

Fall 2019

微分方程 Differential Equations

Unit 07.3 Operational Properties I

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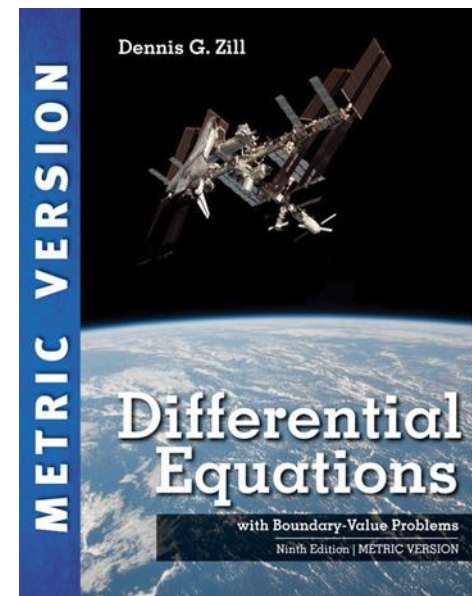
NTU-EE

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{at} f(t)\right\} = F(s-a) \quad \text{Sep19 – Jan20}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{f(t-a) \mathcal{U}(t-a)\right\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$

Figures and images used in these lecture notes are adopted from

[Differential Equations with Boundary-Value Problems](#), 9th Ed., D.G. Zill, 2018 (Metric Version)



- 7.1: Definition of Laplace Transform
- 7.2: Inverse Transforms and Transforms of Derivatives
 - 7.2.1: Inverse Transforms
 - 7.2.2: Transforms of Derivatives
- **7.3: Operational Properties I**
 - **7.3.1: Translation on the s-Axis**
 - **7.3.2: Translation on the t-Axis**
- 7.4: Operational Properties II
 - 7.4.1: Derivatives of a Transform
 - 7.4.2: Transforms of Integrals
 - 7.4.3: Transform of a Periodic Function
- 7.5: The Dirac Delta Function
- 7.6: Systems of Linear Differential Equations

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \triangleq \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$$

$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$$

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$$f(t) \xleftrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s)$$

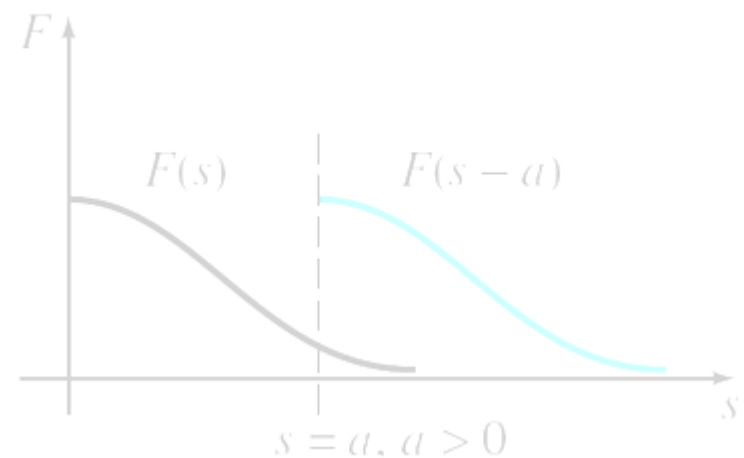
7.3.1: Translation on the s-Axis

- Theorem 7.3.1: First Translation Theorem

IF $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ AND, $a \in \mathbb{R}$

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

- Proof:



$$\mathcal{L}\left\{t^3\right\} = \frac{3!}{s^4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{e^{at}t^3\right\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\cos 4t\right\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{e^{at}\cos 4t\right\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\sin 4t\right\} = \frac{4}{s^2 + 4^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{e^{at}\sin 4t\right\} =$$

