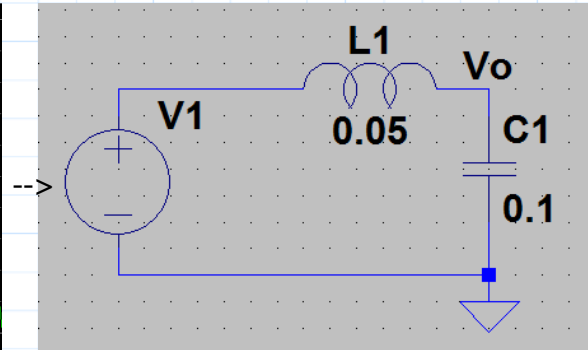
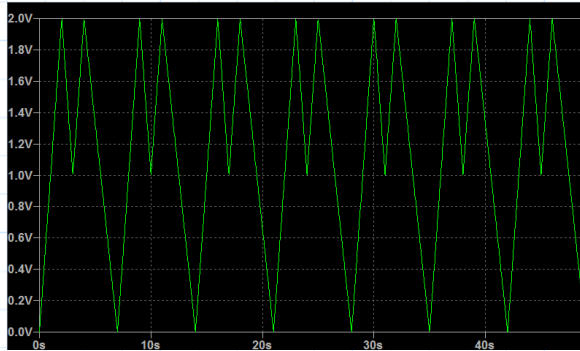


Circuit Analysis using Laplace Transform



$u := \Phi$ “<--- For piecewise functions must be used heaviside”
 $p := 7$ “<--- Signal period”
 $n := 50$ “<--- Number of periods”
 $i := 0, p..n \cdot p$ “<--- Iteration”

$a(t) := t \cdot (u(t) - u(t-2))$ “<--- First signals interval”

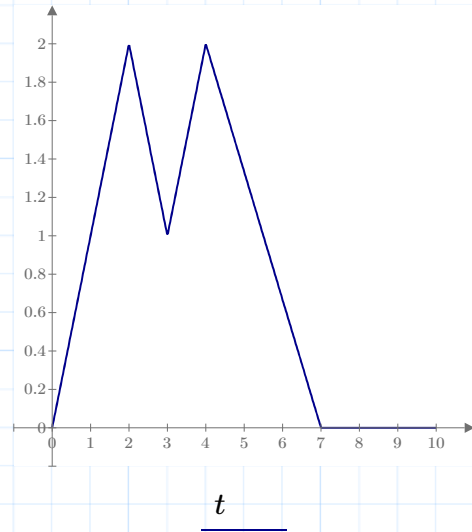
$b(t) := (t-4) \cdot (u(t-2) - u(t-3))$ “<--- Second signals interval”

$c(t) := (t-2) \cdot (u(t-3) - u(t-4))$ “<--- Third signals interval”

$d(t) := \frac{2}{3} (t-7) \cdot (u(t-4) - u(t-7))$ “<--- Fourth signals interval”

$f(t) := a(t) - b(t) + c(t) - d(t)$ “<--- Signal”

$f(t) := t \cdot (u(t) - u(t-2)) - (t-4) \cdot (u(t-2) - u(t-3)) + (t-2) \cdot (u(t-3) - u(t-4)) - \frac{2}{3} (t-7) \cdot (u(t-4) - u(t-7))$



“Here i tried to make an incremented f(t):”

