

证明·时域微分(默认单位)

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$f'(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} e^{-st} df(t)$$

$$= e^{-st} f(t) \Big|_{0^-}^{+\infty} - \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} f(t) de^{-st}$$

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

$$= -f(0^-) + s F(s)$$

如果因果. 不用算跳变.

$$f'(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} s^2 F(s) - s y(0^-) - y'(0^-)$$

在解微分方程时 因果系统中 $y(0^-) = y(0^+) = 0$

若不因果, 则把这些代入即可

拉普拉斯考研

T1 例 9.14 $x(t)$ 实偶 $x(t) = x^*(t)$
 $x(t) = x(-t)$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$X(0) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) dt = 4 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{含 } j\omega \text{ 收敛域} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned} X(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-s^* t} dt = X^*(s^*) \end{aligned}$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} X(s) \Rightarrow x^*(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} X^*(s^*)$$

因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) \underbrace{e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t}}_{\text{不拆}} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-\sigma t + j\omega^* t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-s^* t} dt$$

$$= X^*(s^*) \quad \text{一个凑出函数形式}$$

共轭信号 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t) e^{-s^* t} dt$

$$X(s) = X(-s^*)$$

$$X^*(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-s^* t} dt$$

$e^{-\sigma t}$ 本身是个实信号，对它做共轭是无效的。

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{-\sigma t} e^{j\omega t})^* \\ e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t) e^{-st} dt = X(-s)$$

\cdot $X(s)$ 实偶 $s_2 = (\frac{1}{2})e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

由现在已知 s_1, s_2, p_3 .

$$X(s) = A \frac{1}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)(s-p_3)(s-p_4)} = X(1-s)$$

$$X(-s) = A \frac{1}{(-s-s_1)(-s-s_2)(-s-p_3)(-s-p_4)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(s + \frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s + \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}})(s+p_3)(s+p_4)}$$

$= X(s)$

有了另2个极点 $p_3 = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

$p_4 = -\frac{e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{2}$

隐含条件

由条件④ 含 $j\omega$ 轴

则双边的 $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}Re(s) < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}$

代入 $X(0) = 4$

会解出 A 总的来说, 这个题难在极点判断上, 又主要是共轭复数, 建议重新理解共轭在 Laplace 中的使用.

$X(t) = X^*(t) = X(1-t)$
 \downarrow ST

$X(s) = X^*(s^*) = X(-s)$

$s \leftrightarrow s^* \Leftrightarrow -s^*$

4个极点.

想表达的是

p_3, p_4 是

但 $X(s)$ 还有

$-\frac{1}{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad -\frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$

这两个被确定的极点..

如果用一個晚上仔細理解好共轭,那
會意義非凡

$$(1) x(t) \xrightarrow{ST} X(s) \text{ or } X(\sigma + j\omega)$$

$$\text{因為 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \boxed{x(t)} e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$(2) x(-t) \xrightarrow{ST} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t) e^{-\sigma(-t)} e^{-j\omega(-t)} dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x(-t) e^{-(-\sigma - j\omega)t} dt = X(-s)$$

也即: “-t” 形式不變, 注: 這是尺度變換!!!

$$(3) x^*(t) \xrightarrow{ST} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-j\omega t} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{+j\omega t} dt$$
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^*(t) (e^{-\sigma t} e^{+j\omega t})^* dt = X^*(s^*)$$

(s*) 整體
指數

(4) 若 $x(t)$ 信號實則

$$X^*(s^*) = X(s) \text{ 傳遞得到}$$

(5) $x(t)$ 為實偶

$$X(s) = X(-s) = X^*(s^*)$$

$$X(s) \stackrel{?}{=} X^*(s) \quad \times \text{ 考研書寫錯了!!!}$$

$$S = a + j\omega b \quad -S = -a - j\omega b$$

$$S^* = a - j\omega b$$

$$\begin{cases} S = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} & -S = -\frac{1}{2} e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ S^* = \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} & -S^* = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{cases}$$

共轭成对出现

9.34(24) P209 <<小书>>

因果+稳定: $H(s)$ 包含 ROC $\Rightarrow j\omega$ 轴.

