Today

- Solving ODEs with forcing terms using Laplace transforms - examples
- Laplace transforms of step functions
- Applications

Solving IVPs using Laplace transforms (6.2)

- With a forcing term, the transformed equation is

$$ay'' + by' + cy = g(t)$$

$$a(s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)) + b(sY(s) - y(0)) + cY(s) = G(s)$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{(as+b)y(0) + ay'(0)}{as^2 + bs + c} + \frac{G(s)}{as^2 + bs + c}$$

transform of homogeneous solution with two degrees of freedom

transform of particular solution

Solving IVPs using Laplace transforms (6.2)

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- If denominator has unique real factors, use PFD and get

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{A}{s - r_1} + \frac{B}{s - r_2} \quad \rightarrow \quad y_h(t) = Ae^{r_1 t} + Be^{r_2 t}$$

- If denominator has repeated real factors, use PFD and get

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{A}{s - r} + \frac{B}{(s - r)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad y_h(t) = Ae^{rt} + Bte^{rt}$$

Solving IVPs using Laplace transforms (6.2)

$$Y(s) = \frac{(as+b)y(0) + ay'(0)}{as^2+bs+c} + \frac{G(s)}{as^2+bs+c}$$

- Unique real factors, $Y_h(s) = \dfrac{A}{s-r_1} + \dfrac{B}{s-r_2} \quad \rightarrow \quad y_h(t) = Ae^{r_1 t} + Be^{r_2 t}$
- Repeated factor, $Y_h(s) = \dfrac{A}{s-r_1} + \dfrac{B}{(s-r_2)^2} \rightarrow \quad y_h(t) = Ae^{r_1 t} + Bte^{r_1 t}$
- No real factors, complete square, simplify and get

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{As}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} + \frac{B}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} \qquad (\ A = ay(0),\ \ B = ay'(0) + by(0)\ )$$

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{A(s-\alpha)+A\alpha}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} + \frac{B}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2}$$

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{A(s-\alpha)}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} + \frac{B+A\alpha}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2}$$

$$Y_h(s) = \frac{A(s-\alpha)}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} + \frac{B+A\alpha}{\beta}\frac{\beta}{(s-\alpha)^2+\beta^2} \qquad \rightarrow y(t) = e^{-\alpha t}\left(A\cos(\beta t) + \frac{B+A\alpha}{\beta}\sin(\beta t)\right)$$

Solving IVPs using Laplace transforms (6.2)

- Inverting the forcing/particular part $Y_p(s) = \dfrac{G(s)}{as^2 + bs + c}$.
- Usually a combination of similar techniques (PFD, manipulating constants) works.
- Which is the correct PFD form for $Y(s) = \dfrac{s^2 + 2s - 3}{(s-1)^2(s^2+4)}$?

(A) $Y(s) = \dfrac{A}{(s-1)^2} + \dfrac{B}{(s^2+4)}$

(B) $Y(s) = \dfrac{As + B}{(s-1)^2} + \dfrac{Cs + D}{(s^2+4)}$

(C) $Y(s) = \dfrac{A}{s-1} + \dfrac{B}{(s-1)^2} + \dfrac{C}{(s^2+4)}$

★(D) $Y(s) = \dfrac{A}{s-1} + \dfrac{B}{(s-1)^2} + \dfrac{Cs + D}{(s^2+4)}$

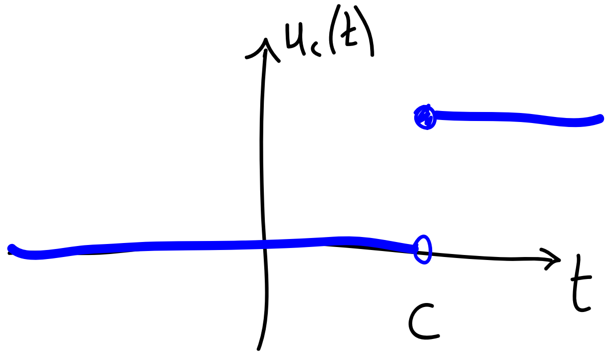
(E) MATH 101 was a long time ago.

