

■第四章：拉普拉斯轉換(Laplace Transform)

- 狄拉克函數(短脈衝)
- 部分分式，微分方程式
- 微分方程組

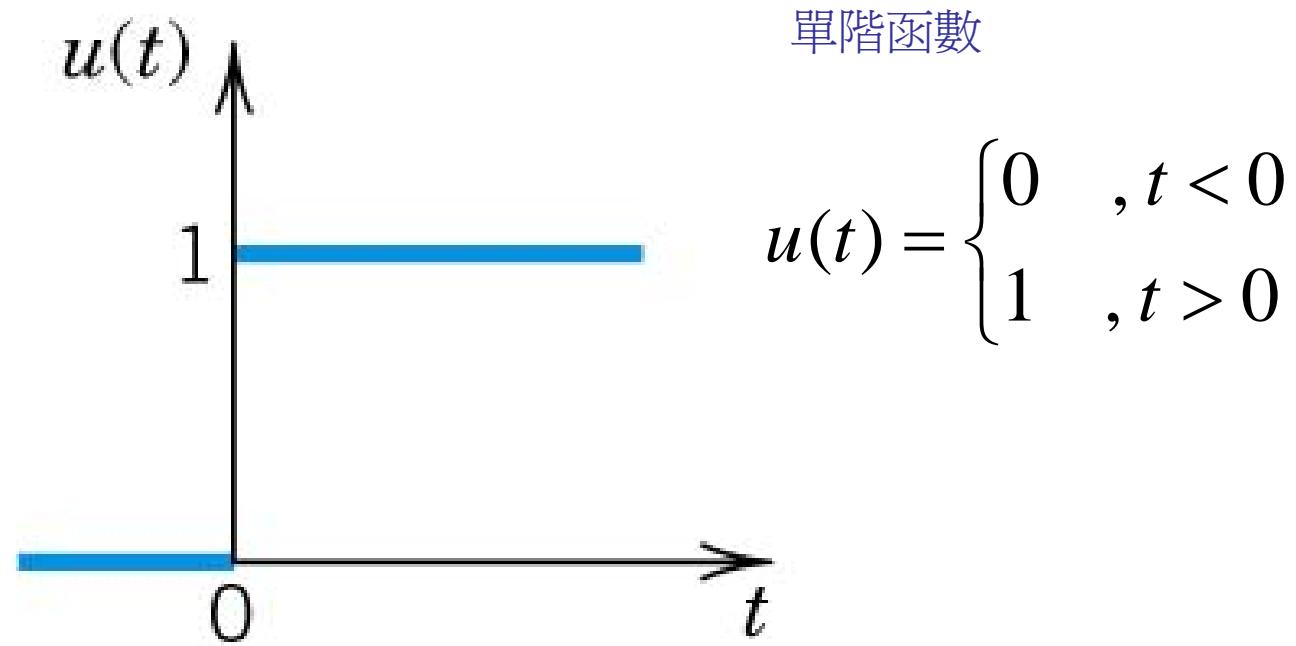


Fig. 110. Unit step function $u(t)$

單階函數(時間向右移位 a)

