



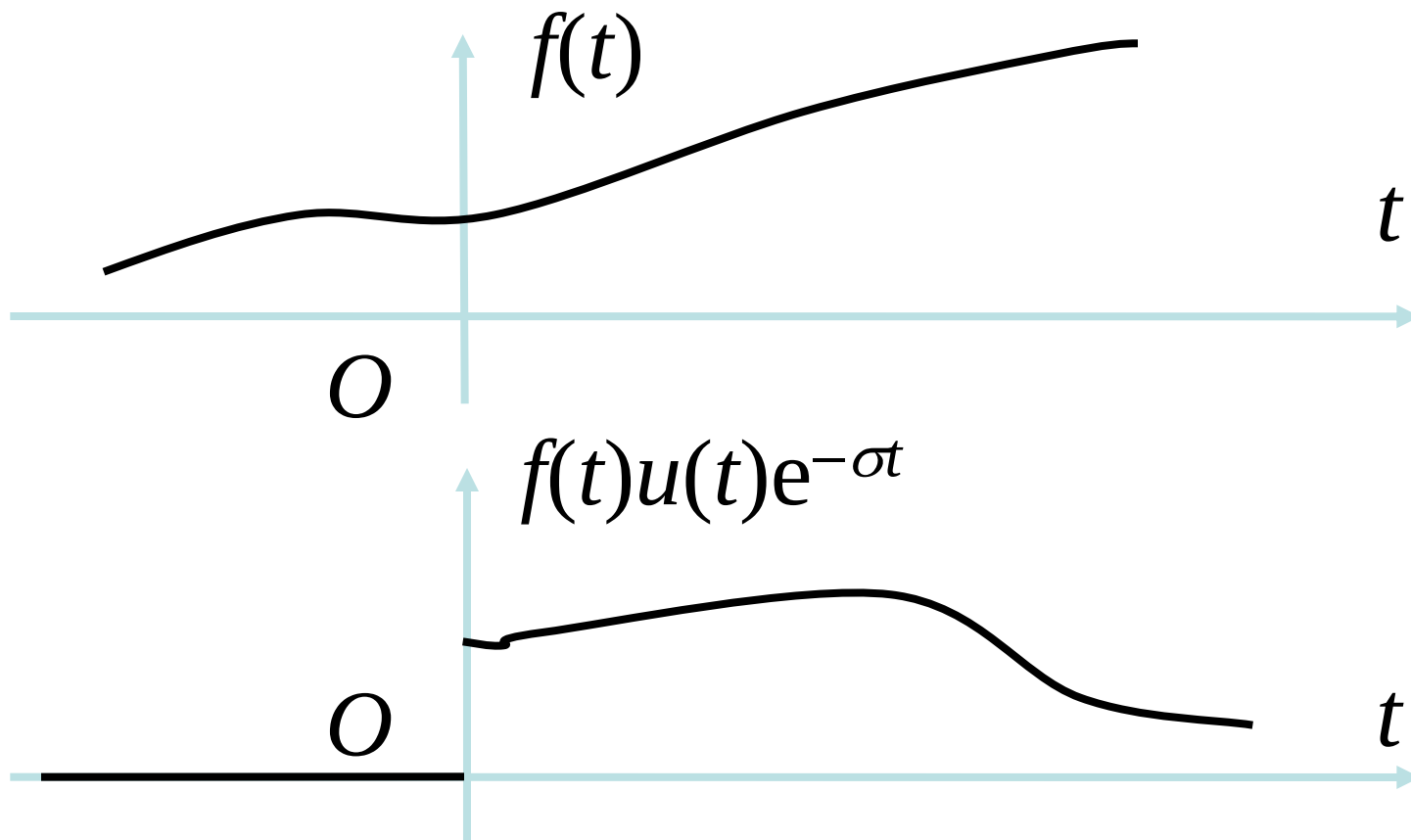
第八章 Laplace变换

上海交通大学数学系 唐异垒





§ 8.1 Laplace变换的概念



$$\begin{aligned} F[f(t)u(t)e^{-\sigma t}] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-(\sigma+i\omega)t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt \quad (p = \sigma + i\omega) \end{aligned}$$



8.1.1 Laplace变换的定义

设 $f(t)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的实(或复)值函数, 若对复数

$p = \sigma + i\omega$, $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt$ 在 p 平面的某

一区域内收敛, 则称其为 $f(t)$ 的Laplace变换, 记为

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)](p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt.$$

$f(t)$ 称为 $F(p)$ 的Laplace逆变换, 记为 $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$

$F(p)$ 称为像函数, $f(t)$ 称为原像函数.

