

# Laplace Transforming

$e^{at}$ ,  $t^n$ ,  $\sin at$ ,  $\cos at$ ,  $\sinh at$ ,  $\cosh at$ , ...

properties of  $\mathcal{L}$  :-

① Linearity property :-

(i)  $\mathcal{L}\{c f(t)\} = c \cdot \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$       (ii)  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t) + g(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} + \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$

② change of scale property :-

If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  then  $\mathcal{L}\{f(at)\} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)}}$

Pr 2:-  $L\{f(at)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(at) dt = \bar{f}(s)$  examples

put  $at = u \Rightarrow dt = \frac{du}{a}$

$t \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow \infty$  &  $t=0 \Rightarrow u=0$

$$L\{f(at)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{su}{a}} f(u) \cdot \frac{du}{a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{s}{a} \cdot u} f(u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} f\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

          

①  $L\{\sinh 3t\}$

sol:-  $L\{\sinh t\} = \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} = f(s)$

$$L\{\sinh 3t\} = \frac{1}{3} f\left(\frac{s}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(\frac{s}{3}\right)^2 - 1} //$$

②  $L\{\cos 7t\}$

sol:-  $L\{\cos t\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} = f(s)$

$$L\{\cos 7t\} = \frac{1}{7} f\left(\frac{s}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{7} \frac{s}{\frac{s^2}{49} + 1}$$

③ First shifting property :- If  $L\{f(t)\} = f(s)$  then  $L\{$

then  $L\{e^{at} \cdot f(t)\} = f(s-a)$

Pr:  $L\{e^{at} \cdot f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{s^t}{e} \cdot e^{at} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(s-a)t} f(t) dt = \underline{\underline{f(s-a)}}$

Examples:-

①  $L\{e^{at} \cdot t^n\}$

Sol:  $L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} = f(s)$

$L\{e^{at} \cdot t^n\} = f(s-a)$

$= \frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$

②  $L\{e^{3t} \cdot \sin 4t\}$

Sol:  $L\{\sin 4t\} = \frac{4}{s^2 + 4^2} = f(s)$

$L\{e^{3t} \cdot \sin 4t\} = f(s-3)$

$= \frac{4}{(s-3)^2 + 4^2} //$

H.W.

③  $L\{e^{at} \cos bt\}$

④  $L\{e^{at} \sinh bt\}$

⑤  $L\{e^{at} \cosh bt\}$

HW.

⑧  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cos t\}$

sol:  $\cos t = \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}$

$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cos t\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{e^{2t} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2}\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t}\} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cos 2t\}$

First shifting  
↑

Second shifting (translation) theorem:

SA  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  &  $g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t-a), & t > a \\ 0, & t < a \end{cases}$  then  $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$

pf:  $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} g(t) dt = \int_0^a e^{-st} \cdot 0 dt + \int_a^\infty e^{-st} f(t-a) dt$

let  $t-a = u \Rightarrow dt = du$  &  $u=0$  when  $t=a$ ,  $u=\infty$  when  $t=\infty$

$\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\} = \int_0^\infty e^{-s(a+u)} f(u) du = e^{-as} \int_0^\infty e^{-su} f(u) du = e^{-as} F(s)$

$= e^{-as} F(s)$

Another form of second shifting theorem:

If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = f(s)$  ~~then~~ and  $a \geq 0$  then

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} \cdot f(s), \text{ where } u(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & t > 0 \\ 0, & t < 0 \end{cases} \text{ and}$$

$u(t)$  is called Heaviside unit step function.

Examples:- (1)  $\mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$  where  $g(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(t - \pi/3) & , t > \pi/3 \\ 0 & , t < \pi/3 \end{cases}$

Soln:-  $f(t) = \cos t$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 1} = f(s)$$

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} f(t - \pi/3) = \cos(t - \pi/3) & , t > \pi/3 \\ 0 & , t < \pi/3 \end{cases}$$

second shifting thm

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

$$\textcircled{2} (t-2)^3 H(t-2) \rightarrow u(t-2)$$

Sol:  $f(t-a) H(t-a)$        $a=2, f(t) = t^3$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{t^3\} = \frac{3!}{s^4} = \frac{6}{s^4} = f(s).$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t-a) H(t-a)\} = e^{-as} \cdot f(s) = e^{-2s} \cdot \frac{6}{s^4} //$$

