

第一章 习题解答 (供参考)

1. 4 判定下列信号是否为周期信号。若是周期信号, 则确定信号周期 T 。

(2) $f_2(t) = 4 \sin 2t + 5 \cos \pi t$;

(4) $f_4(t) = A \sin\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right) + B \cos\left(\frac{16t}{15}\right) + C \sin\left(\frac{t}{29}\right)$;

(6) $f_6(t) = e^{j(\pi t - 1)}$;

(7) $f_7(k) = \cos\left(\frac{8}{7}k\pi\right)$;

解:

如果两个周期信号 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 的周期具有公倍数, 则它们的和信号

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

仍然是一个周期信号, 其基本周期是 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 周期的最小公倍数。

(2) $\sin 2t$ 和 $\cos \pi t$ 的周期分别是: $T_1 = \pi$ (s) $T_2 = 2$ (s)

由于 T_1 是无理数, T_1 与 T_2 间不存在公倍数, 故 $f_2(t)$ 是非周期信号。

(4) $\sin\left(\frac{3t}{2}\right), \cos\left(\frac{16t}{15}\right), \sin\left(\frac{t}{29}\right)$ 的周期分别为: $T_1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}, T_2 = \frac{15\pi}{8}, T_3 = 58\pi$, 它们的最小公倍数为 1740π , 所以 $f_4(t)$ 的周期为 1740π 。

(6) 因 $y_3(t) = e^{j(\pi t - 1)} = \cos(\pi t - 1) + j \sin(\pi t - 1)$, 其实部和虚部均为周期信号, 且具有相同周期, 故 $y_3(t)$ 是周期信号, 其周期 $T = 2\pi / |\omega_0| = 2\pi / \pi = 2$ s。

(7)

按定义, 周期序列 $y(k)$ 满足 $y(k) = y(k + N)$, 其中满足定义式的最小正整数 N

称为序列 $y(k)$ 的周期。

所以, $\cos(8k\pi/7) = \cos\left[\frac{8\pi}{7}(k + N)\right]$, 即 $\frac{8\pi}{7}N = 2\pi m$, 则有: $N = \frac{7}{4}n = 7$ (取 $n = 4$)

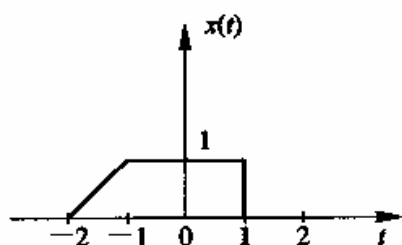
1. 5 已知连续时间信号 $x(t)$ 和 $y(t)$ 分别如题图 1. 2(a)、(b) 所示, 试画出下列各信号的波形图:

(1) $x(t-2)$;

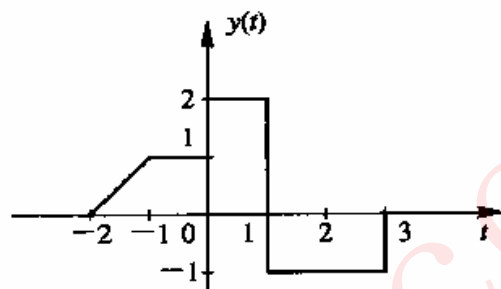
(4) $x(2t+2)$;

(10) $x(t) - y(t)$;

(12) $x(2t) \cdot y(t)\epsilon(t)$.

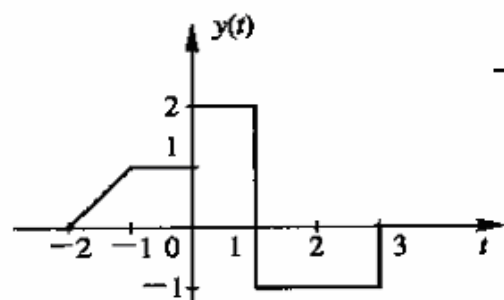
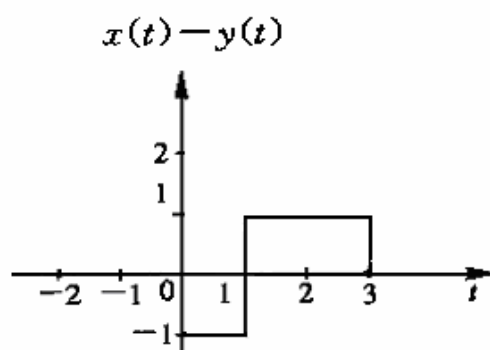
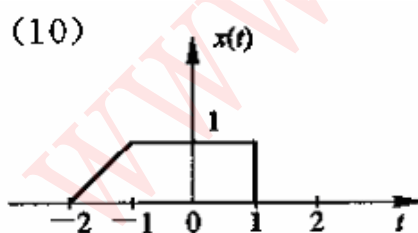
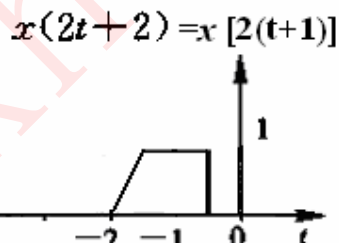
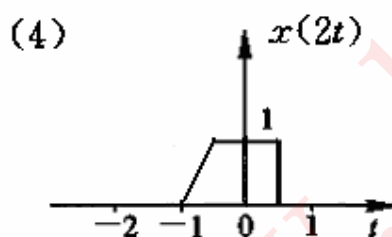
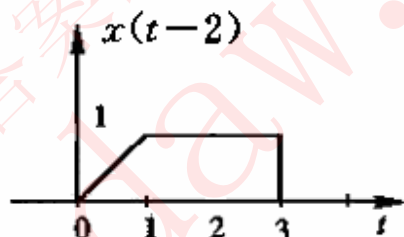
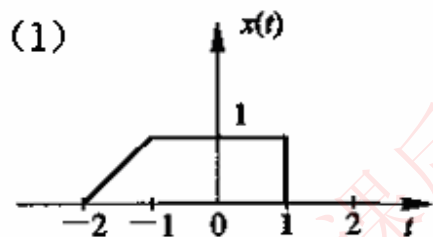


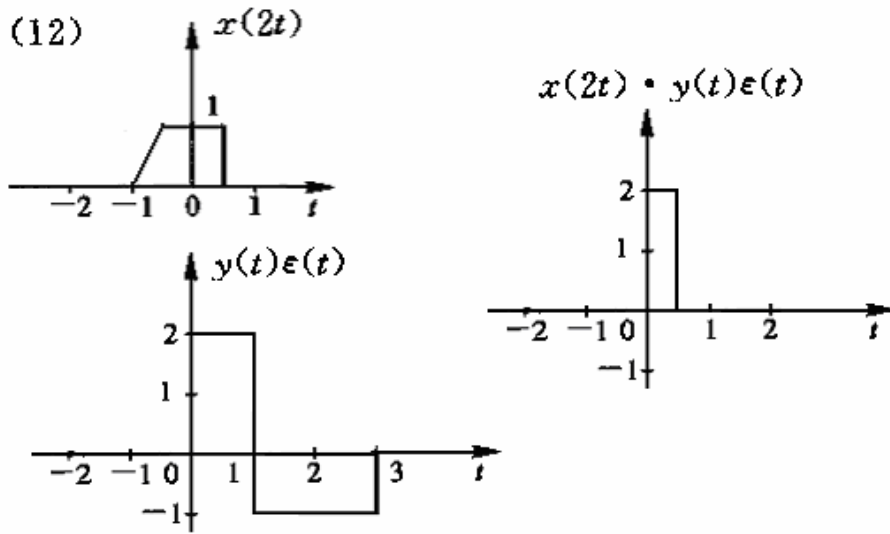
(a)



(b)

解:

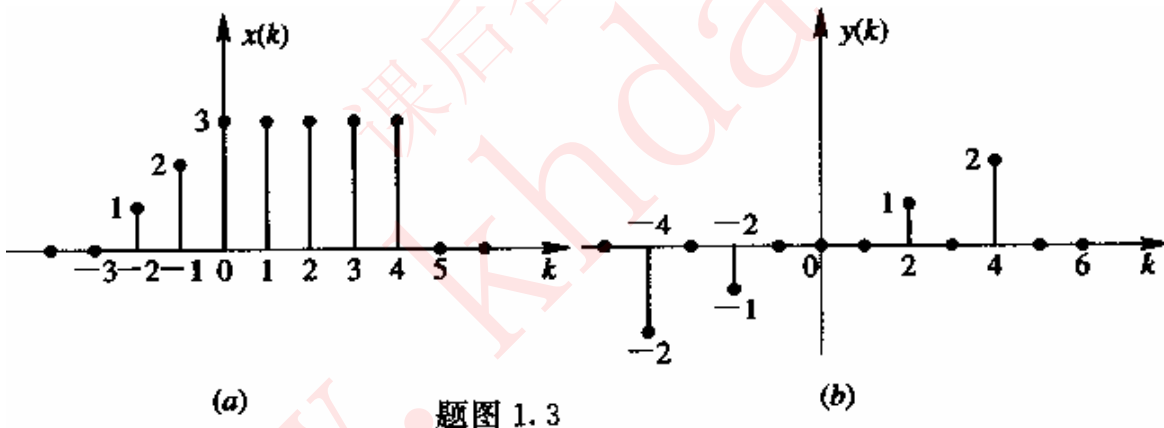




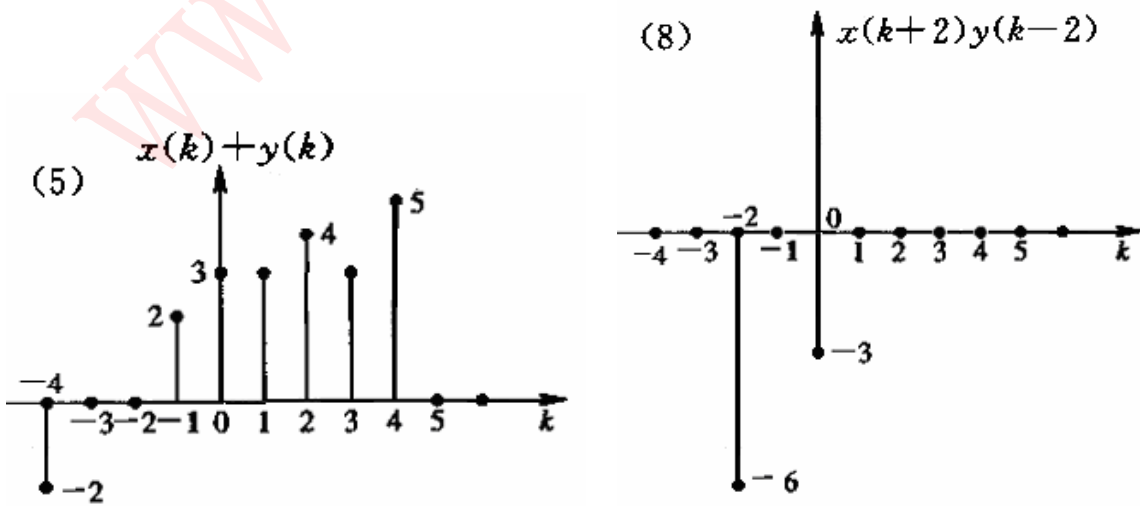
1. 6 已知离散时间信号 $x(k)$ 和 $y(k)$ 分别如题图 1. 3(a)、(b) 所示, 试画出下列序列的图形:

(5) $x(k) + y(k)$;

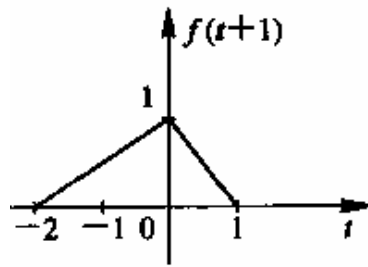
(8) $x(k+2)y(k-2)$.



解:

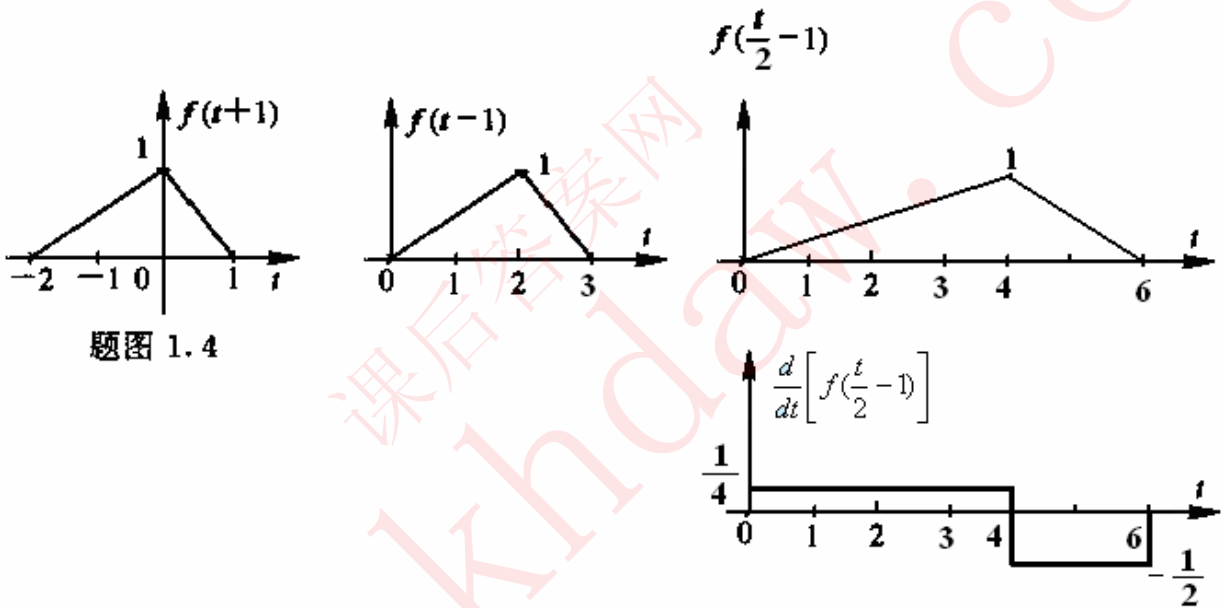


1.8 已知信号 $f(t+1)$ 的波形如题图 1.4 所示, 试画出 $\frac{d}{dt}\left[f\left(\frac{t}{2}-1\right)\right]$ 的波形。

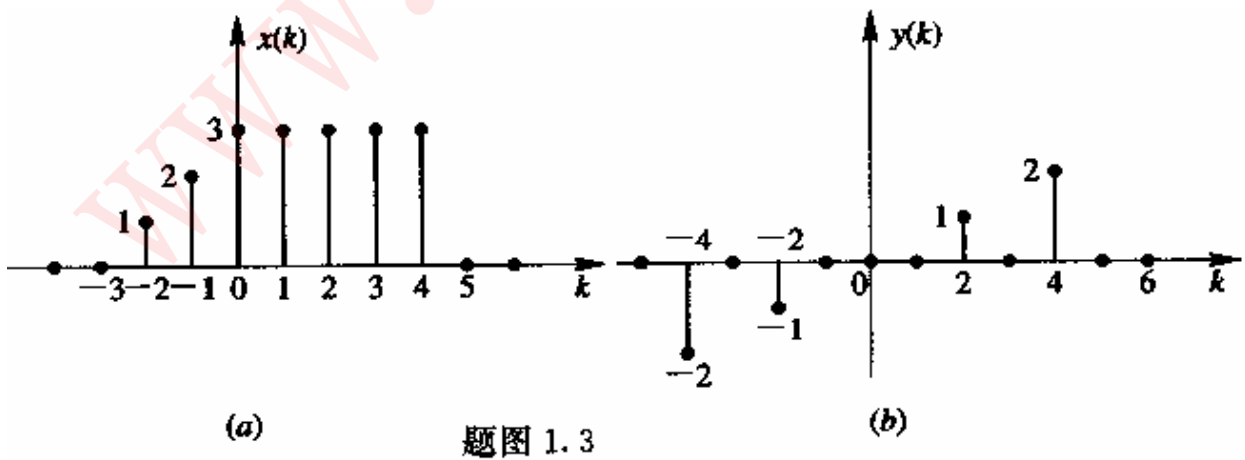


题图 1.4

解:

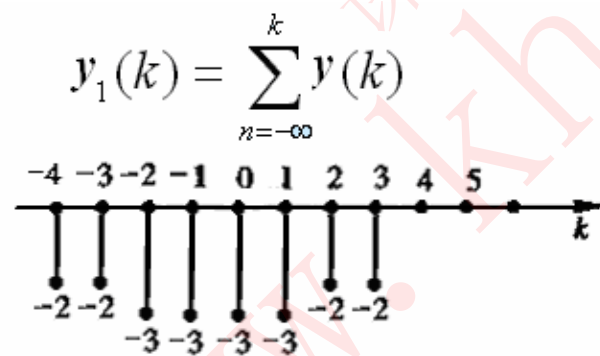
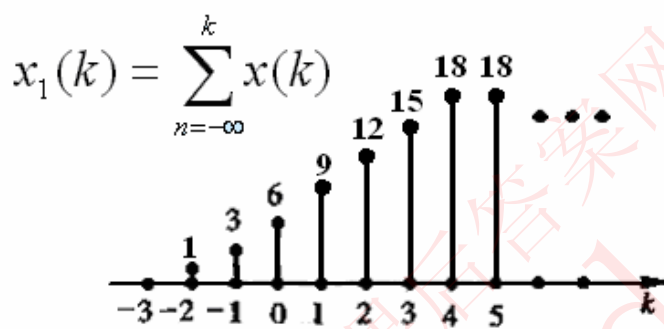
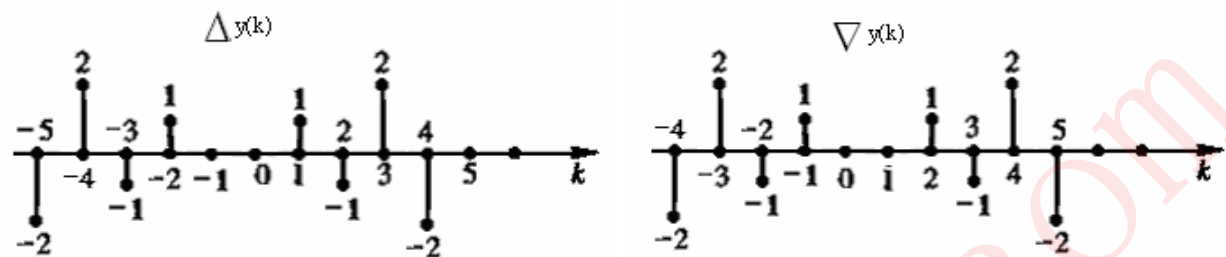
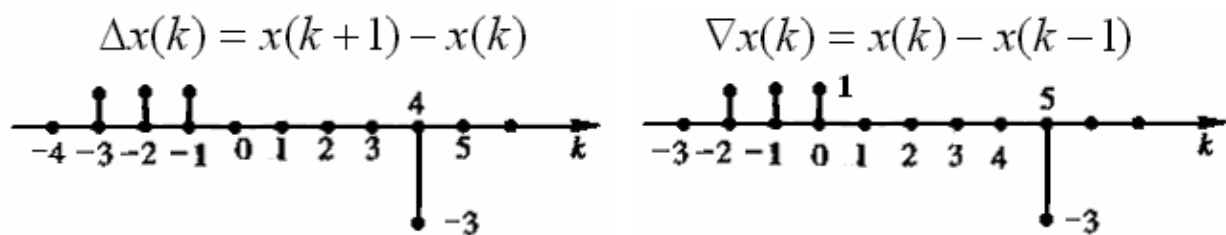


1.9 分别计算题图 1.3 中信号 $x(k)$ 和 $y(k)$ 的一阶前向差分、一阶后向差分 and 迭分。



题图 1.3

解: $\Delta x(k) = x(k+1) - x(k)$ $\nabla x(k) = x(k) - x(k-1)$, 迭分: $x_1(k) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^k x(n)$



1. 11 计算下列各题。

(2) $\frac{d}{dt} [e^{-t} \epsilon(t)]$;

(4) $\int_{-\infty}^t e^{-x} [\delta(x) + \delta'(x)] dx$;

(5) $\int_{-5}^5 (2t^2 + t - 5) \delta(3 - t) dt$;

(6) $\int_{-1}^5 (t^2 + t - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} t) \delta(t + 2) dt$;

$$(8) \int_0^{10} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt; \quad (10) \int_{-\infty}^t (t^2 + t + 1) \delta\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt.$$

解:

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = e^{-t} \delta(t) - e^{-t} \epsilon(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t} \epsilon(t)$$

(4) 因为

$$e^{-t} [\delta(t) + \delta'(t)] = \delta(t) + \delta'(t) - (-e^{-t})|_{t=0} \delta(t) = 2\delta(t) + \delta'(t)$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^t [2\delta(x) + \delta'(x)] dx = 2\epsilon(t) + \delta(t)$$

所以

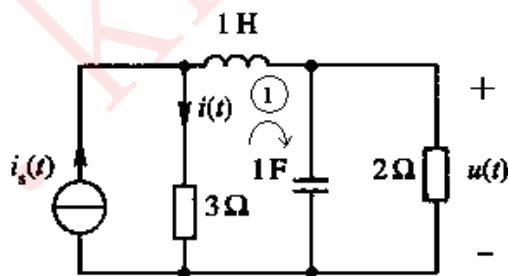
$$(5) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-5}^5 (2t^2 + t - 5)|_{t=3} \delta(3-t) dt = (2 \times 3^2 + 3 - 5) \int_{-5}^5 \delta(3-t) dt = 18$$

(6) 因为冲激点不在积分限内, 所以原式 = 0。

$$(8) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^{10} \delta(t^2 - 4) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{10} [\delta(t-2) + \delta(t+2)] dt = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(10) \text{ 原式} = \int_{-\infty}^t (t^2 + t + 1) \delta\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt = \int_{-\infty}^t (t^2 + t + 1) 2\delta(t) dt = 2 \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t) dt = 2\epsilon(t)$$

1. 12 如题图 1.5 所示电路, 输入为 $i_s(t)$, 分别写出, 以 $i(t)$ 、 $u(t)$ 为输出时电路的输入输出方程。



题图 1.5

解:

$$(1) i_s(t) = i(t) + i_c(t) + i_R(t) = i(t) + Cu'_c(t) + \frac{1}{2}u(t) \text{ ----(1)}$$

而 $u_c(t) = u(t)$

$$\text{对回路①, 有: } \begin{cases} -3i(t) + Li'_L(t) + u(t) = 0 \\ i_L(t) = i_s(t) - i(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u(t) = 3i(t) - Li'_s(t) + Li'(t) \text{ ----(2)}$$

(1)、(2)式联合求解得:

$$i_s(t) = i(t) + [3i(t) - i'_s(t) + i'(t)]' + \frac{3}{2}i(t) - \frac{1}{2}i'_s(t) + \frac{1}{2}i'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2i''(t) + 7i'(t) + 5i(t) = 2i''_s(t) + i'_s(t) + 2i_s(t)$$

$$(2) \quad i_s(t) = \frac{1}{3}u_R(t) + Cu'_c(t) + \frac{1}{2}u(t) \text{-----(1)}$$

对回路①, 有:
$$\begin{cases} -u_R(t) + Li'_L(t) + u(t) = 0 \\ i_L(t) = Cu'_c(t) + \frac{1}{2}u(t) \end{cases} \Rightarrow u_R(t) = u''(t) + \frac{1}{2}u'(t) + u(t) \text{-----(2)}$$

(1)、(2)式联合求解得:

$$i_s(t) = \frac{1}{3}u''(t) + \frac{1}{6}u'(t) + \frac{1}{3}u(t) + u'(t) + \frac{1}{2}u(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2u''(t) + 7u'(t) + 5u(t) = 6i_s(t)$$