定义(指数级函数):

对实变量的复值函数 $f(t)$,若存在 $M > 0$ 及实数 σ_c ,使得

$$|f(t)| \leq M e^{\sigma_c t}, \quad \forall t \geq 0$$

则称 $f(t)$ 为指数级函数, σ_c 称为增长指数

例如:

$$|u(t)| \leq 1 \cdot e^{0 \cdot t}, M = 1, \sigma_c = 0;$$

$$|e^{kt}| \leq 1 \cdot e^{(\operatorname{Re} k) \cdot t}, M = 1, \sigma_c = \operatorname{Re} k;$$

$$|\sin kt| \leq 1 \cdot e^{|k| \cdot t}, M = 1, \sigma_c = |k|;$$

$$|t^n| \leq n! \cdot e^t, M = n!, \sigma_c = 1.$$

非指数级函数, 如 $e^{t^{3/2}}$.



8.1.2 Laplace变换存在定理

设 $f(t)$, $t \geq 0$ 满足:

- $f(t)$ 在 $t \geq 0$ 的任一有限区间上分段连续;
- $f(t)$ 是指数级函数(增长指数为 σ_c);

则在半平面 $\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_c$ 内必存在 $f(t)$

的Laplace变换 $F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt$, 且积分绝对收敛, 函数 $F(p)$ 解析.



证明: (积分的绝对收敛性)

$$\text{设 } |f(t)| \leq M e^{\sigma_c t} \Rightarrow$$

$$|F(p)| \leq \int_0^{+\infty} |f(t)| |e^{-pt}| dt \leq \int_0^{+\infty} M e^{\sigma_c t} e^{-\sigma t} dt$$

$$= M \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sigma - \sigma_c)t} dt = \left. \frac{-M}{\sigma - \sigma_c} e^{-(\sigma - \sigma_c)t} \right|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{M}{\sigma - \sigma_c} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_c).$$

注: 当 $f(t)$ 满足定理条件时, $\lim_{\operatorname{Re} p \rightarrow +\infty} F(p) = 0$.



(F(p)的解析性):

在Laplace变换式的积分号内对 p 求导, 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dp} [f(t) e^{-pt}] dt = \int_0^{+\infty} -tf(t) e^{-pt} dt,$$

$$\text{而 } |-tf(t) e^{-pt}| \leq Mt e^{-(\operatorname{Re} p - \sigma_c)t}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dp} [f(t) e^{-pt}] dt \leq \int_0^{+\infty} Mt e^{-(\operatorname{Re} p - \sigma_c)t} dt \stackrel{(\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_c)}{=} \frac{M}{(\operatorname{Re} p - \sigma_c)^2}.$$

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

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d}{dp} [f(t) e^{-pt}] dt = \int_0^{+\infty} -tf(t) e^{-pt} dt = L[-tf(t)].$$

--- 像函数的微分性质



注1: 增长指数不唯一

记 σ_0 是使 $|f(t)| \leq Me^{\sigma_0 t} (\forall t \geq 0)$ 成立的最小的增长指数, 则称其为收敛坐标, 称 $\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma_0$ 为收敛轴, $F(p)$ 在 $\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_0$ 内解析.

注2: 若 $L[f(t)] = F(p)$, σ_0 是 $F(p)$ 的所有奇点的实部的最大值, 则 σ_0 为收敛坐标



8.1.3 常用函数的Laplace变换

$$1. \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

$$\text{或记 } \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \mathcal{L}[e^{kt}] &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{kt} e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(k-p)t} dt = \frac{e^{(k-p)t}}{k-p} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{p-k} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re} k) \end{aligned}$$



$$3. \mathcal{L}[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{p^2 + k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} k|),$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos kt] = \frac{p}{p^2 + k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} k|)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh kt] = \frac{k}{p^2 - k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Re} k|)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cosh kt] = \frac{p}{p^2 - k^2} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Re} k|)$$



证明:

$$\begin{aligned} L[\sin kt] &= \int_0^{+\infty} \sin kt e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ikt} - e^{-ikt}}{2i} e^{-pt} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-(p-ik)t} - e^{-(p+ik)t}}{2i} dt = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{p-ik} - \frac{1}{p+ik} \right) \\ &= \frac{k}{p^2 + k^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re}(ik) = -\operatorname{Im} k \\ \operatorname{Re} p > \operatorname{Re}(-ik) = \operatorname{Im} k \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re} p > |\operatorname{Im} k|.$$

$$4. \mathcal{L}[t^\alpha] = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{p^{\alpha+1}} \quad (\alpha > -1, \operatorname{Re} p > 0)$$

Γ -函数

- 定义: $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \quad (s > 0)$

- 递推公式: $\Gamma(1) = 1,$

$$\Gamma(s+1) = -\int_0^{+\infty} x^s de^{-x} = -x^s e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + s \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx = s\Gamma(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma(n+1) = n!, \quad n \in \mathbf{N}$$

