

# Ch2 Time-Domain Analysis of LTI System

contents:

1 differential (difference) equation— time-domain response

求微分(差分)方程的解——求时域响应

total solution  
全解

{	homogeneous solution + particular solution
	→ classic solution 齐次解 + 特解
	zero-input response + zero-state response 零输入响应 + 零状态响应

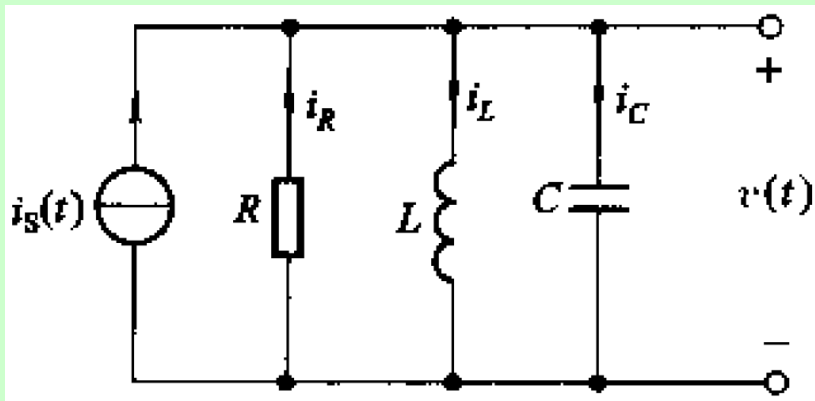
2 Unit impulse response  $h(t)$ , unit sample response  $h(n)$

单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ , 单位样值响应 $h(n)$

3 Convolution sum/integral of excitation and impulse response, application

激励与冲激响应的卷积积分(卷积和)及其应用

## § 2.2 系统数学模型的建立



- 元件约束条件
- 网络拓扑约束
- KVL
- KCL

$$C \frac{d^2}{dt^2} v(t) + \frac{1}{R} \frac{d}{dt} v(t) + \frac{1}{L} v(t) = \frac{d}{dt} I_S(t)$$

## § 2-1 Time-domain analysis of continuous system

### § 2-1-1 differential equation of system and classic solution

For any LTI system, the general formula of **nth-order linear constant-coefficient differential equation** is (LCCDE) :

$$\frac{d^n r}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} r}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dr}{dt} + a_0 r = b_m \frac{d^m e}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} e}{dt^{m-1}} + \cdots + b_1 \frac{de}{dt} + b_0 e$$

using classic solution:

total solution = **homogeneous solution + particular solution**

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow \\ r(t) = r_n(t) + r_p(t)$$

homogeneous solution  $r_n(t)$  is the solution of homogeneous equations

general solution is:  $ce^{\alpha t}$

$$\frac{d^n r}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} r}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dr}{dt} + a_0 r = 0$$

**secular equation** is:  $\alpha^n + a_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 \alpha + a_0 = 0$

**特征方程:**

**n latent roots of this n-order equation is:**

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n, \quad (i = 1, 2 \cdots n)$$

natural frequency

**prototype of solutions:**

**1  $\alpha_1$  is distinct real root:**

$$r_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i e^{\alpha_i t}$$

**2  $\alpha_1$  is k-repeated root:**

**$\alpha_j$  is simple root**

coefficient  $c_i, c_j$

$$r_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i e^{\alpha_1 t} t^{k-i} + \sum_{j=k+1}^n c_j e^{\alpha_j t}$$

**particular solution: according to excitation,  
check table to obtain  $r_p(t)$**

**total solution**

$$r(t) = r_n(t) + r_p(t)$$

Example 1: Find homogeneous solution:

$$r''(t) + 5r'(t) + 6r(t) = e(t)$$

SL: secular equation is:  $\alpha^2 + 5\alpha + 6 = 0$

Obtain secular root:  $\alpha_1 = -2, \alpha_2 = -3$

homogeneous solution is:  $r_n(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^{-3t}$

Example 3: Find homogeneous solution:



SL :  $r''(t) + 4r'(t) + 4r(t) = e(t)$

$\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_{1,2} = -2$  double root

$$r_n(t) = c_1 t e^{-2t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$$

## 与几种典型激励函数相应的特解

激励函数 $e(t)$	响应函数 的特解
常数 $E$	$B$
$t^p$	$B_0 t^p + B_1 t^{p-1} + \cdots + B_{p-1} t + B_p$
$e^{\alpha t}$	$B e^{\alpha t}$
$\sin(\omega t)$	$B_1 \cos(\omega t) + B_2 \sin(\omega t)$
$\cos(\omega t)$	
$t^p e^{\alpha t} \cos(\omega t)$	$(B_0 t^p + B_1 t^{p-1} + \cdots + B_{p-1} t + B_p) \cos(\omega t) +$ $(D_0 t^p + D_1 t^{p-1} + \cdots + D_{p-1} t + D_p) \sin(\omega t)$
$t^p e^{\alpha t} \sin(\omega t)$	

特殊情况：特解与齐次解重复

①若输入  $f(t) = e^{\alpha t}$ ， $\alpha$  为微分方程对应的特征方程的单根

则特解的形式为  $B_0 t e^{\alpha t}$ ，若为二重根，则特解的形式为  $B_0 t^2 e^{\alpha t}$

**Example 4: equation is**  $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t)$

**If excitation is:**  $e(t) = t^2$ , find its particular solution  $r_p(t)$ .

**Check table 2-3-, the format of particular solution is :**

$$r_f(t) = A_2 t^2 + A_1 t + A_0$$

$r_f''(t), r_f'(t), r_f(t)$   $e'(t), e(t)$  substituted into original differential equation :

$$2A_2 + 3(2A_2 t + A_1) + 2(A_2 t^2 + A_1 t + A_0) = 2t + 2t^2$$

$$2A_2 t^2 + (6A_2 + 2A_1)t + (2A_2 + 3A_1 t + 2A_0) = 2t + 2t^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2A_2 = 2 \\ 6A_2 + 2A_1 = 2 \\ 2A_2 + 3A_1 + 2A_0 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_0 = 2 \\ A_1 = -2 \\ A_2 = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$r_f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 2 \quad t \geq 0$$

**Ex 5: equation is**  $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t)$

**where**  $e(t) = t^2$ ,  $r(0) = 1$ ,  $r'(0) = 1$  **,Find its total solution.**

**SL:**  $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

**homogeneous solution is:**  $r_n(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$

**as same as Ex4:**  $r_f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 2$

**total solution:**  $r(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + t^2 - 2t + 2$

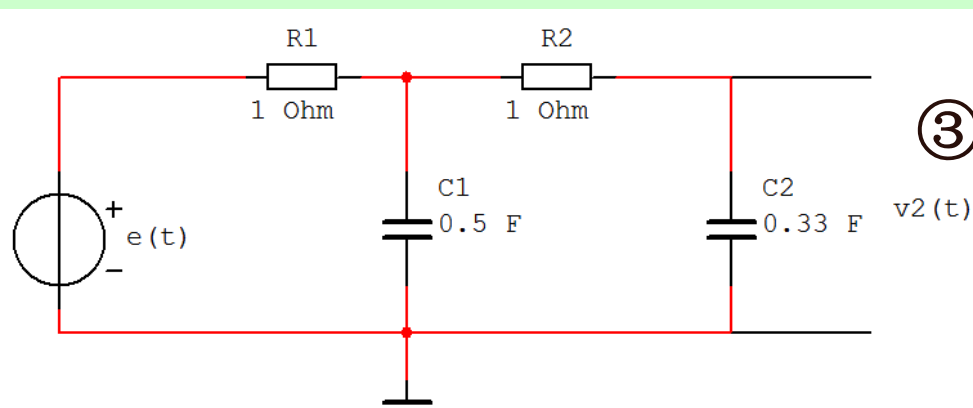
**its one-order derivative is**  $r'(t) = -c_1 e^{-t} - 2c_2 e^{-2t} + 2t - 2$

**when t=0 initial value**  $r(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 2 = 1$   
**substituted:**  $r'(0) = -c_1 - 2c_2 - 2 = 1$   $\left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} r(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 2 = 1 \\ r'(0) = -c_1 - 2c_2 - 2 = 1 \end{matrix}} \right\} c_1 = 1, c_2 = -2$

**total solution :**  $r(t) = e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} + t^2 - 2t + 2 \quad t \geq 0$







③ 由输入信号的形式得特解表达式

$$r_p(t) = B_1 \sin(2t) + B_2 \cos(2t)$$

$$B_1 = \frac{3}{50}, B_2 = -\frac{21}{50}$$

## 例2-5的电路

④ 完全解的表达式为

$$v_2(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-6t} + \frac{3}{50} \sin(2t) - \frac{21}{50} \cos(2t)$$

⑤ 完全解的表达式为

$$v_2(t) = \frac{12}{25} e^{-t} - \frac{3}{50} e^{-6t} + \frac{3}{50} \sin(2t) - \frac{21}{50} \cos(2t)$$

① 列出微分方程

$$\frac{d^2 v_2(t)}{dt^2} + 7 \frac{dv_2(t)}{dt} + 6v_2(t) = 6 \sin(2t) \quad (t \geq 0)$$

② 列出微分方程对应的特征方程

$$\alpha^2 + 7\alpha + 6 = 0$$

特征根:  $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -6$

齐次解:  $r_h(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-6t}$

## Summary of finding the Solution of LCCDE:

### 1 Homogeneous solution:

其形式与激励 $e(t)$ 无关，仅依赖于系统本身特征  
——> natural response,  
coefficient  $c_i$ ,  $c_j$  depend on excitation and  
auxiliary condition (初始条件) .

