10.CVIKO Laplaceova integralni transformace,

 $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}: f(\lambda) = 0$, pokud $\Lambda < 0$ f(1) je (po castech) spojita a 3 10 ER a Mik>0: |f(4)| \le Meks \tag{4. Le \langle do, \in) $F(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(1) e^{-\frac{z}{2}} dx$ $F(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(1) e^{-\frac{z}{2}} dx$

(používáme zec místo pet) f(1) je předmět nebo vzor L.T. F(21 je obraz L.T.

Linearita: \$\{af(4) + bg(4)\} = a\$\{f(4)\} + b\$\\$\{g(4)\}\ (a, b \in R)

	b		1//////
č	f(1)	$\mathcal{L}\left\{f(\Lambda)\right\} = F(Z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(\Lambda) e^{-2\Lambda} d\Lambda$	
1.	c (ceR)	C Z	Z A'
2.	c. 2 (a < R)	2-a (P.Z.1.+yp) Při zpětně!	K L.
3.	1 (melNU{0})	<u> ~!</u>	S
4a.	Meas	$\frac{m!}{(2-a)^{m+1}}$	0
46.	C.A-1 201	(z-a) (P.Z. 2.typ) Prizpetné!	VN'
5.	cos(w1) (weR)	$\frac{2}{2^2+\omega^2}$	K
6.	sin (wd)	$\frac{\omega}{z^2 + \omega^2}$	L
7a.	e cos(wA)	$\frac{2-\alpha}{(2-\alpha)^2+W^2}$	AP
8a.	eas sin (w1)	$\frac{\omega}{(2-\alpha)^2+\omega^2}$	A
(7.+8.) b	fre costwal + after ad sinful	(2-a)2+w2 (P.2. 3.+yr) Pri zpetne! ←	C
9.	f'(1)	z. F(z) - f(0)	0
10.	f"(1)	22 F(21 - 2. f(0) - f'(0)	4
11.	f"(A)	23 F(21 - 22 f(0) - 2. f'(0) - f"(0)	R
12.	f (M) (1)	2 F(2) -2 -1 f(0) - 2 -2 f'(0) f'(n-1) (0)	A
13.	Sofun du	F(z) 2	S.
14.	$\int_{0}^{1} f(n) dn$ $f(1-a), a \ge 0 \left(\frac{f(1)=0}{1$	2 - az f(z)	
	en seco		

Pr Ja Dokazte Vzorec 1.
$$f(\Delta) = C$$

$$F(2) = \int_{0}^{\infty} c \cdot e^{-2\Delta} d\lambda = c \cdot \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \int_{0}^{-2\Delta} e^{-2\Delta} d\lambda = c \cdot \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[\frac{e^{-2\Delta}}{-2} \right]_{0}^{\Delta}$$

$$= c \cdot \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left(\frac{e^{-2\Delta}}{-2} + \frac{e^{0}}{2} \right) = c \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \left[\frac{C}{2} \right]_{0}^{\Delta}$$

Pr Dokažte vzorec 3. pro
$$\underline{m=1}$$
, tj . $f(S) = \Delta$

$$F(z) = \int_{0}^{\infty} \Delta e^{-\frac{z}{2}} d\lambda = \lim_{N \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \Delta e^{-\frac{z}{2}} d\lambda = \lim_{N'=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{f(S)}{N'} d\lambda = \lim_{N'=0}^{\infty} \frac{f(S)}{N'} = \frac{1}{N'}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[\frac{A \cdot e^{-2\ell}}{-2} + \int \frac{e^{-2\ell}}{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2} e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \right]_{0}^{2} = \lim_{\Delta \to \infty} \left[-\frac{A}{2 e^{2\ell}} - \frac{1}{2^{2}} - \frac{1}$$

$$2\{f(\lambda)\} = 2\{1^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1\} = 2\{1^3\} + 32\{1^2\} + 32\{1\} + 2\{1\} = \frac{3!}{2^4} + 3 \cdot \frac{2!}{2^3} + 3 \cdot \frac{1!}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{6}{2^4} + \frac{6}{2^3} + \frac{3}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Dve možnosti jak najít f(2):

1) Vēta o rozkladu komplexní funkce (Heavisideova věta)

$$f(\lambda) = 2^{-1} \{F(z)\} = \sum_{z=z_{K}}^{res} \left[F(z) e^{z\lambda}\right] = \sum_{singulatních bodů = ha prom. \lambda}^{res} free F(z) e^{z\lambda}$$
2) Rozkladem na P.Z. a uzilí vzorců [2.,4k, (7.+8.]b] -2-

