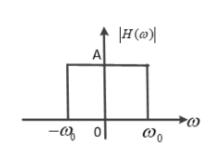
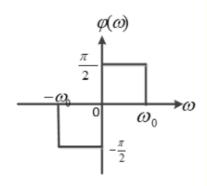
5-10某系统的频率系统函数的幅 频特性和相频特性如题5-10图所 示,求该系统的单位冲激响应。



(a) 幅度频谱

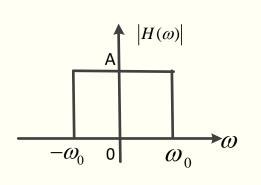


(b) 相位频谱

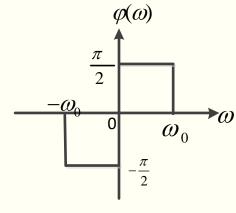
$$\begin{array}{lll}
5-10 \cdot hlt &= 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(w) e^{jwt} dw \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(w) e^{jwt} dw + \int_{0}^{\infty} H(w) e^{jwt} dw \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} A e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{jwt} dw + \int_{0}^{+\infty} A e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{jwt} dw \\
&= A e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot i t e^{jwt} e^{jwt$$

度频谱
$$H(j\omega) = \begin{cases} jA = Ae^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}, \sigma < \omega < \omega \\ -jA = Ae^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}, -\omega_o < \omega \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

5-10某系统的频率系统函数的幅 频特性和相频特性如题5-10图所 示,求该系统的单位冲激响应。



(a) 幅度频谱



(b) 相位频谱

$$F-10.$$

$$H(w) = \begin{cases} A \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} & -w \cdot \langle w \langle o \rangle \\ A \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} & o \leq w \leq w \end{cases}$$

$$= Ag_{w_0} (u + \frac{u_0}{2}) \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} + Ag_{w_0} (w - \frac{u_0}{2}) \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{Aw_0}{\pi} Sa(\frac{u_0}{2}t) \cdot (e^{-j(\frac{u_0}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{2})} + e^{j(\frac{u_0}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{2})})$$

$$= \frac{Aw_0}{\pi} Sa(\frac{u_0}{2}t) \cdot cos(\frac{u_0}{2}t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= -\frac{Aw_0}{\pi} Sa(\frac{u_0}{2}t) \cdot sin(\frac{u_0}{2}t)$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} Sin^2(\frac{u_0}{2}t) \cdot sin(\frac{u_0}{2}t)$$

$$= \frac{A}{\pi} Sin^2(\frac{u_0}{2}t) \cdot sin(\frac{u_0}{2}t)$$

5-11 有一因果LTI系统, 其频率响应为

$$H(\omega) = \frac{1}{j\omega + 3}$$

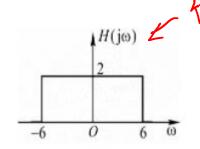
对于某一特定的输入x(t),观察

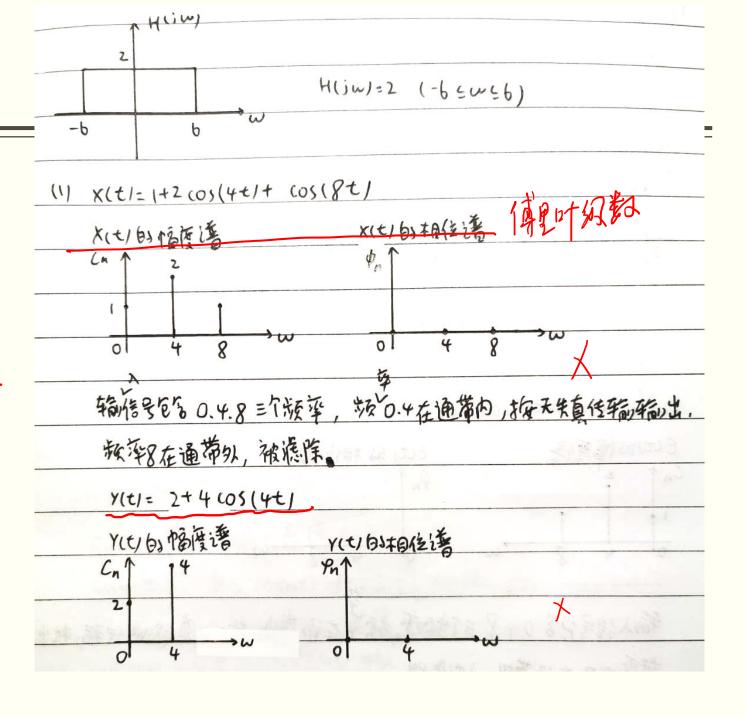
到系统的输出

$$y(t) = (e^{-3t} + e^{-4t})$$
 (t) 求x(t)。

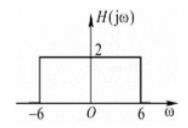
- 5-12低通滤波器的频率特性如题5-
- 12如图所示,输入信号
- (1) $x(t) = 1 + 2\cos(4t) + \cos(8t)$
- $(2)_{X(t)} = 2 \sin^2(\pi t) + 2 \cos^2(5\pi t)$ 求低通滤波器的输出y(t),并画出输

