

Laplace变换

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§ 1 Laplace变换的概念

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1. Laplace变换的定义

设 $f(t)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的实(或复)值函数, 若对参数 $s = \beta + j\omega$, $F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$ 在 s 平面的某一区域内收敛, 则称其为 $f(t)$ 的 Laplace 变换, 记为

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

$f(t)$ 称为 $F(s)$ 的 Laplace 逆变换, 记为

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)].$$

$F(s)$ 称为像函数, $f(t)$ 称为原像函数.

例1 求单位阶跃函数 $u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases}$ 的拉氏变换.

解 根据Laplace变换的定义, 有

$$\mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \mathrm{d}t$$

这个积分在 $\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$ 时收敛, 而且有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} \mathrm{d}t = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0).$$

例2 求指数函数 $f(t)=e^{kt}$ 的Laplace变换(k 为实数).

解 根据Laplace变换的定义, 有

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{kt} e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s-k)t} dt$$

这个积分在 $\operatorname{Re}(s) > k$ 时收敛, 而且有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s-k)t} dt = -\frac{1}{s-k} e^{-(s-k)t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{s-k}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \frac{1}{s-k} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > k).$$

k 为复数时上式也成立, 只是收敛区间 $\operatorname{Re}(s) > \operatorname{Re}(k)$.

2.拉氏变换的存在定理

若函数 $f(t)$ 满足:

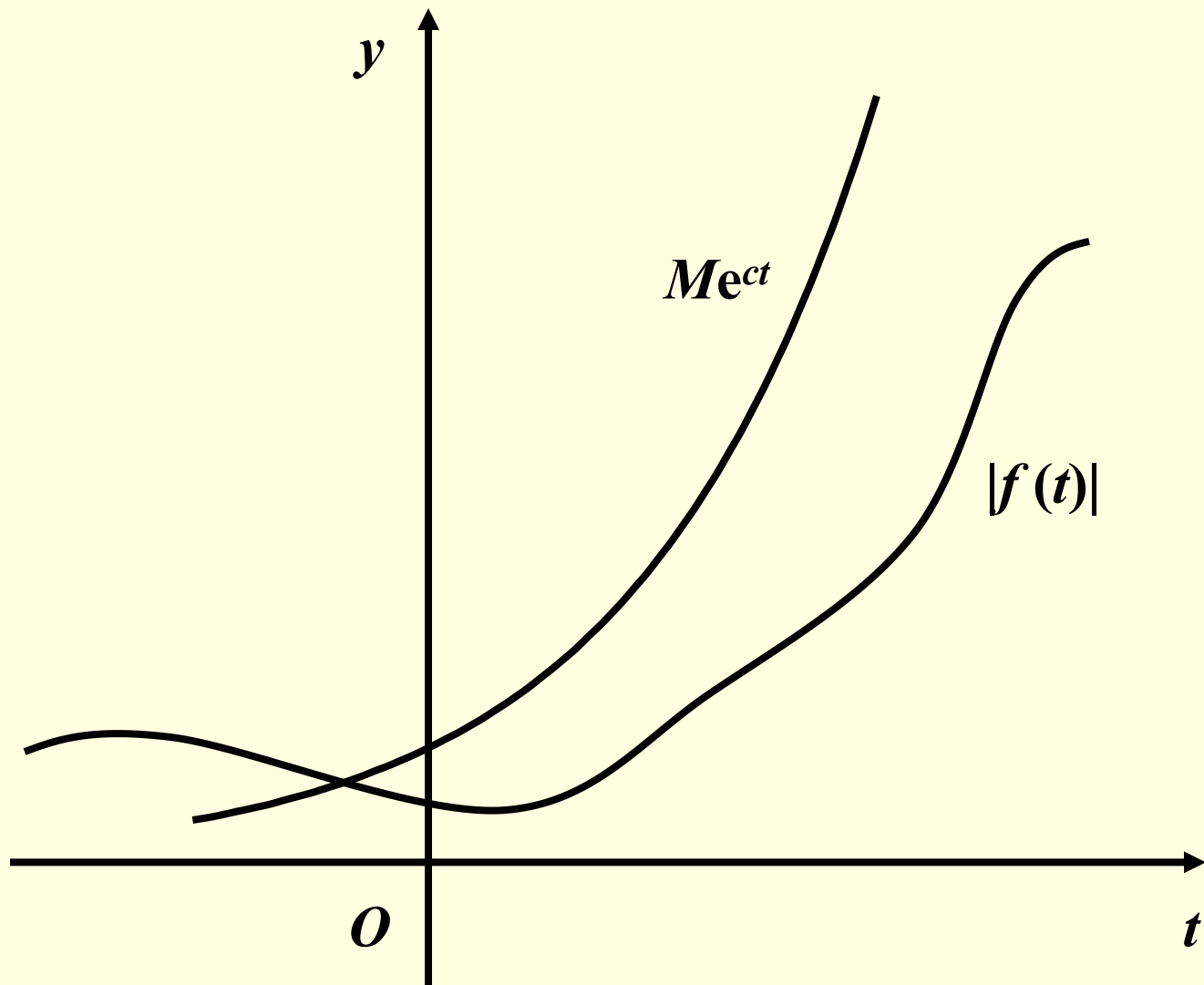
- (1) 在 $t \geq 0$ 的任一有限区间上分段连续;
- (2) 当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f(t)$ 的增长速度不超过某一指数函数,即存在常数 $M > 0$ 及 $c \geq 0$, 使得

