

5.1 解: (1) 由单边拉普拉斯变换的定义求解.

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

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{s(s+1)}. \quad \text{Re}[s] > 0$$

(2) 同理 $F(s) = 3 \int_0^{\infty} \sin t e^{-st} dt + 2 \int_0^{\infty} \cos t e^{-st} dt$

$$= \frac{3}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} e^{jt} e^{-st} dt - \frac{3}{2j} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-jt} e^{-st} dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{jt} e^{-st} dt$$

$$+ \int_0^{\infty} e^{-jt} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2j} \left(\frac{1}{s-j} - \frac{1}{s+j} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{s-j} + \frac{1}{s+j} \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2j} \cdot \frac{2j}{s^2+1} + \frac{2s}{s^2+1} = \frac{3+2s}{s^2+1}. \quad \text{Re}[s] > 0.$$

(8) 同理 $F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} [2\delta(t) - e^{-t}] e^{-st} dt = 2 - \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{2s+1}{s+1}. \quad \text{Re}[s] > -1$

6.2. 解: (a) $f(t) = \varepsilon(t) + \varepsilon(t+1) - \varepsilon(t-2) - \varepsilon(t-3)$. 又 $\varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}$. $\text{Re}[s] > 0$. 由时移特性有 $F(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} e^s - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-3s}$

$$= \frac{(1+e^s)(1-e^{-2s})}{s}. \quad \text{Re}[s] > 0.$$

(f) $f(t) = \sin(\pi t) [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] = \sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t) - \sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t-1)$.

$$= \sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t) + \sin[\pi(t-1)] \varepsilon(t-1). \quad \text{又 } \sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2}$$

故由时移特性有 $F(s) = \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} + \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} e^{-s} = \frac{\pi(1+e^{-s})}{s^2+\pi^2}. \quad \text{Re}[s] > 0.$



5.3. 解: (1) 因为 $e^{-t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+1}$. 故

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

(3). 因为 $\sin(\pi t) [\varepsilon(t) - \varepsilon(t-1)] = \sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t) + \sin[\pi(t-1)] \varepsilon(t-1)$.

$$\text{故 } F(s) = \frac{\pi(1+e^{-s})}{s^2+\pi^2}$$

(5). 因为 $\delta(4t-2) = \frac{1}{4} \delta(t-\frac{1}{2})$. 故 $F(s) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{1}{2}s}$.

(7) 因为 $\sin(2t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \varepsilon(t) = \sin(2t) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \varepsilon(t) - \cos(2t) \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \varepsilon(t)$.

$$\text{故 } F(s) = \frac{2}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{s}{s^2+4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2-s}{\sqrt{2}(s^2+4)}$$

(9) 因为 $\sin(\pi t) \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2}$. 故由时域积分特性有

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} = \frac{\pi}{s(s^2+\pi^2)}$$

(11). 由时域微分特性有 $F(s) = s^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} = \frac{s^2 \pi}{s^2+\pi^2}$.

(13) 因为 $e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{s+2}$. 故由s域微分特性有

$$\mathcal{L}[(t)^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t)] = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left(\frac{1}{s+2} \right). \text{ 即 } t^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \leftrightarrow \frac{2}{(s+2)^3}$$

(15). $f(t) = t e^{-(t-3)} \varepsilon(t-1) = t e^2 \cdot e^{-(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1)$. 又

$$e^{-(t-1)} \varepsilon(t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{e^{-s}}{s+1}. \text{ 则 } F(s) = \frac{(s+2)e^{-s}}{(s+1)^2} e^2 = \frac{(s+2)}{(s+1)^2} e^{-(s-2)}$$

5.4. 解: (2) 已知 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$. 由时移特性有 $f(t-1) \leftrightarrow e^{-s} F(s)$.

再由尺度变换有 $f(2t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{s}{2}}$. 最后由s域平移特性

$$\text{有 } e^{3t} f(2t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F\left[\frac{1}{2}(s+3)\right] e^{-\frac{1}{2}(s+3)}$$

$$\text{故所求像函数 } Y(s) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{1}{2}(s+3)}}{s^2+4s+7}$$



(4). 因为 $f(t) \leftrightarrow F(s)$. $f(2t-1) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} F\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{s}{2}}$. 再由 s 域微分特性有 $tf(2t-1) \leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} \left[F\left(\frac{s}{2}\right) e^{-\frac{s}{2}} \right]$. 经化简后所得

$$\text{像函数 } Y(s) = \frac{s^2 + 2s}{(s^2 - 2s + 4)^2} e^{-\frac{s}{2}}$$

