

each term. $L\{f(t) + g(t)\} = L\{f(t)\} + L\{g(t)\}$

In mathematics, the Laplace transform, named after Pierre-Simon Laplace (), is an integral transform that converts a function of a real variable (usually

t

$\{\displaystyle t\}$

, in the time domain) to a function of a complex variable

s

$\{\displaystyle s\}$

(in the complex-valued frequency domain, also known as s-domain, or s-plane). The functions are often denoted by

x

(

t

)

$\{\displaystyle x(t)\}$

for the time-domain representation, and

X

(

s

)

$\{\displaystyle X(s)\}$

for the frequency-domain.

The transform is useful for converting differentiation and integration in the time domain into much easier multiplication and division in the Laplace domain (analogous to how logarithms are useful for simplifying multiplication and division into addition and subtraction). This gives the transform many applications in science and engineering, mostly as a tool for solving linear differential equations and dynamical systems by simplifying ordinary differential equations and integral equations into algebraic polynomial equations, and by simplifying convolution into multiplication. For example, through the Laplace transform, the equation of the simple harmonic oscillator (Hooke's law)

x

?

(

t

)

+

k

x

(

t

)

=

0

$\{\displaystyle x''(t)+kx(t)=0\}$

is converted into the algebraic equation

s

2

X

(

s

)

?

s

x

(

0

)

?

x

?

(

0

)

+

k

X

(

s

)

=

0

,

$$\{\displaystyle s^2X(s)-sx(0)-x'(0)+kX(s)=0,\}$$

which incorporates the initial conditions

x

(

0

)

$$\{\displaystyle x(0)\}$$

and

x

?

(

0

)

$$\{\displaystyle x'(0)\}$$

, and can be solved for the unknown function

X

(

s

)

.

$$\{ \displaystyle X(s). \}$$

Once solved, the inverse Laplace transform can be used to revert it back to the original domain. This is often aided by referencing tables such as that given below.

The Laplace transform is defined (for suitable functions

f

$$\{ \displaystyle f \}$$

) by the integral

L

{

f

}

(

s

)

=

?

0

?

f

(

t

)

e

?

s

t

d

t

$$\mathcal{L}\{f\}(s)=\int_0^{\infty} f(t)e^{-st}\,dt,$$

here s is a complex number.

The Laplace transform is related to many other transforms, most notably the Fourier transform and the Mellin transform.

Formally, the Laplace transform can be converted into a Fourier transform by the substituting

$$s=i\omega$$

where

$$\omega$$

is real. However, unlike the Fourier transform, which decomposes a function into its frequency components, the Laplace transform of a function with suitable decay yields an analytic function. This analytic function has a convergent power series, the coefficients of which represent the moments of the original function. Moreover unlike the Fourier transform, when regarded in this way as an analytic function, the techniques of complex analysis, and especially contour integrals, can be used for simplifying calculations.

Lateral release (phonetics)

lateral consonant. Such sounds are transcribed in the IPA with a superscript l , for example as $[t^l]$ in English spotless $[sp^h t^l s]$. In Old English words

In phonetics, a lateral release is the release of a plosive consonant into a lateral consonant. Such sounds are transcribed in the IPA with a superscript l , for example as $[t^l]$ in English spotless $[sp^h t^l s]$. In Old English words such as middle/middel in which, historically, the tongue made separate contacts with the alveolar ridge for the $/d/$ and $/l/$, $[m^h d^h l]$, many speakers today make only one tongue contact. That is, the $/d/$ is laterally released directly into the $/l/$: $[m^h d^h l]$. While this is a minor phonetic detail in English (in fact, it is commonly transcribed as having no audible release: $[sp^h t^l s]$, $[m^h d^h l]$), it may be more important in other languages.

In most languages (as in English), laterally-released plosives are straightforwardly analyzed as biphonemic clusters whose second element is $/l/$. In the Hmong language, however, it is sometimes claimed that laterally-released consonants are unitary phonemes. According to Peter Ladefoged and Ian Maddieson, the choice between one or another analysis is purely based on phonological convenience—there is no actual acoustic or articulatory difference between one language's "laterally-released plosive" and another language's biphonemic cluster.

Numerals in Unicode

modern IALs (Esperanto itself had displaced another similarly-motivated language, Volapük). Additionally, Esperanto has developed like other languages: through the interaction and creativity of its users.

In light of his achievements, and his support of intercultural dialogue, UNESCO selected Zamenhof as one of its eminent personalities of 2017, on the 100th anniversary of his death. According to Esperanto communities, as of 2019 there are approximately 2 million people speaking Esperanto, including approximately 1,000 native speakers, although evidence to that has been heavily disputed, and the last major effort to improve the estimate occurred in 2004.

Enclosed Alphanumerics

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Enclosed Alphanumerics is a Unicode block of typographical symbols of an alphanumeric within a circle, a bracket or other not-closed enclosure, or ending in a full stop.

It is currently fully allocated. Within the Basic Multilingual Plane, a few additional enclosed numerals are in the Dingbats and the Enclosed CJK Letters and Months blocks. There is also a block with more of these characters in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0.

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