

## 第3章

# 系统的时域分析

1. 某二阶 LTI 连续系统的初始状态为  $x_1(0)$  和  $x_2(0)$ ，已知  $x_1(0)=1, x_2(0)=0$  时，其零输入响应为  $y_{zi1}(t)=e^{-t}+e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$ ；当  $x_1(0)=0, x_2(0)=1$  时，其零输入响应为  $y_{zi2}(t)=e^{-t}-e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$ ；当  $x_1(0)=1, x_2(0)=-1$ ，而输入为  $f(t)$  时，其全响应  $y(t)=2+e^{-t}, t \geq 0$ 。求当  $x_1(0)=3, x_2(0)=2$ ，输入为  $2f(t)$  时的全响应。

分析

此题考察 LTI 系统的线性性质，包括零输入响应线性和零状态响应线性。

解

设输入为  $f(t)$  时，系统零状态响应为  $y_{zs}(t)$ ，依题意可得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi1}(t) = e^{-t} + e^{-2t}, t \geq 0 \\ y_{zi2}(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, t \geq 0 \\ y(t) = y_{zi1}(t) - y_{zi2}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 2 + e^{-t}, t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_{zs}(t) = 2 + e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

当  $x_1(0)=3, x_2(0)=2$ ，输入为  $2f(t)$  时的全响应为：

$$3y_{zi1}(t) + 2y_{zi2}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t) = 4 + 7e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

2. 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下，试求其零输入响应。

(1)  $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = -1$

(2)  $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 5y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = -2$

(3)  $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = 1$

(4)  $y''(t) + y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = 0$

(5)  $y'''(t) + 4y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 0, y'(0_-) = 1, y''(0_-) = -1$

分析

将  $0_-$  初始状态转换为  $0_+$  初始状态, 然后采用经典法求解。在输入为零时, 系统在  $0$  时刻的值不会发生改变。

解

$$(1) \quad y_{zi}''(t) + 5y_{zi}'(t) + 6y_{zi}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

$$(2) \quad y_{zi}''(t) + 2y_{zi}'(t) + 5y_{zi}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm j2$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} [C \cos(2t) + D \sin(2t)], t > 0$$

$$y_{zi}'(t) = e^{-t} [(-2C - D) \sin(2t) + (2D - C) \cos(2t)], t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C = 2 \\ y_{zi}'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = 2D - C = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 2 \\ D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 2 \\ D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t), t > 0$$

$$(3) \quad y_{zi}''(t) + 2y_{zi}'(t) + y_{zi}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (C_1 t + C_0) e^{-t}, t > 0$$

$$y_{zi}'(t) = C_1 e^{-t} - (C_1 t + C_0) e^{-t}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C_0 = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = C_1 - C_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (2t + 1) e^{-t}, t > 0$$

$$(4) \quad y_{zi}''(t) + y_{zi}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = C \cos t + D \sin t, t > 0$$

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$$y'_{zi}(t) = -C \sin t + D \cos t, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C = 2 \\ y'_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = 2 \cos t, t > 0$$

$$(5) \quad y'''_{zi}(t) + 4y''_{zi}(t) + 5y'_{zi}(t) + 2y_{zi}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1, \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (C_1 t + C_0) e^{-t} + D e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$y'_{zi}(t) = (-C_1 t + C_1 - C_0) e^{-t} - 2D e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$y''_{zi}(t) = (C_1 t - 2C_1 + C_0) e^{-t} + 4D e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C_0 + D = 0 \\ y'_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = C_1 - C_0 - 2D = 1 \\ y''_{zi}(0_+) = y''(0_-) = -2C_1 + C_0 + 4D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_0 = -1 \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (2t - 1) e^{-t} + e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

3. 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其  $0_+$  时刻的初始值。

$$(1) \quad y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = -1, f(t) = u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 8y(t) = f''(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = 1, f(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$(3) \quad y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = f''(t) + f(t), y(0_-) = 2, y'(0_-) = -2, f(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$(4) \quad y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 5y(t) = f'(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = 2, f(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

分析

由于输入的影响, 系统从  $0_-$  时刻到  $0_+$  时刻的初始值可能产生跳变。

解

(1) 将  $f(t) = u(t)$  代入方程得

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = u(t) \quad (1)$$

为使方程两边冲激函数平衡, 令

$$y''(t) = r_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y'(t) = r_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y(t) = r_3(t) \quad (4)$$

其中,  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$  为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。对②式两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'(0_+) - y'(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} r_1(t) dt = 0$$

$$y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) + 0 = -1 + 0 = -1$$

对式③两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y(0_+) - y(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} r_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$y(0_+) = y(0_-) + 0 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

(2) 将  $f(t) = \delta(t)$  代入方程得

$$y''(t) + 6y'(t) + 8y(t) = \delta''(t) \quad (1)$$

为使方程两边冲激函数平衡, 令

$$y''(t) = \delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + c\delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y'(t) = \delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + r_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y(t) = \delta(t) + r_3(t) \quad (4)$$

其中,  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$  为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。将式②③④代入式①得

$$[\delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + c\delta(t) + r_1(t)] + 6[\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + r_2(t)] + 8[\delta(t) + r_3(t)] = \delta''(t)$$

$$\delta''(t) + (b+6)\delta'(t) + (c+6b+8)\delta(t) + [r_1(t) + 6r_2(t) + 8r_3(t)] = \delta''(t)$$

对比系数得

$$\begin{cases} b+6=0 \\ c+6b+8=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b=-6 \\ c=28 \end{cases}$$

得

$$y''(t) = \delta''(t) - 6\delta'(t) + 28\delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (5)$$

$$y'(t) = \delta'(t) - 6\delta(t) + r_2(t) \quad (6)$$

$$y(t) = \delta(t) + r_3(t) \quad (7)$$

对式⑤两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'(0_+) - y'(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta''(t) - 6\delta'(t) + 28\delta(t) + r_1(t)] dt = 28$$

$$y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) + 28 = 1 + 28 = 29$$

对式⑥两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y(0_+) - y(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta'(t) - 6\delta(t) + r_2(t)] dt = -6$$

$$y(0_+) = y(0_-) - 6 = 1 - 6 = -5$$

(3) 将  $f(t) = \delta(t)$  代入方程, 得

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \delta''(t) + \delta(t) \quad (1)$$

为使方程两边冲激函数平衡, 令

$$y''(t) = \delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + c\delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y'(t) = \delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + r_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y(t) = \delta(t) + r_3(t) \quad (4)$$

其中,  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$  为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。将式②③④代入式①得

$$[\delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + c\delta(t) + r_1(t)] + 4[\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + r_2(t)] + 3[\delta(t) + r_3(t)] = \delta''(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$\delta''(t) + (b+4)\delta'(t) + (c+4b+3)\delta(t) + [r_1(t) + 4r_2(t) + 3r_3(t)] = \delta''(t) + \delta(t)$$

对比系数得

$$\begin{cases} b+4=0 \\ c+4b+3=1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = -4 \\ c = 14 \end{cases}$$

得

$$y''(t) = \delta''(t) - 4\delta'(t) + 14\delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (5)$$

$$y'(t) = \delta'(t) - 4\delta(t) + r_2(t) \quad (6)$$

$$y(t) = \delta(t) + r_3(t) \quad (7)$$

对式⑤两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'(0_+) - y'(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta''(t) - 4\delta'(t) + 14\delta(t) + r_1(t)] dt = 14$$

$$y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) + 14 = -2 + 14 = 12$$

对式⑥两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y(0_+) - y(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta'(t) - 4\delta(t) + r_2(t)] dt = -4$$

$$y(0_+) = y(0_-) - 4 = 2 - 4 = -2$$

(4) 将  $f(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$  代入方程得

$$y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 5y(t) = -2e^{-2t}u(t) + \delta(t) \quad (1)$$

为使方程两边冲激函数平衡, 令

$$y''(t) = \delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y'(t) = r_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y(t) = r_3(t) \quad (4)$$

其中  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$  为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。

对式②两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'(0_+) - y'(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta(t) + r_1(t)] dt = 1$$

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

对式③两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y(0_+) - y(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} r_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$y(0_+) = y(0_-) + 0 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

4. 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

$$(1) \quad y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = f(t), y(0_-) = y'(0_-) = 1, f(t) = u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = f'(t) + 3f(t), y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_-) = 2, f(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$$

$$(3) \quad y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 2y(t) = f'(t), y(0_-) = 0, y'(0_-) = 1, f(t) = u(t)$$

分析

此题是典型的求微分方程的经典解题型。

解

(1) 根据零输入响应的定义可知零输入响应满足以下的齐次方程

$$y_{zi}''(t) + 4y_{zi}'(t) + 3y_{zi}(t) = 0$$

写出特征方程

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = C_{zi1}e^{-t} + C_{zi2}e^{-3t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y'_{zi}(t) = -C_{zi1}e^{-t} - 3C_{zi2}e^{-3t}, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = C_{zi1} + C_{zi2} = 1 \\ y'_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = -C_{zi1} - 3C_{zi2} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{zi1} = 2 \\ C_{zi2} = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} - e^{-3t}, t \geq 0$$

根据零状态响应的定义可知零状态响应满足以下非齐次方程

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 4y'_{zs}(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = u(t)$$

由于方程右端不含冲激函数及其导数, 所以  $y'_{zs}(t)$ ,  $y_{zs}(t)$  为连续函数, 即有

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-) = 0 \\ y'_{zs}(0_+) = y'_{zs}(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 4y'_{zs}(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = 1, t > 0$$

零状态响应的齐次解为

$$y_{zsh}(t) = C_{zsh1}e^{-t} + C_{zsh2}e^{-3t}, t \geq 0$$

设零状态响应的特解为

$$y_{zsp}(t) = P, t \geq 0$$

$$0 + 4 \times 0 + 3P = 1, t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P = \frac{1}{3}$$

有

$$y_{zsp}(t) = \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = y_{zsh}(t) + y_{zsp}(t) = C_{zsh1}e^{-t} + C_{zsh2}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = C_{zsh1} + C_{zsh2} + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \\ y'_{zs}(0_+) = -C_{zsh1} - 3C_{zsh2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{zsh1} = -\frac{1}{2} \\ C_{zsh2} = \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0$$

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0$$

(2) 根据零输入响应的定义可知零输入响应满足以下齐次方程

$$y''_{zi}(t) + 4y'_{zi}(t) + 4y_{zi}(t) = 0$$

写出特征方程

$$\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -2$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (C_{zi1}t + C_{zi0})e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y'_{zi}(t) = (-2C_{zi1}t + C_{zi1} - 2C_{zi0})e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y(0_-) = C_{zi0} = 1 \\ y'_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = C_{zi1} - 2C_{zi0} = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{zi0} = 1 \\ C_{zi1} = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (4t + 1)e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

根据零状态响应的定义可知零状态响应满足以下非齐次方程

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 4y'_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) + 2e^{-t}u(t) \quad (1)$$

为确保方程两边冲激函数平衡, 设

$$y''_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = r_2(t) \quad (3)$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = r_3(t) \quad (4)$$

其中,  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$ 为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。

