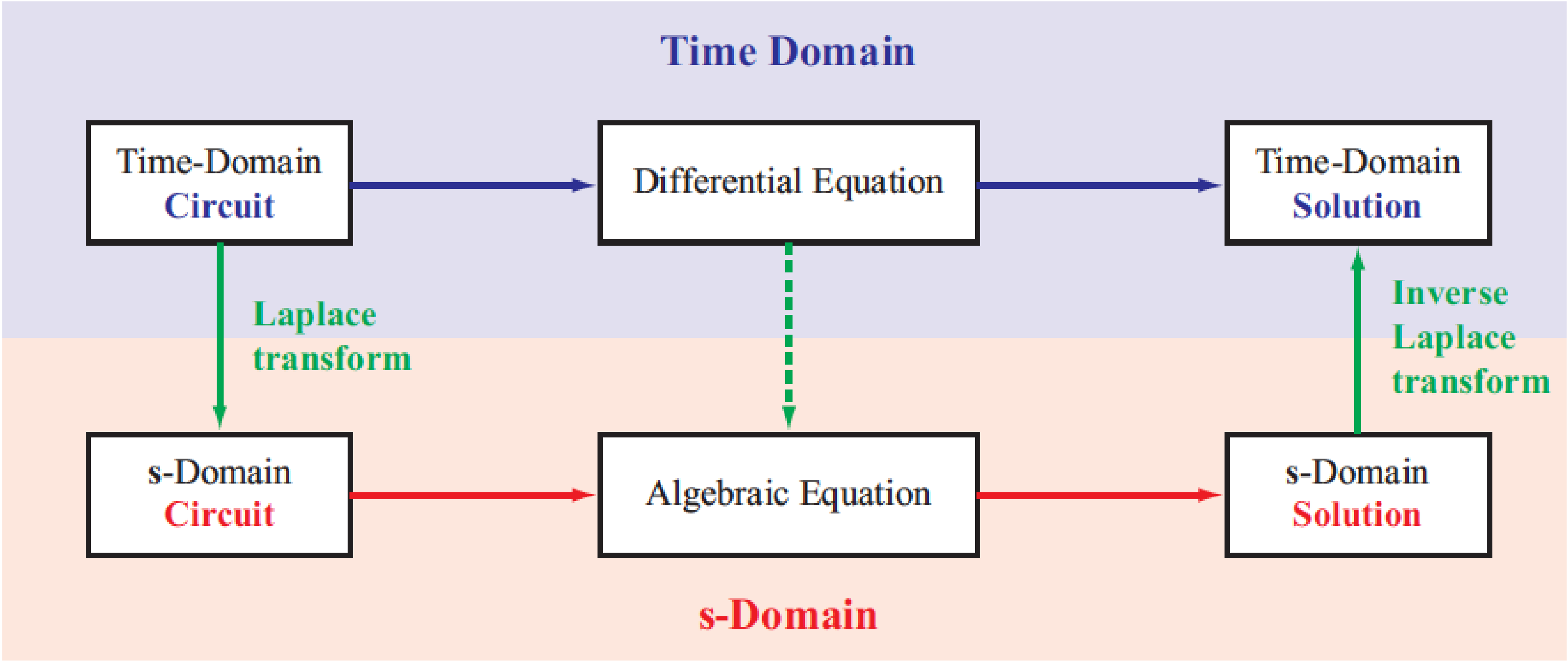
Lecture 13
- Laplace Transform

Analysis Techniques

Circuit Excitation	Method of Solution
dc (w/ switches)	DC/Transient analysis **(transient + steady state)**
A.C.	Phasor-domain analysis (Steady state only)
Periodic waveform	*Fourier series + Phasor-domain* *(Steady state only)*
Waveform	**Laplace transform** **(transient + steady state)**

[Source: Berkeley]

Laplace Transform Technique



[Source: Berkeley]

The French Newton Pierre-Simon Laplace (Late 1700)

- Developed mathematics in astronomy, physics, and statistics
- Began work in calculus which led to the Laplace Transform
- Focused later on celestial mechanics
  - One of the first scientists to suggest the existence of black holes

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre-Simon_Laplace

What are Laplace Transforms?

