

Lösungen

Beispiele von Aufgaben mit Laplace-Transformation

Hier werden nur Lösungswege für die folgenden Aufgaben aufgezeigt:
4.2 // II/10 Aufgaben 1 und 2 sowie 3.8 // II/18, Aufgabe 2

1:

■ 1.1. Linke Seite transformieren, Anfangswerte anpassen

```
links = LaplaceTransform[4 y''[t]-y[t],t,s] /. {LaplaceTransform[y[t],t,s]->Y[s],y[0]->1,y
```

$$-Y[s] + 4 (1 - s + s^2 Y[s])$$

■ 1.2. Rechte Seite transformieren

```
rechts=LaplaceTransform[t ,t,s]
```

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

■ 1.3. Gleichung links = rechts lösen

```
solv=Solve[links==rechts,{Y[s]}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{1 - 4 s^2 + 4 s^3}{s^2 (-1 + 4 s^2)} \right\}$$

■ 1.4. Rücktransformation

```
U[s]:=Y[s]/. solv; U[s]
```

$$\frac{1 - 4 s^2 + 4 s^3}{s^2 (-1 + 4 s^2)}$$

```
InverseLaplaceTransform [U[s], s, t]
```

$$\frac{e^{-t/2}}{2} + \frac{e^{t/2}}{2} - t$$

```
U[s]//Apart
```

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

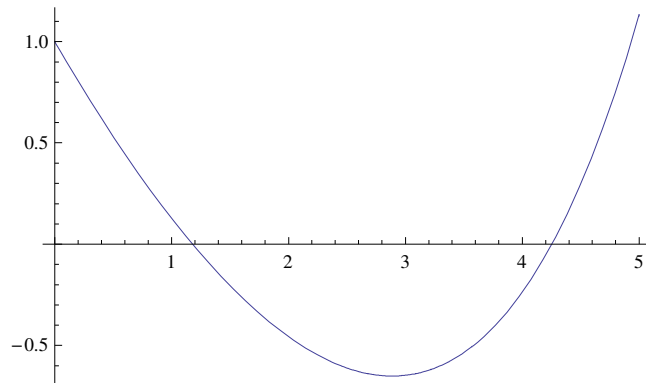
```
u0[t_]:=InverseLaplaceTransform[U[s],s,t]//Simplify; u0[t]
```

$$\frac{1}{2} (e^{-t/2} + e^{t/2} - 2t)$$

```
% // N
```

$$0.5 (2.71828^{-0.5t} + 2.71828^{0.5t} - 2. t)$$

```
Plot[Evaluate[{u0[t]}],{t,0,5}]
```



2:

■ Alles wieder löschen, sauber machen

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

Remove::rmnsm: There are no symbols matching "Global`*".

■ 2.1. Linke Seite transformieren, Anfangswerte anpassen

```
links = LaplaceTransform[y''[t]-y[t],t,s] /. {LaplaceTransform[y[t],t,s]->Y[s],y[0]->0,y'[0]->0}
-1 - Y[s] + s^3 Y[s]
```

■ 2.2. Rechte Seite transformieren

```
rechts=LaplaceTransform[DiracDelta[t],t,s]
```

```
1
```

■ 2.3. Gleichung links = rechts lösen

```
solv=Solve[links==rechts,{Y[s]}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{2}{-1 + s^3} \right\}$$

■ 2.4. Rücktransformation

```
U[s]:=Y[s]/. solv; U[s]
```

$$\frac{2}{-1 + s^3}$$

```
InverseLaplaceTransform[U[s], s, t] // TrigFactor // Expand
```

$$\frac{2 e^t}{3} - \frac{4}{3} e^{-t/2} \sin\left[\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3} t}{2}\right]$$

```
U[s]//Apart
```

$$\frac{2}{3(-1 + s)} - \frac{2(2 + s)}{3(1 + s + s^2)}$$

```
u0[t_]:=InverseLaplaceTransform[U[s], s, t]//Simplify; u0[t]
```

$$-\frac{2}{3} e^{-t/2} \left(-e^{3t/2} + \cos\left[\frac{\sqrt{3} t}{2}\right] + \sqrt{3} \sin\left[\frac{\sqrt{3} t}{2}\right] \right)$$

