ECE317 : Feedback and Control

Lecture:
Laplace transform

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Course roadmap

Modeling

Laplace transform

Transfer function

Block Diagram
Linearization

Models for systems
- electrical
- mechanical
- example system

Analysis

Stability
- Pole locations
- Routh-Hurwitz

Time response
- Transient
- Steady state (error)

Frequency response
- Bode plot

Design

Design specs

Frequency domain

Bode plot

Compensation

Design examples

Matlab & PECS simulations & laboratories

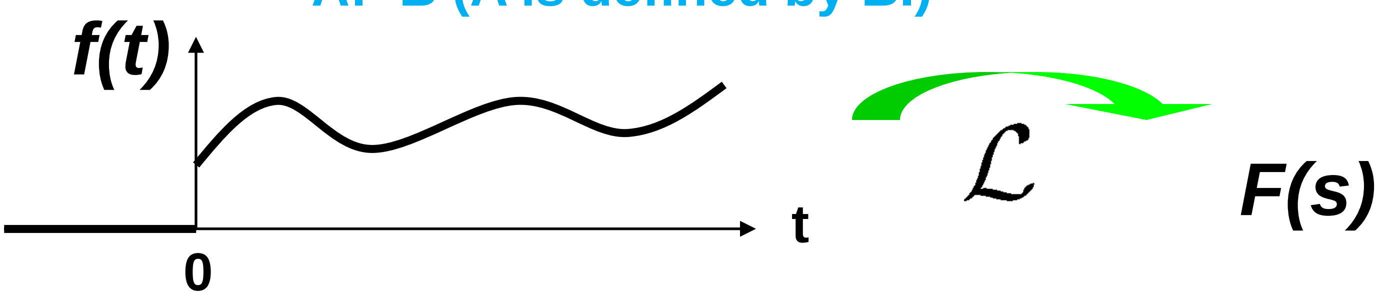
Laplace transform

- One of most important math tools in the course!
- Definition: For a function *f(t)* (*f(t)=0* for *t<0*),

$$\boxed{F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} := \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt}$$

A:=B (A is defined by B.)

(*s*: complex variable)



- We denote Laplace transform of *f(t)* by *F(s)*.

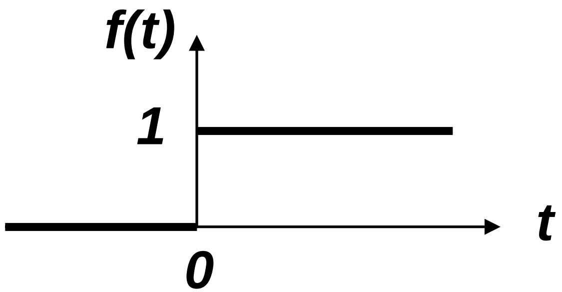
Advantages of *s*-domain

- We can transform an ordinary differential equation into an algebraic equation which is easy to solve.
  (Next lecture)
- It is easy to analyze and design interconnected (series, feedback etc.) systems.
- Frequency domain information of signals can be easily dealt with.

Examples of Laplace transform

- Unit step function

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



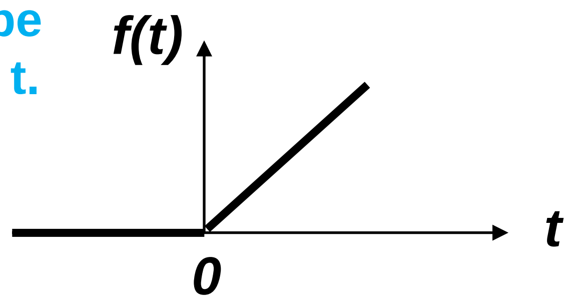
$$\Rightarrow \quad F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s}\left[e^{-st}\right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s}$$

(Memorize this!)

- Unit ramp function

Enforcing f(t) to be zero for negative t.

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



$$\Rightarrow \quad F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s}\left[te^{-st}\right]_0^{\infty} + \frac{1}{s}\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

(Integration by parts: see next slide)

Integration by parts

- Formula

$$\int f'(t)g(t)dt = f(t)g(t) - \int f(t)g'(t)dt$$

Why?

