微分方程及拉普拉斯变换推导

1、线性定常微分方程

线性微分方程符合叠加和比例的特性:

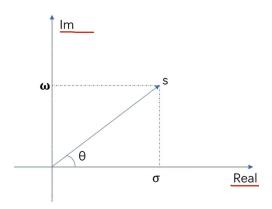
叠加: f(ax) = af(x)

比例: f(ax + by) = af(x) + bf(y)

定常: 微分项前面的系数是常数:

$$a_{n}\frac{d^{n}c(t)}{dt^{n}} + a_{n-1}\frac{d^{n-1}c(t)}{dt^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{1}\frac{dc(t)}{dt} + a_{0}c(t) = b_{m}\frac{d^{m}r(t)}{dt^{m}} + b_{m-1}\frac{d^{m-1}r(t)}{dt^{m-1}} + \dots + b_{1}\frac{d^{1}r(t)}{dt^{1}} + b_{0}r(t)$$

2、复数



$$s = \sigma + jw, j = \sqrt{-1}, \theta = \arctan \frac{\varpi}{\sigma}$$

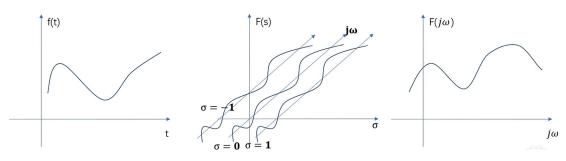
$$s = |s|\cos \theta + j|s|\sin \theta = |s|(\cos \theta + j\sin \theta),$$

$$= |s|e^{j\theta}$$

当
$$|s|$$
等于 1, $\theta = \pi$ 时, $s = -1$, $e^{j\pi} + 1 = 0$

3、拉普拉斯变换

拉氏变换的定义: $L[f(t)] = F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt$, F(s)称为像, f(t)称为原像。



$$f(t)$$
; $F(s) = F(\sigma + jw) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-\sigma - jwt}dt$; $F(s) = F(jw) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-jwt}dt$

常见函数拉氏变换:

	f(t)	F(s)
单位脉冲	$\delta(t)$	1
单位阶跃	1(t)	$\frac{1}{s}$
单位斜坡	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
单位加速度	$\frac{t^2}{2}$	$\frac{1}{s^3}$
指数函数	e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
正弦函数	sin wt	$\frac{w}{s^2 + w^2}$
余弦函数	cos wt	$\frac{s}{s^2 + w^2}$

L变换重要定理:

(1) 线性性质: $L[af_1(t) \pm bf_2(t)] = aF_1(s) \pm bF_2(s)$

(2) 微分定理: L[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)

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

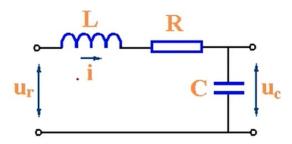
(4) 实位移定理: $L[f(t-\tau)] = e^{-\tau s}F(s)$

(5) 复位移定理: $L[e^{At}f(t)] = F(s-A)$

(6) 初值定理: $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t) = \lim_{s\to \infty} sF(s)$

(7) 微分定理: $\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} sF(s)$

RLC 电路分析:



$$u_r(t) = L\frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri + u_c(t), i(t) = C\frac{du_c(t)}{dt}$$

$$u_r(t) = LC \frac{d^2 u_c(t)}{dt^2} + RC \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + u_c(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 u_c(t)}{dt^2} + \frac{R}{L} \frac{du_c(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{LC} u_c(t) = \frac{1}{LC} u_r(t)$$

根据变换公式:

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

$$L[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$$

得到:

$$U_c(s)s^2 + \frac{R}{L}U_c(s)s + \frac{1}{LC}U_c(s) = \frac{1}{LC}U_r(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = \frac{U_c(s)}{U_r(s)} = \frac{1}{LCs^2 + RCs + 1}$$

传递函数: 在零初始条件下,线性定常系统输出量拉氏变换与输入量拉氏变换之比。

4、传递函数分析

有传递函数:

$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5}$$

求得极点: $s = -1 \pm j2$

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{-1}{4i}}{s+1+j2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4i}}{s+1-j2}$$

拉氏反变换:

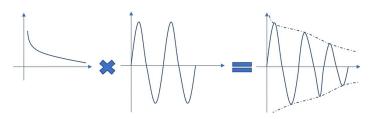
$$L^{-1}[G(s)] = L^{-1} \left[\frac{\frac{-1}{4i}}{s+1+j2} + \frac{\frac{1}{4i}}{s+1-j2} \right] = \frac{1}{4i} e^{(-1+i2)t} - \frac{1}{4i} e^{(-1-i2)t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} e^{-t} (e^{2it} - e^{-2it}) = \frac{1}{4i} e^{-t} (\cos 2t + i \sin 2t - (\cos(2t) - i \sin(2t)))$$

$$= \frac{1}{4i} e^{-t} (2i \sin(2t))$$

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

 e^{-t} 和 $\sin(2t)$ 的图像如下图所示:



可知 e^a 时,a<0时,极点为实部是负数,系统收敛,稳定;

a>0时,极点为实部是正数,系统不收敛,不稳定;

a=0时, 极点为实部是0, 系统临界稳定;

