

Math 217 - November 11, 2010
Solutions

$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a}$	$\mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$
$\mathcal{L}\{t^a\} = \frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{s^{a+1}}$	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right\} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{s}}$
$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$	$\Gamma(1/2) = \sqrt{\pi}$
$\mathcal{L}\{\cosh(at)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$	$\mathcal{L}\{\sinh(at)\} = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$
$\mathcal{L}\{\cos(at)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$	$\mathcal{L}\{\sin(at)\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$
$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{2a^3}(\sin at - at \cos at)\right\} = \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$	$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{t}{2a} \sin at\right\} = \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$
$\mathcal{L}\{f'(t)\} = sF(s) - f(0)$	$\mathcal{L}\{f''(t)\} = s^2 F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$
$\mathcal{L}\{u_a(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \frac{1}{s}e^{-sa}$	$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)f(t-a)\} = e^{-as}F(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}f(t)\} = F(s-a)$	
$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t)\} = 1$	$\mathcal{L}\{\delta(t-a)\} = \mathcal{L}\{\delta_a(t)\} = e^{-sa}$
$\mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(u) du\right\} = \frac{1}{s}F(s)$	$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}F(s)\right\} = \int_0^t f(u) du$
$(f * g)(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du$	$\mathcal{L}\{(f * g)(t)\} = F(s)G(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\{t f(t)\} = -F'(s)$	$\mathcal{L}\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n F^{(n)}(s)$
$\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{t}f(t)\right\} = \int_s^\infty F(u) du$	$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = t\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\int_s^\infty F(u) du\right\}$
$\cosh t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t + e^{-t})$	$\sinh t = \frac{1}{2}(e^t - e^{-t})$

1. Write the functions by using unit step functions, $u_a(t) = u(t-a)$.

(a) $f(t) = \begin{cases} \pi & t < 4 \\ e & t > 4 \end{cases}$

(b) $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{2t} & t < 4 \\ t^3 & t > 4 \end{cases}$

(c) $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t & t < 2\pi \\ \sin 2t & 2\pi < t < 4\pi \\ \cos 3t & t > 4\pi \end{cases}$

Lecture Problems

2. Let $f(t) = \begin{cases} \pi & t < 4 \\ e & t > 4 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \mathcal{L}\{\pi(1 - u(t - 4)) + eu(t - 4)\} \\
&= \mathcal{L}\{\pi + (e - \pi)u(t - 4)\} \\
&= \frac{1}{s} + \frac{(e - \pi)e^{-4s}}{s}
\end{aligned}$$

3. Let $f(t) = \begin{cases} e^{2t} & t < 4 \\ t^3 & t > 4 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}(1 - u(t - 4)) + t^3u(t - 4)\} \\
&= \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} + (t^3 - e^{2t})u(t - 4)\} \\
&= \frac{1}{s - 2} + e^{-4s} \mathcal{L}\{(t + 4)^3\} - e^{-4s} \mathcal{L}\{e^{2(t+4)}\}
\end{aligned}$$

4. Let $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t & t < 2\pi \\ \sin 2t & 2\pi < t < 4\pi \\ \cos 3t & t > 4\pi \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} &= \mathcal{L}\{(\cos t)(1 - u_{2\pi}) + (\sin 2t)(u_{2\pi} - u_{4\pi}) \\
&\quad + (\cos 3t)(u_{4\pi})\} \\
&= \mathcal{L}\{\cos t + (-\cos t + \sin 2t)u_{2\pi} + \\
&\quad (-\sin 2t + \cos 3t)u_{4\pi}\} \\
&= \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} + e^{-2\pi s} \mathcal{L}\{-\cos(t + 2\pi) + \sin 2(t + 2\pi)\} \\
&\quad + e^{-4\pi s} (-\sin 2(t + 4\pi) + \cos 3(t + 4\pi))
\end{aligned}$$

5.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-3s}}{s^3}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}u(t - 3)(t - 3)^2$$

6.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1 - e^{-2\pi s}}{s^2 + 4}\right\} = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t - \frac{1}{2}u(t - 2\pi)\sin 2(t - 2\pi)$$