

یادآوری:

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

تعریف لاپلاس:

شرط لازم برای وجود وارون لاپلاس: اگر $\mathcal{L}\{F(s)\}$ موجود باشد آنگاه $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s) = 0$ نتیجه آن است که اگر $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} F(s)$ صفر نباشد یا موجود نباشد آنگاه $\mathcal{L}\{F(s)\}$ وجود ندارد.

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin 3t dt = \mathcal{L}\{\sin 3t\} \Big|_{s=2} = \frac{3}{s^2+9} \Big|_{s=2} = \frac{3}{13} \quad \text{الف}$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin 3t dt = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-st} \sin 3t dt + \int_{\pi}^{\infty} e^{-st} \sin 3t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} u_{\pi}(t) \sin 3t dt = \mathcal{L}\{u_{\pi}(t) \sin 3t\}$$

فرض اول

$$= e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{\sin(3(t+\pi))\} = e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{\sin(3t+3\pi)\}$$

$$= e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{-\sin 3t\} = -e^{-\pi s} \left(\frac{3}{s^2+9} \right) = \frac{-3e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} \quad \square$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-2t} \sin t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} t \sin t dt = \mathcal{L}\{t \sin t\} \Big|_{s=2} \quad \text{ب}$$

$$= (-1)' (\mathcal{L}\{\sin t\}) \Big|_{s=2} = -\left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right)' \Big|_{s=2} = -\left(\frac{0-2s}{(s^2+1)^2} \right) \Big|_{s=2} = \frac{4}{25} \quad \square$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-(s+1)t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st-t} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \times e^{-t} \times \cos t dt$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\{e^{-t} t \cos t\} = \mathcal{L}\{t \cos t\} \Big|_{s \rightarrow s+1} = (-1)' \left(\frac{s}{s^2+1} \right) \Big|_{s+1} = -\left(\frac{s^2-2s^2}{(s^2+1)^2} \right) \Big|_{s+1} = -\frac{1-(s+1)^2}{((s+1)^2+1)^2} \quad \square$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3t dt = \sin 3\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \square$$

نتیجه فصول ۱۹ جدول لا بلانس

۱. ه

۱. و

با فرضی $t > \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^t \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du =$$

این از ویژگی آن تابع دلتا و میرا $\delta(t - t_0)$ آن است که اگر $t \neq t_0$ آنگاه $\delta(t - t_0) = 0$ $\forall t \neq t_0$ بنابراین در آن قسمت:

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^t \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du + \int_t^{+\infty} \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du$$

صفر

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du = \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \square$$

نتیجه فصول ۱۹

پس $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^t \delta(u - \frac{\pi}{4}) \sin 3u du = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ $t > \frac{\pi}{4}$

۲. $t > 0$ برای $\mathcal{L}\{[t]\} = ?$

$$[t] = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 1 & 1 \leq t < 2 \\ 2 & 2 \leq t < 3 \\ 3 & 3 \leq t < 4 \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow [t] = 0 + u_1(t)(1-0) + u_2(t)(2-1) + u_3(t)(3-2) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow [t] = u_1(t) + u_2(t) + u_3(t) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{[t]\} = \mathcal{L}\{u_1(t)\} + \mathcal{L}\{u_2(t)\} + \mathcal{L}\{u_3(t)\} + \dots$$

$$= \frac{e^{-s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{s} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(e^{-s})^n}{s} = \frac{e^{-s}}{s(1-e^{-s})} \quad \square$$

توجه کنید که $s > 0$ پس $e^{-s} < 1$ و در نتیجه سری هندسی $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (e^{-s})^n$ همگراست.

