

## 第七章 拉普拉斯变换(简称拉氏变换)

积分变换, 广泛应用于物理、力学、工程技术中。

先看傅里叶(Fourier)变换:

# Fourier变换的定义与起源：

对 $\forall f(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , 定义

$$F[f(x)](\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-ix \cdot \xi} dx, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n (n=1 \text{ 时常用 } \lambda) \quad \text{“Fourier变换”}$$

$$F^{-1}[f(\xi)](x) = \check{f}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\xi) e^{ix \cdot \xi} d\xi, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \text{“Fourier逆变换”}$$

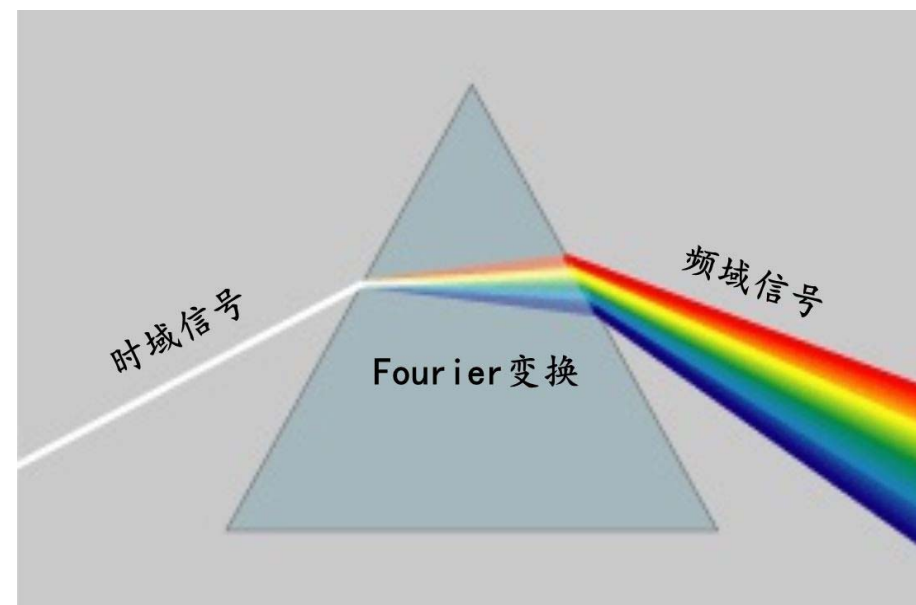
应用：Fourier变换在图像处理、信号处理、量子力学、声学、光学、结构动力学、数论、概率论、统计学、密码学、海洋学、通讯、金融等领域都有着广泛应用，也是小波变换的基础

## Fourier变换的真正目的是简化运算！

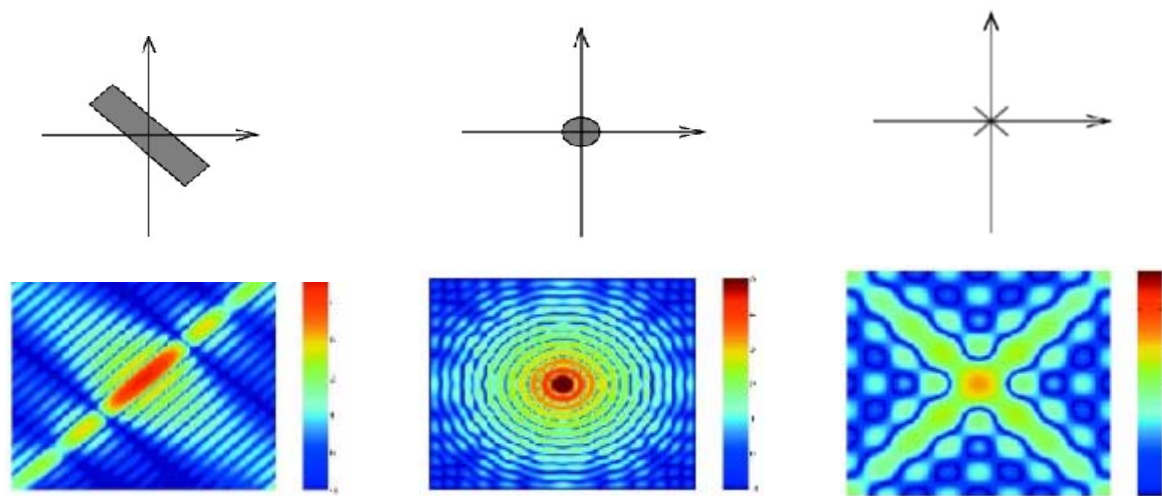
起源：1807年Fourier在向法国科学院提交一篇关于热传导问题的论文中声称任一函数都能够展成三角函数的无穷级数。这篇论文经 Lagrange, Laplace, Legendre等著名数学家审查，但由于Lagrange的强烈反对，该论文未被通过，直到1822年才发表在《热的分析理论》一书中。