1. 15 某经济开发区计划每年投入一定资金, 设这批资金在投入后第二年度的利润回报率为 $\alpha\%$, 第三年度开始年度利润回报率稳定在 $\beta\%$ 。试建立预测若干年后该经济开发区拥有的资金总额的数学模型。

解: 设第 k 年度的资金总额为 $y(k)$

则 $y(k)$ 由三部分组成:

当年投入 $f(k)$ 、去年的资金总额 $y(k-1)$ 、利润。

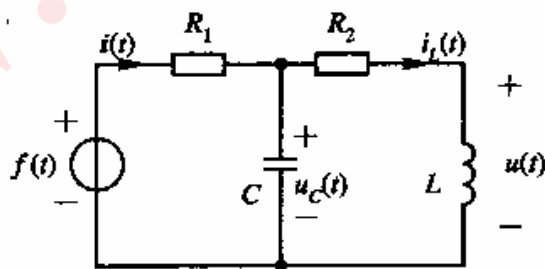
其中利润为: $\alpha\% [y(k-1) - y(k-2)] + \beta\% y(k-2)$

所以拥有资金总额的数学模型为:

$$y(k) = f(k) + y(k-1) + \alpha\% [y(k-1) - y(k-2)] + \beta\% y(k-2)$$

$$\text{经整理: } y(k) - (1 + \alpha\%) y(k-1) - (\beta\% - \alpha\%) y(k-2) = f(k)$$

1. 16 写出题图 1. 7 所示电路的状态空间方程。(以 i_L 、 u_c 为状态变量, i 和 u 为输出)



题图 1. 7

解:

$$i_c(t) = Cu'_c(t) = i(t) - i_L(t) = i(t) - \frac{u_c(t) - u(t)}{R_2}$$

$$u(t) = Li'_L(t)$$

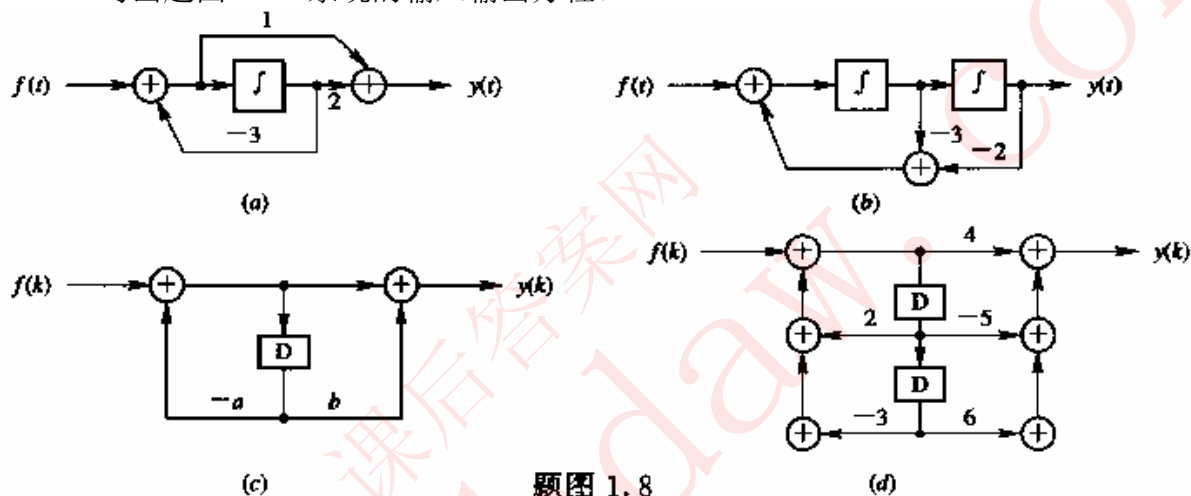
由电路：输出方程为：

$$\begin{cases} u(t) = u_C(t) - i_L(t)R_2 \\ i(t) = \frac{f(t) - u_C(t)}{R_1} \end{cases}$$

状态方程为：

$$\begin{cases} \dot{u}_C(t) = \frac{f(t)}{R_1 C} - \frac{u_C(t)}{R_1 C} - \frac{i_L(t)}{C} \\ \dot{i}_L(t) = \frac{u_C(t) - R_2 i_L(t)}{L} \end{cases}$$

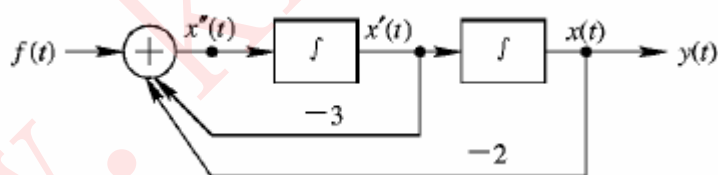
1. 17 写出题图 1.8 系统的输入输出方程。



题图 1.8

解：

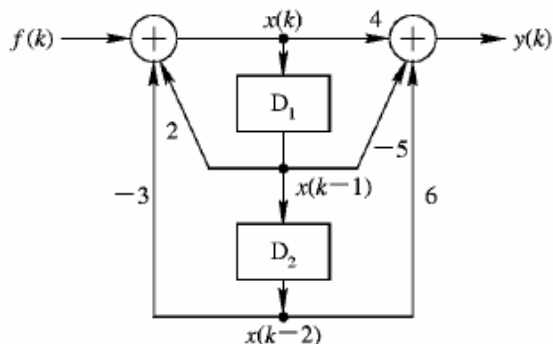
(b) 系统框图等价于：



因此：

$$\begin{cases} x''(t) = f(t) - 3x'(t) - 2y(t) \\ x'(t) = y'(t) \\ x''(t) = y''(t) \end{cases} \quad \text{即：} \quad y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t)$$

(d) 系统框图等价于：



系统框图表示二阶离散系统，相应的输入输出方程是二阶差分方程。离散系统输入输出方程列写方法与连续系统相仿，先设图中移位器 D_1 的输入信号为 $x(k)$ ，则 D_1 、 D_2 的输出信号分别为 $x(k-1)$ 和 $x(k-2)$ 。写出两个加法器的输出信号：

$$x(k) = f(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2)$$

$$y(k) = 4x(k) - 5x(k-1) + 6x(k-2)$$

经移位，得：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(k-1) &= 4x(k-1) - 5x(k-2) + 6x(k-3) \\ y(k-2) &= 4x(k-2) - 5x(k-3) + 6x(k-4) \\ x(k-1) &= f(k-1) + 2x(k-2) - 3x(k-3) \\ x(k-2) &= f(k-2) + 2x(k-3) - 3x(k-4) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

可求得

$$\begin{aligned} y(k) &= 4[f(k) + 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2)] \\ &\quad - 5[f(k-1) + 2x(k-2) - 3x(k-3)] \\ &\quad + 6[f(k-2) + 2x(k-3) - 3x(k-4)] \\ &= 4f(k) - 5f(k-1) + 6f(k-2) \\ &\quad + 8x(k-1) - 22x(k-2) \\ &\quad + 27x(k-3) - 18x(k-4) \\ &= 4f(k) - 5f(k-1) + 6f(k-2) \\ &\quad + 2[4x(k-1) - 5x(k-2) + 6x(k-3)] \\ &\quad - 3[4x(k-2) - 5x(k-3) + 6x(k-4)] \\ &= 4f(k) - 5f(k-1) + 6f(k-2) \\ &\quad + 2y(k-1) - 3y(k-2) \end{aligned}$$

最后，写出系统输入输出方程为

$$y(k) - 2y(k-1) + 3y(k-2) = 4f(k) - 5f(k-1) + 6f(k-2)$$

这是二阶线性常系数差分方程。

1. 19 设系统的初始状态为 $x_1(\cdot)$ 和 $x_2(\cdot)$ ，输入为 $y(\cdot)$ ，完全响应为 $y(\cdot)$ ，试判断下列系统的性质(线性 / 非线性，时变 / 时不变，因果 / 非因果，稳定 / 不稳定)。

(1) $y(t) = x_1(0) + 2x_2(0) - 3f(t)$;

(2) $y(t) = x_1(0)x_2(0) + \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$;

(3) $y(t) = x_1(0) + \sin[f(t)] + f(t-1)$;

(4) $y(t) = x_2(0) + f(2t) + f(t+1)$;

(5) $y(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k x_1(0) + (k-1)f(k+2)$ 。

解：

线性/非线性系统

因系统(1)、(4)、(5)分别满足完全响应的可分解性、零输入线性和零状态线性条件,故均为线性系统。但是,系统(2)不满足零输入线性条件,系统(3)不满足零状态线性条件,故这两个系统是非线性系统。

时变/时不变系统

对于系统(1)、(2)、(3)而言,由于初始状态保持不变, $y_f(t) \sim f(t)$ 关系满足时不变特性,故均为时不变系统。

当系统具有波形展缩变换作用时,由于激励的任一时移,经系统展缩运算后,都将破坏系统的时不变性,故这类系统均为时变系统。对于系统(4),由于

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &\longrightarrow y_f(t) = f(2t) + f(t+1) \\ f_1(t) = f(t-t_0) &\longrightarrow y_{f_1}(t) = f_1(2t) + f_1(t+1) \\ &= f(2t-t_0) + f(t+1-t_0) \\ &\neq y_f(t-t_0) \end{aligned}$$

因此,系统(4)是时变系统。

对于系统(5),因系统输入输出方程是变系数差分方程,故该系统也是时变系统。

因果/非因果系统

因系统(1)、(2)、(3)在任一时刻 $t(\geq 0)$ 的响应均与该时刻以后的激励无关,故这三个系统都是因果系统。与此不同,系统(4)中 $t(\geq 0)$ 时刻的响应取决于 $2t$ 及 $t+1$ 时刻的激励,而系统(5)中 k 序号的响应取决于 $k+2$ 序号的激励,故系统(4)、(5)是非因果系统。

稳定/不稳定系统:

系统(2)当 $f(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ (或 $f(t)=C$) 时, $y_f(t) = t \varepsilon(t)$, 当 $t \rightarrow \infty$, $y_f(t) \rightarrow \infty$

系统(5)当 $f(k)=\varepsilon(k)$ 时,若 $k \rightarrow \infty$, $y_f(k) \rightarrow \infty$

所以有:

- (1) 线性、时不变、因果、稳定
- (2) 非线性、时不变、因果、不稳定
- (3) 非线性、时不变、因果、稳定
- (4) 线性、时变、非因果、稳定
- (5) 线性、时变、非因果、不稳定

1. 21 设某线性系统的初始状态为 $x_1(0^-)$ 、 $x_2(0^-)$, 输入为 $f(t)$ 全响应为 $y(t)$, 且已知;

(1) 当 $f(t)=0$, $x_1(0^-)=1$, $x_2(0^-)=0$ 时, 有 $y(t)=2e^{-t} + 3e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

(2) 当 $f(t)=0$, $x_1(0^-)=0$, $x_2(0^-)=1$ 时, 有 $y(t)=4e^{-t}-2e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

试求当 $f(t)=0$, $x_1(0^-)=5$, $x_2(0^-)=3$ 时的系统响应 $y(t)$ 。

解:

根据零输入线性: 记, $x_1(0^-)=1$ 时, $y_1(t)=2e^{-t} + 3e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

$x_2(0^-)=1$ 时, $y_2(t)=4e^{-t}-2e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

则 $x_1(0^-)=5$, $x_2(0^-)=3$ 时, 系统的零输入响应:

$y_x(t)=y(t)=5y_1(t)+3y_2(t)=22e^{-t} + 9e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

1. 22 在题 1.21 的基础上, 若还已知 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, $x_1(0^-) = 0$, $x_2(0^-) = 0$ 时, 有 $y(t) = 2 + e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

试求当 $f(t) = 3\varepsilon(t)$, $x_1(0^-) = 2$, $x_2(0^-) = 5$ 时的系统响应 $y(t)$ 。

解:

记, $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, $x_1(0^-) = 0$, $x_2(0^-) = 0$ 时, 系统响应 $y_f(t) = y(t) = 2 + e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t}$, $t \geq 0$

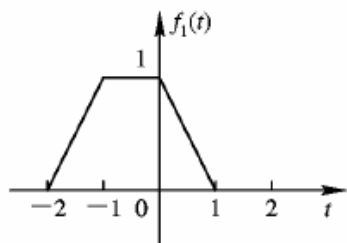
则当 $f(t) = 3\varepsilon(t)$, $x_1(0^-) = 2$, $x_2(0^-) = 5$ 时的系统全响应 $y(t)$ 为:

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= 3y_f(t) + 2y_1(t) + 5y_2(t) \\ &= 6 + 27e^{-t} + 2e^{-3t}, t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

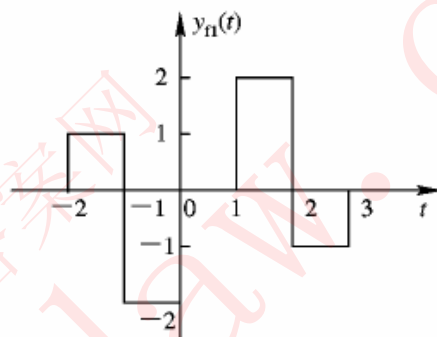
1. 26 设有一线性时不变系统, 当输入波形如图(a)所示时, 系统的零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 如图(b)所示。

(a) 试画出输入为 $2f(t+4)$ 时, 系统零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 的波形;

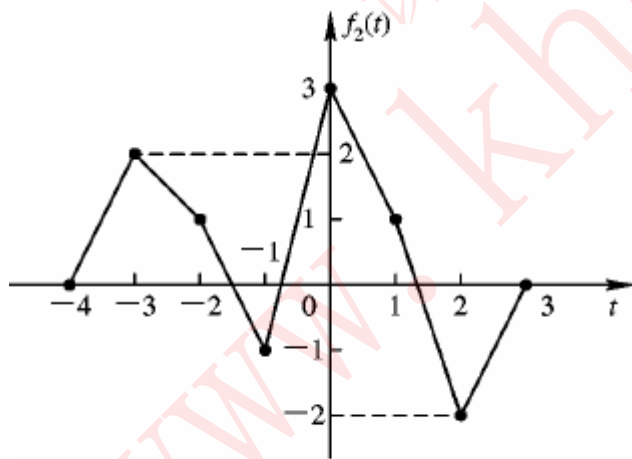
(b) 画出输入波形如(c)时, 系统零状态响应 $y_f(t)$ 的波形。



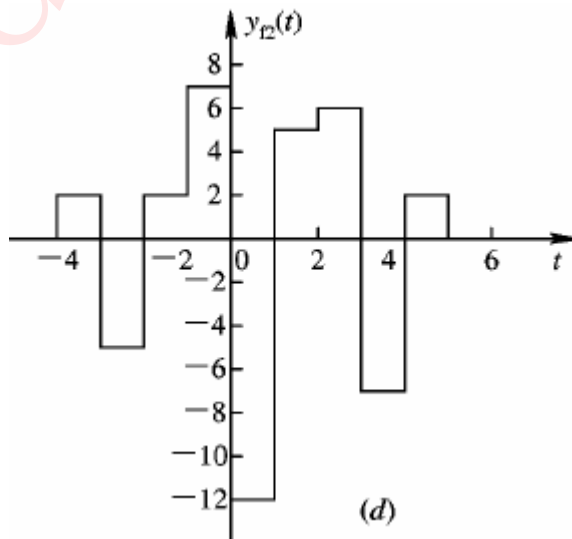
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

解: (b)

因 $f_2(t)$ 可以用 $f_1(t)$ 及其相应时移信号的线性组合表示为

$$f_2(t) = 2f_1(t) - f_1(t-1) + 3f_1(t-3) - 2f_1(t-4)$$

故根据 LTI 系统特性, 求得系统在 $f_2(t)$ 作用下的零状态响应

$$y_{f_2}(t) = 2y_{f_1}(t) - y_{f_1}(t-1) + 3y_{f_1}(t-3) - 2y_{f_1}(t-4)$$

画出波形如图(d)所示。

习题二

2.1 对下列信号, 当 $\tau \rightarrow 0 (\tau > 0)$ 时, $f(t) \rightarrow \delta(t)$, 试确定系数值 K 。

(2) $f(t) = Ke^{-|t|/\tau}$;

(4) $f(t) = K \int_{-1/\tau}^{1/\tau} e^{j\omega t} d\omega$ 。

解: (2) $\because \tau \rightarrow 0, f(t) \rightarrow \delta(t) \quad \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 2K \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t/\tau} dt = -2K\tau e^{-t/\tau} \Big|_0^{\infty} = 2K\tau = 1$

$\Rightarrow K = 1/2\tau$

(4) $f(t) = K \int_{-1/\tau}^{1/\tau} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = 2K \frac{\sin t/\tau}{t}$

$\because \tau \rightarrow 0, f(t) \rightarrow \delta(t) \quad \therefore \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) dt = 2K \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin t/\tau}{t} dt = 2K \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin t/\tau}{t/\tau} d(t/\tau) = -2K\pi = 1$

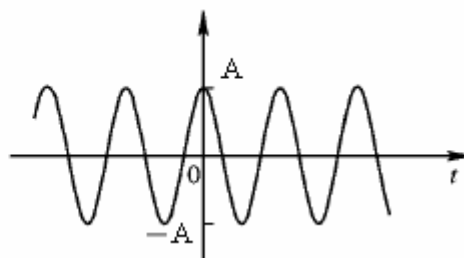
$\Rightarrow K = 1/2\pi$

2.2 写出下列复频率所代表的指数信号表达式, 并画出其波形。

(3) $j5$; (5) $-1 + j2$

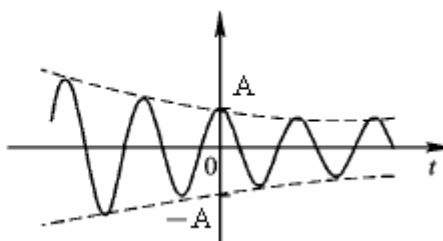
解: (3) $f(t) = Ae^{j5t} = A(\cos 5t + j \sin 5t) \quad \omega = 5, T = 2\pi / \omega = 2\pi / 5$

所以, 虚指数信号 $f(t)$ 的实部和虚部均为等幅正弦振荡, 其振荡角频率随 ω 的改变而变化。实部波形如图所示。



(5) $f(t) = Ae^{(-1+j2)t} = Ae^{-t}(\cos 2t + j \sin 2t) \quad \omega = 2, T = 2\pi / \omega = \pi$

可见, 复指数信号 $f(t)$ 的实部和虚部均为振幅呈指数衰减的正弦振荡, 其实部波形如图所示。



2.4 计算卷积积分 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$:

(3) $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$;

(7) $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \sin t\varepsilon(t)$;

(9) $f_1(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t+3)$;

解：(3) $t < 0, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

$$t \geq 0, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\tau} e^{-2(t-\tau)} d\tau = \int_0^t e^{-2t+\tau} d\tau = e^{-2t} e^{\tau} \Big|_0^t = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

(7) $t < 0, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

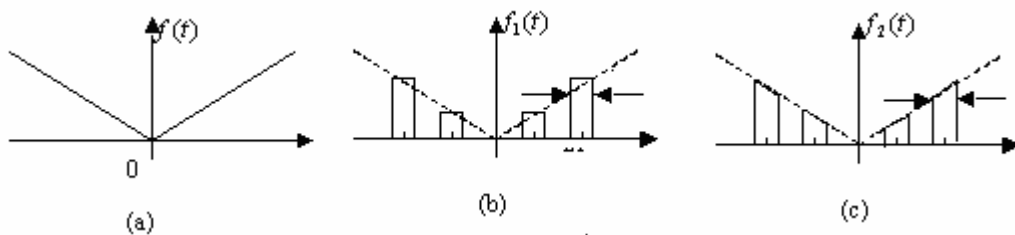
$$t \geq 0, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t \sin \tau e^{-(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^t e^{\tau} \sin \tau d\tau = e^{-t} \frac{e^{\tau} (\sin \tau - \cos \tau)}{2} \Big|_0^t = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-t} + \sin t - \cos t)\varepsilon(t)$$

(9) $t < -2, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

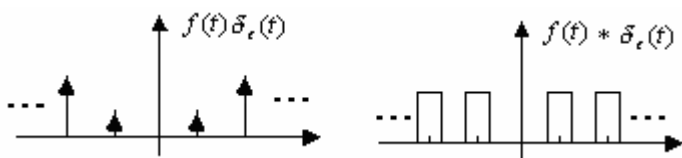
$$t \geq -2, f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_1^{t+3} e^{-2\tau} e^{-3(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{-3t} e^{\tau} \Big|_1^{t+3} = e^{-3t} (e^{t+3} - e)\varepsilon(t+2) = (e^{-2t+3} - e^{-3t+1})\varepsilon(t+2)$$

2.5 已知 $f(t)$ 如题图 2.2(a) 所示。试用 $f(t), \delta_{\varepsilon}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT), g_{\varepsilon}(t)$ 进行两种运算(相乘和卷积), 构成题图 2.2(b)和(c)所示的 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 。其中, $g_{\varepsilon}(t)$ 定义如下:

$$g_{\varepsilon}(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| \leq \frac{\tau}{2} \\ 0 & |t| > \frac{\tau}{2} \end{cases}$$

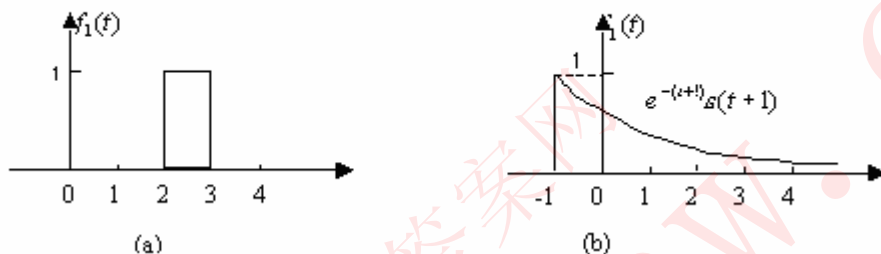


解： $f(t)\delta_T(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$



$\therefore f_1(t) = [f(t)\delta_T(t)] * g_r(t) \quad f_2(t) = f(t)[\delta_T(t) * g_r(t)]$

2.9 已知信号 $f_1(t)$ 和 $f_2(t)$ 波形如题图 2.5 所示，试计算 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。



解： 利用卷积的微积分性质

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1'(t) * f_2^{(-1)}(t) = [\delta(t-2) - \delta(t-3)] * \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-(t+1)} \varepsilon(t+1) dt \\ &= [\delta(t-2) - \delta(t-3)] * (1 - e^{-(t+1)}) \varepsilon(t+1) \\ &= (1 - e^{-(t-2+1)}) \varepsilon(t-2+1) - (1 - e^{-(t-3+1)}) \varepsilon(t-3+1) \\ &= (1 - e^{-(t-1)}) \varepsilon(t-1) - (1 - e^{-(t-2)}) \varepsilon(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

2.10 给定如下传输算子 $H(p)$ ，试写出它们对应的微分方程。

(2) $H(p) = \frac{p+1}{p+1}$;

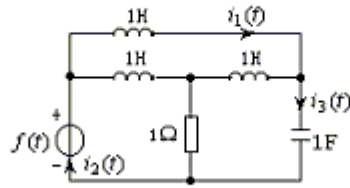
(4) $H(p) = \frac{p(p+3)}{(p+1)(p+2)}$ 。

解： (2) $H(p) = \frac{p+1}{p+1} \Rightarrow y'(t) + y(t) = f'(t) + f(t)$

(4) $H(p) = \frac{p(p+3)}{(p+1)(p+2)} = \frac{p^2 + 3p}{p^2 + 3p + 2} \Rightarrow y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f''(t) + 3f'(t)$