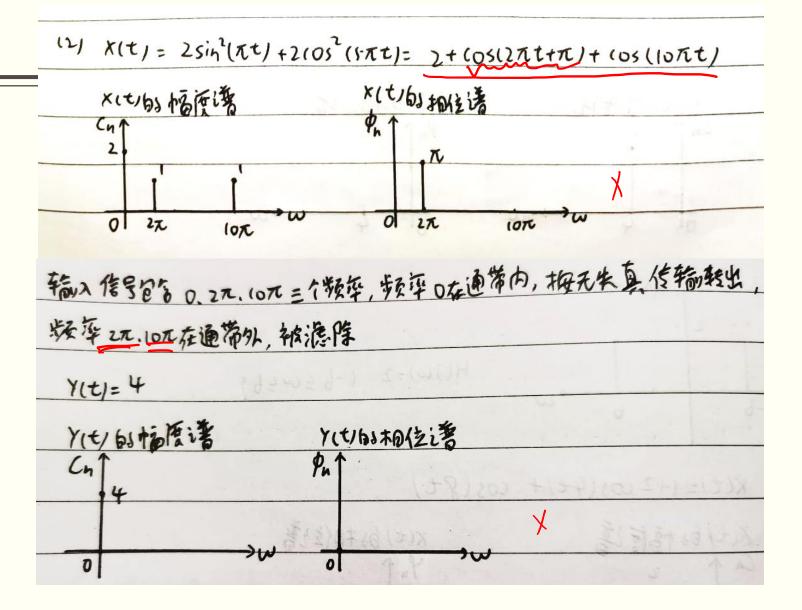
入信号x(t)及输出信号y(t)的频谱图。 (H(j\o))





- 5-12低通滤波器的频率特性如题5-12如图所示,输入信号
- (1) $x(t) = 1 + 2\cos(4t) + \cos(8t)$
- $(2)_{x(t)} = 2 \sin^2(\pi t) + 2 \cos^2(5\pi t)$ 求低通滤波器的输出y(t),并画出输 入信号x(t)及输出信号y(t)的频谱图。



