

Problem 39

- (a) If $f(t) = 1 - u_1(t)$, find $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$; compare with Problem 30. Sketch the graph of $y = f(t)$.
- (b) Let $g(t) = \int_0^t f(\xi) d\xi$, where the function f is defined in part (a). Sketch the graph of $y = g(t)$ and find $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$.
- (c) Let $h(t) = g(t) - u_1(t)g(t - 1)$, where g is defined in part (b). Sketch the graph of $y = h(t)$ and find $\mathcal{L}\{h(t)\}$.

Solution

The Laplace transform of a function $f(t)$ is defined to be

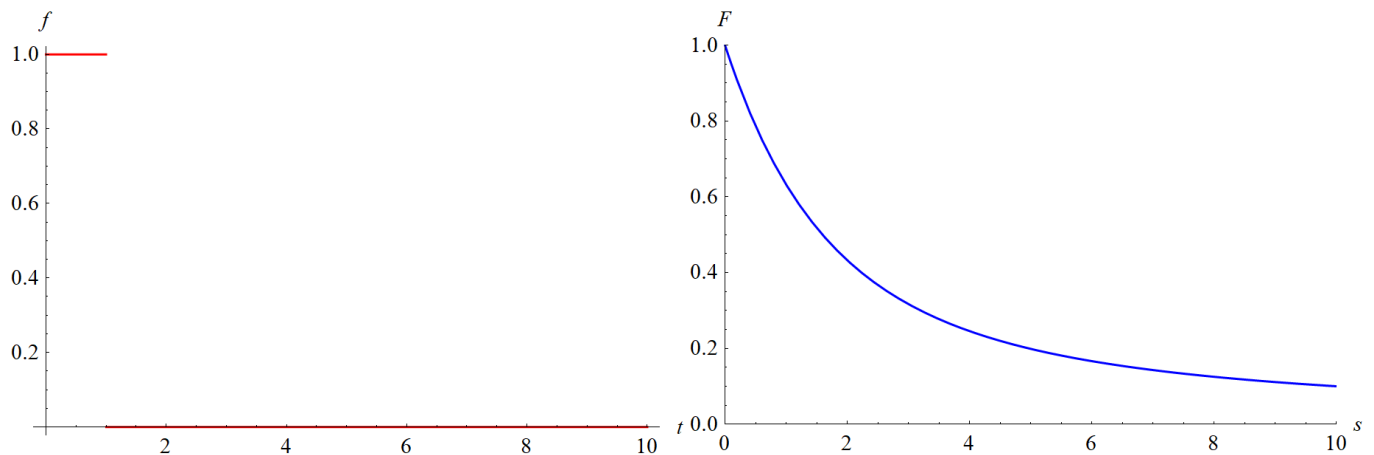
$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

Part (a)

Substitute the given function for $f(t)$, using the Heaviside function $H(t - 1)$ for $u_1(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} [1 - H(t - 1)] dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-st} H(t - 1) dt \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dt - \int_1^\infty e^{-st} dt \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \right) \Big|_0^\infty - \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \right) \Big|_1^\infty \\ &= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s} \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-s}}{s} \end{aligned}$$

Below is a side-by-side comparison of $f(t)$ and $F(s)$.



Part (b)

