

### 第三章

2.4 解: (1) 零输入响应: 令  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = 0$

求得特征根:  $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = -3$

初始值:  $y(0_+) = y(0_-) = 1 = y_{zi}(0_+)$

$y'(0_+) = y'(0_-) = 1 = y'_{zi}(0_+)$

易得:  $y_{zi}(t) = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

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

代入初始值:  $1 = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-3t}$

$1 = -C_1 e^{-t} - 3C_2 e^{-3t}$

解得:  $C_1 = 2, C_2 = -1$

$\therefore y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t} - e^{-3t}$

零状态响应:  $y''(t) + 4y'(t) + 3y(t) = \delta(t)$

无冲激项, 函数连续 (在  $0_-$  到  $0_+$  时刻), 且  $y_{zs}(0_-) = y'_{zs}(0_-) = 0$

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

$y'_{zs}(0_+) = y'_{zs}(0_-) = 0$

当  $t > 0$  时:  $y'_{zs}(t) + 4y_{zs}(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = 1$

齐次解:  $C_{z1} e^{-t} + C_{z2} e^{-3t}$

特解: 设为  $P_0$ , 求得  $P_0 = \frac{1}{3}$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(t) = C_{z1}e^{-t} + C_{z2}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 求得: } C_{z1} = \frac{1}{3}, C_{z2} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(t) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{全响应: } y(t) &= y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = 2e^{-t} - e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3} \\ &= \frac{7}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{3}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0 \\ &= \frac{2}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{5}{6}e^{-3t} + \frac{1}{3}, t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

2.9 解: 根据 KCL:  $\frac{U_R(t)}{R_1} = \frac{U_C(t)}{R_2} + C \cdot U_C'(t)$

$$U_R(t) = U_C(t) + 2 \cdot U_C'(t)$$

$$\text{根据 KVL: } U_S(t) = U_R(t) + U_C(t)$$

$$= 2U_C(t) + 2 \cdot U_C'(t)$$

$$\text{令 } U_C(t) = y(t), U_S(t) = f(t)$$

$$\therefore 2y(t) + 2y'(t) = f(t)$$

冲激响应: 当  $f(t) = \delta(t)$  时,  $2y'(t) + 2y(t) = \delta(t)$

易得:  $y(0^-) = y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(t)$  中含有  $\delta(t)$

$$y(0^+) = \frac{1}{2} + y(0) = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore y(0^+) = y(0) = 0, y'(0^+) = 1 + y'(0) = 1$$

求出其特征根为:  $\lambda = -1$ , 特解为 0

$$\therefore \text{设定解为 } y(t) = C \cdot e^{-t} + 0, t \geq 0$$

$$\text{解得: } C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \text{冲激响应: } h(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-t}, t \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \text{阶跃响应: } g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t h(\tau) d\tau = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{-t} - 1), t \geq 0$$