对式②两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'_{zs}(0_+) - y'_{zs}(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta(t) + r_1(t)] dt = 1$$

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

对式③两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y_{zs}(0_+) - y_{zs}(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} r_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-) + 0 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

由于

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 4y'_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) = 2e^{-t}, t > 0$$

零状态响应的齐次解为

$$y_{zsh}(t) = (C_{zsh1}t + C_{zsh0})e^{-2t}, t \geq 0$$

设零状态响应的特解为

$$y_{zsp}(t) = Pe^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$Pe^{-t} - 4Pe^{-t} + 4Pe^{-t} = 2e^{-t}, t > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P = 2$$

有

$$y_{zsp}(t) = 2e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = y_{zsh}(t) + y_{zsp}(t) = (C_{zsh1}t + C_{zsh0})e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = (-2C_{zsh1}t + C_{zsh1} - 2C_{zsh0})e^{-2t} - 2e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

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$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = C_{zsh0} + 2 = 0 \\ y'_{zs}(0_+) = C_{zsh1} - 2C_{zsh0} - 2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{zsh0} = -2 \\ C_{zsh1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = (-t - 2)e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = (3t - 1)e^{-2t} + 2e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

(3) 根据零输入响应的定义可知零输入响应满足以下齐次方程

$$y''_{zi}(t) + 2y'_{zi}(t) + 2y_{zi}(t) = 0$$

写出特征方程

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm j$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = [C \cos(t) + D \sin(t)]e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y'_{zi}(t) = (D - C) \cos(t)e^{-t} + (-D - C) \sin(t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = C = 0 \\ y'_{zi}(0_+) = y'(0_-) = D - C = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 0 \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = \sin(t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

根据零状态响应的定义可知零状态响应满足以下非齐次方程

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 2y'_{zs}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) \quad \text{①}$$

为确保方程两边冲激函数平衡, 设

$$y''_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) + r_1(t) \quad \text{②}$$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = r_2(t) \quad \text{③}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = r_3(t) \quad \text{④}$$

其中,  $r_1(t)$ 、 $r_2(t)$ 、 $r_3(t)$  为不含冲激函数及其导数的有界函数。

对式②两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y'_{zs}(0_+) - y'_{zs}(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} [\delta(t) + r_1(t)] dt = 1$$

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

对式③两边从  $0_- \sim 0_+$  积分, 得

$$y_{zs}(0_+) - y_{zs}(0_-) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} r_2(t) dt = 0$$

$$y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-) + 0 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

由于

$$y''_{zs}(t) + 2y'_{zs}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t) = 0, t > 0$$

零状态响应为

$$y_{zs}(t) = [C_{zs} \cos(t) + D_{zs} \sin(t)]e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y'_{zs}(t) = (D_{zs} - C_{zs}) \cos(t) + (-D_{zs} - C_{zs}) \sin(t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$



$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = C_{zs} = 0 \\ y'_{zs}(0_+) = D_{zs} - C_{zs} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_{zs} = 0 \\ D_{zs} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = \sin(t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 2\sin(t)e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

5. 试求下列微分方程所描述的连续时间 LTI 系统的冲激响应  $h(t)$ 。

(1)  $y'(t) + 4y(t) = 3f'(t) + 2f(t), t \geq 0$

(2)  $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 4f(t), t \geq 0$

(3)  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = 2f'(t) + 5f(t), t \geq 0$

分析

冲激响应是激励为  $\delta(t)$  的零状态响应。

解

(1) 选取中间系统  $y'(t) + 4y(t) = f(t)$ ，设其冲激响应为  $h_1(t)$ ，即

$$h_1'(t) + 4h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

且有

$$h_1(0_+) = 1$$

$$h_1'(t) + 4h_1(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -4$$

$$h_1(t) = Ce^{-4t}, t > 0$$

$$h_1(0_+) = C = 1$$

$$h_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-4t}, t > 0 \\ 0, t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-4t}u(t)$$

所求系统的冲激响应可由下式计算得出

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= 3h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = 3[e^{-4t}u(t)]' + 2e^{-4t}u(t) \\ &= 3[-4e^{-4t}u(t) + e^{-4t}\delta(t)] + 2e^{-4t}u(t) = -10e^{-4t}u(t) + 3\delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 选取中间系统  $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t)$ ，设其冲激响应为  $h_1(t)$ ，即

$$h_1''(t) + 3h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

且有

$$h_1'(0_+) = 1, h_1(0_+) = 0$$

$$h_1''(t) + 3h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$h_1(t) = C_1e^{-t} + C_2e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$h_1'(t) = -C_1e^{-t} - 2C_2e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ h_1'(0_+) = -C_1 - 2C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$h_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

所求系统的冲激响应可由下式计算得出

$$h(t) = 4h_1(t) = 4(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

(3) 选取中间系统  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = f(t)$ , 设其冲激响应为  $h_1(t)$ , 即

$$h_1''(t) + 4h_1'(t) + 4h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned} h_1'(0_+) &= 1, h_1(0_+) = 0 \\ h_1''(t) + 4h_1'(t) + 4h_1(t) &= 0, t > 0 \\ \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 &= 0 \\ \lambda_{1,2} &= -2 \\ h_1(t) &= (C_1 t + C_0)e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ h_1'(t) &= (-2C_1 t + C_1 - 2C_0)e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ \begin{cases} h_1(0_+) = C_0 = 0 \\ h_1'(0_+) = C_1 - 2C_0 = 1 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = 0 \\ C_1 = 1 \end{cases} \\ h_1(t) &= \begin{cases} te^{-2t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} = te^{-2t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

所求系统的冲激响应可由下式计算得出

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= 2h_1'(t) + 5h_1(t) = 2[te^{-2t}u(t)]' + 5te^{-2t}u(t) \\ &= 2[e^{-2t}u(t) - 2te^{-2t}u(t) + te^{-2t}\delta(t)] + 5te^{-2t}u(t) = 2e^{-2t}u(t) + te^{-2t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知某线性时不变系统的输入  $f(t) = u(t-3) - u(t-4)$ , 冲激响应  $h(t) = u(t-7) - u(t-9)$ , 求出系统的零状态响应。

分析

零状态响应可以由系统输入与单位冲激响应的卷积求出, 即

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

解

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = [u(t) - u(t-4)] * [u(t-7) - u(t-9)] \\ &= u(t) * u(t-7) - u(t) * u(t-9) - u(t-4) * u(t-7) + u(t-4) * u(t-9) \\ &= (t-7)u(t-7) - (t-9)u(t-9) - (t-11)u(t-11) + (t-13)u(t-13) \end{aligned}$$

7. 已知某线性时不变系统的输入  $f(t) = u(t)$ , 冲激响应  $h(t) = (4e^{-4t} - e^{-t})u(t)$ , 求出系统的零状态响应。

分析

同上题, 零状态响应可以由系统输入与单位冲激响应的卷积求出, 即

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

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{zs}(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = u(t) * (4e^{-4t} - e^{-t})u(t) = 4u(t) * e^{-4t}u(t) - u(t) * e^{-t}u(t) \\
 &= 4 \times \frac{1 - e^{-4t}}{0 - (-4)}u(t) - \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{0 - (-1)}u(t) = (1 - e^{-4t})u(t) - (1 - e^{-t})u(t) \\
 &= (e^{-t} - e^{-4t})u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

8. 如图 3.1 所示系统, 它由几个子系统组合而成, 各子系统的冲激响应分别为  $h_a(t) = \delta(t-1)$ ,  $h_b(t) = u(t) - u(t-3)$ , 试求总系统的冲激响应  $h(t)$ 。

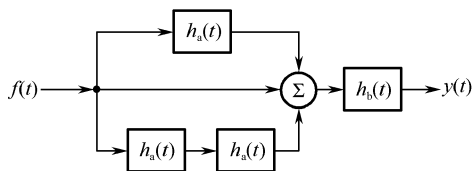


图 3.1

分析

复合系统的冲激响应可以由各子系统的冲激响应运算得到。系统级联, 冲激响应卷积, 系统并联, 冲激响应相加。

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= [h_a(t) + \delta(t) + h_a(t) * h_a(t)] * h_b(t) \\
 &= [\delta(t-1) + \delta(t) + \delta(t-1) * \delta(t-1)] * [u(t) - u(t-3)] \\
 &= [\delta(t-1) + \delta(t) + \delta(t-2)] * [u(t) - u(t-3)] \\
 &= \delta(t-1) * u(t) + \delta(t) * u(t) + \delta(t-2) * u(t) - \\
 &\quad \delta(t-1) * u(t-3) - \delta(t) * u(t-3) - \delta(t-2) * u(t-3) \\
 &= u(t-1) + u(t) + u(t-2) - u(t-4) - u(t-3) - u(t-5)
 \end{aligned}$$

9. 已知某连续时间 LTI 系统的微分方程为  $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = f(t)$ ,  $y(0_-) = 1$ ,  $y'(0_-) = 0$ ,  $f(t) = 10\cos t u(t)$ , 求:

- (1) 系统的单位冲激响应  $h(t)$ ;
- (2) 系统的零输入响应  $y_{zi}(t)$ 、零状态响应  $y_{zs}(t)$  及完全响应  $y(t)$ 。

解

(1)

$$\begin{cases} h''(t) + 5h'(t) + 6h(t) = 0, t > 0 \\ h'(0_+) = 1 \\ h(0_+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$h(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

$$h'(t) = -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ h'(0_+) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ h'(0_+) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

即

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} = (e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})u(t)$$

(2) 求零输入响应

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zi}''(t) + 5y_{zi}'(t) + 6y_{zi}(t) &= 0 \\ \lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 &= -3 \\ y_{zi}(t) &= D_1 e^{-2t} + D_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0 \\ \begin{cases} y_{zi}(0_+) = D_1 + D_2 = y_{zi}(0_-) = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0_+) = -2D_1 - 3D_2 = y_{zi}'(0_-) = 0 \end{cases} \\ \begin{cases} D_1 = 3 \\ D_2 = -2 \end{cases} \\ y_{zi}(t) &= 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t}, t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

求零状态响应

$$y_{zsh}(t) = E_1 e^{-2t} + E_2 e^{-3t}, t > 0$$

设  $y_{zsp}(t) = A \cos t + B \sin t, t > 0$

$$(-A \cos t - B \sin t) + 5(-A \sin t + B \cos t) + 6(A \cos t + B \sin t) = 10 \cos t$$

$$(-A + 5B + 6A) \cos t + (-B - 5A + 6B) \sin t = 10 \cos t$$

$$A = 1, B = 1$$

$$y_{zsp} = \cos t + \sin t, t > 0$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = y_{zsh}(t) + y_{zsp}(t) = E_1 e^{-2t} + E_2 e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t, t > 0$$

$$y_{zs}'(t) = -2E_1 e^{-2t} - 3E_2 e^{-3t} - \sin t + \cos t, t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-) = E_1 + E_2 + 1 = 0 \\ y_{zs}'(0_+) = y_{zs}'(0_-) = -2E_1 - 3E_2 + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} E_1 = -4 \\ E_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y_{zs}(t) = -4e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t, t > 0$$