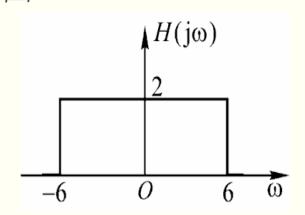


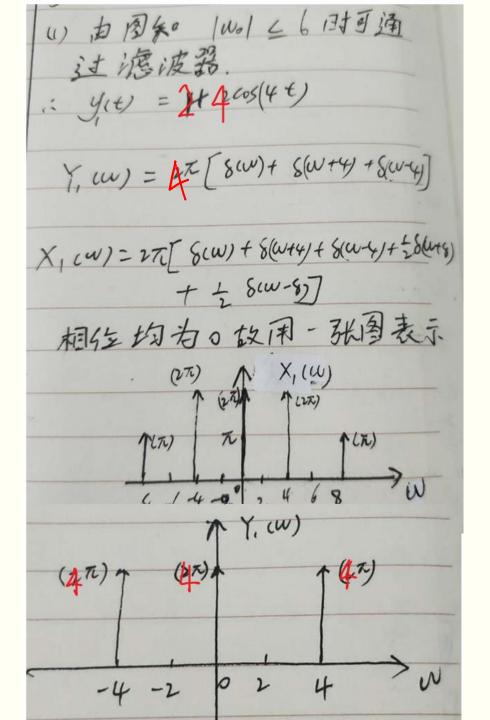
5-12低通滤波器的频率特性如题 5-12如图所示,输入信号

$$(1) x(t) = 1 + 2\cos(4t) + \cos(8t)$$

(2)
$$x(t) = 2\sin^2(\pi t) + 2\cos^2(5\pi t)$$

求低通滤波器的输出y(t),并画出输入信号x(t)及输出信号y(t)的频谱图。



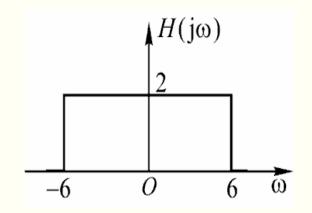


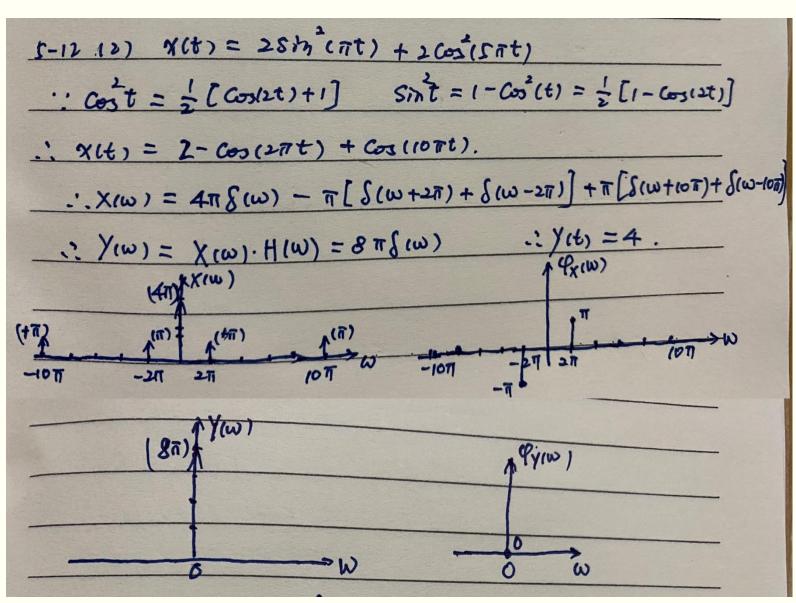
5-12低通滤波器的频率特性如题 5-12如图所示,输入信号

$$(1) x(t) = 1 + 2\cos(4t) + \cos(8t)$$

(2)
$$x(t) = 2\sin^2(\pi t) + 2\cos^2(5\pi t)$$

求低通滤波器的输出y(t),并画出输入信号x(t)及输出信号y(t)的频谱图。

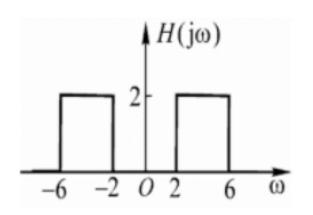


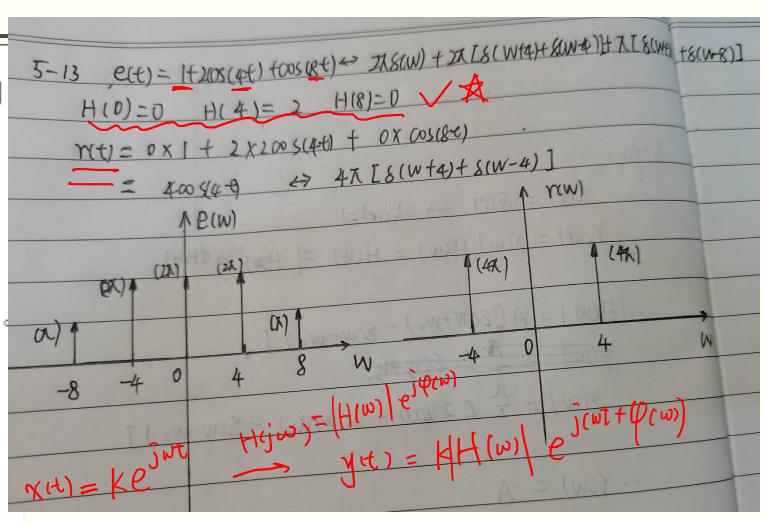


5-13理想带通滤波器的频率特性如 题5-13图所示,输入信号

$$e(t) = 1 + 2\cos(4t) + \cos(8t)$$

求带通滤波器的输出r(t),并画出输入信号e(t)及输出信号r(t)的频谱图。





5-14利用傅里叶变换性质证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Sa^2(t)dt = \pi$$

5-15已知系统的输入为x(t), 系统输出为y(t),求下列系 统的频率响应 $H(\omega)$ 。— $y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$ (2) $y(t) = x(t-t_0)$

$$(1) \quad y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t)$$

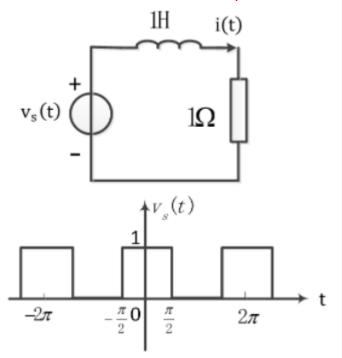
(2)
$$y(t) = x(t-t_0)$$

(3)
$$y(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} x(\tau) d\tau$$

(4) $\frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}y(t) + 2y(t) = \frac{d}{dt}x(t) + 4x(t)$

(3)对细曲排了到头换
Y(w)=jwX(w) + 7c X(0)8(w)
H(w)= \frac{1(w)}{x(w)} = \frac{1}{w} + \frac{1}{x(w)} \sin)
HLW)=JW + 728(W)
(4). (ju) j(w) + 3 ju) j(w) + 2 j(w) jw/(w) + 1/4
H(w)= Y(w) 4+jw 4+jw 4+jw (iw)+3iw+2 72-(2-w)+3iw

