



## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

### 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,

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

### 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:

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

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

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

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

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



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$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2bs}} \left[ \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right)_0^b - \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right)_b^{2b} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2bs}} \left[ -\frac{1}{s} (e^{-st})_0^b + \frac{1}{s} (e^{-st})_b^{2b} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-2bs})} \left[ -(e^{-bs} - 1) + (e^{-2bs} - e^{-bs}) \right] \\
&= \frac{-e^{-bs} + 1 + (e^{-bs})^2 - e^{-bs}}{s(1 - e^{-2bs})} = \frac{1 - 2e^{-bs} + (e^{-bs})^2}{s(1 - e^{-2bs})} \\
&= \frac{1}{s(1 - e^{-bs})(1 + e^{-bs})} (1 - e^{-bs})^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{1 - e^{-bs}}{1 + e^{-bs}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{s} \left( \frac{e^{sb/2} - e^{-sb/2}}{e^{sb/2} + e^{-sb/2}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{s} \tanh \left( \frac{bs}{2} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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:

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



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

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

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

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

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

③ Find the Laplace transform of

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t & , 0 < t < a \\ 2a - t & , a < t < 2a \end{cases} \quad \text{with } f(t+2a) = f(t)$$

Soln:

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \int_0^{2a} e^{-st} f(t) \, dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left[ \int_0^a e^{-st} t \, dt + \int_a^{2a} e^{-st} (2a - t) \, dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left\{ \left[ t \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right) - \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \right) \right]_0^a + \left[ (2a - t) \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \right) - (-1) \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \right) \right]_a^{2a} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left\{ \left[ -t \frac{e^{-st}}{s} - \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \right]_0^a + \left[ -(2a - t) \frac{e^{-st}}{s} + \frac{e^{-st}}{s^2} \right]_a^{2a} \right\}$$



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$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left\{ \left[ \left( -a \frac{e^{-as}}{s} - \frac{e^{-as}}{s^2} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{s^2} \right) \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left[ \left( \frac{e^{-2as}}{s^2} \right) - \left( -a \frac{e^{-as}}{s} + \frac{e^{-as}}{s^2} \right) \right] \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left[ \frac{-ae^{-as}}{s} - \frac{e^{-as}}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{e^{-2as}}{s^2} + \frac{ae^{-as}}{s} - \frac{e^{-as}}{s^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-2as}} \left[ \frac{1 + e^{-2as} - 2e^{-as}}{s^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{(1 - e^{-as})^2}{s^2 (1 + e^{-as}) (1 - e^{-as})} \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{s^2 (1 + e^{-as})} \\ &= \frac{1}{s^2} \tanh \left( \frac{as}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$