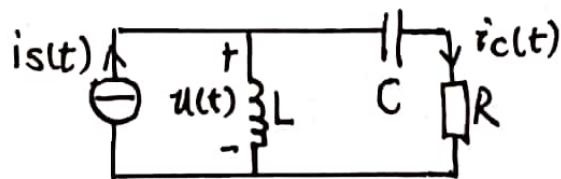
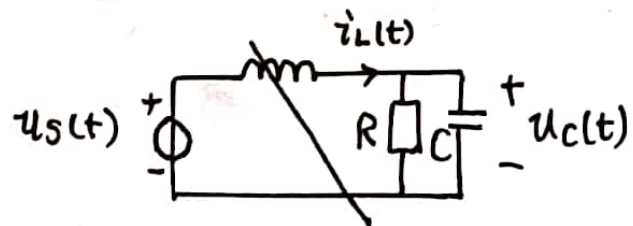


如图 1.13 所示电路, 写出

1.13 (1) 以 $u(t)$ 为响应的微分方程 (2) 以 $i_c(t)$ 为响应的微分方程



解: (1) 设电容 C 电压为 $u_c(t)$.

电感电流 $i_L(t)$.

$$u(t) = u_c(t) + i_c(t)R,$$

$$u'(t) = u_c'(t) + i_c'(t)R$$

$$\because i_c(t) = C u_c'(t)$$

$$\therefore u_c'(t) = \frac{i_c(t)}{C} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{又} \because i_c(t) = i_s(t) - i_L(t)$$

$$u(t) = L i_L'(t)$$

$$\therefore i_c'(t) = i_s'(t) - i_L'(t)$$

$$= i_s'(t) - \frac{u(t)}{L} \quad (2)$$

(1)、(2) 式代入 $u'(t)$ 表达式

$$u'(t) = \frac{i_c(t)}{C} + i_s'(t)R - \frac{u(t)}{L}R$$

两端求导

$$\text{得 } u''(t) = \frac{1}{C} i_c'(t) + i_s''(t)R - \frac{u'(t)}{L}R$$

$$\text{即 } u''(t) = \frac{1}{C} i_s'(t) - \frac{u(t)}{CL} + i_s''(t)R - \frac{u'(t)}{L}R$$

∴ 以 $u(t)$ 为响应的微分方程为

$$u''(t) + \frac{R}{L} u'(t) + \frac{1}{LC} u(t) = \frac{1}{C} i_s'(t) + R i_s''(t)$$

(2) 以 $i_c(t)$ 为响应的微分方程

$$i_c(t) = i_s(t) - i_L(t)$$

$$i_c'(t) = i_s'(t) - i_L'(t)$$

$$\because i_L'(t) = \frac{u(t)}{L},$$

$$\therefore i_c'(t) = i_s'(t) - \frac{u(t)}{L}$$

$$\text{对两式求导有 } i_c''(t) = i_s''(t) - \frac{u'(t)}{L}$$

$$\because u'(t) = u_c'(t) + i_c'(t)R$$

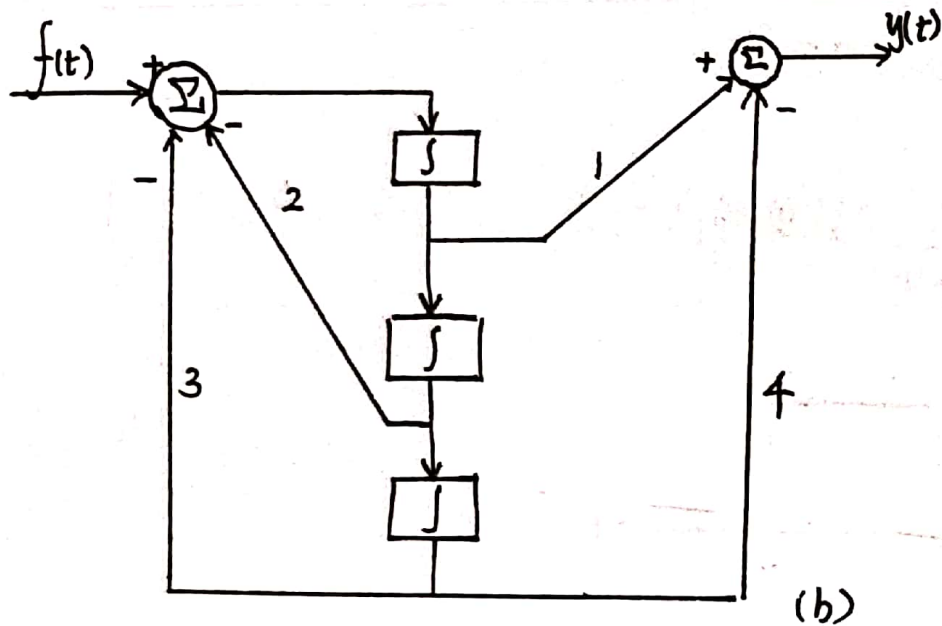
$$\text{且 } u_c'(t) = \frac{i_c(t)}{C}, \therefore u'(t) = \frac{i_c(t)}{C} + i_c'(t)R$$