- $\alpha = n \in \mathbf{N}$ 时, $\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$

- $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \stackrel{x=y^2}{=} 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \sqrt{\pi}.$



§ 8.2 Laplace变换 的性质与计算



假设所涉及函数的 Laplace 变换都存在

1. 线性性:

设 $L[f_i(t)] = F_i(p) (i=1,2)$, 则

$$L[a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)] = a_1 F_1(p) + a_2 F_2(p),$$

$$L^{-1}[b_1 F_1(p) + b_2 F_2(p)] = b_1 f_1(t) + b_2 f_2(t)$$



例：求 $\sin(2t) \sin(3t)$ 的L-变换

解：因为 $\sin 2t \sin 3t = -\frac{1}{4}(e^{i2t} - e^{-i2t})(e^{i3t} - e^{-i3t})$

$$= \frac{1}{4}(e^{i5t} - e^{-it} - e^{it} + e^{-i5t})$$

$$\begin{aligned} L[\sin 2t \sin 3t] &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{p-i5} - \frac{1}{p+i} - \frac{1}{p-i} + \frac{1}{p+i5} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{2p}{p^2+25} - \frac{2p}{p^2+1} \right) = \frac{-12p}{(p^2+25)(p^2+1)}, \quad \operatorname{Re} p > 0. \end{aligned}$$



2.相似性: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(p) (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0), a > 0$, 则

$$\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > a\sigma_0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(ap)] = \frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) \quad \left(\operatorname{Re} p > \frac{\sigma_0}{a}\right)$$

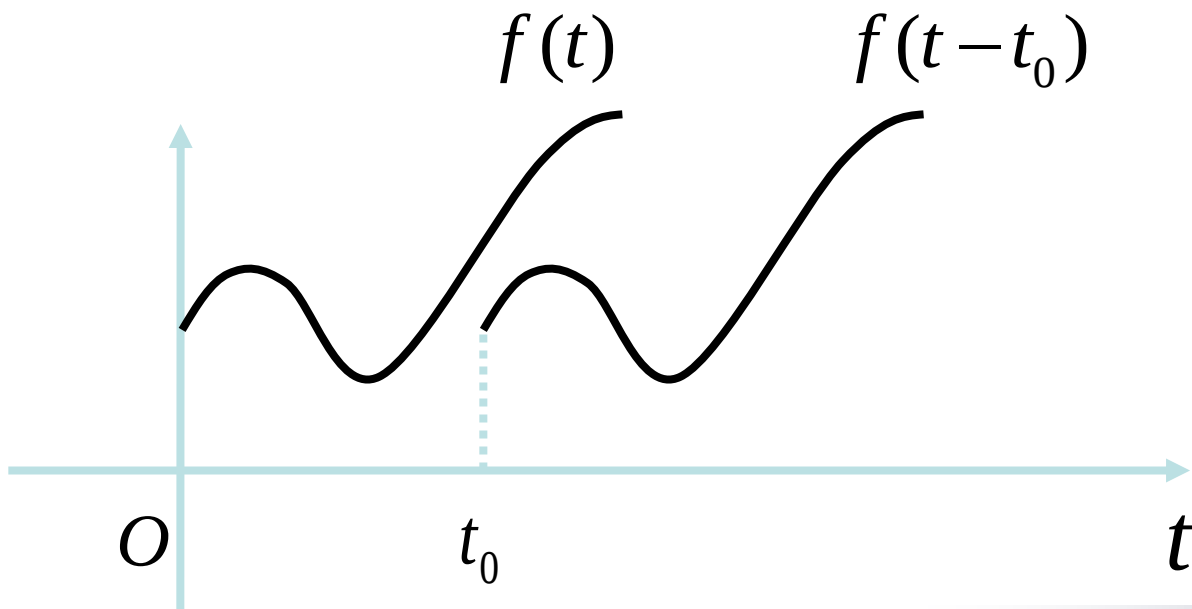


3. 原像延迟性:

设 $L[f(t)] = F(p) (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$, 则

$$(1) \quad L[f(t-t_0)u(t-t_0)] = e^{-pt_0} F(p) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0);$$

$$(2) \quad L^{-1}[e^{-pt_0} F(p)] = f(t-t_0)u(t-t_0).$$





例:

$$\mathcal{L}[(t-1)^2] = \mathcal{L}[t^2 - 2t + 1] = \frac{2}{p^3} - \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\left(f_1(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ (t-1)^2, & t > 0 \end{cases} \right).$$

$$\mathcal{L}[(t-1)^2] \overset{\text{延迟}}{=} e^{-p} \mathcal{L}[t^2] = \frac{2}{p^3} e^{-p}$$

$$\left(f_2(t) = (t-1)^2 u(t-1) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 1 \\ (t-1)^2, & t > 1 \end{cases} \right).$$



