第二章 连续时间系统的时域分析

- 2.1 系统微分方程的经典解
- 2.2 系统的零输入响应和零状态响应
- 2.3 冲激响应和阶跃响应
- 2.4 卷积积分
- 2.5 卷积积分的性质

<u>重点及要求</u> 练习题 No2

 $No3 \leftarrow$

时域分析:对系统的分析与计算均以时间t为变量

优点: 直观、物理概念清楚

缺点:对高阶系统或复杂激励计算复杂

2.1 系统微分方程的经典解

$$e(t) \longrightarrow LTI \longrightarrow 0$$

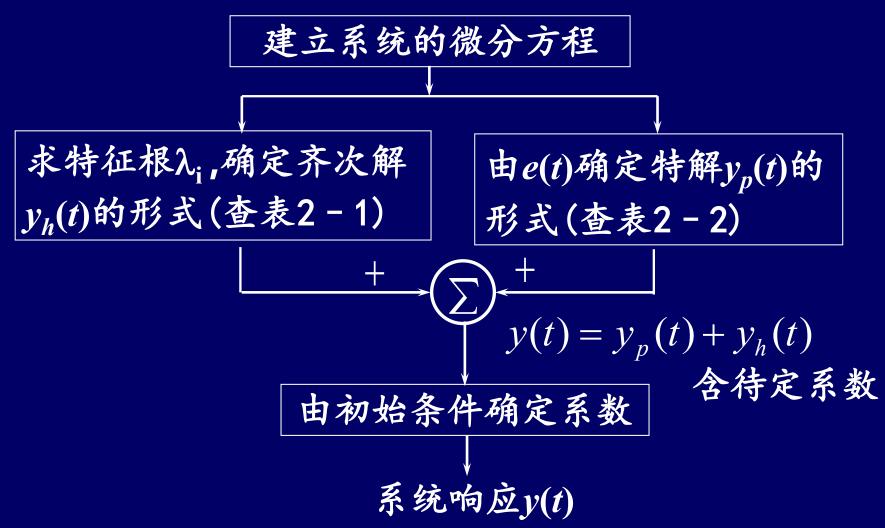
$$a_n y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1 y'(t) + a_0 y(t)$$

$$= b_m e^{(m)}(t) + b_{m-1} e^{(m-1)}(t) + \dots + b_1 e'(t) + b_0 e(t)$$

全解:
$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$$
 homogeneous
齐次解 特解 particular

2.1.1 微分方程的经典解

用时域法求解连续系统的流程图



 $1、微分方程的齐次解<math>y_h(t)$

齐次方程
$$y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1y'(t) + a_0y(t) = 0$$

特征方程
$$\lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \ldots + a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0$$

n阶微分方程有n个特征根: λ_i (i=1,2,...,n)

齐次解 $y_h(t)$ 的形式由特征根的形式决定→查 P_{34} 表2-1

例: 求下列方程的齐次解

(1)
$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e'(t)$$
 $y_h(t) = C_1e^{-t} + C_2e^{-2t}$

(2)
$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = e(t)$$
 $y_h(t) = C_1 t e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-t}$

(3)
$$y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 5y(t) = 2e(t)$$
 [A+1) $t = 0$

$$y_h(t) = e^{-t} [C_1 \cos 2t + C_2 \sin 2t] = Ae^{-t} \cos(2t - \theta)$$

2、微分方程的特解 $y_p(t)$

特解 $y_p(t)$ 的形式由激励e(t)的形式决定 \rightarrow 查 P_{34} 表2-2

说明:通常认为激励e(t)是在t=0时刻加入系统的,因 此特解 $v_p(t)$ 存在的时间为 t>0

例:某系统微分方程 y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y(t)=2e'(t)+e(t)求激励为1) $e(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 2) $e(t) = e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$ 时的特解

(2)
$$e(t) = e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$$
 $y_p(t) = Pe^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) = -\frac{3}{2} e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$

默认认为

3、微分方程的全解y(t)

全解: $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$ 齐次解 特解

齐次解中的待定系数 C_i 在全解中由初始条件确定,n阶微分方程需要n个初始条件

某系统的微分方程为y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y(t)=e(t)

激励为 $e(t)=2\varepsilon(t)$, 计算当 $y(0_{+})=0,y'(0_{+})=0$ 的全响应

解:1) 齐次解 $y_h(t)$ 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$

特征根 $\lambda_1 = -1$, $\lambda_2 = -2$ 齐次解 $y_h(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$

2) $\# y_p(t)$ $y_p(t) = P = 1$

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + 1$$
 (t>0)

代入初始条件 $y(0_{+}) = 0$, $y'(0_{+}) = 0$ 避免冲出函数

$$y(\mathbf{0}) = c_1 + c_2 + 1 = 0 y'(\mathbf{0}) = -c_1 - 2c_2 = 0$$
 \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} c_1 = -2 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$$y(t) = (-2e^{-t} + e^{-2t} + 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

例、某LTI系统的数学模型为

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e(t)$$
 $e(t) = 10\cos t$ 计算当 $y(0_+) = 2$, $y'(0_+) = 0$ 的全响应

解:1) 齐次解 $y_h(t)$ 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

特征根 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$ 齐次解 $y_h(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^{-3t}$

2) 特解 $y_p(t)$

查表2-2, 可设特解为 $y_p(t) = P\cos t + Q\sin t$ 将 y_p'', y_p', y_p 代入方程, 整理得到 $y_p'(t) = -P\sin t + Q\cos t \quad y_p''(t) = -P\cos t - Q\sin t$

$$(5P+5Q)\cos t + (5Q-5P)\sin t = 10\cos t$$

3) 全解y(t)

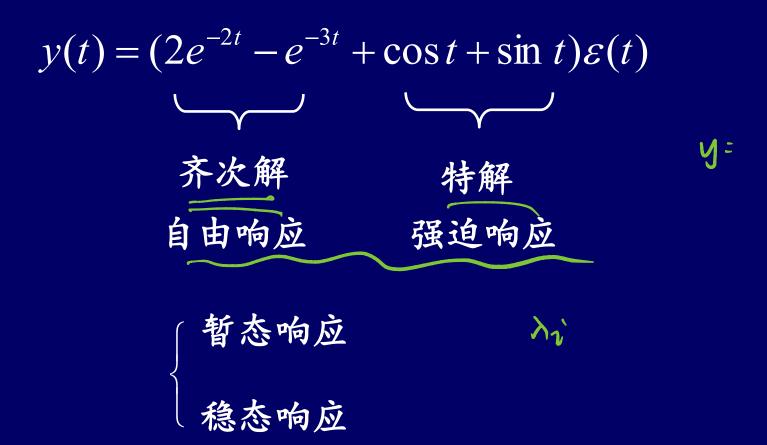
$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t$$
代入初始条件 $y(0_+) = 2, y'(0_+) = 0$

$$y(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 1 = 2$$

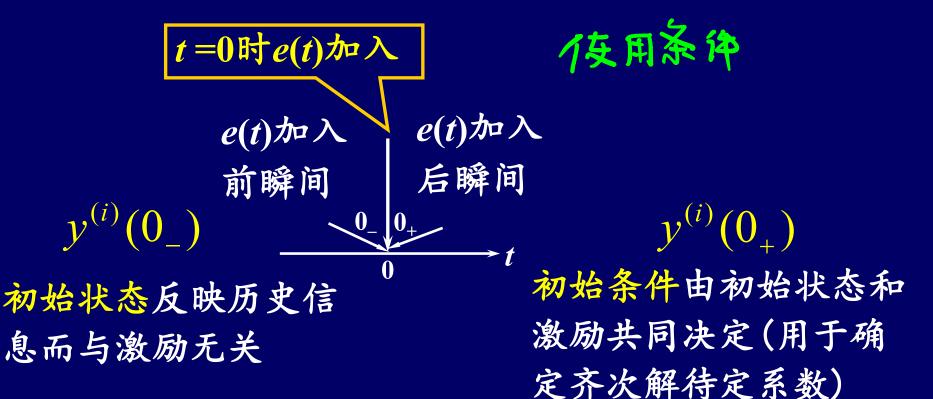
$$y'(0) = -2c_1 - 3c_2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t, \quad t \ge 0$$

$$y(t) = (2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t) \varepsilon(t)$$



