

2020-2021 第一学期“信号与系统”期中试卷

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1. 填空和简答 (18 分)

(1) (2 分) 计算: $(2\cos t + 3t)\delta(-2t + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \int_0^{\infty} (2\cos t + 3t)\delta(t + \frac{\pi}{3})dt = (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3})\delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(2) (2 分) 计算: $[(2t-1)u(t)] * u(t-2) = (t^2 - 5t + 6)u(t-2)$

(3) (2 分) 化简: $\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{1}{3}\pi) * \delta(-t - 0.25) = -\sin(\frac{2}{3}\pi t)$

(4) (2 分) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

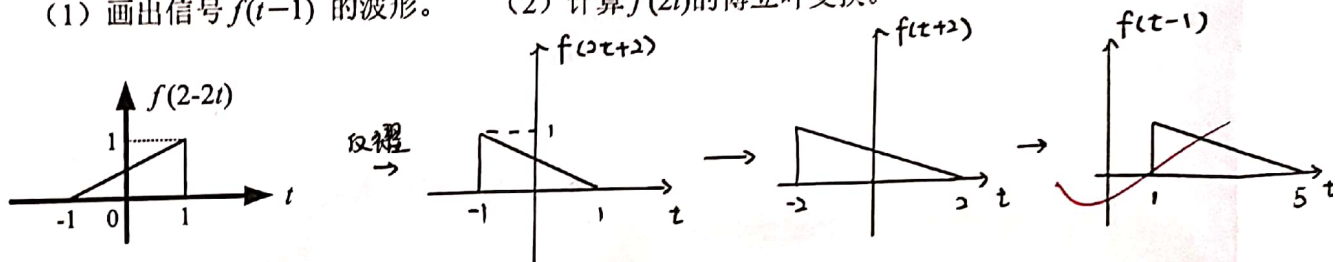
(5) (4 分) 已知 $r(t) = 2e(0.5t) \cdot \cos(t-1)$, 请判断该系统:

是线性的 (☒)、时不变的 (☒)、因果的 (☒)、稳定的 (☒)。

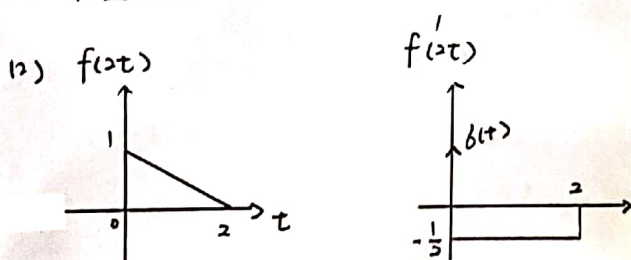
(6) (6 分) 计算傅里叶变换: $F\{t\} = -j2\pi\delta'(\omega)$, $F\{\frac{1}{\pi t}\} = j\text{sgn}(\omega)$

2. (15 分) 已知信号 $f(2-2t)$ 的波形如下图所示。

(1) 画出信号 $f(t-1)$ 的波形。 (2) 计算 $f(2t)$ 的傅立叶变换。



解: (1) 如图所示



$$g'(t) = f'(2t) = \delta(t) - \frac{1}{2}[u(t) - u(t-2)]$$

$$F(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[g'(t)] = 1 - \text{Sa}(\omega)e^{-j\omega}$$

$$F(\omega) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \mathcal{F}[g(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} [1 - \text{Sa}(\omega)e^{-j\omega}]$$

$$\text{即 } \mathcal{F}[f(2t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} [1 - \text{Sa}(\omega)e^{-j\omega}]$$



3. (12分) 分别求下列信号的单边拉普拉斯变换

(1) $f_1(t) = (t^2 + 1)e^{-t-1}u(t-1) + \delta(t+1)$

(2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin(\pi t)[u(t-1.5) - u(t-3)]$

解: (1) 设 $f_0(t) = \frac{1}{e}(t^2+1)u(t-1)$

$$f_0(t) = \frac{1}{e}[(t-1)^2 + 2(t-1) + 2]u(t-1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f_0(t)] = \left[\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s} \right] e^{-(s+1)}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f_0(t)e^{-t} + \delta(t+1)]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{s+1} \right] 2e^{-1(s+1)} + e^s$$

(2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin(\pi(t-1.5) + \frac{\pi}{2})u(t-1.5) - 2\sin(\pi(t-3) + 3\pi)u(t-3)$

$$= 2\cos[\pi(t-1.5)]u(t-1.5) + 2\sin[\pi(t-3)]u(t-3)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = \frac{2s}{\pi^2 + s^2} e^{-1.5s} + \frac{2\pi}{\pi^2 + s^2} e^{-3s}$$