**2 Particular response:** depend on excitation  
signals——> forced response.

## § 2-1-2 zero-input response and zero-state response

Decompose total response into :  $r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t)$   
zerp-input response      zero-state response

$r_{zi}(t)$ :

没有外加激励信号的作用，仅有系统的初始储能引起的响应。解的形式是齐次解的形式。

$$r_{zi}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{zii} e^{\alpha_i t}$$

$\alpha_i$  simple root

$c_{zii}$  undetermined coefficient  
decided by initial state

$r_{zs}(t)$ :

是零初始条件下的非齐次微分方程的全解

$$r_{zs}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_{zsi} e^{\alpha_i t} + r_f(t)$$

coefficient  $c_{zsi}$  as same with previous method ,but the initial state of system is zero

two ways decomposing total response:

$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i e^{\alpha_i t}}_{\text{natural response}} + \underbrace{r_f(t)}_{\text{forced response}} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_{zii} e^{\alpha_i t}}_{\text{zero-input response}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_{zsi} e^{\alpha_i t} + r_f(t)}_{\text{zero-state response}} \end{aligned}$$

so:  $C_i = c_{zii} + c_{zsi}$



**EX5: As Ex4**  $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t)$

**where**  $e(t) = t^2, r(0) = 1, r'(0) = 1$  **Find ZIR and ZSR.**

**SL: Secular roots are**  $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

**ZIR**  $r_{Zi}(t) = C_{Zi1}e^{-t} + C_{Zi2}e^{-2t} \quad r(0) = 1, r'(0) = 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_{Zi}(0) = C_{Zi1} + C_{Zi2} = 1 \\ r'_{Zi}(0) = -C_{Zi1} - 2C_{Zi2} = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{Zi1} = 3 \\ C_{Zi2} = -2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{substituted into} \\ \text{original equation} \end{array}$$

**ZIR is**  $r_{Zi}(t) = 3e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0$

**ZSR:** according to the answer of previous example :

$$r_{ZS}(t) = C_{ZS1}e^{-t} + C_{ZS2}e^{-2t} + t^2 - 2t + 2$$

zero-initial condition, obtain:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r_{ZS}(0) = C_{ZS1} + C_{ZS2} + 2 = 0 \\ r'_{ZS}(0) = -C_{ZS1} - 2C_{ZS2} - 2 = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{ZS1} = -2 \\ C_{ZS2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$r_{ZS}(t) = -2e^{-t} + t^2 - 2t + 2 \quad t \geq 0$$

total response of system:

$$\begin{aligned} r(t) &= r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) \\ &= \underbrace{3e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}}_{\substack{\text{zero-input} \\ \text{response}}} - \underbrace{2e^{-t} + t^2 - 2t + 2}_{\substack{\text{zero-state} \\ \text{response}}} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{\text{natural} \\ \text{response}}} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\substack{\text{forced} \\ \text{response}}} \\ &= e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} + t^2 - 2t + 2 \end{aligned}$$

- 自由响应和零输入响应都满足齐次方程的解。
- 但它们的系数完全不同，零输入响应的系数只取决于起始状态，而自由响应的系数依从于起始状态和激励信号。
- 自由响应由两部分组成，其中，一部分由起始状态决定，另一部分由激励信号决定。二者都与系统自身参数密切关联。

## § 2-2 Time-domain analysis of discrete system

### § 2-2-1 离散系统差分方程的建立 difference equation

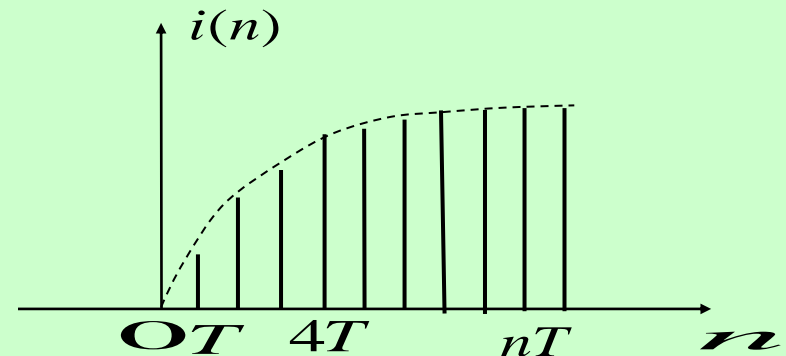
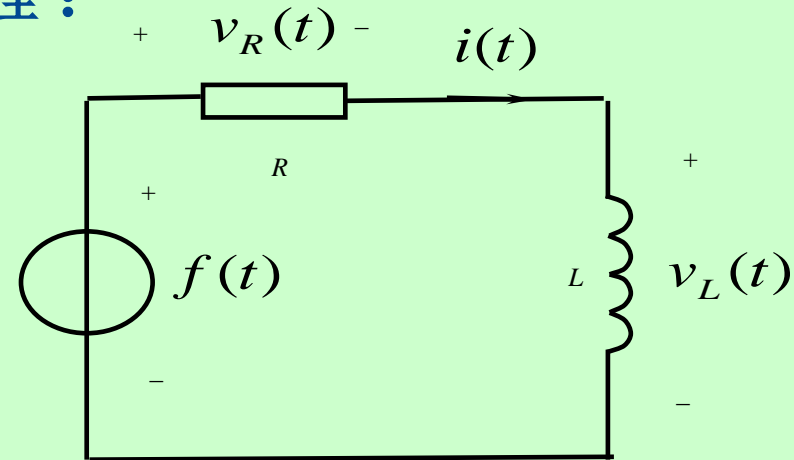
Q: 已知RL网络，试从微分方程导出差分方程。

根据KVL方程，对图示系统列出方程：

$$v_R(t) + v_L(t) = f(t)$$

由于  $v_R(t) = Ri(t)$ ,  $v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt}$

$$\frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{R}{L} i(t) = \frac{1}{L} f(t)$$



对连续变量 $t$ ，若在  $t = nT_s$  ( $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) 各点取样，

其中  $T_s$  为取样间隔. 则得到激励信号的离散取样序列和  $f(nT_s)$  输出信号的离散取样序列  $i(nT_s)$ 。在足够小的情况下，微分运算可近似表示为差分运算

$$\frac{di(t)}{dt} \approx \frac{i(nT_s) - i[(n-1)T_s]}{T_s}$$

代入原连续  
方程得

$$\frac{i(nT_s) - i[(n-1)T_s]}{T_s} + \frac{R}{L} i(nT_s) = \frac{1}{L} f(nT_s)$$

$$\frac{i(n) - i(n-1)}{T_s} + \frac{R}{L} i(n) = \frac{1}{L} f(n)$$

$$i(n) - \frac{L}{L + RT_s} i(n-1) = \frac{T_s}{L + RT_s} f(n)$$

一阶常系数  
差分方程



差分方程的阶数=未知序列变量序号的  
最大值与最小值之差

后向形式(或向右移序的)差分方程:

方程中未知序列的序号是自 $n$ 以递减方式给出。

前向形式(或向左移序的)差分方程:

$n$ 以递增方式给出, 即由  $y(n)$ 、 $y(n+1)$  ...  $y(n+N)$

如

$$y(n+1) + ay(n) = f(n)$$

此为一阶前向差分方程式。

两种描述方法无本质区别, 仅仅是延时不同。通常对因果系统用后向形式的差分方程比较方便, 在一般数字滤波器的描述中多用这种形式。而在状态变量分析中, 前向形式的差分方程较为常用。

## § 2-2-2 离散系统差分方程的求解

一 迭代法 **iterate**

二 经典解法：齐次解+特解

homogeneous solution + particular solution

三 零输入响应+零状态响应 **ZIR+ ZSR**

四 卷积和 **Convolution**

五 **Z变换 Z transform**

$N$ 阶常系数线性差分方程的一般形式为：

Nth-order LCCDE 
$$\sum_{i=0}^N a_i y(n-i) = \sum_{l=0}^M b_l f(n-l)$$

# 一、差分方程的迭代法 **ltrate**

⌚ 当差分方程阶次较低时常用此法

$$\text{Ex1: } r(n) - 2r(n-1) = e(n)$$

*Initial condition*  $r(-1) = 0$ , *excitation*  $e(n) = u(n)$

*SL*: 为便于迭代, 方程写为:  $r(n) = e(n) + 2r(n-1)$

$$n = 0 \quad r(0) = u(0) + 2r(-1) = 1$$

$$n = 1 \quad r(1) = u(1) + 2r(0) = 1 + 2 = 3 = 2^2 - 1$$

$$n = 2 \quad r(2) = u(2) + 2r(1) = 1 + 6 = 7 = 2^3 - 1$$

⋮

$$n = n \quad r(n) = u(n) + 2r(n-1) = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

$$\therefore r(n) = (2^{n+1} - 1)u(n)$$

## 二、差分方程的经典解：齐次解 + 特解

$$y(n) = y_h(n) + y_p(n)$$

### 1 齐次解的形式

齐次解方程：

$$\sum_{i=0}^N a_i y(n-i) = 0$$

考虑一阶差分方程的齐次方程为

$$y(n) - ay(n-1) = 0 \quad a = \frac{y(n)}{y(n-1)}$$

序列  $y(n)$  是一个公比为  $a$  的等比数列，因此有如下形式

$$y(n) = Ca^n$$

式中  $C$  为常数，由初始条件决定

高阶差分方程，其齐次解以形式为  $Ca^n$  的项线性组合而成。

$$\sum_{i=0}^N a_i C \alpha^{n-i} = 0$$

消去常数 $C$ ，并逐项除以  $\alpha^{n-N}$

$$a_0 \alpha^N + a_1 \alpha^{N-1} + a_2 \alpha^{N-2} + \cdots + a_{N-1} \alpha + a_N = 0$$