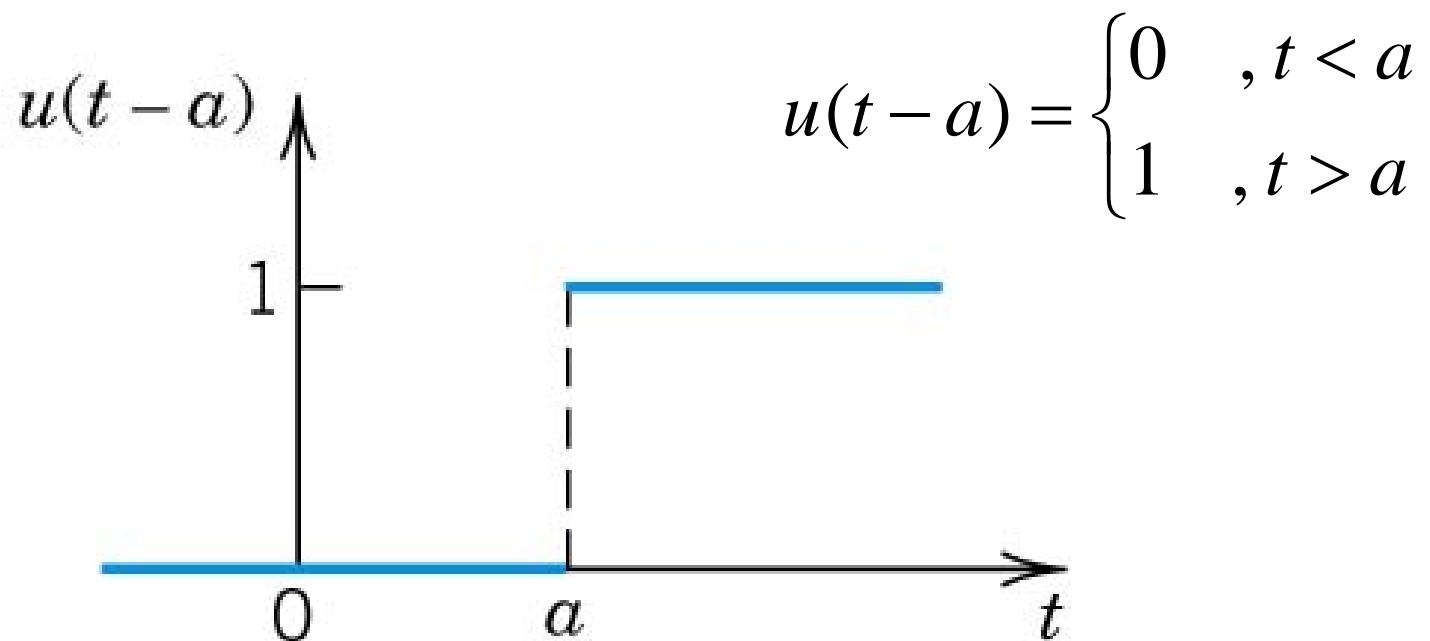
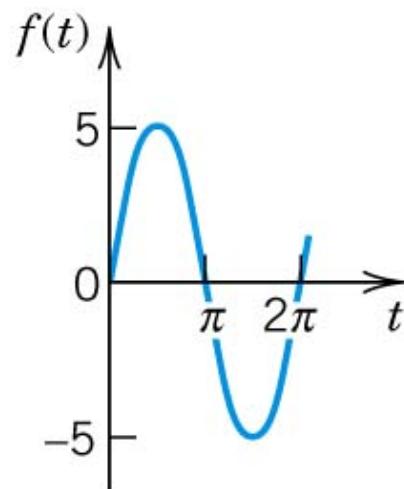
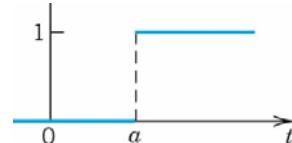
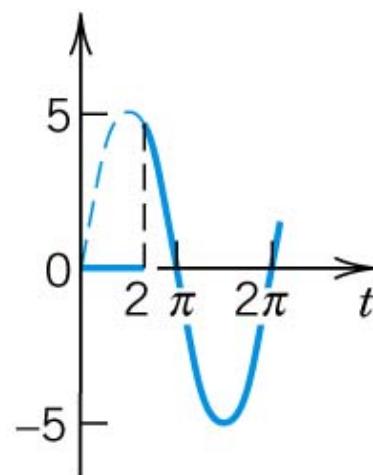


Fig. 111. Unit step function $u(t - a)$

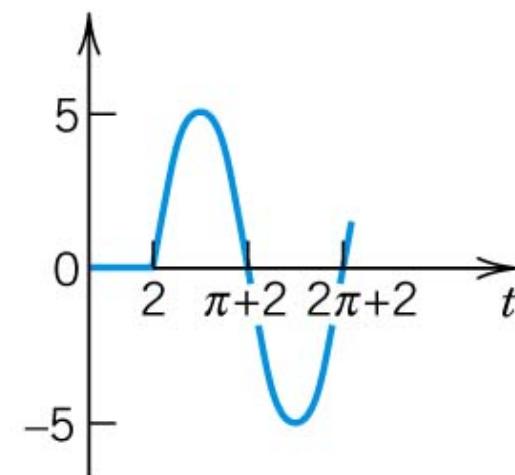
$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < a \\ 1 & , t > a \end{cases}$$



(a) $f(t) = 5 \sin t$

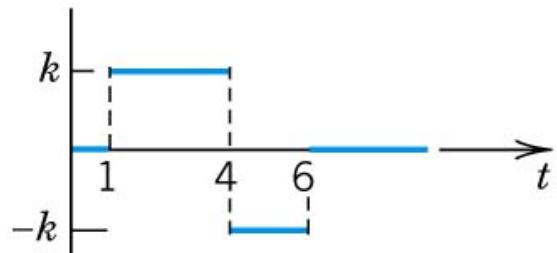


(b) $f(t)u(t-2)$

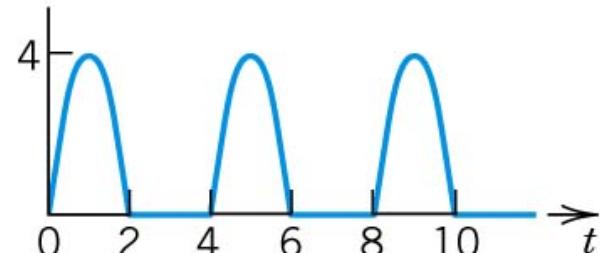


(c) $f(t-2)u(t-2)$

Fig. 112. Effects of the unit step function: (a) Given function.
 (b) Switching off and on. (c) Shift.



