

### 第七章 Laplace 变换

#### §7.1 定义和性质

↑(包含0点! ☆)

1. 定义: 设  $f(t)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  有定义, 则  $f$  的 Laplace 变换(拉氏变换)为:  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt, s \in \mathbb{C}$ .  
 称  $F$  为  $f$  在 Laplace 变换下的象函数,  $f$  是  $F$  的原函数, 记  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]$ .

注:  $s = \beta + i\omega \Rightarrow F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)u(t)e^{-\beta t}] (\omega), u: \text{Heaviside 函数}$ .

例1: 求  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at}], \mathcal{L}[\cos at], \mathcal{L}[\sin at], a > 0$ .

解: ①  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{at} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \left. \frac{e^{(a-s)t}}{a-s} \right|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s-a}, \text{ 当 } \text{Re}(s) > a. \text{ (其余 } s \text{ 不收敛)}$

② 方法一.  $\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \int_0^{\infty} \cos at e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} (\sin at e^{-st})' + \frac{s}{a} \sin at e^{-st} dt$   
 $= \frac{1}{a} \sin at e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{s}{a} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} (\cos at e^{-st})' + \frac{s}{a} \cos at e^{-st} dt$   
 要求  $\text{Re } s > 0 \leftarrow = -\frac{s}{a^2} \cos at e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{s^2}{a^2} \int_0^{\infty} \cos at e^{-st} dt = \frac{s}{a^2} - \frac{s^2}{a^2} \mathcal{L}[\cos at].$

故  $\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \frac{\frac{s}{a^2}}{1 - \frac{s^2}{a^2}} = \frac{s}{a^2 + s^2}, \text{ Re } s > 0.$

方法二. 利用变换线性性:  $\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{iat} + e^{-iat}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[e^{iat}] + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[e^{-iat}]$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s-ia} + \frac{1}{s+ia} \right) = \frac{s}{a^2 + s^2}.$

③  $\mathcal{L}[\sin at] = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}. \text{ (可以利用② + 微分性!)}$

定理: 设函数  $f(t)$  在  $t \geq 0$  连续或分段连续. 若  $\exists c > 0, M > 0, s.t., |f(t)| \leq M e^{ct}, t > 0,$   
 则  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$  在半平面  $\text{Re}(s) > c$  上收敛. (指数增长函数)

证明:  $|F(s)| = \left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt \right| \leq \int_0^{\infty} |f(t) e^{-st}| dt \leq \int_0^{\infty} M e^{-(\text{Re}(s)-c)t} dt, \text{ 当 } \text{Re}(s) > c \text{ 时可积. } \#$

定理:  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)].$  (1) 若  $F(s_0)$  收敛, 则  $F(s)$  在  $\text{Re}(s) > \text{Re}(s_0)$  收敛; (2) 若  $F(s_0)$  发散, 则  $F(s)$  在  $\text{Re}(s) < \text{Re}(s_0)$  上发散.

证明: (2) 可由(1)得. 仅证(1). 令  $\Phi(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) e^{-s_0 \tau} d\tau,$  则  $\Phi(t)$  在  $t \geq 0$  有界. (课堂略过)

当  $\text{Re}(s) > \text{Re}(s_0)$  时有  $\int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-s_0 t} \cdot e^{-(s-s_0)t} dt$   
 $= \int_0^{\infty} \Phi'(t) e^{-(s-s_0)t} dt = \Phi(t) e^{-(s-s_0)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} + (s-s_0) \int_0^{\infty} \Phi(t) e^{-(s-s_0)t} dt$

由  $\Phi$  有界性可知上述积分收敛. #

例2. 求  $\mathcal{L}[t^\alpha] (\alpha > -1).$

解: 当  $\alpha = m \in \mathbb{N}$  时有  $\mathcal{L}[t^m] = \int_0^{\infty} t^m e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} t^m \frac{de^{-st}}{-s} = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \cdot t^m \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} m t^{m-1} dt$   
 $= -\frac{m}{s^2} \int_0^{\infty} t^{m-1} de^{-st} = \dots = -\frac{m!}{s^{m+1}} \int_0^{\infty} de^{-st} = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}}, \text{ Re}(s) > 0.$

对于一般  $\alpha > -1,$  利用复变函数积分知识: (见书本《积分变换》(张元林), P83, §2.1节, 例4.) (课堂略过.)

