



第二章 连续系统 的时域分析

第二章 连续系统的时域分析

本章内容:

- 微分方程的经典解
- 零输入响应与零状态响应
- 冲激响应与阶跃响应
- 卷积运算

1. 定义
2. 性质

1. 冲激响应的物理意义
2. 阶跃响应的物理意义
3. 响应的求解

1. 齐次解
2. 特解

1. 0_- 到 0_+ 的跳跃
2. 响应的求解

一、微分方程的经典解

经典法基本步骤

- 1) 求系统数学模型;
- 2) 求齐次方程通解 $y_h(t)$;
- 3) 求非齐次方程特解 $y_p(t)$;
- 4) 写出非齐次方程通解

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

- 5) 根据初始值求待定系数;
- 6) 写出给定条件下非齐次方程解。

零输入与零状态响应

■ 零输入响应和零状态响应

◆ 零输入响应

- 写出特征方程, 求出特征根.
- 写出解的形式, 并根据初始条件求出待定系数.

◆ 零状态响应

- 根据特征根写出固有响应形式
- 根据激励写出特解的形式, 并求出特解.
- 根据奇异函数系数平衡法求出初始状态
- 求出待定系数.

2.2 冲激响应与阶跃响应

总结: $y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0y(t) = f(t)$

冲激响应求解

$$\begin{cases} h^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}h^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_0h(t) = \delta(t) \\ h^{(j)}(0_-) = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \end{cases}$$

■ 求微分方程的特征根

■ 写出系统的冲激响应的形式

■ 初值: $\begin{cases} h^{(j)}(0_+) = 0, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \\ h^{(n-1)}(0_+) = 1 \end{cases}$

■ 求出待定系数:

■ 写出系统的冲激响应

阶跃响应求解

方程右边 = $\varepsilon(t)$

$g^{(j)}(0_+) = g^{(j)}(0_-) = 0,$
 $j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$

特解 $y_p(t) = \frac{1}{a_0}$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(t) dt$$

例2-17 已知某线性非时变系统(LTI)的动态方程式为

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

试求系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解: 设动态方程式 $y_1'(t) + 3y_1(t) = f(t) \quad t \geq 0$

则冲激响应为 $h_1(t) = Ae^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$

初始值为: $h_1(0_+) = 1$

所以子系统的冲激响应为 $h_1(t) = e^{-3t} u(t)$

系统的冲激响应为 $h(t) = h_1''(t) + 2h_1'(t) + 5h_1(t)$

$$h_1'(t) = -3e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) + \delta(t)$$

$$h_1''(t) = 9e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) - 3\delta(t) + \delta'(t)$$

$$h(t) = \delta'(t) - 3\delta(t) + 9e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) + 2[-3e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t) + \delta(t)] + 5e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$h(t) = \delta'(t) - \delta(t) + 8e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$$

例2-18若描述系统的微分方程为

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = \frac{1}{2}f'(t) + 2f(t) \quad t \geq 0$$

试求系统的阶跃响应。

解:先求解 $y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = f(t) \quad t \geq 0$

其阶跃响应为: $g_1(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2}$

初始值为: $g(0_+) = g'(0_+) = 0$

得到:
$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ -C_1 - 2C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

所以阶跃响应为: $g_1(t) = (-e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2})\varepsilon(t)$

系统的阶跃响应为:

$$\begin{aligned} g(t) &= \frac{1}{2}g_1'(t) + 2g_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}[e^{-t} - e^{-2t}]\varepsilon(t) + 0 \cdot \delta(t) + 2(-e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{2})\varepsilon(t) \\ &= (1 - \frac{3}{2}e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

例2-19 已知某线性非时变(LTI)系统在 $f_1(t)=4\varepsilon(t-1)$ 作用下,产生的零状态响应为

$$y_1(t) = e^{-2(t-2)}\varepsilon(t-2) + 4\varepsilon(t-3) \quad t \geq 0$$

试求系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 。

解:已知系统在 $f_1(t)$ 作用下产生响应为 $y_1(t)$,而系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$ 为系统在冲激信号 $\delta(t)$ 作用下产生的零状态响应。因此,为求得系统的冲激响应 $h(t)$,只需找出 $f_1(t)$ 与冲激信号 $\delta(t)$ 之间的关系即可。

