

## Inverse Laplace Transform.

1.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s}\right] = 1.$

2.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s-a}\right] = e^{at}, \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+a}\right] = e^{-at}$

3.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2+a^2}\right] = \frac{\sin at}{a}.$

4.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+a^2}\right] = \cos at.$

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

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

7.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^n}\right] = \frac{t^{n-1}}{(n-1)!}.$

\*  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-a)^2+b^2}\right] = e^{at} \frac{\sin bt}{b}.$

\*  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+b^2}\right] = e^{at} \cos bt.$

Completing the squares.

$x^2 + bx + c = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2.$

Add & sub.  $\left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + bx + \frac{b^2}{4} + c - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2$

$= \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 + c - \frac{b^2}{4}.$

\*  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[sF(s)] = \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)].$

$\mathcal{L}^{-1}[s^2 F(s)] = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)].$

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

\*  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)] = -\frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{d}{ds} F(s)\right].$

[Eg.:  $\tan^{-1} s, \cot^{-1}(s), \log \frac{s+1}{s+2}$ ]

\* Partial Fractions method.

\* Convolution:  $f(t) * g(t) = \int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du.$

Technique:  $[\mathcal{L}^{-1}[F(s)]]_{t \rightarrow u} = f(u).$

Shift:  $g(t) \rightarrow g(t-u).$

Multiply:  $f(u) \cdot g(t-u).$

Integrate:  $\int_0^t f(u)g(t-u) du$

Application to solution of linear ODE of second order with constant coefficients.

\*  $\mathcal{L}[y'(t)] = s \mathcal{L}[y(t)] - y(0).$

\*  $\mathcal{L}[y''(t)] = s^2 \mathcal{L}[y(t)] - sy(0) - y'(0)$

\*  $\mathcal{L}[y'''(t)] = s^3 \mathcal{L}[y(t)] - s^2 y(0) - sy'(0) - y''(0).$

Transform of Periodic functions

$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1-e^{-pT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt.$

where  $f(t)$  is a periodic

function with period 'p'.

### Identities

$$1. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)} \right] = \frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{b-a}.$$

$$2. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)} \right] = \frac{a \sin bt - b \sin at}{ab(a^2-b^2)}.$$

$$3. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)} \right] = \frac{\cos bt - \cos at}{a^2-b^2}.$$

$$4. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)} \right] = \frac{a \sin at - b \sin bt}{a^2-b^2}.$$

$$5. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(s^2+a^2)^2} \right] = \frac{\sin at - at \cos at}{2a^3}.$$

$$6. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s}{(s^2+a^2)^2} \right] = \frac{t \sin at}{2a}.$$

$$7. \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)^2} \right] = \frac{at \cos at + \sin at}{2a}.$$