# Fourier变换的意义:

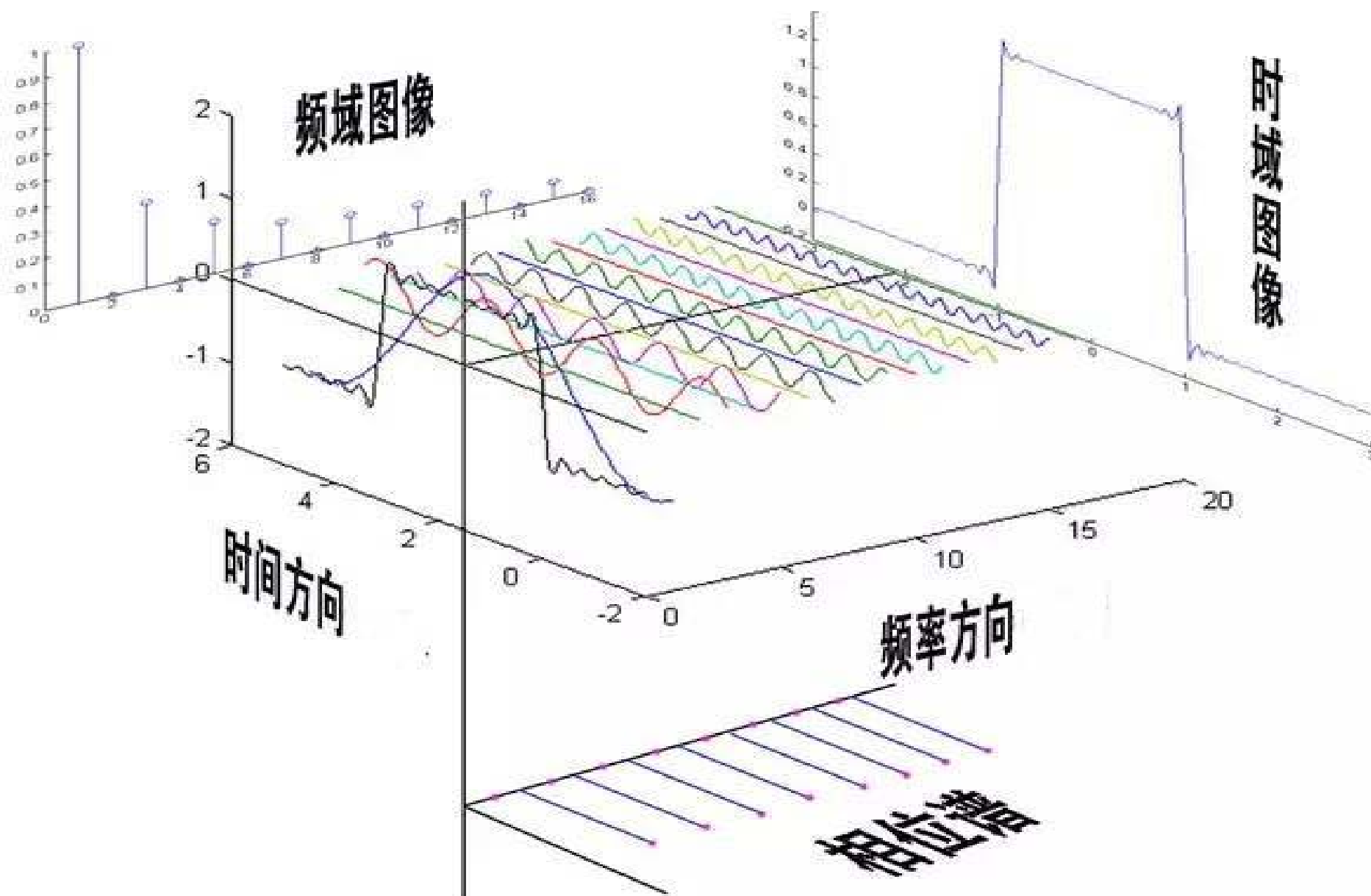
Fourier变换好比一个玻璃棱镜，可以将光分成不同颜色的物理仪器，每个成分的颜色由波长决定。Fourier变换也可看做是“数学中的棱镜”，将函数基于频率分成不同的成分



## 一些图像的二维Fourier变换:



## 时域与频域:



傅里叶变换: 若 $f(x)$ 在实轴任意有界区间逐段光滑,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < +\infty$ ,  
 则有 **傅里叶变换**:  $G(s) = F[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-ixs} dx$ . (绝对可积)  
**(Fourier 变换)**

**Fourier 逆变换**:  $f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(s) e^{ixs} ds$ .  

$$e^{-ixs} = \cos xs - i \sin xs$$
  

$$e^{ixs} = \cos xs + i \sin xs$$

当自变量是**时间** $t$ 时,  $f(t)$ 常常只有在 $t \geq 0$ 时才有定义.

为了对 $f(t)$ 作傅氏变换, 规定 $f(t) = \begin{cases} f(t), & t \geq 0, \\ \underline{0}, & t < 0. \end{cases}$  ★

记 $h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ \underline{0}, & t < 0, \end{cases}$  ★ 则本章  $f(t) = f(t)h(t)$ . ★

称为**单位函数**.

$F(s) = \int_{\underline{0}}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-its} dt$ , 变换要求 $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 绝对可积,

但指数函数、三角函数、幂函数、常值函数等很多**不绝对可积**.

为了满足在正实轴绝对可积, 考虑含参量积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \underline{e^{-\sigma t} e^{-i t s}} dt \stackrel{p \triangleq \sigma + i s}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \underline{e^{-p t}} dt.$$

$s \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma > 0$ ,  $e^{-\sigma t}$  是衰减因子.

定义(P160) 设  $f(t)$  是实变量  $t$  的实值或复值函数,  $f(t) = f(t)h(t)$ ,

若  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-p t} dt$  在  $p = \sigma + i s$  的某区域内收敛,

则称  $\underline{F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-p t} dt}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{为 } f(t) \text{ 的拉普拉斯变换(简称拉氏变换),} \\ \text{也称为 } f(t) \text{ 的拉氏变换像函数.} \end{array} \right.$

简记  $L[f(t)] \equiv \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-p t} dt, F(p) = L[f(t)]$ .

注:  $F(p) = L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-\sigma t} e^{-i t s} dt = F[f(t)h(t)e^{-\sigma t}]$ .

若  $f(x)$  在实轴任意有界区间逐段光滑,  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < +\infty$ , 有

傅里叶变换:  $G(s) = F[f(x)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-i x s} dx$ .

$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0, \end{cases}$  ★ 则本章  $f(t) = f(t)h(t)$ . ★  
 $F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i t s} dt$ , 要求  $f(t)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  绝对可积.

$$F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] \triangleq \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathbf{e}^{-p t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t} \mathbf{e}^{-i t s} dt = \mathcal{F}[f(t)h(t)\mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t}].$$

$f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯变换 $F(p)$ , 是 $f(t)h(t)\mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t}$ 的傅里叶变换,  $p = \sigma + i s$ .

$\sigma > 0$ ,  $\mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t}$ 是衰减因子.

变换要求  $f(t)\mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t}$  在 $[0, +\infty)$ 绝对可积, 比条件“ $f(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 绝对可积”弱.

故拉普拉斯变换比傅里叶变换能适用于更多的函数.

傅氏变换有逆变换, 故拉氏变换也有**逆变换**.

$$f(t)h(t)\mathbf{e}^{-\sigma t} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[F(p)] \stackrel{p=\sigma+is}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\sigma + i s) \mathbf{e}^{i t s} ds,$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f(t)h(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \mathbf{e}^{\sigma t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\sigma + i s) \mathbf{e}^{i t s} ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\sigma + i s) \mathbf{e}^{(\sigma + i s)t} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(p) \mathbf{e}^{p t} dp. \end{aligned} \quad \leftarrow \boxed{\text{令 } p = \sigma + i s, ds = \frac{1}{i} dp}$$

称 $f(t)$ 为 $F(p)$ 的**拉氏逆变换**或**本函数**, 记为  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$ .

定义(P160) 设 $f(t)$ 是实变量 $t$  的实值或复值函数,  $f(t) = f(t)h(t)$ ,  
若 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathbf{e}^{-p t} dt$  在  $p = \sigma + i s$  的某区域内收敛,  
则称  $\underline{F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathbf{e}^{-p t} dt}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{为 } f(t) \text{ 的拉普拉斯变换(简称拉氏变换),} \\ \text{也称为 } f(t) \text{ 的拉氏变换像函数.} \end{array} \right.$

## 7.1 拉氏变换的定义

$$p = \sigma + \mathrm{i}s, \quad F(p) = L[f(t)] \triangleq \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathrm{e}^{-pt} \mathrm{d}t, \quad \boxed{f(t) \text{ 的拉普拉斯变换 (P160)}}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] = \frac{1}{2\pi\mathrm{i}} \int_{\sigma-\mathrm{i}\infty}^{\sigma+\mathrm{i}\infty} F(p) \mathrm{e}^{pt} \mathrm{d}p.$$

问：什么样的函数  $f(t)$  存在拉氏变换  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathrm{e}^{-pt} \mathrm{d}t$  ?

