

第四章 Laplace 变换

△ 总览

$$\text{def } H(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

其中 $s = \sigma + j\omega$ → 双边拉氏变换

$$H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} h(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \quad \text{Laplace 变换}$$

Laplace 逆变换

$$\text{def } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) \cdot e^{st} dt \quad (\text{一般不用})$$

△ Laplace 变换与 Fourier 变换的区别与联系

Fourier 变换: 需满足绝对可积条件, $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时有限值
 $e^{at} \cdot \varepsilon(t)$, $t \rightarrow \infty$ 时为无限值, 无法做 Fourier 变换
 可以做 Laplace 变换

Fourier 变换: 只能求 y_{ss}

Laplace 变换: $y_z(t), y_{ss}$

Fourier 变换: 意义清晰

Laplace 变换: 做分析用 (电路系统)

$$\mathcal{F}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-(\sigma+j\omega)t} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \boxed{e^{-\sigma t}} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

衰减因子

满足一定条件, Laplace 变换才存在 - 收敛域

△ 收敛域

① 因果信号的收敛域

$$f(t) = e^{at} \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{at} \cdot e^{-st} \cdot \varepsilon(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(a-s)t} dt$$

$$= \frac{e^{(a-s)t}}{a-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a-s} \cdot \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(a-s)t} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-s} \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(\sigma-a)t} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-s} \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(\sigma-a)t} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-j\omega t}}_{\text{振荡}} - 1 \right]$$

振荡



$\sigma > a$ 原式 $= \frac{1}{s-a}$
 $\sigma = a$ 振荡 结果不定
 $\sigma < a$ 无界

② 反因果信号的收敛域

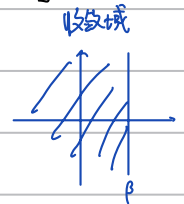
$$f(t) = e^{at} \cdot \varepsilon(-t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{at} \cdot \varepsilon(-t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-s)t} dt = \frac{1}{a-s} \cdot e^{(a-s)t} \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-s} \cdot \left[1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} e^{(a-s)t} \cdot e^{-j\omega t} \right]$$

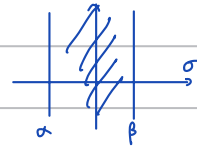
$$\begin{cases} \sigma < a \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{1}{a-s} \\ \sigma = a \text{ 时, 不定} \\ \sigma > a \text{ 时, 无界} \end{cases}$$



③ 双边信号的收敛域

$$f(t) = f_1(t) \cdot \varepsilon(t) + f_2(t) \cdot \varepsilon(-t)$$

收敛域



$$\Delta \text{ 单边拉氏变换 } F(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

$$(\text{相当于对因果信号作反}) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \underbrace{f_1(t)}_{\text{因果信号}} \cdot \varepsilon(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

边拉氏变换

△ 拉氏逆变换 | 双边 需考虑收敛域

单边 无需考虑收敛域

△ 常用信号的拉氏变换

(单边: 需写出收敛域 双边: 无需写出收敛域)

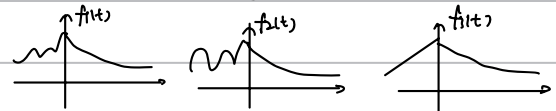
① $\varepsilon(t)$

$$\text{单边: } \mathcal{L}[\varepsilon(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} \varepsilon(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{s} \quad (\sigma > 0)$$

② 指数信号 e^{-at}

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at}] = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(a-s)t} dt = -\frac{e^{-(a-s)t}}{a-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a+s} \quad (\sigma > -a)$$

($t < 0$ 的值与变换结果无关) (单边)



$f_1(t), f_2(t), f_3(t)$ 单边 Laplace 变换 结果相同

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{a+s}\right] = e^{-at} \quad (t \geq 0) \quad t < 0 \text{ 时无法确定}$$

△ 规定 单边 Laplace 变换积分下限从 0^- 开始

$$F(s) = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

② 冲激信号 $\delta(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} \delta(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = 1$$

