

SF 1633, #17 (Laplace transform, forts.)

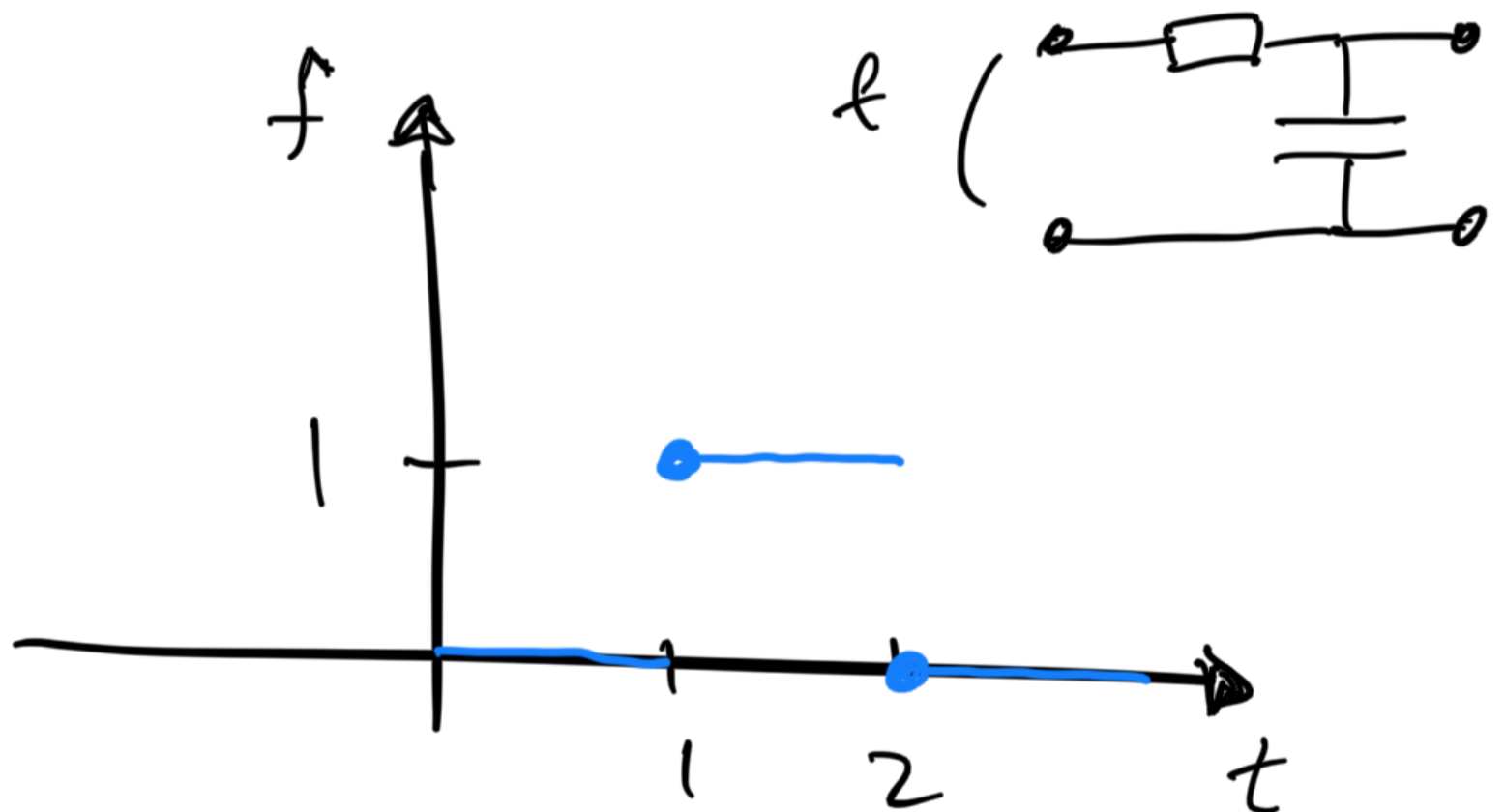
↙ "diskontinuerlig driving"

Ex (forts.) Lös BVP

$$\underline{y' + y = f(t)}, \quad \underline{y(0) = 0}$$

$$\text{d} \text{ } f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 0 & \text{annars} \end{cases}$$

Lösning:



$\therefore f(t)$  kan skrivas som

$$f(t) = u_1(t) - u_2(t) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} y'(t) \\ \downarrow = s \cdot Y(s) \\ s \cdot Y(s) - y(0) \end{array} \right\}$$

Laplace transform ger

$$s \cdot Y(s) + Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{u_1(t)\} - \mathcal{L}\{u_2(t)\}$$

$$\parallel \qquad \parallel$$

$$Y(s) \cdot (s+1) \qquad \parallel$$

$$\frac{e^{-1s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

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

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

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{H(s)\} = 1 - e^{-t}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-s}H(s) - e^{-2s}H(s)\} \quad (\text{von (1)})$$

$$= \underline{u_1(t)} \cdot (1 - e^{-(t-1)}) - \underline{u_2(t)} \cdot (1 - e^{-(t-2)})$$

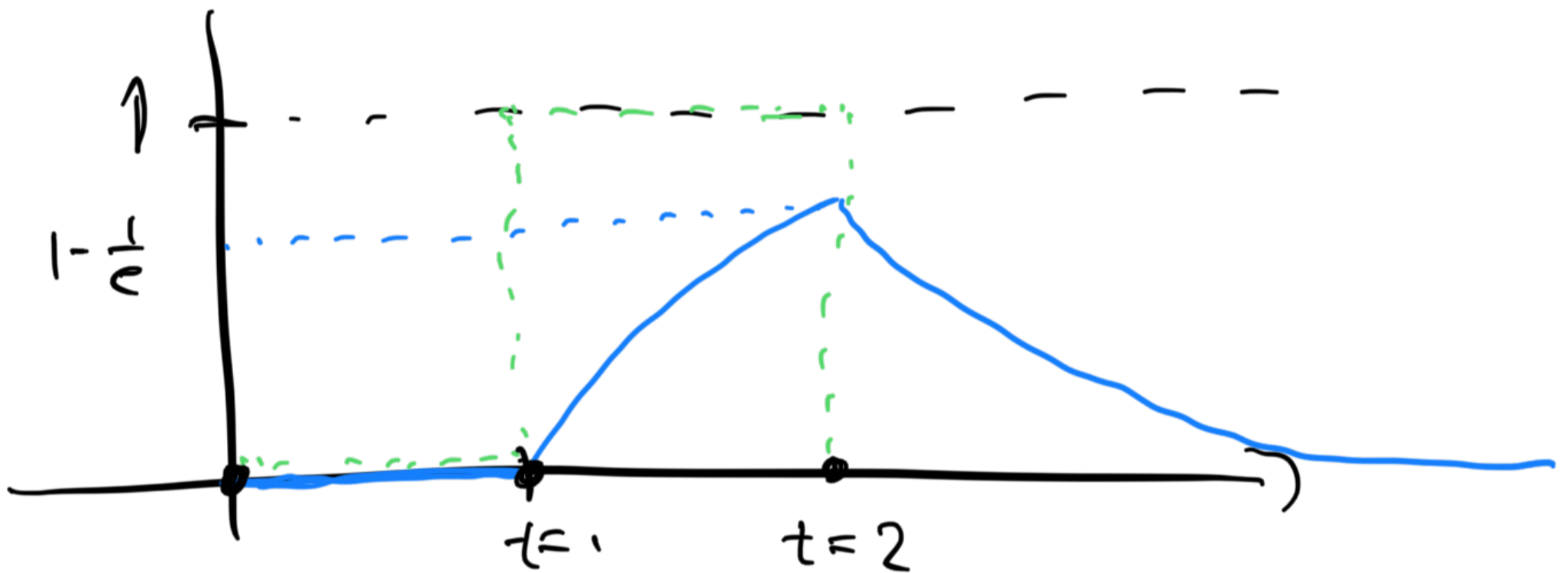
Kann schreiben!

$$y(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 1 - e^{-(t-1)} & 1 \leq t < 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 - e^{-(t-1)} - (1 - e^{-(t-2)}) \quad t \geq 2 \\
 & = e^{-(t-1)} + e^{-(t-2)} = e^{-(t-2)}(1 + e^{-1})
 \end{aligned}$$

(i):  $\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t) \cdot f(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} \cdot F(s)$   
 (vi använder (i) "backlänges".)

Skiss av  $y(t)$ :



Kont?  $t=1$ :  $0$  vs  $1 - e^{-(1-1)} = 1 - e^0 = 1 - 1 = 0$   
 OK!

