

答案:

一、(1)C (2)A (3)B (4)D (5)A (6)D (7)B (8)A (9)A

二、1.  $aF(as+1)$  2.  $\frac{2}{s^3}$  3.  $\frac{(s+1)e^{-\alpha}}{(s+1)^2+\beta^2}$  4.  $\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+1}$  5.  $eu(t-5)$

6.  $\frac{1}{a^3}(e^{at} - \frac{a^2 t^2}{2} - at - 1)$  7.  $\frac{1}{t}(1 + e^{-t} - 2\cos t)$  8.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  9.  $\begin{cases} 0, & t < a \\ f(t-a), & t \geq a \end{cases}$

三、(1)  $L[f(t)] = \int_0^2 3e^{-st} dt - \int_2^4 e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}(e^{-4s} - 4e^{-2s} + 3)$

(2)  $L[f(t)] = \frac{2}{s^2+4} - 3\frac{s}{s^2+4} - 8\frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{2}{s}$

(3)  $L[f(t)] = -[\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}]' = \frac{s^2-a^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$

(4)  $L[\int_0^t \frac{e^t - \cos 2t}{t} dt] = \frac{1}{s} L[\frac{e^t - \cos 2t}{t}] = \frac{1}{s} \int_s^\infty L[e^t - \cos 2t] ds$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \int_s^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+4}) ds = \frac{1}{s} \ln \frac{\sqrt{s^2+4}}{s-1}.$$

四 (1)  $L^{-1}[\frac{s+1}{s^2+4s+4}] = L^{-1}[\frac{1}{(s+2)} - \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}] = e^{-2t} - te^{-2t}$

(2) 因为

$$L^{-1}[\frac{1}{s^3+3s^2+2s}] = L^{-1}[\frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+1)}] = \text{Res}[\frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+1)} e^{st}, s=0] +$$

$$\text{Res}[\frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+1)} e^{st}, s=-1] + \text{Res}[\frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+1)} e^{st}, s=-2] = \frac{1}{2}[1 - 2e^{-t} + e^{-2t}]$$

(3)  $L^{-1}[\frac{s^2}{(s+2)^2+4}] = L^{-1}[1 - \frac{4(s+2)}{(s+2)^2+4}] = \delta(t) - 4e^{-2t} \cos 2t$

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s^2 e^{-s} - (s+1)e^{-2s}}{s^3}\right] = 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-s}}{s}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^3}\right]$$

$$= 2u(t-1) - (t-2)u(t-2) - \frac{1}{2}(t-2)^2 u(t-2)$$

五、(1) 因为  $\mathcal{L}[t \cos at] = -\left(\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right)' = \frac{s^2 - a^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ ,

所以  $\int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-2t} \cos at \, dt = \left. \frac{s^2 - a^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right|_{s=2} = \frac{4 - a^2}{(4 + a^2)^2}$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} dt = -\int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 t \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)' dt = -\left. \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} \right|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2t}{t} dt = \int_s^{\infty} \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} ds = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(3) 因为  $\mathcal{L}[\sin(t-2)u(t-2)] = e^{-2s} \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$ , 所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(t-2)u(t-2)e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2}e^{-2}.$$

六、(1)  $f(t) = e^{2t}$

(2) 假设  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ , 对方程两边同时进行拉普拉斯变换, 有

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

整理得

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

将上式右端的第一项写为

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] = e^{-t} \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}\right] = \operatorname{Res}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2} e^{st}, s = -1\right] = te^{-t},$$

可得  $\frac{s+2}{s^2+2s+1}$  的拉普拉斯逆变换为

$$f_1(t) = e^{-t} + te^{-t}$$

将上式右端的第二项写为

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

其拉普拉斯逆变换为

$$f_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} te^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t.$$

因此, 原方程的解为

$$f(t) = \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} + \frac{3}{2} te^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} \cos t.$$

(3) 假设  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ , 对方程两边同时进行拉普拉斯变换, 有

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + [sY(s) - y(0)] - 4 \frac{d}{ds} Y(s) = 0$$

从而

$$(s^2 + 4) \frac{dY}{ds} + sY(s) = 0$$

即

$$\frac{dY}{ds} = -\frac{sds}{s^2 + 4}$$

两边积分得  $\ln Y + \frac{1}{2} \ln(s^2 + 4) = c$  或  $Y(s) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{s^2 + 4}}$ , 取逆变换得  $y(t) = cJ_0(2t)$ . 又

$y(0) = 3$ , 知  $y(0) = cJ_0(0) = c = 3$ , 所以方程的解为

$$y(t) = 3J_0(2t),$$

$$\text{其中 } J_0(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \frac{(-1)^k}{\Gamma(k+1)} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2k}.$$

(4) 假设  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ , 对方程两边同时进行拉普拉斯变换, 有

$$-\frac{d}{ds}[s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + (1-n)[sY(s) - y(0)] + \frac{d}{ds}[sY(s) - y(0)] + nY(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s}$$

整理得

$$\frac{d}{ds}Y(s) + \frac{n+1}{s}Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^3}.$$

这是一个一阶线性非齐次微分方程, 这里

$$P(s) = \frac{n+1}{s}, \quad Q(s) = \frac{1}{s^3},$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= e^{\int P(s)ds} \left[ \int Q(s)e^{\int P(s)ds} + c \right] = \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \left[ \int \frac{1}{s^3} s^{n+1} ds + c \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{s^{n+1}} \left[ \frac{1}{n-1} s^{n-1} + c \right] = \frac{1}{(n-1)s^2} + \frac{c}{s^{n+1}} \end{aligned}$$

所以方程的解为

$$y(t) = \frac{t}{n-1} + \frac{c}{n!} t^n = \frac{t}{n-1} + c_1 t^n, \quad c_1 \text{ 为任意常数。}$$

(5) 假设  $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(s)$ , 对方程两边同时进行拉普拉斯变换, 有

$$-[s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)]' - 2[sY(s) - y(0)]' - 2[sY(s) - y(0)] - Y'(s) - 2Y(s) = 0$$

所以

$$Y'(s) + \frac{4}{s+1} Y(s) = \frac{3y(0)}{(s+1)^2}$$

则

$$Y(s) = \frac{y(0)}{s+1} + \frac{c}{(s+1)^4}$$

求拉普拉斯逆变换得

$$y(t) = y(0)e^{-t} + ct^3e^{-t}$$

又  $y(0) = 0$ , 所以  $y(t) = ct^3e^{-t}$ .

(6) 假设  $L[x(t)] = X(s)$ ,  $L[y(t)] = Y(s)$ , 对方程两边同时进行拉普拉斯变换, 有

$$\begin{cases} s^2X(s) - sx(0) - x'(0) - X(s) - 2[sY(s) - y(0)] = \frac{1}{s-1} \\ sX(s) - x(0) - [s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] - 2Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} \end{cases}$$

整理得

$$\begin{cases} X(s) = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{2}{s^2} \\ Y(s) = -\frac{1}{2(s-1)} - \frac{1}{s^3} + \frac{3}{2s} \end{cases}$$

进行拉普拉斯逆变换, 有

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