上式为差分方程的**特征方程**，  
它的 $N$ 个根  $\alpha_i (i=1,2,\cdots,N)$  称为差分方程的**特征根**。  
特征根有以下形式

(1) **特征根没有重根时**，差分方程的齐次解为：

$$y_n(n) = C_1 \alpha_1^n + C_2 \alpha_2^n + \cdots + C_N \alpha_N^n = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i (\alpha_i)^n$$

(2) **当有 $r$ 重根时**，齐次解形式为：

$$y_n(n) = \sum_{i=1}^r C_i n^{r-i} (\alpha_1)^n + \sum_{j=r+1}^N C_j (\alpha_j)^n$$

## § 2-3 系统的单位冲激响应与单位样值响应

### unit impulse response and unit sample

单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ :

定义:

LTI连续时间系统, 在系统初始条件为0, 激励为单位冲激函数 $\delta(t)$ 时所产生的响应。  $\longrightarrow h(t)$

单位样值响应 $h(n)$ :

LTI离散时间系统, 在系统初始条件为0, 激励为单位样值信号 $\delta(n)$ 时所产生的响应。  $\longrightarrow h(n)$

## 2.3.1 系统的单位冲激响应的确定

$$\frac{d^n r}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} r}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dr}{dt} + a_0 r = b_m \frac{d^m e}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} e}{dt^{m-1}} + \cdots + b_1 \frac{de}{dt} + b_0 e$$

$$\text{单位冲激响应 } e(t) = \delta(t), \quad r(t) = h(t)$$

$$\frac{d^n h}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} h}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dh}{dt} + a_0 h = b_m \frac{d^m \delta}{dt^m} + b_{m-1} \frac{d^{m-1} \delta}{dt^{m-1}} + \cdots + b_1 \frac{d\delta}{dt} + b_0 \delta$$

$$t > 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{d^n h}{dt^n} + a_{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} h}{dt^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1 \frac{dh}{dt} + a_0 h = 0$$

冲激响应  $h(t)$  与方程的齐次解(零输入响应)

有相同的函数形式。

例：系统微分方程为：

$$r''(t) + 4r'(t) + 3r(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t) \quad \text{求其冲激响应。}$$

解：特征方程：  $\alpha^2 + 4\alpha + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -3$

$$\therefore h(t) = (c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$$

求系数：对h(t)求导

$$h'(t) = (c_1 + c_2)\delta(t) + (-c_1 e^{-t} - 3c_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (c_1 + c_2)\delta'(t) + (-c_1 - 3c_2)\delta(t) + (c_1 e^{-t} + 9c_2 e^{-3t})u(t)$$

将h(t), h'(t), h''(t)及e(t)=δ(t)代入原方程，整理得：

$$(c_1 + c_2)\delta'(t) + (3c_1 + c_2)\delta(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$\text{对应项系数相等：} \quad \begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ 3c_1 + c_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1/2 \\ c_2 = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t)$$



## 二、阶跃响应

由单位阶跃函数  $u(t)$  所引起的零状态响应称为单位阶跃响应，简称冲激响应，记为  $g(t)$ 。即  $g(t) = T[\{u(t)\}, \{0\}]$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau \qquad h(t) = \frac{dg(t)}{dt}$$

# 通解



1  $\alpha_i$ 为互异实根:

$$r_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i e^{\alpha_i t}$$

2 有k重根:

$$r_n(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k c_i e^{\alpha_1 t} t^{k-i} + \sum_{j=k+1}^n c_j e^{\alpha_j t}$$

其中 $\alpha_1$ 为k重根,  $\alpha_j$ 为单根

求系数 $C_i, c_j$

## 2.3.2 离散系统单位样值响应

### 一、迭代法——适用于低阶系统

例1:  $r(n) - 0.8r(n-1) = e(n)$ , 求单位样值响应

解: 激励  $e(n) = \delta(n)$  时,  $r(n) = h(n)$

$$\therefore h(n) = \delta(n) + 0.8h(n-1)$$

对因果系统, 当  $n < 0$  时,  $\delta(n) = 0, \therefore h(n) = 0$

$\therefore$  以初始状态  $h(-1) = 0$ , 代入上式

$$n = 0 \quad h(0) = \delta(0) + 0.8h(-1) = 1$$

$$n = 1 \quad h(1) = \delta(1) + 0.8h(0) = 0.8$$

$$n = 2 \quad h(2) = \delta(2) + 0.8h(1) = 0.8^2$$

$\vdots$

$$n = n \quad h(n) = \delta(n) + 0.8h(n-1) = 0.8^n u(n)$$

- $u(t)$  引起的响应为单位阶跃响应  $g(t)$   
unit step response

- **unit impulse response**

可以表征系统的因果性和稳定性  
**causality and stability**

∩ 因果性：输入变化不领先于输出变化  
充要条件

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

∩ 稳定性：输入有界则输出必定有界  
充要条件

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$

例：已知某系统的  $h(n) = a^n u(n)$

问：它是否是因果系统？是否是稳定系统？

$$N < 0 \quad N(N) = 0 \quad \because N(N) = a_N N(N) = 0$$

是因果系统

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a^n u(n) = \begin{cases} |a| < 1 & \frac{1}{1-a} \\ |a| > 1 & \frac{1-a^{n+1}}{1-a} \end{cases}$$

有界稳定

发散  
不稳定

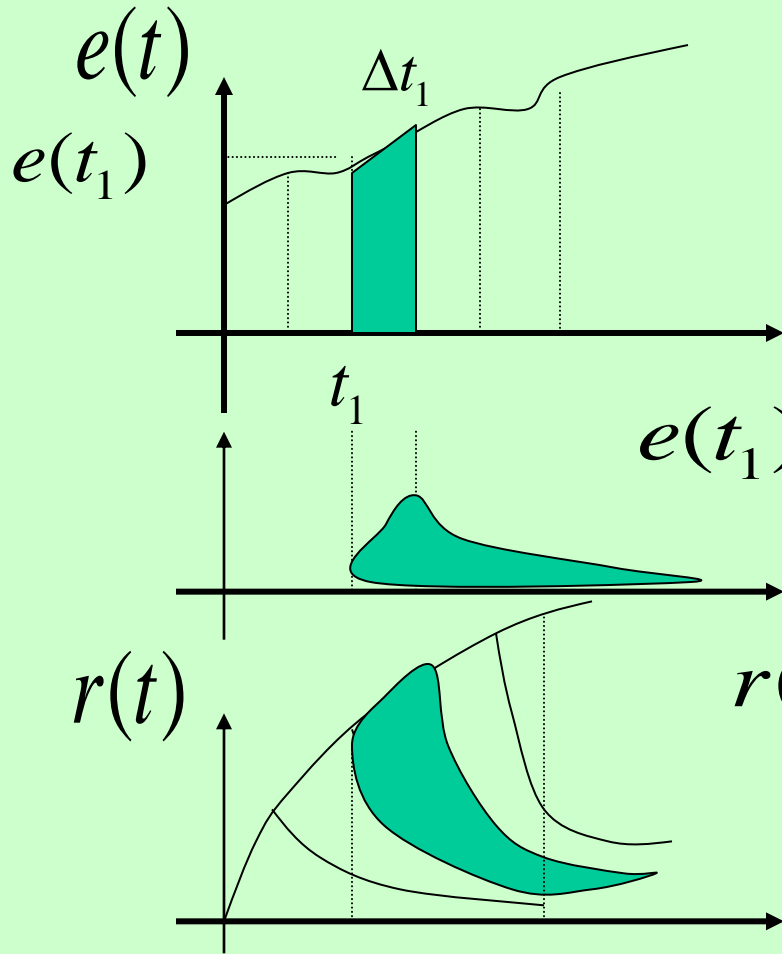
等比数列求和公式： $a_0 \frac{1-q^{n+1}}{1-q}$

## § 2.4 卷积积分与卷积和 (Convolution)

### 2.4.1 借助于信号分解求系统零状态响应

信号分解为冲激信号之和：

求和变积分



$$e(t) = \lim_{\Delta t_1 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{t_1=-\infty}^{\infty} e(t_1) \Delta t_1 \delta(t - t_1)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta t_1 &\rightarrow d\tau \\ t_1 &\rightarrow \tau \end{aligned}$$