4.像的平移性:

例:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{e^{-p\tau}}{(p-a)^{m+1}} \right], \quad m \in \mathbb{R}$$

设 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(p) (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$,

$\Rightarrow$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{p_0 t} f(t)] = F(p - p_0)$$

$$(\operatorname{Re}(p - p_0) > \sigma_0),$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p - p_0)] = e^{p_0 t} f(t).$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{延迟} \\ &= u(t - \tau) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{(p - a)^{m+1}} \right) \Big|_{t-\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{像平移} \\ &= u(t - \tau) \left(e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{p^{m+1}} \right) \right) \Big|_{t-\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{线性} \\ &= u(t - \tau) \left(e^{at} \frac{t^m}{\Gamma(m+1)} \right) \Big|_{t-\tau} \end{aligned}$$

$$= u(t - \tau) \frac{(t - \tau)^m}{\Gamma(m+1)} e^{a(t-\tau)}.$$



5.微分性: $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(p) (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$, 则

(1.像原) $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = pF(p) - f(0) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$

(2.像) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F'(p)] = -tf(t) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$

$$\left(\mathcal{L}[tf(t)] = -F'(p), \quad f(t) = \frac{\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F'(p)]}{-t} \right)$$

高阶微分性:

$$(1) \mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = p^n F(p) - p^{n-1} f(0) - p^{n-2} f'(0) \cdots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$(n=1, 2, \cdots) \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F^{(n)}(p)] = (-t)^n f(t)$$

$$\left(\mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(p) \right)$$



$$\begin{aligned}\text{证明: (1) } L[f'(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f'(t)e^{-pt} dt \\ &= f(t)e^{-pt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + p \int_0^{+\infty} f(t)e^{-pt} dt\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&\left(\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_0 : \left| f(t)e^{-pt} \right| \leq Me^{-(\sigma-\sigma_0)t} \rightarrow 0, t \rightarrow +\infty \right) \\ &= -f(0) + pF(p).\end{aligned}$$

例:

$$L[t^n] \overset{\text{像高阶微分}}{=} (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} L[1] = (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{(n)} = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbf{N}.$$

例： 求函数 $f(t) = t \cdot \sin(kt)$ 的Laplace变换.

$$\text{因为 } L[\sin kt] = \frac{k}{p^2 + k^2},$$

$$L[t \sin kt] \stackrel{\text{像微分性}}{=} -\frac{d}{d p} \left[\frac{k}{p^2 + k^2} \right] = \frac{2kp}{(p^2 + k^2)^2}$$

同理可得

$$L[t \cos kt] = -\frac{d}{d p} \left[\frac{p}{p^2 + k^2} \right] = \frac{p^2 - k^2}{(p^2 + k^2)^2},$$

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



6. 积分性: $L[f(t)] = F(p) (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0)$, 则

(1. 像原)
$$L\left[\int_0^t f(s)ds\right] = \frac{F(p)}{p} \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \max(0, \sigma_0)).$$

(2. 像) 若 $\int_p^{+\infty} F(z)dz$ 存在, 则
$$L^{-1}\left[\int_p^{+\infty} F(z)dz\right] = \frac{f(t)}{t}$$

$$\left(L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right](p) = \int_p^{+\infty} F(z)dz \quad (\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma_0) \right).$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} F(z)dz.$$



证明:

$$(1) \text{ 令 } g(t) = \int_0^t f(s)ds, g'(t) = f(t), g(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}[g'(t)] = p\mathcal{L}[g(t)] - g(0) \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$(2) G(p) = \int_p^{+\infty} F(z)dz, G'(p) = -F(p)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[G'(p)] = -t\mathcal{L}^{-1}[G(p)] \Rightarrow (2)$$

在(2)中取 $p = 0 \Rightarrow (3).$ #



例:

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t te^{-t} \sin 3t dt\right] \stackrel{\text{像原积分性}}{=} \frac{1}{p} \mathcal{L}\left[te^{-t} \sin 3t\right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{像微分性}}{=} -\frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \left\{ \mathcal{L}\left[e^{-t} \sin 3t\right] \right\}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{像平移}}{=} -\frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \left\{ \mathcal{L}[\sin 3t] \Big|_{(p+1)} \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{p} \frac{d}{dp} \left\{ \frac{3}{(p+1)^2 + 9} \right\} = \frac{6(p+1)}{p((p+1)^2 + 9)^2}$$