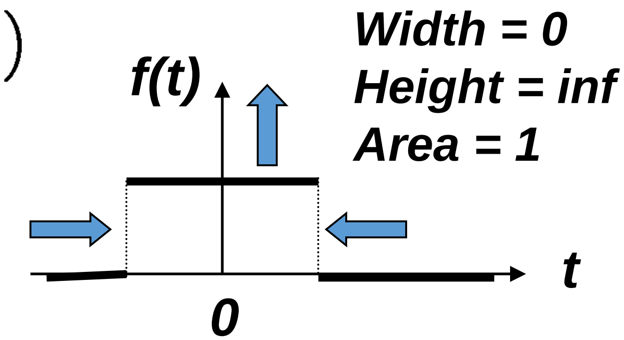
$$[f(t)g(t)]' = f'(t)g(t) + f(t)g'(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \int [f(t)g(t)]'\,dt = \int \left[f'(t)g(t) + f(t)g'(t)\right] dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad f(t)g(t) = \int f'(t)g(t)dt + \int f(t)g'(t)dt$$

Ex. of Laplace transform (cont'd)

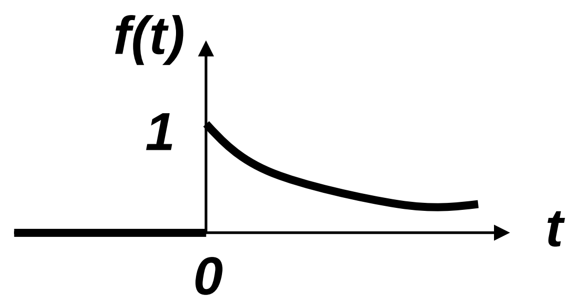
- Unit impulse function $f(t) = \delta(t)$



$$\boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t) g(t) dt = g(0)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} \delta(t) e^{-st} dt = e^{-s \cdot 0} = 1$$ **(Memorize this!)**

- Exponential function



$$f(t) = e^{-\alpha t} u(t) = \begin{cases} e^{-\alpha t} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad F(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} \cdot e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s+\alpha} \left[e^{-(s+\alpha)t} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{1}{s+\alpha}$$

Ex. of Laplace transform (cont'd)

- Sine function

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\sin \omega t \cdot u(t)\right\} = \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

- Cosine function

(Memorize these!)

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\cos \omega t \cdot u(t)\right\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

Remark: Instead of computing Laplace transform for each function, and/or memorizing complicated Laplace transform, use the ***Laplace transform table*** !

Laplace transform table

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\delta(t)$	1
$u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
$tu(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$t^n u(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$\sin \omega t \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$
$\cos \omega t \cdot u(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2+\omega^2}$
$te^{-at}u(t)$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$

$\mathcal{L}$

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

Inverse Laplace Transform

(u(t) is often omitted.)

Properties of Laplace transform
1. Linearity

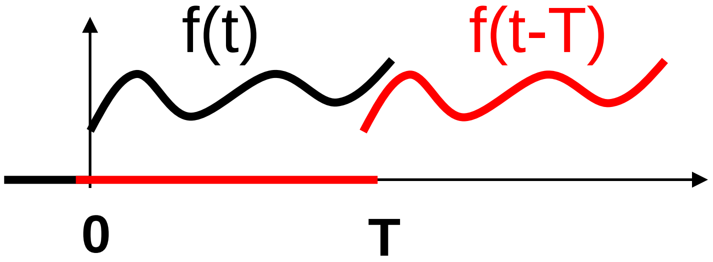
$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\{\alpha_1 f_1(t) + \alpha_2 f_2(t)\} = \alpha_1 F_1(s) + \alpha_2 F_2(s)}$$

Proof.
$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}\{\alpha_1 f_1(t) + \alpha_2 f_2(t)\} &= \int_0^\infty (\alpha_1 f_1(t) + \alpha_2 f_2(t)) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \alpha_1 \underbrace{\int_0^\infty f_1(t) e^{-st} dt}_{F_1(s)} + \alpha_2 \underbrace{\int_0^\infty f_2(t) e^{-st} dt}_{F_2(s)}\end{aligned}$$

