



作业2.1: 请在下周一3月29日 18:00之前提交PDF文档!

2.4(1)

2.9

2.4

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

① 求零输入响应即求解

$$\begin{cases} y_{zi}''(t) + 4y_{zi}'(t) + 3y_{zi}(t) = 0 \\ y_{zi}(0_+) = y_{zi}'(0_+) = 1. \end{cases}$$

特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$$

$$\text{故 } y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$$

$$y_{zi}'(t) = -C_1 e^{-t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t}$$

代入初始条件得

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

$$\text{故 } y_{zi}(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

② 零状态响应

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}''(t) + 4y_{zs}'(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = \varepsilon(t) \\ y_{zs}'(0_-) = y_{zs}(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

方程两端积分得

$$\int_{0_-}^{0_+} y_{zs}''(t) + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} 4y_{zs}'(t) + \int_{0_-}^{0_+} 3y_{zs}(t) = \int_{0_-}^{0_+} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow [y_{zs}'(0_+) - y_{zs}'(0_-)] + 4[y_{zs}(0_+) - y_{zs}(0_-)] = 0$$

由 $y_{zs}(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处连续得

$$y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-)$$

由 $y_{zs}(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处连续可知

$$y_{zs}(0_+) = y_{zs}(0_-)$$

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

当 $t \geq 0$ 时, 微分方程为 $y_{zs}''(t) + 4y_{zs}'(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = 1$,

特解设为 $y_p(t) = P_0$

$$\text{代入得 } 3P_0 = 1, \quad P_0 = 1/3$$

$$\text{全解为 } y_{zs}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t} + 1/3$$

$$y_{zs}'(t) = -C_1 e^{-t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t}$$

代入初始值得

$$\begin{cases} y_{zs}(0_+) = C_1 + C_2 + 1/3 = 0 \\ y_{zs}'(0_+) = -C_1 - 3C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = -1/2 \\ C_2 = 1/6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } y_{zs} = (-1/2 e^{-t} + 1/6 e^{-3t} + 1/3) \varepsilon(t)$$

全响应为, $y(t) = y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t)$

$$= (3/2 e^{-t} - 5/6 e^{-3t} + 1/3) \varepsilon(t)$$

2.9

$$\frac{u_s(t) - u_c(t)}{R_1} = C u_c'(t) + \frac{u_c(t)}{R_2}$$

$$u_s(t) = R_1 C u_c'(t) + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_2} u_c(t)$$

$$u_s(t) = 2u_c'(t) + 2u_c(t)$$

① 冲激响应设为 $h(t)$, 则

$$\begin{cases} 2h'(t) + 2h(t) = \delta(t) \\ h'(0_-) = h(0_-) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t > 0 \text{ 时, } 2h'(t) + 2h(t) = 0.$$

由特征方程 $2\lambda + 2 = 0$ 得 $\lambda = -1$, 则

$$h(t) = (C e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$\rho_1 = -1, \dots, \rho_n = -1, \dots$

$$h(t) = (C e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

$$2 \int_{0-}^{0+} h'(t) dt + 2 \int_{0-}^{0+} h(t) dt = 1$$

因 $h(t)$ 连续故 $\int_{0-}^{0+} h(t) dt = 0$, 则

$$h(0+) - h(0-) = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow h(0+) = \frac{1}{2}$$

代入得 $h(0+) = C = \frac{1}{2}$.

故 $h(t) = (\frac{1}{2} e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t)$.

② 阶跃响应 $g(t)$

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^t \frac{1}{2} e^{-x} \varepsilon(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-t}) \varepsilon(t).$$