Heaviside 1850 - 1925 Farad, Maxwell, Ampere

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Math 231, Thu 22-Apr-2021 -- Thu 22-Apr-2021
Differential Equations and Linear Algebra
Spring 2021



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Thursday, April 22nd 2021
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Due::   HC05 due at 11 pm



Other calendar items


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Thursday, April 22nd 2021
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Wk 12, Th
Topic:: Heaviside unit step fn

Heaviside unit step
 - its Laplace transform
    original
    right-shifted version

 - use in writing other piecewise-defined functions
    square pulse
    sine function switched on at time pi/2
      Q: Which do we mean?  Is the "shift" only in H, or in both functions?
         H(t - pi/2) * sin(t - pi/2)
         H(t - pi/2) * sin(t)

    ramp function
    saw-tooth function

 - Shift theorems
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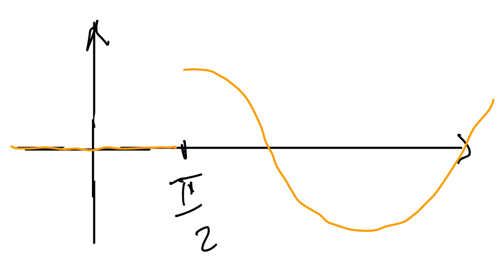
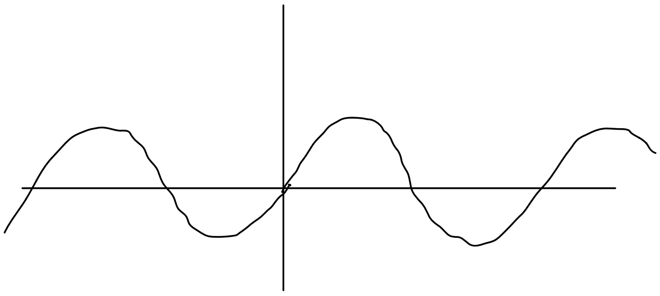
$$H(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } t < 0 \\ 1, & \text{if } t > 0 \end{cases}$$ piecewise-defined function

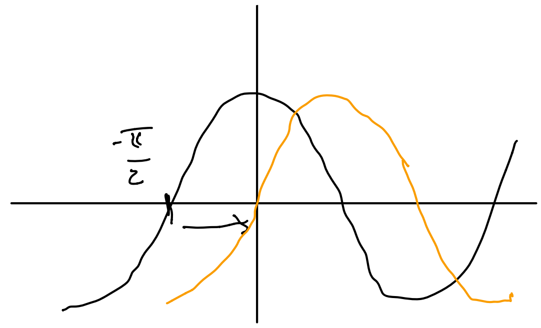
1. $H(t - \pi/2) \cdot \sin t$



Find the Laplace transform: $\mathcal{L}\{H(t-\pi/2)\sin t\}$

Note $\sin t = \cos(t-\pi/2)$





$$\underbrace{\mathcal{L}\{H(t-\pi/2)\sin t\}}_{\text{shift Thm doesn't apply}} = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}\{H(t-\pi/2)\cos(t-\pi/2)\}}_{\text{shift theorem applies}}$$

$$= e^{-\pi/2\, s}\,\mathcal{L}\{\cos t\}$$

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

Not the only way (i.e. using shift theorem). Can also

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{L}\{H(t-\pi/2)\sin t\} = }_{\text{direct from definition}} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} H(t-\pi/2)\sin t\, dt$$

Thus far, focus

take time domain fn. $\xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}}$ find freq. domain fn.

How about coming back?

(a) Say $F(s) = \dfrac{4}{s^2+16} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$.

Q: What is $f(t)$?

A: $\sin(4t)$

(b) $F(s) = \dfrac{5}{s^2+3} = \underbrace{\dfrac{5}{\sqrt{3}}}_{\text{constant}} \cdot \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{s^2+3}$

Want $a^2 = 3 \longrightarrow a = \sqrt{3}$

Wish Seafield had given you $F(s) = \dfrac{\sqrt{3}}{s^2+3}$

Ans. $\dfrac{5}{\sqrt{3}} \sin(\sqrt{3}\, t)$

(c) $F(s) = \dfrac{3s-7}{s^2+9} = \dfrac{3s}{s^2+9} - \dfrac{7}{s^2+9}$

$= 3 \cdot \dfrac{s}{s^2+9} - \dfrac{7}{3} \cdot \dfrac{3}{s^2+9}$

comes from $\cos(3t)$ comes from $\sin(3t)$

$f(t) = 3 \cdot \cos(3t) - \dfrac{7}{3}\sin(3t)$

Other shift theorem:

