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回路理論II

2. ラプラス変換

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ラプラス変換

$t \geq 0$ で定義された関数 $e(t)$ に対して

$$E(s) = \mathcal{L}[e(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e(t) \exp(-st) dt$$

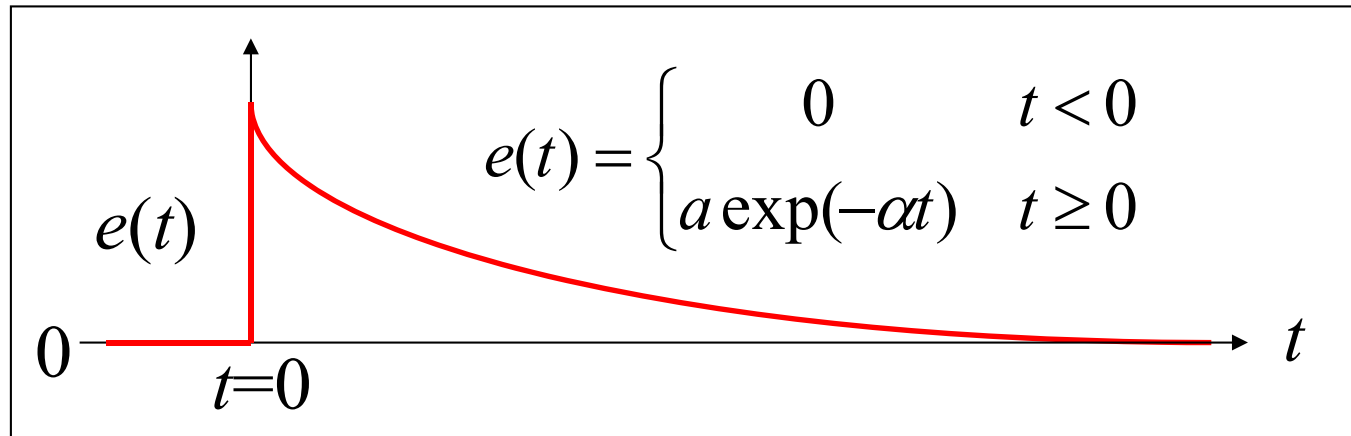
によりラプラス変換 $E(s)$ を定義すると、

$$e(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E(s)] = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s) \exp(+st) ds$$

が成立し、これをラプラス逆変換と言う。 α : 定数

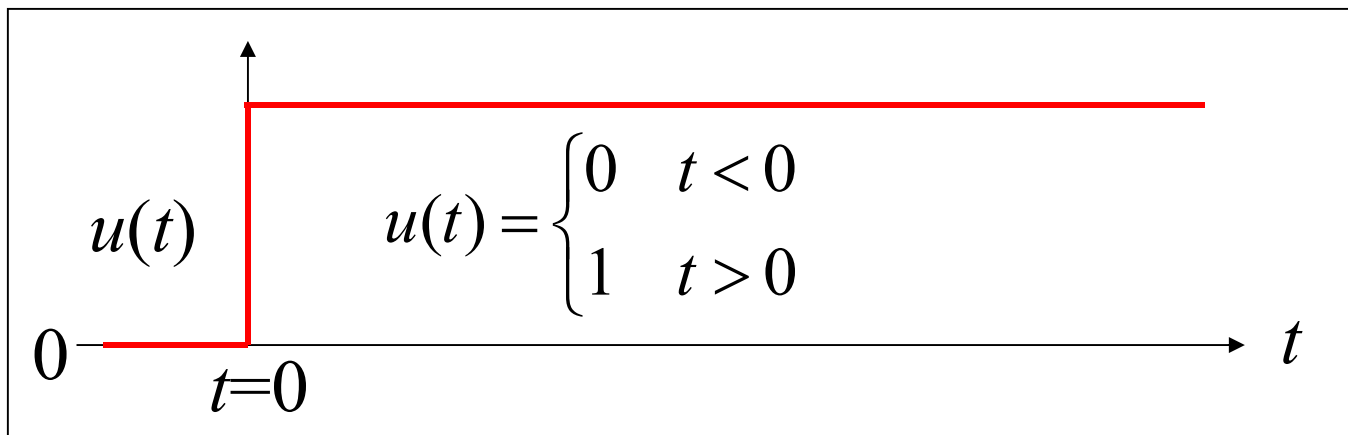
線形性

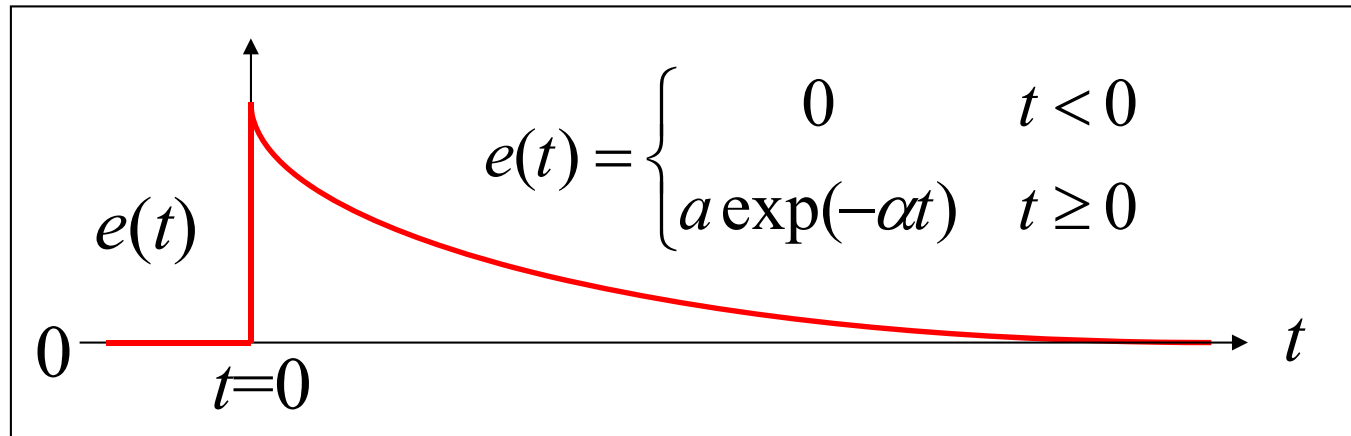
$$\mathcal{L}[a_1 e_1(t) + a_2 e_2(t)] = a_1 \mathcal{L}[e_1(t)] + a_2 \mathcal{L}[e_2(t)]$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[e(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} a \exp\{-(s + \alpha)t\} dt \\ &= \left[-\frac{a \exp\{-(s + \alpha)t\}}{s + \alpha} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{a}{s + \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

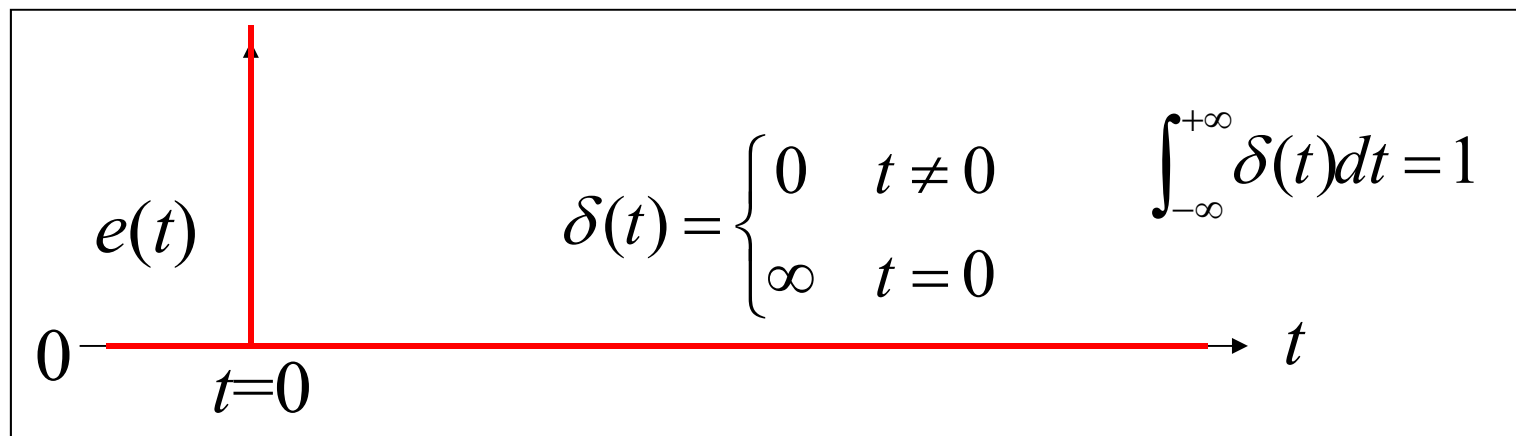
$a \rightarrow 1, \alpha \rightarrow 0$ の時 $\rightarrow$ ステップ関数 $u(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[u(t)] = s^{-1}$



