

# Laplace Transform Pairs (4A)

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# Selected Laplace Transform Pairs (1)

Function	Time domain $f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\}$	Laplace s-domain $F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$	Region of convergence	Reference
unit impulse	$\delta(t)$	1	all $s$	inspection
delayed impulse	$\delta(t - \tau)$	$e^{-\tau s}$		time shift of unit impulse
unit step	$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	integrate unit impulse
delayed unit step	$u(t - \tau)$	$\frac{e^{-\tau s}}{s}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	time shift of unit step
ramp	$t \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	integrate unit impulse twice
$n$ th power (for integer $n$ )	$t^n \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$ ( $n > -1$ )	Integrate unit step $n$ times
$q$ th power (for complex $q$ )	$t^q \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\Gamma(q+1)}{s^{q+1}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$ $\text{Re}(q) > -1$	[18][19]
$n$ th root	$\sqrt[n]{t} \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{n}+1)}{s^{\frac{1}{n}+1}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	Set $q = 1/n$ above.
$n$ th power with frequency shift	$t^n e^{-\alpha t} \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(s + \alpha)^{n+1}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$	Integrate unit step, apply frequency shift
delayed $n$ th power with frequency shift	$(t - \tau)^n e^{-\alpha(t-\tau)} \cdot u(t - \tau)$	$\frac{n! \cdot e^{-\tau s}}{(s + \alpha)^{n+1}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$	Integrate unit step, apply frequency shift, apply time shift

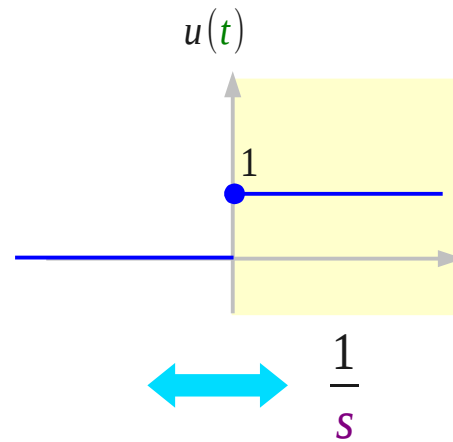
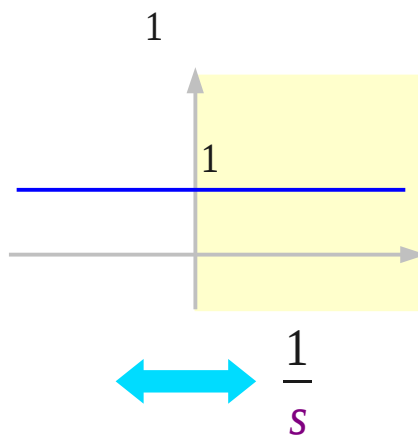
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace\\_transform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace_transform)

# Selected Laplace Transform Pairs (2)

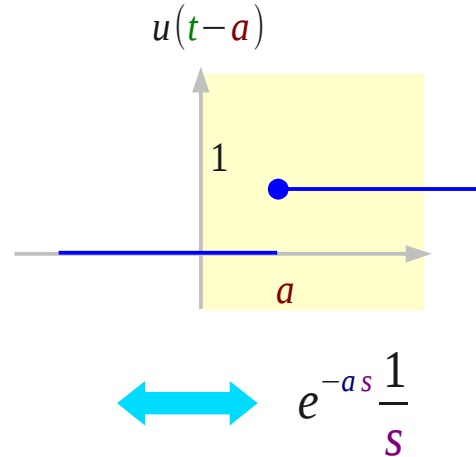
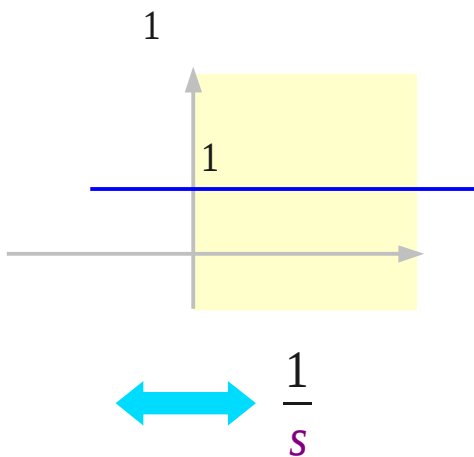
exponential decay	$e^{-\alpha t} \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s + \alpha}$	$\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$	Frequency shift of unit step
two-sided exponential decay	$e^{-\alpha t }$	$\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - s^2}$	$-\alpha < \text{Re}(s) < \alpha$	Frequency shift of unit step
exponential approach	$(1 - e^{-\alpha t}) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\alpha}{s(s + \alpha)}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	Unit step minus exponential decay
sine	$\sin(\omega t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	<a href="#">Bracewell 1978, p. 227</a>
cosine	$\cos(\omega t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	<a href="#">Bracewell 1978, p. 227</a>
hyperbolic sine	$\sinh(\alpha t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\alpha}{s^2 - \alpha^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) >  \alpha $	<a href="#">Williams 1973, p. 88</a>
hyperbolic cosine	$\cosh(\alpha t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - \alpha^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) >  \alpha $	<a href="#">Williams 1973, p. 88</a>
exponentially decaying sine wave	$e^{-\alpha t} \sin(\omega t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$	<a href="#">Bracewell 1978, p. 227</a>
exponentially decaying cosine wave	$e^{-\alpha t} \cos(\omega t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{s + \alpha}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2}$	$\text{Re}(s) > -\alpha$	<a href="#">Bracewell 1978, p. 227</a>
natural logarithm	$\ln(t) \cdot u(t)$	$-\frac{1}{s} [\ln(s) + \gamma]$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	<a href="#">Williams 1973, p. 88</a>
Bessel function of the first kind, of order $n$	$J_n(\omega t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{(\sqrt{s^2 + \omega^2} - s)^n}{\omega^n \sqrt{s^2 + \omega^2}}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$ ( $n > -1$ )	<a href="#">Williams 1973, p. 89</a>
Error function	$\text{erf}(t) \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{e^{s^2/4} (1 - \text{erf}(s/2))}{s}$	$\text{Re}(s) > 0$	<a href="#">Williams 1973, p. 89</a>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace\\_transform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laplace_transform)

# Unit Step Function

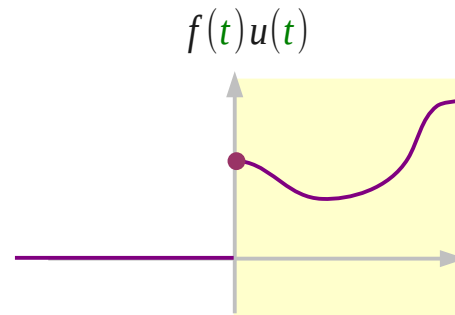
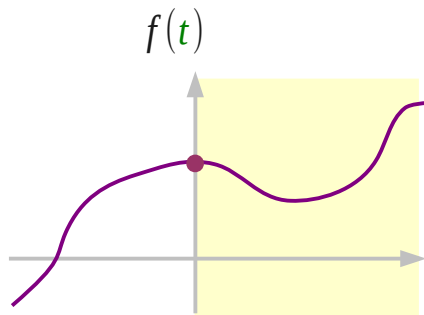


