

2-6 解题过程：

$$(1) \quad e(t) = u(t), \quad r(0_-) = 1, \quad r'(0_-) = 2$$

方法一：经典时域法：

$$\text{①求 } r_{zi} : \text{ 由已知条件, 有} \begin{cases} r_{zi}''(t) + 3r_{zi}'(t) + 2r_{zi}(t) = 0 \\ r_{zi}'(0_+) = r_{zi}'(0_-) = 2 \\ r_{zi}(0_+) = r_{zi}(0_-) = 1 \end{cases}$$

特征方程： $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0$  特征根为： $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

故  $r_{zi}(t) = (A_1 e^{-t} + A_2 e^{-2t})u(t)$ , 代入  $r_{zi}'(0_+), r_{zi}(0_+)$  得  $A_1 = 4, A_2 = -3$

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

②求  $r_{zs}$ : 将  $e(t) = u(t)$  代入原方程, 有  $r_{zs}''(t) + 3r_{zs}'(t) + 2r_{zs}(t) = \delta(t) + 3u(t)$

$$\text{用冲激函数匹配法, 设} \begin{cases} r_{zs}''(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t) \\ r_{zs}'(t) = a\Delta u(t) \\ r_{zs}(t) = at\Delta u(t) \end{cases}$$

代入微分方程, 平衡  $\delta(t)$  两边的系数得  $a = 1$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}'(0_+) = r_{zs}'(0_-) + 1 = 1, \quad r_{zs}(0_+) = r_{zs}(0_-) = 0$$

再用经典法求  $r_{zs}(t)$ : 齐次解  $r_{zsh}(t) = (B_1 e^{-t} + B_2 e^{-2t})u(t)$

因为  $e(t) = u(t)$  故设特解为  $r_{zsp}(t) = C \cdot u(t)$ , 代入原方程得  $C = \frac{3}{2}$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}(t) = r_{zsh}(t) + r_{zsp}(t) = \left( B_1 e^{-t} + B_2 e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\text{代入 } r_{zs}'(0_+), r_{zs}(0_+) \text{ 得 } B_1 = -2, B_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } r_{zs}(t) = \left( -2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\text{③全响应: } r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \left( 2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t)$$

$$\text{自由响应: } \left( 2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} \right) u(t)$$

受迫响应： $\frac{3}{2}u(t)$

方法二： $p$  算子法

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}r(t) + 3\frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 2r(t) = \frac{d}{dt}e(t) + 3e(t)$$

$$\text{化为算子形式为: } (p^2 + 3p + 2)r(t) = (p + 3)e(t)$$

特征方程： $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 2 = 0$  特征根为： $\alpha_1 = -1, \alpha_2 = -2$

$$r_{zi}(t) \text{ 的求法与经典时域法一致, } r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{再求 } r_{zs}(t): e(t) = u(t), r(t) = \frac{p+3}{(p+1)(p+2)}u(t) = (p+3)[e^{-t}u(t)*e^{-2t}u(t)*u(t)]$$

$$\text{其中 } e^{-t}u(t)*e^{-2t}u(t)*u(t) = \int_0^t (e^{-\tau} - e^{-2\tau}) d\tau = \left(\frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t)$$

$$\therefore r_{zs}(t) = (p+3)\left(\frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t) = \left(-2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2}\right)u(t)$$

$$\therefore \text{全响应 } r(t) = r_{zi}(t) + r_{zs}(t) = \left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2}\right)u(t)$$

$$\text{自由响应: } \left(2e^{-t} - \frac{5}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t)$$

受迫响应： $\frac{3}{2}u(t)$

综观以上两种方法可发现  $p$  算子法更简洁，准确性也更高

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

运用和上题同样的方法，可得

$$\text{全响应 } r(t) = (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{零输入响应: } r_{zi}(t) = (4e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{零状态响应: } r_{zs}(t) = (e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{自由响应: } (5e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t})u(t)$$

