

信号与系统

第十六讲

第五章 连续系统的 s 域分析

§ 5.2 拉普拉斯变换的性质

§ 5.3 拉普拉斯逆变换

思考题

1. 两信号卷积后的宽度是两信号宽度()。
信号在时域扩展 a 倍, 在频域、复频域() a 倍
2. 信号 $x_1(t)$ 的最高频率为 500Hz , 信号 $x_2(t)$ 的最高频率为 1500Hz , 对如下信号进行采样, 求允许的最大采样间隔 T
 - (1) $f_1(t) = x_1(t) * x_2(t)$
 - (2) $f_2(t) = x_1(t) x_2(t/3)$

五、时域微分特性（定理）

若 $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s), \operatorname{Re}[s] > \sigma_0,$

则 $f'(t) \longleftrightarrow sF(s) - f(0_-)$

推广：

$$L\left[\frac{d f^2(t)}{dt}\right] = s[sF(s) - f(0_-)] - f'(0_-)$$
$$= s^2 F(s) - sf(0_-) - f'(0_-)$$

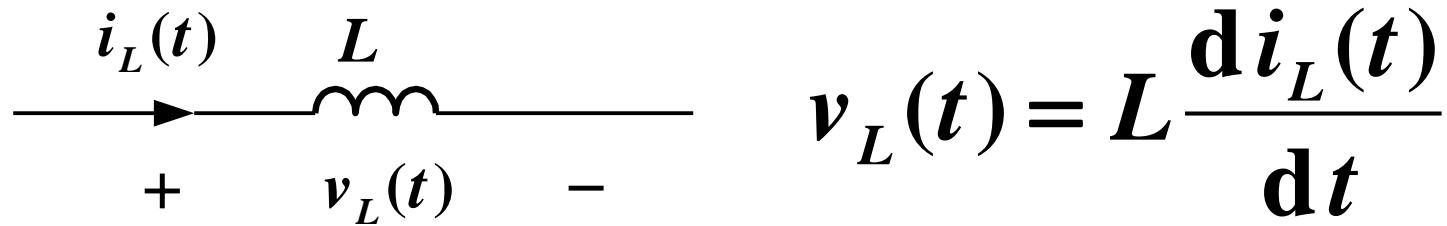
若 $f(t)$ 为因果信号，则 $f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow s^n F(s)$

$$\delta'(t) \leftrightarrow s$$

$$f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow (j\omega)^n F(j\omega)$$

$$f'(t) \longleftrightarrow sF(s) - f(0_-)$$

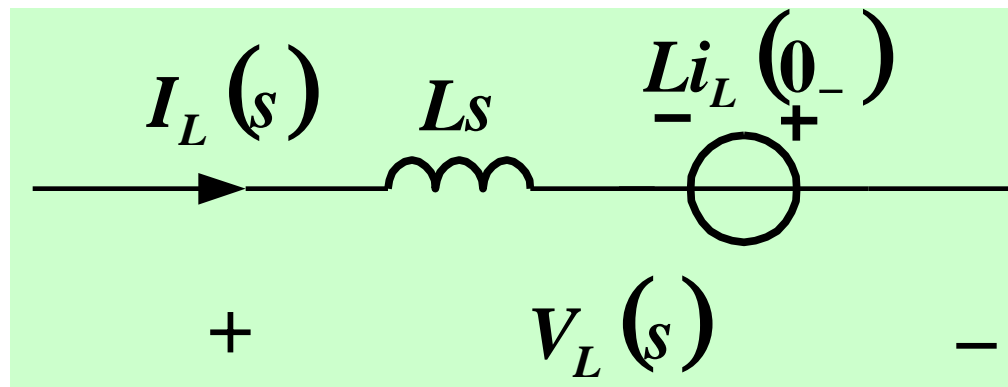
电感元件的 s 域模型



设 $L[i_L(t)] = I_L(s), L[v_L(t)] = V_L(s)$

应用原函数微分性质

$$V_L(s) = L * [sI_L(s) - i_L(0_-)] = sLI_L(s) - Li_L(0_-)$$



六. 时域积分特性 (定理)

