

Laplaceova transformacija (1. dio)

Zadaci za vježbu

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1. Laplaceova transformacija

63. str.

1. Računajući preko definicije Laplaceovog transformata, odredi slike sljedećih funkcija. Za svaki transformat naznači njegovo područje definicije.

Prema definiciji, Laplaceov transformat se definira ovako: $F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$, i tu formulu ćemo koristiti u ovom zadatku.

A. $2t + 1$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (2t + 1) dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= 2 \left(-\frac{te^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt \right) - \frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{2}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-st}) - \frac{2}{s^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{1}{s} \end{aligned}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{2}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-st}) - \frac{2}{s^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{2}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$

I to zapisujemo kao: $2t + 1 \rightarrow \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$

B. e^t

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{(1-s)t} dt = \frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{1-s} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{1-s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1-s)t} - \frac{1}{1-s}$$

Ovaj limes će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $1 - s < 0$.

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{1-s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{(1-s)t} - \frac{1}{1-s} = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

Pa pišemo: $e^t \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{s-1}$

C. e^{-3t}

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{-3t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+3)t} dt = -\frac{e^{-(s+3)t}}{s+3} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{s+3} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(s+3)t} + \frac{1}{s+3}$$

Ovaj limes će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s + 3 > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s+3} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-(s+3)t} + \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{1}{s+3}$$

Pa pišemo: $e^{-3t} \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{s+3}$

D. te^t

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} te^t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-1)t} t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u=t & dv=e^{-(s-1)t} dt \\ du=dt & v=-\frac{e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= -\frac{te^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s-1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-1)t} dt = -\frac{1}{s-1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s-1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} e^{-(s-1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{s-1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s-1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-(s-1)t}) + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s - 1 > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s-1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s-1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-(s-1)t}) + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$$

Pa pišemo: $te^t \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{(s-1)^2}$

E. te^{-t}

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} te^{-t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+1)t} t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = t & dv = e^{-(s+1)t} dt \\ du = dt & v = -\frac{e^{-(s+1)t}}{s+1} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= -\frac{te^{-(s+1)t}}{s+1} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s+1} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s+1)t} dt = -\frac{1}{s+1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s+1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} e^{-(s+1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{s+1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s+1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-(s+1)t}) + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s + 1 > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s+1} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (te^{-(s+1)t}) - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-(s+1)t}) + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$$

Pa pišemo: $te^{-t} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(s+1)^2}$

F. $2\sin 3t$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} 2\sin 3t dt = 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin 3t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{-st} \sin 3t dt &= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \sin 3t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = 3\cos 3t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} + \frac{3}{s} \int e^{-st} \cos 3t dt = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \cos 3t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = -3\sin 3t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} + \frac{3}{s} \left(-\frac{\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{3}{s} \int e^{-st} \sin 3t dt \right) = \\ &= -\frac{\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{3\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2} - \frac{9}{s^2} \int e^{-st} \sin 3t dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{9}{s^2}\right) \int e^{-st} \sin 3t dt = -\frac{\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{3\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2}$$

$$\int e^{-st} \sin 3t dt = \frac{-s \sin 3t \cdot e^{-st} - 3\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2 + 9}$$

$$F(s) = 2 \frac{-s \sin 3t \cdot e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} - 3\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty}}{s^2 + 9} = 2 \frac{-s \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}) - 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}) + 3}{s^2 + 9}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s > 0$.

$$F(s) = 2 \frac{-s \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin 3t \cdot e^{-st}) - 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos 3t \cdot e^{-st}) + 3}{s^2 + 9} = \frac{6}{s^2 + 9}$$

Pa pišemo: $2\sin 3t \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{6}{s^2 + 9}$