受迫响应: 0

2-10 分析:

$$\frac{d}{dx}r(t) + 5r(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e(\tau) f(t-\tau) d\tau - e(t) = e(t) * f(t) - e(t) = e(t) * [f(t) - \delta(t)]$$

已知冲激函数  $\delta(t)$  与单位冲激响应  $h(t)$  为“输入——输出”对，故  $e(t) = \delta(t)$  时，

$r(t) = h(t)$ 。类似上题，也可以用经典法和算子法两种思路求解该微分方程。

解题过程：方法一：经典法

代入  $e(t) = \delta(t)$ ,  $f(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 3\delta(t)$  得到

$$\frac{d}{dt}h(t) + 5h(t) = e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta(t) \dots\dots (*)$$

对于因果系统  $h(0_-) = 0$

先求满足  $\frac{d}{dt}h_1(t) + 5h_1(t) = \delta(t)$  的  $h_1(t)$ :  $h_1(t) = Ae^{-5t}u(t)$

利用冲激函数匹配法，在  $(0_-, 0_+)$  时间段内

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dx}h_1(t) = a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t) & (0_- < t < 0_+) \\ h_1(t) = a\Delta u(t) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow a\delta(t) + b\Delta u(t) + 5a\Delta u(t) = \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1, b = -5$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(0_+) = a + h(0_-) = A = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow h_1(t) = e^{-5t}u(t)$$

对于(\*)式：

$$h(t) = h_1(t) * [e^{-t}u(t) + 2\delta(t)] = e^{-5t}u(t) * e^{-t}u(t) + 2e^{-5t}u(t) = \left(\frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{7}{4}e^{-5t}\right)u(t)$$

方法二：  $p$  算子法

$$(常用关系式: ① \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = px(t), ② e^{-\lambda t}u(t) = \frac{1}{p+\lambda}\delta(t))$$

$$③ \frac{1}{p+\lambda}x(t) = \frac{1}{p+\lambda}[\delta(t)*x(t)] = \left[\frac{1}{p+\lambda}\delta(t)\right]*x(t) = e^{-\lambda t}u(t)*x(t)$$

引入微分算子  $p$ ，(\*)式变成：

$$(p+5)h(t) = \frac{1}{p+1}\delta(t) + 2\delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \frac{1}{p+5} \cdot \frac{1}{p+1} \delta(t) + \frac{2}{p+5} \delta(t) = \left( \frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{p+5} + \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{p+1} \right) \delta(t) + \frac{2}{p+5} \delta(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = \left( \frac{7}{4} e^{-5t} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} \right) u(t)$$

注：由本例再次看到，相比经典法， $p$  算子法形式简洁，易算易记。

2-14 分析：求解两个信号的卷积，可以直接用定义，依照“反转→平移→相乘→求和”的顺序来求，积分式为  $x_1(t) * x_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x_1(\tau) x_2(t-\tau) d\tau$ ，但是这种依靠定义的基本方法可能不是最简便的。更应该注意灵活运用卷积的性质（卷积的交换律、结合律、分配律；卷积的微分与积分；与冲激函数或阶跃函数的卷积）对表达式进一步的化简，甚至直接得到结果。

解题过程：

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s(t) &= f(t) * f(t) = u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] * u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-1)] \\ &= [u(t) * u(t)] * [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)] \\ &= tu(t) * [\delta(t) - 2\delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)] \\ &= tu(t) - 2(t-1)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore s(t) &= f(t) * f(t) = u(t) * [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] * u(t) * [\delta(t-1) - \delta(t-2)] \\ &= [u(t) * u(t)] * [\delta(t-2) - 2\delta(t-3) + \delta(t-4)] \\ &= tu(t) * [\delta(t-2) - 2\delta(t-3) + \delta(t-4)] \\ &= (t-2)u(t-2) - 2(t-3)u(t-3) + (t-4)u(t-4) \end{aligned}$$

