

Idea:

- * Laplace transform av derivator och integraler
- * Tillämpning av Laplace transform, integraler, ODE

Föreläsningstekningar

* Laplace transform av derivator

Om $f(t)$, $t \geq 0$, är deriverbar $|f(t)| \leq Ce^{at}$
 gäller $\mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = sF(s) - f(0)$,

$\text{Re}(s) > a$, ($F(s)$ är Laplace transform av $f(t)$), eftersom

$$\mathcal{L}(f'(t)) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f'(t) dt =$$

$$= \left[f(t) e^{-st} \right]_0^{\infty} - \int_0^{\infty} (-s) e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$= -f(0) + sF(s), \text{Re}(s) > 0$$

↑

$$\left| f(t) e^{-(x+iy)t} \right| = |f(t)| e^{-xt} \leq C e^{-xt} e^{at} = C e^{-(x-a)t} \rightarrow 0 \quad t \rightarrow \infty$$

Högre ordnings derivator fås via
uppprepning av formeln

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(f'') &= s \mathcal{L}(f') - f'(c) = \\ &= s(sF(s) - f(c)) - f'(c) \\ &= s^2 F(s) - sf(c) - f'(c)\end{aligned}$$

Allmänna fallet ges av

$$\mathcal{L}(f^{(k)}) = s^k F(s) - \sum_{i=1}^k s^{k-i} f^{(i-1)}(c)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ex } \mathcal{L}(f^{(3)}) &= s^3 F(s) - \sum_{i=1}^3 s^{3-i} f^{(i-1)}(c) \\ &= s^3 F(s) - s^2 f(c) - s f'(c) - f''(c)\end{aligned}$$


Ex: Låt $f(t) = e^t \Rightarrow f'(t) = e^t$
Kom ihåg $F(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$, $\text{Re } s > 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(f'(t)) &= sF(s) - f(c) = \frac{s}{s-1} - 1 \\ &= \frac{s - (s-1)}{s-1} = \frac{1}{s-1} = \mathcal{L}(f(t))\end{aligned}$$

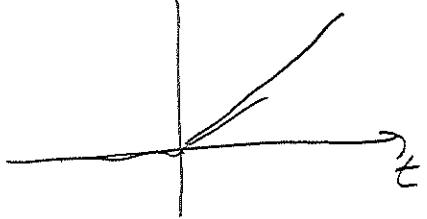
* Laplace transform av integral
Låt $g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$ s.a. $|g| \leq ce^{at}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(g(t)) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau dt = \\ &= \left[\frac{-1}{s} e^{-st} g(t) \right]_0^\infty + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} g'(t) dt \\ \text{Re}(s) > a \rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-st} g(t) &= 0 \\ &= 0 + \frac{1}{s} F(s).\end{aligned}$$

Ex: Låt $f(t) = \theta(t)$



$\Rightarrow g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 0 \\ t, & t > 0 \end{cases}$



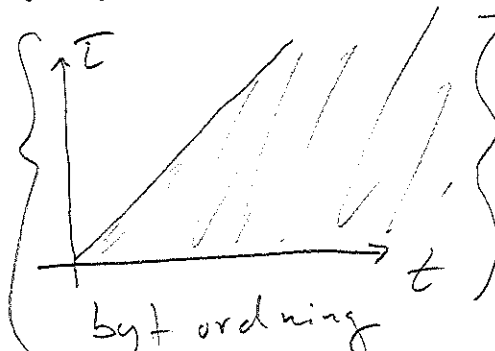
$$G(s) = \frac{1}{s} F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

↑
bidigare $\mathcal{L}(\theta(t)) = \frac{1}{s}$

* Faltung

$$\text{Låt } h(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

$$H(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau dt$$

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


byt ordning

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

$$= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Låt } \bar{t} = t - \tau \\ d\bar{t} = dt \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s(\bar{t} + \tau)} f(\tau) g(\bar{t}) d\bar{t} d\tau =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s\tau} f(\tau) d\tau \int_0^{\infty} e^{-s\bar{t}} g(\bar{t}) d\bar{t} =$$

$$= F(s) \cdot G(s)$$

* Multiplikation med t

$$\text{Let } g(t) = t f(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow G(s) = -F'(s) \text{ eftersom}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(s) &= \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \\ &= - \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} f(t) dt = -G(s). \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \mathcal{L}(te^{-t}) = -\frac{d}{ds} \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

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

* Tillämpningar av Laplacetransform

$$\underline{\text{Ex:}} \quad \text{ODE: } y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-t}, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1$$

Laplace transform ger

$$s^2 Y - \underset{=0}{s y(0)} - \underset{=0}{y'(0)} + 2s Y - 2 \underset{=0}{y(0)} + Y = \mathcal{L}(e^{-t})$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} + t e^{-t}$$

Ex: $y' + y(t) = f(t), y(0) = A$

$$sY(s) - y(0) + Y(s) = F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow (s+1)Y(s) - A = F(s)$$

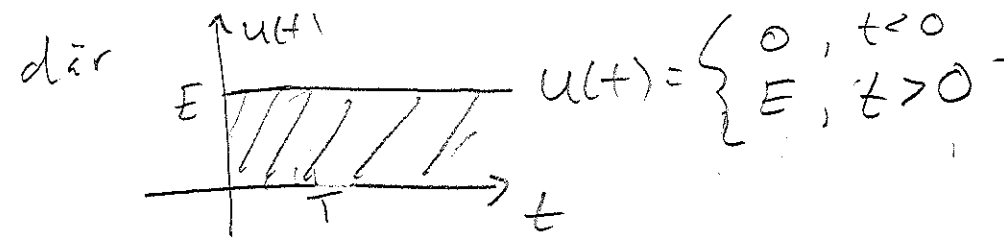
$$\Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{F(s)}{s+1} + \frac{A}{s+1}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{s+1} \cdot F(s)} + \underbrace{Ae^{-t}}$$

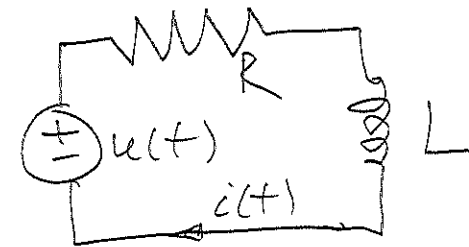
$$\int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

$$y(t) = Ae^{-t} + \int_0^t e^{-(t-\tau)} f(\tau) d\tau$$

Ex: En spole med resistans R och induktans L är kopplad till en generator med spänning $u(t)$



Strömmen betecknas $i(t)$



ges som lösning till ekvationen

$$Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} = u(t) = E, i(0) = 0$$

Beräkna $i(t)$ med Laplace transform

Lösning. Vi har

$$RI(s) + LSI(s) = \mathcal{L}(u(t)) \\ = \frac{E}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(s) = \frac{E}{s(R + Ls)} = \frac{E/L}{s(s + \frac{R}{L})}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s + \frac{R}{L}}, \quad A(s + \frac{R}{L}) + Bs = \frac{E}{L}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1: A \frac{R}{L} = \frac{E}{L} \Rightarrow A = \frac{E}{R}$$

$$s: A + B = 0 \rightarrow B = -\frac{E}{R}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{E/R}{s} - \frac{E/R}{s + \frac{R}{L}} \Rightarrow$$

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} \theta(t) - \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

Sammanfattning Laplace transform

- Definition av Laplace transform
- Beräkning av Laplace transform
- Skalning
- Laplace transform av derivata
- Laplace transform av integral
- Faktoring
- Lösning av ODE med Laplace transform