$$|f(t)| \leq M e^{ct}, \quad 0 \leq t < +\infty.$$

则 $f(t)$ 的拉氏变换

$$F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

在半平面 $\text{Re}(s) > c$ 上一定存在, 并且在 $\text{Re}(s) > c$ 的半平面内, $F(s)$ 为解析函数.



说明：由条件2 可知, 对于任何 t 值($0 \leq t < +\infty$), 有

$$\left| f(t) e^{-st} \right| = |f(t)| e^{-\beta t} \leq M e^{-(\beta-c)t}, \operatorname{Re}(s) = \beta$$

若令 $(\beta - c) = \varepsilon > 0$, 则

$$\left| f(t) e^{-st} \right| \leq M e^{-\varepsilon t}.$$

所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left| f(t) e^{-st} \right| dt \leq \int_0^{+\infty} M e^{-\varepsilon t} dt = \frac{M}{\varepsilon}.$$

注1：大部分常用函数的Laplace变换都存在(常义下);

注2：存在定理的条件是充分但非必要条件.

3. 常见函数的拉氏变换

$$(1) \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0).$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \frac{1}{s-k} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > k).$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0).$$

$$(4) \mathcal{L}[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0).$$

$$(5) \mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}} \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, (\operatorname{Re} s > 0).$$

(6)单位脉冲函数 $\delta(t)$ 的拉氏变换

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{Heaviside 函数}$$

$$\delta(t) = H'(t).$$

$\delta(t)$ 的性质:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) f(t) dt = f(0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - t_0) f(t) dt = f(t_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = 1.$$

(7)周期函数 $f(t) = f(t + T)$ 的拉氏变换

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \int_0^T f(t)e^{-st} dt + \cdots + \int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} f(t)e^{-st} dt + \cdots \\ &= \int_0^T f(t)e^{-st} dt + \cdots + e^{-skT} \int_0^T f(t)e^{-st} dt + \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T f(t)e^{-st} dt, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T f(t)e^{-st} dt, \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0.$$

例3 求 $L[\cos t \delta(t) - \sin t u(t)]$.

解 $L[\cos t \delta(t) - \sin t u(t)]$

$$= \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} \cos t \delta(t) e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \cos t e^{-st} \Big|_{t=0} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 1}.$$

§ 2 Laplace变换的性质

1.线性性质

2.微分性质

3.积分性质

4.平移性（延迟性）

5.位移性

假定在这些性质中,凡是要求Laplace变换的函数都满足

$$|f(t)| \leq Me^{ct}.$$

1.线性性质

$L[f_i(t)] = F_i(s) \ (i = 1, 2)$, 则

$$L[a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)] = a_1 F_1(s) + a_2 F_2(s),$$

$$L^{-1}[b_1 F_1(s) + b_2 F_2(s)] = b_1 f_1(t) + b_2 f_2(t).$$

例4 求 $f(t)=\sin kt$ (k 为实数) 的拉氏变换

解 $L[\sin kt] = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin kt e^{-st} dt$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{jkt} - e^{-jkt}) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{-j}{2} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s-jk)t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s+jk)t} dt \right)$$

$$= \frac{-j}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-jk} - \frac{1}{s+jk} \right) = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2} (\operatorname{Re}(s) > 0)$$

$$L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$$

同理可得

$$L[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$$

2.微分性质

原像函数的微分性质

$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) \text{ (Re } s > c \text{)}, \text{ 则}$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0) \quad (\text{Re } s > c)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \cdots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$(n = 1, 2, \cdots) \quad (\text{Re } s > c)$$

特别当 $f(0) = f'(0) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ 时, 有

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s)$$

此性质可以将 $f(t)$ 的微分方程转化为 $F(s)$ 的代数方程.