یادآوری: اگر $|q| < 1$ آنگاه $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n = \frac{q}{1-q}$

٥. الف

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \ln\left(\frac{s-2}{s+1}\right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{f(2t)\} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)\} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{f(2t)\} &= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \Big|_{s \mapsto \frac{s}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left(\frac{s-2}{s+1}\right) \right) \Big|_{s \mapsto \frac{s}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{\frac{s}{2}-2}{\frac{s}{2}+1}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s-4}{s+2}\right) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)\} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \Big|_{s \mapsto \frac{s}{\frac{1}{3}}} = 3 \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \Big|_{s \mapsto 3s}$$

$$= 3 \left(\ln\left(\frac{s-2}{s+1}\right) \right) \Big|_{s \mapsto 3s} = 3 \ln\left(\frac{3s-2}{3s+1}\right) \quad \square$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1-e^t}{t}\right\} = \ln\left(1-\frac{1}{s}\right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1-e^{3t}}{2t}\right\} = ?$$

٦. ب

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1-e^{3t}}{2t}\right\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{3(1-e^{3t})}{3 \times (2t)}\right\} = \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1-e^{3t}}{3t}\right\}$$

بما اننا نأخذ $f(t) = \frac{1-e^t}{t}$ بدلا من $f(3t)$ لا بأس حسن

$$= \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{L}\{f(3t)\} = \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \Big|_{s \mapsto \frac{s}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln\left(1-\frac{1}{s}\right) \right) \Big|_{s \mapsto \frac{s}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1-\frac{1}{\frac{s}{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(1-\frac{3}{s}\right) \quad \square$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = t + \int_0^t \sin^2 u \, du \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(2s+3)\} = ?$$

٧. ج

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(2s+3)\} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} \Big|_{t \mapsto \frac{t}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{3}{2}t} \left(\frac{t}{2} + \int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} \sin^2 u \, du \right) \quad \square$$

$\sin t * \cos t = ?$ t د کچا ۰

روش اول: استناد از تریگون متریک فرمول

$$\sin t * \cos t = \int_0^t \sin(t-u) \cos u \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\sin(t-u+u) + \sin(t-u-u)) \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin t \, du + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin(t-2u) \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin t \int_0^t du + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin(t-2u) \, du$$

از طرف اول $\int_0^t du = t$ پس $\int_0^t \sin(t-2u) \, du$ را برابریم

$$\int_0^t \sin(t-2u) \, du \xrightarrow{\substack{t-2u=v \\ \text{تغییر متغیر}}} \int_{+t}^{-t} (\sin v) \left(-\frac{1}{2} dv\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-t}^t \sin v \, dv = 0$$

بنابراین $\square. \sin t * \cos t = \frac{1}{2} t \sin t$

روش دوم: استناد از تبدیل لاپلاس (این روش فقط برای $t \geq 0$ صحیح است)
 $f(t) = \sin t * \cos t \Rightarrow F(s) = ?$

$$f(t) = \sin t * \cos t \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{F(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\sin t * \cos t\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{F(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{\cos t\} = \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right) \left(\frac{s}{s^2+1}\right) = \frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2}\right\}$$

از طرف اول $\frac{s}{(s^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)' \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)' = \frac{-2s}{(s^2+1)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow F(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right)'\right\} \xrightarrow{\text{فرمول}} \frac{1}{2} (-t \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2+1}\right\}) = \frac{1}{2} t \sin t \quad \square$$

فرمول

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F'(s)\} = -t \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$$

۱. بفرض t دگرگاه $\delta(t-2) * \sin t = ?$

چون t دگرگاه است از تعریف $*$ استفاده می‌کنیم.

$$\delta(t-2) * \sin(t) = \sin t * \delta(t-2)$$

$$= \int_0^t \sin(t-u) \delta(u-2) du$$

پاندوری: تابع دلتای دگرگاه $\delta(t-c)$ دارای این ویژگی مهم است که $c > 0$

$$\forall t \neq c : \delta(t-c) = 0$$

بنابراین اگر $t > 2$ ، $t < 2$ و $t = 2$ ، در این موارد $\int_0^t \sin(t-u) \delta(u-2) du$

$$\text{if } u \leq t < 2 \Rightarrow \delta(u-2) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^t \sin(t-u) \delta(u-2) du = 0$$

$$\text{if } u < t, t > 2 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du = \int_{-\infty}^0 + \int_0^t + \int_t^{+\infty}$$

$$\delta(u-2) = 0 \text{ for } u > 2 \text{ زیرا } \int_{-\infty}^0 \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du = \int_t^{+\infty} \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du = \int_0^t \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du$$

