

Laplace Transform: General Formulas

| Formula | Name, Comments | Sec. |
|--|---|------|
| $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$ $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$ | Definition of Transform Inverse Transform | 6.1 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = a\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} + b\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$ | Linearity | 6.1 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{f'\} = s\mathcal{L}\{f\} - f(0)$ $\mathcal{L}\{f''\} = s^2\mathcal{L}\{f\} - sf(0) - f'(0)$ $\mathcal{L}\{f^{(n)}\} = s^n\mathcal{L}\{f\} - s^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$ $\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} = \frac{1}{s}\mathcal{L}\{f\}$ | Differentiation of Function \rightarrow kern. $s: ll\bar{c}$ Integration of Function \rightarrow jaet. $s: ll\bar{c}$ | 6.2 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = F(s - a)$ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s - a)\} = e^{at}f(t)$ | s-Shifting (1st Shifting Theorem) | 6.3 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{f(t - a)u(t - a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} = f(t - a)u(t - a)$ | t-Shifting (2nd Shifting Theorem) | 6.3 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} = -F'(s)$ $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{f(t)}{t}\right\} = \int_s^{\infty} F(\bar{s}) d\bar{s}$ | Differentiation of Transform Integration of Transform | 6.5 |
| $(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t - \tau) d\tau$ $= \int_0^t f(t - \tau)g(\tau) d\tau$ $\mathcal{L}\{f * g\} = \mathcal{L}\{f\}\mathcal{L}\{g\}$ | Convolution | 6.6 |
| $\mathcal{L}\{f\} = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-ps}} \int_0^p e^{-st} f(t) dt$ | f Periodic with Period p | 6.8 |

Pieni L-muunnostaulukko

KRE 9.254 (Vähän lyhyempi)

| $f(t)$ | $F(s)$ |
|----------|----------------------|
| 1 | $\frac{1}{s}$ |
| t | $\frac{1}{s^2}$ |
| t^n | $\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ |
| e^{at} | $\frac{1}{s-a}$ |

| $f(t)$ | $F(s)$ |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| $\cos \omega t$ | $\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$ |
| $\sin \omega t$ | $\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$ |
| $\cosh at$ | $\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$ |
| $\sinh at$ | $\frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$ |

Määritelmä: $(\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\})(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$

s-siirto: $\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$,
missä $F = \mathcal{L}\{f\}$

Esimerkki $\mathcal{L}\{te^{-2t}\} = \left[\frac{1}{s^2}\right]_{s \leftarrow s+2} = \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$

Esimerkki $\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} \cos \omega t\} = \left[\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}\right]_{s \leftarrow s-a} = \frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$

$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} \sin \omega t\} = \left[\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}\right]_{s \leftarrow s-a} = \frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2 + \omega^2}$

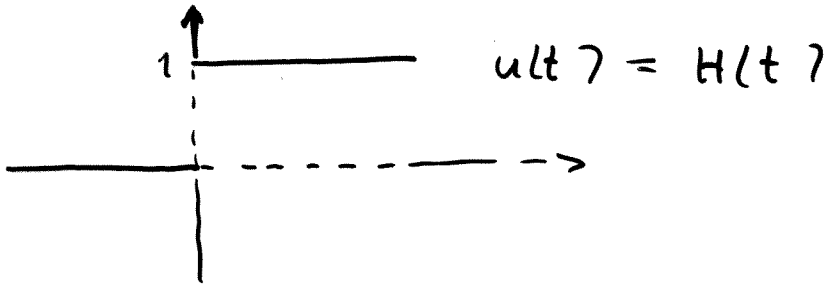
Usein hyödyllinen käänteismuunnoksessa

Esimerkki $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s-1)^2 + 4}\right\} ?$

espl

$|f(t)| \leq M e^{\sigma t} \quad \forall t \geq 0$

Yksikköaskelefunktio, Heavisiden funktio



Sirto pisteeseen a : $u(t-a)$

Matlab:

L/heaviside.m

```
* >> u = inline('t>a','t','a')
      % Ajattele t vektoriksi (järjestyksesi)
      % t > a palauttaa 1 niille koord., joille t_i > a
      %          0,          , joille t_i <= a
```