证 $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t)e^{-st} dt = f(t)e^{-st} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + s \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st} dt$

$$= sF(s) - f(0).$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f''(t)e^{-st} dt = f'(t)e^{-st} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + s \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t)e^{-st} dt$$

$$= -f'(0) + s(sF(s) - f(0)) = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \cdots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

例1 求 $f(t) = t^m$ 的拉氏变换 (m 为正整数)。

解 由于 $f(0) = f'(0) = \cdots = f^{(m-1)}(0) = 0$, 而 $f^{(m)}(t) = m!$

$$\text{一方面 } \mathcal{L}[f^{(m)}(t)] = \mathcal{L}[m!] = m! \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = m! \frac{1}{s};$$

$$\text{另一方面 } \mathcal{L}[f^{(m)}(t)] = s^m \mathcal{L}[t^m];$$

$$s^m \mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{1}{s} m!$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{1}{s^{m+1}} m! \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0).$$

例2 求 $f(t)=\sin kt$ (k 为实数) 的拉氏变换 ($\cos kt$)

解 $(\sin kt)'' = -k^2 \sin kt,$

$$L[(\sin kt)''] = s^2 L[\sin kt] - k,$$

$$s^2 L[\sin kt] - k = -k^2 L[\sin kt],$$

$$L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}.$$

$$L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$$

解 $(\cos kt)'' = -k^2 \cos kt,$

$$L[(\cos kt)''] = s^2 L[\cos kt] - s,$$

$$s^2 L[\cos kt] - s = -k^2 L[\cos kt],$$

$$L[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}.$$

$$L[\cos kt] = \frac{s}{s^2 + k^2}$$

象函数的微分性质:

$$\mathcal{L}[(-t)f(t)] = F'(s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F'(s)] = (-t)f(t) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > c).$$

$$\mathcal{L}[(-t)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(s),$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F^{(n)}(s)] = (-t)^n f(t).$$

证 $F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt, F'(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} (-t)f(t)e^{-st}dt,$

$$F''(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} (-t)^2 f(t)e^{-st}dt, \dots, F^{(n)}(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} (-t)^n f(t)e^{-st}dt,$$

$$F^{(n)}(s) = \mathcal{L}[(-t)^n f(t)].$$

例3 求 $f(t) = t^2 \cos kt$ (k 为实数) 的拉氏变换.

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}[t^2 \cos kt] \\ &= (-1)^2 (\mathcal{L}[(-t)^2 \cos kt])(s) \\ &= (-1)^2 (\mathcal{L}[\cos kt])''(s) \\ &= \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + k^2} \right)'' = \frac{2s^3 - 6k^2 s}{(s^2 + k^2)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 积分性质:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > c), \text{ 则}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(t)dt\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > \max(0, c))$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\underbrace{\int_0^t dt \int_0^t dt \cdots \int_0^t f(t) dt}_{n\text{次}}\right\} = \frac{1}{s^n} F(s)$$

证 令 $h(t) = \int_0^t f(t)dt$, $h(0) = 0$, $h'(t) = f(t)$.

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[h'(t)] = s\mathcal{L}[h(t)] - h(0) = s\mathcal{L}[h(t)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(t)dt\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

例4 求 $f(t) = \int_0^t \cos t \, dt$ 的拉氏变换.

解

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \cos t \, dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[\cos t] = \frac{1}{s} \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}.$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \sin t \, dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} = \mathcal{L}[u(t) - \cos t]$$

象函数积分性质: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ 则

$$\int_s^\infty F(s) \mathrm{d}s = \int_s^\infty \left\{ \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-\mu t} \mathrm{d}t \right\} \mathrm{d}\mu$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \left\{ \int_s^\infty e^{-\mu t} \mathrm{d}\mu \right\} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \left(\left. \frac{-1}{t} e^{-\mu t} \right|_s^\infty \right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} e^{-st} \mathrm{d}t = \mathcal{L} \left[\frac{f(t)}{t} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \left[\frac{f(t)}{t} \right] = \int_s^\infty F(s) \mathrm{d}s.$$

一般地, 有 $\mathcal{L} \left[\frac{f(t)}{t^n} \right] = \underbrace{\int_s^\infty \mathrm{d}s \int_s^\infty \mathrm{d}s \cdots \int_s^\infty F(s) \mathrm{d}s}_{n\text{次}}$

例5 求函数 $f(t) = \frac{\sin kt}{t}$ 的拉氏变换.