از طرف دیگر طبق تعریف ردیف ۱۹ جدول لاگرانژ برای f داریم:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t-c) f(t) dt = f(c) \quad c > 0$$

$$\int_0^t \delta(u-2) \sin(t-u) du = \sin(t-2) \quad \text{برای } t > 2$$

$$\int_0^t \sin(t-u) \delta(u-2) du = \sin(t-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \sin(t-u) \delta(u-2) du = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 2 \\ \sin(t-2) & t > 2 \end{cases} = U_2(t) \sin(t-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \delta(t-2) * \sin t = U_2 \sin(t-2)$$

۱- روش دوم: با فرض $t > 0$ حد تابع از تبدیل لاپلاس معکوس برآید
 $\delta(t-2) * \sin t$ استاده کنیم.

فرض کنید $f(t) = \delta(t-2) * \sin t$ و به دنبال $f(t)$ میگردیم.

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-2) * \sin t\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-2)\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{\sin t\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = e^{-2s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right) \right\}$$

$$= u_2(t) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right\}_{t \rightarrow t-2}$$

$$= u_2(t) \sin t \Big|_{t \rightarrow t-2} = u_2(t) \sin(t-2) \quad \square$$

برای $t > 0$ داریم $\delta(t-2) * \sin t = \frac{1}{2} \sin(t-2)$ \square

$$\delta(t-c) * f(t) = ? \quad 9$$

روش اول: از تعریف δ برای هر t بخواه داریم:

$$\delta(t-c) * f(t) = f(t) * \delta(t-c) = \int_0^t f(t-u) \delta(u-c) du$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int_0^t f(t-u) \delta(u-c) du = 0; & t < c \\ \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t-c) f(t-u) du = f(t-c); & t \geq c \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & t < c \\ f(t-c) & t \geq c \end{cases} = u_c(t) f(t-c) \quad \square$$

روش دوم: برای $t > 0$ با استفاده از تبدیل لاپلاس:

فرض کنید $g(t) = \delta(t-c) * f(t)$ و به دنبال $g(t)$ میگردیم:

$$\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-c) * f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-c)\} \cdot \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = e^{-cs} F(s)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-cs} F(s) \right\} = u_c(t) f(t-c) \quad \square$$

الف) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s \} = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s} \} = -\frac{1}{t} (1) = -\frac{1}{t} \quad \square$

ب) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(\frac{s}{s-1}) \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s - \text{Ln}(s-1) \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s \} - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(s-1) \}$
 $= -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s} \} - (-\frac{1}{t}) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s-1} \} = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t} e^t = \frac{e^t - 1}{t} \quad \square$

ج) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \arctan(\frac{1}{s}) \} = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{-\frac{1}{s^2}}{1+(\frac{1}{s})^2} \} = \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \} = \frac{\sin t}{t} \quad \square$

$\mathcal{L}\{ \frac{\sin t}{t} \} = \arctan(\frac{1}{s}) \quad \square$

د) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \arccot s \} = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{-1}{s^2+1} \} = \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s^2+1} \} = \frac{\sin t}{t}$

توضيح: $\arctan s + \arctan(\frac{1}{s}) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\arccot s = \arctan(\frac{1}{s})$

هـ) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(\frac{s^3+s}{(s+2)^3}) \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(\frac{s(s^2+1)}{(s+2)^3}) \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s + \text{Ln}(s^2+1) - 3 \text{Ln}(s+2) \}$
 $= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s \} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(s^2+1) \} - 3 \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(s+2) \}$
 $= -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s} \} - \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{2s}{s^2+1} \} - 3(-\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s+2} \})$
 $= -\frac{1}{t} - \frac{2 \cos t}{t} + \frac{3}{t} e^{-2t} = \frac{e^{-2t} - 2 \cos t - 1}{t} \quad \square$