注：可见 (2) 中的  $s(t)$  是 (1) 中  $s(t)$  右移两位，不难推出如下结论：

$$s_1(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$$

$$s_2(t) = x_1(t-t_1) * x_2(t-t_2) = s_1(t-t_1-t_2) \quad (t_1 \geq 0, t_2 \geq 0)$$

2.15 分析：利用卷积的性质： $f(t) * [\delta(t+t_0) + \delta(t-t_0)] = f(t+t_0) + f(t-t_0)$  可画出如下波形：

$$(1) s_1(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)] = f_1(t+5) + f_2(t-5)$$

$$(2) s_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)] * [\delta(t+5) + \delta(t-5)]$$

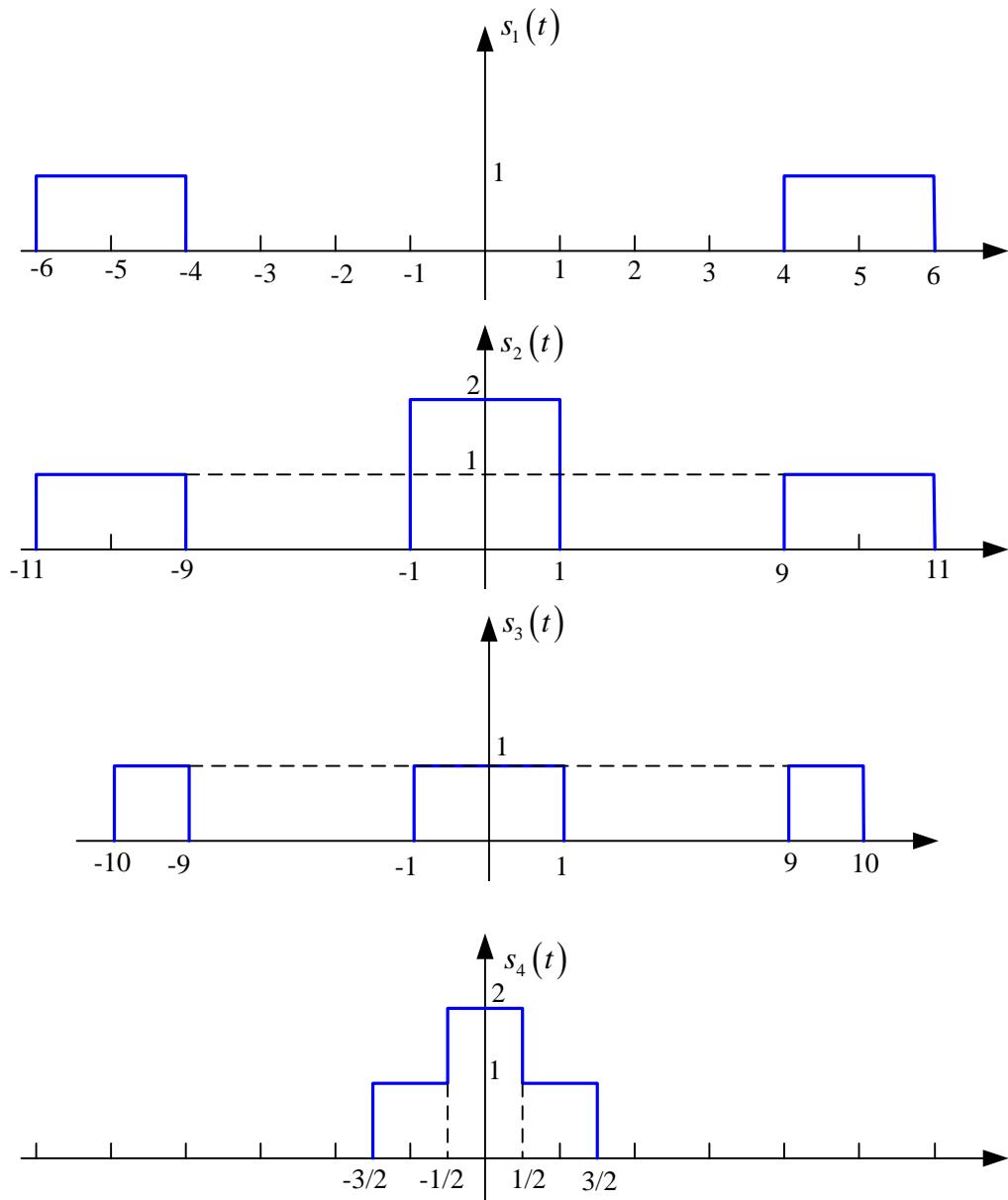
$$= f_1(t) * [\delta(t+10) + 2\delta(t) + \delta(t-10)]$$

