系统的线性性质应用:

例:某一阶离散 LTI 系统,其初始状态为 x(0),已知当激励为 e(k) 时,全响应为 $y_1(k)=\varepsilon(k)$,若初始状态不变,激励为 2e(k) 时,其响应为 $y_2(k)=2\left[1-(\frac{1}{2})^k\right]\varepsilon(k)$ 。

试求当 $\frac{1}{2}x(0)$ 、激励为4e(k)时系统的全响应y(k)。

解: 设
$$y_1(k) = y_{zi}(k) + y_{zs}(k)$$
 (1)

根据题意有: $y_2(k) = y_{zi}(k) + 2y_{zs}(k)$ (2)

(2) 式— (1) 式得: - (3)

将(3)式代入(1)中,可得:
$$y_{zi}(k) = y_1(k) - y_{zs}(k) = 2(\frac{1}{2})^k \varepsilon(k)$$
 (4)

根据题意有: $y(k) = \frac{1}{2} y_{zi}(k) + 4 y_{zs}(k)$

将(3)、(4) 式代入上式得:

$$y(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) + 4 \left[1 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k\right] \varepsilon(k) = \left[4 - 7\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k\right] \varepsilon(k)$$

例:某二阶连续 LTI 系统的初始状态为 $x_1(0)$ 和 $x_2(0)$,当 $x_1(0) = 1$, $x_2(0) = 0$ 时其零输入响应为 $y_1(t) = e^{-t} + e^{-2t}$, $t \ge 0$; 当 $x_1(0) = 0$, $x_2(0) = 1$ 时其零输入响应为 $y_2(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$, $t \ge 0$; 当 $x_1(0) = 1$, $x_2(0) = -1$, 而激励为 e(t) 时其全响应为 $y_3(t) = 2 + e^{-t}$, $t \ge 0$ 。试求当 $x_1(0) = 3$, $x_2(0) = 2$,激励为 2e(t) 时该系统 全响应 y(t)。解:令所要求的全响应为 $y(t) = 3y_{zi1}(t) + 2y_{zi2}(t) + 2y_{zi2}(t)$,

则根据题意可知,
$$y_{zi1}(t) = y_1(t) = e^{-t} + e^{-2t}$$
, $t \ge 0$

$$y_{zi2}(t) = y_2(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, t \ge 0$$

又根据题意可知 $y_3(t) = y_{zi1}(t) - y_{zi2}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 2 + e^{-t}, t \ge 0$

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由上式可求得

$$y_{zs}(t) = y_3(t) - y_{zi1}(t) + y_{zi2}(t)$$

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

$$= 2 + e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}, t \ge 0$$

所以

$$y(t) = 3y_{zi1}(t) + 2y_{zi2}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t)$$

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

$$= (4 + 7e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}), t \ge 0$$