① $H(1) = \frac{1}{6}$ 特殊处理

② $u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$

即 $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} H(s)$ 是含 ROC $\Rightarrow j\omega$ 轴

则分母必有 s -项 (否则没零点)

③ $tu(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s^2}$

$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} H(s)$ 不含 $j\omega$ 轴

$\frac{1}{s^2} H(s)$ 至多 s -项

④ (分子)

$s^2 H(s) + 2s H(s) + 2H(s)$ 是有长,

ROC 全平面. $H(s) = \frac{As}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$

$H(1) = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow A = \frac{5}{6} \quad \text{Re}(s) > -1$

从分子分母形态去理解 $H(s)$ 有几个零/极点, 最后验证.

$$4-1-1 \quad u(t-2) \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0 \quad \text{右也信号}$$

$$\text{因为 } u(t-2) = u(t) * \delta(t-2) \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s}$$

$$\therefore u(t+3) \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} e^{3s} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\therefore u(t-2) * u(t-3) \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{e^s}{s^2} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{e^s}{s}$$

$$\cdot \frac{e^s}{s^2} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}^{-1}} t u(t)$$

最好不要在 Laplace 中出现 $\delta(t)$ 放在变换

$$\mathcal{I} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^t x(t) dt \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} X(s)$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{I}} t u(t)$$

$$\cdot \int_{-\infty}^t u(t) dt = t u(t)$$

$$\frac{e^s}{s^2} \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{I}} (t+1) u(t+1)$$

卷积可变换域.

$$4-1-2 \quad u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$t^2 u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{I}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 u(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-st} dt$$

$$e^{-st} \xrightarrow{t^2} \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \xrightarrow{2t} \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \xrightarrow{0} \frac{e^{-st}}{-s^3} = \frac{t^2 e^{-st}}{-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 2t \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \frac{e^{-st}}{-s^3} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= 0 - 0 + 2 \frac{0-1}{-s^3} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$\cdot (t^2 + t + 1) u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore (t^2 + t + 1) u(t) * u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{s^4} + \frac{1}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{q^{-1}} \left[\frac{1}{3} t^3 u(t) \right] + \frac{1}{2} t^2 u(t) + t u(t)$$

实际上 $t^n u(t)$
ST 都是系数正的

$$t^3 u(t) = \dots = -6 \frac{e^{-st} \big|_0^{+\infty}}{s^4} = 6 \frac{1}{s^4}$$

$$4-1-3 \quad f_1(t) = \chi(s+2) \quad \chi(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

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

$$f_2(t) \xrightarrow{ST} \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$\cdot f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xleftrightarrow{I} \frac{1}{s+2} \cdot \frac{2}{s} e^{-2s}$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{I^{-1}} u(t-2) - e^{-2t} u(t-2) = (1 - e^{-2(t-2)}) u(t-2)$$

不戮

$$4-1-4 \quad f_1(t) = e^{-t} u(t-1) = e^{-(t-1)} \cdot e \cdot u(t-1)$$

$$\xleftrightarrow{ST} e(e^{-s}) \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$f_2(t) = u(t+3) = \frac{e^{3s}}{s}$$

$$\cdot F(s) = F_1(s) F_2(s) = \frac{e e^{-s} e^{3s}}{(s+1)s} = e \frac{e^{2s}}{(s+1)s}$$

$$\xrightarrow{q^{-1}} f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = e (1 - e^{-(t-2)}) u(t-2)$$

这些题基本右边信
号, 故 $\text{Re}(s) > 0$ 是个
默认状态.

