

习题二

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: 已知要求零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t)$, 故而微分方程满足以下

$$y_{zi}''(t) + 5y_{zi}'(t) + 6y_{zi}(t) = 0 \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

利用零输入响应中 $\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0^+) = y_{zi}(0^-) = y(0^-) = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0^+) = y_{zi}'(0^-) = y'(0^-) = -1 \end{cases}$

然而使用四代写出相应特征方程: $\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -2 \\ \lambda_2 = -3 \end{cases}$

零输入响应及其导数为 $\begin{aligned} y_{zi}(t) &= C_1 e^{-2t} + C_2 e^{-3t} \\ y_{zi}'(t) &= -2C_1 e^{-2t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t} \end{aligned}$

令 $t=0^+$, 结合已求得 $y_{zi}(0^+)$ 和 $y_{zi}'(0^+)$ 去求解系数 C_1, C_2

$\therefore \begin{cases} y_{zi}(0^+) = C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0^+) = -2C_1 - 3C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \therefore \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$ 将其代入公式中 $\therefore y_{zi}(t) = (2e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}) \varepsilon(t)$

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

解: 类似(1)解法, 设 $y_{zi}(t)$ 满足微分方程 $y_{zi}''(t) + 2y_{zi}'(t) + 5y_{zi}(t) = 0$

利用零输入响应中

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0^+) = y_{zi}(0^-) = y(0^-) = 2 \\ y_{zi}'(0^+) = y_{zi}'(0^-) = y'(0^-) = -2 \end{cases}$$

其次列出特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 5 = 0 \quad \therefore \begin{cases} \lambda_1 = -1 + 2j \\ \lambda_2 = -1 - 2j \end{cases}$ 一对共轭复根. \therefore 解得 $C_1 = 2, C_2 = 0$

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

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

解: 由特征方程可知 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -1$ \therefore 设 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t}$ 重实根

\therefore 代入 $y_{zi}(0^+) = y_{zi}(0^-) = y(0^-) = 1$

\therefore 可解得: $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 2 \quad \therefore$ 零输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t) = e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} \quad t > 0$

2.2 已知描述系统的微分方程和初始状态如下, 试求其 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: 因为要求其零输入响应, 故要求出 $y_{zi}(0^+)$ 和 $y_{zi}'(0^+)$



2.4 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、零状态响应和全响应。

(1) $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = f(t)$, $y(0^-) = y'(0^-) = 1$, $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$

解: 第一号求前零输入响应, 满足特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$

\therefore 零输入响应 $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

又 $\begin{cases} y_{zi}(0^+) = y_{zi}(0^-) = y(0^-) = 1 \\ y_{zi}'(0^+) = y_{zi}'(0^-) = y'(0^-) = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = C_1 + C_2 \\ 1 = -C_1 - 3C_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 2 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$

第一号求前零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ $y_{zs}''(t) + 4y_{zs}'(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = \varepsilon(t)$

应用积分法, $y_{zs}(t)$ 里面含 $\varepsilon(t)$, $\therefore \int_{-\infty}^t y_{zs}''(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^t 4y_{zs}'(t) dt + 3 \int_{-\infty}^t y_{zs}(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^t \varepsilon(t) dt$

$\therefore y_{zs}'(0^+) - y_{zs}'(0^-) = 0$ $y_{zs}(0^+) - y_{zs}(0^-) = 0$ 又在零状态中 $y_{zs}(0^-) = 0$

\therefore 由特征方程零状态响应齐次解为 $y_{zs}(t) = C_{z1} e^{-t} + C_{z2} e^{-3t}$

\therefore 有 $\begin{cases} C_{z1} + C_{z2} = 0 \\ -C_{z1} - 3C_{z2} + \frac{1}{3} = 0 \end{cases}$ 先设其特解为 $y_p = \frac{1}{3}$ $y_{zs}(t) = C_{z1} e^{-t} + C_{z2} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}$

\therefore 系统的全响应为 $y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$

$= \frac{2}{3} e^{-t} + \frac{4}{3} e^{-3t} - \frac{5}{6} e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}$

2.9 如题 2.9 图所示电路, 若以 $u_S(t)$ 为输入, $u_C(t)$ 为输出, 试列出其微分方程, 并求出冲激响应和阶跃响应。

解: KVL: $u_S(t) = U_{R1}(t) + U_{R2}(t)$

KCL: $i_{R1}(t) = i_{R2}(t) + i_C(t)$

~~$i_C(t) = C \frac{d}{dt} u_C(t)$~~

$\therefore \frac{U_{R1}(t)}{R} = u_C(t) + C \frac{d}{dt} u_C(t)$

$\frac{1}{R} [u_S(t) - u_C(t)] = u_C(t) + C \frac{d}{dt} u_C(t)$

$\begin{cases} 2h_1(t) + h_1(t) = \delta(t) \\ h_1(0^-) = h_1(0) = 0 \end{cases}$

\therefore 整理可得如下微分方程

$2u_C(t) + u_C(t) = u_S(t)$

设 $h(t)$ 为冲激响应, 设阶跃响应 $h_1(t)$

$\therefore \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore h_1(t) = C_1 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$

利用积分法 $\int_{-\infty}^t 2h_1(t) dt + \int_{-\infty}^t h_1(t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t) dt \Rightarrow h_1(0^+) - h_1(0^-) = 1$

$\therefore h_1(0^+) = 1$ 代入 $h_1(0^+) = 1 = C_1 \quad \therefore h_1(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$

$\therefore h(t)$ 和 $h_1(t)$ 满足微分方程 $h(t) = h_1(t) = e^{-\frac{1}{2}t}$