Ex.
$$\mathcal{L}\left\{5u(t) + 3e^{-2t}\right\} = 5\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} + 3\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{-2t}\right\} = \frac{5}{s} + \frac{3}{s+2}$$

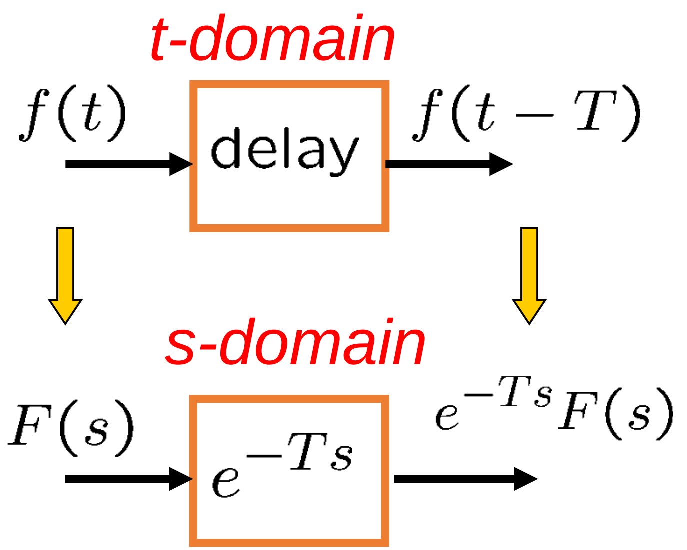
Properties of Laplace transform
2.Time delay

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\{f(t-T)u(t-T)\} = e^{-Ts}F(s)}$$



Proof.

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t-T)u(t-T)\}$$
$$= \int_T^{\infty} f(t-T)e^{-st}dt$$
$$= \int_0^{\infty} f(\tau)e^{-s(T+\tau)}d\tau = e^{-Ts}F(s)$$



Ex. $\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{-0.5(t-4)}u(t-4)\right\} = \dfrac{e^{-4s}}{s+0.5}$

Properties of Laplace transform

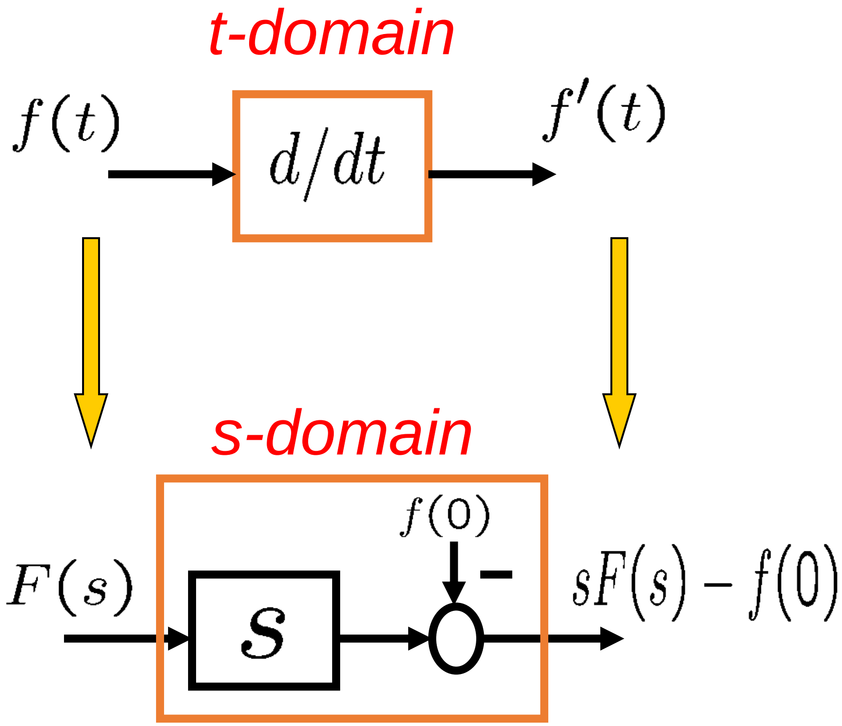
3. Differentiation

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\left\{f'(t)\right\} = sF(s) - f(0)}$$

Proof.