已知 $f_1(t) = 4\varepsilon(t-1) \Rightarrow y_1(t) = e^{-2(t-2)}\varepsilon(t-2) + 4\varepsilon(t-3)$

$$f_2(t) = f_1(t+1) = 4\varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow y_2(t) = y_1(t+1) = e^{-2(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1) + 4\varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$f_3(t) = \frac{1}{4}f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t) \Rightarrow y_3(t) = \frac{1}{4}y_2(t) = \frac{1}{4}e^{-2(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$$

$$f_4(t) = \frac{df_3(t)}{dt} = \delta(t) \Rightarrow y_4(t) = \frac{df_3(t)}{dt} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1) + \frac{1}{4}\delta(t-1) + \delta(t-2)$$



例2—20 已知某线性非时变系统(LTI)的动态方程式为

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

试求系统的阶跃响应 $h(t)$ 。

例2—21 若描述系统的微分方程为

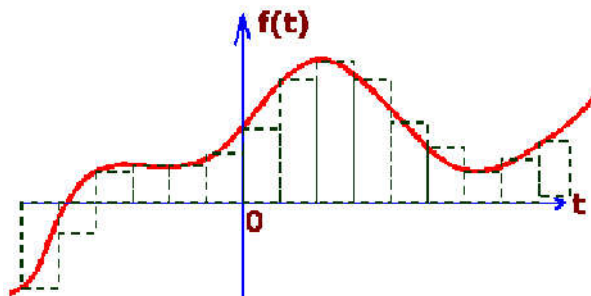
$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = \frac{1}{2}f'(t) + 2f(t) \quad t \geq 0$$

试求系统的冲激响应。

2.3 卷积运算

1. 定义:

在第一章信号的分解中,我们得到



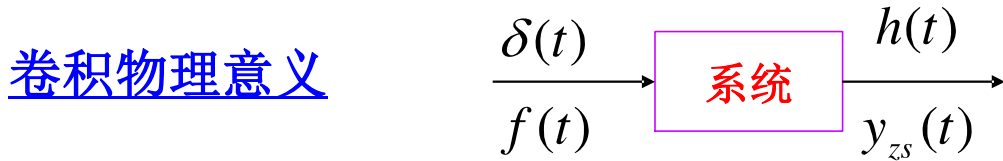
任意连续时间信号
可分解为冲激信号
的连续和

$$f(t) \approx \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k\Delta\tau) p_n(t-k\Delta\tau) \Delta\tau$$

当 $\Delta\tau \rightarrow 0$ 时 $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau) \delta(t-\tau) d\tau = f(t) * \delta(t)$

2.3 卷积运算

卷积定义: $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau = f_1(t) * f_2(t)$



定义了一个映射 $h(t) = T[\delta(t)]$ $y_f(t) = T[f(t)]$

将映射作用在任意信号 $e(t)$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{y_{zs}(t)} &= T[f(t)] = T\left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)\delta(t-\tau)d\tau\right] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)T[\delta(t-\tau)]d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\tau)h(t-\tau)d\tau = \underline{f(t) * h(t)} \end{aligned}$$

2.3 卷积运算

2. 性质

■ 运算法则：

1. 交换律 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_2(t) * f_1(t)$

2. 分配律 $f_1(t) * [f_2(t) + f_3(t)] = f_1(t) * f_2(t) + f_1(t) * f_3(t)$

3. 结合律 $f(t) * h_1(t) * h_2(t) = f(t) * [h_1(t) * h_2(t)]$

■ 性质：

1. 积分性 $\int_{-\infty}^t [f_1(\tau) * f_2(\tau)] d\tau = f_1(\tau) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t f_1(\tau) d\tau * f_2(\tau)$

2. 微分性 $\frac{d}{dt} [f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t)$

3. 微积分性 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \frac{d}{dt} f_1(t) * \int_{-\infty}^t f_2(\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^t f_1(\tau) d\tau * \frac{d}{dt} f_2(t)$

2.3 卷积运算

3. 常用信号的卷积积分:

■ $f(t)$ 与冲激信号卷积

$$f(t) * \delta(t) = f(t)$$

$$f(t) * \delta(t-T) = f(t-T)$$

$$f(t-t_0) * \delta(t-T) = f(t-t_0-T)$$

■ 斜坡信号与阶跃信号卷积

$$\begin{aligned} t\varepsilon(t) * \varepsilon(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau\varepsilon(\tau)\varepsilon(t-\tau)d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \tau d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{2}t^2\varepsilon(t) \end{aligned}$$

