

# 第六章

## 离散时间系统的时域分析

# 6.1 引言

## 1、发展

- 1946年ENIAC
- 1965年J. W. Cooley & J. W. Tukey 发明了FFT
- IEEE Transaction on Assp

## 2、离散时间系统与连续时间系统

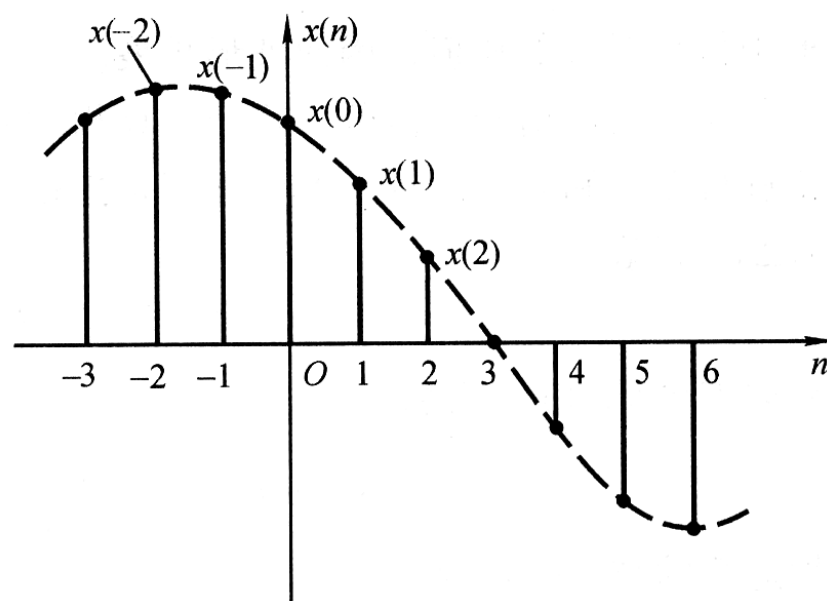
	连续时间系统	离散时间系统
1	线性时不变	线性时不变
	因果系统	因果系统
2	分析方法	
	常系数微分方程	常系数差分方程
	时域方法	时域方法
	LT	ZT

## 3、讨论内容

- DTS的时域分析
- ZT

## 6.2 离散时间信号—序列

- 1、序列—离散时间系统中的信号表示  $x(nT)$ ,  $T$ 为时间间隔, 常写为  $x(n)$



$n$ 为整数

## 2、常用序列

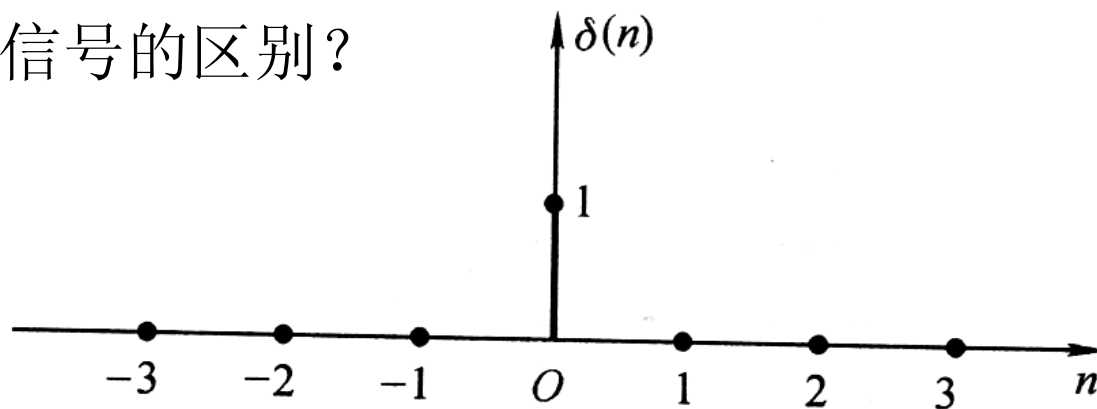
### – 单位样值（取样）序列

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & n \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\delta(n - n_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = n_0 \\ 0 & n \neq n_0 \end{cases}$$

延时的单位样值序列

与单位冲激信号的区别？

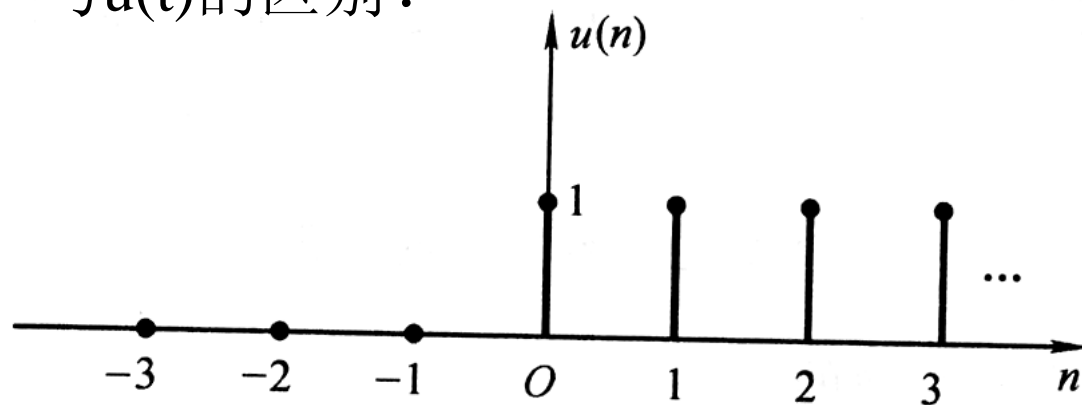


## – 单位阶跃序列

$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & n < 0 \end{cases} \quad u(0) = 1$$

$$u(n - n_0) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq n_0 \\ 0 & n < n_0 \end{cases}$$