$t=2$ :  $1 - e^{-(2-1)}$  vs  $e^{-(2-2)}(1 - e^{-1})$   
 $1 - e^{-1}$  vs  $e^0(1 - e^{-1}) = 1 \cdot (1 - e^{-1})$   
 OK!

Faltning (Kap 7.4)

("convolution" p: engelska).

Laplace transform:  $f(t) \rightarrow F(s)$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f(t) dt$$

Anta nu att  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ ,

$$\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = G(s)$$

$f$	$F = \mathcal{L}\{f\}$	
$\alpha \cdot f(t) + \beta \cdot g(t)$	$\alpha \cdot F(s) + \beta \cdot G(s)$	(linjär!)
$f(t) + g(t)$	$F(s) + G(s)$	
??	$F(s) \cdot G(s)$	

Dus: vilken funktion  $h(t)$

har Laplace transform  $H(s) = F(s) \cdot G(s)$

Sats Om  $h(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$

$$\mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} = F(s) \cdot G(s)$$

Så av

Ann: skriver  $h = f * g$ ;

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

↑  
kallas: "faltung av  $f$  &  $g$ ".

Egenskap:  $f * g = g * f$

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

Ta  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$  på båda sidorna,  
och vi får:  $f * g = g * f$ .

[Alt. sätt: låt  $u = t - \tau$   
(variabelbyte!) räkna sedan på!  
Öö: gör detta.]

(... faltungsmetod):



Ex (nur schwierig) ...

Lös integralgleichungen

$$y(t) = \underline{4t} - 3 \cdot \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin(t-\tau) d\tau.$$

Lösung: Integralgleichung auflösen mit

Schreib um  $\sin$

$$y(t) = 4t - 3 \cdot (y * g)(t)$$

um vi lieber  $g(t) = \sin(t)$ .

Laplace transform an VL & HL ger!

$$\begin{aligned} Y(s) &= \frac{4}{s^2} - 3 \cdot Y(s) \cdot G(s) \\ &= \frac{4}{s^2} - 3 \cdot Y(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

Tabell:  $\mathcal{L}\{t\} = \frac{1}{s^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} = \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$

$$\Rightarrow Y(s) \left( 1 + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) = \frac{4}{s^2}$$

