第四章

4.1

$$1. \ 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\alpha} = \frac{\alpha}{s(s+\alpha)}.$$
$$2. \ t\mathrm{e}^{-2t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}.$$

$$2. te^{-2t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$$

3.
$$[1-\cos(\alpha t)]e^{-\beta t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{s+\beta} - \frac{s+\beta}{(s+\beta)^2+\alpha^2}.$$

$$4.2\delta(t) - 3\mathrm{e}^{-7t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} 2 - rac{3}{s+7}.$$

5.
$$e^{-\alpha t} \sinh(\beta t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\beta}{(s+\alpha)^2 - \beta^2}$$

6.
$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha t} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta t}}{\beta - \alpha} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\longleftrightarrow} \frac{1}{(s + \alpha)(s + \beta)}$$

7.
$$e^{-(t+a)}\cos(\omega t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{(s+1)e^{-a}}{(s+1)^2 + \omega^2}$$

8. 为了利用时移性质,先将函数拆开:

$$t \mathrm{e}^{-(t-2)} u(t-1) = \left((t-1) \mathrm{e}^{-(t-1)} + \mathrm{e}^{-(t-1)} \right) \mathrm{e} \cdot u(t-1) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{s+2}{(s+1)^2} \mathrm{e}^{-(s-1)}.$$

9.
$$e^{-at}f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} aF(as+a^2).$$

10. 注: 频域卷积难以求解, 可利用频域微分性质

$$t^2\cos(2t)\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} (-1)^2rac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}s^2}rac{s}{s^2+4}=rac{2s^3-24s}{(s^2+4)^3}.$$

$$\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha t}}{t} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \int_{s}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+\alpha}\right) \mathrm{d}s = \ln \frac{s}{s+\alpha} \bigg|_{s}^{+\infty} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{a}{s}\right).$$

法二: 幂级数展开

$$\frac{1 - e^{-\alpha t}}{t} = \alpha - \frac{\alpha^2 t}{2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\alpha^n t^{n-1}}{n!}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\alpha}{s} - \frac{\alpha^2}{2s^2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\alpha^n}{ns^n}$$

$$= \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{s}\right).$$

备注: 使用幂级数展开法时,需要验证展开系数是否满足条件

$$\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t} - \mathrm{e}^{-5t}}{t} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \int_{s}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s+3} - \frac{1}{s+5} \right) \mathrm{d}s = \ln \frac{s+5}{s+3}.$$

13.
$$\frac{4}{2s+3} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} 2\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{3}{2}t}$$
.

14.
$$\frac{4}{s(2s+3)} = \frac{4}{3s} - \frac{4}{3} \frac{1}{s+\frac{3}{2}} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{4}{3} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}\right).$$

15.
$$\frac{1}{s(s^2+5)} = \frac{1}{5s} - \frac{1}{5} \frac{s}{s^2+5} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1-\cos(\sqrt{5}t)}{5}$$
.

16.
$$\frac{3s}{(s+4)(s+2)} = \frac{6}{s+4} - \frac{3}{s+2} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} 6\mathrm{e}^{-4t} - 3\mathrm{e}^{-2t}.$$
17. $\frac{1}{s^2+1} + 1 \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \sin t + \delta(t).$

18.
$$\frac{1 - RCs}{s(1 + RCs)} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} 1 - 2e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}.$$

19.
$$\frac{4s+5}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{7}{s+3} - \frac{3}{s+2} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} 7\mathrm{e}^{-3t} - 3\mathrm{e}^{-2t}.$$

20. 思路一: 频域微分性质

由
$$\cos\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)u(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{s}{s^2+3}$$
,有 $t\cos\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)u(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{s^2-3}{(s^2+3)^2}$,于是
$$\frac{1}{(s^2+3)^2} = \frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{s^2+3} - \frac{s^2-3}{(s^2+3)^2}\right)$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\sin\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)}{6\sqrt{3}} - \frac{t\cos\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)}{6}.$$

思路二: 时域卷积性质

$$\frac{1}{(s^2+3)^2} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{3} \sin\left(\sqrt{3}t\right) u(t) * \sin\left(\sqrt{3}t\right) u(t)$$
$$= \frac{\sin\left(\sqrt{3}t\right) - \sqrt{3}t\cos\left(\sqrt{3}t\right)}{6\sqrt{3}}.$$

21. 利用极限法与特值代入法, 计算量不大:

$$\frac{s}{(s+a)[(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2]} = \frac{-a}{(a-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} \left(\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{s+\alpha}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} - \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - a\alpha}{a\beta} \frac{\beta}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} \right)
\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{-a}{(a-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} \left(e^{-at} - \left(\cos(\beta t) + \frac{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 - a\alpha}{a\beta} \sin(\beta t) \right) e^{-\alpha t} \right).$$

22.
$$\ln \frac{s}{s+9} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-9t}-1}{t}$$
.

