

第 15 章 ラプラス変換

演習問題 15.1

1. ① $\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ より, $\mathcal{L}[t^2] = \frac{2}{s^3}$

② $\mathcal{L}[\cos at] = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$, $\mathcal{L}[\sin at] = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$ より,

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos at + \sin at] = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} + \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2} = \frac{s+a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

2. $(1-at)\varepsilon^{-at} = \varepsilon^{-at} - at\varepsilon^{-at}$ よって,

$$\mathcal{L}[(1-at)\varepsilon^{-at}] = \mathcal{L}[\varepsilon^{-at}] - \mathcal{L}[at\varepsilon^{-at}]$$

ここで, 与えられた \mathcal{L} を用いると,

$$\mathcal{L}[(1-at)\varepsilon^{-at}] = \frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{a}{(s+a)^2} = \frac{s}{(s+a)^2}$$

3. $\sin t \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$ (加法定理)

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin t \cos t] = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}[\sin 2t], \text{ ここで与えられた } \mathcal{L} \text{ を用いると,}$$

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

演習問題 15.2

1. ① $\frac{3}{s(s+2)^2} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+2} + \frac{C}{(s+2)^2}$ として, A, B, C を求める.

$$A = \frac{3}{4}, \quad B = -\frac{3}{4}, \quad C = -\frac{3}{2}$$

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

② $\frac{s+3}{s(s-5)(s+2)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-5} + \frac{C}{s+2}$ として A, B, C を求める.

$$A = -\frac{3}{10}, \quad B = \frac{8}{35}, \quad C = \frac{1}{14}$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[-\frac{3}{10s} + \frac{8}{35(s-5)} + \frac{1}{14(s+2)} \right] = -\frac{3}{10} + \frac{8}{35} \varepsilon^{5t} + \frac{1}{14} \varepsilon^{-2t}$$

③ $\frac{as^2 + a^3}{s(s+a)^3} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+a} + \frac{C}{(s+a)^2} + \frac{D}{(s+a)^3}$ として, A, B, C, D を求める.

$$A = 1, \quad B = -1, \quad C = 0, \quad D = -2a^2$$

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

演習問題 15.3

1. 与式の関係を2階の導関数にあてはめると,
 $\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] - f'(0) = s\{s\mathcal{L}[f(t)] - f(0)\} - f'(0) = s^2\mathcal{L}[f(t)] - sf(0) - f'(0)$

2. 両辺をラプラス変換すると

$$\mathcal{L}[y''(t)] + 4\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = \mathcal{L}[1]$$

$$s^2\mathcal{L}[y(t)] - sy(0) - y'(0) + 4\{s\mathcal{L}[y(t)] - y(0)\} = \mathcal{L}[1]$$

$$s^2Y(s) - 3s + 2 + 4sY(s) - 12 = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$Y(s)\{s^2 + 4s\} = \frac{1}{s} + 3s + 10$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s} + 3s + 10}{s^2 + 4s} = \frac{3s^2 + 10s + 1}{s^2(s+4)} = \frac{39}{16s} + \frac{1}{4s^2} + \frac{9}{16(s+4)}$$

$$\text{よって, } y = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = \frac{39}{16} + \frac{1}{4}t + \frac{9}{16}\epsilon^{-4t}$$

3. $\mathcal{L}[q] = Q$ として与えられた式の両辺をラプラス変換すると

$$\frac{E}{s} = R\{sQ - q(0)\} + \frac{Q}{C}, \quad \text{ここで } q(0) = 0 \text{ より}$$

$$\frac{E}{s} = sRQ + \frac{Q}{C}$$

$$Q = \frac{E}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{sR + \frac{1}{C}} = \frac{E}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} = CE \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Q] = q = CE(1 - \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}})$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = CE \left(\frac{1}{RC} \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}} \right) = \frac{E}{R} \epsilon^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$$

章末問題 15

1. ① $\mathcal{L}[t^2 - 2] = \frac{2}{s^3} - \frac{2}{s} = \frac{2 - 2s^2}{s^3}$

② $\mathcal{L}[\cos 2t \cos 3t] = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}[\cos 5t + \cos t] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 25} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{s(s^2 + 13)}{(s^2 + 25)(s^2 + 1)}$

③ $\mathcal{L}[4\epsilon^{-5t}] = 4\mathcal{L}[\epsilon^{-5t}] = \frac{4}{s+5}$

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

⑤ $\mathcal{L}[\epsilon^{at} - \epsilon^{bt}] = \frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s-b} = \frac{a-b}{(s-a)(s-b)}$

⑥ $\mathcal{L}[(at^2 + bt + c)\epsilon^{-xt}] = \frac{2a}{(s+x)^3} + \frac{b}{(s+x)^2} + \frac{c}{s+x}$

2. ① $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s+1}{(s-2)(s+3)}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3}\right] = \frac{3}{5}\epsilon^{2t} + \frac{2}{5}\epsilon^{-3t}$
- ② $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2(s+a)}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{a^2}\left(\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{s-a}{s^2}\right)\right]$
 $= \frac{1}{a^2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{1}{s} + \frac{a}{s^2}\right] = \frac{1}{a^2}(\epsilon^{-at} - 1 + at)$
- ③ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s+a)^2}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+a} - \frac{a}{(s+a)^2}\right] = \epsilon^{-at} - at\epsilon^{-at} = (1-at)\epsilon^{-at}$
- ④ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+a)^2+b^2}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{b} \cdot \frac{b}{(s+a)^2+b^2}\right] = \frac{1}{b}\epsilon^{-at}\sin bt$
- ⑤ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s-2)^2+1}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+1} + \frac{2}{(s-2)^2+1}\right] = \epsilon^{2t}(\cos t + 2\sin t)$
- ⑥ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{5s+4}{s(s+2)}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s} + \frac{3}{s+2}\right] = 2 + 3\epsilon^{-2t}$

3. ① 両辺をラプラス変換すると,

$$\mathcal{L}[y''(t)] + 6\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] + \mathcal{L}[10y] = 0$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - 2s - 2 + 6sY(s) - 12 + 10Y(s) = 0$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 6s + 10) = 2s + 14$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s+14}{s^2+6s+10} = \frac{2(s+3)}{(s+3)^2+1} + \frac{8}{(s+3)^2+1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[Y(s)] = y = 2\epsilon^{-3t}(\cos t + 4\sin t)$$

- ② 両辺をラプラス変換すると

$$\mathcal{L}[y''(t)] - \mathcal{L}[y'(t)] - \mathcal{L}[12y] = \mathcal{L}[2]$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - s - (sY(s) - 1) - 12Y(s) = \frac{2}{s}$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 - s - 12) = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s^2 - s + 2}{s(s+3)(s-4)} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{s+3} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{s-4}$$

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

4. $\mathcal{L}[i] = I(s)$ として, 与式の両辺をラプラス変換する.

$$L\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + (R_1 + R_2)I(s) = 0$$

$$t=0 \text{ のとき, } i = \frac{E}{R_1} \text{ より, } i(0) = \frac{E}{R_1}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{L \cdot \frac{E}{R_1}}{Ls + R_1 + R_2} = \frac{E}{R_1} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R_1 + R_2}{L}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[I(s)] = i = \frac{E}{R_1} \epsilon^{-\frac{R_1 + R_2}{L}t}$$