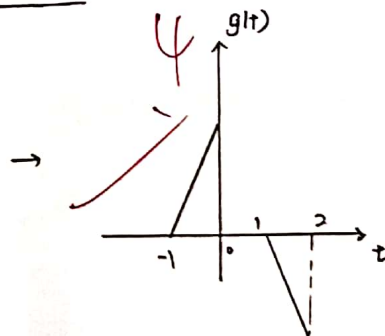
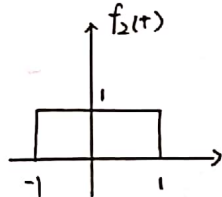
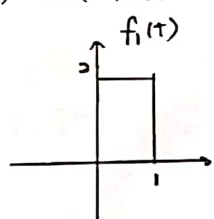
$$= \frac{2}{\pi^2 + s^2} (se^{-1.5s} + \pi e^{-3s})$$

4. (20分) (1) 已知信号 $f_1(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-1)]$, $f_2(t) = u(-t+1) - u(-t-1)$, 画出

卷积 $g(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 的波形, 并求 $g(t)$ 的傅立叶变换 $G(\omega)$ 。

(2) 求 $x(t) = \cos(\pi t)u(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $X(\omega)$ 。

解: (1)



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

$$= 2t[u(t) - u(t-1)] * [\delta(t+1) - \delta(t-1)] = 2(t+1)[u(t+1) - u(t)]$$

$$F_1(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_1(t)] = 2Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-\frac{1}{2}j\omega}$$

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

$$F_2(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[f_2(t)] = 2Sa(\omega)$$

$$G(\omega) = F_1(\omega) \cdot F_2(\omega) = 4Sa(\omega)Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-\frac{1}{2}j\omega}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{F}[\cos(\pi t)] = \pi[\delta(\omega+\pi) + \delta(\omega-\pi)]$$

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$$

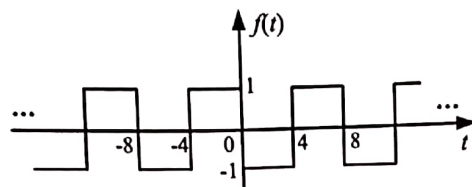
$$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \pi[\delta(\omega+\pi) + \delta(\omega-\pi)] * [\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\pi\delta(\omega+\pi) + \frac{1}{j(\omega+\pi)} + \pi\delta(\omega-\pi) + \frac{1}{j(\omega-\pi)}]$$



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5. (15 分) 下图 $f(t)$ 为周期信号, 求: (1) $f(t)$ 的傅里叶级数 (三角函数形式或指数形式), 并求系数 F_3 和 F_4 ; (2) $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$, 并画出幅度频谱的大概波形。



解: (1) 由题可知

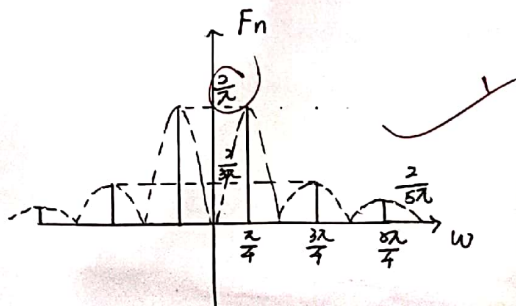
$$F_0(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[-(u(t) - u(t-4)) + (u(t-4) - u(t-8))] \\ = 4 \text{sinc}(\omega) [e^{-6j\omega} - e^{-2j\omega}]$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_s} F_0(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_s} = \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}(2n\omega_s) [e^{-6jn\omega_s} - e^{-2jn\omega_s}] \\ \omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s} = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [e^{j\frac{3}{2}n\pi} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}n\pi}]$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_s t} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}(t-6)} - e^{jn\frac{\pi}{4}(t-2)}]$$

$$F_3 = \frac{2j}{3\pi} \quad F_4 = 0$$

$$(2) F(\omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\omega_s) \\ = \pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \text{sinc}\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) [e^{-j\frac{3}{2}n\pi} - e^{-j\frac{1}{2}n\pi}] \delta(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{4})$$



6. (20分) 给定 LTI 系统微分方程 $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 3e(t)$

若激励信号 $e(t) = 2u(t-1)$, 起始状态为: $r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = 2$ 。

试求单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 、零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$ 、零状态响应 $r_{zs}(t)$, 以及自由响应和强迫响应分量。