- 2.1.2 关于系统在 $t=0_50_+$ 状态的讨论(难点)
- 1. 初始状态 (第二类初始条件) 与初始条件 (第一类初始条件)



从 $0_{-} \rightarrow 0_{+} y^{(i)}(t)$ 可能发生跳变

2、跳变量的确定方法 [δ函数平衡法(δ匹配法)] 基本思路:

在t=0时刻,方程两边所含有的 $\delta(t)$ 及其各阶导数应相同,从而判断系统响应在t=0时刻是否有跳变

例. 已知LTI系统 y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = e''(t) + 2e'(t) 激励为 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 系统的初始状态为 $y'(0_{-}) = 1$ $y(0_{-}) = 0$ 求系统的初始条件 $y'(0_{+})$ $y(0_{+})$ <u>求跳变量</u>

$$y(t)$$
在 $t = 0$ 处跳变量为 1 $y(0_{+}) = y(0_{-}) + 1 = 1$

$$y'(t)$$
在 $t = 0$ 处跳变量为 -2 $y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) - 2 = -1$

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = e''(t) + 2e'(t) e(t) = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$y''(t)$$
 $\delta'(t) - 2\delta(t)$ $y''(t)$ $\delta'(t) - 2\delta(t)$ $4y'(t)$ $4\delta(t)$ $y'(t)$ $\delta(t)$ $-2\varepsilon(t)$ $y(t)$ $\varepsilon(t)$ 學達量 $\forall y(0) = 1$ 及文字表 $\forall y'(0) = -2$ 返回

- 总结: 用δ函数平衡法求跳变量时, 应注意:
- 1) 只匹配 $\delta(t)$ 及其各阶导数
- 2) 先使方程右边 $\delta(t)$ 最高次导数项与方程左边 $y^{(i)}(t)$ 的最高阶次项得到平衡
- 3) 当平衡低次 $\delta(t)$ 项时,若方程两边不能平衡时,由方程左边 $y^{(i)}(t)$ 的最高阶次项来补偿
- 4) 平衡后, $y^{(i)}(t)$ 中含有的 $\varepsilon(t)$ 项系数即为跳变量

发生跳变的条件:微分方程右端含 $\delta(t)$ 及其各阶导数

例、 $y'(t)+3y(t)=3\delta'(t)$ 求y(t)在t=0时刻的<u>跳变量</u>

例、
$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e'(t) + 6e(t)$$

已知 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t)y(0_{-}) = 2y'(0_{-}) = 0$ 基 $y(0_{+})y'(0_{+})$

例、
$$y'''(t) + 4y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 2y(t) = \delta''(t) + 3\delta(t)$$
求 $y(t)$ $y'(t)$ $y''(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 时刻的跳变量

9"(t) $\delta'(t) \sim 4\delta'(t)$ y'' $\delta''(t) \sim 4\delta(t) + (4\delta(t))$
4 $y''(t)$ $y''(t)$

- 2.2 零输入响应和零状态响应
- 2.2.1 零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$ zero-input

没有外加激励的作用, 仅由初始状态所引起的响应

对应齐次方程:
$$a_n y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1 y'(t) + a_0 y(t) = 0$$

解的形式由特征根决定:

$$y_{zi}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} C_{xi} e^{\lambda_i t} \quad t \ge 0 \quad \lambda 为 单实根时$$

初始条件 = 初始状态, 即没有跳变(因为没有输入)

$$y_{zi}^{(i)}(0_{+}) = y_{zi}^{(i)}(0_{-}) = y^{(i)}(0_{-})$$

例:
$$y''(t) + 5y' + 4y(t) = 2e(t)$$

已知 $y(0_{-}) = 1, y'(0_{-}) = 2$ 计算系统的零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$

$$y_{zi}(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-4t}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-4t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ -c_1 - 4c_2 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 2 \\ c_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

例:
$$y''(t) + 3y' + 2y(t) = 2e''(t) + 6e(t)$$

已知
$$e(t) = \varepsilon(t), y(0_{-}) = 1, y'(0_{-}) = 3$$

计算系统的零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$

$$y_{zi}(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$$
 $y_{zi}(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ -c_1 - 2c_2 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 5 \\ c_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

2.2.2 零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ zero-state 文

系统的初始状态为0,仅由输入信号e(t)所引起的响应

对应非齐次方程:
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i y_{zs}^{(i)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j e^{(j)}(t)$$

解由 $y_h(t)$ 和 $y_p(t)$ 组成:

一初始条件 = 跳变量

2.2.3 全响应y(t)

由初始状态和激励e(t)共同作用引起的响应

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

$$\sum C_i e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t) \sum C_{xi} e^{\lambda_i t} + \sum C_{si} e^{\lambda_i t} + y_p(t)$$

初始条件=初始状态 初始条件 = 初始条件 = 十跳变量 初始状态 跳变量

例:
$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e''(t) + 6e(t)$$

已知 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t), y(0_{-}) = 1, y'(0_{-}) = 3$
计算系统的全响应 $y(t)$ $y(0_{-}) = 1, y'(0_{-}) = 3$
解 $y_{zi}(t) = (C_{1}e^{-t} + C_{2}e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$
 $y_{zs}(t) = (C_{1}e^{-t} + C_{2}e^{-2t} + 3)\varepsilon(t) = (-8e^{-t} + 7e^{-2t} + 3)\varepsilon(t)$
 $\forall y(0) = 2, \forall y'(0) = -6$
 $y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = (-3e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t} + 3)\varepsilon(t)$
 $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = (C_1e^{-t} + C_2e^{-2t} + 3)\varepsilon(t)$
 $= (-3e^{-t} + 3e^{-2t} + 3)\varepsilon(t)$ $y(0_+) = 3, y'(0_+) = -3$

复习

微分方程的经典解: 齐次解 $y_h(t)$ + 特解 $y_p(t)$

$$\lambda_1 \quad \lambda_2 \quad c_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} \qquad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \qquad (c_1 t + c_2) e^{\lambda_1 t}$$
 $\lambda_{12} = \alpha \pm j\beta \qquad e^{\alpha t} (c_1 \cos \beta t + c_2 \sin \beta t)$

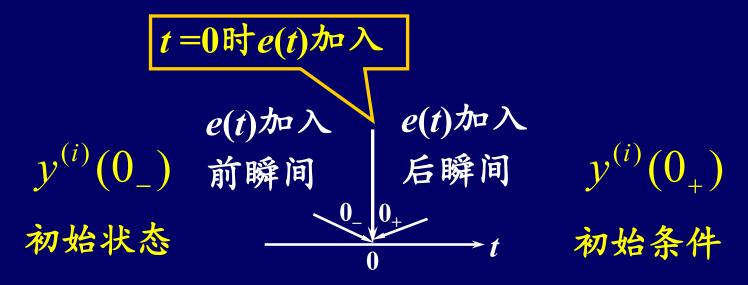
$$e(t) = E \qquad y_p(t) = P \qquad e(t) = e^{\alpha t} \qquad y_p(t) = Pe^{\alpha t}$$

$$e(t) = \cos \omega t$$
 $y_p(t) = p_1 \cos \omega t + p_2 \sin \omega t$

跳变量的计算方法

零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$ 零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$

跳变量的计算方法 (δ函数平衡法)



初始条件 = 初始状态 + 跳变量

没像的一次驰至

零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$ zero-input 初始条件 = 初始状态

零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ zero-state 初始条件 = 跳变量

2.3 冲激响应和阶跃响应

2.3.1 冲激响应 (t) 专用符号

$$e(t) = \delta(t) \qquad \begin{cases} x(0) \} = 0 \\ LTI \qquad y_{zs}(t) = h(t) \\ \end{pmatrix} \qquad h(t) = T \left[0, \{ \delta(t) \} \right]$$

此时系统方程的一般形式为

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i h^{(i)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j \delta^{(j)}(t)$$