例：求积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-t} \sin t dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \underbrace{(t^3 \sin t)}_{f(t)} e^{-t} dt = F(1),$$

$$F(p) = L[f(t)]$$

$$= L[t^3 \sin t] \stackrel{\text{像原微分性}}{=} -\frac{d^3}{dp^3} \left(L[\sin t] \right) \Big|_{(p)}$$

$$= -\frac{d^3}{dp^3} \left(\frac{1}{p^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{24p(p^2 - 1)}{(p^2 + 1)^4} \Rightarrow F(1) = 0.$$



例：求积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos t}{t} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} L[(1 - \cos t)e^{-t}] dp$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{p+1}{(p+1)^2 + 1} \right) dp$$

$$= \ln \frac{p+1}{\sqrt{(p+1)^2 + 1}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln \sqrt{2}$$



7. 卷积公式

卷积的概念

设 $f_1(t)$, $f_2(t)$ 为 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的函数, 若

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t - \tau) d\tau \quad \text{存在,}$$

则称为函数 $f_1(t)$ 与 $f_2(t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上的**卷积**.

注： 卷积满足交换律，结合律与对加法的分配律



卷积公式:

设 $f_i(t)$ 满足Laplace变换存在定理条件,
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 $f_1 * \dots * f_n$ 的Laplace变换存在,
且 $L[f_1 * \dots * f_n] = L[f_1] \dots L[f_n]$
 $= F_1(p) \dots F_n(p),$

(或: $L^{-1}[F_1(p) \dots F_n(p)] = f_1 * \dots * f_n$).



例: $F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2(p^2+1)}$, 求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$

解法1: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2+1}\right] = t - \sin t$

解法2: $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2}\right] * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2+1}\right] = t * \sin t$

$$= \int_0^t \tau \sin(t-\tau) d\tau = \int_0^t \tau d \cos(t-\tau)$$

$$= \tau \cos(t-\tau) \Big|_{\tau=0}^{\tau=t} - \int_0^t \cos(t-\tau) d\tau = t - \sin t.$$

例: $F(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2 + 2p + 5)^2}$, 求 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{[(p+1)^2 + 2^2]^2},$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p+1)^2 + 2^2}\right] \stackrel{\text{像平移}}{=} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{p^2 + 2^2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] \stackrel{\text{卷积公式}}{=} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p+1)^2 + 2^2}\right] * \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(p+1)^2 + 2^2}\right]$$

$$\stackrel{\text{像平移}}{=} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t\right) * \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \sin 2t\right) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t (e^{-\tau} \sin 2\tau) [e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin 2(t-\tau)] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} e^{-t} \int_0^t (\cos(4\tau - 2t) - \cos 2t) d\tau = \frac{1}{16} e^{-t} (\sin 2t - 2t \cos 2t)$$

8. 求周期函数L-变换的简单方法, 即设 $f_T(t)$ ($t>0$)是周期为 T 的周期函数Laplace变换, 如果

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} f_T(t) & 0 \leq t < T \\ 0 & \text{其他} \end{cases}$$

且 $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(p)$, 则

$$\mathcal{L}[f_T(t)] = \frac{F(p)}{1 - e^{-pT}}$$



Laplace变换积分下限

L-变换存在定理条件的函数 $f(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处有界时, 积分

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt$$

中的下限取 0^+ 或 0^- 不会影响其结果. 但如果 $f(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处包含脉冲函数时, 这里默认是 0^- .

例:

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = \int_{0^-}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) e^{-pt} dt = e^{-pt} \Big|_{t=0} = 1$$



§ 8.3 用留数求 Laplace 逆变换





8.3.1 解析表达式---复反演积分公式

定理(**Laplace反演积分公式**):

设 $f(t)$ 满足Laplace变换存在定理条件,

$L[f(t)] = F(p)$ ($\operatorname{Re} p = \sigma > \sigma_0, t > 0$), 则

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp = \begin{cases} f(t), & t \text{ 为连续点} \\ \frac{f(t+0) + f(t-0)}{2}, & t \text{ 为间断点.} \end{cases}$$



证明: $\forall \sigma > \sigma_0$, $f(t)e^{-\sigma t}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上绝对可积

$\Rightarrow t$ 为连续点时, 由F-积分公式,

$$f(t)e^{-\sigma t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-\sigma\tau} e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau \right) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} f(\tau) e^{-(\sigma+i\omega)\tau} d\tau \right) e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{f的L-变换} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\sigma+i\omega) e^{i\omega t} d\omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\sigma+i\omega) e^{(\sigma+i\omega)t} d\omega.$$

$$\text{令 } \sigma+i\omega = p \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp.$$

$(\sigma-i\infty, \sigma+i\infty)$ 为 $\text{Re } p > \sigma_0$ 内任一条平行于虚轴的直线. #



8.3.2 用反演公式计算Laplace逆变换

Jordan引理:

设 $F(p)$ 满足

(1) $F(p)$ 在左半平面 $\operatorname{Re} p < \sigma$ 内只有有限个奇点;