G. $e^t \sin t$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^t \sin t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt$$

$$\int e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \sin t & dv = e^{-(s-1)t} dt \\ du = \cos t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-1} \int e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \cos t & dv = e^{-(s-1)t} dt \\ du = -\sin t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-1} \left(-\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \int e^{-st} \sin t dt \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} - \frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \int e^{-st} \sin t dt$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \right) \int e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt = -\frac{\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} - \frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2}$$

$$\int e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt = \frac{-(s-1) \sin t e^{-(s-1)t} - \cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{-(s-1) \sin t e^{-(s-1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}}{(s-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{-(s-1) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}) + 1}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s - 1 > 0$.

$$F(s) = \frac{-(s-1) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t e^{-(s-1)t}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}) + 1}{(s-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{(s-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$$

Pa pišemo: $e^t \sin t \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$

H. $e^t \cos t$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^t \cos t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt$$

$$\int e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \cos t & dv = e^{-(s-1)t} dt \\ du = -\sin t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \int e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \sin t & dv = e^{-(s-1)t} dt \\ du = \cos t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s-1} \left(-\frac{\sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} + \frac{1}{s-1} \int e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} + \frac{\sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \int e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{(s-1)^2} \right) \int e^{-(s-1)t} \cos t dt = -\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{s-1} + \frac{\sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2}$$

$$\int e^{-(s-1)t} \sin t dt = \frac{-(s-1) \cos t e^{-(s-1)t} + \sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t}}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

$$F(s) = \frac{-(s-1) \cos t e^{-(s-1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty} + \sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t} \Big|_0^{\infty}}{(s-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{-(s-1) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t e^{-(s-1)t}) + (s-1) + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t})}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s - 1 > 0$.

$$F(s) = \frac{-(s-1) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t e^{-(s-1)t}) + (s-1) + \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t \cdot e^{-(s-1)t})}{(s-1)^2 + 1} = \frac{s-1}{s^2 - 2s + 1}$$

Pa pišemo: $e^t \cos t \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{s-1}{s^2 - 2s + 1}$

I.

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (1 - \sin t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin t dt$$

$$\int e^{-st} \sin t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \sin t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = \cos t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin t e^{-st}}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int e^{-st} \cos t dt =$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ll} u = \cos t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = -\sin t dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\sin t e^{-st}}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \left(-\frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{1}{s} \int e^{-st} \sin t dt \right) =$$

$$= -\frac{\sin t e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} \int e^{-st} \sin t dt$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{s^2} \right) \int e^{-st} \sin t dt = -\frac{\sin t e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{\cos t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2}$$

$$\int e^{-st} \sin t dt = \frac{-s \sin t e^{-st} - \cos t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2 + 1}$$

$$F(s) = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{-s \sin t e^{-st} - \cos t \cdot e^{-st}}{s^2 + 1} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) - \frac{-s \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t e^{-st}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t \cdot e^{-st}) + 1}{s^2 + 1}$$

Ovi limesi će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s - 1 > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{1}{s} - \frac{-s \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\sin t e^{-st}) - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\cos t \cdot e^{-st}) + 1}{s^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$$

Pa pišemo: $1 - \sin t \rightarrow \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$

2. Računajući preko definicije Laplaceovog transformata, odredi slike sljedećih funkcija. Za svaki transformat naznači njegovo područje definicije.

$$\text{A. } f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq T, \\ 0, & t < T \end{cases}$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_T^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_T^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{e^{-sT}}{s}$$

Ovaj limes će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s > 0$.

$$F(s) = -\frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{e^{-sT}}{s} = \frac{e^{-sT}}{s}$$

Pa pišemo: $f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{e^{-sT}}{s}$

$$\text{B. } f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \leq T, \\ 0, & t > T \end{cases}$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^T e^{-st} dt = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^T = -\frac{e^{-sT}}{s} + \frac{1}{s}$$

Pa pišemo: $f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-sT}}{s}$

$$\text{C. } f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \leq t \leq 1, \\ 1, & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^1 e^{-st} t dt + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-st} t dt = \left| \begin{array}{ll} u = t & dv = e^{-st} dt \\ du = dt & v = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \end{array} \right| = \\ &= -\frac{te^{-st}}{s} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{s} \int_0^1 e^{-st} dt - \frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_1^{\infty} = -\frac{e^{-s}}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-st} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) + \frac{e^{-s}}{s} = \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) \end{aligned}$$

Ovaj limes će postojati onda i samo onda ako je $s > 0$.

