

(二) 拉普拉斯变换法 /Laplace Transform /

附录1 拉普拉斯变换

§ 1拉普拉斯变换定义/Definition of Laplace Transform/

对于在 $[0, \infty)$ 上有定义的函数 $f(t)$

若
$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

对于已给的一些 S (一般为复数) 存在, 则称

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

为函数 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯变换, 记为 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$

§ 1 Definition of Laplace Transform

$f(t)$ 称为Laplace Transform 的原函数, $F(s)$ 称为 $f(t)$ 的象函数.

拉普拉斯变换法存在性/Existence of Laplace Transform/

假若函数 $f(t)$ 在 $t \geq 0$ 的每一个有限区间上是分段连续的, 并且 \exists 常数 $M > 0$ $\sigma \geq 0$

使对于所有的 $t \geq 0$ 都有 $|f(t)| < Me^{\sigma t}$ 成立

则当 $\operatorname{Re} s > \sigma$ 时, $f(t)$ 的Laplace Transform 是存在的。

§ 1 Definition of Laplace Transform

例1 $f(t) = 1 \quad (t \geq 0)$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 1 dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^T \right]$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s} e^{-sT} + \frac{1}{s} \right] = \frac{1}{s} \quad \text{当 } \operatorname{Re} s > 0$$

$$\text{即} \quad L[1] = \frac{1}{s} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0)$$

例2 $f(t) = e^{zt}$ (z 是给定的实数或复数)

$$L[e^{zt}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot e^{zt} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-z)t} dt = \frac{1}{s-z} \quad (\operatorname{Re}(s-z) > 0)$$

$$L[e^{zt}] = \frac{1}{s-z} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > \operatorname{Re} z)$$

§ 2 拉普拉斯变换的基本性质/ Properties of Laplace Transform/

1 线性性质 如果 $f(t), g(t)$ 是原函数, α 和 β 是任意两个常数(可以是复数), 则有

$$L[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha L[f(t)] + \beta L[g(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} [\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] dt \\ &= \alpha \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt + \beta \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} g(t) dt \\ &= \alpha L[f(t)] + \beta L[g(t)] = \text{右} \end{aligned}$$

§ 2 Properties of Laplace Transform

例1 如果原函数为 $f(t) = u(t) + iv(t)$, u, v

为实函数, 则 $L[f(t)] = L[u(t)] + iL[v(t)]$

显然, 若 s 为实函数,

$$\begin{aligned} L[f(t)] &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} u(t) dt + i \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} v(t) dt \\ &= L[u(t)] + iL[v(t)] \end{aligned}$$

则 $L[u(t)] = \operatorname{Re} L[f(t)]$

$$L[v(t)] = \operatorname{Im} L[f(t)]$$

§ 2 Properties of Laplace Transform

$$f(t) = e^{i\omega t} = \cos \omega t + i \sin \omega t$$

$$L[\cos \omega t] + iL[\sin \omega t] = L[e^{i\omega t}]$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot e^{i\omega t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-i\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{s-i\omega} \quad (s > 0)$$

$$= \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} + i \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$L[\cos \omega t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$L[\sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$L[\cos t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$L[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

2 原函数的微分性质

如果 $f(t), f'(t), \dots, f^{(n)}(t)$ 都是原函数, 则有

$$L[f'(t)] = sL[f(t)] - f(0) \quad \text{或}$$

$$L[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n L[f(t)] - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

如果 $f^{(k)}(t)$ 在 $t = 0$ 处不连续, 则

$$f^{(k)}(0) \quad \text{理解为} \quad \lim_{T \rightarrow 0^+} f^{(k)}(T)$$

§ 2 Properties of Laplace Transform

证
$$L[f'(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f'(t) dt = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T e^{-st} df(t)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[(e^{-st} f(t)) \Big|_0^T + s \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt \right] = sL[f(t)] - f(0)$$

$$(\operatorname{Re} s > \sigma \geq 0)$$

假定

$$L[f^{(n-1)}(t)] = s^{(n-1)} L[f(t)] -$$

$$s^{n-2} f(0) - s^{n-3} f'(0) - \cdots - f^{(n-2)}(0)$$

成立

§ 2 Properties of Laplace Transform

$$\begin{aligned}L[f^{(n)}(t)] &= sL[f^{(n-1)}(t)] - f^{(n-1)}(0) \\&= s^n L[f(t)] - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \cdots \\&\quad - sf^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)\end{aligned}$$

证毕

3 象函数的微分性质

$$F(s) = L[f(t)] \quad F'(s) = -\int_0^{\infty} te^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$F^{(n)}(s) = (-1)^n \int_0^{\infty} t^n e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} L[f(t)]$$

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} L[f(t)]$$

另外，令 $f(t) = 1$

$$L[t^n] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \quad (\operatorname{Re} s > 0)$$