$$\mathcal{L}\{f'(t)\} = \int_0^\infty f'(t)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \left[f(t)e^{-st}\right]_0^\infty + s\int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt = sF(s) - f(0)$$



Ex.

$$\mathcal{L}\{(\cos 2t)'\} = s\mathcal{L}\{\cos 2t\} - 1$$

$$= \frac{s^2}{s^2+4} - 1 = \frac{-4}{s^2+4}$$

$$(= \mathcal{L}\{-2\sin 2t\})$$

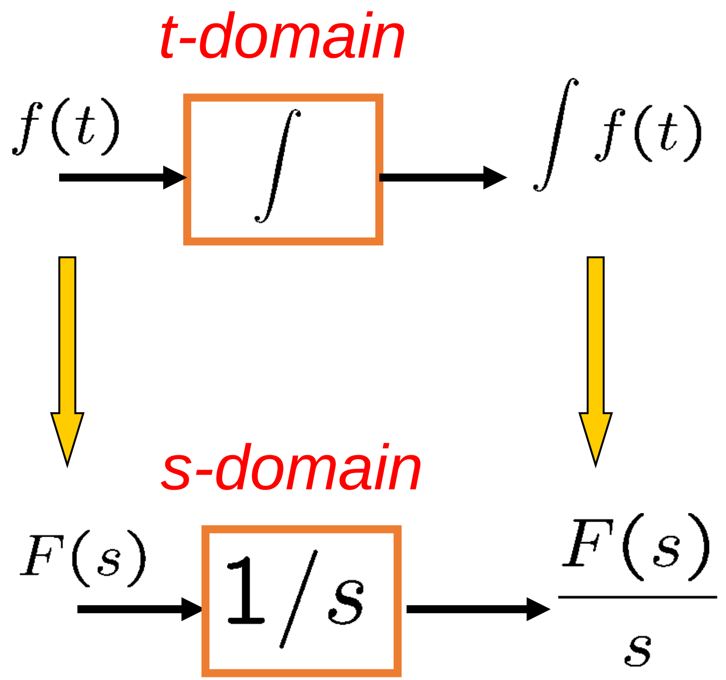
Properties of Laplace transform

4. Integration

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{F(s)}{s}}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\left[\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right] &= \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right) e^{-st}dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{s}\left[\left(\int_0^t f(\tau)d\tau\right) e^{-st}\right]_0^\infty \\
&\quad +\frac{1}{s}\int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-st}dt \\
&= \frac{F(s)}{s}
\end{aligned}$$



Ex. $\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t u(\tau)d\tau\right\} = \frac{\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\}}{s} = \frac{1}{s^2}$

Properties of Laplace transform
5. Final value theorem

$$\boxed{\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} sF(s)}$$ if all the poles of *sF(s)* are in open left half plane (LHP), with possibly one simple pole at the origin.

Ex. $F(s) = \dfrac{5}{s(s^2+s+2)}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\displaystyle\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{5}{s^2+s+2} = \frac{5}{2}$