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-st}) = \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - e^{-s})$$

Pa pišemo: $f(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{1}{s^2} (1 - e^{-s})$

$$\text{D. } f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < 1, \\ 1, & 1 \leq t \leq 2, \\ 0, & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

$$F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_1^2 e^{-st} dt = -\frac{e^{-st}}{s} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s} = \frac{1}{s} (e^{-s} - e^{-2s})$$

Pa pišemo: $f(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{1}{s} (e^{-s} - e^{-2s})$

2. Primjeri Laplaceovih transformata

68./69. str.

1. Provjeri jesu li ove funkcije originali ili nisu. Ako jesu, odredi eksponent rasta a_0 .

A. t^2

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-at} f(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{t^2}{e^{at}} \right) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = L.H. = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2t}{ae^{at}} \right) = \frac{\infty}{\infty} = L.H. = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{a^2 e^{at}} \right) = 0$$

Funkcija je original. $a_0 = 0$

B. $\sin 2t$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-at} f(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{e^{at}} \right) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{C}{e^{at}} \right) = 0$$

Funkcija je original. $a_0 = 0$

Uglavnom vam se ovi zadaci rade tako, da ne pišem bezveze sad i ostale primjere kad je doslovno sve isto. Eventualno još da riješim sljedeća dva, mislim da bi vam se mogli učiniti „teškima“.

I. $\frac{1}{t}$

Kod ovog zadatka morate obratiti pažnju na to da je funkcija prekinuta u 0. Međutim, taj prekid nije prve vrste (jer su $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{1}{t} = -\infty$ i $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} = \infty$, to jest, bježe u beskonačnost a ne u neke konstante koje su manje od ∞). Znači, funkcija nije original.

L. $3 \cdot 2^{2t}$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-at} f(t)) = 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-at} \cdot 2^{2t}) = 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{-at} \cdot e^{2t \ln 2}) = 3 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (e^{t(2 \ln 2 - a)})$$

Da bi limes bio definiran, $2 \ln 2 - a < 0$, iz čega proizlazi da je $a > 2 \ln 2$, a kako je $a_0 \leq a$, onda je $a_0 = 2 \ln 2$.

4. Koristeći linearnost Laplaceove transformacije i tablicu elementarnih transformata, odredi slike sljedećih funkcija:

Vrijedi da je $\alpha f(t) + \beta g(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \alpha F(s) + \beta G(s)$ i $t^n \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$.

A. $t^3 - 3t^2 + 2$

$$t^3 - 3t^2 + 2 \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} - 3 \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} + 2 \frac{0!}{s^{0+1}} = \frac{6}{s^4} - \frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s}$$

B. $(t+1)^3$

$$(t+1)^3 = t^3 + 3t^2 + 3t + 1 \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} + 3 \cdot \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} + 3 \frac{1!}{s^{1+1}} + 1 \frac{0!}{s^{0+1}} = \frac{6}{s^4} + \frac{6}{s^3} + \frac{3}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$$

Vrijedi da je $e^{\alpha t} \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{1}{s - \alpha}$.

C. $3e^t \sinh 2t$

$$3e^t \sinh 2t = 3e^t \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{2} = \frac{3}{2} e^{3t} - \frac{3}{2} e^{-t} \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{s+1} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right)$$

D. $\cosh 2t \cdot \sinh t$

$$\cosh 2t \cdot \sinh t = \frac{1}{4} (e^{3t} - e^t + e^{-t} - e^{-3t}) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} + \frac{1}{s+3} \right)$$

Vrijedi da je $\sin \omega t \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$ i $\cos \omega t \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$.