Laplace transforms (so far)

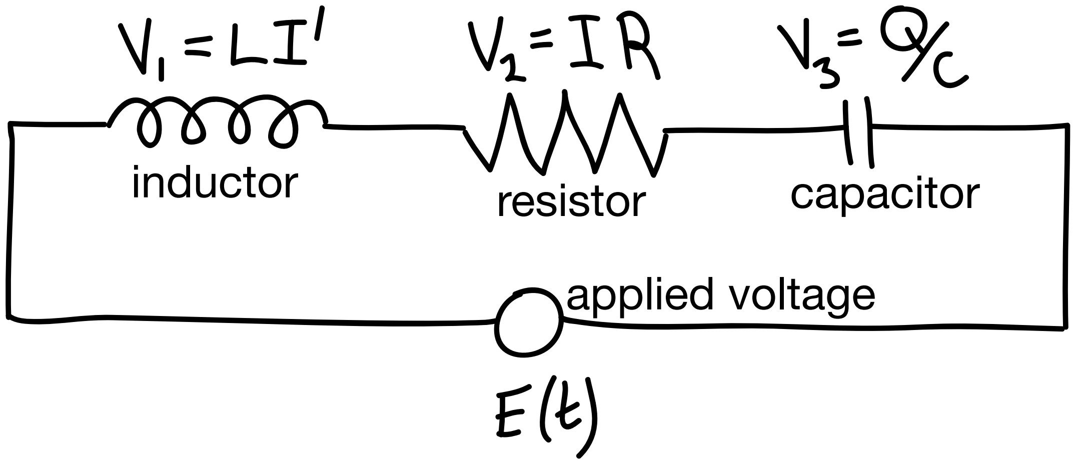
$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$\sin(at)$	$\frac{a}{s^2+a^2}$
$\cos(at)$	$\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$
$e^{at}f(t)$	$F(s-a)$
$f(ct)$	$\frac{1}{c}F\left(\frac{s}{c}\right)$

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- We define the Heaviside function $u_c(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < c, \\ 1 & t \geq c. \end{cases}$



- We use it to model on/off behaviour in ODEs.
- For example, in LRC circuits, Kirchoff's second law tells us that:



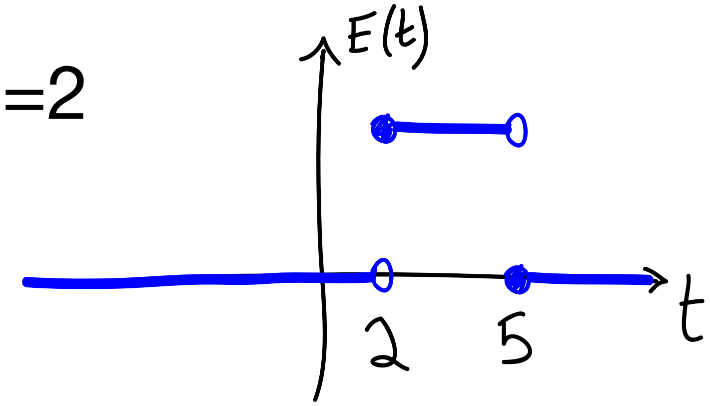
$$V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = E(t)$$

$$LI' + IR + \frac{1}{C}Q = E(t)$$

$$I = Q'$$

$$LQ'' + RQ' + \frac{1}{C}Q = E(t)$$

- If E(t) is a voltage source that can be turned on/off, then E(t) is step-like.
- For example, turn E on at t=2 and off again at t=5:



- In WW, $u_c(t) = u(t-c) = h(t-a)$

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- Use the Heaviside function to rewrite $g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 2 \text{ and } t \geq 5, \\ 1 & \text{for } 2 \leq t < 5. \end{cases}$

