

通信1401班

史文惠

知识点总结

一、LTI连续系统的响应

1. 微分方程的经典解

$$y(t) = y_{\text{hom}} + y_{\text{part}} \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n C_i e^{\lambda_i t} + y_{\text{part}}$$

即全解 = 齐次解 + 特解

2. 关于0-和0+的

初始值

$$y_{zi}: 0- = 0+$$

$$y_{zs}: 0- \neq 0+ \text{ 且 } 0- = 0$$

3. 零输入响应和零状态响应

1) y_{zi} : 激励为零

2) y_{zs} : 初始状态为零, 仅由输入信号 $f(t)$ 所引起的反应

LTI系统的全响应:

$$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$$

系统的自由响应

包含 y_{zi} 和 y_{zs} 的

一部分

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第二章 连续系统的时域分析

B9-21 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应

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

解: $y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = 0$

$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$, 其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$

$\therefore$ 微分方程的齐次解为 $y_{\text{hom}} = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

由于 $y(0-) = 1, y'(0-) = -1$, 零输入响应激励为零

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

令 $t=0$, $\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0+) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ y'_{zi}(0+) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$

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

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

解: $y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 5y(t) = 0$

$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$, 其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = 1 + 2j, \lambda_2 = 1 - 2j$

$\therefore$ 微分方程的齐次解为 $y_{\text{hom}} = C_1 e^{(1+2j)t} + C_2 e^{(1-2j)t}$

由于零输入响应激励为零 $\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0+) = y_{zi}(0-) = 2 \\ y'_{zi}(0+) = y'_{zi}(0-) = -2 \end{cases}$

令 $t=0$, $\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0+) = C_1 = 2 \\ y'_{zi}(0+) = -C_1 + 2C_2 = -2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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小和强点

LTI 系统响应

自由响应 + 强迫响应
 $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$

零输入响应 + 零状态响应

$y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$

经典法求

零输入响应

$y_{zi} = \frac{1}{\alpha} C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t}$

零输入响应的 $\alpha > 0$

C_1 由 $y_{zi}(0) = y(0)$

$= y'(0)$ 确定

齐次线性微分方程通解

实根 $C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$

重根 $(C_1 + C_2 t) e^{\lambda t}$

复根 $e^{\alpha t} (C_1 \cos \beta t + C_2 \sin \beta t)$

$\alpha \pm j\beta$

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第二章 连续系统时域分析

2. 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应。

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

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

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

解: (1) $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0$ 特征根 $\lambda_1 = -3$, $\lambda_2 = -2$

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

$\therefore y(0) = y'(0) = 1$

$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = y_{zi}(0) = 1$ 即 $\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -3C_1 - 2C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 求得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$

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

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

$\lambda = -1 \pm 2j$

$y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} [C_1 \cos(2t) + C_2 \sin(2t)]$

$\therefore y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = -2$

$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 = -2 \end{cases}$ 求得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$

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

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

$(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$ 特征根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$

$y_{zi}(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t}$

$\therefore y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 1$

$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ -C_1 + C_2 = 1 \end{cases}$ 求得 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$

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

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知识点的归纳

①描述LTI连续系统微分方程与输入输出关系所数学模型是n阶常系数线性微分方程，它可写为

$$y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1y'(t) + a_0y(t) = b_n f^{(m)}(t) + b_{n-1}f^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + b_1f'(t) + b_0f(t)$$

②微分方程的全解由齐次解(齐函数)和特解 $y_p(t)$ 组成，即 $y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$

③当微分方程右端含有冲激函数及其各阶导数时，响应 $y(t)$ 及其各阶导数在 $t=0$ 处可能发生跃变。可按下述方法求得 0_+ 值求得 0_+ 值时:

<1>将输入 $f(t)$ 代入微分方程，如右端含有 $\delta(t)$ 及其各阶导数，根据微分方程中最高阶导数项的系数，判断微分方程右端 $f(t)$ 的最高阶导数 $\delta^{(k)}(t)$ 的阶数 m ，最高阶次。