E. $\cos^2(2t)$

$$\cos^2(2t) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 4t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 16} \right).$$

F. $\sin t \cdot \sin 2t$

$$\sin t \cdot \sin 2t = \frac{1}{2}(\cos t - \cos 3t) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 9} \right).$$

G. $\cos 5t \cdot \sin 3t$

$$\cos 5t \cdot \sin 3t = \frac{1}{2}(\sin 8t - \sin 2t) \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{s^2 + 64} - \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \right) = \frac{4}{s^2 + 64} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 4}.$$

H. $\cos^3 t$

$$\cos^3 t = \cos t \cdot \cos^2 t = \frac{\cos t}{2}(1 + \cos 2t) = \frac{\cos t}{2} + \frac{\cos t \cdot \cos 2t}{2} = \frac{\cos t}{2} + \frac{\cos 3t + \cos t}{4}$$

$$\cos^3 t \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 9} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + 9} + \frac{3s}{s^2 + 1} \right).$$

3. Svojstva Laplaceove transformacije

84./85./86. str.

1. Množenje varijable konstantom

$$f(at) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

$$F(bs) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{b} f\left(\frac{t}{b}\right)$$

2. Teorem o prigušenju originala

$$e^{-at} f(t) \longleftrightarrow F(s+a)$$

3. Teorem o pomaku originala

$$f(t-a)u(t-a) \longleftrightarrow e^{-as} F(s)$$

4. Step funkcija

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq 0, \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{s}$$

5. Gate funkcija

$$g_{[a,b]}(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & a \leq t \leq b, \\ 0, & \text{inace} \end{cases}$$

$$g_{[a,b]}(t) = u(t-a) - u(t-b)$$

6. Teorem o deriviranju originala

$$f^{(n)}(t) \longleftrightarrow s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

7. Teorem o deriviranju slike

$$t^n f(t) \longleftrightarrow (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$$

8. Teorem o integriranju slike

$$\frac{f(t)}{t} \longleftrightarrow \int_0^{\infty} F(s) ds$$

9. Teorem o integriranju originala

$$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau \longleftrightarrow \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

10. Slika periodične funkcije

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

1. Koristeći tablicu Laplaceovih transformata i pravila objašnjena u ovom poglavlju, odredi slike sljedećih funkcija:

A. $3(t-3)u(t-3)$

Koristit ćemo teorem o pomaku $f(t-a)u(t-a) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-as}F(s)$. Iz ovoga nam najprije proizlazi da je $f(t-a) = f(t-3)$, a to nam onda daje da je naša funkcija $f(t) = t$. Najprije odredimo sliku te funkcije (to će biti $F(s)$ u gornjoj formuli):

$$t \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{1}{s}$$

Sada vidimo da nam je $a = 3$. I to samo uvrstimo u gornju formulu.

$$3(t-3)u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-3s} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

B. $5u(t-2) - 2u(t-3)$

Ponovno ćemo koristiti teorem o pomaku. Primjenjujemo da nam kraj $u(t-2)$ i kraj $u(t-3)$ nema nikakvih funkcija $f(t)$. Međutim to ćemo riješiti na način da kraj tih funkcija dopišemo njih same, i onda primijenimo teorem o pomaku.

$$5u(t-2)u(t-2) - 2u(t-3)u(t-3)$$

I sad, za prvi dio imamo:

$$5u(t-2)u(t-2) \Rightarrow 5u(t-2) \Rightarrow 5u(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} 5 \frac{1}{s} = \frac{5}{s}$$

I sad se vraćamo unatrag:

$$5u(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{5}{s}$$

$$5u(t-2)u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-2s} \frac{5}{s} = \frac{5e^{-2s}}{s}$$

Isto napravimo i za drugi dio:

$$2u(t-3)u(t-3) \Rightarrow 2u(t-2) \Rightarrow 2u(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} 2 \frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{s}$$