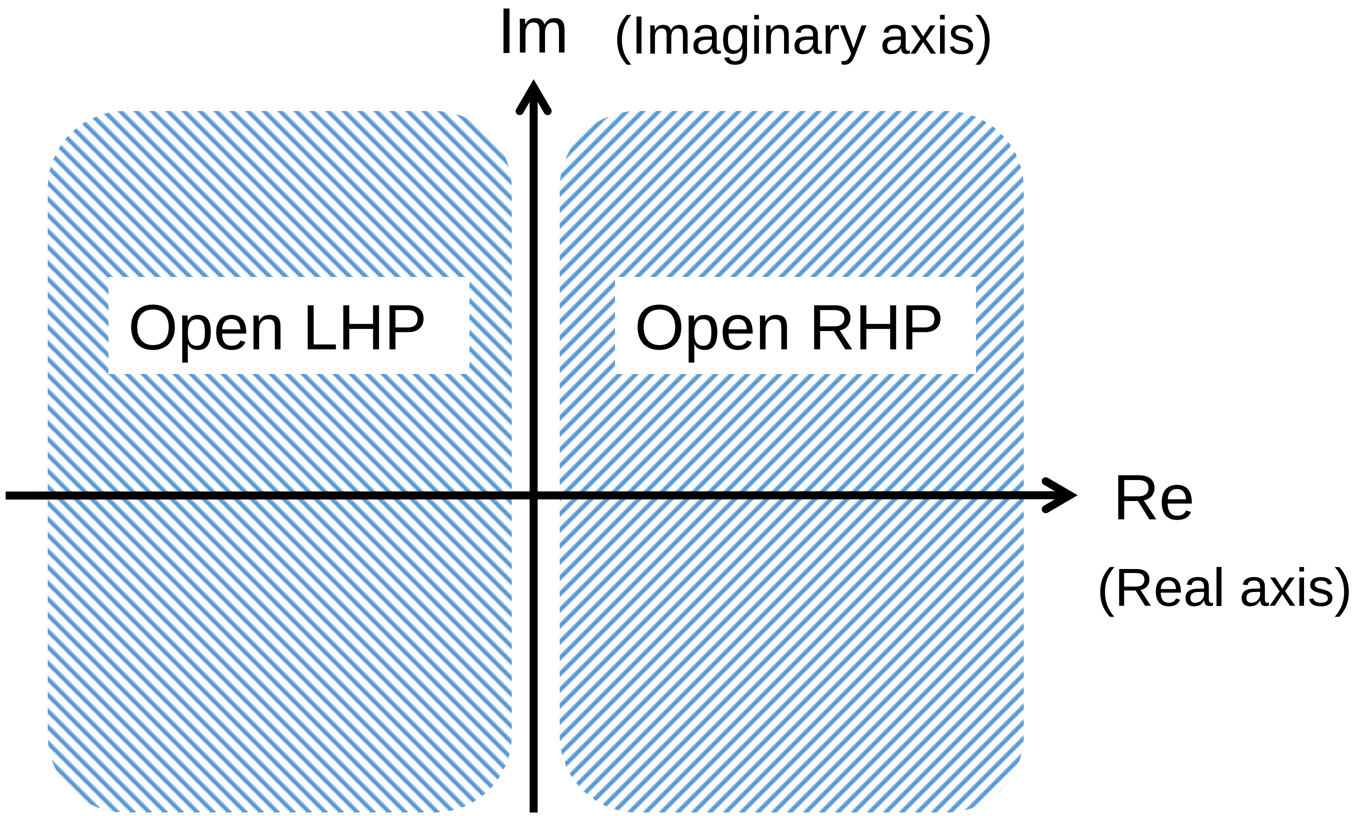
Poles of *sF(s)* are in LHP, so final value thm applies.

(*poles = roots of the denominator*)

Ex. $F(s) = \dfrac{4}{s^2+4}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\displaystyle\lim_{t\to\infty} f(t) \cancel{=} \lim_{s\to 0} \frac{4s}{s^2+4} = 0$

Since some poles of *sF(s)* are not in open LHP, final value theorem does NOT apply.

Complex plane



"Open" means that it does not include imag.-axis.
"Closed" means that it does include imag.-axis.

Properties of Laplace transform
6. Initial value theorem

$$\boxed{\lim_{t\to 0+} f(t) = \lim_{s\to\infty} sF(s) \quad \text{if the limits exist.}}$$

Remark: In this theorem, it does not matter if pole location is in LHS or not.

Ex. $F(s) = \dfrac{5}{s(s^2+s+2)}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lim_{t\to 0+} f(t) = \lim_{s\to\infty} sF(s) = 0$

Ex. $F(s) = \dfrac{4}{s^2+4}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\lim_{t\to 0+} f(t) = \lim_{s\to\infty} sF(s) = 0$

Properties of Laplace transform
7. Convolution

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} F_1(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f_1(t)\} \\ F_2(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f_2(t)\} \end{array}\right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_1(s)F_2(s) = \mathcal{L}\Big\{\overbrace{\textstyle\int_0^t f_1(\tau)f_2(t-\tau)d\tau}^{\text{Convolution}}\Big\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}\Big\{\textstyle\int_0^t f_1(t-\tau)f_2(\tau)d\tau\Big\}$$