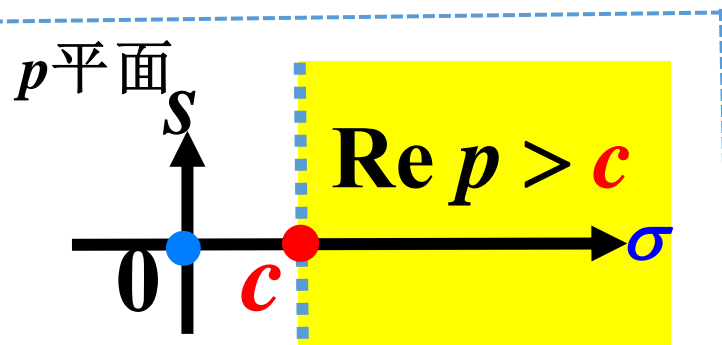
**定理1(P162)** (1) 设  $f(t)$  在  $t$  轴任意有限区间逐段光滑,

即在  $t$  轴任意有限区间,  $f(t)$  和  $f'(t)$  除有限个第一类简断点外, 处处连续.

(2) 设  $f(t)$  是指数增长型函数, 即存在常数  $K > 0$ ,  $c \geq 0$ , 使得

$$|f(t)| \leq K \mathrm{e}^{ct}, \quad \forall t \in [0, +\infty), \quad (c: \text{增长指数})$$

则像函数  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \mathrm{e}^{-pt} \mathrm{d}t$  在  $p$  平面的半平面  $\boxed{\operatorname{Re} p > c}$



内有意义, 且解析.



**定理1** (1) 设  $f(t)$  在  $t$  轴任意有限区间逐段光滑,

(2) 设  $f(t)$ : 指数增长型, 即  $\exists K > 0, c \geq 0$ , 使得  $|f(t)| \leq K e^{ct}, \forall t \geq 0$ ,

则像函数  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  在区域  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内有意义且解析.

**证明** ① 设  $p = \sigma + is, \sigma > c$ , 则由条件(2)得,  $t \geq 0$  时,

$$|f(t) e^{-pt}| = |f(t)| |e^{-\sigma t - ist}| \stackrel{(2)}{\leq} K e^{ct} \cdot e^{-\sigma t} = K e^{-(\sigma - c)t}.$$

因  $\sigma > c$ , 故  $K \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sigma - c)t} dt = K \cdot \frac{e^{-(\sigma - c)t}}{-(\sigma - c)} \Big|_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{K}{\sigma - c} < +\infty$ .

故  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内绝对收敛,  $|F(p)| \leq \frac{K}{\sigma - c} < +\infty$ .

② 下证  $F(p)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内解析. 首先  $\forall \sigma_1 > c$ , 在  $\sigma = \operatorname{Re} p \geq \sigma_1$  上,

$$|f(t) e^{-pt}| = |f(t)| e^{-\sigma t} \leq K e^{ct} \cdot e^{-\sigma_1 t} = K e^{-(\sigma_1 - c)t} \quad (\text{与 } p \text{ 无关}),$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} K e^{-(\sigma_1 - c)t} dt = \frac{K}{\sigma_1 - c} < +\infty$ . 故  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p \geq \sigma_1$  上一致收敛,

$f(t) e^{-pt}$  关于  $p$  解析. 故能推出  $F(p)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_1$  内解析.

由  $\sigma_1$  任意性得  $F(p)$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内解析. #

例 求 $L[e^{at}]$ , 其中 $a$ 为任意实常数或复常数.

解  $|e^{at}| = e^{(\operatorname{Re} a)t}$ . 在 $\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} a$ 内,  $L[e^{at}]$ 有意义, 解析,

$$L[e^{at}] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{at} \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(p-a)t} dt = \frac{1}{p-a},$$

$$\text{故 } L[e^{at}] = L[e^{at} h(t)] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{1}{p-a} \cdot \rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-a}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} e^{at} h(t).$$

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注:  $L[e^{at}]$ 可唯一解析开拓为全 $p$ 平面除 $p = a$ 外解析的函数 $\frac{1}{p-a}$ .

特别是 $a = 0$ 时,  $e^{at} = e^0 = 1$ , 故

$$L[1] = L[h(t)] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{1}{p} \cdot \rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t). \quad \text{P 163}$$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt.$$

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ \underline{0}, & \underline{t} < \underline{0}. \end{cases}$$

## 7.2 拉氏变换的基本运算法则

### 7.2.1 线性性质

由拉氏变换定义  $L[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$ , 得

$$\underline{L[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha L[f(t)] + \beta L[g(t)]}, \quad \star$$

其中  $\alpha, \beta$  是任意复数,  $f(t), g(t)$  是任意的可作拉氏变换的函数.

由上式得

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left[ \underbrace{\alpha L[f(t)]}_{\triangleq F(p)} + \underbrace{\beta L[g(t)]}_{\triangleq G(p)} \right] &= \underbrace{\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)}_{= L^{-1}[F(p)]} \\ &= L^{-1}[G(p)] \end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1}[\alpha F(p) + \beta G(p)] = \alpha L^{-1}[F(p)] + \beta L^{-1}[G(p)]. \quad \star$$

故拉氏变换和拉氏逆变换都是线性的.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例 } L[\cos \omega t] &= L\left[\frac{e^{i\omega t} + e^{-i\omega t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(L[e^{i\omega t}] + L[e^{-i\omega t}]\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{p-i\omega} + \frac{1}{p+i\omega}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(p+i\omega) + (p-i\omega)}{(p-i\omega)(p+i\omega)} = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理 } L[\sin \omega t] &= L\left[\frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}\right] = \frac{1}{2i}\left(L[e^{i\omega t}] - L[e^{-i\omega t}]\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i}\left(\frac{1}{p-i\omega} - \frac{1}{p+i\omega}\right) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$L[\cos \omega t] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}, \quad L[\sin \omega t] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t) \cos \omega t, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t) \sin \omega t.$$

$$L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a} \cdot \star$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-a}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} e^{at} h(t).$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t).$$

$$L[1] = L[h(t)] = \frac{1}{p} \cdot \star$$

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned} L[\text{ch } \omega t] &= L\left[\frac{e^{\omega t} + e^{-\omega t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(L[e^{\omega t}] + L[e^{-\omega t}]\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{p-\omega} + \frac{1}{p+\omega}\right) = \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$L[\text{sh } \omega t] = L\left[\frac{e^{\omega t} - e^{-\omega t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left(L[e^{\omega t}] - L[e^{-\omega t}]\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{p-\omega} - \frac{1}{p+\omega}\right) = \frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}.$$

$$L[\text{ch } \omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}, \quad L[\text{sh } \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}. \quad \star$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \text{ch } \omega t, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \text{sh } \omega t. \quad \star$$

$$L[\text{cos } \omega t] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}, \quad L[\text{sin } \omega t] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}.$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t) \text{cos } \omega t, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] \stackrel{\star}{=} h(t) \text{sin } \omega t,$$

例 求  $I = L[\sin^2 t]$ .