若 $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, 则

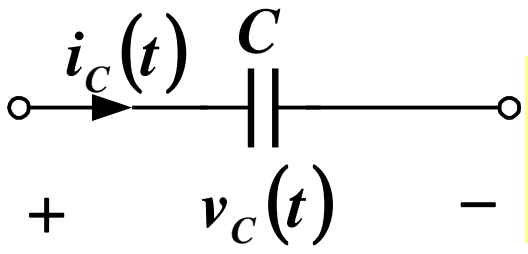
$$L\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{(-1)}(0_-)}{s}$$

若 $f(t)$ 为因果信号, 则 $f^{(-n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)/s^n$

$$\int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx \longleftrightarrow \pi F(0)\delta(\omega) + \frac{F(j\omega)}{j\omega}$$

电容元件的s域模型

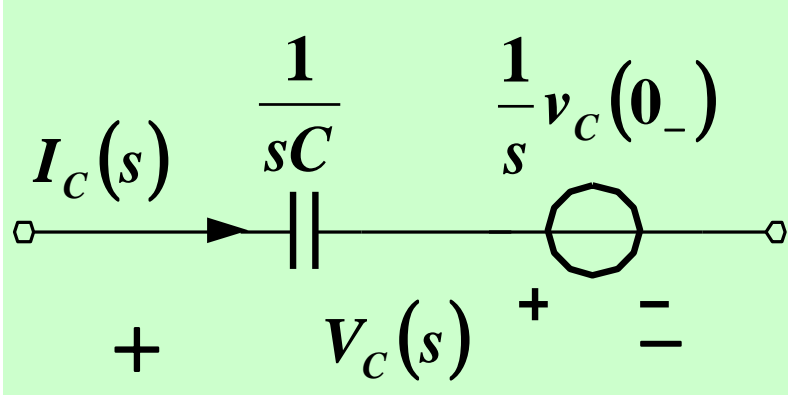
$$L\left[\int_{-\infty}^t f(\tau) d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{(-1)}(0_-)}{s}$$



$$v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i_C(\tau) d\tau$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{C} i_C^{(-1)}(0_-) &= \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^{0_-} i_C(\tau) d\tau \\ &= v_C(0_-) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_C(s) &= \frac{1}{C} \left[\frac{I_C(s)}{s} + \frac{i_C^{(-1)}(0_-)}{s} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{sC} I_C(s) + \frac{1}{s} v_C(0_-) \end{aligned}$$



设 $L[i_C(t)] = I_C(s)$,
 $L[v_C(t)] = V_C(s)$

七. 卷积定理

若 $L[f_1(t)] = F_1(s)$, $L[f_2(t)] = F_2(s)$, $f_1(t), f_2(t)$ 为有始信号

$$L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = F_1(s)F_2(s)$$

$$L[f_1(t) \cdot f_2(t)] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} F_1(s) * F_2(s)$$

$$f_1(t) * f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow F_1(j\omega)F_2(j\omega)$$

$$f_1(t) f_2(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} F_1(j\omega) * F_2(j\omega)$$

八、s域微分和积分 $(-jt)^n f(t) \longleftrightarrow F^{(n)}(j\omega)$

若 $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)$, $\text{Re}[s] > \sigma_0$, 则

$$(-t) f(t) \longleftrightarrow F'(s) \quad (-t)^n f(t) \longleftrightarrow F^{(n)}(s)$$

例1: $t^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow ?$ $\frac{f(t)}{t} \longleftrightarrow \int_s^\infty F(\eta) d\eta$

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

$$t^2 e^{-2t} \varepsilon(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left(\frac{1}{s+2} \right) = \frac{2}{(s+2)^3}$$

$$\pi f(0) \delta(t) + \frac{1}{-jt} f(t) \longleftrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\omega} F(jx) dx$$