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_{0_-}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

- $f(t) \to F(s)$,
- *t* is real, being integrated
- *s* is variable complex; $s = \sigma + j\omega$.
- Note integral starts from 0_-
- Assume f(t)=0 for all $t < 0$

Inverse Laplace Transforms

$$f(t)=\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]=\frac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{\sigma-j\infty}^{\sigma+j\infty}F(s)e^{st}ds$$

- Conversely, F(s) $\rightarrow$ f(t), t is variable and s is integrated.

TABLE 12.1 An Abbreviated List of Laplace Transform Pairs

Type	$f(t)$ $(t > 0-)$	$F(s)$
(step)	$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
(ramp)	t	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
(exponential)	e^{-at}	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
(sine)	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$
(cosine)	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$
(damped ramp)	te^{-at}	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$
(damped sine)	$e^{-at} \sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$
(damped cosine)	$e^{-at} \cos \omega t$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$

TABLE 12.2 An Abbreviated List of Operational Transforms

Operation	$f(t)$	$F(s)$
Multiplication by a constant	$Kf(t)$	$KF(s)$
Addition/subtraction	$f_1(t) + f_2(t) - f_3(t) + \cdots$	$F_1(s) + F_2(s) - F_3(s) + \cdots$
First derivative (time)	$\frac{df(t)}{dt}$	$sF(s) - f(0^-)$
Second derivative (time)	$\frac{d^2f(t)}{dt^2}$	$s^2F(s) - sf(0^-) - \frac{df(0^-)}{dt}$
nth derivative (time)	$\frac{d^nf(t)}{dt^n}$	$s^nF(s) - s^{n-1}f(0^-) - s^{n-2}\frac{df(0^-)}{dt} - s^{n-3}\frac{df^2(0^-)}{dt^2} - \cdots - \frac{d^{n-1}f(0^-)}{dt^{n-1}}$
Time integral	$\int_0^t f(x)\,dx$	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$
Translation in time	$f(t-a)u(t-a), a > 0$	$e^{-as}F(s)$
Translation in frequency	$e^{-at}f(t)$	$F(s+a)$
Scale changing	$f(at), a > 0$	$\frac{1}{a}F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$
First derivative (s)	$tf(t)$	$-\frac{dF(s)}{ds}$
nth derivative (s)	$t^nf(t)$	$(-1)^n\frac{d^nF(s)}{ds^n}$
s integral	$\frac{f(t)}{t}$	$\int_s^\infty F(u)\,du$

Homogeneity and Additivity

$$\mathscr{L}[a_1 f_1(t)] = a_1 \mathscr{L}[f_1(t)] = a_1 F_1(s)$$

$$\mathscr{L}[a_1 f_1(t) + a_2 f_2(t)] = a_1 \mathscr{L}[f_1(t)] + a_2 \mathscr{L}[f_2(t)] = a_1 F_1(s) + a_2 F_2(s)$$

here a_1 and a_2 are constants

Important implication:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{k} i_k(t) = 0 \iff \sum_{k=1}^{k} I_k(s) = 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{k} u_k(t) = 0 \iff \sum_{k=1}^{k} U_k(s) = 0$$

Time Differentiation

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right]=sF(s)-f(0\_)$$

Initial and final value

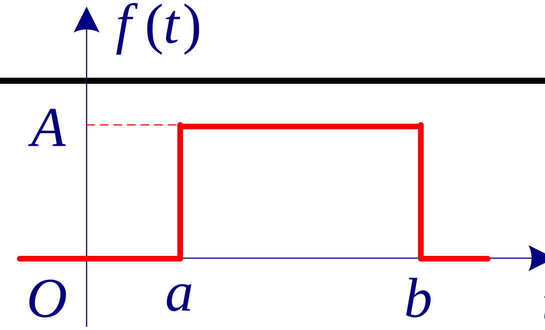
$$\mathscr{L}\left[\frac{d}{dt}f(t)\right] = sF(s) - f(0_-)$$