I sad se vraćamo unatrag:

$$2u(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2}{s}$$

$$2u(t-3)u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\quad} e^{-3s} \frac{2}{s} = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

C. $3(t-1)^3 u(t-1)$

$$3(t-1)^3 u(t-1) \Rightarrow 3(t-1)^3 \Rightarrow 3t^3$$

$$3t^3 \xrightarrow{\quad} 3 \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} = \frac{18}{s^4}$$

I vraćamo se unatrag:

$$3(t-1)^3 u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\quad} e^{-s} \frac{18}{s^4} = \frac{18e^{-s}}{s^4}$$

D. $(2t+1)u(t-1)$

Najprije moramo prilagoditi funkciju njezinoj step funkciji.

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

I sad, najprije napravimo prvi dio:

$$2(t+1)u(t-1) \Rightarrow 2(t+1) \Rightarrow 2t$$

$$2t \xrightarrow{\quad} 2 \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{2}{s^2}$$

I vratimo to unatrag:

$$2(t+1)u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\quad} e^s \frac{2}{s^2} = \frac{2e^s}{s^2}$$

Zatim drugi dio:

$$u(t-1) \Rightarrow u(t-1)u(t-1) \Rightarrow u(t-1) \Rightarrow u(t)$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{1}{s}$$

Vratimo unatrag:

$$u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-s} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

I ukomponiramo to u rješenje:

$$(2t+1)u(t-1) \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{2e^s}{s^2} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

E. $t^2 u(t-2)$

Prilagodimo funkciju step funkciji.

$$\begin{aligned} t^2 u(t-2) &= \left[(t-2)^2 + 4t - 4 \right] u(t-2) = (t-2)^2 u(t-2) + 4tu(t-2) - 4u(t-2) = \\ &= (t-2)^2 u(t-2) + 4(t-2+2)u(t-2) - 4u(t-2) = \\ &= (t-2)^2 u(t-2) + 4(t-2)u(t-2) + 8u(t-2) - 4u(t-2) = \\ &= (t-2)^2 u(t-2) + 4(t-2)u(t-2) + 4u(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

I transformiramo dio po dio.

$$(t-2)^2 u(t-2) \Rightarrow (t-2)^2 \Rightarrow t^2$$

$$t^2 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$(t-2)^2 u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-2s} \frac{2}{s^3} = \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s^3}$$

$$4(t-2)u(t-2) \Rightarrow 4(t-2) \Rightarrow 4t$$

$$4t \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} 4 \frac{1!}{s^{1+1}} = \frac{4}{s^2}$$

$$4(t-2)u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} e^{-2s} \frac{4}{s^2} = \frac{4e^{-2s}}{s^2}$$

$$4u(t-2) \Rightarrow 4u(t-2)u(t-2) \Rightarrow 4u(t-2) \Rightarrow 4u(t)$$

$$4u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} 4 \frac{1}{s} = \frac{4}{s}$$

$$4u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} e^{-2s} \frac{4}{s} = \frac{4e^{-2s}}{s}$$

I ukomponiramo u rješenje:

$$t^2 u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s^3} + \frac{4e^{-2s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-2s}}{s} = e^{-2s} \left(\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{4}{s} \right)$$

F. $e^{2t}u(t-3)$

Najprije zanemarimo eksponencijalnu funkciju.

$$e^{2t}u(t-3) \Rightarrow u(t-3)$$

Nađemo transformat ove funkcije.

$$u(t-3) \Rightarrow u(t-3)u(t-3) \Rightarrow u(t-3) \Rightarrow u(t)$$

$$u(t) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} \frac{1}{s}$$

Vratimo natrag:

$$u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\text{Laplace}} e^{-3s} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

I vratimo se na eksponencijalnu funkciju i primijenimo teorem o prigušenju.

$$e^{2t}u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\bullet} e^{-3(s+3)} \frac{1}{s+3} = \frac{e^{-3(s+3)}}{s+3}$$

G. $t^3 e^{-2t} + t^2$

Najprije napravimo prvi dio, $t^3 e^{-2t}$.