解 因 $L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$,

由积分性质:

$$L\left[\frac{\sin kt}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2} ds = \arctan \frac{s}{k} \Big|_s^\infty = \arccot \frac{s}{k}.$$

注: 如果积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$ 存在, L变换还可以用来计算积分.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} e^{-0t} dt = L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] \Big|_{s=0} = \int_0^{+\infty} L[f(t)] ds = \int_0^{+\infty} F(s) ds.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} dt &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} e^{-0t} dt = L\left[\frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t}\right] \Big|_{s=0} \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} L[e^{-t} - e^{-2t}] ds = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} ds = \ln \frac{s+1}{s+2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

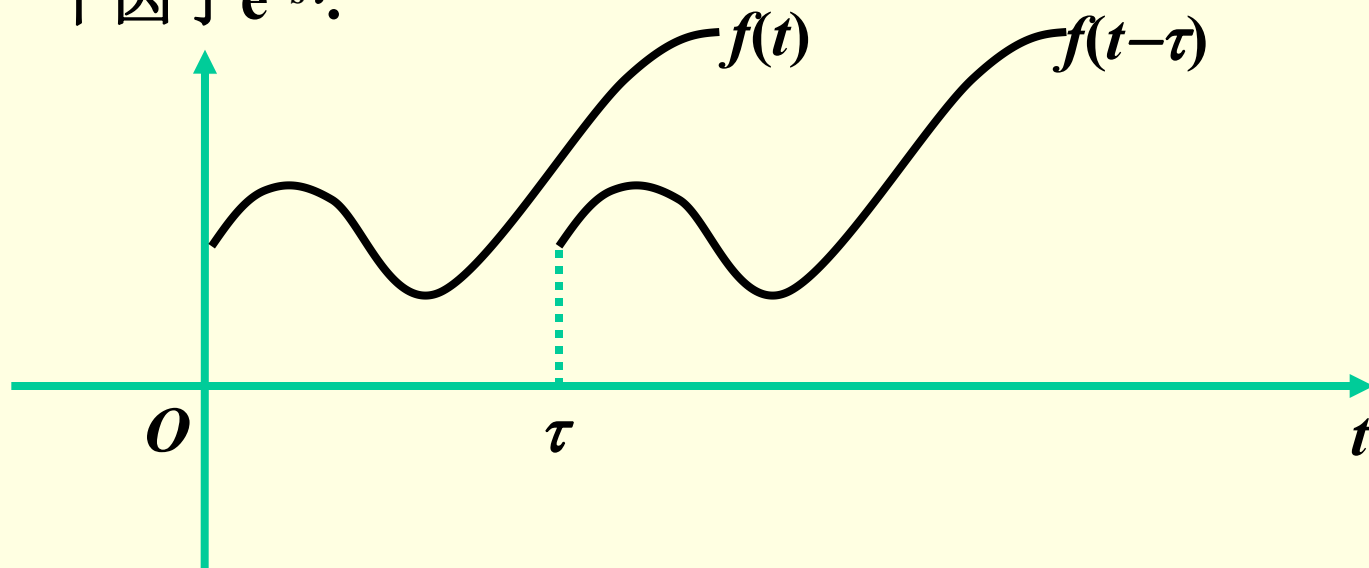
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} e^{-0t} dt = L\left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right) \Big|_{s=0} = \int_0^{+\infty} L(\sin t) ds = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} ds = \arctan s \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

4. 平移性(延迟性):

$L[f(t)] = F(s) \quad (t < 0, f(t) = 0)$, 则

$$L[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-s\tau} L[f(t)] = e^{-s\tau} F(s) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > c)$$

函数 $f(t-\tau)$ 与 $f(t)$ 相比, $f(t)$ 从 $t=0$ 开始有非零数值.而 $f(t-\tau)$ 是从 $t=\tau$ 开始才有非零数值.即延迟了一个时间 τ .从它的图象讲, $f(t-\tau)$ 是由 $f(t)$ 沿 t 轴向右平移 τ 而得,其拉氏变换也多一个因子 $e^{-s\tau}$.



证

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t-\tau)e^{-st}dt \\&= \int_0^{\tau} f(t-\tau)e^{-st}dt + \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} f(t-\tau)e^{-st}dt \\&= \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} f(t-\tau)e^{-st}dt = e^{-s\tau} \int_0^{+\infty} f(u)e^{-su}du \\&= e^{-s\tau} F(s)\end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则对于任意非负实数 τ ,

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)] = e^{-s\tau} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = e^{-s\tau} F(s) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > c)$$

$$\text{或 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-s\tau} F(s)] = f(t-\tau)u(t-\tau) \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > c)$$

例：求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+1}\right]$.

