

5.5: 3, 4, 5, 6, 13*, 14*

6.1: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 30*, 31*

6.2: 3, 2, 8, 14, 21, 24, 36*, 38

6.3: 1, 5, 6, 7, 19

6.4: 1, 3, 7, 9

CAPUCCI TRANSFORM: $\mathcal{L}f(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$, $f: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

\mathcal{L} is LINEAR ($s_0 \in \mathbb{C}^+$)

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\}(s) = \frac{1}{s}, \quad s > 0 \quad \mathcal{L}\{\sin at\}(s) = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}, \quad s > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\}(s) = \frac{1}{s-a}, \quad s > a \quad \mathcal{L}\{f'\}(s) = s \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s) - f(0)$$

f, g cont., $\mathcal{L}f = \mathcal{L}g \Rightarrow f = g$

f, g piecewise cont., $\mathcal{L}f = \mathcal{L}g \Rightarrow f = g$ EXCEPT AT DISCONT.

$$\text{HEAVY SIDE } u_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < c \\ 1, & t \geq c \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{L}\{u_c\}(s) = \frac{e^{-cs}}{s}, \quad s > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t)f(t-c)\}(s) = e^{-cs} \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s), \quad s > a \quad (\text{TRANSLATION} \rightarrow \text{MULT.})$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{ct}f(t)\}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s-c), \quad s > a+c$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\} \mathcal{L}\{g\} = \mathcal{L}\{f * g\} \quad \text{WONDERSAHMA FAKTOREL}$$

REGULÄRE SINGULÄRE PUNKT x_0 AN DER $P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = 0$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x-x_0)^2 \frac{Q(x)}{P(x)} \quad \text{ODER} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (x-x_0) \frac{R(x)}{P(x)} \quad \text{EXISTENZ}$$

TAVLA: 6.1.5, 6.2.14, TEW. 5b

RÄMNA: 6.2, 1-10 3

6.1.5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad L\{t^n\} &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^n dt = \left[-\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \cdot t^n \right]_0^\infty \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \cdot n t^{n-1} dt \\ &= \frac{n}{s} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} t^{n-1} dt = \frac{n}{s} \cdot L\{t^{n-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

$$(fg)' = f'g + fg' \quad \int f'g = fg - \int fg'$$

$$L\{1\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dt = \left[-\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \right]_0^\infty = \frac{1}{s} \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\rightarrow L\{t\} = \frac{1}{s} \cdot L\{1\} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$L\{t^2\} = \frac{2}{s} \cdot L\{t\} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$L\{t^3\} = \frac{3}{s} L\{t^2\} = \frac{3 \cdot 2}{s^4}$$

$$\text{GISSA: } L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, \quad n \geq 0 \quad (\text{iii})$$

E(n)

ÖVANSTÄNDENDE VISAR ATT $L\{t^0\} = \frac{1}{s}$. (ENLIGT (ii)).

ANTAS ATT $L\{t^n\} = \frac{(n-1)!}{s^n}$, DÄ RÖLDER FRÅN (i) ATT

$$L\{t^n\} = \frac{n}{s} \cdot L\{t^{n-1}\} = \frac{n}{s} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{s^{n-1}} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

INDUKTIONSANTAGNING

VISER BEVISAR (iii).

1) UTRÄKNING GER ATT (i) OCH (ii) ÄR SÄNNA (TILLSAMMANS MED (i))

2) ANTOGANDET ATT (iii) GÄLLER FÖR n OCH DÄRFT (iii) ÄVEN GÄLLER FÖR n+1

3) BASISFALLET (ii) SAMT ÖVNST. AVHET BEVISAR ATT (iii) GÄLLER FÖR n $n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$

INDUKTION: VISA ATT: (i) $E(0)$ ÄR SÄNN
(ii) $E(n) \Rightarrow E(n+1)$

DÄ GÄLLER ATT $E(n)$ ÄR SÄNN FÖR n $n=0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$
ENLIGT INDUKTIONSPRINCIPEN.