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

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

Used going time side to freq. side

Ex.) Find $\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}\cos(5t)\}$

Since $\mathcal{L}\{\cos(5t)\} = \dfrac{s}{s^2+25}$

the other shift theorem says

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}\cos(5t)\} = \left.\frac{s}{s^2+25}\right|_{s \mapsto s-2}$$

$$= \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+25} = \frac{s-2}{s^2-4s+29}$$

Coming back

Ex.) (a) Given $F(s) = \dfrac{24}{(s-3)^5}$. Find $f(t)$.

$$F(s) = \left.\underbrace{\frac{4!}{s^5}}_{\text{comes from } t^4}\right|_{s \mapsto s-3}$$

So $f(t) = e^{3t} t^4$

(b) $F(s) = \dfrac{17}{s^2+2s+10}$. Find $f(t)$.

Note: $s^2+2s+10$ is an irreducible quadratic

its roots $\dfrac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-40}}{2(1)}$ are nonreal

Try completing the square:

$$\frac{17}{s^2+2s+1+9} = \frac{17}{(s+1)^2+9} = \frac{17}{3} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{3}{s^2+9}}_{\text{comes from } \sin(3t)} \Bigg|_{s \mapsto s+1}$$

Answer

$$f(t) = \frac{17}{3} e^{-t} \sin(3t)$$

Note $s \mapsto s+1$

$s \mapsto s-(-1)$

(c) $F(s) = \dfrac{17}{s^2-4s+3} = \dfrac{17}{(s-3)(s-1)}$

$= \dfrac{A}{s-3} + \dfrac{B}{s-1}$ using partial fractions

$\downarrow$ comes from $\qquad \downarrow$ comes from

$$f(t) = Ae^{3t} + Be^{t}$$

MATH 231
Laplace transform shift theorems

There are **two** results/theorems establishing connections between shifts and exponential factors of a function and its Laplace transform.

Theorem 1: If $f(t)$ is a function whose Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) = F(s)$, then

A. $\mathcal{L}\left[e^{at} f(t)\right](s) \;=\; F(s-a),$ and

B. $\mathcal{L}[H(t-a)\, f(t-a)](s) \;=\; e^{-as}F(s).$

Neither of these theorems is strictly necessary for computing Laplace transforms—i.e., when going from the time domain function $f(t)$ to its frequency domain counterpart $\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s)$. Such transforms can be computed directly from the definition of Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}[f(t)](s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t)\, dt$.

Example 1:

We compute

(a) $\mathcal{L}\left[te^{2t}\right](s),$ and

(b) $\mathcal{L}\left[H(t-3)\, e^{t-3}\right]$

directly from the definition.

For part (a),

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\left[te^{2t}\right](s) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} te^{2t}\, dt \;=\; \int_0^\infty te^{-(s-2)t}\, dt \;=\; \int_0^\infty te^{-st}\, dt\Big|_{s\mapsto s-2} \;=\; \mathcal{L}[t](s-2) \\
&= \frac{1}{s^2}\Big|_{s\mapsto s-2} \;=\; \frac{1}{(s-2)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

For part (b),

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\left[H(t-3)\, e^{t-3}\right] &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} H(t-3)\, e^{t-3}\, dt \;=\; \int_3^\infty e^{-st} e^{t-3}\, dt \\
&= \int_0^\infty e^{-s(u+3)} e^u\, du \qquad \text{(by substitution: } u = t-3\text{)} \\
&= e^{-3s} \int_0^\infty e^{-su} e^u\, du \;=\; e^{-3s} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} e^t\, dt \quad \text{(the \textit{name} of the variable of integration is immaterial)} \\
&= e^{-3s}\, \mathcal{L}\left[e^t\right] \;=\; e^{-3s} \frac{1}{s-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

■

Using shift theorems for inverse Laplace transforms

It is in finding *inverse* Laplace transforms where Theorems A and B are indispensible.