5-16 如图所示的周期性方波电压作用于RL电路,试求电流*i(t)*的前五次谐波。



$$T = 2\pi \quad W = \frac{2\pi}{T} = | rad | s$$

$$\Omega_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} V_s(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 cos(nt) d(nt) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 cos(nt) d(nt) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} 2 cos(nt) d(nt) = \frac{1}{2\pi} sin(\frac{n\pi}{2})$$

$$D_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_{T} V_s(t) cos(nt) dt = 0$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) = \Omega_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n cos(nt)$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) = \Omega_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n cos(nt)$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) = \Omega_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n cos(nt)$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} cost - 3\pi cos(st) + \pi sin(\frac{1}{2} cos(st))$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) + V_s(t) = V_s(t) \quad \therefore L \frac{dit}{dt} + int) \cdot R = V_s(t)$$

$$\therefore V_s(t) + V_s(t) = V_s(t) \quad \therefore L \frac{dit}{dt} + int) \cdot R = V_s(t) \quad \therefore J_s(t) = V_s(t) = V_s(t)$$

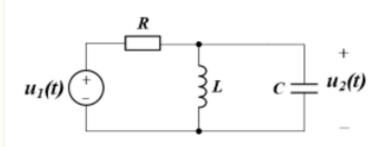
$$\therefore V_s(t) = \frac{1}{V_s} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} = \frac{1}{J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s(st)} e^{-\frac{1}{2}J_s$$

5-18 如图所示电路,已知



$$R = 3\Omega, L = 2H, C = \frac{1}{18}F, u_1(t) = \varepsilon(t)V$$

- (1) 传输函数 $H(\omega) = U_2(\omega)/U_1(\omega)$
- (2) 单位冲激响应h(t)
- (3) 单位阶跃响应*u2(t)*



$$|\lambda_L^{(t)}| = \frac{di_1(t)}{dt} \iff |\lambda_L^{(w)}| = \int_{0}^{\infty} |\lambda_L^{(w)}| = \int_{0}^{$$

(3) 卷积定理
$$U_2(\omega) = U_1(\omega)H(\omega) = \frac{6}{(j\omega + 3)}$$

$$\therefore u_2(t) = 6te^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\frac{b_{jw}}{L_{jw}^{+312}} = \frac{d \left[b + e^{\frac{3t}{4}(4)}\right]}{dt} = b e^{\frac{3t}{4}(4)} + b t e^{\frac{3t}{4}(-3)(4)} + b t e^{\frac{3t}{4}(-3)(4)}$$

$$= (b - 18t) e^{\frac{3t}{4}(4)}$$

$$|V_{2}(t)| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} b e^{-tt} \Sigma(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -(8t e^{-tt} \Sigma(t)) dt$$

$$= -2e^{-3t} \Sigma(t) - 2(-3t) e^{-tt} \Sigma(t)$$

$$= 6t e^{-2t} \Sigma(t).$$

6-1 求下列函数的拉普拉斯变

换,并给出收敛域。

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

(2)
$$\sin(t)\varepsilon(t) + 2\cos(t)\varepsilon(t)$$

(3)
$$(t^2 + 2t)\varepsilon(t)$$

(4)
$$e^{-t}\sin(2t)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$(5) (1+2t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

(6)
$$te^{-2t}\sin(t)\varepsilon(t)$$

根据性
$$S(t)$$
 日 $e^{-at}E(t)$ 日 $e^{-at}E(t)$

6-2 已知

$$f(t) = e^{-2t} \mathbf{t}(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

利用拉普拉斯变换求下列原函数。

(1)
$$F_1(s) = F(s)e^{-s}$$

(2)
$$F_2(s) = sF'(s)$$

(3)
$$F_3(s) = sF(\frac{s}{2})e^{-s}$$

6-2. (1)
$$F_1(s) = F_1(s)e^{-s}$$

根据 財政 進期

 $f_1(t) = e^{2(t-1)}$ $\xi(t-1)$

(2) $F_2(s) = sF_1(s) = -\frac{s}{(s+2)^2}$
 $f_1(t) = e^{2t}sst$
 $f_1(t) = e^{$

6-2 己知

$$f(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) \leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

利用拉普拉斯变换求下列原函数。

(1)
$$F_1(s) = F(s)e^{-s}$$

$$(2) \quad F_2(s) = sF'(s)$$

(3)
$$F_3(s) = sF(\frac{s}{2})e^{-s}$$

6-3已知因果信号f(t)的拉普拉斯变换F(s)如下,试用部分分式求f(t)。

(1)
$$\frac{4}{2s+3}$$
 (2) $\frac{4}{s(2s+3)}$

$$(3) \frac{3s}{(s+4)(s+2)}$$

(4)
$$\frac{4}{(s+3)(s+2)^2}$$

(5)
$$\frac{4s+5}{s^2+5s+6}$$

$$\frac{s+17}{s^2+9s+14}$$

6-3

(1)
$$F_{1}(S) = \frac{4}{2s+3} = \frac{2}{s+\frac{3}{2}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} E(t)$$
 (6>-a)

