知识点K1.11

拉普拉斯反变换

主要内容:

- 1.拉普拉斯反变换
- 2.拉普拉斯反变换求解方法

基本要求:

- 1. 掌握拉普拉斯反变换
- 2. 掌握求拉普拉斯反变换方法即查表法、利用性质、部分分式法等
- 3. 掌握部分分式分解法的极点特点

K1.11 拉普拉斯反变换

直接利用定义式求反变换---复变函数积分,比较困难。

通常的方法: (1) 查表;

(2) 利用性质; (3) 部分分式展开 ----- 结合

若象函数F(s)是s的有理分式,可写为

$$F(s) = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

$$F(s) = P(s) + \frac{B_0(s)}{A(s)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{s^4 + 8s^3 + 25s^2 + 31s + 15}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = s + 2 + \frac{2s^2 + 3s + 3}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

P(s)的拉普拉斯逆变换由冲激函数及其各阶导数构成。 下面主要讨论有理真分式。

部分分式展开法

若F(s)是s的实系数<u>有理真分式</u> (m < n),则可写为

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{a_m s^m + a_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}{s^n + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}$$

式中A(s)称为F(s)的特征多项式,方程A(s)=0称为特征方程,它的根称为特征根,也称为F(s)的固有频率(或自然频率)。n个特征根 p_i 称为F(s)的极点。

(1) F(s) 为单极点(单根)

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{K_1}{s - p_1} + \frac{K_2}{s - p_2} + \dots + \frac{K_i}{s - p_i} + \dots + \frac{K_n}{s - p_n}$$

$$K_i = (s - p_i)F(s)\Big|_{s = p_i} \qquad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s - p_i}\right] = e^{p_i t} \mathcal{E}(t)$$

特例: F(s)包含共轭复根时($p_{1,2} = -\alpha \pm j\beta$)

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{D(s)[(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2]} = \frac{B(s)}{D(s)(s+\alpha - j\beta)(s+\alpha + j\beta)}$$
$$= \frac{K_1}{s+\alpha - j\beta} + \frac{K_2}{s+\alpha + j\beta} + F_2(s) \qquad K_2 = K_1^*$$

$$K_1 = \left[(s + \alpha - j\beta)F(s) \right]_{|s = -\alpha + j\beta} = \left| K_1 \right| e^{j\theta} = A + jB$$



$$F_1(s) = \frac{K_1}{s + \alpha - j\beta} + \frac{K_2}{s + \alpha + j\beta} = \frac{|K_1| e^{j\theta}}{s + \alpha - j\beta} + \frac{|K_1| e^{-j\theta}}{s + \alpha + j\beta}$$

$$f_1(t)=2|K_1|e^{-\alpha t}\cos(\beta t+\theta)\epsilon(t)$$

若
$$K_{1,2} = A \pm jB$$
, $f_1(t) = 2e^{-\alpha t}[A\cos(\beta t) - B\sin(\beta t)] \epsilon(t)$

例1 已知
$$F(s) = \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$
, 求其逆变换

解: 部分分解法
$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s} + \frac{k_2}{s+1} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$
 $(m < n)$

其中
$$k_1 = sF(s)|_{s=0}$$

$$= \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{(s+1)(s+3)}\bigg|_{s=0} = \frac{100}{3}$$

$$k_{2} = (s+1)F(s)|_{s=-1}$$

$$= \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+3)}|_{s=-1} = -20$$

$$k_{3} = (s+3)F(s)|_{s=-3}$$

$$= \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+1)}|_{s=-3} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{100}{3s} - \frac{20}{s+1} - \frac{10}{3(s+3)}$$

$$f(t) = \left(\frac{100}{3} - 20e^{-t} - \frac{10}{3}e^{-3t}\right)\varepsilon(t)$$

例2 已知
$$F(s) = \frac{s^3 + 5s^2 + 9s + 7}{(s+1)(s+2)}$$
,
求其逆变换

解: 长除法

$$\frac{s+2}{s^2+3s+2} \cdot s^3+5s^2+9s+7$$

$$\frac{s^3+3s^2+2s}{2s^2+7s+7}$$

$$\frac{2s^2+6s+4}{s+3}$$

$$F(s) = s + 2 + \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2}$$

其中
$$k_1 = (s+1) \cdot \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-1} = 2$$

$$k_2 = \frac{s+3}{s+1} \Big|_{s=-1} = -1$$

$$\therefore F(s) = s + 2 + \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \delta'(t) + 2\delta(t) + (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$



例3 已知
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3}{(s^2 + 2s + 5)(s + 2)}$$
,求其逆变换

