

## D as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$V = \underline{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  linTran(D) ?

$D : V \rightarrow V$

&  $H_0(D, O_F, O_F)$   
&  $H_2(D, (+_F), (+_F))$   
& Vc.  $H_1(D, \text{scale}_F^C, \text{scale}_F^C)$

→ Actually,  
the subset of  
differentiable  
functions:  
 $V = C^1(\mathbb{R})$

# D as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$V = \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  LinTran(D)!

$D : V \rightarrow V$

$$H_0(D, O_F, O_F) = D(\text{const } o) = \text{const } o \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$\& H_2(D, (+_F), (+_F)) \equiv \forall f, g. D(f +_F g) = Df +_F Dg \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

$$\& \forall c. H_1(D, \text{scale}_F^c, \text{scale}_F^c)$$
$$= \forall c. \forall f. D(\text{scale}_F^c f) = \text{scale}_F^c(Df) \quad \underline{\text{OK}}$$

# D as a linear transform

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

Examples:  $\exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$D \exp = \exp$$

$$\text{scale}_F : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow V \rightarrow V$$

$$\text{scale}_F c f = \lambda t \rightarrow c \cdot f t$$

$$g_s : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g_s t = \exp(-s \cdot t)$$

$$D g_s t = \exp(-s \cdot t) \cdot (-s)$$

$$= -s \cdot g_s t$$

$$D g_s = \lambda t \rightarrow -s \cdot g_s t$$

$$= \text{scale}_F (-s) g_s$$

# D as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

Examples:  $v_1 = \exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$        $D \exp = \exp$

let  $g_s(t) = \exp(-s \cdot t)$

then  $g_s : V$  for every  $s : \mathbb{R}$

$$D g_s = \lambda t \rightarrow -s \cdot \exp(-s \cdot t) = \text{scale } (-s) g_s$$

# D as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

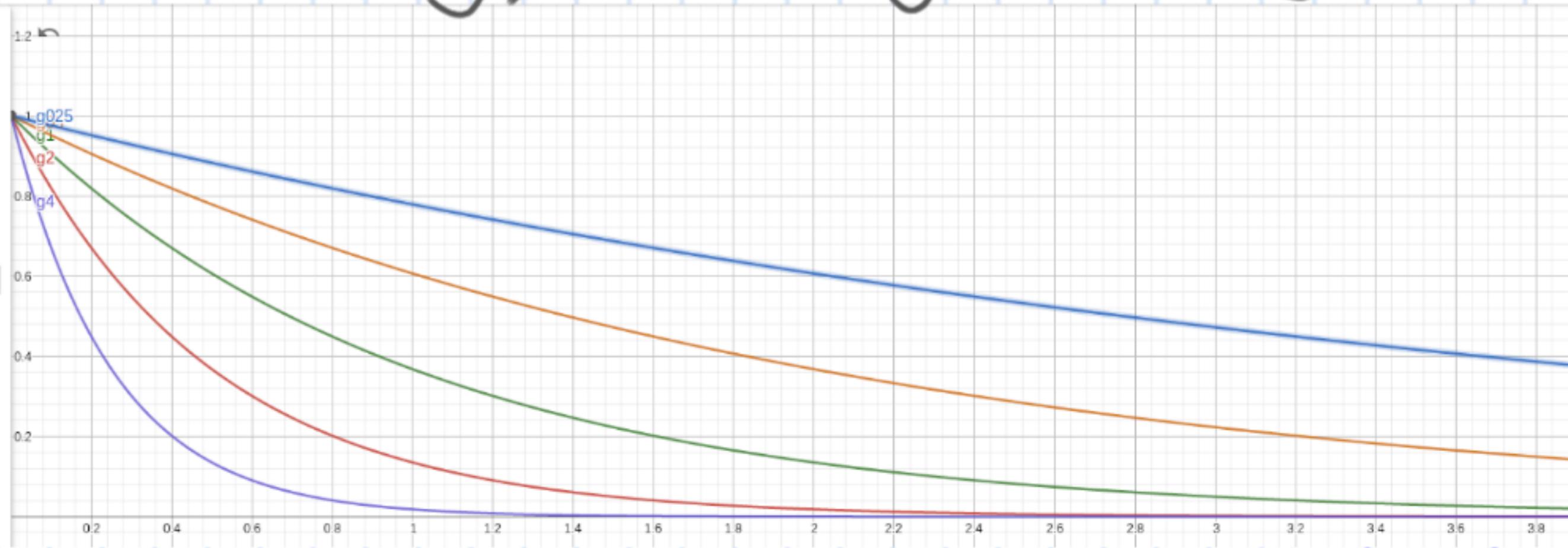
Examples:  $v_i = \exp : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$g_s(t) = \exp(-s \cdot t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g_s(0) &= \exp(-s \cdot 0) \\ &= \exp 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1$$

•	$g(s, t) = e^{-st}$	⋮
•	$g_1(t) = g(1, t)$	⋮
•	$= e^{-1t}$	⋮
•	$g_2(t) = g(2, t)$	⋮
•	$= e^{-2t}$	⋮
•	$g_{0.5}(t) = g(0.5, t)$	⋮
•	$= e^{-0.5t}$	⋮
•	$g_4(t) = g(4, t)$	⋮
•	$= e^{-4t}$	⋮
•	$g_{0.25}(t) = g(0.25, t)$	⋮
•	$= e^{-0.25t}$	⋮
+	Input...	



