Chapter 4. Laplace Transform

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Laplace Transform

• 想法:



From 微分方程式 to 代數方程式必須具備:

$$y'' + 3y' + 5y = e^{t}$$

 $y'' + 3y' + 5y = \cos t$
 $y'' + 3y' + 5y = \sin t$

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才可以進行 Laplace Transform

- 1. 基本函數
- 2. 一階、二階(y', y")

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Laplace Transform

• 定義:

 $L\{f(t)\}=f(t)$ 函數的 Laplace Transform

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

 $f(t) = L^{-1}{F(s)}$ ⇒ Inverse Laplace Transform $= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\sigma - i\infty}^{\sigma + i\infty} F(s)e^{st}ds$ 複變(Complex Analysis)

*轉換與逆轉換要同時學習

(例):
$$y' + 2y = e^t$$
, $y(0) = 1$
 $method(I)$
 $y_h = Ce^{-2t}$
 $y_p = \frac{1}{D+2}e^t = \frac{1}{3}e^t$
 $y(t) = Ce^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^t$, $y(0) = 1$, $C = \frac{2}{3}$
 $y(t) = \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^t$

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$$\underbrace{L\{y'\}}_{} + 2L\{y\} = L\{e'\}_{} \Rightarrow sY(s) - y(0) + 2Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

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

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s-1)(s+2)} = \frac{a}{s-1} + \frac{b}{s+2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{3(s-1)} + \frac{2}{3(s+2)} \Rightarrow \text{Inverse Laplace Transform}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{3}e' + \frac{2}{3}e^{-2t}$$

$$(1) f(t) = e^{at}, a \in const$$

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

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-(s-a)t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-\frac{(s-a)t}{0}} \Big|_0^\infty$$

$$= -\frac{1}{s-a} e^{-\frac{(s-a)x}{0}} - (-\frac{1}{s-a}), s-a > 0 : \overline{y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$f(t) = e^{at} \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s-a}$$
s係數要為

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Laplace Transform

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$| \mathcal{F} | : G(s) = \frac{2}{s+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = L^{-1} \left\{ 2 \frac{1}{s - (-3)} \right\}$$

$$= 2e^{-3t}$$

例: $f(t) = e^{-2t}$

(2)
$$f(t) = \cos at = \frac{e^{iat} + e^{-iat}}{2}$$

 $F(s) = \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^\infty \cos(at)e^{-st}dt$
 $L\{\cos at\} = L\{\frac{e^{iat} + e^{-iat}}{2}\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}L\{e^{iat}\} + \frac{1}{2}L\{e^{-iat}\} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(s-ia)} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(s+ia)}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}\frac{2s}{(s-ia)(s+ia)} = \frac{s}{(s-ia)(s+ia)}$
 $= \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$
 $f(t) = \cos at \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$

(例]: £
$$\{\cos 3t\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 3^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 9}$$

完成 $\int_0^\infty \cos at \cdot e^{-st} dt$

$$\Rightarrow dv = e^{-st} dt, v = \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st}$$

$$u = \cos at, du = -a \sin at dt$$

$$\int_0^\infty \cos at e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \cos at \cdot \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st} (-a \sin at) dt, s > 0$$

$$= [0 - \frac{-1}{s}] - \frac{a}{s} \int_0^\infty \sin at e^{-st} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \sin at, du = a \cos at dt$$

$$dv = e^{-st} dt, v = \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{a}{s} \left[\sin at \cdot \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st} \middle|_{0}^{\infty} - \int_{0}^{\infty} (\frac{-1}{s} e^{-st}) a \cos at dt \right], s > 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{a}{s} \cdot \frac{a}{s} \int_{0}^{\infty} \cos at \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

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

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{s}{s^{2} + a^{2}}$$

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(3)
$$f(t) = \sin at$$

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

$$\text{film } \sin at = \frac{e^{iat} - e^{-iat}}{2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{\sin at\} = \frac{1}{2i}\mathcal{L}\{e^{iat}\} - \frac{1}{2i}\mathcal{L}\{e^{-iat}\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i}\frac{1}{s - ai} - \frac{1}{2i}\frac{1}{s + ai} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