求全响应

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 3e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t} - 4e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t \\ &= -e^{-2t} + e^{-3t} + \cos t + \sin t, t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

10. 某连续时间 LTI 系统的输入  $f(t)$  和冲激响应  $h(t)$  如图 3.2 所示, 试求系统的零状态响应, 并画出波形。

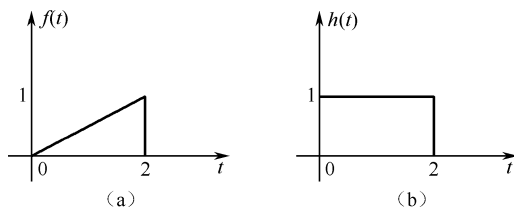


图 3.2

## 分析

系统的零状态响应是输入信号与系统的单位冲激响应的卷积。方法一：写出波形图的代数表达式，然后求  $y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t)$ ；方法二：直接采用图示法求卷积。

## 解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{方法一: } f(t) &= \frac{t}{2}[u(t) - u(t-2)] = \frac{t}{2}u(t) - \frac{t-2}{2}u(t-2) - u(t-2) \\
 h(t) &= u(t) - u(t-2) \\
 y_{zs}(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = \left[ \frac{t}{2}u(t) - \frac{t-2}{2}u(t-2) - u(t-2) \right] * [u(t) - u(t-2)] \\
 &= \frac{t}{2}u(t) * u(t) - \frac{t-2}{2}u(t-2) * u(t) - u(t-2) * u(t) \\
 &\quad - \frac{t}{2}u(t) * u(t-2) + \frac{t-2}{2}u(t-2) * u(t-2) + u(t-2) * u(t-2) \\
 &= \frac{t^2}{4}u(t) - \frac{(t-2)^2}{4}u(t-2) - (t-2)u(t-2) \\
 &\quad - \frac{(t-2)^2}{4}u(t-2) + \frac{(t-4)^2}{4}u(t-4) + (t-4)u(t-4) \\
 &= \frac{t^2}{4}u(t) - \frac{(t-2)t}{2}u(t-2) + \frac{(t-4)t}{4}u(t-4)
 \end{aligned}$$

方法二：图示法， $f(\tau)$ 、 $h(\tau)$ 、 $h(t-\tau)$  波形如图 3.3 (a) ~ (c) 所示。

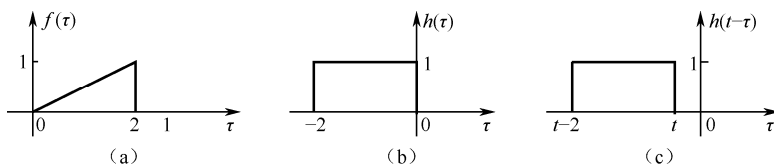


图 3.3

①  $t < 0$  时，卷积波形如图 3.4 (a) 所示。

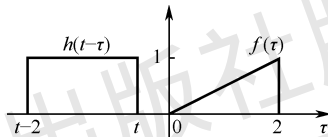


图 3.4 (a)

$$y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = 0$$

②  $0 \leq t < 2$  时，卷积波形如图 3.4 (b) 所示。

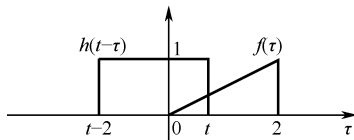


图 3.4 (b)

$$y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \int_0^t \frac{\tau}{2} d\tau = \frac{t^2}{4}$$

③  $0 \leq t-2 < 2$ , 即  $2 \leq t < 4$  时, 卷积波形如图 3.4 (c) 所示。

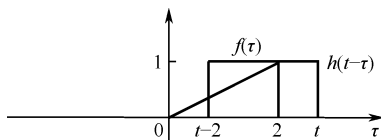


图 3.4 (c)

$$y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \int_{t-2}^2 \frac{\tau}{2} d\tau = \frac{4 - (t-2)^2}{4} = \frac{-t^2 + 4t}{4}$$

④  $2 \leq t-2$ , 即  $t \geq 4$  时, 卷积波形如图 3.4 (d) 所示。

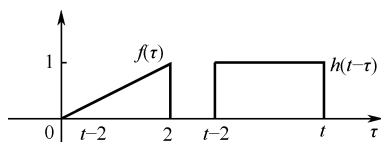


图 3.4 (d)

$$y_{zs}(t) = f(t) * h(t) = 0$$

即

$$y_{zs}(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < 0 \\ \frac{t^2}{4} & , 0 \leq t < 2 \\ \frac{-t^2 + 4t}{4} & , 2 \leq t < 4 \\ 0 & , t \geq 4 \end{cases}$$

波形如图 3.5 所示。

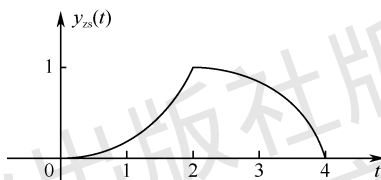


图 3.5

11. 如图 3.6 所示的电路, 其中  $i_s(t) = u(t)$  A, 若以电容电流  $i_c(t)$  为响应, 试列出其微分方程并求出其冲激响应和阶跃响应。

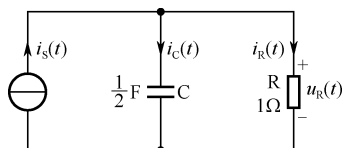


图 3.6

解

由电路写出方程

$$i_C(t) + i_R(t) = i_S(t)$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_R(t)}{R} = \frac{1}{RC} \int_{-\infty}^t i_C(\tau) d\tau$$

整理可得

$$i_C'(t) + \frac{1}{RC} i_C(t) = i_S'(t)$$

代入电路参数得, 系统的微分方程为

$$i_C'(t) + 2i_C(t) = i_S'(t)$$

设电路的冲激响应为  $h(t)$ , 则有

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

设

$$h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

则得

$$\begin{cases} h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = 0, t > 0 \\ h_1(0_+) = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$h_1(t) = C_1 e^{-2t}, t > 0$$

$$h_1(0_+) = C_1 = 1$$

即

$$h_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ 0, t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$h(t) = h_1'(t) = -2e^{-2t} u(t) + \delta(t)$$

电路的阶跃响应  $g(t)$

$$g(t) = h(t) * u(t) = [-2e^{-2t} u(t) + \delta(t)] * u(t) = -2e^{-2t} u(t) * u(t) + \delta(t) * u(t)$$

$$= -2 \times \frac{e^{-2t} - 1}{-2 - 0} u(t) + u(t) = e^{-2t} u(t) - u(t) + u(t) = e^{-2t} u(t)$$

12. 如图 3.7 所示的电路, 已知  $i_S(t) = u(t) A$ ,  $L = 0.2 H$ ,  $C = 1 F$ ,  $R = 0.5 \Omega$ , 输出为  $i_L(t)$ , 求其冲激响应和阶跃响应。

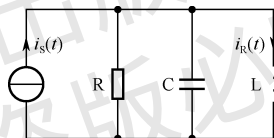


图 3.7

解

分析电路如图 3.8 所示。

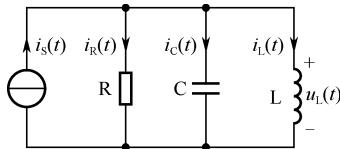


图 3.8

由电路写出方程

$$i_R(t) + i_C(t) + i_L(t) = i_s(t)$$

$$i_R(t) = \frac{u_L(t)}{R} = \frac{L}{R} i_L'(t)$$

$$i_C(t) = C u_L'(t) = L C i_L''(t)$$

整理得

$$L C i_L''(t) + \frac{L}{R} i_L'(t) + i_L(t) = i_s(t)$$

代入电路参数，整理得系统的微分方程

$$i_L''(t) + 2i_L'(t) + 5i_L(t) = 5i_s(t)$$

设电路的冲激响应为  $h(t)$ ，则有

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

则有

$$\begin{cases} h''(t) + 2h'(t) + 5h(t) = 0, t > 0 \\ h'(0_+) = 5 \\ h(0_+) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm j2$$

$$h(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + D_1 e^{-t} \sin(2t), t > 0$$

$$h'(t) = (2D_1 - C_1) e^{-t} \cos(2t) - (2C_1 + D_1) e^{-t} \sin(2t), t > 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0_+) = C_1 = 5 \\ h'(0_+) = 2D_1 - C_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 5 \\ D_1 = \frac{5}{2} \end{cases}$$

即

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 5e^{-t} \cos(2t) + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \sin(2t), t > 0 \\ 0, t < 0 \end{cases} = \left[ 5e^{-t} \cos(2t) + \frac{5}{2} e^{-t} \sin(2t) \right] u(t)$$

电路的阶跃响应  $g(t)$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t \left[ 5e^{-\tau} \cos(2\tau) + \frac{5}{2} e^{-\tau} \sin(2\tau) \right] u(\tau) d\tau$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ \int_0^t \left[ 5e^{-\tau} \cos(2\tau) + \frac{5}{2} e^{-\tau} \sin(2\tau) \right] d\tau \right\} u(t) \\
 &= \left[ \frac{3}{2} e^{-\tau} \sin(2\tau) - 2e^{-\tau} \cos(2\tau) \right]_0^t u(t) \\
 &= \left[ \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \sin(2t) - 2e^{-t} \cos(2t) + 2 \right] u(t)
 \end{aligned}$$

13. 如图 3.9 所示的系统, 试求当输入  $f(t) = e^{-t}u(t)$  时, 系统的零状态响应。

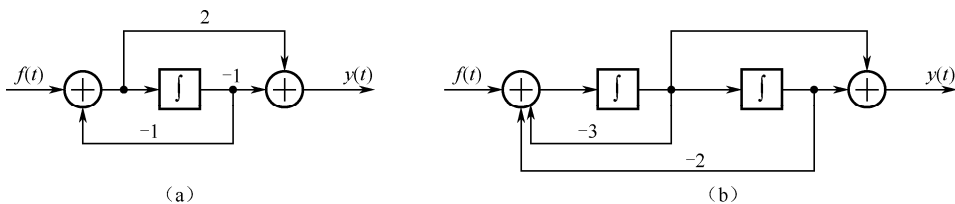


图 3.9

### 分析

先由系统框图写出系统微分方程, 然后求出单位冲激响应, 最后由卷积法求出系统的零状态响应。

### 解

(a) 设积分器的输出为  $x(t)$ , 则有

$$x'(t) = f(t) - x(t)$$

$$x'(t) + x(t) = f(t)$$

$$y(t) = 2x'(t) - x(t)$$

$$y'(t) = 2x''(t) - x'(t)$$

$$y'(t) + y(t) = 2x''(t) - x'(t) + 2x'(t) - x(t) = 2[x'(t) + x(t)]' - [x'(t) + x(t)]$$

$$y'(t) + y(t) = 2f'(t) - f(t)$$

选取中间系统  $y'(t) + y(t) = f(t)$ , 设其冲激响应为  $h_1(t)$ , 即

$$h_1'(t) + h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

且有

$$h_1(0_+) = 1$$

$$h_1'(t) + h_1(t) = 0, t > 0$$

$$\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1$$

$$h_1(t) = C_1 e^{-t}, t > 0$$

$$h_1(0_+) = C_1 = 1$$

$$h_1(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-t}, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} = e^{-t}u(t)$$

