

$$f(t) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{L}} F(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt \quad s = \sigma + j\omega$$

existiert  $\hat{f}(\omega)$ , so ist  $\hat{f}(\omega) = \mathcal{F}\{f(t)\}$

Beispiel:

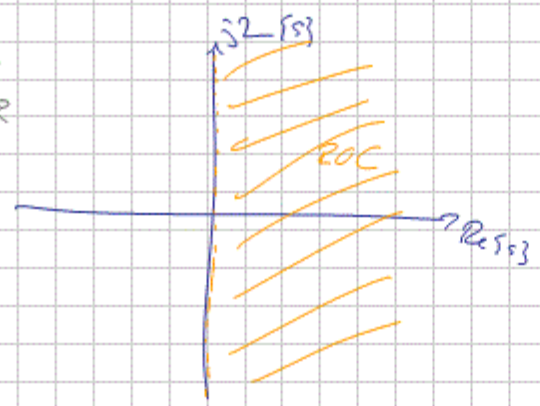
$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t > 0 \\ 0 & t < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow U(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} 1 \cdot e^{-st} dt = \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-sR}}{-s} - \frac{1}{-s} = \frac{1}{s} + \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-sR} e^{-j\omega R}}{-s}$$

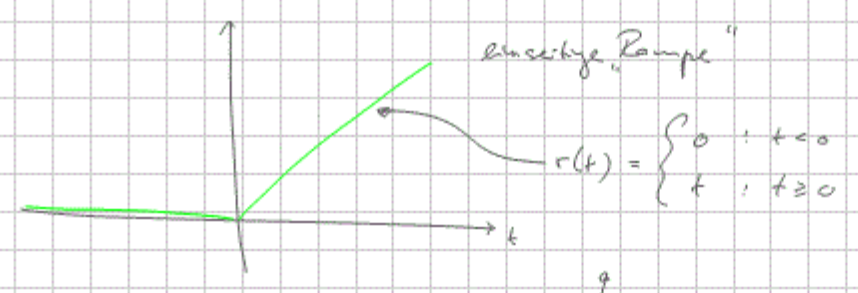
$s = \sigma + j\omega$

$U(s) = \frac{1}{s}$  falls  $\sigma > 0$

$ROC = \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}\{s\} = \sigma > 0\}$   
rechte Halbebene ohne reines Achsen



Beispiel



$$R(s) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} r(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-st} dt + \int_{-\infty}^0 0 e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{t e^{-st}}{-s} - \int \frac{1 \cdot e^{-st}}{-s} dt \right) - \frac{e^{-st}}{(-s)^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} R e^{-sR} e^{-j\omega R} - \frac{1}{s^2} \left( \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-sR}}{e^{-j\omega R}} - \frac{e^{-s \cdot 0}}{e^{-j\omega \cdot 0}} \right)$$

$s = \sigma + j\omega$