

Laplace Transform

Let $f(t)$ be a piecewise continuous function on $[0, \infty)$, then

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

Note: $L\{f(t)\} = F(s)$

Transform of Basic functions:

$$1. L\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}$$

$$2. L\{t\} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$3. L\{t^n\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$4. L\{t^n\} = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}, n \neq -1, -2, \dots$$

$$5. L\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$6. L\{e^{-at}\} = \frac{1}{s+a}$$

$$7. L\{\sin at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$8. L\{\cos at\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$9. L\{\sinh at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$$

$$10. L\{\cosh at\} = \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$$

Properties of Laplace Transform:

1. Linearity :

$$L\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = a L\{f(t)\} + b L\{g(t)\}$$

2. First Shifting :

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

3. Change of Scale :

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

4. Multiplication by 't' :

$$L\{t f(t)\} = -\frac{d}{ds} L\{f(t)\}$$

$$L\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} L\{f(t)\}, n = 1, 2, \dots$$

5. Division by 't' :

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

6. Transform of derivatives of $f(t)$:

$$L\{f'(t)\} = sL\{f(t)\} - f(0)$$

$$L\{f^{(n)}(t)\} = s^n L\{f(t)\} - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

7. Transform of Integral of $f(t)$:

$$L\left\{\int_0^t f(u) du\right\} = \frac{1}{s} L\{f(t)\}$$

Exercise

Find the Laplace transform of the following.

1. $\cos^2 2t$ 2. $e^{-t} \sin^2 t$ 3. $e^{4t} \sin 2t \cos t$ 4. $\sinh at \sin at$ 5. $t e^{-t} \cosh t$

6. $t^2 e^t \sin 4t$ 7. $t \sin^3 t$ 8. Show that $L\left\{\sinh(t/2) \sin(\sqrt{3}t/2)\right\} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{s}{s^4 + s^2 + 1}$

9. $t^3 e^{-3t}$ 10. $(t \sin 2t)^2$ 11. $(t \sinh 2t)^2$ 12. $\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{t}$ 13. $\frac{1 - e^t}{t}$

14. $e^{-3t} \sin 3t \sinh 4t$ 15. $\sin 3t \cos 2t \cos t$ 16. $\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}$

17. $\frac{e^{-2t} \sin 2t \cosh t}{t}$ 18. $\frac{\sin 3t \sinh 2t}{t}$ 19. $\int_0^t e^{-2u} \cos^2 u du$

20. $\int_0^t u e^{-3u} \sin^2 u du$ 21. $\int_0^t u^{-1} e^{-u} \sin u du$ 22. $\int_0^t \frac{1 - e^{-au}}{u} du$

24. $\int_0^t \frac{\sin 4x}{x} e^x dx$ 25. $\int_0^x e^{x-y} y \cosh y dy$ 26. $\cosh t \int_0^t e^u \cosh u du$

27. If $L\{f(t)\} = \frac{20-4s}{s^2-4s+20}$, Find $L\{f(3t)\}$ 28. $\frac{t\sqrt{1+\sin t}}{e^{2t}}$ 29. $2^{3t} + \sqrt{1+\sin t}$

30. $\sin \sqrt{t}$ 31. $\frac{\cos \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$ 32. $\sin a\sqrt{t}$ 33. $\frac{\cos 3\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$ 34. $t^{-1} \sin a\sqrt{t}$ 35. $t^{-1/2} \cos a\sqrt{t}$

36. $\sin^5 t$ 37. $\cos^8 t$ 38. $\cos^4 t \sin^3 t$ 39. $\sinh^5 t$ 40. $\int_0^t \int_0^t \int_0^t t \sin t dt dt dt$

41. $\int_0^t u e^{u-3t} \sin u du$ 42. $e^{-2t} \int_0^t t \cos 3t dt$ 43. $\frac{\sinh 2t}{t}$

44. $(1 - \sqrt[3]{t})^2$ 45. Find the Laplace of $t \sin \omega t$ and hence find the Laplace of $\omega t \cos \omega t + \sin \omega t$

Evaluate the following integrals.

1. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t \, e^{-t}}{t} dt$
2. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \frac{\sin t \, \sinh t}{t} dt$
3. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin^3 t \, dt$
4. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sin^5 t \, dt$
5. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t} dt$
6. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos 6t - \cos 4t}{t} dt$
7. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1 - \cos 3t}{t} dt$
8. $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{t} dt$
9. $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^t e^{-2t} e^{-u} \frac{\sin u}{u} du \, dt$
10. $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^t e^{-t} u^4 \sinh u \cosh u \, du \, dt$
11. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \frac{\sin at + \sin bt}{t} dt$
12. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{\sin 3t + \sin 2t}{t} dt$
13. Find the value of α if $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} \sin(t+\alpha) \cos(t-\alpha) dt = \frac{3}{8}$

Transform of Special Functions:

1. Unit Step Function (Heaviside Function):

Notations: $u(t-a)$, or $u_a(t)$, $H(t-a)$, or $H_a(t)$

$$H(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < a \\ 1 & t \geq a \end{cases}, \text{ for } a=0 \quad H(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$L\{H(t-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

Note:

$$\text{If } f(t) = \begin{cases} f_1(t) & t < a_1 \\ f_2(t) & a_1 \leq t < a_2 \\ f_3(t) & t \geq a_2 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= f_1(t) [1 - H(t-a_1)] \\ &\quad + f_2(t) [H(t-a_1) - H(t-a_2)] \\ &\quad + f_3(t) [H(t-a_2) - 0] \end{aligned}$$

Second Shifting Theorem (t Shifting):

$$L\{H(t-a) f(t)\} = e^{-as} L\{f(t+a)\}$$

4. Dirac's Delta Function (Unit Impulse function):

$$L\{\delta(t-a)\} = e^{-as}$$

$$\text{For } a=0, \quad L\{\delta(t)\} = e^{-0s} = 1$$

Exercise

Evaluate the following:

1. $L\{t^2 H(t-2) + t^3 \delta(t-3)\}$
2. $L\{(t-1)^2 u(t-1)\}$
3. $L\{e^{-3t} u(t-2)\}$
4. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} (1+t+t^2) H(t-3) dt$
5. $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-2t} (1+2t-3t^2+4t^3) H(t-1) dt$
6. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & 0 < t < 2 \\ t-1 & 2 < t < 3 \\ 7 & t > 3 \end{cases}$
7. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = |t-1| + |t+1|$
8. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & 1 < t < 2 \\ t-1 & 2 < t < 3 \end{cases}$
9. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 < t < 1 \\ 3t^2 - 1 & t > 1 \end{cases}$
10. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} t+1 & 0 < t < 2 \\ 3 & t > 2 \end{cases}$
11. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t & 0 < t < \pi \\ \cos t - \sin 2t & \pi < t < 2\pi \end{cases}$
12. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t & 0 < t < \pi/2 \\ \sin t & t > \pi/2 \end{cases}$
13. $L\{f(t)\}, f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega t & 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{\omega} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{\omega} < t < \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \end{cases}$
14. $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos\left(t - \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) & t > \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ 0 & t < \frac{2\pi}{3} \end{cases}$

Inverse Laplace Transform

We have $L\{f(t)\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt = F(s)$

Then **Inverse Transform** of $F(s)$ is given by

$$L^{-1}\{F(s)\} = f(t)$$

Inverse Transform of Basic functions:

1. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s}\right\} = 1$
2. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2}\right\} = t$
3. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}\right\} = \frac{t^n}{n!}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$
4. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}\right\} = \frac{t^n}{\Gamma(n+1)}, n \neq -1, -2, \dots$
5. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s-a}\right\} = e^{at}$
6. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s+a}\right\} = e^{-at}$
7. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + a^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{a} \sin at$
8. $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}\right\} = \cos at$

$$9. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 - a^2} \right\} = \frac{1}{a} \sinh at$$

$$10. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2} \right\} = \cosh at$$

$$11. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-as} \right\} = \delta(t-a)$$

$$12. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{1\} = \delta(t)$$

Inverse Transform Using Properties:

$$1. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s-a)\} = e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\}$$

$$2. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s+a)\} = e^{-at} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\}$$

$$3. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\} = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F'(s)\}$$

Especially useful in case of logarithmic function, inverse trigonometric functions etc.

$$4. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} F(s) \right\} = \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\} dt$$

$$5. \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-as} F(s) \right\} = H(t-a) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\}_{t \rightarrow (t-a)}$$

Definition: The convolution between any two function $f(t)$ & $g(t)$ is defined as

$$\text{conv}(f, g) = \int_0^t f(u) g(t-u) du$$

Note: $\text{conv}(f, g) = \text{conv}(g, f)$

Convolution Theorem for Laplace Transform:

$$\mathcal{L} \{ \text{conv}(f, g) \} = \mathcal{L} \{f(t)\} \mathcal{L} \{g(t)\}$$

$$\text{where } \text{conv}(f, g) = \int_0^t f(u) g(t-u) du$$

Result: $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s) G(s)\} = \text{conv} \left(\mathcal{L}^{-1} \{F(s)\}, \mathcal{L}^{-1} \{G(s)\} \right)$

Exercise

Find the Inverse of the following

$$\begin{array}{llll} 1. \frac{2s+4}{s^2+4} & 2. \frac{s^2-3s+4}{s^3} & 3. \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{s}}{s^2} \right)^2 & 4. \frac{s+4}{s^2+4s+8} \quad 5. \frac{s+b}{s^2+4s+12} \\ 6. \frac{3s+7}{s^2-2s-3} & 7. \frac{s+23}{s^2-4s+13} & 8. \frac{s}{(s+a)^2} & \end{array}$$