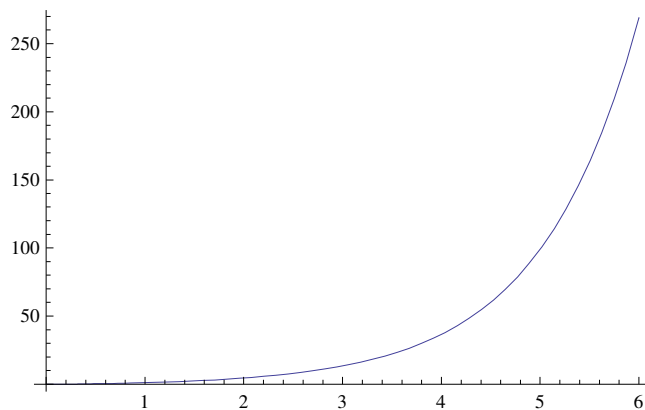
```
% // N
```

$$-0.666667 \cdot 2.71828^{-0.5t} \left(-1.2 \cdot 2.71828^{1.5t} + \cos[0.866025 t] + 1.73205 \sin[0.866025 t] \right)$$

```
% // Expand
```

$$0.666667 \cdot 2.71828^{1 \cdot t} - 0.666667 \cdot 2.71828^{-0.5t} \cos[0.866025 t] - 1.1547 \cdot 2.71828^{-0.5t} \sin[0.866025 t]$$

```
Plot[Evaluate[{u0[t]}], {t, 0, 6}]
```



3:

■ Alles wieder löschen, sauber machen[t]

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

```
f[t_] := Sin[t] /; 0 ≤ t && t < Pi / 2;
```

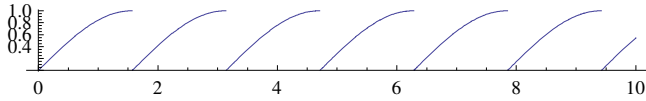
```
f[t_] := Sin[t - Pi / 2 Floor[2 t / Pi]]; ? f
```

Global`f

```
f[t_] := Sin[t] /; 0 ≤ t && t <  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 
```

```
f[t_] := Sin[t -  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\pi$  Floor[ $\frac{2t}{\pi}$ ]]
```

```
Plot[f[t], {t, 0, 10}, AspectRatio → Automatic]
```



```
LaplaceTransform[f[t], t, s]
```

```
LaplaceTransform[Sin[t -  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\pi$  Floor[ $\frac{2t}{\pi}$ ]], t, s]
```

```
rechts = 1 / (1 - E^(-s Pi / 2)) Integrate[E^(-s t) Sin[t], {t, 0, Pi / 2}] // Simplify
```

$$\frac{e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} - s}{(-1 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}}) (1 + s^2)}$$

■ 3.1. Linke Seite transformieren, Anfangswerte anpassen

```
links = LaplaceTransform[y'[t]-y[t], t, s] /. {LaplaceTransform[y[t], t, s] → Y[s], y[0] → 1}
```

```
-1 - Y[s] + s Y[s]
```

■ 3.2. Rechte Seite transformieren

■ 3.3. Gleichung links = rechts lösen

```
solv=Solve[links==rechts, {Y[s]}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ Y[s] \rightarrow \frac{-1 + 2 e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} - s - s^2 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} s^2}{(-1 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}}) (-1 + s) (1 + s^2)} \right\}$$

■ 3.4. Rücktransformation

```
U[s]:=Y[s]/. solv; U[s]
```

$$\frac{-1 + 2 e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} - s - s^2 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} s^2}{(-1 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}}) (-1 + s) (1 + s^2)}$$

