信号与线性系统

第 10 讲

教材位置: 第5章 连续时间系统的复频域分析

§ 5. 4- § 5. 5

内容概要: 拉普拉斯反变换

前讲回顾

拉普拉斯变换定义

$$F(s) = L(f(t)) = F(f(t)e^{-\delta t})$$
 若 t < 0 时,有f (t) = 0

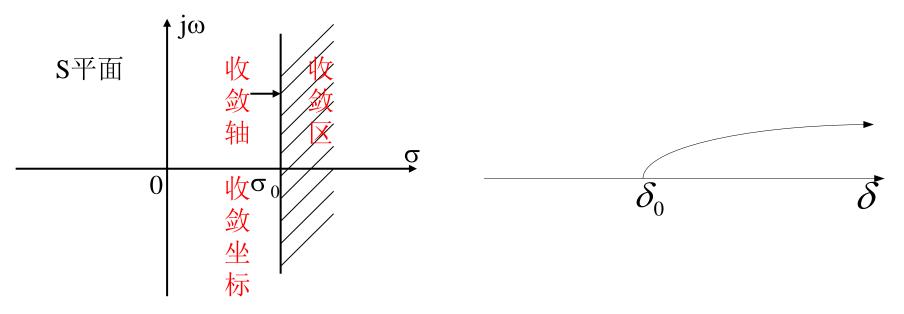
$$F(s) = \int_{0^{-}}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt = L(f(t))$$

立
対
を

 $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - j\infty}^{\sigma + j\infty} F(s)e^{st}ds = L^{-1}(F(s))$
 $f(t) \longleftarrow L \longrightarrow F(s)$

二:收敛区间

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} f(t)e^{-\delta t} = 0 \quad Re(s) = \delta > \delta_0$$



3:
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \delta = 0$$
 $\lim_{t \to \infty} (f(t)e^{-\delta t}) = 0$ $\lim_{t \to \infty} f(t) = 0$

$$F(j\omega) = F(s)|s = j\omega$$

三:极零图

$$F(s) = \frac{s(s+1)(s-1)^2}{(s^2+4)(s-2)^3} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$
× 极点 $2j$, $-2j$, $2 \in \mathbb{N}$ (2) (3)

零点 $0,-1$, $1 \in \mathbb{N}$ (2) (2) (3)

$$F(s) = a \frac{s(s+1)(s-1)^2}{(s^2+4)(s-2)^3} = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)}$$

反变换求取的数学手段

■ 依据反变换公式,这是复变函数广义积分问题

使用复变函数中围线积分和留数定理来解决

如函数是有理函数,也可通过部分分式展开的方式来求解。

一:部分分式

设F(s)为有理函数,它可由两个s的多项式之比来表示。

$$F(s) = \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}$$
 (a_k,b_k为实数,m 及 n 为正整数)

如 $\mathbf{m} \geq \mathbf{n}$ 时,应化为真分式,再分解为部分分式,

$$F(s) = \frac{3s^3 - 2s^2 - 7s + 1}{s^2 + s - 1}$$

$$S^2 + s - 1$$

$$S^2 + s - 1$$

$$S^2 + s - 1$$

$$S^3 - 2s^2 - 7s + 1$$

$$3s^3 - 2s^2 - 7s + 1$$

$$3s^3 - 3s^3 - 2s^2 - 7s + 1$$

$$3s^3 - 3s^3 - 2s^2 - 7s + 1$$

$$-5s^2 - 4s + 1$$

$$-5s^2 - 5s + 5$$

$$s - 4$$

(1) m < n, D(s) = 0 的根无重根情况

$$\begin{split} D(s) &= (s - s_1)(s - s_2) \cdots (s - s_k) \cdots (s - s_n) = \prod_{k=1}^n (s - s_k) \\ F(s) &= \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{N(s)}{(s - s_1)(s - s_2)\Lambda(s - s_k)L(s - s_n)} \\ \text{ 两边乘} \qquad F(s) &= \left[\frac{K_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{K_2}{s - s_2} + \Lambda + \frac{K_k}{s - s_k} + L + \frac{K_n}{s - s_n} \right] \end{split}$$

$$(s-s_k)F(s) = \frac{(s-s_k)K_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{(s-s_k)K_2}{s-s_2} + L + K_k + L + \frac{(s-s_k)K_n}{s-s_n}$$

$$K_{k} = \lim_{s \to s_{k}} \left[\frac{(s - s_{k})N(s)}{D(s)} \right] = \lim_{s \to s_{k}} \left[\frac{\frac{d}{ds}(s - s_{k})N(s)}{\frac{d}{ds}D(s)} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{s \to s_{k}} \left[\frac{N(s) + (s - s_{k})N'(s)}{D'(s)} \right] = \left[\frac{N(s)}{D'(s)} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{s \to s_{k}} \left[\frac{N(s) + (s - s_{k})N'(s)}{D'(s)} \right] = \left[\frac{N(s)}{D'(s)} \right]$$

$$F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{K_2}{s - s_2} + \Lambda + \frac{K_k}{s - s_k} + \Lambda + \frac{K_n}{s - s_n} \qquad \frac{1}{s - s_k} \leftrightarrow e^{s_k t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$f(t) = (K_1 e^{s_1 t} + K_2 e^{s_2 t} + \Lambda + K_k e^{s_k t} + \Lambda + K_n e^{s_n t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