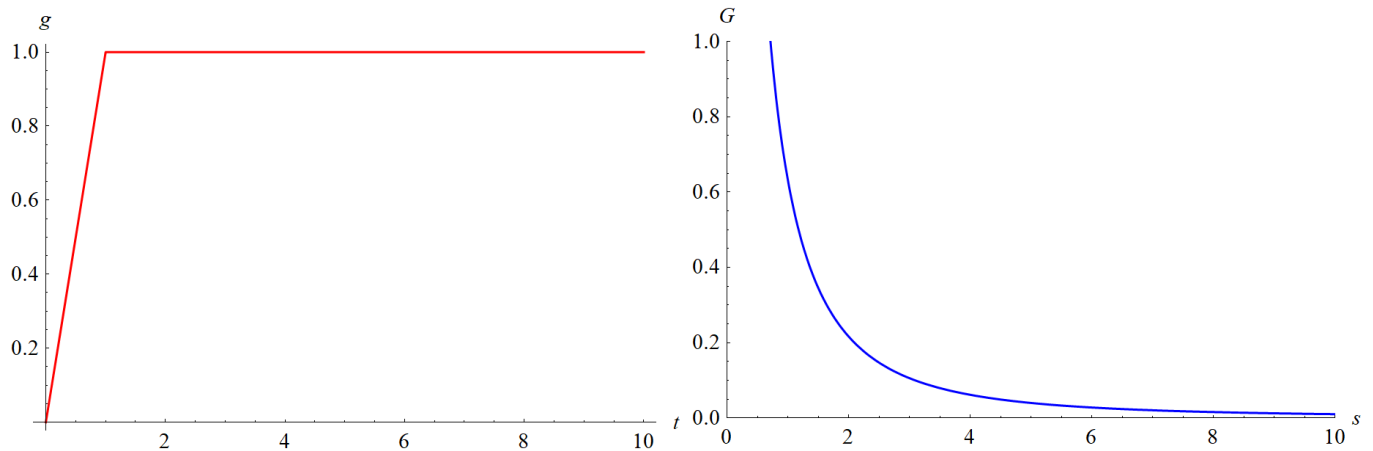
Start by evaluating $g(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 g(t) &= \int_0^t f(\xi) d\xi \\
 &= \int_0^t [1 - H(\xi - 1)] d\xi \\
 &= \int_0^t d\xi - \int_0^t H(\xi - 1) d\xi \\
 &= \int_0^t d\xi - H(t - 1) \int_1^t d\xi \\
 &= t - (t - 1)H(t - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Now find the Laplace transform.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} g(t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^\infty e^{-st} [t - (t - 1)H(t - 1)] dt \\
 &= \int_0^\infty te^{-st} dt - \int_0^\infty e^{-st} (t - 1)H(t - 1) dt \\
 &= \int_0^\infty \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st}\right) dt - \int_1^\infty e^{-st} (t - 1) dt \\
 &= -\frac{d}{ds} \int_0^\infty e^{-st} dt - \int_1^\infty te^{-st} dt + \int_1^\infty e^{-st} dt \\
 &= -\frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^\infty\right) - \int_1^\infty \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st}\right) dt + \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st}\right) \Big|_1^\infty \\
 &= -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s}\right) + \frac{d}{ds} \int_1^\infty e^{-st} dt + \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-s}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_1^\infty\right) + \frac{1}{s} e^{-s} \\
 &= \frac{1 + se^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-s}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1 + se^{-s}}{s^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s}\right) \\
 &= \frac{1 + \cancel{se^{-s}} - e^{-s} - \cancel{se^{-s}}}{s^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - e^{-s}}{s^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Below is a side-by-side comparison of $g(t)$ and $G(s)$.



Part (c)

Start by finding what $h(t)$ is.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= g(t) - u_1(t)g(t-1) \\
 &= [t - (t-1)H(t-1)] - H(t-1)\{(t-1) - [(t-1)-1]H[(t-1)-1]\} \\
 &= t - (t-1)H(t-1) - H(t-1)[t-1 - (t-2)H(t-2)] \\
 &= t - (t-1)H(t-1) - (t-1)H(t-1) + (t-2)H(t-2)H(t-1) \\
 &= t - 2(t-1)H(t-1) + (t-2)H(t-2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Now find the Laplace transform.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathcal{L}\{h(t)\} &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} h(t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} [t - 2(t-1)H(t-1) + (t-2)H(t-2)] dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} te^{-st} dt - 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-1)H(t-1) dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-2)H(t-2) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} te^{-st} dt - 2 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-1)H(t-1) dt + \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-2)H(t-2) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} te^{-st} dt - 2 \int_1^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-1) dt + \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} (t-2) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} te^{-st} dt - 2 \int_1^{\infty} te^{-st} dt + 2 \int_1^{\infty} e^{-st} dt + \int_2^{\infty} te^{-st} dt - 2 \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st} \right) dt - 2 \int_1^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st} \right) dt + 2 \int_1^{\infty} e^{-st} dt + \int_2^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st} \right) dt + 2 \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} dt \\
 &= -\frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt + 2 \frac{d}{ds} \int_1^{\infty} e^{-st} dt - \frac{d}{ds} \int_2^{\infty} e^{-st} dt + 2 \int_1^2 e^{-st} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluate the integrals and simplify the result.

$$\begin{aligned}
 h(t) &= -\frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) + 2 \frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_1^{\infty} \right) - \frac{d}{ds} \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_2^{\infty} \right) + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_1^2 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) + 2 \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-s} \right) - \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s^2} + 2 \left(-\frac{1}{s^2} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-s} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{s^2} e^{-2s} - \frac{2}{s} e^{-2s} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{1}{s} e^{-s} - \frac{1}{s} e^{-2s} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{2e^{-s}}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2} \\
 &= \frac{1 - 2e^{-s} + e^{-2s}}{s^2} \\
 &= \frac{(1 - e^{-s})^2}{s^2} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1 - e^{-s}}{s} \right)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Below is a side-by-side comparison of $h(t)$ and $H(s)$.