(2) $F_{2}(S) = \frac{4}{s(2s+3)} = \frac{2}{s(2s+\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{2}{s(s+\frac{3}{2})} = \frac{R_{1}}{s} + \frac{R_{1}}{s+\frac{3}{2}}$

$$R_{1} = \left[S \left[\frac{1}{2}(S)\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{3} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{4} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{5} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{5} = \left[\frac{1}{2}(S+\frac{3}{2})\right]_{S=0} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$R_{5} = \left[\frac{1}{3}(1-e^{-\frac{1}{2}t})\right]_{S=0}$$

$$R_{5} = \left[\frac{1}{3}(1-e^{-\frac{1}{2}t})\right]_{$$

6-3已知因果信号f(t)的拉普拉斯变换F(s)如下,试用部分分式求f(t)。

(1)
$$\frac{4}{2s+3}$$
 (2) $\frac{4}{s(2s+3)}$

(3)
$$\frac{3s}{(s+4)(s+2)}$$

$$(4) \frac{4}{(s+3)(s+2)^2}$$

(5)
$$\frac{4s+5}{s^2+5s+6}$$
$$\frac{s+17}{s^2+9s+14}$$

(4)
$$f_{4(S)} = \frac{4}{(S+3)(S+2)^{3}} = \frac{k_{1}}{S+3} + \frac{k_{21}}{(S+2)^{3}} + \frac{k_{22}}{S+2}$$
 $k_{1} = [(S+3) f_{15})]|_{S=3} = 4$
 $k_{21} = \frac{1}{1!} \cdot [(S+2)^{3} f_{2}(S)]|_{S=-2} = 4$
 $k_{21} = \frac{1}{1!} \cdot [(S+2)^{3} f_{2}(S)]|_{S=-2} = -4$
 $f_{4(S)} = \frac{4}{S+3} + \frac{k_{12}}{(S+2)^{3}} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+2} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+2} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+3}$
 $f_{4(S)} = \frac{4}{S+3} + \frac{k_{12}}{(S+2)^{3}} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+2} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+3}$
 $f_{5(S)} = \frac{4S+5}{S+5S+6} = \frac{4S+5}{S+1}(S+3) = \frac{k_{11}}{S+2} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+3}$
 $k_{1} = [(S+2) f_{5(S)}]|_{S=-2} = -3$
 $k_{2} = [(S+3) f_{5(S)}]|_{S=-3} = 7$
 $f_{5(S)} = -\frac{3}{S+2} + \frac{7}{S+3} = \frac{LT}{(S+2)(S+7)} = \frac{k_{11}}{S+2} + \frac{k_{12}}{S+7}$
 $k_{1} = [(S+2) f_{5(S)}]|_{S=-2} = 3$
 $k_{2} = [(S+7) f_{7(S)}]|_{S=-7} = -2$
 $f_{1(S)} = \frac{3}{S+2} - \frac{2}{S+7} = \frac{LT}{(3e^{-3t} - 2e^{-7t})} \xi(t)$

6-4 用拉普拉斯变换性质求以下 各题(f(t)为因果信号)。

(1) 求
$$e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) * e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

(2)求
$$e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)*\sin t\varepsilon(t)$$

(3)求
$$e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)*e^{-t}\varepsilon(t-1)$$

$$f(t) * \frac{d}{dt} f(t) = (1 - 2t)e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)$$

求f(t)。

$$| (1) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (2) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (2) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (3) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \iff \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

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$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (5) e^{-t} \xi(t) | \implies \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$| (4) e^{-t} \xi$$

6-5分别求下列函数逆变换的初值和终值。

(1)
$$\frac{s+4}{(s+2)(s+5)}$$

(2)
$$\frac{s+5}{(s+1)^2(2s+3)}$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{3s}{s^2 + s - 2}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{s^3 + 5s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

(1)
$$f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s^2 + 4s}{s^2 + 7s + 10} = 1$$
 $f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s^2 + 4s}{s^2 + 7s + 10} = 0$

(2) $f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s c s + 5}{s + 17 + 10} = 0$
 $f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s c s + 5}{s + 17 + 10} = 0$

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(3) $f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s^2 + 4s}{s^2 + 17 + 10} = 0$

(4) $f(0+) = \lim_{s \to \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{s^2 + 4s}{s^2 + 17 + 10} = 0$
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6-6已知LTI系统的微分方程为

$$\frac{d^{2} y(t)}{dt^{2}} + 4 \frac{d y(t)}{dt} + 3y(t) = \frac{d x(t)}{dt} + 3x(t)$$

