# MTH101: Tutorial 10

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Using Laplace transform (without convolution) to solve

1. 
$$y'' + 0.04y = 0.02t^2$$
,  $y(0) = -25$ ,  $y'(0) = 0$ .  
2.  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = r(t)$ ,  $y(0) = y'(0) = 0$ ,

where 
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < t < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } t > 1. \end{cases}$$

Find f(t) if  $\mathcal{L}[f]$  equals

$$\frac{e^{-as}}{s(s-2)}.$$

Solve the following equation by the Laplace transform.

$$y(t) - \int_0^t y(\tau) \sin 2(t - \tau) d\tau = \sin 2t.$$

Using Laplace transform and convolution to solve

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = r(t), \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0,$$

where 
$$r(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < t < 1, \\ 0 & \text{if } t > 1. \end{cases}$$

Solve the following initial value problem.

$$y'' + y = r(t), \quad y(0) = 0, \ y'(0) = 0,$$

$$r(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & \text{if } 0 \le t \le \pi, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Find  $\mathcal{L}[f]$  for the following function.

$$f(t) = te^{-kt} \sin t$$
.

Find f(t) for the following  $\mathcal{L}[f]$ .

$$\mathcal{L}[f] = \frac{2s + 6}{(s^2 + 6s + 10)^2}.$$