# $\int$ as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

$$D(f \cdot g) = Df \cdot g + f \cdot Dg$$

$$I : V \rightarrow V$$
$$If_x = \int_0^x f = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$I(Df)_x = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = [f(t)]_0^x = f_x - f_0$$

# $\int$ as a linear transform

Patrik Jansson

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

$$D(f \cdot g) = Df \cdot g + f \cdot Dg$$

$$I : V \rightarrow V$$

$$I f x = \int_0^x f = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$I(Df) x = f x - f 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} I(D(f \cdot g)) x &= (f \cdot g) x - (f \cdot g) 0 \\ &= f x \cdot g x - f 0 \cdot g 0 \\ &= f(x) \cdot g(x) - f(0) \cdot g(0) \end{aligned}$$

$\int$  as a linear transform

$$D : V \rightarrow V$$

$$I : V \rightarrow V$$

$$I f_x = \int_0^x f = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$I(Df) x = f_x - f_0$$

$$I(D(f \cdot g)) x = (f \cdot g)_x - (f \cdot g)_0 = I(Df \cdot g)_x + I(f \cdot Dg)_x$$



# Towards Laplace

Patrik Jansson

$$\underline{(f \cdot g)_x - (f \cdot g)_0} = I(Df \cdot g)_x + I(f \cdot Dg)_x$$

let  $g = g_s = \lambda t \rightarrow e^{-st}$  ;  $Dg_s = \text{scale } (-s) g_s$

Assume  $\underline{(f \cdot g_s)_x \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty}$   $\text{scale } (-s) (f \cdot g_s)$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{0 - f_0 \cdot g_s 0} &= I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} + I(f \cdot \underbrace{\text{scale } (-s) g_s}_{\text{scale } (-s) (f \cdot g_s)})_{\infty} \\ -f_0 &= I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} - s \cdot I(f \cdot g_s)_{\infty} \end{aligned}$$

# Towards Laplace

Patrik Jansson

$$(f \cdot g)_x - (f \cdot g)_0 = I(Df \cdot g)_x + I(f \cdot Dg)_x$$

let  $g = g_s = \lambda t \rightarrow e^{-st}$  ;  $Dg_s = \text{scale}(-s) g_s$

Assume  $(f \cdot g_s)_x \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$0 - f_0 \cdot g_s 0 = I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} + I(f \cdot \text{scale}(-s) g_s)_{\infty}$$

$$-f_0 = I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} - s \cdot I(f \cdot g_s)_{\infty}$$

$$-f_0 = L(Df)_s - s \cdot Lf_s$$

$$L(Df)_s = -f_0 + s \cdot Lf_s$$

$$\begin{aligned} Lf_s &= \frac{I(f \cdot g_s)_{\infty}}{s} \\ &= S f \cdot g_s \end{aligned}$$

# Towards Laplace

Patrik Jansson

$$(f \cdot g)_x - (f \cdot g)_0 = I(Df \cdot g)_x + I(f \cdot Dg)_x$$

let  $g = g_s = \lambda t \rightarrow e^{-st}$  ;  $Dg_s = \text{scale } (-s) g_s$

Assume  $(f \cdot g_s)_x \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$0 - f_0 \cdot g_s 0 = I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} + I(f \cdot \text{scale } (-s) g_s)_{\infty}$$

$$-f_0 = I(Df \cdot g_s)_{\infty} - s \cdot I(f \cdot g_s)_{\infty}$$

$$-f_0 = L(Df)_s - s \cdot L f_s$$

$$L(Df)_s = -f_0 + s \cdot L f_s$$

$$\lambda : \frac{(R \rightarrow R)}{(C \rightarrow C)} \rightarrow$$

$$R \xrightarrow{\quad} R \quad C$$

let  $L f_s = I(f \cdot g_s)_{\infty}$

DSL  $\rightarrow \delta \sigma \lambda$   
DSLs of Math

# Laplace transform

$$\begin{aligned} Lf_s &= \int_0^\infty f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty f(t) \cdot e^{-s \cdot t} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$L(Df)_s = -f(0) + s \cdot Lf_s$$

$$L: V \rightarrow W$$

LinTrans ( $L, V, W$ ) (exercise!)

$$g_s t = e^{-st}$$

Assume  $f_x \cdot g_{sx} \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$V \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$W \subseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Patrik Jansson