6.2.14

$$\text{lös D.E. } y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 3.$$

LAPLACETRANSFORMERA EKV. : LINEÄRITET $\frac{Y(s)}{Y(s)}$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \mathcal{L}(0) = \mathcal{L}\{y'' - 4y' + 4y\} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \mathcal{L}\{y''\} - 4\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 4\mathcal{L}\{y\} \\ &= s \cdot \mathcal{L}\{y'\} - y'(0) - 4 \cdot (s \cdot \mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0)) + 4 \cdot Y(s) \\ &= s \cdot (s \cdot \mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0)) - 3 - 4 \cdot (s \cdot Y(s) - 1) + 4Y(s) \\ &= s^2 Y(s) - s + 1 - 4s Y(s) + 4Y(s) \\ &= (s^2 - 4s + 4) Y(s) - s + 1 \\ \Rightarrow Y(s) &= \frac{s+1}{s^2 - 4s + 4} = \frac{s+1}{(s-2)^2}, \quad \underline{s \neq 2} \end{aligned}$$

Hitta INVERS TRANS FORMEN:

$$\frac{s+1}{(s-2)^2} = \frac{a}{(s-2)^2} + \frac{b}{s-2} = \frac{a + b(s-2)}{(s-2)^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ a - 2b = -1 \Rightarrow a = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

TABELL GEN:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{1\} &= \frac{1}{s} & \mathcal{L}\{t\} &= \frac{1}{s^2} \\ \mathcal{L}\{e^{ut} \cdot f(t)\} &= F(s-u) & (\text{då } F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}) \end{aligned}$$

D.V.S.

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cdot 1\} = \frac{1}{s-2}, \quad \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cdot t\} = \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}$$

$$\frac{s-1}{(s-2)^2} = \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}\} + \mathcal{L}\{t \cdot e^{2t}\} \stackrel{\text{LINEÄRITET}}{=} \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} + t \cdot e^{2t}\}$$

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

obs. om f kont. och $\mathcal{L}f$ existerar.

Då räknar räkna:

$$\mathcal{L}f = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0$$

$$\text{p.v.s. } \mathcal{L}\{f\} = G(s) = \mathcal{L}\{g\}$$

$$\text{f,g kont. } \Rightarrow f = g$$

$$\text{SVAR: } y(t) = (1+t) \cdot e^{2t}$$

(5) a) BESTÄM POTENSSERIELÖSNING TILL

$$(4) \quad (1+x^2)y'' + 2x y' - 2y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 0$$

ANSÄTT $y = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$. DÄ

$$y' = \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^{n-1}, \quad y'' = \sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

SÄTT IN I (4):

$$0 = (1+x^2) \sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + 2 \times \sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^{n-1} - 2 \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n x^n$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_{n \geq 2} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}}_{k=n-2} + \underbrace{\sum_{n \geq 1} n a_n x^n}_{\substack{\text{KAN SUMMERA} \\ \text{FRÅN } 0 \text{ UTAN} \\ \text{ENORNING}}} + \underbrace{\sum_{n \geq 1} (-2) a_n x^n}_{\sum_{k \geq 0} (-2) a_k x^k}$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq 0} ((n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} + n(n-1) a_n + 2n a_n - 2a_n) x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} + (n(n-1) + 2n - 2) a_n = (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} + (n+2)(n-1) a_n$$

$$\boxed{a_{n+2} = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} a_n} \quad (**)$$

BEGYNNELSEVILKEN ÄR $a_0 = 1, a_1 = 0$. SÅ ATT $a_{2n+1} = 0, \forall n \geq 0$.

FÖR JÄMMA a_n ANRÄKNA VI

$$a_2 = -\frac{-1}{1} a_0 = 1, \quad a_4 = -\frac{1}{3} a_2 = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad a_6 = -\frac{3}{5} a_4 = \frac{1}{5}$$

GÅSA: $\boxed{a_{2n} = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots} \quad (***)$

$$1) \quad a_0 = (-1)^1 \cdot \frac{1}{1} = 1 \quad \text{OK}$$

$$2) \quad \text{ANTAG } a_{2(n-1)} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2n-3}. \quad \text{DÄ } \text{GEN } (**)$$

$$a_{2n} = -\frac{(2n-2)-1}{(2n-2)+1} a_{2n-2} = -\frac{2n-3}{2n-1} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot \frac{1}{2n-3} = (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2n-1} \quad \text{OK}$$

INDUCTION GEN (***) HÄLLA FÖR ALLA $n \geq 0$.