Time integral

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\int_{0_-}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau\right] = \frac{1}{s}F(s)$$

Translation in the Time Domain

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)\,u(t-a)] = e^{-sa}\,F(s)$$



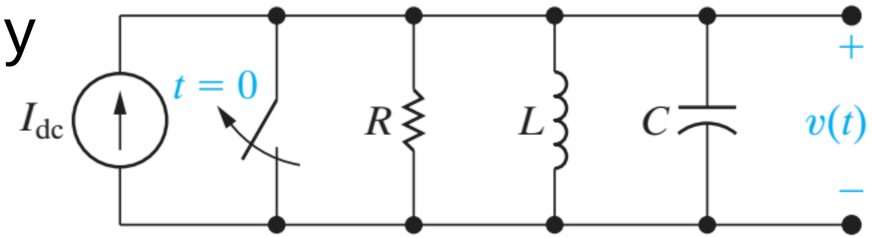
- Example

$$f(t) = A[u(t-a) - u(t-b)]$$

$$F(s) = A\mathcal{L}[u(t-a) - u(t-b)] = \frac{A}{s}(e^{-as} - e^{-bs})$$

Applying the Laplace Transform

- We assume no initial energy stored at t=0



$$\frac{v(t)}{R} + \frac{1}{L}\int_0^t v(x)\,dx + C\frac{dv(t)}{dt} = I_{dc}u(t).$$

$$\frac{V(s)}{R} + \frac{1}{L}\frac{V(s)}{s} + C[sV(s) - v(0^-)] = I_{dc}\left(\frac{1}{s}\right)$$

$$V(s)\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{sL} + sC\right) = \frac{I_{dc}}{s}$$

$$V(s) = \frac{I_{dc}/C}{s^2 + (1/RC)s + (1/LC)}.$$

$$\boxed{v(t) = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\{V(s)\}.}$$

Inverse Transforms

In principle, we can recover f from F via

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi j}\int_{\sigma - j\infty}^{\sigma + j\infty} F(S)e^{st}\,ds$$

Surprisingly, this formula isn't really useful!

What is more common/useful as follows:

$$F(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)} = \frac{b_m s^m + b_{m-1}s^{m-1} + \ldots + b_1 s + b_0}{a_n s^n + a_{n-1}s^{n-1} + \ldots + a_1 s + a_0}$$

Generally

$$F(s)=\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}=\frac{b_m s^m+b_{m-1}s^{m-1}+\ldots+b_1 s+b_0}{a_n s^n+a_{n-1}s^{n-1}+\ldots+a_1 s+a_0}$$

a_i and b_i are real constants, and the exponents m,n are positive integers

- If m<n, proper rational function
- If m>n, improper rational function

Partial Fraction Expansion with Real Distinct Roots

- Let F(s) be proper rational function, then

$$F(s)=\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}=\frac{b_m s^m+b_{m-1}s^{m-1}+\ldots+b_1 s+b_0}{a_n s^n+a_{n-1}s^{n-1}+\ldots+a_1 s+a_0}$$

Case I: If the roots are real, $p_i \neq p_j \;\; for\; \forall i \neq j$

$$F(s)=\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}=\frac{K_1}{s-p_1}+\frac{K_2}{s-p_2}+\cdots+\frac{K_n}{s-p_n}=\sum_{j=1}^{n}\frac{K_j}{s-p_j}$$

p_j(j=1, 2, …, n) are ***the roots*** of equation $Q(s)$=0

K_j(j=1, 2, …, n) are unknown constants

Partial Fraction Expansion with Real Distinct Roots

$$F(s)=\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}=\frac{K_1}{s-p_1}+\frac{K_2}{s-p_2}+\cdots+\frac{K_n}{s-p_n}=\sum_{j=1}^{n}\frac{K_j}{s-p_j}$$