$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \right]_0^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{s} e^{-sb} + \frac{1}{s} e^{-s \cdot 0} \right] \\
 s > 0 &\quad \Rightarrow \quad F(s) = \frac{1}{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

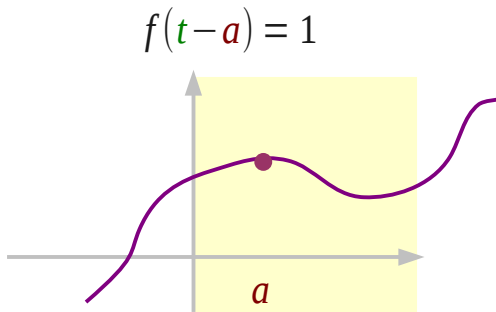


$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{\infty} u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \int_0^a u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt + \int_a^{\infty} u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &\quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} 0 < t < a \\ v = t - a \quad dv = dt \\ v + a = t \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \int_a^{\infty} u(v) \cdot e^{-s(v+a)} dv = e^{-as} \int_a^{\infty} u(v) \cdot e^{-sv} dv \\
 &= e^{-as} \cdot \frac{1}{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

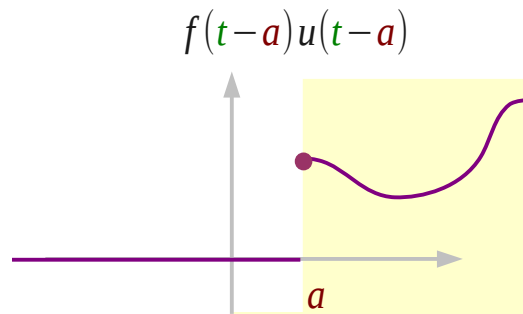
# Unit Step Function



$\longleftrightarrow F(s)$

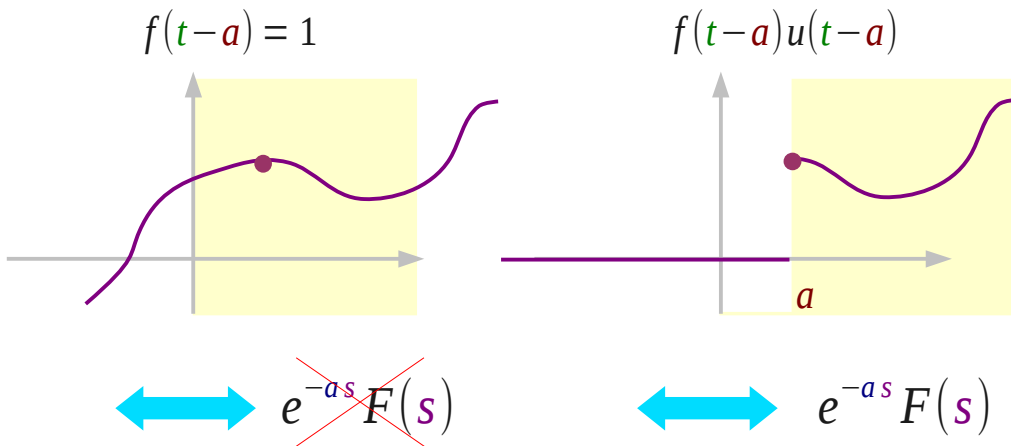
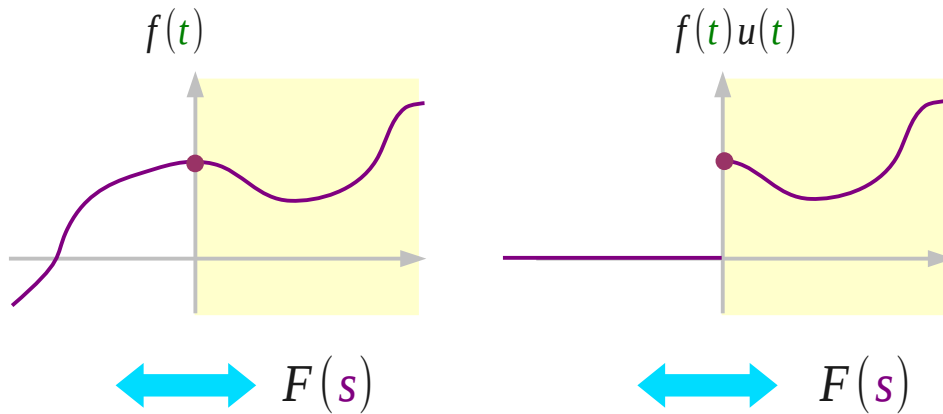


$\longleftrightarrow \cancel{e^{-as} F(s)}$



$\longleftrightarrow e^{-as} F(s)$

# Unit Step Function

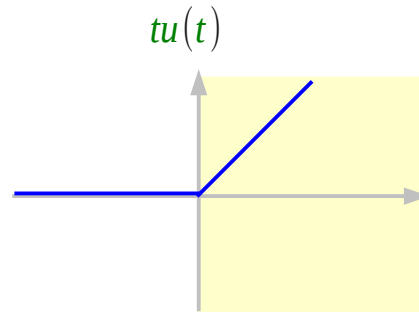
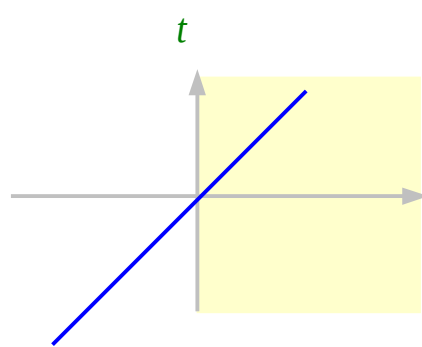


$$\begin{aligned}
 F(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} f(t-a)u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \int_0^a f(t-a)u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &\quad + \int_a^{\infty} f(t-a)u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt \\
 &= \int_a^{\infty} f(v)u(v) \cdot e^{-s(v+a)} dv \\
 &= e^{-as} \int_a^{\infty} f(v) \cdot e^{-sv} dv \\
 &= e^{-as} \cdot F(s)
 \end{aligned}$$

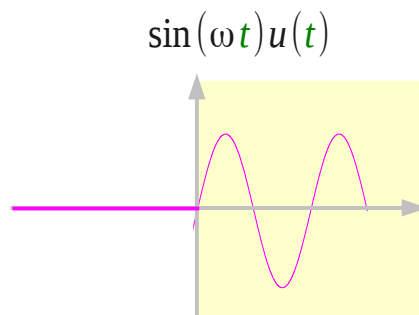
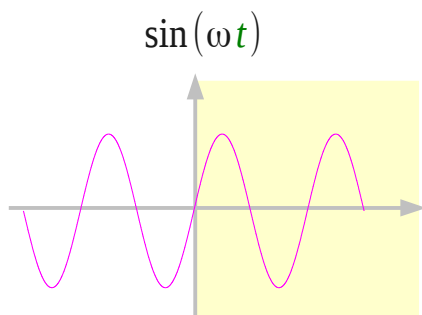
$$0 < t < a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= t - a \\
 dv &= dt
 \end{aligned}$$