起始状态

$$y(0_{-}) = 0, y'(0_{-}) = 1$$

输入信号为

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

求该系统的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

6-8 已知LTI系统的微分方程为 起始状态 $y(0_{-})=0, y'(0_{-})=1$

$$\frac{d^{2} y(t)}{dt^{2}} + 5 \frac{d y(t)}{dt} + 6y(t) = 3x(t)$$

求该系统的单位冲激响应、单位阶跃响应。构造状态物态

6-9 已知某LTI系统的单位阶跃响应为 $g(t) = (1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ 为了使系统的零状态响应为 $y(t) = (1 - e^{-2t} - te^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$ 求输入信号x(t)。

6-10 已知某LTI系统的单位阶跃响应为
$$g(t) = (e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

- (1) 求该系统的单位冲激响应和系统函数。
- (2) 输入为 $te^{-t} \varepsilon(t)$ 时,求该系统的零状态响应。

(1)
$$g(t) = (e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t}) \cdot S(t) \iff \int_{2s_1}(S) = \int_{s+1}^{t} + \int_{s+2}^{t} g(s) = \int_{s+1}^{t} f(s) =$$

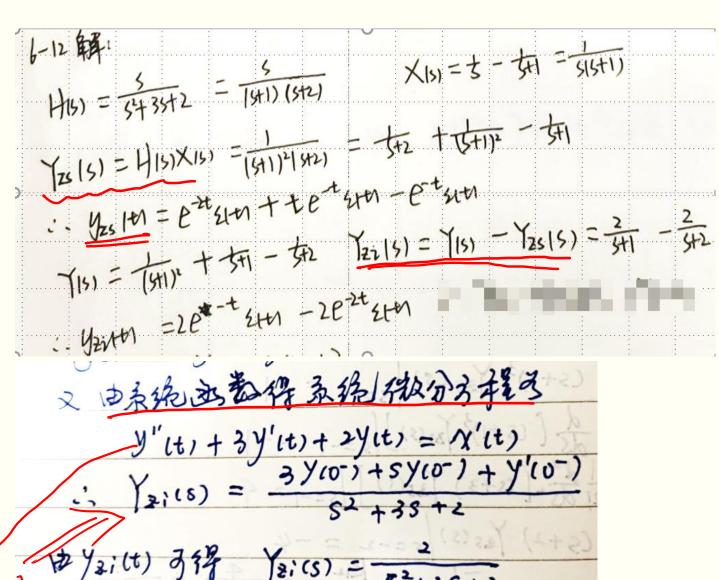
6-12 已知某LTI系统的系统函数为

$$H(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

 $x(t) = (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的完全响应为:

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

求该完全响应中的零输入响应、 零状态响应以及系统的起始状态。 /



· 100)=0 1100)=2.

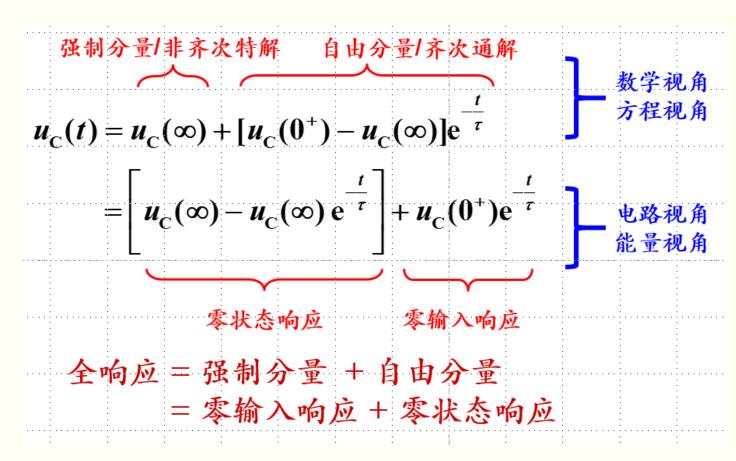
6-13 已知某LTI系统的系统函数为

$$H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

系统起始状态为:

$$y(0_{-}) = 0, y'(0_{-}) = -1$$

求 $x(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 时系统的自由响应和强迫响应。



6-13 已知某LTI系统的系统函数为

$$H(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2 + 3s + 2}$$

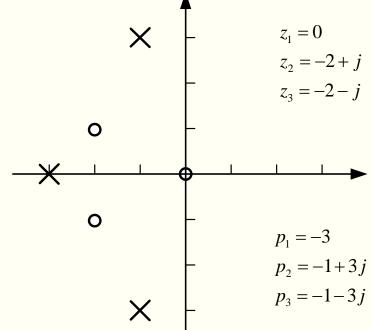
系统起始状态为:

$$y(0_{-}) = 0, y'(0_{-}) = -1$$

求 $x(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ 时系统的自由响应和强迫响应。

$$\begin{array}{l} \chi(t) = t 3 + 1 \longleftrightarrow \chi_{(S)} = \frac{1}{5^{2}} \\ \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} + \frac{1}{5^{2}} = \frac{1}{5^{2}} \times \chi_{(S)} \\ \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \frac{1}{5^{2}} \times \chi_{(S)} \\ \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} \\ \chi_{(T)} = \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} \\ \chi_{(T)} = \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} \\ \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)} = \chi_{(S)} + \chi_{(S)$$

