2 lutegral transformationen

Gegesen f. R -> C Integral brans formation

$$F(s) := \int_{a}^{b} f(t) K(s, t) dt$$

wosei le(s, E) du lernfuntion ist.

2.1 Laplace transformention

Del 38 f: [0, co) - C Di Caplacetransformation is?

$$F(s) - L[f](s) := \int_{0}^{\infty} f(t) \frac{e^{-st}}{e^{t}} dt$$
, set.

-> Del 38 ist du einseitige Caplacetransformation

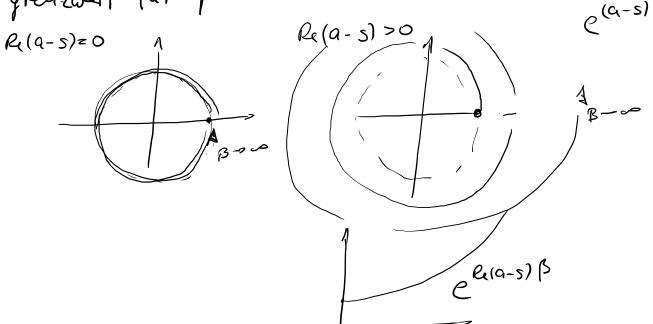
-> Ersetzt man du unter Grenze durch - as er halt man du zweiseige Laplace translotanison.

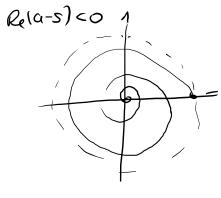
$$f(4) := e^{at}$$
 $a \in C$

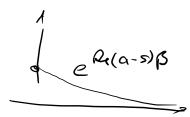
$$F(s) := \mathcal{L}[P](s) = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\beta} e^{at} e^{-st} dt = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\beta} e^{(\alpha-s)t} ds$$

$$= \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\alpha-s)} e^{(\alpha-s)t} \right]_{0}^{\beta} = \lim_{\beta \to \infty} \frac{1}{s-a} \left(1 - e^{(\alpha-s)\beta} \right)$$

Grenzwerl Pür posso







$$= > \overline{F(s)} = \frac{1}{s-a} \quad \text{für } R(s) > R(a).$$

Del 40 f: [0,00) -> C ist stuckweise stelig, wern and jedem sesorianthen laterall nur endlich with und wern f(t+) und f(t-) existieren.	Unstehjelen stellen existéren
lien f(t+h) lien f(t-h) NO him sticlweise 1 stackweise shelig	
skha	1 14 3 Cange of
Studweise stetigheil sinel, class clas letegral	Unstryglieiten
Studweise stetigheil sister, dass das lutegral	1(1)= \(0 \ \(\phi \)

ensher

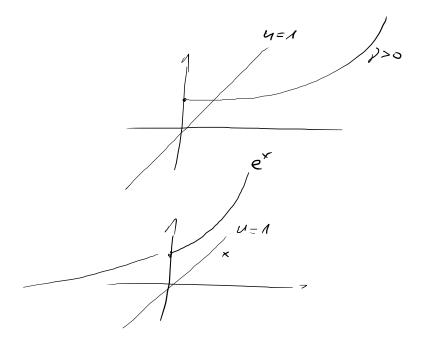
Del 41 1:10,00) - C ist von exponentieller Ording 8, wern C>0 existient, so does

$$f(+) = cos(+)$$

f(t) = cos(t) f(t) = sin(t) exp ord y = 0

Sate 42 Sei (: [0, 0) - C strictureise otetig und von exponentielle Ordung y Danu existier | F(s) (ûr Re(s) > 8 and

$$\lim_{R(S)\to\infty}F(S)-L(f)(S)=0$$



Beweis: Sei Cond y oms du Del der exp. Ord.

Für $s:=\sigma+i\omega$ and $\sigma>\gamma$ exhalter wir $|e^{-st}|-|e^{-6-i\omega t}|=|e^{-6t}|(e^{-i\omega t})|$

 $\left|\int_{0}^{\infty}f(t)e^{-st}dt\right|\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)e^{-st}|dt=\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt$ $\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-st}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt$ $\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-st}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt$ $\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-st}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt\leq\int_{0}^{\infty}|f(t)|e^{-6t}dt$

 $= C \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{(y-\sigma)t} dt = \frac{C}{5-y}.$

 $|F(s)| \in \frac{C}{5-y} \longrightarrow 0$ veum $6 \longrightarrow \infty$.

Sak 43 (Lerch) f.g: [0,0) - C studweise stelig, exp ord of.

gill L[1](s) = L[9](s), Re[s]>8

dans il f(t) = g(t) in allen Skligheißpunkter.

$$\frac{Sak 44}{2} \text{ existing } \mathbb{Z}[l] \text{ and } \mathbb{Z}[g] \text{ an an stelle } S \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ dawn gett}$$

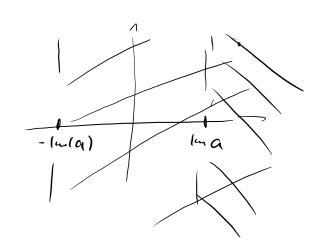
$$\mathbb{Z}[a[+6g](s) = a \mathbb{Z}[f](s) + 5 \mathbb{Z}[g](s) \quad \text{ für alle } a, s \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Beispiel 45 acc

$$\mathcal{L}[siu(at)](S) = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{i\alpha l} - e^{-i\alpha l}}{2i}\right](S)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i}\left(\mathcal{L}[e^{i\alpha l}] - \mathcal{L}[e^{-i\alpha l}]\right)$$
exished by $R(S) > R(lia) = -lual$

$$exished by $R(S) > R(-lia) = lual$$$



$$=\frac{1}{2i}\left(\frac{1}{5-i\alpha}-\frac{1}{5+i\alpha}\right)=\frac{1}{2i}\left(\frac{2i\alpha}{5^2+\alpha^2}\right)=\frac{a}{5^2+\alpha^2}$$
 $R_i(s)>|Im(a)|$

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\cos(\alpha t)\right](s) = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{i\alpha l} + e^{-i\alpha l}}{z}\right] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \alpha^2} \quad \text{Re}(s) > ||u(\alpha l)|.$$