■ $f(t)$ 与冲激偶信号卷积

$$f(t) * \delta'(t) = f'(t)$$

■ $f(t)$ 与阶跃信号卷积

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) * \varepsilon(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau)d\tau \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t-\tau)d\tau \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) * \varepsilon(t-t_0) &= \int_{-\infty}^{t-t_0} f(\tau)d\tau \\ &= \int_{t_0}^{\infty} f(t-\tau)d\tau \end{aligned}$$

2.3 卷积运算

4. 卷积积分的计算:

◆ 利用定义计算 $f(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau$



◆ 利用常用信号卷积与有关性质计算



◆ 利用图解法计算 $f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau$

1) $f_1(t)$ 、 $f_2(t) \rightarrow f_1(\tau)$ 、 $f_2(\tau)$

2) $f_2(\tau) \rightarrow f_2(-\tau)$ (折叠)

3) $f_2(-\tau) \rightarrow f_2(t-\tau)$ (平移)

4) $f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau)$ (相乘)

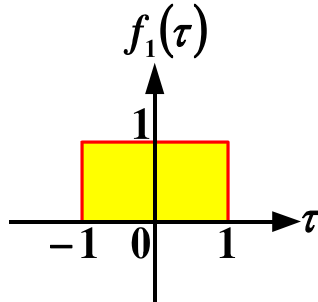
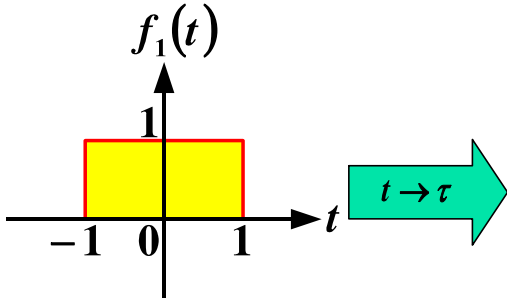
5) 计算积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau$

2.3 卷积运算

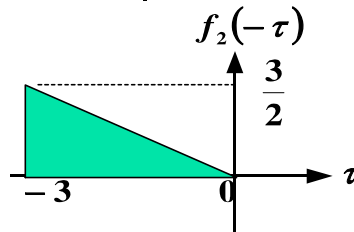
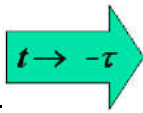
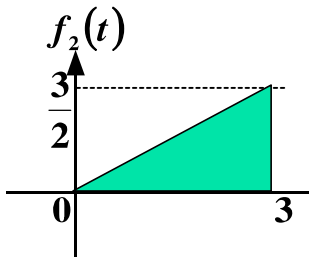
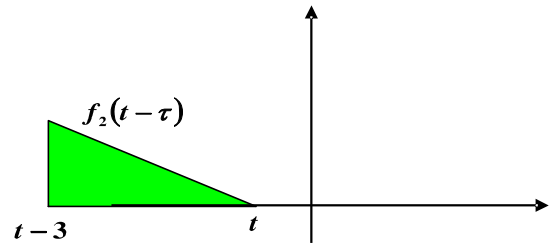
图解法计算卷积积分:

$$f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & |t| < 1 \\ 0 & |t| > 1 \end{cases}, \quad f_2(t) = \frac{t}{2}, \quad (0 \leq t \leq 3)$$

①变量代换与②反折:



③移位:



2.6 卷积运算

④ 计算:

当 $t < -1$ $f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) = 0$ $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

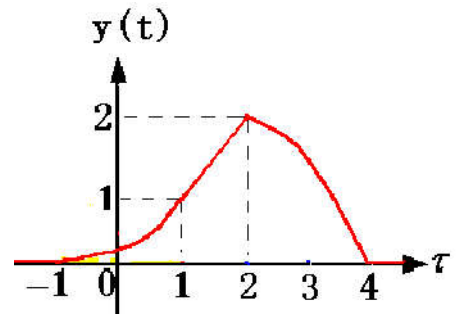
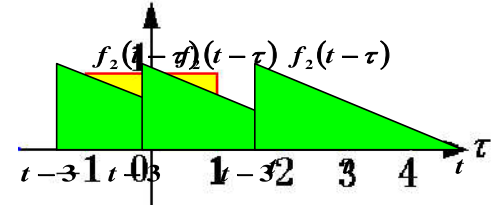
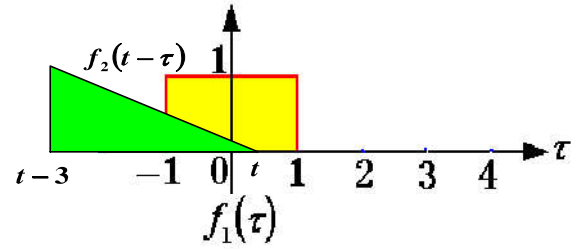
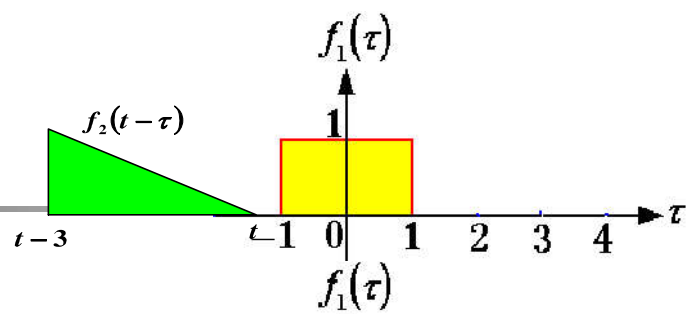
当 $-1 < t < 1$ $y(t) = \int_{-1}^t f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau = \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4}$

