

Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana
Facultad de Ingeniería Aeronáutica
Automatic Flight Control
Laplace transform formulas

Laplace transform definition

Direct Laplace transform

$$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\} = \int_{0^-}^{\infty} x(t)e^{-st} dt$$

Inverse Laplace transform

$$x(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{X(s)\} = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \int_{c-j\infty}^{c+j\infty} X(s)e^{st} ds$$

with $c + jw \in ROC$ for all $w \in \mathcal{R}$, where ROC is the region of convergence of the Laplace transform of $x(t)$, $X(s)$.

Properties of the Laplace transform

$x(t)$	$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\}$
$a_1 x_1(t) + a_2 x_2(t)$	$a_1 X_1(s) + a_2 X_2(s)$
$x(t - t_o)$	$e^{-t_o s} X(s)$
$x(at)$	$\frac{1}{ a } X\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$
$e^{-at} x(t)$	$X(s + a)$
$tx(t)$	$-\frac{dX(s)}{ds}$
$(-t)^n x(t)$	$\frac{d^n X(s)}{ds^n}$
$\frac{x(t)}{t}$	$\int_s^{\infty} X(u) du$
$\frac{dx(t)}{dt}$	$sX(s) - x(0^-)$
$\frac{d^n x(t)}{dt^n}$	$s^n X(s) - s^{n-1}x(0^-) - s^{n-2}x^{(1)}(0^-) - \dots - sx^{(n-2)}(0^-) - x^{(n-1)}(0^-)$
$\int_{-\infty}^t x(\lambda) d\lambda$	$\frac{X(s)}{s} + \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{0^-} x(t) dt}{s}$
$x(t) * h(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\lambda)h(t - \lambda) d\lambda$	$X(s)H(s)$

Initial value theorem

$$x(0^+) = \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sX(s)$$

Final value theorem

$$x(\infty) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} sX(s)$$

Some Laplace transform pairs

$x(t)$	$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\}$
$\delta(t)$	1
$1(t)$	$\frac{1}{s}$
$r(t)$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$
$p(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t r(\lambda) d\lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{t^2}{2} & t \geq 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases}$	$\frac{1}{s^3}$
$t^n 1(t)$	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-at} 1(t)$	$\frac{1}{s+a}$
$t^n e^{-at} 1(t)$	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}}$
$\cos(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + w_o^2}$
$\sin(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{w_o}{s^2 + w_o^2}$
$e^{-at} \cos(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2 + w_o^2}$
$e^{-at} \sin(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{w_o}{(s+a)^2 + w_o^2}$
$te^{-at} \cos(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{(s+a)^2 - w_o^2}{[(s+a)^2 + w_o^2]^2}$
$te^{-at} \sin(w_o t) 1(t)$	$\frac{2w_o(s+a)}{[(s+a)^2 + w_o^2]^2}$

The following Laplace transform pairs are valid for $0 \leq \zeta < 1$.

$x(t)$	$X(s) = \mathcal{L}\{x(t)\}$
$\frac{w_n}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta w_n t} \sin(w_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t) 1(t)$	$\frac{w_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2}$
$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta w_n t} \sin\left(w_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}\right)\right) 1(t)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2}$
$\left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta w_n t} \sin\left(w_n \sqrt{1-\zeta^2} t + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}}{\zeta}\right)\right)\right] 1(t)$	$\frac{w_n^2}{s(s^2 + 2\zeta w_n s + w_n^2)}$