

第三章 离散系统的时域分析

3.1 差分方程的求解、单位序列响应、卷积和

一、填空题。

(1) 写出下列齐次方程的解。

① 已知 $y(k) - 2y(k-1) = 0$, $y(0) = 2$, 则 $y(k) = \underline{2^{k+1}, k \geq 0}$;

② 已知 $y(k) - 7y(k-1) + 16y(k-2) - 12y(k-3) = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = -1$, $y(2) = -3$, 则 $y(k) = \underline{3^k - 2^k - k \cdot 2^k, k \geq 0}$;

③ 已知 $y(k) - \frac{1}{3}y(k-1) = 0$, $y(-1) = -1$, 则 $y(k) = \underline{-3^{-(k+1)}, k \geq 0}$ 。

(2) 写出下列差分方程所描述系统的零输入响应 $y_z(k)$ 。

① 已知 $y(k) + 3y(k-1) + 2y(k-2) = f(k)$, $y(-1) = 0$, $y(-2) = 1$, 则 $y_z(k) = \underline{(-1)^k (2 - 2^{k+2}), k \geq 0}$;

② 已知 $y(k) + 2y(k-1) + y(k-2) = f(k) - f(k-1)$, $y(-1) = 1$, $y(-2) = -3$, 则 $y_z(k) = \underline{(-1)^k (2k+1), k \geq 0}$ 。

(3) 写出下列差分方程所描述系统的单位序列响应 $h(k)$ 。

① 已知 $y(k) + 2y(k-1) = f(k-1)$, 则 $h(k) = \underline{(-2)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)}$;

② 已知 $y(k) + y(k-1) + \frac{1}{4}y(k-2) = f(k)$, 则 $h(k) = \underline{(1+k)(-2)^{-k} \varepsilon(k)}$;

③ 已知 $y(k) - 4y(k-1) + 3y(k-2) = 3f(k-2) + f(k-1)$, 则 $h(k) = \underline{[-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{2}(3)^{k-2}] \varepsilon(k-2) + [-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2}(3)^{k-1}] \varepsilon(k-1)}$ 或 $\underline{(3^k - 2) \varepsilon(k-3) + \delta(k-1) + 7\delta(k-2)}$

二、已知某 LTI 离散系统的阶跃响应 $g(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$, 求其单位序列响应。

解: $h(k) = \nabla g(k) = g(k) - g(k-1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} \varepsilon(k-1)$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} [\varepsilon(k) - \delta(k)] = 2\delta(k) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$$

三、各序列 $f_i(k)$ 的图形如图 3.1.1 所示, 求下列卷积和。

- (1) $f_1(k) * f_2(k)$; (2) $f_1(k) * f_3(k)$;
 (3) $f_2(k) * f_3(k)$; (4) $[f_2(k) - f_1(k)] * f_3(k)$ 。

