

$k=0,1,2,\dots$ Föreläsning 14

Ex $\mathcal{L}(t^k e^{at} \theta(t))(s) \stackrel{(22)}{=} \mathcal{L}(t^k \theta(t))(s-a) \stackrel{(25)}{\underset{\substack{\text{d}^k \\ \text{Re}(s-a) > 0}}}{=} \frac{k!}{(s-a)^{k+1}}$ för $\text{Re}(s-a) > 0$

Omvänt gäller $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{k!}{(s-a)^{k+1}}\right) = t^k e^{at} \theta(t)$

eller $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{k!}{(s-a)^{k+1}}\right)(t) \stackrel{(22)}{=} e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{k!}{s^{k+1}}\right)(t) \stackrel{(35)}{=} e^{at} t^k \theta(t)$

Ex $\mathcal{L}(\cos(bt)(\theta(t)-1))(s) \quad \left[\theta(t)-1 = -\theta(-t) \right]$
 $= -\mathcal{L}(\cos(bt) \cdot \theta(-t))(s) = -\mathcal{L}(\cos(bt-t) \cdot \theta(-t))(s)$

insättning $= -\frac{1}{s-i} \mathcal{L}(\cos(bt) \theta(t))\left(\frac{s}{-1}\right)$

$\stackrel{(37)}{\underset{\substack{\text{d} \\ \text{Re}(s) < 0}}}{=} \frac{(s-i)}{(s-i)^2 + b^2} = \frac{s}{s^2 + b^2}$ för $\text{Re } s > 0$

14.8 Invers Laplicetransform med residykalkyl för rationella funktioner $F(s) = \frac{Q(s)}{P(s)}$ med $\text{grad } P > \text{grad } Q$

Ex 14.1 Bestäm den binära inversa Laplicetransformen av

$F(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}$

Lös Metod 1 (Partialbråttuppdelning + Formelblad)

$\frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{(s+2) - 2(s+1)}{(s+1)(s+2)}$ välj 2 så att konstanttermen blir 0

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

$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right)(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+1}\right)(t) + 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)(t)$

$= -e^{-t} \theta(t) + 2e^{-2t} \theta(t)$

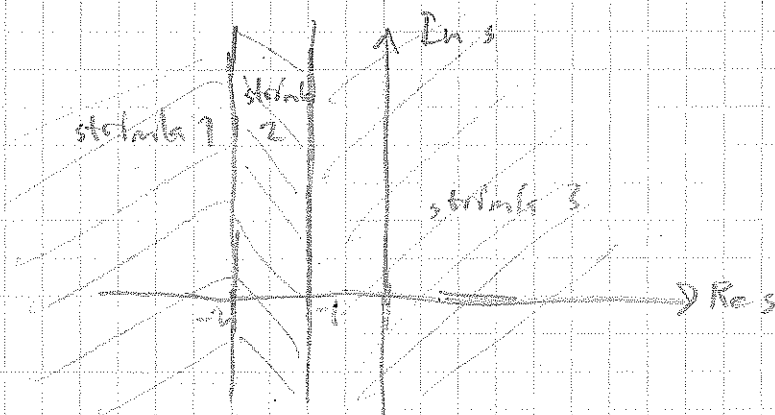
Metod 2 Residykalkyl

$F(s)$ har två enkla poler $s_1 = -1$ och $s_2 = -2$

Residyer: $\text{Res}_{s=-1} \left(\frac{e^{st}}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) = \left(\frac{e^{st}}{(s+2)} \right)' \Big|_{s=-1} = \frac{-e^{-t}}{-1+2}$

och

$$\text{Res}_{s=-2} \left(\frac{e^{st} \cdot 1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \right) = \frac{e^{st} \cdot 1}{(s+1)(s+2)} \Big|_{s=-2} = \frac{-2e^{-2t}}{-2+1}$$



Tre möjliga strimlar
Välj strimla 3 för att få
en bra sed $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(t)$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(t) = \theta(t) \left(\text{Res}_{s=-1}(e^{st}F(s)) + \text{Res}_{s=-2}(e^{st}F(s)) \right) = \theta(t) (e^{-t} + 2e^{-2t})$$

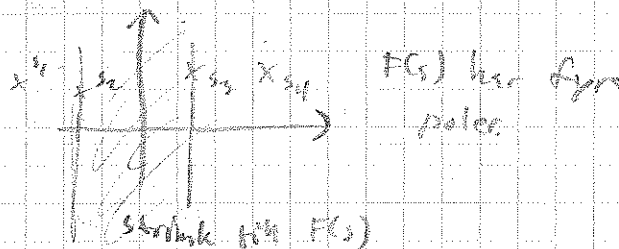
Sats 11.1 (s. 305)

Om $F(s) = \frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$ med $\text{grad } P < \text{grad } Q$ så gäller

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(t) = \theta(t) \text{ "summan av residyer av } e^{st}F(s)$$

" i alla poler till vänster om strimlan."

+ $(\theta(t) + 1)$ "summan av residyer av $e^{st}F(s)$ i alla poler till höger om strimlan."