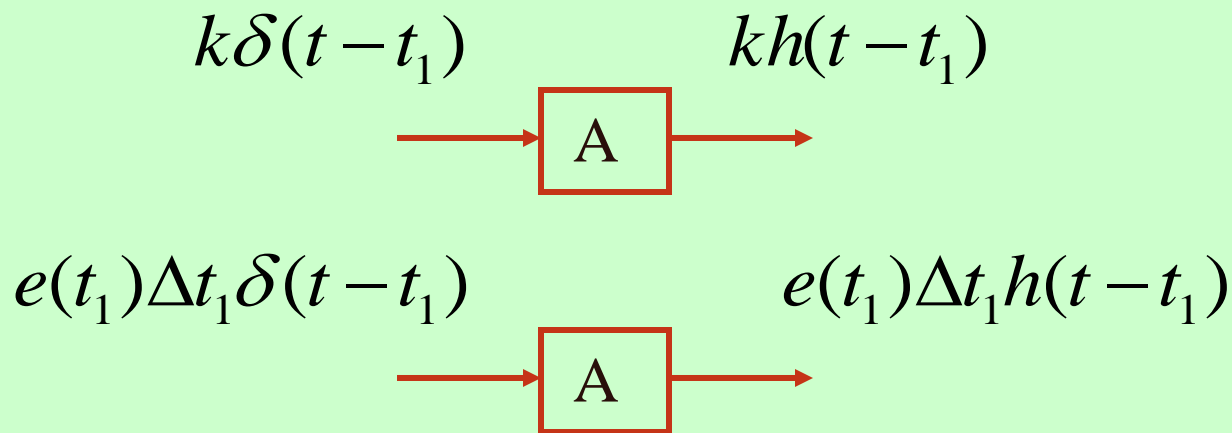
$$e(t_1) \Delta t_1 \delta(t - t_1) \rightarrow e(t_1) \Delta t_1 h(t - t_1)$$

$$r(t) = \lim_{\Delta t_1 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{t_1=-\infty}^{\infty} e(t_1) \Delta t_1 h(t - t_1)$$

$$r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e(\tau) h(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$e(t) = \lim_{\Delta t_1 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{t_1=-\infty}^{\infty} e(t_1) \Delta t_1 \delta(t - t_1)$$

卷积的物理含义图解：



**LTI系统的性质**

**$e(t)$ 为激励系统的零状态响应**

$$r(t) = \lim_{\Delta t_1 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{t_1=-\infty}^{\infty} e(t_1) \Delta t_1 h(t - t_1)$$

## 卷积积分公式( Convolution)

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

其中， $\tau$ 为积分变量， $t$ 为参变量

卷积公式表明：

系统的零状态响应=激励与系统冲激响应的卷积

任意两个函数卷积积分

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



## 4、卷积积分中积分限的确定

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

第一种情况：  $t < 0$  时  $f_1(t) = 0$ ， 等价于  $f_1(\tau)u(\tau)$ ,  $\tau > 0$  有

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

第二种情况：  $t < 0$  时  $f_2(t) = 0$ ， 等价于  $f_2(t - \tau)u(t - \tau)$ ,  $\tau < t$  有

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

第三种情况：  $t < 0$  时  $f_1(t) = 0$ ； 且  $t < 0$  时  $f_2(t) = 0$ ，  $0 < \tau < t$  有

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau & (t \geq 0) \end{cases}$$

例：  $e(t) = e^t, (-\infty < t < \infty), h(t) = (6e^{-2t} - 1)u(t)$ , 求  $r_{zs}(t)$ 。

解：  $r_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t)$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\tau} \cdot [6e^{-2(t-\tau)} - 1] u(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} [6e^{-2(t-\tau)} - 1] d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{\tau} [6e^{-2(t-\tau)} - 1] d\tau$$

$$= 2e^{-2t} \cdot e^{3\tau} \Big|_{-\infty}^t - e^{\tau} \Big|_{-\infty}^t$$

$$= e^t$$

## 2.4.2卷积的图解说明

卷积的图解步骤:

(1) Variable replacement :  $f_1(t) \rightarrow f_1(\tau)$ ,  $f_2(t) \rightarrow f_2(\tau)$

(2) reverse: 将 $f_2(\tau)$ 以纵轴为对称轴反褶, 得 $f_2(-\tau)$

(3) shift: 将 $f_2(-\tau)$ 沿 $\tau$ 轴自左向右平移 $t$ , 得 $f_2(t-\tau)$ ,  $t$ 从 $-\infty$ 向 $+\infty$ 变化;

(4) Multiply: 函数 $f_1(\tau)$ 与 $f_2(t-\tau)$ 相乘, 两波形重叠部分有值, 不重叠部分乘积为0;

(5) integral: 计算积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$ ,  $f_1(\tau)$ 与 $f_2(t-\tau)$ 乘积曲线下的面积为 $t$ 时刻卷积值。

例题：当激励  $e(t)$  和系统的单位冲激响应  $h(t)$  的波形如图2-9(a)和(b)所示时，用图解法求该系统在输入信号作用下的零状态响应。

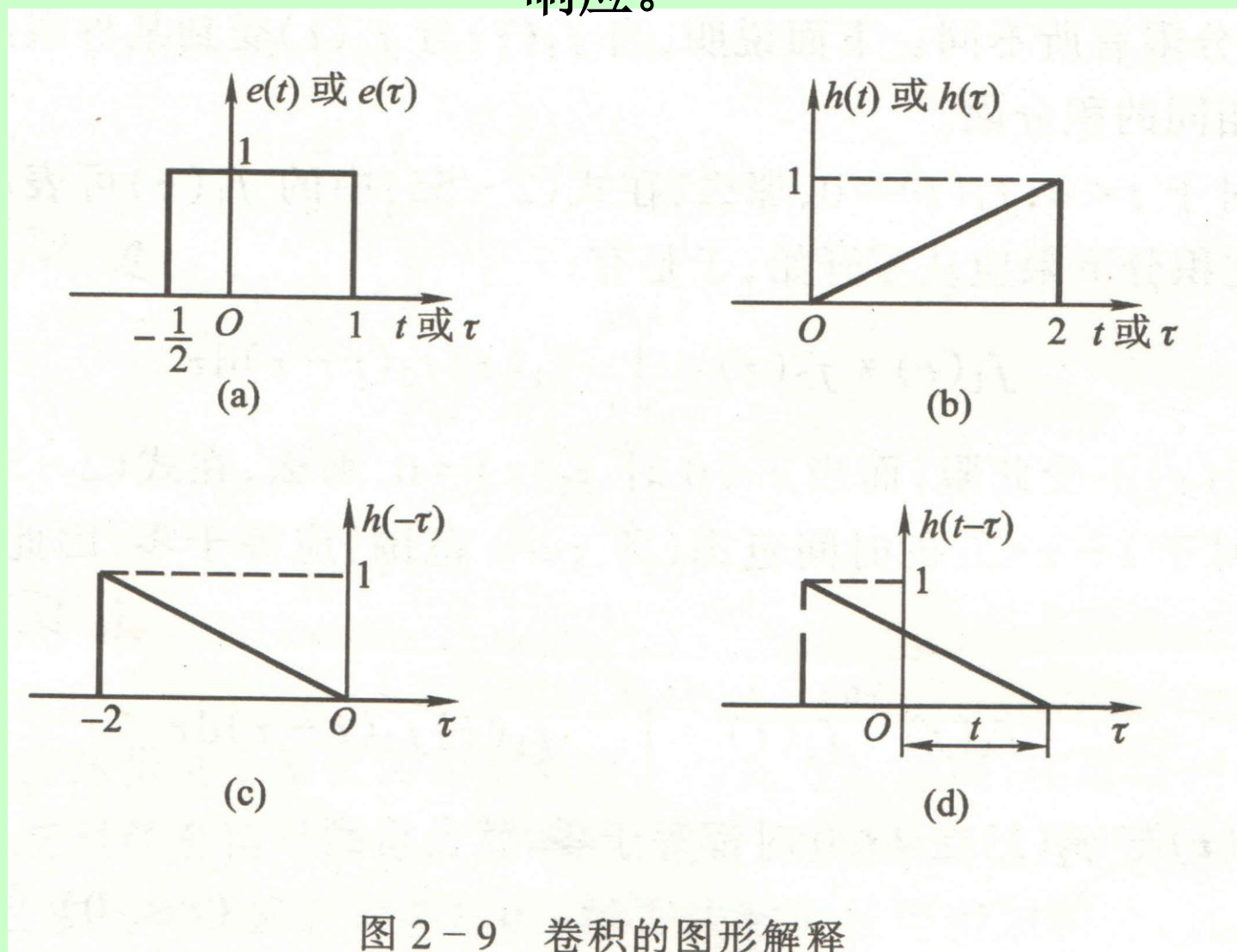
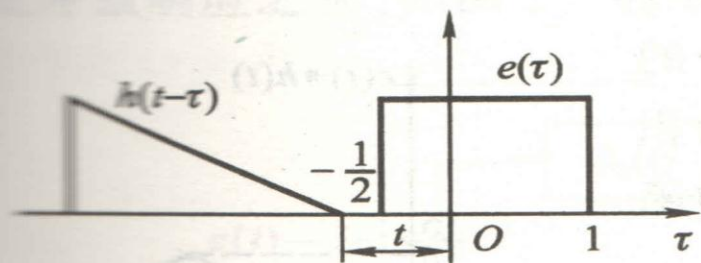
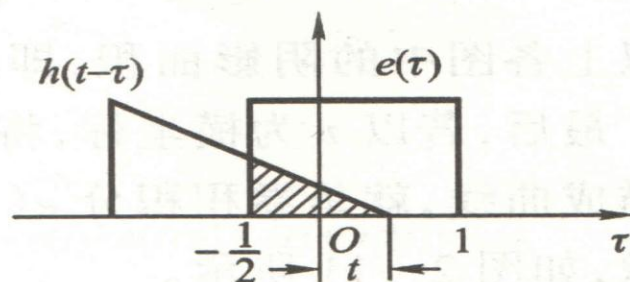