<2>令 $y^{(n)}(t) = a\delta^{(m)}(t) + b\delta^{(m-1)}(t) + \dots + c\delta(t) + Y_0(t)$ ，对 $y^{(n)}(t)$ 进行积分(从 0_+ 到 0_+)，逐次求得 $y^{(n-1)}(t)$ 和 $y^{(n-2)}(t)$ 。

<3>将 $y^{(n-1)}(t)$ ， $y^{(n-2)}(t)$ 和 $y^{(n-3)}(t)$ 代入微分方程，根据方程右端各阶导数项的系数，从而求得 $y^{(n-1)}(t)$ 中各阶导数。

<4>类似地对 $y^{(n-2)}(t)$ 和 $y^{(n-3)}(t)$ 等项

习题 2

2.1 已知描述系统微分方程和初始状态如下，试求其零输入响应。

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

解: 此微分方程对应特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$. 其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2$, $\lambda_2 = -3$.

则系统零输入响应可写为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$.

将初始状态 $y_{zi}(0_-) = y(0_-) = 1$, $y'_{zi}(0_-) = y'(0_-) = -1$ 代入上式得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{系统零输入响应为} \quad y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} \quad (t \geq 0).$$

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

解: 此微分方程对应特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$. 其特征根为 $\lambda = -1 \pm 2j$.

则系统零输入响应可写为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t)$.

将初始状态 $y_{zi}(0_-) = y(0_-) = 2$, $y'_{zi}(0_-) = y'(0_-) = -2$ 代入上式得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 = -2 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{系统零输入响应为} \quad y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

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

解: 此微分方程对应特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$, 其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$.

则系统零输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t}$.

将初始状态 $y_{zi}(0_-) = y(0_-) = 1$, $y'_{zi}(0_-) = y'(0_-) = 1$ 代入上式得

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ -C_1 + C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \text{系统零输入响应为} \quad y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} + 2t e^{-t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

2.2 已知描述系统微分方程和初始状态如下，试求其 0_+ 值 $y(0_+)$ 和 $y'(0_+)$ 。

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

解: 由题设 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, 方程右端不含冲激函数项, 则 $y(t)$ 及其各阶导数在 $t=0$ 时不发生跃变。

$$\therefore y(0_+) = y(0_-) = 1, \quad y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = 1$$

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

解: 将 $f(t) = \delta(t)$ 代入微分方程得 $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \delta'(t) + \delta(t)$ ①

设 $y''(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + c\delta'(t) + Y_1(t)$, 对其积分得 ②

$$y'(t) = a\delta(t) + b\delta'(t) + Y_2(t), \quad Y_2(t) = c\varepsilon(t) + Y_1(t) \quad ③$$

对其积分得 $y(t) = a\varepsilon(t) + Y_3(t) \quad ④$

将式②③④代入①式中得

$$a\delta'(t) + (b+4a)\delta(t) + (c+4b+3a)\delta'(t) + Y_1(t) + 4Y_2(t) + 3Y_3(t) = \delta'(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$\text{则} \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b+4a=0 \\ c+4b+3a=1 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \quad \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=-4 \\ c=14 \end{cases} \quad \text{对式②两端从} 0_- \text{到} 0_+ \text{积分得} \quad y'(0_+) - y'(0_-) = c = 14$$

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

$$\text{对式③两端从} 0_- \text{到} 0_+ \text{积分得} \quad y(0_+) - y(0_-) = b = -4$$

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

$$\text{即其} 0_+ \text{值时} \quad y(0_+) = -2, \quad y'(0_+) = 12.$$

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第二章 连续系统的时域分析

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知识点:

1. 0输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$: 微分方程由系统的初始状态 $y(0)$ 所引起响应的。

由于输入为0, 故初始值 $y_{zi}(0_+) = y_{zi}(0_-)$

$$= y^{(0)}(0)$$

2. 不同特征根所对应的齐次解:

特征根 λ	齐次解 $y_h(t)$
单实根	$e^{\lambda t}$
重实根	$(C_1 + C_2 t + \dots + C_n t^{n-1}) e^{\lambda t}$
一对共轭复根 $\lambda_{1,2} = \alpha \pm j\beta$	$e^{\alpha t} [C_1 \cos(\beta t) + C_2 \sin(\beta t)]$ 或 $A e^{\alpha t} \cos(\beta t - \theta)$ $A e^{j\theta} = C_1 + jC_2$

