November 11 Math 2306 sec. 51 Fall 2024

Section 15: Shift Theorems

Theorem Shift in s:

Suppose $\mathscr{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$. Then for any real number a

$$\mathscr{L}\left\{e^{at}f(t)\right\} = F(s-a).$$

From the perspective of the inverse transform

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\{F(s-a)\} = e^{at}\mathscr{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}.$$

Inverse Laplace Transforms (repeated linear factors)

(b) $\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\dfrac{1+3s-s^2}{s(s-1)^2}\right\}$

Using partial fractions (with details omitted)

$$\frac{1+3s-s^2}{s(s-1)^2} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-1} + \frac{C}{(s-1)^2}$$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad A = 1, \quad B = -2, \quad C = 3.$$

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1+3s-s^2}{s(s-1)^2}\right\} = \mathscr{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} - \frac{2}{s-1} + \frac{3}{(s-1)^2}\right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} - 2\,\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-1}\right\} + 3\,\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-1)^2}\right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$= 1 - 2e^{t} + 3e^{t}\,\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\}$$

$$= 1 - 2e^{t} + 3te^{t}$$

The Unit Step Function

Definition: Unit Step Function

Let $a > 0$. The unit step function *centered at a* is denoted $\mathscr{U}(t-a)$. It is defined by

$$\mathscr{U}(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \le t < a \\ 1, & t \ge a \end{cases}$$

The name *unit step function* is derived from its graph which looks like a stair step of height 1.

Heaviside step

we'll take $u(t) = 1$ for all $t \geq 0$

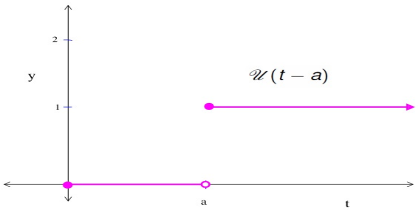


Figure: A graph of $\mathscr{U}(t-a)$ which jumps from zero to one at $t = a$.

Piecewise Defined Functions

Verify that

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} g(t), & 0 \leq t < a \\ h(t), & t \geq a \end{cases}$$

$$= g(t) - g(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a) + h(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a)$$

$$\mathscr{U}(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < a \\ 1, & t \geq a \end{cases}$$

To show equality, we'll consider $0 \leq t < a$ and $t \geq a$. When $0 \leq t < a$, $\mathcal{U}(t-a) = 0$.

So

$$g(t) - g(t)\mathcal{U}(t-a) + h(t)\mathcal{U}(t-a) =$$

$$g(t) - g(t) \cdot 0 + h(t) \cdot 0 = g(t)$$

$$\begin{cases} g(t), & 0 \le t < a \\ h(t), & t \ge a \end{cases} = g(t) - g(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a) + h(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a)$$

For $t \geq a$, $\mathscr{U}(t-a) = 1$. So when $t \geq a$,

$g(t) - g(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a) + h(t)\mathscr{U}(t-a) =$

$g(t) - g(t) \cdot 1 + h(t) \cdot 1 =$

$g(t) - g(t) + h(t) = h(t)$

Example $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^t, & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ t^2, & 2 \leq t < 5 \\ 2t & t \geq 5 \end{cases}$

Rewrite the function f in terms of the unit step function.

$f(t) = e^t - e^t u(t-2) + t^2 u(t-2) - t^2 u(t-5) + 2t\, u(t-5)$

Find $\mathscr{L}\{\mathscr{U}(t-a)\}$

$$\mathscr{U}(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \le t < a \\ 1, & t \ge a \end{cases}$$

$$\mathscr{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} u(t-a)\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^a e^{-st} u(t-a)\,dt + \int_a^\infty e^{-st} u(t-a)\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^a e^{-st} \cancel{(0)}\,dt + \int_a^\infty e^{-st} \cdot 1\,dt$$

$$0$$

for $s > 0$

$$= \frac{-1}{s} e^{-st}\Big|_a^\infty = \frac{-1}{s}\left(0 - e^{-as}\right) = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Translation in t

Given a function $f(t)$ for $t \geq 0$, and a number $a > 0$

$$f(t-a)\mathscr{U}(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t < a \\ f(t-a), & t \geq a \end{cases}.$$

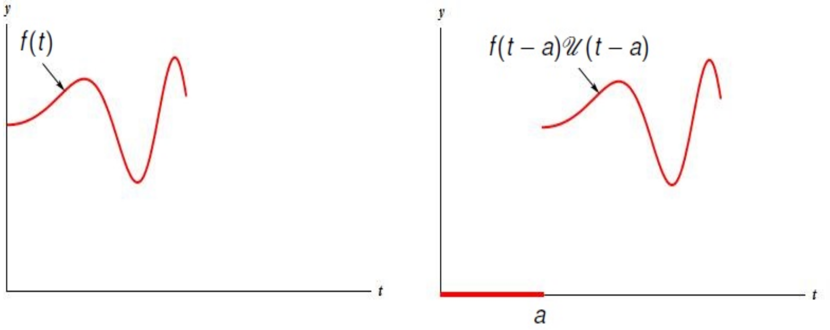


Figure: The function $f(t-a)\mathscr{U}(t-a)$ has the graph of f shifted a units to the right with value of zero for t to the left of a.

Theorem (translation in t)

If $F(s) = \mathscr{L}\{f(t)\}$ and $a > 0$, then

$$\mathscr{L}\{f(t-a)\mathscr{U}(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s).$$

A special case is $f(t) = 1$. We just found
$\mathscr{L}\{\mathscr{U}(t-a)\} = e^{-as}\mathscr{L}\{1\} = \dfrac{e^{-as}}{s}$.

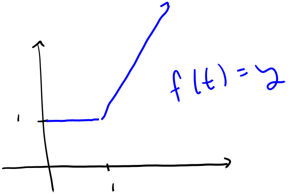
We can state this in terms of the inverse transform as

$$\mathscr{L}^{-1}\{e^{-as}F(s)\} = f(t-a)\mathscr{U}(t-a).$$

Example

Find the Laplace transform $\mathscr{L}\{f(t)\}$ where

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ t, & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$



(a) First write f in terms of unit step functions.

$$f(t) = 1 - 1u(t-1) + t\,u(t-1)$$

$$= 1 + \left(-1u(t-1) + t\,u(t-1)\right)$$

$$= 1 + (-1 + t)\,u(t-1)$$

$$= 1 + (t-1)\,u(t-1)$$

Example Continued...

(b) Now use the fact that $f(t) = 1 + (t-1)\mathscr{U}(t-1)$ to find $\mathscr{L}\{f\}$.

Note that if $g(t) = t$, then

$g(t-1) = t-1$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{1 + (t-1)\mathcal{U}(t-1)\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\{1\} + \mathcal{L}\{(t-1)\mathcal{U}(t-1)\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + e^{-1s}\mathcal{L}\{t\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2}$$