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

解  $I = L\left[\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}L[1] - \frac{1}{2}L[\cos 2t]$

$$L[1] = L[h(t)] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{p^2 + 2^2} = \frac{2}{p(p^2 + 4)}.$$

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

例 求  $J = L^{-1}\left[\frac{p^3 + 5p + 4}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 + 5)}\right]$ .

解 (1) 分解为简单有理真分式之和. ★ ★

$$\text{设 } \frac{p^3 + 5p + 4}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 + 5)} = \frac{Ap + B}{p^2 + 1} + \frac{Cp + D}{p^2 + 5} = \frac{(Ap + B)(p^2 + 5) + (p^2 + 1)(Cp + D)}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 + 5)}.$$

$$\text{故 } p^3 + 5p + 4 = (Ap + B)(p^2 + 5) + (p^2 + 1)(Cp + D).$$

$$\text{比较系数得 } A + C = 1, B + D = 0, 5A + C = 5, 5B + D = 4.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow A = 1, C = 0, \\ B = 1, D = -1. \end{aligned} \quad \frac{p^3 + 5p + 4}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 + 5)} = \frac{p + 1}{p^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 5}.$$

例 求  $J = L^{-1} \left[ \frac{p^3+5p+4}{(p^2+1)(p^2+5)} \right]$ .

解 (1) 分解为简单有理真分式之和. ★★

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

$$(2) J = L^{-1} \left[ \frac{p}{p^2+1} \right] + L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+1} \right] - L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+5} \right]$$

$$= h(t) \left\{ \cos t + \sin t - L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5})} \cdot \frac{(\sqrt{5})}{p^2+(\sqrt{5})^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$= h(t) \left( \cos t + \sin t - \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5})} \sin(\sqrt{5})t \right).$$

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{p}{p^2+\omega^2} \right] = h(t) \cos \omega t, \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega}{p^2+\omega^2} \right] = h(t) \sin \omega t,$$

$$L^{-1} [\alpha F(p) + \beta G(p)] = \alpha L^{-1} [F(p)] + \beta L^{-1} [G(p)].$$

### 7.2.2 相似定理

设 $L[f(t)] = F(p)$ , 则对任意正实常数 $\alpha > 0$ ,

$$L[f(\alpha t)] = \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}\right), \quad \operatorname{Re} p > \alpha c, \quad c \text{ 是 } f(t) \text{ 的增长指数.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } L[f(\alpha t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(\alpha t) e^{-p t} dt \quad (\text{定义}) \left( \text{令 } \xi = \alpha t, t = \frac{\xi}{\alpha} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{p}{\alpha} \xi} d\xi \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \alpha > 0, \text{ 故 } t \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时,} \\ \xi = \alpha t \in (0, +\infty). \end{array} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha} F\left(\frac{p}{\alpha}\right). \quad (\text{由定义}) \# \end{aligned}$$

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$$\beta > 0, \quad L\left[f\left(\frac{t}{\beta}\right)\right] = \beta F(\beta p), \quad \operatorname{Re} p > \frac{c}{\beta}, \quad c \text{ 是 } f(t) \text{ 的增长指数.}$$
$$\left(\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta}\right)$$



### 7.2.3 位移定理

设  $F(p) = \mathbf{L}[f(t)]$ , 则  $\mathbf{L}[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = F(p - \lambda)$ . ★ ★

证明 由定义,  $\mathbf{L}[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{\lambda t} e^{-p t} dt$   
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-(p - \lambda)t} dt = F(p - \lambda).$  #

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$$\mathbf{L}[\cos \omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \Rightarrow \mathbf{L}[e^{\lambda t} \cos \omega t] = \frac{p - \lambda}{(p - \lambda)^2 + \omega^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{L}[\sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \Rightarrow \mathbf{L}[e^{\lambda t} \sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{(p - \lambda)^2 + \omega^2}.$$

P 186 习题1(7)(9)(11)(12)(13)等可用位移定理。

位移定理：设  $F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ ，则  $\mathcal{L}[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = F(p - \lambda)$ .

例 求  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)]$ .

解  $\mathcal{L}[\sin(\omega t + \varphi)] = \mathcal{L}[\cos \varphi \sin \omega t + \sin \varphi \cos \omega t]$

$$= \cos \varphi \mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t] + \sin \varphi \mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \cos \varphi + \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \sin \varphi.$$

$$\text{故 } \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)] = \frac{\omega \cos \varphi}{(p-a)^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{(\sin \varphi)(p-a)}{(p-a)^2 + \omega^2}.$$

---

P187习题5 设  $F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ ，证明  $\mathcal{L}[f(t) \sin \omega t] = \frac{1}{2i} [F(p - i\omega) - F(p + i\omega)]$ .

$$\text{证明 } \mathcal{L}[f(t) \sin \omega t] = \mathcal{L}\left[f(t) \frac{e^{i\omega t} - e^{-i\omega t}}{2i}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left\{ \mathcal{L}[f(t) e^{i\omega t}] - \mathcal{L}[f(t) e^{-i\omega t}] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \{ F(p - i\omega) - F(p + i\omega) \}. \#$$

位移定理：设  $F(p) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ ，则  $\mathcal{L}[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = F(p - \lambda)$ .

$$\longrightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p - \lambda)] = e^{\lambda t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]. \quad \star \star$$

$$\text{例 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2p+1}{p^2+4p+8}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2(p+2)-4+1}{(p+2)^2+4}\right] \quad \star \star$$

$$= e^{-2t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2p-3}{p^2+4}\right]$$

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

$$= e^{-2t} \left( 2 \cos 2t - \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t \right).$$

P188习题6(3)(14)(16)类似.

