ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ

Επεισόδιο 25

Διάλεξη: 9 Δεκεμβρίου 2020

Προηγούμενα επεισόδια: Μετασχηματισμός Laplace και λύση ΔΕ



$$f(t) = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$



										eatcos(wt)
F(s)	<u>-</u>	<u> </u> 52	<u>n!</u> 5n+1	<u>s-a</u>	52+W2	5 52+ W2	2 52-02	5 5 ² -0 ²	$\frac{\omega}{(s-\alpha)^2+\omega^2}$	$\frac{S-CL}{(S-a)^2+\omega^2}$

a f(t) + b g(t)
$$\rightleftharpoons$$
 a F(s) + b G(s)
 $e^{at}f(t) \rightleftharpoons F(s-a)$
 $f'(t) \rightleftharpoons sF(s) - f(0)$
 $f''(t) \rightleftharpoons s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$
 $f''(t) \rightleftharpoons s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$

$$H(t-a) = \int_{t-a}^{a} \int_{t-a}^{t-a} \int_{t-a}$$

$$f(t-\alpha)H(t-\alpha) \rightleftharpoons e^{-\alpha s}F(s)$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1+5^2} \right] = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$e^{-2s} = \frac{1}{1+s^2}$$

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$$\left[\frac{e^{-2s}}{1+s^2} \right] = H(t-2)\sin(t-2)$$

(vi kpoustini vi ouvaptnem Ditac) 4.1.2 Zurdptnon DEXTA εστω η συνάρτηση $f_{\epsilon}(t) = 5 \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ 0 $2 t < \epsilon$ α λλού (0<3) Tote $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \varepsilon = 1$. Estudit to ε f(+)= lim fε(+) (4) Maparupious: 1. H S(t) Eivai "navtoù" mudè' Euto's

and to t=0 i nou sivai a'neipu o E 2. 5+00 8 (+) d+=1

3.
$$\left[\begin{cases} \xi(t) \\ \xi(t) \end{cases} \right] = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int_{\varepsilon}^{\varepsilon} e^{-st} f_{\varepsilon}(t) dt = \int$$

$$\frac{\prod_{p \mid b} \beta \lambda_{n \mid p \mid a}}{\sum_{q \mid b} \beta \lambda_{n \mid p \mid a}} = \frac{y'' + 3y' + 2y = f(+)}{K(s)} = \frac{1}{K(s)}$$

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

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$$\frac{1}{(s^{2}+$$

$$f(+) = \frac{1}{2} - e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}e^{-2\frac{t}{2}}$$
 $Y(s) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}}[F(s)] - e^{-\frac{t}{2}}[F(s)]$

$$Y(s)=e^{-s}[F(s)]-e^{-2s}[F(s)]$$

$$y(+) = H(+-1) \left[\frac{1}{2} - e^{-(+-1)} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2(+-1)} \right] - \frac{e^{-\alpha} F(-\alpha)}{2}$$

$$-|+(+-2)\left[\frac{1}{2}-e^{-(+-2)}+\frac{1}{2}e^{-2(+-2)}\right]$$

(8)
$$f(t) = g(t-1)$$
 $f(s) = e^{-s}$
 $f'(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{e^{-s}}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s+1} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s+2}$
 $f'(t) = f'(t-1) = f'(t-1$

$$H(t-a) F(t-a) = e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$S(t-a) = e^{-as}$$

ΣΥΝΗΘΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΙΚΕΣ ΕΞΙΣΩΣΕΙΣ – ΤΕΣΤ 6 8 Δεκεμβρίου 2020

ONOMATEΠΩNYMO:

(1) (6 μονάδες) Λύστε το παρακάτω πρόβλημα στον χώρο του Laplace:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = \delta(t - 7) \qquad y(0) = 1 \qquad y'(0) = -1$$

(2) (4 μονάδες) Βρείτε τον αντίστροφο μετασχηματισμό Laplace της

$$G(s) = \frac{e^{-4s}}{s} - 2\frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

και κάνετε το διάγραμμα της g(t).