2.13 在如题图 2.7 所示电路中，试分别求出响应 $i_1(t)$ 、 $i_2(t)$ 、 $i_3(t)$ 对激励 $f(t)$ 的传输算子

$H_1(p)$ 、 $H_2(p)$ 、 $H(p)$ 。



题图 2.7

解：列网孔电流方程：

$$\begin{cases} 3pi_1(t) - pi_2(t) - pi_3(t) = 0 \\ -pi_1(t) - i_2(t) + (1 + p + 1/p)i_3(t) = 0 \\ -pi_1(t) + (1 + p)i_2(t) - i_3(t) = f(t) \end{cases}$$

$$i_1(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -p & -p \\ 0 & -1 & 1+p+1/p \\ f(t) & 1+p & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3p & -p & -p \\ -p & -1 & 1+p+1/p \\ -p & 1+p & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-p(p^2+2p+1)/p}{-(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)} f(t) = \frac{p(p^2+2p+1)f(t)}{p(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)}$$

$$i_2(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3p & 0 & -p \\ -p & 0 & 1+p+1/p \\ -p & f(t) & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3p & -p & -p \\ -p & -1 & 1+p+1/p \\ -p & 1+p & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-p(2p^2+3p+3)/p}{-(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)} f(t) = \frac{p(2p^2+3p+3)f(t)}{p(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)}$$

$$i_3(t) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3p & -p & -p \\ -p & -1 & 1+p+1/p \\ f(t) & 1+p & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3p & -p & -p \\ -p & -1 & 1+p+1/p \\ -p & 1+p & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-p(p^2+2p+1)/p}{-(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)} f(t) = \frac{p(p^2+2p+1)f(t)}{p(p^3+2p^2+2p+3)}$$

2.17 描述 LTI 连续系统的微分方程如下：

$$(2) y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 4y(t) = f'(t) + f(t) \quad y_x(0^+) = 0, y'_x(0^+) = 1$$

试求系统的零输入响应 $y_x(t)$ 。

解：∵ $A(p) = p^2 + 4p + 4 = (p + 2)^2 \quad y_x(0^+) = y_x(0^-) = 1$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = (c_{10} + c_{11}t)e^{-2t} \quad y'_x(t) = (-2c_{10} + c_{11} - 2c_{11}t)e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{10} = 1 \\ -2c_{10} + c_{11} = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_{10} = 1 \\ c_{11} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_x(t) = (1 + 3t)e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0$$

2.18 已知连续系统的输入输出算子方程及初始条件如下：

$$(2) y(t) = \frac{-(2p+1)}{p(p^2+4p+8)} f(t) \quad y_x(0^+) = 0, y'_x(0^+) = 1, y''_x(0^+) = 0$$

试求系统的零输入响应。

解：∵ $A(p) = p(p^2 + 4p + 8) = p(p + 2 + 2i)(p + 2 - 2i) \quad y_x^{(i)}(0^+) = y_x^{(i)}(0^-)$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = c_{10} + c_{20}e^{-(2+2i)t} + c_{30}e^{-(2-2i)t} \quad y'_x(t) = -(2+2i)c_{20}e^{-(2+2i)t} - (2-2i)c_{30}e^{-(2-2i)t}$$

$$y''_x(t) = (2+2i)^2 c_{20}e^{-(2+2i)t} + (2-2i)^2 c_{30}e^{-(2-2i)t}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{10} + c_{20} + c_{30} = 0 \\ -(2+2i)c_{20} - (2-2i)c_{30} = 1 \\ (2+2i)^2 c_{20} + (2-2i)^2 c_{30} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_{10} = 1/2 \\ c_{20} = -1/4 \\ c_{30} = -1/4 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2t}(e^{-2it} + e^{2it}) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\cos 2t \quad t \geq 0$$

2.19 已知连续系统的传输算子 $H(p)$ 如下：

$$(1) H(p) = \frac{p^3 + 3p^2 - p - 5}{p^2 + 5p + 6}; \quad (2) H(p) = \frac{3p^2 + 10p + 26}{p(p^2 + 4p + 13)}$$

试求系统的单位冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解：(1) $H(p) = \frac{p^3 + 3p^2 - p - 5}{p^2 + 5p + 6} = p - 2 + \frac{2}{p+3} + \frac{1}{p+2}$

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

$$(2) H(p) = \frac{3p^2 + 10p + 26}{p(p^2 + 4p + 13)} = \frac{3p^2 + 10p + 26}{p(p+2+3i)(p+2-3i)} = \frac{2}{p} + \frac{1/2}{p+2+3i} + \frac{1/2}{p+2-3i}$$

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

2.23 已知系统微分方程为 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2 = f'(t) + 3f(t)$, 0^- 初始条件 $y(0^-) = 1, y'(0^-) = 2$, 试求:

- (1) 系统的零输入响应 $y_x(t)$;
- (2) 输入 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应和完全响应;
- (3) 输入 $f(t) = e^{3t}\varepsilon(t)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应和完全响应。

解: (1) $H(p) = \frac{p+3}{p^2+3p+2} = \frac{2}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2}$, $A(p) = (p+1)(p+2)$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = c_{10}e^{-t} + c_{20}e^{-2t} \quad y'_x(t) = -c_{10}e^{-t} - 2c_{20}e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{10} + c_{20} = 1 \\ -c_{10} - 2c_{20} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_{10} = 4 \\ c_{20} = -3 \end{cases} \therefore y_x(t) = 4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0$$

(2) 由 $H(p)$ 得:

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

$$y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \varepsilon(t) * (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = 2(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = (1.5 - 2e^{-t} + 0.5e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

完全响应: $y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = (1.5 + 2e^{-t} - 2.5e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

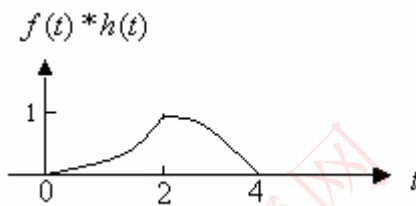
$$(3) y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t) * (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) = [(e^{-t} - e^{-3t}) - (e^{-2t} - e^{-3t})]\varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

完全响应: $y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$

2.24 某 LTI 系统的输入 $f(t)$ 和冲激响应 $h(t)$ 如题图 2.11 所示，试求系统的零状态响应，并画出波形。

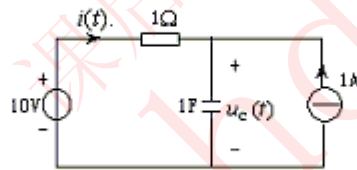


解： $y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0, t > 4 \\ t^2/4 & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 1 - (t-2)^2/4 & 2 \leq t < 4 \end{cases}$



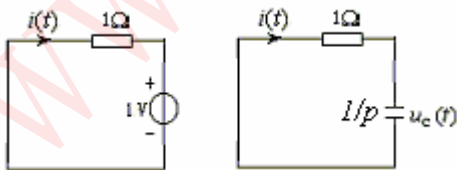
其波形为：

2.26 如题图 2.13 所示电路，各电源在 $t=0$ 时刻接入，已知 $\epsilon(t)$ ，求输出电流 i 的零输入响应、状态响应和完全响应。



题图 2.13

解： (1) 0^- 等效电路 零输入时的算子电路模型

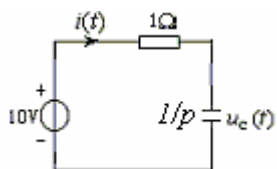


$$R \cdot i(0^-) = -u_c(0^-) = -1(\text{V}) \quad \therefore i(0^-) = -1(\text{A})$$

$$(1 + 1/p)i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow (p + 1)i(t) = 0 \Rightarrow i_x(t) = c_1 e^{-t} \epsilon(t), \text{ 代入 } 0^- \text{ 初始条件, 得 } c_1 = -1$$

$$\therefore i_x(t) = -e^{-t} \epsilon(t)$$

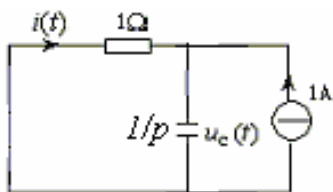
(2) $f_i(t) = u_s(t) = 10\epsilon(t)$ 单独作用



$$(1 + 1/p)i(t) = f_1(t) \Rightarrow H_1(p) = \frac{1}{1 + 1/p} = \frac{p}{1 + p} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + p} \Rightarrow h_1(t) = \delta(t) - e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\therefore y_{f_1}(t) = h_1(t) * f_1(t) = [\delta(t) - e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)] * 10\varepsilon(t) = 10\varepsilon(t) - 10(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) = 10e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

(3) $f_2(t) = i_s(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 单独作用



$$i(t) \cdot R = -\frac{1}{p}(i(t) + i_s(t)), (1 + p)i(t) = -i_s(t) \Rightarrow i(t) = \frac{-1}{(1 + p)}i_s(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow H_2(p) = \frac{-1}{1 + p} \Rightarrow h_2(t) = -e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\therefore y_{f_2}(t) = h_2(t) * f_2(t) = -e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) = -(1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\therefore y_f(t) = y_{f_1}(t) + y_{f_2}(t) = -(1 - 11e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = y_f(t) + y_x(t) = (10e^{-t} - 1)\varepsilon(t)$$

2.28 给定下列系统的输入输出算子方程、初始条件和输入信号，试分别求其完全响应。

指出其零输入响应、零状态响应、自由响应、强迫响应、暂态响应和稳态响应分量。

$$(2) (p^2 + 2p + 1)y(t) = (p + 1)f(t) \quad y(0^-) = 1, y'(0^-) = 2, f(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$$

解：(1) 求 $y_x(t)$ ：

$$\therefore A(p) = (p^2 + 2p + 1) = (p + 1)^2$$

$$\therefore y_x(t) = (c_{10} + c_{11}t)e^{-t} \quad y'_x(t) = -(c_{10} + c_{11}t)e^{-t} + c_{11}e^{-t}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{10} = 1 \\ -c_{10} + c_{11} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_{10} = 1 \\ c_{11} = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \therefore y_x(t) = (1 + 3t)e^{-t} \quad t \geq 0$$

(2) 求 $y_f(t)$ ：

$$H(p) = \frac{p+1}{p^2+2p+1} = \frac{K_1}{(p+1)^2} + \frac{K_2}{p+1} = \frac{1}{p+1}, \quad h(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_f(t) = f(t) * h(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) * e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

(3) 求完全响应： $y(t) = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = (2+3t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) - e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

(4) 求特解 (强迫响应)： $\because f(t) = e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t)$

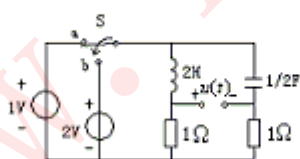
$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_p(t) = Q_0 e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) \\ y_p'(t) = -2Q_0 e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) \\ y_p''(t) = 4Q_0 e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{代入微分方程}} (4Q_0 - 4Q_0 + Q_0) e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) = (-2e^{-2t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow Q_0 = -1$$

$$\therefore y_p(t) = -e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0$$

(5) 自由响应： $y_h(t) = y(t) - y_p(t) = (2+3t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$

(6) 暂态响应 = $y(t)$ 、稳态响应 = 0。

2.29 如题图 2.14 所示电路，他 $t < 0$ 时已处稳态。 $t = 0$ 时，开关 S 由位置 a 打至 b。求输出电压 $u(t)$ 的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

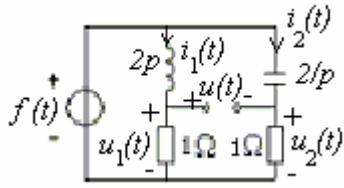


题图 2.14

解：本题可有多种解法，这里采用信号分解方法。

$$f(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t) \quad \begin{cases} f_1(t) = 1 - \varepsilon(t) & \text{引起零输入响应} \\ f_2(t) = 2\varepsilon(t) & \text{引起零状态响应} \end{cases}$$

算子电路模型为：



算子方程为： $u(p) = u_1(p) - u_2(p) = \frac{f(p)}{2p+1} - \frac{f(p)}{2/p+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2p+1} - \frac{p}{2+p} \right) f(p)$

$$H(p) = \left(\frac{1}{2p+1} - \frac{p}{2+p} \right) = \frac{1}{2p+1} - 1 + \frac{2}{2+p} = \frac{1/2}{p+1/2} - 1 + \frac{2}{2+p}$$

$$h(t) = -\delta(t) + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} + 2e^{-2t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

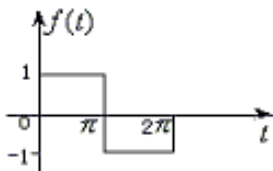
$$y_x(t) = f_1(t) * h(t) = [-\delta(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \varepsilon(t) + 2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)] * [1 - \varepsilon(t)] = (e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} + e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_f(t) = f_2(t) * h(t) = 2[-\delta(t) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} \varepsilon(t) + 2e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)] * \varepsilon(t) = 2(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}t} - e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

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

第三章 习题解答 (供参考)

3.1 证明题图 3.1 所示矩形函数 $f(t)$ 与 $\{\cos nt | n \text{ 为整数}\}$ 在区间 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上正交。

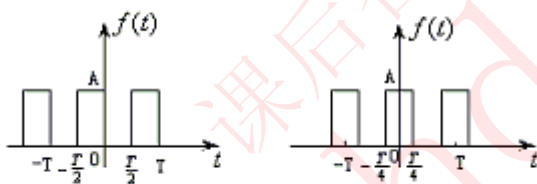


题图 3.1

$$\text{证: } \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt = \int_0^{\pi} \cos nt dt - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos nt dt = \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin nt \Big|_0^{\pi} - \sin nt \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} \right] = 0$$

即 $f(t)$ 与 $\{\cos nt\}$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上正交。

3.5 试求题图 3.3 所示信号的三角形傅立叶级数展开式, 并画出频谱图。



题图 3.3

$$\text{解: (1) } f(t) = \begin{cases} A & -T/2 \sim 0 \\ 0 & 0 \sim T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/2}^0 A dt = A$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A}{T} \int_{-T/2}^0 \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A \sin n\Omega t}{T n\Omega} \Big|_{-T/2}^0 = 0$$

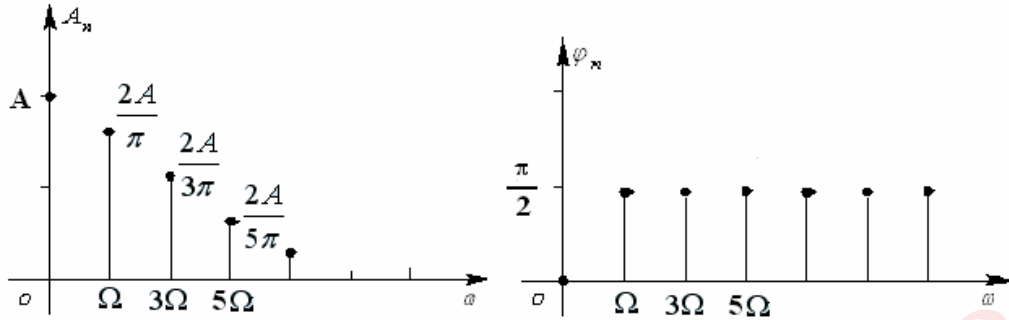
$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A}{T} \int_{-T/2}^0 \sin n\Omega t dt = -\frac{2A \cos n\Omega t}{T n\Omega} \Big|_{-T/2}^0 = \frac{A}{n\pi} [\cos n\pi - 1]$$

$$= \begin{cases} -2A/n\pi & n = 1, 3, 5, \dots \\ 0 & n = 2, 4, 6, \dots \end{cases}$$

所以

$$f(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\Omega t = \frac{A}{2} - \frac{2A}{\pi} \sin \Omega t - \frac{2A}{3\pi} \sin 3\Omega t - \frac{2A}{5\pi} \sin 5\Omega t - \dots$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2A}{(2n-1)\pi} \sin(2n-1)\Omega t$$



$$(2) f(t) = \begin{cases} A & -T/4 \sim T/4 \\ 0 & T/4 \sim 3T/4 \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} A dt = A$$

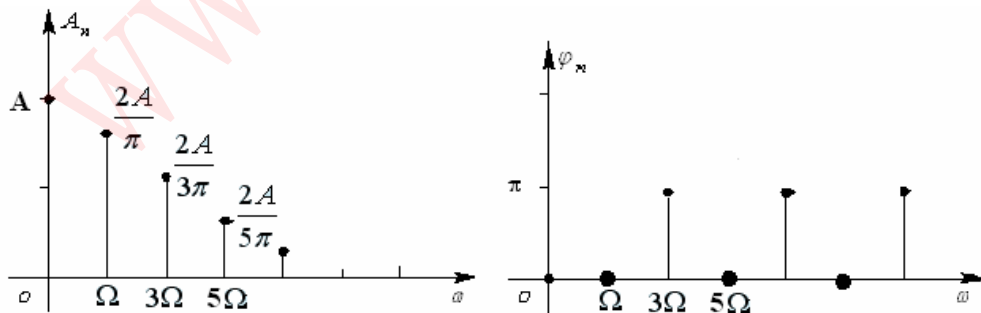
$$a_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} \cos n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A \sin n\Omega t}{T n\Omega} \Big|_{-T/4}^{T/4} = \frac{2A}{n\pi} \sin(n\pi/2)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T f(t) \sin n\Omega t dt = \frac{2A}{T} \int_{-T/4}^{T/4} \sin n\Omega t dt = -\frac{2A \cos n\Omega t}{T n\Omega} \Big|_{-T/4}^{T/4} = 0$$

所以

$$f(t) = \frac{A}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\Omega t = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \cos \Omega t - \frac{2A}{3\pi} \cos 3\Omega t + \frac{2A}{5\pi} \cos 5\Omega t - \dots$$

$$= \frac{A}{2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2A}{(2n-1)\pi} \cos(2n-1)\Omega t$$



3.6 试求题图 3.4 所示周期信号的指数形傅立叶级数系数 F_n ，并画出它的幅度谱。



题图 3.4

解：(a) $f(t) = \begin{cases} A \sin \Omega t & 0 \sim T/2 \\ 0 & T/2 \sim T \end{cases}$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \sin \Omega t e^{-jn\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{T} \frac{e^{-jn\Omega t} (-jn\Omega \sin \Omega t - \Omega \cos \Omega t)}{(-jn\Omega)^2 + \Omega^2} \Big|_0^{T/2}$$

$$= \frac{A}{T(1-n^2)\Omega^2} [e^{-jn\pi} (-jn\Omega \sin \pi - \Omega \cos \pi) + \Omega]$$

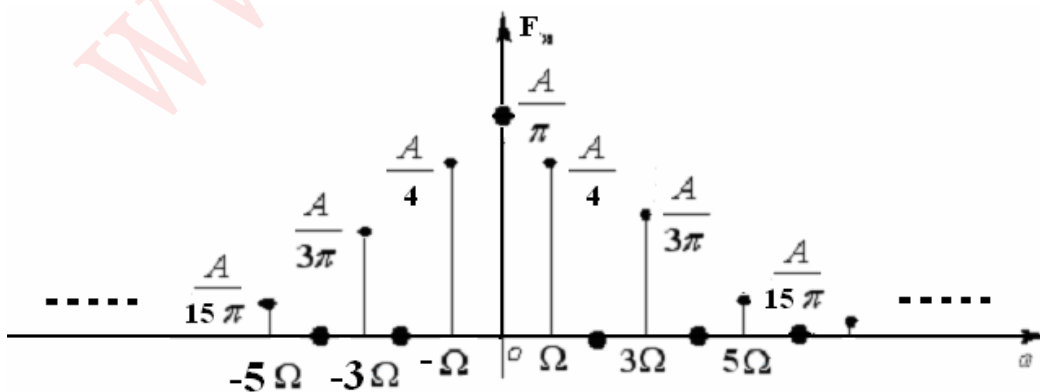
$$= \frac{A(e^{-jn\pi} + 1)\Omega}{T(1-n^2)\Omega^2} = \frac{A}{2\pi(1-n^2)} (\cos n\pi + 1)$$

$$F_1 = \frac{A}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \sin \Omega t e^{-j\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{2jT} \int_0^{T/2} (e^{j\Omega t} - e^{-j\Omega t}) e^{-j\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{2jT} t \Big|_0^{T/2} = \frac{A}{4j}$$

$$F_{-1} = \frac{A}{T} \int_0^{T/2} \sin \Omega t e^{j\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{2jT} \int_0^{T/2} (e^{j\Omega t} - e^{-j\Omega t}) e^{j\Omega t} dt = \frac{A}{2jT} (-t) \Big|_0^{T/2} = -\frac{A}{4j}$$

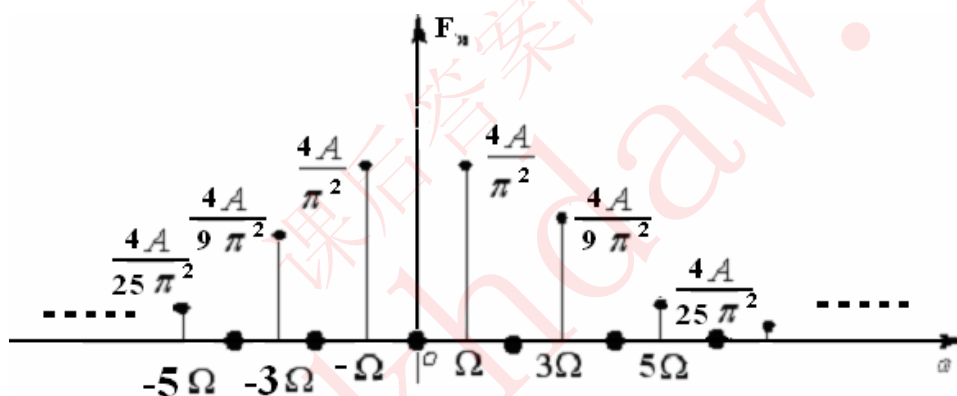
所以

$$F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \\ 0 & n = \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots \\ -jn \frac{A}{4} & n = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$



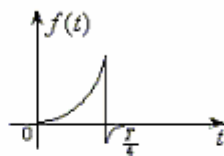
$$(d) f(t) = \begin{cases} A + \frac{4A}{T}t & -T/2 \sim 0 \\ A - \frac{4A}{T}t & 0 \sim T/2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-T/2}^0 \left(A + \frac{4A}{T}t \right) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt + \int_0^{T/2} \left(A - \frac{4A}{T}t \right) e^{-jn\Omega t} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \left[\int_{-T/2}^0 \frac{4A}{T} t e^{-jn\Omega t} dt - \int_0^{T/2} \frac{4A}{T} t e^{-jn\Omega t} dt + \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} A e^{-jn\Omega t} dt \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{A \cos n\pi}{-jn\pi} + \frac{A(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n^2 \pi^2} \right] + \left[\frac{A \cos n\pi}{jn\pi} + \frac{A(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n^2 \pi^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{2A(1 - \cos n\pi)}{n^2 \pi^2} = \begin{cases} \frac{4A}{n^2 \pi^2} & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \\ 0 & n = 0, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



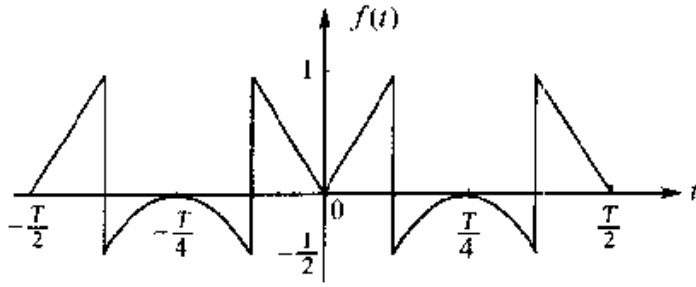
3.7 已知周期函数 $f(t)$ 前四分之一的周期的波形如题图 3.5 所示。根据下列各情况的要求，