△ 拉氏变换的性质

(1) 线性 若 $\mathcal{L}[f_1(t)] = F_1(s)$, $\mathcal{L}[f_2(t)] = F_2(s)$

$$\text{则 } \mathcal{L}[k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)] = k_1 F_1(s) + k_2 F_2(s) \quad \text{对单边拉氏变换均成立}$$

④ 求 $\mathcal{L}(\sin \omega t)$

$$\sin \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} - e^{-j\omega t}}{2j}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{j\omega t}) = \frac{1}{s - j\omega}, \quad \mathcal{L}(e^{-j\omega t}) = \frac{1}{s + j\omega}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t] = \frac{1}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{s - j\omega} - \frac{1}{s + j\omega} \right) = \frac{2j\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2j} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

⑤ $\mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t]$

$$\cos \omega t = \frac{e^{j\omega t} + e^{-j\omega t}}{2}$$

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

(2) 微分特性 若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{df(t)}{dt} \leftrightarrow sF(s) - f(0^-) \quad (\text{单边})$$

$$\frac{d^2 f(t)}{dt^2} \leftrightarrow s^2 F(s) - s f(0^-) - f'(0^-)$$

$$\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n} \leftrightarrow s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0^-) - s^{n-2} f'(0^-) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0^-)$$

$$\frac{d^n f(t)}{dt^n} \leftrightarrow s^n F(s) \quad (\text{双边})$$

⑥ 求 $\mathcal{L}[g^{(n)}(t)]$

$$\mathcal{L}[g^{(n)}(t)] = s^n \cdot 1 - s^{n-1} \cdot g^{(n-1)}(0^-) - s^{n-2} \cdot g^{(n-2)}(0^-) - \dots - s \cdot g^{(n-1)}(0^-)$$

$$= s^n$$

(3) 积分特性 若 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$

$$\text{则 } \int_{-\infty}^t f(t) dt \leftrightarrow \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{(-1)}(0)}{s} \quad (\text{单边})$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \cdot t^n \cdot \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$t^n \cdot \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

(4) 尺度变换

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s), \quad a > 0$$

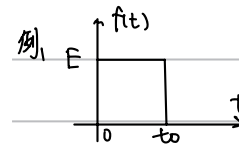
$$\text{则 } f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) \quad (\text{单边})$$

$$f(at) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|a|} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) \quad (\text{双边}), \text{ 无 } a \text{ 限制}$$

(5) 延时特性

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$$

$$\text{则 } f(t - t_0) \varepsilon(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-st_0} F(s)$$



$$f(t) = \varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - t_0)$$

$$\varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}, \quad \varepsilon(t - t_0) \leftrightarrow e^{-st_0} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$E[\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t - t_0)] \leftrightarrow \frac{E}{s} - \frac{e^{-st_0} E}{s}$$

例2 求 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t - nT)$ 拉氏变换

$$\text{原式} = 1 + e^{-sT} + e^{-2sT} + \dots + e^{-nsT}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1(1 - e^{-s(n+1)T})}{1 - e^{-sT}} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \quad (s > 0)$$

(6) s域平移

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$$

$$\text{则 } f(t) e^{-at} \leftrightarrow F(s + a)$$

$$\text{例 } \mathcal{L}[e^{-at} \cdot \sin \omega t]$$

$$\sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$e^{-at} \cdot \sin \omega t \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{(s + a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$$

$$\varepsilon(t - b) f(t - b) \leftrightarrow F(s) \cdot e^{-bs}$$

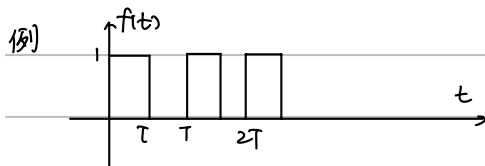
$$\varepsilon(at - b) f(at - b) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right) \cdot e^{-\frac{bs}{a}}$$