(2) $\operatorname{Re} p < \sigma, |p| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $F(p) \rightarrow 0$

则 $t > 0$ 时成立 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} F(p)e^{pt} dp = 0$

$(C_R : |p - \sigma| = R, \operatorname{Re} p < \sigma)$

定理(Heaviside公式):

若 $F(p)$ 在 p 平面只有有限个奇点 $p_1, \cdots, p_n$
且均在 $\operatorname{Re} p > \sigma$ 左侧, 且 $\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} F(p) = 0$, 则 $t > 0$ 时

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp =$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} [F(p) e^{pt}, p_k] = \begin{cases} f(t), & t \text{ 为连续点,} \\ \frac{f(t+0) + f(t-0)}{2}, & t \text{ 为间断点.} \end{cases}$$



由Jordan引理, 它趋于0

证明: 根据留数定理

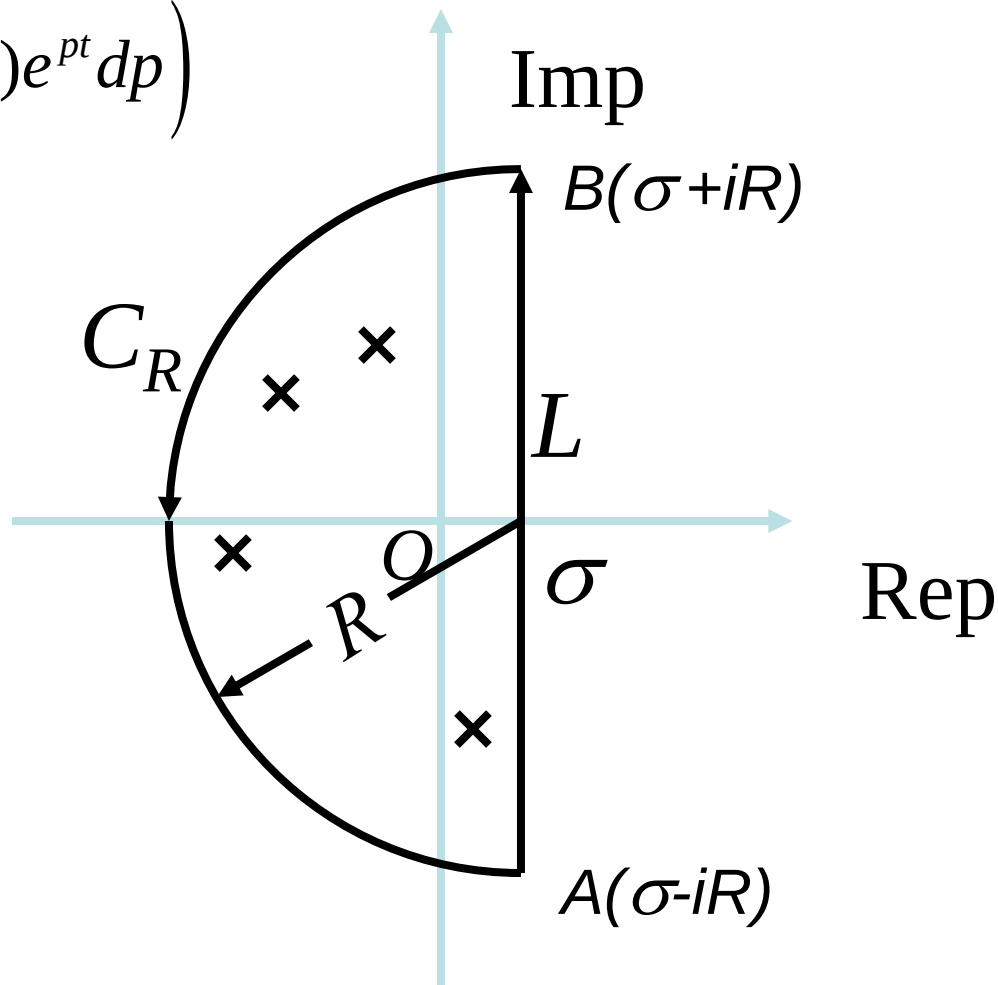
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\int_{\overline{AB}} F(p) e^{pt} dp + \int_{C_R} F(p) e^{pt} dp \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res} [F(p) e^{pt}, p_k]$$

令 $R \rightarrow +\infty$:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma-i\infty}^{\sigma+i\infty} F(p) e^{pt} dp$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res} [F(p) e^{pt}, p_k]$$





例: $F(p) = \frac{p^2 + 2}{(p^2 + 1)^2} e^{-pa} \quad (a > 0), \text{求 } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)]$