画出 $f(t)$ 在一个周期 ($0 \leq t < T$) 的波形。

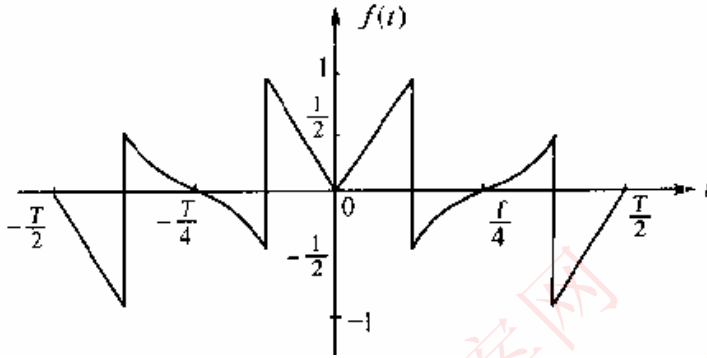


题图 3.5

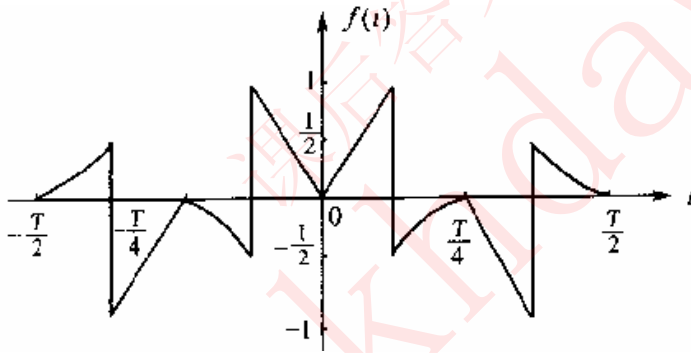
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，只含有偶次谐波； | (4) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，只含有偶次谐波； |
| (2) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，只含有奇次谐波； | (5) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，只含有奇次谐波； |
| (3) $f(t)$ 是偶函数，含有偶次和奇次谐波； | (6) $f(t)$ 是奇函数，含有偶次和奇次谐波。 |



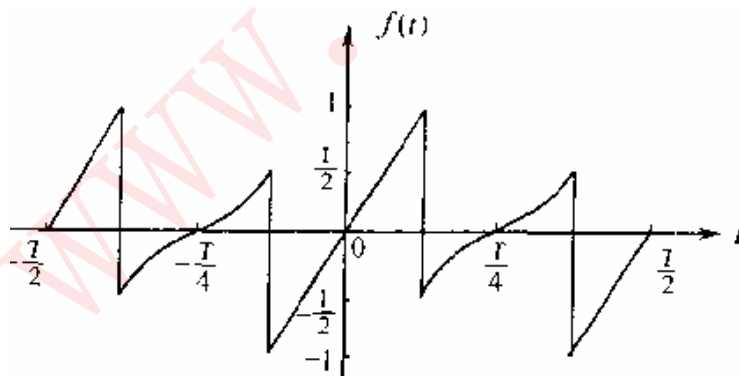
解：(1)



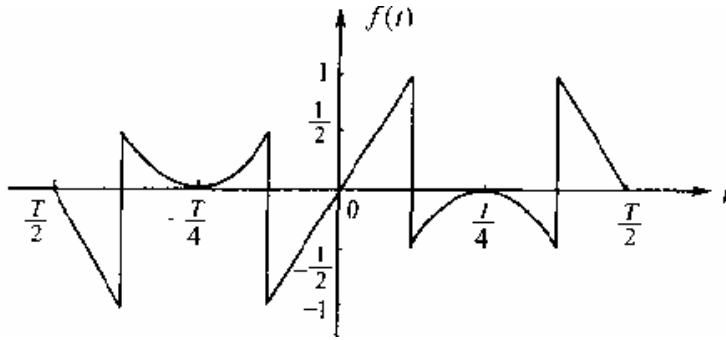
(2)



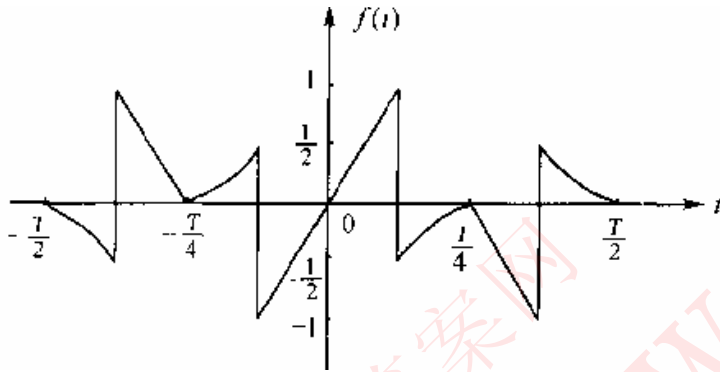
(3)



(4)

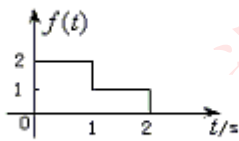


(5)



(6)

3.11 求题图 3.6 所示信号的傅立叶变换。



题图 3.6

解： $f(t) = 2[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] + [\varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)] = 2\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1) - \varepsilon(t-2)$

因为 $\varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}$

$$F(j\omega) = 2\left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right] - \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right]e^{-j\omega} - \left[\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{1}{j\omega}\right]e^{-j2\omega}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\pi\delta(\omega) + \frac{2}{j\omega} - \pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{e^{-j\omega}}{j\omega} - \pi\delta(\omega) - \frac{e^{-j2\omega}}{j\omega} \\ &= \frac{1}{j\omega}[2 - e^{-j\omega} - e^{-j2\omega}] \end{aligned}$$

3.13 试用 $f(t)$ 的傅立叶变换 $F(j\omega)$ 表示如下函数的傅立叶变换：

(1) $tf(2t)$; (2) $(t-2)f(t)$;

(3) $(t-2)f(-2t)$; (4) $t \frac{df(t)}{dt}$;

(5) $(1-t)f(1-t)$ 。

解：(1) $f(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}F\left(j\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$, $-jtf(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega}$, $\therefore tf(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2} \frac{dF(j\omega/2)}{d\omega}$

(2) $(t-2)f(t) \leftrightarrow j \frac{dF(j\omega)}{d\omega} - 2F(j\omega)$

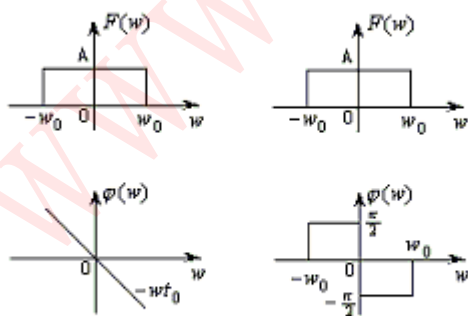
(3) $f(-2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2}F\left(-j\frac{\omega}{2}\right)$, $\therefore (t-2)f(-2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{j}{2} \frac{dF(-j\omega/2)}{d\omega} - F(-j\omega/2)$

(4) $\frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow (j\omega)F(j\omega)$, $\therefore t \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow j[(j\omega)F(j\omega)]' = -F(j\omega) - \omega F'(j\omega)$

(5)

$$\begin{aligned} f(1-t) = f[-(t-1)] &\leftrightarrow F(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega}, & \therefore (1-t)f(1-t) &\leftrightarrow F(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega} - j[F(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega}]' \\ & & &= F(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega} - j[F'(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega} - jF(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega}] \\ & & &= -jF'(-j\omega)e^{-j\omega} \end{aligned}$$

3.18 求题图 3.10 (a), (b) 所示 $F(j\omega)$ 的傅立叶反变换 $f(t)$ 。



题图 3.10

【解】

$$(a) F(j\omega) = |F(\omega)|e^{j\phi(\omega)} = \begin{cases} A e^{-j\omega t_0} & |\omega| \leq \omega_0 \\ 0 & |\omega| > \omega_0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因此 } f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_0}^{\omega_0} A e^{-j\omega t_0} e^{j\omega t} d\omega = A \frac{\omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0(t-t_0))$$

(b) 由于 $e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = j$, $e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j$, 所以频谱可以写为:

$$F(j\omega) = A [j g_{\omega_0}(\omega + \omega_0/2) - j g_{\omega_0}(\omega - \omega_0/2)]$$

由 $\text{Sa}(\omega_0 t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{\omega_0} g_{2\omega_0}(\omega)$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= A \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t/2) j(e^{-j\omega_0 t/2} - e^{j\omega_0 t/2}) = \frac{A \omega_0}{\pi} \text{Sa}(\omega_0 t/2) \sin(\omega_0 t/2) \\ &= \frac{2A \sin^2(\omega_0 t/2)}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

3.21 已知 $f(t) * f'(t) = (1-t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$, 求信号 $f(t)$ 。

解: $f(t) * f'(t) \leftrightarrow F(j\omega) \cdot (j\omega)F(j\omega) = (j\omega)F^2(j\omega)$

$$\text{而: } (1-t)e^{-t}\varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1+j\omega} - \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} = \frac{j\omega}{(1+j\omega)^2}$$

$$\therefore F^2(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)^2} \Leftrightarrow F(j\omega) = \frac{1}{(1+j\omega)} \Leftrightarrow f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$$

3.24 试求题图 3.4 所示各周期信号的频谱函数。

$$\text{解: (a) } F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{A}{\pi(1-n^2)} & n = \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots \\ 0 & n = \pm 3, \pm 5, \dots \\ -jn \frac{A}{4} & n = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F[f(t)] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\Omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{A}{\pi(1-4n^2)} \delta(\omega - 2n\Omega) + \frac{j\pi A}{2} \delta(\omega + \Omega) - \frac{j\pi A}{2} \delta(\omega - \Omega)$$

(d)

$$F_n = \begin{cases} \frac{4A}{n^2\pi^2} & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \\ 0 & n = 0, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore F[f(t)] = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n \delta(\omega - n\Omega) = 2\pi \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{4A}{\pi^2(2n+1)^2} \delta[\omega - (2n+1)\Omega] = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{A}{n^2} \delta(\omega - n\Omega) & n = \pm 1, \pm 3, \dots \\ 0 & n = 0, \pm 2, \dots \end{cases}$$

3.26 对下列信号求奈奎斯特间隔和速率：

(1) $\text{Sa}(100t)$; (2) $\text{Sa}^2(100t)$;

(3) $\text{Sa}(100t) + \text{Sa}(50t)$; (4) $\text{Sa}(100t) + \text{Sa}^2(60t)$.

解：(1) $\omega_m = 100\text{rad/s}$ $T_m = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_m} = \frac{\pi}{50}\text{s}$ $\therefore T_s = \frac{\pi}{100}\text{s}$, $f_s = \frac{100}{\pi}\text{Hz}$

(2) $\omega_m = 200\text{rad/s}$ $T_m = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_m} = \frac{\pi}{100}\text{s}$ $\therefore T_s = \frac{\pi}{200}\text{s}$, $f_s = \frac{200}{\pi}\text{Hz}$

(3) $\omega_m = 100\text{rad/s}$ $T_m = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_m} = \frac{\pi}{50}\text{s}$ $\therefore T_s = \frac{\pi}{100}\text{s}$, $f_s = \frac{100}{\pi}\text{Hz}$

(4) $\omega_m = 120\text{rad/s}$ $T_m = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_m} = \frac{\pi}{60}\text{s}$ $\therefore T_s = \frac{\pi}{120}\text{s}$, $f_s = \frac{120}{\pi}\text{Hz}$

3.27 已知一线形非时变系统的方程为

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

求其系统函数 $H(j\omega)$ 和冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解：对微分方程两边作傅里叶变换：

$$(j\omega)^2 Y(j\omega) + 4(j\omega)Y(j\omega) + 3Y(j\omega) = (j\omega)F(j\omega) + 2F(j\omega)$$

$$[(j\omega)^2 + 4(j\omega) + 3]Y(j\omega) = [(j\omega) + 2]F(j\omega)$$

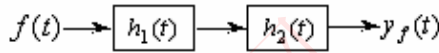
$$H(j\omega) = \frac{Y(j\omega)}{F(j\omega)} = \frac{(j\omega) + 2}{(j\omega)^2 + 4(j\omega) + 3} = \frac{1/2}{j\omega + 3} + \frac{1/2}{j\omega + 1}$$

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

3.29 如题图 3.11 所示系统，其中：

$$h_1(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{\pi t}$$

$$h_2(t) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin 2t}{\pi t}$$



题图 3.11

试求整个系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解 由对称特性知：

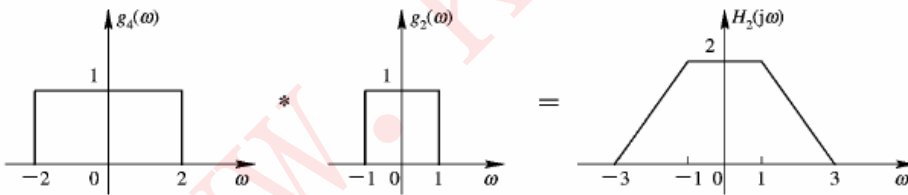
$$\frac{\sin 2t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow g_1(\omega)$$

$$\frac{\sin t}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow g_2(\omega)$$

有：

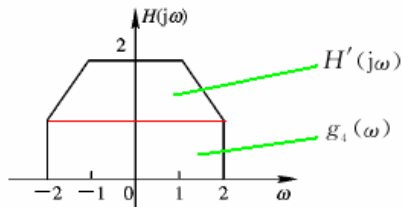
$$H_1(j\omega) = g_1(\omega)$$

$$H_2(j\omega) = g_1(\omega) * g_2(\omega)$$

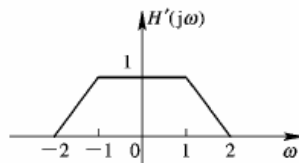


$$H(j\omega) = H_1(j\omega)H_2(j\omega)$$

级联系统 $H(j\omega)$ 的图形



$$H(j\omega) = g_1(\omega) + H'(j\omega)$$



$H'(j\omega)$ 又可表示为

$$H'(j\omega) = g_3(\omega) * g_1(\omega)$$

所以

$$H(j\omega) = g_1(\omega) + g_2(\omega) * g_1(\omega)$$

又因为

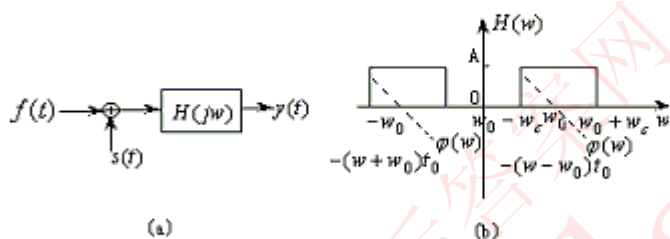
$$\frac{\sin(3t/2)}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow g_2(\omega)$$

$$\frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t} \longleftrightarrow g_1(\omega)$$

所以

$$h(t) = \frac{\sin 2t}{\pi t} + 2\pi \frac{\sin(3t/2)}{\pi t} \cdot \frac{\sin(t/2)}{\pi t}$$

3.30 已知 $f(t) = \text{Sa}(\omega_c t)$, $s(t) = \cos \omega_0 t$, 且 $\omega_0 \gg \omega_c$. 求题图 3.12(a) 所示系统的输出 $y(t)$.



题图 3.12

解 因为

$$f_s(t) = f(t) \cdot s(t)$$

$$F(j\omega) = \frac{\pi}{\omega_c} g_{2\omega_c}(\omega)$$

$$S(j\omega) = \pi[\delta(\omega + \omega_0) + \delta(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

所以

$$F_s(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} F(j\omega) * S(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} [g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0) + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0)]$$

系统为线性相位理想低通滤波器, 所以

$$Y(j\omega) = F_s(j\omega)H(j\omega)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\omega_c} [g_{2\omega_c}(\omega + \omega_0)e^{-j(\omega + \omega_0)t_0} + g_{2\omega_c}(\omega - \omega_0)e^{-j(\omega - \omega_0)t_0}]$$

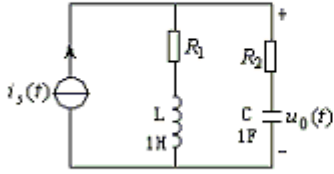
$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\omega_0 t} f(t - t_0) + \frac{1}{2}e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t - t_0)$$

$$= f(t - t_0) \cos \omega_0 t = \text{Sa}[\omega_c(t - t_0)] \cos \omega_0 t$$

可见, 系统输出为一个调制信号。

3.36 如题图 3.16 所示电路，在电流源 $i_s(t)$ 激励下得到输出电压 $u_o(t)$ 。求网络传输函数

$H(j\omega)$ ；要使 $u_o(t)$ 与 $i_s(t)$ 的波形无失真，确定 R_1 和 R_2 的值。



题图 3.16

$$\text{解： } H(j\omega) = \frac{U_o(j\omega)}{I_s(j\omega)} = \frac{(R_2 + 1/j\omega)(R_1 + j\omega)}{(R_2 + 1/j\omega + R_1 + j\omega)} = \frac{(j\omega R_2 + 1)(R_1 + j\omega)}{(R_1 + R_2)j\omega + (1 - \omega^2)}$$

$$H^2(\omega) = \frac{(R_1^2 + \omega^2)(R_2^2 \omega^2 + 1)}{(R_1 + R_2)^2 \omega^2 + (1 - \omega^2)^2} = K, \text{ 该式要对所有的 } \omega \text{ 都成立, 所以有:}$$

$$R_2^2 = 1, R_2 R_1 + 1 = R_1 + R_2, \Rightarrow R_2 = 1, R_1 = 1$$

$$\text{此时: } H(\omega) = 1, \varphi(\omega) = 0^\circ$$

第四章 习题解答 (供参考)

4.1 求下列信号的双边拉氏变换, 并注明其收敛域。

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

解: (2) 设 $f_1(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$ $f_2(t) = e^{2t}\varepsilon(-t)$, 则:

$$F_1(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(1+s)t} dt = \frac{-e^{-(1+s)t}}{1+s} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{1+s} \quad \text{Re}[s] > -1$$

$$F_2(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{2t}\varepsilon(-t)e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-(s-2)t} dt = \frac{-e^{-(s-2)t}}{s-2} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{-1}{s-2} \quad \text{Re}[s] < 2$$

$$\therefore F(s) = F_1(s) + F_2(s) = \frac{1}{1+s} - \frac{1}{s-2} \quad -1 < \text{Re}[s] < 2$$

$$(3) F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [\varepsilon(t+1) - \varepsilon(t-1)]e^{-st} dt = \int_{-1}^1 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{s}(e^s - e^{-s}) \quad \text{Re}[s] > -\infty$$

4.2 求下列象函数的原函数。

$$(1) \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+3)} \quad -3 < \text{Re}[s] < -1;$$

$$(3) \frac{s+1}{(s-2)(s+3)} \quad \text{Re}[s] > 2。$$

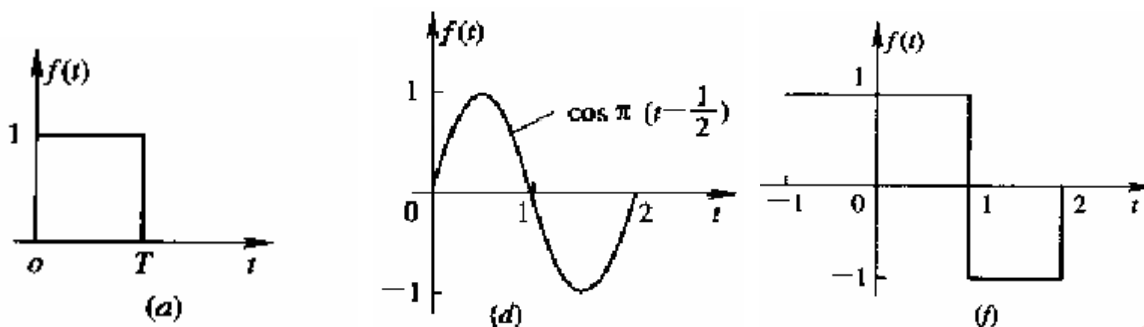
解: (1) $F(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{1/2}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+3}$, 考虑到收敛域 $-3 < \text{Re}[s] < -1$

原函数为: $f(t) = \frac{1}{2}[e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t) - e^{-t}\varepsilon(-t)]$

(3) $F(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s-2)(s+3)} = \frac{3/5}{s-2} + \frac{2/5}{s+3}$, 考虑到收敛域为 $\text{Re}[s] > 2$

原函数为: $f(t) = \left(\frac{3}{5}e^{2t} + \frac{2}{5}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$

4.4 求题图 4.1 所示信号的单边拉氏变换。



解：

$$F_a(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_0^T e^{-st} dt = \frac{1 - e^{-sT}}{s} \quad \text{Re}[s] > -\infty$$

$$F_d(s) = \int_0^2 \sin \pi t e^{-st} dt = \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2 + \pi^2} (-s \sin \pi t - \pi \cos \pi t) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{\pi(1 - e^{-2s})}{s^2 + \pi^2} \quad \text{Re}[s] < -\infty$$

$$F_f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt = \int_0^1 e^{-st} dt - \int_1^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{s} [1 - 2e^{-s} + e^{-2s}] \quad \text{Re}[s] > -\infty$$

4.5 求下列信号的单边拉氏变换。

(3) $e^{-2t}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)]$; (9) $(\sin \pi t + 1)[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$;

(11) $\left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \cos \omega_0 t \right] \varepsilon(t)$; (13) $\int_0^t \sin 2t dt$;

解：(3) $f(t) = e^{-2t}[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] \leftrightarrow F(s) = \left(\frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s+2} \right) = \frac{1}{s+2} (1 - e^{-s})$

(9)

$$f(t) = (\sin \pi t + 1)[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)]$$

$$\leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-2(s-j\pi)}}{s - j\pi} - \frac{1 - e^{-2(s+j\pi)}}{s + j\pi} \right) = \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{1 - e^{-2s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} \pi = \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right) (1 - e^{-2s})$$

(11) $f(t) = \left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \cos \omega_0 t \right] \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(s) = -\frac{\omega_0^2 s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$

$$(13) f(t) = \int_0^t \sin \pi t dt \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s} F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right)$$

4.6 已知 $f(t)$ 为因果信号, $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$ 。求下列信号的象函数。

$$(1) e^{-2t} f(2t);$$

$$(2) (t-2)^2 f\left(\frac{1}{2}t-1\right);$$

$$(3) te^{-t} f(3t);$$

$$(4) f(at-b), a > 0, b > 0。$$

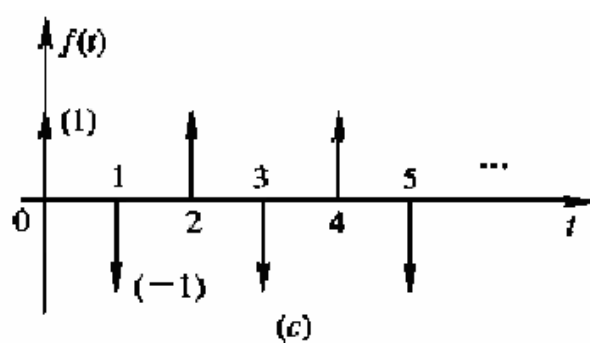
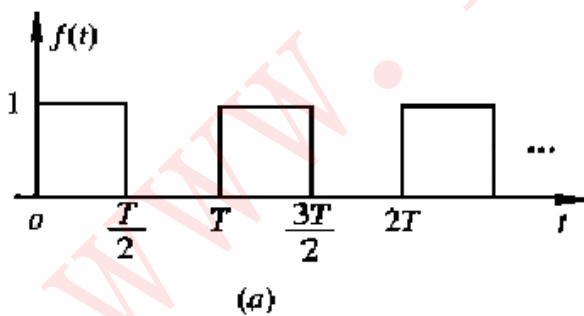
解: (1) $e^{-2t} f(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{s+2}{2}\right)$, 复频移性质、尺度变换