4-1-8 老生常谈の题.

$$e^{-\alpha t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s+\alpha} \quad (\text{Re}(s) > 0)$$

$$e^{-\beta t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s+\beta}$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} u(t) * e^{-\beta t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{\beta\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{s+\alpha} - \frac{1}{s+\beta} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s-a} (e^{-\alpha t} - e^{-\beta t}) u(t)$$

$$4-1-19_{11}) \quad f_1(t) \xrightarrow{ST} F_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$F_2(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\therefore f_1(t) * f_2(t) \xrightarrow{I} \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+a} \right) \xrightarrow{I^{-1}} \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{-\alpha t}) u(t)$$

$$14) \quad f_1(2t) = \underline{e^{-2\alpha t} u(2t)} \quad f_2(2t) = u(2t)$$

$$F_1(s) = \frac{1}{s+2\alpha} \quad F_2(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad \times \text{ 犯了一个期中考试的全错误}$$

$$u(2t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{s}{2}} = \frac{1}{s} = \mathcal{L}[u(t)]$$

$$F_1(s) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{s}{2} + \alpha} = \frac{1}{s+2\alpha}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2\alpha} \right)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} (1 - e^{-2\alpha t}) u(t) \quad \text{纤维老虎!}$$

$$4-1-15 \quad f_1(t) = 2u(t) - 3u(t-1) + u(t-2)$$

$$h(t) = u(t-3)$$

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

$$H(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s} \left(\frac{2}{s} - 3 \frac{e^{-s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s^2} (2e^{-3s} - 3e^{-4s} + e^{-5s})$$

$$\therefore f(t) = 2(t-3)u(t-3) - 3(t-4)u(t-4) + (t-5)u(t-5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4-2-1 \quad F(s) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 u(t-1) e^{-st} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \frac{t^2}{-s} e^{-st} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \frac{2t}{s^2} e^{-st} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{2}{s^3} e^{-st} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-s}}{+s} - \frac{-2e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{-2e^{-s}}{-s^3} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-s}}{s} + \frac{2e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{2e^{-s}}{s^3} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4-2-2. \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega t & 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(t) &= \sin \omega t [u(t) - u(t - \frac{T}{2})] \\
 \therefore \sin \omega t u(t) &\xrightarrow{ST} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \\
 &= \sin \omega t u(t) * [\delta(t) - \delta(t - \frac{T}{2})] \\
 \delta(t) - \delta(t - \frac{T}{2}) &\xrightarrow{ST} 1 - e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{2}} \\
 F(s) &= \frac{\omega(1 - e^{-\frac{j\omega T}{2}})}{s^2 + \omega^2} \quad \text{收敛可全平面} \\
 &\quad \text{(A 有限信号)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(t) = \sin(\omega t + \varphi) u(t)$$

$$f(t) = \sin \omega(t + \frac{\varphi}{\omega}) u(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore \sin \omega t u(t) &\xrightarrow{ST} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \\
 \therefore \sin[\omega(t + \frac{\varphi}{\omega})] u(t) &\xrightarrow{ST} \frac{\omega \cdot e^{\frac{j\varphi}{s}}}{s^2 + \omega^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(\omega t + \varphi) = \underline{\sin \omega t \cos \varphi} + \underline{\cos \omega t \sin \varphi}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{\omega \cos \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\sin \varphi}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

4-2-3 积分性质

$$(1 - e^{-2t})u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\frac{1}{s} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau+2} \right) d\tau$$

$$= \boxed{\ln \frac{s+2}{s}} \quad \text{对 Laplace 来说, 是最容易的}$$

4-2-4

$$x(t) = t[u(t) - u(t-1)] + (2-t)[u(t-1) - u(t-2)]$$

$$= tu(t) - (2-2t)u(t-1) - (2-t)u(t-2)$$

$$= tu(t) + (2t-2)u(t-1) + (t-2)u(t-2)$$

$$\therefore tu(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s} X(s) = \frac{1}{s} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$(2t-2)u(t-1) \xleftrightarrow{ST} 2 \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s}$$

$$(t-2)u(t-2) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-2s}$$

$$\therefore X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} (1 + 2e^{-s} + e^{-2s}) \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

