

# 1. Laplaceova transformace

## 1.1. Subjektivní transformace

Je dána fce  $K(t, p)$ , kde  $t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $p \in \mathbb{C}$  -  
- pro jedno transformace

Fce  $f(t)$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  je taková, že je integrál

$$\int_a^b f(t) K(t, p) dt, \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{C}$$

Subjektivní transformace s jádrem  $K$  je zobrazení, které každé fci  $f$  přiřazuje

$$F(p) = \int_a^b f(t) K(t, p) dt \quad (\text{fce pro dané } p)$$

Označení:

$K(t, p)$  - jedno transformace

$f(t)$  - vze

$F(p)$  - obraz

Příklady:

1)  $K(t, p) = e^{-ipt}$   $a = -\infty, b = +\infty$   
- Fourierova transformace

2)  $K(t, p) = \cos pt$   $a = 0, b = +\infty$   
- Fourierova kosinová transformace

3)  $K(t, p) = \sin pt$   $a = 0, b = +\infty$   
- Fourierova sinová transformace

4)  $K(t, p) = e^{-pt}$   $a = 0, b = +\infty$   
- Laplaceova transformace

# 1.2. Laplaceova transformace - definice

o d. l. budeme zvažovat fce  $f$  (komplexní),  
které splňuje tyto podmínky:

1)  $f(t) = 0$  pro  $t < 0$  - jednoduše a' fce

2)  $f(t)$  má v každém konečném intervalu  
pauze konečný počet bodů nepřítomnosti  
1. druhu (tj. existují vlastní limity  
zprava i vlevo)

3) pro  $t_0 \geq 0$  je

$$f(t_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0^-} f(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0^+} f(t) \right]$$

4)  $\exists x_1$  a  $M > 0$  tak, že  $|f(t)| < M e^{-x_1 t}$   
pro  $t \geq 0$ .  
- Ser. fce exponenciálně roste

Fci, které splňuje uvedené tři podmínky,  
nazýváme rozsáhlé fce

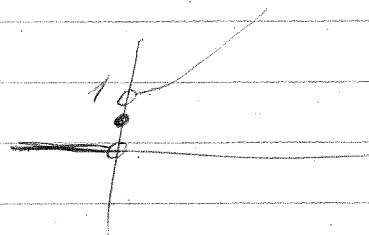
Laplaceova obraz rozsáhlé fce je definováno

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt, \quad p \in \mathbb{C}$$

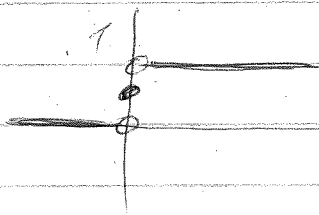
Obrazíme se na  $p \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Ukážte: pre jednoduchosť budeme označovať  
 fce obvykle v zátvorkách, ale budeme  
 používať fce v čiarke 1. a 3. podmienku,  
 napr.:

$$f(t) = e^t \quad \equiv \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ e^t & t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & t = 0 \end{cases}$$



$$f(t) = 1 \quad \equiv \quad f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & t = 0 \end{cases}$$



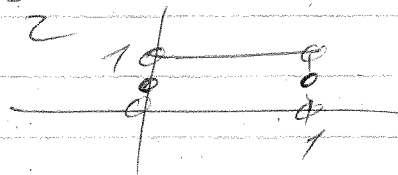
Testo fce označím  
 $\mathbb{1}(t)$  - jednotkou fce

Pa: úlože L. obcary fce f:

1)  $f(t) = \mathbb{1}(t)$

$$\mathcal{L}[\mathbb{1}(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{pre } p > 0$$

2)  $f(t) = 1$  pre  $t \in (0, 1)$   
 $= 0$  pre  $t > 1$  (i pre  $t < 0$ )  
 $= \frac{1}{2}$  pre  $t = 0$ ,  $t = \frac{1}{2}$



$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^1 1 \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^1 = \frac{e^{-p}}{-p} + \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1 - e^{-p}}{p}$$

3)  $f(t) = e^{at}$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{at} \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ \frac{e^{(a-p)t}}{a-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a-p} = \frac{1}{p-a}$$

per  $a-p < 0 \Rightarrow \underline{p > a}$  ( $a \in \mathbb{C}$  je fcto pod-  
mála  $\text{Re } p > \text{Re } a$ )