由于激励信号 $\delta(t)$ 在 t>0 时为零,所以冲激响应h(t)解的形式与齐次解的形式基本相同

例:某LTI系统的数学模型为

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t)$$
 求系统的冲激响应,激励的

$$\mathbf{\beta} h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) \quad h'(0_{-}) = h(0_{-}) = 0$$

$$h(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$
 利用冲激函数平衡法得

$$h''(t)$$
 $\delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$ $h''(t)$ $\delta'(t)$

$$5h'(t)/5\delta(t)$$

$$h(0_{+}) = 1, \quad h'(0_{+}) = -3$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -3 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases} h(t) = e^{-3t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

$$h''(t)$$
 $\delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$

$$h'(t)$$
 $\delta(t) - 3\varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t)$$
 $\varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t) = e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$$

求解冲激响应h(t)时系统方程的一般形式为:

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i h^{(i)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j \delta^{(j)}(t)$$

当
$$n > m$$
时 $h(t) = \sum C_i e^{\lambda_i t} \varepsilon(t)$

当
$$n = m$$
时 $h(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i e^{\lambda_i t} \varepsilon(t) + C_0 \delta(t)$

当
$$n < m$$
时 $h(t) = \sum C_i e^{\lambda_i t} \varepsilon(t) + C_0 \delta(t) + C_0' \delta'(t) + \cdots$

例6:某系统的数学模型为

冲激响应
$$h(t)$$
 $e(t) = \delta(t)$ \rightarrow $y_{zs}(t) = h(t)$

$$h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta''(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

$$h(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t) + C_0 \delta(t)$$
 平衡法求跳变量

 $h'(t) \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t) + 9\varepsilon(t)$

$$h''(t)$$
 $\delta''(t)$ $-3\delta'(t)$ $+9\delta(t)$ $h''(t)$ $\delta''(t)$ $-3\delta'(t)$ $+9\delta(t)$

$$5h'(t) 5\delta'(t) -15\delta(t)$$

$$6h(t)$$
 $6\delta(t)$

$$\begin{cases} h(t) & \mathbf{6}\delta(t) \\ h(t) & \mathbf{5}(t) \\ h(t) & \mathbf{5}(t) \\ h(t) & \mathbf{5}(t) \\ h(t) & \mathbf{5}(t) \\ \mathbf{6}(t) & \mathbf{6}(t) \\ \mathbf{6}(t) & \mathbf{6}(t$$

$$C_0 = 1$$

$$h(t) = \delta(t) - 3e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e'''(t) + 2e'(t) h(t)$$

$$h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta'''(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

$$h(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t) + C_3 \delta(t) + C_4 \delta'(t)$$

$$h''(t)\delta'''(t) - 5\delta''(t) + 21\delta'(t) - 75\delta(t)h''(t)\delta'''(t) - 5\delta''(t) + 21\delta'(t) - 75\delta(t)$$

$$5h'(t)5\delta''(t)-25\delta'(t)+105\delta(t) \qquad h'(t)\delta''(t)-5\delta'(t)+21\delta(t)-75\varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) \delta'(t) - 5\delta(t) + 21\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0_{+}) = 21 & C_{3} = -5 \\ h'(0_{+}) = -75 & C_{4} = 1 \end{cases}$$

 $6h(t) 6\delta'(t) - 30\delta(t)$

$$h(t) = \delta'(t) - 5\delta(t) + (-12e^{-2t} + 33e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

2.3.2 阶跃响应g(t)

$$e(t) = \varepsilon(t) \qquad \begin{cases} x(0) \} = 0 \\ LTI \qquad y_{zs}(t) = g(t) \\ & g(t) = T \left[0, \{ \varepsilon(t) \} \right] \end{cases}$$

系统方程的一般形式为
$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} a_i g^{(i)}(t) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} b_j \varepsilon^{(j)}(t)$$

$$\delta(t) \leftrightarrow \varepsilon(t)$$

$$: \varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau) d\tau \quad \therefore g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(\tau) d\tau$$

例:某系统的数学模型为

$$y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e''(t) + 2e'(t)$$
 求系统的阶跃响应 $g(t)$ $g''(t) + 5g'(t) + 6g(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$ 平衡法 $g(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} + P)\varepsilon(t)$ $g(0_+) = 1, g'(0_+) = -3$ $g(t) = e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$

例:某系统的数学模型为

$$h(t) = \frac{d}{dt}g(t) = (e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t))' = -3e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t) + \delta(t)$$

例:某LTI系统的数学模型为

解 方法一、先求g(t), 然后求h(t)

$$g''(t) + 3g'(t) + 2g(t) = -\delta(t) + 2\varepsilon(t)$$

$$g(t) = (c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + P)\varepsilon(t)$$
 $g(0_+) = 0$ $g'(0_+) = -1$

$$g(t) = (-3e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} + 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) = g'(t) = (3e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

方法二、先求h(t), 然后求g(t)y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = -e'(t) + 2e(t) $h''(t) + 3h'(t) + 2h(t) = -\delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$ 平衡法 $h(t) = (c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ $h(0_{+}) = -1$ $h'(0_{+}) = 5$ $h(t) = (3e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ $g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{t} (3e^{-\tau} - 4e^{-2\tau})\varepsilon(\tau) d\tau$

$$= \int_0^t (3e^{-\tau} - 4e^{-2\tau})d\tau = -3e^{-\tau}\Big|_0^t + 2e^{-2\tau}\Big|_0^t$$

$$= (-3e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} + 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= (3e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t} + 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

- 2.4 卷积积分(重点)
- 2.4.1 卷积的定义及其积分限的确定
- 一、卷积的(数学)定义 设 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 是定义在 $(-\infty \sim \infty)$ 区间上的连续函数

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

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

 $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ $f_1(t) = f_2(t)$ 果仍是以时间t为变量的函数f(t)

二、卷积积分限的确定

卷积的积分限从 $-\infty$ 到 $+\infty$, 当 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 受到某种限制 时, 卷积积分的上、下限要发生变化, 需要确定。

例1:
$$f_1(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$$
 $f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ $f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau \varepsilon(\tau) \cdot \varepsilon(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} \tau d\tau = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \varepsilon(t)$$

例2:
$$f_1(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$
 发(t) $\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ $\varepsilon(t) * f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

$$f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) \cdot \varepsilon(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_{0}^{t} e^{-2\tau} d\tau = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2t}) \underbrace{\varepsilon(t)}_{\text{Hil tyo}}$$

$$f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t) = \varepsilon(t + 2) \quad f_{2}(t) = \varepsilon(t - 3) \quad f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t)$$

例3:
$$f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t+2)$$
 $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = \varepsilon(t-3)$ $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varepsilon(\tau + 2)\varepsilon(t - \tau - 3)d\tau$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \tau + 2 > 0 \\ t - \tau - 3 > 0 \end{array} \right\} t - 3 > \tau > -2 = \int_{-2}^{t - 3} 1 d\tau = (t - 1) \underbrace{\varepsilon(t - 1)}_{\text{Lift}}$$

2.4.2 卷积的图示法

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

从定义式可以看出:做卷积运算需要经过以下步骤

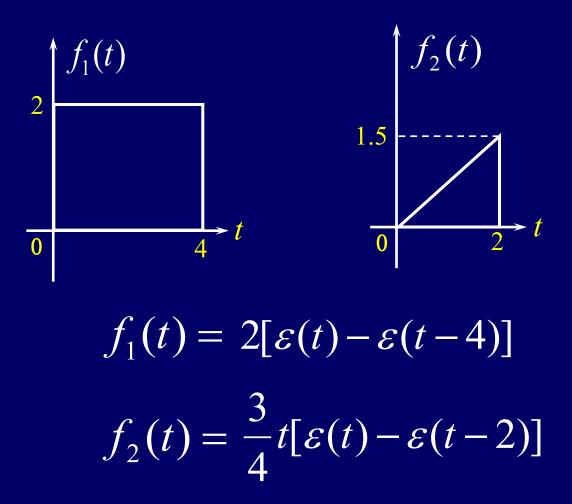
- 1) 变量代换 $t \rightarrow \tau$
- 2) 反转 $f_2(\tau) \rightarrow f_2(-\tau)$
- 3)将 $f_2(-\tau)$ 在 τ 轴上平移t得 $f_2(t-\tau)$
- 4) 将 $f_1(\tau)$ 和 $f_2(t-\tau)$ 相乘后积分

