

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. 試求下列  $f(t)$  的拉普拉斯轉換為何? (30%)

(1)  $f(t) = 1$  (2)  $f(t) = t \cos 3t$  (3)  $f(t) = e^t \cos 3t$  (4)  $f(t) = \cos^2 3t$

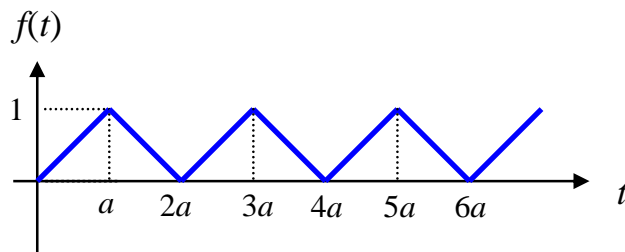
(5)  $f(t) = \cos(3t + \frac{\pi}{4})$  (6)  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sin t$

2. 試求下列  $F(s)$  的拉普拉斯逆轉換為何? (30%)

(1)  $F(s) = 1$  (2)  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$  (3)  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$

(4)  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 13}$  (5)  $F(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$  (6)  $F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1}$

3. 試求下圖函數之拉普拉斯轉換。(10%)



4. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述方程式:

(1)  $y(t) = t^2 + \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau)y(\tau) d\tau$ 。(10%)

(2)  $y'(t) + e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{2\tau} y(\tau) d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^\infty e^t \delta(t) dt$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ 。(10%)

5. 已知  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = G(s)$  且  $h(t)$  為  $f(t)$  與  $g(t)$  的摺積(Convolution)

即  $h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau$ , 並且由  $h(t)$  拉普拉斯轉換可得

$\mathcal{L}[h(t)] = H(s) = F(s)G(s)$ , 若已知  $H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ , 試求  $h(t) = ?$  (10%)

6. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述微分方程式:

(1)  $ty''(t) + ty'(t) + y(t) = 0$  且  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$  (10%)

(2)  $y''(t) + y(t) = \delta(t) + u(t-\pi)$  且  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$  (10%)

7. 試使用拉普拉斯轉換求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} z''(t) + y'(t) = \cos t \\ y''(t) - z(t) = \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } z(0) = -1, z'(0) = -1, y(0) = 1 \text{ 與 } y'(0) = 0$$

8. (1) 針對這學期教學方式的改變, 有何心得感想? (5%)

(2) 對於如何幫助學生學好工數這門課, 有何建議? (5%)

拉普拉斯轉換： $F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt$

第一平移定理： $\mathcal{L}[e^{at} f(t)] = F(s - a)$

第二平移定理： $\mathcal{L}[f(t - a)u(t - a)] = e^{-as} F(s)$

尺度變換： $\mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

微分函數的拉普拉斯轉換： $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

積分函數的拉普拉斯轉換： $\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(x) dx\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s}$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t \int_0^{\tau} f(x) dx d\tau\right] = \frac{F(s)}{s^2}$$

拉普拉斯轉換的微分： $\mathcal{L}[tf(t)] = (-1) \frac{d}{ds} F(s)$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2 f(t)] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s)$$

拉普拉斯轉換的積分： $\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} f(\tau) d\tau$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{f(t)}{t^2}\right] = \int_s^{\infty} \int_{\gamma}^{\infty} f(\tau) d\tau d\gamma$$

摺積： $f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t - \tau) d\tau = \int_0^t f(t - \tau) g(\tau) d\tau$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t) * g(t)] = F(s) \cdot G(s)$$

雙曲函數： $\cosh at = \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2}$

$$\sinh at = \frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2}$$

初值定理： $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$

終值定理： $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sF(s)$

一階線性 ODE： $y'(x) + p(x)y(x) = q(x)$  其積分因子為  $\mu = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

參考解答：

1. 試求下列  $f(t)$  的拉普拉斯轉換為何? (30%)

(1)  $f(t) = 1$  (2)  $f(t) = t \cos 3t$  (3)  $f(t) = e^t \cos 3t$  (4)  $f(t) = \cos^2 3t$

(5)  $f(t) = \cos(3t + \frac{\pi}{4})$  (6)  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sin t$

(1)  $f(t) = 1 \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[1] = \frac{1}{s}$

(2)  $\mathcal{L}[\cos 3t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 9}$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[t \cos 3t] = -\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{s}{s^2 + 9} \right) = -\frac{s^2 + 9 - s \cdot 2s}{(s^2 + 9)^2} = \frac{s^2 - 9}{(s^2 + 9)^2}$$

(3)  $\mathcal{L}[\cos 3t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + 9}$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[e^t \cos 3t] = \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2 + 9} = \frac{s-1}{s^2 - 2s + 10}$$