所求系统的冲激响应可由下式计算出

$$h(t) = 2h_1'(t) - h_1(t) = 2[e^{-t}u(t)]' - e^{-t}u(t)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) * [2\delta(t) - 3e^{-t}u(t)] \\ &= e^{-t}u(t) * 2\delta(t) - e^{-t}u(t) * 3e^{-t}u(t) \\ &= 2e^{-t}u(t) - 3te^{-t}u(t) \end{aligned}$$

(b) 设最后一个积分器的输出为  $x(t)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x''(t) &= f(t) - 3x'(t) - 2x(t) \\ x''(t) + 3x'(t) + 2x(t) &= f(t) \\ y(t) &= x'(t) + x(t) \\ y'(t) &= x''(t) + x'(t) \\ y''(t) &= x'''(t) + x''(t) \\ y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) &= [x'''(t) + x''(t)] + 3[x''(t) + x'(t)] + 2[x'(t) + x(t)] \\ &= [x'''(t) + 3x''(t) + 2x'(t)] + [x''(t) + 3x'(t) + 2x(t)] \\ &= f'(t) + f(t) \end{aligned}$$

选取中间系统  $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t)$ , 设其冲激响应为  $h_1(t)$ , 即

$$h_1''(t) + 3h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) = \delta(t)$$

且有

$$\begin{aligned} h_1'(0_+) &= 1, h_1(0_+) = 0 \\ h_1''(t) + 3h_1'(t) + 2h_1(t) &= 0, t > 0 \\ \lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 &= -1, \lambda_2 = -2 \\ h_1(t) &= C_1e^{-t} + C_2e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ h_1'(t) &= -C_1e^{-t} - 2C_2e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ \begin{cases} h_1(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ h_1'(0_+) = -C_1 - 2C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \\ h_1(t) &= \begin{cases} e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, t > 0 \\ 0, t < 0 \end{cases} = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t) \end{aligned}$$

所求系统的冲激响应可由下式计算得出

$$\begin{aligned} h(t) &= h_1'(t) + h_1(t) = [(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)]' + (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t) \\ &= [(-e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})u(t) + (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\delta(t)] + (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) \\ y_{zs}(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) * e^{-2t}u(t) = \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{(-1) - (-2)}u(t) = [e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]u(t) \end{aligned}$$

14. 求下列差分方程的解。

$$(1) y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = 0, y(0) = 1 \quad (2) y(n) - 2y(n-1) = 0, y(0) = 2$$

$$(3) y(n) + 3y(n-1) = 0, y(1) = 1 \quad (4) y(n) + \frac{1}{3}y(n-1) = 0, y(-1) = -1$$

分析

本题求零输入响应, 只有齐次解。

解

$$(1) 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(n) = C_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$y(0) = C_1 = 1$$

$$y(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

$$(2) 1 - 2\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$y(n) = C_1 2^n$$

$$y(0) = C_1 = 2$$

$$y(n) = 2 \times 2^n = 2^{n+1}$$

$$(3) 1 + 3\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3$$

$$y(n) = C_1 (-3)^n$$

$$y(1) = -3C_1 = 1$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(n) = -\frac{1}{3} \times (-3)^n = (-3)^{n-1}$$

$$(4) 1 + \frac{1}{3}\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(n) = C_1 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$y(-1) = -3C_1 = -1$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y(n) = \frac{(-3)^n}{3}$$

15. 求下列差分方程的解。

$$(1) y(n) - 7y(n-1) + 16y(n-2) - 12y(n-3) = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = -1, \quad y(2) = -3$$

$$(2) y(n) - 2y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) - 2y(n-3) + y(n-4) = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 1, \quad y(2) = 2, \quad y(3) = 5$$

$$(3) y(n) + 6y(n-1) + 9y(n-2) = [3^n + (-2)^n]u(n), \quad y(-1) = 0, \quad y(-2) = 1$$

解

$$(1) 1 - 7\lambda^{-1} + 16\lambda^{-2} - 12\lambda^{-3} = 0$$

$$\lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 16\lambda - 12 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

$$y(n) = (C_1 n + C_0)2^n + D_1 3^n$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_0 + D_1 = 0 \\ y(1) = 2(C_1 + C_0) + 3D_1 = -1 \\ y(n) = 4(2C_1 + C_0) + 9D_1 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_0 = -1 \\ C_1 = -1 \\ D_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y(n) = -(n+1)2^n + 3^n$$

$$(2) \quad 1 - 2\lambda^{-1} + 2\lambda^{-2} - 2\lambda^{-3} + \lambda^{-4} = 0$$

$$\lambda^4 - 2\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 1, \lambda_3 = j, \lambda_4 = -j$$

$$y(n) = (C_1 n + C_0) + (\sqrt{2})^n \left[ D_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) + D_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_0 + D_1 = 0 \\ y(1) = C_1 + C_0 + \sqrt{2} \left[ D_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + D_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] = 1 \\ y(2) = 2C_1 + C_0 + 2 \left[ D_1 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + D_2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] = 2 \\ y(3) = 3C_1 + C_0 + (\sqrt{2})^3 \left[ D_1 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + D_2 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \right] = 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 3 \\ C_0 = 0 \\ D_1 = 0 \\ D_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y(n) = 3n - 2(\sqrt{2})^n \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right)$$

(3) 求零输入响应

$$1 + 6\lambda^{-1} + 9\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 9 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -3$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = (C_1 n + C_0)(-3)^n$$

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$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -\frac{1}{3}(-C_1 + C_0) = 0 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = \frac{1}{9}(-2C_1 + C_0) = 1 \\ C_1 = -9 \\ C_0 = -9 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = -(9n+9)(-3)^n = -(n+1)(-3)^{n+2}$$

求系统  $y(n) + 6y(n-1) + 9y(n-2) = f(n)$  的单位序列响应  $h(n)$

$$h(n) + 6h(n-1) + 9h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(n) = \delta(n) - 6h(n-1) - 9h(n-2)$$

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - 6h(-1) - 9h(-2) = 1$$

$$h(1) = \delta(1) - 6h(0) - 9h(-1) = -6$$

即

$$\begin{cases} h(n) + 6h(n-1) + 9h(n-2) = 0, n > 0 \\ h(0) = 1 \\ h(1) = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = (D_1n + D_0)(-3)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = D_0 = 1 \\ h(1) = -3(D_1 + D_0) = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} D_0 = 1 \\ D_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} (n+1)(-3)^n, n \geq 0 \\ 0, n < 0 \end{cases} = (n+1)(-3)^n u(n)$$

求零状态响应

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) &= f(n) * h(n) = \{[3^n + (-2)^n]u(n)\} * [(n+1)(-3)^n u(n)] \\ &= -\frac{11}{4}n(-3)^{n-1}u(n) - \frac{13}{4}(-3)^n u(n) + 3^{n-1}u(n) + 4(-2)^n u(n) \\ &= \left(\frac{11}{12}n - \frac{13}{4}\right)(-3)^n u(n) + 3^{n-1}u(n) + 4(-2)^n u(n) \end{aligned}$$

求全响应

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = -\left(\frac{97}{12}n + \frac{49}{4}\right)(-3)^n u(n) + 3^{n-1}u(n) + 4(-2)^n u(n)$$

16. 求下列各差分方程所描述的 LTI 离散系统的零输入响应。

(1)  $y(n) + 3y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) = f(n)$ ,  $y(-1) = 0$ ,  $y(-2) = 1$

(2)  $y(n) + 2y(n-1) + y(n-2) = f(n) - f(n-1)$ ,  $y(-1) = 1$ ,  $y(-2) = -3$

(3)  $y(n) + y(n-2) = f(n-2)$ ,  $y(-1) = -2$ ,  $y(-2) = -1$

解

(1)  $y_{zi}(n) + 3y_{zi}(n-1) + 2y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$

$$1 + 3\lambda^{-1} + 2\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-2)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 = 0 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = C_1 + \frac{1}{4}C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -4 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y_{zi}(n) = 2(-1)^n - 4(-2)^n, n \geq 0$$

$$(2) \quad y_{zi}(n) + 2y_{zi}(n-1) + y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$$

$$1 + 2\lambda^{-1} + \lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -1$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = (C_1n + C_0)(-1)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = C_1 - C_0 = 1 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = -2C_1 + C_0 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_0 = 1 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y_{zi}(n) = (2n+1)(-1)^n, n \geq 0$$

$$(3) \quad 1 + \lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = C \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -D = -2 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = -C = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} C = 1 \\ D = 2 \end{cases}$$

即

$$y_{zi}(n) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right), n \geq 0$$

17. 求下列各差分方程所描述的离散系统的零输入响应、零状态响应和全响应。

$$(1) \quad y(n) - 2y(n-1) = f(n), \quad f(n) = 2u(n), \quad y(-1) = -1$$

$$(2) \quad y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n), \quad f(n) = 2^n u(n), \quad y(-1) = 1$$

$$(3) \quad y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n), \quad f(n) = (3n+4)u(n), \quad y(-1) = -1$$

$$(4) \quad y(n) + 3y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) = f(n), \quad f(n) = u(n), \quad y(-1) = 1, \quad y(-2) = 0$$

$$(5) \quad y(n) + 2y(n-1) + y(n-2) = f(n), \quad f(n) = 3(0.5)^n u(n), \quad y(-1) = 3, \quad y(-2) = -5$$

解

(1) 零输入响应  $y_{zi}(n)$  满足

$$y_{zi}(n) - 2y_{zi}(n-1) = 0$$

特征根  $\lambda = 2$ , 可设

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1 2^n$$

将初始状态  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -1$  代入, 可得

$$y_{zi}(-1) = \frac{C_1}{2} = -1$$

解得  $C_1 = -2$ , 即

$$y_{zi}(n) = 2^{n+1}, n \geq 0$$

零状态响应满足

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) - 2y_{zs}(n-1) &= 2, n \geq 0 \\ y_{zs}(-1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(0) = 2 + 2y_{zs}(-1) = 2$$

零状态响应为非齐次方程的解, 故

$$y_{zs}(n) = y_{zsh}(n) + y_{zsp}(n), n \geq 0$$

其中齐次解

$$y_{zsh}(n) = C_2 2^n$$

设特解

$$y_{zsp}(n) = P$$

将上式代入非齐次方程, 得

$$P - 2P = 2$$

即

$$P = -2$$

故

$$y_{zs}(n) = C_2 2^n - 2, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y_{zs}(0) = 2$  代入上式, 得

$$y_{zs}(0) = C_2 - 2 = 2$$

解得

$$C_2 = 4$$

即

$$y_{zs}(n) = 4 \times 2^n - 2 = 2^{n+2} - 2, n \geq 0$$

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = 2^{n+1} + 2^{n+2} - 2 = 2^{n+1} - 2, n \geq 0$$