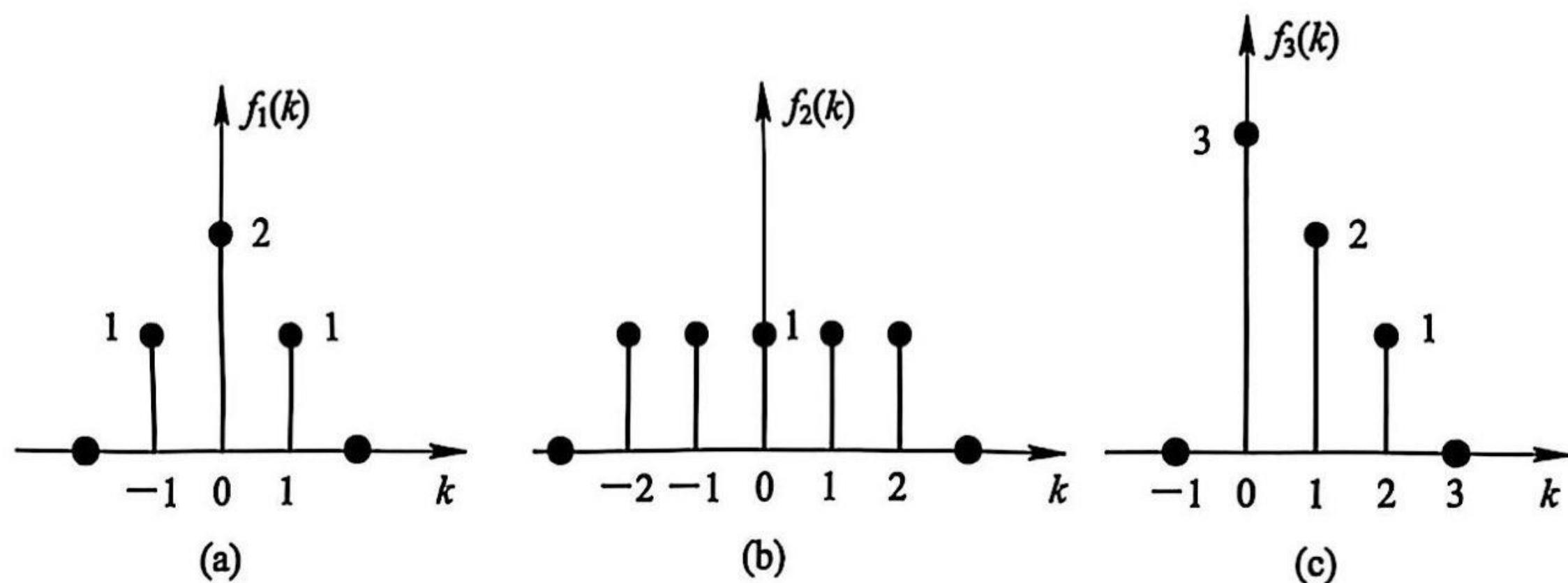


图 3.1.1

解: (1) $f_1(k) = \delta(k+1) + 2\delta(k) + \delta(k-1)$, $f_2(k) = \varepsilon(k+2) - \varepsilon(k-3)$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 * f_2 &= [\delta(k+1) + 2\delta(k) + \delta(k-1)] * [\varepsilon(k+2) - \varepsilon(k-3)] \\ &= \varepsilon(k+3) + 2\varepsilon(k+2) + \varepsilon(k+1) - \varepsilon(k-2) - 2\varepsilon(k-3) - \varepsilon(k-4) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) f_3(k) = 3\delta(k) + 2\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 * f_3 &= [\delta(k+1) + 2\delta(k) + \delta(k-1)] * [3\delta(k) + 2\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2)] \\ &= 3\delta(k+1) + 8\delta(k) + 8\delta(k-1) + 4\delta(k-2) + \delta(k-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) f_2 * f_3 &= [\varepsilon(k+2) - \varepsilon(k-3)] * [3\delta(k) + 2\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2)] \\ &= 3\varepsilon(k+2) + 2\varepsilon(k+1) + \varepsilon(k) - 3\varepsilon(k-3) - 2\varepsilon(k-4) - \varepsilon(k-5) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) (f_2 - f_1) * f_3 &= [\delta(k+2) - \delta(k) + \delta(k-2)] * [3\delta(k) + 2\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2)] \\ &= 3\delta(k-2) + 2\delta(k+1) - 2\delta(k) - 2\delta(k-1) + 2\delta(k-2) + 2\delta(k-3) + \delta(k-4) \end{aligned}$$

3.2 离散系统的时域分析

一、已知某 LTI 离散系统的输入 $f(k) = \begin{cases} 1, & k=0 \\ 4, & k=1, 2 \text{ 时} \\ 0, & \text{其余} \end{cases}$ ，其零状态响应为

$y(k) = \begin{cases} 0, & k < 0 \\ 9, & k \geq 0 \end{cases}$ ，求系统的单位序列响应 $h(k)$ 。

解： $f(k) = \delta(k) + 4\delta(k-1) + 4\delta(k-2)$ ， $y(k) = 9\varepsilon(k)$ ， $y(k) = f(k) * h(k)$ ，

即 $[\delta(k) + 4\delta(k-1) + 4\delta(k-2)] * h(k) = 9\varepsilon(k)$ ，

$\therefore h(k) + 4h(k-1) + 4h(k-2) = 9\varepsilon(k)$

$h(k) = [C_1(-2)^k + C_2k(-2)^k + 1]\varepsilon(k)$ ，

又 $h(0) = 9\varepsilon(0) - 4h(-1) - 4h(-2) = 9$ ， $h(1) = 9\varepsilon(1) - 4h(0) - 4h(-1) = -27$ ，

代入初始条件得 $\begin{cases} C_1 + 1 = 9 \\ -2C_1 - 2C_2 + 1 = -27 \end{cases}$ ，即 $\begin{cases} C_1 = 8 \\ C_2 = 6 \end{cases}$ ，

$\therefore h(k) = [(8 + 6k)(-2)^k + 1]\varepsilon(k)$

二、复合系统如图 3.2.1 所示，已知 $h_1(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ ， $h_2(k) = \varepsilon(k-4)$ ， $h_3(k) = \delta(k-1)$ ，试求：(1) 复合系统的单位序列响应 $h(k)$ ；(2) 当输入 $f(k) = \varepsilon(k)$ 时的零状态响应。