$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} t^\alpha e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s^{\alpha+1}} \int_0^{\infty} t^\alpha e^{-t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}.$

此处并不简单!  $s$  为复数, 积分限变为  $[0, s \cdot \infty),$  但确实等于  $[0, +\infty)$  积分!

注: ①  $\mathcal{L}[1] = \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = \frac{1}{s}$ .

②  $\Gamma(m) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{m-1} dt, m > 0, m\Gamma(m) = \Gamma(m+1)$ . 当  $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ ,  $\Gamma(m+1) = m!$

例3. 求  $\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)]$ . 解:  $\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)](s) = \int_0^\infty \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = e^{-st} \Big|_{t=0} = 1$ . (Laplace 变换积分包含 0 点)

2. 性质 (1) 线性性:  $\mathcal{L}[\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t)] = \alpha \mathcal{L}[f(t)] + \beta \mathcal{L}[g(t)]$ .

(2) 平移性: 设  $f(t) = 0, t < 0, a \in \mathbb{R}, \tau > 0, F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ . 则有  $\mathcal{L}[u(t-\tau)] = e^{-\tau s} \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{e^{-\tau s}}{s}$ .

1. (延迟性):  $\mathcal{L}[f(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)](s) = e^{-\tau s} F(s)$ , 或  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[e^{-\tau s} F(s)] = f(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)$ ; (例:  $\mathcal{L}[\cos(t-\tau)u(t-\tau)] = e^{-\tau s} \mathcal{L}[\cos t]$ )

2. (位移性):  $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)](s) = F(s-a)$ , 或  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s-a)] = e^{at} f(t)$ . (例:  $\mathcal{L}[e^{ct} \sin at] = \mathcal{L}[\sin at](s-c)$ )

(3) 微分性: 设  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ , 则

1.  $\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$ . (例:  $\mathcal{L}[t^m] = \frac{m!}{s^{m+1}}, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ )

2.  $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[(-t)^n f(t)] = F^{(n)}(s)$ . (像微分性) (例:  $\mathcal{L}[t \sin at] = -\frac{d}{ds} [\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}]$ )

证明: ①  $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = \int_0^\infty f'(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^\infty (f(t) e^{-st})' + s f(t) e^{-st} dt = f(t) e^{-st} \Big|_0^\infty + s \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$ .

之后可用归纳法.

②  $F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t) e^{-st} dt$  默认求导和积分可交换, 易证.

(4) 积分性1: 设  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ , 则  $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t \int_0^{\tau_1} \dots \int_0^{\tau_{n-1}} f(\tau) d\tau_{n-1} d\tau_{n-2} \dots d\tau_1] = \frac{F(s)}{s^n}$

证明: 令  $g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$ , 则  $g'(t) = f(t), g(0) = 0$ .  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[g'(t)] = s \mathcal{L}[g(t)] - g(0) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[g(t)] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$ . #

(5) 积分性2:  $\mathcal{L}[\frac{f(t)}{t}] = \int_s^\infty F(s) ds$ , 或  $f(t) = t \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\int_s^\infty F(s) ds]$

一般地:  $\mathcal{L}[\frac{f(t)}{t^n}] = \int_s^\infty \int_{s_1}^\infty \dots \int_{s_{n-1}}^\infty F(\tau) d\tau_{n-1} d\tau_{n-2} \dots d\tau_1$

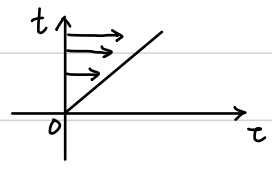
(b) 乘法性质

定义: 设  $f_1(t)$  和  $f_2(t)$  是实轴上的两个绝对可积函数. 函数  $f_1$  与  $f_2$  的拉氏卷积为

$$(f_1 * f_2)(t) = [(f_1 \cdot u) * (f_2 \cdot u)](t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau, & t > 0, \\ 0, & t \leq 0. \end{cases}$$
  $u$  为 Heaviside 函数.

例5. 设  $f_1(t) = t, f_2(t) = \sin t$ , 求  $(f_1 * f_2)(t)$ .

解:  $t > 0$  时  $(f_1 * f_2)(t) = \int_0^t \tau \sin(t-\tau) d\tau = t - \sin t$ . (分部积分) #



定理: 设  $F_1(s) = \mathcal{L}[f_1(t)], F_2(s) = \mathcal{L}[f_2(t)]$ , 则  $\mathcal{L}[f_1 * f_2] = F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s)$ .