$-\infty < \text{Re}(s) < +\infty$
有限信号, $-0 < t < +\infty$

$$\frac{e^{jut} - e^{-jut}}{2j} e^{-6-jut} dt$$

4-2-5 $f(t) = e^{-t} \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-2)]$

$$e^{-t} x(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} X(s+1)$$

记不住 $X(s+1)$ or $X(s+j)$
记 $e^{-t}u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{s+1}$

$$\sin \pi t u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\sin \pi(t-2) = \sin(\pi t - 2\pi) = \sin \pi t$$

$$\therefore \sin \pi(t-2) u(t-2) \xleftrightarrow{ST} e^{-2s} \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2}$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \omega_0 t \, u(t) e^{-st} dt &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin \omega_0 t e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{j\omega_0 t} - e^{-j\omega_0 t}}{2j} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{2j} \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-(s-j\omega_0)t} - e^{-(s+j\omega_0)t}) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{e^{-(s-j\omega_0)t}}{-(s-j\omega_0)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{e^{-(s+j\omega_0)t}}{-(s+j\omega_0)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \frac{-1}{-s+j\omega_0} + \frac{1}{2j} \frac{-1}{s+j\omega_0} \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{s-j\omega_0} - \frac{1}{s+j\omega_0} \right) = \frac{1}{2j} \frac{s+j\omega_0 - s+j\omega_0}{(s-j\omega_0)(s+j\omega_0)} \\ &= \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= e^{-t} \sin \pi t [u(t) - u(t-2)] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{(s+1)^2 + \pi^2} - e^{-2s} \frac{\pi}{(s+1)^2 + \pi^2} \\ &= (1 - e^{-2s}) \frac{\pi}{(s+1)^2 + \pi^2} \quad \text{选 B.} \end{aligned}$$

$$4-2-6 \quad x(t) = 2t e^{-4t} u(t)$$

$$\boxed{2t u(t)} \xleftrightarrow{ST} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$e^{-4t} \downarrow \boxed{x(t)} \xleftrightarrow{ST} X(s+4)$$

$$x(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(s+4)^2}$$

右边信号
 $\text{Re}(s) > -4$

这不是卷积 or
相乘性质, 而是
套娃

$$4-2-7 \quad \sin \omega_0 t u(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

4-2-12 BOSS套娃题

$$x(t) = \frac{e^t}{n!} \left[\underbrace{t^n}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{S域微分}}} \underbrace{e^{-2t} u(t)}_{\text{基础}} \right]^{(n)} \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{时域微分} \\ n! \text{ 系数} \\ e^+ \text{ 留后} \end{matrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad t^n u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{(n-1)!}{s^{n+1}} \quad \text{S域微分}$$

$$t^n e^{-2t} u(t) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{(n-1)!}{(s+2)^{n+1}} \quad \text{S移}$$

$$\left[t^n e^{-2t} u(t) \right]^{(n)} \xleftrightarrow{ST} s^n \frac{(n-1)!}{(s+2)^{n+1}} \quad \text{时域微分}$$

$$\frac{e^+}{n!} (t^n e^{-2t} u(t))^{(n)} \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{n(s+1)^{n+1}} \quad \text{S移}$$

$$= \frac{(s-1)^n}{n(s+1)^{n+1}} \quad \text{Re}(s) > -1$$

$$4-2-15 \quad f(t) = e^{-2t} [u(t) - u(t-1)]$$

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

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

$$= e^{-2t} u(t) * \left[\delta(t) - \frac{\delta(t-1)}{e^2} \right]$$

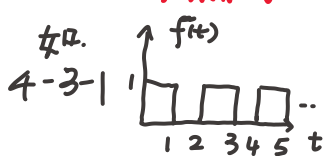
$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} \left(1 - \frac{e^{-s}}{e^2} \right)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(s) > -2$$

4.3 有始周期信号的 ST

方法: 对一个^{有开端的}周期信号, 找出一个周期的形态及其表达, 当做其为无限周期来做拉氏变换, 后对其作时域周期延拓

时域延拓即卷一个冲激移位串, 在s域是更方便表示的



找到一个周期重复信号片段(最好是0附近)
 $f_0(t) = u(t) - u(t-1)$

其中 $f_0(t)$ 当作非周期, 开端为0.