图示法就是把这几个步骤借助图直观地表示出来

$$f_1(t) \to f_1(\tau) \\ f_2(t) \to f_2(\tau) \to f_2(-\tau) \to f_2(t-\tau)$$

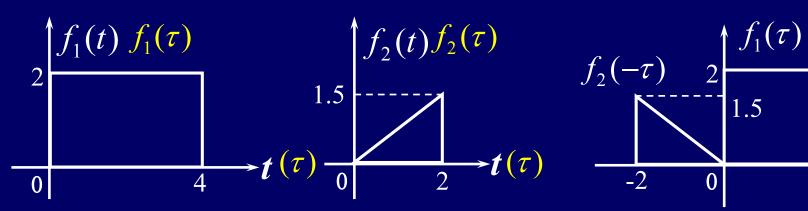
$$f_2(t-\tau) \to f_2(\tau) \to f_2($$

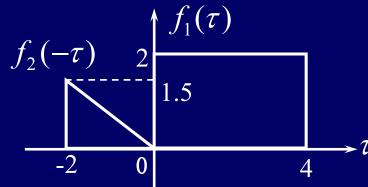
例4: $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如下图所示, 求 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$



1) 变量置换 $t \rightarrow \tau$

2)反折 $f_2(\tau) \rightarrow f_2(-\tau)$

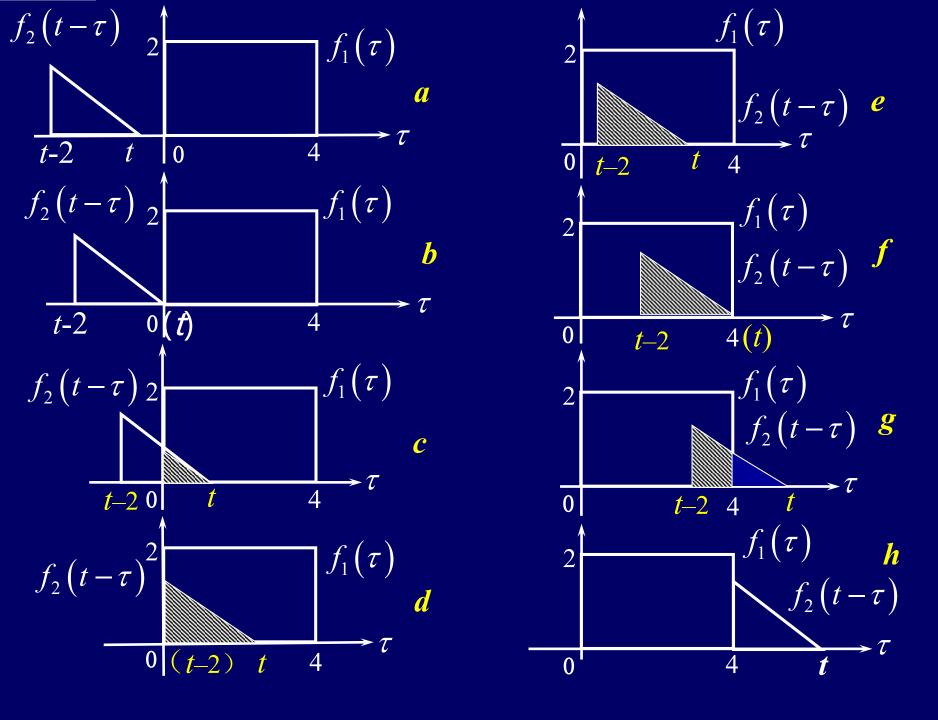




3)将 $f_2(-\tau)$ 在 τ 轴上平移得 $f_2(t-\tau)$ t>0 时, $f_2(-\tau)$ 向右平移

4)将 $f_1(\tau)$ 和 $f_2(t-\tau)$ 相乘后积分

当t从 $-\infty$ 逐渐增大时, $f_2(t-\tau)$ 沿 τ 轴从左向右平移



具体计算如下:
$$t < 0 \quad f(t) = 0 \quad f_2(t) = \frac{3}{4}t$$

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

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

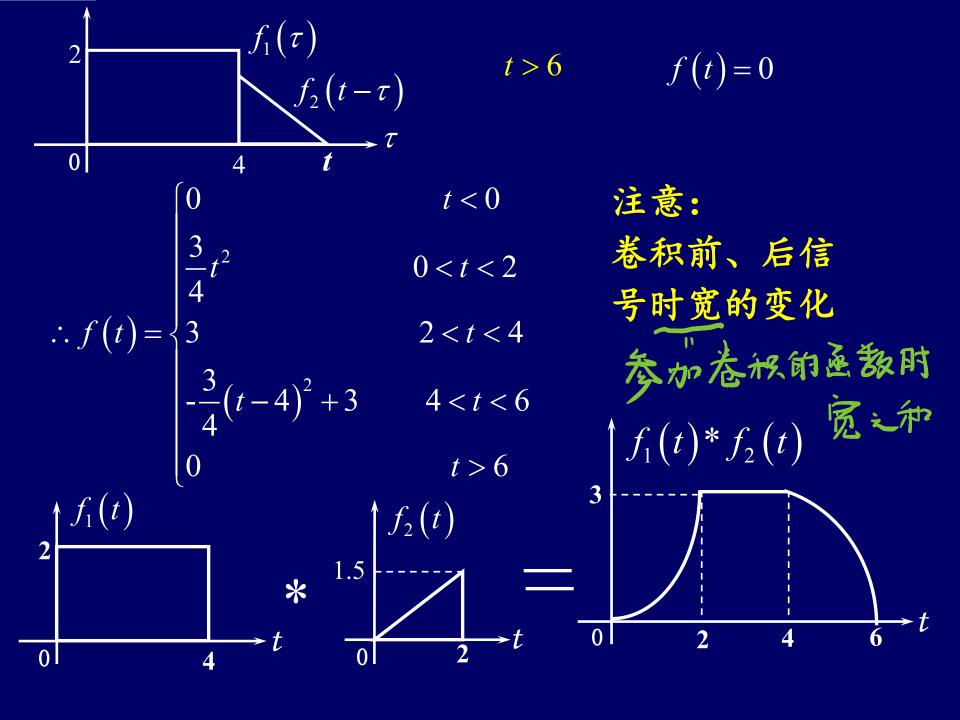
$$f_1(\tau) = \int_{0}^{\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{3}{4}t^2$$

$$f(t) = \int_{0}^{t} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (t-\tau) d\tau = 3$$

$$f_1(\tau) = \int_{t-2}^{t} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (t-\tau) d\tau = 3$$

$$f_1(\tau) = \int_{t-2}^{t} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (t-\tau) d\tau = 3$$

$$f_1(\tau) = \int_{t-2}^{t} 2 \cdot \frac{3}{4} (t-\tau) d\tau = 3$$

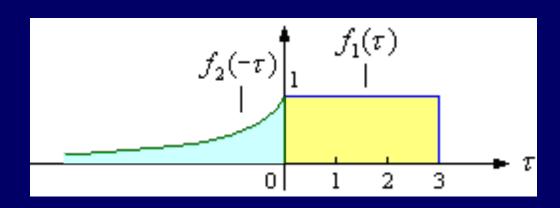


从图解分析过程可以看出:

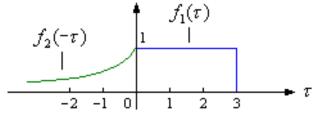
- 1) 卷积中积分限取决于两个图形重叠部分的范围
- 2) 卷积结果所占的时宽等于两个函数各自时宽的总和

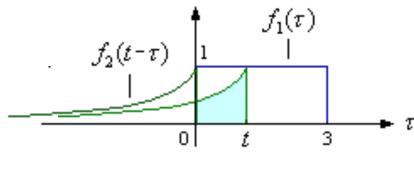
例5 已知信号 $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-3)$, $f_2(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$, 求 $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。

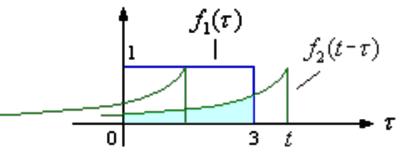
解: $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$



$$y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$$







 $0 \le t \le 3$

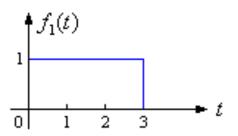
$$\leq 3$$
 $t > 3$

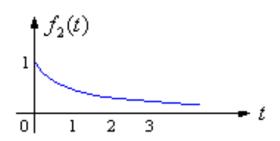
当 $0 < t \le 3$ 时,

$$\int_0^t 1 \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{\tau} d\tau = 1 - e^{-t} , \quad 0 < t \le 3$$