(2) 零输入响应  $y_{zi}(n)$  满足

$$y_{zi}(n) + 2y_{zi}(n-1) = 0$$

特征根  $\lambda = -2$ , 可设

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1 (-2)^n$$

将初始状态  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 1$  代入, 可得

$$y_{zi}(-1) = -\frac{C_1}{2} = 1$$

解得  $C_1 = -2$ , 即

$$y_{zi}(n) = (-2)^{n+1}, n \geq 0$$

零状态响应满足

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) + 2y_{zs}(n-1) &= 2^n, n \geq 0 \\ y_{zs}(-1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(0) = 2^0 - 2y_{zs}(-1) = 1$$

零状态响应为非齐次方程的解, 故

$$y_{zs}(n) = y_{zsh}(n) + y_{zsp}(n), n \geq 0$$

其中齐次解

$$y_{zsh}(n) = C_2(-2)^n$$

设特解

$$y_{zsp}(n) = P(2)^n$$

将上式代入非齐次方程, 得

$$P(2)^n + 2P(2)^{n-1} = 2^n$$

即

$$P = \frac{1}{2}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zsp}(n) &= \frac{1}{2}2^n = 2^{n-1} \\ y_{zs}(n) &= C_2(-2)^n + 2^{n-1}, n \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

将初始值  $y_{zs}(0) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$y_{zs}(0) = C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

解得

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

即

$$y_{zs}(n) = \frac{1}{2}(-2)^n + 2^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} - (-2)^{n-1}, n \geq 0$$

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = (-2)^{n+1} + 2^{n-1} - (-2)^{n-1} = 2^{n-1} + \frac{3}{2}(-2)^{n-1}$$

(3) 零输入响应  $y_{zi}(n)$  满足

$$y_{zi}(n) + 2y_{zi}(n-1) = 0$$

特征根  $\lambda = -2$ , 可设

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-2)^n$$



将初始状态  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -1$  代入, 可得

$$y_{zi}(-1) = \frac{C_1}{2} = -1$$

可解得  $C_1 = 2$ , 即

$$y_{zi}(n) = 2(-2)^n, n \geq 0$$

零状态响应满足

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) + 2y_{zs}(n-1) &= 3n + 4, n \geq 0 \\ y_{zs}(-1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $n = 0$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(0) = 4 - 2y_{zs}(-1) = 4$$

零状态响应为非齐次方程的解, 故

$$y_{zs}(n) = y_{zsh}(n) + y_{zsp}(n), n \geq 0$$

其中齐次解

$$y_{zsh}(n) = C_2(-2)^n$$

设特解

$$y_{zsp}(n) = P_1n + P_0$$

将上式代入非齐次方程, 得

$$(P_1n + P_0) + 2[P_1(n-1) + P_0] = 3n + 4$$

比较系数, 解得

$$P_1 = 1, P_0 = 2$$

故

$$y_{zs}(n) = C_2(-2)^n + n + 2, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y_{zs}(0) = 4$  代入上式, 得

$$y_{zs}(0) = C_2 + 2 = 4$$

解得

$$C_2 = 2$$

即

$$y_{zs}(n) = 2(-2)^n + n + 2, n \geq 0$$

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = 2(-2)^n + 2(-2)^n + n + 2 = 4(-2)^n + n + 2, n \geq 0$$

(4) 零输入响应  $y_{zi}(n)$  满足

$$y_{zi}(n) + 3y_{zi}(n-1) + 2y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$$

特征根  $\lambda_1 = -1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = -2$ , 可设

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-2)^n$$

将初始状态  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 1$ ,  $y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = 0$  代入, 可得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = -C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2 = 1 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = C_1 + \frac{1}{4}C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

可解得  $C_1 = 1$ ,  $C_2 = -4$ , 即

$$y_{zi}(n) = (-1)^n - 4(-2)^n, n \geq 0$$

零状态响应满足

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) + 3y_{zs}(n-1) + 2y_{zs}(n-2) &= 1, n \geq 0 \\ y_{zs}(-1) &= 0, y_{zs}(-2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(0) = 1 - 3y_{zs}(-1) - 2y_{zs}(-2) = 1$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(1) = 1 - 3y_{zs}(0) - 2y_{zs}(-1) = -2$$

零状态响应为非齐次方程的解, 故

$$y_{zs}(n) = y_{zsh}(n) + y_{zsp}(n), n \geq 0$$

其中齐次解

$$y_{zsh}(n) = C_3(-1)^n + C_4(-2)^n$$

设特解

$$y_{zsp}(n) = P$$

将上式代入非齐次方程, 得

$$P + 3P + 2P = 1$$

比较系数, 解得

$$P = \frac{1}{6}$$

故

$$y_{zs}(n) = C_3(-1)^n + C_4(-2)^n + \frac{1}{6}, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y_{zs}(0)=1$ ,  $y_{zs}(1)=-2$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0) = C_3 + C_4 + \frac{1}{6} = 1 \\ y_{zs}(1) = -C_3 - 2C_4 + \frac{1}{6} = -2 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_3 = -\frac{1}{2}, C_4 = \frac{4}{3}$$

即

$$y_{zs}(n) = -\frac{1}{2}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{3}(-2)^n + \frac{1}{6}, n \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = (-1)^n - 4(-2)^n - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{3}(-2)^n + \frac{1}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-1)^n - \frac{8}{3}(-2)^n + \frac{1}{6}, n \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 零输入响应  $y_{zi}(n)$  满足

$$y_{zi}(n) + 2y_{zi}(n-1) + y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$$

特征根  $\lambda_{1,2} = -1$ , 可设

$$y_{zi}(n) = (C_1 n + C_0)(-1)^n$$

将初始状态  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 3$ ,  $y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = -5$  代入, 可得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = C_1 - C_0 = 3 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = -2C_1 + C_0 = -5 \end{cases}$$

可解得  $C_1 = 2$ ,  $C_0 = -1$  即

$$y_{zi}(n) = (2n-1)(-1)^n, n \geq 0$$

零状态响应满足

$$y_{zs}(n) + 2y_{zs}(n-1) + y_{zs}(n-2) = \frac{3}{2^n}, n \geq 0$$

$$y_{zs}(-1) = 0, y_{zs}(-2) = 0$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(0) = 3 - 2y_{zs}(-1) - y_{zs}(-2) = 3$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得

$$y_{zs}(1) = \frac{3}{2} - 2y_{zs}(0) - y_{zs}(-1) = -\frac{9}{2}$$

零状态响应为非齐次方程的解, 故

$$y_{zs}(n) = y_{zsh}(n) + y_{zsp}(n), n \geq 0$$

其中齐次解

$$y_{zsh}(n) = (C_3n + C_4)(-1)^n$$

设特解

$$y_{zsp}(n) = \frac{P}{2^n}$$

将上式代入非齐次方程, 得

$$\frac{P}{2^n} + \frac{2P}{2^{n-1}} + \frac{P}{2^{n-2}} = \frac{3}{2^n}$$

比较系数, 解得

$$P = \frac{1}{3}$$

故

$$y_{zs}(n) = (C_3n + C_2)(-1)^n + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2^n}, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y_{zs}(0) = 3$ ,  $y_{zs}(1) = -\frac{9}{2}$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0) = C_2 + \frac{1}{3} = 3 \\ y_{zs}(1) = -(C_3 + C_2) + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{9}{2} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_2 = \frac{8}{3}, C_3 = 2$$

即

$$y_{zs}(n) = \left(2n + \frac{8}{3}\right)(-1)^n + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2^n}, n \geq 0$$

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = (2n-1)(-1)^n + \left(2n + \frac{8}{3}\right)(-1)^n + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$= \left(4n + \frac{5}{3}\right)(-1)^n + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2^n}, n \geq 0$$

18. 求下列各差分方程所描述的离散系统的单位序列响应。

- (1)  $y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n-1)$                       (2)  $y(n) - y(n-2) = f(n)$   
 (3)  $y(n) + y(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}y(n-2) = f(n)$               (4)  $y(n) + 4y(n-2) = f(n)$   
 (5)  $y(n) - 4y(n-1) + 8y(n-2) = f(n)$

解

(1) 取中间系统  $y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n)$ , 设其冲激响应为  $h_1(n)$ , 即

$$h_1(n) + 2h_1(n-1) = \delta(n)$$

$$h_1(n) + 2h_1(n-1) = 0, n > 0$$

$$1 + 2\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

$$\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$h_1(n) = C_1(-2)^n, n > 0$$

由迭代法可知

$$h_1(0) = \delta(0) - 2h_1(-1) = 1 - 2 \cdot 0 = 1$$

$$h_1(1) = \delta(1) - 2h_1(0) = 0 - 2 \cdot 1 = -2$$

由  $h_1(0) = C_1 = 1$  或  $h_1(1) = -2C_1 = -2$ , 可得

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$h_1(n) = (-2)^n, n \geq 0$$

$$h_1(n) = \begin{cases} (-2)^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases} = (-2)^n u(n)$$

所求系统的冲激相应可由下式计算得出

$$h(n) = h_1(n-1) = (-2)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

(2)  $h(n) - h(n-2) = \delta(n)$

$$h(n) - h(n-2) = 0, n > 0$$

$$1 - \lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1$$

$$h_1(n) = C_1 + C_2(-1)^n, n > 0$$

由迭代法可知

$$h(0) = \delta(0) + h(-2) = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$h(1) = \delta(1) + h(-1) = 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ h(1) = C_1 - C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2}, n \geq 0 \\ 0, n < 0 \end{cases} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \right] u(n)$$

$$(3) \quad h(n) + h(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(n) + h(n-1) + \frac{1}{4}h(n-2) = 0, n > 0$$

$$1 + \lambda^{-1} + \frac{1}{4}\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda + \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$h(n) = (C_1n + C_0) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n, n > 0$$

由迭代法可知

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - h(-1) - \frac{1}{4}h(-2) = 1 - 0 - \frac{1}{4} \times 0 = 1$$

$$h(1) = \delta(1) - h(0) - \frac{1}{4}h(-1) = 0 - 1 - \frac{1}{4} \times 0 = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C_0 = 1 \\ h(1) = (C_1 + C_0) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_0 = 1 \\ C_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} (n+1) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n, n \geq 0 \\ 0, n < 0 \end{cases} = (n+1) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n u(n)$$

$$(4) \quad h(n) + 4h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(n) + 4h(n-2) = 0, n > 0$$

$$1 + 4\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j2$$

$$h(n) = 2^n \left[ C \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) \right], n > 0$$

由迭代法可知

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - 4h(-2) = 1 - 4 \times 0 = 1$$

$$h(1) = \delta(1) - 4h(-1) = 0 - 4 \times 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C = 1 \\ h(1) = 2D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 \\ D = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} 2^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right), n \geq 0 \\ 0, n < 0 \end{cases} = 2^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}n\right) u(n)$$

$$(5) \quad h(n) - 4h(n-1) + 8h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(n) - 4h(n-1) + 8h(n-2) = 0, n > 0$$

$$1 - 4\lambda^{-1} + 8\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 2 \pm j2 = 2\sqrt{2}e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$h(n) = (2\sqrt{2})^n \left[ C \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right], n > 0$$