$$F_0(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s} = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-s})$$

$$T=2 \text{ 延拓可表示为 } f(t) = f_0(t) * \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2n)$$

$$\text{其中 } \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2n) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore F(s) &= \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-s}) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} = \frac{1}{s} \frac{e^{2s} - e^s}{e^{2s} - 1} = \frac{e^s(e^s - 1)}{s(e^s - 1)(e^s + 1)} \\ &= \frac{e^s}{s(e^s + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

4-3-2 然后, 我们可以借此研究 Laplace 逆变换.

$$\text{对 } F(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}s}}{s(1 - e^{-2s})} = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}s}) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \right)$$

易知 $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}}$ 是周期延拓之结果.

$$\frac{1}{1 - e^{-2s}} \xleftrightarrow{ST} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2n) \quad \text{最好加个}$$

$$\frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}s}) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} [u(t) - u(t-\frac{1}{2})] \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2n) * [u(t) - u(t-\frac{1}{2})]$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT) \xleftrightarrow{ST} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-Ts}}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-nT) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^T e^{-snT} e^{-st} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-sT}}{s} \right) \\ &= \frac{1 - 0}{1 - e^{-sT}} \end{aligned}$$

如果想写进去也可以

$$f(t) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(u(t-2n) - u(t-\frac{1}{2}-2n) \right)$$

4-3-3. 而电的题, 好解了

$$f(t) = u(t) - u(t-1) + u(t-2)$$

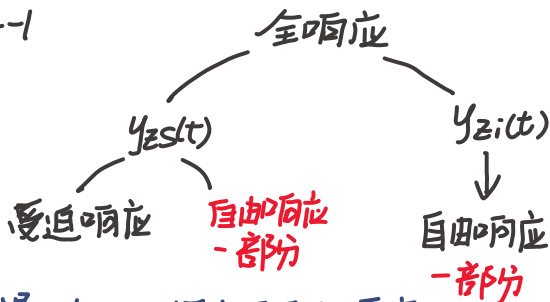
$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s} (1 - 2e^{-s} + e^{-2s})$$

$$F_1(s) = F(s) \mathcal{L} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \delta(t-2n) \right] \quad \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

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

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

4-4-1



也就是 $y_{zi}(t)$ 包含于自由响应
受迫响应包含于 $y_{zs}(t)$
只要看见谁是谁, 没错

4-4-2

LTI系统 { 全响应 = $y_{zs}(t) + y_{zi}(t)$
卷积能求 $y_{zs}(t)$
阶跃/冲激 ~~是~~ LTI对它们的
零状态响应.

注意 $h(t)$ 冲激
响应不用车输入它
应该是 $y_{zi}(t)$
这是系统本身属性.

4-4-4 S域变换为 (求 $y_{zs}(t)$)

$$sY(s) + aY(s) = bSX(s) + X(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \text{ 可知 } a=2. \quad h_2(t) = Ae^{-at}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+a} (bs+1) \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \text{不用算.}$$

$$= \frac{bs+1}{(s+a)(s+1)} = \quad \text{强逼必须与输入一致}$$

首先, 受迫响应
只含新力量

4-4-5

$$\delta(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} 1$$

$$\delta'(t) \xleftrightarrow{F} j\omega$$

$$H(j\omega) = -2j\omega$$

$$\therefore h(t) = -2\delta'(t),$$

$$y(t) = f(t) * h(t) = e^{-2t}u(t) * (-2)\delta'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (e^{-2t}u(t))' &= -2e^{-2t}u(t) + \delta(t)e^{-2t} \\ &= -2e^{-2t} + \delta(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = 4e^{-2t} - 2\delta(t)$$

4-46

$$x(t) = (e^{-t} + e^{-3t})u(t)$$

$$y(t) = (2e^{-t} - 2e^{-4t})u(t)$$

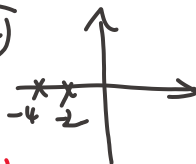
$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+3} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+4} \quad \text{Re}\{s\} > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} &= \frac{\frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+4}}{\frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+3}} = \frac{\frac{6}{(s+1)(s+4)}}{\frac{2s+4}{(s+1)(s+3)}} \\ &= \frac{6(s+3)}{2(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{3(s+3)}{(s+2)(s+4)} \end{aligned}$$

