



数学物理方法

Methods in Mathematical Physics

第九章 积分变换法

The Method of Integral Transforms

武汉大学物理科学与技术学院



第九章 积分变换法

The Method of Integral Transforms

§ 9.3 – § 9.4

拉普拉斯变换法

The Method of Laplace Transforms



一、拉氏变换

问题的引入: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)| dt < \infty$ 难!

若 $\beta > 0$; 当 $t < 0$ 时 $f(t) = 0$ 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(t)e^{-\beta t}| dt < \infty$ 易

$$\text{此时: } F[f(t)e^{-\beta t}] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-\beta t} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

$$\text{而: } f(t)e^{-\beta t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F[f(t)e^{-\beta t}] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

1、定义 记 $p = \beta + i\omega$, $F(p) = F[f(t)e^{-\beta t}]$, 则 $dp = i d\omega$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt \quad - f(t) \text{ 的拉氏变换}$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta-i\infty}^{\beta+i\infty} F(p)e^{pt} dp \quad - F(p) \text{ 的拉氏逆变换}$$



一、拉氏变换及存在定理

2、存在条件

(1) $f(t)$ 及导数除有限个第一类间断点外连续

(2) $|f(t)| \leq Me^{\beta_0 t}$ ($M, \beta_0 \geq 0$; β_0 是增长指数)

例: (1) $\underline{L[e^{at}]} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{at} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p-a}, \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a$

(2) $L[t^k] = \frac{k!}{p^{k+1}} = \frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{p^{k+1}}, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$

$$L[t^0] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{0t} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p}, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$$

$$L[t^1] = \int_0^{\infty} te^{-pt} dt = -\frac{1}{p} \int_0^{\infty} t de^{-pt} = \frac{1}{p^2}, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$$



二、拉氏变换性质

1. 线性: $L[\alpha f_1(t) + \beta f_2(t)] = \alpha L[f_1(t)] + \beta L[f_2(t)]$

2. 延迟: $L[e^{p_0 t} f(t)] = F(p - p_0)$ 记 $L[f(t)] = F(p)$

3. 位移: $L[f(t - \tau)] = e^{-p\tau} F[p]$

4. 相似: $L[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right), a > 0$

5. 微分: $L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$

6. 积分: $L\left[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{p} L[f(t)]$

7. 卷积: $L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = L[f_1(t)] \cdot L[f_2(t)]$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau$$



附：傅氏变换性质

$$1. F[\alpha f_1 + \beta f_2] = \alpha F[f_1] + \beta F[f_2]$$

$$2. F[e^{i\omega_0 x} f(x)] = G(\omega - \omega_0) \quad [\text{设 } F[f(x)] = G(\omega)]$$

$$3. F[f(x \pm x_0)] = e^{\pm i\omega x_0} F[f(x)]$$

$$4. F[f^{(n)}(x)] = (i\omega)^n F[f(x)], \quad f^{(n-1)}(x) \xrightarrow{|x| \rightarrow \infty} 0, n=1,2,\dots$$

$$5. F\left[\int_{x_0}^x f(\xi) d\xi\right] = \frac{1}{i\omega} F[f(x)]$$

$$6. F[f_1 * f_2] = F[f_1] \cdot F[f_2] - \text{卷积定理}$$

$$7. F[f_1 \cdot f_2] = \frac{1}{2\pi} F[f_1] * F[f_2] - \text{像函数卷积}$$

$$\text{其中 } f_1 * f_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_1(\xi) f_2(x - \xi) d\xi \rightarrow \text{卷积}$$



二、拉氏变换性质

例 (1) $L[\sin kt] = L\left[\frac{e^{ikt} - e^{-ikt}}{2i}\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[\frac{1}{p - ik} - \frac{1}{p + ik} \right] = \frac{k}{p^2 + k^2}, \operatorname{Re} p > 0$$

$$(2) L\left[\sin\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\right] = e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}p} L[\sin t] = e^{-\frac{2\pi}{3}p} \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}$$

$$(3) L[\cos kt] = L\left[\frac{1}{k} \frac{d}{dt} \sin kt\right] = \frac{1}{k} p \cdot \frac{k}{p^2 + k^2}$$
$$= \frac{p}{p^2 + k^2}$$