与 $u(t)$ 的区别？



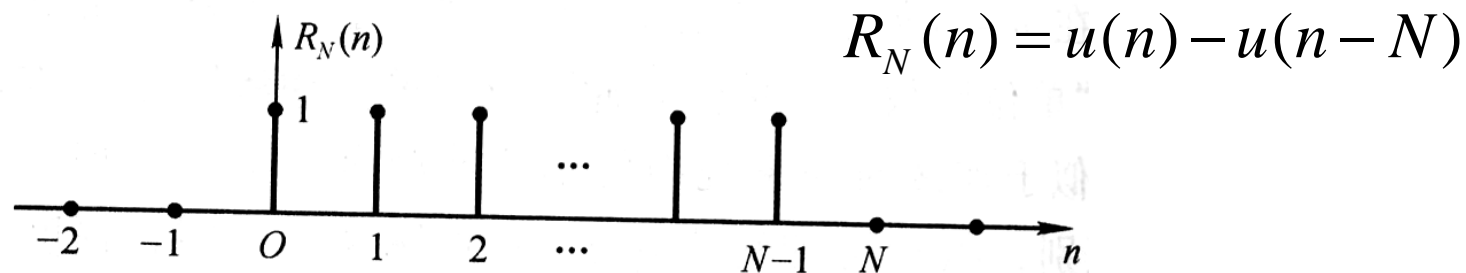
$\delta(n)$ 与 $u(n)$ 关系:

$$\delta(n) = u(n) - u(n-1)$$

$$u(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \delta(n-k)$$

– 矩形序列:

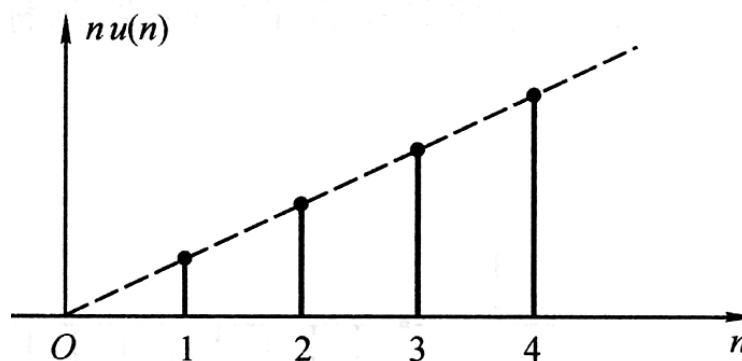
$$R_N(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq n \leq N-1 \\ 0 & n < 0, n \geq N \end{cases}$$



– 斜变序列:

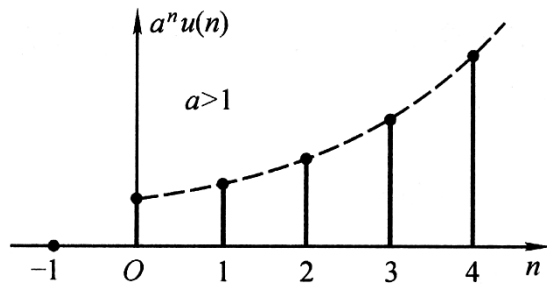
$$x(n) = nu(n)$$

类似于  $x(t) = tu(t)$

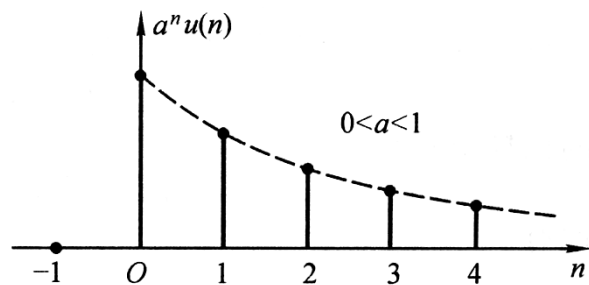


# – 实指数序列

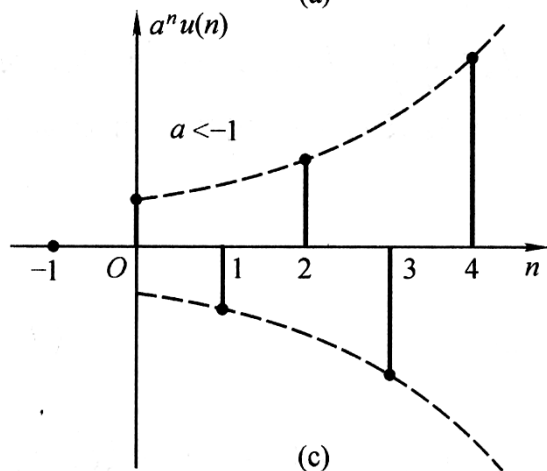
$$x(n] = a^n u(n)$$



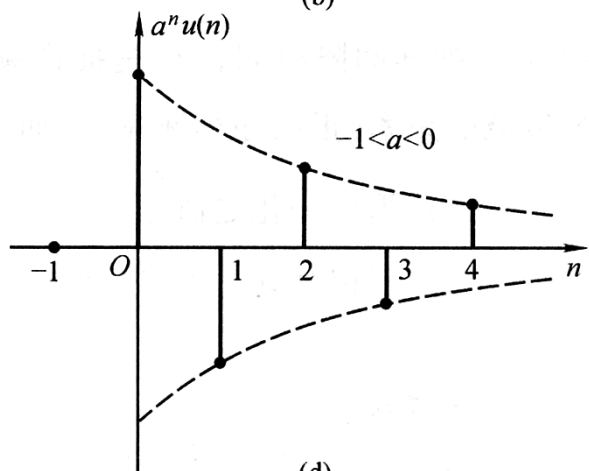
(a)



(b)



(c)



