Transforms of periodic functions:

A function $f(x)$ is said to be periodic if and only if $f(x+p) = f(x)$ is true for some value of p and every value of x. The smallest positive value of p for which this equation is true for every value of x will be called the period of the function.

The Laplace transformation of a periodic function $f(t)$ with period p given by,

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-ps}} \int_0^p e^{-st} f(t)\, dt.$$

Problems:

(1) Find the Laplace transform of the rectangular wave given by,

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < b \\ -1, & b < t < 2b \end{cases}$$

Soln:

Given: $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < b \\ -1, & b < t < 2b \end{cases}$

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-ps}} \int_0^p e^{-st} f(t)\, dt$$

This fn is periodic in the interval $(0, 2b)$ with Period $2b$.

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-2bs}} \int_0^{2b} e^{-st} f(t)\, dt.$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2bs}} \left[\int_0^b e^{-st}\, dt + \int_b^{2b} e^{-st}(-1)\, dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2bs}}\left[\left(\frac{e^{-st}}{-s}\right)_0^b - \left(\frac{e^{-st}}{-s}\right)_b^{2b}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2bs}}\left[\frac{-1}{s}\left(e^{-st}\right)_0^b + \frac{1}{s}\left(e^{-st}\right)_b^{2b}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{s(1-e^{-2bs})}\left[-(e^{-bs}-1) + (e^{-2bs} - e^{-bs})\right]$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{s}\left(\frac{1-e^{-bs}}{1+e^{-bs}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s}\left(\frac{e^{sb/2} - e^{-sb/2}}{e^{sb/2} + e^{-sb/2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s}\tanh\left(\frac{bs}{2}\right)$$

(2) Find the Laplace transform of the half wave rectifier function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin\omega t, & 0 < t < \pi/\omega \\ 0, & \pi/\omega < t < 2\pi/\omega \end{cases}$$

Soln:

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-2\pi s/\omega}}\int_0^{2\pi/\omega} e^{-st} f(t)\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2\pi s/\omega}}\left[\int_0^{\pi/\omega} e^{-st}\sin\omega t\,dt + 0\right]$$

Formula

$\int e^{ax}\sin bx\,dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+b^2}(a\sin bx - b\cos bx)$

Here

$x = t$

$a = -s$

$b = \omega$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2\pi s/\omega}}\left[\frac{e^{-st}}{s^2+\omega^2}(-s\sin\omega t - \omega\cos\omega t)\right]_0^{\pi/\omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-e^{-2\pi s/\omega}}\left[\frac{e^{-s\pi/\omega}\cdot\omega + \omega}{s^2+\omega^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{\omega\left[1+\cancel{e^{-s\pi/\omega}}\right]}{(1-e^{-s\pi/\omega})(1+\cancel{e^{-s\pi/\omega}})(s^2+\omega^2)}$$

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