6-14已知某LTI系统的系统函数H(s)零极点分布如下图所示,且H(∞)=5。求H(s)的表达式。



6-15已知某因果LTI系统的系统函数为 $H(s) = \frac{s+6}{s^2+4s+k}$ 求其为稳定系统时k的取值范围。

解: 因果LTI系统为稳定系统的充要条件为所有极点均在s平面左半平面。_____

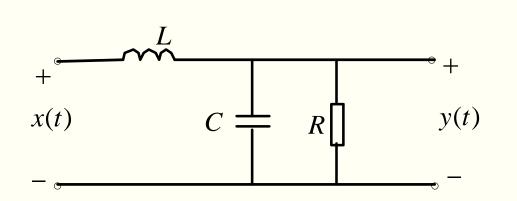
$$p_{1,2} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4k}}{2}$$

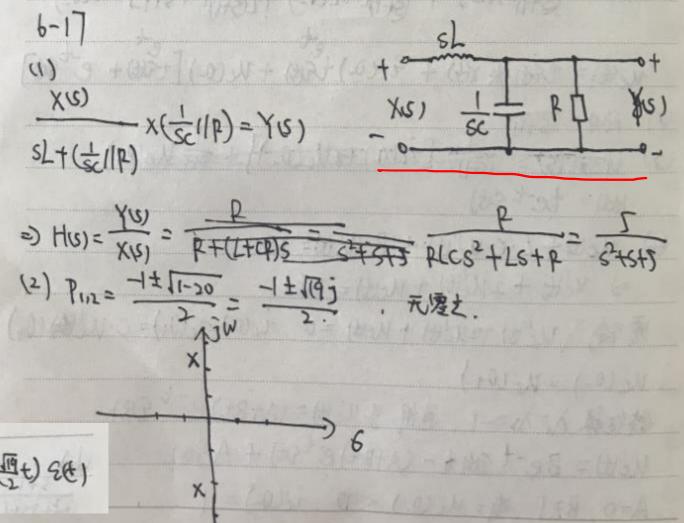
①若 $4^2-4k<0$,则 $p_{1,2}$ 一定在左半平面,故 k>4 满足要求。

②若
$$4^2-4k>0$$
,则要求 $p_{1,2}=\frac{-4\pm\sqrt{4^2-4k}}{2}<0$,即 $0< k \le 4$

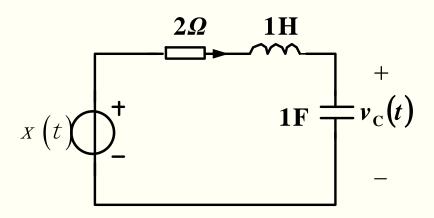
综上可知, k > 0

6-17 如图所示系统,输入电压为 \mathbf{x} (t),输出电压为 \mathbf{y} (t),起始状态为 $\mathbf{0}$,L=2H,C=0.1F,R=10 Ω 。求: (1) 系统函数 $\mathbf{H}(s) = \frac{\mathbf{Y}(s)}{\mathbf{X}(s)}$; (2) 画出 $\mathbf{H}(s)$ 的零极点分布图; (3) 系统的单位冲激响应。



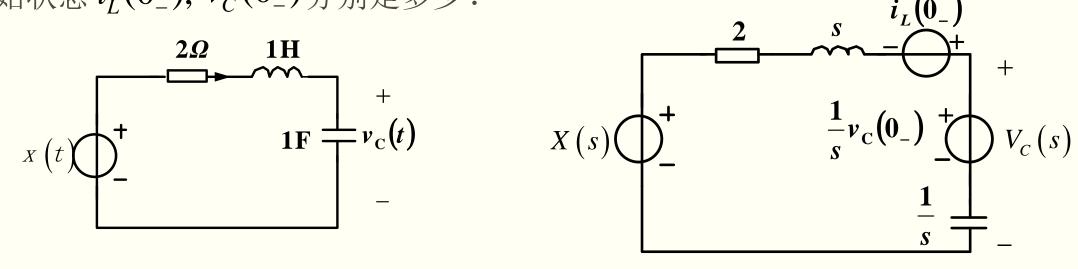


- 6-18电路如图所示,t=0时刻加入输入电压为x(t),电感和电容的起始状态分别为 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$,电路系统的输出为 $u_C(t)$ 。求:
- (1) 求系统函数H(s); (2) 求系统单位冲激响应;
- (3) 求描述该系统的微分方程,若系统的零输入响应等于系统的冲激响应,系统的起始状态 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$ 分别是多少?



