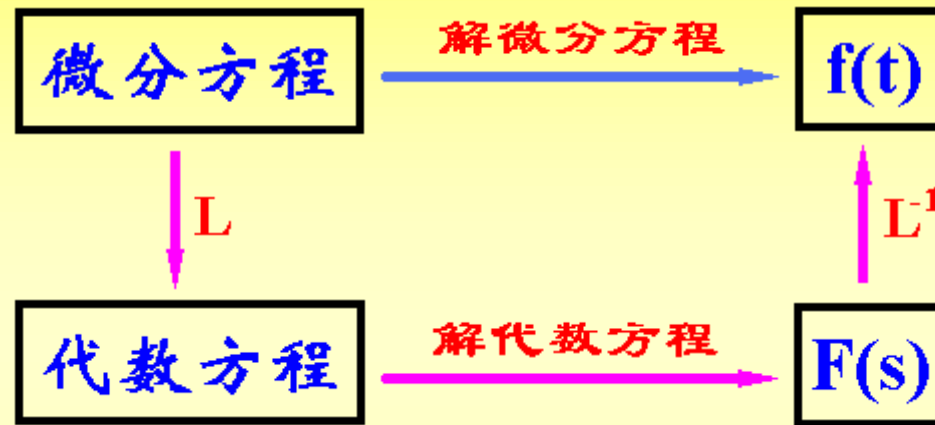


拉普拉斯变换的引入——线性定常微分方程求解



微分方程求解方法：粉色路径解法 优于 蓝色路径解法

(解代数方程 显然比 解微分方程 容易)

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (1)

1 复数有关概念

(1) 复数、复函数

复数 $s = \sigma + j\omega$

复函数 $F(s) = F_x(s) + jF_y(s)$

例1 $F(s) = s + 2 = \sigma + 2 + j\omega$

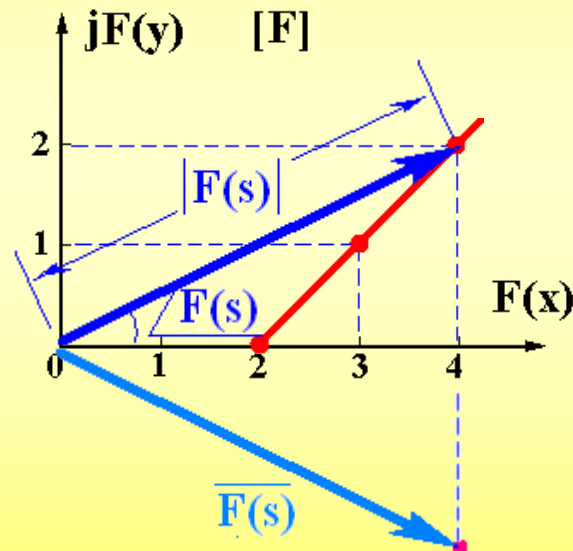
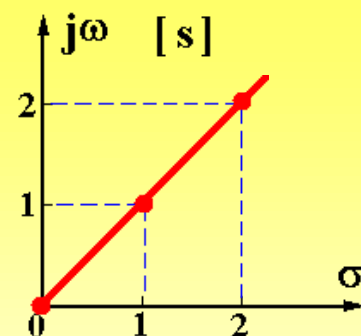
(2) 模、相角

模 $|F(s)| = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2}$

相角 $\angle F(s) = \arctan \frac{F_y}{F_x}$

(3) 复数的共轭 $\overline{F(s)} = F_x - jF_y$

(4) 解析 若 $F(s)$ 在 s 点的各阶导数都存在, 则 $F(s)$ 在 s 点解析。



复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (2)

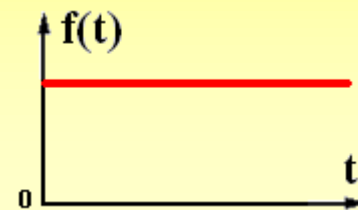
2 拉氏变换的定义

$$L[f(t)] = F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \quad \begin{cases} F(s) & \text{像} \\ f(t) & \text{原像} \end{cases}$$

3 常见函数的拉氏变换

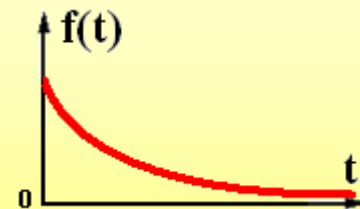
(1) 阶跃函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$

$$L[1(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{-1}{s} \left[e^{-st} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{-1}{s} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s}$$