(7) 卷积定理

$$f_1(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(s), f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_2(s)$$

$$\text{则 } f_1(t) * f_2(t) \leftrightarrow F_1(s) \cdot F_2(s)$$

$$f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(s) * F_2(s)$$



求拉氏变换

$$f(t) = [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-T)] * \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-sT} \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1-e^{-sT}}{s(1-e^{-sT})}$$

(8) s域微分

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$$

$$\text{则 } (-t) \cdot f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{dF(s)}{ds}$$

$$(-t)^n \cdot f(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{d^n F(s)}{ds^n}$$

例求 $t^2 e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)$ 的拉氏变换

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)] = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$(-t) \cdot e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$t^2 e^{-at} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{(s+a)^3}$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$(-t) \cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{s^2 + \omega_0^2 - 2s^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2} = \frac{\omega_0^2 - s^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$t \cos \omega_0 t \leftrightarrow \frac{s^2 - \omega_0^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t \cos \omega_0 t] = \frac{s^2 - \omega_0^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t \sin \omega_0 t] = \frac{2s\omega_0}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

(9) s域积分

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{f(t)}{t} \leftrightarrow \int_s^{\infty} F(\eta) d\eta$$

(10) 初值定理

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s), \text{ 则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

若 $F(s)$ 为假分式, 则需将 $F(s)$ 化为真分式再用初值定理

分子次数 $\geq$ 分母次数 假分式

例 $F(s) = \frac{s+2}{s+1}, f(0^+) = ?$

$$F(s) = 1 + \frac{1}{s+1} \quad \text{真分式部分}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s}{s+1} = 1$$

(11) 终值定理

$$\text{若 } f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s), \text{ 则 } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

条件 $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t)$ 存在 ($F(s)$ 的极点均位于左半平面)

或在 $s=0$ 处只有一阶极点)

常用 Laplace 变换对

$$\delta(t) \quad |$$

$$\varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{1}{s}$$

$$e^{-at} \cdot \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$f(t-t_0) \quad e^{-st_0}$$

$$f^{(n)}(t) \quad s^n$$

$$t^n \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\sin \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{\omega_0}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$\cos \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_0^2}$$

$$t \sin \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{2\omega_0 s}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$t \cos \omega_0 t \varepsilon(t) \quad \frac{s^2 - \omega_0^2}{(s^2 + \omega_0^2)^2}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \delta(t-nT) \quad \frac{1}{1-e^{-sT}}$$

△ Laplace 逆变换

傅里叶变换对, 拉氏变换对

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(\omega) \cdot e^{j\omega t} d\omega \quad (\text{Fourier 逆变换})$$

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty} F(s) \cdot e^{st} ds \quad (\text{Laplace 逆变换})$$

有理分式 $F(s)$ 部分分式展开法

① 常用拉氏变换结合性质

$$F(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s+2}$$

$$e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$e^{-2(t-2)} \varepsilon(t-2) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-2s}}{s+2} \quad (\text{延时})$$

② 有理分式 $F(s)$ 逆变换

假分式 = 多项式 + 真分式

$$F(s) = \frac{s^4 + 8s^3 + 25s^2 + 35s + 17}{s^2 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} = s+2 + \frac{2s^2 + 3s + 3}{s^2 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6} \rightarrow \text{部分分式展开法}$$

△ 部分分式展开法

① 极点为实数且无重根

$$F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)(s-p_3)} \quad p_1 \neq p_2 \neq p_3$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s-p_1} + \frac{k_2}{s-p_2} + \frac{k_3}{s-p_3}$$

$$(s-p_1)F(s) = k_1 + \frac{k_2(s-p_1)}{s-p_2} + \frac{k_3(s-p_1)}{s-p_3}$$

$$\therefore k_1 = F(s) \cdot (s-p_1) |_{s=p_1}$$

$$k_2 = F(s) \cdot (s-p_2) |_{s=p_2}$$

$$k_3 = F(s) \cdot (s-p_3) |_{s=p_3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = k_1 e^{p_1 t} + k_2 e^{p_2 t} + k_3 e^{p_3 t}$$

$$\text{例: } F(s) = \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+1)(s+3)}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+1)(s+3)} \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{100}{3}$$

$$k_2 = \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+3)} \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{40}{-2} = -20$$

$$k_3 = \frac{10(s+2)(s+5)}{s(s+1)} \Big|_{s=-3} = \frac{-20}{6} = -\frac{10}{3}$$