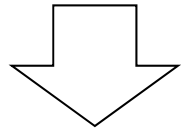


$$\mathcal{L}[e(t)] = \frac{\alpha}{s + a}$$

$a = \alpha, \alpha \rightarrow \infty$ の時 $\rightarrow$ デルタ関数 $\delta(t) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[\delta(t)] = 1$



$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}[t^m \exp(-at)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^m \exp\{-(s+a)t\} dt \\
&= \left[-\frac{t^m \exp\{-(s+a)t\}}{s+a} \right]_0^{\infty} + \frac{m}{s+a} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \exp\{-(s+a)t\} dt \\
&= \frac{m}{s+a} \mathcal{L}[t^{m-1} \exp(-at)]
\end{aligned}$$



$$\mathcal{L}[t^m \exp(-at)] = \frac{m!}{(s+a)^{m+1}}$$

または

$$\mathcal{L}[t^{m-1} \exp(-at)] = \frac{(m-1)!}{(s+a)^m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\sin(\omega t)] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\exp(j\omega t) - \exp(-j\omega t)}{2j}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{s - j\omega} - \frac{1}{s + j\omega} \right] = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

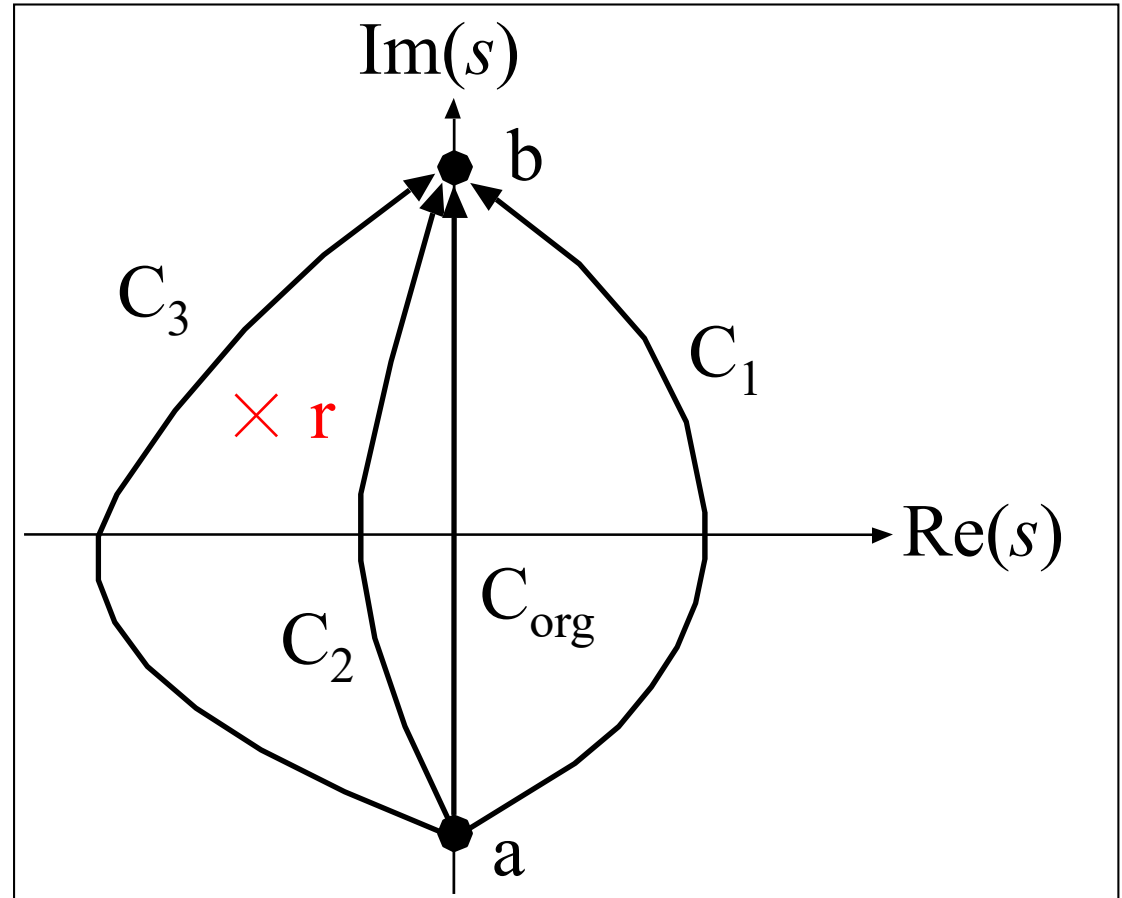
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\cos(\omega t)] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\exp(j\omega t) + \exp(-j\omega t)}{2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s - j\omega} + \frac{1}{s + j\omega} \right] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\exp(-\alpha t) \sin(\omega t)] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\exp\{-(\alpha - j\omega)t\} - \exp\{-(\alpha + j\omega)t\}}{2j}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{s + \alpha - j\omega} - \frac{1}{s + \alpha + j\omega} \right] = \frac{\omega}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[\exp(-\alpha t) \cos(\omega t)] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{\exp\{-(\alpha - j\omega)t\} + \exp\{-(\alpha + j\omega)t\}}{2}\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s + \alpha - j\omega} + \frac{1}{s + \alpha + j\omega} \right] = \frac{s + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2}\end{aligned}$$

コーシー・リーマンの定理

区間 $[a,b]$ の範囲にわたって関数 $F(s)$ を積分することを考える。この時、関数値もしくはその一階微分が不連続な点を超えない限り、積分経路をどの様に変更しても、積分の結果は変わらない。



関数値が不連続な点(極): $f(x)=1/(x+a)$ での $x=-a$

一階微分が不連続な点(分岐): $f(x)=(x+a)^{0.5}$ での $x=-a$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} F(s)ds \text{ の計算}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{\exp(+st)}{s + \alpha}$$