备注

- 具体思路参考拉普拉斯变换的性质、拉普拉斯逆变换的求解的笔记.
- 更严谨而完整的,应该给出拉氏变换的收敛域. 注意有些结果看似不同,但在收敛域交定义域内确是相同的. 本题没有这样的例子.
- 第9题应说明 a > 0.
- 第 11 题不能对两项分别求拉普拉斯变换,因为拉氏变换并不存在. 实际上,有

$$egin{aligned} u(t) & \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{(t+a)^n} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} egin{cases} s^{n-1}\mathrm{e}^{as} \int_{-\infty}^{-as} rac{\mathrm{e}^x \, \mathrm{d}x}{(-x)^n}, & a>0, n\in\mathbb{R}, \\ s^{n-1}\mathrm{e}^{as} \Gamma(1-n,as), & a\in\mathbb{R}, n<1, \\ ag{7.7}{ ilde{ ag{7.5}}} & a\leq 0, n\geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

其中上式不能用幂级数展开法求解,因为不满足条件. (11 题则满足条件

右式的积分为柯西主值积分. 由上,特殊的,有

$$\circ$$
 当 $n\in\mathbb{N}$ 时,有 $t^nu(t)\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$.

$$\circ$$
 当 $a>0$ 时,有 $\dfrac{u(t)}{t+a}\overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow}-\mathrm{e}^{as}\,\mathrm{Ei}(-as)$

• 诸如第20题的结论,可直接参考笔记. 了解思路后,使用时查表即可. 这里也直接列出吧:

象函数 $F(s)$	原函数 $f(t)$	说明
$\frac{1}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$	$\frac{\sin(\omega t) - \omega t \cos(\omega t)}{2\omega^3}$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$
$\frac{s}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$	$\frac{t\sin(\omega t)}{2\omega}$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$
$\frac{s^2}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$	$\frac{\sin(\omega t) + \omega t \cos(\omega t)}{2\omega}$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$
$\frac{s^3}{(s^2+\omega^2)^2}$	$\cos(\omega t) - rac{\omega t}{2} \mathrm{sin}(\omega t)$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$
$\frac{1}{(s^2+\omega^2)^3}$	$\frac{\left(3-t^2\omega^2\right)\sin(t\omega)-3t\omega\cos(t\omega)}{8\omega^5}$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$
$\frac{s}{(s^2+\omega^2)^3}$	$\frac{t(\sin(t\omega)-t\omega\cos(t\omega))}{8\omega^3}$	$\omega\in\mathbb{C}.$

- 第 20 题中利用到的卷积的结论,也罗列如下:
 - 。 角频率不同

$$\sin(at)u(t) * \sin(bt)u(t) = \frac{a\sin(bt) - b\sin(at)}{a^2 - b^2}u(t),$$

$$\sin(at)u(t) * \cos(bt)u(t) = \frac{a\cos(bt) - a\cos(at)}{a^2 - b^2}u(t),$$

$$\cos(at)u(t) * \cos(bt)u(t) = \frac{a\sin(at) - b\sin(bt)}{a^2 - b^2}u(t).$$

。 角频率相同

$$\sin(\omega t)u(t) * \sin(\omega t)u(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega t) - \omega t \cos(\omega t)}{2\omega}u(t),$$

$$\sin(\omega t)u(t) * \cos(\omega t)u(t) = \frac{t \sin(\omega t)}{2}u(t),$$

$$\cos(\omega t)u(t) * \cos(\omega t)u(t) = \frac{\sin(\omega t) + \omega t \cos(\omega t)}{2\omega}u(t).$$

- 第 21 题的答案中,右中括号的位置错了
- 第 22 题,一般的,有 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha t}-\mathrm{e}^{-\beta t}}{t} \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \ln \frac{s+\beta}{s+\alpha}$,其中 $\alpha,\beta\in\mathbb{C}$.

4.2

1.
$$\mathrm{e}^{-t}u(t-2) = \mathrm{e}^{-2}\cdot\mathrm{e}^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-2(s+1)}}{s+1}.$$

2.
$$e^{-(t-2)}u(t-2) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{e^{-2s}}{s+1}$$
.

