

2.4. (1)

解: ① 由零状态输入响应的性质可知:

$$y_{2i}''(t) + 4y_{2i}'(t) + 3y_{2i}(t) = 0 \quad y_{2i}'(0_+) = y_{2i}'(0_-) = y_{2i}'(0_-) = 1.$$

$$y_{2i}(0_+) = y_{2i}(0_-) = y_{2i}(0_-) = 1. \quad \text{特征方程: } \lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{特征根为 } \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -1.$$

微分方程的解为  $y_{2i}(t) = C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 e^{-t}, t > 0$ . 代入初始条件得:  $y_{2i}'(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$ .  $y_{2i}(0_+) = -3C_1 - C_2 = 1$ .  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -1 \\ C_2 = 2 \end{cases}$

故系统零输入响应为:  $y_{2i}(t) = -e^{-3t} + 2e^{-t}, t > 0$

② 由零状态响应的性质可知:  $y_{2s}''(t) + 4y_{2s}'(t) + 3y_{2s}(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ .

$$y_{2s}'(0_+) = y_{2s}'(0_-) = 0; \quad y_{2s}(0_+) = y_{2s}(0_-) = 0 \quad \text{齐次解为 } y_{2sh}(t) = C_3 e^{-3t} + C_4 e^{-t}, t > 0.$$

特解:  $y_{2sp}(t) = \frac{1}{3}, t > 0$ . 全解:  $y_{2s}(t) = y_{2sh}(t) + y_{2sp}(t) = C_3 e^{-3t} + C_4 e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}, t > 0$

代入初始条件解得:  $C_3 = \frac{1}{6}, C_4 = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

故零状态响应为  $y_{2s}(t) = \frac{1}{6} e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}, t > 0$

则系统全响应为:  $y(t) = y_{2i}(t) + y_{2s}(t) = -\frac{5}{6} e^{-3t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3}, t > 0$

9. 解:

由KVL得:  $u_R(t) = u_S(t) - u_C(t)$ . 由KCL得:  $\frac{u_R(t)}{R_1} = \frac{u_C(t)}{R_2} + C \frac{du_C}{dt}$ .

联立解得:  $\frac{u_S(t)}{R_1} = (\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_1}) u_C(t) + C \frac{du_C}{dt}$ . 代入数据得:  $2u_C'(t) + 2u_C(t) = u_S(t)$ .

阶跃响应满足  $2g'(t) + 2g(t) = \varepsilon(t)$ . 故  $g(0_+) = g(0_-) = 0$ .

故方程全解为:  $g(t) = (e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}), t > 0$ . 代入初始值得:  $g(t) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} - 1)\varepsilon(t)$ .

故冲激响应为  $h(t) = g'(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \varepsilon(t)$ .