(Pi) Najdéte vzor funkce $F(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-4)}$ a) z=0 pól 2. Fádu; z=4 pól 1. Fádu $\operatorname{Tes}_{z=0} F(z) e^{z \Delta} = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to 0} \left\{ 2^{2} \cdot \frac{e^{z \Delta}}{2^{2}(z-4)} \right\} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\Delta e^{2\Delta}(z-4) - e^{2\Delta}}{(z-4)^{2}} = \frac{-4\Delta - 1}{16}$ res $F(2)e^{2\ell} = \lim_{z \to 4} \left\{ (2/4) \cdot \frac{e^{2\ell}}{2^2(2/4)} \right\} = \left| \frac{e^{4\ell}}{16} \right|$ 2-1 { F(21) = 1/6 (242-41-1) b) $\frac{1}{z^2(z-4)} = \frac{A}{z^2} + \frac{B}{z} + \frac{C}{z-4}$ $/2^2(z-4)$ 1 = A(2-4/+ B2(2-4/+c22) $\frac{z=0}{2}$: $1=-4A \Rightarrow A=-\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{z^2}{0}$: 0=B+C 0=B+C $C=\frac{1}{16}$ $C=\frac{1}{16}$ $0 = \beta + \frac{1}{16}$ $\beta = -\frac{1}{16}$ $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{z^{2}(z-4)}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-\frac{1}{4}}{z^{2}} + \frac{-\frac{1}{16}}{z} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{16}}\right\} = -\frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\lambda \cdot 1}_{10} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \underbrace{\lambda \cdot 1}_{10} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} \underbrace{\lambda \cdot 1}_{10} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1$

Př-Dú-cas Libovolnym VHODNÝM způsobem najděte vzor fld) fce F(z)

[Pokud ve imenovateli Komplex. Kofeny, tak lers, Parc. zlom.]

1. $F(z) = \frac{2z}{z^2 + 4z + 7} \Rightarrow f(l) = \int_{-2}^{2} \left\{ \frac{2z}{(z+2)^2 + 3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2z}{(z+2)^2 + 3} \right] = \frac{1}{2}$

3. $F(2) = \frac{2^2+1}{(2+1)^2(2-1)}$ $\left[f(1) = \frac{1}{2}e^1 + \frac{1}{2}e^1 - 1e^1\right]$

Aplikace Laplaceouy transformace - Resent ODR

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[\frac{2^{2} - 10}{2^{2}} \right] \quad \gamma'' - 18 \, \gamma' + 72 \, \gamma = -36 \, \lambda \, e^{64}; \quad \gamma(0) = 0, \quad \gamma'(0) = 1 \\
& e^{2} Y(2) - 2 \cdot 0 - 1 - 18 \left(z \cdot Y(2) - 0 \right) + 72 \cdot Y(2) = -36 \cdot \frac{1}{(z - 6)^{2}} \\
& Y(2) \left[\frac{z^{2} - 18z + 72}{z^{2} - 18z + 72} \right] = 1 - \frac{36}{(z - 6)^{2}} \\
& Y(2) \left[\frac{z^{2} - 18z + 72}{(z - 6)[z - 12]} \right] = \frac{z^{2} - 12z + 36 - 36}{(z - 6)^{2}} \\
& Y(2) = \frac{2(z - 12)}{(z - 6)^{3}(z - 12)} = \frac{2}{(z - 6)^{3}} \left[\alpha + ed^{2} \text{ inverse}! \right] \left(\frac{z_{0} = 6}{z^{0}} \text{ je} \right) \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to 6} \left[Y(2) e^{2t} \right] = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to 6} \left[\left(\frac{26}{3} \right)^{3} \cdot \frac{2}{(2 - 6)^{3}} \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{(2 - 6)^{3}} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \to 6} \left[\left(1 e^{2t} + 2 \cdot A \cdot e^{2t} \right)^{3} \right] = 1 \lim_{z \to 6} \left[A \cdot e^{4t} + A \cdot e^{4t} + 2A \cdot e^{2t} \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{2} \left(A \cdot e^{6t} + A \cdot e^{6t} + 6A^{2} \cdot e^{6t} \right) = A \cdot e^{6t} + 3A^{2} \cdot e^{6t}
\end{aligned}$$

1)
$$\gamma_{|\mathcal{L}|} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(2-6)+6}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^2} + \frac{6}{(2-6)^3} \right\}$$

$$= \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(2-6)^3} \right\} + \frac{6}{2!} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^2} + \frac{6}{(2-6)^3} \right\}$$

$$= \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} + \frac{6}{2!} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^2} + \frac{6}{(2-6)^3} \right\}$$

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$$= \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} + \frac{6}{2!} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^2} + \frac{6}{(2-6)^3} \right\}$$

$$= \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} + \frac{6}{2!} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2-6)^3} \right\} = \chi^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(2$$

-PFi zpětné Laplace ově transformací využívame opět buď větu o rozkladu nebo zákl. vzorce po rozkladu na P.2.

$$\frac{Pr}{2^{3}}Y(2) - \frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0 - 1 - 3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot Y(2) - 0\right) + 2Y(2) = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{(2+1)^{2}}$$

$$Y(2) \left[\frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot 3z + 2\right] = 1 + \frac{8}{(2+1)^{2}}$$

$$Y(2) \left(\frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot 1\right)^{2} (2+2) = \frac{2^{2} + 2z + 1 + 8}{(2+1)^{2}}$$