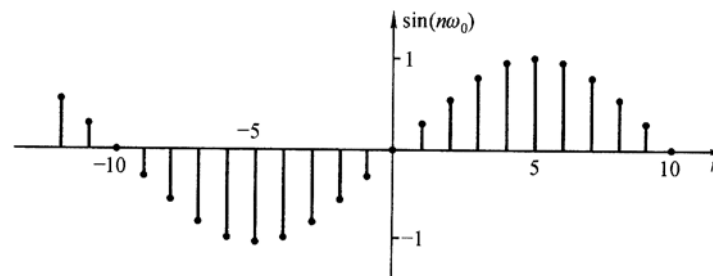
(d)



## – 正弦序列

$$x(n) = A \sin n\omega_0$$

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{N}, N \text{ 为序列周期}$$



$$f(t) = \sin(\Omega_0 t)$$

$$x(n) = f(nT) = \sin(n\Omega_0 T) = \sin(n\omega_0)$$

$$\omega_0 = \Omega_0 T$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ 为整数, } N = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ 为有理数, } N \text{ 大于 } \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0} \text{ 非有理数, 不具有周期性}$$

# 6.3 离散时间系统的数学模型

## — 差分方程

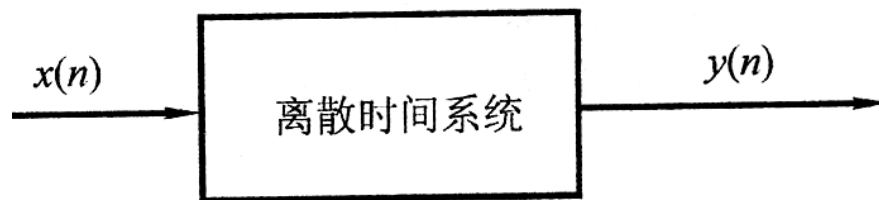
### 1、线性时不变的DTS

CTS	DTS
$y(t)=T[x(t)]$	$y(n)=T[x(n)]$
$T[c_1x_1(t)+c_2x_2(t)]=c_1y_1(t)+c_2y_2(t)$	$T[c_1x_1(n)+c_2x_2(n)]=c_1y_1(n)+c_2y_2(n)$
$T[x(t-t_0)]=y(t-t_0)$	$T[x(n-n_0)]=y(n-n_0)$
$t<0$ 时 $h(t)=0$	$n<0$ 时 $h(n)=0$
$h(t)$ 绝对可积	$h(n)$ 绝对可和