3.
$$\mathrm{e}^{-(t-2)}u(t)=\mathrm{e}^2\cdot\mathrm{e}^{-t}u(t)\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\mathrm{e}^2}{s+1}.$$

4. 先考虑

$$\sin(2t+2) = \sin 2t \cos 2 + \cos 2t \sin 2t$$
 $\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{2\cos 2 + s \sin 2}{s^2 + 4}$,

于是
$$\sin(2t)u(t-1) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{2\cos 2 + s\sin 2}{s^2 + 4} \mathrm{e}^{-s}.$$

5. 拆分后求解:

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

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-s} - (s+1)\mathrm{e}^{-2s}}{s^2}.$$

4.3

1. 拆分后求解:

$$tu(2t-1) = \left(t - \frac{1}{2}\right)u(2t-1) + \frac{u(2t-1)}{2}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{s+2}{2s^2} e^{-\frac{s}{2}}.$$

2.
$$u\left(rac{t}{2}-1
ight)=u(t-2)\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow}rac{\mathrm{e}^{-2s}}{s}.$$

3. 直接利用定义 (也可以使用性质)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin(\pi t) \left[u(t) - u(t-1) \right] \\ & \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \int_0^1 \sin(\pi t) \mathrm{e}^{-st} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ & = \frac{-s \sin(\pi t) - \pi \cos(\pi t)}{s^2 + \pi^2} \mathrm{e}^{-st} \bigg|_0^1 \\ & = \frac{(1 + \mathrm{e}^{-s})\pi}{\pi^2 + s^2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 拆开:

$$\sin\left(2t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)u(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\sin(2t)u(t) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\cos(2t)u(t)$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\frac{2-s}{s^2+4}.$$

5. 法一:由 $e^{-t}\sin(t)u(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{(s+1)^2+1}$ 和时域微分性质,

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{-t} \sin(t) u(t) \right) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{s^2}{(s+1)^2 + 1}.$$

法二: 直接求导, 没法一快, 但计算量也不大

6. 先求 $\mathcal{L}\left[\operatorname{Sa}(t)\right]$.

法一: 频域积分

$$\operatorname{Sa}(t) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \int_{s}^{+\infty} rac{\mathrm{d}s}{s^2+1} = rac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(s).$$

法二: 幂级数展开

$$\operatorname{Sa}(t) = 1 - \frac{t^2}{3!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\Leftrightarrow} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{3s^3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)s^{2n+1}}$$

$$= \arctan\left(\frac{1}{s}\right) = \operatorname{arccot}(s)$$

法三: 利用 $\mathrm{Sa}(t)u(t) \overset{\mathcal{F}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\pi}{2} - \mathrm{j}\,\mathrm{arth}(\omega)$,于是 $\mathrm{Sa}(t) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \frac{\pi}{2} - \mathrm{arctan}(s)$.

之后由尺度性质即有 $\dfrac{\sin(at)}{t}=\dfrac{\pi}{2}-\arctan\left(\dfrac{s}{a}\right).$ 7. 由 4.1 题第 22 问的备注中的结论, $\dfrac{\mathrm{e}^{-3t}-\mathrm{e}^{-5t}}{t}\overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow}\ln\dfrac{s+5}{s+3}$

备注 第六问中用三种方法得到的结果看似不同,但在收敛域与定义域的交集内是相同的.

4.4

1.
$$f(0_+)=\lim_{s o\infty}sF(s)=1, f(\infty)=\lim_{s o0}sF(s)=0.$$

2.
$$f(0_+) = 1, f(\infty) = 0$$
.

3.
$$f(0_+) = 0, f(\infty) = \frac{1}{2}$$

4.
$$f(0_+) = 0, f(\infty) = 0.$$

5.
$$f(0_+) = 2, f(\infty)$$
 不存在.

6.
$$f(0_+)=0, f(\infty)$$
 不存在

各注

- 终值定理要求极点在左半平面,因此第五题不能使用终值定理. (或者是否可以用某种方式为所有发散的级数定义极限? 似乎是一个在 理论上有趣、在数学上有意义、在应用中有价值的问题)
- 对于初值定理,如果非真分式,则应化为真分式后再使用定理.
- 注意 $\delta(0_{-}) = \delta(0_{+}) = 0$.