6-18电路如图所示,t=0时刻加入输入电压为x(t),电感和电容的起始状态分别为 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$,电路系统的输出为 $u_C(t)$ 。求:

- (1) 求系统函数H(s); (2) 求系统单位冲激响应;
- (3) 求描述该系统的微分方程,若系统的零输入响应等于系统的冲激响应,系统的起始状态 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$ 分别是多少?

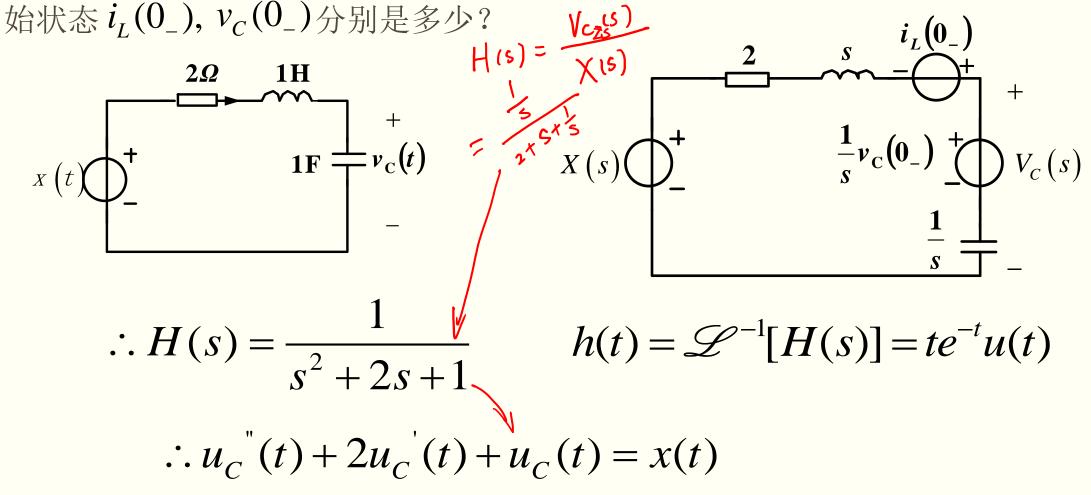


$$V_{C}(s) = \frac{X(s) - \frac{1}{s}v_{C}(0_{-}) + i_{L}(0_{-})}{2 + s + \frac{1}{s}} + \frac{1}{s}v_{C}(0_{-}) = \frac{X(s)}{s^{2} + 2s + 1} + \frac{(s + 2)v_{C}(0_{-}) + i_{L}(0_{-})}{s^{2} + 2s + 1}$$

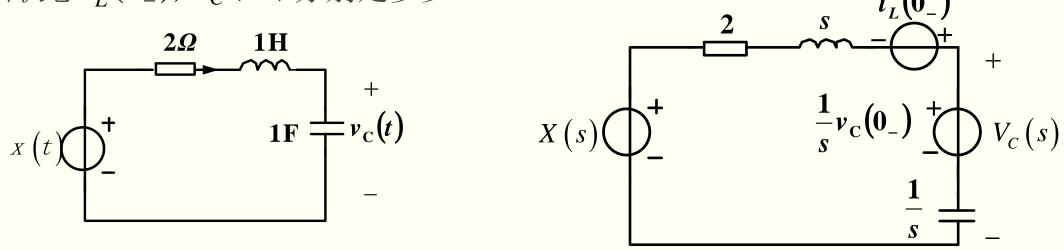
零状态响应

零输入响应

- 6-18电路如图所示,t=0时刻加入输入电压为x(t),电感和电容的起始状态分别为 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$,电路系统的输出为 $u_C(t)$ 。求:
 - (1) 求系统函数H(s); (2) 求系统单位冲激响应;
- (3) 求描述该系统的微分方程, 若系统的零输入响应等于系统的冲激响应, 系统的起



- 6-18电路如图所示,t=0时刻加入输入电压为x(t),电感和电容的起始状态分别为 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$,电路系统的输出为 $u_C(t)$ 。求:
 - (1) 求系统函数H(s); (2) 求系统单位冲激响应;
- (3) 求描述该系统的微分方程,若系统的零输入响应等于系统的冲激响应,系统的起始状态 $i_L(0_-)$, $v_C(0_-)$ 分别是多少?



又系统的零状态响应等于系统的冲激响应

$$\frac{(s+2)v_{\rm C}(0_{-})+i_{\rm L}(0_{-})}{s^{2}+2s+1} = \frac{1}{s^{2}+2s+1} \qquad \therefore v_{\rm C}(0_{-})=0, i_{\rm L}(0_{-})=1$$

6-19 题**6-19**所示电路,求系统函数 $H(s) = U_2(s)/U_1(s)$,并由H(s)求 $H(\omega)$ 的幅频特性和相频特性,说明它是高通或是低通电路。