(A) $g(t) = u_2(t) + u_5(t)$

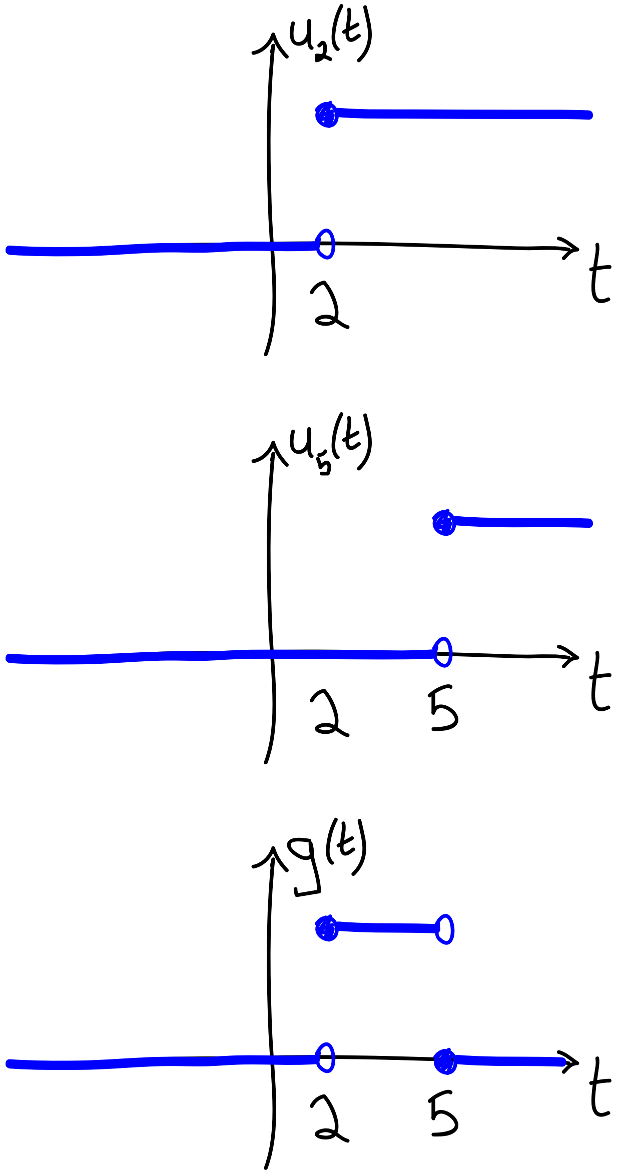
★(B) $g(t) = u_2(t) - u_5(t)$

★(C) $g(t) = u_2(t)(1 - u_5(t))$

messier with transforms

(D) $g(t) = u_5(t) - u_2(t)$

(E) Explain, please.



Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- What is the Laplace transform of

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 2 \text{ and } t \geq 5, \\ 1 & \text{for } 2 \leq t < 5. \end{cases}$$

$$= u_2(t) - u_5(t) \text{ ?}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} u_c(t) \; dt$$

$$= \int_c^\infty e^{-st} \; dt \quad = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_c^\infty = \frac{e^{-sc}}{s} \quad (s > 0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_2(t) - u_5(t)\} = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-5s}}{s} \quad (s > 0)$$

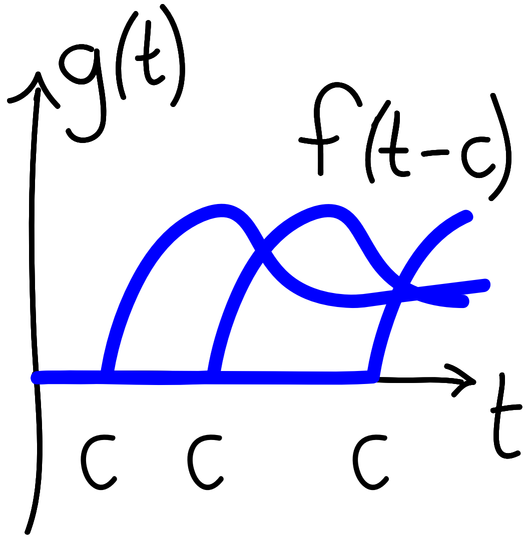
Recall: $\mathcal{L}\{f(t) + g(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st}(f(t) + g(t)) \; dt$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) \; dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-st} g(t) \; dt$$

$$= \quad \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \quad + \quad \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$$

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- Suppose we know the transform of f(t).
- A useful transform (soon to appear):



$$k(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < c, \\ f(t-c) & \text{for } t \geq c. \end{cases}$$

$$= u_c(t) f(t-c)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{k(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} u_c(t) f(t-c)\ dt$$

$$= \int_c^\infty e^{-st} f(t-c)\ dt \qquad u = t - c,\ du = dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-s(u+c)} f(u)\ du$$

$$= e^{-sc} \int_0^\infty e^{-su} f(u)\ du \qquad = e^{-sc} F(s)$$

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- Solve using Laplace transforms:

$$y'' + 2y' + 10y = g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 2 \text{ and } t \geq 5, \\ 1 & \text{for } 2 \leq t < 5. \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = 0.$$

- The transformed equation is

$$s^2Y(s) + 2sY(s) + 10Y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-5s}}{s}.$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s} - e^{-5s}}{s(s^2 + 2s + 10)} = (e^{-2s} - e^{-5s})H(s).$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2 + 2s + 10)}$$

- Recall that $\mathcal{L}\{u_c(t)f(t-c)\} = e^{-sc}F(s)$

$$y(t) = u_2(t)h(t-2) - u_5(t)h(t-5)$$

- So we just need h(t) and we’re done.

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- Inverting H(s) to get h(t): $H(s) = \dfrac{1}{s(s^2+2s+10)}$

Partial fraction decomposition!

- Does $s^2 + 2s + 10$ factor? No real factors.

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{s(s^2+2s+10)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{Bs+C}{s^2+2s+10}$$

(on the blackboard...)

