

## Laplace transforms - intro

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- Motivation for Laplace transforms:

- We know how to solve  $ay'' + by' + cy = g(t)$  when  $g(t)$  is polynomial, exponential, trig.
- In applications,  $g(t)$  is often “piece-wise continuous” meaning that it consists of a finite number of pieces with jump discontinuities in between, or include “impulses”. For example,

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} \sin(\omega t) & 0 < t < 10, \\ 0 & t \geq 10. \end{cases}$$

- These can be handled by previous techniques (modified) but it isn't pretty (solve from  $t=0$  to  $t=10$ , use  $y(10)$  as the IC for a new problem starting at  $t=10$ ).

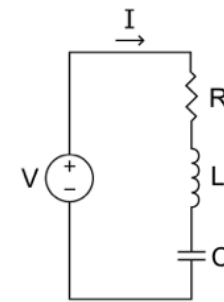
# Laplace transforms - intro

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- Motivation for Laplace transforms - example RLC circuit

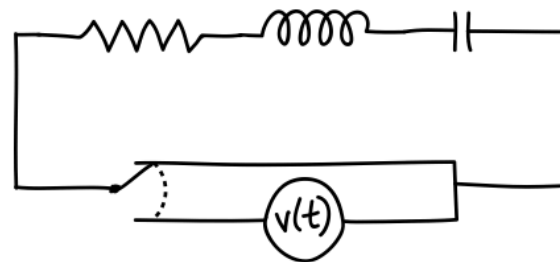
- Resistor, inductor and capacitor in series

$$I''(t) + \frac{R}{L}I'(t) + \frac{1}{LC}I(t) = v(t)$$



- If  $v(t)$  comes from radio waves then  $v(t) = A \cos(\omega t)$  and the circuit is called a radio receiver.

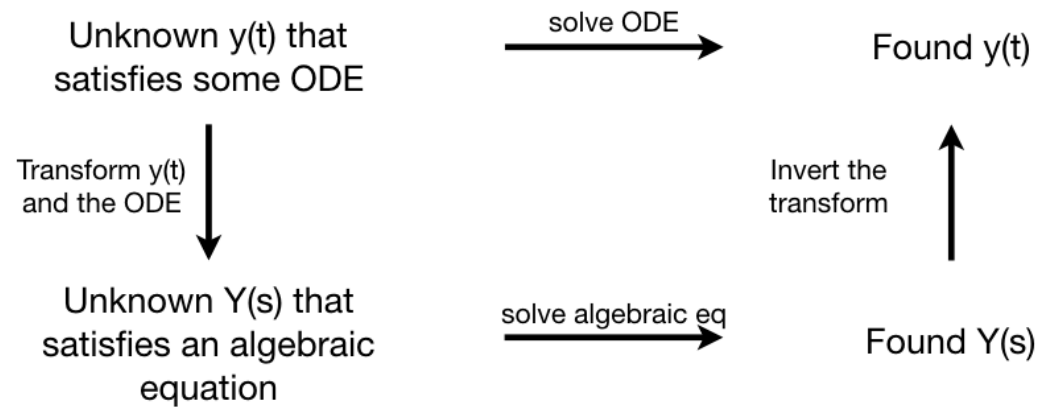
- For  $v(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 10 \\ 0 & t \geq 10 \end{cases}$ , the circuit has a switch that gets flipped at  $t=10$ .



