

信号与系统

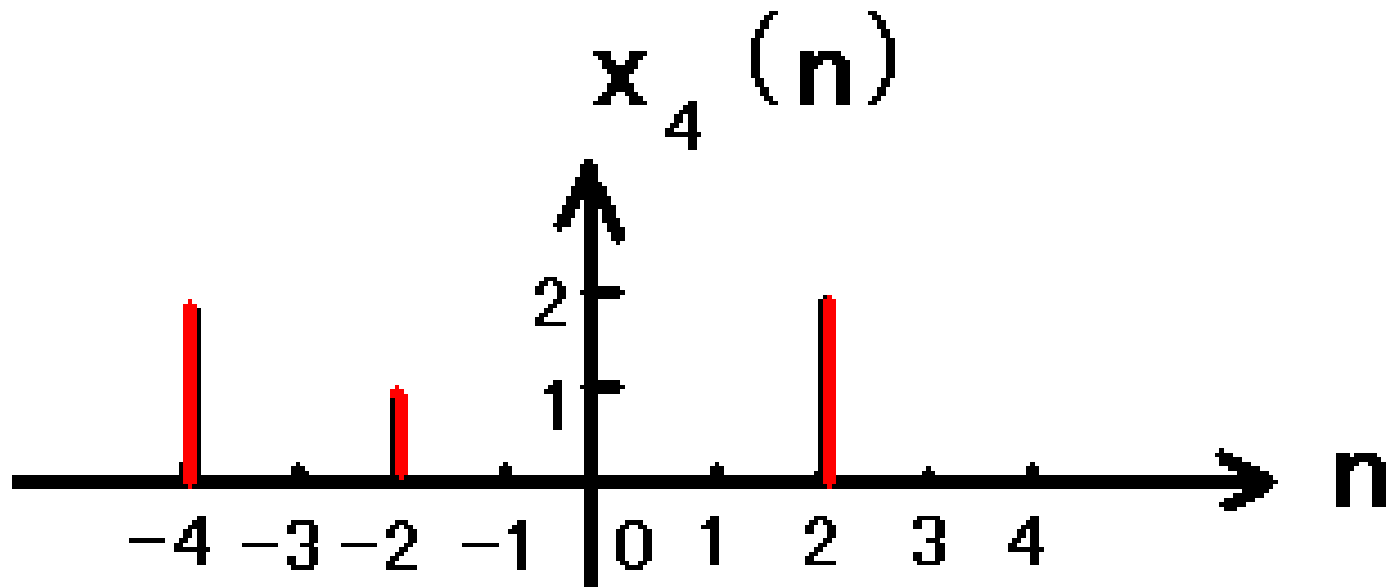
第二十四讲

§ 3.1 LTI离散系统的响应

§ 3.2 单位序列响应和阶跃响应

思考题

已知 $x_4[n]$ 波形，画出 $x_4[2-2n]$ 序列的图形。



2. 特解 $y_p(k)$:

特解的形式与激励的形式类似

激励 $f(k)$	响应 $y(k)$ 的特解 $y_p(k)$
F (常数)	P (常数)
k^m	$P_m k^m + P_{m-1} k^{m-1} + \dots + P_1 k + P_0$ (特征根均不为1) $k^r (P_m k^m + P_{m-1} k^{m-1} + \dots + P_1 k + P_0)$ (有 r 重为1的特征根)
a^k	$P a^k$ (a 不等于特征根) $(P_1 k + P_0) a^k$ (a 等于特征单根) $(P_r k^r + P_{r-1} k^{r-1} + \dots + P_0) a^k$ (a 等于 r 重特征根)
$\cos(\beta k)$ $\sin(\beta k)$	$P_1 \cos(\beta k) + P_2 \sin(\beta k)$ (特征根不等于 $e^{\pm j\beta}$)