当 $1 < t < 2$ $y(t) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t-\tau) d\tau = t$

当 $2 < t < 4$ $y(t) = \int_{t-3}^1 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (t-\tau) d\tau$
 $= -\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + 2$

当 $t > 4$ $y(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = 0$

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} & -1 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t & 1 \leq t \leq 2 \\ -\frac{t^2}{4} + \frac{t}{2} + 2 & 2 \leq t \leq 4 \\ 0 & \text{其它 } t \end{cases}$$



计算下列函数的卷积积分(2-13):

$$f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = e^{-\alpha t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varepsilon(\tau) e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$\varepsilon(\tau) \longrightarrow \tau > 0$$

$$\varepsilon(t-\tau) \longrightarrow t-\tau > 0 \longrightarrow \tau < t$$

$$= e^{-\alpha t} \int_0^t e^{\alpha\tau} d\tau = e^{-\alpha t} \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{\alpha\tau} \Big|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-\alpha t} [e^{\alpha t} - 1] \varepsilon(t) = \frac{1}{\alpha} (1 - e^{-\alpha t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

卷积积分的计算—根据定义计算

例1 已知 $f_1(t)=e^{-3t}\varepsilon(t)$, $f_2(t)=e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)$, 试计算两信号的卷积 $f_1(t)*f_2(t)$ 。

解 根据卷积积分的定义, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \\&= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-3\tau} \varepsilon(\tau) \cdot e^{-5(t-\tau)} \varepsilon(t-\tau) d\tau \\&= \int_0^t e^{-3\tau} \cdot e^{-5(t-\tau)} d\tau \\&= e^{-5t} \frac{1}{2} e^{2\tau} \Big|_0^t \\&= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-3t} - e^{-5t}) \varepsilon(t) \\&= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-3t} - e^{-5t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)\end{aligned}$$

起点从 $0+0=0$ 开始

卷积积分的计算—根据定义计算

例已知信号 $f_1(t) = e^{-3(t-1)}\varepsilon(t-1)$ 与 $f_2(t) = e^{-5(t-2)}\varepsilon(t-2)$ ，
试计算两信号的卷积 $f_1(t) * f_2(t)$ 。