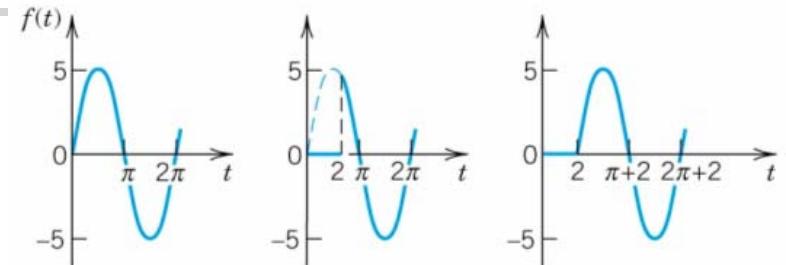
(A) $k[u(t - 1) - 2u(t - 4) + u(t - 6)]$



(B) $4 \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi t)[u(t) - u(t - 2) + u(t - 4) - + \dots]$

Fig. 113. Use of many unit step functions

t 移位: 在 $f(t)$ 中以 $t - a$ 取代

(a) $f(t) = 5 \sin t$ (b) $f(t)u(t-2)$ (c) $f(t-2)u(t-2)$

若 $f(t)$ 具有轉換函數 $F(s)$, 則'移位函數'定義如下:

$$\tilde{f}(t) = f(t-a)u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < a \\ f(t-a) & , t > a \end{cases}$$

$$L\{\tilde{f}(t)\} = L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$L^{-1}\{e^{-as} F(s)\} = f(t-a)u(t-a)$$

證明

$$e^{-as} F(s) = e^{-as} \int_0^\infty e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau = \int_0^\infty e^{-s(a+\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

以 $\tau + a = t$ 作變數替換

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式改寫為: } & \int_a^\infty e^{-st} f(t-a) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t-a) u(t-a) dt \\ &= L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{\tilde{f}(t)\} &= L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s) \\ L^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} &= f(t-a)u(t-a) \end{aligned}$$

例如： $f(t) = 5 \sin t$, 其轉換函數為 $F(s) = \frac{5}{(s^2 + 1)}$,

則 $5 \sin(t-a)u(t-a)$ 之轉換函數為

$$e^{-as}F(s) = e^{-as} \frac{5}{(s^2 + 1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{\tilde{f}(t)\} &= L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s) \\ L^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} &= f(t-a)u(t-a) \end{aligned}$$

例如: $f(t) = u(t - a)$, 求其轉換函數

$$u(t-a) = 1 \times u(t-a)$$

令 $f(t) = 1$, 上式改寫為 $f(t) \times u(t-a) = f(t-a) \times u(t-a)$

查表可得 $f(t) = 1$ 之轉換函數為 $\frac{1}{s}$

$$L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s) = e^{-as} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{\tilde{f}(t)\} &= L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s) \\ L^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} &= f(t-a)u(t-a) \end{aligned}$$

例如： $f(t) = ku(t-a)$, 求其轉換函數, k 為常數

$$f(t) = k \times u(t-a)$$

令 $g(t) = k$, 上式改寫為 $g(t) \times u(t-a) = g(t-a) \times u(t-a)$

查表可得 $g(t) = k$ 之轉換函數為 $\frac{k}{s} = G(s)$

$$L\{g(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}G(s) = e^{-as} \frac{k}{s} = \frac{ke^{-as}}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}L\{\tilde{f}(t)\} &= L\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s) \\L^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} &= f(t-a)u(t-a)\end{aligned}$$

例如： $f(t) = 2tu(t-1)$, 求其轉換函數

$$2tu(t-1) = [2(t-1) + 2] \times u(t-1) = 2(t-1)u(t-1) + 2u(t-1)$$

$$L\{2tu(t-1)\} = L\{2(t-1)u(t-1) + 2u(t-1)\}$$

$$= L\{2(t-1)u(t-1)\} + L\{2u(t-1)\}$$

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

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & , 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & , \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \sin t & , t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