解: 单位冲激响应:

$$r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = \delta(t) + 3\delta(t)$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = -1 \quad \lambda_2 = -2 \quad r(t) = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} r''(t) = a\delta(t) + b\delta(t) + c\delta(t) \\ r'(t) = a\delta(t) + b\delta(t) \\ r(t) = a\delta(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b+3a=3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } r'(0_+) = r'(0_-) = 0$$

$$r(0_+) = r(0_-) + a = 1$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ -A_1 - 2A_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = 2 \\ A_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

零输入响应

$$r_{zi} = A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} A_1 + A_2 = 1 \\ -A_1 - 2A_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} A_1 = 4 \\ A_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$r_{zi} = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

零状态响应

$$r_{zs} = e(t) * h(t) = 2u(t-1) * (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

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

$$= (e^{-2(t-1)} - 4e^{-(t-1)} + 3)u(t-1)$$

$$\text{自由响应: } (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t) + [e^{-2(t-1)} - 4e^{-(t-1)}]u(t-1)$$

$$\text{强迫响应: } 3u(t-1)$$



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1. 填空和简答 (18 分)

(1) (2 分) 计算: $(2\cos t + 3t)\delta(-2t + \frac{\pi}{3}) + \int_0^{\infty} (2\cos t + 3t)\delta(t + \frac{\pi}{3})dt = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3})\delta(t - \frac{\pi}{6})$

(2) (2 分) 计算: $[(2t-1)u(t)] * u(t-2) = (t^2 - 5t + 6)u(t-2)$

(3) (2 分) 化简: $\cos(\frac{2}{3}\pi t + \frac{1}{3}\pi) * \delta(-t - 0.25) = -\sin(\frac{\pi}{3}t)$

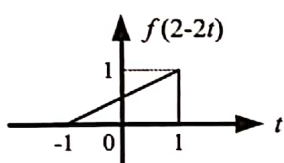
(4) (2 分) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{j\omega t} dt = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$

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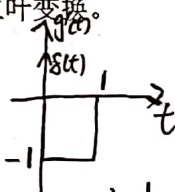
(6) (6 分) 计算傅里叶变换: $F\{t\} = 2\pi j\delta'(\omega)$, $F\{\frac{1}{\pi t}\} = j\text{sgn}(\omega)$

2. (15 分) 已知信号 $f(2-2t)$ 的波形如下图所示。



另解:

$g(t) = f(t) =$



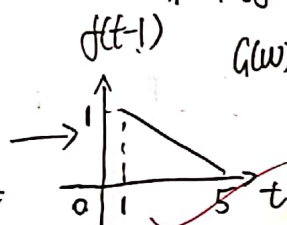
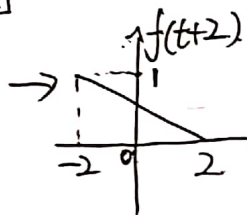
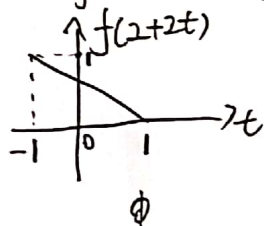
$G(\omega)F(g'(t)) = 1 - \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\omega\frac{1}{2}}$

$G(\omega) = F(\int_{-\infty}^t g'(t)dt) = \frac{G(\omega)}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)G(0)$

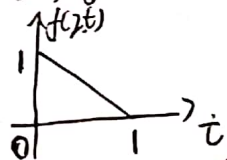
$G(0) = [1 - \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\omega\frac{1}{2}}]_{\omega=0} = 0$

$F(f(t)) = G(\omega) = \frac{1 - \text{Sa}(\frac{\omega}{2})e^{-j\omega\frac{1}{2}}}{j\omega}$

(1) $f(2+2t)$ 如图



(2) $f(2t)$ 如图



$g(t) = f(2t) = (1-t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]$

$F[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1-t)[u(t) - u(t-1)]e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$= \int_0^1 e^{-j\omega t} dt - \int_0^1 te^{-j\omega t} dt$

$= \frac{1-e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} + \frac{1-e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2} + \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega}$

$= \frac{1}{j\omega} + \frac{1-e^{-j\omega}}{\omega^2}$



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3. (12分) 分别求下列信号的单边拉普拉斯变换

(1) $f_1(t) = (t^2 + 1)e^{-t-1}u(t-1) + \delta(t+1)$

(2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin(\pi t)[u(t-1.5) - u(t-3)]$