```
U[s]//Apart
```

$$\frac{1}{(-1 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}}) (-1 - s^2)} + \frac{2 + s^2}{-1 + s - s^2 + s^3}$$

```
Apart[(2 + s^2) / (-1 + s - s^2 + s^3)]
```

$$\frac{3}{2(-1 + s)} + \frac{-1 - s}{2(1 + s^2)}$$

```
Limit[s U[s], s -> 0]
```

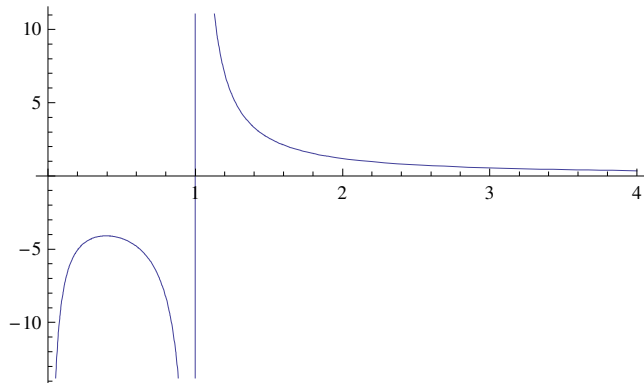
$$-\frac{2}{\pi}$$

```
u0[t_]:=InverseLaplaceTransform[U[s],s,t]//Simplify; u0[t]
```

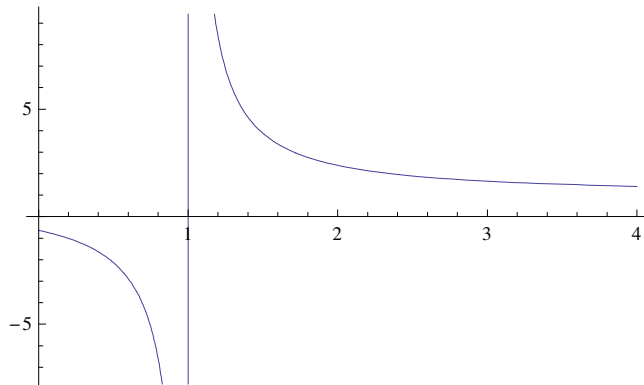
```
-InverseLaplaceTransform[ $\frac{1 + s + s^2 - e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}} (2 + s^2)}{(-1 + e^{\frac{\pi s}{2}}) (-1 + s - s^2 + s^3)}$ , s, t]
```

```
(* Plot[Evaluate[{u0[t]}],{t,0,4}] geht nicht *)
```

```
Plot[Evaluate[U[s]], {s, 0, 4}]
```



```
Plot[Evaluate[s U[s]], {s, 0, 4}]
```



4:

■ Alles wieder löschen, sauber machen

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

■ 4.1. Linke Seiten transformieren, Anfangswerte anpassen

```
links1 = LaplaceTransform[y'[t]+z'[t],t,s] /. {LaplaceTransform[y[t],t,s]->Y[s],  
LaplaceTransform[z[t],t,s]->Z[s],y[0]->0,z[0]->0}
```

```
s Y[s] + s Z[s]
```

```
links2 = LaplaceTransform[y[t]+2 z[t]-2y'[t]-z'[t],t,s] /.
{LaplaceTransform[y[t],t,s]->Y[s],LaplaceTransform[z[t],t,s]->Z[s],y[0]->0,z[0]->0}
Y[s] - 2 s Y[s] + 2 Z[s] - s Z[s]
```

■ 4.2. Rechte Seite transformieren

```
us[t_]:=UnitStep[t]-UnitStep[t-1];
Plot[us[t],{t,-1,3},AspectRatio->Automatic];
```

```
rechts1=LaplaceTransform[0 ,t,s]
```

```
0
```

```
rechts2=LaplaceTransform[us[t] ,t,s]
```

$$\frac{1}{s} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

■ 4.3. Gleichungssystem links1 = rechts1, links2 = rechts2 lösen