### 7.2.4 像函数的微分法:

若 $f(t)$ 满足**定理1**中的条件(1)和(2), 设 $F(p) = L[f(t)]$ , 则在 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$ 内,

$$F'(p) = L[-t f(t)]. \quad (*)$$

**证明:** 由条件得  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内可微, 且

$$F'(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dp} \{ f(t) e^{-pt} \} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \{ -t f(t) e^{-pt} \} dt = L[-t f(t)]. \#$$

---

一般地,  $F^{(n)}(p) = L[(-t)^n f(t)]$ .

$$(*) \Rightarrow L[t f(t)] = -F'(p) = -\frac{d}{dp} L[f(t)],$$

$$L[t^2 f(t)] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} L[f(t)], \dots,$$

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

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} L[f(t)], \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

例  $L[t \sin \omega t] = -\frac{d}{dp} L[\sin \omega t] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right) = \frac{2\omega p}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2}.$

例  $L[t^2 \cos^2 t] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} L[\cos^2 t] = \frac{d^2}{dp^2} L\left[\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \left( \frac{1}{p} + \frac{p}{p^2 + 2^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dp} \left( -\frac{1}{p^2} + \frac{4 - p^2}{(p^2 + 4)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{p^3} + \frac{p^3 - 12p}{(p^2 + 4)^3}.$$

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



$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{d^n}{dp^n} F(p) \right] = (-1)^n t^n L^{-1} [F(p)].$$

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} L[f(t)] \Rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{d^n}{dp^n} F(p)\right] = (-1)^n t^n L^{-1}[F(p)].$$

例1. 求  $I = L^{-1}\left[\frac{2(p+1)}{(p^2+2p+4)^2}\right]$ . ★ ★

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

$$\left(\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right)' = -\frac{(p^2+3)'}{(p^2+3)^2} = -\frac{2p}{(p^2+3)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } L^{-1}\left[\frac{2p}{(p^2+3)^2}\right] &= -L^{-1}\left[\left(\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right)'\right] = -(-1)t L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right] \\ &= \frac{t}{(\sqrt{3})} L^{-1}\left[\frac{(\sqrt{3})}{p^2+(\sqrt{3})^2}\right] = \frac{t}{(\sqrt{3})} h(t) \sin(\sqrt{3})t. \end{aligned}$$

故  $I = \frac{t}{(\sqrt{3})} h(t) e^{-t} \sin(\sqrt{3})t$ .

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

特别是,  $f(t) \equiv 1$  时,  $L[t] = -\frac{d}{dp} L[1] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{1}{p^2},$

$$L[t^2] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{dp^2} L[1] = \frac{d^2}{dp^2} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{(-1)(-2)}{p^3} = \frac{2!}{p^3},$$

$$L[t^3] = (-1)^3 \frac{d^3}{dp^3} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = (-1)^3 \frac{(-1)(-2)(-3)}{p^4} = \frac{3!}{p^4},$$

.....

$$L[t^n] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}} \quad \rightarrow \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} \right] = \frac{t^n}{n!}, \quad L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^m} \right] \stackrel{\star}{=} \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!}.$$

(P 165)

例  $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(p-2)^4} \right] = e^{2t} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^4} \right] = e^{2t} \cdot \frac{t^3}{3!} = \frac{e^{2t} t^3}{6}.$

$$L^{-1} [F(p - \lambda)] = e^{\lambda t} L^{-1} [F(p)].$$

$$L[e^{\lambda t} t^n] = \frac{n!}{(p - \lambda)^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

### 7.2.5 本函数微分公式 ( $c$ 是 $f(t)$ 的增长指数)

设 $f(t), f'(t)$ 满足定理1中条件(1)和(2), 则当 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,

$$L[f'(t)] = pL[f(t)] - f(+0), \quad f(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t). \quad \star \star \star$$

---

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } L[f'(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} df(t) \\ &\stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \left. e^{-pt} f(t) \right|_0^{+\infty} - (-p) \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt. \end{aligned}$$

---

由定理1条件(2)得,  $\left| e^{-pt} f(t) \right| \leq K e^{-(\operatorname{Re} p - c)t}$ .

当 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} K e^{-(\operatorname{Re} p - c)t} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) = 0$ .

---

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-pt} f(t) = f(+0)$ . 故

---

$$L[f'(t)] = 0 - f(+0) + pL[f(t)] = pL[f(t)] - f(+0). \#$$



设 $f(t), f'(t)$ 满足**定理1**中条件(1)和(2), 则当 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,

$$\underline{L[f'(t)] = pL[f(t)] - f(+0), \quad f(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t). (\Delta)}$$

**推论.** 若 $f(t), f'(t), f''(t)$ 满足**定理1**中条件(1)和(2), 则当 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时, 由 $(\Delta)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} L[f''(t)] &= pL[f'(t)] - f'(+0) = p\{pL[f(t)] - f(+0)\} - f'(+0) \\ &= p^2 L[f(t)] - pf(+0) - f'(+0), \end{aligned}$$

故 $\underline{L[f''(t)] = p^2 L[f(t)] - pf(+0) - f'(+0), \quad f'(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t). \#}$

依次类推, 用归纳法可证明:



**推论.** 若 $f(t), f'(t), \dots, f^{(n)}(t)$ 满足**定理1**中条件(1)和(2), 则当 $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} L[f^{(n)}(t)] &= p^n L[f(t)] - p^{n-1} f(+0) - p^{n-2} f'(+0) \\ &\quad - p^{n-3} f''(+0) - \dots - pf^{(n-2)}(+0) - f^{(n-1)}(+0). \end{aligned}$$

例2(P167) 求解初值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = e^{-t}, \\ y|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$   $L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}$ .

解 (1) 设  $L[y(t)] = Y(p)$ , 对方程两边作拉氏变换得,

$$L\left[\frac{dy}{dt}(t) + 2y(t)\right] = L[e^{-t}]. \text{ 右边} = L[e^{-t}] = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= L\left[\frac{dy}{dt}(t)\right] + 2L[y(t)] = \{pL[y(t)] - y(+0)\} + 2L[y(t)] \\ &= (p+2)Y(p). \end{aligned}$$

因此得  $(p+2)Y(p) = \frac{1}{p+1}$ . 解得  $Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (2) y(t) &= L^{-1}[Y(p)] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p+1)(p+2)}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p+2}\right] \\ &= L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p+1}\right] - L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p+2}\right] = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}, \text{ 故解 } y(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}. \end{aligned}$$

$$L[f'(t)] = pL[f(t)] - f(+0).$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-a}\right] = e^{at}.$$

例 求解初值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3y = t e^{2t}, \\ y|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y'|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$