证明:  $\mathcal{L}[f_1 * f_2] = \int_0^\infty \int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau e^{-st} dt = \int_0^\infty \int_\tau^\infty f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) e^{-st} dt d\tau$   
 $= \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) \int_0^\infty f(\tau) e^{-s(\tau+\tau')} d\tau' d\tau = \int_0^\infty f_1(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau \cdot \int_0^\infty f(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau = F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s)$ . #

例6. 求  $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t \tau e^{a\tau} \sin(a\tau) d\tau]$ . (微分性) (平移性)

解:  $\mathcal{L}[\int_0^t \tau e^{a\tau} \sin(a\tau) d\tau] \stackrel{\text{微分性}}{=} \frac{\mathcal{L}[t e^{at} \sin(at)]}{s} \stackrel{\text{平移性}}{=} \frac{-\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sin(at)]'}{s} \stackrel{\text{微分性}}{=} -\frac{1}{s} \left[ \frac{a}{(s-a)^2 + a^2} \right]' = \frac{2a(s-a)}{s(s^2 - 2as + 2a^2)^2}$ . #

## §7.2 拉氏逆变换及其应用.

思路:  $s = \beta + iw$ , 由于  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)](w) = \int [f(t)u(t)e^{-\beta t}](w)$ , 有:

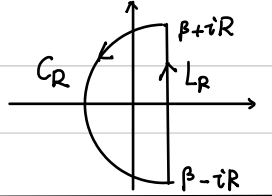
$$f(t)u(t)e^{-\beta t} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(s) e^{iwt} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\beta + iw) e^{iwt} dw.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\beta + iw) e^{(\beta + iw)t} dw = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\beta - i\infty}^{\beta + i\infty} F(s) e^{st} ds, \quad t > 0. \quad \text{--- Laplace 反演积分.}$$

定理: 若  $F(s)$  奇点为  $s_1, \dots, s_n$ , 且  $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = 0$ . 则  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, s_k]$ .

证明思路: 取  $\beta$  充分大, 使  $\text{Re}(s_k) < \beta$ ,  $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ .

(最终与  $\beta$  无关!)



考虑  $F(z)e^{tz}$  沿  $L_R \cup C_R$  的积分.

例 1: 求  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^4 + 5s^2 + 4}$  的拉氏变换. (部分分式分解可以化简)

解:  $s_1 = i, s_2 = -i, s_3 = 2i, s_4 = -2i$  为  $F(s)e^{ts}$  的 4 个一阶极点, 有

$$\text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, i] = \frac{e^{it}}{6i}, \quad \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -i] = -\frac{e^{-it}}{6i}, \quad \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, 2i] = -\frac{e^{2it}}{12i}, \quad \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -2i] = \frac{e^{-2it}}{12i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \sum_{k=1}^4 \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, s_k] = \frac{\sin t}{3} - \frac{\sin 2t}{6}. \quad \#$$

例 2: 求  $F(s) = \frac{s+3}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 6s + 4}$

解: 方法一.  $s^3 + 3s^2 + 6s + 4 = s^3 + 3s^2 + 2s + 4(s+1) = s(s+2)(s+1) + 4(s+1) = (s+1)(s+1-\sqrt{3}i)(s+1+\sqrt{3}i)$

$$s_1 = -1, \quad s_2 = -1 + \sqrt{3}i, \quad s_3 = -1 - \sqrt{3}i$$

$$\text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -1] = \frac{2}{3}e^{-t}, \quad \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -1 + \sqrt{3}i] = -\frac{2 + \sqrt{3}i}{6}e^{(-1 + \sqrt{3}i)t}, \quad \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -1 - \sqrt{3}i] = -\frac{2 - \sqrt{3}i}{6}e^{(-1 - \sqrt{3}i)t}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \sum_{k=1}^3 \text{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, s_k] = \frac{1}{3}e^{-t}(2 - 2\cos\sqrt{3}t + \sqrt{3}\sin\sqrt{3}t).$$

$$\text{方法二. } \frac{s+3}{s^3 + 3s^2 + 6s + 4} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2 + 3} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 3} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} \frac{2}{3}e^{-t} - \frac{2}{3}e^{-t}\cos\sqrt{3}t + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-t}\sin\sqrt{3}t$$

例 3. 求  $F(s) = \ln \frac{s^2-1}{s^2}$  的拉氏逆变换. ( $\frac{s^2-1}{s^2} \notin (-\infty, 0]$ )