و) $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(\frac{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}}{\sqrt{s}}) \} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(\frac{(s^2+4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{s^{\frac{1}{2}}}) \}$
 $= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(s^2+4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \} - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s^{\frac{1}{2}} \} = \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln}(s^2+4) \} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \text{Ln } s \}$
 $= \frac{1}{4} (-\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{2s}{s^2+4} \}) - \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{ \frac{1}{s} \})$
 $= \frac{-1}{2t} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{2t} = \frac{1}{t} (\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} \quad \square$

$\sin^2 t = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2}$ هـ

$\mathcal{L}\{ \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} \} = \text{Ln}(\frac{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}}{\sqrt{s}})$ هـ

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} \ln \left(\frac{s+1}{s-1} \right) \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} \ln \left(\frac{(s-1)+2}{(s-1)} \right) \right\} \quad 12$$

$$\stackrel{\text{فرمول 13}}{=} e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \ln \left(\frac{s+2}{s} \right) \right\}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{فرمول 20}}{=} e^t \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \ln \left(\frac{s+2}{s} \right) \right\} du$$

$$= e^t \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \ln(s+2) - \ln(s) \right\} du$$

$$= e^t \int_0^t \left(\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \ln(s+2) \right\} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \ln(s) \right\} \right) du$$

$$\stackrel{\text{فرمول 14}}{=} e^t \int_0^t \left[-\frac{1}{u} \left(\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+2} \right\} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{u} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \right\} \right) \right] du$$

$$= e^t \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{u} e^{-2u} + \frac{1}{u} \right) du = e^t \int_0^t \frac{1 - e^{-2u}}{u} du \quad \square$$

$$\text{الف } \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{\sin t}{t} \right\} \stackrel{\text{ادد 1}}{=} \int_s^{+\infty} \mathcal{L} \left\{ \sin t \right\} du = \int_s^{\infty} \frac{1}{u^2+1} du = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan u) \Big|_s^d \quad 13$$

$$= \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan d - \arctan s) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan s$$

$$\text{ctg } \frac{1}{s} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{arctg } s \quad \text{توجه کنید که } \arctan s + \arctan \frac{1}{s} = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (فقط در صورتی که } s > 0 \text{ باشد)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{\sin t}{t} \right\} = \arctan \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan(s) \quad \square$$

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$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right\} = \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L}\{\sin^2 t\} du = \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1-\cos 2t}{2}\right\} du$$

$$\cdot \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} = \sin^2 t \quad \text{بجای}$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \left(\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{2}\right\} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\{\cos 2t\} \right) du$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u}{u^2+4}\right) \right] du$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{u} - \frac{u}{u^2+4} \right) du = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln u - \frac{1}{4} \ln(u^2+4) \right) \Big|_s^\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln \sqrt{u} - \ln(u^2+4)^{\frac{1}{4}} \right) \Big|_s^\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt[4]{u^2+4}} \right) \right) \Big|_s^\alpha = -\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}} \right)$$

← غرض از این است که نشان دهیم

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{\alpha}}{\sqrt[4]{\alpha^2+4}} \right) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right\} = -\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}} \right) \quad \text{نتیجه}$$

$$-\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}} \right)^{-1} = \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}}{\sqrt{s}} \right)$$

نتیجه

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right\} = -\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt[4]{s^2+4}}{\sqrt{s}} \right) \quad \square$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos^2 t - 2e^{-t}}{t} \right\}$$

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وحد ۱۵

$$= \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L} \{ 2 \cos^2 t - 2e^{-t} \} du$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L} \left\{ 1 + \cos 2t - 2e^{-t} \right\} du$$

$\cos^2 t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$ ✓

$$= \int_s^\infty \left(\mathcal{L} \{ 1 \} + \mathcal{L} \{ \cos 2t \} - 2 \mathcal{L} \{ e^{-t} \} \right) du$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{u} + \frac{u}{u^2+4} - \frac{2}{u+1} \right) du = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2+4) - 2 \ln(u+1) \right) \Big|_s^\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln u + \ln \sqrt{u^2+4} - \ln(u+1)^2 \right) \Big|_s^\alpha$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{u \sqrt{u^2+4}}{(u+1)^2} \right) \right) \Big|_s^\alpha = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2+4}}{(\alpha+1)^2} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{s \sqrt{s^2+4}}{(s+1)^2} \right)$$

