2(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$
 求 $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

解:
$$u(t)*u(t) = tu(t)$$

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

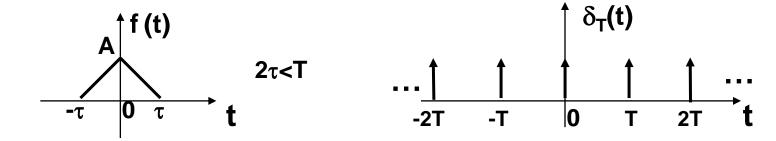




例3: $\delta_T(t)$ 为周期为T的周期性单位冲激函数序列

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t+kT) = \delta(t) + \delta(t+T) + \delta(t+2T) + \dots + \delta(t+kT) + \dots$$

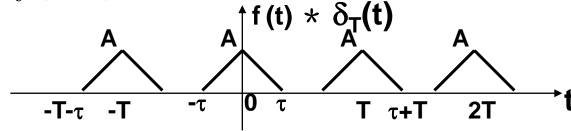
f(t)如图示



试求 $f(t) * \delta_T(t)$

解:
$$f(t) * \delta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau = f(t)$$

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



(3)、卷积的微分与积分:

微分:
$$\frac{d}{dt}[f(t)*v(t)] = \left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right]*v(t) = f(t)*\left[\frac{d}{dt}v(t)\right]$$

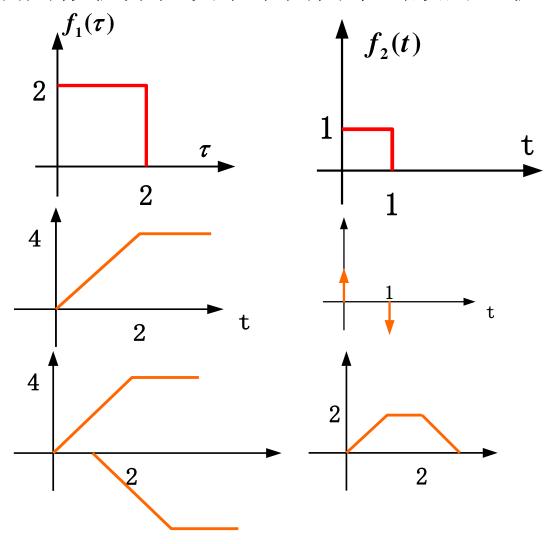
积分:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} [f(\tau) * v(\tau)] d\tau = f(t) * [\int_{-\infty}^{t} v(\tau) d\tau] = [\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau] * v(t)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau * \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau \right) * v(\tau) = f(t) * v(t)$$

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} * \int_{-\infty}^{t} v(\tau)d\tau = f(t) * \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{t} v(\tau)d\tau \right) = f(t) * v(t)$$

推论:
$$f(t) * v(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau * \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = \frac{df(t)}{dt} * \int_{-\infty}^{t} v(\tau) d\tau$$

例4: 利用微积分性质求下面两个函数的卷积



卷积的说明: 折线信号和其它信号的卷积, 折线信号的微分一般可以化成冲激信号, 利用冲激信号的卷积求解.

4、 常用函数的卷积

$$(1)f(t)*\delta(t) = f(t)$$

$$(2) f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = f(t - t_0)$$

$$(3) f(t) * \delta'(t) = f'(t) * \delta(t) = f'(t)$$

$$(4) f(t) * u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$(5)u(t)*u(t) = tu(t)$$

$$(6)e^{-t}u(t) * u(t) = (1 - e^{-t})u(t)$$

连续LTI系统的单位冲激响应?

$$\underbrace{e(t)} \qquad h(t) \qquad r(t)$$

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

单位冲激响应:系统对单位冲激信号的零状态响应



连续LTI系统的微分方程描述

对于一个n阶线性时不变系统,激励函数 e(t) 与响应函数 r(t) 之间的关系总可以用一个n阶线性常系数微分方程来描述:

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}r(t) + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}r(t) + \dots + a_{1}\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + a_{0}r(t)$$

$$= b_{m}\frac{d^{m}}{dt^{m}}e(t) + b_{m-1}\frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}}e(t) + \dots + b_{1}\frac{d}{dt}e(t) + b_{0}e(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_{k}\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}r(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_{k}\frac{d^{k}}{dt^{k}}e(t)$$

解的形式为:

$$r(t) = r_1(t)$$
(通解)+ $r_2(t)$ (特解)
齐次解 非齐次解

齐次方程:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k \frac{d^n}{dt^n} r(t) = 0$$

当特征方程的特征根全为单根 λ_{k}

$$r(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_k e^{\lambda_k t}$$

零输入响应

初始条件:
$$r(0), r'(0), \cdots r^{(n-1)}(0)$$
 \longrightarrow C_k



线性系统:零输入--零输出特性

$$e(t) = 0 \longrightarrow r(t) = 0 \longrightarrow C_k = 0$$

$$r(0), r'(0), \cdots r^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$$

零初始条件



线性常系数微分方程: 线性、因果性、时不变性



当线性常系数微分方程具有一组不全为零的初始条件时,它 所描述的系统是一个增量线性系统。

一、系统方程的算子表示法

$$\frac{d^{n}}{dt^{n}}r(t) + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}r(t) + \dots + a_{1}\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + a_{0}r(t)
= b_{m}\frac{d^{m}}{dt^{m}}e(t) + b_{m-1}\frac{d^{m-1}}{dt^{m-1}}e(t) + \dots + b_{1}\frac{d}{dt}e(t) + b_{0}e(t)$$

微分算子:
$$p = \frac{d}{dt}$$
; $p^n = \frac{d^n}{dt^n}$; $\frac{1}{p} = \int_{-\infty}^t (\cdot) d\tau$; 代数方程

$$(p^{n} + a_{n-1}p^{n-1} + ... + a_{1}p + a_{0})r(t) =$$

$$(b_{m}p^{m} + b_{m-1}p^{m-1} + ... + b_{1}p + b_{0})e(t)$$

$$D(p)r(t) = N(p)e(t) \qquad r(t) = \frac{N(p)}{D(P)}e(t) \qquad r(t) = H(p)e(t)$$

$$H(p) = \frac{N(p)}{D(p)} = \frac{b_m p^m + b_{m-1} p^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 p + b_0}{p^n + a_{n-1} p^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 p + a_0}$$

r(t) = h(t) * e(t)

转移算子

 $H(p) \rightarrow h(t)$

二、 算子运算法则

$$1: mp + np = (m+n)p$$
 m,n为任意整数

$$2: p^m p^n = p^{m+n}$$
 m,n 同为正数或负数

问:
$$p = \frac{1}{p} \times \frac{1}{p} p$$
?

微分和积分的次序不能交换

问:
$$px(t)=py(t)$$
 $x(t)=y(t)$

如:
$$x(t) = y(t) + C$$

$$px(t) = py(t)$$

$$x(t) \neq y(t)$$

三、单位冲激响应一一解的形式:

$$(p^{n} + a_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1}p + a_{0})r(t)$$

$$= (b_{m}p^{m} + b_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + b_{1}p + b_{0})e(t)$$

$$(p^{n} + a_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1}p + a_{0})h(t)$$

$$= (b_{m}p^{m} + b_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + b_{1}p + b_{0})\delta(t)$$