$$= f_1(t+10) + 2f_1(t) + f_1(t-10)$$

$$(3) s_3(t) = \{[f_1(t) * f_2(t)][u(t+5) - u(t-5)]\} * f_2(t)$$

由(1)得  $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = s_1(t)$ ,  $[u(t+5) - u(t-5)]$  相当于一个“时间窗”，保留  $(-5, 5)$  内的信号，其它范围内的信号为 0。

$$(4) s_4(t) = f_1(t) * f_3(t) \quad \text{发生时域信号的叠加}$$



2-18 分析：本题可以用经典法、算子法或者直接用 LTI 系统的性质求解

解题过程：

方法一：经典法

$$\because r(t) = H[e(t)] = e(t) * h(t), \quad H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] = \frac{d}{dt}\{H[e(t)]\} = \frac{d}{dt}r(t)$$

$$\therefore \text{得到微分方程: } \frac{d}{dt}r(t) + 3r(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

此方程齐次解  $r_n(t) = Ae^{-3t}u(t)$ , 特解  $r_p(t) = Be^{-2t}u(t)$

将  $r_p(t)$  代入上式得到  $B = 1$ ，即  $r_p(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$

由于  $r(t)$  是零状态响应，且方程右端无冲激项，故  $r(0_+) = 0$ ，将此初始条件代入

$$r(t) = r_h(t) + r_p(t) = (Ae^{-3t} + e^{-2t})u(t) \text{ 得 } A = -1$$

$$\therefore r(t) = (-e^{-3t} + e^{-2t})u(t)$$

$$\text{又} \because r(t) = e(t) * h(t)$$

$$\text{又 } \frac{d}{dt} [e(t) * h(t)] = \left[ \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \right] * h(t) = \frac{d}{dt} r(t)$$

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

$$\text{即 } h(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} u(t)$$

方法二：  $p$  算子法

$$r(t) = H(e(t))$$

$$H\left[\frac{d}{dt}e(t)\right] = H\left[pe(t)\right] = pH\left[e(t)\right] = pr(t) = -3r(t) + e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore (p+3)r(t) = e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$\therefore r(t) = \frac{1}{p+3} e^{-2t} u(t) * e^{-2t} u(t) = 2e^{-3t} u(t) * \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} u(t) \dots \dots \dots \quad (3)$$

$$\text{又} \because r(t) = e(t) * h(t) = 2e^{-3t}u(t) * h(t) \dots\dots\dots(4)$$

由(3)(4)对比可知  $h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$

方法三：直接利用 LTI 系统的性质

$$H(e(t)) = r(t) \Rightarrow H[2e^{-3t}u(t)] = r(t)$$

$$H\left(\frac{d}{dx}e(t)\right) = H[2\delta(t) - 6e^{-3t}u(t)] = -3r(t) + e^{2t}u(t) \dots\dots\dots(5)$$

$$(4) *3 + (5) \Rightarrow h(t) = H[\delta(t)] = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}u(t)$$

$$2-20 \text{ 解题过程：由系统框图知， } r(t) = e(t) * h_1(t) + e(t) * h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= e(t) * [h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)] \\ &= e(t) * h(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = h_1(t) + h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t)$$

$$\text{其中， } h_1(t) = u(t), \quad h_2(t) * h_1(t) * h_3(t) = \delta(t-1) * u(t) * [-\delta(t)] = -u(t-1)$$

$$\therefore h(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$$