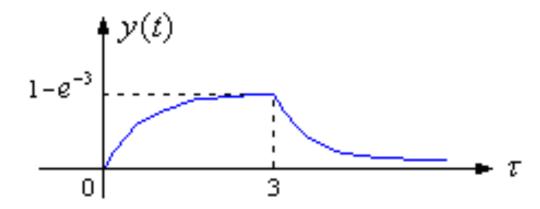
当 t > 3 时,

$$\int_0^3 1 \cdot e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^3 e^{\tau} d\tau = (e^3 - 1) e^{-t}, \quad t > 3$$





$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ 1 - e^{-t}, & 0 < t \le 3 \\ (e^3 - 1)e^{-t}, & t > 3 \end{cases}$$



2.4.3 借助冲激响应和线性时不变求解系统的零状态响应 卷积积分的物理意义

将激励信号e(t)分解为无穷多个冲激信号之和,借助系统的冲激响应、线性、时不变性质求解系统对任意信号激励下的零状态响应 $y_{rs}(t)$

线性时不变的概念

$$\delta(t) \qquad y_{zs}(t) = h(t)$$

$$\delta(t-t_0) \qquad y_{zs}(t) = h(t-t_0)$$

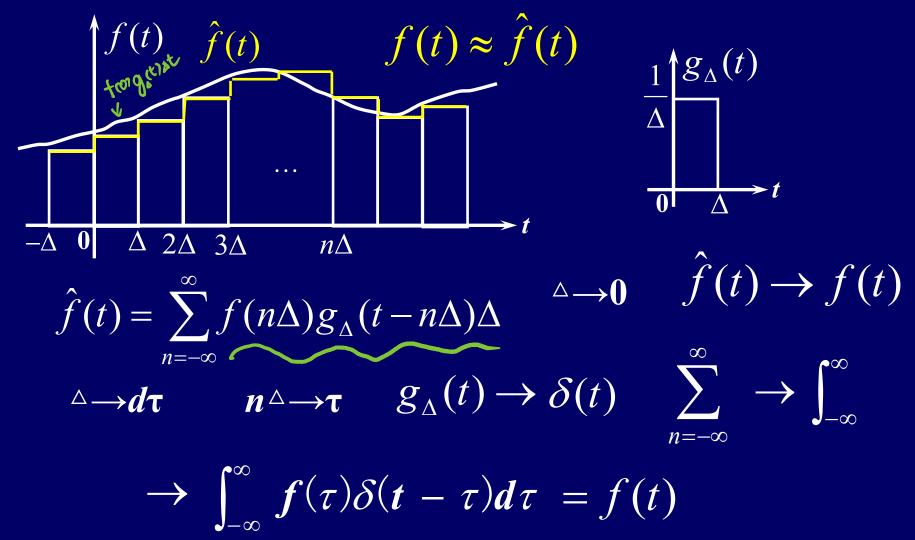
$$\alpha\delta(t) + \beta\delta(t-t_0) \qquad y_{zs}(t) = \alpha h(t) + \beta h(t-t_0)$$

复习

 $e(t) = \delta(t) \longrightarrow y_{zs}(t) = h(t)$ 冲激响应h(t) 冲激响应h(t)的形式与齐次解的形式基本相同 阶跃响应g(t) $e(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ \rightarrow $y_{zs}(t) = g(t)$ 卷积的定义 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau$ $\begin{cases} f_1(au)
eq 0 \end{cases}$ 得到 au 的范围

卷积结果所占的时宽等于两个函数各自时宽的总和 计算下列卷积 $\varepsilon(t+2)*\varepsilon(t-3)$ $e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)*\varepsilon(t-1)$

1. 连续信号的时域分解



任意信号f(t)可以分解为无穷多个冲激信号的加权和

$$f(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} f(n\Delta) \delta(t - n\Delta) \Delta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t - \tau) d\tau$$

2.利用卷积积分求解系统零状态响应(卷积积分的物理意义)

$$e(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty} e(n\Delta)\delta(t-n\Delta)\Delta$$

对于LTI系统

$$\begin{split} e(t) &= \mathcal{S}(t) \quad \longrightarrow \quad y_{zs}(t) = h(t) \\ e(t) &= \mathcal{S}(t - n\Delta) \quad \longrightarrow \quad y_{zs}(t) = h(t - n\Delta) \\ e(t) &= e(n\Delta)\mathcal{S}(t - n\Delta)\Delta \quad \longrightarrow \quad y_{zs}(t) = e(n\Delta)h(t - n\Delta)\Delta \\ e(t) &= \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} e(n\Delta)\mathcal{S}(t - n\Delta)\Delta \longrightarrow y_{zs}(t) = \lim_{\Delta \to 0} \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} e(n\Delta)h(t - n\Delta)\Delta \end{split}$$

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

系统在激励信号e(t)作用下的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ 为激励e(t)与系统冲激响应h(t)的卷积积分,即

$$y_{co}(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

例 已知某LTI连续系统的 $h(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ 激励信号 $e(t)=\varepsilon(t-1)$, 求系统的零状态响应y(t)

解:
$$y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varepsilon(\tau - 1)\varepsilon(t - \tau)d\tau \quad t > \tau > 1$$

$$= \int_{1}^{t} d\tau$$

$$= (t - 1)\varepsilon(t - 1)$$

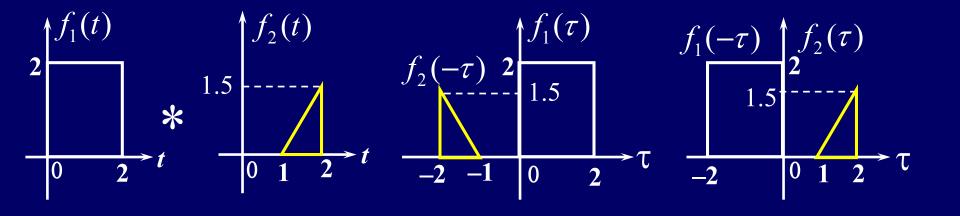
返回

2.5 卷积积分的性质

1. 卷积的代数运算

(1) 交换律
$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_2(t) * f_1(t)$$

卷积中两函数的位置可以互换、反转函数可以任选



(2) 分配律

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

物理意义
$$\stackrel{e(t)}{\smile}$$
 $h(t)$ $\stackrel{y_{zs}(t)}{\smile}$

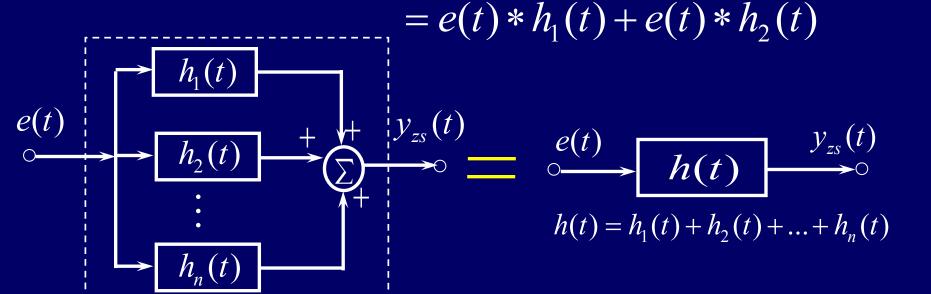
a) 设系统的激励为: $e(t) = e_1(t) + e_2(t)$ 系统的冲激响应为: h(t)

$$y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = [e_1(t) + e_2(t)] * h(t)$$
$$= e_1(t) * h(t) + e_2(t) * h(t)$$

n个信号相加作用于系统产生的零状态响应,等于n 个信号分别作用于系统产生的n个零状态响应之和。 b) 设系统的激励为: e(t)