由迭代法可知

$$h(0) = \delta(0) + 4h(-1) - 8h(-2) = 1 + 4 \times 0 - 8 \times 0 = 1$$

$$h(1) = \delta(1) + 4h(0) - 8h(-1) = 0 + 4 \times 1 - 8 \times 0 = 4$$

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C = 1 \\ h(1) = 2\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}C + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}D \right) = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C = 1 \\ D = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \begin{cases} (2\sqrt{2})^n \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right], n \geq 0 \\ 0, n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= (2\sqrt{2})^n \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}n\right) \right] u(n)$$

19. 求图 3.10 所示各系统的单位序列响应。

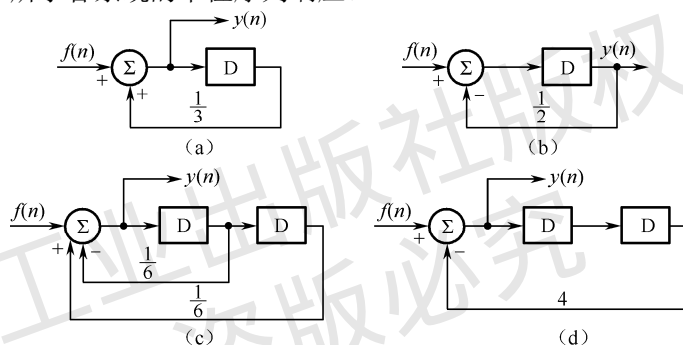


图 3.10

分析

先由系统框图写出差分方程，然后求单位序列响应。

解

(a) 根据框图，可写出

$$y(n) = f(n) + \frac{1}{3}y(n-1)$$

整理得系统的差分方程

$$y(n) - \frac{1}{3}y(n-1) = f(n)$$

单位序列响应  $h(n)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} h(n) - \frac{1}{3}h(n-1) = \delta(n) \\ h(-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=1$ ，可得

$$h(0) = \delta(0) + \frac{1}{3}h(-1) = 1$$

由特征方程

$$1 - \frac{1}{3}\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

求解得特征根

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$$

可得

$$h(n) = C_1 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$$

将初始值  $h(0)=1$  代入上式，得

$$h(0) = C_1 = 1$$

解得

$$C_1 = 1$$

故得

$$h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$$

(b) 根据框图，可写出

$$y(n+1) = f(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n)$$

整理得系统的差分方程

$$y(n+1) + \frac{1}{2}y(n) = f(n)$$

单位序列响应  $h(n)$  满足

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$$\begin{cases} h(n+1) + \frac{1}{2}h(n) = \delta(n) \\ h(-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n = -1$ , 可得

$$h(0) = \delta(-1) - \frac{1}{2}h(-1) = 0$$

令  $n = 0$ , 可得

$$h(1) = \delta(0) - \frac{1}{2}h(0) = 1$$

由特征方程

$$\lambda + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

求解得特征根

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$$

可得

$$h(n) = C_1 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n > 0$$

将初始值  $h(1) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$h(1) = -\frac{1}{2}C_1 = 1$$

解得

$$C_1 = -2$$

考虑到  $h(0) = 0$ , 故得系统的单位序列响应为

$$h(n) = -2 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n-1)$$

(c) 根据框图, 可写出

$$y(n) = f(n) - \frac{1}{6}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{6}y(n-2)$$

整理得系统的差分方程

$$y(n) + \frac{1}{6}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{6}y(n-2) = f(n)$$

单位序列响应  $h(n)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} h(n) + \frac{1}{6}h(n-1) - \frac{1}{6}h(n-2) = \delta(n) \\ h(-1) = 0, h(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n = 0$ , 可得

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - \frac{1}{6}h(-1) + \frac{1}{6}h(-2) = 1$$

令  $n = 1$ , 可得



$$h(1) = \delta(1) - \frac{1}{6}h(0) + \frac{1}{6}h(-1) = -\frac{1}{6}$$

由特征方程

$$1 + \frac{1}{6}\lambda^{-1} - \frac{1}{6}\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

求解得特征根

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

可得

$$h(n) = \left[ C_1 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n + C_2 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

将初始值  $h(0) = 1$ ,  $h(1) = -\frac{1}{6}$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ h(1) = -\frac{1}{2}C_1 + \frac{1}{3}C_2 = -\frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = \frac{3}{5}, \quad C_2 = \frac{2}{5}$$

故得

$$h(n) = \left[ \frac{3}{5} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

(d) 根据框图, 可写出

$$y(n) = f(n) - 4y(n-2)$$

整理得系统的差分方程

$$y(n) + 4y(n-2) = f(n)$$

单位序列响应  $h(n)$  满足

$$\begin{cases} h(n) + 4h(n-2) = \delta(n) \\ h(-1) = 0, h(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - 4h(-2) = 1$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得

$$h(1) = \delta(1) - 4h(-1) = 0$$

由特征方程

$$1 + 4\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

求解得特征根

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm j2 = 2e^{\pm j\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

可得

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$$h(n) = 2^n \left[ C \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) + D \sin\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) \right] u(n)$$

将初始值  $h(0) = 1$ ,  $h(1) = 0$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = C = 1 \\ h(1) = 2D = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C = 1, \quad D = 0$$

故得

$$h(n) = 2^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi n}{2}\right) u(n)$$

20. 求下列系统的单位序列响应  $h(n)$  和单位阶跃响应  $g(n)$ 。

(1)  $y(n) = f(n) - 2f(n-1)$

(2)  $y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n) + f(n-1)$

(3)  $y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-2) = 2f(n) + f(n-2)$

(4)  $y(n) - 3y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) = f(n) - f(n-1)$

分析

先求系统的单位序列响应  $h(n)$ , 然后根据单位阶跃响应与单位序列响应的关系  $g(n) = h(n) * u(n)$  求出单位阶跃响应  $g(n)$ 。

解

(1) 根据单位序列响应的定义, 得

$$h(n) = \delta(n) - 2\delta(n-1)$$

单位阶跃响应为

$$g(n) = h(n) * u(n) = [\delta(n) - 2\delta(n-1)] * u(n) = u(n) - 2u(n-1)$$

(2) 假设中间系统  $y(n) + 2y(n-1) = f(n)$  的单位脉冲响应为  $h_1(n)$ , 则有

$$\begin{cases} h_1(n) + 2h_1(n-1) = \delta(n) \\ h_1(-1) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$h_1(0) = \delta(0) - 2h_1(-1) = 1$$

写出特征方程

$$1 + 2\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

可得特征根为

$$\lambda = -2$$

则

$$h_1(n) = C_1 (-2)^n u(n)$$

将初始值  $h_1(0) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$h_1(0) = C_1 = 1$$

解得

$$C_1 = 1$$

故得

$$h_1(n) = (-2)^n u(n)$$

则所求系统的单位冲激响应为

$$h(n) = h_1(n) + h_1(n-1) = (-2)^n u(n) + (-2)^{n-1} u(n-1)$$

单位阶跃响应为

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &= h(n) * u(n) = [(-2)^n u(n) + (-2)^{n-1} u(n-1)] * u(n) \\ &= \frac{1 - (-2)^{n+1}}{1 - (-2)} u(n) + \frac{1 - (-2)^n}{1 - (-2)} u(n-1) = \frac{1 - (-2)^{n+1}}{3} u(n) + \frac{1 - (-2)^n}{3} u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{(-2)^n}{3} \right] u(n) \end{aligned}$$

(3) 假设中间系统  $y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-2) = f(n)$  的单位脉冲响应为  $h_1(n)$ , 则有

$$\begin{cases} h_1(n) - \frac{1}{2}h_1(n-2) = \delta(n) \\ h_1(-1) = 0, h_1(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$h_1(0) = \delta(0) + \frac{1}{2}h_1(-2) = 1$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得

$$h_1(1) = \delta(1) + \frac{1}{2}h_1(-1) = 0$$

写出特征方程

$$1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

可得特征根为

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

则

$$h_1(n) = \left[ C_1 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + C_2 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

将初始值  $h_1(0) = 1$ ,  $h_1(1) = 0$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} h_1(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ h_1(1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}C_1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2}, C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

故得

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$$h_1(n) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n)$$

则所求系统的单位冲激响应为

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= 2h_1(n) + h_1(n-2) \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n) + \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n-2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n-2} \right] u(n-2) \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n) + \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n-2) \\ &= \left[ 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + 2 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n) - 2\delta(n) \end{aligned}$$

单位阶跃响应为

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &= h(n) * u(n) = \left\{ \left[ 2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n + 2 \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^n \right] u(n) - 2\delta(n) \right\} * u(n) \\ &= 2 \frac{1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)} u(n) + 2 \frac{1 - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)} u(n) - 2u(n) \\ &= 4 \frac{1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n+1}}{2 - \sqrt{2}} u(n) + 4 \frac{1 - \left( -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{n+1}}{1 + \sqrt{2}} u(n) - 2u(n) \end{aligned}$$

(4) 假设中间系统  $y(n) - 3y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) = f(n)$  的单位脉冲响应为  $h_1(n)$ , 则有

$$\begin{cases} h_1(n) - 3h_1(n-1) + 2h_1(n-2) = \delta(n) \\ h_1(-1) = 0, h_1(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$h_1(0) = \delta(0) + 3h_1(-1) - 2h_1(-2) = 1$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得

$$h_1(1) = \delta(1) + 3h_1(0) - 2h_1(-1) = 3$$

写出特征方程

$$1 - 3\lambda^{-1} + 2\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

可得特征根为

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$$

则

$$h_1(n) = (C_1 + 2^n C_2) u(n)$$

将初始值  $h_1(0)=1$ ,  $h_1(1)=3$  代入上式, 得

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$$\begin{cases} h_1(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ h_1(1) = C_1 + 2C_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = 1$$

故得

$$h_1(n) = (1 + 2^n)u(n)$$

则所求系统的单位冲激响应为

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= h_1(n) - h_1(n-1) \\ &= (1 + 2^n)u(n) - (1 + 2^{n-1})u(n-1) \\ &= (1 + 2^n)u(n) - \left(1 + \frac{2^n}{2}\right)u(n) + \frac{3}{2}\delta(n) \\ &= \frac{2^n}{2}u(n) + \frac{3}{2}\delta(n) \end{aligned}$$

单位阶跃响应为

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &= h(n) * u(n) = \left[ \frac{2^n}{2}u(n) + \frac{3}{2}\delta(n) \right] * u(n) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1 - 2^{n+1}}{1 - 2} u(n) + \frac{3}{2}u(n) \\ &= 2^n u(n) - \frac{1}{2}u(n) + \frac{3}{2}u(n) = (2^n + 1)u(n) \end{aligned}$$

21. 某人向银行贷款 10 万元, 贷款月利率为 0.5%, 从次月起开始向银行每月还款 1000 元, 以第  $n$  个月的欠款  $y(n)$  建立差分方程, 并求此人还清贷款的时间。

解

根据题意, 可写出方程

$$y(n) = (1 + 0.005)y(n-1) - 1000$$

即

$$\begin{cases} y(n) - 1.005y(n-1) = -1000 \\ y(-1) = 100000 \end{cases}$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$y(0) = -1000 + 1.005y(-1) = 99500$$