例1 求 $F(s) = \frac{s+4}{s(s+1)(s+2)}$ 的反变换 f(t)

解:
$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) = 0$$
 $s_1 = 0$, $s_2 = -1$, $s_3 = -2$

$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1} + \frac{k_3}{s+2}$$

【方法一】

$$k_1 = \left[\frac{s+4}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right]_{s=0} = 2, \quad k_2 = \left[\frac{s+4}{s(s+2)}\right]_{s=-1} = -3,$$

$$k_3 = \left[\frac{s+4}{s(s+1)}\right]_{s=-2} = 1$$

【方法二】用微分求

$$D(s) = s(s+1)(s+2) = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s$$
, $D'(s) = 3s^2 + 6s + 2$

$$\frac{N(s)}{D'(s)} = \frac{s+4}{3s^2+6s+2}$$

$$k_1 = \left[\frac{s+4}{3s^2+6s+2}\right]_{s=0} = 2, \quad k_2 = \left[\frac{s+4}{3s^2+6s+2}\right]_{s=-1} = -3,$$

$$k_3 = \left[\frac{s+4}{3s^2+6s+2}\right]_{s=-2} = 1$$

3)
$$\Re f(t)$$
: $F(s) = \frac{2}{s} + \frac{-3}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$

$$f(t) = (2 - 3e^{-t} + e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

例2
$$F(s) = \frac{s^3 + 5s^2 + 9s + 7}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$
 [$F(s)$ 为假分式,极点为实数]

解:
$$F(s) = s + 2 + \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \stackrel{\diamondsuit}{=} s + 2 + F_1(s)$$

求 $F_1(s)$ 的反变换:

$$F_1(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-1}{s+2}$$

$$f_1(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

求 F(s) 的反变换:

$$f(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) + f_1(t)$$
$$= \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) + (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$

例3 求 $F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$ 的反变换 [极点为共轭复数]

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\text{#:} & s - \alpha \\
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1) \ge & (s - \alpha)^2 + \omega_0^2 \\
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【方法二】D(s)为二次多项式

$$D(s) = s^2 + 2s + 5 = (s+1)^2 + 4 = [(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2]$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)^2 + 4}$$

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

$$\frac{s - \alpha}{(s - \alpha)^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}} \longleftrightarrow e^{\alpha t} Cos \omega_{0} t$$

$$\frac{\omega_{0}}{(s - \alpha)^{2} + \omega_{0}^{2}} \longleftrightarrow e^{\alpha t} Sin \omega_{0} t$$

$$\therefore f(t) = e^{-t} Cos2t - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} Sin2t, t \ge 0$$

(2) m < n, D(s) = 0 的根有重根情况

$$D(s) = (s-s_1)^p (s-s_{p+1}) - - - - (s-s_n)$$

$$\frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = \frac{K_{1p}}{(s-s_1)^p} + \frac{K_{1(p-1)}}{(s-s_1)^{p-1}} + L + \frac{K_{12}}{(s-s_1)^2} + \frac{K_{11}}{s-s_1}$$

$$+\frac{K_{p+1}}{s-s_{p+1}}+L+\frac{K_n}{s-s_n}$$
 $(s-s_1)^p$

$$(s-s_1)^p \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} = K_{1p} + K_{1(p-1)}(s-s_1) + L + K_{12}(s-s_1)^{p-2} + K_{11}(s-s_1)^{p-1}$$

$$+(s-s_1)^p \left(\frac{K_{p+1}}{s-s_{p+1}} + \frac{K_{p+2}}{s-s_{p+2}} + L + \frac{K_n}{s-s_n}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow S = S_1 \qquad K_{1p} = \left[(s - S_1)^p \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \right]_{s=s}$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left[(s - s_1)^p \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \right]_{s=s_1} = K_{1(p-1)} + K_{1(p-2)} 2(s - s_1) + L + K_{11}(p-1)(s - s_1)^{p-2}$$

$$+\frac{d}{ds}\left[\left(s-s_{1}\right)^{p}\left(\frac{K_{p+1}}{s-s_{p+1}}+L+\frac{K_{n}}{s-s_{n}}\right)\right]$$

