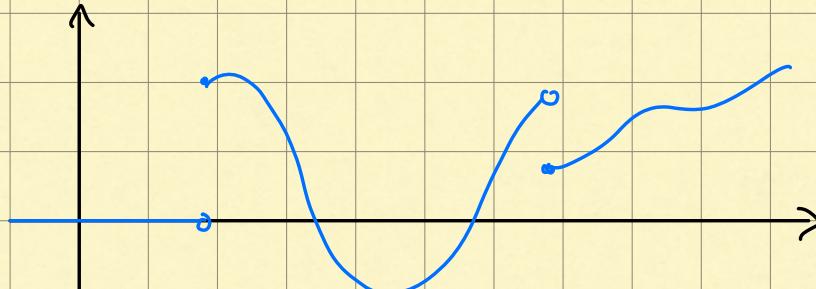


Last time: piecewise cont. fcts (ex: signals w/ time delay, or signals that stop)



Recall:  $u_a(t) = u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1, & t \geq a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$

Ex:  $f_3(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(2t), & \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

wrote  $f_3(t) = (u(t-\pi) - u(t-2\pi)) \sin(2t)$

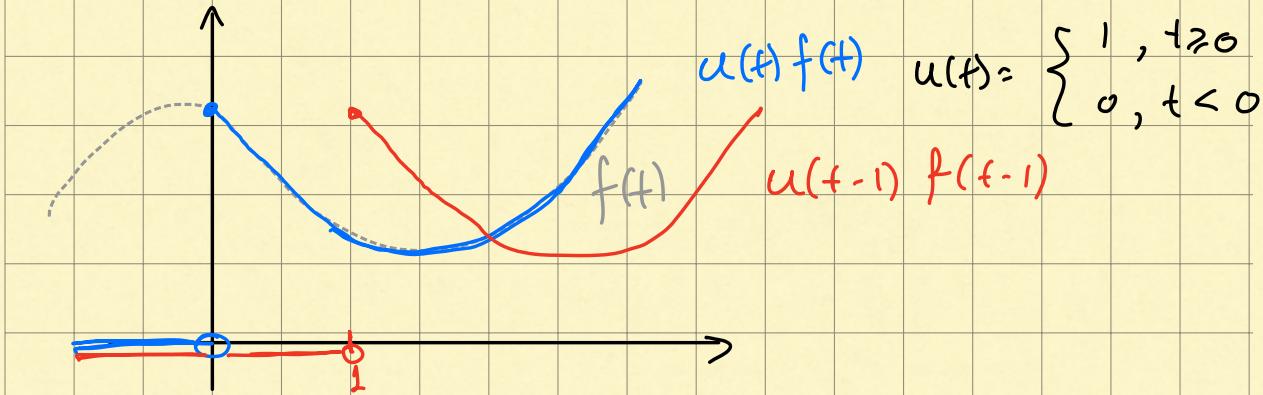
Rule:  $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a) f(t-a)\} = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{-as} F(s)\} = u(t-a) f(t-a)$$

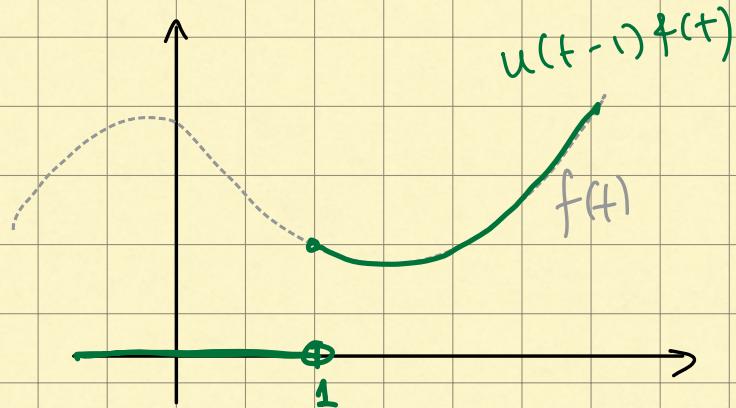
" "

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

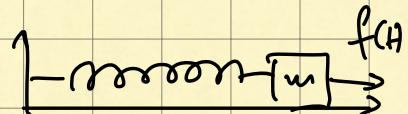
Understand  $u(t-a) f(t-a)$



Notice:  $u(t-L)f(t)$



Application/example.



Spring-mass system, no damping

$$m = 1$$

$$c = 0$$

$$k = 9$$

External force  $f(t) = \sin(2t)$  starting at  $t = \pi$ , stopping at  $t = 2\pi$

Eq'n of motion for displacement from equil:

$$mx'' + cx' + kx = f(t)$$

Initially at rest:  $x(0) = x'(0) = 0$ .

1. Find  $\bar{x}(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\}$

- steps {
- a. write  $f(t)$  w/ step funcs
  - b. use  $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)f(t-a)\} = e^{-as}\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$
  - c.  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(at)\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$

$$\text{Find } \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{(u(t-\pi) - u(t-2\pi)) \sin(2t)\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\{u(t-\pi) \sin(2t)\} - \mathcal{L}\{u(t-2\pi) \sin(2t)\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\{u(t-\pi) \sin(2(t-\pi) + 2\pi)\}$$

$$- \mathcal{L}\{u(t-2\pi) \sin(2(t-2\pi) + 4\pi)\}$$

$\sin$  is periodic  
 $2\pi$

$$= \mathcal{L}\{u(t-\pi) \sin(2(t-\pi))\} - \mathcal{L}\{u(t-2\pi) \sin(2(t-2\pi))\}$$

$$\text{Rule} \quad = e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{\sin(2t)\} - e^{-2\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{\sin(2t)\}$$

$$= e^{-\pi s} \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} - e^{-2\pi s} \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } x'' + 9x = f(t) \Rightarrow$$

$$X(s)(s^2 + 9) = (e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s}) \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(s) = 2 \frac{1}{s^2 + 9} \frac{1}{s^2 + 4} (e^{-\pi s} - e^{-2\pi s}) //$$