IMPORTANT REMARK

$$F_1(s)F_2(s) \neq \mathcal{L}\{f_1(t)f_2(t)\}$$

Properties of Laplace transform
8. Frequency shift theorem

$$\boxed{\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{-at}f(t)\right\} = F(s+a)}$$

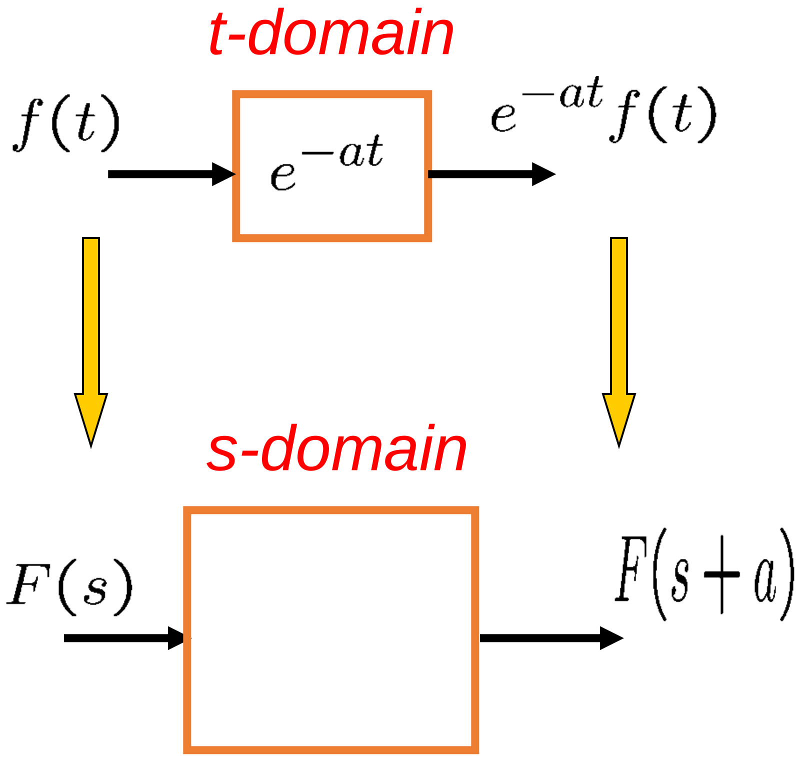
Proof.

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{e^{-at}f(t)\right\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-at}f(t)e^{-st}dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(t)e^{-(s+a)t}dt = F(s+a)$$

Ex.

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



Exercise 1

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\delta(t-2T)\right\} = ?$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}\left\{\delta(t)\right\} = 1 \\ \mathcal{L}\left\{f(t-2T)\right\} = e^{-2Ts}F(s) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}\left\{\delta(t-2T)\right\} = e^{-2Ts}$$

Exercise 2

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\sin 2t \cos 2t\right\} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\left\{\sin 2t \cos 2t\right\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{2}\sin 4t\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{L}\left\{\sin 4t\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{4}{s^2+4^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 3

$$\mathcal{L}\{t \sin 2t\} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\{t\sin 2t\} &= \mathcal{L}\left\{t \cdot \frac{e^{2jt} - e^{-2jt}}{2j}\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2j}\left\{\mathcal{L}\left\{te^{2jt}\right\} - \mathcal{L}\left\{te^{-2jt}\right\}\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2j}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-2j)^2} - \frac{1}{(s+2j)^2}\right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{(s+2j)^2 - (s-2j)^2}{(s^2+4)^2} = \frac{4s}{(s^2+4)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

Euler's formula

$$\boxed{e^{j\theta} = \cos\theta + j\sin\theta}$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{j\theta} &= \cos\theta + j\sin\theta \\ e^{-j\theta} &= \cos\theta - j\sin\theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \cos\theta &= \dfrac{e^{j\theta} + e^{-j\theta}}{2} \\ \sin\theta &= \dfrac{e^{j\theta} - e^{-j\theta}}{2j} \end{cases}$$

Summary

- Laplace transform (Important math tool!)
  - Definition
  - Laplace transform table
  - Properties of Laplace transform
- Next
  - Solution to ODEs via Laplace transform