例3. 1-2 系统方程 $y(k) + 4y(k-1) + 4y(k-2) = f(k)$
已知初始条件 $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = -1$; 激励 $f(k) = 2^k$, $k \geq 0$ 。求方程的全解。

解: 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 4 = 0$
特征根 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$
齐次解 $y_h(k) = (C_1 k + C_2) (-2)^k$ 自由响应
特解 $y_p(k) = P (2)^k, k \geq 0$
代入差分方程 $P (2)^k + 4P (2)^{k-1} + 4P (2)^{k-2} = f(k) = 2^k$
解得 $P = 1/4$
特解 $y_p(k) = 2^{k-2}, k \geq 0$ 强迫响应
全解 $y(k) = y_h + y_p = (C_1 k + C_2) (-2)^k + 2^{k-2}, k \geq 0$
代入初始条件 $C_1 = 1, C_2 = -1/4$

三.零输入响应和零状态响应

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

(1) $y_{zi}(k)$ 零输入响应

求齐次差分方程的解（单实根）

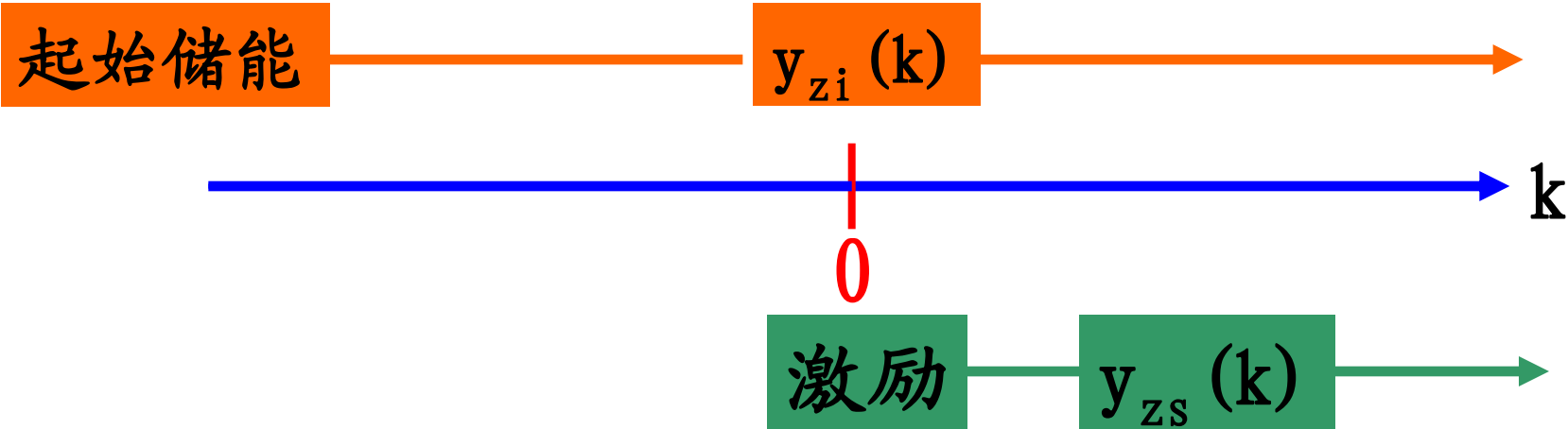
$$y(k) + a_{n-1}y(k-1) + \dots + a_0y(k-n) = 0$$

$$y_{zi} = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{zij}(\lambda_j)^k \quad C_{zij} \text{--- 待定系数}$$

(2) $y_{zs}(k)$ 零状态响应

非齐次差分方程的解

$$y(k) + a_{n-1}y(k-1) + \dots + a_0y(k-n) = b_m f(k) + \dots + b_0 f(k-m)$$



(a) $y_{zs}(k)$ 起始条件

$$y_{zs}(-1) = y_{zs}(-2) = \dots = y_{zs}(-n) = 0$$

(b) $y_{zi}(k)$ 起始条件

$k < 0$, 激励没有接入 $f(k) = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) \\ y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) \\ \dots \\ y_{zi}(-n) = y(-n) \end{array} \right.$$