九. 初值定理和终值定理

若 $f(t)$ 及 $\frac{df(t)}{dt}$ 可以进行拉氏变换, 且 $f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s)$, 则

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0_+} f(t) = f(0_+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$$

例: $F(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 + 2s + 2}$ 求 $f(t)$ 的初值与终值

解: $f(0_+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = 2$

$$f(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{2s^2}{s^2 + 2s + 2} = 0$$

§ 5.3 拉普拉斯逆变换

通常 $F(s)$ 具有如下的有理分式形式:

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1} s^{m-1} + \dots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1} s^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

a_i, b_i 为实数 当 $m < n$, $F(s)$ 为有理真分式

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{b_m (s - z_1)(s - z_2) \dots (s - z_m)}{a_n (s - s_1)(s - s_2) \dots (s - s_n)}$$

零点 $z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots, z_m$ 是 $B(s) = 0$ 的根, 称为 $F(s)$ 的零点

极点 $s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots, s_n$ 是 $A(s) = 0$ 的根, 称为 $F(s)$ 极点

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{a_n (s - s_1)(s - s_2) \dots (s - s_n)}$$

$s_1, s_2, s_3 \dots s_n$ 为不同的实根数

$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s - s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s - s_2} + \dots + \frac{k_n}{s - s_n}$$

求得 $k_1, k_2, k_3 \dots k_n$ 即可将 $F(s)$ 展开为部分分式

$$f(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i e^{s_i t} \varepsilon(t)$$

求F(S)单阶极点

$$F(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s + 3}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

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

$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

如何求系数 k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots ?

$$F(s) = \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} = \frac{k_1}{s-s_1} + \frac{k_2}{s-s_2} + \dots + \frac{k_n}{s-s_n}$$

K_i 的求法

$$K_i = \frac{B(s_i)}{A'(s_i)}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2s^2 + 3s + 3}{s^3 + 6s^2 + 11s + 6}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{k_1}{s+1} + \frac{k_2}{s+2} + \frac{k_3}{s+3}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{2s^2 + 3s + 3}{3s^2 + 12s + 11} \Big|_{s=-1} = 1 \quad \text{同理: } k_2 = -5$$

$$k_3 = 6$$

$$\therefore F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{-5}{s+2} + \frac{6}{s+3} \quad f(t) = (e^{-t} - 5e^{-2t} + 6e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

§ 5.4 复频域分析

一、微分方程的变换解

$$\begin{aligned} & a_n y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)}(t) + \dots + a_1 y^{(1)}(t) + a_0 y(t) \\ &= b_m f^{(m)}(t) + b_{m-1} f^{(m-1)}(t) + \dots + b_1 f^{(1)}(t) + b_0 f(t) \end{aligned}$$

根据时域微分特性

$$Y(s) = \frac{M(s)}{A(s)} + \frac{B(s)}{A(s)} F(s) = Y_{zi}(s) + Y_{zs}(s)$$

$y(t)$ $y_{zi}(t)$ $y_{zs}(t)$

5.4-1 描述某LTI系统的微分方程为

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

初始状态 $y(0_-) = 2$, $y'(0_-) = 1$,

激励 $f(t) = \varepsilon(t)$, 求系统的零输入响应、零状态响应、全响应

解:

$$Y(s) = \underbrace{\frac{sy(0_-) + y'(0_-) + 3y(0_-)}{s^2 + 3s + 2}}_{Y_{zi}(s)} + \underbrace{\frac{2(s+3)}{s^2 + 3s + 2} F(s)}_{Y_{zs}(s)}$$

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

$$Y(s) = Y_{zi}(s) + Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{2s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+2)} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = Y_{zi}(s) + Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{2s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)} + \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+2)} \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y_{zi}(s) = \frac{2s+7}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{5}{s+1} - \frac{3}{s+2}$$

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

$$Y_{zs}(s) = \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+1)(s+2)} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{3}{s} - \frac{4}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

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

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

强迫响应:

象函数极点
是F(S)极点

强迫响应
稳态响应

自由响应
瞬态响应

二、系统函数

系统函数 $H(s)$ 定义为 $H(s) = \frac{Y_{zs}(s)}{F(s)}$

它只与系统的结构、元件参数有关，而与激励、初始状态无关。

$$y_{zs}(t) = h(t) * f(t) \longrightarrow Y_{zs}(s) = L[h(t)]F(s)$$
$$H(s) = L[h(t)]$$

5.4-6 已知输入 $f(t) = e^{-t}\varepsilon(t)$, 某LTI因果系统的零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t) = (3e^{-t} - 4e^{-2t} + e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$ 求系统的冲激响应和描述该系统的微分方程

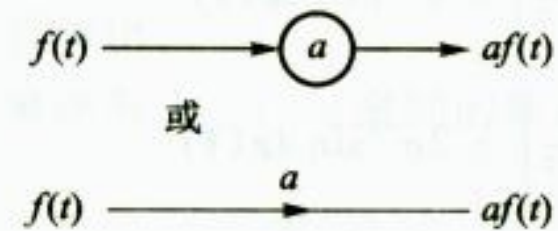
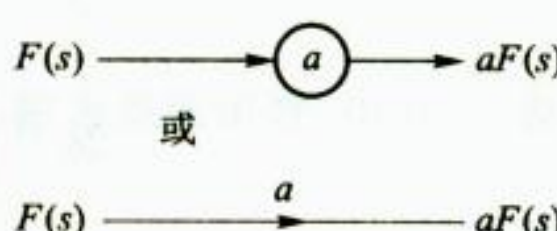
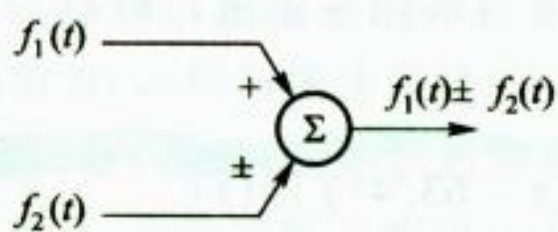
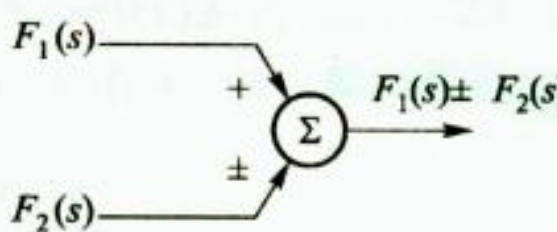
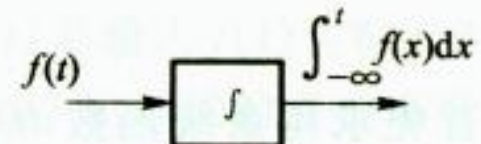
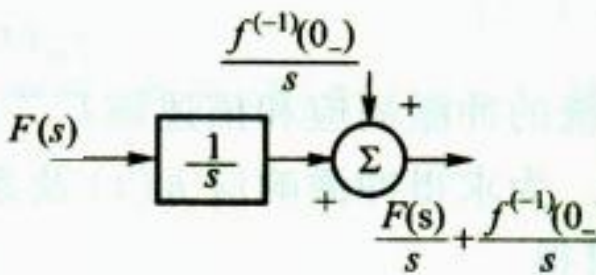
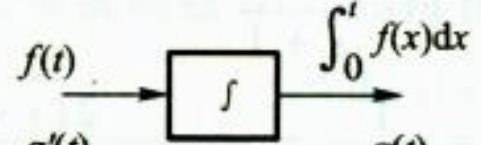
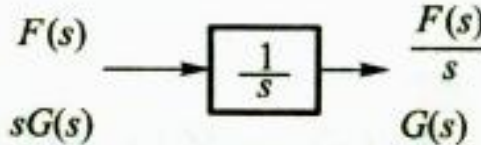
解:
$$H(s) = \frac{Y_{zs}(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{2(s+4)}{(s+2)(s+3)} = \frac{2s+8}{s^2+5s+6} = \frac{4}{s+2} + \frac{-2}{s+3}$$