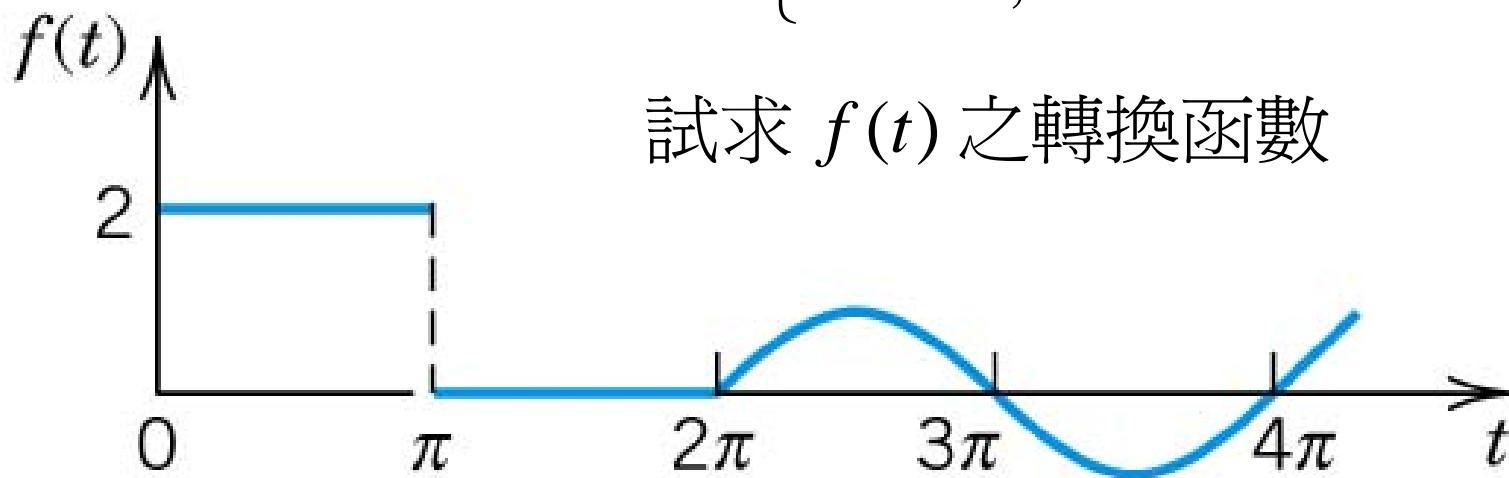


Fig. 114. Example 1

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & , 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & , \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \sin t & , t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

試求 $f(t)$ 之轉換函數

$$f(t) = 2u(t) - 2u(t - \pi) + u(t - 2\pi)\sin t$$

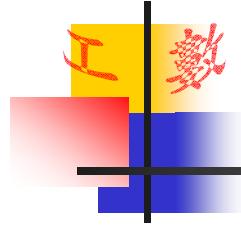
因 $\sin t$ 為週期為 2π 之週期函數

$$\therefore \sin t = \sin(t - 2\pi)$$

$$f(t) = 2u(t) - 2u(t - \pi) + u(t - 2\pi)\sin(t - 2\pi)$$

$$L\{f(t)\} = L\{2u(t) - 2u(t - \pi) + u(t - 2\pi)\sin(t - 2\pi)\}$$

$$= \frac{2}{s} - \frac{2e^{-\pi s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-2\pi s}}{s^2 + 1}$$



練習時間

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & , 0 < t < \pi \\ 0 & , \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \cos t & , t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

試求 $f(t)$ 之轉換函數

$$f_k(t - a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} & a \leq t \leq a + k \\ 0 & \text{其他時刻} \end{cases}$$

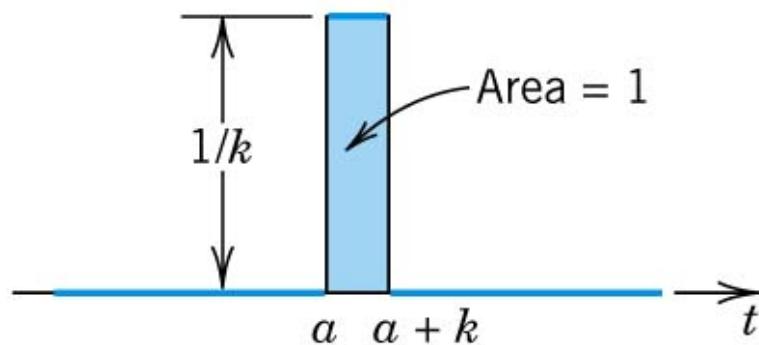
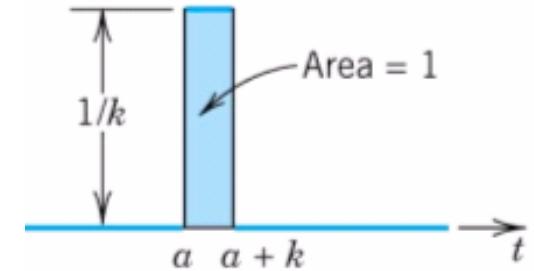


Fig. 117. The function $f_k(t - a)$ in (5)

單階函數，第二移位定理，狄拉克函數(短脈衝)

$$f_k(t-a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} & a \leq t \leq a+k \\ 0 & \text{其他時刻} \end{cases}$$



$$f_k(t-a) = \frac{1}{k} [u(t-a) - u(t-(a+k))]$$

$$\begin{aligned} k \rightarrow 0 \text{ 時 } \delta(t-a) &= \infty \\ \int_0^\infty \delta(t-a) dt &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$L\{f_k(t-a)\} = \frac{1}{ks} [e^{-as} - e^{-(a+k)s}] = e^{-as} \frac{1 - e^{-ks}}{ks} \quad \cdots (1)$$