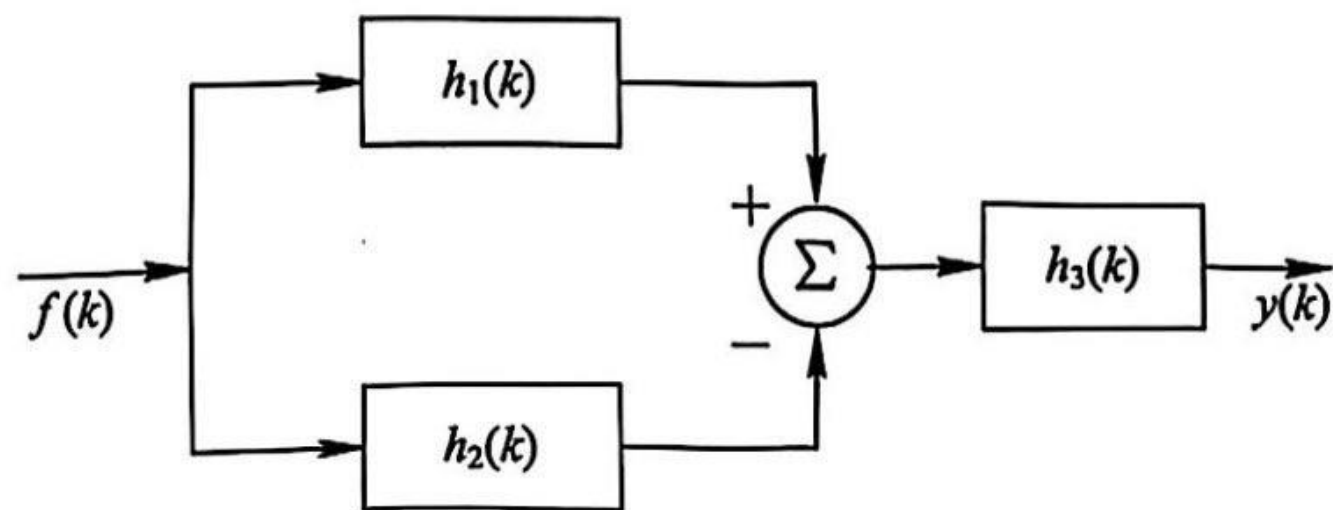


图 3.2.1

解：(1) $h(k) = \delta(k) * [h_1(k) - h_2(k)] * h_3(k) = [\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-4)] * \delta(k-1) = \varepsilon(k-1) - \varepsilon(k-5)$

(2) $g(k) = f(k) * h(k) = \varepsilon(k) * [\varepsilon(k-1) - \varepsilon(k-5)]$

$= \varepsilon(k) * [\delta(k-1) + \delta(k-2) + \delta(k-3) + \delta(k-4)]$

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

三、某 LTI 离散系统的输入 $f(k) = \delta(k) + \delta(k-2)$ ，测出该系统的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k)$ 如图 3.2.2 所示，求系统的单位序列响应 $h(k)$ 。

解：

$$y_{zs}(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-6) + \varepsilon(k-2) - \varepsilon(k-4), \text{ 又 } f(k) * h(k) = y_{zs}(k) \text{ 且 } f(k) = \delta(k) + \delta(k-2)$$

$$\therefore h(k) + h(k-2) = y_{zs}(k),$$

选取 $h_1(k)$ ，使 $h_1(k) + h_1(k-2) = \varepsilon(k)$ ，

$$h_1(k) = (C_1 \cos \frac{k\pi}{2} + C_2 \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2})\varepsilon(k)$$

$$h_1(0) = \varepsilon(0) - h_1(-2) = 1, \quad h_1(1) = \varepsilon(1) - h_1(-1) = 1$$

$$\text{代入初始条件，得 } \begin{cases} C_1 + 1/2 = 1 \\ C_2 + 1/2 = 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } C_1 = 1/2, C_2 = 1/2,$$

$$\therefore h_1(k) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2} + 1)\varepsilon(k)$$

$$\therefore h(k) = h_1(k) - h_1(k-6) + h_1(k-2) - h_1(k-4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{k\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{k\pi}{2})[\varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-2) - \varepsilon(k-4) + \varepsilon(k-6)] + \frac{1}{2}[\varepsilon(k) + \varepsilon(k-2) - \varepsilon(k-4) - \varepsilon(k-6)] \\ &= \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-4) \end{aligned}$$