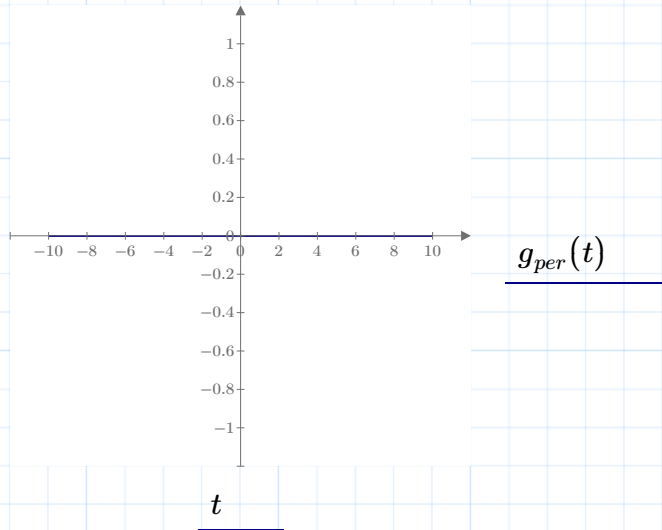
$$f_i(t) := t \cdot (u(t-i) - u(t-i-2)) - (t-4) \cdot (u(t-i-2) - u(t-i-3)) + (t-2) \cdot (u(t-i-3) - u(t-i-4)) - \frac{2}{3} (t-7) \cdot (u(t-i-4) - u(t-i-7))$$

“Here is two periodic forms of f(t) and it works:”

$$f_{per_m}(t) := f(\text{mod}(\text{mod}(t, p) + p, p))$$

$$f_{per_f}(t) := f\left(t - p \cdot \text{floor}\left(\frac{t}{p}\right)\right)$$

$$g_{per}(t) := \text{for } t \in 0..p \left| \begin{array}{l} f_{per_f}(t) \end{array} \right|$$



“Apply Laplace transform to f(t):”

$$f(s) := f(t) \xrightarrow{\text{laplace}} \frac{6 \cdot (e^{-2 \cdot s})^{\frac{3}{2}} - 5 \cdot e^{-4 \cdot s} - 6 \cdot e^{-2 \cdot s} + 2 \cdot (e^{-2 \cdot s})^{\frac{7}{2}} + 3}{3 \cdot s^2}$$

“Components values:”

$$C := \frac{1}{10} \quad L := \frac{1}{20}$$

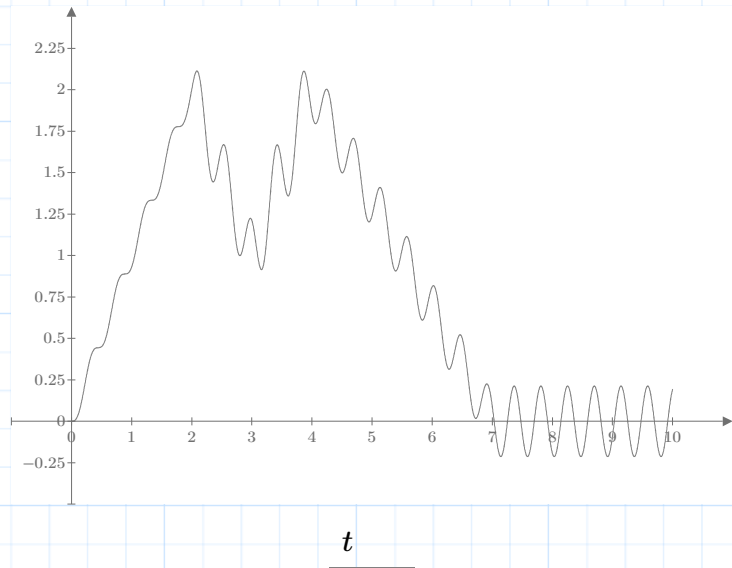
$$\text{num}(s) := \frac{1}{(C \cdot s)} \quad \text{den}(s) := \frac{1}{(C \cdot s)} + L \cdot s$$

$$V_o(s) := f(s) \cdot \frac{\text{num}(s)}{\text{den}(s)}$$

“<--- The output voltage from a voltage divider”

“Apply invLaplace transform to $V_o(s)$:”

$$V_o(t) := V_o(s) \xrightarrow{\text{invlaplace}} t + \frac{\Phi(t-2) \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot \sin(\sqrt{2} \cdot (10 \cdot t - 20))}{10} - 6 \cdot t + 12 \right) - \Phi(t-3) \cdot \left(\frac{3 \cdot 1}{3} \right) \dots}{3}$$



$V_o(t)$