Esimerkiksi

```
>> t = linspace(-1,5);
```

```
>> plot(t, u(t,1) - u(t,3))
```

```
% Periaatteessa hyvä ja elegantti, mutta
```

```
% hiukan tyhmyä pintaisi muutamaa
```

```
% janaa 100:lla pisteellä. Vain hyppä-
```

```
% kohdat tarkkaam.
```

```
>> tol = 0.001; a = 1; b = 3;
```

```
>> t = [-1, a-tol, a+tol, b-tol, b+tol, 5]
```



```
>> plot(t, u(t,a) - u(t,b))
```

* Vielä parempi:

```
>> u = inline('t>0')
```

```
>> plot(t, u(t-1) - u(t-3))
```

```
>> % Jne, eli juri samoon kuin
```

Muutetaan

Konvolutio

Määrit. $(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$
 $= \int_0^t f(t-\tau) g(\tau) d\tau$

Konvolutiolause. Olk. f ja g
 L -muunnossa. Tällöin $f * g$ on
 L -muunnos f ja g

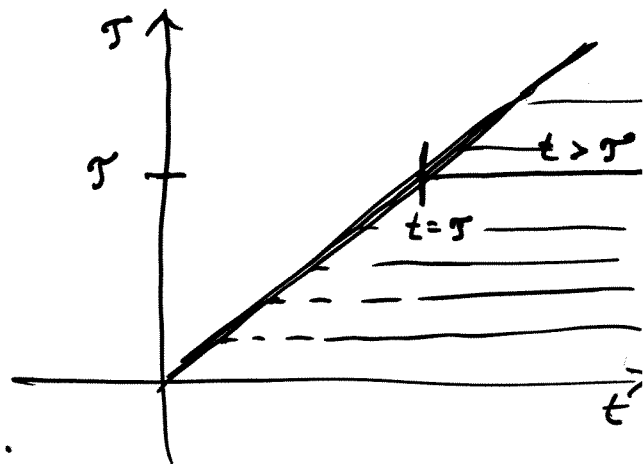
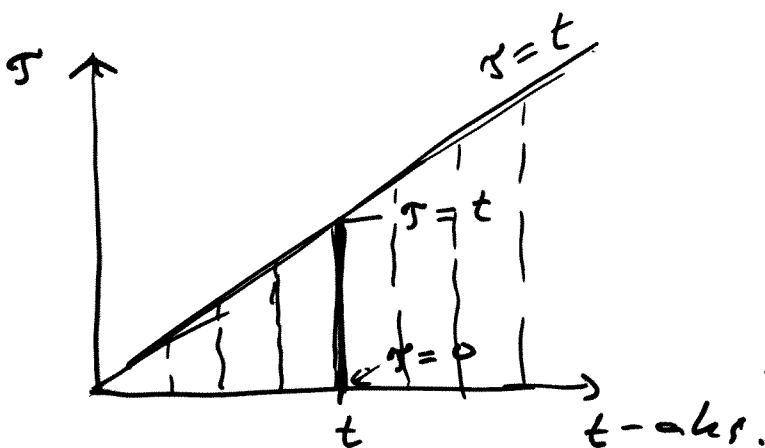
$$L(f * g) = (Lf)(Lg)$$

Tod: $L(f * g)(s) =$

$$\int_0^{\infty} (f * g)(t) e^{-st} dt =$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau \right) e^{-st} dt =$$

VAKIO $\tau = t$
suhteeseen



Integr. alue: $0 \leq t < \infty$
 $0 \leq \tau \leq t$

$$= \int_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{t=\tau}^{\infty} \underbrace{f(\tau) g(t-\tau)}_{\substack{\text{VAKIO} \\ t: \text{u sakt.}}} e^{-st} dt \right) d\tau$$