4.5

1. 法一 (直接卷积)

$$egin{aligned} y_{
m zs}(t) &= t u(t) - (t-2) u(t-2) - rac{1-{
m e}^{-2t}}{2} u(t) + rac{1-{
m e}^{-2(t-2)}}{2} u(t-2) \ &= igg(t + rac{{
m e}^{-2t} - 1}{2}igg) u(t) + igg(rac{5-{
m e}^{-2(t-2)}}{2} - tigg) u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

法二 (拉普拉斯变换)

$$\circ \ \ H(s)=rac{1}{s}-rac{1}{s+2}.$$

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

$$egin{aligned} \circ & H(s) = rac{1}{s} - rac{1}{s+2}. \ & \circ & F(s) = rac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-2s}}{s}. \ & \circ & Y_{z\mathrm{s}}(s) = rac{2(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2s})}{s^2(s+2)}. \end{aligned}$$

从而部分分式展开求得逆变换

2.
$$Y_{
m zs}(s)=rac{2}{s^3}$$
,

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

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

备注

• 第一问答案有误,已由计算机验证:

4.6

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

1.
$$F(s)=rac{1}{s+1}.$$
2. $Y_{zs}(s)=rac{1}{s+1}-rac{2}{s+2}+rac{3}{s+3}.$
3. $H(s)=2+rac{2}{s+2}-rac{6}{s+3}.$

3.
$$H(s) = 2 + \frac{2}{s+2} - \frac{6}{s+3}$$
.

4. 后续思路一:

1.
$$h(t) = 2\delta(t) + (2e^{-2t} - 6e^{-3t})u(t)$$
.
2. $g(t) = h^{(-1)}(t) = (1 - e^{-2t} + 2e^{-3t})u(t)$.

5. 后续思路二:

1.
$$U(s)=\frac{1}{s}$$
.
2. $G(s)=\frac{1}{s}-\frac{1}{s+2}+\frac{2}{s+3}$.
3. $g(t)=(1-\mathrm{e}^{-2t}+2\mathrm{e}^{-3t})u(t)$

4.7

1.
$$sY(s) - 1 + 2Y(s) = F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$
.
2. $Y(s) = \frac{s+1}{s(s+2)} = \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{2(s+2)}$.
3. $y(t) = \frac{1+e^{-2t}}{2}u(t)$.

4.8

$$0. \ H(s) = \frac{2s+2}{(s+2)(s+1)} = \frac{2}{s+2}.$$

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

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

$$y_{zs}(t) = \left(1 - e^{-2(t-2)}\right)u(t-2).$$

$$2. \ Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{2}{s+2}.$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = 2(e^{-t} - e^{-2t})u(t).$$

$$3. \ Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{2}{s^2(s+2)} = \frac{1}{2(s+2)} + \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{2s}.$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = \left[t + \frac{e^{-2t} - 1}{2}\right]u(t).$$

备注 以上三题直接卷积其实来的更快。因为这里每题单独算的话,二者计算量差不多。但是单位冲激响应只需要计算一次,而用拉氏变换的话需要为每个信号计算拉氏变换。对于 $f(t)=t^nu(t)$,使用卷积的计算量也更小,因为可以直接使用不完全伽马函数的结论。(需要注意大部分情况下是恰好相反的)

4.9

1.
$$h(t) = 2e^{-2t}$$
.
2. $H(s) = \frac{2}{s+2}$.
3. $R(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$.
4. $E(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{2(s+2)}$.
5. $e(t) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\right)u(t)$.

4.10

1.
$$I(s) = \frac{E}{s} \left(R + sL / / \frac{1}{sC} \right)^{-1} = \frac{E}{s} \frac{s^2 L C + 1}{RLCs^2 + Ls + R}.$$
2. $i(t) = E \left(\frac{L \left(\exp\left(t \left(- \frac{\sqrt{-L(4CR^2 - L)}}{2CLR} - \frac{1}{2CR} \right) \right) - \exp\left(t \left(\frac{\sqrt{-L(4CR^2 - L)}}{2CLR} - \frac{1}{2CR} \right) \right) \right)}{R\sqrt{-L(4CR^2 - L)}} + \frac{1}{R} \right)$

备注 不给出数值写着怪麻烦的,因此本题由 mathematica 求解.