系统的冲激响应为: $h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t)$

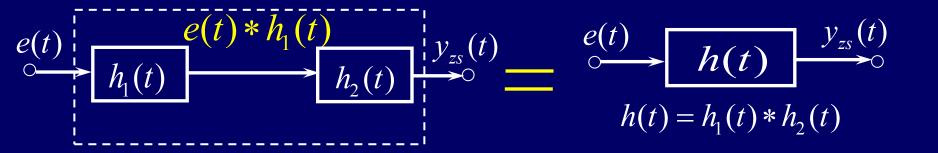
$$y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = e(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t)]$$



n个子系统并联组成的系统, 其冲激响应等于各 子系统冲激响应之和。

(3) 结合律

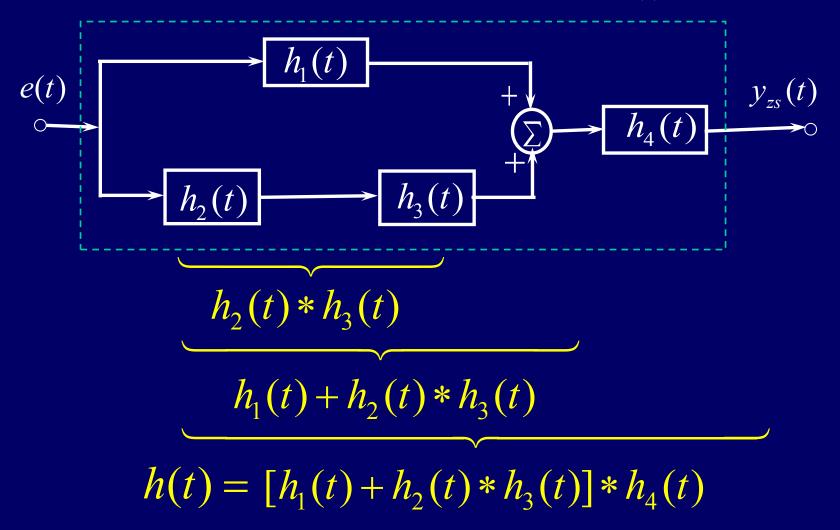
$$[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] * f_3(t) = f_1(t) * [f_2(t) * f_3(t)]$$



$$y_{zs}(t) = [e(t) * h_1(t)] * h_2(t) = e(t) * [h_1(t) * h_2(t)] = e(t) * h(t)$$

n个子系统级联组成的系统, 其冲激响应等于各子系统冲激响应之卷积。

例: 求下图所示复合系统的冲激响应h(t)



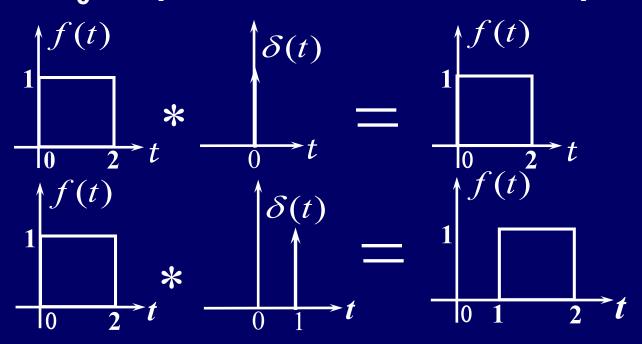
2. 函数与冲激函数的卷积

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

任意函数f(t)与 $\delta(t)$ 卷积的结果为该函数f(t)本身

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

任意函数f(t)与延时 t_0 的冲激函数卷积的结果是把原函数f(t)延时 t_0 。(在冲激函数处重现原函数)



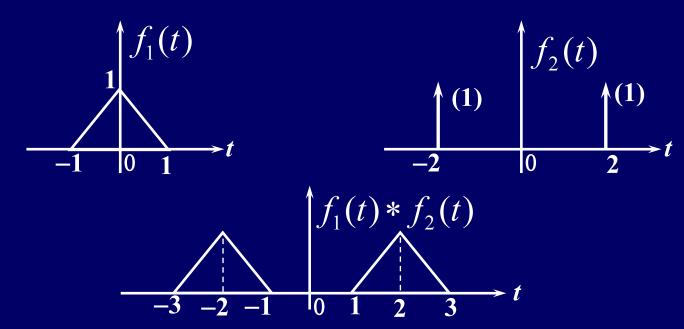
$$\delta(t) * \delta(t) = \delta(t)$$

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

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

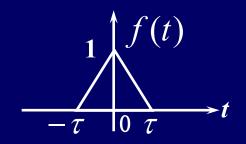
$$f(t) * \delta(t - t_1) * \delta(t - t_2) = f(t - t_1 - t_2)$$

例: $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如下图所示, 求 $f_1(t)$ 图 $f_2(t)$ 。



例: 计算
$$f(t)*\delta_T(t)$$

$$\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$



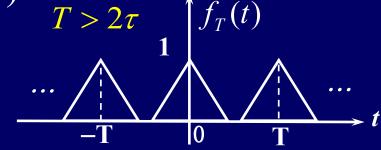
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & O_T(t) \\
 & \cdots \\
 & -T \\
\end{array}$$

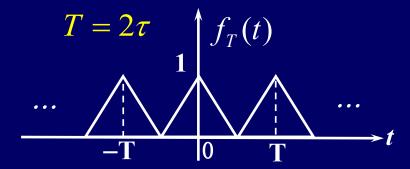
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & O_T(t) \\
 & \cdots \\
 & 0 \\
\end{array}$$

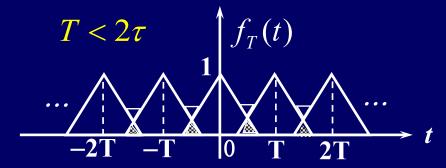
$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & T \\
\end{array}$$

$$f(t) * \delta_{T}(t) = f(t) * \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$$

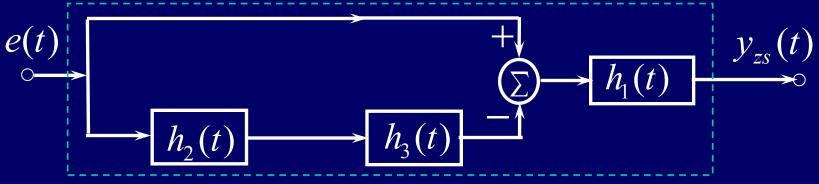
$$=\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty}f(t-nT)=f_{T}(t)$$







例、写出下图所示复合系统的冲激响应h(t)



$$h_1(t) = \varepsilon(t)$$
 $h_2(t) = \delta(t+1)$ $h_3(t) = \delta(t-2)$

3、卷积的微分和积分

$$\frac{df(t)}{dt} \xrightarrow{def} f^{(1)}(t)$$

1) 卷积的微分性质

$$\int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x)dx \xrightarrow{def} f^{(-1)}(t)$$

$$[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]^{(1)} = f_1^{(1)}(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2^{(1)}(t)$$

对两函数卷积求导,等于先对其任一函数求导后再卷积

2) 卷积的积分性质

$$[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]^{(-1)} = f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t)$$

对两函数卷积积分,等于先对其任一函数积分后再卷积

$$[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]^{(2)} = ? [f_1(t) * f_2(t)]^{(-2)} = ?$$

函数f(t)与冲激函数的导数或积分卷积

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

函数f(t)与冲激偶卷 积,相当于对f(t)求导

$$f(t) * \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(x) dx = f(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x) dx$$

函数f(t)与阶跃函数卷积,相当于对f(t)积分

$$f(t) * \delta^{(n)}(t) = f^{(n)}(t)$$

n>0表示微分

$$f(t) * \delta^{(n)}(t - t_0) = f^{(n)}(t - t_0) n < 0$$
 表示积分

3) 卷积的微积分性质

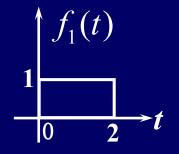
$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1^{(1)}(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t)$$
$$= f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2^{(1)}(t)$$

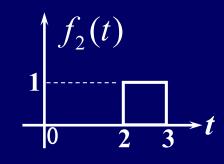
f₁(t)与f₂(t)卷积的结果等于先对其中任一函数求导数,对另一函数求积分后的结果卷积。

$$f(t) = f_1^{(i)}(t) * f_2^{(-i)}(t) = f_1^{(-i)}(t) * f_2^{(i)}(t)$$

$$f^{(i)}(t) = f_1^{(j)}(t) * f_2^{(i-j)}(t) = f_1^{(i-j)}(t) * f_2^{(j)}(t)$$

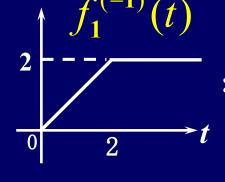
例: $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如下图所示, 求 $f_1(t)$ * $f_2(t)$