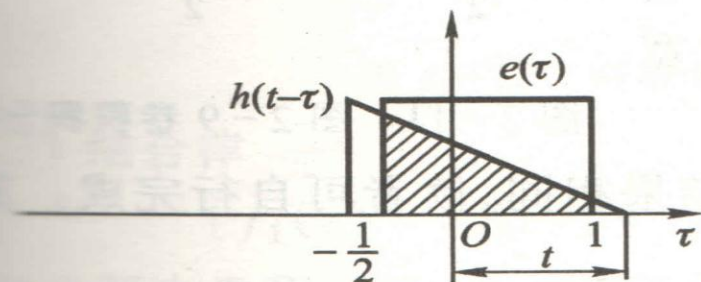
图 2-9 卷积的图形解释



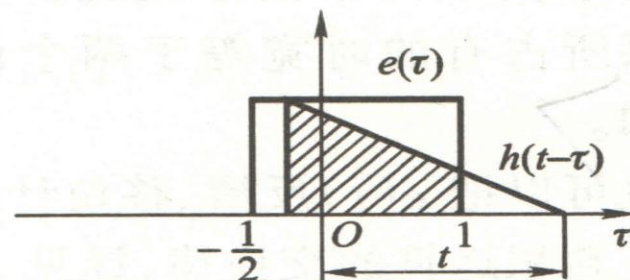
(a)  $-\infty < t < -\frac{1}{2}$



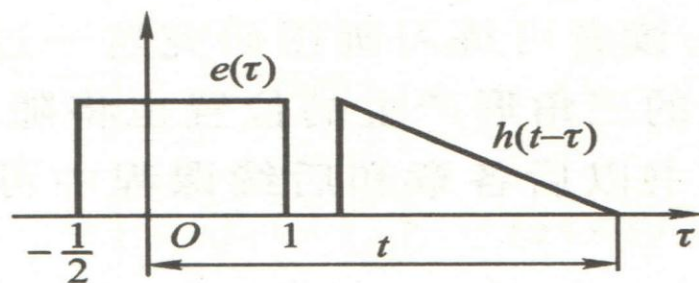
(b)  $-\frac{1}{2} \leq t < 1$



(c)  $1 \leq t < \frac{3}{2}$



(d)  $\frac{3}{2} \leq t < 3$



(e)  $3 \leq t < \infty$

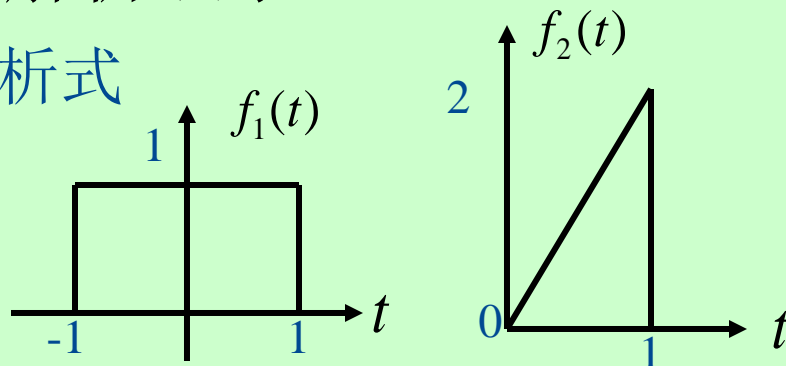
图 2-10 卷积积分的求解过程

Ex3 求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$  , 用解析法求。

解: 写出由阶跃函数表示的解析式

$$f_1(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$$

$$f_2(t) = 2t[u(t) - u(t-1)]$$



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

$f_2(t)$  中的  $t$  换为  $t-\tau$

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

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

$$- \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2(t-\tau)u(\tau+1)u(t-\tau-1) d\tau + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 2(t-\tau)u(\tau-1)u(t-\tau-1) d\tau$$

确定

积分限

第一项  $\begin{cases} \tau+1 > 0 \\ t-\tau > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < \tau < t$

第二项  $\begin{cases} \tau-1 > 0 \\ t-\tau > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < \tau < t$

第三项  $\begin{cases} \tau+1 > 0 \\ t-\tau-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < \tau < t-1$

第四项  $\begin{cases} \tau-1 > 0 \\ t-\tau-1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < \tau < t-1$

$$\text{第一项 } \begin{cases} \tau + 1 > 0 \\ t - \tau > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < \tau < t \quad \text{第二项 } \begin{cases} \tau - 1 > 0 \\ t - \tau > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < \tau < t$$

$$\text{第三项 } \begin{cases} \tau + 1 > 0 \\ t - \tau - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -1 < \tau < t - 1 \quad \text{第四项 } \begin{cases} \tau - 1 > 0 \\ t - \tau - 1 > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 < \tau < t - 1$$

上式求积分为:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \int_{-1}^t 2(t - \tau) d\tau u(t + 1) - \int_1^t 2(t - \tau) d\tau u(t - 1) \\ &\quad - \int_{-1}^{t-1} 2(t - \tau) d\tau u(t) + \int_1^{t-1} 2(t - \tau) d\tau u(t - 2) \\ &= (t + 1)^2 u(t + 1) - (t - 1)^2 u(t - 1) - [(t + 1)^2 - 1] u(t) \\ &\quad + [(t - 1)^2 - 1] u(t - 2) \end{aligned}$$

计算卷积积分  
要注意**2**点:

- 1、** 积分变量 $\tau$ 的范围
- 2、** 积分的作用区间 $t$ 的范围

## 2.4.3 Properties of Convolution

1、 algebra property

2、 integral and derivative of convolution

3、 convolve with singular signal

impulse signal, step signal, doublet signal

1卷积的代数性质

卷积运算是一种代数运算，与乘法运算的某些性质相同

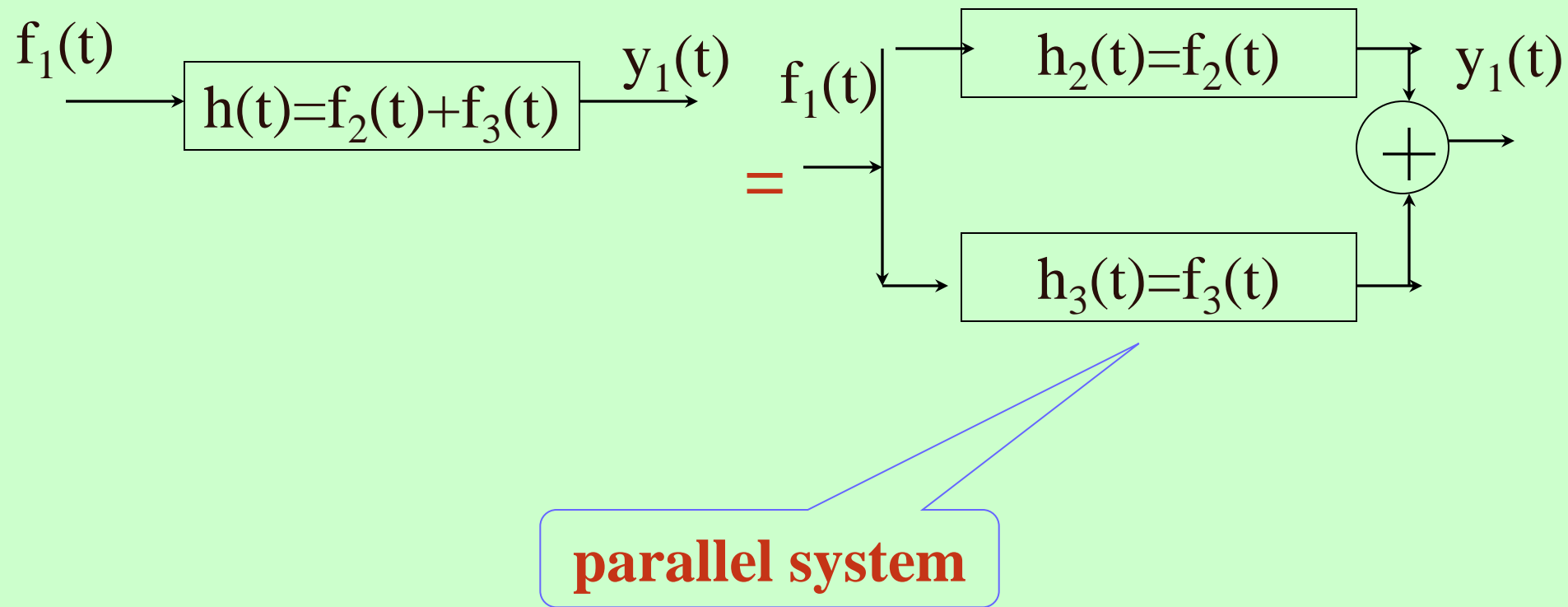
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_2(t) * f_1(t)$$