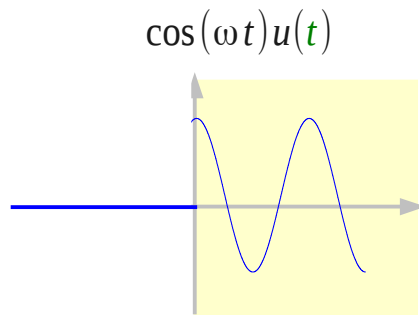
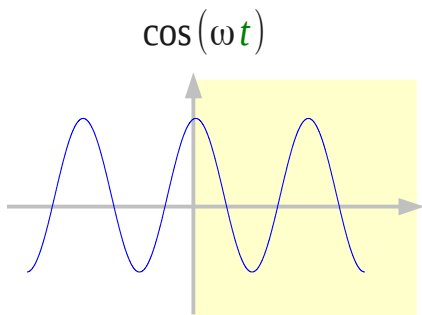
# Transforms of $f(t)$ and $f(t)u(t)$



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



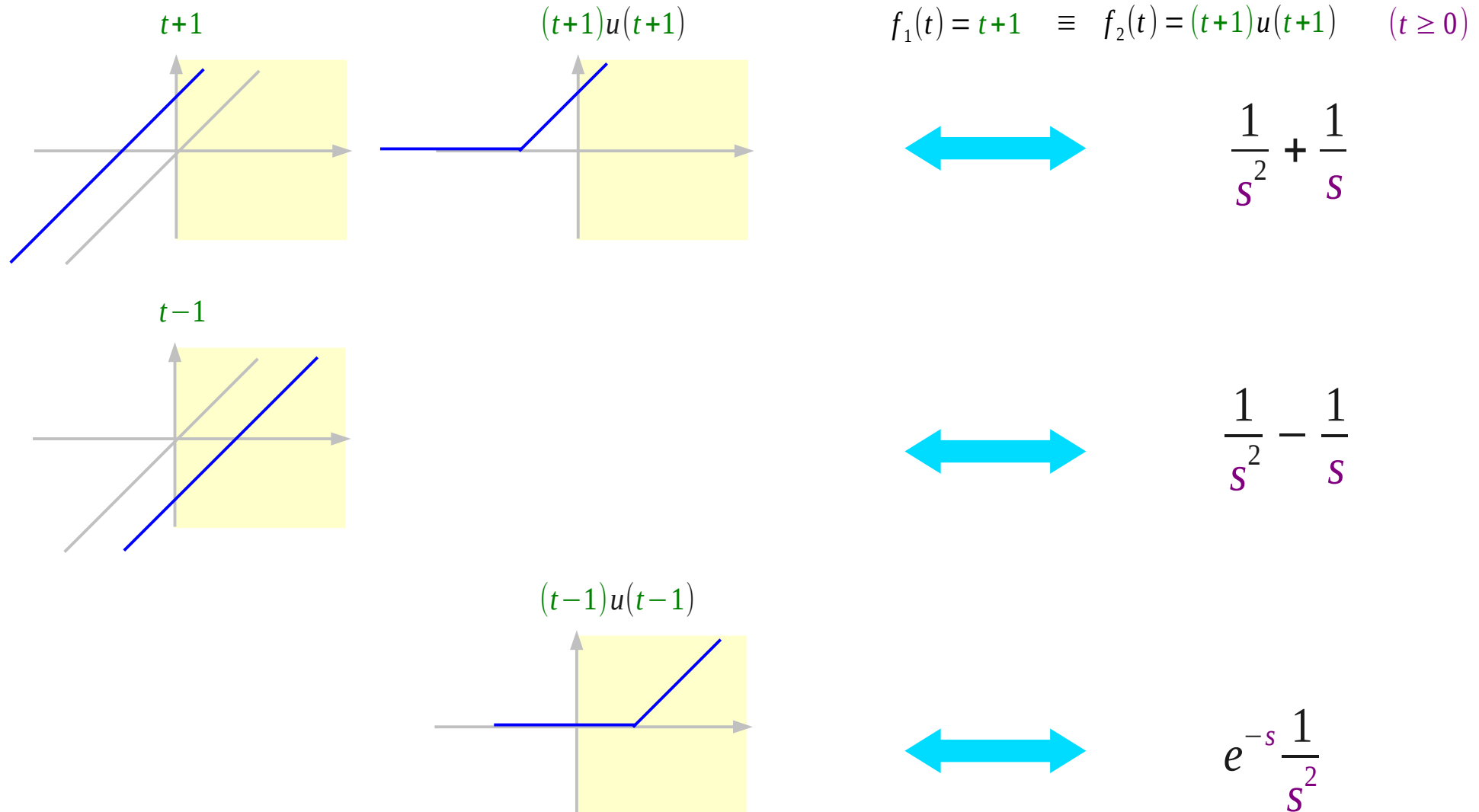
$$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$



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



# Transforms of $(t \pm 1)$ and $(t \pm 1)u(t \pm 1)$



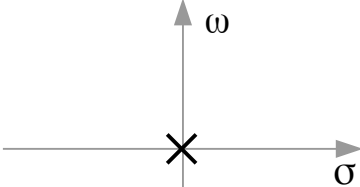
# Translation in the s-domain

$$e^{+at} f(t) \longleftrightarrow$$

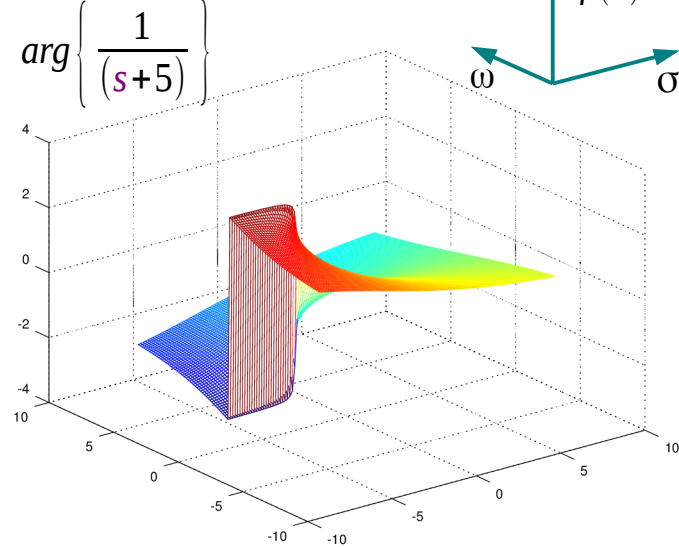
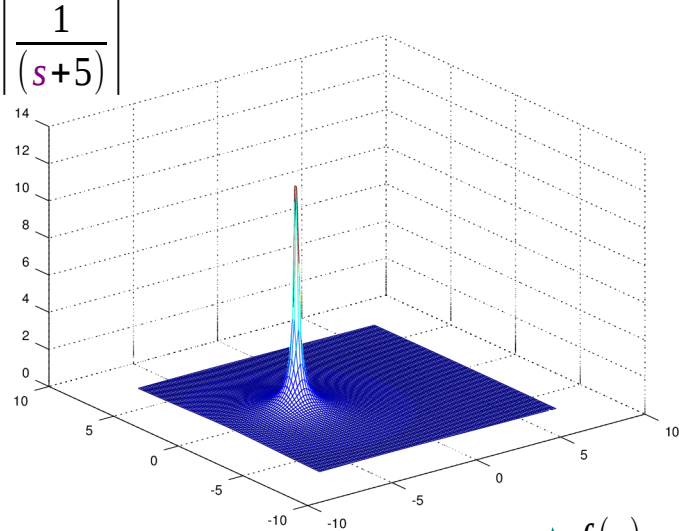
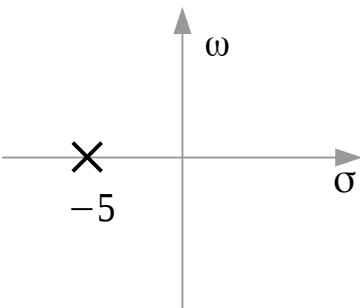
$$F(s - a)$$