解: 设  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$ , 则  $F'(s) = \mathcal{L}[-tf(t)] = \frac{s^2}{s^2-1} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s^3} = \frac{2}{s(s^2-1)} = G(s)$

$$f(t) = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[G(s)] = -\frac{1}{t} (\text{Res}[G(s)e^{ts}, 0] + \text{Res}[G(s)e^{ts}, -1] + \text{Res}[G(s)e^{ts}, 1])$$

$$= -\frac{1}{t} [-2 + e^{-t} + e^t] = \frac{1}{t} (2 - e^{-t} - e^t).$$

$$\text{(部分分式分解: } G(s) = -\frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s-1} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}^{-1}} -2 + e^{-t} - e^t)$$

例 4. 求  $F(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+2s+2)^2}$  的拉氏逆变换.

解: 方法一. 由卷积性可知:  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{s^2+2s+2}] * \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{s^2+2s+2}]$ ,  $-1 \pm i$  为  $\frac{1}{s^2+2s+2}$  的一阶极点.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\frac{1}{s^2+2s+2}] = \text{Res}[\frac{e^{ts}}{s^2+2s+2}, -1+i] + \text{Res}[\frac{e^{ts}}{s^2+2s+2}, -1-i] = \frac{e^{(-1+i)t}}{2i} - \frac{e^{(-1-i)t}}{2i} = e^{-t}\sin t.$$

$$f(t) = \int_0^t e^{-\tau} \sin \tau [e^{-(t-\tau)} \sin(t-\tau)] d\tau = \frac{1}{2} e^{-t} (\sin t - t \cos t).$$

方法二. 直接计算留数.  $-1 \pm i$  为  $F(s)$  的二阶极点.

$$\operatorname{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -1-i] = \lim_{s \rightarrow -1-i} \frac{d}{ds} [(s+1+i)^2 F(s)e^{ts}] = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{e^{ts}}{(s+1-i)^2} \Big|_{s=-1-i} = \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} (i-t)(\cos t - i \sin t)$$

$$\operatorname{Res}[F(s)e^{ts}, -1+i] = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{e^{ts}}{(s+1+i)^2} \Big|_{s=-1+i} = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-t} (t+i)(\cos t + i \sin t)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{4} e^{-t} [(i-t)(\cos t - i \sin t) - (t+i)(\cos t + i \sin t)] = \frac{e^{-t}}{2} (\sin t - t \cos t).$$

例 5. 求  $F(s) = \frac{1+e^{-2s}}{s^2}$  的拉氏逆变换.  $(\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s)$  不存在, 故不可用逆变换定理.)

解:  $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2}\right], \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right] = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{d}{ds} \left[ s^2 \cdot \frac{e^{ts}}{s^2} \right] = t = t u(t)$

由平移性可知:  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2}\right] = (t-2)u(t-2).$  故  $f(t) = t u(t) + (t-2)u(t-2) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0, \\ t, & 0 \leq t < 2, \\ 2(t-1), & t \geq 2. \end{cases}$

例 6: 求解微分方程:  $f'' + 4f' + 3f = e^{-t}, \quad f(0) = f'(0) = 1.$

解: 设  $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)].$  利用微分性:  $\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - s f(0) - f'(0) = s^2 F(s) - s - 1$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = s F(s) - f(0) = s F(s) - 1, \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{1+s}$$

对方程两端做 Laplace 变换有:  $s^2 F(s) - s - 1 + 4s F(s) - 4 + 3F(s) = \frac{1}{1+s}$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \left( \frac{1}{1+s} + 5 + s \right) \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 4s + 3} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 (s+3)} + \frac{s+5}{(s+1)(s+3)} = \frac{7}{4} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{s+3}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{-3}{4} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+3}\right] + \frac{7}{4} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right] - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}\right]$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} \cdot e^{-3t} + \frac{7}{4} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} t \cdot e^{-t}$$

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例 7. 求解微分方程组:  $\begin{cases} x' + x - y = e^t, \\ 3x + y' - 2y = 2e^t, \end{cases} \quad x(0) = y(0) = 1.$

解: 令  $X(s) = \mathcal{L}[x(t)], \quad Y(s) = \mathcal{L}[y(t)],$  对方程组两边做 Laplace 变换可得:

$$\begin{cases} sX(s) - 1 + X(s) - Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \\ 3X(s) + sY(s) - 1 - 2Y(s) = \frac{2}{s-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow X(s) = Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1} \Rightarrow x(t) = y(t) = e^t.$$