1. n>m 时

$$h(t) = H(p)\delta(t)$$

$$= \frac{b_{m}p^{m} + b_{m-1}p^{m-1} + \dots + b_{1}p + b_{0}}{p^{n} + a_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + a_{1}p + a_{0}}\delta(t)$$

$$= \left(\frac{k_{1}}{p - \lambda_{1}} + \frac{k_{2}}{p - \lambda_{2}} + \dots + \frac{k_{n}}{p - \lambda_{n}}\right)\delta(t)$$

$$h_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}(t) = \frac{k_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}}{p - \lambda_{\scriptscriptstyle 1}} \mathcal{S}(t) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(t)$$

$$h_{1}(t) = \frac{k_{1}}{p - \lambda_{1}} \delta(t) \qquad \frac{d}{dt} h_{1}(t) - \lambda_{1} h_{1}(t) = k_{1} \delta(t)$$

$$e^{-\lambda_{1}t} \frac{d}{dt} h_{1}(t) - \lambda_{1} e^{-\lambda_{1}t} h_{1}(t) = k_{1} e^{-\lambda_{1}t} \delta(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left[e^{-\lambda_{1}t} h_{1}(t) \right] = k_{1} e^{-\lambda_{1}t} \delta(t)$$

将此等式双方从 0 到 t 取定积分:

$$e^{-\lambda_1 t} h_1(t) - h_1(0^-) = k_1 \int_{0^-}^t e^{-\lambda_1 \tau} \delta(\tau) d\tau$$
 $h_1(0^-) = 0$

$$h_1(t) = \int_{0^-}^t k_1 e^{\lambda_1(t-\tau)} \delta(\tau) d\tau \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad h_1(t) = k_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} u(t)$$

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t)$$
 (这里只考虑 λ 均为单根)

问题: 若 λ_k 均为k阶重根?

$$h_k(t) = (A_1 + A_2t + \dots + A_kt^{k-1})e^{\lambda_1t}u(t)$$

2. n=m 时

$$h(t) = \frac{b_m p^m + b_{m-1} p^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 p + b_0}{p^n + a_{n-1} p^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 p + a_0} \delta(t)$$

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t) + b_m \delta(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}h_{1}(t) - \lambda_{1}h_{1}(t) = b_{1}\frac{d}{dt}\delta(t)$$

$$h_1(t) = k_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} u(t) + b_1 \delta(t)$$

3. n<m 时

$$h(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i e^{\lambda_i t} u(t) + A_0 \delta^{(m-n)}(t) + \dots + A_{m-n} \delta(t)$$

例1: 求系统 $\frac{d^2}{dt}r(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d^3}{dt}e(t) + 4\frac{d^2}{dt}e(t) - 5e(t)$ 的单位冲激响应

分析:
$$r(t) = H(p)e(t)$$

解:
$$(p^2+3p+2)r(t)=(p^3+4p^2-5)e(t)$$

$$H(p) = \frac{p^3 + 4p^2 - 5}{p^2 + 3p + 2} = p + 1 + \frac{-2}{p+1} + \frac{-3}{p+2}$$

$$r(t) = pe(t) + e(t) + \frac{-2}{p+1}e(t) + \frac{-3}{p+2}e(t)$$

$$h(t) = \delta'(t) + \delta(t) + (-2e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

阶跃响应与冲激响应

单位阶跃函数与单位冲激函数之间的关系:

1. 微分:
$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = \mathcal{S}(t)$$

2. 积分:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} \mathcal{S}(\tau) d\tau = u(t)$$

问题1: 系统的单位阶跃响应与单位冲激响应之间的关系?

问题2: 若已知系统的单位阶跃响应,系统的单位冲激响应?

问题3: 若已知系统的单位阶跃响应,系统的输出?

$$e_1(t) \rightarrow r_1(t)$$

$$e_1(t) \rightarrow r_1(t)$$
 $e_2(t) \rightarrow r_2(t)$

$$k_{1}e_{1}(t) + k_{2}e_{2}(t) \rightarrow k_{1}r_{1}(t) + k_{2}r_{2}(t)$$

$$e(t) \rightarrow r(t)$$

时不变系统:
$$e(t) \rightarrow r(t)$$
 $e(t-t_0) \rightarrow r(t-t_0)$

线性时不变系统: $e(t) \rightarrow r(t)$

$$\lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{e(t) - e(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t} \Longrightarrow \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{r(t) - r(t - \Delta t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} e(t) \to \frac{d}{dt} r(t)$$