$|s| \rightarrow \infty$ である C_+ 上で

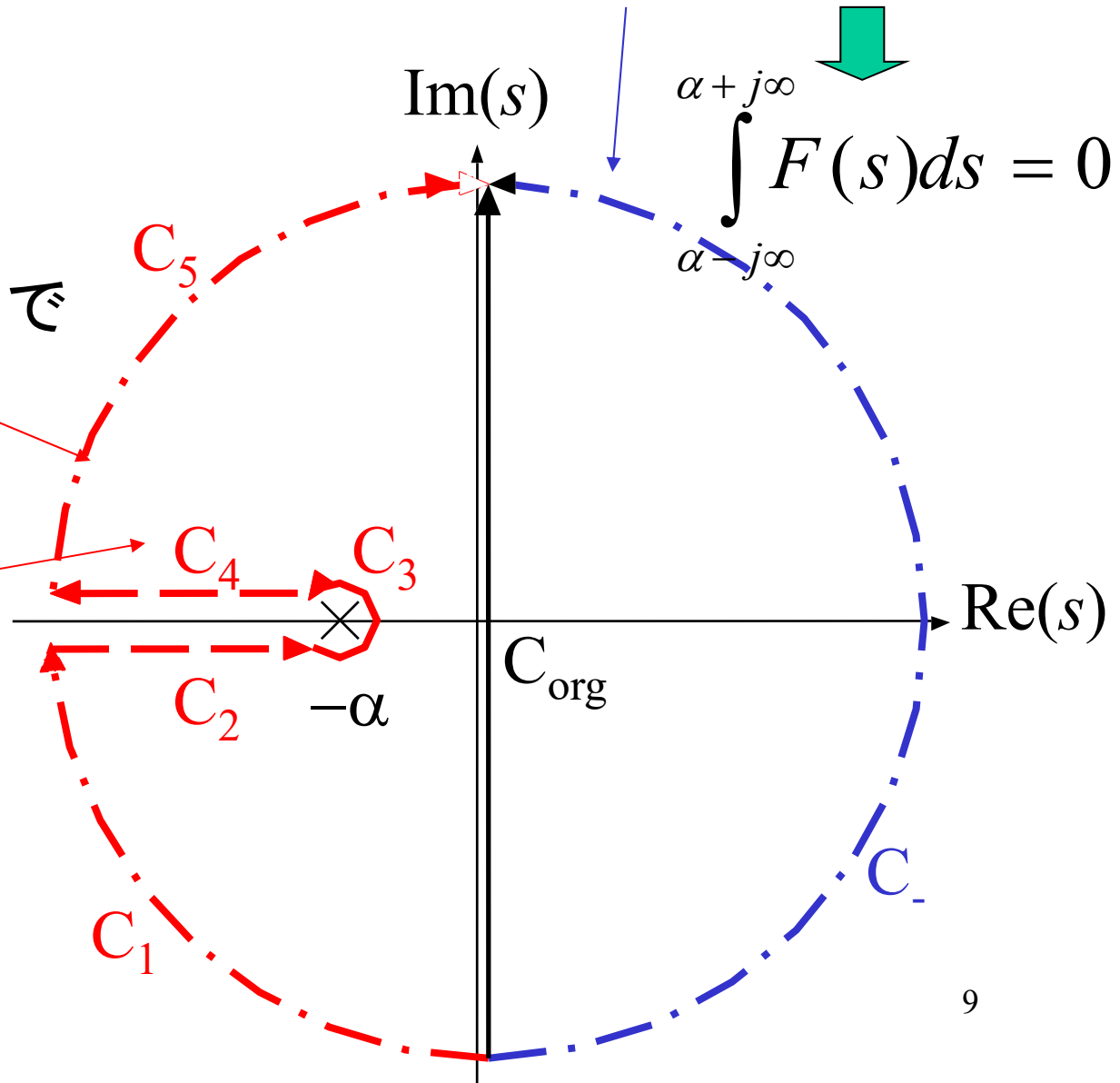
$F(s)=0$ ($t < 0$ の時)

$$\int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} F(s)ds = 0$$

$|s| \rightarrow \infty$ である C_1, C_5 上で

$F(s)=0$ ($t > 0$ の時)

同じ範囲を往復する
ので、 C_2 と C_4 に沿う
積分の和は零



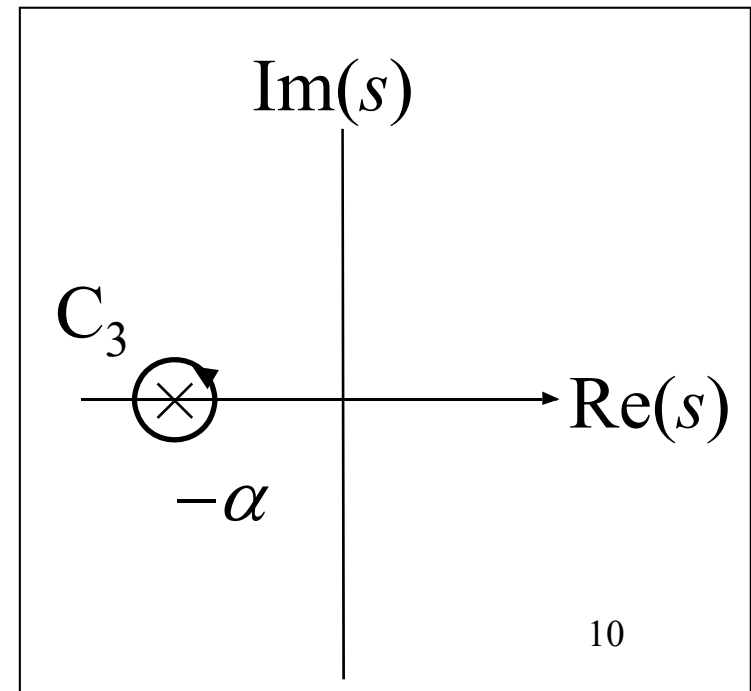
参考

$s = -\alpha + r \exp(j\theta)$ とおけば、 $ds = jr \exp(j\theta) d\theta$ であるから

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) ds &= j \exp(-\alpha t) \exp(rt \exp(j\theta)) d\theta \\ &= j \exp(-\alpha t) d\theta \quad (r \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

従って、 $t > 0$ の時

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{-j\infty}^{+j\infty} F(s) ds &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_{C_3} F(s) ds \\ &= \frac{\exp(-\alpha t)}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= \exp(-\alpha t) \end{aligned}$$



留数定理

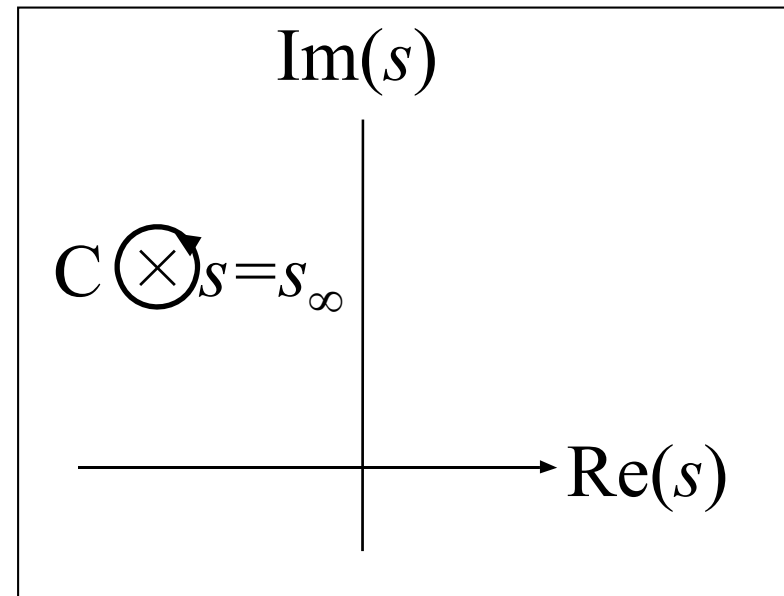
$F(s)=N(s)/D(s)$ とおく。 $N(s_\infty)$ は正則、 $D(s_\infty)=0$ 、 $D'(s_\infty)\neq 0$ の時

$$\oint_C F(s) ds = j\theta \frac{N(s_\infty)}{D'(s_\infty)} \\ \equiv j\theta \operatorname{Res}_{s=s_\infty} [F(s)]$$

θ は $s=s_\infty$ 付近での回転角

反時計回り一回転は $+2\pi$

時計回り一回転は -2π



重根の場合

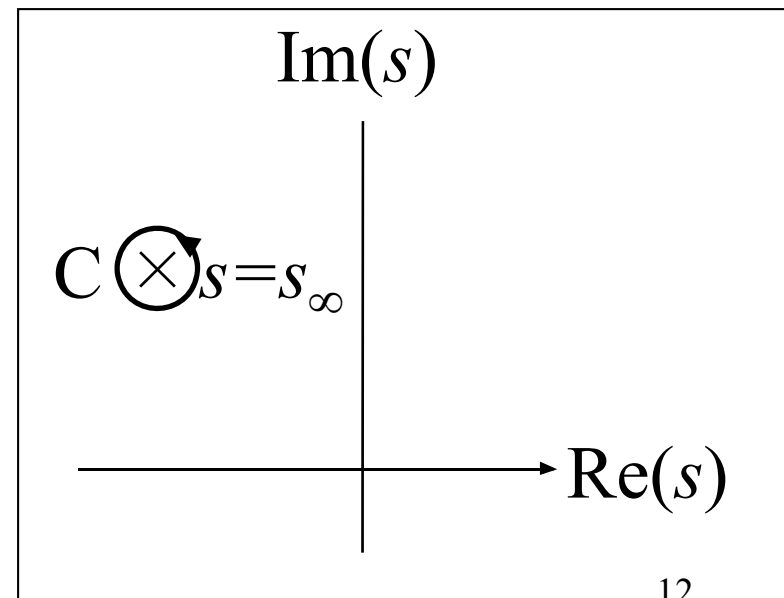
$F(s)=N(s)/D(s)$ とおく。 $N(s_\infty)$ は正則、 $D(s_\infty)^{(n)}=0$ ($0 \leq n \leq M-1$)、
 $D(s_\infty)^{(M)} \neq 0$ の時

$$\oint_C F(s)ds = jM\theta \left[\frac{N^{(M-1)}(s_\infty)}{D^{(M)}(s_\infty)} \right]$$

