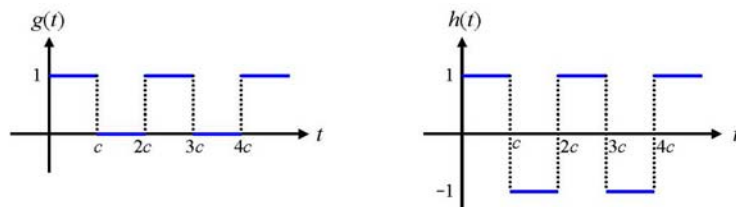
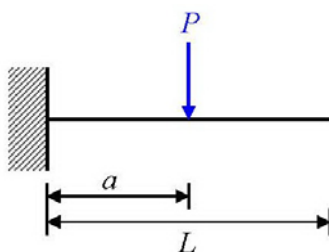


系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 如下圖，函數 $g(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < c \\ 0, & c < t < 2c \end{cases}$ 且 $g(t+2c) = g(t)$ 對所有 t 成立， c 為一常數，且其拉普拉斯轉換為 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+e^{-cs})}$ ，試問函數 $h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < c \\ -1, & c < t < 2c \end{cases}$ 且 $h(t+2c) = h(t)$ 之拉普拉斯轉換 $H(s)$ 為何？(10%)



2. 試求下列函數的拉普拉斯轉換：(30%)
- (1) $f(t) = (t-1)^3$ (2) $f(t) = \cos^2 2t$ (3) $f(t) = \cosh 2t \cdot \sinh 2t$
- (4) $f(t) = t^3 \sinh t$ (5) $f(t) = \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ (6) $f(t) = te^t \sin t$
3. 給一函數 $f(t) = |\sin at|$ ，其中 a 為一正實數且 $t > 0$ ，試繪出函數 $f(t)$ 之圖形並求其拉普拉斯轉換。(10%)
4. 試求下列函數的拉普拉斯逆轉換：(20%)
- (1) $F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 - s - 2}$ (2) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 4s + 5}$ (3) $F(s) = \ln \frac{1}{s^2 - 4}$
- (4) $F(s) = \tan^{-1} s$
5. 已知 $G(s) = \frac{3}{s} - \frac{4e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-3s}}{s^2}$ ，試求其拉普拉斯逆轉換 $g(t)$ 並繪其圖形。(10%)
6. 試用拉普拉斯轉換法求解
- (1) $ty'' - ty' + y = 1$ 且 $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$ 。(10%)
- (2) $\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau = 1 - u(t-1)$ 其中 $x(0) = 0$ ， $u(t)$ 為單位步階函數。(10%)
7. 如下圖所示，給一長度為 L 的懸臂梁，其在梁上 $x=a$ 處有一集中負載 P ，可知其控制方程式為 $EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = P \cdot \delta(x-a)$ 且 $0 < x < L$ ，此問題之邊界條件為 $y(0) = y'(0) = y''(L) = y'''(L) = 0$ ，試以拉普拉斯轉換法求其位移方程式。(10%)



8. 試使用拉普拉斯轉換求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) - x(t) + 2y(t) = 0 \\ 3x(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } x(0) = 1, y(0) = 0$$

9. 針對工數這門課的教學方式與如何學好這門課有何感想與建議? (10%)

[參考公式]

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： $\cosh at = \frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2}$, $\sinh at = \frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2}$

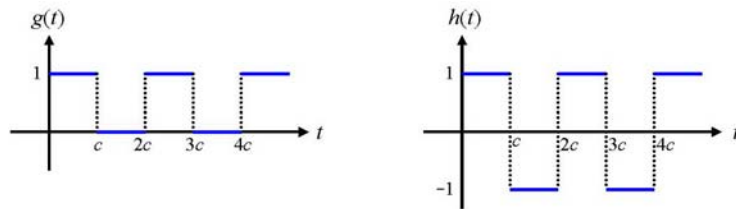
初值定理： $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s)$

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. 如下圖，函數 $g(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < c \\ 0, & c < t < 2c \end{cases}$ 且 $g(t+2c) = g(t)$ 對所有 t 成立， c 為一常數，且其拉普拉斯轉換為 $G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+e^{-cs})}$ ，試問函數 $h(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < c \\ -1, & c < t < 2c \end{cases}$ 且 $h(t+2c) = h(t)$ 之拉普拉斯轉換 $H(s)$ 為何？(10%)



$$h(t) = 2g(t) - 1 \quad \text{又} \quad G(s) = \frac{1}{s(1+e^{-cs})}$$

$$\therefore H(s) = \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \mathcal{L}[2g(t) - 1] = 2H(s) - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{s(1+e^{-cs})} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s} \left(\frac{1-e^{-cs}}{1+e^{-cs}} \right)$$