當 $k \rightarrow 0$ 時, (1) $\mathcal{F} = e^{-as}$

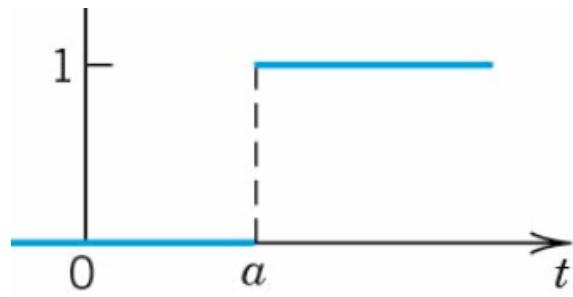
當 $k \rightarrow 0$ 時 $f_k(t-a)$ 稱為狄拉克函數, 通常以 $\delta(t-a)$ 表示

故 $L\{\delta(t-a)\} = e^{-as}$

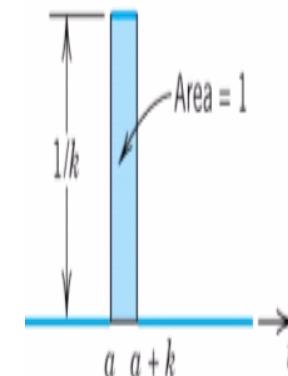
$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = r(t), \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

求 $r(t)$ 為 (A) 方波： $r(t) = u(t-1) - u(t-2)$

(B) 於 $t=1$ 時單衝 $r(t) = \delta(t-1)$ 之響應 y



(A)



(B)

單階函數，第二移位定理，狄拉克函數(短脈衝)

$$(A) \quad s^2 Y + 3sY + 2Y = \frac{1}{s} (e^{-s} - e^{-2s})$$

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

$F(s)$

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

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= L^{-1}\{Y\} = L^{-1}\{F(s)(e^{-s} - e^{-2s})\} = L^{-1}\{e^{-s}F(s) - e^{-2s}F(s)\} \\ &= f(t-1)u(t-1) - f(t-2)u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y &= f(t-1)u(t-1) - f(t-2)u(t-2) \\&= \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < t < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} - e^{-(t-1)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} & 1 < t < 2 \\ -e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-(t-2)} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-1)} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2(t-2)} & t > 2 \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

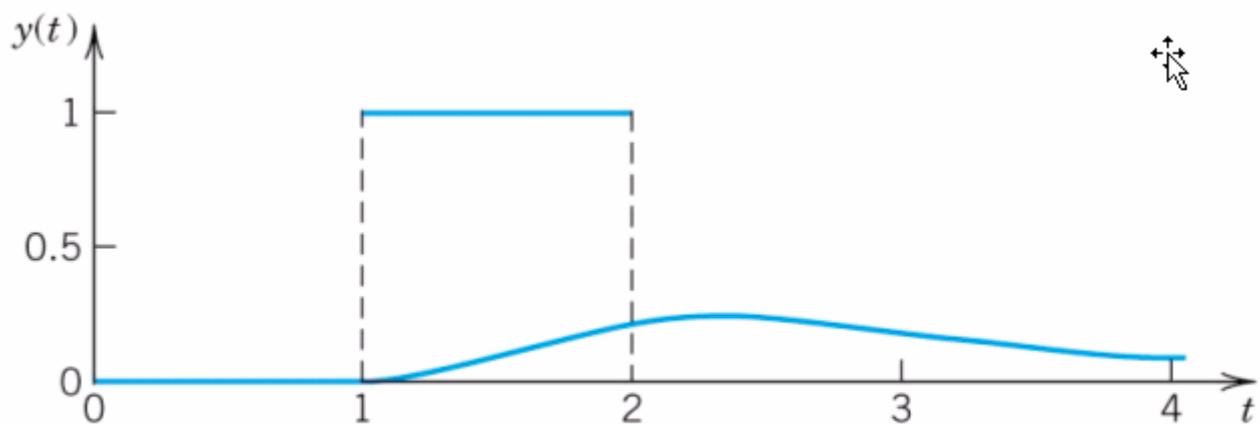


Fig. 118. Square wave and response in Example 4

單階函數，第二移位定理，狄拉克函數(短脈衝)

$$(B) \quad s^2 Y + 3sY + 2Y = e^{-s}$$

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

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

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= L^{-1}\{Y\} = L^{-1}\{F(s)e^{-s}\} = L^{-1}\{e^{-s}F(s)\} \\ &= f(t-1)u(t-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

$$y = f(t-1)u(t-1)$$
$$= \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ e^{-(t-1)} - e^{-2(t-1)} & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

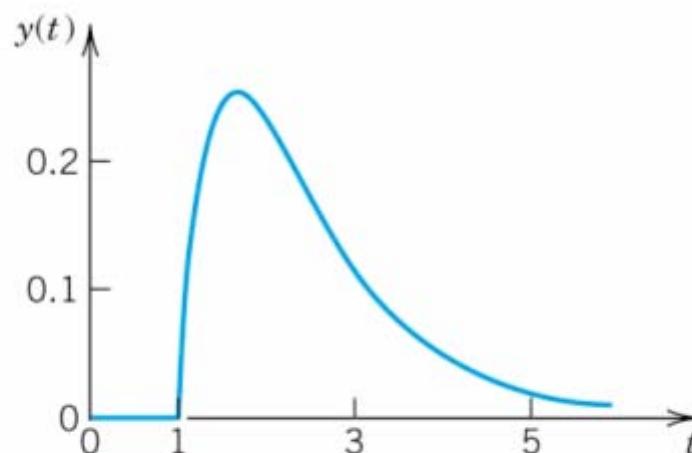
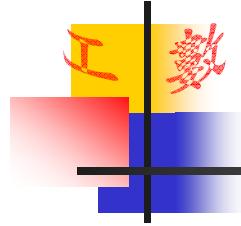
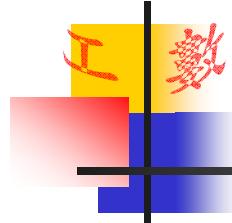