单位冲激函数是单位阶跃函数的导数

结论 1: 单位冲激响应是单位阶跃响应的导数。

同理:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} e(\tau)d\tau \to \int_{-\infty}^{t} r(\tau)d\tau$$

单位阶跃函数是单位冲激函数的积分

结论 2: 单位阶跃响应是单位冲激响应的积分

记:单位冲激响应 h(t)

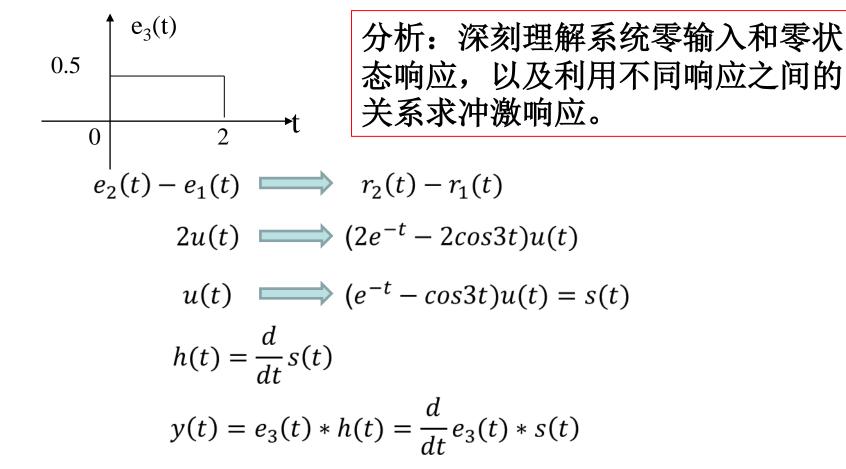
单位阶跃响应 s(t)

单位阶跃响应与单位冲激响应之间的关系:

1. 微分: $h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}s(t)$ 2. 积分: $s(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(t)dt$

$$r(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t) * s(t) = e(t) * \frac{d}{dt}s(t)$$

例2: 已知某增量线性时不变系统在相同的初始条件下,当 $e_1(t)$ =u(t)时,全响应为 $r_1(t)$ = $(2e^{-t}+2e^{-2t}-\cos 3t)$ u(t); 若 $e_2(t)$ =3u(t)时,全响应为 $r_2(t)$ = $(4e^{-t}+2e^{-2t}-3\cos 3t)$ u(t); 求该系统的单位冲激响应h(t),若激励为 $e_3(t)$ 如图示时,求系统的零状态响应。



线性时不变系统的性质

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{y(t)} h(t) \xrightarrow{y(t)} x(n) \xrightarrow{y(n)} h(n)$$

$$y(t) = x(t) * h(t) \qquad y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$$

根据单位冲激响应(单位脉冲响应)分析系统的性质:

1、记忆性:即时系统与动态系统

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k)$$

$$k \neq n, \quad h(n-k) = 0$$

$$n \neq 0, \quad h(n) = 0$$

结论: 离散LTI即时系统: $h(n) = a\delta(n)$

连续LTI即时系统: $h(t) = a\delta(t)$

恒等系统: $h(n) = \delta(n)$ $h(t) = \delta(t)$

2、系统的可逆性:

$$x(t)$$
 $h(t)$ $y(t)$ $h_{I}(t)$ $z(t) = x(t)$ $y(n)$ $y($

$$h(t) * h_{\mathrm{I}}(t) = \delta(t)$$
 $h(n) * h_{\mathrm{I}}(n) = \delta(n)$

例:某离散LTI系统:
$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty} x(k) = x(n) * u(n)$$

该累加器的的单位脉冲响应: h(n) = u(n)

其逆系统的单位脉冲响应: $h_{\rm I}(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1)$

$$h(n) * h_{\mathbf{I}}(n) = u(n) * \delta(n) - u(n) * \delta(n-1)$$

$$=u(n)-u(n-1) = \delta(n)$$

其逆系统: y(n) = x(n) - x(n-1)

累加器是可逆系统。 一阶差分运算系统可逆吗?