$$h(t) = (4e^{-2t} - 2e^{-3t})\varepsilon(t)$$

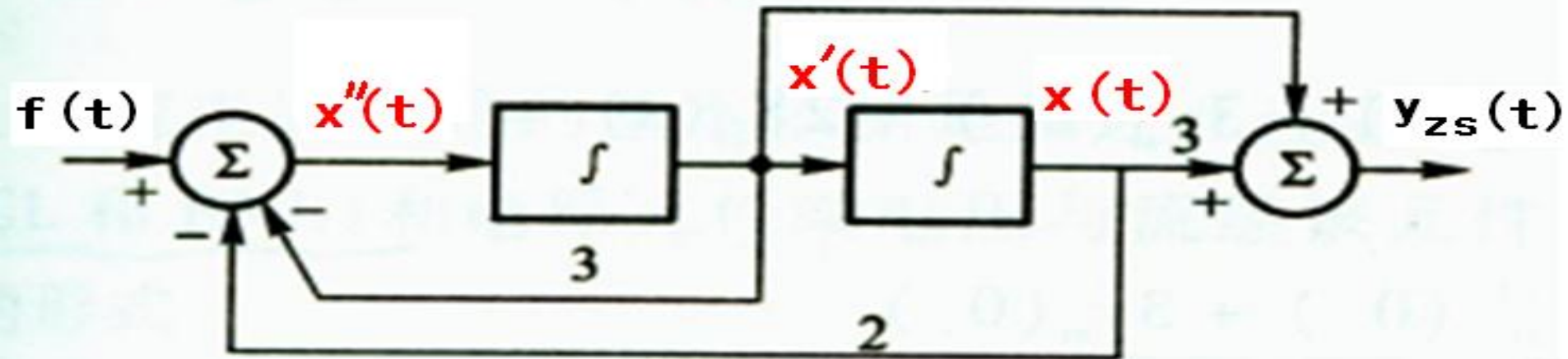
$$s^2 Y_{zs}(s) + 5s Y_{zs}(s) + 6 Y_{zs}(s) = 2s F(s) + 8 F(s)$$