$$\therefore i_c''(t) = i_s''(t) - \frac{1}{LC} i_c(t) - \frac{R}{L} i_c'(t)$$

故以 $i_c(t)$ 为响应的微分方程为

$$i_c''(t) + \frac{R}{L} i_c'(t) + \frac{1}{LC} i_c(t) = i_s''(t)$$

1.20 (b)(d) 写出下面图中各系统的微分和差分方程



解:

(b) 设下方积分器输出为 $x(t)$.

左端加法器输出 $x^{(3)}(t) = f(t) - 2x^{(1)}(t) - 3x(t)$

$$f(t) = x^{(3)}(t) + 2x^{(1)}(t) + 3x(t)$$

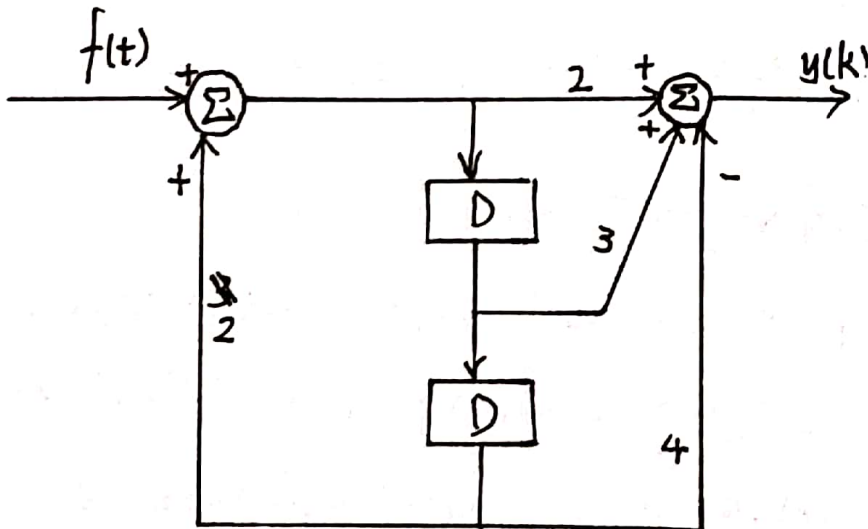
右端加法器输出 $y(t) = x^{(2)}(t) - 4x(t)$

$$\begin{cases} y^{(3)}(t) + 2y^{(1)}(t) + 3y(t) = [x^{(3)}(t) + 2x^{(1)}(t) + 3x(t)]'' - 4[x^{(3)}(t) + 2x^{(1)}(t) + 3x(t)] \\ 2y^{(1)}(t) = [2x^{(1)}(t)]'' - 4[2x^{(1)}(t)] \\ 3y(t) = [3x(t)]'' - 4[3x(t)] \end{cases}$$

$$y^{(3)}(t) + 2y^{(1)}(t) + 3y(t) = [x^{(3)}(t) + 2x^{(1)}(t) + 3x(t)]'' - 4[x^{(3)}(t) + 2x^{(1)}(t) + 3x(t)]$$

$$\text{即 } y^{(3)}(t) + 2y^{(1)}(t) + 3y(t) = f^{(2)}(t) - 4f(t)$$

此为系统的微分方程。



(d). 设最上方延迟单元输入为 $x(k)$.