```
solv=Solve[{links1==rechts1,links2==rechts2},{Y[s],Z[s]}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ Y[s] \rightarrow -\frac{e^{-s}(-1+e^s)}{s(1+s)}, Z[s] \rightarrow \frac{e^{-s}(-1+e^s)}{s(1+s)} \right\}$$

■ 4.4. Rücktransformation

```
Uy[s]:=Y[s]/. solv; Uy[s]
```

$$-\frac{e^{-s}(-1+e^s)}{s(1+s)}$$

```
Uy[s]//Apart
```

$$-\frac{1}{s(1+s)} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s(1+s)}$$

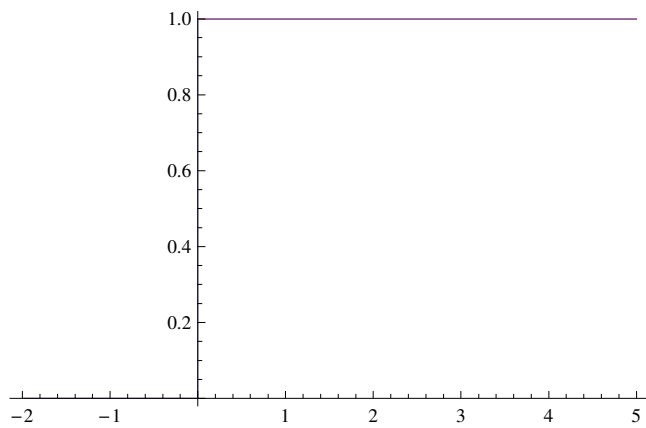
```
uy0[t_]:=InverseLaplaceTransform[Uy[s],s,t]//Simplify; uy0[t]
```

$$-e^{-t}(-1+e^t + (e - e^t) \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1+t])$$

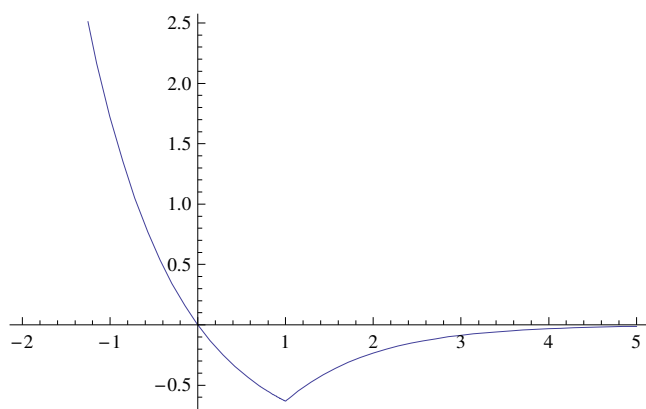
```
uy0[t] // Expand
```

$$-1 + e^{-t} + \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1+t] - e^{1-t} \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1+t]$$

```
Plot[{HeavisideTheta[t], UnitStep[t]}, {t, -2, 5}]
```



```
Plot[uy0[t], {t, -2, 5}]
```



```
Uz[s]:=Z[s]/. solv; Uz[s]
```

$$\frac{e^{-s} (-1 + e^s)}{s (1 + s)}$$

```
Uz[s]//Apart
```

$$\frac{1}{s (1 + s)} - \frac{e^{-s}}{s (1 + s)}$$

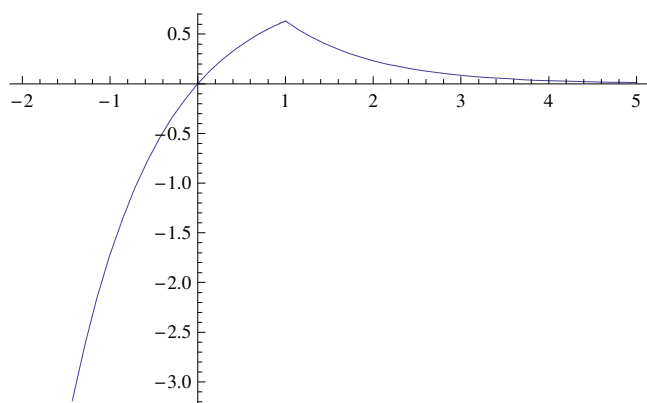
```
uz0[t_]:=InverseLaplaceTransform[Uz[s], s, t]//Simplify; uz0[t]
```