Multiplication by 't':

If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = f(s)$  then  $\mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} = -\frac{d}{ds} f(s)$

Prf:  $f(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$

$$\frac{d}{ds} f(s) = \frac{d}{ds} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$\left| \frac{d f(s)}{ds} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-st} f(t) dt = \int_0^{\infty} -t \cdot e^{-st} f(t) dt. \right.$$

$$\left| \frac{d f(s)}{ds} = - \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (tf(t)) dt = -\mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}\{tf(t)\} = -\frac{d}{ds} f(s).$$

Thus  $\mathcal{L}\{t f(s)\} = -\frac{d}{ds} f(s)$  &  $\mathcal{L}\{t^n f(s)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} f(s)$

Examples:-

①  $\mathcal{L}\{t \cos at\}$

Sol  $\mathcal{L}\{\cos at\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t \cos at\} = -\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2} \right)$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{(s^2 + a^2) \cdot 1 - s \cdot (2s)}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{s^2 - a^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$$

②  $\mathcal{L}\{t^2 \sin at\}$

Sol  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^2 \sin at\} = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left[ \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2} \right]$$

u-w-  
↑  
↓

Ans :- 
$$\frac{2a(3s^2 - a^2)}{(s^2 + a^2)^3}$$

$$(3) \mathcal{L}\{t e^{3t} \sin 3t\}$$

sol.  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin 3t\} = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9} = f(s)$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{3t} \sin 3t\} = f(s-3)$$

(First shifting thm)

$$= \frac{3}{(s-3)^2 + 9}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t e^{3t} \sin 3t\} = \frac{d}{ds} \frac{3}{(s-3)^2 + 9}$$

H.W. 7

$$(4) \mathcal{L}\{t e^t \sin 3t\}$$

$$(5) \mathcal{L}\{(1+t e^{-t})^2\}$$

$$(6) \mathcal{L}\{t^3 e^{3t}\}$$

First shifting      multiplication by  $t$

$$(7) f(t) = \begin{cases} (t-1)^2, & t \geq 1 \\ 0, & 0 < t < 1 \end{cases}$$

sol.  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = \int_0^1 0 \cdot dt + \int_1^\infty e^{-st} (t-1)^2 dt$

↓  
integrate



Division by 't' :- If  $L\{f(t)\} = f(s)$  then  $L\left\{\frac{1}{t} f(t)\right\} = \int_s^\infty f(s) ds$

p2:-  $f(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt$

Integrate both sides w.r. to 's' from s to  $\infty$ , one obtaining

$$\int_s^\infty f(s) ds = \int_s^\infty \left[ \int_0^\infty e^{-st} f(t) dt \right] ds$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \int_s^\infty f(t) e^{-st} ds dt \quad [\text{change of order of integration}]$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(t) \left[ \int_s^\infty e^{-st} ds \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^\infty f(t) \left( \frac{e^{-st}}{-t} \right)_s^\infty dt$$

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

$$= L\left\{ \frac{f(t)}{t} \right\}$$

$$\boxed{L\left\{ \frac{1}{t} f(t) \right\} = \int_s^\infty f(s) ds}$$

Example 1

①  $L\left\{\frac{\sin t}{t}\right\}$

Sol:-  $L\{\sin t\} = \frac{1}{s^2+1} = f(s)$

$$L\left\{\frac{\sin t}{t}\right\} = \int_0^{\infty} f(s) ds$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^2+1} ds$$

$$= \tan^{-1} s \Big|_0^{\infty}$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} 0$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

H.W

H.W.

②

$$L\left\{\frac{\sin at}{t}\right\}$$

H.W.

③  $L\left\{1 - \frac{\cos at}{t}\right\}$

H.W.

$$L\{1 - \cos at\} = L\{1\} - L\{\cos at\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}$$

$$L\left\{\frac{1 - \cos at}{t}\right\} = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right) ds \quad \text{solve}$$

H.W.

④

$$L\left\{\frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{t}\right\}$$

H.W

⑤

$$L\left\{\frac{1 - \cos at}{t^2}\right\} = L\left\{\frac{1}{t} \cdot \left(\frac{1 - \cos at}{t}\right)\right\}$$





