Fig. 119. Response to a hammer blow at $t = 1$ in Example 4



練習時間



求下列函數之拉普拉斯轉換

1. $tu(t - 1)$
2. $(t - 1)u(t - 1)$
3. $e^{-2t}u(t - 3)$
4. $4u(t - \pi)\cos t$
5. $(t - 1)^2 u(t - 1)$
6. $u(t - 2\pi)\sin t$

部分分式，微分方程式

$$L\{f''\} = sL\{f'\} - f'(0) = s^2L\{f\} - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

求右列方程式之拉氏轉換： $y'' - y = t$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} L\{y'' - y\} &= L\{t\} \\ \Rightarrow L\{y''\} - L\{y\} &= L\{t\} \end{aligned}$$

以 Y 代表 y 的拉普拉斯轉換式

$$\Rightarrow s^2L\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0) - L\{y\} = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow (s^2 - 1)Y - sy(0) - y'(0) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow Y &= \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 1}{s^2} \times \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} = \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s-1} + \left(\frac{1}{s^2-1} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\{Y\} = L^{-1}\left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s^2-1} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right\} = e^t + \sinh t - t$$

p211

部分分式，微分方程式

y 的拉普拉斯轉換式：

$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{哈維賽展開式}} \quad Y(s) = F_1(s) + F_2(s) + \cdots + F_k(s)$$

$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} &= L^{-1}\{F_1(s) + F_2(s) + \cdots + F_k(s)\} \\ &= f_1(t) + f_2(t) + \cdots + f_k(t) \\ &= y(t) \end{aligned}$$

p211

部分分式，微分方程式

y 的拉普拉斯轉換式：

$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} \xrightarrow{\text{哈維賽展開式}} Y(s) = F_1(s) + F_2(s) + \cdots + F_k(s)$$

依據 $G(s)$ 為何種因子的乘積分類, 再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \frac{s^3 + s^2 + 1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} = \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{s-1} + \left(\frac{1}{s^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

部分分式，微分方程式

依據 $G(s)$ 為何種因子的乘積分類, 再利用未定係數方式解出

$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)}$$

狀況一：無重複因子 $(s - a)$

狀況二：重複因子 $(s - a)^m$

狀況三：複數因子 $(s - a)(s - \bar{a})$, $a = \alpha + i\beta$, $\bar{a} = \alpha - i\beta$

狀況四：重複複數因子 $[(s - a)(s - \bar{a})]^2$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況一：無重複因子 $(s - a)$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s + 1}{s(s - 2)(s + 3)}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類，再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\frac{s + 1}{s(s - 2)(s + 3)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{(s - 2)} + \frac{A_3}{(s + 3)}$$

$$s + 1 = (s - 2)(s + 3)A_1 + s(s + 3)A_2 + s(s - 2)A_3$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況一：無重複因子 $(s - a)$

$$s + 1 = (s - 2)(s + 3)A_1 + s(s + 3)A_2 + s(s - 2)A_3$$



令 $s = 0$ 可解得 $A_1 = \frac{-1}{6}$

令 $s = 2$ 可解得 $A_2 = \frac{3}{10}$

令 $s = -3$ 可解得 $A_3 = \frac{-2}{15}$

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s + 1}{s(s - 2)(s + 3)} \\ &= \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2}{(s - 2)} + \frac{A_3}{(s + 3)} \\ &= \frac{-1}{6} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{3}{10} \frac{1}{(s - 2)} - \frac{2}{15} \frac{1}{(s + 3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1}{6s} + \frac{3}{10(s - 2)} - \frac{2}{15(s + 3)}\right\} \\ &= \frac{-1}{6} + \frac{3}{10}e^{2t} - \frac{2}{15}e^{-3t} \end{aligned}$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況一：無重複因子 $(s - a)$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s + 1}{s(s - 2)(s + 3)} = \frac{s + 1}{s(s^2 + s - 6)}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類，再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\frac{s + 1}{s(s^2 + s - 6)} = \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{A_2 s + A_3}{(s^2 + s - 6)}$$

$$s + 1 = (s^2 + s - 6)A_1 + s(A_2 s + A_3)$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況二：重複因子 $(s - a)^m$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 4}{s^2(s - 2)(s - 1)}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類, 再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 4}{s^2(s - 2)(s - 1)} = \frac{A_2}{s^2} + \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{B}{(s - 2)} + \frac{C}{(s - 1)}$$

$$s^3 - 4s^2 + 4 = (s - 2)(s - 1)A_2 + s(s - 2)(s - 1)A_1 + s^2(s - 1)B + s^2(s - 2)C$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況二：重複因子 $(s - a)^m$

$$s^3 - 4s^2 + 4 = (s - 2)(s - 1)A_2 + s(s - 2)(s - 1)A_1 + s^2(s - 1)B + s^2(s - 2)C$$