θ は $s=s_\infty$ 付近での回転角

反時計回り一回転は $+2\pi$

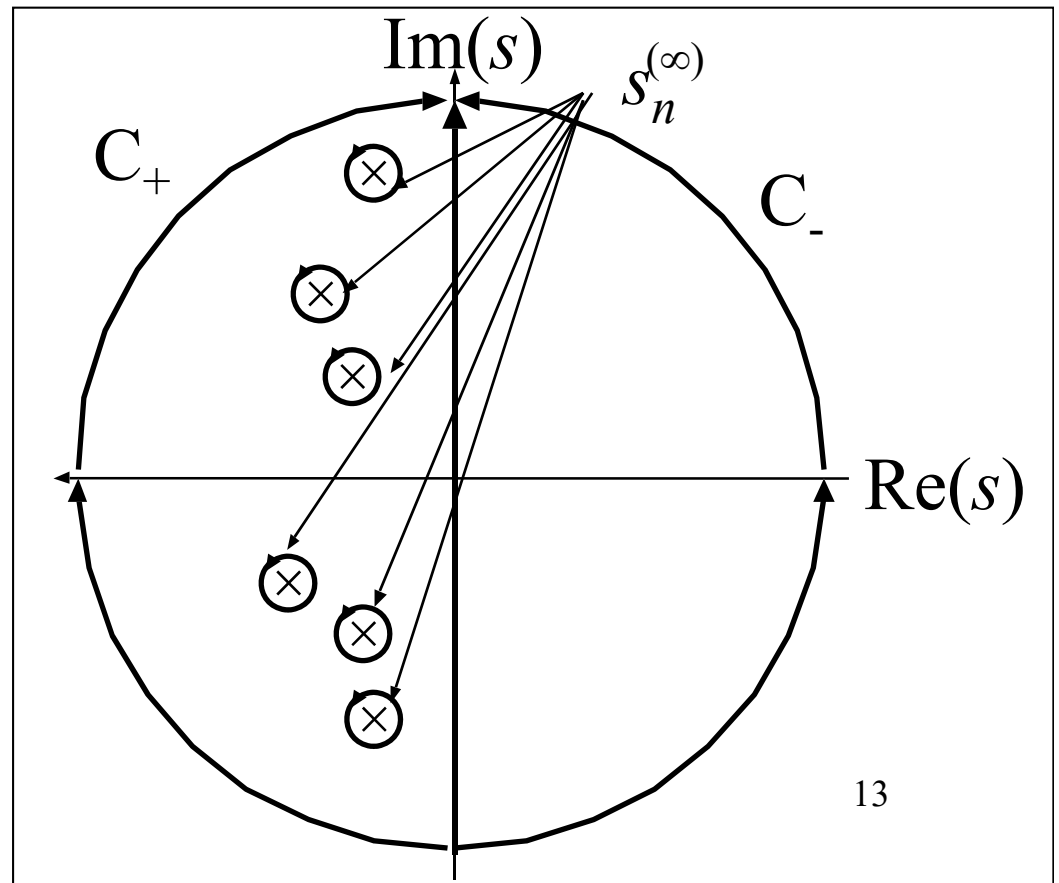
時計回り一回転は -2π



極が沢山あると
$$e(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s) \exp(st) ds$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (t < 0) \\ \sum_n \text{Res}_{s=s_n^{(\infty)}} [E(s) \exp(st)] & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

左半面に極があれば, $e(t) \neq 0$ ($t < 0$)



極が沢山あると

$$F(s) = \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{N_0} (s + s_n^0)}{\prod_{n=1}^{N_\infty} (s + s_n^\infty)} = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{A_n}{s + s_n^\infty}$$
$$A_m = \frac{\prod_{n=1}^{N_0} (s_n^0 - s_m^\infty)}{N_\infty (n \neq m) \prod_{n=1} (s_n^\infty - s_m^\infty)}$$

左半面にある極のみが対象

これより

$$f(s) = \frac{(s+c)}{(s+a)(s+b)}$$

$$= \lim_{s=-a} [f(s)(s+a)] \frac{1}{s+a} + \lim_{s=-b} [f(s)(s+b)] \frac{1}{s+b}$$

$$= \frac{c-a}{b-a} \frac{1}{s+a} + \frac{c-b}{a-b} \frac{1}{s+b}$$

$$f(s) = \frac{(s+c)}{(s+a)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{s=-a} [f(s)(s+a)^2] \frac{1}{(s+a)^2} + \lim_{s=-a} \left[\frac{d}{ds} (f(s)(s+a)^2) \right] \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$= \frac{c-a}{(s+a)^2} + \frac{1}{s+a}$$

計算例

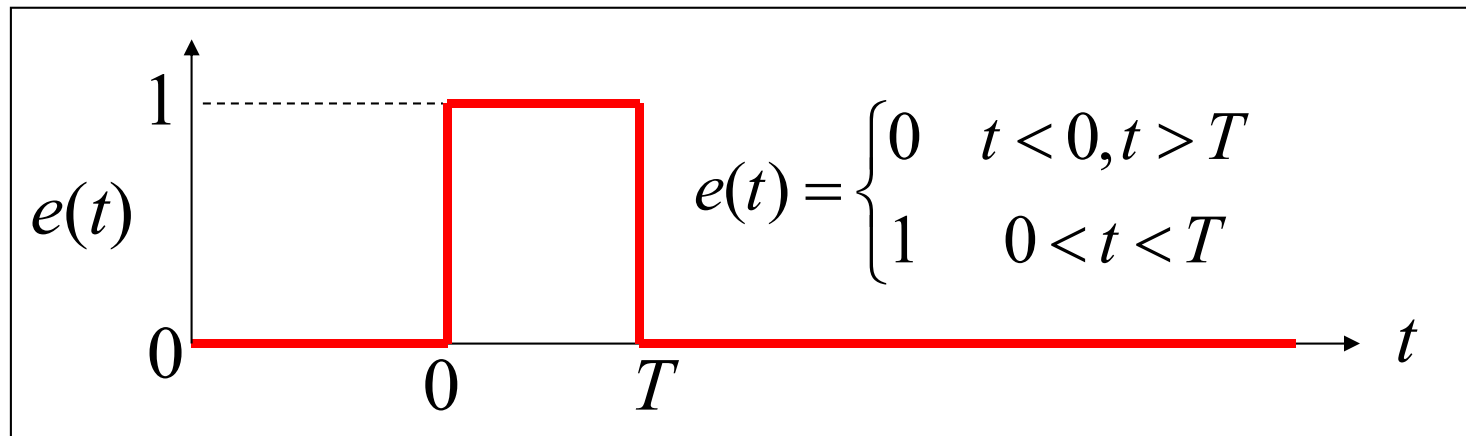
$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{(s+4)(s+5)}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)} \\&= \frac{(4-1)(5-1)}{(2-1)(3-1)} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{(4-2)(5-2)}{(1-2)(3-2)} \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{(4-3)(5-3)}{(1-3)(2-3)} \frac{1}{s+3} \\&= \frac{6}{s+1} - \frac{6}{s+2} + \frac{1}{s+3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}& \frac{(s+3)(s+4)}{(s+1)^2(s+2)} \\&= \frac{(3-1)(4-1)}{(2-1)} \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} + \frac{d}{ds} \left\{ \frac{(s+3)(s+4)}{(s+2)} \right\} \bigg|_{s=-1} \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{(3-2)(4-2)}{(1-2)^2} \frac{1}{s+2} \\&= \frac{6}{(s+1)^2} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{2}{s+2}\end{aligned}$$

時間推移

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e(t-T)] &= \int_0^{\infty} e(t-T) \exp(-st) dt \\ &= \int_{-T}^{\infty} e(t') \exp\{-s(t'+T)\} dt' & t' = t-T \\ &= E(s) \exp(-sT)\end{aligned}$$