解: (1) $\int_0^{\infty} \delta(t+1)e^{-st}dt = 0$

$L[f_1(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} [(t^2+1)e^{-t}e^{-(s+1)t}u(t-1)]dt = e^{-s-1} \int_1^{\infty} t^2 e^{-(s+1)t}dt + e^{-s-1} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-(s+1)t}dt$

$\int_1^{\infty} t^2 e^{-(s+1)t}dt = \left. -\frac{1}{s+1} t^2 e^{-(s+1)t} \right|_1^{\infty} + \frac{2}{s+1} \int_1^{\infty} t e^{-(s+1)t}dt = \frac{e^{-(s+1)}}{s+1} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^2} e^{-(s+1)} + \frac{2}{(s+1)^3} e^{-(s+1)} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-(s+1)t}dt = \frac{e^{-(s+1)}}{s+1}$

综上 $L[f_1(t)] = 2e^{-(s+1)} \left[\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^3} \right]$

(2) $f_2(t) = 2\sin[\pi(t-1.5)+1.5\pi]u(t-1.5) - 2\sin[\pi(t-3)+3\pi]u(t-3)$

$= -2\sin\cos[\pi(t-1.5)]u(t-1.5) + 2\sin\cos[\pi(t-3)]u(t-3)$ $L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2+k^2}$ $L[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2+k^2}$

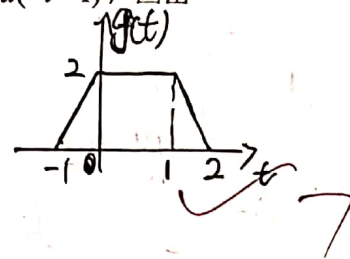
故 $L[f_2(t)] = -2 \frac{s}{s^2+\pi^2} e^{-1.5s} + 2 \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} e^{-3s}$

4. (20分) (1) 已知信号 $f_1(t) = 2[u(t) - u(t-1)]$, $f_2(t) = u(-t+1) - u(-t-1)$, 画出

卷积 $g(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 的波形, 并求 $g(t)$ 的傅立叶变换 $G(\omega)$ 。

(2) 求 $x(t) = \cos(\pi t)u(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $X(\omega)$ 。

如图



解: (1) $g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2[u(z) - u(z-1)] \times [u(-t+z+1) - u(-t+z-1)]dz$

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

$= 2 \int_0^{t+1} (t+1-z)dz - 2 \int_0^t (t-z)dz - 2 \int_{-t+1}^0 (1-z)dz + 2 \int_{-t-1}^0 (-z)dz$

$A(t) = g(t+\frac{1}{2})$ $F(A) = 2 \int_{-1.5}^{-0.5} (t+1.5)e^{-j\omega t}dt + 2 \int_{-0.5}^{1.5} (1.5-t)e^{-j\omega t}dt + 2 \int_{0.5}^{1.5} e^{-j\omega t}dt$

$= 2 \int_{0.5}^{1.5} (1.5-t)(e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t})dt + 2Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})$

$= 4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} (1.5-t)\cos\omega t dt + 2Sa(\frac{\omega}{2})$

$= \left[\frac{4}{\omega} \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{4}{\omega^2} (\cos\frac{\omega}{2} - \cos\frac{3\omega}{2}) + 2Sa(\frac{\omega}{2}) \right] G(\omega) = F(A)e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}} = \left[\frac{4}{\omega} \sin\frac{\omega}{2} + \frac{4}{\omega^2} (\cos\frac{\omega}{2} - \cos\frac{3\omega}{2}) + 2Sa(\frac{\omega}{2}) \right] e^{-j\frac{\omega}{2}}$

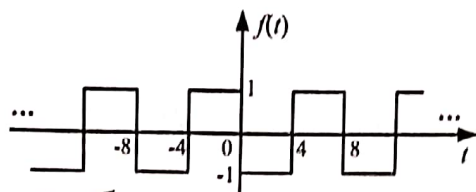
(2) $X(t) = \frac{e^{j\pi t} + e^{-j\pi t}}{2} u(t)$ 由 $F(u(t)) = \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$ 得

$X(\omega) = \frac{1}{2}\pi [\delta(\omega+\pi) + \delta(\omega-\pi)] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{j(\omega+\pi)} + \frac{1}{j(\omega-\pi)} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} [\delta(\omega+\pi) + \delta(\omega-\pi)] + \frac{1}{j} \frac{\omega}{\omega^2 - \pi^2}$