2.1 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态, 试求其0输入响应。

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

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

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

解1) 微分方程对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$

解得其特征根 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$. 则系统的0输入响应

可写为: $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

又 $y_{zi}(0_-) = y(0_-) = 1, y'_{zi}(0_-) = y'(0_-) = -1$. 代入式有:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

解得: $C_1 = 2, C_2 = -1$

则系统的0输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} \quad t \geq 0$

解2) 微分方程对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0$

其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -1 + 2j, \lambda_2 = -1 - 2j$. 系统的0输入

响应可写为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t)$

将初始状态 $y_{zi}(0_-) = y(0_-) = 2, y'_{zi}(0_-) = y'(0_-) = -2$ 代

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

解得 $C_1 = 2, C_2 = 0$

因此系统的0输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t) \quad (t \geq 0)$

解3) 微分方程对应的特征方程为:

$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0$. 其特征根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$

系统的零输入响应可写为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t}$ ①

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

将它代入到①式中有:

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

因此系统的0输入响应为:

$y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} \quad t \geq 0$

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求系统零输入响应

$$y_2^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y_2^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1y_2'(t) + a_0y_2(t) = 0$$

$$\therefore y_2 = \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t}$$

求系统零状态响应

$$y_{2s}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{sj} e^{\lambda_j t} + y_{ps}(t)$$

求系统全响应

$$y(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t} + y_{ps}(t)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n C_{sj} e^{\lambda_j t} + \sum_{j=1}^n C_{zsj} e^{\lambda_j t} + y_{ps}(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{2s}: \lambda = \lambda_1 \\ y_{2s}: \lambda = \lambda_2, \lambda = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y_{2s}: \lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda = 0$$

2.1 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$. 系统的零输入响应可写为

$$y_{2i}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$\text{又 } y_{2i}(0) = y(0) = 1, y_{2i}'(0) = y'(0) = -1 \text{ 则有 } \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -1 = -2C_1 - 3C_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 2, C_2 = -1$$

$$\text{即系统的零输入响应为 } y_{2i}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}, t \geq 0$$

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

其特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm j2$. 系统的零输入响应可写为

$$y_{2i}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t)$$

$$\text{又 } y_{2i}(0) = y(0) = 2, y_{2i}'(0) = y'(0) = -2$$

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

$$\therefore \text{系统的零输入响应为 } y_{2i}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t), t \geq 0$$

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

其特征根为 $\lambda_{1,2} = -1$. 系统的零输入响应可写为

$$y_{2i}(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t}$$

$$\text{又 } y_{2i}(0) = y(0) = 1, y_{2i}'(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

$$\therefore y_{2i}(0) = C_1 = 1, y_{2i}'(0) = -C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 1, C_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore \text{系统的零输入响应为 } y_{2i}(t) = (1 + 2t) e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

2.2 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其初值 $y(0_+)$ 和 $y'(0_+)$

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

解: 输入 $f(t) = \delta(t)$, 则方程右端为冲激函数, 则 $y(t)$ 及其导数在 $t=0$ 处均发生跃变, 即 $y(0_+) = y(0_-) = 1, y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = 1$

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2.1.1 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应。

解: 将方程

$$(1) \quad y''(t) + 5y'(t) + 6y(t) = f(t), \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = -1.$$

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$.

其特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$. 系统零输入响应为

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

$$\text{又: } y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = 1, \quad y'_{zi}(0) = y'(0) = -1, \quad \text{则} \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 2, \quad C_2 = -1.$$

$$\therefore \text{零输入响应 } y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}, \quad t \geq 0.$$

$y_{zi}(t)$ 零输入响应

$$y_{zi}(t) + a_{n-1}y_{zi}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots$$

$$+ a_0 y_{zi}(t) = 0.$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t}$$

$$(2) \quad y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 5y(t) = f(t), \quad y(0) = 2, \quad y'(0) = -2.$$

$$\text{解: 对应的特征方程为 } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0, \quad \lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm 2j.$$

$$\text{零输入响应 } y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t).$$

$$\text{又: } y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = 2, \quad y'_{zi}(0) = y'(0) = -2.$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 2 \\ -C_1 - C_2 = -2 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{零输入响应为 } y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t), \quad t \geq 0.$$