Example 2:

Find the inverse Laplace transform for each of the functions

(a) $\dfrac{se^{-2s}}{s^2+9}$ (b) $\dfrac{3}{(s+1)^3}$ (c) $\dfrac{2s}{s^2-4s+5}$

Our function in part (a) has an exponential factor, much like in Theorem B. Here,

$$e^{-2s}\,\frac{s}{s^2+9} = e^{-2s}F(s), \qquad \text{where} \qquad F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+9} = \mathcal{L}\left[\cos(3t)\right](s).$$

Thus,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[e^{-2s}\,\frac{s}{s^2+9}\right](t) \;=\; H(t-2)\cos(3(t-2)).$$

The function in part (b) does not look like an entry in the Laplace transform table I provide:
http://www.calvin.edu/~scofield/courses/m231/F14/table_of_Laplace_transforms.pdf
It is, in fact, a modified version of the table entry $n!/s^{n+1}$ with $n = 2$ but shifted left 1 unit, i.e.,

$$\frac{3}{(s+1)^3} \;=\; \left.\frac{3}{s^3}\right|_{s\mapsto s+1} \;=\; \left.\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{2!}{s^3}\right|_{s\mapsto s-(-1)}.$$

Since

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{2!}{s^3}\right](t) \;=\; \frac{3}{2}\,\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\cdot\frac{2!}{s^3}\right](t) \;=\; \frac{3}{2}t^2,$$

it follows from Theorem A that

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{(s+1)^3}\right](t) \;=\; \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\left.\frac{3}{2}\cdot\frac{2!}{s^3}\right|_{s\mapsto s-(-1)}\right](t) \;=\; \frac{3}{2}t^2e^{-t}.$$

The function in part (c) also does not look like an entry in the table of Laplace transforms found at the link above. The denominator is, in fact, an **irreducible quadratic (over the reals)**, having no real roots. But a quadratic has a parabolic graph, and any parabola may be obtained from the graph of $y = x^2$ via a sequence of shifts and stretches. We can find the shift involved through completing the square:

$$s^2-4s+5 \;=\; s^2-4s+4+1 \;=\; (s-2)^2+1,$$

which means the graph of s^2-4s+5 is the same as the graph of s^2+1 but shifted 2 units to the right. To use Theorem A, we need *all* instances of s to be similarly shifted, so we write

$$\frac{2s}{s^2-4s+5} \;=\; \frac{2s}{(s-2)^2+1} \;=\; \frac{2(s-2+2)}{(s-2)^2+1} \;=\; \frac{2(s-2)+4}{(s-2)^2+1} \;=\; \left.\frac{2s+4}{s^2+1}\right|_{s\mapsto s-2}.$$

[Take a moment to plot, together, the functions $2x/(x^2-4x+5)$ and $(2x+4)/(x^2+1)$. Observe that the graph of the former is identical to that of the latter, except shifted right 2 units.] Since

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s+4}{s^2+1}\right] \;=\; 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right]+4\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right] \;=\; 2\cos t+4\sin t,$$

it follows from Theorem A that

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2s}{s^2-4s+5}\right] \;=\; \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\left.\frac{2s+4}{s^2+1}\right|_{s\mapsto s-2}\right] \;=\; e^{2t}\left(2\cos t+4\sin t\right).$$

■

In some cases, we employ partial fraction expansion as part of finding the inverse Laplace transform.

Example 3:

Find the inverse Laplace transform for each of the functions

(a) $\dfrac{8}{s^3+4s}$ (b) $\dfrac{3}{s^2-4s-5}$ (c) $\dfrac{8e^{-3s}}{s(s^2+4)}$

The denominator of our function in part (a) is a cubic, whose graph cannot be obtained via a shift of any *quadratic* function. From Calculus, we learn there is a partial fractions expansion of the form

$$\frac{8}{s(s^2+4)} = \frac{A}{s}+\frac{Bs+C}{s^2+4} = \frac{A(s^2+4)+(Bs+C)s}{s(s^2+4)} = \frac{(A+B)s^2+Cs+4A}{s(s^2+4)}$$

Equating coefficients for the various powers of s (and using linear algebra?), we discover that $A=2$, $B=-2$ and $C=0$, so

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{8}{s^3+4s}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s}-\frac{2s}{s^2+4}\right] = 2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right]-2\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+4}\right] = 2-2\cos(2t).$$

The demoninator of the function in part (b) is quadratic, but reducible —i.e., it has real roots, exhibited by the fact that it factors

$$s^2-4s-5 = (s-5)(s+1),$$

revealing roots (-1) and 5. (The quadratic formula would also reveal these *real* roots.) By using partial fraction expansion, we can turn function into the sum of functions with denominators which are 1^{st} degree polynomials:

$$\frac{3}{s^2-4s-5} = \frac{A}{s-5}+\frac{B}{s+1} = \frac{A(s+1)+B(s-5)}{(s-1)(s+5)} = \frac{(A+B)s+(A-5B)}{(s-1)(s+5)}.$$