$$F(s - a) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) \cdot e^{-(s-a)t} dt = \int_0^{\infty} [e^{+at} f(t)] e^{-st} dt$$

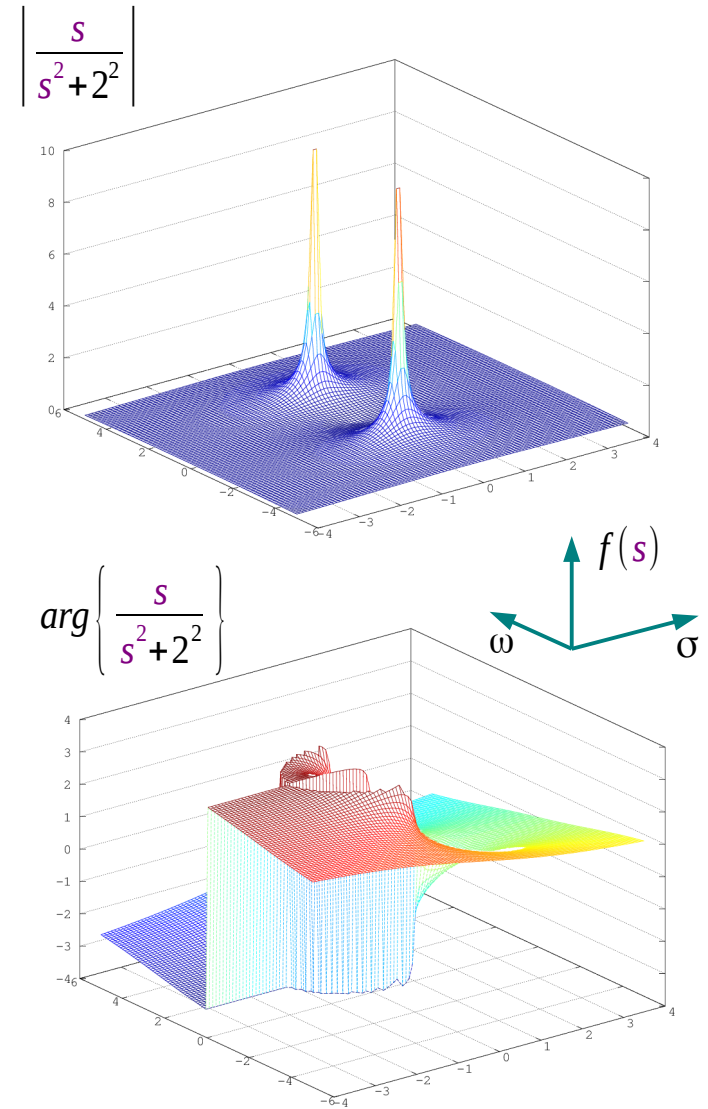
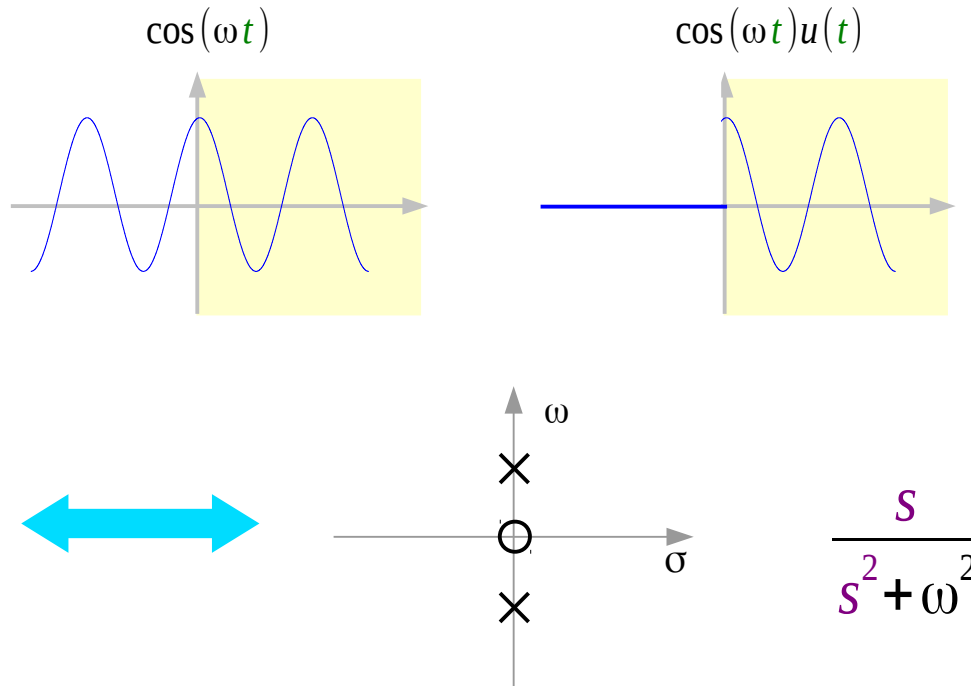
$$u(t) \longleftrightarrow$$