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

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

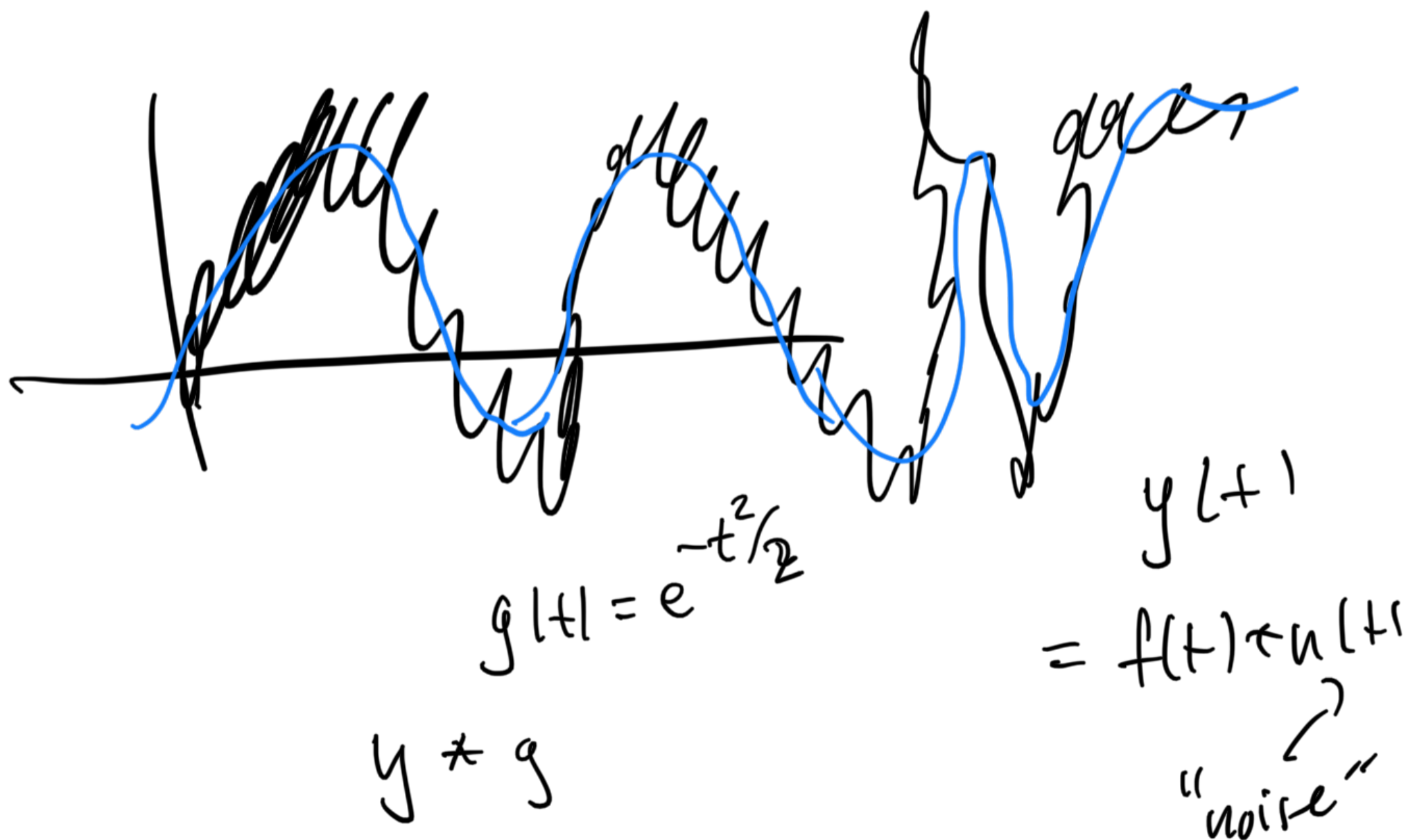
$$= \frac{4 \cancel{s^2}}{\cancel{s^2} (s^2 + 4)} + \frac{4 \cdot 1}{s^2 (s^2 + 4)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{tabell!} \\ \text{tabell!} \end{array}$$

$$y(t) = 2 \sin(2t) + \frac{4(2t - \sin 2t)}{8}$$

$$= t + \frac{3}{2} \sin(2t)$$

[Alt: partial bröckeruppdelning!]



Ann: Om vi inte hittar

$$\frac{4}{s^2(s^2+4)} \quad \text{i tabell! ?}$$

Part. bröksuppdelning:

$$\frac{4}{s^2(s^2+4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs+D}{s^2+4}$$

räkna p: : ger  $A=0$

$$B=1, \quad C=0, \quad D=-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{s^2(s^2+4)} = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2+4}$$