Sisäintegraalissa τ on vakio

Muutt. vaihto: $u = t - \tau$

$$du = dt$$

$$u = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \tau$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(\tau) \left(\int_0^{\infty} g(u) \frac{e^{-s(u+\tau)}}{e^{-su} e^{-s\tau}} du \right) d\tau$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(\tau) e^{-s\tau} d\tau \int_0^{\infty} g(u) e^{-su} du$$

$$= (L f)(s) (L g)(s) \quad \square$$

Esimerkki $H(s) = \frac{1}{(s^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{s^2+1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}$

$\downarrow L^{-1}$ \downarrow
 $\sin t$ $\sin t$

$$h(t) = (\sin * \sin)(t)$$

Termitään $\sin \alpha \sin \beta$ - kaava.

$$\begin{cases} \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta)]$$

L/diract.m

Tehdään "kevyin" funktiomäärittelyin.
Valittavaksi inline-funktio ei
maksajän osaa kutsua toista inline-
funktiota. Tässä selustään hyvin
kehoittamalla $u(t-1)$:n sijasta $t > 1$, ja

```
>> f = inline('1/2 - exp(-t) + exp(-2*t)');  
>> epsi = 1; >> t = linspace(0,4);  
>> y = 1/epsi * ( f(t-1) .* (t > 1) )  
      - f(t-1-epsi) .* (t > 1+epsi);
```

```
>> plot(t, y)
```

```
>> hold on
```

```
>> epsi = 1/2;
```

```
>> y = "COPY/PASTE" (tai "command history", tm)
```

(b) $r(t) = \delta(t-1)$ Dirac'in δ

$$f(t) = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

$$y(t) = f(t-1)u(t-1) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ f(t-1), & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

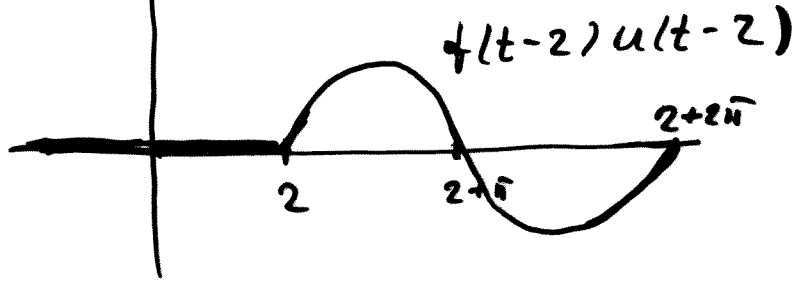
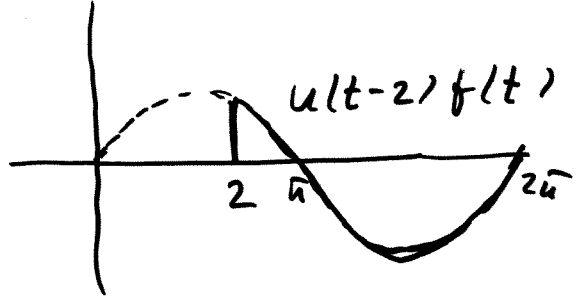
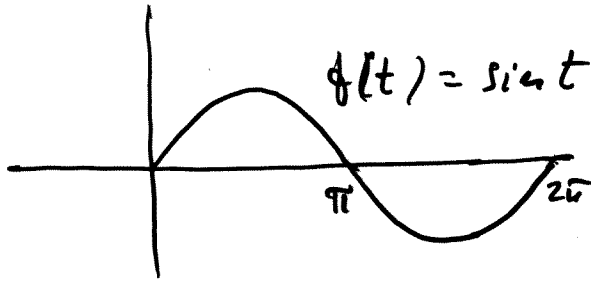
Vahtaisiin tehdä vastavasti kuin edellä,
mutta yhti hyvin:

```
>> t = [0, 1, linspace(1, 4)];
```

```
>> y = [0, 0, exp(-t(3:end)) - exp(-2*  
      t(3:end))];
```

```
>> plot(t, y)
```

Esimerkki KRF s. 266 alh.



