

①

$$a) u(t-a) \quad a \geq 0$$

Laplace
Transforms

$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \geq a \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{u(t-0)\} = u(t) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{1\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{s}$$

⑥

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t-a) u(t-a)\} = e^{-as} F(s)$$

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

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(t-a) e^{-st} dt =$$

$$\int_{a-a}^{\infty} e^{-s(u+a)} f(u) du =$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-su} e^{-sa} f(u) du$$

$$e^{-sa} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-su} f(u) du =$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} u &= t-a \\ t &= u+a \\ dt &= du \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{C} \quad \mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a) \cdot 1\}$$

$$e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{1\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

$$e^{-as} \frac{1}{s} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

②
a

$$Y(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2+s+4} = \frac{s+1}{(s+4)(s+1)}$$

Inverse
Laplace
Transforms

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s+4}$$

$$y(t) = e^{-4t}$$

b

$$Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+2s+2} = \frac{1}{(s+1+i)(s+1-i)}$$

Don't understand how to partial
fraction this - so mathematica

$$e^{-t} \sin(t)$$