令 $s = 0$ 可解得 $A_2 = 2$

令 $s = 2$ 可解得 $B = -1$

令 $s = 1$ 可解得 $C = -1$

將原式等號兩邊微分，
並將 $A_2 = 2$ 及 $s = 0$ 代入
即可解得 $A_1 = 3$



$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 4}{s^2(s - 2)(s - 1)} \\ &= \frac{A_2}{s^2} + \frac{A_1}{s} + \frac{B}{(s - 2)} + \frac{C}{(s - 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{3}{s} + \frac{-1}{(s - 2)} + \frac{-1}{(s - 1)} \\ y(t) &= L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{3}{s} - \frac{1}{(s - 2)} + \frac{-1}{(s - 1)}\right\} \\ &= 2t + 3 - e^{2t} - e^t \end{aligned}$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況二：重複因子 $(s - a)^m$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 4}{(s+3)^2(s-2)(s-1)}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類, 再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\frac{s^3 - 4s^2 + 4}{s^2(s-2)(s-1)} = \frac{A_2}{(s+3)^2} + \frac{A_1}{(s+3)} + \frac{B}{(s-2)} + \frac{C}{(s-1)}$$

$$s^3 - 4s^2 + 4 = (s-2)(s-1)A_2 + (s+3)(s-2)(s-1)A_1 + \\ (s+3)^2(s-1)B + (s+3)^2(s-2)C$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況三：無重複複數因子 $(s - a)(s - \bar{a})$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類，再利用未定係數方式解出

$$\frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)(s^2 + 2s + 2)} = \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 4)} + \frac{Ms + N}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)}$$

$$20 = (As + B)(s^2 + 2s + 2) + (Ms + N)(s^2 + 4)$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況三：無重複複數因子 $(s - a)(s - \bar{a})$

$$20 = (As + B)(s^2 + 2s + 2) + (Ms + N)(s^2 + 4)$$



由 s^3 項係數可得 $A + M = 0$

由 s^2 項係數可得 $2A + B + N = 0$

由 s 項係數可得 $2A + 2B + 4M = 0$

由 s^0 項係數可得 $2B + 4N = 20$

依據上面四式解方程組

$$\Rightarrow A = -2$$

$$B = -2$$

$$M = 2$$

$$N = 6$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 Y(s) &= \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)(s^2 + 2s + 2)} \\
 &= \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 4)} + \frac{Ms + N}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)} \\
 &= \frac{-2s - 2}{(s^2 + 4)} + \frac{2s + 6}{(s^2 + 2s + 2)} \\
 &= \frac{-2s}{(s^2 + 2^2)} + \frac{-2}{(s^2 + 2^2)} + \frac{2(s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{(s+1)^2 + 1} \\
 y(t) &= L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-2s}{(s^2 + 2^2)} + \frac{-2}{(s^2 + 2^2)}\right\} + \\
 &\quad L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2(s+1)}{(s+1)^2 + 1} + \frac{4}{(s+1)^2 + 1}\right\} \\
 &= -2\cos 2t - \sin 2t + e^{-t}(2\cos t + 4\sin t)
 \end{aligned}$$

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部分分式，微分方程式

狀況四：重複複數因子 $[(s - a)(s - \bar{a})]^2$

例如：
$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

依據 $G(s)$ 因子的乘積分類, 再利用未定係數方式解出

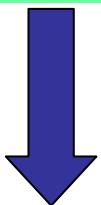
$$\frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)^2} = \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{Ms + N}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$20 = (As + B) + (Ms + N)(s^2 + 4)$$

部分分式，微分方程式

狀況四：重複複數因子 $[(s - a)(s - \bar{a})]^2$

$$20 = (As + B) + (Ms + N)(s^2 + 4)$$



由 s^3 項係數可得 $M = 0$

由 s^2 項係數可得 $N = 0$

由 s 項係數可得 $A + 4M = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A = 0$$

由 s^0 項係數可得 $B = 20$

$$Y(s) = \frac{P(s)}{G(s)} = \frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= \frac{As + B}{(s^2 + 4)^2} + \frac{Ms + N}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

