

$$LT \longrightarrow L \{ f(t) \} (s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

TEREOMS POS JEKILA AND ELD GUDRO GUAPMOEMI FOU PAÍN OF APIPPOS EXOUTAS PARAPHETPOS

poinosioses (fla pos os iexulous naivra)

Topoleignata

N.B. 0 μ .L. τ_{NS} L $\{t\}$ $\{\delta_{MR}, \beta(t)=t\}$ N.S.o.:
L $\{t\}=\frac{1}{S^2}$, S>0

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$$5 \neq 0$$
: $\lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{s^2} \cdot \left(\frac{5b+1}{e^{5b}} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right]$
 $+\infty$, $5 < 0$
 $\frac{1}{s^2}$, $s > 0$

$$S=0: \lim_{b\to +\infty} \left(\frac{b^2}{2}\right) = +\infty$$

Apoi 0 peraoximpatiopos L. ms
$$f(t)=t$$
 uno px $f(t)=t$ uno px

$$\int_{c}^{c} e^{st} \cdot e^{at} \cdot dt = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{c}^{c} e^{(a-s)t} \cdot dt$$

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lim
$$\int_{b+\infty}^{b} e^{-(\alpha-s)t} dt = \begin{cases} liw & 1 \\ b+\infty & \alpha-s \end{cases} \left(e^{(\alpha-s)\cdot b} - 3\right) = \begin{cases} 1\infty & s < \alpha \\ 1 & s > \alpha \end{cases}$$

lim $b = +\infty$, $s = \alpha$

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lim $A = \begin{cases} \lim B = b + i \infty \end{cases}$ To deprive the area of the armore to sign to be a considered as $b = b + i \infty$.

$$|α. (os(π) + b. sin(x))| ≤ |α|. |cos(π)| + |b|. |sin(x)| ≤ |α| + |b|$$

Apa (paiσεται ται είναι αριθράς = D Οική $(\frac{1}{e^{56}})$ π (paypein

ότοιν $b + + α$: S. sin(α.b) + οι · cos(αb) = 0

ε s e^{56}

άρα e^{56}

λρα e^{56}

αρα e^{56}

αρα e^{56}

αρα e^{56}

$$\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{pa} = \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{2} & \text{To opio}, & \text{S} \neq 0 \\
\frac{1}{2} & \text{S} \neq 0
\end{cases}$$

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\frac{1}{2} & \text{S} \neq 0
\end{cases}$$

Apa o petasximpatiopos L. unipxei us ezus:

JATOTHTES

$$f,g:[0,+\infty) → R$$
 $F(s) = L\{f(t)\}, s>0$
 $(g(s) = L\{g(t)\}, s>0$

3.
$$\left\lfloor \left\{ f(k,t) \right\} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot F\left(\frac{s}{k}\right) \cdot \frac{s}{k} > 0 \stackrel{(k>0)}{\longrightarrow} s > k \cdot \alpha \right\rfloor$$

$$\frac{\text{Tapadrijyara}}{\text{L}\{2b-e^{3t}\}} = 2. \text{L}\{b\} - \text{L}\{e^{3t}\} = 000$$

$$= \frac{2}{5^2} - \frac{1}{5-3}$$

•
$$\lfloor \{2t \cdot e^{3t}\} = 2 \cdot \lfloor \{t \cdot e^{3t}\}$$
 $= \frac{1}{(s-3)^2} = \frac{2}{(s-3)^2} =$

$$= \left\lfloor \left\{ \frac{\sin(2t)}{2} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left\lfloor \left\{ \sin(2t) \right\} \right\rfloor = \frac{1}{5^{2}+1} \cdot \frac{1}{$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(\frac{5}{2})^2 + 1} = 000 = \frac{1}{5^2 + 4}, 5>0$$

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ANTISTPOPOS METASXHMATISMOS LAPLACE $F = F(s): (\alpha, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Lipling F(s)

auriorpopos laplace rus f

Ana. L⁻¹ [f(s)]

2 συαρπίσεις έχουν ων ίδιο μ.L Fls) aw n g eivan iδιο με mm f εκτοί και ποιων σημείων οισωέχειας

$$\frac{1}{S^{3}S^{2}+S+1} = \frac{1}{(S+1)\cdot(S^{2}+1)} = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\left(\frac{1}{S+1} - \frac{S-1}{S^{2}+1}\right)$$

Apa
$$\left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \left(\frac{1}{S+1} - \frac{S-1}{S+1} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}, \left[\frac{1}{S+1}, \frac{1}{S+1} - \frac{1}{S+1} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \cdot \left[\left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{s+1} \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[e^{-3 \cdot t} - \cos t + \sin t \right]$$

TIAT Kai μετασχηματισμός laplace Eow n Siagopien: $y'(t) - 2 \cdot y(t) = sint kay y(0) = 1$ Na NOBEL.

lim (x) = 1

Ababbini Limon fur opoforni he orasepas ouredeorei

nus sa m susu;

Dewpi : [{y'(+) - 2 y(+)} = [{ sint }

C= L{y'(t)}-2·L{y(t)}= L{sin+}

= L{y'tt}}-2 L{ytt}= 1

Y15)= L{y1+)} = 5. L{y(t)} = y(0) - 2 L (y(t)) = 1

$$(= S. Y(S) - 1 - 2Y(S) = \frac{1}{S^2+1}$$

$$(= (s-2). \forall 1s) = \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 1$$

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

 $(= \frac{S^2+2}{(S-2)\cdot(S^2+3)}$

$$(5-2)\cdot(5+3)$$
 $(5-2)\cdot(5+3)$
 $(5-2)\cdot(5+3)$