## . . 1 : dio. .

## LAPLACEOVA TRANSFORMACIJA

(suka/transformat) (original) +(+) o F(s) fpridruzimo F, imaju raslicite vanjable dif jed podrignemo Laplacer - ulija diferencijaciju ("napodnemo")

poč prodlen

DJ: ki intjed

ulrjens

Jed

rjiškuje orleg. imamo z'escuje z' poc. DEF: Laplaceou transformat

· Postupak ali ono sto deligemo trans = Laplaceov transformat

Ncka je f funkcija realnog argermenta t definirana 20 t >0 1 3 vrijednostima u skupu realnih ili komplekenih brogera. Hali f(t) je realan ILI! kompleken

Notea je s realui ili kompleterni parametar. Laplacear transformat od f jo: F(s) = [e-stfadt

2a nie s 2a koje integral konvergira.

L(f((+)) = 干(の)

slika, Laplacer trounformet, fja u donjem poorrieji f - poetha fija, F- slika,

original, hja u garnjeu padručju

CZ = CX+iy = X(cosy+isiny) ZEC, xyeR  $\Rightarrow |c_{\pm}| = c_{\times}$ 

Z=x+iy

Primyer 1.) 
$$f(t) = t$$
,  $f(t) = t$ ,  $f(t)$ 

$$(3) = \int_{0}^{3} e^{-3t} \cdot t \, dt = \text{percyal no int.}$$

$$U = 1 \qquad \qquad 1 = \frac{t}{3} e^{-3t}$$

$$\int_{-s}^{s} e^{-st} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt$$

ts Zakoji kom.

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
 & C & \hline
 & S - \omega \\
\hline
 & t^n & \hline
 & S^{n+1}
\end{array}$ 

$$v = e^{-st} \longrightarrow v = \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}$$

$$\frac{1}{s}e^{-st} \longrightarrow \lim_{s \to \infty} \left(\frac{te^{-st}}{-s}\right)$$

$$\frac{t}{-s} \cdot e^{-st} \longrightarrow \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( \frac{te^{-st}}{-s} \right) = \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( t \cdot e^{-st} \right) = \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \to \infty} \left( \frac{t}{e^{-st}} \right) = \left( \frac{\infty}{\infty} \right)$$

-> F(3) = 0 Za Sto

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

Linearnost

$$V = C \longrightarrow V = \frac{1}{5}C$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{-st} \longrightarrow \lim_{s \to \infty} \left( \frac{te^{-st}}{-s} \right) = C$$

$$v = e^{-st} \longrightarrow v = \frac{1}{5}e^{-st}$$

$$\frac{1}{5}e^{-st} \longrightarrow \lim_{s \to \infty} \left(\frac{te^{-st}}{-s}\right) = \frac{1}{5}e^{-st}$$

$$v = e^{-st} \longrightarrow v = \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}$$

$$= -st \longrightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{te^{-st}}{e^{-st}} \right) = \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}$$

$$y = e^{-st} \longrightarrow v = \frac{1}{s}e^{-st}$$

$$-st$$

$$V = \frac{1}{5}e^{-st}$$

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$$\rightarrow \alpha u = 1$$

$$\rightarrow v = \frac{1}{5}e^{-st}$$

 $=\frac{1}{S^2}\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{e^{St}}-2a_1S_{70}, limes postoj = 0$ 

L (xf(+)+Bg(+)) = x L (f(+)) + BL (g(+))

 $= \alpha \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt + \beta \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} g(t) dt$ 

= QZ (P(H)) + BZ (g(H))

So called tablica:

 $f(5) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-5t} f(t) dt$ 20. 5 20. Koji konvi

ws (wt) = - 3 52+ w2

sin (wt) o \_\_\_\_\_ iw s2+w2

DOKAZ: L (xf(+)+Bg(+)) - J. e-st (xf(+)+Bg(+))dt

$$\alpha = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{5}e^{-s+}$$

 $-\frac{1}{S^2}e^{-St}\Big|_0^\infty = \frac{-1}{S^2}\left(\lim_{t\to\infty}\frac{1}{e^{St}}-1\right)$ 

BITNO: 50 c-st f(+) at

$$\mathcal{L}(u(t)) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} u(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s} e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{st}} = 0, \text{ S70}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{st}} = 0, \text{ S70}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{st}} + \frac{1}{s} e^{s}$$

XE ¢

koponencijalna funkcija
$$e^{i} = e^{i t}$$

$$= e^{\alpha t}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot e^{\alpha t} dt$$

$$\mp (s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{-t(s-\alpha)} dt = \frac{-1}{s-\alpha} e^{-t(s-\alpha)} \Big|_{0}^{\infty}$$

$$e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} \cdot e^{st} dt = \frac{1}{e^{-st}} \cdot \lim_{s \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{-s(s-a)}} \longrightarrow s - \alpha$$

 $+(s) = \frac{e^{-t(s-\beta-y)}}{-(s-\beta-y)} \int_{0}^{\infty}$ 

 $\lim_{t\to\infty} \left| \frac{e^{-(s-\beta_{-iy})t}}{e^{-(s-\beta_{-iy})}} \right| \stackrel{\text{dist}}{\Rightarrow} e^{iyt} = 1 = \lim_{t\to\infty} \left| \frac{1}{-(s-\beta_{-iy})} \right| e^{-(s-\beta_{-iy})} \left| e^{-(s-\beta_{-iy})} \right|$ 

 $\Rightarrow F(s) = \int_{c}^{\infty} e^{-t(s-\beta-iy)} dt = \frac{1}{s-\beta-iy} = \frac{1}{s-\alpha}$ 

$$\frac{-1}{S-d} \cdot \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1}{e^{t(s-d)}} \xrightarrow{S-\alpha > 0} = x \neq (s) = 0 + \frac{1}{S-\alpha}$$