解: $p = \pm i$ 均为 $F(p)$ 的二阶极点.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] \stackrel{\text{延迟}}{=} u(t-a) \left\{ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{p^2 + 2}{(p^2 + 1)^2} \right] \right\}_{(t-a)}$$

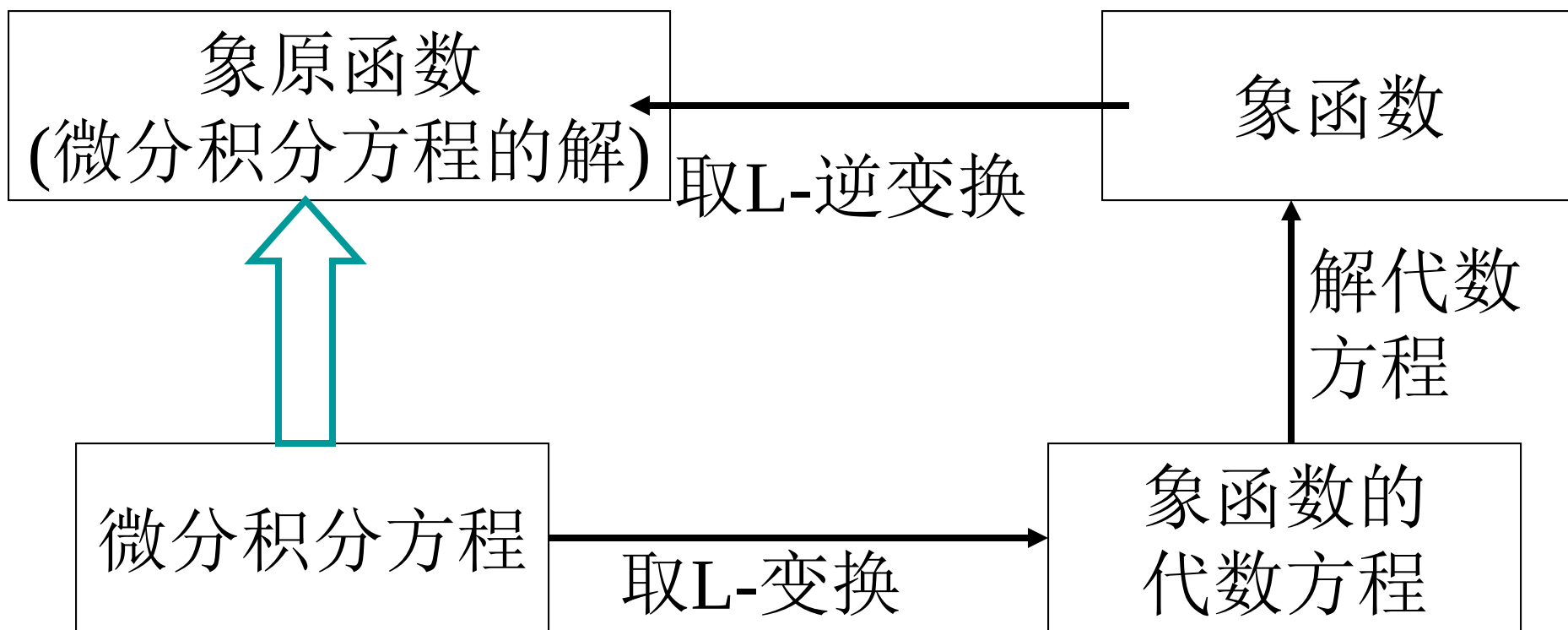
$$= u(t-a) \left\{ \text{Res} \left[\frac{p^2 + 2}{(p^2 + 1)^2} e^{pt}, i \right] + \text{Res} \left[\frac{p^2 + 2}{(p^2 + 1)^2} e^{pt}, -i \right] \right\}_{t-a}$$

$$= u(t-a) \left\{ \left[\frac{p^2 + 2}{(p + i)^2} e^{pt} \right]'_{p=i} + \left[\frac{p^2 + 2}{(p - i)^2} e^{pt} \right]'_{p=-i} \right\}_{t-a} = u(t-a) \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} t \cos t + \frac{3}{2} \sin t \right\}_{t-a}$$

$$= u(t-a) \left(-\frac{1}{2} (t-a) \cos(t-a) + \frac{3}{2} \sin(t-a) \right).$$

§ 8.4 微分积分方程L-变换解法

假设涉及函数的Laplace变换均存在.