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \frac{100}{3} \varepsilon(t) - 20e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) - \frac{10}{3} e^{-3t} \varepsilon(t)$$

② 包含共轭复数极点

$$F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{D(s)(s+\alpha-j\beta)(s+\alpha+j\beta)} = \frac{A(s)}{D(s) \cdot [(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2]}$$

↑
实根

$$F(s) = \frac{H(s)}{(s+2)(s+3)(s+2-j)(s+2+j)}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{s+2} + \frac{k_2}{s+3} + \frac{k_3}{s+2-j} + \frac{k_4}{s+2+j}$$

★ $F(s)$ 为实系数多项式之比, $\therefore k_1 = k_2^*$

$$k_1 = A + jB$$

$$k_2 = A - jB$$

$$F(s) \text{ 逆变换中两项 } (A+jB) \cdot e^{-(\alpha-j\beta)t} \varepsilon(t) + (A-jB) e^{-(\alpha+j\beta)t} \varepsilon(t)$$

$$= e^{-\alpha t} [(A+jB)e^{j\beta t} \varepsilon(t) + (A-jB)e^{-j\beta t} \varepsilon(t)]$$

$$= 2e^{-\alpha t} \cdot A \cos \beta t + 2e^{-\alpha t} \cdot (-B \sin \beta t)$$

$$= 2e^{-\alpha t} (A \cos \beta t - B \sin \beta t)$$

$$\text{例 } F(s) = \frac{s^2+3}{(s^2+2s+5)(s+2)} = \frac{s^2+3}{(s+2)[(s+1)^2+4]}$$

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

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

$$k_0 = F(s) \cdot (s+2) |_{s=-2} = \frac{7}{5}$$

$$k_1 = F(s) \cdot (s+1+j2) |_{s=-1-j2} = \frac{4j}{(1-j2)(1-4j)} = \frac{-1}{1-j2} = \frac{-(1-j2)}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{5}j$$

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

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

△ 凑三角函数

$$F(s) = \frac{s+r}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{s+\alpha}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} + \frac{\beta \cdot \frac{r-\alpha}{\beta}}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$$

↑ ↑ ↑
 $\cos(\omega t) \cdot e^{-\alpha t}$ $\sin(\omega t) \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \frac{r-\alpha}{\beta}$

$$\sin(\omega t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\omega}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\cos(\omega t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{s+\alpha}{(s+\alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$$

② 有多重极点

$$F(s) = \frac{A(s)}{(s-p_1)^k \cdot D(s)} \quad s=p_1 \text{ 处有 } k \text{ 阶极点}$$

$$= \frac{k_1}{(s-p_1)^k} + \frac{k_2}{D(s)}$$

$$k_1 = a_1 s^{k-1} + a_2 s^{k-2} + \dots + a_k$$

$$F(s) = \frac{k_{11}}{(s-p_1)^k} + \frac{k_{12}}{(s-p_1)^{k-1}} + \frac{k_{13}}{(s-p_1)^{k-2}} + \dots + \frac{k_{1k}}{(s-p_1)} + \frac{\dots}{D(s)}$$

$$t^n \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$t^n \cdot e^{p_1 t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{n!}{(s-p_1)^{n+1}}$$

$$k_{11} = F(s) \cdot (s-p_1)^k \big|_{s=p_1} \quad (\text{只能求 } k_{11})$$

$$\text{方法: 令 } F_1(s) = F(s) \cdot (s-p_1)^n$$

$$= k_{11} + k_{12}(s-p_1) + \dots + k_{1n}(s-p_1)^{n-1} + \frac{\dots}{D(s)} \cdot (s-p_1)^k$$

$$\frac{dF_1(s)}{ds} = k_{12} + 2k_{13}(s-p_1) + \dots + k_{1n} \cdot (n-1) \cdot (s-p_1)^{n-2} + \dots$$

$$\therefore k_{12} = \frac{dF_1(s)}{ds} \big|_{s=p_1}$$

$$\text{同理 } k_{13} = \frac{d^2 F_1(s)}{ds^2} \big|_{s=p_1} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$k_{1n} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{d^{n-1} F_1(s)}{ds^{n-1}} \big|_{s=p_1}$$