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Laplace Transform

$$(4) \quad f(t) = t$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^\infty \frac{te^{-st}dt}{\int_0^\infty dt} dt$$

$$= t(\frac{-1}{s}e^{-st})\Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{-1}{s}e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{-t}{se^{st}} - 0 + \frac{1}{s}(\frac{-1}{s}e^{-st})\Big|_0^\infty$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{t\} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = t \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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何道:
$$\mathscr{L}{3t}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{3}{s^2}$$
何道: $G(s) = \frac{5}{s^2}$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = 5t$$
何道: $G(s) = \frac{5s+1}{s^2}$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = 5 + t \quad , t > 0$$
5H(t)

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Laplace Transform

(5)
$$f(t) = H(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

單位步階函數=unit-step function

$$\mathcal{L}{f(t)} = \mathcal{L}{H(t)} = \mathcal{L}{U(t)}$$
$$= \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt = \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-st}dt = \frac{1}{s}$$

(a) High-pass filter

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 3 \\ 0 & t < 3 \end{cases}$$
$$g(t) = H(t - 3)$$

(b) Band-pass filter
$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & -3 < t < 3 \\ 0 & t > 3 \overrightarrow{\boxtimes} t < -3 \end{cases}$$

$$g(t) = H(t+3) - H(t-3)$$

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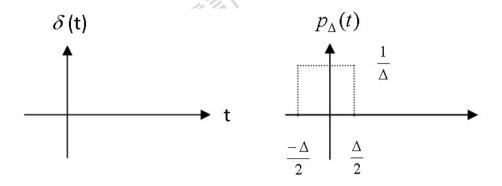
$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 0, t < 0 \\ f(t), 0 < t < a \\ g(t), a < t < b \\ h(t), b < t \end{cases}$$

$$F(t) = f(t)[H(t) - H(t-a)] + g(t)[H(t-a) - H(t-b)] + h(t)[H(t-b)]$$

= $f(t) + [g(t) - f(t)]H(t-a) + [h(t) - g(t)]H(t-b)$

(6)
$$\delta(t)$$
 $\begin{cases} 1, t = 0 \\ 0, t \neq 0 \end{cases}$ 其中1為面積值

 $\delta(t)$ = unit - impulse function 單位脈衝函數 自然界沒有這函數,可用近似函數來取代



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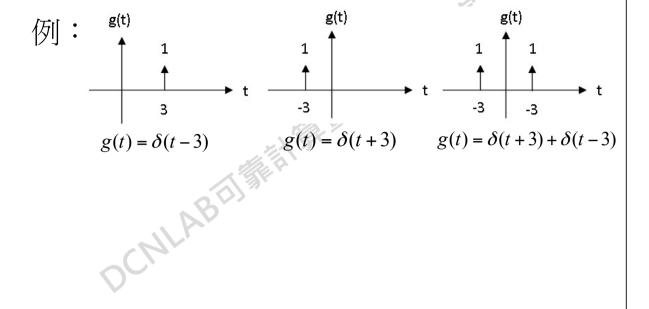
$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} P_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, t = 0 \\ 0, t \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-st}dt$$
在 t 的積分範圍內,只有在 $t = 0$ 時 $\delta(t)$ 才有值
$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \delta(t)e^{-0}dt$$

$$= 1$$

$$\delta(t) = H'(t)$$



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(7)
$$f(t^n) \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

(A) $f(t^n) \Rightarrow F(s) = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$

(B): $\mathcal{L}\left\{e^t + 3\sin 2t + 5\cos 3t + 3t^2 + 5\delta(t)\right\}$

$$= \frac{1}{s-1} + \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \cdot 3 + \frac{s}{s^2 + 9} \cdot 5 + \frac{2!}{s^3} \cdot 3 + 5$$

(B): $\mathcal{L}^1\left\{7 + \frac{2}{s^5} + \frac{2}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 49} + \frac{3}{s + 5}\right\}$

$$= 7\delta(t) + \frac{2}{4!}t^4 + 2\sin t + \cos 7t + 3e^{-5t}$$