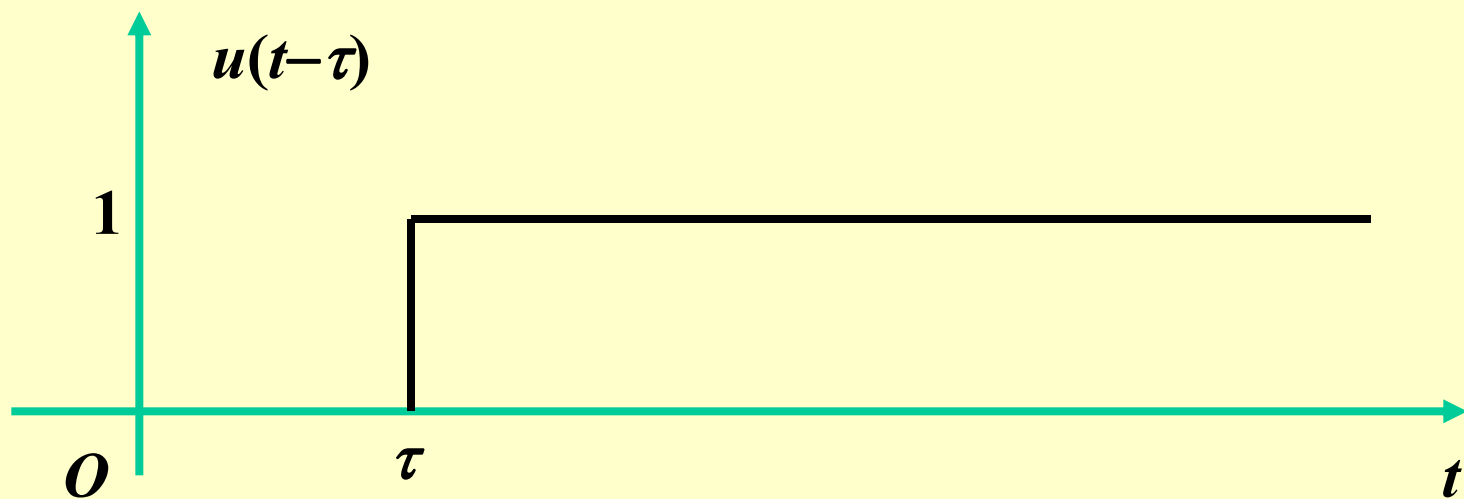
解： $\mathcal{L}[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$,

故 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+1}\right] = \sin(t-2)u(t-2)$.

例6 求函数 $u(t-\tau) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < \tau \\ 1 & t > \tau \end{cases}$ 的拉氏变换.

解 已知 $L[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$, 根据延迟性质

$$L[u(t-\tau)] = \frac{1}{s} L[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s} e^{-s\tau}.$$



5.位移性:

$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s) \text{ (Re } s > c), \text{ 则}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e^{\alpha t} f(t)] &= F(s - \alpha) \quad (\text{Re}(s - \alpha) > c) \\ \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s - \alpha)] &= e^{\alpha t} f(t)\end{aligned}$$

证

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{at} f(t) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-(s-a)t} dt = F(s - a).\end{aligned}$$

例7 求 $f(t) = e^{at} \sin kt$ 的拉氏变换.

解 已知 $L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 + k^2}$, 由位移性质得

$$L[e^{at} \sin kt] = \frac{k}{(s - a)^2 + k^2}$$

例8 求 $f(t) = t \int_0^t e^{-3t} \sin 2t$ 的拉氏变换.

解

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} [t \int_0^t e^{-3t} \sin 2t] &= -\mathcal{L} [(-t) \int_0^t e^{-3t} \sin 2t] \\ &= -(\mathcal{L} [\int_0^t e^{-3t} \sin 2t])' \\ &= -(\frac{\mathcal{L} [e^{-3t} \sin 2t]}{s})' \\ &= -(\frac{2}{s((s+3)^2 + 4)})' \\ &= \frac{2(3s^2 + 12s + 13)}{s^2((s+3)^2 + 4)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

例9 求函数 $f(t) = \frac{\text{sh } t}{t}$ 的拉氏变换.

解 因 $\mathcal{L}[\text{sh } t] = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1},$

由积分性质 : $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\text{sh } t}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} \mathrm{d} s$

$$= \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right] \mathrm{d} s = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{s-1}{s+1} \Big|_s^\infty$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1}.$$