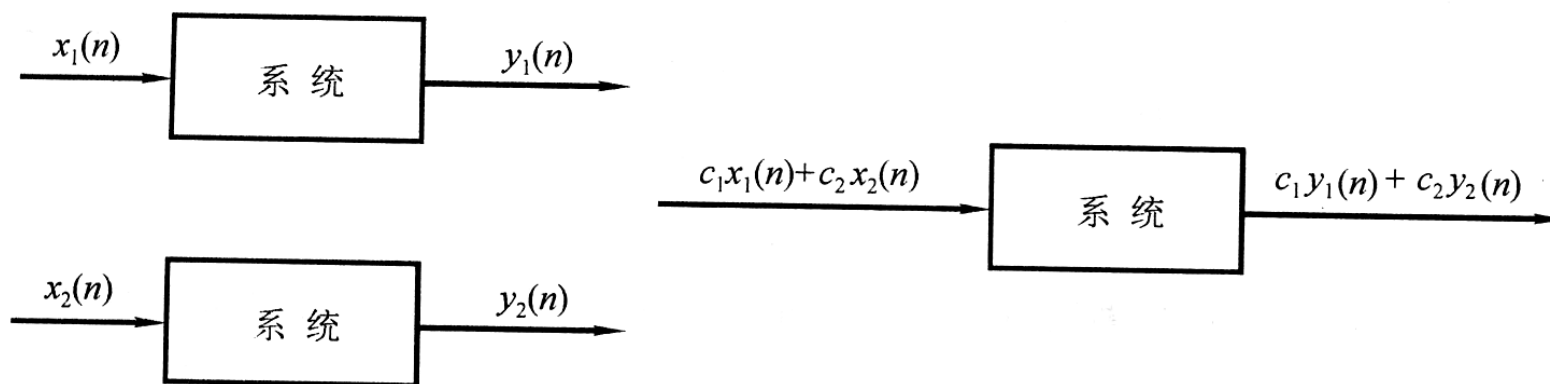
线性  
时不变  
因果  
稳定

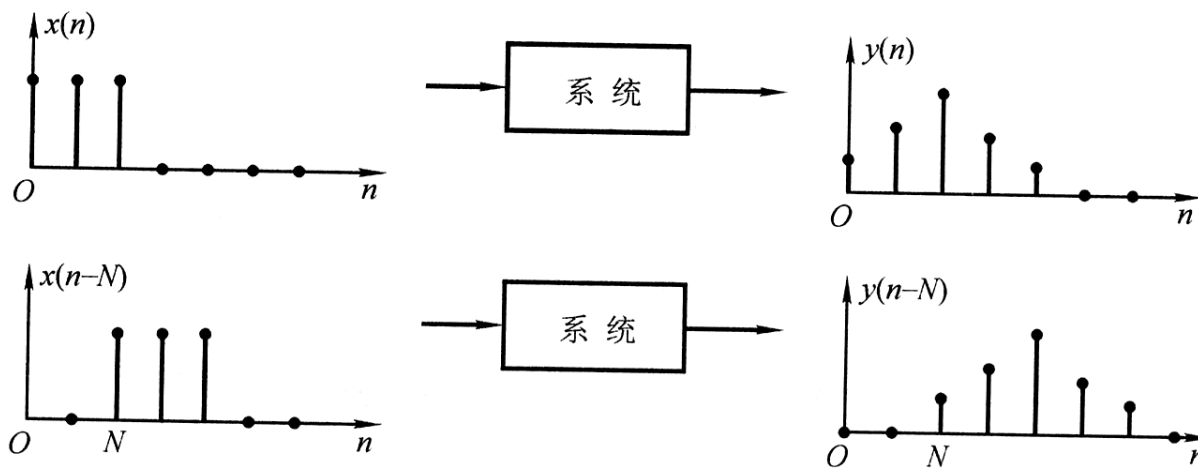
## 2、数学模型

### – DTS

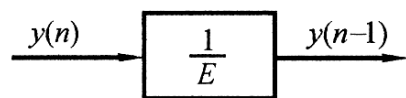


### – 线性时不变DTS

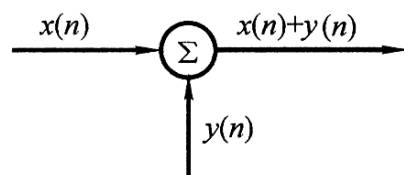




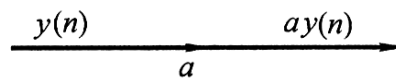
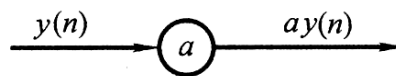
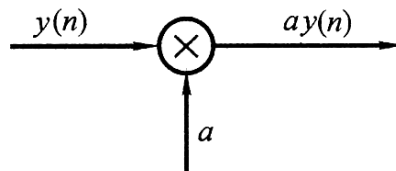
## — 基本运算符号



(a) 单位延时

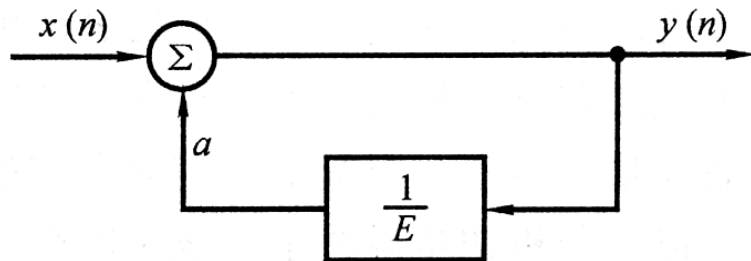


(b) 相加



(c) 乘系数

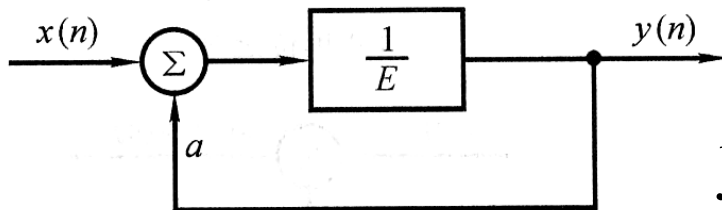
## – 常系数差分方程



结构方框图

$$y(n) - ay(n-1) = x(n)$$

- 后差
- 前差  $y(n), y(n+1), y(n+2), \dots$



$$y(n+1) = ay(n) + x(n)$$

### 3、迭代法求解差分方程

$$y(n) = ay(n-1) + x(n)$$

$$y(0) = ay(-1) + x(0)$$

$$y(1) = ay(0) + x(1)$$

$$y(2) = ay(1) + x(2)$$

如果 $x(n) = \delta(n)$ ,  $y(-1) = 0$

则

$$y(0) = ay(-1) + 1 = 1$$

$$y(1) = ay(0) + 0 = a$$

$$y(2) = a^2$$

$$y(n) = ay(n-1) = a^n$$

$$\therefore y(n) = a^n u(n)$$

## 4、差分方程的建立

- 信号结构方框图
- 微分方程导出差分方程
- 直接求

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = Ay(t) + x(t)$$

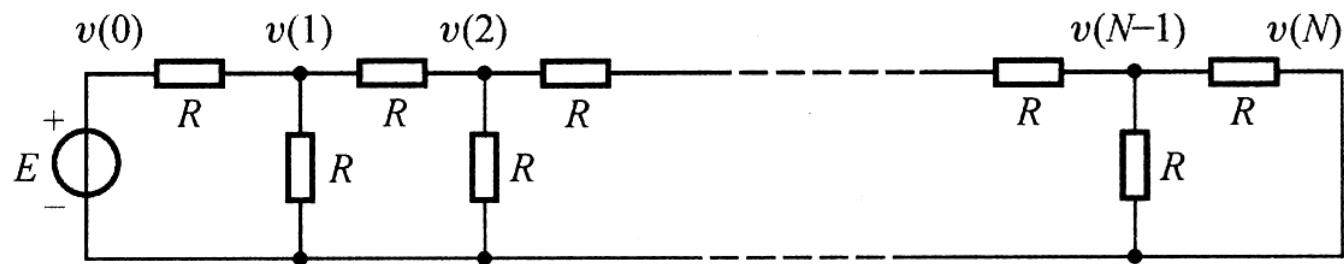
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{y(t) - y(t-T)}{T}, (\text{后差})$$