1、 commutative property



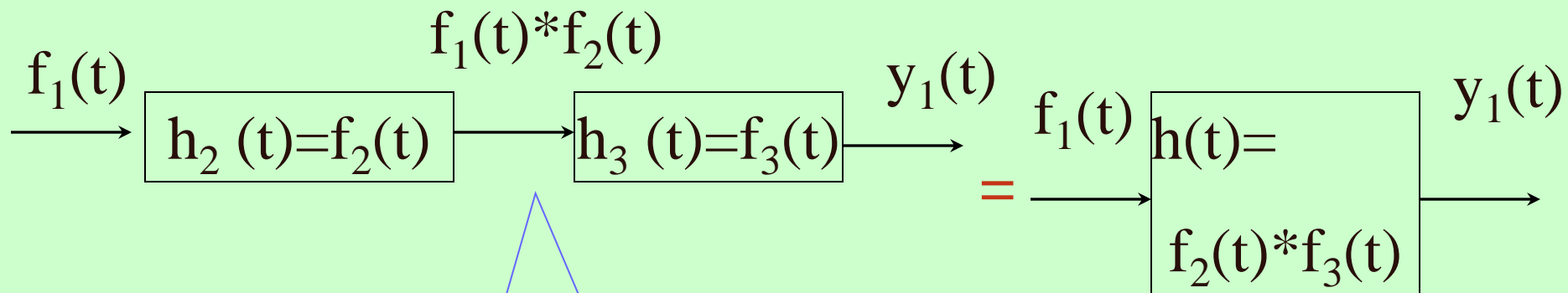
## 2、 distributive property

$$f_1(t) * [f_2(t) + f_3(t)] = f_1(t) * f_2(t) + f_1(t) * f_3(t)$$



### 3、 associative property

$$[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] * f_3(t) = f_1(t) * [f_2(t) * f_3(t)]$$



**cascade or series  
system**

## 二 differential and integral properties

(1) **differential**: 两个函数相卷积后的导数等于其中一个函数的导数与另一个函数的卷积

$$\frac{d}{dt}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = f_1(t) * \frac{df_2(t)}{dt} = \frac{df_1(t)}{dt} * f_2(t)$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dt}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) \frac{d}{d(t - \tau)} f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \\ &= f_1(t) * \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t)\end{aligned}$$

同理可证: 左边 =  $\frac{df_1(t)}{dt} * f_2(t)$

**(2) integral:** 两个函数相卷积后的积分等于其中一个函数的积分与另一个函数的积分

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^t f_1(\lambda) * f_2(\lambda) d\lambda &= f_1(\lambda) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\lambda) d\lambda \\ &= f_2(\lambda) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_1(\lambda) d\lambda\end{aligned}$$

类似地：对高阶导数和积分

$$\because f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) \quad \text{则: } f^{(i)}(t) = f_1^{(j)}(t) * f_2^{(i-j)}(t)$$

其中，**i, j**取正整数时，为导数阶次

若**i, j**取负整数时，为重积分次数，如

$$f(t) = f_1^{(1)}(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$

### 三、convolve with impulse functions or step functions

#### (1) impulse signal

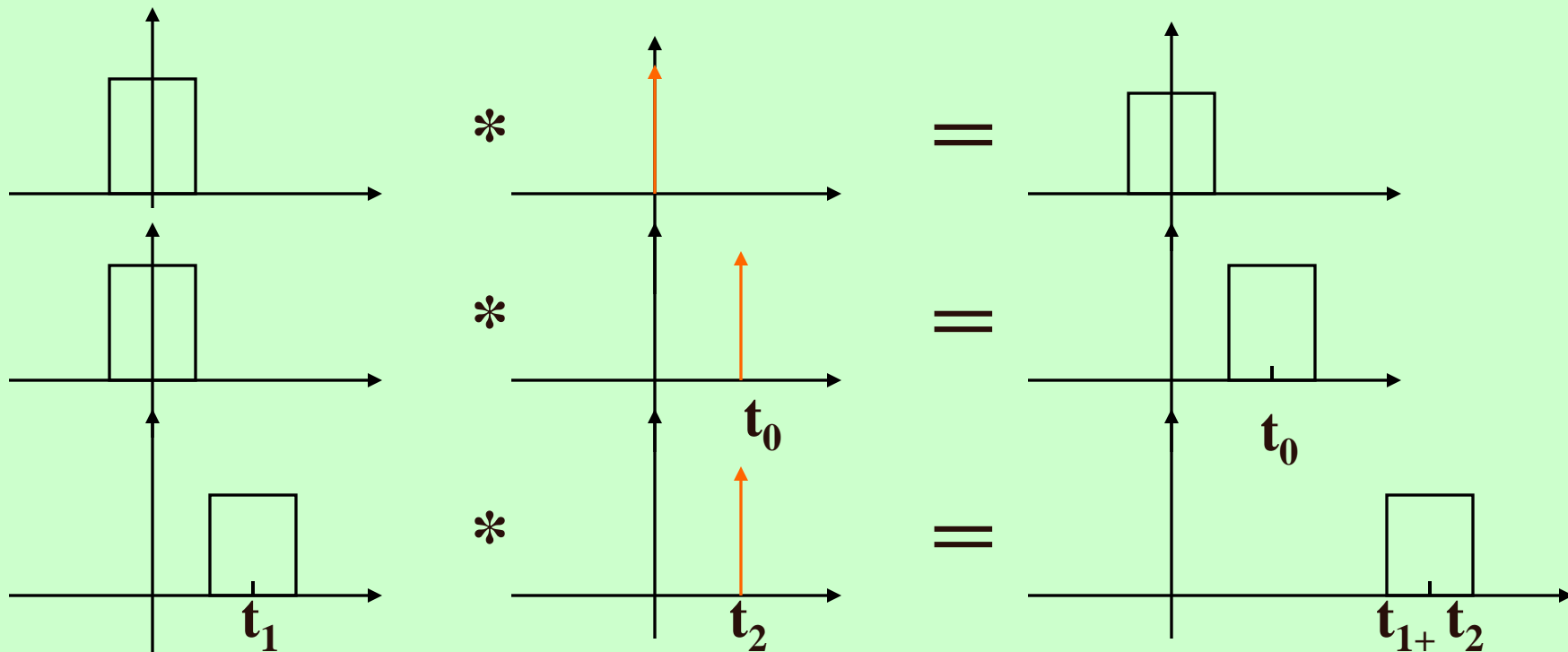
$$1. f(t) * \delta(t) = \delta(t) * f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau) f(t - \tau) d\tau = f(t)$$

某函数与冲激函数的卷积是其本身

$$2. f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = \delta(t - t_0) * f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\tau - t_0) f(t - \tau) d\tau = f(t - t_0)$$

函数与冲激函数时移相卷积的结果相当于把函数本身时移

$$3. f(t - t_1) * \delta(t - t_2) = \delta(t - t_1) * f(t - t_2) = f(t - t_1 - t_2)$$



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

$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_0) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - t_0 - \tau) d\tau$$

$$\text{令 } \tau + t_0 = \lambda \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - t_0 - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\lambda - t_0) \delta(t - \lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= f(t - t_0)$$

推广：任意两函数卷积

$$\text{若： } s(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$\text{则： } f_1(t - t_1) * f_2(t - t_2) = s(t - t_1 - t_2)$$

$$\text{证明： } f_1(t - t_1) * f_2(t - t_2)$$

$$= f_1(t) * \delta(t - t_1) * f_2(t) * \delta(t - t_2)$$

$$= f_1(t) * f_2(t) * \delta(t - t_1) * \delta(t - t_2)$$

$$= s(t) * \delta(t - t_1 - t_2)$$

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

## (2) 与冲激偶 $\delta'(t)$ 的卷积

卷积的微分性质

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

## (3) 与阶跃函数 $u(t)$ 的卷积

卷积的积分性质

$$f(t) * u(t) = f^{-1}(t) * \delta(t) = f^{-1}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t f(\lambda) d\lambda$$

应用：函数与奇异信号的卷积与下式结合紧密

$$f(t) = f_1^{(1)}(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\lambda) d\lambda$$



**例1:**  $f_1(t) = 1, f_2(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ , 求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

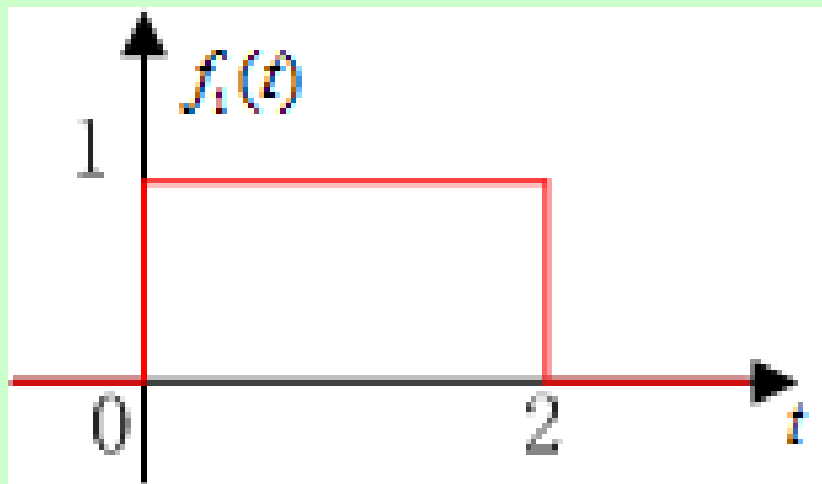
解:  $f_2(t) * f_1(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-\tau} u(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\tau} d\tau = 1$

**例2:**  $f_1(t)$ 如图,  $f_2(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ , 求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1'(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t)$$