要稳定 $\text{Re}(s) > -2$ 含 $j\omega$

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{3(j\omega+3)}{(j\omega+2)(j\omega+4)} \quad (\text{幅频})$$



$$(2) \quad H(s) = \frac{\frac{3}{s+2}}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s+4}$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \frac{3}{2} (e^{-2t} + e^{-4t}) u(t)$$

(3) X .

$$4-4-7 \quad x_1(t) = u(t) \quad y_1(t) = 6e^{-2t} u(t)$$

$$x_2(t) = 3 + u(t) + 2\delta(t) \quad y_2(t) = ?$$

$$X_1(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad X_2(s) = 6 \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{6 \frac{1}{s+2}}{\frac{1}{s}} = 6 \frac{s}{s+2} = 6 - \frac{2}{s+2}$$

$$h(t) = 6\delta(t) - 2e^{-t} u(t)$$

$$X_2(s) = 3 \frac{1}{s} + 2.$$

$$Y_2(s) = X_2(s) \cdot H(s) = 6 \frac{s}{s+2} \left(\frac{3+2s^2}{s^2} \right)$$

$$= 6 \frac{3+2s^2}{s(s+2)}$$

$$\left(-\frac{11}{2} e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} \right) u(t) = 6 \frac{2s^2 + 4s + 3}{s^2 + 2s}$$

$$y_2(t) = 12\delta(t) + 6 = 6 \left(2 + \frac{-4s+3}{s^2+2s} \right)$$

$$\hookrightarrow = 6 \left(2 + \frac{-4s+3}{s(s+2)} \right)$$

$$= 6 \left(2 + \frac{-\frac{11}{2}}{s+2} + \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{s} \right).$$

$$4-4-8 \quad H(s) = \frac{s^2+5}{s^2+2s+5}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{2s}{s^2+2s+5}$$

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

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

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

$$H(s) = \frac{s^2+5}{s^2+2s+5} = 1 - \frac{2s}{(s+1)^2+4}$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} e^{-t} x(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} X(s+1), \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \cos t u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{s}{s^2+1}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 另 } \left(\frac{1}{j\omega+s} + \frac{1}{-j\omega-s} \right) \frac{1}{2} \text{ 当 } j\omega \text{ 不会有 } \omega$$

$$\textcircled{3} \sin t u(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}} \frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}, \quad \operatorname{Re}(s) > 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) = \delta(t) - 2e^{-t} \cos t u(t) + 2 \sin t u(t)$$

$$(2) \quad y(t) = y_{z1}(t) + y_{z2}(t)$$

那你有
点愚木
脑了

$$= y_e(t) + \underline{e(t) * h(t)}$$

$$Y_e(s) = H(s) \quad | = H(s)$$

保留原状态即可

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} = \frac{s^2 + 5}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$$

$$\cdot \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 5y(t) = \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + 5x(t)$$

$$Z1: \frac{d^2 y(t)}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + 5y(t) = 0$$

$$s^2 + 2s + 5 = 0 \quad s_1 = -1 + 2j$$

$$s_2 = -1 - 2j$$

$$\therefore y(t) = A e^{(-1+2j)t} + B e^{(-1-2j)t}$$

$$\text{写成 } y(t) = e^{-t} (A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t)$$

$$\because r(0-) = 0 \quad y(0-) = A = 0$$

$$r'(t) = -e^{-t} (A \cos 2t + B \sin 2t)$$

$$+ e^{-t} (-2A \sin 2t + 2B \cos 2t)$$

$$r'(0-) = -(A) + 2B = 1 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = e^{-t} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \underline{\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t} \quad u(t) + h(t)$$

4-2-35 $F(s) = X(s+2)$ ROC: $\text{Re}(s) > -2$

$X(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad u(t-2)$

$\boxed{e^{-2t} u(t-2)}$ ROC: $\text{Re}(s) > -2$

$-e^{-2t} u(2-t) \quad \text{Re}(s) < -2.$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(-t) e^{-st} dt$