(4)  $f(t) = \cos^2 3t = \frac{1 + \cos 6t}{2}$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\cos^2 3t] = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 6^2} \right) = \frac{s^2 + 18}{s(s^2 + 6^2)}$$

(5)  $f(t) = \cos(3t + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \cos 3t - \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin 3t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos 3t - \sin 3t)$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[\cos(3t + \frac{\pi}{4})] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{s}{s^2 + 3^2} - \frac{3}{s^2 + 3^2} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{s-3}{s^2 + 3^2}$$

(6)  $\mathcal{L}[\sin t] = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{t} \sin t\right] = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{\tau^2 + 1} d\tau = \tan^{-1} \tau \Big|_s^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} s$$

2. 試求下列  $F(s)$  的拉普拉斯逆轉換為何? (30%)

$$(1) F(s) = 1 \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 8} \quad (3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 9}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 13} \quad (5) F(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 6s + 9} \quad (6) F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1}$$

$$(1) F(s) = 1 \Rightarrow f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[1] = \delta(t)$$

$$(2) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 8} = \frac{1}{(s+2)(s+4)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+4} \right)$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{s+2} - \frac{1}{s+4} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2t} - e^{-4t})$$

$$(3) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 9} = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(s+3)^2} \right] = e^{-3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2} \right] = te^{-3t}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 13} = \frac{1}{(s+3)^2 + 2^2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 13} \right] = e^{-3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s^2 + 2^2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} e^{-3t} \sin 2t$$

$$(5) F(s) = \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 6s + 9} = 1 - \frac{6s+9}{(s+3)^2} = 1 - \frac{6}{s+3} + \frac{9}{(s+3)^2}$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2}{s^2 + 6s + 9} \right] = \delta(t) - 6e^{-3t} + 9te^{-3t}$$

$$(6) F(s) = \ln \frac{s+1}{s-1} = \ln(s+1) - \ln(s-1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = G(s) = \ln(s+1)$$

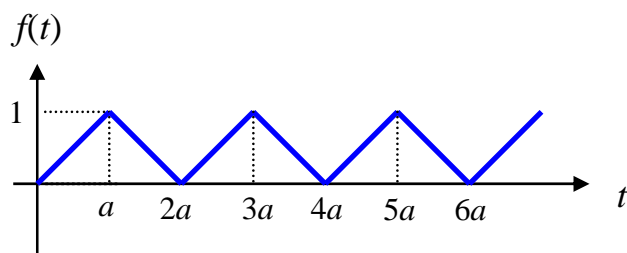
$$\mathcal{L}[t \cdot g(t)] = -\frac{d}{ds} G(s) = -\frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\therefore t \cdot g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ -\frac{1}{s+1} \right] = -e^{-t} \Rightarrow g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\ln(s+1)] = -\frac{e^{-t}}{t}$$

$$\text{同理: } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\ln(s-1)] = -\frac{e^t}{t}$$

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

3. 試求下圖函數之拉普拉斯轉換。(10%)



由圖可知  $f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}t, & 0 \leq t \leq a, \\ 2 - \frac{1}{a}t, & a \leq t \leq 2a, \end{cases}$  且  $f(t) = f(t+2a)$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2as}} \int_0^{2a} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2as}} \left[ \int_0^a \frac{1}{a}t \cdot e^{-st} dt + \int_a^{2a} \left(2 - \frac{t}{a}\right) \cdot e^{-st} dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2as}} \left[ -\frac{1}{as} (te^{-st} + \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}) \Big|_0^a + \frac{1}{as} (-2ae^{-st} + te^{-st} + \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}) \Big|_a^{2a} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2as}} \left[ -\frac{1}{as^2} (1 - 2e^{-as} + e^{-2as}) \right] \\ &= \frac{(1 - e^{-as})^2}{as^2(1 - e^{-as})(1 + e^{-as})} \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{as^2(1 + e^{-as})} \end{aligned}$$

4. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述方程式：

$$(1) \quad y(t) = t^2 + \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau)y(\tau)d\tau \quad \bullet \quad (10\%) \quad (105 \text{ 中興環工})$$

$$(2) \quad y'(t) + e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{2\tau} y(\tau)d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^\infty e^t \delta(t)dt, \quad y(0) = 0 \quad (10\%)$$

$$(1) \quad y(t) = t^2 + \int_0^t \sin(t-\tau)y(\tau)d\tau \quad \Rightarrow \quad y(t) = t^2 + \sin t * y(t)$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[y(t)] = \mathcal{L}[t^2] + \mathcal{L}[\sin t * y(t)] \quad \Rightarrow \quad Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{1}{s^2+1}Y(s)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^5}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s^5}\right] = t^2 + \frac{1}{12}t^4$$

$$(2) \quad y'(t) + e^{-2t} \int_0^t e^{2\tau} y(\tau)d\tau = e^{-t} \int_0^\infty e^t \delta(t)dt$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(t) + \int_0^t e^{-2(t-\tau)} y(\tau)d\tau = e^{-t}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(t) + e^{-2t} * y(t) = e^{-t}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[y'(t)] + \mathcal{L}[e^{-2t} * y(t)] = \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}] \quad \Rightarrow \quad sY(s) - y(0) + \frac{1}{s+2}Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+1}$$

