## Some Laplace Transforms

f(t)	$c_0$	F(s)	f(t)	$c_0$	F(s)
1	0	$\frac{1}{s}$	$\frac{t^n}{n!}$	0	$\frac{1}{s^{n+1}}$
$e^{-\alpha t}$	$-\alpha$	$\frac{1}{s+\alpha}$	$e^{-\alpha t}t^n$	$-\alpha$	$\frac{n!}{(s+\alpha)^{n+1}}$
$\sin(\omega t)$	0	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$	$\cos(\omega t)$	0	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$
$e^{\alpha t}\sin(\omega t)$	α	$\frac{\omega}{(s-\alpha)^2+\omega^2}$	$e^{\alpha t}\cos(\omega t)$	$\alpha$	$\frac{s-\alpha}{(s-\alpha)^2+\omega^2}$
$\sinh(\omega t)$	$ \omega $	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 - \omega^2}$	$\cosh(\omega t)$	$ \omega $	$\frac{s}{s^2-\omega^2}$
$H_{\alpha}(t)$	0	$\frac{e^{-\alpha s}}{s}$	$\delta_{lpha}(t)$	$-\infty$	$e^{-\alpha s}$

## Some Properties of the Laplace Transforms

Let  $f, g: [0, +\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$  be piecewise continuous functions with piecewise continuous derivatives. Assume there exists  $M \geq 0$  and  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$|f(t)| \leq Me^{c_1t}, \qquad |g(t)| \leq Me^{c_2t}, \qquad \forall t \in [0,+\infty).$$

Then there holds

(i.) 
$$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{d^n}{dt^n}f(t)\right)(s) = s^n \mathcal{L}\left(f(t)\right) - s^{n-1}f(0) - \dots - s\frac{d^{n-2}}{dt^{n-2}}f(0) - \frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}f(0),$$
  
 $\forall s > c_1, \ (f \in C^{n-1}([0,\infty)), \ \frac{d^n}{dt^n}f \text{ piecewise continuous})$ 

(11.) 
$$\mathcal{L}\left(\int_{0}^{t} f(\tau)d\tau\right)(s) = \frac{1}{s}\mathcal{L}\left(f(t)\right)(s), \quad \forall s > c_{1},$$

$$(iii.) \mathcal{L}((-1)^n t^n f(t))(s) = \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \mathcal{L}(f(t))(s), \quad \forall s > c_1,$$

$$(iv.) \mathcal{L}(e^{-\alpha t} f(t))(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))(s + \alpha), \quad \forall s > c_1 + \alpha, \ \alpha \ge 0,$$

(iv.) 
$$\mathcal{L}\left(e^{-\alpha t}f(t)\right)(s) = \mathcal{L}\left(f(t)\right)(s+\alpha), \quad \forall s > c_1 + \alpha, \ \alpha \ge 0,$$

$$(v.) \ \mathcal{L}(H_{\alpha}(t)f(t-\alpha))(s) = e^{-\alpha s}\mathcal{L}(f(t))(s), \qquad \forall s > c_1, \ \alpha \geq 0,$$
$$(vi.) \ \mathcal{L}((f*g)(t))(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))(s) \cdot \mathcal{L}(g(t))(s), \qquad \forall s > \max(c_1, c_2).$$

$$(vi.) \mathcal{L}((f*g)(t))(s) = \mathcal{L}(f(t))(s) \cdot \mathcal{L}(g(t))(s), \qquad \forall s > \max(c_1, c_2).$$