二、拉氏变换性质

例 (4) 已知 $F(p) = \frac{p^2}{(p^2 + 1)^2}$, 求 $L^{-1}[F(p)] = ?$

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{L^{-1}[F(p)]} &= L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{p}{p^2 + 1}\right] \\&= L^{-1} \cdot L[\cos t * \cos t] = \int_0^t \cos \tau \cos(\tau - t) d\tau \\&= \int_0^t \frac{1}{2} [\cos(2\tau - t) + \cos t] d\tau \\&= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_0^t \cos \alpha d\alpha + \frac{1}{2} t \cos t \\&= \frac{1}{2} \left(t \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \right)\end{aligned}$$



三、原函数存在定理

若 $F(p)$ 单值, 在 $0 \leq \arg z \leq 2\pi$ 中当 $p \rightarrow \infty$ $F(p) \rightarrow 0$

则 $f(t) = \sum_k \text{res}[F[p_k]e^{p_k t}]$, $p_k \rightarrow$ 全平面奇点
(拉氏反演及展开定理)

例: $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p+1)(p-3)^2}$, 求 $f(t) = ?$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{f(t)} &= \text{res}\left[\frac{e^{pt}}{(p+1)(p-3)^2}, -1\right] + \text{res}\left[\frac{e^{pt}}{(p+1)(p-3)^2}, 3\right] \\ &= \frac{e^{pt}}{(p-3)^2} \Big|_{p=-1} + \frac{d}{dp} \left[\frac{e^{pt}}{p+1} \right]_{p=3} = \frac{e^{-t}}{16} + \frac{te^{3t}}{4} - \frac{e^{3t}}{16} \end{aligned}$$

思考: 还可使用其它法做吗?



四、解数理方程

1.

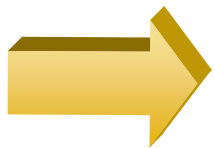
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} T''(t) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right)^2 T(t) = f(t) \\ T(0) = 0 \\ T'(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{记 } L[T(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} T(t)e^{-pt} dt = \tilde{T}(p),$$

$$L[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt = \tilde{f}(p)$$

$$\text{则 } p^2 \tilde{T}(p) - pT(0) - T'(0) + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right)^2 \tilde{T}(p) = \tilde{f}(p)$$

$$\therefore \tilde{T}(p) = \frac{\tilde{f}(p)}{p^2 + \left(\frac{n\pi a}{l} \right)^2} = L \left[f(t) * \frac{l}{n\pi a} \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} t \right]$$



$$T(t) = \frac{l}{n\pi a} \int_0^t f(\tau) \sin \frac{n\pi a}{l} (t - \tau) d\tau$$



四、解数理方程

2. 解混合问题

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}, 0 < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(0, t) = f(t), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(x, t) = 0 \quad (t \geq 0) \\ u(x, 0) = 0, \quad u_t(x, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{记 } L[u(x, t)] = \tilde{u}(x, p), L[f(t)] = \tilde{F}(p)$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} p^2 \tilde{u}(x, p) - pu(x, 0) - u_t(x, 0) = a^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \tilde{u}(x, p) \\ \tilde{u}(0, p) = \tilde{F}(p), \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{u}(x, p) = 0 \end{cases}$$

四、解数理方程

2. 解混合问题

即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} \tilde{u}(x, p) - \frac{p^2}{a^2} \tilde{u}(x, p) = 0 \\ \tilde{u}(0, p) = \tilde{F}(p) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{u}(x, p) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\tilde{u} = c_1(p) e^{-\frac{p}{a}x} + c_2(p) e^{\frac{p}{a}x}$$

$$\text{由 } \tilde{u}(0, p) = \tilde{F} \rightarrow c_1(p) + c_2(p) = \tilde{F}(p)$$

$$\text{由 } \tilde{u}(\infty, p) = 0 \rightarrow c_2(p) = 0$$

$$\tilde{u}(x, p) = \tilde{F}(p) e^{-\frac{p}{a}x} \rightarrow u(x, t) = L^{-1} \left[\tilde{F}(p) \cdot e^{-\frac{p}{a}x} \right]$$

$$u(x, t) = L^{-1} L \left[f \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right) \right] = f \left(t - \frac{x}{a} \right)$$