単一パルス

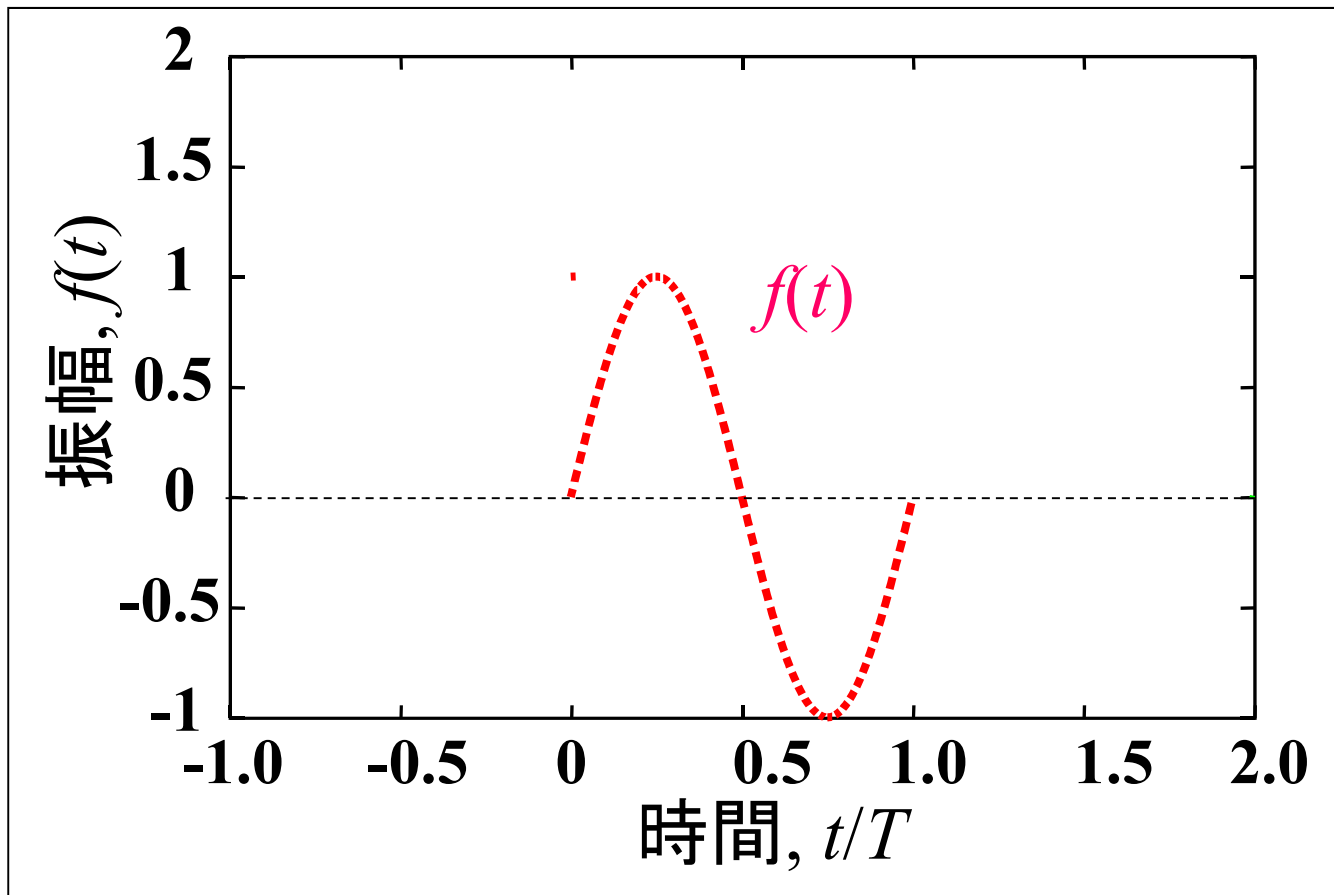


$$\mathcal{L}[e(t)] = \mathcal{L}[u(t)] - \mathcal{L}[u(t-T)] = s^{-1} \{1 - \exp(-sT)\}$$

単波交流パルスの波形

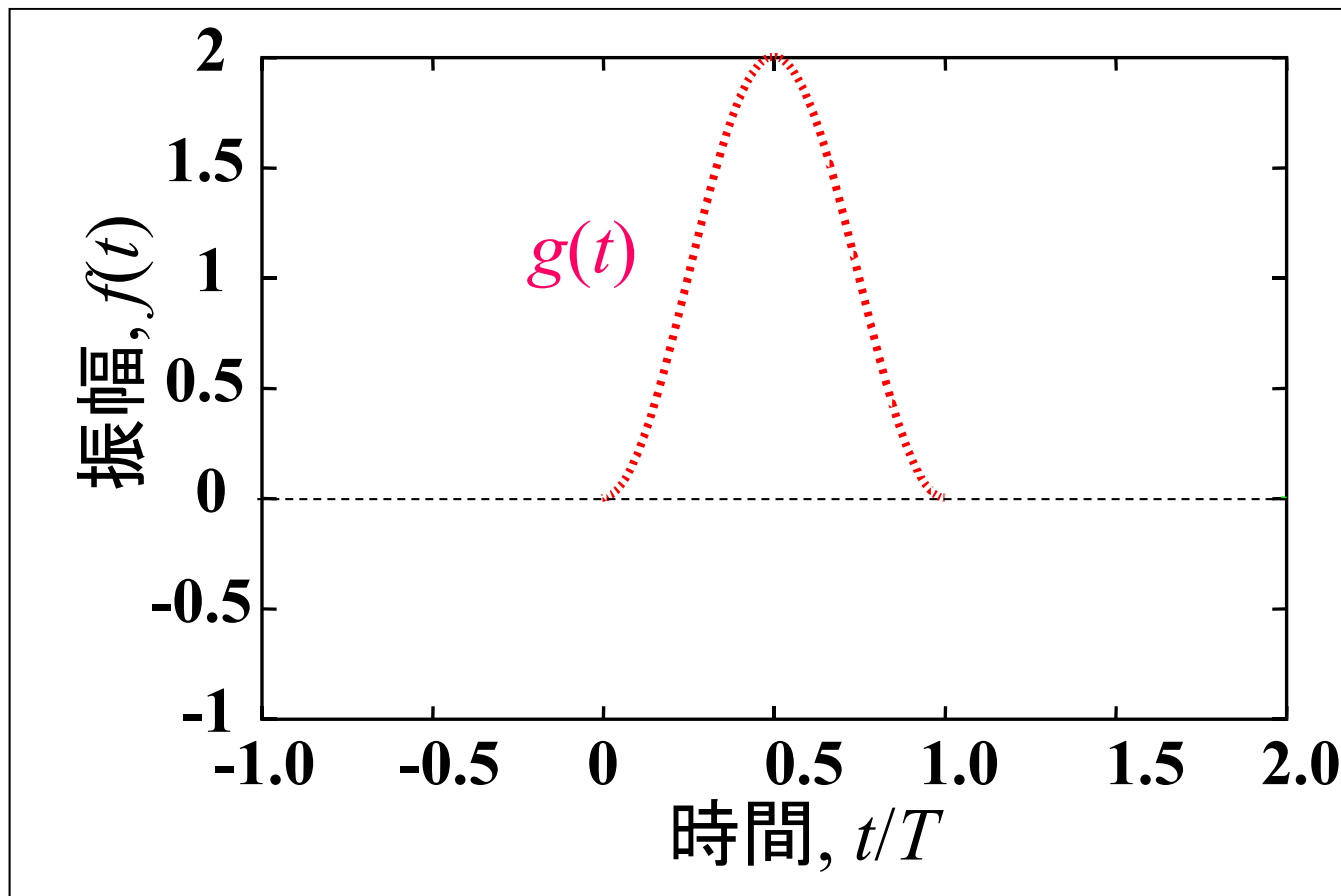
$$f(t) = \sin(\omega t) \{u(t) - u(t - T)\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \{1 - \exp(-sT)\}$$