$$e^{-t} (-1 + e^t + (e - e^t) \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1 + t])$$

```
uz0[t] // Expand
```

$$1 - e^{-t} - \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1 + t] + e^{1-t} \text{HeavisideTheta}[-1 + t]$$

```
Plot[uz0[t], {t, -2, 5}]
```



5: Berechnung von Krümmung und Anschmiegekreis bei ebenen Kurven

■ 5.1. Definition der Funktion

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

```
fx[t_] := t; fy[t_] := E^t; f[t_] := {fx[t], fy[t]};
```

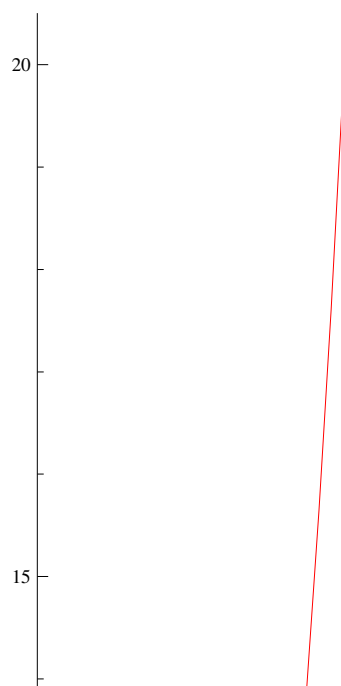
■ 5.2. Definition des Bereiches der Variablen