★★★

$L[e^{\lambda t} f(t)] = F(p - \lambda).$

$L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$

解 (1) 设  $L[y(t)] = Y(p)$ , 则由方程得  $L\left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 3y\right] = L[t e^{2t}]$ . (积化和差)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= L\left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}(t)\right] + 3L[y(t)] = \left\{ p^2 L[y(t)] - p y(+0) - \frac{dy}{dt}(+0) \right\} + 3L[y(t)] \\ &= \left\{ p^2 Y(p) - p \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right\} + 3Y(p) = (p^2 + 3)Y(p) - \frac{p}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{右边} = L[t e^{2t}] = \frac{1}{(p-2)^2}. \quad \text{因此 } (p^2 + 3)Y(p) - \frac{p}{2} = \frac{1}{(p-2)^2}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解得 } Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p-2)^2(p^2+3)} + \frac{p}{2(p^2+3)}.$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{(p-2)^2(p^2+3)} = \frac{A}{p-2} + \frac{B}{(p-2)^2} + \frac{Cp+D}{p^2+3}, \quad \text{则}$$

$$1 = A(p-2)(p^2+3) + B(p^2+3) + (Cp+D)(p-2)^2. \quad \text{解得}$$

$$A = -\frac{4}{49}, \quad B = \frac{1}{7}, \quad C = \frac{4}{49}, \quad D = \frac{1}{49}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 解得 } Y(p) = \frac{1}{(p-2)^2(p^2+3)} + \frac{p}{2(p^2+3)}.$$

$$\text{设 } \frac{1}{(p-2)^2(p^2+3)} = \frac{A}{p-2} + \frac{B}{(p-2)^2} + \frac{Cp+D}{p^2+3}, \text{ 则}$$

$$1 = A(p-2)(p^2+3) + B(p^2+3) + (Cp+D)(p-2)^2. \text{ 解得}$$

$$A = -\frac{4}{49}, \quad B = \frac{1}{7}, \quad C = \frac{4}{49}, \quad D = \frac{1}{49}.$$

$$\text{故 } Y(p) = -\frac{4}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{p-2} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{(p-2)^2} + \frac{\frac{4}{49}p + \frac{1}{49}}{p^2+3} + \frac{p}{2(p^2+3)}.$$

$$(3) y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(p)]$$

$$= -\frac{4}{49} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-2}\right] + \frac{1}{7} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p-2)^2}\right] + \left(\frac{4}{49} + \frac{1}{2}\right) L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2+3}\right] + \frac{1}{49} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right]$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{4}{49} e^{2t} + \frac{1}{7} e^{2t} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2}\right] + \frac{57}{98} \cos(\sqrt{3})t + \frac{1}{49(\sqrt{3})} \sin(\sqrt{3})t \right\} h(t)$$

$$= \left\{ -\frac{4}{49} e^{2t} + \frac{1}{7} e^{2t} t + \frac{57}{98} \cos(\sqrt{3})t + \frac{1}{49(\sqrt{3})} \sin(\sqrt{3})t \right\} h(t).$$

$$L^{-1}[F(p-\lambda)] = e^{\lambda t} L^{-1}[F(p)].$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^n}\right] = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}.$$

## 利用拉氏变换可求解微分方程初值问题，求解步骤：

(1) 对方程两边作拉氏变换，

应用拉氏变换微分公式和方程初值条件，得关于  $Y(p)$  ,  $p$  的代数方程；

(2) 求解所得关于  $Y(p)$ ,  $p$  的代数方程，解出  $Y(p)$ ；

(3)  $y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(p)] = \dots$



若  $f(t), f'(t), \dots, f^{(n)}(t)$  满足定理1中条件(1)和(2), 则当  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,

$$L[f'(t)] = p L[f(t)] - f(+0), \quad f(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t).$$

$$L[f''(t)] = p^2 L[f(t)] - pf(+0) - f'(+0), \quad f'(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t).$$

$$L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n L[f(t)] - p^{n-1} f(+0) - p^{n-2} f'(+0) \\ - p^{n-3} f''(+0) - \dots - p f^{(n-2)}(+0) - f^{(n-1)}(+0).$$

$$L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}, \quad p \neq a. \quad L[1] = L[h(t)] = \frac{1}{p}. \quad \star$$

$$L[\cos \omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}, \quad L[\sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}. \quad L[t] = L[t h(t)] = \frac{1}{p^2}.$$

$$L[\operatorname{ch} \omega t] = \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}, \quad L[\operatorname{sh} \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}. \quad L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$L[t \sin \omega t] = \frac{2\omega p}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2}.$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p-a}\right] = h(t)e^{at}, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p}\right] = h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases} \quad \star$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \cos \omega t, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \sin \omega t,$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \operatorname{ch} \omega t, \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}\right] = h(t) \operatorname{sh} \omega t.$$

$$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2}\right] = t h(t). \quad L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^m}\right] = \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} h(t), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

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

**P 181 - 182**

例 求  $I = L\left[\frac{d^2}{dt^2}(e^{2it} + i \sin 3t)\right]$ .

解 
$$I = p^2 L[e^{2it} + i \sin 3t] - p \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (e^{2it} + i \sin 3t) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{d}{dt} (e^{2it} + i \sin 3t)$$

$$= p^2 \left( L[e^{2it}] + i L[\sin 3t] \right) - p(1 + 0) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (2i e^{2it} + 3i \cos 3t)$$

$$= p^2 \left( \frac{1}{p-2i} + i \cdot \frac{3}{p^2+3^2} \right) - p - 5i = \cdots (\text{化简整理}).$$

$$L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}$$

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

若  $f(t), f'(t), \dots, f^{(n)}(t)$  满足定理1中条件(1)和(2), 则当  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  时,

$$L[f'(t)] = p L[f(t)] - f(+0), \quad f(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t).$$

$$L[f''(t)] = p^2 L[f(t)] - p f(+0) - f'(+0), \quad f'(+0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f'(t).$$

$$L[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n L[f(t)] - p^{n-1} f(+0) - p^{n-2} f'(+0).$$

作业

**P186    1(9)(12)(14)**

**P188    6(4)(6)(8)**



例 求解初值问题  $\begin{cases} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 4y = 2 \sin 2t \cos 3t, \\ y|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y'|_{t=0} = 0. \end{cases}$

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

解 (1) 设  $L[y(t)] = Y(p)$ , 则由方程得  $L\left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}(t) - 4y(t)\right] = L[2 \sin 2t \cos 3t]$ .

右边  $= L[2 \sin 2t \cos 3t] = L[\sin 5t - \sin t]$  (积化和差)

$$= L[\sin 5t] - L[\sin t] = \frac{5}{p^2 + 5^2} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}.$$

左边  $= L\left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}(t)\right] - 4L[y(t)] = \left\{ p^2 L[y(t)] - py(+0) - \frac{dy}{dt}(+0) \right\} - 4L[y(t)]$

$$= \left\{ p^2 Y(p) - p \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right\} - 4Y(p) = (p^2 - 4)Y(p) - \frac{1}{2}p.$$

因此  $(p^2 - 4)Y(p) - \frac{1}{2}p = \frac{5}{p^2 + 5^2} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 1}.$

$$L[f''(t)] = p^2 L[f(t)] - pf(+0) - f'(+0)$$

(2) 解得  $Y(p) = \frac{p}{2(p^2 - 4)} + \frac{5}{(p^2 + 25)(p^2 - 4)} - \frac{1}{(p^2 + 1)(p^2 - 4)}$