Fittigt: "vet" att biver

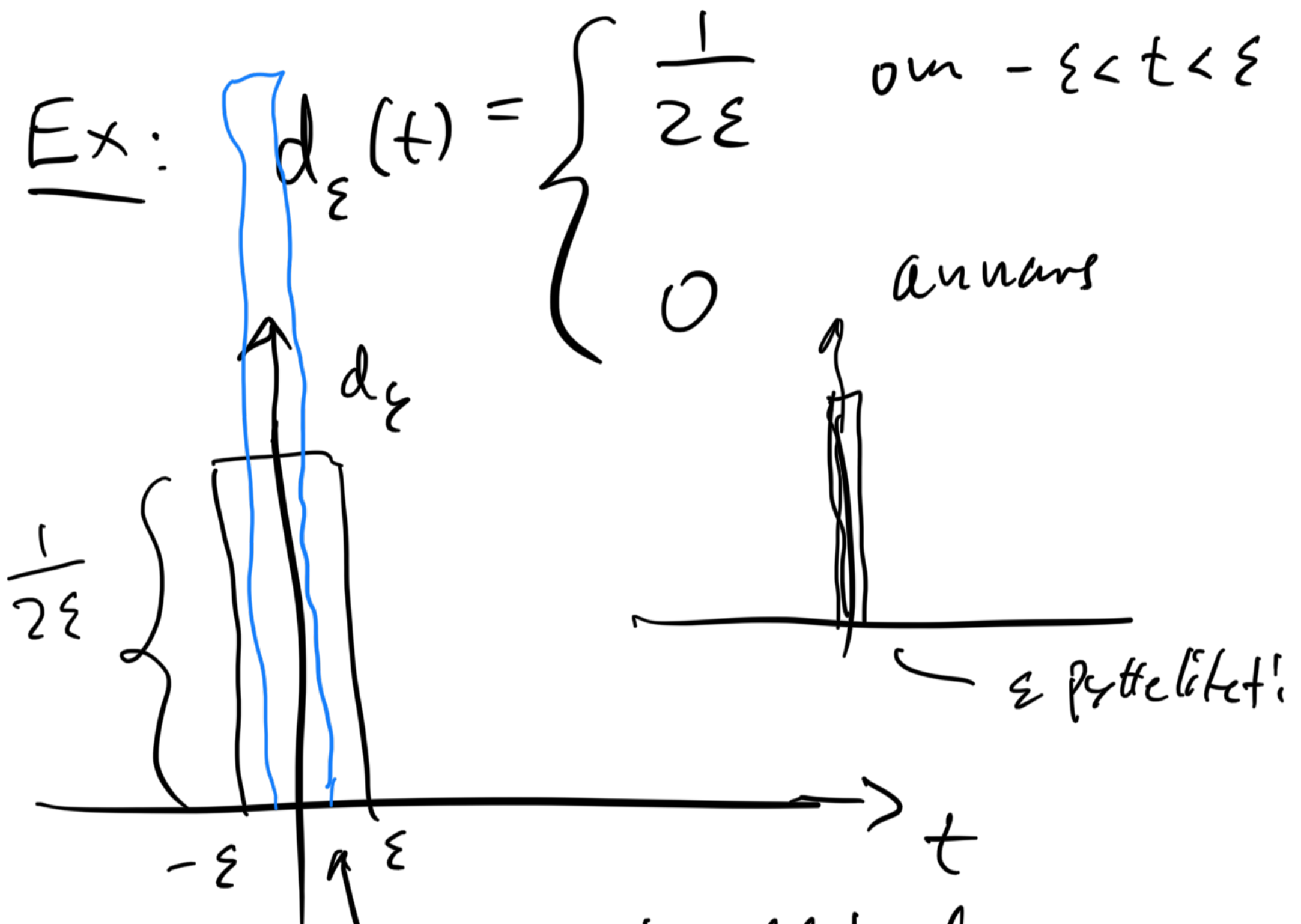
$$\frac{B}{s^2} \quad \& \quad \frac{D}{s^2+4}$$

Kan lösa detta!

$$\left( \text{tag ex } u = s^2 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{u(u+4)} = \dots \right)$$



~~En~~ Diracs delta funktion  
 ("impulsfunktion"), 7.5.



Area: bredd · höjd =

$$= 2\varepsilon \cdot \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} = 1$$

Poäng: konstant area,  
 och area = "styrka"  
 hos funktionen.

"styrka":  $I(\varepsilon) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d_\varepsilon(t) dt =$