Using partial fraction

1. $\frac{4s+5}{(s-1)^2(s+2)}$
2. $\frac{5s^2-15s-11}{(s+1)(s-2)^2}$
3. $\frac{2s^2-6s+5}{s^3-6s^2+11s-6}$
4. $\frac{5s+3}{(s-1)(s^2+2s+5)}$
5. $\frac{s+29}{(s+4)(s^2+9)}$
6. $\frac{3s+1}{(s+1)(s^2+2)}$
7. $\frac{s+2}{(s+3)(s+1)^3}$
8. $\frac{2}{(s+1)^2(s^2+4)}$
9. $\frac{s}{s^4+4a^4}$
10. $\frac{s}{s^4+4}$
11. $\frac{a(s^2-2a^2)}{s^4+4a^4}$
12. $\frac{s^2+8s+8}{s^4+64}$
13. $\frac{s^2+16s-24}{s^4+20s^2+64}$
14. $\frac{s^3}{s^4-a^4}$
15. $\frac{s^2+6}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}$
16. $\frac{2s^2-1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}$
17. $\frac{s}{s^4+s^2+1}$
18. $\frac{s^2+2s-4}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$

Using Convolution theorem

1. $\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$
2. $\frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$
3. $\frac{1}{(s^2+a^2)^2}$
4. $\frac{s}{s^4+8s^2+16}$
5. $\frac{1}{(s^2+4s+13)^2}$
6. $\frac{s+3}{(s^2+6s+13)^2}$
7. $\frac{2s^2-s}{(s^2+4)^2}$
8. $\left(\frac{s+3}{s^2+6s+13}\right)^2$
9. $\left(\frac{s+2}{s^2+4s+8}\right)^2$
10. $\frac{(s-1)^2}{(s^2+4s+8)^2}$
11. $\frac{s^2+2s+3}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$
12. $\frac{s^2}{(s^2-a^2)^2}$
13. $\frac{1}{(s^2-q^2)^2}$
14. $\frac{1}{s^2(s^2+a^2)}$
15. $\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+9)^2}$
16. $\frac{16}{(s-2)(s+2)^2}$
17. $\frac{1}{(s-5)((s-3)^2+8)}$
18. $\frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)}$
19. $\frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)}$
20. $\frac{9-4s+s^2}{(s^2+9)^2}$
21. $\frac{s+2}{(s^2+2s+3)^2}$
22. $\frac{s}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}$
23. $\frac{s^2}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)}$
24. $\frac{1}{(s+3)^2(s-2)^4}$
25. $\frac{1}{s^3(s^2+1)}$

Using other properties

1. $\log\left(\frac{s+1}{s-1}\right)$
2. $\log\left(\frac{s+a}{s+b}\right)$
3. $\log\left(\frac{s^2+b^2}{(s-a)^2}\right)$
4. $\log\left(1+\frac{1}{s^2}\right)$
5. $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$
6. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{s+a}{b}\right)$
7. $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2}\right)$
8. $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2}\right)$
9. $\tanh^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s^2}\right)$
10. $\frac{8e^{-3s}}{s^2+4}$
11. $\frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+8s+25}$
12. $\frac{(s+1)e^{-2s}}{s^2+2s+2}$
13. $\frac{e^{-3s}}{(s^2-2s+5)(s+1)(s-5)}$
14. $\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi s}{2}} + e^{-\frac{3\pi s}{2}}}{s^2+1}$
15. $\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2(s^2+1)}$
16. $\frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2-2s-2}$
17. $\frac{e^{-as}}{(s+b)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$
18. $\frac{e^{-5s}}{(s-2)^2}$
19. $\frac{e^{4-3s}}{(s+4)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$
20. $e^{-s}\left(\frac{1-\sqrt{s}}{s^2}\right)^2$

Application of Laplace Transform

Initial Value Problems:

1. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = e^{-t} \sin t$; $y(0) = 0$ & $y'(0) = 1$
2. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} = t^2 + 2t$; $y(0) = 4$ & $y'(0) = -2$
3. $y'' + y = t$; $y(0) = 1$ & $y'(0) = 0$
4. $y'' + 4y' + 3y = e^{-t}$; $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 1$
5. $y'' + 4y' + 8y = 1$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$
6. $y'' - 4y = 3e^t$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 3$
7. $x'' + 4x = 0$; $x(0) = 1$, $x'(0) = -2$
8. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 20 \sin t$; $y(0) = 1$ & $y'(0) = 2$
9. $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4t + e^{3t}$; $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = -1$
10. $y'' + 3y' + 2y = t\delta(t-1)$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$
11. $y'' + 4y = f(t)$; $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$, $f(t) = H(t-2)$

Boundary Value Problems:

1. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 9y = 18t$; $y(0) = 0$ & $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$
2. $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 9y = \cos 2t$; $y(0) = 1$ & $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$

Integral Equations:

1. $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y + \int_0^t y(u) du = \sin t$; $y(0) = 1$

2. $y = k t + \int_0^t y(u) \sin(t-u) du$