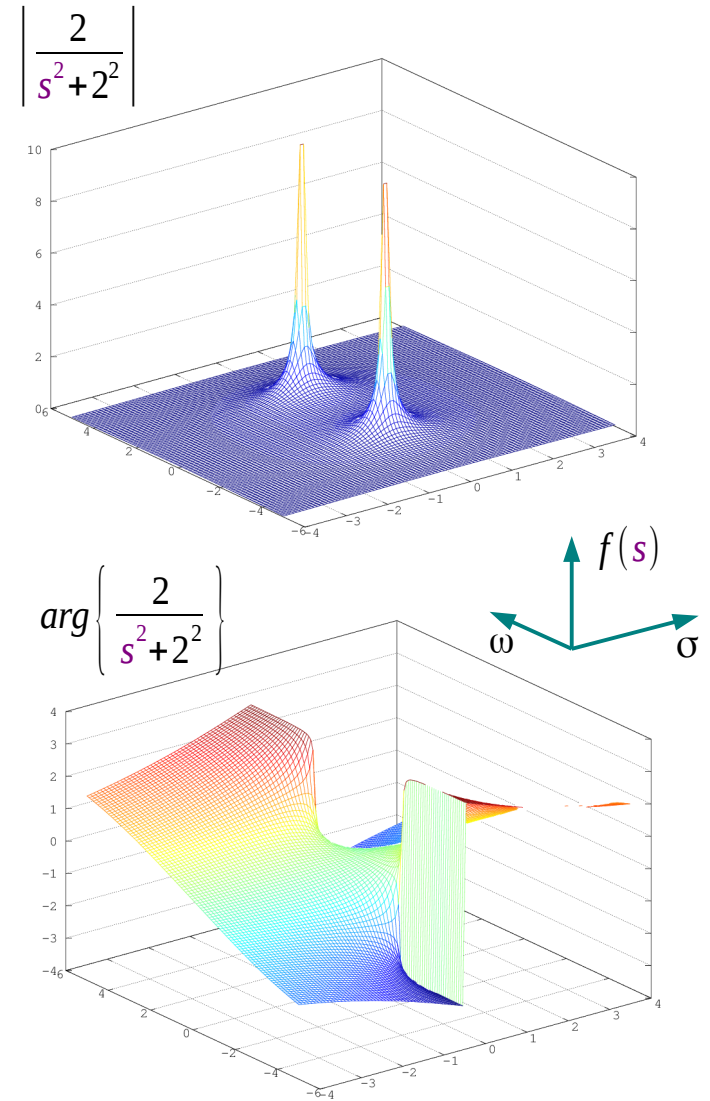
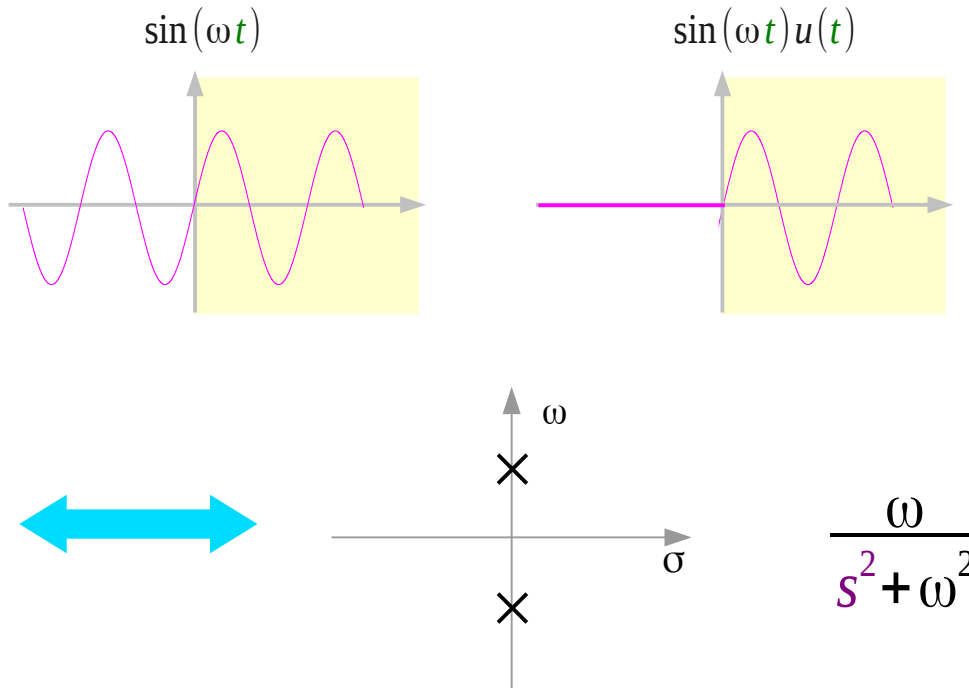
$$e^{+5t} u(t) \longleftrightarrow$$



# cos( $\omega t$ )



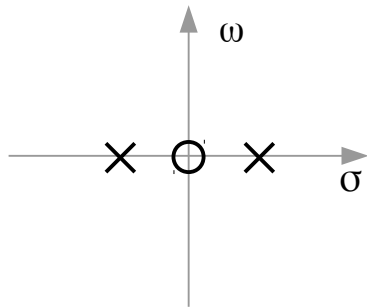
# $\sin(\omega t)$



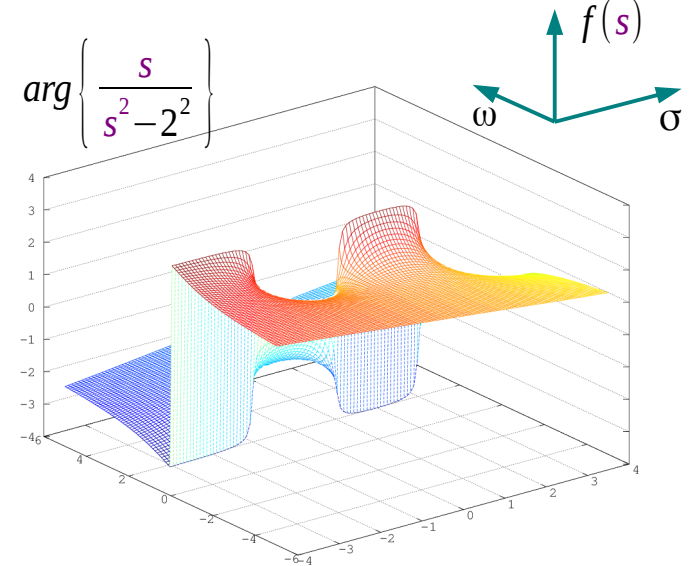
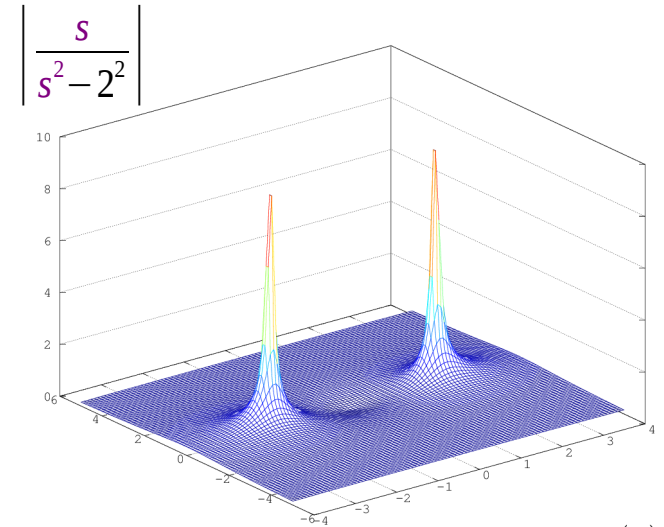
# cosh( $\omega t$ )

cosh( $\omega t$ )