§ 3 Laplace逆变换

1.Laplace反演积分

2.Laplace逆变换的计算

- 1) 用留数计算
- 2) 用Laplace逆变换的性质计算

1.Laplace反演积分

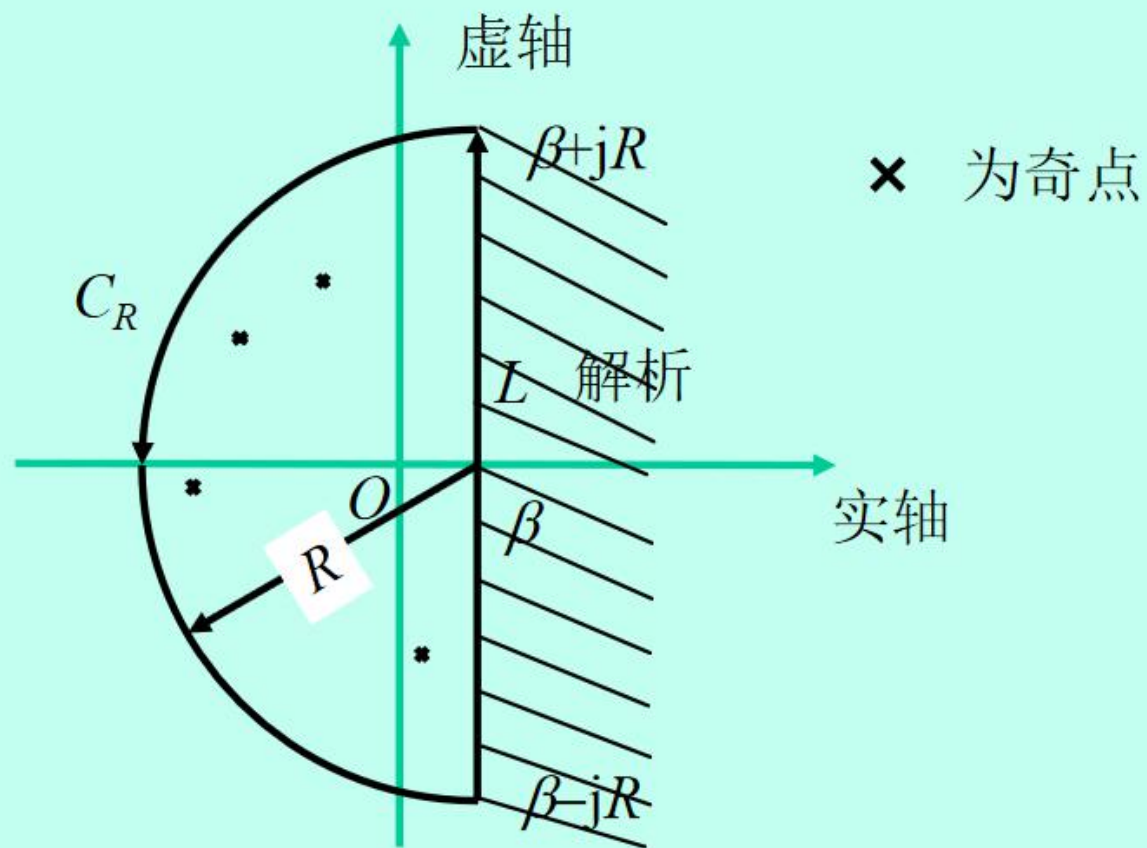
已知象函数 $F(s)$ 求它的象原函数 $f(t)$.

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\beta-j\infty}^{\beta+j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds, \quad t > 0.$$

右端的积分称为拉氏反演积分.

定理 若 $F(s)$ 在全平面只有有限个奇点 s_1, \dots, s_n
(均在 $\operatorname{Re} s = \beta$ 左侧), 且 $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = 0$, 则 $t > 0$ 时

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\beta-j\infty}^{\beta+j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds = \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} [F(s) e^{st}, s_k].$$



2.Laplace逆变换的计算

1) 用留数计算

2) 用Laplace逆变换的性质计算

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[b_1F_1(s)+b_2F_2(s)\right]=b_1f_1(t)+b_2f_2(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[F^{(n)}(s)\right]=(-t)^nf(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{F(s)}{s}\right]=\int_0^tf(t)dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\int_s^\infty F(s)ds\right]=\frac{f(t)}{t}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[e^{-s\tau}F(s)\right]=f(t-\tau)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[F(s-\alpha)\right]=e^{\alpha t}f(t)$$

例1 求 $F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s-1)^2}$ 的逆变换.

解 $s = 0$ 为一级极点, $s = 1$ 为二级极点,

$$f(t) = \operatorname{Res} [F(s)e^{st}, 0] + \operatorname{Res} [F(s)e^{st}, 1]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} e^{st} \Big|_{s=0} + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{1}{s} e^{st} \right]$$

$$= 1 + \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{t}{s} e^{st} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{st} \right)$$

$$= 1 + (te^t - e^t) = 1 + e^t(t-1) \quad (t > 0).$$

例2 求 $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)}$ 的逆变换.