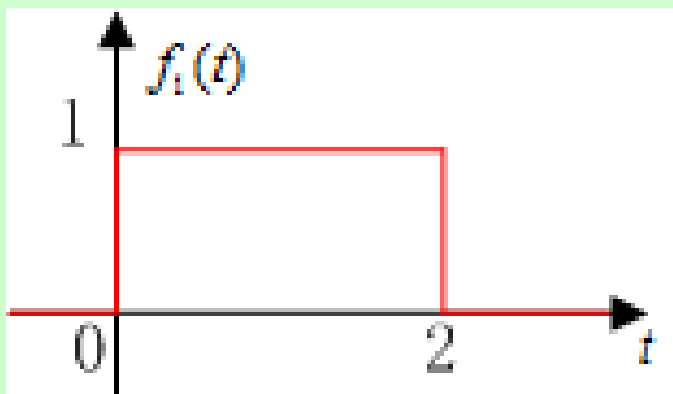
$$f_1'(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_2^{(-1)}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tau} u(\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau \cdot u(t) \\ &= (1 - e^{-t})u(t) \end{aligned}$$



$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1'(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t) = (1 - e^{-t})u(t) - (1 - e^{-(t-2)})u(t-2)$$

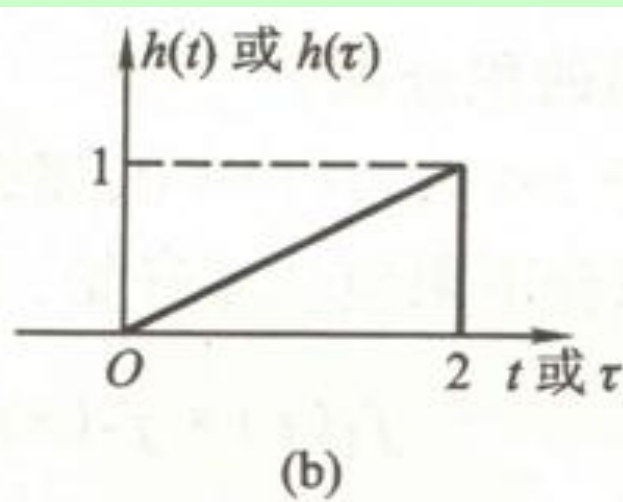
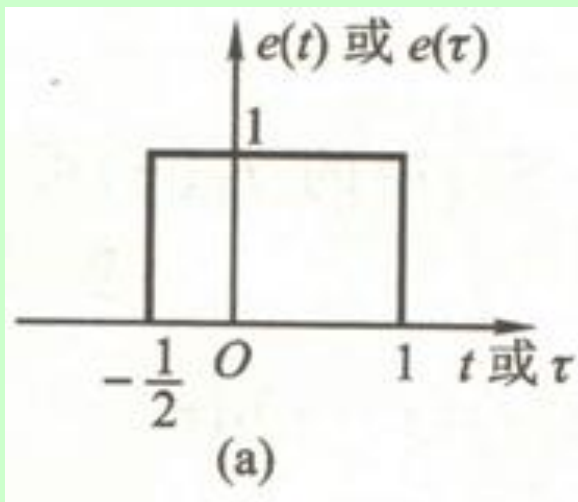
例2:  $f_1(t)$ 如图,  $f_2(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$ , 求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$



$$f_1(t) = u(t) - u(t - 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= [u(t) - u(t - 2)] * f_2(t) \\ &= f_2^{(-1)}(t) - f_2^{(-1)}(t - 2) \\ &= (1 - e^{-t})u(t) - [1 - e^{-(t-2)}]u(t - 2) \end{aligned}$$

**例题：**当激励  $e(t)$  和系统的单位冲激响应  $h(t)$  的波形如图2-9(a)和(b)所示时，求该系统在输入信号作用下的零状态响应。



$$r_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = e'(t) * h^{(-1)}(t) \quad h^{(-1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{2} \tau [u(\tau) - u(\tau - 2)] d\tau$$

$$e'(t) = \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \delta(t - 1)$$

$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2} t [u(t) - u(t - 2)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \tau d\tau \cdot u(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_2^t \tau d\tau \cdot u(t - 2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} t^2 u(t) - \frac{1}{4} (t^2 - 4) u(t - 2)$$

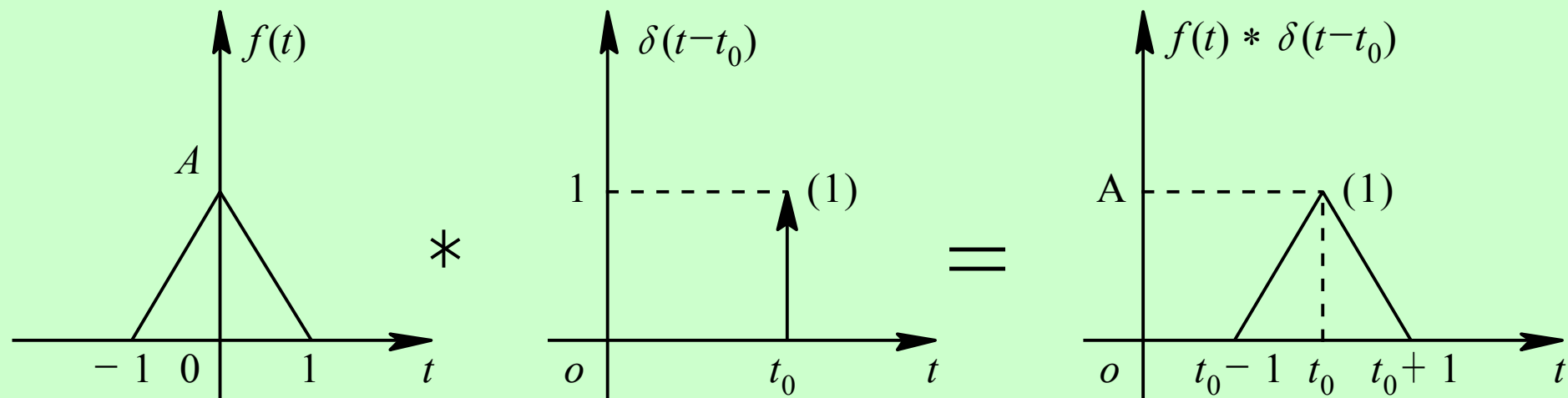
$$= \frac{1}{4} t^2 [u(t) - u(t - 2)] + u(t - 2)$$

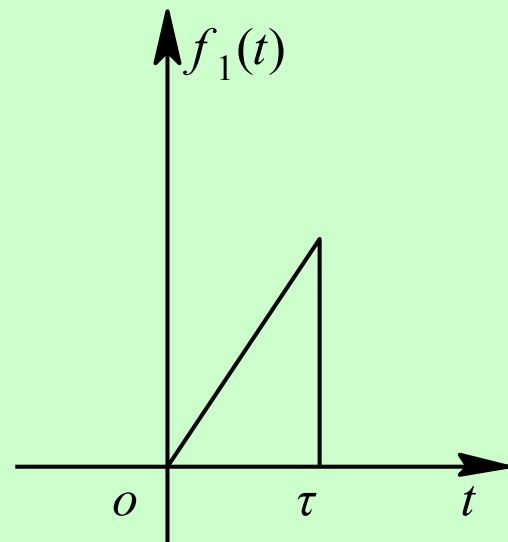
$$\begin{aligned}
r_{zs}(t) &= e(t) * h(t) = e'(t) * h^{(-1)}(t) \\
&= \left[ \delta\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \delta(t - 1) \right] * \left[ \frac{1}{4} t^2 [u(t) - u(t - 2)] + u(t - 2) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \left[ u\left(t + \frac{1}{2}\right) - u\left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right) \right] + u\left(t - \frac{3}{2}\right) - \\
&\quad \left\{ \frac{1}{4} (t - 1)^2 [u(t - 1) - u(t - 3)] + u(t - 3) \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

## 4 卷积的时移特性

若  $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ ,

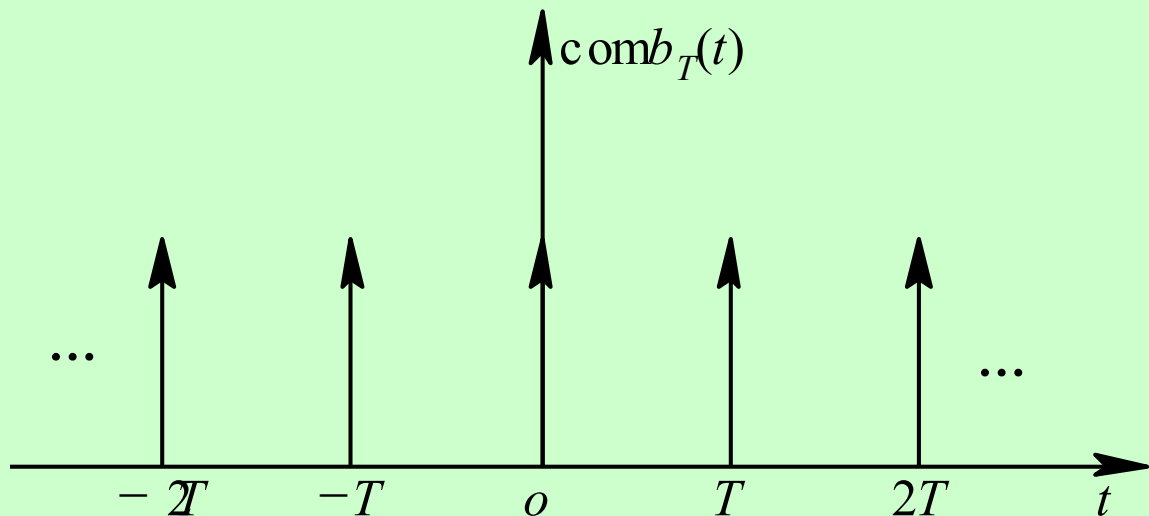
$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } f_1(t-t_1) * f_2(t-t_2) &= f_1(t-t_1-t_2) * f_2(t) \\ &= f_1(t) * f_2(t-t_1-t_2) \\ &= f(t-t_1-t_2) \end{aligned}$$