cosh( $\omega t$ ) $u(t)$



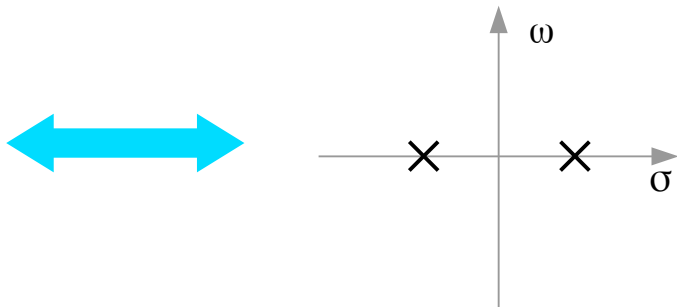
$$\frac{s}{s^2 - \omega^2}$$



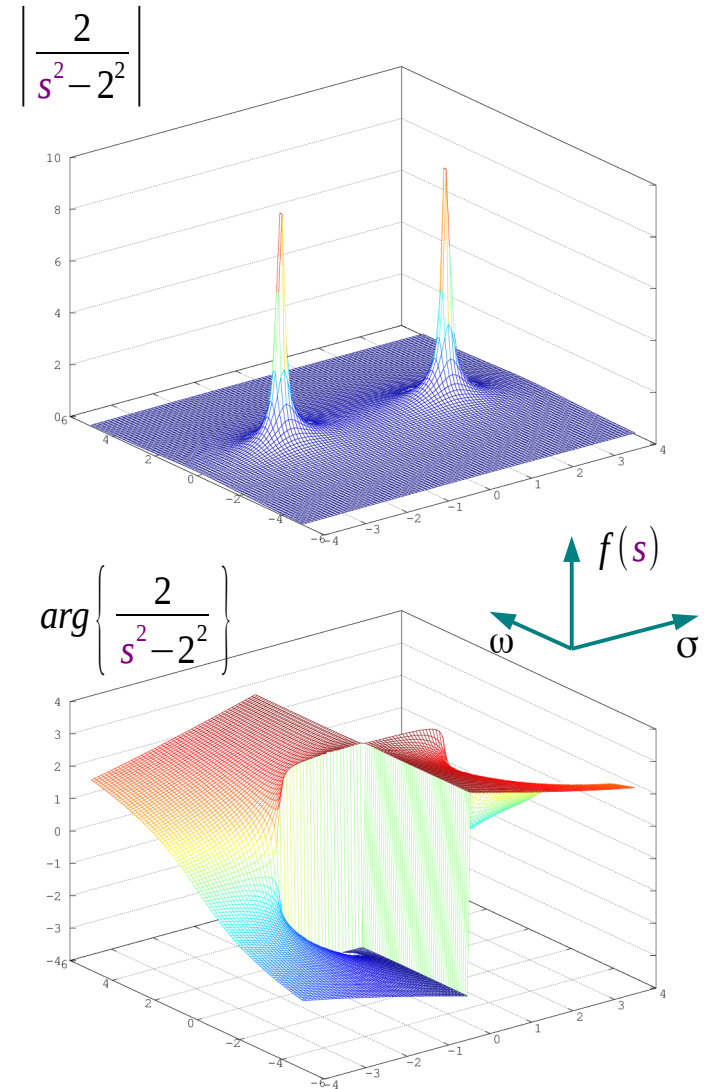
# sinh( $\omega t$ )

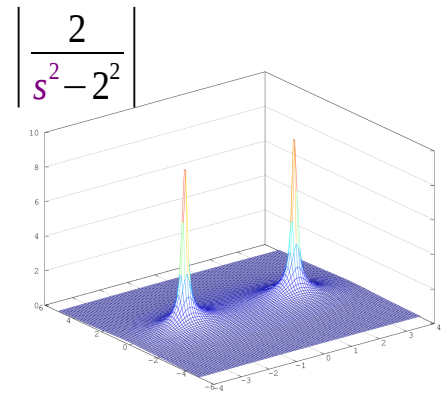
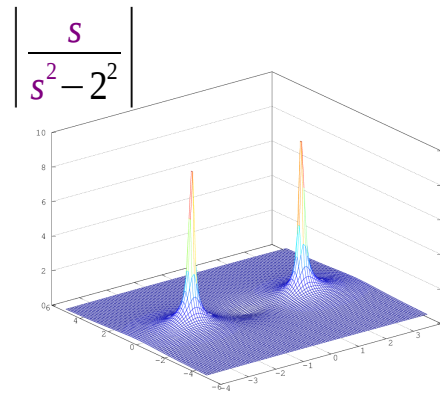
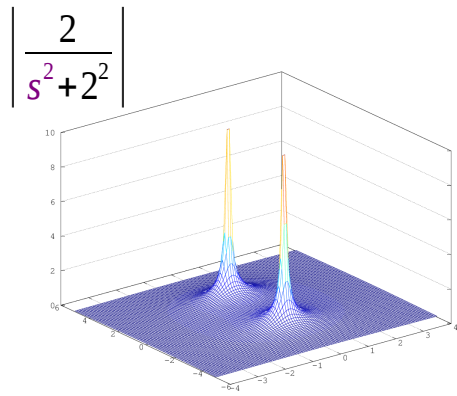
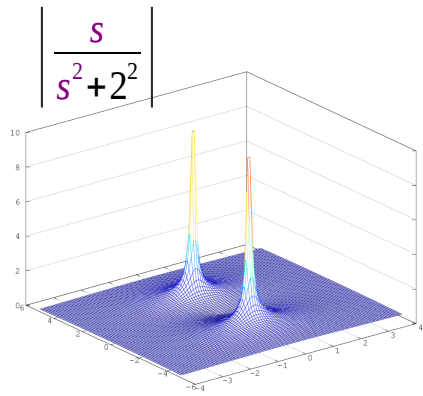
$$\sinh(\omega t)$$

$$\sinh(\omega t)u(t)$$

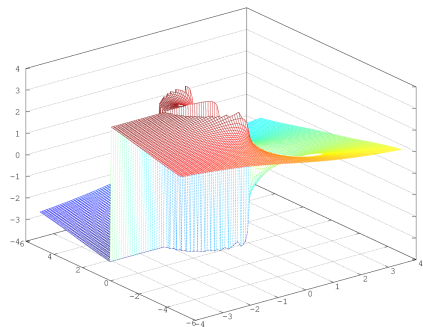


$$\frac{\omega}{s^2 - \omega^2}$$

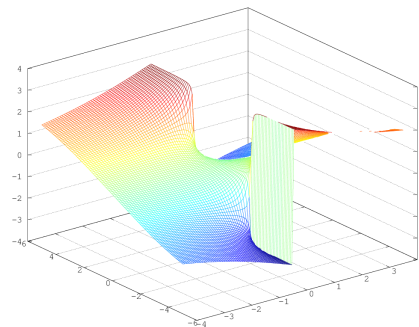




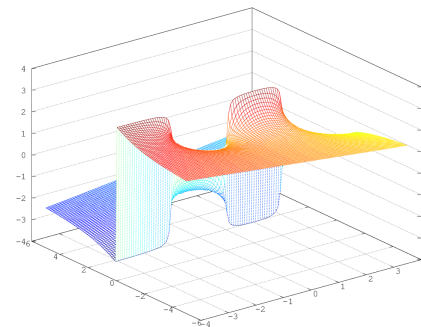
$$\arg \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+2^2} \right\}$$