$y_{zi}(t)$ 零输入响应

$$y_{zi}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t} + y_p(t)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t} + \sum_{j=1}^n C_j e^{\lambda_j t} + y_p(t).$$

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

$$\text{解: 特征方程 } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0, \quad \text{特征根为 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

$$\text{零输入响应为 } y_{zi}(t) = C_1 + C_2 t e^{-t}.$$

$$\text{又: } y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = 1, \quad y'_{zi}(0) = y'(0) = 1.$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(0) = C_1 = 1, \quad y'_{zi}(0) = -C_1 + C_2 = 1, \quad \therefore C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = 2.$$

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

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi} = 0 = 0 \\ y_{zs} = 0 + 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2.2 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其 0 值 $y(0+)$ 和 $y'(0+)$.

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

解: 输入 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, 则方程右端不含冲激函数。

$\therefore y(t)$ 及其导数在 $t=0$ 处均不发生变化。

$$\therefore y(0+) = y(0-) = 1, \quad y'(0+) = y'(0-) = 1.$$

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知识点总结

① 齐次解的形式

由特征根决定

1. 复实根 (2根)

$$y_h(t) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$$

- 一对共轭复根

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

$$y_h(t) = e^{\alpha t} (C_1 \cos(\beta t) + C_2 \sin(\beta t))$$

② 单实根

$$y_h(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{\lambda t}$$

② 特解求法

例: $f(t) = 2e^{-t}$

设特解为 $y_p(t) = Pe^{-t}$

例: $f(t) = 10 \cos t$

设 $y_p(t) = P \cos t + Q \sin t$

1) 设 $y_p(t)$

2) 求出 $y_p(t)$, $y_p'(t)$

3) 代入原式, 求出 P , Q

② 全解求法

$$y(t) = y_h(t) + y_p(t)$$

代入已知条件

可求出待定系数

1. 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求零输入响应。

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = -3$

系统的零输入响应可写为, $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

$$y_{zi}(0-) = y(0-) = 1, \quad y_{zi}'(0-) = y'(0-) = -1, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C_1 + C_2 \\ -1 = -2C_1 - 3C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

特征根为 $\lambda_1 = -1 + 2j, \lambda_2 = -1 - 2j$

系统的零输入响应可写为 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos(2t) + C_2 e^{-t} \sin(2t)$

$$y_{zi}(0-) = y(0-) = 2, \quad y_{zi}'(0-) = y'(0-) = -2, \quad \text{则}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = C_1 \\ -C_1 + 2C_2 = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

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

解: 微分方程对应的特征方程为

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

特征根为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$

系统的零输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t) e^{-t}$

$$y_{zi}(0-) = y(0-) = 1, \quad y_{zi}'(0-) = y'(0-) = 1, \quad \text{则}$$

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

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

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求输入响应

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) = 0$$

$$y_{zs} = \sum_{k=1}^n C_k e^{\lambda_k t}$$

重输入响应的 $\lambda_k = 0$

$$C_k \text{ 由 } y_{zs}^{(i)}(0) = y^{(i)}(0) \text{ 确定}$$

例1

特征根 λ_1, λ_2

$\Delta < 0$ 时

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \alpha \pm j\beta$$

$$y = e^{\alpha t} [C_1 \cos(\beta t) + C_2 \sin(\beta t)]$$

$\Delta = 0$ 时, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

$$y = C_1 e^{\lambda t} + C_2 t e^{\lambda t}$$

冲激函数匹配法

$$b_1 y^{(n)}(t) + b_2 y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + b_n y(t) = f(t)$$

$$= b_n y^{(n)}(t) + k_1 \delta(t) + k_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + k_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

0 时刻右侧两端的冲激函数及其各阶导数相等

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + f(t)$$

$$+ C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

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$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

$$y_{zs}^{(n)}(t) = a_{n-1}y_{zs}^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y_{zs}(t) + C_1 \delta(t) + C_2 \delta'(t) + \dots + C_m \delta^{(m)}(t)$$