四、解数理方程

$$3、\begin{cases} u_{tt} - a^2 u_{xx} = 0, & -\infty < x < \infty, t > 0 \\ u(x, 0) = \varphi(x) \\ u_t(x, 0) = \psi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \text{ 令 } F[u(x, t)] = \tilde{u}(\omega, t), F[\varphi(x)] = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega), \\ F[\psi(x)] = \tilde{\psi}(\omega)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 \tilde{u}}{dt^2} + a^2 \omega^2 \tilde{u}(\omega, t) = 0 & t > 0 \\ \tilde{u}(\omega, 0) = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega), \\ \tilde{u}_t(\omega, 0) = \tilde{\psi}(\omega) \end{cases}$$



四、解数理方程

$$(2) \text{ 记 } L[\tilde{u}(\omega, t)] = U(\omega, p)$$

$$\text{则 } p^2 U(\omega, p) - p\tilde{u}(\omega, 0) - \tilde{u}_t(\omega, 0) + a^2 \omega^2 U(\omega, p) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } p^2 U(\omega, p) - p\tilde{\varphi}(\omega) - \tilde{\psi}(\omega) + a^2 \omega^2 U(\omega, p) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad U(\omega, p) &= \frac{p\tilde{\varphi}(\omega) + \tilde{\psi}(\omega)}{p^2 + a^2 \omega^2} \\ &= \tilde{\varphi}(\omega) \frac{p}{p^2 + a^2 \omega^2} + \frac{\tilde{\psi}(\omega)}{a\omega} \frac{a\omega}{p^2 + a^2 \omega^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \tilde{u}(\omega, t) = \tilde{\varphi}(\omega) \cos a\omega t + \frac{\tilde{\psi}(\omega)}{a\omega} \sin a\omega t$$

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} [\varphi(x + at) + \varphi(x - at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(\alpha) d\alpha$$



| 变换 主要内容 | 积分变换法 | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| | 傅氏变换 | 拉氏变换 |
| 象函数 | $G(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$ | $F(p) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt,$ $p = \beta + i\omega$ |
| 原函数 | $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(\omega) e^{i\omega x} d\omega$ | $f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta-i\infty}^{\beta+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp,$ |
| 解数 理方 程的 步骤 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 对方程和定解条件(关于某个变量)取变换 2. 解变换后的像函数的常微方程或代数方程的定解问题。 3. 求像函数的逆变换(反演)即得原定解问题的解。 | |

本章小结

拉普拉斯变换法



求逆
变换
方法

1. 查表并利用变换的性质(如卷积定理等)
2. 由逆变换公式求, 常常要用留数定理计算积分

解法
优点

1. 减少了自变量个数, 使偏微方程化为常微方程, 常微方程化为代数方程求解, 而使问题大为简化;
2. 不必考虑方程(边界条件)的齐次与否, 都采用一种固定的步骤求解, 易于掌握。

缺点

对函数要求苛刻(绝对可积)

有些逆变换难求

常用
于求
解

没有边界条件的初值问题
(对空间变量变换)

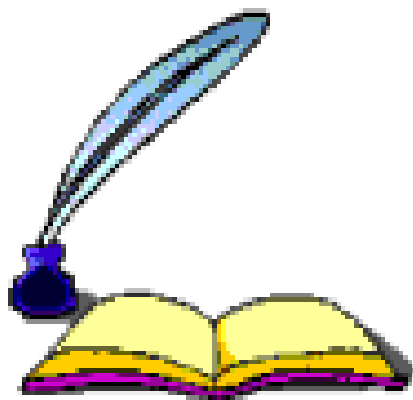
带有初始条件的混合问题,
特别是半无界问题(对时间变
量变换)



本节作业

习题 9.3: 4 (1) 6;

习题 9.4: 1



再见！