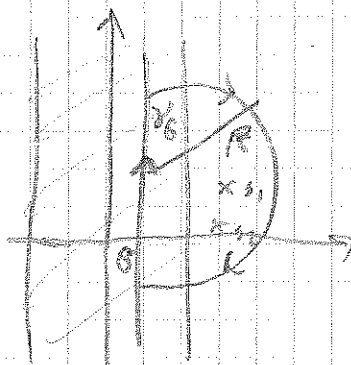


$$\text{Dvs } \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(t) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{\text{Re } s < \sigma} \text{Res}(e^{st}F(s)) & \text{För } t > 0 \\ - \sum_{\text{Re } s > \sigma} \text{Res}(e^{st}F(s)) & \text{För } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

Låt nu bestämma för $t > 0$

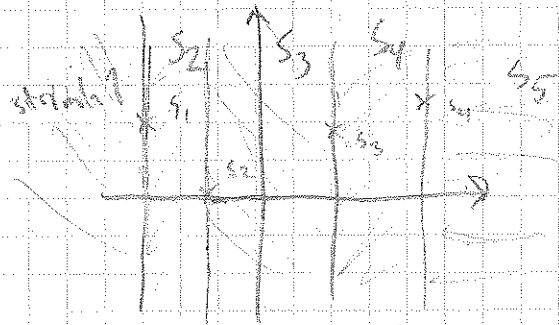
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} e^{st} F(s) ds$$



Jordan's lemma

Följdsats

$F(s)$ har poler s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4



- ① Välj strålk $\sigma \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))_t$ är kausal
- ② Välj strålk 1 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))_t$ är anti-kausal
- ③ Välj strålk 3 som innehåller den imaginära axeln
 $\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))_t$ är begränsad

Ex 14.2 (s 307)

$$F(s) = \frac{s}{(s+1)(s-1)(s-2)}$$

Bestäm den ② kausala / ③ begränsade / ① anti-kausala
 inversa Laplace transformen till $F(s)$

Lösning

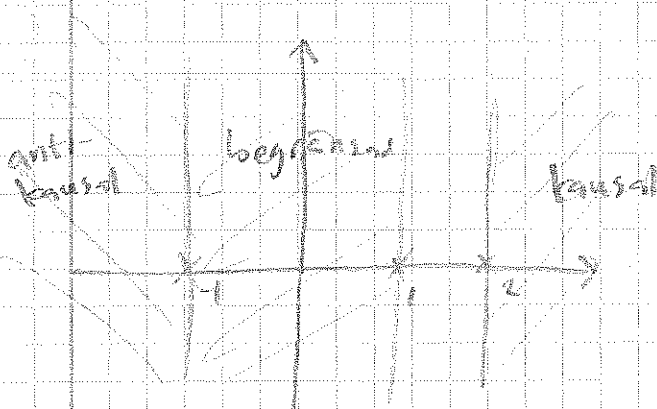
$F(s)$ har tre enkla poler $-1, 1, 2$

Residyer

$$\text{Res}_{-1} (e^{st} \cdot F(s)) = \left. \frac{e^{st} \cdot s}{(s-1)(s-2)} \right|_{s=-1} = \frac{e^{-t}(-1)}{6}$$

$$\text{Res}_1 (e^{st} \cdot F(s)) = \left. \frac{e^{st} \cdot s}{(s+1)(s-2)} \right|_{s=1} = \frac{e^t}{-2}$$

$$\text{Res}_2 (e^{st} \cdot F(s)) = \left. \frac{e^{st} \cdot s}{(s+1)(s-1)} \right|_{s=2} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{3}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{s=1} \frac{e^{st}}{(s-1)^2} &= \text{Res}_{s=1} \frac{e^{st}}{s} \\ &= \left. \left(\frac{e^{st}}{s} \right)' \right|_{s=1} \end{aligned}$$

$$a) \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(\theta) = \theta(\theta) \left(\frac{e^{-\theta}}{6} + \frac{e^{\theta}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} e^{2\theta} \right)$$

kausal

$$b) \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(\theta) = \theta(\theta) \frac{e^{-\theta}(-1)}{6} + (\theta(\theta)-1) \left(\frac{e^{\theta}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} e^{2\theta} \right)$$

begr.

$$c) \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s))(\theta) = (\theta(\theta)-1) \left(\frac{e^{-\theta}(-1)}{6} + \frac{e^{\theta}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} e^{2\theta} \right)$$

antikausal

Ex 14.3 Bestimmen Sie die begründete Lösung für

$$y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = \delta'(t) \quad \text{für } -\infty < t < \infty$$

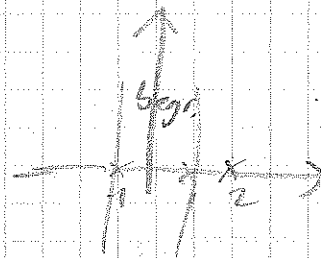
Lösung $\mathcal{L}(y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y)(s) = \mathcal{L}(\delta')(s)$

$$3\mathcal{L}(y)(s) - 2s^2\mathcal{L}(y)(s) - s\mathcal{L}(y)(s) + 2\mathcal{L}(y)(s) = s$$

$$\mathcal{L}(y)(s) = \frac{s}{s^3 - 2s^2 - s + 2} = \frac{s}{s^2(s-2) - (s-2)}$$

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

Die Pole $-1, 1, 2$



$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\underbrace{\frac{s}{(s-1)(s+1)(s-2)}}_{F(s)}(t) \right) = \theta(t) \underset{-1}{\text{Res}} \left(e^{st} F(s) \right) + (\theta(t)-1) \underset{1}{\text{Res}} \left(e^{st} F(s) \right)$$

$$+ \underset{2}{\text{Res}} \left(e^{st} F(s) \right) \stackrel{\text{Ex 14.2}}{=} \theta(t) \left(-\frac{1}{6} e^t \right) + (\theta(t)-1) \left(-\frac{e^{-t}}{2} + \frac{2}{3} e^{2t} \right)$$