$$g(t) = \{1 - \cos(\omega t)\} \{u(t) - u(t - T)\}$$

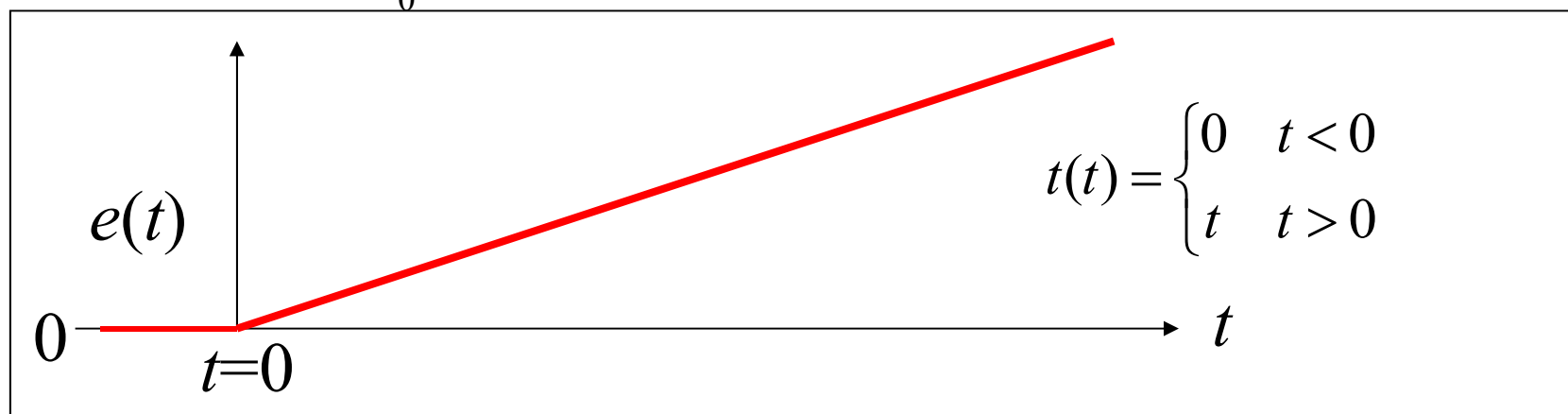
$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] = \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} \right] \{1 - \exp(-sT)\}$$



積分演算

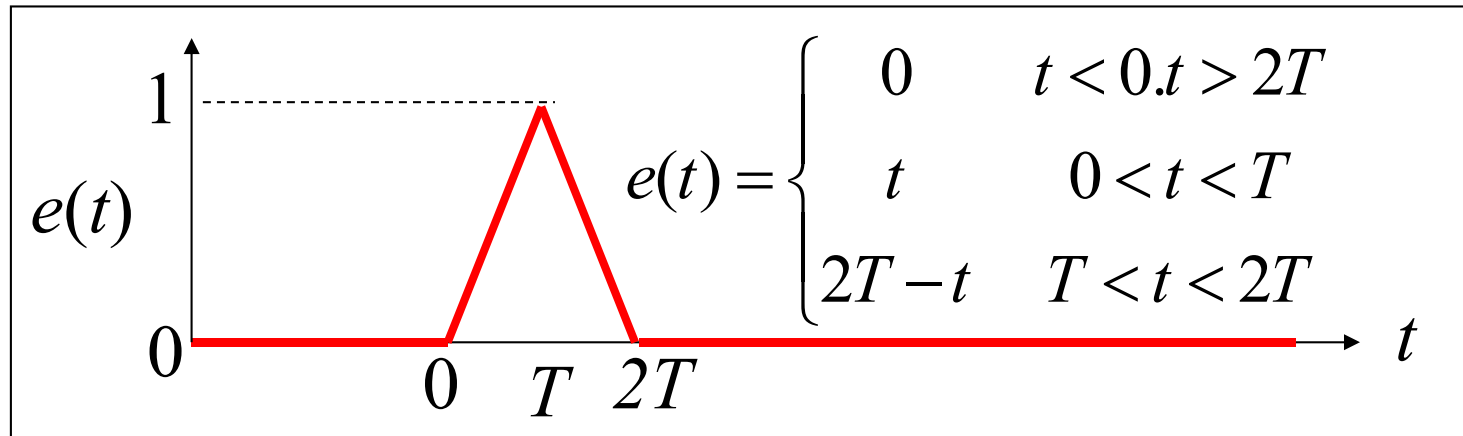
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\left[\int_{-\infty}^t e(t')dt'\right] &= \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^t e(t')dt' \exp(-st)dt \\ &= -s^{-1} \left[\int_{-\infty}^t e(t')dt' \exp(-st) \right]_0^{\infty} + s^{-1} \int_0^{\infty} e(t) \exp(-st)dt \\ &= s^{-1} E(s) + s^{-1} \int_{-\infty}^0 e(t')dt'\end{aligned}$$

ランプ波 $t(t) = \int_0^t u(t)dt$



$$\mathcal{L}[t(t)] = s^{-2}$$

三角パルス



$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[t(t)] - 2\mathcal{L}[t(t-T)] + \mathcal{L}[t(t-2T)] \\ &= s^{-2} [1 - 2\exp(-sT) + \exp(-2sT)]\end{aligned}$$

微分演算

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{de(t)}{dt}\right] &= \int_0^\infty \frac{de(t)}{dt} \exp(-st) dt \\ &= \left[e(t) \exp(-st)\right]_0^\infty + s \int_0^\infty e(t) \exp(-st) dt \\ &= sE(s) - e(0)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^N e(t)}{dt^N}\right] &= \int_0^\infty \frac{d^N e(t)}{dt^N} \exp(-st) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{d^{N-1} e(t)}{dt^{N-1}} \exp(-st)\right]_0^\infty + s \int_0^\infty \frac{d^{N-1} e(t)}{dt^{N-1}} \exp(-st) dt \\ &= s \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d^{N-1} e(t)}{dt^{N-1}}\right] - \frac{d^{N-1} e(t)}{dt^{N-1}} \Big|_{t=0} = s^N E(s) - \sum_{n=1}^N s^{n-1} \frac{d^{n-1} e(t)}{dt^{n-1}} \Big|_{t=0}\end{aligned}$$

計算例

$t > 0$ では

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E$$

$$e_R = Ri$$

であるから

$$I(s) = \mathcal{L}[i(t)], E_R(s) = \mathcal{L}[e_R(t)]$$

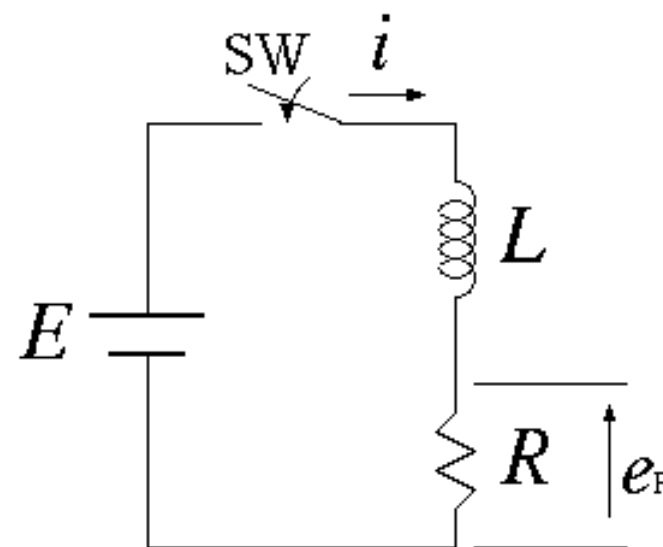
を定義すれば

$$L[sI(s) - i(0)] + RI(s) = \frac{1}{s}E$$

$$E_R(s) = RI(s)$$

を得る。

$t=0$ でSW on



注意！

これを解くと

$$E_R(s) = R \frac{\frac{1}{s} E + Li(0)}{Ls + R} = R \frac{si(0) + E / L}{s(s + R / L)} = \frac{E}{s} + \frac{Ri(0) - E}{s + R / L}$$

逆変換を行うと、($t > 0$)において

$$e_R(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] = E + \{Ri(0) - E\} \exp(-Rt / L)$$