例 2.1 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其零输入响应

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

$$\text{解: } y_{zi}''(t) + 5y_{zi}'(t) + 6y_{zi}(t) = 0 \text{ 特征根: } -2, -3 \therefore y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$y_{zi}'(0) = y_{zi}'(0) = y'(0) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \quad y_{zi}(0) = y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 2, C_2 = -1 \therefore y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t} \quad t > 0$$

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

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \Delta = 4 - 20 < 0 \quad \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = -1 \pm j2 \therefore y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} [C_1 \cos(2t) + C_2 \sin(2t)]$$

$$y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = 2 \quad y_{zi}'(0) = y'(0) = -2 \therefore y_{zi}' = e^{-t} [-C_1 \sin(2t) + C_2 \cos(2t)] + e^{-t} [-2C_1 \cos(2t) + 2C_2 \sin(2t)]$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 2 \quad C_2 = -2 \therefore y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} \cos(2t) \quad t > 0$$

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

$$\text{解: } \lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1 \quad y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t} \quad y_{zi}' = -C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-t} - C_2 t e^{-t}$$

$$y_{zi}(0) = y(0) = 1 \quad y_{zi}'(0) = y'(0) = 1 \therefore C_1 = -1, C_2 = 1 \quad C_2 = 2$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} + 2t e^{-t} \quad t > 0$$

2.2 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其 α 值 $y(0)$ 和 $y'(0)$

$$(1) y''(t) + 2y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t), y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 1, f(t) = \delta(t)$$

解: $f(t) = \delta(t)$ 方程右端不含冲激函数及其各阶导数, 则 $y(t)$ 及其导数在 $t=0$ 处均不发跃变。

$$\therefore y(0) = y(0) = 1 \quad y'(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

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

$$\text{解: } y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \delta''(t) + \delta(t) \quad y''(t) = \delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + C\delta(t) + y_0(t) \quad y_0(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + C + \int_{-\infty}^t y_0(x) dx$$

$$y(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + C + \int_{-\infty}^t y_0(x) dx \quad y_0(t) = a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + C + \int_{-\infty}^t y_0(x) dx$$

$$\therefore a\delta''(t) + b\delta'(t) + C\delta(t) + 4[a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + C] + 3[a\delta'(t) + b\delta(t) + C] = \delta''(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$\therefore a = 1 \quad 4a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -4 \quad \therefore y(0) = y(0) = C \quad y'(0) = 14 - 2 = 12$$

$$C + 4b + 3a = 1 \quad C = 14 \quad y(0) = y(0) = b \quad y'(0) = -4 + 2 = -2$$

2.3 RC 电路中, 已知 $R=1\Omega, C=0.5F$, 电容的初始状态 $U_C(0)=-1V$, 试求激励电压源 $U_S(t)$ 为下列函数时电容电压的全响应 $U_C(t)$ 。

$$(1) U_S(t) = \delta(t) \quad (2) U_S(t) = e^{-2t} \delta(t)$$

$$\text{解: 由电路: } U_C(t) + RC \frac{dU_C(t)}{dt} = U_S(t) \text{ 代入数据: } U_C(t) + 2U_C'(t) = 2U_S(t)$$

$$\text{当 } U_S(t) = \delta(t) \text{ 时: } U_C(t) + 2U_C'(t) = 2\delta(t) \therefore \text{方程右端不含冲激函数, } U_C(0) = U_C(0) = -1$$

$$\text{齐次解: } U_{Ch}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} \quad \text{特解: } U_{Cp}(t) = 1 \quad t > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{全解: } U_C(t) = U_{Ch}(t) + U_{Cp}(t) = C_1 e^{-2t} + 1 \quad t > 0$$

$$U_C(0) = -1 = C_1 + 1 \quad C_1 = -2$$

$$\therefore U_C(t) = -2e^{-2t} + 1 \quad t > 0$$

$$U_C(t) = -2e^{-2t} + 1 \quad t > 0$$

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$$U_C(t) = -2e^{-2t} + 1 \quad t > 0$$

$$U_C(t) = -2e^{-2t} + 1 \quad t > 0$$