知识点K1.08

拉普拉斯变换的性质一时域和复频域的微积分特性

主要内容:

- 1.拉普拉斯变换的时域微积分性质
- 2.S域的微积分性质

基本要求:

- 1.掌握拉普拉斯变换的时域和复频域的微积分特性
- 2.结合性质计算信号的拉氏变换

K1.08 拉普拉斯变换的性质—时域、复频域的微积分

一、时域微分特性

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)$$
, Re[s]> σ_0 ,
则 $f'(t) \longleftrightarrow sF(s) - f(0_-)$
 $f''(t) \longleftrightarrow s^2F(s) - sf(0_-) - f'(0_-)$

若f(t)为因果信号,则 $f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow s^n F(s)$

例1 $\delta^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow s^n$

例2
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[\cos 2t\varepsilon(t)] \longleftrightarrow \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 4}$$
 例3 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}[\cos 2t] \longleftrightarrow \frac{-4}{s^2 + 4}$

二、时域积分特性

若
$$f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)$$
, Re[s]> σ_0 , 则

$$\int_{0-}^{t} f(x) dx \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s} F(s) \qquad \left(\int_{0-}^{t} \right)^{n} f(x) dx \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s^{n}} F(s)$$

$$f^{(-1)}(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} f(x) dx \longleftrightarrow s^{-1}F(s) + s^{-1}f^{(-1)}(0_{-})$$

例1
$$t^2$$
 $\epsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow$?

例1
$$t^2 \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow$$
?
$$\int_0^t \varepsilon(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = t \varepsilon(t)$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{t}\right)^{2} \varepsilon(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{t} x \varepsilon(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{t^{2}}{2} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$t^{2} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{2}{s^{3}}$$



例2 已知因果信号f(t)如图,求F(s)。

解:对f(t)求导得f'(t),如图

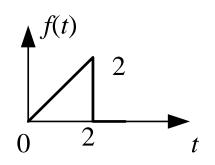
$$\int_{0^{-}}^{t} f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = f(t) - f(0_{-})$$

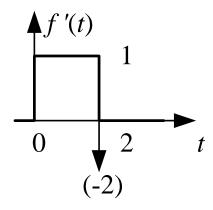
由于f(t)为因果信号,故f(0-)=0

$$f(t) = \int_{0-}^{t} f'(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

由于f'(t)= $\epsilon(t)$ - $\epsilon(t-2)$ - $2\delta(t-2)$

$$\longleftrightarrow F_1(s) = \frac{1}{s}(1 - e^{-2s}) - 2e^{-2s}$$





$$F(s) = \frac{F_1(s)}{s}$$

若f(t)为因果信号,已知 $f^{(n)}(t) \leftrightarrow F_n(s)$ 则 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F_n(s)/s^n$



三、s域微分和积分

若 $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)$, Re[s]> σ_0 , 则

$$(-t)f(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}F(s)}{\mathrm{d}s} \qquad (-t)^n f(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}^n F(s)}{\mathrm{d}s^n}$$

$$\frac{f(t)}{t} \longleftrightarrow \int_s^\infty F(\eta) d\eta$$

例1
$$t^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow ?$$

 $e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow 1/(s+2)$

$$t^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d} s^2} \left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right) = \frac{2}{\left(s+2\right)^3}$$



例2
$$\frac{\sin t}{t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow ?$$

$$\sin t \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\sin t \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\frac{\sin t}{t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \int_{s}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\eta^{2} + 1} d\eta = \arctan \eta \Big|_{s}^{\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan s = \arctan \frac{1}{s}$$

例3
$$\frac{1-e^{-2t}}{t} \longleftrightarrow ?$$

$$1-e^{-2t} \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\frac{1-e^{-2t}}{t} \longleftrightarrow \int_{s}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s_{1}} - \frac{1}{s_{1}+2}\right) ds_{1} = \ln \frac{s_{1}}{s_{1}+2} \Big|_{s}^{\infty} = \ln \frac{s+2}{s}$$