4.11

1. 如下:

$$H(s) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{R_0} + sC + \frac{1}{sL}\right)^{-1}}{R + \left(\frac{1}{R_0} + sC + \frac{1}{sL}\right)^{-1}} = \frac{1}{RC} \frac{s}{s^2 + \frac{R + R_0}{RR_0C} s + \frac{1}{LC}},$$

$$h(t) = \frac{\left(\cosh\left(\frac{t(R + R_0)}{2CRR_0}\right) - \sinh\left(\frac{t(R + R_0)}{2CRR_0}\right)\right) \left(\sqrt{L\left(L(R + R_0)^2 - 4CR^2R_0^2\right)}\cosh\left(\frac{t\sqrt{L(L(R + R_0)^2 - 4CR^2R_0^2)}}{2CLRR_0}\right) - L(R + R_0)\sinh\left(\frac{t\sqrt{L(L(R + R_0)^2 - 4CR^2R_0^2)}}{2CRR_0}\right) - L(R + R_0)\sinh\left(\frac{t\sqrt{L(L(R + R_0)^2 - 4CR^2R_0^2)}}{2CRR_0}\right)}{CR\sqrt{L\left(L(R + R_0)^2 - 4CR^2R_0^2\right)}}\right)$$

2. 如下:

4.12

1.
$$u_{\mathrm{C}}(0_{-})=rac{E}{2}.$$
2. $I(s)=rac{E}{2L}rac{1}{s^{2}+rac{1}{LC}}.$
3. $i(t)=rac{E}{2}\sqrt{rac{C}{L}}\sin\left(rac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}
ight)u(t).$

4.13

$$\begin{split} &1.\,e(t) = E(1-\frac{t}{T})u(t) + \frac{Et}{T}u(t-T).\\ &2.\,E(s) = \frac{E}{s} - \frac{E}{Ts^2} + \frac{s+1}{s^2}E\mathrm{e}^{-sT}.\\ &3.\,H(s) = \frac{s}{2(s+20)}.\\ &4.\,v_2(t) = \frac{E}{2}\Bigg(e^{-20(t-T)}u(t-T) + \bigg(\frac{1}{20} - \frac{1}{20}e^{-20(t-T)}\bigg)u(t-T) - \frac{\frac{1}{20} - \frac{e^{-20t}}{20}}{T} + e^{-20t}\Bigg). \end{split}$$

4.14

1. 由
$$(V_1 - (s+1)V_2 - sV_2)\frac{1}{s} = (s+1)V_2$$
, 得 $H(s) = \frac{k}{s^2 + (3-k)s + 1}$
2. $h(t) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-\frac{t}{2}}\sin\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}tu(t)$.

备注 相比于前几题,这题是真的善良(各种意义上).

4.15

$$\begin{aligned} &1.\,F_{\rm a}(s) = \frac{1-{\rm e}^{-\frac{T}{2}\,s}}{s\left(1-{\rm e}^{-sT}\right)} = \frac{1}{s\left(1+{\rm e}^{-\frac{sT}{2}}\right)}.\\ &2.\,F_{\rm b}(s) = \frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2} \frac{1+{\rm e}^{-\frac{sT}{2}}}{1-{\rm e}^{-\frac{sT}{2}}}, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}. \end{aligned}$$

备注 周期函数可直接使用结论;周期函数与其他函数相乘,可以从定义与性质出发

4.16

1. 思路一

$$f(t)\delta_{T_{\mathrm{s}}}(t) = f(t)\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(t-nT_{\mathrm{s}}) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} rac{F(s)}{2\pi\mathrm{j}} * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-s\cdot nT_{\mathrm{s}}}.$$

思路二

$$f(t)\delta_{T_{\mathrm{s}}}(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} f(nT_{\mathrm{s}})\delta(t-nT_{\mathrm{s}}) \stackrel{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(nT_{\mathrm{s}})\mathrm{e}^{-s\cdot nT_{\mathrm{s}}}.$$

思路三

$$f(t)\delta_{T_{\mathrm{s}}}(t) = f(t)\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} rac{\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{j}n\omega_{\mathrm{s}}t}}{T_{\mathrm{s}}} \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} rac{F(s)}{2\pi\mathrm{j}\cdot T_{\mathrm{s}}} * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} rac{1}{s+\mathrm{j}n\omega_{\mathrm{s}}}.$$

思路四

$$f(t)\delta_{T_{\mathrm{s}}}(t) \overset{\mathcal{L}}{\leftrightarrow} rac{F(s)}{2\pi\mathrm{j}} * \mathcal{L}\left[\delta_{T_{\mathrm{s}}}(t)
ight] = rac{F(s)}{2\pi\mathrm{j}} * rac{1}{1-\mathrm{e}^{-st}}.$$

以上四种形式是等价的.

2.
$$F_{
m s}(s) = rac{1}{1 - {
m e}^{-(s+a)T}}.$$

1.
$$H_3(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$
.