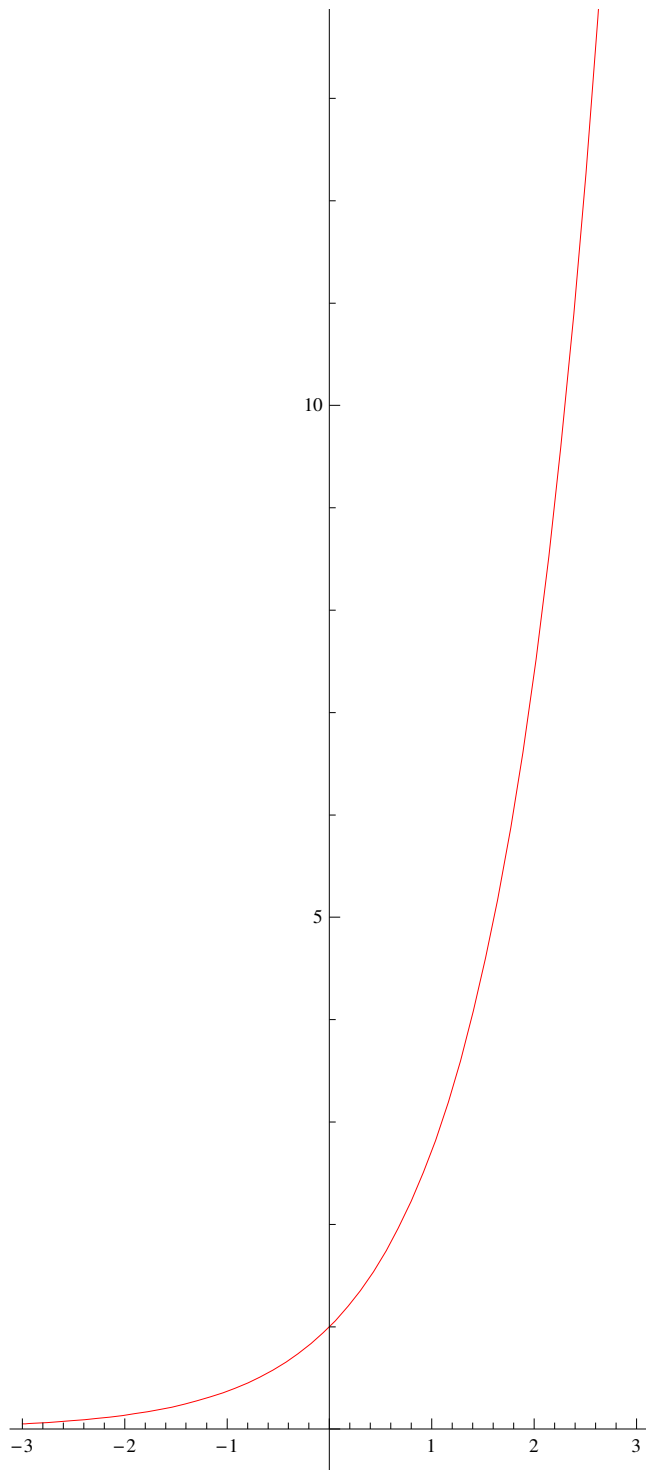
```
tmin = -2; tmax = 2;
```

■ 5.3. Plot Ausgangsfunktion

```
origPlot =
```

```
ParametricPlot[Evaluate[f[t]], {t, tmin - 1, tmax + 1}, PlotStyle -> {RGBColor[1, 0, 0]}]
```





```
tmin = -1; tmax = 1.5;
```

■ 5.4. Krümmung

```
vLen[v_] := Sqrt[v.v]
```

```
f3d[t_] := Join[f[t], {0}]; f3d[t]
```

```
{t, et, 0}
```

```
Cross[D[f3d[t], t], D[f3d[t], {t, 2}]]
```

```
{0, 0, et}
```

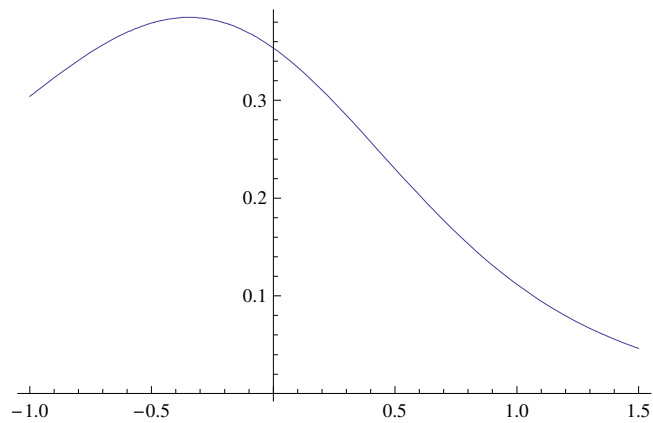
```
Cross[f3d'[t], f3d''[t]]
```

```
{0, 0, et}
```

```
x[t_] = (Cross[D[f3d[t], t], D[f3d[t], {t, 2}]] / vLen[D[f3d[t], t]]^3)[[3]]; x[t]
```

$$\frac{e^t}{(1 + e^{2t})^{3/2}}$$

```
Plot[Evaluate[x[t]], {t, tmin, tmax}]
```

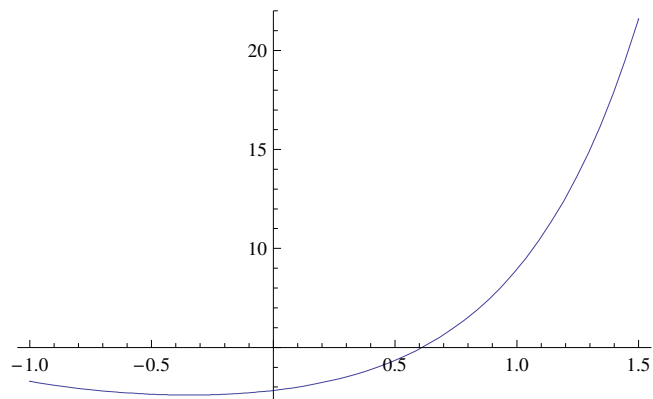


■ 5.5. Krümmungsradius

```
ρ[t_] := Abs[1/x[t]]; ρ[t]
```

$$e^{-\text{Re}[t]} \text{Abs}[1 + e^{2t}]^{3/2}$$

```
Plot[Evaluate[ρ[t]], {t, tmin, tmax}]
```