△ 拉氏变换的应用

$$x(t) * h(t) = y(t)$$

系统函数

$$\Rightarrow X(s) \cdot H(s) = Y(s)$$

$$H(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{X(s)} \quad \text{针对零状态响应}$$

△ 拉氏变换求解微分方程

$$y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = 2f'(t) + 6f(t)$$

$$y(0^-) = 2, y'(0^-) = 1, f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$$

$$y(t) \leftrightarrow Y(s)$$

$$y'(t) \leftrightarrow sY(s) - y(0^-)$$

$$y''(t) \leftrightarrow s^2 Y(s) - sy(0^-) - y'(0^-)$$

$$\text{左边} = s^2 Y(s) - sy(0^-) - y'(0^-) + 3sY(s) - 3y(0^-) + 2Y(s)$$

$$= (s^2 + 3s + 2)Y(s) + [-3y(0^-) - sy(0^-) - y'(0^-)]$$

$$\text{右边} = 2sF(s) - 2f(0^-) + 6F(s) = (2s+6) \cdot F(s)$$

11° 因果系统

$$(s^2 + 3s + 2)Y(s) = (2s+6)F(s) + 3y(0^-) + sy(0^-) + y'(0^-)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s+6}{s^2+3s+2} F(s) + \frac{3y(0^-) + sy(0^-) + y'(0^-)}{s^2+3s+2}$$

↓ ↓
零状态响应 零输入响应

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$y_{zs}(t): \frac{2s+6}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-4}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$y_{zs}(t) = (3 - 4e^{-t} + e^{-2t}) \cdot \varepsilon(t)$$

$$y_{zi}(t): \frac{6+2s+1}{s^2+3s+2} = \frac{2s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{5}{s+1} + \frac{-3}{s+2}$$

$$y_{zi}(t) = (5e^{-t} - 3e^{-2t}) \varepsilon(t)$$

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

$$\triangle \text{求系统函数 (零状态条件下)} \quad y(0^-), y'(0^-) = 0$$

△ 系统函数的零极点分析

$$H(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{s[(s-1)^2+1]}{(s+1)^2(s^2+4)} = \frac{s(s-1+j)(s-1-j)}{(s+1)^2(s+2j)(s-2j)}$$

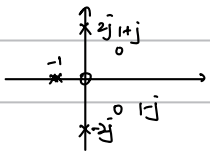
极点: $s = -1$ (二阶), $s = -2j$, $s = 2j$

零点: $s = 0$, $s = 1+j$, $s = 1-j$, $s = \infty$ (一阶零点)

分母阶 m , 分子阶 n

① $m > n$ $s \rightarrow \infty$, $H(s) \rightarrow 0$, 在 ∞ 处 $(m-n)$ 阶零点

② $m < n$ $s \rightarrow \infty$, $H(s) \rightarrow \infty$, 在 ∞ 处 $n-m$ 阶极点



△ $H(s)$ 零极点与波形关系

$$H(s) = \frac{(s-z_1)(s-z_2)}{(s-p_1)(s-p_2)(s-p_3)}$$

$$= \frac{A_1}{s-p_1} + \frac{A_2}{s-p_2} + \frac{A_3}{s-p_3}$$

若 p_i 为实数 $A_i \cdot e^{p_i t} \varepsilon(t)$

p_2, p_3 为共轭复数 $e^{\alpha t} (a \cos \beta t + b \sin \beta t)$

① $H(s) = \frac{1}{s} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon(t)$

② $H(s) = \frac{1}{s+a} \Leftrightarrow e^{-at} \varepsilon(t)$

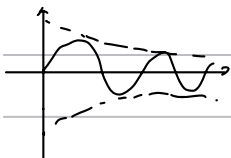
③ $H(s) = \frac{1}{s-a} \Leftrightarrow e^{at} \varepsilon(t)$

