

$$\mathcal{L} f(at) = \int_0^{\infty} f(at) e^{-pt} dt$$

$at = T \quad dt = \frac{dT}{a}$

$$\mathcal{L} f(at) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\infty} f(T) e^{-\frac{p}{a} T} dT$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(at) = \frac{1}{a} \mathcal{L} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \mathcal{L} f\left(\frac{t}{a}\right) = \mathcal{L} f(at)$$

2. Ähnlich.
revers

Verschiebung

$$f(t) \equiv 0, \quad t < 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t-a) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t-a) e^{-pt} dt =$$

$$= \int_a^{\infty} f(t-a) e^{-pt} dt,$$

$t-a = T$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t-a) = \int_0^{\infty} f(T) e^{-p(T+a)} dT$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t-a) = e^{-pa} \mathcal{L} f(t)$$

$$\mathcal{L} E(t, a) = e^{-pa} \mathcal{L}(t, 0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(h+b) = \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-(p+b)t} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-pt} \{ f(t) e^{-bt} \} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L} \{ f(t) \cdot e^{-bt} \} = \mathcal{L}(h+b)$$

Different. im BILDRAUM:

$$\frac{d}{dp} \mathcal{L}(h) = \frac{d}{dp} \int_0^{\infty} f(t) e^{-pt} dt =$$

$$= - \int_0^{\infty} t f(t) e^{-pt} dt$$

$$\mathcal{L} \{ t f(t) \} = - \frac{d \mathcal{L}(h)}{dp}$$

$$\mathcal{L} t^n f(t) = - \frac{d^n \mathcal{L}(h)}{dp^n}$$