

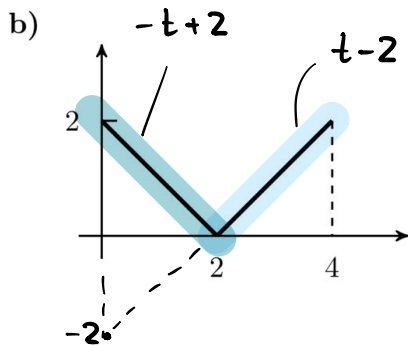
Analysis Übungsstunde 3

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kurze Nachbesprechung Serie 1, Aufg. 1b)



$$\rightarrow f(t) = \begin{cases} -t+2 & t \in [0, 2] \\ t-2 & t \in [2, 4] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L}(u(t-a)) = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f(t-a)u(t-a)) = e^{-as}F(s)$$

Anstatt Integral, Drücke $f(t)$ mit der Heavyside aus!

$$\uparrow = g(t)(u(t-0) - u(t-2)) + h(t)(u(t-2) - u(t-4))$$

$$f(t) =$$

Dirac Funktion $\delta(t-a)$

$$f(t) = \delta(t-a) = \begin{cases} \infty & \text{if } t=a \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Regeln:

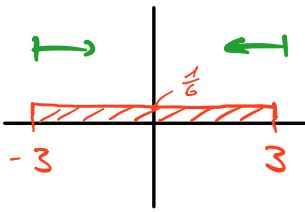
$$\text{I) } \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t-a) = 1$$

$$\text{III) } \mathcal{L}(\delta(t-a)) = e^{-sa}$$

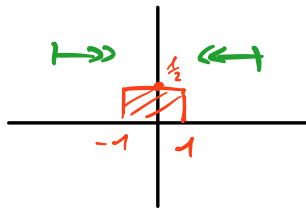
$$\mathcal{L}(\delta(t)) = 1$$

$$\text{II) } \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cdot \delta(t-a) = g(a)$$

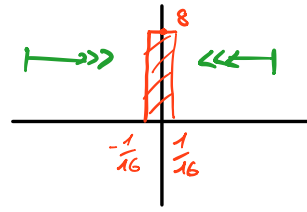
$$\text{(I) Bsp: } \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t-a) = 1$$



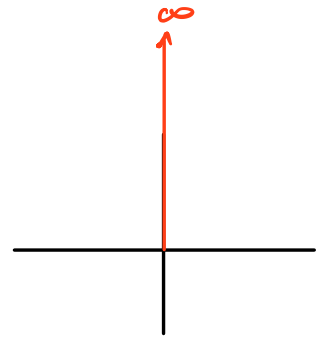
A =



A =



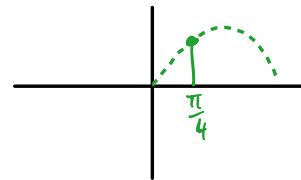
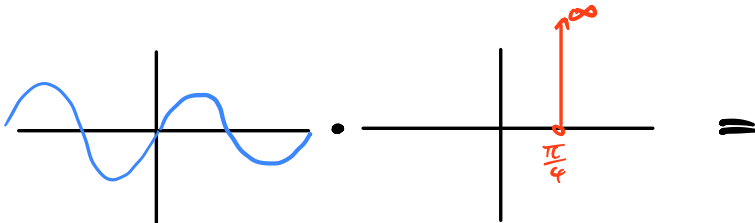
A =



A =

$$\text{(II) Bsp } \int_0^{\infty} g(t) \cdot \delta(t-a)$$

$$\text{zB: } g(t) = \sin(t), \delta = \delta(t - \frac{\pi}{4})$$

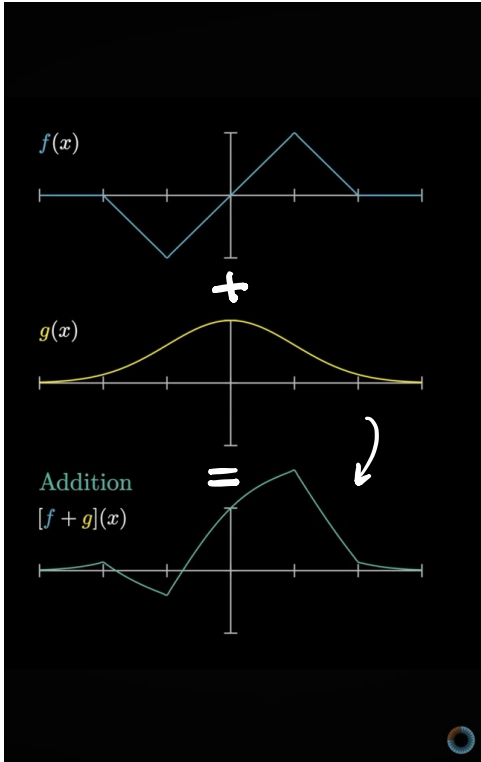


Faltung / Convolution

Wie interagieren zwei Funktionen miteinander?