解:
$$F(s) = \frac{s^2 + 3}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+1+j2} + \frac{k_2}{s+1-j2} + \frac{k_0}{s+2}$$

$$p_{1.2} = -\alpha \pm j\beta$$
, $(\alpha = 1, \beta = -2)$

其中
$$k_1 = \frac{s^2 + 3}{(s+1+j2)(s+2)} \bigg|_{s=-1+j2} = \frac{-1+j2}{5}$$



$$\mathbb{E}[k_{1,2}] = A \pm jB, (A = -\frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{2}{5})$$

$$k_0 = \frac{s^2 + 3}{(s+1+j2)(s+1-j2)} \bigg|_{s=-2} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{-\frac{1}{5} + j\frac{2}{5}}{s+1+j2} + \frac{-\frac{1}{5} - j\frac{2}{5}}{s+1-j2} + \frac{7}{5(s+2)}$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 1, \beta = -2$$
 $A = -\frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{2}{5}$

$$\therefore f(t) = \left\{ 2e^{-t} \left[-\frac{1}{5}\cos(-2t) - \frac{2}{5}\sin(-2t) \right] + \frac{7}{5}e^{-2t} \right\} \varepsilon(t)$$



例4 求象函数F(s)的原函数f(t)。

$$F(s) = \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 2s + 4}{s(s+1)(s^2+1)(s^2+2s+2)}$$

解: 极点是 s_1 =0, s_2 =-1, $s_{3,4}$ =±j1, $s_{5,6}$ =-1±j1, 故

$$F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s+1} + \frac{K_3}{s-j} + \frac{K_4}{s+j} + \frac{K_5}{s+1-j} + \frac{K_6}{s+1+j}$$

$$K_1 = sF(s)|_{s=0} = 2$$
, $K_2 = (s+1)F(s)|_{s=-1} = -1$

$$K_3 = (s - \mathbf{j})F(s)|_{s = \mathbf{j}} = \mathbf{j}/2 = (1/2)e^{\mathbf{j}(\pi/2)}, K_4 = K_3 * = (1/2)e^{-\mathbf{j}(\pi/2)}$$

$$K_5 = (s+1-j)F(s)|_{s=-1+j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{j\frac{3}{4}\pi}$$
, $K_6 = K_5$ *

$$f(t) = \left[2 - e^{-t} + \cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2}) + \sqrt{2}e^{-t}\cos(t + \frac{3\pi}{4})\right]\varepsilon(t)$$

(2) F(s)有重极点(重根)

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{K_{11}}{(s - p_1)^r} + \frac{K_{12}}{(s - p_1)^{r-1}} + \dots + \frac{K_{1r}}{(s - p_1)}$$

$$K_{11} = \left[(s - p_1)^r F(s) \right]_{s = p_1}$$

$$K_{12} = \mathbf{d} \left[(s - p_1)^r F(s) \right]_{s = p_1} / \mathbf{d} s$$

$$K_{1i} = \frac{1}{(i - 1)!} \frac{\mathbf{d}^{i-1}}{\mathbf{d} s^{i-1}} \left[(s - p_1)^r F(s) \right]_{s = p_1}$$

$$\mathscr{L}[t^n \varepsilon(t)] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \qquad \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-p_1)^{n+1}}\right] = \frac{1}{n!}t^n e^{p_1 t} \varepsilon(t)$$



例5 已知
$$F(s) = \frac{s-2}{s(s+1)^3}$$
,求其逆变换解: $F(s) = \frac{k_{11}}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_{13}}{(s+1)} + \frac{k_2}{s}$

解:
$$F(s) = \frac{k_{11}}{(s+1)^3} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{k_{13}}{(s+1)} + \frac{k_2}{s}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F_1(s) = (s+1)^3 F(s) = \frac{s-2}{s}$$

其中
$$k_{11} = F_1(s)|_{s=p_1}$$

$$=\frac{s-2}{s}\bigg|_{s=-1}=3$$

$$k_{12} = \frac{d}{ds} F_1(s) \bigg|_{s=p_1}$$

$$= \frac{s - (s - 2) \cdot 1}{s^2} \bigg|_{s = -1} = 2$$

$$k_{13} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^{2}}{ds^{2}} F_{1}(s) \Big|_{s=p_{1}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{-4s}{s^{4}} \Big|_{s=-1} = 2$$

$$k_{2} = sF(s) \Big|_{s=0}$$

$$= \frac{s-2}{(s+1)^{3}} \Big|_{s=0} = -2$$

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

$$\therefore f(t) = (\frac{3}{2}t^{2}e^{-t} + 2te^{-t} + 2e^{-t} - 2)\varepsilon(t)$$