(2) $(t-2)^2 f\left(\frac{1}{2}t-1\right) = (t-2)^2 f\left[\frac{1}{2}(t-2)\right] \leftrightarrow 2F''(2s)e^{-2s}$, 时移性质、尺度变换、S 域微分

(3) $te^{-t} f(3t) \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3} F'\left(\frac{s+1}{3}\right)$, 复频移性质、尺度变换、S 域微分

(4) $f(at-b) = f\left[a\left(t-\frac{b}{a}\right)\right] \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) e^{-\frac{b}{a}s}$, 时移性质、尺度变换

4.7 题图 4.2 所示为从 $t=0$ 起始的周期信号。求 $f(t)$ 的单边拉氏变换。



解:

$$(a) f(t) = f_a(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$$

$$f_a(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - T/2) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s})$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{T}{2}s}}{s(1 - e^{-sT})} = \frac{1}{s(1 + e^{-\frac{sT}{2}})}$$

$$(b) f(t) = f_c(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - 2n) \quad f_c(t) = \delta(t) - \delta(t - 1) \leftrightarrow 1 - e^{-s}$$

$$\therefore F(s) = (1 - e^{-s}) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-s}}$$

4.8 已知因果信号 $f(t)$ 的象函数为 $F(s)$ ，求下列 $F(s)$ 的原函数 $f(t)$ 的初值 $f(0)$ 和终值 $f(\infty)$ 。

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+6s+10};$$

$$\text{解: } f(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s(s+3)}{s^2+6s+10} = 1$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(s+3)}{s^2+6s+10} = 0$$

4.9 求下列单边拉氏变换的逆变换。

$$(1) \frac{s^2+1}{s^2+5s+6}; \quad (9) \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2};$$

$$(3) \frac{2}{s(s^2+4)}; \quad (11) \frac{1}{s(1+e^{-t})};$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \frac{s^2+1}{s^2+5s+6} = 1 - \frac{5s+5}{s^2+5s+6} = 1 + \frac{5}{s+2} + \frac{-10}{s+3} \leftrightarrow f(t) = \delta(t) + 5e^{-2t}\varepsilon(t) - 10e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$$

(3)

$$\frac{2}{s(s^2+4)} = \frac{1/2}{s} + \frac{-1/4}{s+j2} + \frac{-1/4}{s-j2}$$

$$\leftrightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(t) - \frac{2}{4}\cos 2t\varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2t)\varepsilon(t) = \sin^2 t\varepsilon(t)$$

$$(9) \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{-j/4}{s-j} + \frac{j/4}{s+j} + \frac{-1/4}{(s-j)^2} + \frac{-1/4}{(s+j)^2} \leftrightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \cos(t - \pi/2) \varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2} t \cos t \varepsilon(t)$$

$$(11) \frac{1}{s(1+e^{-s})} = \frac{(1-e^{-s})}{s(1-e^{-2s})} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-e^{-2s})} \cdot (1-e^{-s})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \leftrightarrow f(t) &= \varepsilon(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\delta(t-2n)] * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] = \varepsilon(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\delta(t-2n) - \delta(t-2n-1)] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [\varepsilon(t-2n) - \varepsilon(t-2n-1)] \end{aligned}$$

4.11 已知线性连续系统的输入 $f(t) = e^{-t} \varepsilon(t)$ 时, 零状态响应为

$$y_f(t) = (e^{-t} - 2e^{-2t} + 3e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t), \text{ 求系统的阶跃响应 } g(t).$$

解: $Y_f(s) = F(s) \cdot H(s)$ 而 $Y_f(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{3}{s+3}$, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$

$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{Y_f(s)}{F(s)} = 1 - \frac{2(s+1)}{s+2} + \frac{3(s+1)}{s+3} = 2 + \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{-6}{s+3}$$

当 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ 时 $\leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$Y_f(s) = \frac{1}{s} \left(2 + \frac{2}{s+2} + \frac{-6}{s+3} \right) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s+3}$$

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

4.17 已知某线性连续系统的输出 $y_1(t)$ 和 $y_2(t)$ 与输入 $f(t)$ 的关系方程为

$$\begin{cases} y_1'(t) + 2y_1(t) - y_2(t) = f(t) \\ y_2'(t) + 2y_2(t) - y_1(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t), y_1(0^-) = 2, y_2(0^-) = 1. \text{ 求零输入响应 } y_{1x}(t)、y_{2x}(t) \text{ 和零}$$

状态响应 $y_{1f}(t)、y_{2f}(t)$ 。

解: 对微分方程两边求 L 变换:

$$\begin{cases} sY_1(s) - y_1(0^-) + 2Y_1(s) - Y_2(s) = F(s) \\ sY_2(s) - y_2(0^-) + 2Y_2(s) - Y_1(s) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s+2)Y_1(s) - Y_2(s) = F(s) + y_1(0^-) \\ (s+2)Y_2(s) - Y_1(s) = y_2(0^-) \end{cases}$$

解得： $Y_2(s) = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2 - 1} (F(s) + (s+2)y_2(0^-) + y_1(0^-)) = \frac{F(s)}{(s+2)^2 - 1} + \frac{s+4}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = Y_{2f}(s) + Y_{2x}(s)$

$$Y_1(s) = \frac{(s+2)F(s)}{(s+2)^2 - 1} + \frac{2s+5}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = Y_{1f}(s) + Y_{1x}(s)$$

因为： $f(t) = \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$Y_{2f}(s) = \frac{F(s)}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 4s + 3)} = \frac{1/3}{s} + \frac{-1/2}{s+1} + \frac{1/6}{s+3}$$

$$Y_{2x}(s) = \frac{s+4}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = \frac{3/2}{s+1} + \frac{-1/2}{s+3}$$

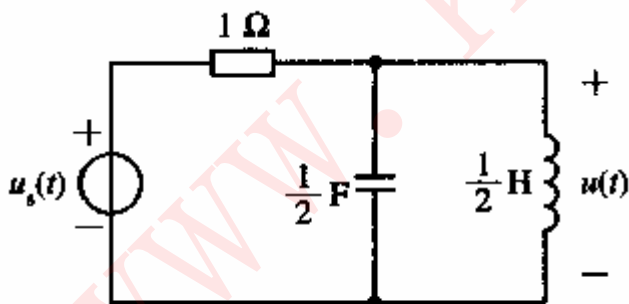
$$Y_{1f}(s) = \frac{(s+2)F(s)}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 4s + 3)} = \frac{2/3}{s} + \frac{-1/2}{s+1} + \frac{-1/6}{s+3}$$

$$Y_{1x}(s) = \frac{2s+5}{(s+2)^2 - 1} = \frac{3/2}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+3}$$

$$\therefore y_{1f}(t) = \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{6}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t), \quad y_{1x}(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_{2f}(t) = \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{6}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t), \quad y_{2x}(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2}e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

4.19 题图 4.4 所示 RLC 系统，求电压 $u(t)$ 的冲激响应和阶跃响应。



题图 4.4

解：由电路，得：

$$U(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 2s + 4} U_s(s)$$

当 $u_s(t) = \delta(t)$ 时， $U(s) = H(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 2s + 4} = \frac{K_1}{s+1-j\sqrt{3}} + \frac{K_2}{s+1+j\sqrt{3}}$

$$K_1 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{j\pi/6}, K_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-j\pi/6}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \cos(\sqrt{3}t + \frac{\pi}{6}) \varepsilon(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} (\sqrt{3} \cos\sqrt{3}t - \sin\sqrt{3}t) \varepsilon(t)$$

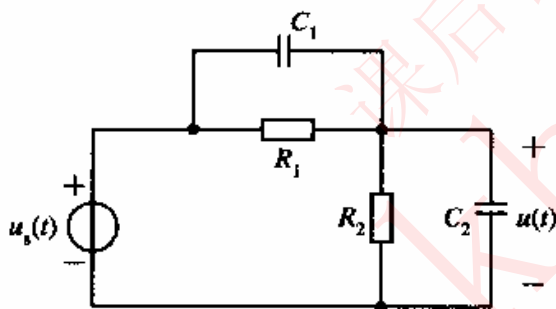
$$\text{当 } u_s(t) = \varepsilon(t) \text{ 时, } U(s) = H(s) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 2s + 4} = \frac{K_1}{s + 1 - j\sqrt{3}} + \frac{K_2}{s + 1 + j\sqrt{3}}$$

$$K_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-j\pi/2}, K_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{j\pi/2}$$

$$\therefore g(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \cos(\sqrt{3}t - \frac{\pi}{2}) \varepsilon(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{-t} \sin\sqrt{3}t \varepsilon(t)$$

4.23 RLC 系统如题图 4.8 所示。

- (1) $R_1 = 6 \Omega, R_2 = 3 \Omega, C_1 = C_2 = 1 \text{ F}$, 求电压 $u(t)$ 的冲激响应和阶跃响应;
 (2) 若 $R_1 C_1 = R_2 C_2$, 求 $u(t)$ 的冲激响应和阶跃响应。



题图 4.8

$$\text{解: (1) 设由 } R_1 \text{ 与 } C_1 \text{ 并联所得阻抗为: } Z_1 = \frac{R_1 \frac{1}{sC_1}}{R_1 + \frac{1}{sC_1}} = \frac{R_1}{sC_1 R_1 + 1} = \frac{6}{6s + 1}$$

$$\text{设由 } R_2 \text{ 与 } C_2 \text{ 并联所得阻抗为: } Z_2 = \frac{R_2 \frac{1}{sC_2}}{R_2 + \frac{1}{sC_2}} = \frac{R_2}{sC_2 R_2 + 1} = \frac{3}{3s + 1}$$

$$U(s) = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} U_s(s) = \frac{6s}{12s + 3} U_s(s) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{s + 1/4} U_s(s)$$

∴ 冲激响应：
$$h(t) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(t) - \frac{1}{24}e^{-t/4}\varepsilon(t)$$

阶跃响应：
$$g(t) = h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{6}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{6}e^{-t/4}\varepsilon(t) = \frac{2}{6}\varepsilon(t) + \frac{1}{6}e^{-t/4}\varepsilon(t)$$

(2) 当 $R_1C_1 = R_2C_2$ 时：
$$U(s) = \frac{Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}U_s(s) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}U_s(s)$$

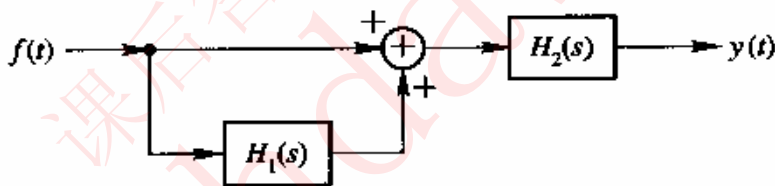
∴ 冲激响应：
$$h(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\delta(t)$$

阶跃响应：
$$g(t) = h(t) * \varepsilon(t) = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}\varepsilon(t)$$

4.25 线性连续系统如题图 4.10 所示。图中， $H_1(s) = -e^{-2s}$ ， $H_2(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ 。

(1) 求系统的冲激响应；

(2) 若 $f(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ ，求零状态响应。



题图 4.10

解：(1)
$$Y(s) = [1 + H_1(s)]F(s)H_2(s)$$

∴
$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = [1 + H_1(s)]H_2(s) = \frac{(1 - e^{-2s})}{s}$$

$$h(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - 2)$$

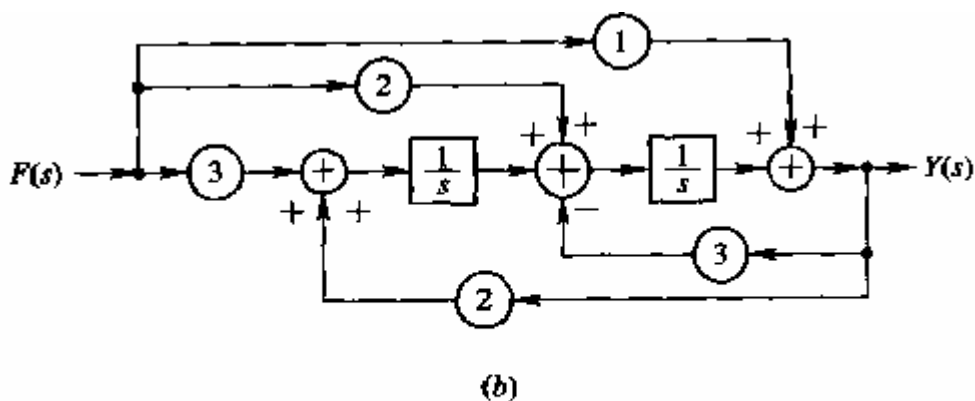
(2) $f(t) = t\varepsilon(t)$ ， $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$ ，
$$Y_f(s) = F(s)H(s) = \frac{(1 - e^{-2s})}{s^3}$$

∴ 零状态响应：
$$y_f(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2\varepsilon(t) - \frac{1}{2}(t - 2)^2\varepsilon(t - 2)$$

4.26 线性连续系统如题图 4.11(b)所示。

(1) 写出描述系统输入输出关系的微分方程；

(2) 画出系统的信号流图。



题图 4.11

解：(1)
$$\begin{cases} sX_1(s) = 3F(s) + 2Y(s) \\ sX_2(s) = X_1(s) + 2F(s) - 3Y(s) \\ Y(s) = X_2(s) + F(s) \end{cases}$$

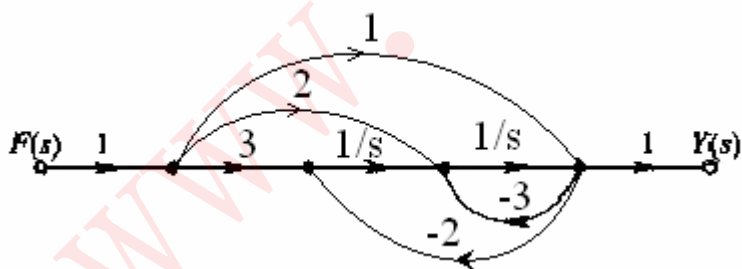
$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Y(s) &= \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{3}{s} F(s) + \frac{2}{s} Y(s) \right) + \frac{1}{s} (2F(s) - 3Y(s)) + F(s) \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{2}{s} + 1 \right) F(s) + \left(\frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{3}{s} \right) Y(s) \end{aligned}$$

经整理得：
$$\therefore H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 3}{s^2 + 3s - 2}$$

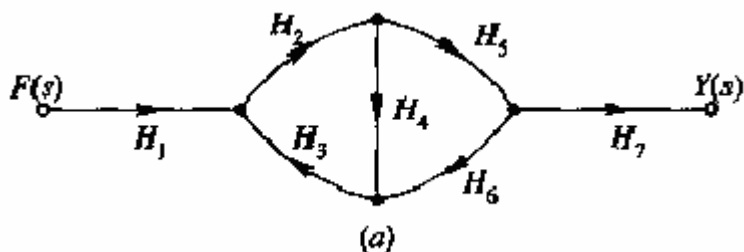
由此得描述系统输入输出关系的微分方程为：

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) - 2y(t) = f''(t) + 2f'(t) + 3f(t)$$

(2) 系统的信号流图



4.27 线性连续系统的信号流图分别如题图 4.12(a)所示。求系统函数 H(s)。



解：该信号流图有两个环路，无不接触环路：

$$L_1 = H_2 H_3 H_4, L_2 = H_2 H_3 H_5 H_6$$

有一条开路，开路的传输函数为：

$$P_1 = H_1 H_2 H_5 H_7, \Delta_1 = 1$$

特征行列式为： $\Delta = 1 - H_2 H_3 H_4 - H_2 H_3 H_5 H_6$

所以，系统函数为：

$$H(s) = \frac{\sum_i P_i \Delta_i}{\Delta} = \frac{H_1 H_2 H_5 H_7}{1 - H_2 H_3 H_4 - H_2 H_3 H_5 H_6}$$

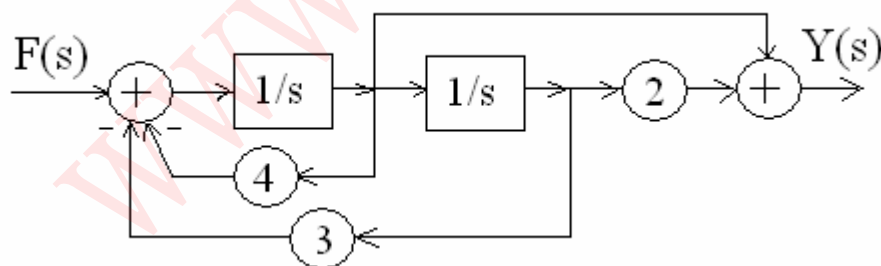
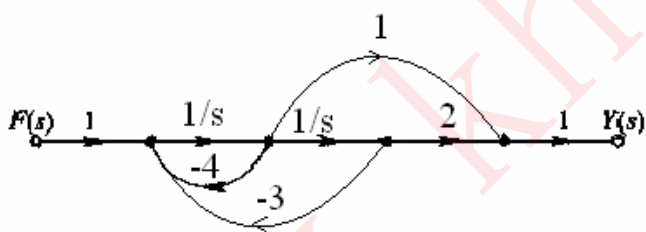
4.28 已知线性连续系统的系统函数如下。用直接形式信号流图模拟系统，画出系统的方框图。

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

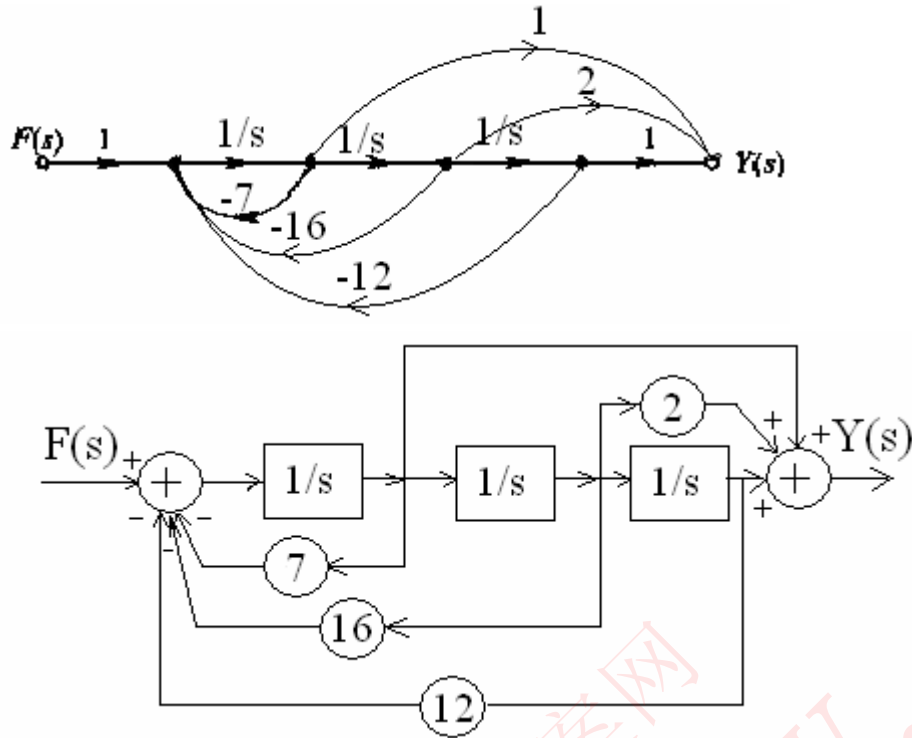
$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+1}{(s+2)(s^2+5s+6)}$$

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

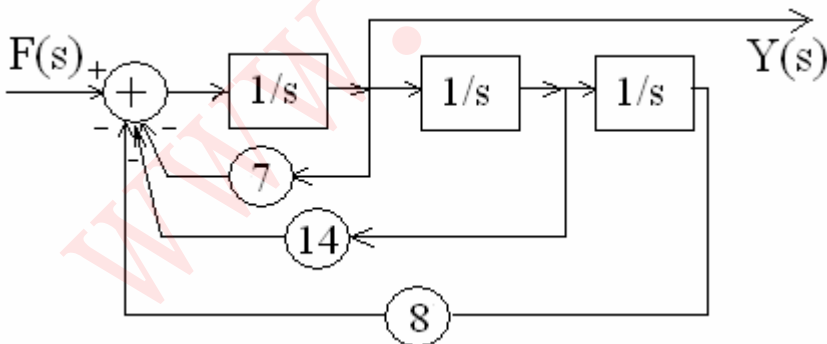
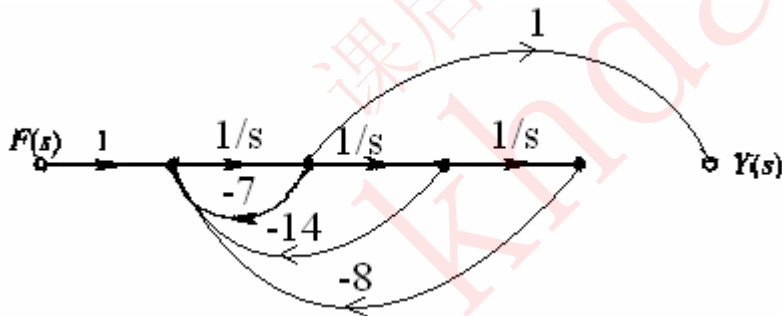
解：(1) $H(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+3} = \frac{s^{-1}+2s^{-2}}{1-(-4s^{-1}-3s^{-2})}$



$$(2) H(s) = \frac{s^2+2s+1}{(s+2)(s^2+5s+6)} = \frac{s^2+2s+1}{s^3+7s^2+16s+12} = \frac{s^{-1}+2s^{-2}+s^{-3}}{1-(-7s^{-1}-16s^{-2}-12s^{-3})}$$

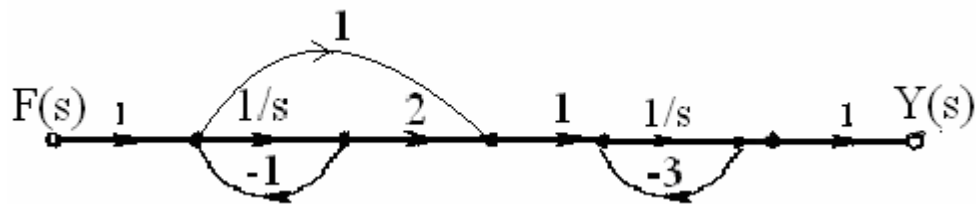


$$(3) H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{s^2}{s^3 + 7s^2 + 14s + 8} = \frac{s^{-1}}{1 + 7s^{-1} + 14s^{-2} + 8s^{-3}}$$

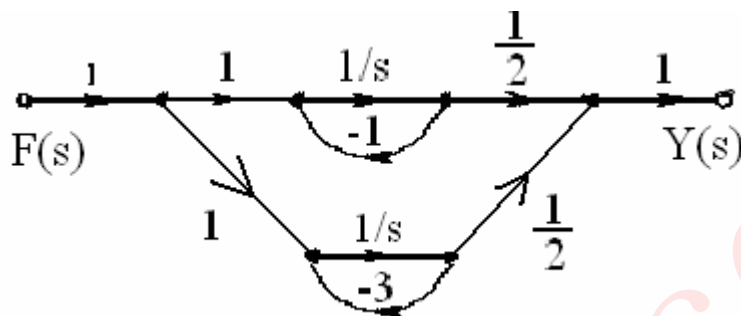


4.29 用级联形式和并联形式信号流图模拟习题 4.28 所述系统。只做题 (1)。

$$\text{解: } H(s) = \frac{s+2}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{s+2}{s+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{1/2}{s+1} + \frac{1/2}{s+3}$$