Lause t - siirto ($a > 0$)

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$

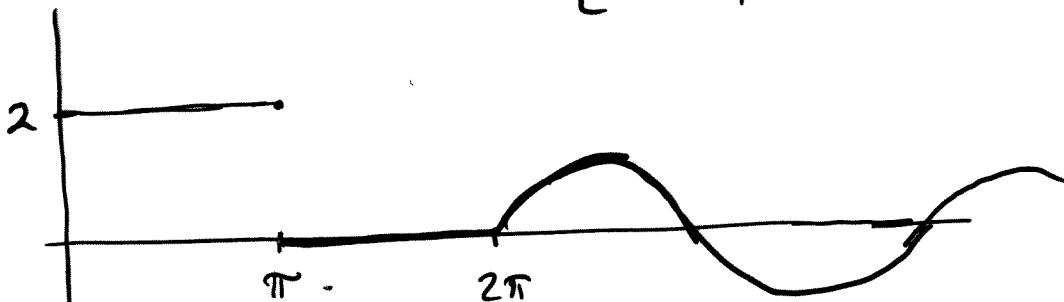
Eritys: $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \mathcal{L}\{1(t-a)u(t-a)\}$

$$= \frac{1}{s} e^{-as}$$

(Viemäksi lasket tär suoraan.)

Esimerkki 1

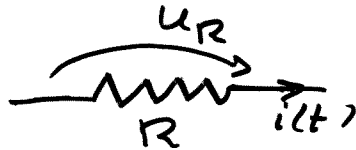
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0, & \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \sin t, & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = 2(u(t) - u(t-\pi)) + u(t-2\pi) \underbrace{\sin t}_{\sin(t-2\pi)}$$

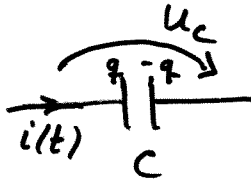
Vaihtovirtapiirit (RLC)

Vastus



$$u_R = Ri \quad \text{Ohmin laki}$$

Kondensaattori



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

Virta =
varauksen
muutosnopeus

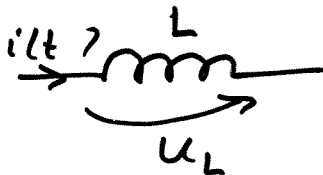
$$u_c = \frac{q}{C}$$

Jännite on
nettossa varau-
ksen

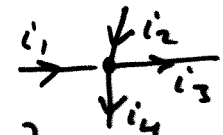
$$\Rightarrow i = C \frac{du_c}{dt}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_c(t) = u_c(0) + \frac{1}{C} \int_0^t i(\tau) d\tau$$

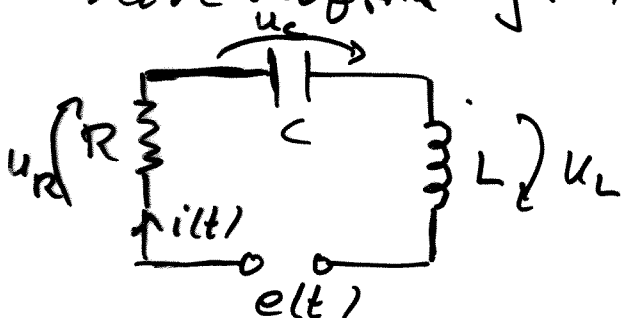
Kela



$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

Kirchhoffin virtalaki:  $i_1 + i_2 = i_3 + i_4$
(esim.)

Kirchhoffin jännitelaki: ~~u_R + u_C + u_L = e(t)~~



$$u_R + u_c + u_L = e(t)$$

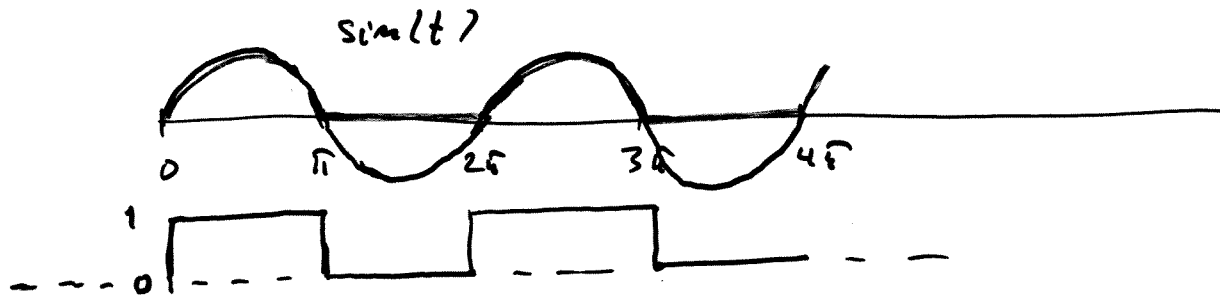
(Jos useampia sil-
muksia, huolehdetaan
jokaisesta.)