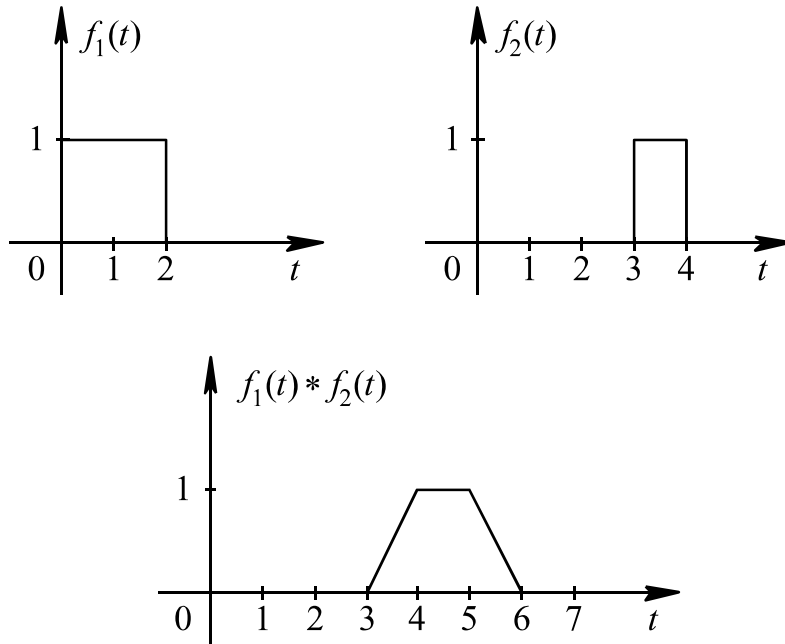
解 根据卷积积分的定义，可得

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\tau) \cdot f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-3(\tau-1)} \varepsilon(\tau-1) \cdot e^{-5(t-\tau-2)} \varepsilon(t-\tau-2) d\tau \\ &= \int_1^{t-2} e^{-3(\tau-1)} \cdot e^{-5(t-\tau-2)} d\tau \\ &= e^{-5t+13} \frac{1}{2} e^{2\tau} \Big|_1^{t-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-5t+13} [e^{2(t-2)} - e^2] \varepsilon(t-3) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [e^{-3(t-3)} - e^{-5(t-3)}] \varepsilon(t-3) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^{-3(t-3)} - e^{-5(t-3)}) \cdot \varepsilon(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

起点从 $1+2=3$ 开始

卷积积分的计算—根据定义计算

终点之间的关系



例 已知 $f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$, $h(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)$,
试求两信号的卷积 $y(t) = f(t) * h(t)$ 。

解 根据卷积运算的分配律, 有

$$\begin{aligned}y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = f(t) * [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] \\&= f^{(-1)}(t) * [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] \\&= f^{(-1)}(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t-2)] \\&= f^{(-1)}(t) - f^{(-1)}(t-2)\end{aligned}$$

亦可利用卷积的等效特性来计算, 即

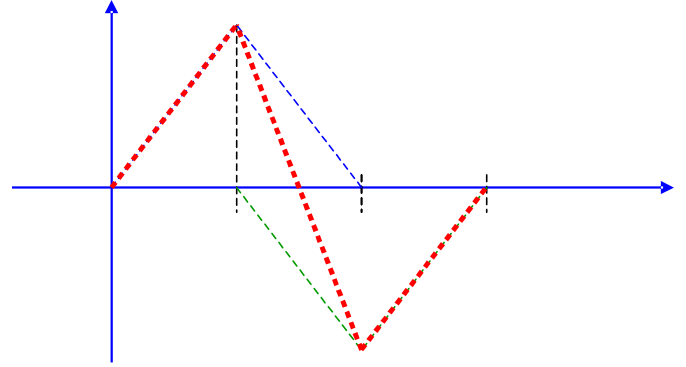
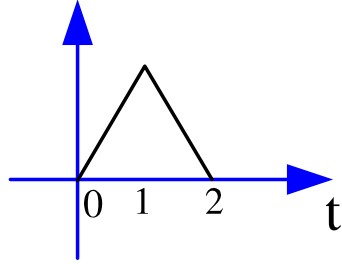
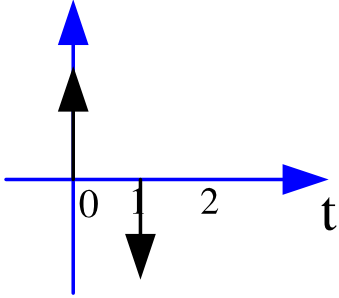
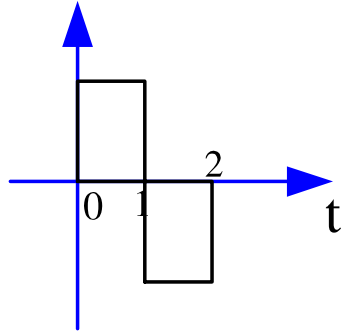
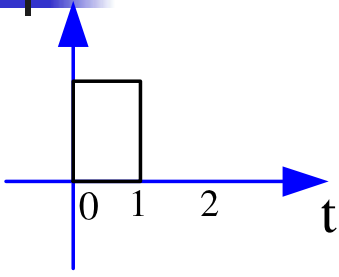
$$\begin{aligned}y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = f(t) * [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)] \\&= f(t) * \varepsilon(t) - f(t) * \varepsilon(t-2) \\&= f^{(-1)}(t) - f^{(-1)}(t-2)\end{aligned}$$

进一步求解可得 $f^{(-1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t e^{-\tau}\varepsilon(\tau)d\tau = (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t)$