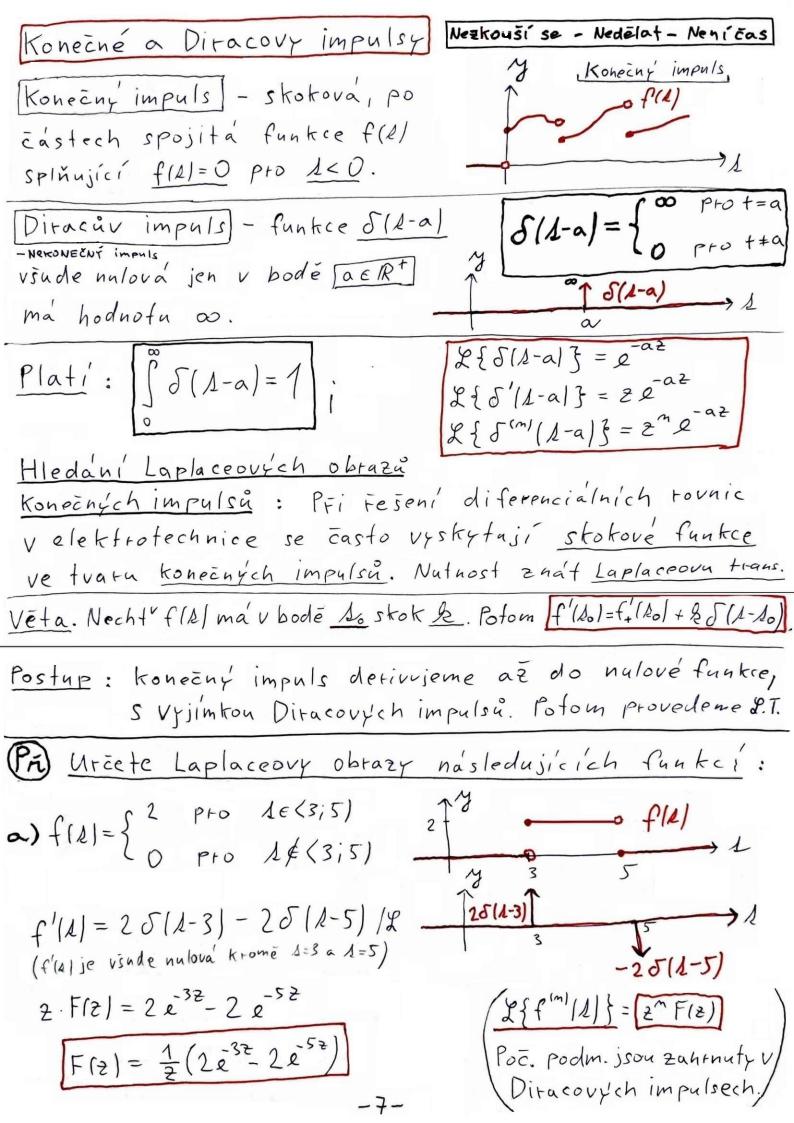
$$Y(2) \left(\frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot 1\right)^{2} (2+2) = \frac{2^{2} + 2z + 1 + 8}{(2+1)^{2}}$$

$$\frac{Y(2)}{(2+1)^{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2^{2}} \cdot 1\right)^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2$$

-5-

7(1)=21e-1+1e-21

$$\frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac$$



(b)
$$f(\Delta) = \begin{cases} 1-\Delta & \text{pro } \lambda \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } \lambda \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(\Delta) = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{pro } \lambda \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } \lambda \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 5'(\lambda) - 5(\lambda) + 5(\lambda - 1) \end{cases} / 2 \qquad 5'(\lambda) \end{cases}$$

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c)
$$f(\Delta) = \begin{cases} \Delta - L^2 & \text{pro } \Delta \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } L \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f'(\Delta) = \begin{cases} 1 - 2\Delta & \text{pro } L \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } L \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(\Delta) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{pro } \Delta \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } L \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f'''(\Delta) = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{pro } \Delta \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } L \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

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$$F(z) = \frac{1}{z^{3}} \left(z - 2 + 2e^{z} + 2e^{z} \right)$$

$$d) f(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 24 & \text{pro } \lambda \in (0,1) \\ 2 & \text{pro } \lambda \in (1,3) \\ 0 & \text{sinde} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(\lambda) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{pro } \lambda \in (0,1) \\ 0 & \text{pro } \lambda \notin (0,1) \end{cases}$$

$$f''(\lambda) = 2 \int (\lambda) - 2 \int (\lambda - 1) - 2 \int (\lambda - 3) d\lambda = 2 \int$$

 $f(\lambda) + f''(\lambda) = S(\lambda) + S(\lambda-1) \iff F(2) = f(2$

1 \$ (0,17)

A € (0,11)

f"(1) = { -sin 1 Le(0,1) }