级联形式信号流图：



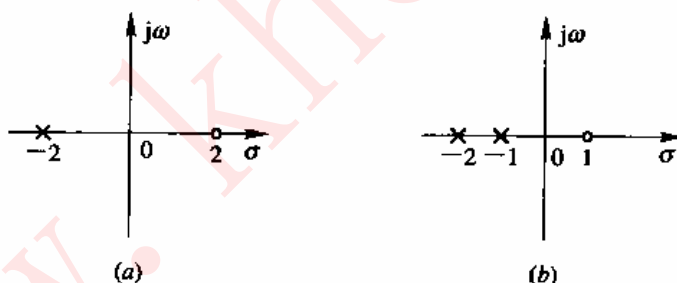
并联形式信号流图：

4.31 已知线性连续系统的系统函数 $H(s)$ 的零、极点分布如题图 4.13 所示。图中，“ \times ”号表示极点，“ \circ ”号表示零点。

(1) 若 $H(\infty)=1$ ，求图(a)对应系统的 $H(s)$ ；

(2) 若 $H(0)=-\frac{1}{2}$ ，求图(b)对应系统的 $H(s)$ ；

(3) 求系统频率响应 $H(j\omega)$ ，粗略画出系统幅频特性和相频特性曲线。



题图 4.13

解：(1) 由图知： $P = -2$ ， $S = 2$ ，所以系统函数：

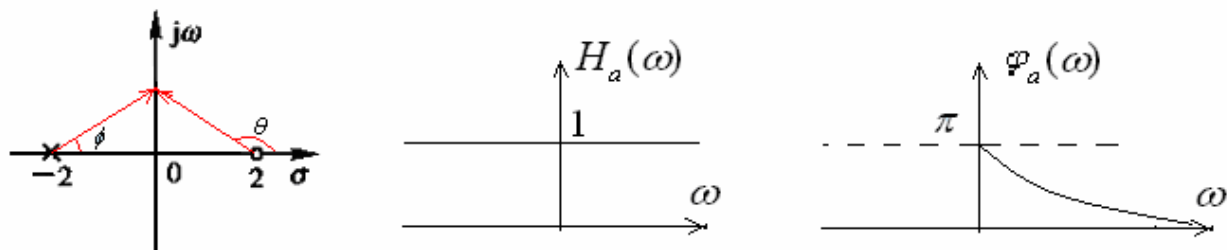
$$H_a(s) = A \frac{s-2}{s+2}, \because H_a(\infty) = 1, \therefore A = 1, \text{因此}, H_a(s) = \frac{s-2}{s+2}$$

(2) 由图知： $P_1 = -2$ ， $P_2 = -1$ ， $S = 1$ ，所以系统函数：

$$H_b(s) = A \frac{s-1}{(s+1)(s+2)}, \because H_b(0) = -1/2, \therefore A = 1, \text{因此}, H_b(s) = \frac{s-1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$

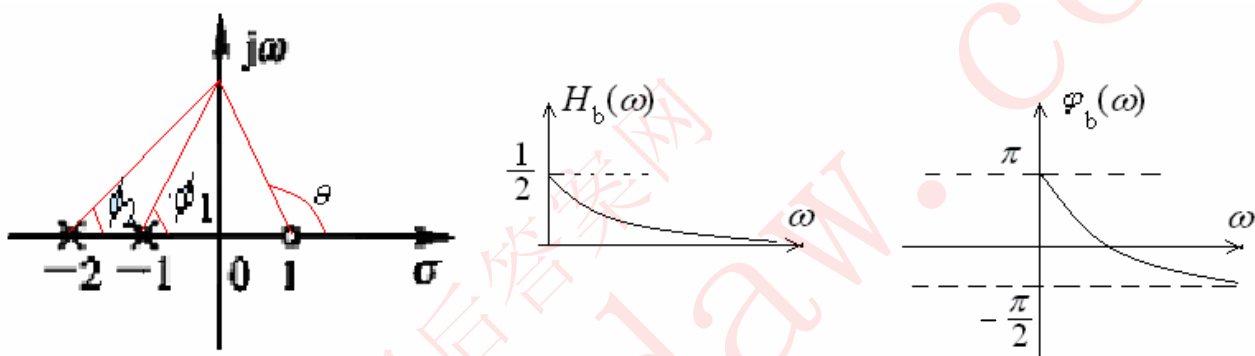
(3) 因为所有极点都落在左半平面，所以：

$$H_a(j\omega) = H_a(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{j\omega-2}{j\omega+2}, \therefore H_a(\omega)e^{j\varphi_a(\omega)} = \frac{Be^{j\theta}}{Be^{j\phi}} = e^{j\theta-\phi}$$



$$H_b(j\omega) = H_b(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{j\omega - 1}{(j\omega + 1)(j\omega + 2)}$$

$$\therefore H_b(\omega)e^{j\phi_b(\omega)} = \frac{Ae^{j\theta}}{Ae^{j\phi_1}Be^{j\phi_2}} = \frac{1}{B}e^{j\theta - \phi_1 - \phi_2}, B = \sqrt{\omega^2 + 4}$$



4.32 已知线性连续系统的系统函数如下。检验各系统是否稳定。

$$(1) H(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^2+3s+2}; \quad (4) H(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^4+2s^2+3s+2}$$

解：(1) $A_1(s) = s^2 + 3s + 2$, 罗斯阵列为：

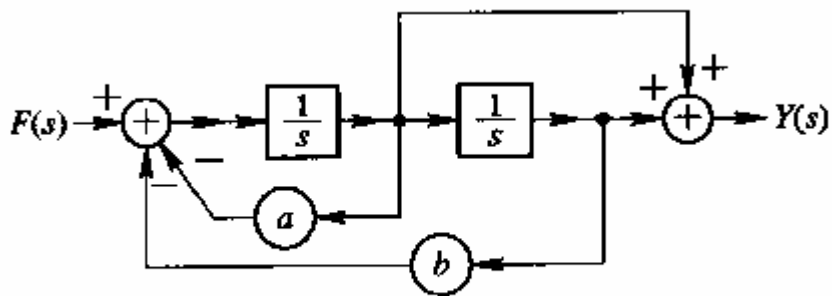
$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{array} \quad c_2 = \frac{-1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \quad c_0 = \frac{-1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} c_2 & c_0 \\ d_2 & d_0 \end{array} \quad d_2 = \frac{-1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad d_0 = \frac{-1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

因为罗斯阵列的第一列元素都大于“0”，所以系统稳定。

(4) 因 $A_4(s)$ 的系数 $a_3 = 0$ ，所以系统不稳定。

4.33 线性连续因果系统如题图 4.14 所示。若要使系统稳定，求系数 a、b 的取值范围。



题图 4.14

解：由梅森公式，有： $H(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+as+b}$ ， $\therefore A(s) = s^2+as+b$

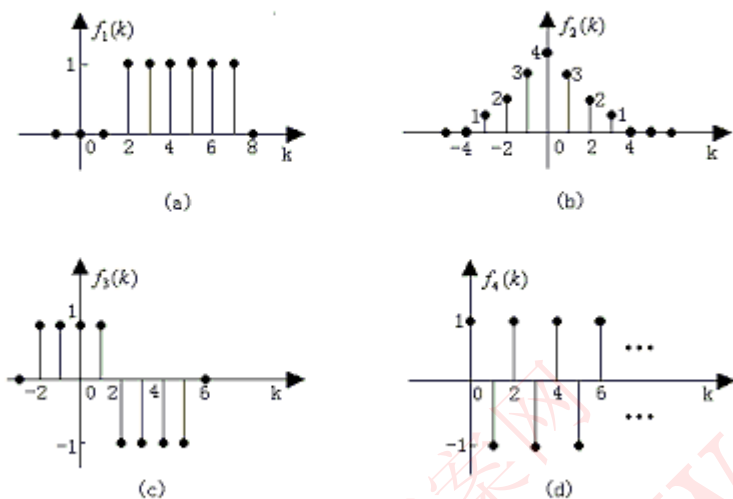
要使 $A(s)$ 为霍尔维兹多项式，要求 $a>0$ ， $b>0$ 。排罗斯阵列：

$$\begin{array}{l} 1 \quad b \\ a \quad 0 \\ c_2 \quad c_0 \\ d_2 \quad d_0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} c_2 = \frac{-1}{a} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = b \\ d_2 = \frac{-1}{b} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} c_0 = \frac{-1}{a} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\ d_0 = \frac{-1}{b} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{array}$$

所以，要使系统稳定，系数 a 、 b 的取值范围为： $a>0$ ， $b>0$

第五章 习题解答 (供参考)

5.3 画出题图 5.1 所示各序列的表达式。



题图 5.1

解：(a) $f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k-2) - \varepsilon(k-8)$

$$(b) f_2(k) = \begin{cases} k+4 & -4 \leq k \leq 0 \\ -k+4 & 0 < k \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

$$(c) f_3(k) = \varepsilon(k+2) - 2\varepsilon(k-2) + \varepsilon(k-6)$$

$$(d) f_4(k) = (-1)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

5.4 判断下列各序列是否为周期序列。如果是周期序列，试确定其周期。

(1) $f(k) = e^{j(\frac{1}{2}-\pi)k}$;

(2) $f(k) = \sin(\frac{8\pi k}{5} - 1)$;

(3) $f(k) = \cos(\frac{k}{4}) \cdot \sin(\frac{k\pi}{4})$;

(4) $f(k) = \cos(\frac{\pi k}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) + 2 \sin(\frac{\pi k}{4})$ 。

解：(1) $\Omega_0 = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_0} = 8\pi$ 为一无理数，故 $f(k)$ 为非周期序列。

(2) $\Omega_0 = \frac{8\pi}{5}, \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_0} = \frac{2\pi \times 5}{8\pi} = \frac{5}{4}$ 为有理数, 所以 $f(k)$ 为周期序列, 其周期为 5。

(3) $\Omega_{01} = \frac{1}{4}, \Omega_{02} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 由于 $2\pi/\Omega_{01}$ 为无理数, 所以 $f(k)$ 为非周期序列。

(4) $\Omega_{01} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \Omega_{02} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 而 $\frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{01}} = 4, \frac{2\pi}{\Omega_{02}} = 8$ 为有理数, 所以 $f(k)$ 为周期序列, 其周期为 8。

5.6 计算下列卷积和 $f(k) = f_1(k) * f_2(k)$ 。

(1) $f_1(k) = \alpha^k \varepsilon(k), f_2(k) = \beta^k \varepsilon(k), 0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \beta < 1, \alpha \neq \beta$;

(4) $f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k), f_2(k) = 2^k \varepsilon(-k)$;

解: (1) $f(k) = f_1(k) * f_2(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(i) f_2(k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k f_1(i) f_2(k-i)$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \alpha^i \beta^{(k-i)} = \beta^k \sum_{i=0}^k \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^i = \beta^k \frac{1 - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta}\right)^{k+1}}{1 - \frac{\alpha}{\beta}} = \frac{\beta^{k+1} - \alpha^{k+1}}{\beta - \alpha} \quad (k \geq 0)$$

$$(4) f(k) = f_1(k) * f_2(k) = \begin{cases} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} 2^{(k-i)} = 2^k \frac{1}{1-1/2} = 2^{k+1} & k < 0 \\ \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} 2^{(k-i)} = 2^k \frac{2^{-k}}{1-1/2} = 2 & k \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

5.7 各序列的图形如图 5.2 所示, 求下列卷积和。

(3) $[f_2(k) - f_1(k)] * f_3(k)$; (4) $f_1(k+2) * f_2(k-3)$;

(5) $f_1(k-2) * f_3(k+5)$ 。

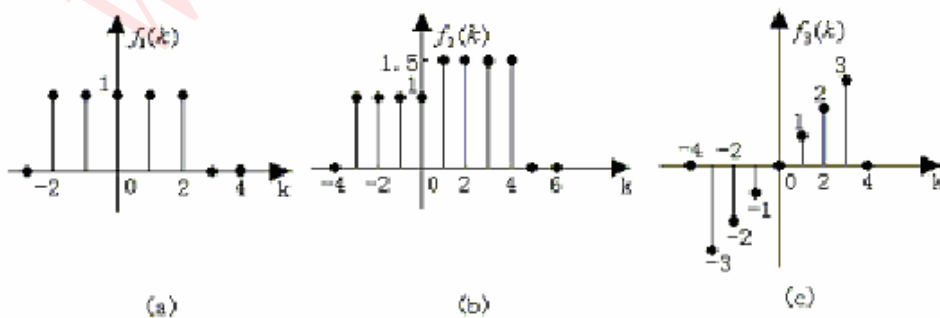


图 5.2

解：(3) $f_2(k) - f_1(k) = \{..0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0.5, 0.5, 1.5, 1.5, 0, \dots\}_{k=0}$

					1	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	
						-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	
<hr/>													
						3	0	0	0	1.5	1.5	4.5	4.5
				2		0	0	0	1	1	3	3	
			1			0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	
		0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		
	-1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0		
		-1	0	0		-0.5	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5				
			-2	0	0	0	-1	-1	-3	-3			
				-3	0	0	0	-1.5	-1.5	-4.5	-4.5		

-3 -2 -1 0 -0.5 -0.5 -3 -8 -4 0 4 6 7.5 4.5

所以： $f(k) = \{..0, -3, -2, -1, 0, -0.5, -0.5, -3, -8, -4, 0, 4, 6, 7.5, 4.5, 0, \dots\}_{k=0}$

(5)

					-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
						0	1	1	1	1	1
											1

序号为 -5

序号为4

						-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
					-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	
				-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3		
		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3				
	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3					

-3 -5 -6 -6 -5 0 5 6 6 5 3

$k=0$

所以： $f(k) = \{..0, -3, -5, -6, -6, -5, 0, 5, 6, 6, 5, 3, 0, \dots\}_{k=0}$

5.11 下列系统方程中， $f(k)$ 和 $y(k)$ 分别表示系统的输入和输出，试写出离散系统的传输算子 $H(z)$ 。

(1) $y(k+2) = ay(k+1) + by(k) + cf(k+1) + df(k)$ ；

(4) $y(k) + 4y(k-1) + 5y(k-3) = f(k-1) + 3f(k-2)$

解：(1) $E^2 y(k) - aEy(k) - by(k) = cEf(k) + df(k)$

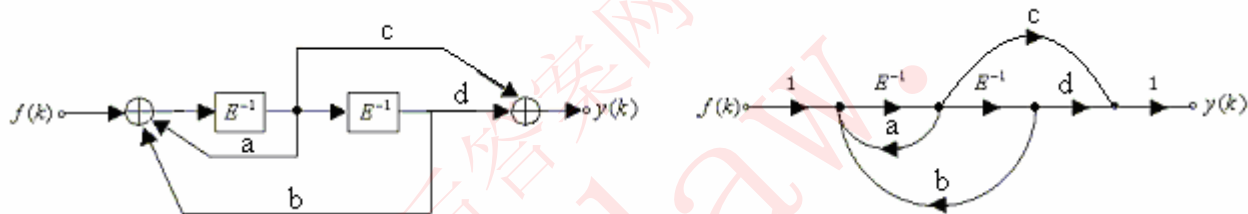
$$\therefore H(E) = \frac{y(k)}{f(k)} = \frac{cE + d}{E^2 - aE - b}$$

(4) $y(k) + 4E^{-1}y(k) + 5E^{-3}y(k) = E^{-1}f(k) + 3E^{-2}f(k)$

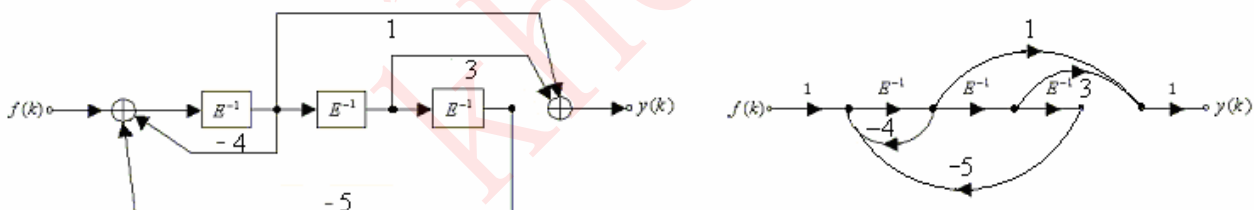
$$\therefore H(E) = \frac{y(k)}{f(k)} = \frac{E^{-1} + 3E^{-2}}{1 + 4E^{-1} + 5E^{-3}} = \frac{E^2 + 3E}{E^3 + 4E^2 + 5}$$

5.12 试画出题 5.11 中各系统的模拟框图和信号流图表示。

解 (1)



(4)



5.15 求下列离散时间系统的零输入响应。

(1) $H(E) = \frac{E+1}{E^2+4E+4}, y_x(0) = 0, y_x(1) = 2$;

(2) $H(E) = \frac{E+2}{E^2+4E+4}, y_x(0) = 1, y_x(1) = 2$.

5.15 (1) $H(E) = \frac{E+1}{E^2+2E+2}, A(E) = E^2+2E+2 = (E+1)^2+1 = (E+1+j)(E+1-j)$

H(E) 的两个极点为： $r_{1,2} = -1 \pm j = \sqrt{2}e^{\pm j\frac{3\pi}{4}}$

$$\therefore y_x(k) = (\sqrt{2})^k \left(c_1 \cos \frac{3k}{4} \pi + c_2 \sin \frac{3k}{4} \pi \right), \text{ 代入初始条件, 得:}$$

$$y_x(0) = c_1 = 0, y_x(1) = \sqrt{2}c_2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0, c_2 = 2$$

$$\text{即: } y_x(k) = 2(\sqrt{2})^k \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}k \quad k \geq 0$$

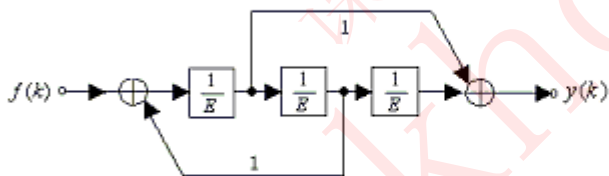
$$(2) H(E) = \frac{E+2}{E^2+4E+4}, A(E) = E^2+4E+4 = (E+2)^2$$

$$\therefore y_x(k) = (c_{10} + c_{11}k)(-2)^k, \text{ 代入初始条件, 得:}$$

$$y_x(0) = c_{10} = 1, y_x(1) = (c_{10} + c_{11}) \cdot (-2) = 2 \Rightarrow c_{10} = 1, c_{11} = -2$$

$$\text{即: } y_x(k) = (1-2k)(-2)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

5.18 某离散时间系统的模拟框图如题图 5.5 所示, 求该系统的单位响应和阶跃响应。



题图 5.5

解: (1) 求单位响应:

$$\text{由图: } y(k) = \frac{E^{-1} + E^{-3}}{1 - E^{-2}} f(k), H(E) = \frac{E^{-1} + E^{-3}}{1 - E^{-2}} = \frac{E + E^{-1}}{E^2 - 1} = H_0(E)(1 + E^{-2})$$

$$H_0(E) = \frac{E}{E^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{E}{E+1} - \frac{E}{E-1} \right) \leftrightarrow h_0(k) = \frac{1}{2} (\varepsilon(k) - (-1)^k \varepsilon(k))$$

$$H_0(E)E^{-2} \leftrightarrow h_0(k)|_{k \rightarrow k-2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (-1)^{k-2} \varepsilon(k-2))$$

所以, 系统的单位响应:

$$h(k) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (-1)^k \varepsilon(k)) + \frac{1}{2} (1 - (-1)^{k-2} \varepsilon(k-2)) \Rightarrow$$

$$h(k) = [1 + (-1)^{k-1}] \varepsilon(k-1) - \delta(k-1) = [1 - (-1)^k] \varepsilon(k) - \delta(k-1)$$

(2) 求阶跃响应：

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

5.20 已知 LTI 离散系统的输入输出差分方程为

$$y(k) + 0.1y(k-1) - 0.3y(k-2) = 11f(k-1) + 22f(k-2)$$

试求：

(1) 系统的单位响应；

(2) 输入 $f(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-8)$ 时的零状态响应。

解：(1) 系统的单位响应：

$$H(E) = \frac{11E^{-1} + 22E^{-2}}{1 + 0.1E^{-1} - 0.3E^{-2}} = \frac{11E + 22}{E^2 + 0.1E - 0.3} = \frac{11E + 22}{(E + 0.6)(E - 0.5)} = \left(\frac{10E}{E - 0.5} - \frac{10E}{E + 0.6} \right) (1 + 2E^{-1})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow h(k) &= 10(0.5^k - (-0.6)^k) \varepsilon(k) + 20(0.5^{k-1} - (-0.6)^{k-1}) \varepsilon(k-1) \\ &= (25 \times 0.5^{k-1} - 14(-0.6)^{k-1}) \varepsilon(k-1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 零状态响应：

$$\begin{aligned} y_f(k) &= f(k) * h(k) = [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-8)] * [(25 \times 0.5^{k-1} - 14 \times (-0.6)^{k-1}) \varepsilon(k-1)] \\ &= 25 \left(\frac{1-0.5^{k+1}}{1-0.5} \right) \varepsilon(k) \Big|_{k=k-1} - 25 \left(\frac{1-0.5^{k+1}}{1-0.5} \right) \varepsilon(k) \Big|_{k=k-9} - 14 \left(\frac{1-(-0.6)^{k+1}}{1+0.6} \right) \varepsilon(k) \Big|_{k=k-1} + 14 \left(\frac{1-(-0.6)^{k+1}}{1+0.6} \right) \varepsilon(k) \Big|_{k=k-9} \\ &= (50 - 50(0.5)^k) \varepsilon(k-1) - (50 - 50(0.5)^{k-8}) \varepsilon(k-9) - 8.75(1 - (-0.6)^k) \varepsilon(k-1) + 8.75(1 - (-0.6)^{k-8}) \varepsilon(k-9) \end{aligned}$$

经整理，得：

$$\begin{aligned} y_f(k) &= [41.25 - 50(0.5)^k + 8.75(-0.6)^k] \varepsilon(k-1) \\ &\quad - [41.25 - 50(0.5)^{k-8} + 8.75(-0.6)^{k-8}] \varepsilon(k-9) \end{aligned}$$

5.23 求下列差分方程所描述的离散系统的零输入响应、零状态响应和完全响应。

(1) $y(k+1) + 2y(k) = f(k)$

$$f(k) = e^{-k} \varepsilon(k), y_x(0) = 0$$

(3) $y(k) + 5y(k-1) + 6y(k-2) = f(k) - f(k-1)$

$$f(k) = \varepsilon(k), y(0) = 1, y(2) = -16$$

解：(1)先求零输入响应：

$$Ey(k) + 2y(k) = f(k) \Rightarrow H(E) = \frac{1}{E+2} \therefore y_x(k) = c(-2)^k$$

代入初始条件，得：

$$y_x(0) = c = 0$$

即，零输入响应：

$$y_x(k) = 0 \quad k \geq 0$$

再求零状态响应：

$$H(E) = \frac{E}{E+2} \frac{1}{E} \leftrightarrow h(k) = (-2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$$

$$y_f(k) = f(k) * h(k) = [e^{-k} \varepsilon(k)] * [(-2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)] = \left. \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{k+1} - (-2)^{k+1}}{\frac{1}{e} + 2} \right) \varepsilon(k) \right|_{k=k-1}$$