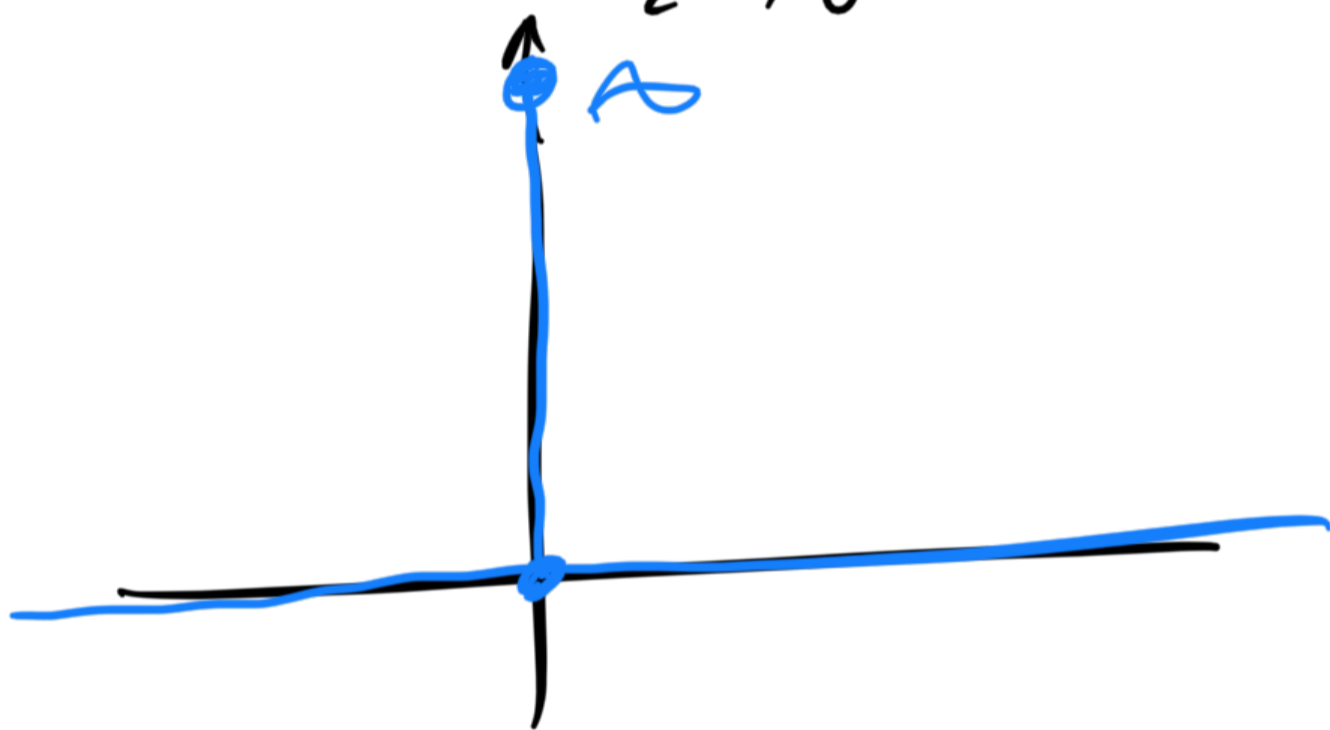
$$1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$\int_{-\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} dt = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2\varepsilon = 1$$

"konstant styrka"

Anm:  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} d_{\varepsilon}(t) = 0$  för alla  $t \neq 0$

och:  $\int \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} I(\varepsilon) = 1$ .



Diracs delta funktion: en "funktion"  
 $\delta$  så att  $\delta(t) = 0$  för  $t \neq 0$

och  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) dt = 1$ .

(Fintär:  $\delta$  är en distribution  
 eller "generaliserad funktion")

Fråga:  $\mathcal{L}\{\delta\} = ? = 1$

ansvar:  $\int_0^{\infty} \delta(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = 1$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta * f\} = \mathcal{L}\{f\} = F(s) = 1$$

Dvs:  $\delta * f = f$ . └

$\mathcal{L}\{\delta\} = 1$ : motivation:

Tag  $t_0 > 0$ .

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-t_0)\} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{L}\{d_\varepsilon(t-t_0)\}$$

Vi har:  $\mathcal{L}\{d_\varepsilon(t-t_0)\} = \int_{t_0-\varepsilon}^{t_0+\varepsilon} e^{-st} d_\varepsilon(t-t_0) dt$  (om  $\varepsilon < t_0$ )  
 $d_\varepsilon(x) = 0$  om  $|x| > \varepsilon$

$$= \int_{t_0-\varepsilon}^{t_0+\varepsilon} e^{-st} \cdot \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} dt$$

Om  $\varepsilon$  "pyttelitet" approx!

$$\Rightarrow e^{-st} \underset{\text{(kontinuitet!)}}{\approx} e^{-st_0}$$

$P \subset [t_0-\varepsilon, t_0+\varepsilon]$

So:  $\int_{t_0-\varepsilon}^{t_0+\varepsilon} e^{-st} \frac{dt}{2\varepsilon} \approx e^{-st_0} \int_{t_0-\varepsilon}^{t_0+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} dt = 1$

(se Satz 7.5.1)

(Ar detaljer!)