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- Instead of not-so-pretty techniques, we use Laplace transforms.
- Idea:



- Laplace transform of  $y(t)$ :  $\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} y(t) dt$

## Laplace transforms - examples

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- What is the Laplace transform of  $y(t) = 3$ ?

$$\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} 3 dt$$



$$= -\frac{3}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{3}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^A$$

$$= -\frac{3}{s} \left( \lim_{A \rightarrow \infty} e^{-sA} - 1 \right)$$

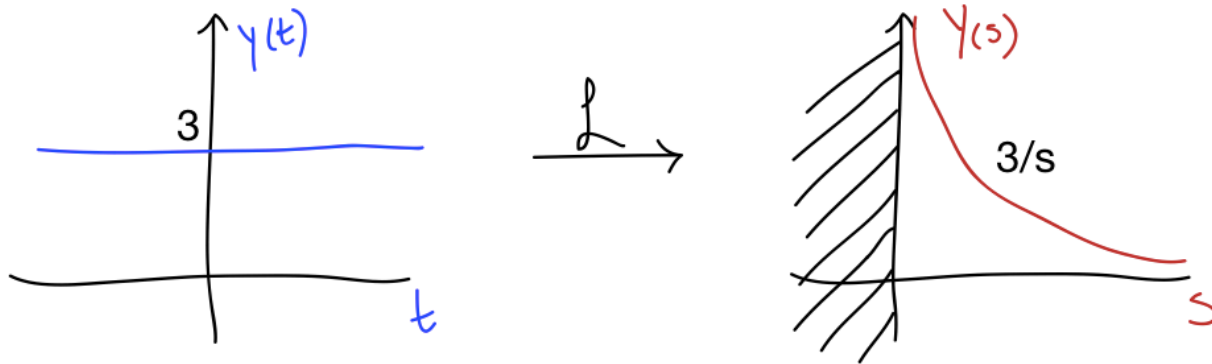
$$= \frac{3}{s} \text{ provided } s > 0 \text{ and does not exist otherwise.}$$

## Laplace transforms - examples

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- What is the Laplace transform of  $y(t) = 3$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} 3 dt \\ &= \frac{3}{s} \quad \text{provided } s > 0 \text{ and does not} \\ &\quad \text{exist otherwise.}\end{aligned}$$

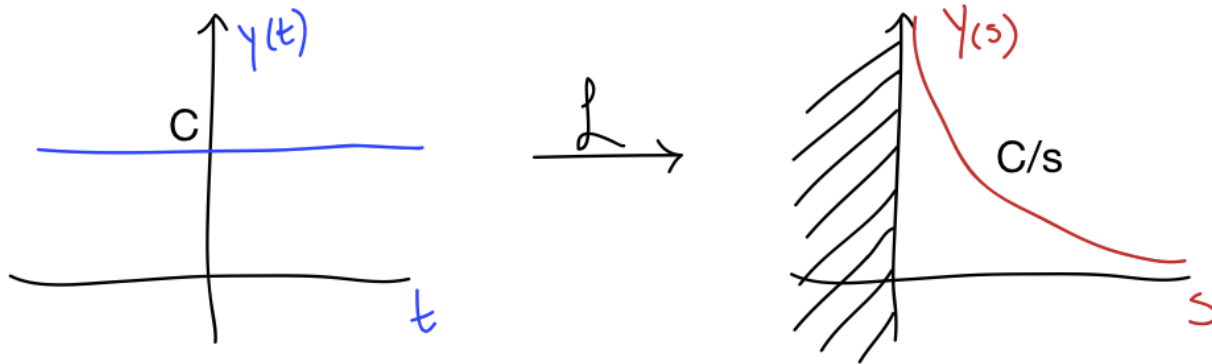


## Laplace transforms - examples

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- What is the Laplace transform of  $y(t) = C$ ?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} C dt \\ &= \frac{C}{s} \text{ provided } s > 0 \text{ and does not} \\ &\quad \text{exist otherwise.}\end{aligned}$$



## Laplace transforms - examples

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- What is the Laplace transform of  $y(t) = e^{6t}$  ?

$$\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} e^{6t} dt$$

- (A)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-6} \quad s > 0$       (C)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-6} \quad s > 6$
- (B)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{6-s} \quad s > 6$       (D)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{6-s} \quad s > 0$

## Laplace transforms - examples

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(B)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{6-s} \quad s > 6$     (D)  $Y(s) = \frac{1}{6-s} \quad s > 0$