又有  $t = nT$ ,  $T$  足够小时, 令  $y(n) = y(nT)$

$$\frac{y(n) - y(n-1)}{T} = Ay(n) + x(n)$$

$$\therefore y(n) - \frac{1}{1-AT} y(n-1) = \frac{T}{1-AT} x(n)$$

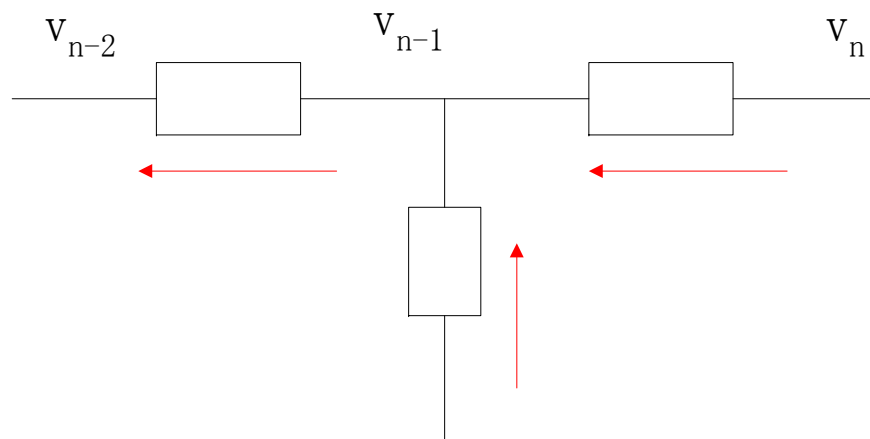
例：如图电阻T形网络



在 $v(n-1)$ 点，利用KCL：

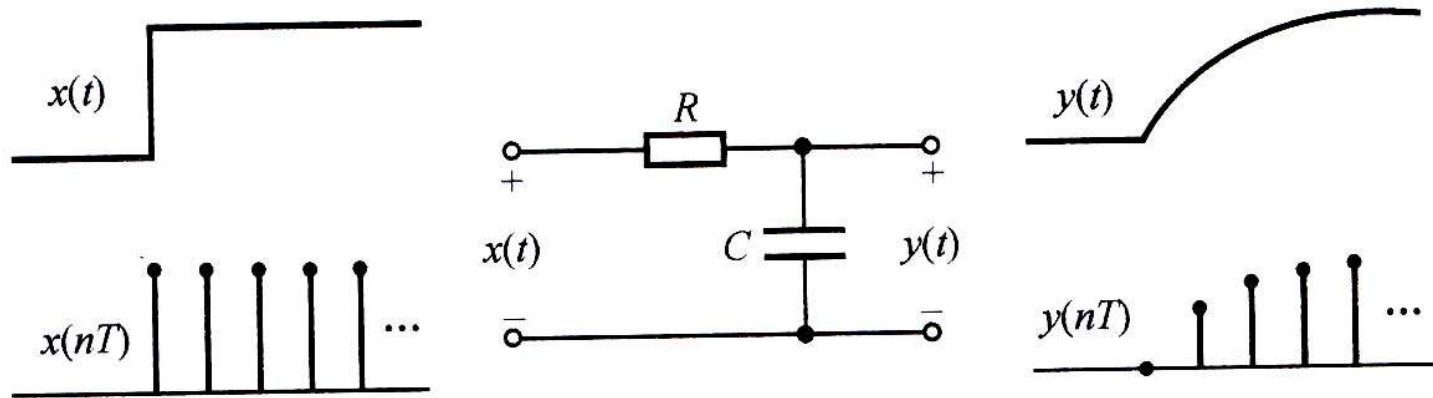
$$\frac{v(n-2) - v(n-1)}{R} - \frac{v(n-1)}{R} - \frac{v(n-1) - v(n)}{R} = 0$$

$$\therefore v(n) - 3v(n-1) + v(n-2) = 0$$





## 例：RC低通滤波器



$$RC \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + y(t) = x(t)$$

$$RC \frac{y(n+1) - y(n)}{T} + y(n) = x(n)$$

$$y(n+1) - \left(1 - \frac{T}{RC}\right) y(n) = \frac{T}{RC} x(n)$$

## 6.4 常系数差分方程的求解

### 1、求解方法

N阶差分方程的典型表达式

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y(n-k) = \sum_{r=0}^M b_r x(n-r)$$

- 迭代法
- 经典法：齐次解+特解、零输入+零状态
- ZT求解

## 2、求差分方程的通解—齐次解

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k y(n-k) = 0$$

令  $y(n) = C\alpha^n$ , 代入上述方程

$$\sum_{k=0}^N a_k \alpha^{n-k} = 0$$

$$a_0 \alpha^N + a_1 \alpha^{N-1} + \dots + a_N = 0 \quad \text{特征方程}$$

$N$ 个特征根:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_N$

$$\therefore y_g(n) = c_1 \alpha_1^n + c_2 \alpha_2^n + \dots + c_N \alpha_N^n \text{ (无重根)}$$

若  $\alpha_1$  为  $K$  重根

$$y_g(n) = (c_1 n^{k-1} + c_2 n^{k-2} + \dots + c_k) \alpha_1^n + c_{k+1} \alpha_{k+1}^n + \dots + c_N \alpha_N^n$$

例：求解 $6y(n) - 5y(n-1) + y(n-2) = x(n)$ 的齐次解

$$6\alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1/2, \alpha_2 = 1/3$$

$$\therefore y_g(n) = c_1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + c_2\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

例：求解齐次差分方程

$$y(n) - 0.7y(n-1) + 0.1y(n-2) = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 - 0.7\alpha + 0.1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 0.5, \alpha_2 = 0.2$$

$$y_g(n) = c_1(0.5)^n + c_2(0.2)^n$$

例：求解差分方程

$$y(n) - 2y(n-1) + 2y(n-2) - 2y(n-3) + y(n-4) = 0$$

$$y(1) = 1, y(2) = 0, y(3) = 1, y(5) = 1$$

$$\alpha^4 - 2\alpha^3 + 2\alpha^2 - 2\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$(\alpha - 1)^2(\alpha^2 + 1) = 0, \alpha_{1,2} = 1(\text{二重根}), \alpha_{3,4} = \pm j$$

$$y(n) = (c_1n + c_2) + c_3j^n + c_4(-j)^n$$

$$= (c_1n + c_2) + (c_3 + c_4)\cos\frac{n\pi}{2} + j(c_3 - c_4)\sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$$

代入边界条件,  $P = c_3 + c_4, Q = j(c_3 - c_4)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ P \\ Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = 0, c_2 = 1, P = 1, Q = 0$$

$$y(n) = 1 + \cos\frac{n\pi}{2}$$

### 3、求特解

激励 $x(n)$	响应特解 $y(n)$
A常数	D常数
n	$D_1n + D_2$
$n^k$	$D_0n^k + D_1n^{k-1} + \dots + D_k$
$e^{an}$	$D e^{an}$
$\alpha^n$	$D\alpha^n$
$\sin\omega n$	$D_1\sin\omega n + D_2\cos\omega n$