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

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

2. 法一(直接卷积): $y_{zs}(t) = \left(t + \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{2}\right)u(t)$.

法二(拉氏变换):

 $Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{2s} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{2(s+2)}$.

 $y_{zs}(t) = \left(t + \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{t}\right)u(t)$.

4.18

1.
$$H(s)=(1+H_1(s))H_2(s)=\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-2s}}{s}$$
。
 $h(t)=u(t)-u(t-2)$.
2. 法一(直接卷积): $y_{zs}(t)=\frac{t^2}{2}u(t)-\frac{(t-2)^2}{2}u(t-2)$.
法二(拉氏变换): $Y_{zs}(t)=\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-2s}}{s^3}$.
 $y_{zs}(t)=\frac{t^2}{2}u(t)-\frac{(t-2)^2}{2}u(t-2)$.

4.19

(1)
$$H(s) = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \frac{s + \frac{1}{RC_1}}{s + \frac{1}{R(C_1 + C_2)}},$$

$$h(t) = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} \left[\delta(t) + \frac{C_2}{RC_1(C_1 + C_2)} e^{-\frac{t}{R(C_1 + C_2)}} u(t) \right].$$
(2)
$$H(s) = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \frac{s}{s + \frac{R}{L_1 + L_2}},$$

$$h(t) = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} \left[\delta(t) - \frac{R}{L_1 + L_2} e^{-\frac{R}{L_1 + L_2}} u(t) \right].$$
(3)
$$H(s) = \frac{s}{10s^2 + s + 10},$$

$$h(t) = \frac{e^{-t/20} \left(\sqrt{399} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{399t}}{20}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{399t}}{20}\right) \right)}{10\sqrt{399}}.$$
(4)
$$H(s) = \frac{0.1s}{s + 1},$$

$$h(t) = 0.1 \left[\delta(t) - e^{-t} u(t) \right].$$

备注 第四问很重要 ☆,应当认为<u>右侧为开路电压,</u>这是合理且默认的条件,否则缺少条件而无法计算. 具体有如下思路:

- 1. 直接从耦合电感的公式出发
- 2. 采用并联电感的互感消去法.
- 3. 使用空心变压器的等效公式. (T形电路).
- 附 MATLAB 绘制图像的函数编写如下,上述问题给出特值后调用即可

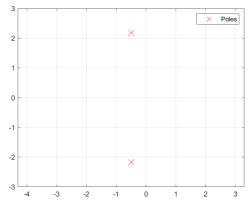
```
1 | function plotpzd(a, b, showCircle)
2 % Plot the zeros-poles distribution map
 3 % Variable a is a denominator coefficient vector,
 4 % and b is a nominator coefficient vector.
                       % roots of denominator polynomial
% roots of nominator polynomial
    ps = roots(a);
    zs = roots(b);
   leaStr = []:
                            % legend string
   if (~isempty(zs))
        {\tt plot(real(zs),\ imag(zs),\ 'o');\ hold\ on;}
12
        legStr = [legStr; 'Zeros'];
13 end
14 if (~isempty(ps))
15
       plot(real(ps), imag(ps), 'rx', 'markersize', 12);
16
        legStr = [legStr; 'Poles'];
17 end
18 if(~exist('showCircle','var'))
19
       showCircle = false;
```

```
20 end
21 if (showCircle)
        rectangle('position', [-1, -1, 2, 2], 'curvature', [1,1], 'LineStyle', ':')
22
23 end
24
25  xmin = floor(min([real(ps); real(zs)]));  xmin = min(xmin, -1);
                                             xmax = max(xmax, 1);
26  xmax = ceil(max([real(ps); real(zs)]));
27 ymin = floor(min([imag(ps); imag(zs)]));
                                            ymin = min(ymin, -1);
                                            ymax = max(ymax, 1);
 ymax = ceil(max([imag(ps); imag(zs)]));
 29 axis([xmin xmax ymin ymax]), axis equal;
 30 legend(legStr), grid on;
 31
 32  % set(gca,'YAxisLocation','origin');
33 % set(gca,'XAxisLocation','origin');
 34
35 end
```

4.20

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

2.



3.
$$h(t)=rac{10e^{-t/2}\sin\left(rac{\sqrt{19}t}{2}
ight)}{\sqrt{19}}.$$
 $g(t)=1-rac{e^{-t/2}\left(\sin\left(rac{\sqrt{19}t}{2}
ight)+\sqrt{19}\cos\left(rac{\sqrt{19}t}{2}
ight)
ight)}{\sqrt{19}}$

4.21