Case I:

If the roots are real, $p_i \neq p_j \ \ for\ \forall i \neq j$

$$K_j=\lim_{s\to p_j}(s-p_j)F(s)=(s-p_j)F(s)\Big|_{s=p_j}$$

Exercise

$$F(s)=\frac{s^2+3s+5}{s^3+6s^2+11s+6}$$

$$F(s)=\frac{s^2+3s+5}{(s+1)(s+2)(s+3)}=\frac{K_1}{s+1}+\frac{K_2}{s+2}+\frac{K_3}{s+3}$$

Partial Fraction Expansion with Multiple Roots

- Case II:
- If Q(s) has multiple roots

$$F(s)=\frac{K_{11}}{s-p_1}+\frac{K_{12}}{(s-p_1)^2}+\cdots+\frac{K_{1r}}{(s-p_1)^r}+\frac{K_{r+1}}{s-p_{r+1}}\cdots+\frac{K_n}{s-p_n}$$

$$K_{1r}=(s-p_1)^r\,F(s)\Big|_{s=p_1}$$

$$K_{1(r-1)}=\frac{d}{ds}[(s-p_1)^r F(s)]_{s=p_1}$$

$$K_{1(r-2)}=\frac{1}{2!}\frac{d^2}{ds^2}[(s-p_1)^r F(s)]_{s=p_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$K_{11}=\frac{1}{(r-1)!}\frac{d^{r-1}}{ds^{r-1}}[(s-p_1)^r F(s)]_{s=p_1}$$

Exercise

$$F(s) = \frac{10s^2 + 4}{s(s+1)(s+2)^2}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{K_{11}}{s} + \frac{K_{21}}{s+1} + \frac{K_{31}}{s+2} + \frac{K_{32}}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$\mathrm{f(t)} = [1 - 14e^{-t} + (13 + 22t)e^{-2t}]u(t)$$

Partial Fraction Expansion with Complex Roots

Case III:
If F(s) has a pole of p_1 expressed by a complex number, then it must have a complex root P_2 as a conjugate of P_1

$$p_1 = \alpha + j\omega \quad p_2 = p_1^* = \alpha - j\omega$$

$$F(s) = \frac{K_1}{s-(\alpha + j\omega)} + \frac{K_2}{s-(\alpha - j\omega)}$$

$$K_1 = [s-(\alpha + j\omega)]F(s)|_{s=\alpha + j\omega}$$

$$K_2 = [s-(\alpha - j\omega)]F(s)|_{s=\alpha - j\omega} \qquad K_2 = K_1^* = |K_1| e^{-j\varphi_K}$$

$$f(t) = K_1 e^{(\alpha + j\omega)t} + K_2 e^{(\alpha - j\omega)t} = |K_1| e^{\alpha t}[e^{j(\omega t + \varphi_K)} + e^{-j(\omega t + \varphi_K)}]$$

$$= 2|K_1| e^{\alpha t} \cos(\omega t + \varphi_K)$$

Partial Fraction Expansion with Complex Roots

- Example:

$$F(s)=\frac{s^2+3s+7}{(s^2+4s+13)(s+1)}$$

$$p_1=-2+j3,\quad p_2=-2-j3,\quad p_3=-1$$

$$F(s)=\frac{K_1}{s-(-2+\boxed{j3})}+\frac{K_1^*}{s-(-2-j3)}+\frac{K_3}{s+1}$$

$$K_3=\left.\frac{s^2+3s+7}{s^2+4s+13}\right|_{s=-1}=0.5$$

EXAMPLE：

$$F(s) = \frac{2s^3 + 33s^2 + 93s + 54}{s(s + 1)(s^2 + 5s + 6)}.$$

$$F(s) = \frac{14s^2 + 56s + 152}{(s + 6)(s^2 + 4s + 20)}.$$