■ 5.6. Krümmungskreismittelpunkt (Evolute)

```
Take[Cross[Cross[f3d'[t], f3d''[t]], f3d'[t]] /  
vLen[Cross[Cross[f3d'[t], f3d''[t]], f3d'[t]]]
```

$$\left\{ -\frac{e^{2t}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}}, \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}}, 0 \right\}$$

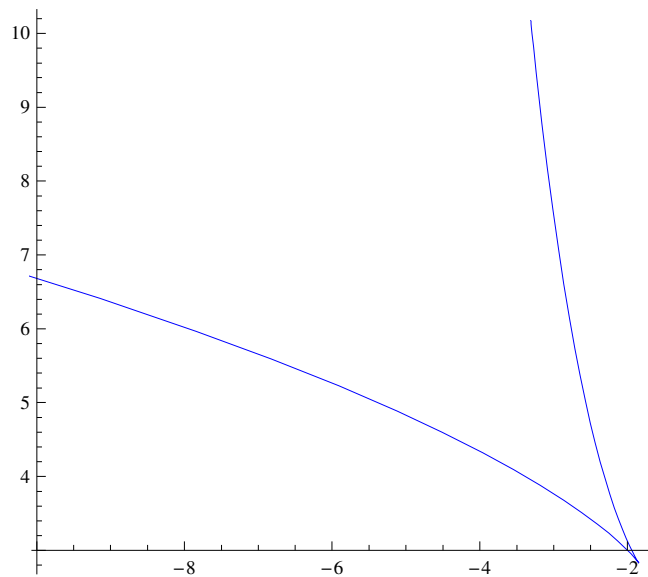
```
n[t_] = Take[Cross[Cross[f3d'[t], f3d''[t]], f3d'[t]] /
  vLen[Cross[Cross[f3d'[t], f3d''[t]], f3d'[t]], 2]; n[t]
```

$$\left\{ -\frac{e^{2t}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}}, \frac{e^t}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}} \right\}$$

```
m[t_] := f[t] + rho[t] * n[t]; m[3]
```

$$\left\{ 3 - \frac{e^3 (1 + e^6)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^6 + e^{12}}}, e^3 + \frac{(1 + e^6)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^6 + e^{12}}} \right\}$$

```
evolte = ParametricPlot[Evaluate[m[t]], {t, tmin - 1.3, tmax},
  AspectRatio -> Automatic, PlotStyle -> RGBColor[0, 0, 1]]
```



■ 5.7. Ursprüngliche Funktion mit den Schmiegekreisen

```
myCirc[t_] := Circle[m[t], rho[t]]; myCirc[t]
```

$$\text{Circle}\left[\left\{t - \frac{e^{2t - \text{Re}[t]} \text{Abs}[1 + e^{2t}]^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}}, e^t + \frac{e^{t - \text{Re}[t]} \text{Abs}[1 + e^{2t}]^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{4t}}}\right\}, e^{-\text{Re}[t]} \text{Abs}[1 + e^{2t}]^{3/2}\right]$$

