

逆ラプラス変換

Inverse Laplace transform

$X(s)$ を s の有理関数とする.

$$X(s) = K \frac{(s + z_1)(s + z_2) \cdots (s + z_m)}{(s + p_1)(s + p_2) \cdots (s + p_n)}, \quad n > m$$

$\{p_i\}$ と $\{z_i\}$ は実数または複素数.

有理関数 $X(s)$ に対して (分母多項式) = 0の根を極 (pole) といい,
(分子多項式) = 0の根を零点 (zero) という.

$\{p_i\}$ がすべて異なるとき,
以下のように部分分数展開 (partial fraction expansion) できる.

$$X(s) = \frac{a_1}{s + p_1} + \frac{a_2}{s + p_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{s + p_n}$$

$\{a_i\}$ は $-p_i$ における留数 (residue)

5.1 部分分数展開を用いた逆ラプラス変換の計算


部分分数展開

$$X(s) = \frac{a_1}{s + p_1} + \frac{a_2}{s + p_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{s + p_n}$$

留数の計算 $a_i = \lim_{s \rightarrow -p_i} (s + p_i)X(s)$


留数計算

$$X(s) = \frac{a_1}{s + p_1} + \frac{a_2}{s + p_2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{s + p_n}$$


逆ラプラス変換

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] \\ &= (a_1 e^{-p_1 t} + a_2 e^{-p_2 t} + \cdots + a_n e^{-p_n t}) u_s(t) \end{aligned}$$

例題) $X(s) = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}$ に対して $x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)]$ を求める.



部分分数展開

$$X(s) = \frac{a_1}{s+1} + \frac{a_2}{s+2}$$



留数計算

$$a_1 = (s+1)X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{s+2} \Big|_{s=-1} = 1$$

$$a_2 = (s+2)X(s) \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{s+1} \Big|_{s=-2} = -1$$



逆ラプラス変換

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

例題 重極がある場合)

$$X(s) = \frac{s+3}{(s+1)(s+2)^2} \quad \text{に対して} \quad x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] \quad \text{を求める.}$$



部分分数展開

$$X(s) = \frac{a}{s+1} + \frac{b_1}{(s+2)^2} + \frac{b_2}{s+2}$$



留数計算

$$a = (s+1)X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{s+3}{(s+2)^2} \Big|_{s=-1} = 2$$



留数計算

$$b_1 = (s + 2)^2 X(s) \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{s + 3}{s + 1} \Big|_{s=-2} = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_2 &= \frac{d}{ds} (s + 2)^2 X(s) \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s + 3}{s + 1} \right) \Big|_{s=-2} \\ &= \frac{-2}{(s + 1)^2} \Big|_{s=-2} = -2 \end{aligned}$$




逆ラプラス変換

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{s + 1} - \frac{1}{(s + 2)^2} - \frac{2}{s + 2} \right] \\ &= (2e^{-t} - te^{-2t} - 2e^{-2t})u_s(t) \end{aligned}$$

ヘビサイドの部分分数展開定理

$$X(s) = \frac{q(s)}{(s - p_1)^l (s - p_{l+1}) \cdots (s - p_m)}$$



$$X(s) = \frac{a_{1,l}}{(s - p_1)^l} + \frac{a_{1,l-1}}{(s - p_1)^{l-1}} + \cdots + \frac{a_{1,1}}{(s - p_1)} + \frac{a_{l+1}}{(s - p_{l+1})} + \cdots + \frac{a_m}{(s - p_m)}$$

留数の計算



$$a_{1,l} = [(s - p_1)^l X(s)]_{s=p_1}$$

$$a_{1,l-1} = \left[\frac{d}{ds} (s - p_1)^l X(s) \right]_{s=p_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{1,l-i} = \frac{1}{i!} \left[\frac{d^i}{ds^i} (s - p_1)^l X(s) \right]_{s=p_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{1,1} = \frac{1}{(l-1)!} \left[\frac{d^{l-1}}{ds^{l-1}} (s - p_1)^l X(s) \right]_{s=p_1}$$

例題) $X(s) = \frac{1}{s(s+2)(s+1)^3}$ に対して $x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)]$ を求める.