1. 初值问题

例: 求解
$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + 2y'(t) - 3y(t) = e^{-t}, \\ y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

解: 设 $L[y(t)] = Y(p)$. 对方程的两边取 L -变换, 由像原二阶微分性, 并考虑到初始条件, 则得

$$[p^2 Y(p) - py(0) - y'(0)] + [2pY(p) - 2y(0)]$$

$$-3Y(p) = \frac{1}{p+1},$$

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



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

得 $Y(p)$ 有三个一阶极点为 $-1, 1, -3$. 用
Heaviside公式反解出

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= L^{-1}[Y(p)] = \text{Res}[Y(p)e^{pt}, -1] \\ &\quad + \text{Res}[Y(p)e^{pt}, 1] + \text{Res}[Y(p)e^{pt}, -3] \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}e^{-t} + \frac{3}{8}e^t - \frac{1}{8}e^{-3t}. \end{aligned}$$



2. 边值问题

例:
$$\begin{cases} x''(t) + \lambda x(t) = 0, & 0 < t < 2\pi, \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \\ x(0) = 0, \quad x(2\pi) = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $X(p) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)]$, 方程两边取Laplace变换,

像原微分

$$\Rightarrow p^2 X(p) - px(0) - x'(0) + \lambda X(p) = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow X(p) = \frac{x'(0)}{p^2 + \lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{x'(0)}{p^2 + \lambda}\right] = x'(0)\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{p^2 + \lambda}\right] = \begin{cases} \frac{x'(0)}{\sqrt{-\lambda}} \sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}t), & \lambda < 0 \\ x'(0)t, & \lambda = 0 \\ \frac{x'(0)}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \sin(\sqrt{\lambda}t), & \lambda > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda < 0, \text{ 令 } t = 2\pi \Rightarrow x'(0) = \frac{\sqrt{-\lambda}}{\sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}2\pi)} \Rightarrow x(t) = \frac{\sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}t)}{\sinh(\sqrt{-\lambda}2\pi)}$$



3. 方程组

例：

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) - x''(t) + x'(t) - y(t) = e^t - 2, \\ 2y''(t) - x''(t) - 2y'(t) + x(t) = -t, \\ y(0) = y'(0) = 0, \\ x(0) = x'(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

解：令 $X(p) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)]$, $Y(p) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$,

对2个方程取L-变换

$$\begin{cases} p^2 Y(p) - p^2 X(p) + pX(p) - Y(p) = \frac{1}{p-1} - \frac{2}{p} \\ 2p^2 Y(p) - p^2 X(p) - 2pY(p) + X(p) = -\frac{1}{p^2}, \end{cases}$$



解此线性方程组

$$\text{整理} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (p+1)Y(p) - pX(p) = \frac{-p+2}{p(p-1)^2} \\ 2pY(p) - (p+1)X(p) = -\frac{1}{p^2(p-1)} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} X(p) = \frac{2p-1}{p^2(p-1)^2} = \frac{-1}{p^2} + \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}, \\ Y(p) = \frac{1}{p(p-1)^2} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{p-1}{(p-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(p-1)^2}, \end{cases}$$

取L-逆变换, 得

$$\begin{cases} x(t) = -t + t e^t \\ y(t) = 1 - e^t + t e^t \end{cases}$$



8.4.2 微分积分方程的求解

例:
$$\begin{cases} y'(t) - 2 \int_0^t u(\tau) y(t - \tau) d\tau + 3 \int_0^t y(\tau) d\tau = u(t - 1) \\ y(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 令 $Y(p) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)]$,

像原积分

$$\Rightarrow_{\text{延迟}} pY(p) - 2\mathcal{L}[u(t) * y(t)] + 3 \frac{Y(p)}{p} = \frac{e^{-p}}{p}$$

$$pY(p) - 2 \frac{1}{p} \cdot Y(p) + 3 \frac{Y(p)}{p} = \frac{e^{-p}}{p} \Rightarrow Y(p) = \frac{e^{-p}}{p^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{e^{-p}}{p^2 + 1} \right]_{\text{延迟}} = u(t - 1) \sin(t - 1)$$

例：求微分积分方程

$$ax'(t) + bx(t) + c \int_{-\infty}^t x(t) dt = h(t)$$

的解，其中 $-\infty < t < +\infty$ ， a, b, c 均为常数。

根据F-变换的微分性质和积分性质，且记

$$F[x(t)] = X(\omega), \quad F[h(t)] = H(\omega).$$

在方程两边取F-变换，可得

$$ai\omega X(\omega) + bX(\omega) + \frac{c}{i\omega} X(\omega) = H(\omega)$$

代数方程

$$X(\omega) = \frac{H(\omega)}{b + i\left(a\omega - \frac{c}{\omega}\right)}$$



上海交通大学
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

It's The End!



Thank You!

积变作业 习题八

A: 1 ; 2,(2)(5); 3, (3);

4,偶数项; 5,(2)(5);

6,(2)讨论 $a=b?$; 7,(1)(6); 8,(2)(3); 9,(6);

10,(3)(4); 11,(5);12,(1)

B: 2;4;5;6