$$y_{zs}''(t) + 5y_{zs}'(t) + 6y_{zs}(t) = 2f'(t) + 8f(t)$$

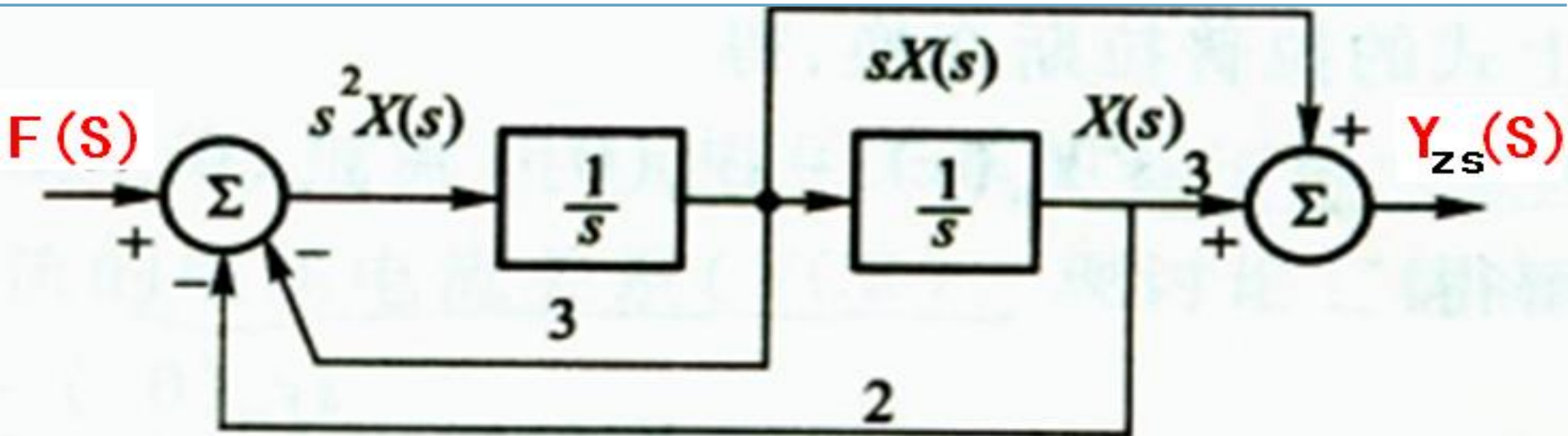
三、系统的s域框图

名称	时域模型	s域模型
数乘器 (标量乘法器)	 <p> $f(t) \rightarrow \text{圈} a \rightarrow af(t)$ 或 $f(t) \rightarrow \text{方} a \rightarrow af(t)$ </p>	 <p> $F(s) \rightarrow \text{圈} a \rightarrow aF(s)$ 或 $F(s) \rightarrow \text{方} a \rightarrow aF(s)$ </p>
加法器	 <p> $f_1(t) \rightarrow \text{圈} \Sigma \rightarrow f_1(t) \pm f_2(t)$ $f_2(t) \rightarrow$ </p>	 <p> $F_1(s) \rightarrow \text{圈} \Sigma \rightarrow F_1(s) \pm F_2(s)$ $F_2(s) \rightarrow$ </p>
积分器	 <p> $f(t) \rightarrow \text{方} \int \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^t f(x) dx$ </p>	 <p> $F(s) \rightarrow \text{方} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow \text{圈} \Sigma \rightarrow \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{(-1)}(0_-)}{s}$ </p>
积分器 (零状态)	 <p> $f(t) \rightarrow \text{方} \int \rightarrow \int_0^t f(x) dx$ $g'(t) \rightarrow$ </p>	 <p> $F(s) \rightarrow \text{方} \frac{1}{s} \rightarrow \frac{F(s)}{s}$ </p>

5.4-7 已知输入 $f(t)=\varepsilon(t)$ ，求冲激响应 $h(t)$ 和零状态响应 $y_{zs}(t)$ 。



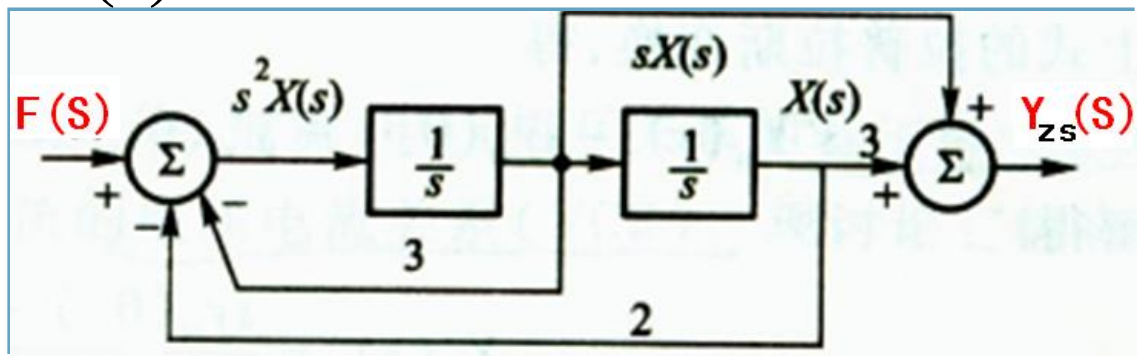
S域框图



解：画出s域框图，设右边加法器输入为X(s)

$$s^2X(s) = F(s) - 3sX(s) - 2X(s)$$

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



$$Y_{zs}(s) = sX(s) + 3X(s)$$

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

$$y_{zs}(t) = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} \right) \varepsilon(t)$$

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

$$h(t) = (2e^{-t} - e^{-2t})\varepsilon(t)$$