

Advanced Engineering Mathematics

Mathematical Techniques for Engineering

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Important Properties of Laplace Transform

- Linearity: $L\{af(t) + bg(t)\} = aL\{f(t)\} + bL\{g(t)\}$

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$$\begin{aligned} L(\sinh at) &= \frac{1}{2} (L(e^{at}) - L(e^{-at})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s+a} \right) = \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

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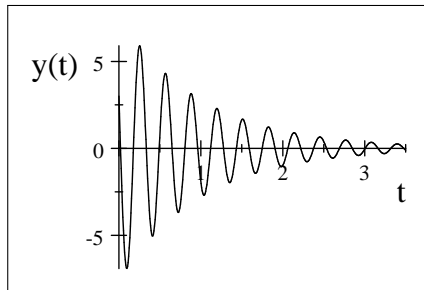
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 = & 3e^{-t} \cos(20t) - 7e^{-t} \sin(20t) \\
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The damped oscillator found in this example is plotted as



$$\begin{aligned} L^{-1} \left(\frac{3s - 137}{s^2 + 2s + 401} \right) &= y(t) \\ &= e^{-t} (3 \cos(20t) - 7 \sin(20t)) \end{aligned}$$

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$$f(t) = L^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{8}}{s^3} \right) = \sqrt{2} L^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{s^3} \right) = \sqrt{2} t^2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{at} f(t) = e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \left(\sqrt{2} t^2 \right) = \sqrt{2} t^2 e^{-\sqrt{2}t} \quad \blacksquare$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & L^{-1} \left(\frac{a(s+k)+b\pi}{(s+k)^2+\pi^2} \right) \\
 &= ae^{-kt} L^{-1} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+\pi^2} \right) + be^{-kt} L^{-1} \left(\frac{\pi}{s^2+\pi^2} \right) \\
 &= ae^{-kt} \cos(\pi t) + be^{-kt} \sin(\pi t) \\
 &= e^{-kt} (a \cos(\pi t) + b \sin(\pi t)) \quad \blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$