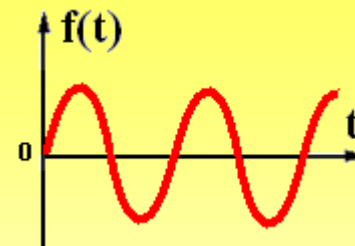
(2) 指数函数 $f(t) = e^{-at}$

$$\begin{aligned} L[f(t)] &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-at} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+a)t} dt \\ &= \frac{-1}{s+a} \left[e^{-(s+a)t} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{-1}{s+a} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{s+a} \end{aligned}$$



复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (3)

(3) 正弦函数 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \sin \omega t & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$



$$L[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} \sin \omega t \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2j} [e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}] \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{2j} [e^{-(s-j\omega)t} - e^{-(s+j\omega)t}] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{-1}{s-j\omega} e^{-(s-j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{-1}{s+j\omega} e^{-(s+j\omega)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{s-j\omega} - \frac{1}{s+j\omega} \right] = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{2j\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (4)

4 拉氏变换的几个重要定理

(1) 线性性质 $L[a f_1(t) \pm b f_2(t)] = a F_1(s) \pm b F_2(s)$

(2) 微分定理 $L[f'(t)] = s \cdot F(s) - f(0)$

证明：左 = $\int_0^{\infty} f'(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} df(t) = [e^{-st} f(t)]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} f(t) de^{-st}$

$$= [0 - f(0)] + s \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt = sF(s) - f(0) = \text{右}$$

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

0初条件下有： $L[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s)$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (5)

例2 求 $L[\delta(t)] = ?$

解. $\delta(t) = 1'(t)$

$$L[\delta(t)] = L[1'(t)] = s \cdot \frac{1}{s} - 1(0^-) = 1 - 0 = 1$$

例3 求 $L[\cos(\omega t)] = ?$

解. $\cos \omega t = \frac{1}{\omega} [\sin' \omega t]$

$$L[\cos \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} L[\sin' \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot s \cdot \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (6)

(3) 积分定理 $L\left[\int f(t)dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot F(s) + \frac{1}{s} f^{(-1)}(0)$

零初始条件下有: $L\left[\int f(t)dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot F(s)$

进一步有:

$$L\left[\underbrace{\int \int \cdots \int}_{n\uparrow} f(t) dt^n\right] = \frac{1}{s^n} F(s) + \frac{1}{s^n} f^{(-1)}(0) + \frac{1}{s^{n-1}} f^{(-2)}(0) + \cdots + \frac{1}{s} f^{(-n)}(0)$$

例4 求 $L[t]=?$ $t = \int 1(t)dt$

解. $L[t] = L\left[\int 1(t)dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} t \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{s^2}$

例5 求 $L\left[\frac{t^2}{2}\right]=?$ $\frac{t^2}{2} = \int t dt$

解. $L[t^2/2] = L\left[\int t dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{s^3}$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (7)

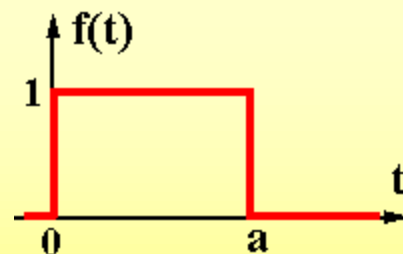
(4) 实位移定理 $L[f(t - \tau_0)] = e^{-\tau_0 s} \cdot F(s)$

证明：左 = $\int_0^{\infty} f(t - \tau_0) \cdot e^{-t \cdot s} dt$

↓ 令 $t - \tau_0 = \tau$

$$= \int_{-\tau_0}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot e^{-s(\tau + \tau_0)} d\tau = e^{-\tau_0 s} \int_{-\tau_0}^{\infty} f(\tau) \cdot e^{-\tau s} d\tau = \text{右}$$

例6 $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & 0 < t < a \\ 0 & t > a \end{cases}$, 求 $F(s)$



解. $f(t) = 1(t) - 1(t - a)$

$$L[f(t)] = L[1(t) - 1(t - a)] = \frac{1}{s} - e^{-as} \cdot \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{s}$$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (8)