经整理，得：

$$y_f(k) = \frac{e}{2e+1} [e^{-k} - (-2)^k] \varepsilon(k-1)$$

完全响应： $y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k) = y_f(k)$

(3) 先确定零输入响应：

$$y(k) + 5E^{-1}y(k) + 6E^{-2}y(k) = f(k) - E^{-1}f(k) \Rightarrow H(E) = \frac{1 - E^{-1}}{1 + 5E^{-1} + 6E^{-2}} = \frac{E^2 - E}{E^2 + 5E + 6} = \frac{E^2 - E}{(E+2)(E+3)}$$

$$\therefore y_x(k) = (c_1(-2)^k + c_2(-3)^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

零状态响应：

$$H(E) = \frac{4E}{E+3} - \frac{3E}{E+2} \leftrightarrow h(k) = (4 \times (-3)^k - 3 \times (-2)^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$y_f(k) = f(k) * h(k) = \varepsilon(k) * [(4 \times (-3)^k - 3 \times (-2)^k) \varepsilon(k)] = \left(4 \frac{1 - (-3)^{k+1}}{1+3} - 3 \frac{1 - (-2)^{k+1}}{1+2} \right) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$= (3 \times (-3)^k - 2 \times (-2)^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k) = (c_1(-2)^k + c_2(-3)^k) \varepsilon(k) + (3(-3)^k - 2(-2)^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

代入初始条件，得：

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 + 3 + c_2 - 2 = 1 \\ y(2) = 4c_1 + 27 + 9c_2 - 8 = 16 \end{cases} \cdot \begin{cases} c_1 = 7 \\ c_2 = -7 \end{cases}$$

所以：

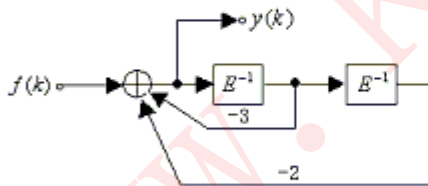
$$y_x(k) = 7[(-2)^k - (-3)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$y_f(k) = [-2(-2)^k + 3(-3)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

完全响应：

$$y(k) = (5 \times (-2)^k - 4 \times (-3)^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

5.25 某 LTI 离散系统如题图 5.7 所示，已知激励 $f(k) = (2)^k \varepsilon(k)$ ，响应初始值 $y(0) = 0$ ， $y(1) = 2$ ，试求该系统的自由响应、强迫响应和完全响应。



题图 5.7

解：

$$y(k) = f(k) - 3y(k-1) - 2y(k-2) \Rightarrow f(k) = y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2)$$

$$\therefore H(E) = \frac{y(k)}{f(k)} = \frac{1}{1 + 3E^{-1} + 2E^{-2}}$$

特征方程： $\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = 0$ ，特征根： $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -1$

齐次解： $y_h(k) = (c_1(-2)^k + c_2(-1)^k)\varepsilon(k)$

由 $f(k) = 2^k \varepsilon(k)$ ，可设特解： $y_p(k) = P_0 2^k \varepsilon(k)$ 代入差分方程，有：

$$2^k \varepsilon(k) = (P_0 2^k + 3P_0 2^{k-1} + 2P_0 2^{k-2})\varepsilon(k) \Rightarrow P_0 + \frac{3}{2}P_0 + \frac{1}{2}P_0 \Rightarrow P_0 = 1/3$$

$$\therefore y(k) = y_h(k) + y_p(k) = \left(c_1(-2)^k + c_2(-1)^k + \frac{1}{3}2^k \right) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\begin{cases} y(0) = c_1 + c_2 + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \\ y(1) = -2c_1 - c_2 + \frac{2}{3} = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -1 \\ c_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

即： $y(k) = \left(-(-2)^k + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^k + \frac{1}{3}2^k \right) \varepsilon(k)$

自由响应： $\left[\frac{2}{3}(-1)^k - (-2)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$ ；强迫响应： $\frac{1}{3}(2)^k \varepsilon(k)$

第七章 习题解答 (供参考)

7.1 用定义求下列信号的双边 Z 变换及收敛域。

(2) $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k-2)$; (4) $(-1)^k \varepsilon(-k)$;

解: (2) $F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k z^{-k} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^k = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2z}\right)^2}{1 - \frac{1}{2z}} = \frac{1}{2z(2z-1)}$, ROC: $|z| > \frac{1}{2}$

(4) $F(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^0 (-1)^k z^{-k} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^0 \left(-\frac{1}{z}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-z)^k = \frac{1}{1+z}$, ROC: $|z| < 1$

7.2 用 Z 变换的性质和常用 Z 变换求下列信号的双边 Z 变换。

(2) $\left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-k}\right] \varepsilon(k)$; (8) $2^{-k} \varepsilon(k) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-k} \varepsilon(-k)$;

(4) $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k+2} \varepsilon(k)$; (9) $k(k-1)\varepsilon(-k-1)$ 。

(6) $(-1)^k a^k \varepsilon(k-2)$;

解: (2) $\because \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{z}{z-1}$, $|z| > 1$ 由线性性和序列乘 a^k 性质:

$$F(z) = \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{z/3}{\frac{z}{3}-1} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{z}{z-3} = \frac{2z^2 - z + 2z^2 - 6z}{(2z-1)(z-3)} = \frac{4z^2 - 7z}{(2z-1)(z-3)}, \quad |z| > 3$$

$|z| > 1/2 \quad |z| > 3$

(4) $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{k+2} \varepsilon(k) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{1}{9} \frac{3z}{3z-1} = \frac{z}{3(3z-1)}$, $|z| > 1/3$

(6) $(-1)^k a^k \varepsilon(k-2) = (-a)^k \varepsilon(k-2) = (-a)^2 (-a)^{k-2} \varepsilon(k-2)$

$$\leftrightarrow F(z) = a^2 z^{-2} \frac{-z/a}{-\frac{z}{a}-1} = \frac{a^2}{z(z+a)}, \quad |z| > |a|$$

(8) $2^{-k} \varepsilon(k) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-k} \varepsilon(-k)$, 由序列乘 a^k 性质、K 域反转、线性性:

$$\Leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{2z^{-1}}{2z^{-1}-1} = \frac{2z}{2z-1} + \frac{2}{2-z} = \frac{-2z^2+8z-2}{(2z-1)(2-z)}, \quad 1/2 < |z| < 2$$

(9) 由 Z 域微分性质的推论： $-\frac{1}{2!}k(k-1)\varepsilon(-k-1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{z}{(z-1)^3}$

可得： $k(k-1)\varepsilon(-k-1) \Leftrightarrow \frac{2z}{(z-1)^3} \quad |z| < 1$

7.5 已知双边 Z 变换为 $F(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-2)(z-3)(z-4)}$

(1) $|z| > 4$, 求原函数 $f(k)$;

(2) $|z| < 2$, 求原函数 $f(k)$;

(3) $3 < |z| < 4$, 求原函数 $f(k)$ 。

解： $F(z) = \frac{A_1 z}{z-2} + \frac{A_2 z}{z-3} + \frac{A_3 z}{z-4}$

其中： $A_1 = \left. \frac{2}{(z-3)(z-4)} \right|_{z=2} = 1, A_2 = \left. \frac{2}{(z-2)(z-4)} \right|_{z=3} = -2, A_3 = \left. \frac{2}{(z-2)(z-3)} \right|_{z=4} = 1$

$$\frac{z}{z-2} \Leftrightarrow 2^k \varepsilon(k) \quad |z| > 2, \frac{z}{z-2} \Leftrightarrow -2^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \quad |z| < 2,$$

$$\frac{z}{z-3} \Leftrightarrow 3^k \varepsilon(k) \quad |z| > 3, \frac{z}{z-3} \Leftrightarrow -3^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \quad |z| < 3,$$

$$\frac{z}{z-4} \Leftrightarrow 4^k \varepsilon(k) \quad |z| > 4, \frac{z}{z-4} \Leftrightarrow -4^k \varepsilon(-k-1) \quad |z| < 4,$$

(1) 当 $|z| > 4$ 时： $f(k) = (2^k - 2 \times 3^k + 4^k) \varepsilon(k)$

(2) 当 $|z| < 2$ 时： $f(k) = -(2^k - 2 \times 3^k + 4^k) \varepsilon(-k-1)$

(3) 当 $3 < |z| < 4$ 时： $f(k) = (2^k - 2 \times 3^k) \varepsilon(k) - 4^k \varepsilon(-k-1)$

7.7 设 $f_1(k)$ 、 $f_2(k)$ 为因果序列，并且 $f_1(k) \longleftrightarrow F_1(z)$ ， $f_2(k) \longleftrightarrow F_2(z)$ 。证明

(1) $a^k f_1(k) * a^k f_2(k) = a^k [f_1(k) * f_2(k)]$;

(2) $k[f_1(k) * f_2(k)] = k f_1(k) * f_2(k) + f_1(k) * k f_2(k)$ 。

证明：(1) $a^k f_1(k) * a^k f_2(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k a^i f_1(i) a^{k-i} f_2(k-i)$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k a^k f_1(i) f_2(k-i) = a^k \sum_{i=0}^k f_1(i) f_2(k-i) = a^k (f_1(k) * f_2(k))$$

$$(2) k(f_1(k) f_2(k)) = k \sum_{i=0}^k f_1(i) f_2(k-i)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k [(k-i) + i] f_1(i) f_2(k-i) = \sum_{i=0}^k i \times f_1(i) f_2(k-i) + \sum_{i=0}^k f_1(i) (k-i) \times f_2(k-i) \\ = k f_1(k) * f_2(k) + f_1(k) * k f_2(k)$$

7.9 求下列 $F(z)$ 的单边 Z 逆变换:

$$(2) F(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2 \left(z + \frac{1}{2} \right)}, \quad |z| > 1; \quad (4) F(z) = \frac{z}{z^2 + 1}, \quad |z| > 1;$$

$$(6) F(z) = \frac{z-1}{z^2(z-2)}, \quad |z| > 2;$$

解: (2) $\frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{A_1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{A_2}{z-1} + \frac{A_3}{z-1/2} = \frac{2/3}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{-4/9}{z-1} + \frac{4/9}{z-1/2}$

$$F(z) = \frac{2/3}{(z-1)^2} z + \frac{-4/9}{z-1} z + \frac{4/9}{z-1/2} z, \quad \text{由于 } |z| > 1, \text{ 所以:}$$

$$f(k) = \left(\frac{2}{3}k - \frac{4}{9} + \frac{4}{9} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^k \right) \varepsilon(k) = \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{3}{2}k - 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right)^k \right) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(4) \frac{F(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{(z+1)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}j}{z+j} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}j}{z-j} \Rightarrow F(z) = \frac{1}{2}j \left(\frac{z}{z+j} - \frac{z}{z-j} \right)$$

由于 $|z| > 1$, 所以:

$$f(k) = \frac{j}{2} \left((-j)^k - (j)^k \right) \varepsilon(k) = \frac{1}{2} j \left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}k} - e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}k} \right) \varepsilon(k) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}k\right) \varepsilon(k)$$

$$(6) F(z) = \frac{z-1}{z^2(z-2)} = (z^{-2} - z^{-3}) \frac{z}{(z-2)}$$

由 $|z| > 2$, 可得:

$$f(k) = \left((2)^k \varepsilon(k) \right)_{k=k-2} - \left((2)^k \varepsilon(k) \right)_{k=k-3} = 2^{k-2} \varepsilon(k-2) - 2^{k-3} \varepsilon(k-3)$$

7.12 已知因果序列 $f(k)$ 的象函数 $F(z)$ 如下, 求 $f(k)$ 的初值 $f(0)$ 、 $f(1)$ 和终值 $f(\infty)$ 。

$$(1) F(z) = \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z-1) \left(z - \frac{1}{2} \right)}, \quad |z| > 1; \quad (3) F(z) = \frac{z^{-1} + 1}{1 - 0.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > 1.$$

解: (1) 由于 $|z| > 1$, 所以 $f(k)$ 为因果序列,

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z-1)(z-1/2)} = 1$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z[F(z) - f(0)] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[z \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z-1)(z-1/2)} - 1 \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(5z+1)z}{2(z-1)(z-1/2)} \right] = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{z^2 + z + 1}{(z-1/2)} = 6$$

(2) 由于 $|z| > 1$, 所以 $f(k)$ 为因果序列,

$$f(0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + z^{-1}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}} = 1$$

$$f(1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} z[F(z) - f(0)] = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \left[z \frac{1.5z^{-1} + 0.5z^{-2}}{1 - 0.5z^{-1} - 0.5z^{-2}} \right] = 1.5$$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1)F(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{(z-1)(z^2 + z)}{(z-1)(z+1/2)} = \frac{2}{1.5} = \frac{4}{3}$$

7.18 已知二阶离散系统的输入 $f(k) = 2^k \varepsilon(k)$ 时, 零状态响应为

$$y_f(k) = [1 - (1-k)2^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

(1) 求描述离散系统的差分方程;

(2) 已知 $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$, $y(-1) = 1$, $y(-2) = 0$, 求系统的完全响应 $y(k)$ 。

解: (1) $f(k) = (2)^k \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{z}{z-2}$, $y_f(k) \leftrightarrow Y_f(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} - \frac{z}{z-2} + \frac{2z}{(z-2)^2}$

$$H(z) = \frac{Y_f(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{z-2}{z-1} - 1 + \frac{2}{z-2} = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{z}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$

所以, 差分方程为: $y(k+2) - 3y(k+1) + 2y(k) = f(k+1)$

或: $y(k) - 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k-1)$

(2) 当 $f(k) = \varepsilon(k) \leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}$ 时, 零状态响应为:

$$Y_f(z) = H(z)F(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)} \times \frac{z}{z-1} = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} = \frac{-z}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{-2z}{z-1} + \frac{2z}{z-2}$$

$$\leftrightarrow y_f(k) = -k\varepsilon(k) - 2\varepsilon(k) + 2^{k+1}\varepsilon(k)$$

零输入响应为: $y_x(k) = c_1 \varepsilon(k) + c_2 2^k \varepsilon(k)$, 代入初始条件:

$$\because y_x(-i) = y(-i), \therefore y_x(0) = 3y_x(-1) - 2y_x(-2) = 3, y_x(1) = 3y_x(0) - 2y_x(-1) = 7$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} y_x(0) = c_1 + c_2 = 3 \\ y_x(1) = c_1 + 2c_2 = 7 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = -1 \\ c_2 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y_x(k) = -\varepsilon(k) + 4 \times 2^k \varepsilon(k)$$

$$y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k) = (-k - 3 + 6 \times 2^k) \varepsilon(k)$$

7.19 已知离散系统的初始状态为 $y_1(-1) = 1$, 输入为 $f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ 时, 完全响应 $y_1(k) = 2, k \geq 0$; 当初始状态为 $y_2(-1) = -1$, 输入为 $f_2(k) = \frac{1}{2} k \varepsilon(k)$ 时, 完全响应 $y_2(k) = (k-1), k \geq 0$ 。求输入为 $f_3(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$ 时的零状态响应。

解 由 $y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k) = y_x(k) + h(k) * f(k)$

当初始状态 $y(-1) = 1$, 输入 $f_1(k) = \varepsilon(k)$, 其全响应 $y_1(k) = 2\varepsilon(k)$; 所以

$$y_1(k) = y_{x1}(k) + h(k) * \varepsilon(k) = 2\varepsilon(k) \quad (1)$$

当初始状态 $y(-1) = -1$, 输入 $f_2(k) = 0.5k\varepsilon(k)$, 其全响应

$$y_2(k) = (k-1)\varepsilon(k) = y_2(k)$$

故有 $y_2(k) = -y_{x1}(k) + h(k) * [0.5k\varepsilon(k)] = (k-1)\varepsilon(k) \quad (2)$

式(1) + 式(2)得

$$\begin{aligned} h(k) * \varepsilon(k) + h(k) * [0.5k\varepsilon(k)] &= 2\varepsilon(k) + (k-1)\varepsilon(k) \\ &= \varepsilon(k) + k\varepsilon(k) \end{aligned}$$

两边取 z 变换, 得

$$\frac{z}{z-1} H(z) + 0.5 \frac{z}{(z-1)^2} H(z) = \frac{z}{z-1} + \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}$$

解得

$$H(z) = \frac{z}{z-0.5}$$

于是, 当 $f_3(k) = (0.5)^k \varepsilon(k)$ 时, $F_3(z) = \frac{z}{z-0.5}$, 有

$$Y_{3f}(z) = H(z)F_3(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-0.5)^2}$$

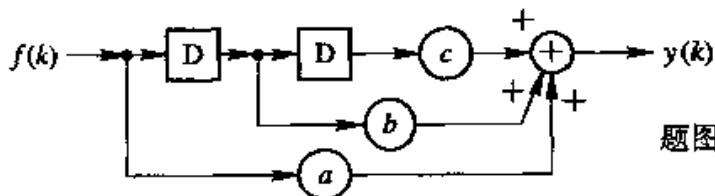
取逆 z 变换得

$$Y_{3f}(k) = (k+1)(0.5)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

7.23 题图 7.3 所示系统, D 为单位延迟器, 当输入为

$$f(k) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(k-2)$$

时, 零状态响应 $y_f(k)$ 中 $y_f(0) = 1, y_f(1) = y_f(3) = 0$, 确定系数 a, b, c 。



题图 7.3

解: 由图得: $y(k) = af(k) + bf(k-1) + cf(k-2)$

当 $f(k) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \frac{1}{2} \delta(k-2)$ 时, 有:

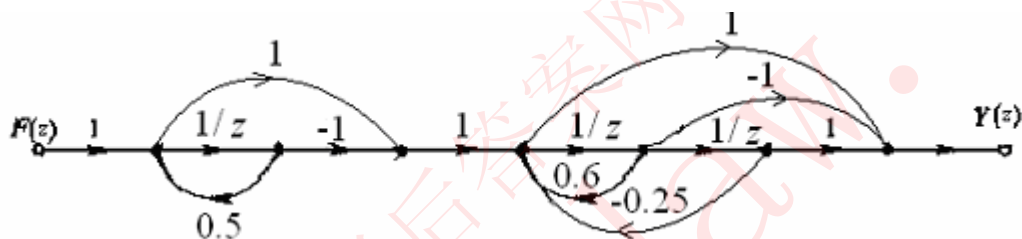
$$\begin{cases} y_f(0) = af(0) + bf(-1) + cf(-2) = \frac{a}{4} = 1 \\ y_f(1) = af(1) + bf(0) + cf(-1) = a + \frac{b}{4} = 0 \\ y_f(3) = af(3) + bf(2) + cf(1) = \frac{b}{2} + c = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 4 \\ b = -4a = -16 \\ c = -\frac{b}{2} = 8 \end{cases}$$

7.28 已知因果离散系统的系统函数如下。分别用串联形式和并联形式信号流图模拟系统。

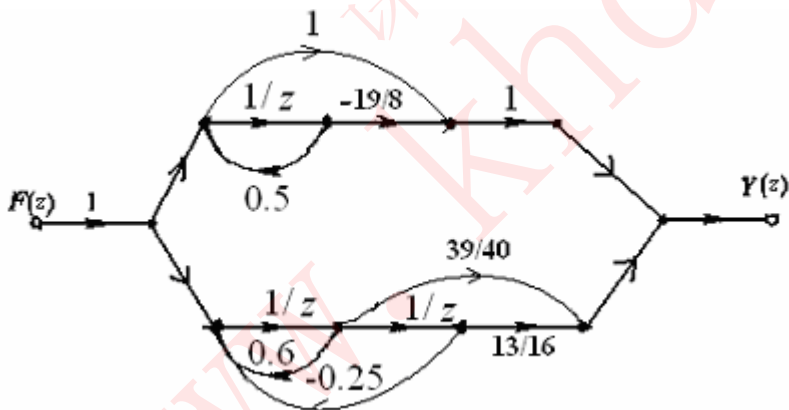
$$(2) H(z) = \frac{(z-1)(z^2-z+1)}{(z-0.5)(z^2-0.6z+0.25)}$$

解：
$$H(z) = \frac{(z-1)(z^2-z+1)}{(z-0.5)(z^2-0.6z+0.25)} = \frac{(z-1)}{(z-0.5)} \frac{(z^2-z+1)}{(z^2-0.6z+0.25)} = \frac{z-2.375}{z-0.5} + \frac{0.975z+0.8125}{z^2-0.6z+0.25}$$

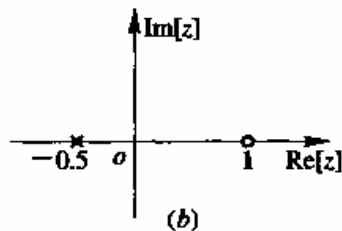
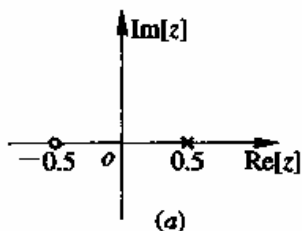
所以，其串联形式的信号流图：



其并联形式的信号流图：



7.29 已知因果离散系统的系统函数 $H(z)$ 的零、极点分布如题图 7.6 所示，并且 $H(0) = -2$ 。



(1) 求系统函数 $H(z)$ ；(2) 求系统的频率响应；(3) 粗略画出幅频响应曲线。

解：(1) 由零极点分布可知：

$$H_a(z) = A \frac{(z+0.5)}{(z-0.5)} \text{ 由于 } H(0) = -2, \text{ 得 } A=2. \text{ 所以 } H_a(z) = 2 \frac{(z+0.5)}{(z-0.5)}$$

$$H_b(z) = A \frac{(z-1)}{(z+0.5)} \text{ 由于 } H(0) = -2, \text{ 得 } A=1. \text{ 所以 } H_b(z) = \frac{(z-1)}{(z+0.5)}$$

(2) 由于 $H(z)$ 的极点落在单位圆内, 所以系统的频率响应为:

$$H_a(e^{j\Omega T}) = 2 \frac{(e^{j\Omega T} + 0.5)}{(e^{j\Omega T} - 0.5)} = |H_a(e^{j\Omega T})| e^{j\varphi_a(\Omega T)}$$

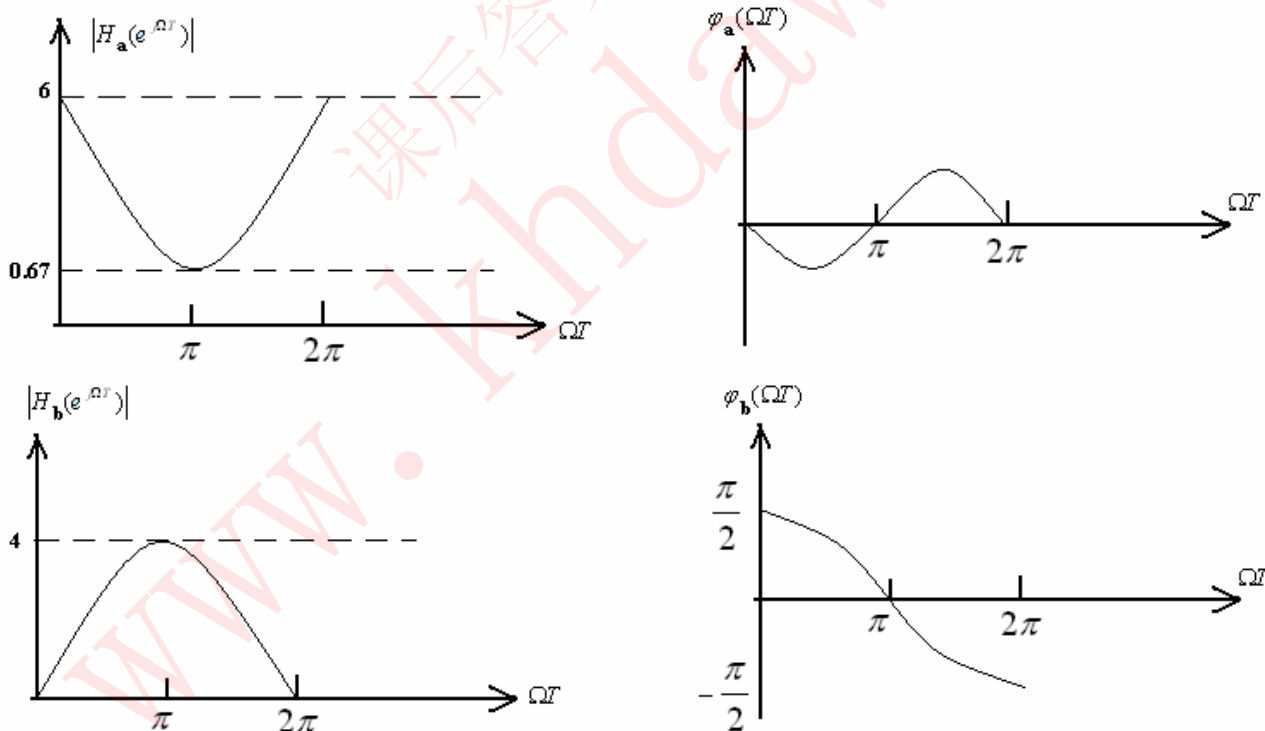
$$H_b(e^{j\Omega T}) = \frac{(e^{j\Omega T} - 1)}{(e^{j\Omega T} + 0.5)} = |H_b(e^{j\Omega T})| e^{j\varphi_b(\Omega T)}$$

(3)

$$|H_a(e^{j\Omega T})| = 2 \sqrt{\frac{(\cos \Omega T + 0.5)^2 + \sin^2 \Omega T}{(\cos \Omega T - 0.5)^2 + \sin^2 \Omega T}}, \varphi_a(\Omega T) = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \Omega T}{\cos \Omega T + 0.5}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \Omega T}{\cos \Omega T - 0.5}\right)$$

$$|H_b(e^{j\Omega T})| = 2 \sqrt{\frac{(\cos \Omega T - 1)^2 + \sin^2 \Omega T}{(\cos \Omega T + 0.5)^2 + \sin^2 \Omega T}}, \varphi_b(\Omega T) = \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \Omega T}{\cos \Omega T - 1}\right) - \arctan\left(\frac{\sin \Omega T}{\cos \Omega T + 0.5}\right)$$

其大致的幅频响应曲线和相频响应曲线为:



7.33 已知因果离散系统的系统函数如下, 为使系统稳定, K 的值应满足什么条件?

