

# 积分变换复习提纲

## 1 傅里叶变换的概念

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt = F(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(\omega)] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega = f(t)$$

## 2 几个常用函数的傅里叶变换

$$\mathcal{F}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{j\omega} + \pi\delta(\omega)$$

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

$$\mathcal{F}[1] = 2\pi\delta(\omega)$$

$$\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t}] = 2\pi\delta(\omega - \omega_0)$$

## 3 傅里叶变换的性质

位移性(时域) :  $\mathcal{F}[f(t - t_0)] = e^{-j\omega t_0} \mathcal{F}[f(t)]$

位移性(频域) :  $\mathcal{F}[e^{j\omega_0 t} f(t)] = F(\omega) \Big|_{\omega=\omega-\omega_0} = F(\omega - \omega_0)$

位移性推论:  $\mathcal{F}[\sin \omega_0 t f(t)] = \frac{1}{2j} [F(\omega - \omega_0) - F(\omega + \omega_0)]$

位移性推论:  $\mathcal{F}[\cos \omega_0 t f(t)] = \frac{1}{2} [F(\omega - \omega_0) + F(\omega + \omega_0)]$

微分性(时域) :  $\mathcal{F}[f'(t)] = (j\omega)F(\omega) \quad (|t| \rightarrow +\infty, f(t) \rightarrow 0)$

$$\mathcal{F}[f^{(n)}(t)] = (j\omega)^n F(\omega), \quad |t| \rightarrow +\infty, f^{(n-1)}(t) \rightarrow 0$$

微分性(频域) :  $\mathcal{F}[(-jt)f(t)] = F'(\omega), \quad \mathcal{F}[(-jt)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(\omega)$

相似性:  $\mathcal{F}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{\omega}{a}\right), (a \neq 0)$

#### 4 拉普拉斯变换的概念

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

#### 5 几个常用函数的拉普拉斯变换

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] = \frac{1}{s-k};$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{\Gamma(m+1)}{s^{m+1}} = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}} \quad (m \text{ 是自然数}); \quad (\Gamma(1)=1, \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})=\sqrt{\pi}, \Gamma(m+1)=m\Gamma(m))$$

$$\mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s};$$

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

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

$$\mathcal{L}[\text{sh } kt] = \frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}, \quad \mathcal{L}[\text{ch } kt] = \frac{s}{s^2 - k^2}$$

设  $f(t+T) = f(t)$ , 则  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-Ts}} \int_0^T f(t)dt$  ( $f(t)$  是以  $T$  为周期的周期函数)

#### 6 拉普拉斯变换的性质

微分性(时域):  $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0), \quad \mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$

微分性(频域):  $\mathcal{L}[(-t)f(t)] = F'(s), \quad \mathcal{L}[(-t)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(s)$

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

积分性(频域):  $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^\infty F(s)ds$  (收敛)

位移性(时域):  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at}f(t)] = F(s-a)$

位移性(频域) :  $\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-s\tau} F(s) \quad (\tau > 0, t < 0, f(t) \equiv 0)$

相似性:  $\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right), \quad (a > 0)$