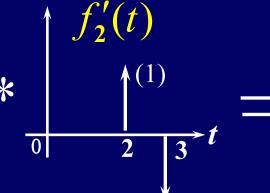


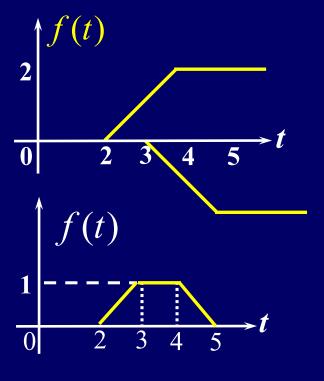


$$= f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2^{(1)}(t)$$









例:
$$f_1(t) = \cos t \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 4\pi), \qquad f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \cos t \cdot \varepsilon(t) * [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 4\pi)]$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1^{(-1)}(t) * f_2^{(1)}(t)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \sin t \cdot \varepsilon(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t - 4\pi)]$$

$$= \sin t \cdot \varepsilon(t) - \sin(t - 4\pi) \cdot \varepsilon(t - 4\pi)$$

$$= \sin t \cdot [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 4\pi)]$$

例:某LTI系统的数学模型为

$$y'(t) + 2y(t) = e'(t) + 3e(t)$$

已知
$$y(0_{-}) = 2$$
, $e(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 求 $y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$

解: 零输入响应为: $y_{zi}(t) = ce^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) = 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

零状态响应为: $y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t)$ 求跳变量

$$h(t) = c_0 \delta(t) + c_1 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) = \delta(t) + e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$

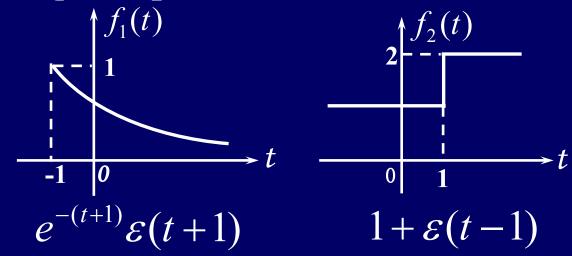
$$y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t) = t\varepsilon(t) * [\delta(t) + e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)]$$

$$= t\varepsilon(t) + t\varepsilon(t) * e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$= (\frac{3}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{4})\varepsilon(t)$$

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

例: $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的波形如下图所示, 求 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$



解:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [1 + \varepsilon(t-1)]$$

$$= f_1(t) * 1 + f_1(t) * \varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$f_{1}(t) * 1 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{1}(\tau) \cdot 1 d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(\tau+1)} \varepsilon(\tau+1) d\tau$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-(\tau+1)} d\tau = -e^{-(\tau+1)} \Big|_{-1}^{\infty} = 1$$

$$f_{1}(t) * \varepsilon(t-1) = f_{1}^{(-1)}(t) * \delta(t-1) \quad f_{1}(t) = e^{-(t+1)}\varepsilon(t+1)$$

$$f_{1}^{(-1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{-(\tau+1)}\varepsilon(\tau+1)d\tau$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{t} e^{-(\tau+1)}d\tau = -e^{-(\tau+1)}\Big|_{-1}^{t}$$

$$= (1 - e^{-(t+1)}) \varepsilon(t+1)$$

$$(1 - e^{-(t+1)})\varepsilon(t+1) * \delta(t-1) = (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

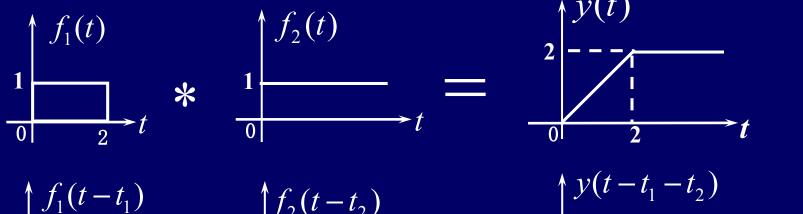
$$f_{1}(t) * f_{2}(t) = 1 + (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

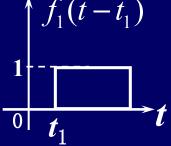
4、卷积的时移特性

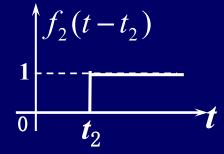
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = y(t)$$

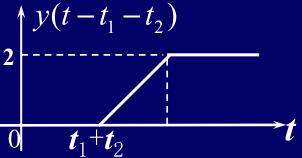
$$f_1(t-t_0) * f_2(t) = y(t-t_0) = f_1(t) * f_2(t-t_0)$$

$$f_1(t-t_1) * f_2(t-t_2) = y(t-t_1-t_2) = f_1(t-t_2) * f_2(t-t_1)$$









例: 已知
$$f_1(t-1)*f_2(t+1) = 1+\varepsilon(t)-e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$
 求 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$

例: 已知
$$f_1(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t+1)$$
 $f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t-3)$
$$e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1-e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) * f_1(t) * f_2(t)$$

解:
$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = e^2 e^{-2(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1) * \varepsilon(t-3)$$

= $e^2 \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-2(t-2)}) \varepsilon(t-2)$

返回

本章重点及要求

- 1) 会用经典法求解微分方程(即由特征根的形式确定齐次解、由激励的形式确定特解)
- 2) 掌握初始状态 $y^{(i)}(0_{-})$, 初始条件 $y^{(i)}(0_{+})$ 和跳变量 $\vee y^{(i)}(0)$ 的概念,会用冲激函数平衡法确定初始条件 $y^{(i)}(0_{+}) = y^{(i)}(0_{-}) + \vee y^{(i)}(0)$
- 3) 掌握系统全响应的三种分解方法
 - (1) 自由响应 + 强迫响应;
 - (2) 零输入响应 + 零状态响应;
 - (3) 暂态响应 + 稳态响应

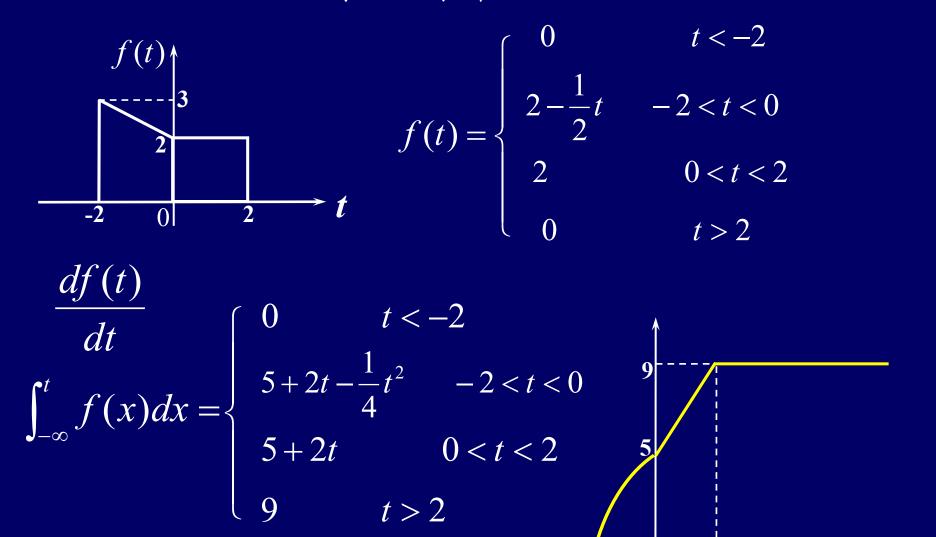
- 4) 深刻理解冲激响应h(t)与阶跃响应g(t)的物理意义,并会求解。
- 5) 掌握卷积积分的定义,深刻理解卷积积分的物理意义,熟练应用卷积积分的定义和性质计算卷积积分

卷积积分的物理意义: 系统的零状态响应为激励信号与系统冲激响应的卷积积分

$$y_{zs}(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

<u>END</u>

作业 讲解



-2

0

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e''(t) + 6e(t)$$

己知 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t) y(0_{-}) = 2 y'(0_{-}) = 0$ 求 $y(0_{+}) y'(0_{+})$
 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2\delta'(t) + 6\varepsilon(t)$
 $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = e'(t) + 2e(t)$
己知 $e(t) = 3e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