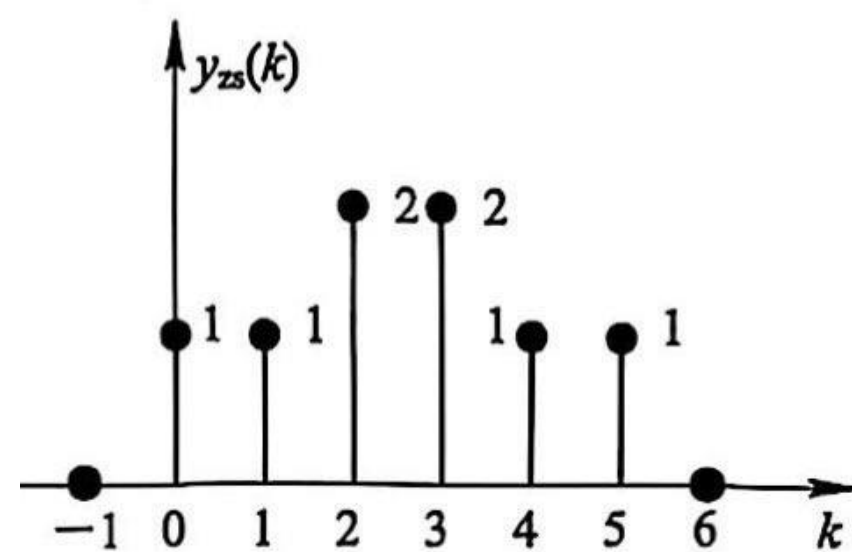


图 3.2.2

四、已知某 LTI 离散系统，当输入 $f(k) = \delta(k-1)$ 时，系统的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k-1)$ ，试求当输入 $f(k) = 2\delta(k) + \varepsilon(k)$ 时，系统的零状态响应。

$$\text{解： } \delta(k-1) * h(k) = h(k-1) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k \varepsilon(k-1),$$

$$\therefore h(k) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} \varepsilon(k),$$

当 $f(k) = 2\delta(k) + \varepsilon(k)$ 时，

$$y_f(k) = f(k) * h(k) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} \varepsilon(k) + \varepsilon(k) * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} \varepsilon(k)$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1} \varepsilon(k) + \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}\right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$= \boxed{\left[1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k+1}\right] \varepsilon(k)}$$

第三章 离散系统的时域分析

3.3 综 合

一、填空题。

(1) 任意序列 $f(k)$ 与单位序列信号 $\delta(k)$ 的关系为 $f(k) * \delta(k) = f(k)$;

(2) 单位阶跃序列与单位序列的关系为 $\varepsilon(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k \delta(i)$ 或 $\delta(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-1)$

(3) 阶跃响应 $g(k)$ 与单位序列响应 $h(k)$ 的关系为 $g(k) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^k h(i)$ 或 $h(k) = g(k) - g(k-1)$

(4) 已知 $f_1(k) = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^k \varepsilon(k)$, $f_2(k) = \varepsilon(k) - \varepsilon(k-3)$, $f(k) = f_1(k) * f_2(k)$, 则 $f(2) = \underline{13/9}$, $f(4) = \underline{13/81}$ 。

二、已知某 LTI 离散系统的方程为

$$y(k) - y(k-1) - 2y(k-2) = \varepsilon(k)$$

且 $y(0)=0$, $y(1)=1$, 求系统的零输入响应 $y_{zi}(k)$ 、零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k)$ 以及全响应 $y(k)$ 。

解: 零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k) = [C_1 \cdot 2^k + C_2 \cdot (-1)^k - \frac{1}{2}] \varepsilon(k)$,

$$\text{又 } y_{zs}(0) = \varepsilon(0) + y_{zs}(-1) + 2y_{zs}(-2) = 1, \quad y_{zs}(1) = \varepsilon(1) + y_{zs}(0) + 2y_{zs}(-1) = 2,$$

$$\text{代入初始条件, 得 } \begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 - 1/2 = 1 \\ 2C_1 - C_2 - 1/2 = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } C_1 = \frac{4}{3}, C_2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{4}{3} \cdot 2^k + \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-1)^k - \frac{1}{2} \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

$$\text{零输入响应 } y_{zi}(k) = [D_1 \cdot 2^k + D_2 \cdot (-1)^k] \varepsilon(k),$$

$$\text{又 } y_{zi}(0) = y(0) - y_{zs}(0) = 0 - 1 = -1, \quad y_{zi}(1) = y(1) - y_{zs}(1) = 1 - 2 = -1,$$

$$\text{代入初始条件, 得 } \begin{cases} D_1 + D_2 = -1 \\ 2D_1 - D_2 = -1 \end{cases}, \text{ 即 } D_1 = -\frac{2}{3}, D_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(k) = \left[-\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^k - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (-1)^k \right] \varepsilon(k),$$

$$\text{全响应 } y(k) = y_{zi}(k) + y_{zs}(k) = \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot 2^k - \frac{1}{6} \cdot (-1)^k - \frac{1}{2} \right] \varepsilon(k)$$