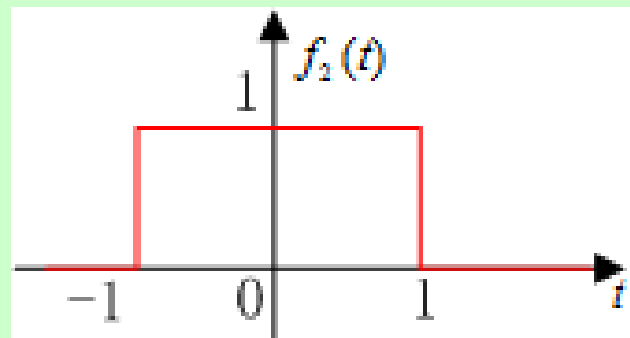
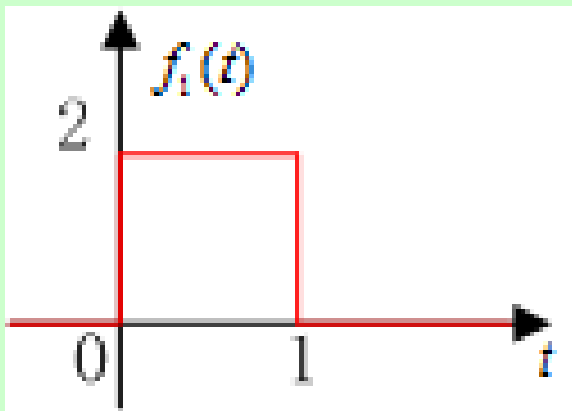
(a)

$*$



(b)

$\Delta$

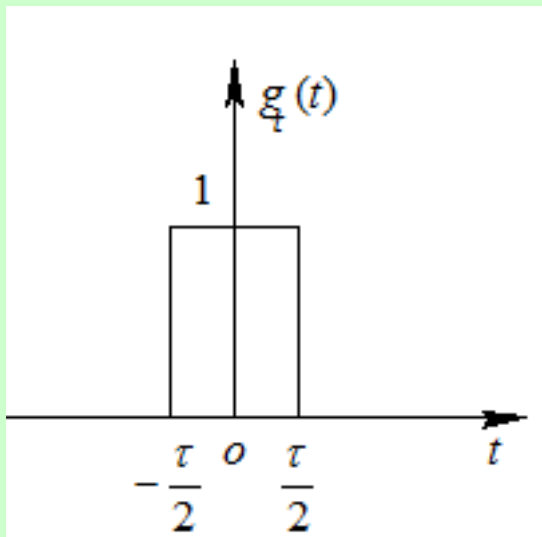


例：  $f_1(t), f_2(t)$  如图，求  $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

解：  $f_1(t) = 2u(t) - 2u(t-1)$ ;  $f_2(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1)$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= [2u(t) - 2u(t-1)] * [u(t+1) - u(t-1)] \\ &= 2(t+1)u(t+1) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) - 2tu(t) + 2(t-2)u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

例 如下图所示的门函数记为  $g_T(t)$ ，求卷积积分  $g_T(t) * g_T(t)$



$$\begin{aligned} g_\tau(t) * g_\tau(t) &= g_\tau^{(1)}(t) * g_\tau^{(-1)}(t) \\ &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ \varepsilon\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \varepsilon\left[t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right] \right] * g_\tau^{(-1)}(t) \\ &= \left[ \delta\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - \delta\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) \right] * g_\tau^{(-1)}(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$= g_\tau^{(-1)}\left(t + \frac{\tau}{2}\right) - g_\tau^{(-1)}\left(t - \frac{\tau}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < -\tau, t > \tau \\ t + \tau & -\tau \leq t < 0 \\ \tau - t & 0 \leq t \leq \tau \end{cases}$$



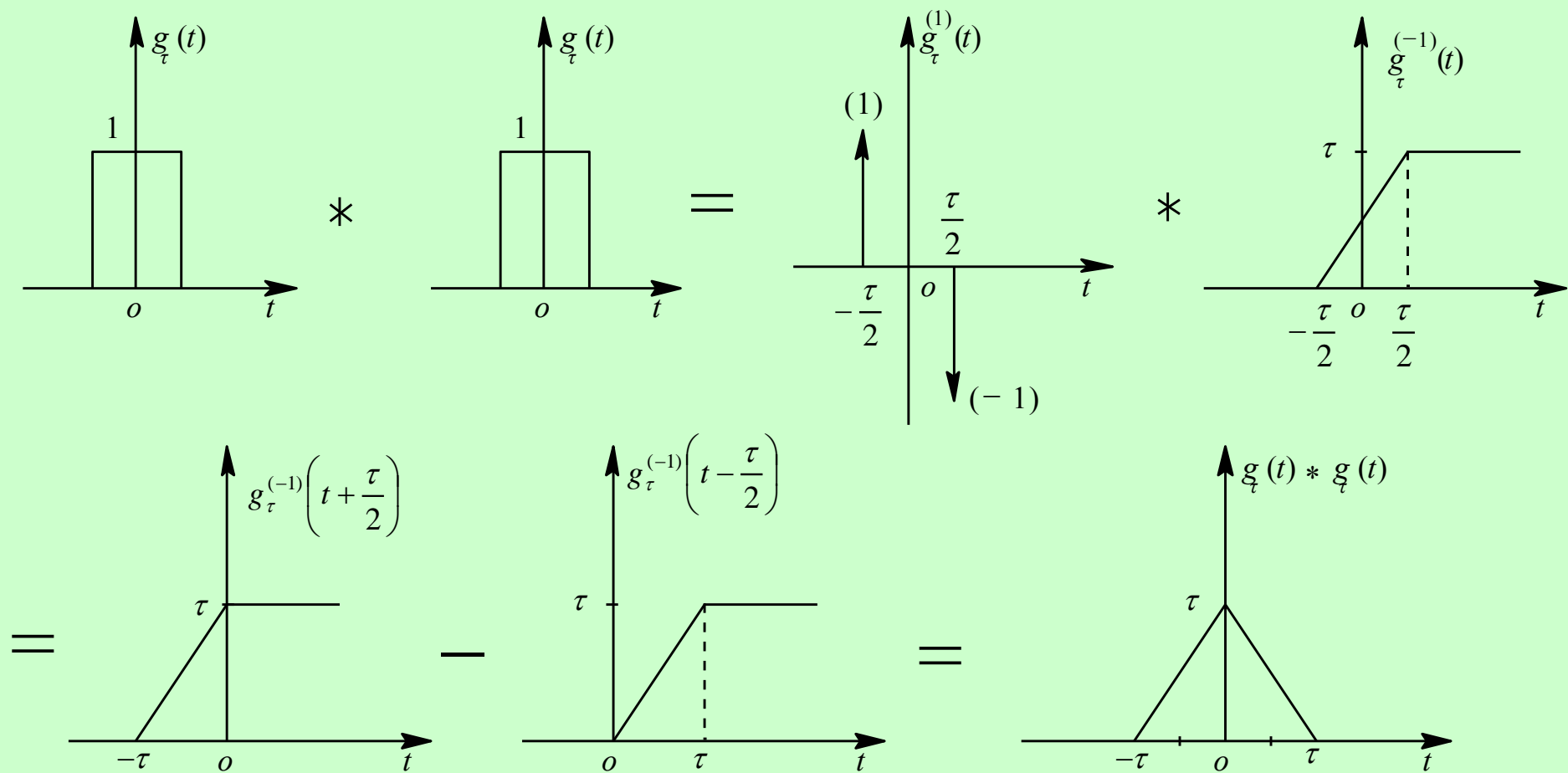


图 2.2 - 6 例2.2 - 4方法二图

# 常用信号的卷积公式

序号	$f_1(t)$	$f_2(t)$	$f_1(t) * f_2(t)$
1	$K$ (常数)	$f(t)$	$K \cdot [f(t)\text{波形的净面积值}]$
2	$f(t)$	$\delta^{(1)}(t)$	$f^{(1)}(t)$
3	$f(t)$	$\delta(t)$	$f(t)$
4	$f(t)$	$\epsilon(t)$	$f^{(-1)}(t)$
5	$\epsilon(t)$	$\epsilon(t)$	$t\epsilon(t)$
6	$\epsilon(t)$	$t\epsilon(t)$	$\frac{1}{2}t^2\epsilon(t)$
7	$\epsilon(t)$	$e^{-\alpha}\epsilon(t)$	$\frac{1}{\alpha}(1-e^{-\alpha})\epsilon(t)$
8	$e^{-\alpha}\epsilon(t)$	$e^{-\alpha}\epsilon(t)$	$te^{-\alpha}\epsilon(t)$
9	$e^{-\alpha_1t}$	$e^{-\alpha_2t}\epsilon(t)$	$\frac{1}{\alpha_2-\alpha_1}(e^{-\alpha_1t}-e^{-\alpha_2t})\epsilon(t), (\alpha_1\neq\alpha_2)$
10	$f_1(t)$	$\delta_T(t)$	$\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t-mT)$

**HW1:** 2-1(a), 2-4(1), 2-7

**HW2:** 卷积 2-13(2)(3) , 2-14,  
2-15(1)(3), 2-18(a)(c) , 2-20