(3) 起始条件的确定

$$y_{zs}(t) = \sum_{j=1}^n C_{zsj} (\lambda_j)^k + y_p(k)$$

其中： C_{zsj} —— 待定系数 $y_p(k)$ —— 特解

(4) $y(k)$ 全响应

$$y(k) = \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i (\lambda_i)^k}_{\text{自由响应}} + \underbrace{y_p(k)}_{\text{强迫响应}} = \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n c_{zij} (\lambda_j)^k}_{\text{零输入响应}} + \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^n c_{zsj} (\lambda_j)^k + y_p(k)}_{\text{零状态响应}}$$

例3. 1-4、 3. 1-5

系统方程为 $y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k)$

已知激励 $f(k) = 2^k, k \geq 0$

初始状态 $y(-1) = 0, y(-2) = 1/2$

求系统的零输入响应、零状态响应和全响应。

解： (1) $y_{zi}(k)$ 零输入响应

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(k) + 3y_{zi}(k-1) + 2y_{zi}(k-2) = 0 \\ y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 0, y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = 1/2 \end{cases}$$

特征根

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

解为

$$y_{zi}(k) = C_{zi1}(-1)^k + C_{zi2}(-2)^k$$

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

$$y_{zi}(k) = C_{zi1}(-1)^k + C_{zi2}(-2)^k$$

$$y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = 0, \quad y_{zi}(-2) = y(-2) = 1/2$$

递推求

$$y_{zi}(0), \quad y_{zi}(1)$$

$$y_{zi}(k) = -3y_{zi}(k-1) - 2y_{zi}(k-2)$$

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0) = -3y_{zi}(-1) - 2y_{zi}(-2) = -1 \\ y_{zi}(1) = -3y_{zi}(0) - 2y_{zi}(-1) = 3 \end{cases}$$

代入初始值得

$$C_{zi1} = 1, \quad C_{zi2} = -2$$

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

(2) 零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k)$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(k) + 3y_{zs}(k-1) + 2y_{zs}(k-2) = f(k) \\ y_{zs}(-1) = y_{zs}(-2) = 0 \end{cases}$$

递推求初始值 $y_{zs}(0), y_{zs}(1)$

$$y_{zs}(k) = -3y_{zs}(k-1) - 2y_{zs}(k-2) + 2^k \quad k \geq 0$$

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

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

零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k) = C_{zs1}(-1)^k + C_{zs2}(-2)^k + y_p(k)$

$$= C_{zs1}(-1)^k + C_{zs2}(-2)^k + (1/3)2^k$$

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

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

零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k) = C_{zs1}(-1)^k + C_{zs2}(-2)^k + (1/3)2^k$

代入初始值求得 $C_{zs1} = -1/3$, $C_{zs2} = 1$

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

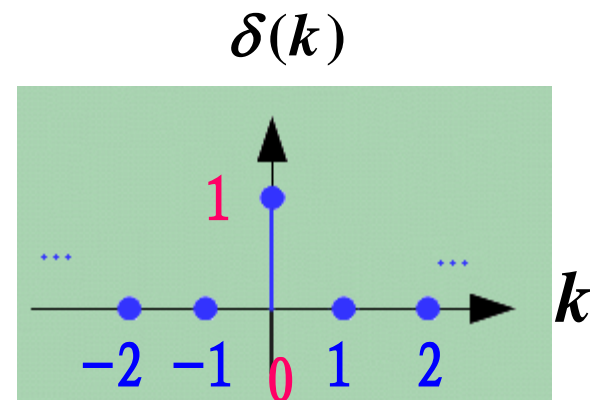
$$y_{zi}(k) = (-1)^k - 2(-2)^k, k \geq 0$$