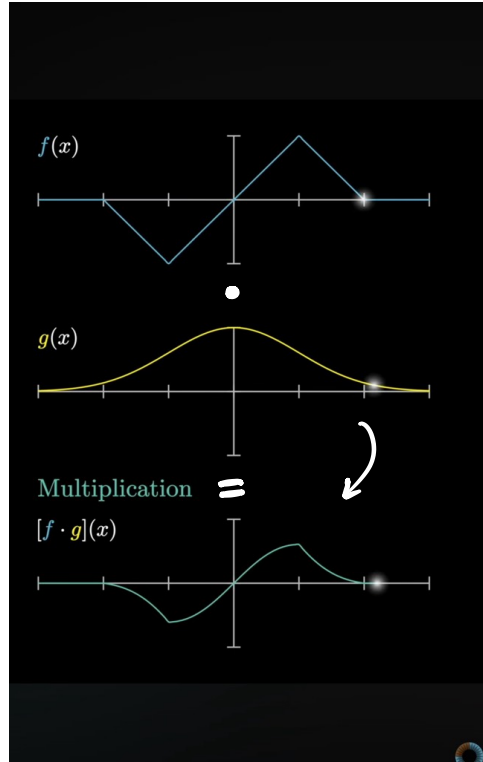
①

Addition $\pm$



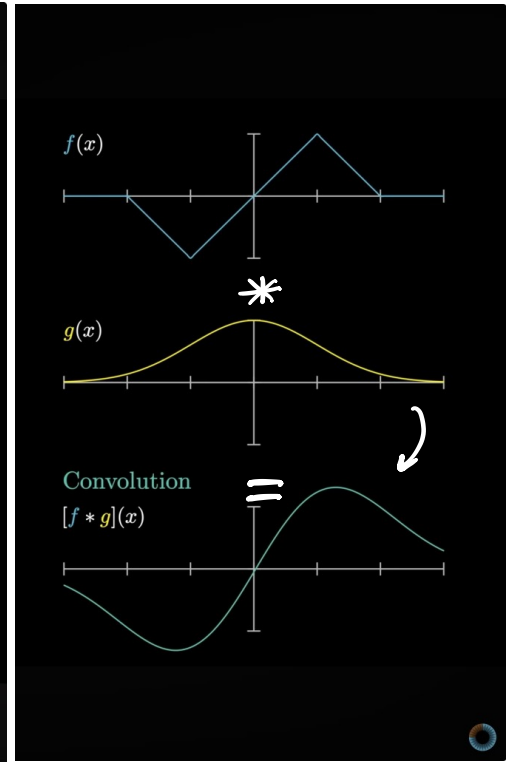
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Multiplikation $\cdot, \div$

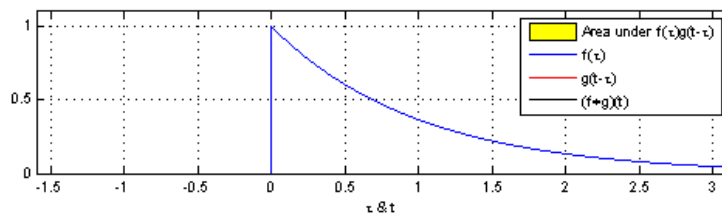


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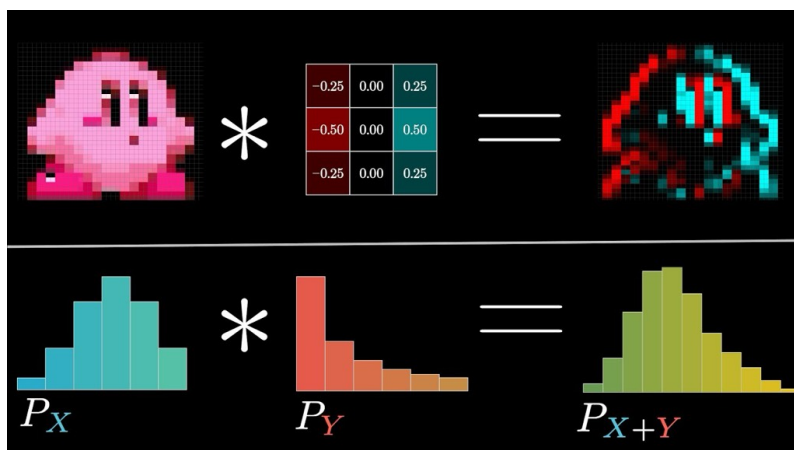
Convolution



"Interaktion von zwei Funktionen über die Zeit"



3B1B:



