

**5-1** 求下列信号的双边拉普拉斯变换，并注明其收敛域。

$$(1) \quad (1 - e^{-2t})u(-t) \quad (2) \quad e^{-t}u(t) + e^{2t}u(-t) \quad (3) e^{-|t|}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-2t})u(-t)e^{-st}dt &= \int_{-\infty}^0 (1 - e^{-2t})e^{-st}dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-st}dt - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-2t}e^{-st}dt \\ &= \frac{1}{-s}e^{-st}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 - \frac{1}{-(s+2)}e^{-(s+2)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $s = \sigma + j\omega$ , 则

$$\frac{1}{-s}e^{-st}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{-s}\left(1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-st}\right) = \frac{1}{-s}\left(1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-(\sigma+j\omega)t}\right) = \frac{1}{-s}\left[1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} (e^{-\sigma t} \cdot e^{-j\omega t})\right]$$

只有当  $\sigma < 0$ , 时  $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-\sigma t} \rightarrow 0$ , 故  $\frac{1}{-s}e^{-st}\Big|_{-\infty}^0$  的收敛域为  $\operatorname{Re}[s] < 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{-s}e^{-st}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\frac{1}{s}$ ;

同理可得  $\frac{1}{-(s+2)}e^{-(s+2)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0$  的收敛域为  $\operatorname{Re}[s] < -2$ ,  $\frac{1}{-(s+2)}e^{-(s+2)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\frac{1}{s+2}$ 。

其收敛域的公共部分为  $\operatorname{Re}[s] < -2$ , 可得  $(1 - e^{-2t})u(-t)$  的双边拉普拉斯变换为:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-2t})u(-t)e^{-st}dt &= -\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s+2}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] < -2 \\ (2) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{-t}u(t) + e^{2t}u(-t)] \cdot e^{-st}dt &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-st}dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{2t} \cdot e^{-st}dt \\ &= -\frac{1}{-(s+1)}e^{-(s+1)t}\Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{-(s-2)}e^{-(s-2)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $\frac{1}{-(s+1)}e^{-(s+1)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{s+1}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] > -1$ ;  $\frac{1}{-(s-2)}e^{-(s-2)t}\Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\frac{1}{s-2}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] < 2$ ,

其收敛域的公共部分为  $-1 < \operatorname{Re}[s] < 2$ , 在此收敛域内可得  $e^{-t}u(t) + e^{2t}u(-t)$  的双边拉普拉斯变换为:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [e^{-t}u(t) + e^{2t}u(-t)] \cdot e^{-st}dt &= \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s-2}, \quad -1 < \operatorname{Re}[s] < 2 \\ (3) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} \cdot e^{-st}dt &= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \cdot e^{-st}dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-st}dt \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^t \cdot e^{-st}dt = -\frac{1}{s-1}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] < 1$ ;  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-st}dt = \frac{1}{s+1}$ ,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] > -1$ , 故  
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t|} \cdot e^{-st}dt = -\frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s+1}$ ,  $-1 < \operatorname{Re}[s] < 1$

**5-2** 求下列函数的单边拉普拉斯变换:

$$(1) \quad f(t) = 1 - e^{-\alpha t} \quad (2) \quad f(t) = \sin t + 2 \cos t \quad (4) \quad f(t) = e^{-t} \sin(2t)$$

$$(8) \quad f(t) = 2\delta(t) - 3e^{-7t} \quad (10) \quad f(t) = \cos^2(\Omega t)$$

解: (1)  $F(s) = \int_0^\infty (1 - e^{-\alpha t}) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$ , 其收敛域

为: 当  $\alpha > 0$  时,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] > 0$ ; 当  $\alpha < 0$  时,  $\operatorname{Re}[s] > -\alpha$

(2) 根据欧拉公式得  $f(t) = \sin t + 2 \cos t = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{jt} - e^{-jt}) + (e^{jt} + e^{-jt})$ 。其中

$$\frac{1}{2j} e^{jt} \leftrightarrow \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{2j} e^{jt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{s-j}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[j] = 0$$

$$\text{同理可得: } \frac{-1}{2j} e^{-jt} \leftrightarrow \frac{-1}{2j} \cdot \frac{1}{s+j}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[-j] = 0$$

$$e^{jt} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s-j}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 0; \quad e^{-jt} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+j}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 0$$

故:

$$f(t) = \sin t + 2 \cos t \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{s-j} - \frac{1}{s+j} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{s-j} + \frac{1}{s+j} \right) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} + \frac{2s}{s^2+1}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 0$$

(4) 根据欧拉公式得  $f(t) = e^{-t} \sin(2t) = \frac{1}{2j} (e^{(2j-1)t} - e^{-(2j+1)t})$ 。其中

$$e^{(2j-1)t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s-(2j-1)}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[2j-1] = 1$$

$$e^{-(2j+1)t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+(2j+1)}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[-2j-1] = 1$$

故

$$f(t) = e^{-t} \sin(2t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{s-(2j-1)} - \frac{1}{s+(2j+1)} \right] = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2+4}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 1$$

(8) 由定义可得:

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \int_{0^-}^\infty [2\delta(t) - 3e^{-7t}] \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_{0^-}^\infty 2\delta(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt - \int_{0^-}^\infty 3e^{-7t} \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= 2 - \frac{3}{s+7} \quad (\text{注意: 积分下限为 } 0^-, \quad \delta(t) \text{ 函数在积分区间内}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[s] > -7$$

(10) 由  $2 \cos^2 x = 1 + \cos(2x)$  得:  $f(t) = \cos^2(\Omega t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos(2\Omega t)]$ , 由欧拉公

$$\text{式可得: } f(t) = \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos(2\Omega t)] = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{e^{j2\Omega t} + e^{-j2\Omega t}}{2} \right), \text{ 其中}$$

$$\int_{0^-}^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 0$$

$$e^{j2\Omega t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s - j2\Omega}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[j2\Omega] = 0$$

$$e^{-j2\Omega t} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s + j2\Omega}, \quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > \operatorname{Re}[-j2\Omega] = 0$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) = 1 + \cos(2\Omega t) &\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s - j2\Omega} + \frac{1}{s + j2\Omega} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + (2\Omega)^2} \right] \\ &\quad \operatorname{Re}[s] > 0 \end{aligned}$$