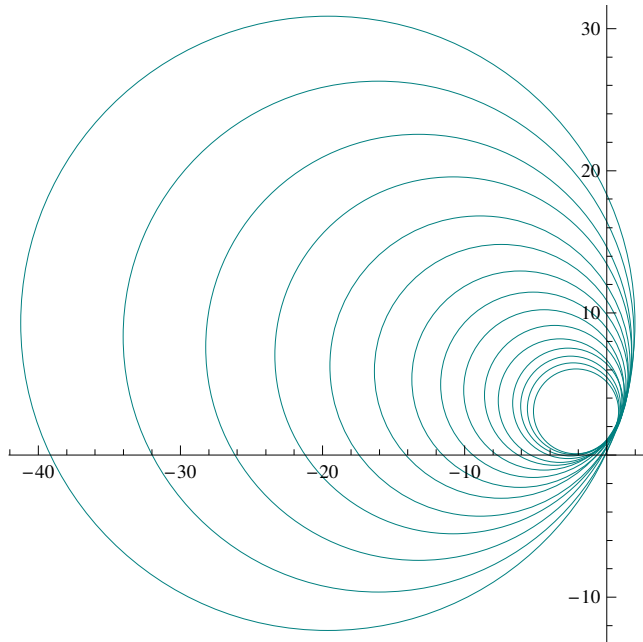
```
myCirc[2]
```

$$\text{Circle}\left[\left\{2 - \frac{e^2 (1 + e^4)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^4 + e^8}}, e^2 + \frac{(1 + e^4)^{3/2}}{\sqrt{e^4 + e^8}}\right\}, \frac{(1 + e^4)^{3/2}}{e^2}\right]$$

```
myPlotTable = Table[Evaluate[myCirc[t]], {t, 0.1, tmax, 0.1}]
```

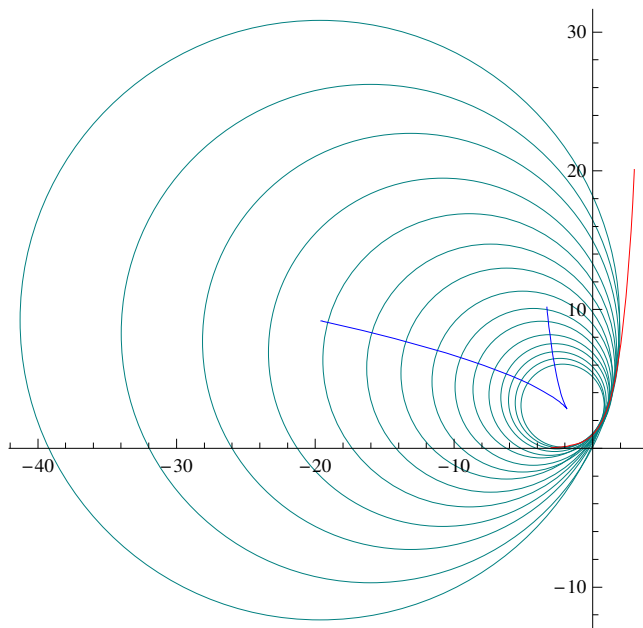
```
{Circle[{-2.1214, 3.11518}, 2.99579],
 Circle[{-2.29182, 3.26154}, 3.22046], Circle[{-2.52212, 3.44054}, 3.51216],
 Circle[{-2.82554, 3.65397}, 3.88317], Circle[{-3.21828, 3.90397}, 4.34877],
 Circle[{-3.72012, 4.19305}, 4.92795], Circle[{-4.3552, 4.52409}, 5.64419],
 Circle[{-5.15303, 4.90041}, 6.52637], Circle[{-6.14965, 5.32578}, 7.61002],
 Circle[{-7.38906, 5.80444}, 8.93872], Circle[{-8.92501, 6.3412}, 10.5658],
 Circle[{-10.8232, 6.94143}, 12.5567], Circle[{-13.1637, 7.61113}, 14.9913],
 Circle[{-16.0446, 8.357}, 17.9672], Circle[{-19.5855, 9.18651}, 21.6041]}
```

```
constrPlot = Show[Graphics[Join[{RGBColor[0, 0.5, 0.5]}, myPlotTable]],
  Axes → True, AspectRatio → Automatic]
```



■ 5.8. Alles zusammen

```
Show[constrPlot, evolute, origPlot]
```



■ 5.9. Krümmungskreismittelpunkt für $t = 0$:

```
m[0]
```

```
{-2, 3}
```