全响应 $y(k) = (2/3)(-1)^k - (-2)^k + (1/3)2^k, k \geq 0$

§ 3.2 单位序列响应和阶跃响应

1. 单位(样值)序列 $\delta(k)$

• 定义:
$$\delta(k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0 \\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$



• 取样性质:

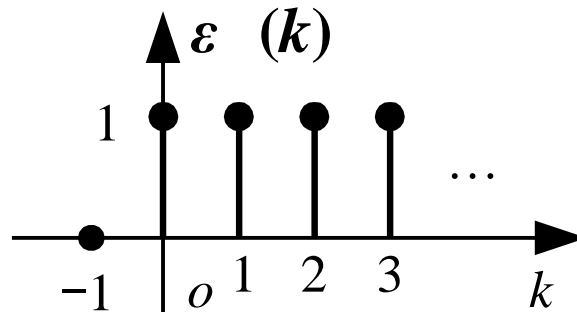
$$f(k)\delta(k) = f(0)\delta(k)$$

$$f(k)\delta(k - k_0) = f(k_0)\delta(k - k_0)$$

$$\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f(k)\delta(k) = f(0)$$

2. 单位阶跃序列 $\varepsilon(k)$ 定义

• **定义** $\varepsilon(k) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 1, & k \geq 0 \\ 0, & k < 0 \end{cases}$