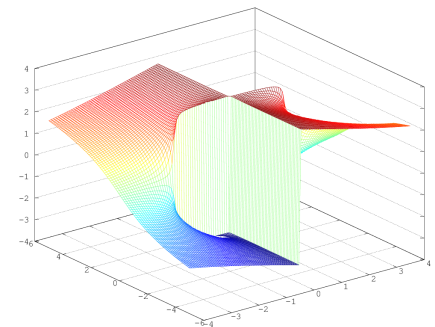
$$\arg \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right\}$$

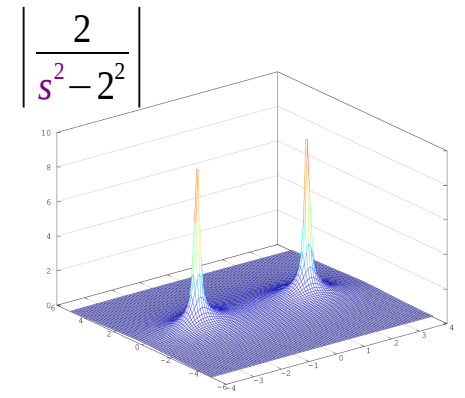
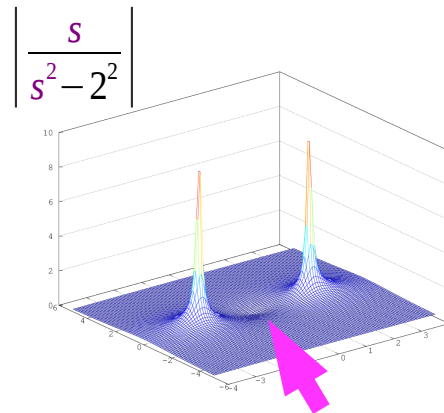
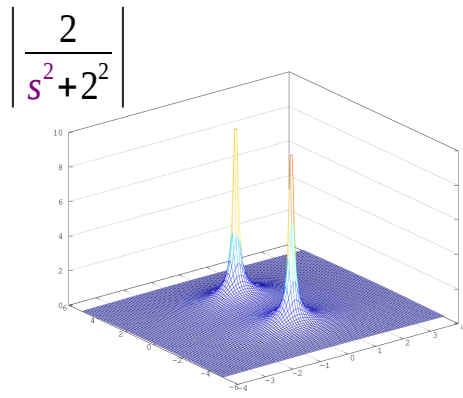
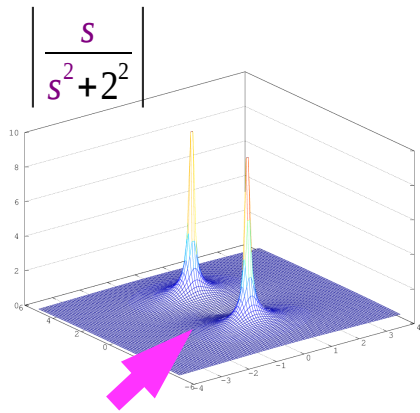


$$\arg \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2-2^2} \right\}$$

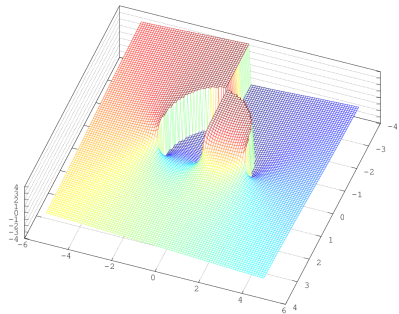


$$\arg \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2-2^2} \right\}$$

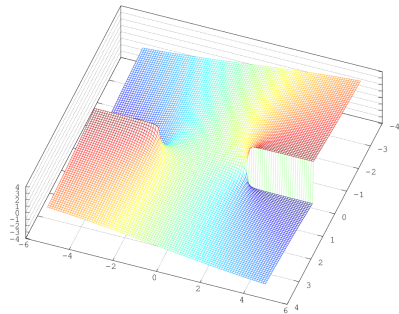




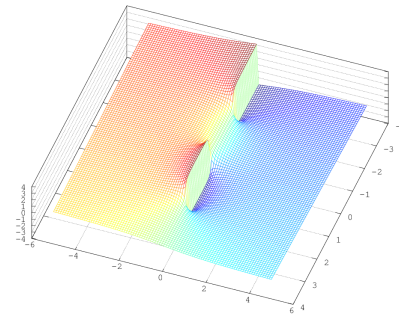
$$\arg \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+2^2} \right\}$$



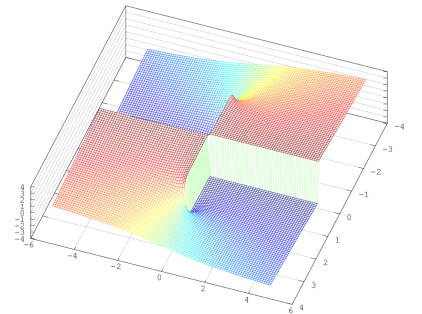
$$\arg \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+2^2} \right\}$$