4)  $f(t) = \frac{1}{t}$  — není zohledněna, protože  
neexistuje v bodě 0, ale

$f(t) = e^{ft}$  — není zohledněna, protože  
neexistuje v bodě 0, ale

\* 5)  $f(t) = t^n, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(t) = t: \quad \int_0^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ t \cdot \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} = 0$$

$$u = t \quad u' = 1 - pt$$

$$u' = e^{-pt} \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} dt = \frac{1}{p} \left[ \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{p^2} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$f(t) = t^2$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^2] = \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ t^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \frac{2}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-pt} dt =$$

$$u = t^2 \quad u' = e^{-pt}$$

$$u' = 2t \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p}$$

$$= \frac{2}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{2}{p} \cdot \frac{1}{p^2} = \frac{2}{p^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^3] = \int_0^{+\infty} t^3 \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \left[ t^3 \cdot \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p} \right]_0^{+\infty} + \frac{3}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} t^2 \cdot e^{-pt} dt$$

$$u = t^3 \quad u' = e^{-pt}$$

$$u' = 3t^2 \quad v = \frac{e^{-pt}}{-p}$$

$$= \frac{3}{p} \cdot \frac{2}{p^3} = \frac{6}{p^4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$$

Prüfung im Klausur:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{für } x > a, a > 0 \\ -1 & \text{für } 0 \leq x \leq a \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x > a > 0 \\ + & \text{für } 0 \leq x \leq a \end{cases}$$

### 1.3. Klasični Laplaceov transformacii

#### ⓐ Linearna

$$\mathcal{L}\left[\sum_{i=1}^n c_i f_i(t)\right] = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i \mathcal{L}[f_i(t)]$$

Pr:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[\cosh t] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p-1} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2p}{p^2-1} = \frac{p}{p^2-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{p^2-1} = \frac{1}{p^2-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[\sin t] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{it} - e^{-it}}{2i}\right] = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{p-i} - \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{1}{p+i} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \frac{2i}{p^2+1} = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[\cos t] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2}\right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p-i} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{p+i} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2p}{p^2+1} = \frac{p}{p^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

Previdanje:  $\mathcal{L}[\cos^2 t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2t)\right]$

$$\textcircled{2} \mathcal{L}[f(at)] = \int_0^{+\infty} f(at) \cdot e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(u) e^{-p \cdot \frac{u}{a}} du$$

$$at = u$$

$$a \cdot dt = du \Rightarrow dt = \frac{1}{a} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \cdot F\left(\frac{p}{a}\right)$$

Pr:  $\mathcal{L}[\cosh \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\frac{p}{\omega}}{\frac{p}{\omega} - 1} = \frac{p}{p^2 - \omega^2}$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p}{\omega} - 1} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{p/\omega}{\frac{p^2}{\omega^2} + 1} = \frac{p}{p^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin \omega t] = \frac{1}{\omega} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{p^2}{\omega^2} + 1} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cdot f(t)] = F(p-a)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cdot f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} e^{at} \cdot f(t) \cdot e^{-pt} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-(p-a)t} dt = F(p-a)$$

$$\text{Pr:} \quad \mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cos \omega t] = \frac{p-a}{(p-a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sin \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{(p-a)^2 + \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \cosh \omega t] = \frac{p-a}{(p-a)^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{at} \sinh \omega t] = \frac{\omega}{(p-a)^2 - \omega^2}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \mathcal{L}[t \cdot f(t)] = -\frac{dF}{dp}$$

$$\text{Pr:} \quad \mathcal{L}[t \cdot 1(t)] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \frac{1}{p^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t \cdot t] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p^2} \right) = \frac{2}{p^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{Analogizy:} \quad \mathcal{L}[t \cdot e^{at}] = -\frac{d}{dp} \left( \frac{1}{p-a} \right) = -\frac{-1}{(p-a)^2}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \mathcal{L}[f'(t)] = p \cdot F(p) - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f''(t)] = p^2 \cdot F(p) - p \cdot f(0^+) - f'(0^+)$$

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

#### 1.4. Věta Laplaceova transformace

Budeme hledat fci  $f(t)$ , ze které vznikl daný Laplaceův obraz  $F(p)$ .

$$\text{Ozvezení: } \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(p)] = f(t)$$

Ve větě předtím budeme hledat pouze k racionální lomené fci.