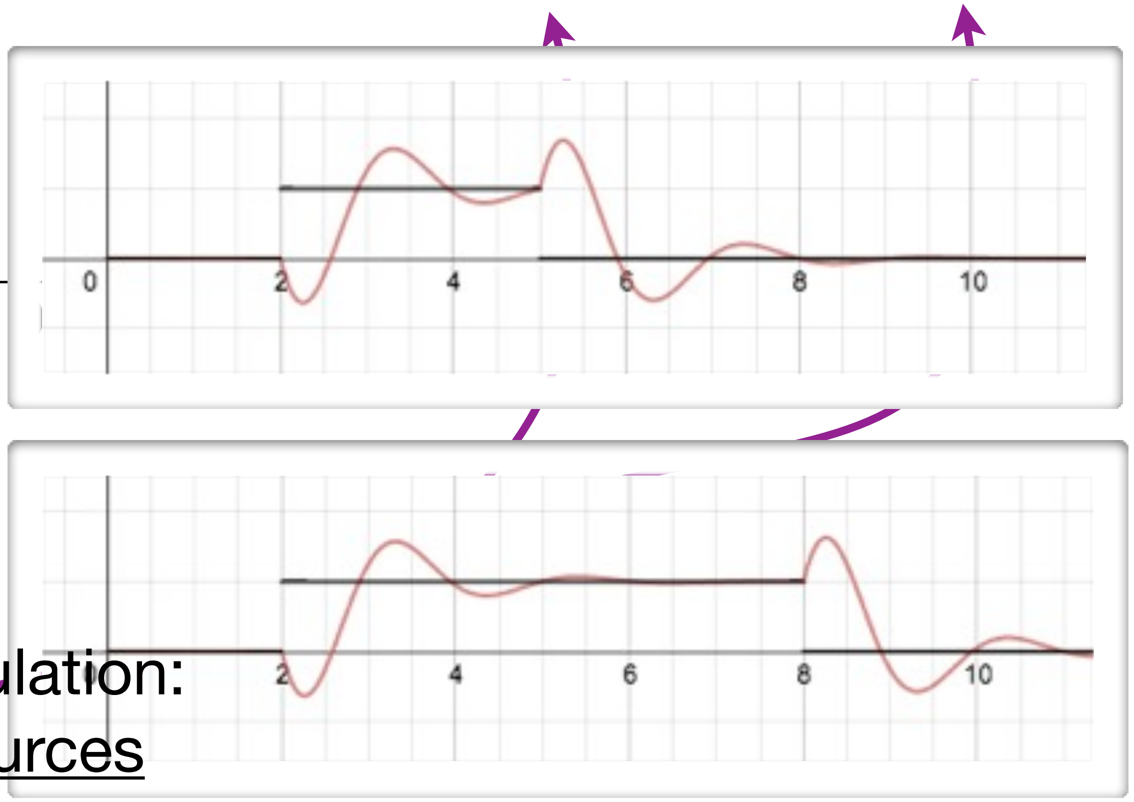
$$A = \frac{1}{10}, \ B = -\frac{1}{10}, \ C = -\frac{1}{5}.$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{10}\frac{s}{s^2+2s+10} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{s^2+2s+10}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{10}\frac{s}{s^2+2s+1+9} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{s^2+2s+1+}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{1}{10}\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{10}\frac{s}{(s+1)^2+9} - \frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{(s+1)^2+9}$$

$$y(t) = u_2(t)h(t-2) - u_5(t)h(t-5)$$



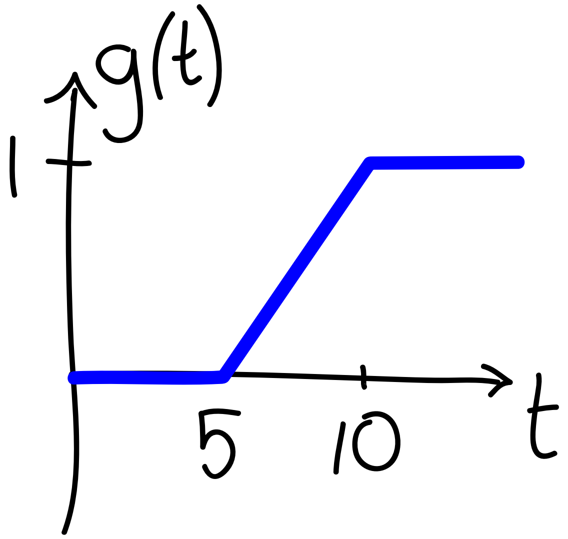
- See Supplemental notes for the rest of the calculation: https://wiki.math.ubc.ca/mathbook/M256/Resources

Step function forcing (6.3, 6.4)

- An example with a ramped forcing function:

$$y'' + 4y = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t < 5, \\ \frac{t-5}{5} & \text{for } 5 \le t < 10, \\ 1 & \text{for } t \ge 10. \end{cases}$$

$$y(0) = 0, \;\; y'(0) = 0.$$



- Write g(t) is terms of $u_c(t)$:

(A) $g(t) = u_5(t) - u_{10}(t)$

(B) $g(t) = u_5(t)(t-5) - u_{10}(t)(t-5)$

★ (C) $g(t) = (u_5(t)(t-5) - u_{10}(t)(t-10))/5$

(D) $g(t) = (u_5(t)(t-5) - u_{10}(t)(t-10))/10$