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5. (15分) 下图 $f(t)$ 为周期信号, 求: (1) $f(t)$ 的傅里叶级数 (三角函数形式或指数形式), 并求系数 F_3 和 F_4 ; (2) $f(t)$ 的傅里叶变换 $F(\omega)$, 并画出幅度频谱的大概波形。



解: (1) $T_0 = 8$ $\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n e^{jn\omega_0 t}$$

$$F(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_n \cdot 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_0} \int_{-T_0/2}^{T_0/2} f(t) e^{-jn\omega_0 t} dt$$

令 $f_1(t)$ 为 $f(t)$ 的单脉冲信号

$$F_1(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-4}^{4} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T_0} F_1(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=n\omega_0}$$

$$F_1(\omega) = \int_{-4}^0 e^{-j\omega t} dt - \int_0^4 e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{令 } t' = -t, \text{ 有 } \int_{-4}^0 e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_0^4 e^{j\omega t'} dt'$$

$$\therefore F_1(\omega) = \int_0^4 (e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}) dt$$

$$= 2j \int_0^4 \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2j}{\omega} (1 - \cos 4\omega)$$

$$\therefore F_n = \frac{1}{8} \frac{2j}{\frac{\pi}{4}n} [1 - \cos(4 \times \frac{\pi}{4}n)]$$

$$= \frac{j}{n\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2j}{n\pi} & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0 & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \quad F_3 = \frac{2j}{3\pi}, \quad F_4 = 0$$

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2j}{k\pi} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}kt} \quad (k = (2n+1))$$

$$(2) f(t) = f_1(t) * \delta_T$$

$$\delta_T = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT_0)$$

$$F(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(\omega) * F(\delta_T)$$

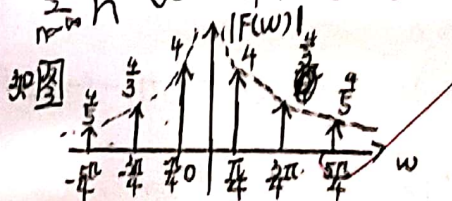
$$F(\delta_T) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{T_0} 2\pi \delta(\omega - n\omega_0)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} F_1(\omega - n\frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$\text{亦因 } f(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2j}{n\pi} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}nt} \quad n = (2k+1)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2j}{n\pi} 2\pi \delta(\omega - \frac{n\pi}{4}) \quad (n = 2k+1)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{4j}{n} \delta(\omega - \frac{n\pi}{4}) \quad (n = 2k+1)$$



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6. (20分) 给定 LTI 系统微分方程 $r''(t) + 3r'(t) + 2r(t) = e'(t) + 3e(t)$ 若激励信号 $e(t) = 2u(t-1)$, 起始状态为: $r(0_-) = 1, r'(0_-) = 2$ 。试求单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 、零输入响应 $r_{zi}(t)$ 、零状态响应 $r_{zs}(t)$, 以及自由响应和强迫响应分量。

$$\text{解: (1) } \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$\text{设 } h(t) = (Ae^{-t} + Be^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$h'(t) = (-Ae^{-t} - 2Be^{-2t})u(t) + (A+B)\delta(t)$$

$$h''(t) = (Ae^{-t} + 4Be^{-2t})u(t) + (-A-2B)\delta(t) + (A+B)\delta'(t)$$

$$\text{当 } e(t) = \delta(t) \text{ 时 方程右边为 } \delta'(t) + 3\delta(t)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A+B=1 \\ 2A+B=3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A=2 \\ B=-1 \end{cases} \quad h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{设 } r_{zi}(t) = (A_1e^{-t} + B_1e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$r'_{zi}(t) = (-A_1e^{-t} - 2B_1e^{-2t})u(t) + (A_1+B_1)\delta(t)$$

$$\text{又 } r(0_-) = r(0_+) = 1, r'(0_-) = r'(0_+) = 2$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} A_1+B_1=1 \\ -A_1-2B_1=2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_1=4 \\ B_1=-3 \end{cases} \quad \text{②}$$

$$r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

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

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

$$= 4 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\tau}u(\tau)u(t-1-\tau) d\tau - 2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-2\tau}u(\tau)u(t-1-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= 4u(t-1)[1 - e^{-(t-1)}] - 2u(t-1)[1 - e^{-2(t-1)}]$$

$$= [3 - 4e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-2(t-1)}]u(t-1)$$

$$r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \underbrace{(4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)}_{\text{自由响应}} + \underbrace{[e^{-2(t-1)} - 4e^{-(t-1)}]u(t-1) + 3u(t-1)}_{\text{强迫响应}}$$