写出特征方程

$$1 - 1.005\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

可得特征根为

$$\lambda = 1.005$$

则

$$y_h(n) = C_1 \times 1.005^n, n \geq 0$$

设特解为

$$y_p(n) = P$$

代入方程得

$$P - 1.005P = -1000$$

解得

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$$P = 200000$$

则得

$$y(n) = y_h(n) + y_p(n) = C_1 \times 1.05^n + 200000, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y(0) = 99500$  代入上式, 得

$$y(0) = C_1 + 200000 = 99500$$

解得

$$C_1 = -100500$$

故得

$$y(n) = 200000 - 100500 \times 1.005^n, n \geq 0$$

令  $y(n_0) = 0$ , 解得

$$n_0 = \log_{1.005} \left( \frac{200000}{100500} \right) \approx 137.98$$

取整数  $n_0 = 138$ , 即他还清贷款需要 138 个月。

22. 银行向个人开放零存整取业务, 每月存入 50 元, 月利率 0.5%, 连续 5 年, 以第  $n$  个月账上金额  $y(n)$  建立差分方程, 并求到期的金额。

解

根据题意, 可写出方程

$$y(n) = y(n-1) + 0.005y(n-1) + 50$$

即

$$\begin{cases} y(n) - 1.005y(n-1) = 50 \\ y(0) = 50 \end{cases}$$

写出特征方程

$$1 - 1.005\lambda^{-1} = 0$$

可得特征根为

$$\lambda = 1.005$$

则

$$y_h(n) = C_1 \times 1.005^n, n \geq 0$$

设特解为

$$y_p(n) = P$$

代入方程得

$$P - 1.005P = 50$$

解得

$$P = -10000$$

则得

$$y(n) = y_h(n) + y_p(n) = C_1 \times 1.05^n - 10000, n \geq 0$$

将初始值  $y(0) = 50$  代入上式, 得

$$y(0) = C_1 - 10000 = 50$$

解得

$$C_1 = 10050$$

故得

$$y(n] = 10050 \times 1.005^n - 10000, n \geq 0$$

令  $n = 60$ ，解得

$$y(60) = 10050 \times 1.005^{60} - 10000 \approx 3555.94$$

即 5 年后到期的金额为 3555.94 元。

23. 如图 3.11 所示的复合系统，各子系统的单位序列响应为  $h_1(n) = u(n)$ ,  $h_2(n) = u(n-5)$ 。求复合系统的单位序列响应  $h(n)$ 。

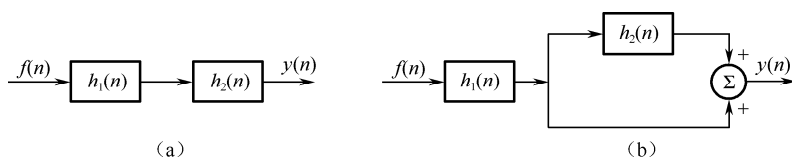


图 3.11

解

$$(a) \quad h(n) = h_1(n) * h_2(n) = u(n) * u(n-5) = (n-4)u(n-5)$$

$$(b) \quad h(n) = h_1(n) * [h_2(n) + \delta(n)] = u(n) * [u(n-5) + \delta(n)] \\ = u(n) * u(n-5) - u(n) * \delta(n) = (n-4)u(n-5) - u(n)$$

24. 如图 3.11 (a) 所示系统，已知复合系统的  $h(n)$  如图 3.12 所示。

(1) 设  $h_2(n) = u(n) - u(n-2)$ ，求  $h_1(n)$ 。

(2) 求输入  $f(n) = \delta(n) - \delta(n-1)$  时的零状态响应。

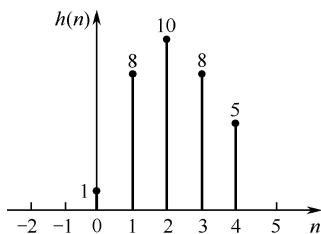


图 3.12

解

$$(1) \quad h_2(n) = u(n) - u(n-2) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1)$$

由题意可得

$$h(n) = h_1(n) * h_2(n) = h_1(n) * [\delta(n) + \delta(n-1)] \\ h(n) = \delta(n) + 8\delta(n-1) + 10\delta(n-2) + 8\delta(n-3) + 5\delta(n-4) \\ = [\delta(n) + 7\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) + 5\delta(n-3)] * [\delta(n) + \delta(n-1)]$$

对比以上两式，可得

$$h_1(n) = \delta(n) + 7\delta(n-1) + 3\delta(n-2) + 5\delta(n-3)$$

$$(2) \quad y_{zs}(n) = f(n) * h(n) \\ = [\delta(n) + 8\delta(n-1) + 10\delta(n-2) + 8\delta(n-3) + 5\delta(n-4)] * [\delta(n) - \delta(n-1)] \\ = \delta(n) + 8\delta(n-1) + 10\delta(n-2) + 8\delta(n-3) + 5\delta(n-4) - \\ \delta(n-1) - 8\delta(n-2) - 10\delta(n-3) - 8\delta(n-4) - 5\delta(n-5)$$

$$= \delta(n) + 7\delta(n-1) + 2\delta(n-2) - 2\delta(n-3) - 3\delta(n-4) - 5\delta(n-5)$$

25. LTI 系统输入  $f(n) = \delta(n) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(n-1)$ , 零状态响应  $y_{zs}(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)$ , 求单位序列响应  $h(n)$ 。

解

$$y_{zs}(n) = f(n) * h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) = \left[\delta(n) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(n-1)\right] * \left[\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n\right] u(n)$$

故

$$h(n) = \left[\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^n\right] u(n)$$

26. 系统的差分方程为  $y(n) + 5y(n-1) + 4y(n-2) = 2^n u(n)$ , 求下列两种情况时的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

(1)  $y(-1) = 0, y(-2) = 1$

(2)  $y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1$

解

(1) 零输入响应满足如下方程

$$y_{zi}(n) + 5y_{zi}(n-1) + 4y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$$

写出系统特征方程

$$1 + 5\lambda^{-1} + 4\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

可求得特征根

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -4$$

可得零输入响应的函数形式如下

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-4)^n$$

将初始值  $y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 0$ ,  $y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(-1) = -C_1 - \frac{1}{4}C_2 = 0 \\ y_{zi}(-2) = C_1 + \frac{1}{16}C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = \frac{4}{3}, C_2 = -\frac{16}{3}$$

故

$$y_{zi}(n) = \frac{4}{3}(-1)^n - \frac{16}{3}(-4)^n$$

设系统  $y(n) + 5y(n-1) + 4y(n-2) = f(n)$  的单位序列响应为  $h(n)$ , 则

$$h(n) + 5h(n-1) + 4h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(-1) = 0, h(-2) = 0$$

令  $n=0$ , 可得

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - 5h(-1) - 4h(-2) = 1$$

令  $n=1$ , 可得



$$h(1) = \delta(1) - 5h(1) - 4h(-) = -5$$

由系统的特征根，可得单位序列响应  $h(n)$  的函数形式如下

$$h(n) = [D_1(-1)^n + D_2(-4)^n]u(n)$$

将初始值  $h(0) = 1$ ， $h(1) = -5$  代入上式，得

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = D_1 + D_2 = 1 \\ h(1) = -D_1 - 4D_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$D_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad D_2 = \frac{4}{3}$$

故得

$$h(n) = \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + \frac{2}{3}(-4)^n \right] u(n)$$

则系统的零状态响应为

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) &= f(n) * h(n) = 2^n u(n) * \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(-1)^n + \frac{2}{3}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \\ &= -\frac{2^n}{3} u(n) * (-1)^n u(n) + \frac{2 \times 2^n}{3} u(n) * (-4)^n u(n) \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}}{2 - (-1)} u(n) + \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2^{n+1} - (-4)^{n+1}}{2 - (-4)} u(n) \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{9}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \end{aligned}$$

系统的全响应为

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = \left[ \frac{4}{3}(-1)^n - \frac{16}{3}(-4)^n \right] u(n) + \left[ -\frac{1}{9}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{11}{9}(-1)^n - \frac{44}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 零输入响应满足如下方程

$$y_{zi}(n) + 5y_{zi}(n-1) + 4y_{zi}(n-2) = 0$$

写出系统特征方程

$$1 + 5\lambda^{-1} + 4\lambda^{-2} = 0$$

可求得特征根

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -4$$

可得零输入响应的函数形式如下

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-4)^n$$

由(1)小题，已经求得

$$y_{zs}(n) = \left[ -\frac{1}{9}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n)$$

系统的全响应为

$$y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) = [C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-4)^n] u(n) + \left[ -\frac{1}{9}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n)$$

将初始值  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 + C_2 - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{4}{9} = 0 \\ y(1) = -C_1 - 4C_2 + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{16}{9} = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = \frac{4}{9}, \quad C_2 = -\frac{7}{9}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zi}(n) &= \frac{4}{9}(-1)^n - \frac{7}{9}(-4)^n \\ y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) &= \left[ \frac{4}{9}(-1)^n - \frac{7}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n) + \left[ -\frac{1}{9}(-1)^n + \frac{4}{9}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}(-1)^n - \frac{1}{3}(-4)^n \right] u(n) \end{aligned}$$

27. 求差分方程  $y(n+2) + 3y(n+1) + 2y(n) = 2^n u(n)$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 1$  的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

解

零输入响应满足如下方程

$$y_{zi}(n+2) + 3y_{zi}(n+1) + 2y_{zi}(n) = 0$$

写出系统特征方程

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

可求得特征根

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -2$$

可得零输入响应的函数形式如下

$$y_{zi}(n) = C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-2)^n$$

设系统  $y(n) + 3y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) = f(n)$  的单位序列响应为  $h(n)$ , 则

$$h(n) + 3h(n-1) + 2h(n-2) = \delta(n)$$

$$h(-1) = 0, h(-2) = 0$$

令  $n = 0$ , 可得

$$h(0) = \delta(0) - 3h(-1) - 2h(-2) = 1$$

令  $n = 1$ , 可得

$$h(1) = \delta(1) - 3h(0) - 2h(-1) = -3$$

由系统的特征根, 可得单位序列响应  $h(n)$  的函数形式如下

$$h(n) = [D_1(-1)^n + D_2(-2)^n] u(n)$$

将初始值  $h(0) = 1$ ,  $h(1) = -3$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} h(0) = D_1 + D_2 = 1 \\ h(1) = -D_1 - 2D_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$D_1 = -1, \quad D_2 = 2$$

故得

$$h(n) = [ -(-1)^n + 2(-2)^n ] u(n)$$

则系统的零状态响应为

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) &= f(n) * h(n) = 2^{n-2} u(n-2) * [ -(-1)^n + 2(-2)^n ] u(n) \\ &= -2^{n-2} u(n-2) * (-1)^n u(n) + 2(2)^{n-2} u(n-2) * (-2)^n u(n) \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} 2^n u(n) * (-1)^n u(n) &= \frac{2^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1}}{2 - (-1)} u(n) = \frac{2 \times 2^n + (-1)^n}{3} u(n) \\ 2^n u(n) * (-2)^n u(n) &= \frac{2^{n+1} - (-2)^{n+1}}{2 - (-2)} u(n) = \frac{2 \times 2^n + 2(-2)^n}{4} u(n) \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zs}(n) &= -\frac{2 \times 2^{n-2} + (-1)^{n-2}}{3} u(n-2) + 2 \times \frac{2 \times 2^{n-2} + 2(-2)^{n-2}}{4} u(n-2) \\ &= \left[ \frac{2^n}{12} - \frac{(-1)^n}{3} + \frac{(-2)^n}{4} \right] u(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