3、系统的因果性:

如果x(n)为因果信号:

$$y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k)$$
 $y(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n} x(k)h(n-k)$ $y(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x(k)h(n-k)$

$$k > n$$
, $h(n-k) = 0$

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

离散LTI系统因果的充分必要条件

$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau \quad y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau \quad y(t) = \int_{0}^{t} x(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

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

t < 0, h(t) = 0 连续LTI系统因果的充分必要条件

例: $h(n) = (-1)^{n-1}u(n-1)$

例2: h(n) = u(n) $h_{\mathsf{T}}(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1)$

例3: $h(n) = \delta(n+1)$

连续LTI系统的方框图表示

N 阶连续系统:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
: $y_{(0)}(t) = y(t)$

$$x_{(0)}(t) = x(t)$$

$$y_{(1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} y_{(0)}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x_{(1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x_{(0)}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y_{(k)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} y_{(k-1)}(\tau) d\tau$$

$$x_{(k)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x_{(k-1)}(\tau) d\tau$$

将微分方程两边进行N次积分(假设M=N)

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t) \qquad \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k y(n-k) = \sum_{k=0}^{m} b_k x(n-k)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) + a_N y_{(0)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t)$$
 $y_{(0)}(t) = y(t)$

$$y_{(0)}(t) = y(t)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{a_N} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{N} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) \right]$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{a_N} [w(t) - \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t)]$$

例3:某连续LTI系统

$$\frac{d^{2}y(t)}{dt^{2}} + 2\frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t) + \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau$$

试画出该系统的模拟框图

分析:
$$\sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k \frac{d^k y(t)}{dt^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{M} b_k \frac{d^k x(t)}{dt^k} \implies \sum_{k=0}^{N} a_k y_{(N-k)}(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{N} b_k x_{(N-k)}(t)$$

解: 将系统方程两边同时进行两次积分

$$y_{(0)}(t) + 2y_{(1)}(t) - 2y_{(2)}(t) = x_{(2)}(t) + x_{(1)}(t) + 3x_{(3)}(t)$$

$$y(t) = x_{(2)}(t) + x_{(1)}(t) + 3x_{(3)}(t) - 2y_{(1)}(t) + 2y_{(2)}(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} w(t) = x_{(1)}(t) + x_{(2)}(t) + 3x_{(3)}(t) \\ y(t) = w(t) - 2y_{(1)}(t) + 2y_{(2)}(t) \end{cases}$$

另解:
$$\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy(t)}{dt} - 2y(t) = x(t) + \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3\int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau)d\tau$$
$$\frac{d^3y(t)}{dt^3} + 2\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3x(t)$$

引入微分算子 p

$$(p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p)y(t) = (p^2 + p + 3)x(t)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{p^2 + p + 3}{p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p} x(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow: q(t) = \frac{1}{p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p} x(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = (p^{2} + p + 3)q(t) \\ x(t) = (p^{3} + 2p^{2} - 2p)q(t) \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = (p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p)q(t)$$



三 系统模拟框图

另解:
$$\frac{d^3y(t)}{dt^3} + 2\frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 3x(t)$$

引入辅助函数 q(t)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^{3}q(t)}{dt^{3}} + 2\frac{d^{2}q(t)}{dt^{2}} - 2\frac{dq(t)}{dt} = x(t) \\ y(t) = \frac{d^{2}q(t)}{dt^{2}} + \frac{dq(t)}{dt} + 3q(t) \end{cases}$$



三 系统模拟框图

$$\begin{cases} (p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p)q(t) = x(t) & \to q(t) = \frac{1}{p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p} x(t) \\ y(t) = (p^2 + p + 3)q(t) & \to y(t) = \frac{p^2 + p + 3}{p^3 + 2p^2 - 2p} x(t) \end{cases}$$

作业: P85

2.5

2.9

2.12 (a)(g)

2.14

2.17