再次求导
$$K_{1(p-2)} = \frac{1}{2!} \left\{ \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[(s - s_1)^p \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \right] \right\}_{s=s_1}$$

$$K_{1k} = \frac{1}{(p-k)!} \left\{ \frac{d^{p-k}}{ds^{p-k}} \left[(s-s_1)^p \frac{N(s)}{D(s)} \right] \right\}_{s=s_1}$$

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{K_{1k}}{(s-s_1)^k}\right\} = \frac{K_{1k}}{(k-1)!}t^{k-1}e^{s_1t}$$

$$F(s) = \left[\frac{K_{11}}{s - s_1} + \frac{K_{12}}{(s - s_1)^2} + L + \frac{K_{1(p-1)}}{(s - s_1)^{p-1}} + \frac{K_{1p}}{(s - s_1)^p}\right]$$

$$+\frac{K_{p+1}}{s-s_{p+1}}+L+\frac{K_{n}}{s-s_{n}}$$

$$f(t) = (K_{11} + K_{12}t + \frac{K_{13}}{2!}t^2 + \Lambda + \frac{K_{1p}}{(p-1)!}t^{p-1})e^{s_1t} + \sum_{q=p+1}^n K_q e^{s_qt}$$

例 求
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s + 5}{(s+3)(s+5)^2}$$
 的反变换

解:
$$D(s) = (s+3)(s+5)^2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \uparrow \hat{p} + k \cdot s_1 = -3 \\ 2 \cdot \hat{p} + k \cdot s_2 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+3} + \frac{k_{21}}{s+5} + \frac{k_{22}}{(s+5)^2}$$

1) 求系数 k_1, k_{21}, k_{22}

单根项
$$k_1 = [(s+3)F(s)]_{s=-3} = 2$$

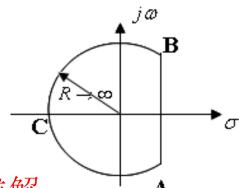
重根项
$$k_{21} = \left[\frac{d}{ds}(s+5)^2 F(s)\right]_{s=-5} = \left\{\frac{d}{ds}\left[\frac{s^2 + 2s + 5}{s+3}\right]\right\}_{s=-5} = -1$$

$$k_{22} = \left[(s+5)^2 F(s)\right]_{s=-5} = -10$$

2)
$$\Re f(t) = 2e^{-3t} - (1+10t)e^{-5t}\varepsilon(t)$$

二: 留数定理求解

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma - j\infty}^{\sigma + j\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds$$



可以利用复变函数课程的围线积分进行求解

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{c} F(s)e^{st}ds = \sum_{i=1}^{n} F(s)e^{st}$$
在极点的P_i留数

1: **s**_k 为 **F**(**s**)**e** ^{s t} 的一阶极点

Re
$$s_k = [(s - s_k)F(s)e^{st}]_{s=s_k}$$

2: **s**_k 为 **F**(**s**)**e** ^{s t} 的**p**阶极点

Res_k =
$$\frac{1}{(p-1)!} \left[\frac{d^{p-1}}{ds^{p-1}} (s-s_k)^p F(s) e^{st} \right]_{s=s_k}$$

注意: 若 f(t)含 $\delta(t)$ 及其导数时,需先将 F(s)分为多项式与真分式之和。

例1 求
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+3)^2}$$
的反变换 $(\sigma > 0)$

解:
$$D(s) = s(s+3)^2$$
 $\begin{cases} - \text{阶极点} s_1 = 0 \\ - \text{阶极点} s_2 = -3 \end{cases}$ (均为左侧极点)

$$f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{2} \operatorname{Re} s_{k} = \operatorname{Re} s_{1} + \operatorname{Re} s_{2}$$

Re
$$s_1 = [(s-0)\frac{1}{s(s+3)^2}e^{st}]_{s=0} = \frac{1}{9}$$

Re
$$s_2 = \frac{1}{1!} \left\{ \frac{d}{ds} \left[(s+3)^2 \frac{1}{s(s+3)^2} e^{st} \right]_{s=-3} \right\} = -\frac{1}{3} t e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{9} e^{-3t}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = (\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9}e^{-3t} - \frac{1}{3}te^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

本讲小结

拉普拉斯反变换

- ■部分分式展开方式求解
 - 系数的两种计算方式,洛比塔方法;
 - 无重根和有重根的系数计算。
- ■围线积分的方式求解
 - 理解约当引理和熟练掌握留数计算方法。

信号与线性系统

第 10 次课外作业

教材习题: 5.4、5.6