• $\varepsilon(k)$ 与 $\delta(k)$ 的关系

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

或 $\varepsilon(k) = \delta(k) + \delta(k-1) + \dots$

$$\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta(k-j)$$

$$\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k \delta(i)$$

$$k-j=i$$

$$j=0 \quad i=k$$

$$j=\infty \quad i=-\infty$$

一、单位序列响应

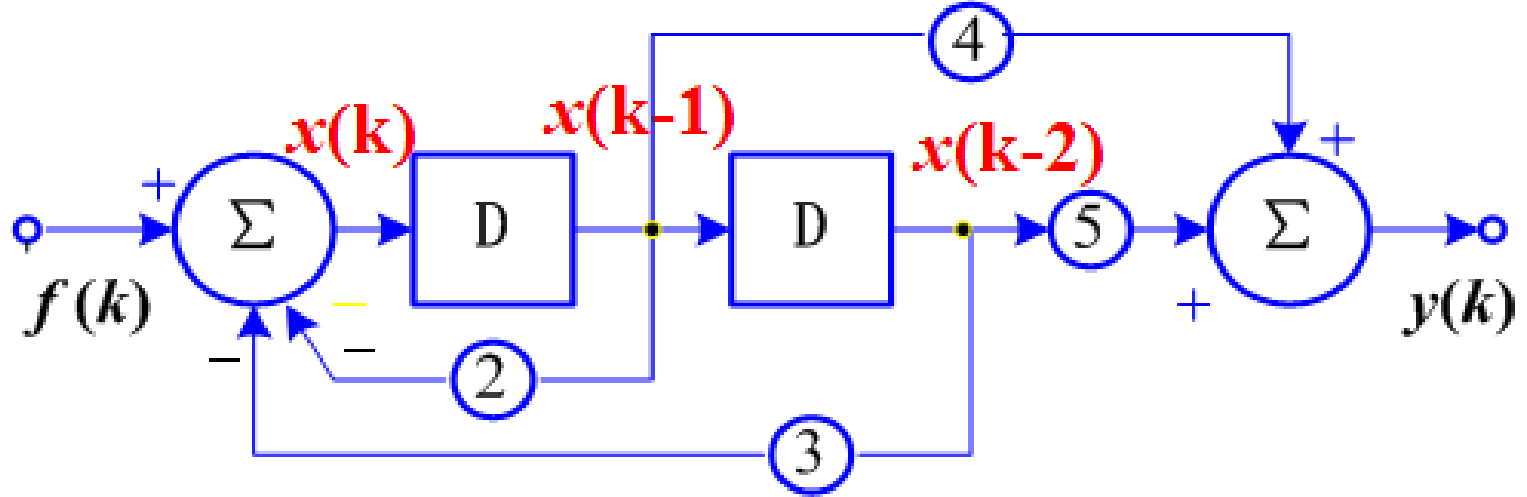


单位序列 $\delta(k)$ 所引起的零状态响应，记为 $h(k)$

$$h(k) = T[\{0\}, \delta(k)]$$

$$h(-i) = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$$

例：已知框图，写出系统的差分方程。



解：设辅助变量 $x(k)$ $x(k) = f(k) - 2x(k-1) - 3x(k-2)$

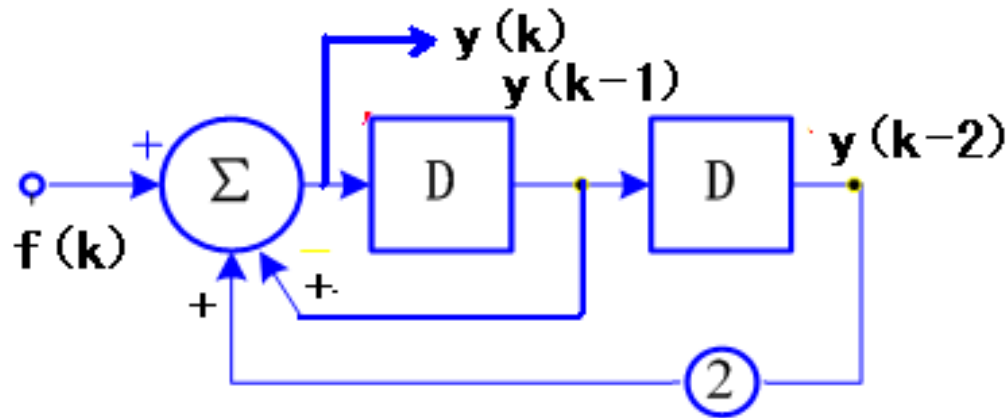
即 $x(k) + 2x(k-1) + 3x(k-2) = f(k)$

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

消去 $x(k)$ ，得

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

例3.2-1 求单位序列响应 $h(k)$ 。



解：差分方程为 $y(k) - y(k-1) - 2y(k-2) = f(k)$

根据 $h(k)$ 的定义有

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

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

(1) 递推求初始值 $h(0)$ 和 $h(1)$ 。

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

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

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

(2) 求 $h(k)$

对于 $k > 0$, $h(k)$ 满足齐次方程

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

特征方程

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

$$h(k) = C_1(-1)^k + C_2(2)^k, \quad k > 0$$

$$h(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$$

$$h(1) = -C_1 + 2C_2 = 1$$

解得

$$C_1 = 1/3, \quad C_2 = 2/3$$

$$h(k) = (1/3)(-1)^k + (2/3)(2)^k, \quad k \geq 0$$

或写为

$$h(k) = [(1/3)(-1)^k + (2/3)(2)^k] \varepsilon(k)$$

二、阶跃响应 $g(k)=T[\{0\}, \varepsilon(k)]$

由于 $\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k \delta(i) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \delta(k-j)$

$$\delta(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1) = \Delta \varepsilon(k)$$

所以 $g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k h(i) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} h(k-j)$, $h(k) = \Delta g(k)$

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

$$g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k h(i) = \sum_{i=0}^k \left[\frac{1}{3} (-1)^i + \frac{2}{3} (2)^i \right]$$

求和公式

$$\sum_{j=k_1}^{k_2} a^j = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{k_1} - a^{k_2+1}}{1-a} & a \neq 1 \\ k_2 - k_1 + 1 & a = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k h(i) = \sum_{i=0}^k \left[\frac{1}{3} (-1)^i + \frac{2}{3} (2)^i \right]$$

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

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