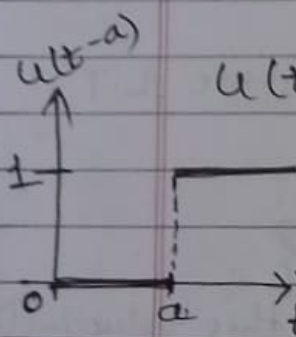


Unit Step Function

Definition → The Unit function $u(t-a)$ is defined by as follows:

$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < a \\ 1 & \text{for } t \geq a \end{cases}$$



where a is always +ve

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Properties :- (2nd shifting property)

If $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$

then, $\mathcal{L}\{f(t-a) \cdot u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} \bar{f}(s)$

Que 1 Find L.T. of $(t-1)^2 u(t-1)$

1st Form

classmate

Date

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Find L.T. of

Que $\rightarrow \sin t \cdot u(t-\pi)$

Soln \rightarrow Changing in standard form of
 $* L[(t-a) u(t-a)]$

$$\sin t \cdot u(t-\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin(t-\pi+\pi) \cdot u(t-\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin[\pi + (t-\pi)] \cdot u(t-\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sin(t-\pi) \cdot u(t-\pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow -L[\sin(t-\pi) \cdot u(t-\pi)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \bullet e^{-as} \bar{f}(s) \text{ (Formula)}$$

$$\Rightarrow -e^{-\pi s} \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+1} \text{ --- } \text{graph} \dots$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \sin(180^\circ + \theta) \\ = -\sin \theta \end{array} \right)$$

Here $a = \pi$
 and $f(t) = \sin t$
 So $L\{t(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1}$
 $= \bar{f}(s)$

Question
 in the form
 of Intervals

(2nd form)

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t) & , 0 < t < a_1 \\ f_2(t) & , a_1 < t < a_2 \\ f_3(t) & , a_2 < t < a_3 \\ f_4(t) & , a_3 < t \end{cases}$$

$$f_1(t) \cdot u(t-0) + [f_2(t) - f_1(t)] \cdot u(t-a_1) +$$

$$[f_3(t) - f_2(t)] \cdot u(t-a_2) + [f_4(t) - f_3(t)] \cdot u(t-a_3)$$

Que ①

$$f(t) = \begin{matrix} t-1 & , & 1 < t < 2 \\ 3-t & , & 2 < t < 3 \end{matrix}$$

Find L.T. of Unit Step function

Solⁿ
⇒

$$f(t) = \begin{matrix} t-1 & , & 1 < t < 2 \\ 3-t & , & 2 < t < 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$f(t) = \begin{matrix} 0 & ; & 0 < t < 1 \\ t-1 & , & 1 < t < 2 \\ 3-t & , & 2 < t < 3 \\ 0 & , & t > 3 \end{matrix}$$

~~$L[f(t-a)u(t-a)] = e^{-as}F(s)$~~

$$= 0 \cdot u(t-0) + [t-1-0] \cdot u(t-1) + [3-t-(t-1)] \cdot u(t-2) + [0-(3-t)] \cdot u(t-3)$$

$$= (t-1) u(t-1) + (4-2t) u(t-2) + (t-3) u(t-3)$$

$$= \underbrace{(t-1)}_{a=1} u(t-1) + 2 \underbrace{(t-2)}_{a=2} u(t-2) + \underbrace{(t-3)}_{a=3} u(t-3)$$

$L(t) = \frac{1}{s^2}$

$$= \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} - 2 \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-s} - 2e^{-2s} + e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

A