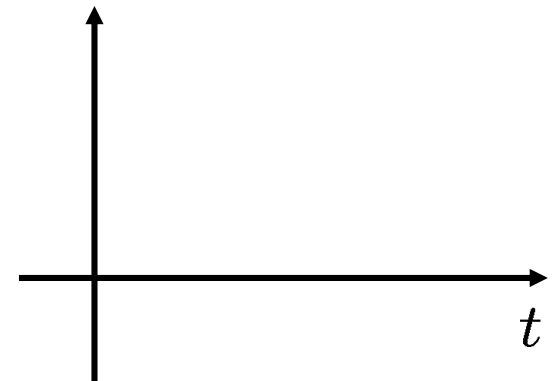
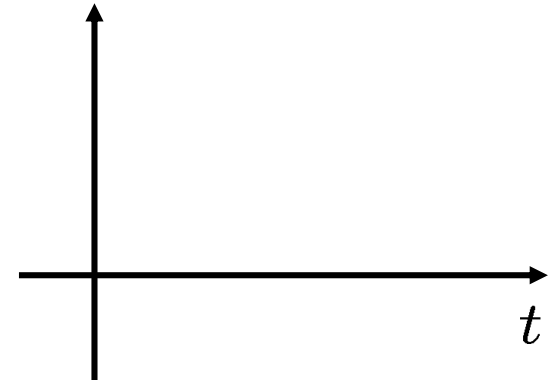
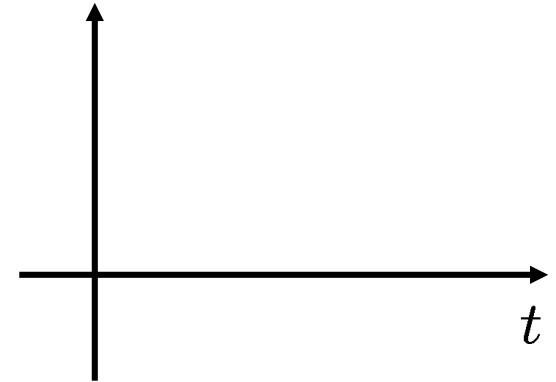
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + 6s + 11} \right\} =$$

- Definition 7.3.1: Unit Step Function

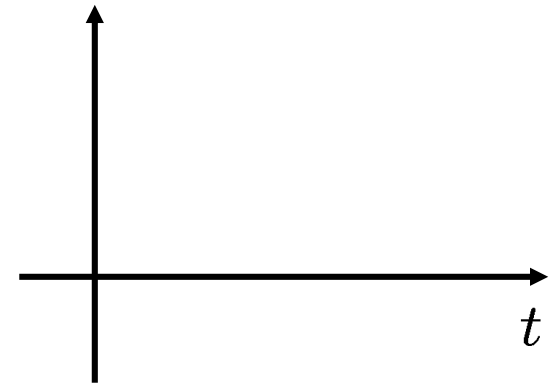
$$\mathcal{U}(t - a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < a \\ 1, & a \leq t \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{U}(t - a) - \mathcal{U}(t - b)$$

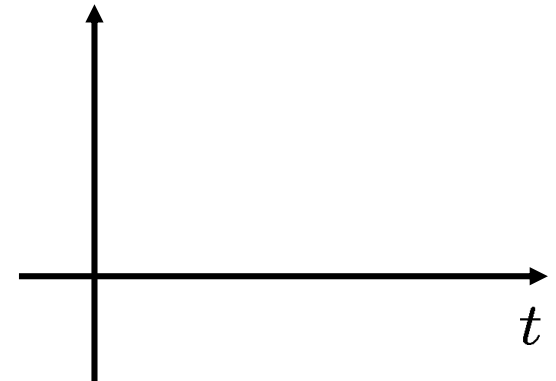
$$a < b$$



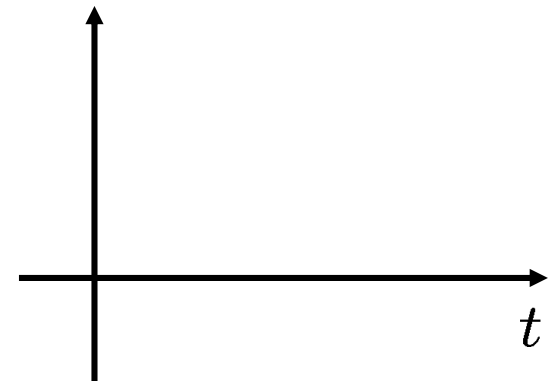
- $f(t) = t, \quad t \geq 0$



- $g(t) = f(t) \mathcal{U}(t - a) =$
 $=$



- $h(t) = f(t - a) \mathcal{U}(t - a) =$
 $=$



- Theorem 7.3.2: 2nd Translation Theorem

IF $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$ AND, $a > 0$

THEN $\mathcal{L}\{f(t - a)u(t - a)\} = F(s)$

- Proof:

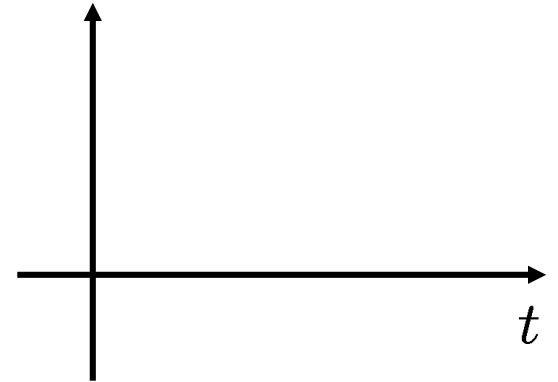
- $\mathcal{L} \left\{ \mathcal{U}(t - a) \right\} =$

- $\mathcal{L} \left\{ g(t) \mathcal{U}(t - a) \right\} =$

- $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-as} F(s) \right\} =$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ (t-2)^3 \mathcal{U}(t-2) \right\} =$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{2 - 3\mathcal{U}(t-2) + \mathcal{U}(t-3)\right\} =$$

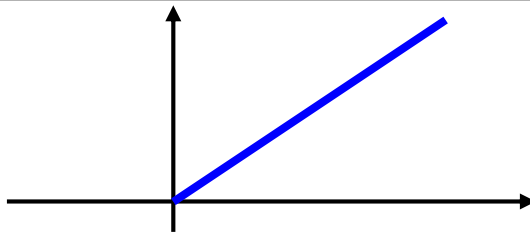


$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}}{s^2 + 9} \right\} =$$

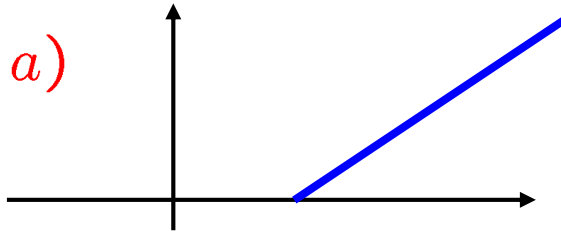
$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ (2t - 3) \mathcal{U}(t - 1) \right\} =$$

7.3.2: More Comparisons

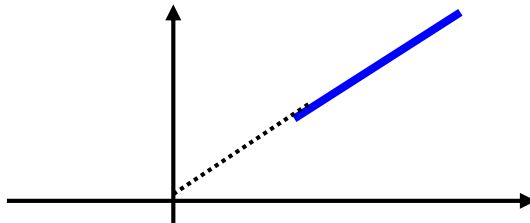
$$f(t) = t, \\ t \geq 0$$



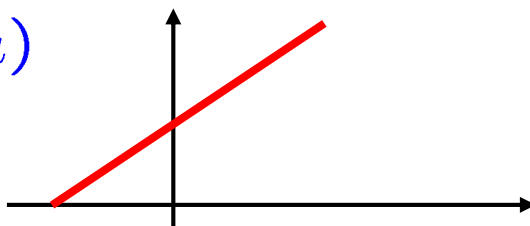
$$f(t-a)\mathcal{U}(t-a)$$



$$f(t)\mathcal{U}(t-a)$$

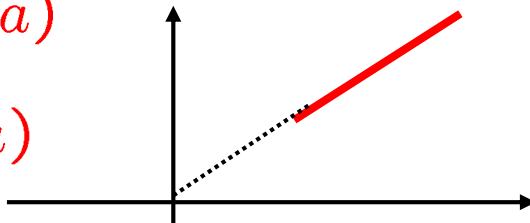


$$g(t) = f(t+a)$$



$$g(t-a)\mathcal{U}(t-a)$$

$$= f(t)\mathcal{U}(t-a)$$



$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \cos(4t) \right\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4^2}$$

$$s \longrightarrow (s - 3)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ e^{3t} \cos(4t) \right\} = \frac{(s - 3)}{(s - 3)^2 + 4^2}$$

$$t \longrightarrow \left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \cos\left(4\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) \mathcal{U}\left(t - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4^2} \left(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2}s}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ f(t) \right\} \triangleq \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ f(t) \right\} = F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ e^{at} f(t) \right\} = F(s - a)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ f(t - a) \mathcal{U}(t - a) \right\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$