三、某 LTI 离散系统如图 3.3.1 所示, 试求:

(1) 该系统的差分方程;

(2) 当 $f(k) = \delta(k)$, 全响应的初始条件 $y(0) = 1$, $y(-1) = -1$ 时, 系统的零输入响应 $y_{zi}(k)$;

(3) 当 $f(k) = \delta(k)$ 时, 系统的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(k)$ 。

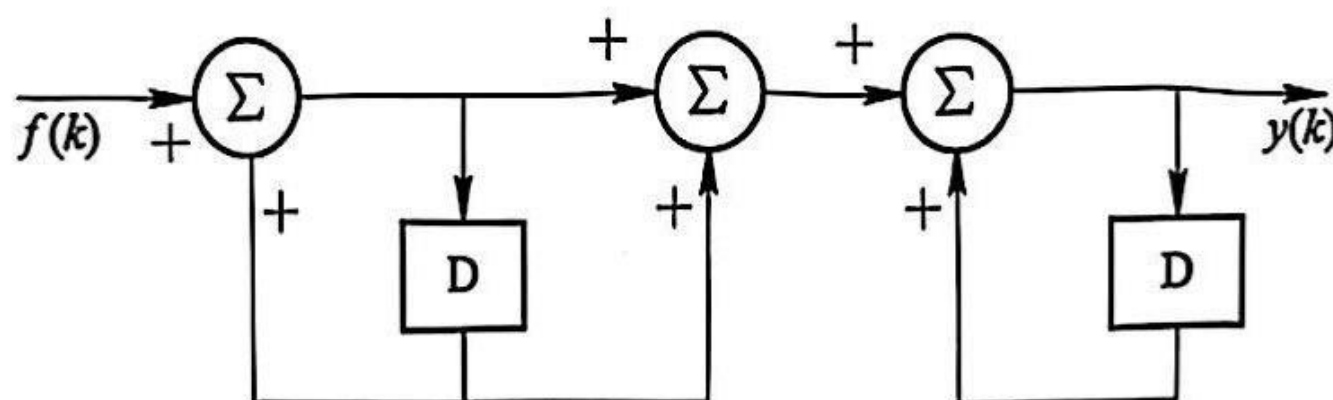


图 3.3.1

解: (1) 设第一个加法器的输出为 $x(k)$, 则
$$\begin{cases} x(k) = f(k) + x(k-1) \\ y(k) = x(k) + x(k-1) + y(k-1) \end{cases}$$

消去 $x(k)$, 得系统的差分方程为 $y(k) - 2y(k-1) + y(k-2) = f(k) + f(k-1)$

(2) 零输入响应 $y_{zi}(k) = (C_1 + C_2 k)\varepsilon(k)$,

$$\text{又 } y_{zs}(0) = \delta(0) + \delta(-1) + 2y_{zs}(-1) - y_{zs}(-2) = 1,$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(0) = y(0) - y_{zs}(0) = 1 - 1 = 0, \quad y_{zi}(-1) = y(-1) = -1,$$

$$\text{代入初始条件, 得 } \begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_1 - C_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{即 } C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1,$$

$$\therefore y_{zi}(k) = k\varepsilon(k)$$

(3) 选取 $h_1(k)$, 使 $h_1(k) - 2h_1(k-1) + h_1(k-2) = \delta(k)$,

$$\text{则 } h_1(k) = (D_1 + D_2 k)\varepsilon(k),$$

$$\text{又 } h_1(0) = \delta(0) + 2h_1(-1) - h_1(-2) = 1, \quad h_1(1) = \delta(1) + 2h_1(0) - h_1(-1) = 2,$$

$$\text{代入初始条件, 得 } \begin{cases} D_1 = 1 \\ D_1 + D_2 = 2 \end{cases}, \quad \text{即 } D_1 = 1, D_2 = 1,$$

$$\therefore h_1(k) = (1+k)\varepsilon(k)$$

$$\therefore y_{zs}(k) = h_1(k) + h_1(k-1) = (1+k)\varepsilon(k) + k\varepsilon(k-1)$$