Equating coefficients of s^1 and s^0, we can solve to find $A=1/2, B=-1/2$. Thus,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{3}{s^2-4s-5}\right] = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1/2}{s-5}-\frac{1/2}{s+1}\right] = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-5}\right]-\frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-(-1)}\right] = \frac{1}{2}e^{5t}-\frac{1}{2}e^{-t}.$$

The function in part (c) is almost identical to the one in part (a), but for the exponential factor e^{-3s}. (Think Theorem B!) Piggy-backing on our answer to part (a), we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{8e^{-3s}}{s^3+4s}\right] = H(t-3)\left[2-2\cos(2(t-3))\right] = 2H(t-3)-2H(t-3)\cos(2(t-3)).$$

■

A caution concerning the use of Theorem B to find a Laplace transform

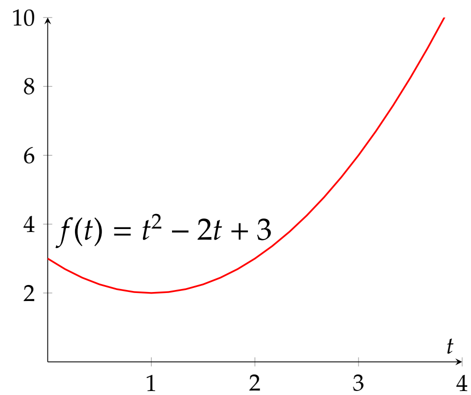
We have noted that Theorems A and B are indispensible when finding inverse Laplace transforms (going from $F(s)$ to $f(t)$), not for the reverse. That is not the same as saying the theorems are not *useful* for finding $F(s)$ from $f(t)$. Look back at Example 1, and check that the theorems provide faster ways of obtaining the answers.

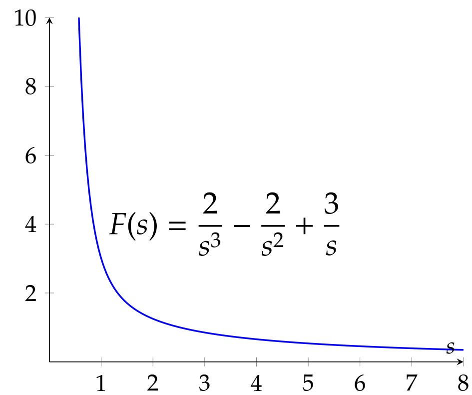
However, it is important to understand that, for a given $f(t)$, Theorem B does *not* address taking the Laplace transform of a "switched on" version of $f(t)$, but rather a "switched on and shifted" version.

Example 4:

Suppose $f(t) = t^2 - 2t + 3$. Then

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}\left[t^2\right] - 2\mathcal{L}[t] + 3\mathcal{L}\left[t^0\right] = \frac{2}{s^3} - \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{3}{s} = F(s).$$

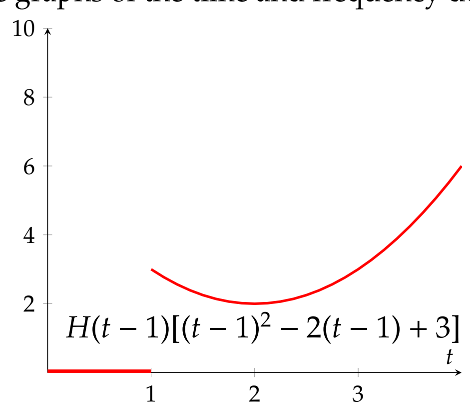


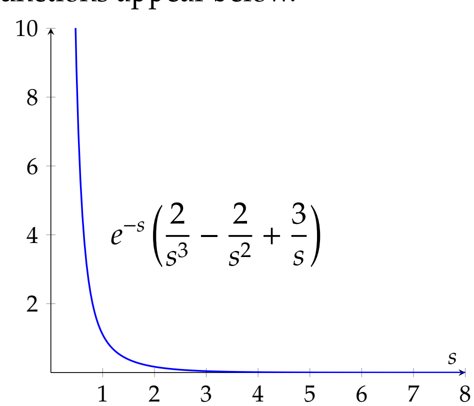


Theorem B makes it relatively easy to find the Laplace transform of $H(t-1)\, f(t-1) = H(t-1)\,[(t-1)^2 - 2(t-1) + 3]$, which has a graph like f but shifted right 1 unit and shifted on at time $t = 1$. By Theorem B,

$$\mathcal{L}[H(t-1)\, f(t-1)] = e^{-s}\left(\frac{2}{s^3} - \frac{2}{s^2} + \frac{3}{s}\right).$$

The graphs of the time and frequency domain functions appear below.