2. 試求下列 $f(t)$ 的拉普拉斯轉換為何？(30%)

(1) $f(t) = (t-1)^3$ (2) $f(t) = \cos^2 2t$ (3) $f(t) = \cosh 2t \cdot \sinh 2t$

(4) $f(t) = t^3 \sinh t$ (5) $f(t) = \cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})$ (6) $f(t) = te^t \sin t$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{L}[(t-1)^3] = \mathcal{L}[t^3 - 3t^2 + 3t - 1] = \frac{6}{s^4} - \frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} = \frac{6 - 6s + 3s^2 - s^3}{s^4}$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}[\cos^2 2t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1 + \cos 4t}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 16} \right) = \frac{s^2 + 8}{s(s^2 + 16)}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{L}[\cosh 2t \cdot \sinh 2t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{L}[e^{4t} - e^{-4t}] = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s-4} - \frac{1}{s+4} \right) = \frac{2}{s^2 - 16}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{L}[t^3 \sinh t] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[t^3 \cdot (e^t - e^{-t})] = \frac{3}{(s-1)^4} - \frac{3}{(s+1)^4} = \frac{24s(s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 - 1)^4}$$

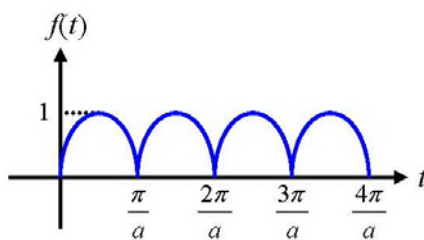
$$(5) \quad \mathcal{L}[\cos(2t + \frac{\pi}{4})] = \mathcal{L}[\cos 2t \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin 2t \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{4}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 4} - \frac{4}{s^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{s-2}{\sqrt{2}(s^2 + 4)}$$

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

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

$$\mathcal{L}[te^t \sin t] = -\frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1} \right] = \frac{2(s-1)}{[(s-1)^2 + 1]^2} = \frac{2(s-1)}{(s^2 - 2s + 2)^2}$$

3. 給一函數 $f(t) = |\sin at|$ ，其中 a 為一正實數且 $t > 0$ ，試繪出函數 $f(t)$ 之圖形並求其拉普拉斯轉換。(10%)



由圖可看出其週期為 $T = \frac{\pi}{a}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{s\pi}{a}}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{a}} \sin at \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\frac{s\pi}{a}}} \cdot \frac{s^2}{s^2 + a^2} \left(-\frac{1}{s} \sin at \cdot e^{-st} - \frac{a}{s^2} \cos at \cdot e^{-st} \right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{a}} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{1 + e^{-\frac{s\pi}{a}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{s\pi}{a}}}\end{aligned}$$

4. 試求下列函數的拉普拉斯逆轉換:(20%)

$$(1) F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2 - s - 2} \quad (2) F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 - 4s + 5} \quad (3) F(s) = \ln \frac{1}{s^2 - 4}$$

$$(4) F(s) = \tan^{-1} s$$

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

$$(2) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 - 4s + 5}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-2)^2 + 1}\right] = e^{2t} \cdot \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = e^{2t} \sin t$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\ln \frac{1}{s^2 - 4}\right] = -\mathcal{L}^{-1}[\ln(s+2) + \ln(s-2)]$$

$$\text{令 } \mathcal{L}[h(t)] = \ln(s+2) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[t \cdot h(t)] = -\frac{d}{ds}[\ln(s+2)] = -\frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t \cdot h(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[-\frac{1}{s+2}\right] = -e^{-2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow h(t) = -\frac{1}{t} e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \ln(s-2) = -\frac{1}{t} e^{2t}$$

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

$$(4) \int \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \tan^{-1} u$$

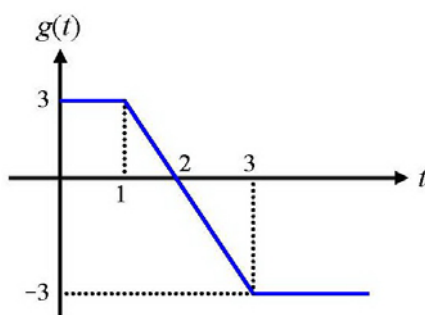
$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \tan^{-1} s \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[tf(t)] = -\frac{d(\tan^{-1} s)}{ds} = -\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow tf(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[-\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right] = -\sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = -\frac{1}{t} \sin t$$

