

Lecture 27 (11/03/2021)

* Prayer

* Spiritual thought

* Laplace transform of piecewise functions:

Ex

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } t > 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } t < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{f\}(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-ts} dt = \int_0^1 -e^{-ts} dt + \int_1^{\infty} 2 e^{-ts} dt \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{s} e^{-ts} \right|_{t=0}^{t=1} + \left. \frac{2}{-s} e^{-ts} \right|_{t=1}^{t \rightarrow \infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{s}(e^{-s} - 1) - \frac{2}{s}(0 - e^{-s}) \\ &= \frac{3e^{-s} - 1}{s} \end{aligned}$$

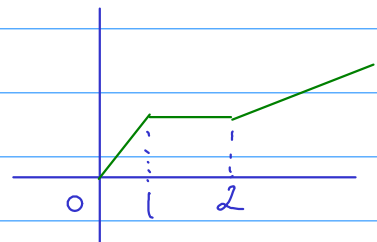
* Any piecewise function can be written in terms of step functions:

$$u_c(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t > c \\ 0 & \text{if } t < c \end{cases}$$

↑
Heaviside function

Ex:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } 1 < t < 2 \\ t/2 & \text{if } t > 2 \end{cases}$$



Ex

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= t u_0(t) + (1-t) u_1(t) + \left(\frac{t}{2} - 1\right) u_2(t) \\ &= u_0(t) + (t+1) u_2(t) + (e^t - t - 2) u_3(t) \\ &\quad + (smt - e^t) u_4(t) \end{aligned}$$
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t < 2 \\ t+2 & \text{if } 2 < t < 3 \\ e^t & \text{if } 3 < t < 4 \\ smt & \text{if } t > 4 \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that $\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t) f(t-c)\} = e^{-cs} \mathcal{L}\{f\}$,

Ex:

Find Laplace transform of the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } t < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } 1 < t < 2 \\ t/2 & \text{if } t > 2 \end{cases}$$

Recall: $f(t) = \underbrace{t}_{f_1(t-0)} u_0(t) + \underbrace{(1-t)}_{f_2(t-1)} u_1(t) + \underbrace{\left(\frac{t}{2}-1\right)}_{f_3(t-2)} u_2(t)$

$$f_1(t) = t, \quad f_2(t) = -t, \quad f_3(t) = t/2$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\} = \underbrace{e^{-0s}}_{=1} \mathcal{L}\{f_1\} + e^{-s} \mathcal{L}\{f_2\} + e^{-2s} \mathcal{L}\{f_3\}$$

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

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

* Solve the mass-spring vibrator:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' + 2y = f(t) \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & 0 \leq t \leq 10\pi \\ 0, & t > 10\pi \end{cases}$

We can rewrite f as $f(t) = (\cos t) u_0(t) - (\cos t) u_{10\pi}(t)$