④ $H(s) = \frac{w}{s^2+w^2}$, $s = \pm jw$

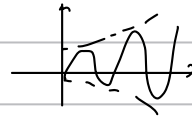


$H(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+w^2}$ (零点控制相位/幅度, 极点控制波形)

⑤ $\frac{w}{(s+a)^2+w^2} \Leftrightarrow e^{-at} \sin wt \varepsilon(t)$



⑥ $H(s) = \frac{w}{(s-a)^2+w^2}$ $s_1 = a+jw$, $s_2 = a-jw$



小结: 极点左半平面 $\rightarrow$ 衰减

右半平面 $\rightarrow$ 增长

虚轴 $\rightarrow$ 等幅/振荡

△因果系统

充要: 收敛域为 $\infty \rightarrow \infty$

分子阶次 > 分母阶次, 不是因果系统

(含 s 次, 相当于时域求导)

△系统函数分析系统稳定性

对于因果系统:

① 极点均在 s 左侧: 稳定系统

② 存在虚轴上的一阶极点, 其它均位于 s 平面左侧: 临界稳定系统

③ 虚轴上二阶极点或 s 平面右侧的极点: 不稳定系统

△Laplace 变换与 Fourier 变换

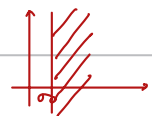
$$F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$F(j\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$f(t) \text{ 因果信号 } F(j\omega) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

$$\therefore F(s)|_{s=j\omega} = F(j\omega)$$

① $\sigma_0 > 0$



虚轴不在收敛域内

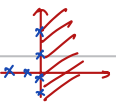
$F(j\omega)$ 不存在

② $\sigma_0 < 0$



$$F(j\omega) = F(s)|_{s=j\omega}$$

③ $\sigma_0 = 0$



$$F(s) = \frac{\dots}{(s+a)(s+b)(s-j\omega_1)(s+j\omega_1)}$$

$$= \frac{\dots}{s+a} + \frac{\dots}{s+b} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{k_i}{s-j\omega_i}$$

$$f(t) = f_a(t) + f_b(t) + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \cdot e^{j\omega_i t} \epsilon(t)$$

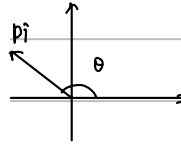
$$F(\omega) = F(s)|_{s=j\omega} = F_a(s)|_{s=j\omega} + F_b(s)|_{s=j\omega} + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \frac{1}{j(\omega - \omega_i)} + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \cdot \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_i)$$

$$\therefore F(\omega) = F(s)|_{s=j\omega} + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \pi \delta(\omega - \omega_i)$$

△频率响应

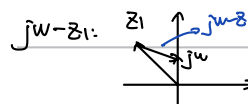
$$H(s) = \frac{b_m \prod_{i=1}^m (s - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (s - p_i)}$$

$$H(j\omega) = H(s)|_{s=j\omega} = \frac{b_m \prod_{i=1}^m (j\omega - z_i)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (j\omega - p_i)} \quad (p_i \text{ 可能为复数})$$



$$\therefore H(j\omega) = \frac{b_m \prod_{i=1}^m B_j \cdot e^{j\theta_j}}{\prod_{i=1}^n A_i e^{j\theta_i}} = \frac{b_m \cdot B_1 B_2 \dots B_m}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_n} \cdot e^{j(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \dots + \theta_m - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \dots - \theta_n)}$$

$$H(\omega) = |H(j\omega)| \cdot e^{j\varphi\omega}$$



△全通函数 (零极点关于虚轴对称)

△最小相移函数 (零点位于左半平面)

非最小相移系统 = 上两首级联