前言

连续系统s域分析相关内容

一、线性性质

若:

$$\mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] = F_1(s), Re[s] > \sigma_1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = F_2(s), Re[s] > \sigma_2$$

则:
$$\mathcal{L}[a_1f_1(t)+a_2f_2(t)]=a_1F_1(t)+a_2F_2(t), Re[s]>max(\sigma_1,\sigma_2)$$

例:
$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)+\epsilon(t)]=1+1/s,\sigma>0$$

二、尺度变换

若:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0,$$
且有实数 $a > 0$

则:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = rac{1}{a}F(rac{s}{a}), Re[s] > a\sigma_0$$

例: 如图信号f(t)的拉氏变换 $F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2}(1-e^{-s}-se^{-s})$ 求图中信号y(t)的拉氏变换Y(s)。

解:

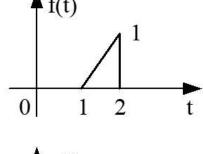
$$\mathbf{y(t)} = \mathbf{4f(0.5t)}$$

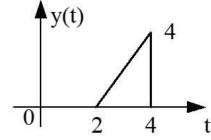
$$Y(s) = 4 \times 2 F(2s)$$

$$= \frac{8e^{-2s}}{(2s)^2} (1 - e^{-2s} - 2se^{-2s})$$

$$2e^{-2s}$$

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





https://blog.csdh.nessqq_43328313

三、时移特性

若:

 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$, 且有实常数 $t_0 > 0$

则:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-t_0)\epsilon(t-t_0)] = e^{-st_0}F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$$

例: $\mathcal{L}[f(at-t_0)\epsilon(at-t_0)]=?$

先时移, 再尺度变换, 可得:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(at-t_0)\epsilon(at-t_0)] = rac{1}{a}e^{-rac{s}{a}t_0}F(rac{s}{a})$$

四、频移特性

若: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$, 且有复常数 $s_a = \sigma_a + j\omega_a$

则:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)e^{s_at}] = F(s-s_a), Re[s] > \sigma_0 + \sigma_a$$

例:因果信号 f(t) 的象函数

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

问: $\mathcal{L}[e^{-t}f(3t-2)] = ?$

先时移, 再尺度变换, 最后复频移

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = rac{s}{s^2+1} \implies \mathcal{L}[f(t-2)] = rac{s}{s^2+1} \cdot e^{-2s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(3t-2)] = rac{1}{3} \cdot rac{s/3}{(s/3)^2 + 1} \cdot e^{-2(s/3)} = rac{s}{s^2 + 9} \cdot e^{-rac{2s}{3}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-t}f(3t-2)] == \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+9} \cdot e^{-\frac{2(s+1)}{3}}$$

五、时域的微分特性

若: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$

则:

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

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

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} s^{n-1-m} f^{(m)}(0_-)$$

若: f(t) 为因果信号,则 $\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s)$

因果信号时间轴从零开始, $f(0_{-})=0$

例: (1) $\mathcal{L}[\delta^{(n)}(t)]=?$ (2) $\mathcal{L}[\frac{d}{dt}[\epsilon(t)\cos 2t]]=?$ (3) $\mathcal{L}[\frac{d}{dt}[\cos 2t]]=?$

- (1) $\mathcal{L}[\delta^{(n)}(t)] = s^n$
- (2) $\epsilon(t)\cos 2t$ 含有 $\epsilon(t)$,为因果信号,利用公式,可得:

$$\mathcal{L}[rac{d}{dt}[\epsilon(t)\cos 2t]] = s \cdot rac{s}{s^2+4}, \;\; (\mathcal{L}[\cos 2t] = rac{s}{s^2+4})$$

(3) $\cos 2t$ 非因果信号,利用公式,可得:

$$\mathcal{L}[rac{d}{dt}[\cos 2t]] = sF(s) - f(0-) = s \cdot rac{s}{s^2+4} - 1, \ \ \{F(s) = \mathcal{L}[\cos 2t] = rac{s}{s^2+4}\}$$

六、时域的积分特性

若: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$

则:

$$\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t f(au)d au] = rac{F(s)}{s} + rac{f^{(-1)}(0_-)}{s}$$

例: $\mathcal{L}[t^2\epsilon(t)] = ?$

(1)

$$\mathcal{L}[t\epsilon(t)] = \mathcal{L}[\int_0^t \epsilon(\tau)d\tau] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}, \quad (\mathcal{L}[\epsilon(t)] = \frac{1}{s})$$

(2)

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2\epsilon(t)] = 2\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t au\epsilon(au)d au] = 2\cdot rac{1}{s}\cdot rac{1}{s^2} = rac{2}{s^3}$$

七、卷积定理

时域: 若因果函数

$$\mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] = F_1(s), Re[s] > \sigma_1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = F_2(s), Re[s] > \sigma_2$$

则: $\mathcal{L}[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(s)F_2(s)$

s域卷积定理:

$$\mathcal{L}[f_1(t)\cdot f_2(t)] = rac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F_1(\eta)F_2(s-\eta)d\eta$$

八、s域的微分与积分

若: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0$

则:

$$\mathcal{L}[(-t)f(t)] = rac{dF(s)}{ds}, \;\; \mathcal{L}[(-t)^nf(t)] = rac{d^nF(s)}{ds^n}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[rac{f(t)}{t}] = \int_{s}^{\infty} F(\eta) d\eta$$

例: $\mathcal{L}[t^2e^{-2t}\epsilon(t)]=?$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-2t}\epsilon(t)] = rac{1}{s+2} \implies \mathcal{L}[t^2e^{-2t}\epsilon(t)] = rac{d^2}{ds^2}(rac{1}{s+2}) = rac{2}{(s+2)^3}$$

九、初值定理和中值定理

初值:

$$f(0_+) = \lim_{t o 0_+} f(t) = \lim_{s o\infty} s F(s)$$

终值:若 f(t) 当 $t \to \infty$ 时存在,且 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s), Re[s] > \sigma_0, \sigma_0 < 0$ 则:

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{s \to 0} sF(s)$$

总结

拉普拉斯变换的性质 和 傅里叶变换的性质 注意区别

性质很重要!!!性质很重要!!!性质很重要!!!