例：求解  $6y(n) - 5y(n-1) + y(n-2) = x(n)$

$$x(n) = 10$$

$$6\alpha^2 - 5\alpha + 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1/2, \alpha_2 = 1/3$$

$$\therefore y_g(n) = c_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + c_2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$$

$$y_p(n) = D$$

$$6D - 5D + D = 10$$

$$D = 5$$

$$y(n) = c_1 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n + c_2 \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n + 5$$

若已知  $y(0) = 15, y(1) = 9$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 + 5 = 15 \\ \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{1}{3}c_2 + 5 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = 4 \\ c_2 = 6 \end{cases}$$



$$\text{例: } y(n) + 2y(n-1) = x(n) - x(n-1)$$

$$x(n) = n^2, y(-1) = -1$$

$$\alpha + 2 = 0, \alpha = -2$$

$$y_g(n) = c(-2)^n$$

$$x(n) - x(n-1) = n^2 - (n-1)^2 = 2n - 1$$

$$y_p(n) = D_1n + D_2$$

$$D_1n + D_2 + 2D_1(n-1) + 2D_2 = 2n - 1$$

$$\begin{cases} D_1 = 2/3 \\ D_2 = 1/9 \end{cases}$$

$$y(n) = c(-2)^n + \frac{2}{3}n + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$-1 = c(-2)^{-1} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{9}$$

$$c = 8/9$$

$$y(n) = \frac{8}{9}(-2)^n + \frac{2}{3}n + \frac{1}{9}$$

## 4、求系数

$$y(n) = c_1 \alpha_1^n + c_2 \alpha_2^n + \dots + c_N \alpha_N^n + D(n)$$

$$y(0), y(1), y(2), \dots, y(N-1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y(0) - D(0) \\ y(1) - D(1) \\ \vdots \\ y(N-1) - D(N-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_N \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1^{N-1} & \alpha_2^{N-1} & \dots & \alpha_N^{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y(k) - D(k) = VC$$

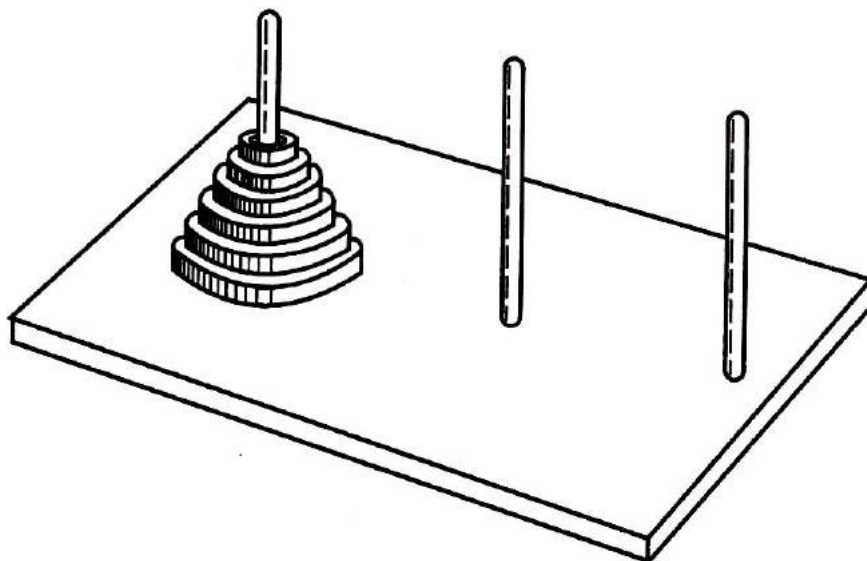
$$C = V^{-1}[Y(k) - D(k)]$$

例：讨论海诺塔（Tower of Hanoi），有 $n$ 个直径不同，中心有孔的圆盘，穿在一个木桩上，如图由大到小，最大的在下面，现在要把它们近按原样搬到另一个木桩上，传递时：

（1）每次在木桩之间传递1个

（2）传递时不允许大的在小的上面

若传递 $n$ 个圆盘的次数为 $y(n)$ ，请列出方程，并求解



$$y(0) = 0$$

$$y(1) = 1$$

$$y(2) = 3$$

$$n = 3, y(3) = 7$$

多搬1个，要将前面的 $n-1$ 个工作做两遍再加1

$$y(n) = 2y(n-1) + 1$$

$$\alpha = 2$$

$$y_g(n) = c(2)^n, \text{特解为D}$$

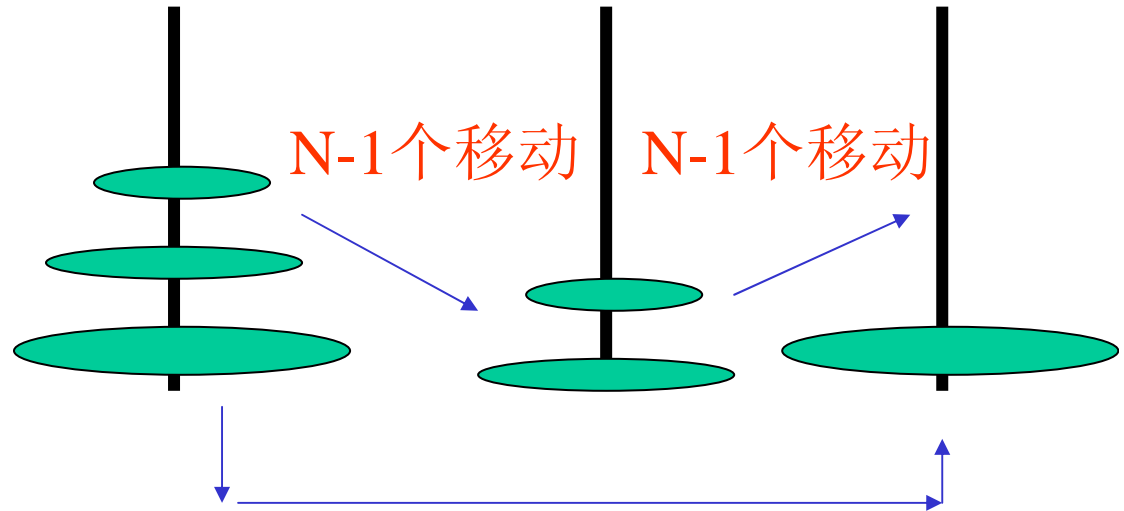
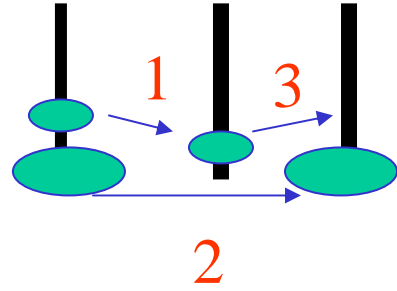
$$D - 2D = 1, D = -1$$

