

Laplace Transform of Derivatives

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Process Dynamics and Control

Laplace transform of derivatives

Ex. Evaluate $\mathcal{L}[f'(t)]$

$$u = e^{-st} \quad dv = f'(t) \\ du = -se^{-st} dt \quad v = f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= [e^{-st} f(t)]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} f(t) se^{-st} dt$$

$$= [0 - f(0)] + s \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt}_{\mathcal{L}[f(t)]} = -f(0) + s \mathcal{L}[f(t)]$$

$$= sF(s) - f(0)$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)}$$

\mathcal{L} incorporates
init cond of $f(t)$

Ex. Evaluate $\mathcal{L}[f''(t)]$

$$u = e^{-st} \quad dv = f''(t) \\ du = -se^{-st} dt \quad v = f'(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} f''(t) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= [e^{-st} f'(t)]_0^{\infty} + \int_0^{\infty} f'(t) se^{-st} dt$$

$$= [0 - f'(0)] + s \underbrace{\int_0^{\infty} f'(t) e^{-st} dt}_{\mathcal{L}[f'(t)]} = s \mathcal{L}[f'(t)] - f'(0)$$

$$= s(sF(s) - f(0)) - f'(0)$$

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)}$$

Ex. Evaluate by induction $\mathcal{L}[f'''(t)]$

$$= s \mathcal{L}[f''(t)] - f''(0) = s^3 F(s) - s^2 f(0) - sf'(0) - f''(0)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)]$$

Laplace transform of a derivative

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}(t)] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) - \dots - s f^{(n-2)}(0) - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$n=1 \quad \mathcal{L}[f^{(1)}(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$$

$$n=2 \quad \mathcal{L}[f^{(2)}(t)] = s^2 F(s) - s f(0) - f'(0)$$

$$n=3 \quad \mathcal{L}[f^{(3)}(t)] = s^3 F(s) - s^2 f(0) - s f'(0) - f''(0)$$

$$n=4 \quad \mathcal{L}[f^{(4)}(t)] = s^4 F(s) - s^3 f(0) - s^2 f'(0) - s f''(0) - f'''(0)$$

Initial conditions

Final value theorem

Ex. Proof the final value theorem.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} [sY(s)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = sY(s) - y(0)$$

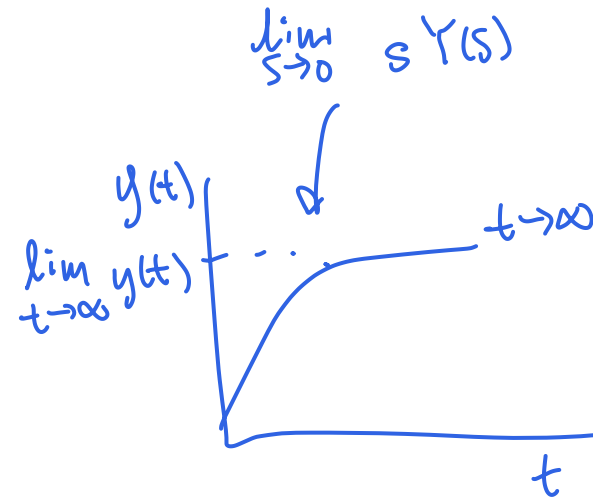
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_0^{\infty} y'(t) e^{-st} dt = sY(s) - y(0) \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y'(t) dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) - y(0)$$

$$[y(t)]_0^{\infty} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) - y(0)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) - \cancel{y(0)} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s) - \cancel{y(0)}$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sY(s)}$$



Initial value theorem

Ex. Proof the initial value theorem.

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} [sY(s)]$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = sF(s) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = sY(s) - y(0)$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_0^{\infty} y'(t) e^{-st} dt = sY(s) - y(0) \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} y'(t) e^{-\infty t} dt = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sY(s) - y(0)$$

$$y(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sY(s)$$

$$\boxed{\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} y(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sY(s)}$$