



6.4 Short impulses. Dirac δ -function.

6.5 Convolution

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Physical meaning of 2nd order differential equation



$$my''(t) + ky'(t) + \gamma y(t) = f(t), \quad y(0) = y_0, y'(0) = y_1.$$

m - mass;

k - resistance (friction for example);

γ - elasticity;

f - external force;

y_0, y_1 - initial position and velocity.

Impulse: $\int_0^{\infty} f(t)dt$

Impulse - "measure of efforts made by the external force"

Modeling instant hit (hummer blow):

Hummer blow = instant hit with given impulse (for example impulse equal 1)

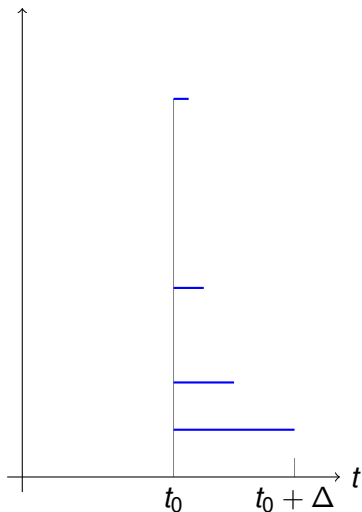
Idea: Take a very short hit of impulse 1, let its length approach zero and see what is going to happen

We model an instant hit at the moment t_0 . Take

$$f_{\Delta}(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t < t_0; \\ \frac{1}{\Delta}, & t_0 \leq t < t_0 + \Delta; \\ 0, & t_0 + \Delta < t. \end{cases}$$

and then pass to the limit as $\Delta \rightarrow 0$.

Dirac delta function



We consider the limit of those functions f_Δ as $\Delta \rightarrow 0$. This limit is called the Dirac delta function,

$$\delta_{t_0}(t) = \delta(t - t_0)$$

which is zero unless $t = t_0$ and satisfies

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta_{t_0}(t) dt = 1.$$

Laplace transform of the delta function

We can compute integrals of $\delta(t - t_0)g(t)$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(t - t_0)g(t)dt = \lim_{\Delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{t_0}^{t_0+\Delta} g(t)dt = g(t_0),$$

where g is a continuous function.

In particular, if $t_0 > 0$ then

$$\mathcal{L}\{\delta_{t_0}\}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \delta(t - t_0)dt = e^{-st_0}$$

When $t_0 = 0$ we write $\delta_0 = \delta$ and we will agree that $\mathcal{L}\{\delta\} = 1$.

We can compute the anti-derivative of δ_{t_0}

$$\int_{-\infty}^t \delta(t - t_0)dt = \begin{cases} 1, & t > t_0 \\ 0, & t < t_0 \end{cases} = u_{t_0}(t)$$

Solving ODE with the Dirac function

Example (an old exam problem):

$$y''(t) + 100y(t) = \delta(t - 2), \quad y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0.$$

Test question: can you find $y(1)$ without solving the equation?

$$\mathcal{L} : y \mapsto Y(s), \quad y'' \mapsto s^2 Y(s), \quad \delta(t - 2) \mapsto e^{-2s}$$

$$Y(s)(s^2 + 100) = e^{-2s}; \quad Y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + 100}.$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + 100} \right) = 0.1 u(t - 2) \sin 10(t - 2).$$

Convolution

Let f and g be two piece-wise continuous functions on $[0, +\infty)$ we define a new function

$$h(t) = (f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(t - \tau)g(\tau)d\tau = \int_0^t f(\tau)g(t - \tau)d\tau$$

It is called the convolution of f and g .

Basic rules for convolutions:

- $f * g = g * f$
- $f * (ag) = a(f * g)$ when a is a constant
- $f * (g_1 + g_2) = f * g_1 + f * g_2$
- $(f * g) * w = f * (g * w)$

Laplace transform: convolution theorem



Theorem

*Suppose that f and g are piece-wise continuous functions and their Laplace transforms are defined when $s > a$, $\mathcal{L}\{f\} = F$, $\mathcal{L}\{g\} = G$. Then the Laplace transform of their convolution $f * g$ is also defined when $s > a$ and*

$$\mathcal{L}\{f * g\}(s) = F(s)G(s)$$