$$y(n) = c(2)^n - 1$$

$$y(0) = 0, c = 1$$

$$y(n) = (2)^n - 1$$

$$y(10) = 1023$$



## 5、完全解 = 零输入 + 零状态

$$y(n) = \sum_{j=1}^N c_{zij} \alpha_j^n + \sum_{k=1}^N c_{zsk} \alpha_k^n + D(n)$$

零输入                      零状态

边界条件:  $y(k) = y_{zi}(k) + y_{zs}(k)$

例：  $y(n) - 0.9y(n-1) = 0.05u(n)$

已知：  $y(-1) = 1$ , 求  $y(n) = y_{zi}(n) + y_{zs}(n)$

(1) 零输入响应

$$\alpha - 0.9 = 0, \alpha = 0.9, y_{zi}(n) = c(0.9)^n$$

$$y(-1) = 1, \text{ 可得 } c = 0.9$$

$$y_{zi}(n) = 0.9(0.9)^n$$

(2) 零状态响应

$$y(-1) = 0, \text{ 特解为 } D, y_{zs}(n) = c(0.9)^n + D$$

$$D - 0.9D = 0.05, D = 0.5$$

$$c(0.9)^{-1} + 0.5 = 0, c = -0.45$$

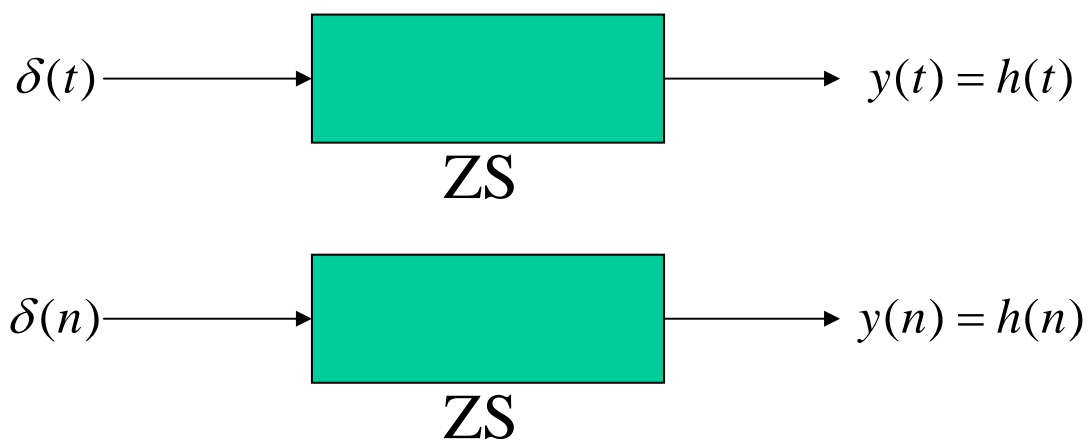
$$y_{zs}(n) = -0.45(0.9)^n + 0.5$$

(3) 完全响应

$$y(n) = y_{zs}(n) + y_{zi}(n)$$

## 6.5 单位样值响应

### 1、定义



$$y(n) = h(n) = T[\delta(n)]$$

$$h(n-k) = T[\delta(n-k)] \longleftarrow \text{时不变系统}$$

## 2、 $h(n)$ 表征DTS的自身性能

– 因果系统

$$h(n) = 0, (n < 0)$$

– 稳定系统

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} |h(n)| < \infty$$



### 3、求h(n)方法

– 由差分方程，利用迭代法

$$\text{例: } y(n) - \frac{1}{2}y(n-1) = x(n), \text{ 求 } h(n)$$

$$\text{ZS: } h(-1) = 0$$

$$n = 0, h(0) - \frac{1}{2}h(-1) = \delta(0) \rightarrow h(0) = 1$$

$$n = 1, h(1) - \frac{1}{2}h(0) = \delta(1) \rightarrow h(1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n = 2, h(2) - \frac{1}{2}h(1) = \delta(2) \rightarrow h(2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$$n, h(n) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$$

## – 求解差分方程，得 $h(n)$

例：  $y(n) - 3y(n-1) + 3y(n-2) - y(n-3) = x(n)$ , 求 $h(n)$

$$\text{ZS : } y(-3) = y(-2) = y(-1) = 0$$

$$y(0) = h(0) = 3h(-1) - 3h(-2) + h(-3) + \delta(0) = 1$$

$$\alpha^3 - 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha - 1 = 0$$

$$\alpha = 1(\text{三重根})$$

$$h(n) = (c_1 n^2 + c_2 n + c_3)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = c_3 \\ 0 = c_1 - c_2 + c_3 \\ 0 = 4c_1 - 2c_2 + c_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 = 1/2 \\ c_2 = 3/2 \\ c_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$h(n) = \frac{1}{2}(n^2 + 3n + 2)u(n)$$

– ZT

• CTS中 $H(s) \rightarrow h(t)$  (LT)

• DTS中 $H(z) \rightarrow h(n)$  (ZT)