§ 3 拉普拉斯逆变换 /Inverse of Laplace Transform /

已知象函数，求原函数 $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(t)$

也具有线性性质

$$L^{-1}[c_1 F_1(s) + c_2 F_2(s)] = c_1 L^{-1}[F_1(s)] + c_2 L^{-1}[F_2(s)]$$

§ 3 Inverse of Laplace Transform

$$\begin{aligned} & L^{-1}[c_1 F_1(s) + c_2 F_2(s)] \\ &= L^{-1}\left[c_1 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f_1(t) dt + c_2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f_2(t) dt\right] \\ &= L^{-1}\left[\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t)) dt\right] \\ &= c_1 f_1(t) + c_2 f_2(t) \\ &= c_1 L^{-1}[F_1(s)] + c_2 L^{-1}[F_2(s)] \end{aligned}$$

由线性性质可得

如果 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯变换 $F(s)$ 可分解为

$$F(s) = F_1(s) + \cdots + F_n(s)$$

并假定 $F_i(s)$ 的拉普拉斯变换容易求得, 即

$$F_i(s) = L[f_i(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } L^{-1}[F(s)] &= L^{-1}[F_1(s)] + \cdots + L^{-1}[F_n(s)] \\ &= f_1(t) + \cdots + f_n(t) \end{aligned}$$

例1 求 $F(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^2+3s+2}$ 的Laplace 反变换

解

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{s+3}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \\ &= \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= L^{-1}[F(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s+1}\right] - L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] \\ &= 2e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \quad t \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

例2 求 $F(s) = \frac{s^2 - 5s + s}{(s-1)(s-2)^2}$ 的Laplace 反变换

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

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right] - L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-2)^2}\right] \\ &= e^t - te^{2t} \quad (t \geq 0) \end{aligned}$$

(二)拉普拉斯变换法(求非齐次线性方程的特解)

$$x^{(n)} + a_1 x^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x' + a_n x = f(t) \quad (4.32)$$

$$x(0) = x_0, x'(0) = x'_0, x''(0) = x''_0, \cdots, x^{(n-1)}(0) = x_0^{(n-1)}$$

a_i 为常数

$$\text{令 } X(s) = L[x(t)] \equiv \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} x(t) dt$$

$$L[x'(t)] = sX(s) - x_0$$

...

$$L[x^{(n)}(t)] = s^n X(s) - s^{n-1} x_0 - s^{n-2} x'_0 - \cdots - s x_0^{(n-2)} - x_0^{(n-1)}$$

给(4.32)两端施行Laplace Transform

$$\begin{aligned} & s^n X(s) - s^{n-1}x_0 - s^{n-2}x'_0 - \cdots - sx_0^{(n-2)} - x_0^{(n-1)} \\ & + a_1[s^{n-1}X(s) - s^{n-2}x_0 - s^{n-3}x'_0 - \cdots - x_0^{(n-2)}] + \\ & \cdots + a_{n-1}[sX(s) - x_0] + a_nX(s) = F(s) \end{aligned}$$

$$(s^n + a_1s^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}s + a_n)X(s) = F(s) + B(s)$$

$$X(s) = \frac{F(s) + B(s)}{A(s)}$$

$$x(t) = L^{-1}[X(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{F(s) + B(s)}{A(s)}\right]$$

例3 求 $\frac{dx}{dt} - x = e^{2t}$ 满足初始条件 $x(0) = 0$ 的特解

解 令 $L[x(t)] = X(s)$ $L(\frac{dx}{dt}) - L[x] = L[e^{2t}]$

$$sX(s) - x(0) - X(s) = \frac{1}{s-2}$$

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

$$x(t) = L^{-1}[X(s)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-2}\right] - L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-1}\right] = e^{2t} - e^t$$

例 4 求 $x'' + 2x' + x = e^{-t}$ 满足初始条件
 $x(1) = x'(1) = 0$ 的特解

解 令 $\tau = t - 1$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx}{d\tau} \quad \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x}{d\tau^2} \quad e^{-t} = e^{-\tau} \cdot e^{-1}$$

$$x(\tau + 1)\big|_{\tau=0} = 0 \quad x'(\tau + 1)\big|_{\tau=0} = 0$$

$$L[x(\tau)] = X(s)$$

§ 3 Inverse of Laplace Transform

$$s^2 X(s) - sx(0) - x'(0) + 2sX(s) - x(0) + X(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} \frac{1}{e}$$

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

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{e(s+1)(s^2 + 2s + 1)} = \frac{2!}{e(s+1)^3} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x(\tau) = \frac{1}{2e} \tau^2 e^{-\tau}$$

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

例 5 求 $x''' + 3x'' + 3x' + x = 1$ 满足初始条件
 $x(0) = x'(0) = x''(0) = 0$ 的特解

解 令 $X(s) = L[x(t)]$

$$s^3 X(s) + 3s^2 X(s) + 3sX(s) + X(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+1)^3}$$

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

$$x(t) = 1 - e^{-t} - te^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}t^2 e^{-t} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 2t + 2)e^{-t}$$

练习

求方程 $x'' + a^2 x = \sin at$

满足初始条件

$$x(0) = x'(0) = 0$$

的特解，其中 a 为非零常数。

作业: 用 Laplace Transform 求 P.146

第 25, 26 题