系统的全响应为

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n) \\ &= [C_1(-1)^n + C_2(-2)^n] u(n) + \left[ \frac{2^n}{12} - \frac{(-1)^n}{3} + \frac{(-2)^n}{4} \right] u(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

将初始值  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y(2) = 1$  代入上式, 得

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ y(1) = -C_1 - 2C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解得

$$C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = -1$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} y_{zi}(n) &= (-1)^n - (-2)^n \\ y(n) &= [(-1)^n + (-2)^n] u(n) + \left[ \frac{2^n}{12} - \frac{(-1)^n}{3} + \frac{(-2)^n}{4} \right] u(n-2) \end{aligned}$$

28. 证明

(1) 已知 LTI 系统的单位阶跃响应为  $g(n) = \left[ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \times \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] u(n)$ , 则单位序列响应为

$$h(n) = \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n u(n)$$

(2) LTI 系统单位序列响应  $h(n) = (n+1)\alpha^n u(n)$  ( $|\alpha| < 1$ ), 则单位阶跃响应为

$$g(n) = \left[ \frac{1}{(\alpha-1)^2} - \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha-1)^2} \alpha^n + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} (n+1)\alpha^n \right] u(n)$$

证明

(1) 根据单位序列响应与单位阶跃响应的关系, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= g(n) - g(n-1) = \left[ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] u(n) - \left[ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \right] u(n-1) \\ &= \left[ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] u(n) - \left[ \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{n-1} \right] u(n) = \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n u(n) \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

(2) 根据单位序列响应与单位阶跃响应的关系, 可得

$$g(n) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^n h(i) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^n (i+1)\alpha^i u(i) = \left[ \sum_{i=0}^n i\alpha^i \right] u(n) + \left[ \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i \right] u(n)$$

令

$$\begin{aligned} s(n) &= \sum_{i=0}^n i\alpha^i = \alpha + 2\alpha^2 + 3\alpha^3 + 4\alpha^4 + 5\alpha^5 + \cdots + n\alpha^n \\ \alpha s(n) &= \alpha^2 + 2\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^4 + 4\alpha^5 + 5\alpha^6 + \cdots + n\alpha^{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

将以上两式相减, 可得

$$(1-\alpha)s(n) = \alpha + \alpha^2 + \alpha^3 + \alpha^4 + \alpha^5 + \alpha^6 + \cdots + \alpha^n - n\alpha^{n+1} = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha} - n\alpha^{n+1}$$

即

$$s(n) = \frac{\alpha - \alpha^{n+1}}{(1-\alpha)^2} - \frac{n\alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha}$$

而且

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i = \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1 - \alpha}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &= \left[ \frac{\alpha - \alpha^{n+1}}{(1-\alpha)^2} - \frac{n\alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha} \right] u(n) + \frac{1 - \alpha^{n+1}}{1-\alpha} u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{\alpha}{(1-\alpha)^2} + \frac{1}{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha\alpha^n}{(1-\alpha)^2} - \frac{n\alpha\alpha^n}{1-\alpha} - \frac{\alpha\alpha^n}{1-\alpha} \right] u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha-1)^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha-1} - \frac{\alpha\alpha^n}{(\alpha-1)^2} + \frac{n\alpha\alpha^n}{\alpha-1} + \frac{\alpha\alpha^n}{\alpha-1} \right] u(n) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{(\alpha-1)^2} - \frac{\alpha}{(\alpha-1)^2} \alpha^n + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} (n+1)\alpha^n \right] u(n) \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

29. 已知 LTI 系统的单位阶跃响应  $g(n) = [2^n + 3 \times 5^n + 10]u(n)$ , 求:

- (1) 系统的后向差分方程;
- (2) 单位序列响应  $h(n)$ ;
- (3)  $f(n) = u(n) + 3^n u(n)$  时的零状态响应。

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解

$$(1) H(z) = \frac{Y_{zs}(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{\frac{z}{z-2} + 3\frac{z}{z-5} + 10\frac{z}{z-1}}{\frac{z}{z-1}}$$

$$= \frac{14z^2 - 85z + 21}{(z-2)(z-5)} = \frac{14 - 85z^{-1} + 21z^{-2}}{1 - 7z^{-1} + 10z^{-2}}$$

系统的后向差分方程为

$$y(n) - 7y(n-1) + 10y(n-2) = 14f(n) - 85f(n-1) + 21f(n-2)$$

(2) 根据单位序列响应与单位阶跃响应的关系, 可得

$$h(n) = g(n) - g(n-1) = [2^n + 3 \times 5^n + 10]u(n) - [2^{n-1} + 3 \times 5^{n-1} + 10]u(n-1)$$

$$= [2^n + 3 \times 5^n + 10]u(n) - [2^{n-1} + 3 \times 5^{n-1} + 10]u(n) + \frac{111}{10}\delta(n)$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2^n}{2} + \frac{12 \times 5^n}{5} \right] u(n) + \frac{111}{10}\delta(n)$$

$$(3) y_{zs}(n) = f(n) * h(n) = [u(n) + 3^n u(n)] * \left\{ \left[ \frac{2^n}{2} + \frac{12 \times 5^n}{5} \right] u(n) + \frac{111}{10}\delta(n) \right\}$$

$$= u(n) * \frac{2^n}{2} u(n) + (3^n) u(n) * \frac{2^n}{2} u(n) + u(n) * \frac{12 \times 5^n}{5} u(n) +$$

$$3^n u(n) * \frac{12 \times 5^n}{5} u(n) + [u(n) + 3^n u(n)] * \frac{111}{10}\delta(n)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2^{n+1} - 1}{2-1} u(n) + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3^{n+1} - (2)^{n+1}}{3-2} u(n) + \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{5^{n+1} - 1}{5-1} u(n) +$$

$$\frac{12}{5} \times \frac{5^{n+1} - 3^{n+1}}{5-3} u(n) + \frac{111}{10} [u(n) + 3^n u(n)]$$

$$= (10 + 9 \times 3^n + 9 \times 5^n) u(n)$$

30. 如图 3.13 所示的复合系统由三个子系统组成, 它们的单位序列响应分别为  $h_1(n) = \delta(n)$ ,  $h_2(n) = \delta(n-N)$ ,  $N$  为常数,  $h_3(n) = u(n)$ , 求复合系统的单位序列响应。

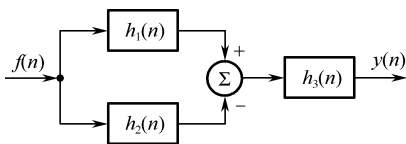


图 3.13

解

由系统框图可得复合系统的单位序列响应为

$$h(n) = [h_1(n) - h_2(n)] * h_3(n) = [\delta(n) - \delta(n-N)] * u(n) = u(n) - u(n-N)$$

31. 图 3.14 所示的复合系统由三个子系统组成, 它们单位序列响应分别为  $h_1(n) = u(n)$ ,  $h_2(n) = u(n-5)$ , 求复合系统的单位序列响应。

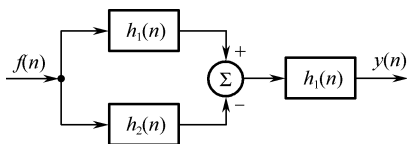


图 3.14

解

由系统框图可得复合系统的单位序列响应为

$$\begin{aligned} h(n) &= [h_1(n) - h_2(n)] * h_1(n) = [u(n) - u(n-5)] * u(n) \\ &= u(n) * u(n) - u(n-5) * u(n) = (n+1)u(n) - (n-4)u(n-5) \end{aligned}$$

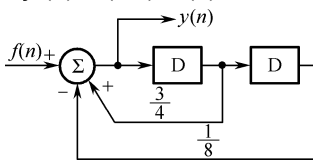
32. 图 3.15 所示系统, 若激励  $f(n) = (0.5)^n u(n)$ , 求系统的零状态响应。

图 3.15

解

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= f(n) + \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) - \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) \\ y(n) - \frac{3}{4}y(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}y(n-2) &= f(n) \\ h(n) - \frac{3}{4}h(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}h(n-2) &= \delta(n) \\ h(0) &= \delta(0) + \frac{3}{4}h(-1) - \frac{1}{8}h(-2) = 1 + \frac{3}{4} \times 0 - \frac{1}{8} \times 0 = 1 \\ h(1) &= \delta(1) + \frac{3}{4}h(0) - \frac{1}{8}h(-1) = 0 + \frac{3}{4} \times 1 - \frac{1}{8} \times 0 = \frac{3}{4} \\ h(n) - \frac{3}{4}h(n-1) + \frac{1}{8}h(n-2) &= 0, n > 0 \\ 1 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda^{-1} + \frac{1}{8}\lambda^{-2} &= 0 \\ \lambda^2 - \frac{3}{4}\lambda + \frac{1}{8} &= 0 \\ \lambda_1 = \frac{1}{4}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ h(n) &= C_1 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + C_2 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, n > 0 \\ \begin{cases} h(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ h(1) = \frac{1}{4}C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_2 = \frac{3}{4} \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(n) &= \begin{cases} -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n, & n \geq 0 \\ 0, & n < 0 \end{cases} = \left[ -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u(n) \\
 y_{zs}(n) &= f(n) * h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) * \left[ -\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n \right] u(n) \\
 &= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) * \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) * 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) \\
 &= -\frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{n+1}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}} u(n) + 2(n+1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) \\
 &= -2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n) + 2(n+1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n) \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n u(n) + 2n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n u(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

33. 已知某离散系统的单位响应为  $h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n)$ , 其零状态响应  $y_{zs}(n) = [1 - (0.8)^{n+1}]u(n)$ , 求该系统的激励  $f(n)$ 。

解

根据  $y_{zs}(n) = h(n) * f(n)$ , 有

$$y_{zs}(n) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) * f(n) \quad \text{①}$$

利用卷积的时不变特性, 有

$$y_{zs}(n-1) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) * f(n) \quad \text{②}$$

式①减去式②得

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_{zs}(n) - y_{zs}(n-1) &= \left[ \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) \right] * f(n) \\
 &= \left[ \delta(n) + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n u(n-1) - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n-1} u(n-1) \right] * f(n) \\
 &= \left[ \delta(n) - \frac{2}{3} h(n-1) \right] * f(n) = f(n) - \frac{2}{3} y_{zs}(n-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

整理得

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(n) &= y_{zs}(n) - \frac{1}{3} y_{zs}(n-1) = [1 - (0.8)^{n+1}]u(n) - \frac{1}{3}[1 - (0.8)^n]u(n-1) \\
 &= [1 - 0.8(0.8)^n]u(n) - \frac{1}{3}[1 - (0.8)^n]u(n) = \left[ \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}(0.8)^n \right] u(n)
 \end{aligned}$$