分解为简单有理真分式之和

$$= \frac{p}{2(p^2 - 4)} + \frac{5}{29} \left( \frac{1}{p^2 - 4} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 25} \right) - \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{p^2 - 4} - \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad Y(p) &= \frac{p}{2(p^2-4)} + \frac{5}{29} \left( \frac{1}{p^2-4} - \frac{1}{p^2+25} \right) - \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{p^2-4} - \frac{1}{p^2+1} \right) \\
&= \frac{p}{2(p^2-4)} - \frac{4}{145} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2-4} - \frac{5}{29} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2+25} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2+1} \cdot \\
y(t) &= L^{-1}[Y(p)] = \frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{p}{p^2-4} \right] - \frac{4}{145} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2-4} \right] - \frac{5}{29} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+25} \right] + \frac{1}{5} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+1} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\textcolor{red}{p}}{p^2-\textcolor{red}{2}^2} \right] - \frac{\textcolor{red}{2}}{145} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\textcolor{red}{2}}{p^2-\textcolor{red}{2}^2} \right] - \frac{\textcolor{red}{1}}{29} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\textcolor{red}{5}}{p^2+\textcolor{red}{5}^2} \right] + \frac{1}{5} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+1} \right] \\
&= \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \textcolor{blue}{ch} 2t - \frac{2}{145} \textcolor{blue}{sh} 2t - \frac{1}{29} \sin 5t + \frac{1}{5} \sin t \right\} h(t). \text{最后可代入方程和条件验算.}
\end{aligned}$$

**例** 求解初值问题  $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 4y = 2 \sin 2t \cos 3t$ ,  $y|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $y'|_{t=0} = \textcolor{red}{0}$ .

**解** (1) 设  $L[y(t)] = Y(p)$ , 则由方程得  $L \left[ \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}(t) - 4y(t) \right] = L[2 \sin 2t \cos 3t]$ .

由拉氏变换微分公式和题中初值条件等推得

$$(p^2 - 4)Y(p) - \frac{1}{2}p = \frac{5}{p^2+5^2} - \frac{1}{p^2+1}.$$

分解为简单  
有理真分式之和

$$(2) \text{ 解得 } Y(p) = \frac{p}{2(p^2-4)} + \frac{5}{(p^2+25)(p^2-4)} - \frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2-4)}.$$

**定理1** (1) 设  $f(t)$  在  $t$  轴任意有限区间逐段光滑,  
(2) 设  $f(t)$ : 指数增长型, 即  $\exists K > 0, c \geq 0$ , 使得  $|f(t)| \leq K e^{ct}, \forall t \geq 0$ ,  
则像函数  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$  在区域  $\operatorname{Re} p > c$  内有意义且解析.

在定理1条件下,

$$\text{当 } \sigma = \operatorname{Re} p \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, } |F(p)| \leq \frac{K}{\sigma - c} \rightarrow 0.$$

- 
- $a, e^{at}, t^n (n \in \mathbb{N}), \cos at, \sin at, \cosh at, \sinh at$  ( $a$  为任意实或复常数),  
满足定理1中条件(1),(2), 故都存在拉氏变换.
  - $e^{t^2}, e^{t \ln t}$  等不满足定理1条件(2).

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} L[f(t)], \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$L[t \cos \omega t] = -\frac{d}{dp} L[\cos \omega t] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right) = \frac{p^2 - \omega^2}{(p^2 + \omega^2)^2}.$$

$$L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} L[f(t)] \Rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{d^n}{dp^n} F(p)\right] = (-1)^n t^n L^{-1}[F(p)].$$

例2. 求  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{p^2-1}{(p^2+3)^3}\right]$ .

解  $\left(\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right)' = -\frac{(p^2+3)'}{(p^2+3)^2} = -\frac{2p}{(p^2+3)^2}.$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right)'' = -\left(\frac{2p}{(p^2+3)^2}\right)' = -\frac{2(p^2+3)^2 - 2p \cdot 2(p^2+3) \cdot 2p}{(p^2+3)^4} = \frac{6(p^2-1)}{(p^2+3)^3}.$$

故  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{p^2-1}{(p^2+3)^3}\right] = L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{6}\left(\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right)''\right] = \frac{1}{6}(-1)^2 t^2 L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2+3}\right]$

$$= \frac{t^2}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} L^{-1}\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{p^2+(\sqrt{3})^2}\right] = \frac{t^2}{6\sqrt{3}} h(t) \sin \sqrt{3} t.$$

例 求  $L[\sin^2 t]$ ,  $L[t^2 + 2t - e^{(2+3i)t}]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } L[\sin^2 t] &= L\left[\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\{L[1] - L[\cos 2t]\} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{p}{p^2 + 2^2}\right) = \frac{2}{p(p^2 + 4)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L[t^2 + 2t - e^{(2+3i)t}] &= L[t^2] + 2L[t] - L[e^{(2+3i)t}] \\ &= \frac{2}{p^3} + \frac{2}{p^2} - \frac{1}{p-2-3i}.\end{aligned}$$

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$$L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}, \quad p \neq a.$$

例 求  $I = L[\sin^2 t + \sin 2t - e^{(2+3i)t}]$ .

解  $I = L\left[\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} + \sin 2t - e^{(2+3i)t}\right]$

$$= \frac{1}{2}L[1] - \frac{1}{2}L[\cos 2t] + L[\sin 2t] - L[e^{(2+3i)t}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{p^2+2^2} + \frac{2}{p^2+2^2} - \frac{1}{p-(2+3i)}$$

$$= -\frac{p^3-2p^2+6(1+i)p+4+6i}{p(p^2+4)(p-2-3i)}.$$

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

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

$$L[1] = L[h(t)] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

$$L[e^{at}] = \frac{1}{p-a}.$$

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

例 求  $J = L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2+5)} \right]$ .

解 (1) 分解为简单有理真分式之和. ★★

$$\frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2+5)} = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1}{p^2+1} - \frac{1}{p^2+5} \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad J &= \frac{1}{4} \left( L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+1} \right] - L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{p^2+5} \right] \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( h(t) \sin t - L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{p^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2} \right] \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left( h(t) \sin t - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{p^2 + (\sqrt{5})^2} \right] \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} h(t) \left( \sin t - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \sin \sqrt{5} t \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[ \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right] = h(t) \sin \omega t,$$

$$L^{-1} [\alpha F(p) + \beta G(p)] = \alpha L^{-1} [F(p)] + \beta L^{-1} [G(p)].$$



**例** 求 $L[t^\alpha]$ , 其中 $\alpha$ 为复常数,  $\operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1$ ,

这里 $t^\alpha = e^{\alpha \ln t}$  取使 $1^\alpha = 1$ 的分支.

**解** 直接由定义1求解, 没法用**定理1**. 先分析 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-p t} dt$  收敛性和解析性.

$\forall t \geq 0, \forall c > 0$ , 当 $\operatorname{Re} p \geq c$ , 时,  $\ln t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

$$|t^\alpha e^{-p t}| = |e^{\alpha \ln t}| \cdot |t^\alpha e^{-p t}| = e^{(\operatorname{Re} \alpha) \ln t} \cdot e^{-(\operatorname{Re} p) t} \leq t^{\operatorname{Re} \alpha} e^{-c t}.$$

$t^{\operatorname{Re} \alpha} e^{-c t}$  不依赖于 $p$ . 由 $\operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1$ ,  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\operatorname{Re} \alpha} e^{-c t} dt$  收敛.