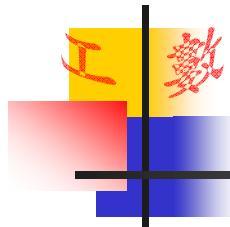
$$= \frac{20}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$$

$$= 5 \frac{2}{(s^2 + 4)} \times \frac{2}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$y(t) = L^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = 5L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{(s^2 + 4)} \times \frac{2}{(s^2 + 4)}\right\}$$

$$= 5 \sin 2t * \sin 2t$$

$$= 5 \int_0^t \sin 2\tau \sin(2t - 2\tau) d\tau$$



部分分式，微分方程式

求右列式之反拉氏轉換： $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s(s+2)}\right\}$

$$\frac{2}{s(s+2)} = \frac{a}{s} + \frac{b}{(s+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = a(s+2) + bs$$

$$2a = 2 \Rightarrow a = 1$$

$$a + b = 0 \Rightarrow b = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{s(s+2)} = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{(s+2)} \Rightarrow L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s(s+2)}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} + \frac{-1}{(s+2)}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - e^{-2t}$$

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部分分式，微分方程式

求右列式之反拉氏轉換： $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)}\right\}$

$$\frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{a}{s} + \frac{bs + c}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 = a(s^2 + 4) + s(bs + c)$$

$$s^2 \Rightarrow a + b = 0$$

$$s \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$s^0 \Rightarrow 4a = 2 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow b = -\frac{1}{2}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}s}{(s^2 + 4)}$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{s(s^2 + 4)}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s} + \frac{-\frac{1}{2}s}{(s^2 + 4)}\right\} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2t$$

部分分式，微分方程式

求右列式之反拉氏轉換： $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2}{(s+4)^3}\right\}$

$$\text{令 } z = s + 4, s^2 = (z - 4)^2 = z^2 - 8z + 16$$

$$\text{原式 } \frac{s^2}{(s+4)^3} \Rightarrow \frac{z^2 - 8z + 16}{z^3} = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{-8}{z^2} + \frac{16}{z^3}$$

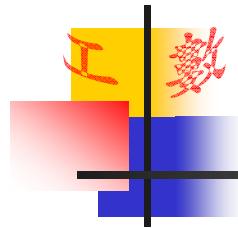
$$\text{將 } z = s + 4 \text{ 代回} \Rightarrow \frac{s^2}{(s+4)^3} = \frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{-8}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{16}{(s+4)^3}$$

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2}{(s+4)^3}\right\} = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+4} + \frac{-8}{(s+4)^2} + \frac{16}{(s+4)^3}\right\}$$

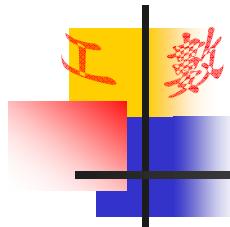
$$= L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+4}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{-8}{(s+4)^2}\right\} + L^{-1}\left\{\frac{8 \times 2}{(s+4)^3}\right\}$$

$$= e^{-4t} - 8te^{-4t} + 8t^2e^{-4t}$$

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練習時間



部分分式，微分方程式

求下列式之反拉氏轉換：

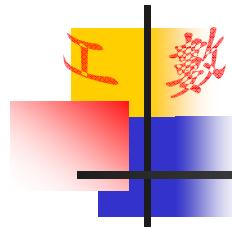
$$1. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s+1)}\right\}$$

$$2. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3s^2 + 2}{s(s-1)(s+2)}\right\}$$

$$3. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 9)}\right\}$$

$$4. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s-3}{s^2 + 2s + 5}\right\}$$

$$5. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2}{(s-2)^3}\right\}$$



利用拉氏轉換解微分方程式： $y'' - y = 1$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$

微分方程組

$$y_1'' = -y_1 + 3y_2 + f(t)$$

$$y_2'' = 2y_1 - 5y_2 + g(t)$$



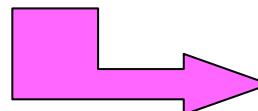
$$\begin{matrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{matrix}$$

拉氏轉換

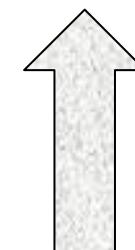


$$s^2 Y_1 - s y_1(0) - y_1'(0) = -Y_1 + 3Y_2 + F(s)$$

$$s^2 Y_2 - s y_2(0) - y_2'(0) = 2Y_1 - 5Y_2 + G(s)$$



以代數方法解聯立方程組

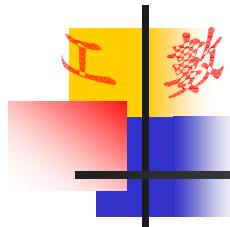


$$Y(s) = F_1(s) + F_2(s) + \cdots + F_k(s)$$

(部分分式)

$$Y_1 = \frac{P_1(s)}{Q_1(s)}$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{P_2(s)}{Q_2(s)}$$



小考

求拉氏轉換

1. $2tu(t-1)$
2. $e^{-3t-5}u(t-3)$
3. $4u(t-2\pi)\sin t$

求下列式之反拉氏轉換：

$$1. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{3}{s(s^2+9)}\right\}$$
$$2. L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2+1}{(s+1)^3}\right\}$$

利用拉氏轉換解微分方程式： $y'' - y = 1$, $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 2$