به عنوان غیر صفر، لیمیت نشان دهد $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2+4}}{(\alpha+1)^2} \right) = 0$ پس

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{2 \cos^2 t - 2e^{-t}}{t} \right\} = - \ln \left(\frac{s \sqrt{s^2+4}}{(s+1)^2} \right) = \ln \left(\frac{(s+1)^2}{s \sqrt{s^2+4}} \right)$$

□

$$\gg \mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos u}{u} du \right\}$$

• 1.14

٢٠ فرض $\frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{1 - \cos u}{u} \right\}$

١٥ فرض $\frac{1}{s} \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L} \{ 1 - \cos u \} dU$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \int_s^\infty (\mathcal{L} \{ 1 \} - \mathcal{L} \{ \cos u \}) dU = \frac{1}{s} \int_s^\infty \left(\frac{1}{U} - \frac{U}{U^2+1} \right) dU$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_s^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{U} - \frac{U}{U^2+1} \right) dU$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln U - \frac{1}{2} \ln(U^2+1) \right)_s^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln U - \ln \sqrt{U^2+1} \right)_s^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{U}{\sqrt{U^2+1}} \right) \right)_s^\alpha$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2+1}} \right) \right)$$

معنى $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2+1}} \right) = 0$ بمعنى $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 1$

$$\mathcal{L} \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos u}{u} du \right\} = \frac{1}{s} \left(0 - \ln \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2+1}} \right) \right) = -\frac{1}{s} \ln \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2+1}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{s^2+1}}{s} \right) \quad \square$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} e^{-t} \sin t dt$$

١٣

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) dt = \mathcal{L} \left\{ \frac{\sin t}{t} \right\}_{s=1}$$

السؤال ١٣ - الف ن تان دافع $\frac{1}{s}$ $\arctan \frac{1}{s}$ ،

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) dt = \arctan \left(\frac{1}{s} \right) \Big|_{s=1} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \square$$

السؤال ١٤

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \stackrel{\text{تحويل فورييه}}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{L} \{ \sin t \} ds$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^2+1} ds = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{s^2+1} ds = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan s) \Big|_0^{\alpha}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan \alpha - \arctan 0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan \alpha - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \square$$

السؤال ١٥

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^t - \cos 2t}{t} dt \stackrel{\text{تحويل فورييه}}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{L} \{ e^t - \cos 2t \} ds$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\mathcal{L} \{ e^t \} - \mathcal{L} \{ \cos 2t \} \right) ds = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right) ds$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right) ds = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln |s-1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(s^2+4) \right) \Big|_0^{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln \left(\frac{|s-1|}{\sqrt{s^2+4}} \right) \right) \Big|_0^{\alpha}$$

$$= \dots = \ln 2 \quad \square$$

ج) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-3t}}{t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} \mathcal{L}\{e^{-t} - e^{-3t}\} ds$ 1d

← شیبہ وصول کا

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+3} \right) ds = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln(s+1) - \ln(s+3) \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln\left(\frac{s+1}{s+3}\right) \right) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+3}\right) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

اے کیون $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+3}\right) = 0$

زیادہ لگا، پھر تابع کی پورے اس کے لئے

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \ln\left(\frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+3}\right) = \ln\left(\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha+1}{\alpha+3}\right) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-3t}}{t} dt = -\ln\frac{1}{3} = \ln 3 \quad \square$$

$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{s+2}{2s^2+s+1}$, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = ?$, $f'(0) = ?$ 19

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} \frac{s(s+2)}{2s^2+s+1} = \square$$

اولین اصول جدول لا پلاس کے

ف(0) کے لئے شیبہ وصول

$$f'(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow +\infty} (s^2 \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} - s f(0)) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{s^2(s+2)}{2s^2+s+1} - \frac{1}{2}s \right) = \square$$

کے شیبہ وصول کے لئے

$$f(0) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} s \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s(s+2)}{2s^2+s+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 0 & t \geq \pi \end{cases}$$