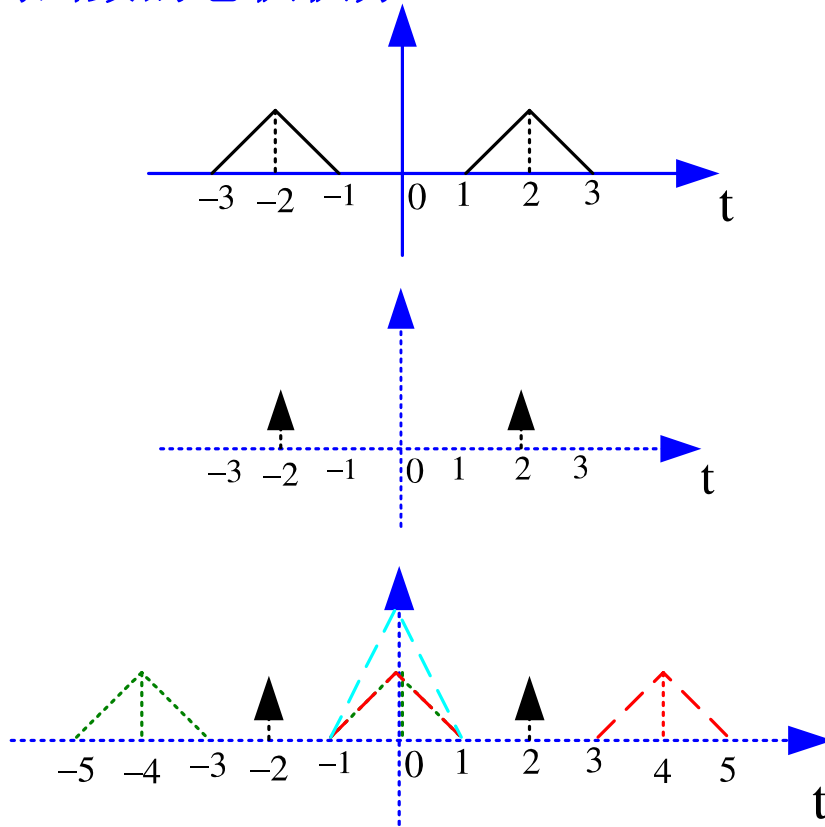
$$\begin{aligned}y_f(t) &= f(t) * h(t) = f^{(-1)}(t) - f^{(-1)}(t-2) \\&= (1 - e^{-t})\varepsilon(t) - [1 - e^{-(t-2)}]\varepsilon(t-2)\end{aligned}$$

卷积积分的计算 —
根据性质

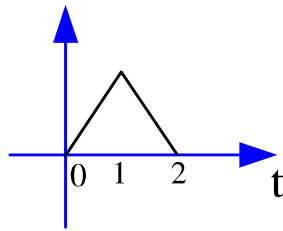
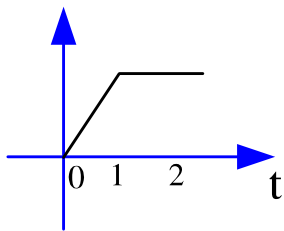
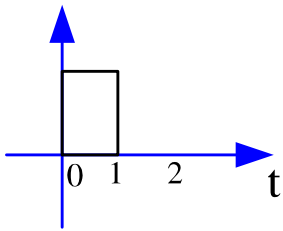
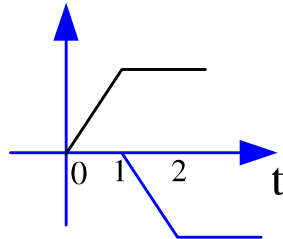
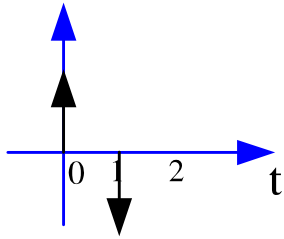
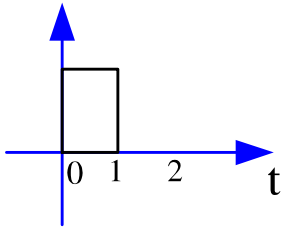
$$f(t) * h(t) = f^{(-1)}(t) * h'(t)$$



计算下列函数的卷积积分：



计算下列函数的卷积积分：



$$f_1(t) = \varepsilon(t+2), f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t-3) \quad f_1(t) * f_2(t) = ?$$

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

$$f_1(t) = t\varepsilon(t), f_2(t) = \varepsilon(t+3) \quad f_1(t) * f_2(t) = ?$$