左方加法器输出 $x(k) = f(k) + 2x(k-2)$

即 $f(k) = x(k) - 2x(k-2)$.

右方加法器输出

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

$$-2y(k-2) = 2[-2x(k-2)] + 3[-2x(k-3)] - 4[-2x(k-4)]$$

相加得

$$y(k) - 2y(k-2) = 2[x(k) - x(k-2)] + 3[x(k-1) - 2x(k-3)] - 4[x(k-2) - 2x(k-4)]$$

即

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

1.27 某LTI连续系统,其初始状态一定,已知当激励为 $f(t)$ 时,其全响应为

$$y_1(t) = e^{-t} + \cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

若初始状态不变,激励为 $2f(t)$ 时,其全响应为

$$y_2(t) = 2\cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

求初始状态不变而激励为 $3f(t)$ 时系统的全响应。

解:令系统零状态响应为 $y_{zs}(t)$,零输入响应为 $y_{zi}(t)$

激励为 $f(t)$ 时,

$$y_{zi}(t) + y_{zs}(t) = e^{-t} + \cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

∵ LTI系统具有齐次性

$$2y_{zs}(t) = T[2f(t)], 3y_{zs}(t) = T[3f(t)]$$

初始状态不变,激励为 $2f(t)$ 时,全响应

$$y_{zi}(t) + 2y_{zs}(t) = 2\cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

解得 $y_{zi}(t) = 2e^{-t}$

$$y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-t} + \cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

初始状态不变,激励为 $3f(t)$ 时系统的全响应为

$$y_{zi}(t) + 3y_{zs}(t) = -e^{-t} + 3\cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

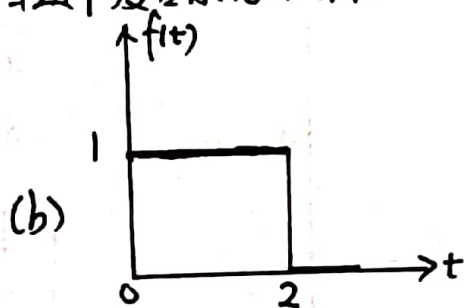
即激励为 $3f(t)$ 时全响应

$$y_3(t) = -e^{-t} + 3\cos(\pi t), t \geq 0$$

1.31 如有LTI连续系统S, 已知当激励为阶跃函数 $\varepsilon(t)$ 时, 其零状态响应为

$$\varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$$

现将两个完全相同的系统相级联, 如1.31图(a)示. 当这个复合系统的输入为题1.31(b)所示信号 $f(t)$ 时, 求该系统的零状态响应.



解: 对系统S输入信号 $\varepsilon(t)$, 输出响应

$$y_{fs}(t) = \varepsilon(t) - 2\varepsilon(t-1) + \varepsilon(t-2)$$

令 $\varepsilon(t)$ 作为输入信号, 得系统S输出为

$$y_{fs}(t) = y_{fs}(t) - 2y_{fs}(t-1) + y_{fs}(t-2)$$

$$= \varepsilon(t) - 4\varepsilon(t-1) + 6\varepsilon(t-2) - 4\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)$$

当复合系统输入信号 $\varepsilon(t)$ 时, 其输出响应

$$y(t) = \varepsilon(t) - 4\varepsilon(t-1) + 6\varepsilon(t-2) - 4\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)$$

1.31(b)的输入信号为 $\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-2)$

∵ LTI系统具有齐次性、可加性与时不变性,

得复合系统的零状态响应

$$\begin{aligned} y_f(t) &= [\varepsilon(t) - 4\varepsilon(t-1) + 6\varepsilon(t-2) - 4\varepsilon(t-3) + \varepsilon(t-4)] \\ &\quad - [\varepsilon(t-2) - 4\varepsilon(t-3) + 6\varepsilon(t-4) - 4\varepsilon(t-5) + \varepsilon(t-6)] \\ &= \varepsilon(t) - 4\varepsilon(t-1) + 5\varepsilon(t-2) - 5\varepsilon(t-4) + 4\varepsilon(t-5) - \varepsilon(t-6) \end{aligned}$$