(5) 复位移定理 $L[e^{A \cdot t} f(t)] = F(s - A)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明: 左} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{At} f(t) \cdot e^{-t \cdot s} dt = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-(s-A) \cdot t} dt \\ &\quad \downarrow \text{令 } s - A = \hat{s} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-\hat{s} \cdot t} dt = F(\hat{s}) = F(s - A) = \text{右} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例7} \quad L[e^{at}] = L[1(t) \cdot e^{at}] = \frac{1}{\hat{s}} \Big|_{\hat{s} \rightarrow s-a} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\text{例8} \quad L[e^{-3t} \cdot \cos 5t] = \frac{\hat{s}}{\hat{s}^2 + 5^2} \Big|_{\hat{s} \rightarrow s+3} = \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2 + 5^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例9} \quad L\left[e^{-2t} \cos\left(5t - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right] &= L\left\{e^{-2t} \cos\left[5\left(t - \frac{\pi}{15}\right)\right]\right\} \\ &= \left\{e^{-\frac{\pi}{15}\hat{s}} \frac{\hat{s}}{\hat{s}^2 + 5^2}\right\}_{\hat{s} \rightarrow s+2} = e^{-\frac{\pi}{15}(s+2)} \cdot \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 5^2} \end{aligned}$$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (9)

(6) 初值定理 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot F(s)$

证明：由微分定理 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = s \cdot F(s) - f(0)$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [s \cdot F(s) - f(0)]$$

$$\text{左} = \int_{0+}^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} e^{-st} dt = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [s \cdot F(s) - f(0_+)] = 0$$

$$f(0_+) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot F(s)$$

例10 $\begin{cases} f(t) = t \\ F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \end{cases} \quad f(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot F(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = 0$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (10)

(7) 终值定理 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot F(s)$ (终值确实存在时)

证明：由微分定理 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = s \cdot F(s) - f(0)$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [s \cdot F(s) - f(0)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左} &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{df(t)}{dt} \cdot \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} df(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t df(t) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [f(t) - f(0)] = \text{右} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [s \cdot F(s) - f(0)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{例11} \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+a)(s+b)} \quad f(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{1}{s(s+a)(s+b)} = \frac{1}{ab}$$

$$\text{例12} \quad F(s) = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \quad f(\infty) = \sin \omega t \Big|_{t \rightarrow \infty} \neq \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} = 0$$

复习拉普拉斯变换有关内容 (11)

用拉氏变换方法解微分方程

系统微分方程

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + a_1 \cdot y'(t) + a_2 \cdot y(t) = 1(t) \\ y(0) = y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

L变换 $(s^2 + a_1 s + a_2) \cdot Y(s) = \frac{1}{s}$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + a_1 s + a_2)}$$

L^{-1} 变换 $y(t) = L^{-1}[Y(s)]$

小结

1 拉氏变换的定义 $F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-ts} dt$

2 常见函数 L 变换

	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
--	--------	--------

(1) 单位脉冲	$\delta(t)$	1
----------	-------------	---

(2) 单位阶跃	$1(t)$	$1/s$
----------	--------	-------

(3) 单位斜坡	t	$1/s^2$
----------	-----	---------

(4) 单位加速度	$t^2/2$	$1/s^3$
-----------	---------	---------

(5) 指数函数	e^{-at}	$1/(s+a)$
----------	-----------	-----------

(6) 正弦函数	$\sin \omega t$	$\omega/(s^2 + \omega^2)$
----------	-----------------	---------------------------

(7) 余弦函数	$\cos \omega t$	$s/(s^2 + \omega^2)$
----------	-----------------	----------------------

小结

3 L变换重要定理

(1) 线性性质 $L[a f_1(t) \pm b f_2(t)] = a F_1(s) \pm b F_2(s)$

(2) 微分定理 $L[f'(t)] = s \cdot F(s) - f(0)$

(3) 积分定理 $L\left[\int f(t) dt\right] = \frac{1}{s} \cdot F(s) + \frac{1}{s} f^{(-1)}(0)$

(4) 实位移定理 $L[f(t - \tau)] = e^{-\tau \cdot s} \cdot F(s)$

(5) 复位移定理 $L[e^{A \cdot t} f(t)] = F(s - A)$

(6) 初值定理 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \cdot F(s)$

(7) 终值定理 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \cdot F(s)$