$-\int_{+\infty}^{-\infty} u(-t) e^{-(s)(t)} d(-t)$

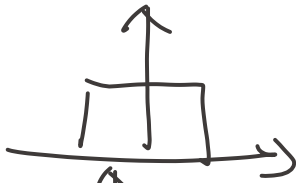
↙
换元后
这要一下

$+\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u(t') e^{-(s)t'} dt'$

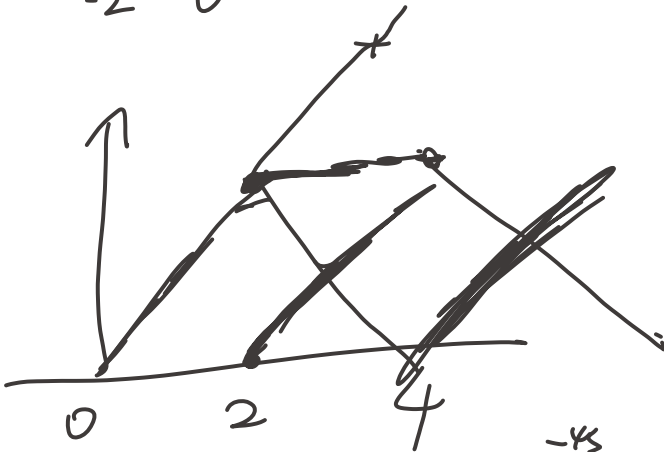
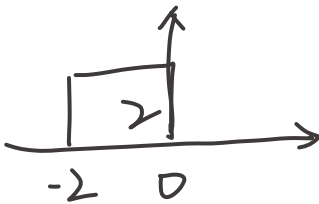
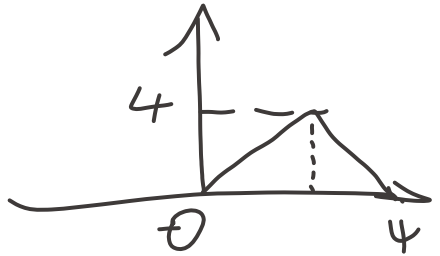
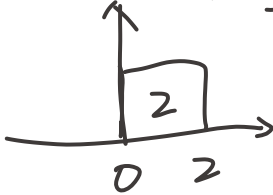
$+\frac{1}{(-s)} = -\frac{1}{s}$

$\frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$

$[u(t) - u(t-2)] * [u(t) - u(t-2)]$



1



$$\frac{1}{s^2} - 2 \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-4s}}{s^2}$$

$t(u(t))$

$$\frac{d x(t-2)}{dt}$$

$$x(t) * \delta(t) * \boxed{\delta(t-2)}$$

$$\rightarrow X(s) e^{-2s}$$

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

$$F(s-1)$$

$$e^t f(3t) * \delta(t-\frac{2}{3})$$

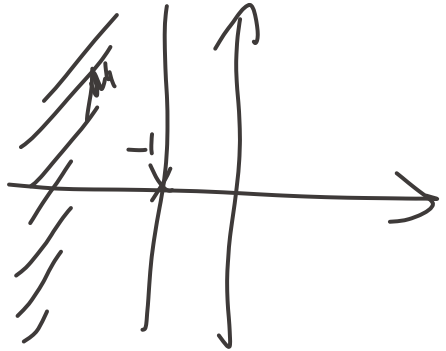
$$\frac{1}{3} F(\frac{s-1}{3}) e^{-\frac{2}{3}(s-1)}$$

$$e^t e^{-st} \\ (s-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}(s-1)} \frac{\frac{s-1}{3}}{(\frac{s-1}{3})^2+1}$$

$$e^{-2t} f(3t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{3} F\left(\frac{s+2}{3}\right)$$

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



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

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

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

$$\cancel{S(t)} + \underbrace{3e^{-t} u(t)}_{u(-t)} - 3 \cdot \underbrace{e^{-t} t u(t)}_{(-t)u(-t)}$$

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

↓

$$\sin(t)u(t) + \sin(t-1)u(t-1)$$