解
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{-1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1},$$

所以
$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+1)} \right] \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2} \right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{-1}{s} \right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] \\ &= t - 1 + e^{-t} \quad (t > 0). \end{aligned}$$

§ 4 卷积

1. 卷积的概念

2. 卷积定理

1. 卷积的概念

1) 两个函数的卷积是指

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$

如果 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 都满足条件: 当 $t < 0$ 时, $f_1(t) = f_2(t) = 0$, 则上式可以写成:

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(t) * f_2(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \\ &\quad + \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau + \int_t^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

2) 性质

交换律

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_2(t) * f_1(t)$$

分配律

$$f_1(t) * (f_2(t) + f_3(t)) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) + f_1(t) * f_3(t)$$

结合律

$$(f_1(t) * f_2(t)) * f_3(t) = f_1(t) * (f_2(t) * f_3(t))$$

例1 求 $t * e^{at}$.

解
$$\begin{aligned} t * e^{at} &= \int_0^t \tau e^{a(t-\tau)} d\tau = e^{at} \int_0^t \tau e^{-a\tau} d\tau \\ &= -\frac{1}{a} e^{at} \int_0^t \tau d e^{-a\tau} = \frac{-e^{at}}{a} \left[\tau e^{-a\tau} \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t e^{-a\tau} d\tau \right] \\ &= \frac{-e^{at}}{a} \left[t e^{-at} + \frac{1}{a} e^{-a\tau} \Big|_0^t \right] \\ &= \frac{-e^{at}}{a} \left[t e^{-at} + \frac{1}{a} (e^{-at} - 1) \right] \\ &= -\frac{t}{a} + \frac{1}{a^2} (e^{at} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

2.卷积定理

设 $f_1(t), f_2(t)$ 满足Laplace变换存在定理条件,
且 $L[f_1(t)] = F_1(s), L[f_2(t)] = F_2(s)$, 则

$$L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = L[f_1(t)] \cdot L[f_2(t)] = F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s) \\ \left(\text{或: } L^{-1}[F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s)] = f_1(t) * f_2(t) \right)$$

推广: $L[f_k(t)] = F_k(s), k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

$$L[f_1(t) * \dots * f_n(t)] = F_1(s) \cdots F_n(s)$$

或

$$L^{-1}[F_1(s) \cdots F_n(s)] = f_1(t) * \dots * f_n(t).$$

证

$$\begin{aligned} L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f_1(t) * f_2(t) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau \right) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) d\tau \int_{\tau}^{+\infty} f_2(t-\tau) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) d\tau \int_0^{+\infty} f_2(u) e^{-s(\tau+u)} du \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f_1(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{+\infty} f_2(u) e^{-su} du = F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s) \end{aligned}$$

例 1 $F(s) = \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s(s+a)}$ 求F(s)的Laplace 逆变换.

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= L^{-1}[F(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s+a}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s}\right] * L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+a}\right] = u(t-\pi) * e^{-at} \\ &= \int_0^t u(\tau-\pi) e^{-a(t-\tau)} d\tau = \int_{\pi}^t e^{-a(t-\tau)} d\tau = \frac{1}{a} [1 - e^{-a(t-\pi)}] u(t-\pi) \end{aligned}$$

例2 $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)}$, 求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$

解法1 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = t - \sin t$

解法2 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = t * \sin t$

$$= \int_0^t \tau \sin(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \tau d \cos(t - \tau)$$

$$= \tau \cos(t - \tau) \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t \cos(t - \tau) d\tau$$

$$= t + \sin(t - \tau) \Big|_0^t = t - \sin t.$$

例3 $F(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2 + 2s + 5)^2}$, 求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$.

解

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{[(s+1)^2 + 2^2]^2},$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2}\right] = e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s^2 + 2^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