Postup:

- 1) zmenukáte-li poleťme na samu křivku
- 2) rozložíme ji na součet parciálních zlomků,
- 3) k parci. zlomkům najdeme vzor

Příklad: 1) Příklad lineárních kř. čísel

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F(p) = \frac{1}{p-1} \Rightarrow f(t) = e^t$$

$$\left[ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(p-a)^n} \right] = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} t^{n-1} \cdot e^{at} \right]$$



2) Párad neozlövedelvények koordinátáinak  
meghatározása

$$F(p) = \frac{p}{p^2+4} = \frac{p}{p^2+2^2} \Rightarrow f(t) = \cos 2t$$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{p^2+2^2} \Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$F(p) = \frac{2p+3}{p^2+4} = 2 \cdot \frac{p}{p^2+2^2} + \frac{2}{p^2+2^2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = 2 \cdot \cos 2t + \frac{3}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+4p+13} = \frac{1}{(p+2)^2+9} = \frac{1}{(p+2)^2+3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \cos 3t$$

$$F(p) = \frac{p}{p^2+4p+13} = \frac{p}{(p+2)^2+9} = \frac{p+2}{(p+2)^2+9} -$$

$$- \frac{2 \cdot 3}{(p+2)^2+3^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = e^{-2t} \cdot \cos 3t - \frac{2}{3} \cdot e^{-2t} \cdot \sin 3t$$

1.9. Veriți L. transformarea pînă la DR  
a ecuației DR

Pr.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$

Presupunem  $\mathcal{L}[y(t)] = Y(p)$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = p \cdot Y - y(0) = pY - 0 = pY$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}[y''] &= p^2 Y - p \cdot y(0) - y'(0) = \\ &= p^2 Y - p \cdot 0 - 1 = p^2 Y - 1\end{aligned}$$

Transformarea devine:

$$p^2 Y - 1 + 3pY + 2Y = 0$$

$$(p^2 + 3p + 2)Y = 1$$

$$Y = \frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2}$$

$$\frac{1}{p^2 + 3p + 2} = \frac{1}{(p+2)(p+1)} = \frac{A}{p+2} + \frac{B}{p+1}$$

$$1 = A(p+1) + B(p+2)$$

$$p = -1 \quad 1 = B$$

$$p = -2 \quad 1 = -A \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$Y = \frac{-1}{p+2} + \frac{1}{p+1}$$

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

Pl:  $x'' - x' = 0$ ,  $x(0) = 3$ ,  $x'(0) = -1$ ,  $x''(0) = 1$   
 Ansatz:  $\mathcal{L}[x(t)] = X(p)$

$$\mathcal{L}[x'(t)] = p \cdot X - x(0) = pX - 3$$

$$\mathcal{L}[x''(t)] = p^2 \cdot X - x(0) \cdot p - x'(0) = p^2 X - 3p + 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}[x'''(t)] = p^3 X - x(0) \cdot p^2 - x'(0) \cdot p - x''(0) =$$

$$= p^3 X - 3p^2 + p - 1$$

$$p^3 X - 3p^2 + p - 1 - pX + 3 = 0$$

$$(p^3 - p) X = 3p^2 - p - 2$$

$$X = \frac{3p^2 - p - 2}{p(p-1)(p+1)}$$

$$= \frac{3(p-1)\left(p+\frac{2}{3}\right)}{p(p-1)(p+1)} = \frac{3p+2}{p(p+1)}$$

$$\frac{3p+2}{p(p+1)} = \frac{A}{p} + \frac{B}{p+1}$$

$$3p+2 = A(p+1) + Bp$$

$$p=0: \quad 2 = A$$

$$p=-1: \quad -1 = -B \Rightarrow B=1$$

$$X = \frac{2}{p} + \frac{1}{p+1} \Rightarrow x(t) = 2 + e^{-t}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y'' + 4y = \cos t, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y\} = Y$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} = p^2 Y - 0 \cdot p - 0$$

$$p^2 Y + 4Y = \frac{p}{p^2+1}$$

$$Y = \frac{p}{(p^2+4)(p^2+1)}$$

$$\frac{p}{(p^2+4)(p^2+1)} = \frac{Ap+B}{p^2+4} + \frac{Cp+D}{p^2+1}$$

$$p = (Ap+B)(p^2+1) + (Cp+D)(p^2+4)$$

$$p^3: \quad 0 = A + C$$

$$p^2: \quad 0 = B + D$$

$$p^1: \quad 1 = A + 4C$$

$$p^0: \quad 0 = B + 4D$$

$$B = D = 0$$

$$1 = 3C$$

$$C = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$Y = \frac{-\frac{1}{3}p}{p^2+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}p}{p^2+1} \Rightarrow y(t)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{p}{p^2+2^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{p}{p^2+1}$$

↓

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \cos 2t + \frac{1}{3} \cos t$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 3$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y] = Y$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y'] = pY - 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}[y''] = p^2Y - p \cdot 0 - 3$$

$$p^2Y - 3 + 4pY + 13Y = 0$$

$$Y = \frac{3}{p^2 + 4p + 13}$$

$$= \frac{3}{(p+2)^2 + 3^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = e^{-2t} \sin 3t$$