部分分数展開

$$X(s) = \frac{a_1}{s} + \frac{a_2}{s+2} + \frac{b_1}{s+1} + \frac{b_2}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{b_3}{(s+1)^3}$$



留数計算

$$a_1 = sX(s) \Big|_{s=0} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{ds^2} (s+1)^3 X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = 2b_1$$

$$a_2 = (s+2)X(s) \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{ds^2} (s+1)^3 X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = -1$$

$$b_3 = (s+1)^3 X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = -1$$

$$b_2 = \frac{d}{ds} (s+1)^3 X(s) \Big|_{s=-1} = 0$$



部分分数展開

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



逆ラプラス変換

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t} - e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-t} \right) u_s(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dx(t)}{dt} + 4x(t) = 0, \quad t \geq 0 \quad x(0) = 0 \quad x^{(1)}(0) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2}\right] = s^2X(s) - sx(0) - x^{(1)}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^nx(t)}{dt^n}\right] = s^nX(s) - s^{n-1}x(0) - \dots - x^{(n-1)}(0)$$



$$[s^2X(s) - sx(0) - x^{(1)}(0)] + 5[sX(s) - x(0)] + 4X(s) = 0$$

ラプラス変換
 $\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$



初期値代入

$$(s^2 + 5s + 4)X(s) = 1$$

$$X(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 5s + 4} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+4} \right)$$

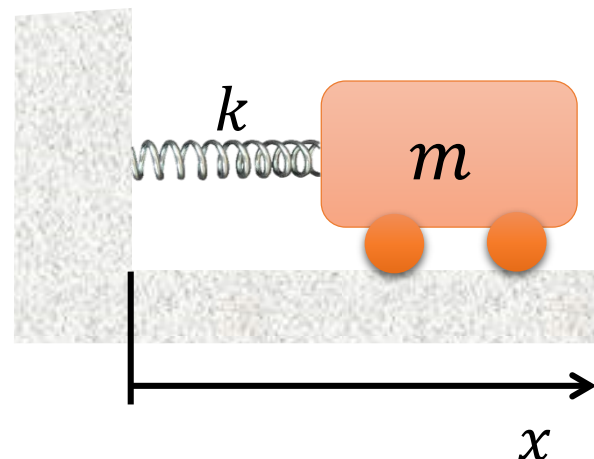


逆ラプラス変換

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = \frac{1}{3}(e^{-t} - e^{-4t})u_s(t)$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} = -kx(t)$$

$$x(0) = x_0 \quad \dot{x}(0) = 0$$



$$\frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2} + \omega_n^2 x(t) = 0$$

$$\omega_n = \sqrt{k/m} \quad \text{固有角周波数}$$



ラプラス変換
 $\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(s)$

$$X(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega_n^2} x_0$$

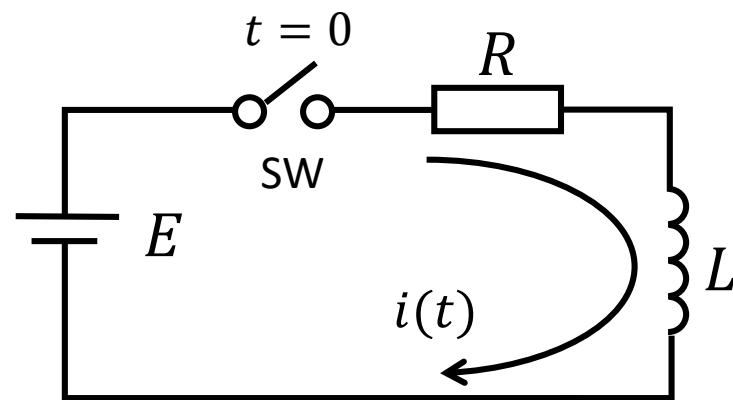


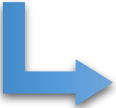
逆ラプラス変換

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[X(s)] = x_0 \cos \omega_n t$$

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) = E, \quad t > 0$$

$$i(0) = 0$$




 ラプラス変換
 $\mathcal{L}[i(t)] = I(s)$

$$(Ls + R)I(s) = \frac{E}{s}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{s(Ls + R)} = \frac{E}{L} \frac{1}{s \left(s + \frac{R}{L} \right)} = \frac{E}{L} \left[\frac{a_1}{s} + \frac{a_2}{s + \frac{R}{L}} \right]$$


 留数計算

$$a_1 = L/R \quad a_2 = -L/R$$


 逆ラプラス変換

$$i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I(s)] = \frac{E}{R} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right), \quad t \geq 0$$