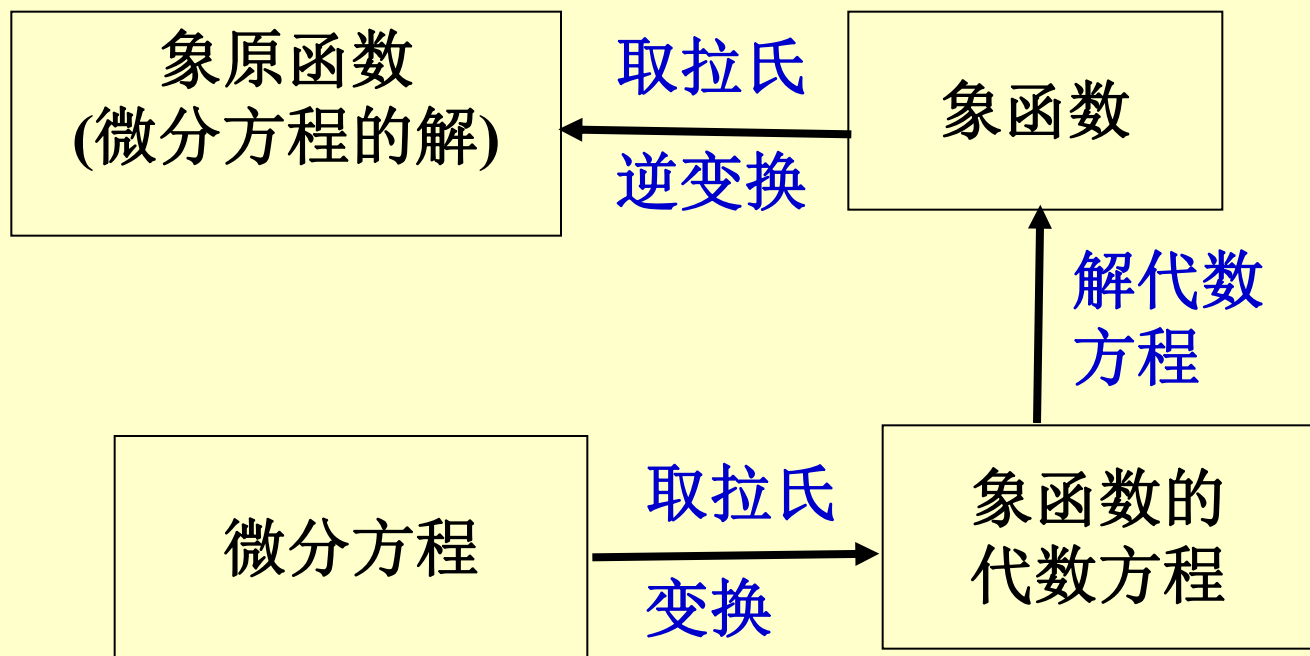
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2}\right] * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t * \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t (e^{-\tau} \sin 2\tau)(e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin 2(t-\tau)) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{8} e^{-t} \int_0^t (\cos(4\tau - 2t) - \cos 2t) d\tau = \frac{1}{16} e^{-t} (\sin 2t - 2t \cos 2t). \end{aligned}$$

§ 5 Laplace变换的应用

应用拉氏变换来解线性微(积)分方程（组）

微分方程的拉氏变换解法

首先取拉氏变换将微分方程化为象函数的代数方程,解代数方程求出象函数,再取逆变换得最后的解.



例1 求解
$$\begin{cases} x''(t) - 2x'(t) + 2x(t) = 2e^t \cos t \\ x(0) = x'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解

令 $X(s) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)]$, 方程两边取Laplace变换

$$s^2 X(s) - sx(0) - x'(0) - 2(sX(s) - x(0)) + 2X(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$s^2 X(s) - 2sX(s) + 2X(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 1} \Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2} \right] = e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{2s}{[s^2 + 1]^2} \right] \\ &= -e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right)' \right] = te^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right) = te^t \sin t. \end{aligned}$$

例2 求解
$$\begin{cases} x'(t) + 2x(t) + 2y(t) = 10e^{2t} \\ -2x(t) + y'(t) + 3y(t) = 13e^{2t} \\ x(0) = 1, y(0) = 3 \end{cases}$$

解 令 $X(s) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)], Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)],$

$$\begin{cases} sX(s) - 1 + 2X(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{10}{s-2} \\ -2X(s) + sY(s) - 3 + 3Y(s) = \frac{13}{s-2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} X(s) = \frac{1}{s-2} \\ Y(s) = \frac{3}{s-2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(t) = e^{2t} \\ y(t) = 3e^{2t} \end{cases}$$

例3 求解 $f(t) = at + \int_0^t f(\tau) \sin(t - \tau) d\tau$

解 令 $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$, 则

$$F(s) = \frac{a}{s^2} + F(s) \frac{1}{s^2 + 1},$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2} \frac{a}{s^2} = \frac{a}{s^2} + \frac{a}{s^4} = \frac{a}{s^2} + \frac{a}{3!} \frac{3!}{s^4},$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{a}{s^2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{a}{3!} \frac{3!}{s^4}\right] = at + \frac{a}{3!} t^3.$$

例4 求解 $y'(t) + \int_0^t y(\tau) d\tau = u(t-1) + 1, y(0) = 1.$

解 令 $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(s)$, 则

$$sY(s) - y(0) + \frac{Y(s)}{s} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} + \frac{1}{s},$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s} + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 1},$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 1}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right]$$

$$y(t) = \sin(t-1)u(t-1) + \cos t + \sin t$$

Thanks for your attention!