$t > 0$ では

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = 0$$

$$e_R = Ri$$

であるから

$$L[sI(s) - i(0)] + RI(s) = 0$$

$$E_R(s) = RI(s)$$

を得る。

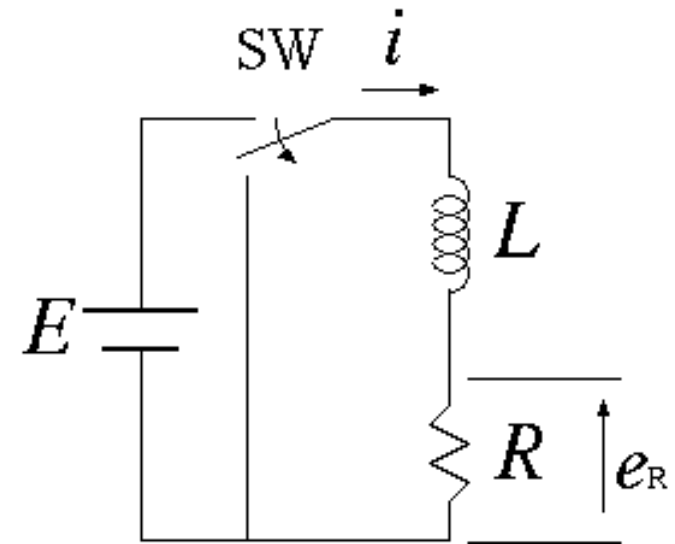
これを解くと

$$E_R(s) = R \frac{Li(0)}{Ls + R} = \frac{Ri(0)}{s + R/L}$$

逆変換を行うと、($t > 0$)において

$$e_R(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] = Ri(0) \exp(-Rt/L)$$

$t = 0$ でSW off



$$Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t idt = E \quad \text{から}$$

$$e_R = Ri$$

$$RI(s) + \frac{1}{Cs} [I(s) + Q_0] = \frac{1}{s} E$$

$$E_R(s) = RI(s)$$

となる。ここで $Q_0 = \int_{-\infty}^0 idt$

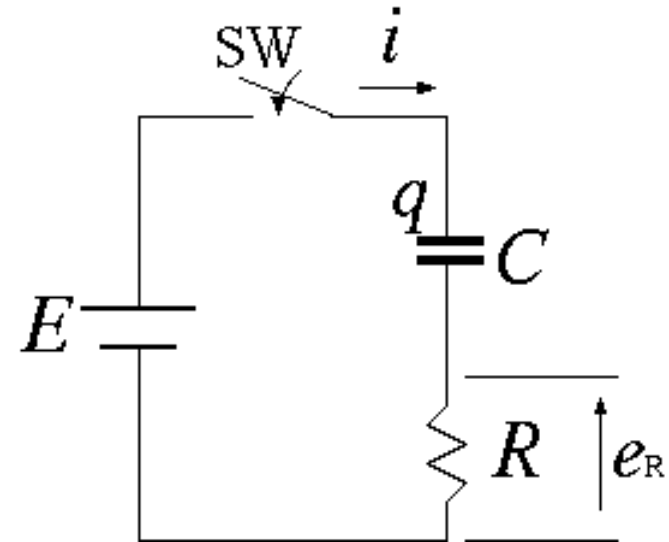
これを解くと

$$E_R(s) = R \frac{\frac{1}{s} E - \frac{1}{Cs} Q_0}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{E - Q_0 / C}{s + \frac{1}{CR}}$$

逆変換を行うと

$$e_R(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] = (E - Q_0 / C) \exp(-t / CR)$$

$t=0$ でSW on



注意！

$$Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt = 0 \quad \text{から}$$

$$e_R = Ri$$

$$RI(s) + \frac{1}{Cs} [I(s) + Q_0] = 0$$

$$E_R(s) = RI(s)$$

$$\text{となる。ここで} \quad Q_0 = \int_{-\infty}^0 i dt$$

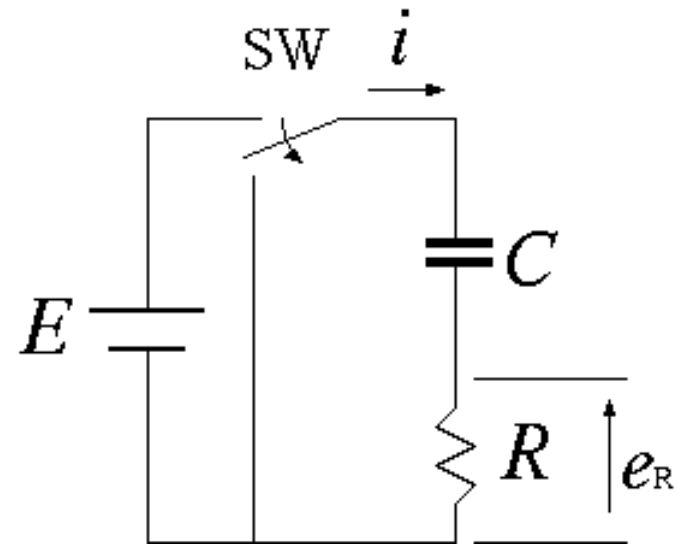
これを解くと

$$E_R(s) = R \frac{-\frac{1}{Cs} Q_0}{R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = \frac{-Q_0 / C}{s + \frac{1}{CR}}$$

逆変換を行うと

$$e_R(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] = -(Q_0 / C) \exp(-t / CR)$$

$t=0$ でSW off



$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int_{-\infty}^t i dt = E \quad \text{から}$$

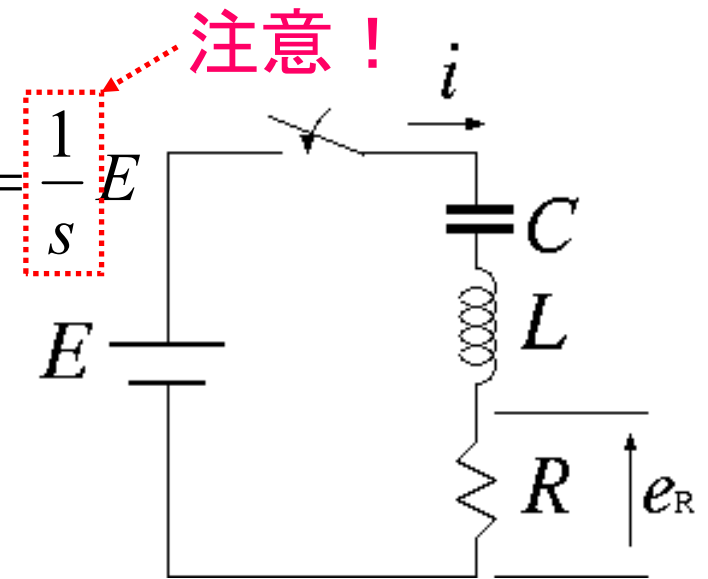
$t=0$ でSW on

$$e_R = Ri$$

$$L[sI(s) - i(0)] + RI(s) + \frac{1}{Cs} [I(s) + Q_0] = \frac{1}{s} E$$

$$E_R(s) = RI(s)$$

となる。ここで $Q_0 = \int_{-\infty}^0 i dt$



これを解くと

$$E_R(s) = R \frac{Li(0) + \frac{1}{s} E - \frac{1}{Cs} Q_0}{Ls + R + \frac{1}{Cs}} = R \frac{si(0) + \frac{1}{L} E - \frac{1}{LC} Q_0}{s^2 + \frac{R}{L} s + \frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC} = 0 \text{ の2根 } \begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L} \text{ とすれば}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_R(s) &= R \frac{si(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{(s-s_1)(s-s_2)} \\ &= R \frac{s_1 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{s_1 - s_2} \frac{1}{s-s_1} + R \frac{s_2 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{s_2 - s_1} \frac{1}{s-s_2} \end{aligned}$$

逆変換を行うと

$$\begin{aligned} e_R(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] \\ &= R \frac{s_1 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}E - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{s_1 - s_2} \exp(s_1 t) + R \frac{s_2 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}E - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{s_2 - s_1} \exp(s_2 t) \end{aligned}$$

重根の時 $s_1 = -R / 2L$ とすれば

$$\begin{aligned} E_R(s) &= R \frac{si(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{(s - s_1)^2} \\ &= R \frac{i(0)}{s - s_1} + R \frac{s_1 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0}{(s - s_1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

逆変換を行うと

$$\begin{aligned} e_R(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[E_R(s)] \\ &= Ri(0)\exp(s_1 t) + R \left\{ s_1 i(0) + \frac{1}{L}V - \frac{1}{LC}Q_0 \right\} t \exp(s_1 t) \end{aligned}$$