Info 2

Analysis 3

Theory

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KuXjwB4LzSA>

Analogie:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmcoPYUfbJ8>

Faltung / Convolution

Remember? $\mathcal{L}(f \cdot g) \neq \mathcal{L}(g \cdot f)$ neu: Faltung

kombinieren von funkt: $f \pm g$, $f \cdot g$
neu dritte operation $f * g$

Def: $f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$

↑
convolution

Beweis:

$$f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$$

Eigenschaften

- (I) $f * g = g * f$ (kommutiert!)
- (II) $f * (g * h) = (f * g) * h$ (assoziativ)
- (III) $f * (g + h) = (f * g) + (f * h)$ (distributiv)
- (IV) $f * 0 = 0$
- (V) $f * 1 \neq f$

Wie in Laplace anwenden?

inverse

- $\mathcal{L}(f * g) = \mathcal{L}(\overbrace{f(t)}^{F(s)}) \cdot \mathcal{L}(\overbrace{g(t)}^{G(s)})$
- $\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s) \cdot G(s)) = (f * g) = \int_0^t f(\tau) g(t-\tau) d\tau$
- $\mathcal{L}(f * 1) = \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$

Anmerkungen T-Shifting:

- ▷ T-Shift & S-Shift gemischt → Reihenfolge!

$$\text{Bsp. } \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+3)^2}\right)(t)$$

- ▷ Ansatz $\mathcal{L}(f(t)u(t-a)) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}(f(t+a))$
↳ geht, aber $f(t+a)$ muss ausmultipliziert sein

$$\text{Bsp: } \mathcal{L}(t^2 \cdot u(t-2))(s)$$

Prüfung Winter 2018:

2. Laplace Transform (7 Points)

Solve the following integral equation using the Laplace transform:

$$y(t) + 2e^t \int_0^t y(\tau)e^{-\tau} d\tau = te^t, t > 0. \quad (1)$$

Konzept gleich wie DGL: ① Funktion

② Transformiere

$$(I) (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$(II) \boxed{\mathcal{L}(f * g) = \mathcal{L}(f) \cdot \mathcal{L}(g)}$$

$$(III) e^{at} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} \frac{1}{s-a}$$

③ Nach $Y(s)$ auflösen

④ Rücktransform

$$\sinh(kt)$$

$$\frac{k}{s^2 - k^2}$$

Aufgabe 2

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s(s^2+4)}\right) =$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s) \cdot G(s)) = (f * g) = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t-\tau)d\tau$$

$$1$$

$$\frac{1}{s}$$

$$\sin(kt)$$

$$\frac{k}{s^2+k^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ Lösen DGL

- 1) DGL finden (eigentlich immer gegeben)
- 2) Beide Seiten Transformieren $f(t) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$
- 3) Nach $Y(s)$ auflösen
- 4) Inverse Laplace-Transformation $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \rightarrow f(t)$

MC Winter 2023

1.MC1 [3 Points] Let f be a solution of the following ordinary differential equation (ODE),

$$\begin{cases} f''(t) + \omega^2 f(t) = 0, & t > 0 \\ f(0) = 1, & f'(0) = 2\omega, \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

where $\omega > 0$ is a positive constant. Find the Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}(f) = F$ of the function f .

(A) $F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{2\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$.

(B) $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{2s\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$.

(C) $F(s) = \frac{2\omega}{s + \omega^2}$.

(D) $F(s) = \frac{2\omega}{s^2 + \omega}$.

②

DGL was wenn AWP $y(a) = \dots$ $y'(a) = \dots$

Bsp:
$$\begin{cases} y''(t) + 4y'(t) = 4t \\ y(3) = 0 \\ y'(3) = 7 \end{cases}$$

Wie vorgehen?

- Substitution mit $\eta = t - a$ = 3 im Bsp
neue funktion $u(\eta) = y(\eta + a)$
 $u'(\eta) = y'(\eta + a)$
 $u''(\eta) = y''(\eta + a)$

$\Rightarrow$ Nach substitution gleich wie bei normaler DGL rechnen (Rezept)

$\Rightarrow$ wenn $u(\eta)$ gefunden: Rücksubstitution

formuliere neu:

①
neu {

Wende Rezept an: Transformiere

$$\mathcal{L}(f') = s\mathcal{L}(f) - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(f'') = s^2\mathcal{L}(f) - sf(0) - f'(0)$$

②

③

④

Tipps für die Serie 3

① Basics - Wichtig

a-e) verschiedene +- und s-shifts

② Convolution: brauche die Formeln

a) brauche $f(t) * g(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(F(s) \cdot G(s))$

b) folg. identity

c) brauche Laplace, nicht integral

③ DGL Rezept

④ DGL und Faltung : schreibe $\frac{G(s)}{s} = (G(s) \cdot \frac{1}{s}) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}$ und Faltung

⑤ DGL Rezept mit $\delta(t-a)$

$$\mathcal{L}(\delta(t-a)) = e^{-sa}$$