5. 已知 $G(s) = \frac{3}{s} - \frac{4e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-3s}}{s^2}$ ，試求其拉普拉斯逆轉換 $g(t)$ 並繪其圖形。

$$g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{s} - \frac{4e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-3s}}{s^2}\right] = 3 - 4(t-1)H(t-1) + 4(t-3)H(t-3)$$



6. 試用拉普拉斯轉換法求解

$$(1) \quad ty'' - ty' + y = 1 \quad \text{且} \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1 \quad \circ (10\%)$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau = 1 - u(t-1) \quad \text{其中} \quad x(0) = 0, \quad u(t) \text{ 為單位步階函數} \circ (10\%)$$

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[ty'' - ty' + y] = \mathcal{L}[1]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{d}{ds}[s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)] + \frac{d}{ds}[sY(s) - y(0)] + Y(s) = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow -s(s-1)Y'(s) - 2(s-1)Y(s) = -\frac{s-1}{s}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow s^2Y'(s) + 2sY(s) = 1$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = 1 + ct$$

$$\text{又} \quad y'(0) = 1 \quad \Rightarrow c = 1$$

$$\therefore y(t) = 1 + t$$

$$(2) \quad \mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + \int_0^t x(\tau) d\tau = 1 - u(t-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + 1 * x = 1 - u(t-1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + 1 * x\right] = \mathcal{L}[1 - u(t-1)]$$

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

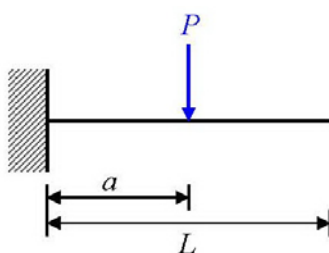
$$\Rightarrow (s^2 + 2s + 1)X(s) = 1 - e^{-s}$$

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

$$\text{又} \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}\right] = te^{-t}$$

$$\therefore x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = te^{-t} - (t-1)e^{-(t-1)}u(t-1)$$

7. 如下圖所示，給一長度為 L 的懸臂梁，其在梁上 $x=a$ 處有一集中負載 P ，可知其控制方程式為 $EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} = P \cdot \delta(x-a)$ 且 $0 < x < L$ ，此問題之邊界條件為 $y(0) = y'(0) = y''(L) = y'''(L) = 0$ ，試以拉普拉斯轉換法求其位移方程式。(10%)



$$\mathcal{L}[y(x)] = Y(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[EI \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}\right] = \mathcal{L}[P \cdot \delta(x-a)]$$

$$\Rightarrow EI[s^4 Y(s) - s^3 y(0) - s^2 y'(0) - s y''(0) - y'''(0)] = P e^{-as}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^4 Y(s) = \frac{P}{EI} e^{-as} + C_1 s + C_2 \quad (\text{令 } y''(0) = C_1, \ y'''(0) = C_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{P}{EI} \frac{e^{-as}}{s^4} + C_1 \frac{1}{s^3} + C_2 \frac{1}{s^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \frac{P}{6EI} (x-a)^3 u(x-a) + \frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + \frac{C_2}{6} x^3$$

$$\text{當 } x > a \text{ 時可知 } y(x) = \frac{P}{6EI} (x-a)^3 + \frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + \frac{C_2}{6} x^3$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) = \frac{P}{2EI} (x-a)^2 + C_1 x + \frac{C_2}{2} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y''(x) = \frac{P}{EI} (x-a) + C_1 + C_2 x$$

$$\Rightarrow y'''(x) = \frac{P}{EI} + C_2$$

由邊界條件：

$$y'''(L) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = -\frac{P}{EI}$$

$$y''(L) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{P}{EI} (L-a) + C_1 + C_2 L = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{Pa}{EI}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \frac{P}{6EI} (x-a)^3 u(x-a) + \frac{Pa}{2EI} x^2 - \frac{P}{6EI} x^3$$

8. 試使用拉普拉斯轉換求解下述聯立微分方程組 (10%)

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) - x(t) + 2y(t) = 0 \\ 3x(t) + y'(t) - 2y(t) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } x(0) = 1, \quad y(0) = 0$$

取拉普拉斯轉換後可得

$$\begin{cases} sX(s) - x(0) - X(s) + 2Y(s) = 0 \\ 3X(s) + sY(s) - y(0) - 2Y(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (s-1)X(s) + 2Y(s) = 1 \\ 3X(s) + (s-2)Y(s) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = \frac{s-2}{(s+1)(s-4)}, \quad Y(s) = \frac{-3}{(s+1)(s-4)}$$

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

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