由比较判别法知,  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-p t} dt$  在 $\operatorname{Re} p \geq c$  一致收敛.

同理 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dp} \{t^\alpha e^{-p t}\} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \{-t^{\alpha+1} e^{-p t}\} dt$  在 $\operatorname{Re} p \geq c$  也一致收敛.

故 $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-p t} dt$  在 $\operatorname{Re} p \geq c$  解析.

由 $c$ 任意性知,  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-p t} dt$  在 $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$  解析.

为了求 $L[t^\alpha] = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-pt} dt$ ，回忆一下 $\Gamma$ 函数.

$x > 0$ 时, 实 $\Gamma$ 函数 $\Gamma(x) \triangleq \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$ .

$$1). \Gamma(1) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1, \quad \text{即} \Gamma(1) = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \forall x > 0, \quad \Gamma(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt^x \quad (\text{分部积分}) \\ &= \frac{1}{x} e^{-t} t^x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^x dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x+1-1} dt = \frac{1}{x} \Gamma(x+1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \forall x > 0, \quad \Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{x}, \quad \text{即} \Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \Gamma(n) &= (n-1)\Gamma(n-1) = (n-1)(n-2)\Gamma(n-2) \\ &= \cdots = (n-1)!\Gamma(1) = (n-1)!. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!.$$

$x > 0$ 时, 实 $\Gamma$ 函数 $\Gamma(\boldsymbol{x}) \triangleq \int_0^{+\infty} \mathbf{e}^{-t} t^{\boldsymbol{x}-1} \mathrm{d} t$ .

$$1) \Gamma(1) = 1. \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad \Gamma(n) = (n-1)!.$$

$$2) \forall x > 0, \quad \Gamma(x) = \frac{\Gamma(x+1)}{x}, \quad \Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x). \quad (*)$$

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$\int_{\mathbf{1}}^{+\infty} \mathbf{e}^{-t} t^{\boldsymbol{z}-1} \mathrm{d} t$  是 $\boldsymbol{z}$  的整函数,  $t^{\boldsymbol{z}-1}$  取主值  $\mathbf{e}^{(\boldsymbol{z}-1)\ln t}$ .

$\int_{\mathbf{0}}^1 \mathbf{e}^{-t} t^{\boldsymbol{z}-1} \mathrm{d} t$  在 $\boldsymbol{z}$ 平面右半平面  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} > \mathbf{0}$  解析.

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathbf{e}^{-t} t^{\boldsymbol{z}-1} \mathrm{d} t$  在  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} > \mathbf{0}$  内有意义且解析.

定义  $\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z}) = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathbf{e}^{-t} t^{\boldsymbol{z}-1} \mathrm{d} t$ .

$\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z})$ 在  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} > 0$  内解析.  $\forall c > 0$ ,  $\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z})$ 在  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} \geq c$  内一致收敛.

$\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z})$ 是实 $\Gamma$ 函数 $\Gamma(\boldsymbol{x})$ 在右半平面  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} > \mathbf{0}$  内的解析开拓.

在  $\mathbf{Re} \boldsymbol{z} > \mathbf{0}$ 内,  $\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z}) = \frac{\Gamma(\boldsymbol{z}+1)}{\boldsymbol{z}}$ , (根据(\*)和唯一性定理的推论1).

例 求 $L[t^\alpha]$ , 其中 $\alpha$ 为复常数,  $\operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1$ .

( $t^\alpha$ 取使 $1^\alpha = 1$ 的分支)

解  $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-p t} dt$  在  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$  解析. 当  $p = \sigma > 0$  时,

$$F(\sigma) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^\alpha e^{-\sigma t} dt \stackrel{x=\sigma t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{\sigma^{\alpha+1}} e^{-x} d\left(\frac{x}{\sigma}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sigma^{\alpha+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{(\alpha+1)-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sigma^{\alpha+1}}, \quad \Gamma(\alpha+1) \text{ 是与 } \sigma \text{ 无关的常数.}$$

$F(\sigma) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\sigma^{\alpha+1}}$  关于  $\sigma$  可唯一解析开拓为在  $\operatorname{Re} p > 0$  解析的函数:

$$F(p) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}. \quad \text{因此 } L[t^\alpha] = L[t^\alpha h(t)] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}. \quad \star$$

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{z-1} dt.$$

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L[t^\alpha] = L[t^\alpha h(t)] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha \text{ 为复常数, } \operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1.}}$$

当  $\alpha = n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  时,

$$\underline{\underline{L[t^n] = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{p^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{L[t^\alpha] = L[t^\alpha h(t)] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}}}}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha \text{ 为复常数, } \operatorname{Re} \alpha > -1.$$

此外, 当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}$ , (余元公式).

$$\text{当 } x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}}\right) = (\sqrt{\pi}).$$

$$\bullet \text{ 当 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \underline{\underline{L[(\sqrt{t})]}} = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}+1\right)}{p^{\frac{1}{2}+1}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{p^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})}{2(\sqrt{p^3})}.$$

$$\bullet \text{ 当 } \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } \underline{\underline{L\left[\frac{1}{(\sqrt{t})}\right]}} = \frac{\Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{2}+1\right)}{p^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{\pi})}{(\sqrt{p})}.$$

$$L\left[\int_0^t f(s) \mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{1}{p} L[f(t)]. \quad L[1] = L[h(t)] = \frac{1}{p}.$$

例 1)  $\underline{L[t]} = L\left[\int_0^t 1 \mathrm{d}t\right] = \frac{1}{p} L[1] = \underline{\frac{1}{p^2}}$ , 故得  $L^{-1}\left[\underline{\frac{1}{p^2}}\right] = t h(t)$ .

2)  $\underline{L[t^2]} = 2L\left[\int_0^t s \mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{2}{p} L[t] = \frac{2}{p} \cdot \underline{\frac{1}{p^2}} = \underline{\frac{2}{p^3}}$ ,

3)  $\underline{L[t^3]} = 3L\left[\int_0^t s^2 \mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{3}{p} L[t^2] = \frac{3}{p} \cdot \underline{\frac{2}{p^3}} = \underline{\frac{3!}{p^4}}$ .

依次类推, 由归纳法可得

$$L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad \rightarrow L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^m}\right] = \frac{t^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} h(t), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$

$$L[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}) \quad \rightarrow L[e^{\lambda t} t^n] = \frac{n!}{(p-\lambda)^{n+1}} \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}).$$

积分公式:  $L\left[\int_0^t f(s) \mathrm{d}s\right] = \frac{1}{p} L[f(t)].$