Since $(t-1)^2 - 2(t-1) + 3 = t^2 - 2t + 1 - 2t + 2 + 3 = t^2 - 4t + 4$, the graph on the left could have been labeled $H(t-1)\,(t^2 - 4t + 4)$, and the graph on the right is $\mathcal{L}\left[H(t-1)\,(t^2 - 4t + 4)\right]$.

Now, suppose what we desired was actually the Laplace transform of $H(t-1)\, f(t) = H(t-1)\,(t^2 - 2t + 3)$, whose graph is depicted at left below. We can only use Theorem B to find it if we find the formula for the function g for which $g(t-1) = f(t)$; that is,

$$g(t) \;=\; f(t+1) \;=\; (t+1)^2 - 2(t+1) + 3 \;=\; t^2 + 2t + 1 - 2t - 2 + 3 \;=\; t^2 + 2,$$

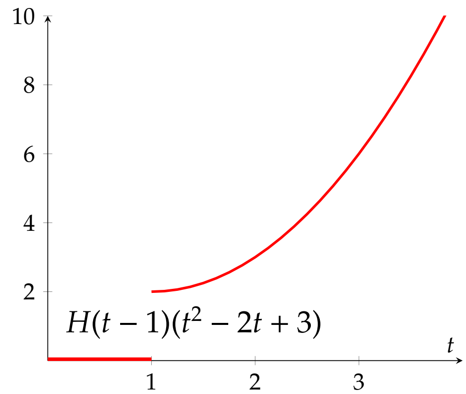
the function obtained shifting f one unit to the *left*. Since

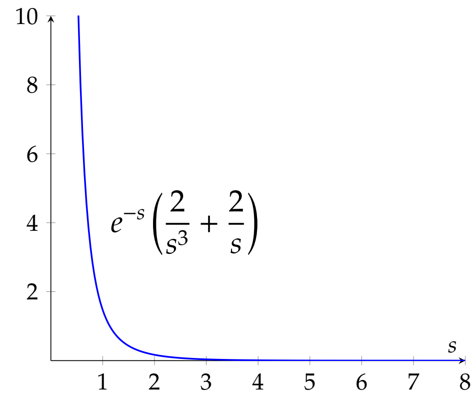
$$\mathcal{L}[g(t)] \;=\; \mathcal{L}\left[t^2 + 2\right] \;=\; \mathcal{L}\left[t^2\right] + 2\mathcal{L}[1] \;=\; \frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s},$$

then

$$\mathcal{L}[H(t-1)\,f(t)] \;=\; \mathcal{L}[H(t-1)\,g(t-1)] \;=\; e^{-s}\left(\frac{2}{s^3} + \frac{2}{s}\right),$$

whose graph appears at right below.





$\blacksquare$

Exercises

1. Graph the function and find its Laplace transform.

   (a) $f(t) = t - H(t-1)(t-1)$

   (b) $f(t) = H\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\cos\left(t - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$

   (c) $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < 3 \\ t^2 + 3t - 8, & t \geq 3 \end{cases}$

   (d) $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < \pi \\ t - \pi, & \pi \leq t < 2\pi \\ 0, & t \geq 2\pi \end{cases}$

   (e) $f(t) = e^{3t}\sin(4t)$

   (f) $f(t) = 4e^{-2(t-5)}H(t-5)(t-5)^2$

   [Note: In the particular case of part (d), you may want to try it both writing it as a series of "shifted, switched-on" functions *and* directly from the definition of Laplace transform, and decide which you think is easier.]

2. Find the inverse Laplace transform for each function.

   (a) $F(s) = \dfrac{2(s-1)}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$

   (b) $F(s) = \dfrac{2(s-1)e^{-2s}}{s^2 - 2s + 2}$

   (c) $F(s) = \dfrac{4}{s^2 - 4}$

   (d) $F(s) = \dfrac{4}{(s-2)^4} + \dfrac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + s - 2}$

   (e) $F(s) = \dfrac{e^{-s} + e^{-2s} - e^{-3s} - e^{-4s}}{s}$

   (f) $F(s) = \dfrac{s-2}{s^2 - 4s + 3}$