Zanemarimo eksponencijalnu funkciju.

$$t^3 e^{-2t} \Rightarrow t^3$$

Odredimo transformat.

$$t^3 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} = \frac{6}{s^4}$$

Vratimo i primijenimo teorem o prigušenju.

$$t^3 e^{-2t} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{6}{(s+2)^4}$$

Zatim, drugi dio.

$$t^2 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} = \frac{2}{s^3}$$

I ukomponiramo u rješenje.

$$t^3 e^{-2t} + t^2 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{6}{(s+2)^4} + \frac{2}{s^3}$$

H. $e^{2t} \sin 3t$

Zanemarimo eksponencijalnu funkciju.

$$e^{2t} \sin 3t \Rightarrow \sin 3t$$

Odredimo transformat.

$$\sin 3t \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$$

Vratimo i primijenimo teorem o prigušenju.

$$e^{2t} \sin 3t \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{3}{(s-2)^2 + 9} = \frac{3}{s^2 - 4s + 13}$$

I. $1 - t^2 e^{-2t} u(t-3)$

Najprije odredimo transformat od 1.

$$1 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \frac{1}{s}$$

Zatim, od drugog dijela. Najprije zanemarujemo eksponencijalnu funkciju.

$$t^2 e^{-2t} u(t-3) \Rightarrow t^2 u(t-3)$$

Zatimo prilagodimo funkciju step funkciji.

$$\begin{aligned} \left[(t-3)^2 + 6t - 9 \right] u(t-3) &= (t-3)^2 u(t-3) + 6tu(t-3) - 9u(t-3) = \\ &= (t-3)^2 u(t-3) + 6(t-3+3)u(t-3) - 9u(t-3) = \\ &= (t-3)^2 u(t-3) + 6(t-3)u(t-3) + 18u(t-3) - 9u(t-3) = \\ &= (t-3)^2 u(t-3) + 6(t-3)u(t-3) + 9u(t-3) \end{aligned}$$

Zatim radimo sa svaki dio posebno.

$$(t-3)^2 u(t-3) \Rightarrow (t-3)^2 \Rightarrow t^2$$

$$t^2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2}{s^3}$$

$$(t-3)^2 u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2e^{-3s}}{s^3}$$

$$6(t-3)u(t-3) \Rightarrow 6(t-3) \Rightarrow 6t$$

$$6t \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{6}{s^2}$$

$$6(t-3)u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{6e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$9u(t-3) \Rightarrow 9u(t-3)u(t-3) \Rightarrow 9u(t-3) \Rightarrow 9u(t)$$

$$9u(t) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{9}{s}$$

$$9u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{9e^{-3s}}{s}$$

I to sve ukomponiramo u rješenje.

$$1 - t^2 e^{-2t} u(t-3) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{2e^{-3s}}{s^3} - \frac{6e^{-3s}}{s^2} - \frac{9e^{-3s}}{s}$$

J. $3e^{-t}t^2 - 2tu(t-2)$

Najprije napravimo za $3e^{-t}t^2$.

Zanemarimo eksponencijalnu funkciju.

$$3e^{-t}t^2 \Rightarrow t^2$$

Odredimo transformat.

$$t^2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2}{s^3}$$

Vratimo i primijenimo teorem o prigušenju.

$$3e^{-t}t^2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2}{(s+1)^3}$$

Sada napravimo za $2tu(t-2)$.

Prilagodimo funkciju step funkciji.

$$2tu(t-2) = 2(t-2+2)u(t-2) = 2(t-2)u(t-2) + 2u(t-2)$$

Idemo redom.

$$2(t-2)u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s^2}$$

$$2u(t-2) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s}$$

I ukomponiramo u rješenje.

$$3e^{-t}t^2 - 2tu(t-2) \xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{2}{(s+1)^3} - \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s^2} - \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s}$$