(1) $H(z) = \frac{2z+3}{z^2+z+K}$; (2) $H(z) = \frac{z+2}{2z^2-(K+1)z+2}$

解: (1) 先对 $A(z)$ 的系数进行朱里排列:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 1 & 1 & K \\
 K & 1 & 1 \\
 c_1 & c_0 & \\
 c_0 & c_1 &
 \end{array}
 , \text{其中: }
 \begin{array}{l}
 c_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & K \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K^2 \\
 c_0 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ K & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - K
 \end{array}$$

按照朱里准则：

$$A(1) = 2 + K > 0 \Rightarrow K > -2$$

$$(-1)^2 A(-1) = K > 0 \Rightarrow K > 0$$

$$a_2 = 1 > |a_0| = |K| \Rightarrow |K| < 1$$

$$c_1 = 1 - K^2 > |c_0| = |1 - K| \Rightarrow |K| < 1$$

所以，当 $0 < K < 1$ 时，系统稳定。

(2)先对 $A(z)$ 的系数进行朱里排列：

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 2 & -(K+1) & 2 \\
 2 & -(K+1) & 2 \\
 c_1 & c_0 & \\
 c_0 & c_1 & \\
 d_0 & &
 \end{array}
 , \text{其中: }
 \begin{array}{l}
 c_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 c_0 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -(K+1) \\ 2 & -(K+1) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \\
 d_0 = 0
 \end{array}$$

按照朱里准则：

$$A(1) = 2 - (K + 1) + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow K < 3$$

$$(-1)^2 A(-1) = 2 + (K + 1) + 2 > 0 \Rightarrow K > -5$$

所以，当 $-5 < K < 3$ 时，系统稳定。

第八章 习题解答 (供参考)

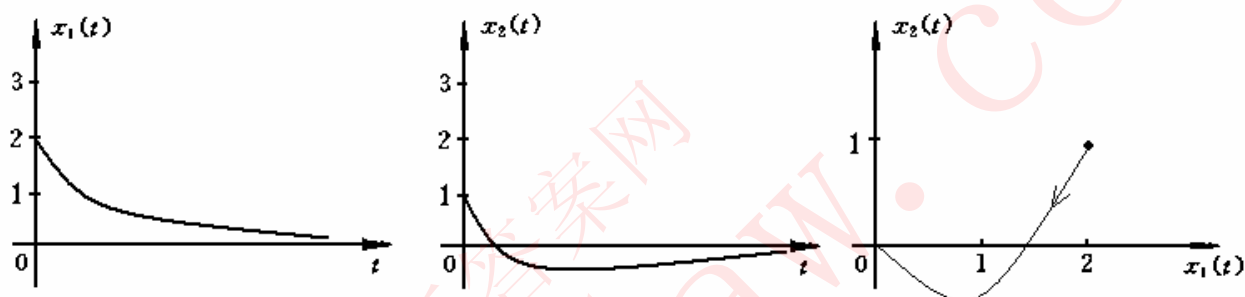
8.3 已知二阶系统状态矢量

$$x(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3e^{-t} - e^{-3t} \\ -3e^{-t} + 4e^{-3t} \end{bmatrix}$$

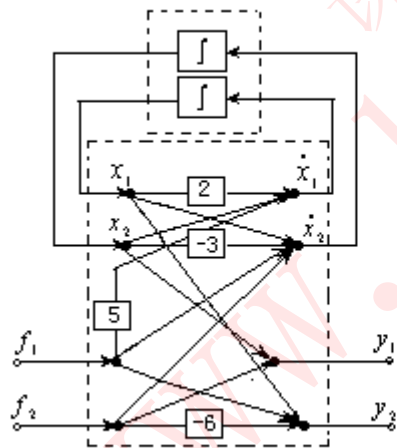
$$x(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

试画出 $x_1(t)$ 、 $x_2(t)$ 波形图和 $x(t)$ 的状态轨迹。

解：



8.6 系统状态模型框图如题图 8.4 所示，试用矩阵形式列出系统的状态空间方程。

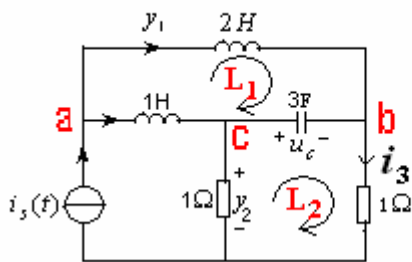


题图 8.4

$$\text{解} : \therefore \begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = 2x_1(t) + x_2(t) + 5f_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = x_1(t) - 3x_2(t) + f_1(t) + f_2(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1(t) = x_2(t) + f_2(t) \\ y_2(t) = x_1(t) + f_1(t) - 6f_2(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

8.11 写出题图 8.9 所示网络的状态空间方程 (以 y_1 、 y_2 为输出)。



题图 8.9 (a)

解：对节点 a : $y_1(t) + \dot{i}_{L1}(t) = i_s(t)$ (1)

回路 L_1 : $2\dot{y}_1(t) - \dot{i}_{L1}(t) - u_c(t) = 0$, 将 $y_1(t) = i_s(t) - \dot{i}_{L1}(t)$ 代入, 有:

$$2\dot{i}_s(t) - 3\dot{i}_{L1}(t) - u_c(t) = 0 \quad (2)$$

对节点 b : $i_3(t) = y_1(t) + 3\dot{u}_c(t) = i_s(t) - \dot{i}_{L1}(t) + 3\dot{u}_c(t)$

回路 L_2 : $y_2(t) = u_c(t) + i_3(t) = u_c(t) + 3\dot{u}_c(t) + i_s(t) - \dot{i}_{L1}(t)$ (3)

对节点 c : $i_{L1}(t) = y_2(t) + 3\dot{u}_c(t) = u_c(t) + 6\dot{u}_c(t) + i_s(t) - \dot{i}_{L1}(t)$ (4)

$$\therefore \begin{cases} \dot{i}_{L1}(t) = -\frac{1}{3}u_c(t) + \frac{2}{3}\dot{i}_s(t) \\ \dot{u}_c(t) = \frac{1}{3}\dot{i}_{L1}(t) - \frac{1}{6}u_c(t) - \frac{1}{6}\dot{i}_s(t) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} y_1(t) = -\dot{i}_{L1}(t) + i_s(t) \\ y_2(t) = \frac{1}{2}u_c(t) + \frac{1}{2}\dot{i}_s(t) \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{i}_{L1}(t) \\ \dot{u}_c(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{L1}(t) \\ u_c(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{6} \end{bmatrix} i_s(t) + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{i}_s(t) \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} i_{L1}(t) \\ u_c(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \dot{i}_s(t)$$

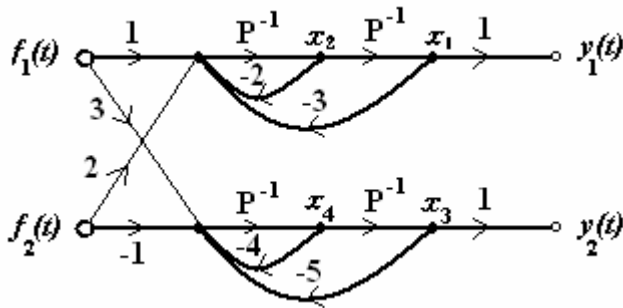
8.13 已知描述线性时不变连续时间系统的微分方程为

$$y_1^{(2)}(t) + 2y_1^{(1)}(t) + 3y_1(t) = f_1(t) + 2f_2(t)$$

$$y_2^{(2)}(t) + 4y_2^{(1)}(t) + 5y_2(t) = 3f_1(t) - f_2(t)$$

求该系统的状态空间方程。

解：算子方程为：
$$\begin{cases} (P^2 + 2P + 3)y_1(t) = f_1(t) + 2f_2(t) \\ (P^2 + 4P + 5)y_2(t) = 3f_1(t) - f_2(t) \end{cases}$$
 , 信号流图为：



所以，状态空间方程为：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

8.16 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ，求 A^{123} 。

解：矩阵 A 的特征方程： $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & -2 \\ 3 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = 0$

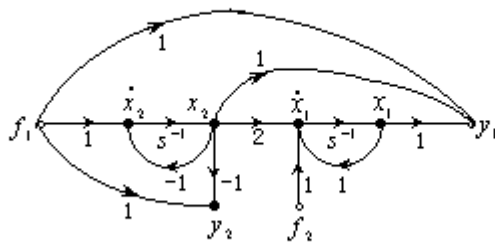
特征根： $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2$ ，对特征根 $\lambda_1 = 1$ ，其特征向量为： $X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对特征根 $\lambda_2 = 2$ ，其特征向量为： $X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ， $A = P\Lambda P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{123} &= P\Lambda^{123}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{123} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{123} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \times 2^{123} \\ 1 & 3 \times 2^{123} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 - 2^{124} & -2 + 2^{124} \\ 3 - 3 \times 2^{123} & -2 + 3 \times 2^{123} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

8.21 已知系统的信号流图表示如题图 8.11 所示, 初始状态 $x_1(0^-) = 1, x_2(0^-) = -1$, 输入 $f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \delta(t)$ 。求系统的输出响应 $y_1(t)$ 和 $y_2(t)$ 。



题图 8.11

解：由信号流图，得状态空间方程为：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 特征方程: } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

特征根： $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -1, e^{At} = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A$ ，由

$$\begin{cases} e^t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \\ e^{-t} = \beta_0 - \beta_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \\ \beta_1 = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(t) = e^{At} = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t}) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^t - e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以, 零输入分量: } y_x(t) = C\varphi(t)x(0^-) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^t - e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^t \\ 0 & -e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{零状态分量: } y_f(t) = [C\varphi(t)B + D\delta(t)] * f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^t & e^t - e^{-t} \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta(t) & 0 \\ 0 & \delta(t) \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(t) \\ \delta(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \delta(t) + e^t & e^t \\ \delta(t) - e^{-t} & 0 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon(t) \\ \delta(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \varepsilon(t) \\ e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

系统的输出响应： $[y(t)] = y_x(t) + y_f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \varepsilon(t) \\ 2e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \end{bmatrix}$

8.23 已知线性时不变系统的状态转移矩阵为

$$(1) \varphi(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & \frac{2}{3}e^t - \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t} \\ 0 & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

试分别用两种方法求出系统状态方程的系数矩阵 A。

解：方法一： $\varphi(t) = L^{-1}[(sI - A)^{-1}]$

$$\therefore (sI - A)^{-1} = L[\varphi(t)] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \right) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$sI - A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \right) \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+2} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = (s-1)(s+2) \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以, } A = sI - \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ 0 & s+2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

方法二：由状态转移矩阵的性质： $\dot{\varphi}(t) = A\varphi(t)$, $\varphi(0) = I$

$$\Rightarrow A = \dot{\varphi}(t)|_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} e^t & \frac{2}{3}(e^t + 2e^{-2t}) \\ 0 & -2e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}_{t=0} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.25 用 S 域法解题 8.21。

解：由信号流图，得状态空间方程为：

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} y_1(t) \\ y_2(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(t) \\ f_2(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

系统的预解矩阵：

$$\Phi(s) = (sI - A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} s-1 & -2 \\ 0 & s+1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+1)} \begin{bmatrix} s+1 & 2 \\ 0 & s-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(s-1)} & \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(s+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

系统函数矩阵：

$$H(s) = C\Phi(s)B + D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{(s-1)} & \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{(s+1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{(s-1)} & \frac{1}{(s-1)} \\ 1 - \frac{1}{(s+1)} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以，零输入分量：

$$[y_x(t)] = L^{-1}[C\Phi(s)x(0^-)] = L^{-1} \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{s-1} & \frac{2}{(s-1)(s+1)} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{-t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{零状态分量：} [y_f(t)] = L^{-1}[H(s)F(s)] = L^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{s-1} \\ \frac{1}{s+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \varepsilon(t) \\ e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{系统的输出响应：} [y(t)] = [y_x(t)] + [y_f(t)] = \begin{bmatrix} 2e^t \varepsilon(t) \\ 2e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

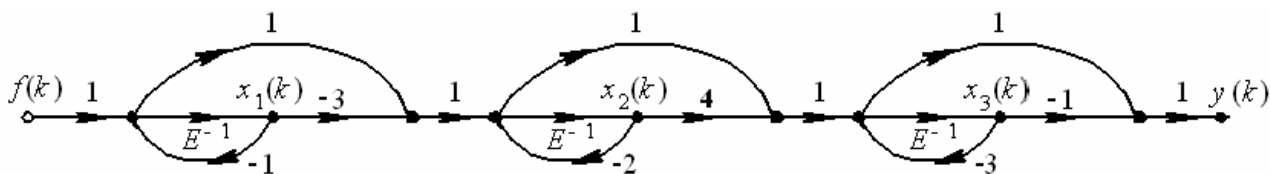
8.28 已知离散时间系统的传输算子为

$$H(E) = \frac{E^3 - 13E + 12}{E^3 + 6E^2 + 11E + 6}$$

试分别画出系统的级联和并联形式的信号流图表示，并建立相应的状态空间方程。

$$\text{解：} H(E) = \frac{E^3 - 13E + 12}{E^3 + 6E^2 + 11E + 6} = \frac{(E-3)(E+4)(E-1)}{(E+1)(E+2)(E+3)} = 1 + \frac{12}{E+1} - \frac{30}{E+2} + \frac{12}{E+3}$$

级联形式的信号流图：



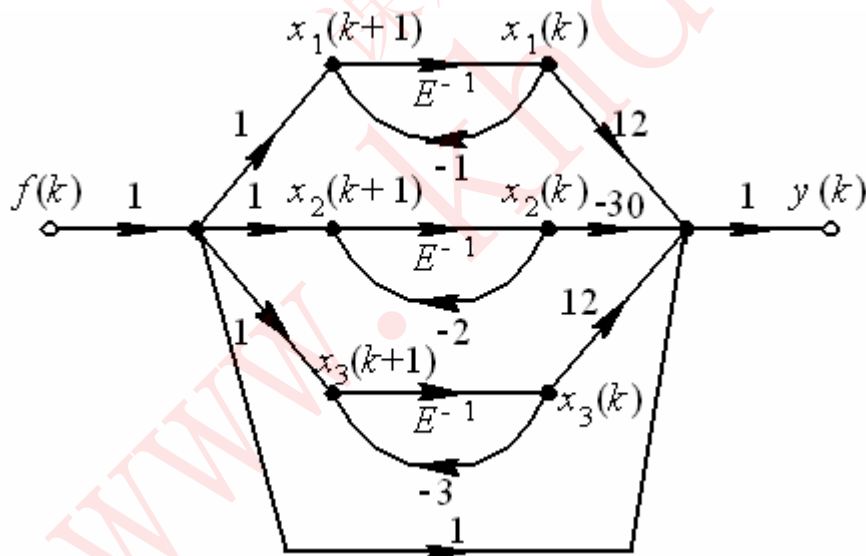
由信号流图，得状态空间方程为：

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = -x_1(k) + f(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -3x_1(k) + x_1(k+1) - 2x_2(k) = -4x_1(k) - 2x_2(k) + f(k) \\ x_3(k+1) = -4x_2(k) + x_2(k+1) - 3x_3(k) = -4x_1(k) - 6x_2(k) - 3x_3(k) + f(k) \\ y(k) = x_3(k+1) - x_3(k) = -4x_1(k) - 6x_2(k) - 4x_3(k) + f(k) \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式：

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ x_3(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} f(k) \quad y(k) = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix} + [1]f(k)$$

并联形式的信号流图：



由信号流图，得状态空间方程为：

$$\begin{cases} x_1(k+1) = -x_1(k) + f(k) \\ x_2(k+1) = -2x_2(k) + f(k) \\ x_3(k+1) = -3x_3(k) + f(k) \\ y(k) = 12x_1(k) - 30x_2(k) + 12x_3(k) + f(k) \end{cases}$$

矩阵形式:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1(k+1) \\ x_2(k+1) \\ x_3(k+1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} f(t) \quad y(t) = [12 \quad -30 \quad 12] \begin{bmatrix} x_1(k) \\ x_2(k) \\ x_3(k) \end{bmatrix} + [1]f(t)$$

8.33 已知离散时间系统的状态空间方程为

$$x(k+1) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} x(k) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} f(k)$$

$$y(k) = [2 \quad 1]x(k) + [1]f(k)$$

若系统的初始状态 $x(0) = [0 \quad 1]^T$, 输入 $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$, 求该系统的输出 $y(k)$ 。

解: 用时域解法, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$, $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1/2 & 0 \\ -1/4 & \lambda - 1/4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1/2)(\lambda - 1/4)$

特征根: $\lambda_1 = 1/2$, $\lambda_2 = 1/4$, $A^{kt} = \beta_0 I + \beta_1 A$, 由:
$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k = \beta_0 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k = \beta_0 + \frac{1}{4}\beta_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \beta_0 = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \\ \beta_1 = 4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(k) = A^k = \left(2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + 4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1/2)^k & 0 \\ (1/2)^k - (1/4)^k & (1/4)^k \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, 零输入分量: $y_x(k) = C\varphi(k)x(0) = [2 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} (1/2)^k & 0 \\ (1/2)^k - (1/4)^k & (1/4)^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$

零状态分量:

$$y_f(k) = [C\varphi(k-1)B + D\delta(k)] * f(k) = \left[2 \quad 1 \right] \begin{bmatrix} (1/2)^{k-1} & 0 \\ (1/2)^{k-1} - (1/4)^{k-1} & (1/4)^{k-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \delta(k) * \varepsilon(k)$$

$$= \left[3 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{k-1} + \delta(k) \right] * \varepsilon(k) = \varepsilon(k) + 3 \times 2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k) - \frac{4}{3} \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

系统的输出响应： $y(k) = y_x(k) + y_f(k) = \left[\frac{17}{3} - 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$

8.36 用 Z 域分析法求解题 8.33。

解： $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = [2 \quad 1], D = 1$

计算 Z 状态转移矩阵：

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(z) &= (zI - A)^{-1} z = \begin{bmatrix} z-1/2 & 0 \\ -1/4 & z-1/4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} z = \frac{z}{(z-1/2)(z-1/4)} \begin{bmatrix} z-1/4 & 0 \\ 1/4 & z-1/4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{z}{z-1/2} & 0 \\ \frac{z/4}{(z-1/2)(z-1/4)} & \frac{z}{z-1/4} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

计算 Z 系统函数矩阵： $y_x(k) = C\varphi(k)x(0) = [2 \quad 1] \begin{bmatrix} (1/2)^k & 0 \\ (1/2)^k - (1/4)^k & (1/4)^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$

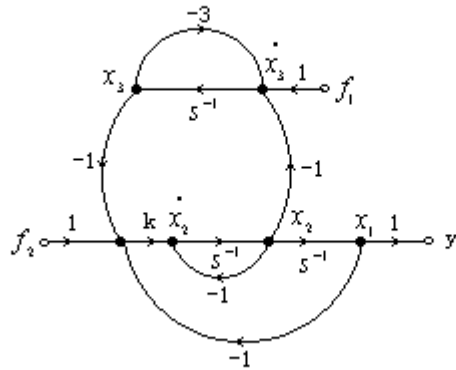
$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= Cz^{-1}\Phi(z)B + D = [2 \quad 1] \frac{1}{(z-1/2)(z-1/4)} \begin{bmatrix} z-1/4 & 0 \\ 1/4 & z-1/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \\ &= 1 + \frac{2z-1/4}{(z-1/2)(z-1/4)} \end{aligned}$$

所以，系统的输出响应： $y(k) = Z^{-1}[C\Phi(z)x(0)] + Z^{-1}[H(z)F(z)]$

$$= [2 \quad 1] Z^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ z-1/4 \end{bmatrix} + Z^{-1} \left[\frac{z}{z-1} \left[1 + \frac{2z-1/4}{(z-1/2)(z-1/4)} \right] \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) + \left[\frac{17}{3} - 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + \frac{4}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k) = \left[\frac{17}{3} - 6 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k + \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^k \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

8.37 已知线性系统信号流图表示如题图 8.15 所示，试确定系统保持稳定时增益 K 允许的取值范围。



题图 8.15

解：由信号流图，得状态方程为：

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1(t) = x_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_2(t) = K(-x_1(t) - x_3(t) + f_2(t)) - x_2(t) = -Kx_1(t) - x_2(t) - Kx_3(t) + Kf_2(t) \\ \dot{x}_3(t) = -x_2(t) - 3x_3(t) + f_1(t) \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -K & -1 & -K \\ 0 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad |sI - A| = \begin{vmatrix} s & -1 & 0 \\ K & s+1 & K \\ 0 & 1 & s+3 \end{vmatrix} = s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s + 3K$$

罗斯阵列：

1	3	, 由罗斯准则, 当	$\begin{cases} K > 0 \\ 3K - 12 < 0 \end{cases}$	时, 即当 $0 < K < 4$ 时, 系统稳定。
4	$3K$			
$-\frac{3K-12}{4}$	0			