別解法

$t=0$ でSW on

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{q}{C} = E \quad \text{から}$$

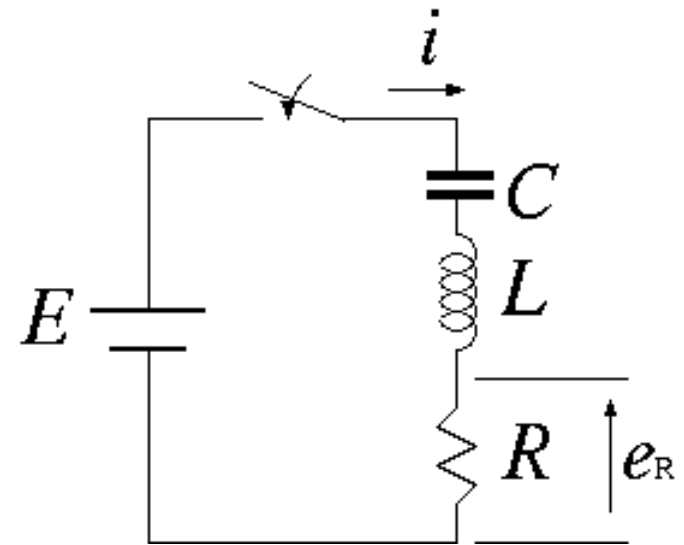
$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}(t) + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E/L \end{pmatrix}$$

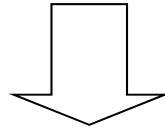
$$\text{ここで} \quad \mathbf{x}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} q \\ i \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1/LC & -R/L \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t(t) = \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(\infty) \quad \mathbf{x}(\infty) = -\mathbf{H}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ E/L \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{とすれば}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}_t(t)}{dt} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}_t(t)$$



ラプラス変換は $sX_t(s) - \mathbf{x}_t(0) = \mathbf{H}X_t(s)$



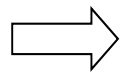
$$[\mathbf{H} - s\mathbf{I}]X_t(s) = -\mathbf{x}_t(0)$$

ここで、 $\mathbf{I}$ は単位行列

行列 $\mathbf{H}$ はその固有値 s_n を対角要素とするベクトル $\mathbf{S}$ と固有ベクトル $\mathbf{A}$ により、 $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{S}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ と表現できる。

$$\mathbf{H} - s\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{A}\{\mathbf{S} - s\mathbf{I}\}\mathbf{A}^{-1} \quad \text{から} \quad X_t(s) = \mathbf{A}\{s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}\}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}_t(0)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_t(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[\mathbf{X}_t(s)] = \mathbf{A}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\{s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{S}\}^{-1}\right]\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}_t(0) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}(t)\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{x}_t(0)$$



$$\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_t(t) + \mathbf{x}(\infty) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}(t)\mathbf{A}^{-1}[\mathbf{x}(0) - \mathbf{x}(\infty)] + \mathbf{x}(\infty)$$

ここで、 $\mathbf{E}(t)$ は $\exp(s_n t)$ を要素とする対角行列

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1/LC & -R/L \end{pmatrix}$$

固有値 s_n

$$\begin{pmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 4L/C}}{2L}$$

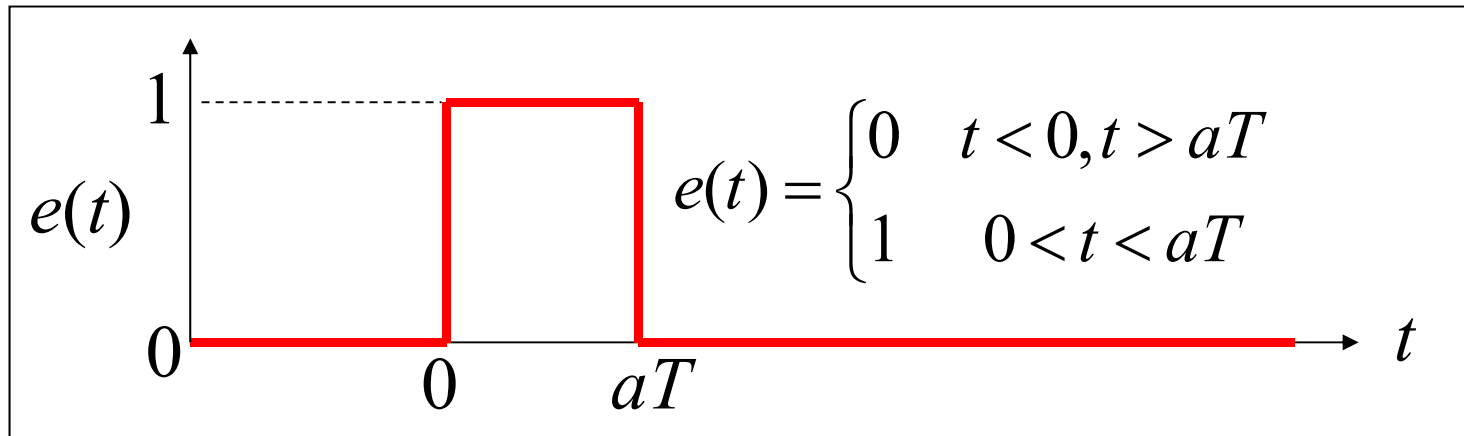
固有ベクトル $\mathbf{A}$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ s_1 & s_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}\mathbf{E}(t)\mathbf{A}^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ s_1 & s_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \exp(s_1 t) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(s_2 t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ s_1 & s_2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{s_2 - s_1} \begin{pmatrix} \exp(s_1 t) & \exp(s_2 t) \\ s_1 \exp(s_1 t) & s_2 \exp(s_2 t) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s_2 & -1 \\ -s_1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{s_2 - s_1} \begin{pmatrix} s_2 \exp(s_1 t) - s_1 \exp(s_2 t) & -\exp(s_1 t) + \exp(s_2 t) \\ s_1 s_2 \{\exp(s_1 t) - \exp(s_2 t)\} & -s_1 \exp(s_1 t) + s_2 \exp(s_2 t) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{スケーリング} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}[e(at)] = a^{-1} E(s/a)$$

単一パルスの例



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[e(t)] &= s^{-1} \{1 - \exp(-asT)\} \\ &= a(as)^{-1} \{1 - \exp(-asT)\} \end{aligned}$$

スケール則

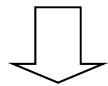
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e(at)] &= \int_0^{\infty} e(at) \exp(-st) dt \\ &= a^{-1} \int_0^{\infty} e(t') \exp(-a^{-1}sat') dt' & t' = at \\ &= a^{-1} E(a^{-1}s)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}^1[E(as)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(as) \exp(st) ds \\ &= a^{-1} \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s') \exp(s' a^{-1}t) ds' & s' = as \\ &= a^{-1} e(a^{-1}t)\end{aligned}$$

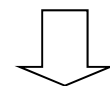
初期値定理

$$e(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [sE(s)]$$

$$sE(s) = -[e(t) \exp(-st)]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \frac{de(t)}{dt} \exp(-st) dt$$



$$e(0) \text{ @ } s \rightarrow \infty$$

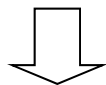


$$0 \text{ @ } s \rightarrow \infty$$

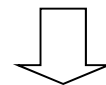
最終値定理

$$e(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [sE(s)]$$

$$sE(s) = -[e(t) \exp(-st)]_0^\infty + \int_0^\infty \frac{de(t)}{dt} \exp(-st) dt$$



$$e(0) \text{ @ } s \rightarrow \infty$$



$$e(\infty) - e(0) \text{ @ } s \rightarrow 0$$

畳み込み積分

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[e(t)f(t)] &= \int_0^{\infty} e(t)f(t)\exp(-st)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s') \int_0^{\infty} f(t)\exp\{-(s-s')t\}dt ds' \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s')F(s-s')ds'\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}^{-1}[E(s)F(s)] &= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s) \int_0^{\infty} f(t')\exp(-st')dt' \exp(st)ds \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t') \left[\frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{\alpha-j\infty}^{\alpha+j\infty} E(s)\exp\{s(t-t')\}ds \right] dt' \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t')e(t-t')dt'\end{aligned}$$