.IV

جواب: $y = g(t)$ در نقطه (۰، ۱) شبیه مفرد دارد (خط مماس در (۰، ۱) افق است) المین

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$m = y'(0) = y'(0) = 0$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\infty} 5e^{-t} y(t) dt = ?$$

$$I_2 = \int_2^{+\infty} 5e^{-t} y(t) dt = ?$$

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t < \pi \\ 0 & t \geq \pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow g(t) = t + (0-t)u_{\pi}(t) \\ \Rightarrow g(t) = t - tu_{\pi}(t)$$

بنا بر اینست

$$y'' + 2y' + 2y = t - tu_{\pi}(t)$$

$$y'(0) = 0, y(0) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'' + 2y' + 2y\} = \mathcal{L}\{t - tu_{\pi}(t)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{t\} - \mathcal{L}\{tu_{\pi}(t)\}$$

$$\Rightarrow (s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - sy(0) - y'(0)) + 2(s \mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0)) + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{t\}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 \mathcal{L}\{y\} - s - 0 + 2s \mathcal{L}\{y\} - 2 + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-\pi s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{\pi}{s}\right)$$

$$(s^2 + 2s + 2) \mathcal{L}\{y\} - s - 2 = \frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-\pi s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{\pi}{s}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{\frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-\pi s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{\pi}{s}\right) + s + 2}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \rightarrow \text{توجه: یافتن } y(t) \text{ طولانی است}$$

از آنجا $I_1 = 5 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} y(t) dt = 5 \mathcal{L}\{y\} \Big|_{s=1} = 5 \left(\frac{\frac{1}{s^2} - e^{-\pi s} \left(\frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{\pi}{s}\right) + s + 2}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \right) \Big|_{s=1}$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = 1 - e^{-\pi} (1 + \pi) + 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{I_1 = 4 - (1 + \pi)e^{-\pi}}$$

$$I_2 = \int_2^{\infty} 5 e^{-t} y(t-2) dt = ?$$

ابام ۱۷

$$I_2 = \int_0^2 5 e^{-t} \times y(t-2) dt + \int_2^{\infty} 5 e^{-t} \times y(t-2) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 5 \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} u_2(t) y(t-2) dt = 5 \mathcal{L} \{ u_2(t) y(t-2) \}_{s=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = 5 \left(e^{-2s} \mathcal{L} \{ y(t) \} \right)_{s=1} = e^{-2} (5 \mathcal{L} \{ y \})_{s=1}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = e^{-2} (4 - (1+\pi) e^{-\pi}) = 4 e^{-2} - (1+\pi) e^{-2-\pi} \quad \square$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{y(tx)}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \sqrt{t}$$

تغيير المتغير $u = tx \Rightarrow du = t dx \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{t} du$

$x=0 \Rightarrow u=0$
 $x=1 \Rightarrow u=t$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{y(tx)}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int_0^t \frac{y(u)}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{t}u}} \left(\frac{1}{t} du\right) \stackrel{\text{صورت سؤال}}{=} \sqrt{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{y(u)}{\sqrt{\frac{t-u}{t}}} \left(\frac{1}{t} du\right) = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{y(u)}{\frac{\sqrt{t-u}}{\sqrt{t}}} \left(\frac{1}{t} du\right) = \sqrt{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{\cancel{\sqrt{t}} y(u)}{\sqrt{t-u}} \left(\frac{1}{t} du\right) = \cancel{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-u}} y(u) \cdot \frac{1}{t} du = 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{t-u}} y(u) du = t$$

لطرفين در t ضرب كنيم

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} * y(t) = t \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} * y(t)\right\} = \mathcal{L}\{t\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right\} \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\} \mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow$$

طبقه، ريف و جدول $\mathcal{L}\{t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}}$ پس

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}} \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} s^{\frac{3}{2}}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} s^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} s^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right\} \stackrel{\text{ريف}}{=} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{t}\right) = \frac{2\sqrt{t}}{\pi}$$

$$\square \boxed{y(t) = \frac{2\sqrt{t}}{\pi}} \text{ پس}$$