

## 7. 像の微分法則.

$$L(-t \cdot f(t)) = \frac{d}{ds} F(s), \quad L((-t)^n \cdot f(t)) = \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{(1)} \quad \frac{d}{ds} F(s) &= \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{d}{ds} e^{-st} f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty (-t) \cdot e^{-st} f(t) dt = L((-t)f(t)) \quad \text{となる. 高階も同様} \end{aligned}$$

## 8. 像の積分法則.

$$L\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty F(p) dp, \quad L\left(\frac{f(t)}{t^n}\right) = \int_s^\infty \int_{p_{n-1}}^\infty \cdots \int_{p_1}^\infty F(p) dp \cdot dp_1 \cdots dp_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{(2)} \quad \int_s^\infty F(p) dp &= \int_s^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-pt} f(t) dt dp = \int_0^\infty \int_s^\infty e^{-pt} f(t) dp dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty \left[ -\frac{1}{t} e^{-pt} f(t) \right]_s^\infty dt = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{t} e^{-st} f(t) dt = L\left(\frac{f(t)}{t}\right) \end{aligned}$$

となる. 高階も同様

例題 (1)  $L(t^2 \sin t)$  を求めよ

(2)  $L\left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right)$  を求めよ.

答. (1)  $f(t) = A \sin t$  とおくと.  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$  であり.

$$\begin{aligned} L(t^2 \sin t) &= L((-t)^2 \cdot f(t)) = \frac{d^2}{ds^2} F(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \cdot \frac{-2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{-2(s^2 + 1)^2 + 8s^2(s^2 + 1)}{(s^2 + 1)^4} = \frac{6s^2 - 2}{(s^2 + 1)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2). L\left(\frac{\sin t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty L(A \sin t)(p) dp = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p^2 + 1} dp = [\tan^{-1} p]_s^\infty = \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} s$$

問 ラプラス変換を求める

$$(1) t \cos 2t \quad (2) \frac{1-e^t}{t} \quad (3) t^3 \cdot e^t \quad (4) \frac{\sinh t}{t}$$

答 (1)  $L(t \cos 2t) = -L(-t \cos 2t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+4} = -\frac{s^2+4-2s^2}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{s^2-4}{(s^2+4)^2}$

$$(2). L\left(\frac{1-e^t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p-1} dp = [\log p - \log(p-1)]_s^\infty \\ = \log(s-1) - \log s.$$

$$(3). L(t^3 e^t) = -L((-t)^3 e^t) = -\frac{d^3}{ds^3} \cdot \frac{1}{s-1} = \frac{6}{(s-1)^4}$$

$$(4). L\left(\frac{\sinh t}{t}\right) = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{p^2-1} dp = \frac{1}{2} [\log(p-1) - \log(p+1)]_s^\infty \\ = \frac{1}{2} (\log(s+1) - \log(s-1))$$

関数  $f, g$  に対して.

$$f * g(t) = \int_0^t f(t-u) g(u) du \quad (t \geq 0) を.$$

$f$  と  $g$  の合成積 または たたみ込み といふ.

上の積分で  $v=t-u$  とおくと  $dv=-du$  さ

$$f * g(t) = \int_{-t}^0 f(v) g(t-v) dv = \int_0^t f(v) g(t-v) dv = g * f(t) となる.$$

例  $t * \cos t = \int_0^t (t-u) \cos u du = [(t-u) \sin u]_0^t + \int_0^t \sin u du \\ = [-\cos u]_0^t = 1 - \cos t となる.$

## 9. 合成積法則.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{i} \quad F(s) \cdot G(s) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-su} f(u) du \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-sv} g(v) dv \\ &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-s(u+v)} \cdot f(u) \cdot g(v) du dv \quad \text{となる.} \end{aligned}$$

ここで、 $u+v=t, v=r$  で変数変換すると、ヤコビアンは  $u=t-r, v=r$  である

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(t,r)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \quad \text{となる. } u=t-r, v=r \text{ を考えれば.}$$

$$\therefore F(s) \cdot G(s) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^t e^{-st} \cdot f(t-r) g(r) dr dt = \mathcal{L}(f*g(t)) \text{ である.}$$

$$\text{例} \quad \mathcal{L}(t * \cos t) = \mathcal{L}(t) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\cos t) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{s}{s^2+1} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} \text{ である. 一方}$$

$$t * \cos t = 1 - \cos t \text{ たゞたのぞ}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(t * \cos t) = \mathcal{L}(1 - \cos t) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} \quad \text{となる.}$$

問 次の関数の合成積を求めよ. また、そのラプラス変換を合成積法則を用いる方法と用いない方法でそれぞれ求めよ

$$(1) \quad f(t) = t, \quad g(t) = \sin t$$

$$(2) \quad f(t) = e^{2t}, \quad g(t) = t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{答} (1) \quad t * \sin t &= \int_0^t (t-u) \cdot \sin u du = [-(t-u)\cos u]_0^t - \int_0^t \cos u du \\ &= t - [\sin u]_0^t = t - \sin t \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore L(t * \sin t) = L(t) \cdot L(\sin t) = \frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \quad \text{左} \text{め}, -\frac{1}{s}$$

$$L(t * \sin t) = L(t - \sin t) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s^2(s^2 + 1)} \quad \text{左} \text{め} \text{め}$$

$$(2). e^{2t} * t^2 = \int_0^t u^2 \cdot e^{2(t-u)} du = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} u^2 e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t + \int_0^t u e^{2(t-u)} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t^2 + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} u e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t e^{2(t-u)} du \\ = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{2(t-u)} \right]_0^t = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} \quad \text{左} \text{め} \text{め}$$

$$\text{左} \text{め}. L(e^{2t} * t^2) = L(e^{2t}) L(t^2) = \frac{1}{s-2} \cdot \frac{2}{s^3} \quad \text{左} \text{め}, -\frac{1}{s}$$

$$L(e^{2t} * t^2) = L\left(-\frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2t}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s^3} - \frac{1}{2s^2} - \frac{1}{4s} + \frac{1}{4(s-2)} = \frac{2}{s^3(s-2)} \quad \text{左} \text{め} \text{め}$$