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$$\frac{1}{e^{st}} = 0, S70$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{-1}{s} \left( \frac{1}{e^{st}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 1 dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 1 dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot 1 dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} dt$$

$$dt = \int_{0}^{\infty}$$

 $F(s) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{xt} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{(\beta+iy)t} dt = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-t(s-\beta-iy)} dt$ 

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-xt} dt$$

$$Z(Sh(wt)) = ?$$

$$e^{wt} - e^{-\omega t}$$

$$\mathcal{J}(Sh(\omega t)) = ?$$

$$Sh(\omega t) = \frac{e^{\omega t} - e^{-\omega t}}{2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{J}(Sh(\omega t)) = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{J}(e^{\omega t}) - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{J}(-e^{\omega t})$$

$$Z(Sh(\omega t)) = ?$$

$$Sh(\omega t) = e^{\omega t} - e^{-\omega t} \rightarrow Z$$

Primjer: Pronadi oviginal

 $\triangle$  sin (wt) =  $\frac{\omega}{S^2 + \omega^2} \rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{3}$ 

 $=>\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{\sqrt{3}}{5^2+3}$ 

 $=>\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\sin(\sqrt{3}t)$ 

 $=>t^n$ 

Primier:

a) 1/82+2

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

 $\frac{1}{S-iw} = \frac{S+iw}{S+iw} = \frac{S+iw}{S^2+w^2} = \frac{S}{S^2+w^2} + \frac{w}{S^2+w^2}$ 

(new)

 $e^{2+}+\sin(3+)+t^3$   $-\frac{1}{5-2}+\frac{3}{5^2+9}+\frac{6}{5^4}$ 

 $Z(t^n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} -st \cdot t^n dt = \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} + \int_{0}^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot n \cdot t^{n-1} dt = \frac{n}{s} Z(t^{n-1})$ 

 $\cos(\omega t) + i\sin(\omega t) = e^{i\omega t}$ 





 $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5-w} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5+\omega} = \frac{w}{5^2-w^2} \qquad S > |w|$ 

4. Trigonometrijske funkcije

e i wt 1

S-ciw (jer e - 1

S-a vrijedi i 2a komplekme)

b)  $\frac{5+3}{5^2+5} = \frac{5}{5^2+5} + \frac{3}{5^2+5}$ 

 $\frac{S}{S^2+5} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{5}}{S^2+5}$ 

 $0 - \cos(\sqrt{5}t) + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$ 

 $\mathcal{L}(t^n) = \frac{n}{s} \mathcal{L}(t^{n-1})$ 

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

## Postojanje Laplaceorg transformatora

-> priguizinge F(s) = \int\_c^st f(t) dt prigusiti re možemo rastuće eksponencijalne

-> tap transf. - re smiju rash briže od eksponencijane

prehid

A Type

A Type ponervyauje:

y=f(x) xe (a, b)

 $\times_1$  -prehid,  $\lim_{x\to x_1^+} f(x) = A$ ,  $\lim_{x\to x_1^+} f(x) = B$ 

X2 - nuprelimenta, nije deferencijaliha (nije glatka)

 $\chi_3$  -prehid ali L i D limes su ish  $\rightarrow$   $\lim_{x \to x_3^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to x_3^+} f(x)$ 

x4 -prehid lim f(x) = -00 \* limes ne postoji ili kažamo da je ±00
x → x, ±

x lim sto x 2lolia ne postoji 20 malilia

\* Lin sinx Elnya re postoji za rozliku od ) ± 00 Funkcija f na (a16) je na gelovima repredinuta ako se (a16) mozic

rastaviti na beskonačno mnogo intervala na kojima je neprekinuta Prehidi prve vrste: ako su jednostrani limesi kovakni

+ dopusteni su · tumboije plothe c' su fumboijo koje su diferencijabilne i deriv su im neprelimute

· c' = neprehimuto diferencijalima

DEF: Original

La funkcija f karžemo da je original ako zadovoljava:

1) f(t)=0 Za t < 0na konačnom intervalu

2) Na svakom kou int je neprekimute po djelovine ili prekidi su 1. vrste 3) f jè eksponen cijalnog rasta

JM70, a eR t.d. | f(+) | = Mext, ++>0

Infirmum Crajmanji br., najveća donja ograda, ne mora bist u skupu)

Skupa svih a označavamo ao i razivamo ekoponentom rasta. Infinum =1 supermum = 2 Primjer: I (1,2]

max = 2

min ne postoji

Pringer: a)  $f(t) = e^{-3t}$  sint je, |e 3t sint| 4e -3t

b)  $\xi(+) = e^{x^2}$ rije, ne možeme nivado je, holiko zod diženo potenciji c) f(+) = e-x2 d) f(+) = 1°, ne N je, ali to drugi put

Ponovi

a) Eksp rasta: JM70, deR -> [fit] < Med+, ++>0 ao je infimum such elisp rasta

TM Elesponent rasta Funbrija f elemponencijalnog rasta <u>akko</u> lim e<sup>at</sup> | f(+)| je konačan 20. netu konstantu a. Eksponent rasta a. La.

Primjer: f(t)=t2 -> pomoci teorema o ekop. rasta

a)  $\lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{t^2}{at} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{2t}{ae^{at}} = \lim_{t\to\infty} \frac{2}{a^2e^{at}} = 0$ 

Lisa koji a ETRi je limes konaccii? \_ a >0, a = elesp. rasta =0 b) f(+) = e+2

lim et =0 Hatk fijaje elesp. rasta