$$\arg \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2-2^2} \right\}$$



$$\arg \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2-2^2} \right\}$$

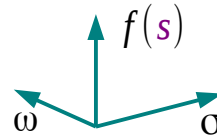




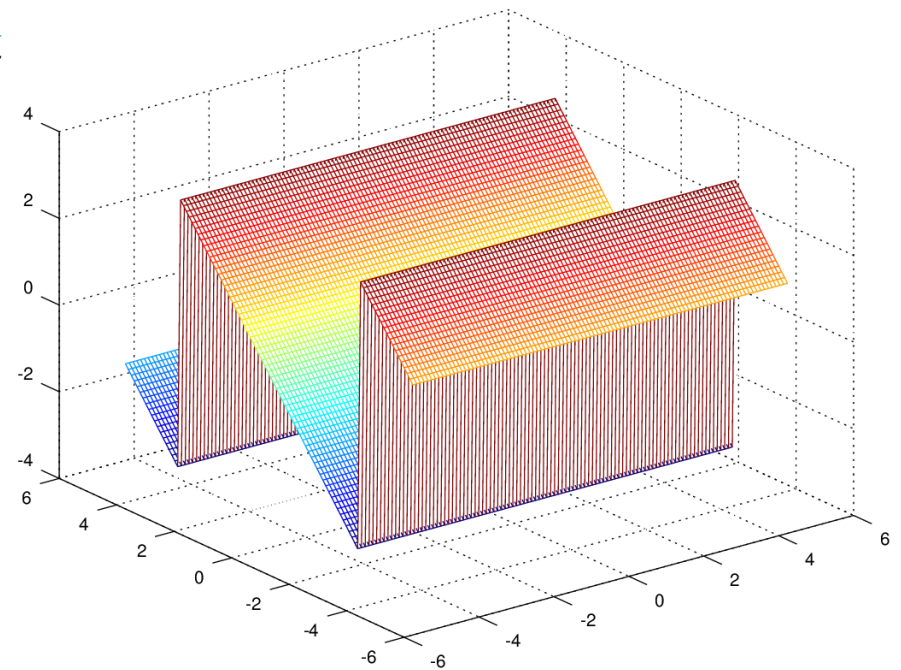
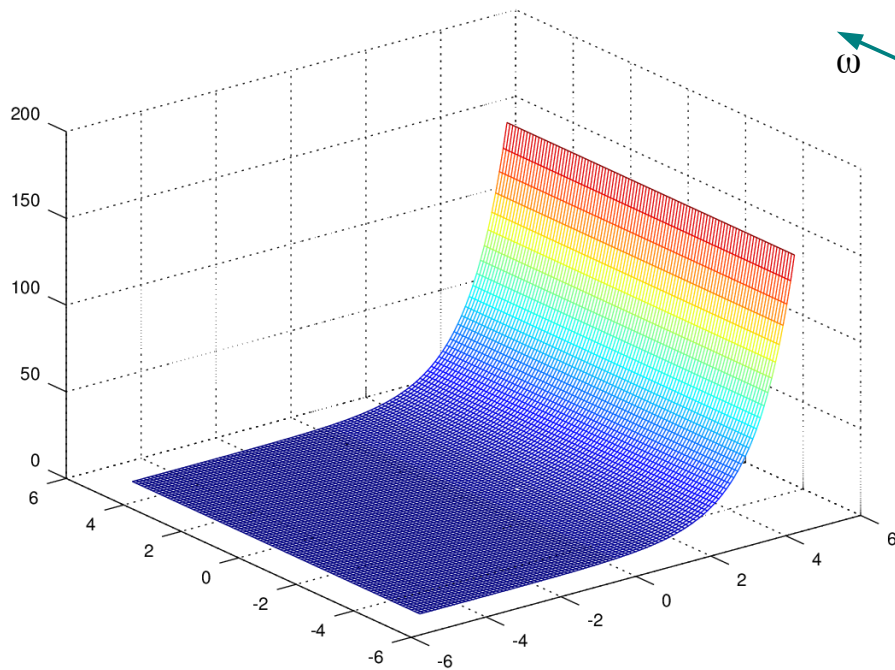
# Plot of $e^s$

$$e^s = e^{\sigma+i\omega} = e^\sigma e^{i\omega}$$

$$|e^s| = e^\sigma |e^{i\omega}| = e^\sigma$$



$$\arg\{e^s\} = 0 + \arg\{e^{i\omega}\} = \omega$$

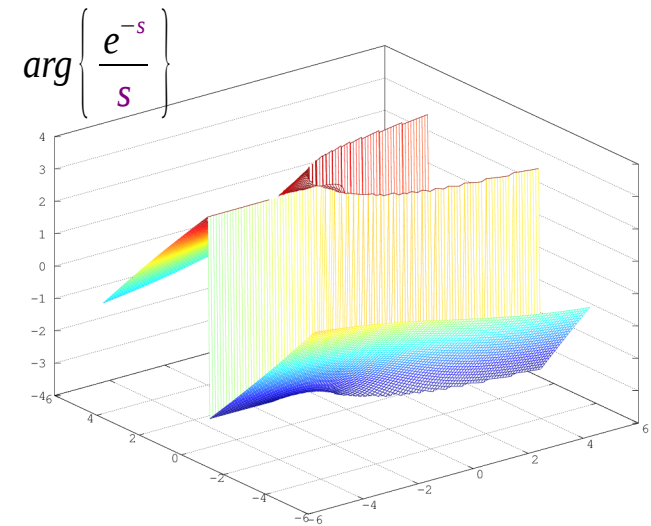
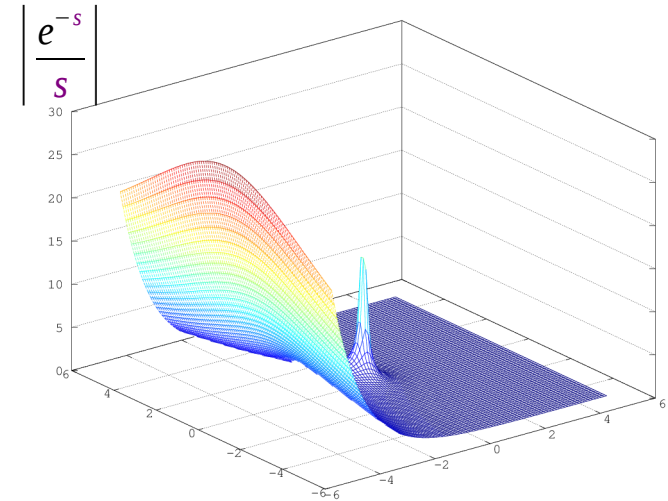
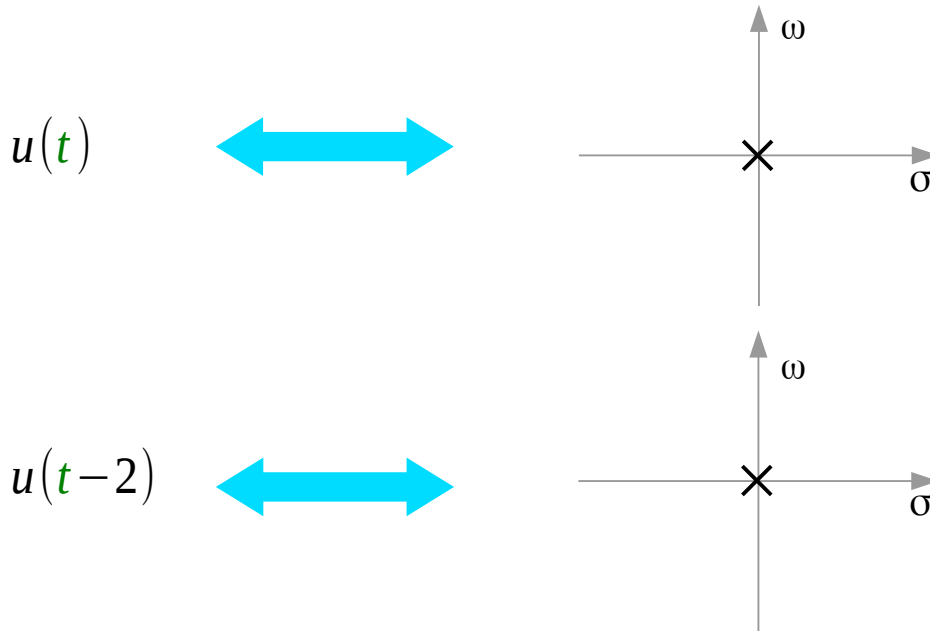


# Translation in the t-domain

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

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(t-a)u(t-a) \cdot e^{-st} dt$$

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



## References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] <http://planetmath.org/>
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- [9] <http://scipp.ucsc.edu/~haber/ph116A/ComplexFunBranchTheory.pdf>