

Aufgabe 23.5

Berechnen Sie die Laplace-Rücktransformationen $f(t) = L^{-1}[L(p)]$ folgender Funktionen mit Hilfe der Eigenschaften der Laplacetransformation:

a) $L(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)^2 + 1},$

b) $L(p) = \frac{1}{(p-1)(p-2)},$

c) $L(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2+4)},$

d) $L(p) = \frac{1}{(p^2+4)^2} !$

Lösung:

a) **Dämpfungssatz:** $L[e^{-at} f(t)] = L(p+a)$ für $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $\operatorname{Re} p > c-a$

$$L[e^t \sin t] = \frac{1}{1+(p-1)^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f(t) = \underline{\underline{e^t \sin t}}$$

b) Partialbruchzerlegung: $\frac{1}{(p-1)(p-2)} = \frac{A}{p-1} + \frac{B}{p-2} = \frac{A(p-2) + B(p-1)}{(p-1)(p-2)},$

Koeffizientenvergleich: $A+B=0, -2A-B=1$, Addition $\Rightarrow -A=1, A=-1, B=1$,

$$\frac{1}{(p-1)(p-2)} = \frac{1}{p-2} - \frac{1}{p-1}$$

Additionssatz $L[k_1 f_1(t) + k_2 f_2(t)] = k_1 L[f_1(t)] + k_2 L[f_2(t)]$ für $\operatorname{Re} p > \max(c_1, c_2)$,

also $\frac{1}{p-2} - \frac{1}{p-1} = L[e^{2t}] - L[e^t] = L[e^{2t} - e^t]$, d.h. $f(t) = L^{-1}[L(p)] = \underline{\underline{e^{2t} - e^t}}$

oder Faltungssatz:

$$L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)] = L\left[\int_0^t f_1(\tau) f_2(t-\tau) d\tau\right] = L_1(p) L_2(p) = L[f_1(t)] L[f_2(t)] \text{ für } \operatorname{Re} p > \max(c_1, c_2)$$

$$L_1(p) = \frac{1}{p-1} \quad \rightarrow \quad f_1(t) = e^t, \quad L_2(p) = \frac{1}{p-2} \quad \rightarrow \quad f_2(t) = e^{2t}$$

$$L_1(p) L_2(p) = L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]$$

$$f(t) = f_1(t) * f_2(t) = \int_0^t e^\tau e^{2t-2\tau} d\tau = e^{2t} \int_0^t e^{-\tau} d\tau = e^{2t} (-e^{-\tau}) \Big|_0^t = e^{2t} (-e^{-t} - 1) = \underline{\underline{e^{2t} - e^t}}$$

c) $\frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2+4)} = \frac{Ap+B}{p^2+1} + \frac{Cp+D}{p^2+2} = \frac{Ap^3+Bp^2+4Ap+4B+Cp^3+Dp^2+Cp+D}{(p^2+1)(p+4)},$

Koeffizientenvergleich: $A+C=0, B+D=0, 4A+C=0, 4B+D=0$,

$$\Rightarrow A=C=0, 3B=1, B=\frac{1}{3}, D=-\frac{1}{3},$$

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

Es gilt $L[\sin t] = \frac{1}{p^2+1}$, $L[\sin 2t] = \frac{2}{p^2+2^2}$, deshalb ist

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{(p^2+1)(p^2+4)} &= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(p^2+1)} - \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(p^2+4)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(p^2+1)} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{2}{(p^2+4)} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} L[\sin t] - \frac{1}{6} L[\sin 2t] = L \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{d.h. } f(t) = L^{-1}[L(p)] = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t}}.$$

oder mit Faltungssatz:

$$L_1(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+1} \quad \longrightarrow \quad f_1(t) = \sin t$$

$$L_2(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{p^2+2^2} = \frac{1}{2} L[\sin 2t] \quad \longrightarrow \quad f_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \sin \tau \sin(2t-2\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t (\cos(3\tau-2t) - \cos(2t-\tau)) d\tau \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{12} \sin(3\tau-2t) + \frac{1}{4} \sin(2t-\tau) \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{12} \sin t + \frac{1}{4} \sin t - \frac{1}{12} \sin(-2t) - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \sin t + \frac{3}{12} \sin t + \frac{1}{12} \sin 2t - \frac{3}{12} \sin 2t = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3} \sin t - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2t}} \end{aligned}$$

d) analog mit Faltungssatz:

$$L_1(p) = L_2(p) = \frac{1}{p^2+4} \quad \longrightarrow \quad f_1(t) = f_2(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$L_1(p) L_2(p) = L[f_1(t) * f_2(t)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f_1(t) * f_2(t) = f_1(t) * f_1(t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t \sin 2\tau \sin(2t-2\tau) d\tau = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^t (\cos(4\tau-2t) - \cos 2t) d\tau \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{32} \sin(4\tau-2t) - \frac{1}{8} \tau \cos 2t \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{32} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{8} t \cos 2t - \frac{1}{32} \sin(-2t) \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{8} t \cos 2t + \frac{1}{32} \sin 2t = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{16} \sin 2t - \frac{1}{8} t \cos 2t}} \end{aligned}$$