 $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 3\delta(t) - 6e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

- 2.1 (1,3,4) ,2.2 (2,4),2.4
- 2.14, 2.16
- 2.17 (1,2,3,4,5,7)
- 2.17(5)用性质结合定义来求,直接用性质求积分复杂
- 2.18(1,2,4),2.20,2.28,2.29

$$h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$h''(t) \quad \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$$

$$h''(t) \quad \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$$

$$h'(t) \quad \delta(t) - 3\epsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) \quad \epsilon(t)$$

$$h'(t) \quad \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$$

$$h'(t) \quad \delta(t) - 3\epsilon(t)$$

$$g''(t) + 5g'(t) + 6g(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$g''(t)$$
 $\delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$

$$5g'(t)$$
 $5\delta(t)$

$$g''(t) \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t)$$

$$g'(t)$$
 $\delta(t) - 3\varepsilon(t)$

$$g(t)$$
 $\varepsilon(t)$

返回g(t)

$$h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta'''(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

$$h''(t)\delta'''(t) - 5\delta''(t) + 21\delta'(t) - 75\delta(t)h''(t)\delta'''(t) - 5\delta''(t) + 21\delta'(t) - 75\delta(t)$$

 $5h'(t)5\delta''(t) - 25\delta'(t) + 105\delta(t)$ $h'(t)\delta''(t) - 5\delta'(t) + 21\delta(t) - 75\varepsilon(t)$
 $6h(t)6\delta'(t) - 30\delta(t)$ $h(t)\delta''(t) - 5\delta(t) - 21\varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t) + C_3 \delta(t) + C_4 \delta'(t)$$

$$C_3 = -5 \begin{array}{c} h'(t) \delta'(t) - 5b'(t) - 25b'(t) \\ 5h'(t) - 5b'(t) - 25b'(t) \\ C_4 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$(bh(t) 6b'(t) - 3bb(t) h(t) b'(t) - 5b'(t) - 5b'(t)$$

$$h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = \delta''(t) + 2\delta'(t)$$

$$h''(t)$$
 $\delta''(t)$ $-3\delta'(t)$ $+9\delta(t)$ $h''(t)$ $\delta''(t)$ $-3\delta'(t)$ $+9\delta(t)$ $5h'(t)$ $5\delta'(t)$ $-15\delta(t)$ $h'(t)$ $\delta'(t)$ $-3\delta(t)$ $+9\varepsilon(t)$ $6h(t)$ $6\delta(t)$ $h(t)$ $\delta(t)$ $-3\varepsilon(t)$

$$h(t) = (C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t) + C_0 \delta(t)$$
 返回
$$C_0 = 1$$
 返回

$$h''(t) + 3h'(t) + 2h(t) = -\delta'(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$h''(t) -\delta'(t) + 5\delta(t)$$

$$h''(t) - \delta'(t) + 5\delta(t)$$

$$3h'(t) - 3\delta(t)$$

$$h'(t) - \delta(t) + 5\varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) - \varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(0_{+}) = -1$$
 $h'(0_{+}) = 5$

返回

$$y'(t) + 3y(t) = 3\delta'(t)$$

$$y'(t)$$
 $3\delta'(t) - 9\delta(t)$ $y'(t)$ $3\delta'(t) - 9\delta(t)$

$$3y(t)$$
 $9\delta(t)$ $y(t)$ $3\delta(t)$ $-9\varepsilon(t)$

$$\forall y(0) = -9$$

返回

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2e'(t) + 6e(t)$$
己知 $e(t) = \varepsilon(t) y(0_{-}) = 2 y'(0_{-}) = 0 \stackrel{*}{R} y(0_{+}) y'(0_{+})$
 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2\delta(t) + 6\varepsilon(t)$
 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2\delta(t)$
 $y''(t) 2\delta(t)$
 $y''(t) 2\delta(t)$
 $y''(t) 2\varepsilon(t)$
 $y'(t) 2\varepsilon(t)$
 $y(t)$
 $\forall y(0) = 0 \quad y(0_{+}) = 2$
 $\forall y'(0) = 2 \quad y'(0_{+}) = 2$

$$y'''(t) + 4y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 2y(t) = \delta''(t) + 3\delta(t)$$

$$y'''(t) \delta''(t) - 4\delta'(t) + 14\delta(t)$$

$$y'''(t) \delta''(t) - 4\delta'(t) + 14\delta(t)$$

$$4y''(t) 4\delta'(t) - 16\delta(t)$$

$$y''(t) \delta'(t) - 4\delta(t) + 14\varepsilon(t)$$

$$5y'(t)$$
 $5\delta(t)$

$$y'(t) \delta(t) - 4\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) \ \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\forall y(0) = 1$$

$$\forall y'(0) = -4$$

$$\forall y''(0) = 14$$

返回

1. 某系统的微分方程为 y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y(t)=e(t)

激励为 $e(t) = 2\varepsilon(t)$, 计算当 $y(0_+) = 0$, $y'(0_+) = 0$ 的全响应

1) $\hat{r}_h(t)$ $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ $(\lambda + 1)(\lambda + 2) = 0$

特征根 $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$ 齐次解 $y_h(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$

- 2) 特解 $y_p(t)$ 设特解为 $y_p(t) = P = 1$
- 3) 全解 $y_p(t)$ $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + 1$ 代入初始条件 $y(0_+) = 0, y'(0_+) = 0$

$$y(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 1 = 0$$
 $y'(0) = -c_1 - 2c_2 = 0$
 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -2 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$
 $y(t) = (-2e^{-t} + e^{-2t} + 1)\varepsilon(t)$

前两章测试

 $f(t) = 2[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$ 是功率信号还是能量信号? 求其功率或能量。协幸信号

判断系统 $y(n)=n^2x(n+1)+1$ 的线性、时不变、因果、稳定 战性, 时变, 非回来, 不稳定 计算 $(1-t)\frac{d}{dt}[e^{-3t}\delta(t)]$ = $(1-t)\delta'(t) = \delta'(t) - \delta(t)$

计算 $\int_{-\infty}^{3} (2t^2 - 3t - 20) [\delta(t + 3) * \delta'(t - 5)] dt = -188(4) - 58(4)$ S(t-2) (2t'-3t-20)

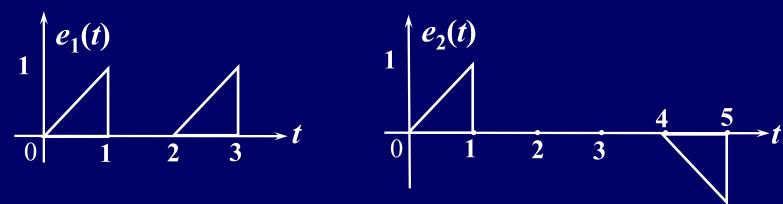
计算 $f(k) = 5\cos\frac{\pi}{6}$ 的 局期的 24。 (8-6-26)8'(+)- 58ct) -188'(+)-58H)

已知某LT/系统 $h(t)=\cos 2t \ \epsilon(t)$, 当激励为 $e(t)=4\epsilon(t-1)$ 时 该系统的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t) = 8 \sin(2t-2) \mathcal{E}(to)$

已知 $f(-2t+6)=2\delta(t-1)+t[\epsilon(t-2)-\epsilon(t-3)]$ 画出f(t)的波形(5分)

某系统数学模型为y''(t)+3y'(t)+2y(t)=5e'(t)+e(t) 画出该 系统的结构框图(5分)。

某LTI连续系统,输入信号如下图所示。当输入为 $e_1(t)$ 时 $y_{zs1}(t)$ = ε(t)-ε(t-4) , 求输入为 $e_2(t)$ 时的 $y_{zs2}(t)$ (5分)。



已知 $e(t)*h'(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$ 求 $2[e(t)*h''(t)*\varepsilon(t)]$ (4分)

时 $y_{zs1}(t)$ = ε(t)-ε(t-4), 求输入为 $e_2(t)$ 时的 $y_{zs2}(t)(5分)$ 。 · 4252 = 62(+) * h (+) = E(t)-E(+-4)

$$E = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$$

系统的结构框图(5分)。