AE: Tavallisesti alkuehdot virrat ja varaukset = 0.
 $i(0) = 0$, $u_c(0) = 0$ (koska $q(0) = 0$)
 Myös $u_R(0) = 0$, koska $i(0) = 0$.
 Siiis $u_L(0) = e(0)$, ts. $Li'(0) = e(0)$.

Huom! Yleensä virtojen derivaatit $\neq 0$, kun $t = 0$.

Ex sim

Puoliaaltoasummatte simialto



$$k(t) = u(t) - u(t - \pi) + u(t - 2\pi) - u(t - 3\pi)$$

$$\gg t1 = \text{linspace}(0, \pi - tol); t2 = \text{linspace}(\pi + tol, 2 * \pi - tol)$$

$$\gg t3 = \text{linspace}(t1 + 2 * \pi, t2 + 2 * \pi);$$

$$\gg t4 = t2 + 2 * \pi;$$

$$\gg t = [t1, t2, t3, t4];$$

$$\gg \text{simi} = \sin(t);$$

$$\gg \text{kantti} = u(t, 0) - u(t, \pi) + u(t, 2 * \pi) - u(t, 3 * \pi);$$

$$\gg \text{puoliaaltosimi} = \text{kantti} * \text{simi}$$

$$\gg \text{plot}(t, \text{puoliaaltosimi})$$

Esimer

$$y'' + y' - 2y = \overbrace{\begin{cases} 3\sin t - \cos t, & 0 < t < 2\pi \\ 3\sin 2t - \cos 2t, & t > 2\pi \end{cases}}^{r(t)}$$

$$y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$r(t) = (3\sin t - \cos t)(u(t) - u(t - 2\pi)) \\ + (3\sin 2t - \cos 2t)u(t - 2\pi)$$

($u(t) = 1$, kun $t > 0$, haluttakaan noll.
kierj. aikana $u(t) = 1$)

Sivemmiss \Rightarrow

$$r(t) = 3\sin t - \cos t + \cancel{\cos t - 3\sin t} + 3 \\ + (\cos t - 3\sin t + 3\sin 2t)u(t - 2\pi)$$

$$= 3\sin t - \cos t +$$

$$[\cos(t - 2\pi) - 3\sin(t - 2\pi) + 3\sin(2(t - 2\pi))]u(t - 2\pi)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{r(t)\} = 3 \frac{1}{s^2+1} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} +$$

$$e^{-2\pi s} \left[\frac{s}{s^2+1} - 3 \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 3 \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3-s}{s^2+1} + e^{-2\pi s} \left[\frac{s-3}{s^2+1} + \frac{6}{s^2+4} \right] = R(s)$$

\mathcal{L} - muunnetaan yhtälö :

$$s^2 Y - s \underbrace{y(0)}_1 - \underbrace{y'(0)}_0 + s Y - \underbrace{y(0)}_1 - 2Y = R(s)$$

$$\underbrace{(s^2 + s - 2)}_{(s+2)(s-1)} Y = s + 1 + R(s)$$

$$(Lf)(s) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{s} (1 - e^{-\pi s}) + e^{-2\pi s} \cdot \frac{1}{1+s^2}$$

✓ Jos tuntee mukavammalta, voit tarkemmin edellä tyylillä:

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-2\pi) \sin(t-2\pi)\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{[u(t) \sin(t)]_{t \leftarrow t-2\pi}\} =$$

$$= e^{-2\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} = e^{-2\pi s} \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$