例:  $y(n) - 5y(n-1) + 6y(n-2) = x(n) - 3x(n-2)$ , 求 $h(n)$

$$x(n) \rightarrow h_1(n)$$

$$-3x(n-2) \rightarrow -3h_1(n-2)$$

$$h(n) = h_1(n) - 3h_1(n-2)$$

## 6.6 卷积

### 1、定义

*CTS* :

$$h(t) = T[\delta(t)]$$

$$x(t) = x(t) * \delta(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= x(t) * h(t) \\ &= h(t) * x(t) \end{aligned}$$

*DTS* :

$$h(n) = T[\delta(n)]$$

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)\delta(n-k) = x(n) * \delta(n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(n) &= T\left[\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)\delta(n-k)\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)T[\delta(n-k)] \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)h(n-k) = x(n) * h(n) \end{aligned}$$

## 2、计算卷积的方法

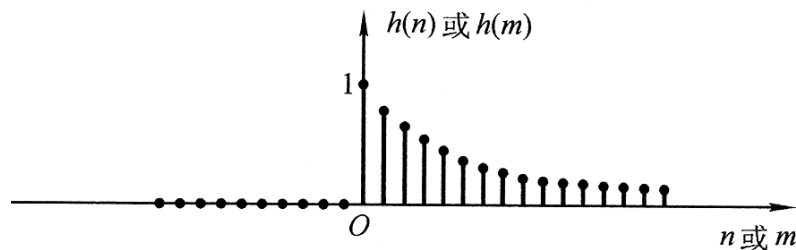
– 按定义：反褶、平移、相乘、求和

例：  $h(n) = a^n u(n), x(n) = u(n) - u(n - N)$

求：  $y(n) = x(n) * h(n)$

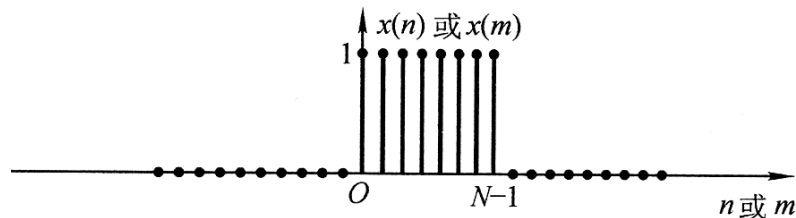
(1)  $n < 0$ ,  $x(m)$ 与 $h(n-m)$ 无交迭

$$y(n) = 0$$



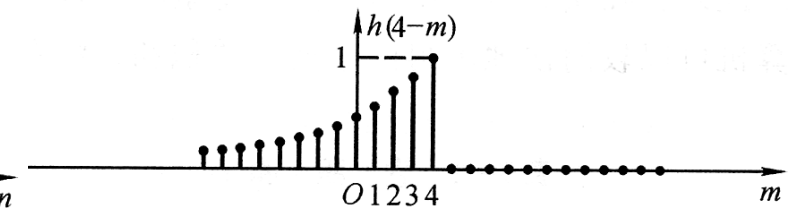
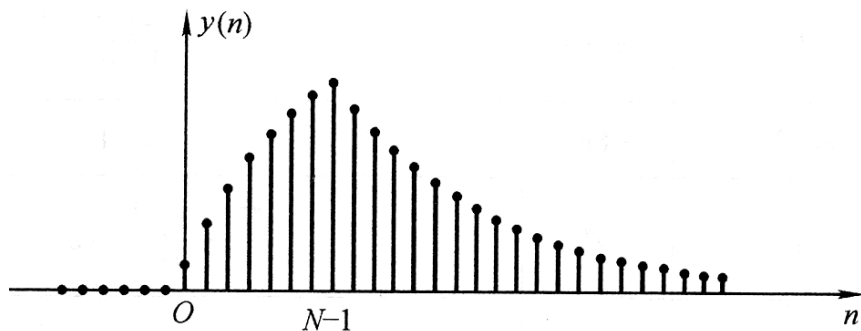
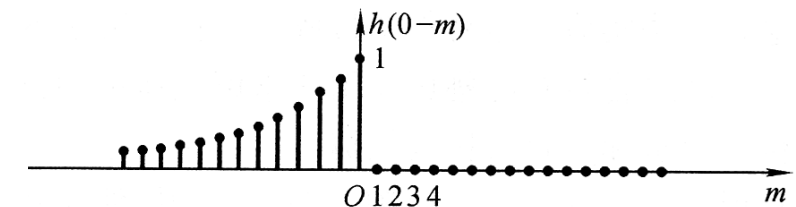
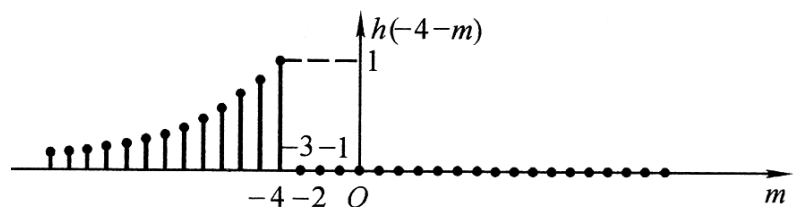
(2)  $0 < n < N-1$ ,  $m$ 从0至 $n$ 交迭

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^n a^{n-m} = \frac{a^n [1 - a^{-(n+1)}]}{1 - a^{-1}}$$



(3)  $n \geq N-1$ ,  $m$ 从0至 $N-1$ 交迭

$$y(n) = \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} a^{n-m} = \frac{a^n [1 - a^{-N}]}{1 - a^{-1}}$$



## – 对位相乘求和

$$x_1(n) : \{3, 1, 4, 2\}$$

$$x_2(n) : \{2, 1, 5\}$$

$$y(n) = x_1(n) * x_2(n)$$

		3	1	4	2	
			2	1	5	
		<hr/>				
		15	5	20	10	
	3	1	4	2		
6	2	8	4			
	<hr/>					
6	5	24	13	22	10	

作业：

7—4

7—5

7—9

7—12 (1)

7—26

7—32

7—33

7—34