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-t_0)\} = e^{-st_0} \quad (t_0 > 0)$$

$$\text{Låt nu } \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = \lim_{t_0 \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-t_0)\}$$

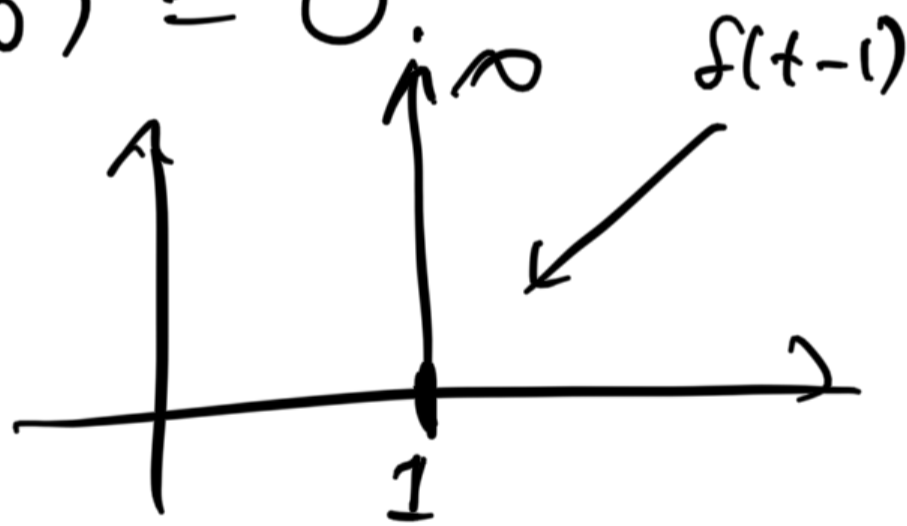
$$= \lim_{t_0 \rightarrow 0^+} e^{-st_0} = e^{-s \cdot 0} = e^{-0} = 1.$$

Punctline:  $\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = 1.$

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Ex: Lös BVP  $y'' + y = \delta(t-1)$

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



Lösning: Laplace på HL & VL

$$\text{ger: } \mathcal{L}(y'') = s^2 \cdot Y(s)$$

$$(d^0 y(0) = y'(0) = 0)$$

$$s^2 \cdot Y(s) + Y(s) = \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-1)\} = e^{-s}$$



①  $\mathcal{L}\{1\} = 1/s$

②  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} \cdot F(s)$   
 erlischt Heaviside'sche Regel

$\Rightarrow Y(s)(s^2+1) = e^{-s}$

$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+1}$

Notizen: Um  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$  c-shift

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-cs} F(s)\} = u_c(t) \cdot f(t-c)$   
 $\begin{cases} = 1 & \text{on } t \geq c \\ = 0 & \text{on } t < c \end{cases}$

Urtafel:

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

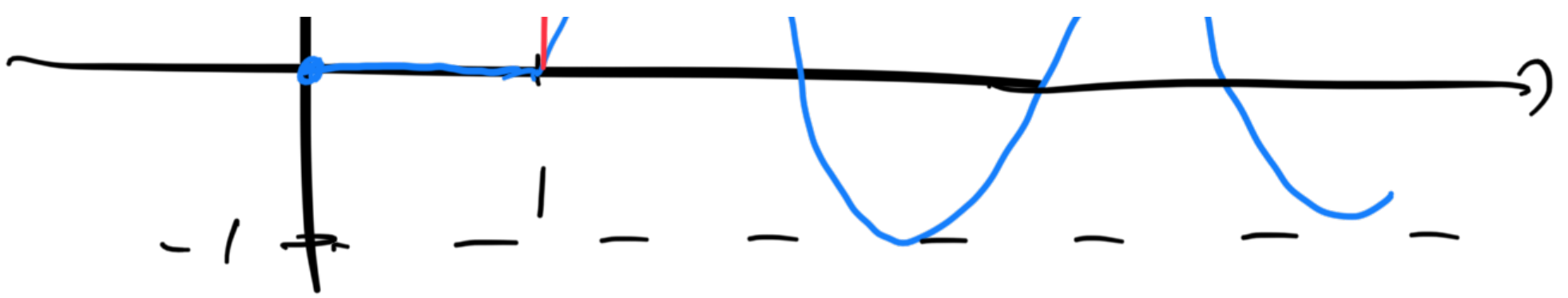
$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{Y(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+1}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-1s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right\}$   
 $\Rightarrow$  Shift!  
 $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-1s} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2+1}\right\}$

$u_1(t) \cdot \sin(t-1) =$

Skizze  $\begin{cases} 0 & \text{on } 0 \leq t < 1 \\ \sin(t-1) & \text{on } t \geq 1 \end{cases}$







$$y'' + y = 0$$

~~Ög~~ "Släp på fjäder med  
en slässa vid  $t=1$ ".