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

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

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^3}\right] = te^{-t} + \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-t}$$

5. 已知  $\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = F(s)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = G(s)$  且  $h(t)$  為  $f(t)$  與  $g(t)$  的摺積(Convolution)

即  $h(t) = f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau) d\tau$ , 並且由  $h(t)$  拉普拉斯轉換可得

$\mathcal{L}[h(t)] = H(s) = F(s)G(s)$ , 若已知  $H(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ , 試求  $h(t) = ?$  (10%)

$$H(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } F(s) = G(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right] = \cos at$$

$$h(t) = f(t) * g(t)$$

$$= \int_0^t \cos a\tau \cdot \cos a(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t \cos a\tau \cdot (\cos at \cos a\tau + \sin at \sin a\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t (\cos at \cos^2 a\tau + \frac{1}{2} \sin at \sin 2a\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^t \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cos at (1 + \cos 2a\tau) + \frac{1}{2} \sin at \sin 2a\tau \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos at \left( \tau + \frac{1}{2a} \sin 2a\tau \right) - \frac{1}{2a} \sin at \cos 2a\tau \right] \Bigg|_0^t$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \cos at \left( t + \frac{1}{2a} \sin 2at \right) - \frac{1}{2a} (\sin at \cos 2at - \sin at) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( t \cos at + \frac{1}{a} \sin at \right)$$

$$= \frac{at \cos at + \sin at}{2a}$$

6. 試以拉普拉斯轉換法求解下述微分方程式：

(1)  $ty''(t) + ty'(t) + y(t) = 0$  且  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$  (10%)

(2)  $y''(t) + y(t) = \delta(t) + u(t - \pi)$  且  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$  (10%)

(1)  $\mathcal{L}[ty''(t) + ty'(t) + y(t)] = \mathcal{L}[0]$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{ds}[s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] - \frac{d}{ds}[sY(s) - y(0)] + Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -[2sY(s) + s^2Y'(s)] - [Y(s) + sY'(s)] + Y(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -(s^2 + s)Y'(s) - 2sY(s) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow Y'(s) + \frac{2}{s+1}Y(s) = 0 \quad \text{此為一階線性 ODE}$$

積分因子為  $\mu = e^{\int \frac{2}{s+1} dx} = e^{2\ln(s+1)} = (s+1)^2$

同乘積分因子後可得  $(s+1)^2 \cdot Y'(s) + 2(s+1)Y(s) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds}[(s+1)^2 \cdot Y(s)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (s+1)^2 \cdot Y(s) = C$$

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

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = Cte^{-t}$$

$$y'(t) = C(e^{-t} - te^{-t}) \quad \text{又} \quad y'(0) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\therefore y(t) = te^{-t}$$

(2)  $\mathcal{L}[y''(t) + y(t)] = \mathcal{L}[\delta(t) + u(t - \pi)]$

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

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 1)Y(s) = e^{-0s} + \frac{1}{s}e^{-\pi s}$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}e^{-0s} + \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 1)}e^{-\pi s} = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}e^{-0s} + \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 1}\right)e^{-\pi s}$$

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = u(t) \cdot \sin t + [1 - \cos(t - \pi)] \cdot u(t - \pi)$$



7. 試使用拉普拉斯轉換求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} z''(t) + y'(t) = \cos t \\ y''(t) - z(t) = \sin t \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } z(0) = -1, \quad z'(0) = -1, \quad y(0) = 1 \quad \text{與} \quad y'(0) = 0$$

取拉普拉斯轉換後可得

$$\begin{cases} s^2 Z(s) - sz(0) - z'(0) + sY(s) - y(0) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \\ s^2 Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0) - Z(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} s^2 Z(s) + s + 1 + sY(s) - 1 = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \\ s^2 Y(s) - s - Z(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y(s) + sZ(s) = \frac{-s^2}{s^2 + 1} \\ s^2 Y(s) - Z(s) = \frac{s^3 + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \\ Z(s) = \frac{-s - 1}{s^2 + 1} \end{cases}$$

取拉普拉斯逆轉換後可得

$$\begin{cases} y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \cos t \\ z(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Z(s)] = -\cos t - \sin t \end{cases}$$